THE PRACTICAL

SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Containing Appendices on Sanskrit Prosody and Important Literary and Geographical Names of Ancient India

REVISED & ENLARGED EDITION

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PREFACE

This Dictionary has been undertaken to supply a want long felt by the student, of a complete and at the same time cheap Sanskrit-English Dictionary. Very little need, I think, be said with regard to the necessity of bringing out a work like this, when the study of Sanskrit has received such a strong impetus during the last twentyfive years. There have been four or five Sanskrit-English Dictionaries published till now; but very few of them fulfil the two essential conditions of the popularity and usefulness of such works—satisfying all the requirements of studcnts and at the same time being within their easy reach. The Dictionaries of Professors Wilson and Monier Williams are very useful and valuable works, but their prices—particularly of the latter— are prohibitively high, and they do not also meet many of the most ordinary wants of Sanskrit readers. A student, while reading Sanskrit at school or college, generally expects that the Dictionary which he uses will give appropriate equivalents for such words and compound expressions as may have peculiar meanings or shades of meaning in particular passages. He desires to know not only that a particular word has so many senses, but that it has this or that sense in a particular passage of a book, so that he may determine any particular meaning of a word in a certain passage by seeing and comparing how it is used elsewhere by the same writer or by other writers in different works. He also wants accurate and, as far as possible, full explanations of the more important technical terms occurring at least in his usual course of reading, as well as any other information likely to be of use to him. Professor Monier Williams has, in his invaluable Dictionary, tried to exhaust the meanings of words as far as he could, and has also given much useful information on some points. But it would not, I think, be detracting from the merits of the great work to say that it fails to give some of the most common senses of words occurring in such well-known and oft-read books as the Uttararāmachārita, Mudrārākṣasa, Veṇīsamhāra, Śiśupālavadha or Kādambarī. Moreover, it gives neither quotations nor references, nor much of the information likely to be uscful to the stndent during his school or college career. In making these remarks I must not, in the slightest degree, be understood to make any reflections on that Dictionary. Indeed, I have myself derived no small help from that work, as will be acknowledged further on. My only objcct in pointing out its defects has been to show why I thought it necessary to undertake the compilation of a new Dictionary, when some already existed in the field, and I hope the reader will be able to find that this Dictionary is an improvement on its predecessors in some respects at least.

Having thus explained the necessity of undertaking and publishing this Dictionary, I shall say a few words with regard to its plan and scope. The extent of Sanskrit literature is so vast that not even thc life-long labours of a single individual, howsoever talented or persevering, will be able to do full justice to it. It has two distinct branches, the Vedic and post-Vedic, each of which will require an indepcndent encyclopaedia for itself. Not even the gigantic *Váchaspatyam* of the latc Professor Tārānātha Tarkavāchaspati, nor the equally gigantic German *Worterbuch* of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk, can be said to be altogether complete and comprehensive. Much less can a small work like mine—compiled during the leisure hours of a teacher's life—aspire to be called complete in any sensc of that word. However, I have tired to make it as compreliensive and practically complcte in any sense of that word. However, I have tried to make it as comprchensive and practically useful to the student of Sanskrit as my humble powers enabled me to do, though how far I have succeeded in my object the readcr alonc can best decide. It includes all words

occurring in the general post-Vedic literature, such as Epics like the Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata, the several Purāṇas, the Smṛiti literature, particularly the law-books of Manu and Yājñavalkya, the several darśanas or systems of philosophy such as Nyāya, Vaiśeṣikas Mīmāṁsā, Vedānta, &c. Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry in all its branches, Tantra and dramatic literature, Mathematics, Medicine, Astronomy, Music and such other technical or scientific branches of learning. It inserts, most of the leading names of trees and plants with scientific or vernacular equivalents wherever noteworthy. It also gives most of the principal Vedic words or senses of words; for though Vedic Literature would require a dictionary by itself, still I did not think it desirable to omit altogether at least such words as frequently occur, especially as I intended to make this work as complete and comprehensive as I could. For the same reason, obscure or unimportant words or senses of words have been inserted, though they may not be generally met with in classical literature as studied by the University student.

The chief feature of this Dictionary is that it has aimed at being *practical.* With this view I have added quotations and references to the peculiar and noteworthy senses of words, especially such as occur in works read by the student at School or College. In some cases the quotations might appear to some to be superfluous, but to a student, especially a biginner, they are very useful, as they supply him with apt illustrations of the senses of words, and enable him to provide himself with a large stock of choice, idiomatic expressions which are so abundant in the language. Another noticeable feature of the Dictionary is that it gives full explanations of the more important technical terms, particularly in Nyāya, Alaṅkāra, Vedānta, Grammar and Dramaturgy, with quotations in Sanskrit wherever necessary; e.g. see the words अनेकान्तिक, अभाव, सामान्य, अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा, उपमा, रूपक, उपनिषद, मीमांसा, अध्यारोप, वार्तिक, पद, प्रातिपदिक, स्पष्ट, रस, प्रवेशक, विषकम्भक, स्थायीभाव &c. In the case of Alaṅkāras I have chiefly drawn upon the Kāvyprakāśa, though I have occasionally consulted the Rasagaṅgādhara, Chandrāloka and Kuvalayānanda. In the explanation of dramatic terms I have usually followed the Sāhitya-darpaṇa and its translation into English, and have somtimes referred to the Daśarūpa. Similarly, striking phrases, some choice expressions and idioms or peculiar combinations of words, have been given under every word where necessary or possible; e.g. see the words गम्, सेतु, मयूर, हस्त, धा, कृ, दा, बन्ध् &c. Mythological allusions in the case of all important personages have been briefly but clearly explained, so as to give the reader most of the facts connected with them; e.g. see अग्नि, अगस्त्य, इन्द्र, कार्तिकेय, प्रह्लाद, सावित्री &c. Etymology has generally been given in the case of every important word, except where it was purely fanciful; e.g. see अजीवनी, अतिथि, अपत्य, पुत्र, जाया, हृषीकेश &c. In doing this I have followed the system of native grammarians who resolve every word into its '*prakriti*' and '*pratyaya*', and the terminations given according to Pāṇini's nomenclature will be explained further on. I have thought it necessary to do so at the suggestion of several friends, and have derived considerable help from the great *Vāchasapatya* which I have usually followed, except where the etymology given therein appeared to me to be purely arbitrary or fanciful. Philological comparisons have been given only where useful and noteworthy. The work also gives information about words which, it is believed, will be very useful, especially to the University student; e.g. see the words अप्सरस्, असुर, वेर, मण्डल, मानस, हंस &c. Some of the most common *Nyāyas* or Maxims have been collected under the word न्याय for easy reference; e. g. see काकतालीयन्याय दण्डापूपन्याय, स्थालीपुलाकन्याय &c. To add to the usefulness of the Dictionary I have added at the end three Appendices. The first is on Sanskrit Prosody which attempts to give in a clear and intelligible form all the common metres with definitions, Schemes in Gaṇas, and Examples. In the preparation of the Appendix I have chiefly drawn upon

the two popular works on Prosody, the Vṛittaratnākara and Chhando-Mañjari, but some common metres omitted in those works have been added from the illustrations found in the works of Māgha, Bhāravi, Daṇḍin, Bhaṭṭi, Śūdraka &c. Colebrooke's Essay on Sanskrit Metres has also given me occasional help. The second, Appendix gives the dates, writings &c. of some of the important Sanskrit writers such as Kālidāsa, Bhavabhūtī, Bāṇa. Here I have selected only those names about which something definite—something more than mere guesses and surmises—is known, and I have derived some hints from the Introduction to Vallabhadeva's Subhāṣitāvali edited by Dr. Peterson and Pandit Durgā Prasāda, and from Prof. Max-Muller's 'India what it can teach us', for which my thanks are due to the authors of both the works. The third Appendix gives the most important names in the ancient Geography of India with identifications on the modern map wherever ascertained, and in this part of the work I have to cordially acknowledge the help I have derived from Cunningham's Ancient Geography, but particularly from Mr. Borooah's Essay prefixed to the third volume of his English Sanskrit Dictionary. I had at first intended to add two alphabetical indexes to the principal events and personages occurring in the Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata, but I have had to abandon the project, as the publication of the Dictionary has already been delayed on account of various causes over which I had no control. In short, I have endeavoured to make the PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY as complete, comprehensive, and encyclopaedic as was possible within the limits of a single compact volume by condensing a very large amount of matter by means of suitable typographical and other arrangements, and I hope it will be found to be a practically useful and reliable guide in the study of the Sanskrit language.

There is one point which will not fail to strike a careful reader of this Dictionary, which is that there is not the same fulness of treatment in the later portion as in the first 300 or 400 pages. After the vowels had been printed off, I found that they covered no less than 364 pages by themselves, and if the remaining letters of the alphabet had been treated with the same fulness the volume would have increased to about 2000 pages, and the publication of the work itself would have been delayed by at least one year more. It is obvious that neither time, nor the cheap price at which the work was offered to subscribers, would have enabled me to carry on the work of compilation on the same scale; and I was, therefore, obliged to endeavour to curtail the matter by occasionally substituting references for quotations without at the same time marring the usefulness of the work, and by abridging explanations of words and the information given about them, while in some cases I have had to keep back, matter originally intended for the volume. I hope, however, that this has not to any great extent affected the practical usefulness of the Dictionary, and I trust that if time and circumstances permit, I shall be in a position to make the second edition much more useful, complete and comprehensive than the first.

The plan and arrangement of the work will be best understood from the 'Directions' which follow. Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are arranged in the alphabetical order of the prepositions so affixed; e. g. प्रस्था or संस्था must be looked for not under स्था, but in its own alphabetical order, and at the head of its own group of derivatives. This system had been followed in this Dictionary with a view to save repetition of equivalents under the derivatives from a root. But if, on trial, it be found to be practically inconvenient, it may be abandoned in the second edition. As in the English-Sanskrit Dictionary, I have here throughout used the *anusvāra* instead of the nasals, (e.g. *anga* or *santāpa* is written not as अङ्ग, सन्ताप, but as अंग, संताप), which practice, whatever may be said with regard to its correctness, is very convenient for purposes of printing.

The several contrivances used to effect saving in space will be understood by the reader after very short practice.

It now remains for me to do the grateful duty of acknowledging the help I have derived from different sources. And in doing so I must give the first place to the great Sanskrit encyclopaedia, the Vāchaspatya of Professor Tārānātha Tarkavāchaspati. I have constantly kept it by my side and have freely availed myself of the information contained in it—of course with large curtailments—though I have had to supplement it myself wherever it was found to be defective or insufficient. Several words and senses of words not given in the existing Sanskrit—English lexicons, as also some quotations, particularly from Udbhaṭa and Purāṇas, have been borrowed from the same work. The Sanskrit—English Dictionary of Professor Monier Williams is the next work to which I have been greatly indebted. It has been a constant source of help to me, and I have frequently adopted his renderings of words, compound expressions &c., where I found them better than those I myself had to suggest. And though there is a good deal in this Dictionary that is not to be found in that work, and though the plan and scope of the two are essentially different, yet I must gratefully acknowledge the great assistance I have often derived from the learned Professor's invaluable Dictionary. The last work to which also my grateful acknowledgments are due is the German Worterbuch of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk. The chief distinguishing feature of that great work is that it abounds with quotations and references dealing with almost every branch of Sanskrit literature, but a careful reader will easily see that the works belonging to Vedic literature, such as the four Vedas, Upaniṣads, Brāhamaṇas, Āraṇyakas &c., have been comparatively more copiously drawn upon by the authors than works belonging to the post-Vedic literature. A glance at the contents of this Dictionary will show that I have drawn upon works seldom or not at all referred to in the Worterbuch; such as the Mahāvīracharita, Mālatī-Mādhava, Uttararāmacharita, Kādambarī, Śiśupālavadha, Kirātārjunīya, Mudrārākṣasa, Venīsaṁhāra, Ratnāvalī, Kāvyaprakāśa, Śāṅkarabhāṣya, Bhahminivilasa, Vikramānkadevacharita, Gangalahari &c. Indeed, the great majority of quotations and references are from my own collection made during the last seven or eight years; and I have even been obliged to keep back a large mumber of them for want of space. But I must frankly acknowledge that I have freely availed myself of the quotations and references in that Dictionary, where my own collection was defective, particularly in the case of Vedic and Pauraṇic works. I have also occasionally consulted the Dictionaries of H. H. Wilson and Benfey, the former supplying some happy renderings of technical or obscure words. To these authors, as well as to the authors and editors of several other works, which are too many to be here mentioned, from which I have derived occasional help in one form or another, my most grateful thanks are due.

In conclusion I may be permitted to express the hope that the PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY—which has attempted to give in 1200 closely printed pages of this size, matter at least equal in point of *quantity* to that given by Prof. Monier Williams in his Dictionary, but in point of *quality* more reliable, varied, and practically useful, in my humble opinion—will serve the purpose I have had in view in compiling it; namely to render to the student of Sanskrit nearly the same service that Webster's or Ogilvie's Dictionary does to the student of English. I have tried to make it easily accessible to the public by issuing a Popular Edition priced at 7 Rupees—a price too low, I believe, for so much metter; while the Library Edition which, containing the same matter, is printed on superior paper and in better style, and will also have superior binding, will best answer the purposes of the well-to-do persons who can afford to spend 10 or 11 Rupees for such

object. In a work of this kind I know there must be several defects and also errors both of omission and commission, and if such persons as will do me the honour of using this Dictionary will be so good as to point out to me places which require corrections, additions or improvements, I shall be very happy to give the suggestions my best consideration in the second edition. But if the Dictionary, even in its present form, be found to be a useful publication, I shall consider my labours more than amply repaid, and shall feel quite refreshed to devote my humble self again, if need be, to the service of the Sanskrit-reading public; for, says the poet,

क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते ।

POONA,
28th Dec., '1890. V. S. Apte

PUBLISHERS NOTE

This edition is a reprint of the 2nd revised and enlarged edition of 1912 which Principal V. S. Apte himself revised. After that no edition came out during the half century. Few years ago a revised edition of this dictionary came out from Poona in 3 vols. which is still selling at the price of Rs. 125/-.

Looking to the response of cheap editions of Apte's Students' Sanskrit-English and English-Sanskrit Dictionaries which we have brought out under the patronage of Ministry of Education, Government of India whose previous prices were reduced from Rs. 20/- and Rs. 12/- to Rs. 6/- and Rs. 4/- respectively, we decided also to publish a cheap edition of Practical Sanskrit English Dictionary by late Apte. This present edition is the result of the same. We are very much hopeful that this edition will be widely appreciated by the Sanskrit lovers.

From the point of view of usefulness and importance, no other dictionary can fulfil the demand of the Sanskrit readers of India and abroad. In this present edition we have, as far as possible, made substantial additions of about 10,000 new words taken from different Sanskrit texts in adenda of 112 pages which were not included in its previous editions. We have tried our best to cater for the needs of Sanskrit scholars and readers by publishing this valuable work.

Vijayadashmi, 2022 —*Publishers*

DIRECTIONS TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THIS DICTIONARY.

1. Words and their derivatives are arranged in the following order : first the *radical* or primitive word in large black type in all its different parts of speech ; and then the several derivatives in smaller type. In some cases these derivatives aro given in their own alphabetical order for the sake of clearness.

2. The different parts of speech of a word are indicated by large black dashes, after which the nominativo singular of the part of speech is usually given, or the letters *m.*, *f.*, *n.* or *ind.* are put after the dash, the leading word being given only once. Where a word is used as an adjectlve and also as a substantive, the senses of the adjective are invariably given first ; *e. g.* वीर, साधु, सत्. The same is dono in the case of compounds, but within brackets.

3. Where two words, though identical in form, differ entirely in meaning, they are generally repeated as separate words ; *e. g.* द्रु, द्वि. In a few cases they have been grouped together.

4. Words which are used as adverbs, but derived by case-inflections from a noun or adjective, are given under the noun or adjective, *e. g.* उत्तरेण under उत्तर. In some cases they are given within brackets before the compounds, if any.

5. The several meanings of a word, where they can be sufficiently distinguished from one another, are given separatley and marked by black Arabic figures. Mere *shades* of meaning are not considered as separate senses, but in such cases several synonyms are given under the same meaning, from which the reader will have to make his choice. Where the shades of meaning are sufficiently broad, they are numbered as separate meanings.

6. The meanings of words are arranged in the order of their importance and frequeney of use. It has not, of course, been possible to do so in *every* case, but the system has boen generally followed.

7. (*a*) Compounds are grouped under tho first word in the compounds, in the alphabetical order of their *second* members, the black dash before them denoting that first word ; *e. g.* —होत्र, under अग्नि means अग्निहोत्र, —अधिकारिन् under उत्तर means उत्तराधिकारिन्.

N. B. In giving compounds, the changes which the final letters undergo, *e. g.* the dropping, assimilation of letters &c. are assumed ; *e. g.* –अपर under पूर्व stands for पूर्वापर , –गतिः under अधस्, for अधोगतिः &c. In some cases the compound words, where not easily intelligible, are given in full within brackets ; see चतुर्, पुनर्, वाच् &c.

(*b*) Where a compound itself is used as the first member of other compounds, these latter are given immediately after, their second member being preceded by ° which represents the first compound ; *e. g.* °इंद्र, °राज &c. given under द्वि stand not for द्वींद्र or द्विराज, but for द्विजेंद्र or द्विजराज.

(*c*) All *aluk* compounds (*e. g.* आत्मनेपद, कुशेशय, परस्मैपद, मनसिज, दास्याःपुत्रः, दिविस्पृश् &c.) are given separately in their proper places, but under the radical word.

8. All words formed by Krit or Taddhita affixes aro given separately ; thus कूलंकष, भयंकर, अन्नमय, प्रातस्तन, हिमवत् &c. will be found not as compounds under कूल, भय, &c. but as separate words.

9. (*a*) In the case of substantives the nominative singular, wherever it may at once denote the gender, is given throughout, the *visarga*, unless followed by *f.*, indicating masculine gender, and the *anusvára* neuter gender. Where the nominatives singular is not indicative of the gender, it is specified as *m. f.* or *n.* as the case may be. All substantives ending in consonants have their genders specified as *m.*, *f.* or *n.*

(*b*) The feminine forms of nouns are usually given as separate leading words, but in some cases, especially in the first five or six hundred pages, they are given under the leading words after the masculine gender. But where the fem. base enters into compounds, it is invariably given separately ; *e. g.* अजा.

10. In the case of adjectives the simple base only is given. The feminine of the majority of adjectives in अ ends in आ, and adjectives ending in इ or उ have generally the same basc for all genders. In all such cases the simple base is given, the feminine being formed according to similar substantive bases. All irregular feminines are, however, denoted within brackets. Adjectives ending in त्, न्, or स् form their feminines regularly in ती, नी, or सी; where irregular, they are denoted within brackets.

11. (*a*) In the case of verbs, the Arabic figure before P., A. and U. denotes the conjugation to which the root belongs ; P. denoting Parasmaipada, A. Atmanepada, U. Ubhayapada (P. and A.), Den. stands for Denominative, and here the 3rd pers. sing. present tense is given throughout.

(*b*) Under each root the 3rd person singular Present tense and of the Perfect, Aorist, two Futures and Infinitive in the case of important roots, and past passive participle wherever noteworthy, are given throughout. The forms of the *Passive*, *Causal* and *Desiderative*, wherever noteworthy, are given after them, or after the senses of the primitive base, where there is any peculiarity in their senses.

(*c*) Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are given separately in their own alphabetical order except in cases where there are no derivarives from such verbs.

(*d*) Roots sometimes change their forms or *pada* (voice) or both, when used in particular senses or when preceded by particular prepositions. Such changes are denoted within brackets.

(*e*) When a root belongs to different conjugations with different meanings, Roman figures are used to mark this difference, (cf. अस्, गुप्, ह्र &c.), the root being repeated only once.

12. (*a*) All possible derivatives from a word are not always given when they may be easily supplied, more especially in the case of potential passive participles (formed by तव्य, अनीय and य), present participles, and abstract nouns from adjectives (formed by adding ता, त्व or य). Where there is peculiarity either in the formation or meaning of these derivatives, they are given. But in many cases the student will have to supply the forms according to the general rules given in Grammar.

(*b*) Similarly all the equivalents given under the radical word are not always repeated under the derivatives; they may, if necessary, be ascertained by a reference to the radical word.

13. Mythological allusions are explained in *small* type in the body of the work between rectangular brackets [ ]. Here long vowels like â, î, û, and letters of the lingual class, as also ऋ and ङ are, for the convenience of the press, denoted by corresponding *italic* letters ; *e. g.* Pa*nd*avas and K*ri*p*i* stand for पांडव and कृपी.

14. Metres and information about literary and geographical names are given in the Appendices at the end.

A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY.

I.

Of the names of works or authors.

N. B.—Except where otherwise specificd, the Editions of works referred to or mostly those printed at Calcutta.

Ait Br.... ... Aitareya Brâhmaṇa (Bombay).
Ak. ... ... Amarakosha (Bombay).
A. L. ... ... *A*nandalaharî.
Amaru.... ... Amarusataka
*A*past. ... ... *A*pastamba.
A. R. ... ... Anargharâghava (Published in the Kâvyamâlâ).
*A*ry. S.... ... *A*ryavidyâsudhâkara (Bombay).
*A*ryâ. S. ... *A*ryâsaptasatî (published in the Kâvyamâlâ).
Asvad.... ... Asvadhâṭî (published in the Subhâshitaratnâkara).
*A*sval. ... ... *A*svalâyana's Sûtras.
Av.... ... ... Atharva-veda.
Baudhây. ... Baudhâyana.
Bg. ... ... Bhagavadgîtâ (Bombay).
Bh. ... ... Bhartṛihari's three *S*atakas (the figures 1., 2., 3. after Bh. denoting *S*ṛingâra°, Nîti°, and Vairâgya°).
Bhav.P. ... Bhavishyottara Purâṇa.
Bhâg. ... ... Bhâgavata (Bombay).
Bhâr. Ch. ... Bhâratachampû (Bombay).
Bhâshâ P.... Bhâshâparichchheda.
Bhâva P. ... Bhâvaprakâsa.
Bîj. ... ... Bîjagaṇita
Bk. ... ... Bhaṭṭikâvya.
B. R. ... ... Bâlarâmâyaṇa(Benares)
B.and R. ... Böthlingk and Roth.
Bṛi. S. / Bri. S. ... Varâhamihira's Bṛihatsaṃhitâ.
Bṛi. Kath. ... Bṛihatkathâ.
Br. Sût. ... Brahmasûtras.
Bṛi. *A*r. Up. / Bṛi. Up. Bṛihadâraṇyakopanishad.
Bv. ... ... Bhâminîvilâsa (Bombay).
Chaṇḍ K.... Chaṇḍakausika.
Chand. M.... Chhandomanjarî.
Chandr. ... Chandrâloka.
Châṇ.... ... Châṇakyasataka.
Châṭ.... ... Châtakâshṭaka (in two parts).
Ch. P. ... Chaurapanchâsikâ.
Ch. Up. ... Chhândogyopanishad.
Dây. B., Dây. Dâyabhâga.
D. Bhâg.... Devîbhâgavata.
Dhan. V.... Dhananjayavijaya.
Dharm. ... Dharmaviveka.
Dhûrt. ... Dhûrtasamâgama.
Dk. ... ... Dasakumâracharita (Bombay).
D. R. ... Dasarûpa (Hall's Edition).
Dṛi. *S*. ... Dṛishṭântasataka.
Gaut. S. / or Gaut.Sût. Gautamasûtra.
Ghaṭ. ... Ghaṭakarparakâvya.
Gît. ... ... Gîtagovinda.
G. L.... ... Gangâlaharî.
G. M.... ... Gaṇaratnamahodadhi of Vardhamâna.
Golâdh.... Golâdhyâya.
H. ... ... Hitopadesa (Nirṇaya Sâgara Edition).
Halây. ... Halâyudha.
Hariv. ... Harivaṃsa.
Hch. ... Harshacharita.
H. D. ... Haṃsadûta.
Hem.... ... Hemachandra.
Isop.... ... Isopanishad.
J. N. V.... Jaiminîyanyâyamâlâvistara (Goldstücker's Edition).
K. ... ... Kâdambarî (Bombay).
Kâm ... ... Kâmandakinîtisâra.
Kâsi. ... Kâsikâvṛitti (Benares).
Karpûr.... Karpûramanjarî (published in the Kâvyamâlâ).
Kaṭh. ... Kaṭhopanishad.
Kâty. ... Kâtyâyana.
Kaus. ... Kausikasûtra.
Kaus. Br. Kaushîtaki Brâhmaṇa.
Kaus. Up. Kaushîtakyupanishad.
Kâv. ... Kâvyâdarsa.
Kâvyâl.... Kâvyâlaṃkâra (published in the Kâvyamâlâ).
Keu.... ... Kenopanishad.
Ki. ... ... Kirâtârjunîya.
Kîr. K.... Kîrtikaumudî (Bombay).
K. P. ... Kâvyaprakâsa.
Ks. ... Kathâsaritsâgara.
Ku. ... Kumârasambhava (Bombay).
Kull. ... Kullûka.
Kusum. Kusumânjali.
Kuval ... Kuvalayânanda.
Lîlâ. ... Lîlâvatî.
M. ... Mâlavikâgnimitra
Mâdh. N. Mâdhavanidâna.
Mahân. Mahânâṭaka.
Mâl., ... Mâlatîmâdhava (Bombay)
Malli. ... Mallinâtha.
Mâṇḍ. ... Mâṇḍûkyopanishad.
Mârk. P. Mârkaṇḍeya Purâṇa.
Mb. ... Mahâbhârata (Bombay).
Mbh. ... Mahâbhâshya (Bombay).
Me. ... Meghadûta (Bombay).
Med. ... Medinîkosha.
Mit. ... Mitâksharâ (Bombay).
Mîm. ... Mîmâṃsâ.
Mk. ... Mṛichchhakaṭika.
Moha M. Mohamudgara.
Ms. ... Manusmṛiti.
Mu. ... Mudrârâkshasa (Bombay).
Mugdha. Mugdhabodha.
Muṇḍ. ... Muṇḍakopanishad.
Mv. ... Mahâvîracharita (Borooah's Edition).
N. ... ... Naishadhacharita.
Nâg. ... Nâgânanda.
Nala. ... Nalopâkhyâna (Bombay).
Nalod. ... Nalodaya.
Nir. ... Nirukta.
Nîti. ... Nîtisâra.
Nîtipr. Nîtipradîpa.
P. ... Pâṇini's Ashṭâdhyâyî.
Pad. D. Padânkadûta.
P. P. ... Pârvatîpariṇaya.
P. R.... Prasannarâghava.
Prab. ... Prabodhachandrodaya (Bombay).
Prasna. Up. Prasnopanishad.
Priy. D.... Priyadarsikâ(Bombay).
Pt. ... ... Panchatantra (Bombay).
R. ... ... Raghuvaṃsa (Bombay).
Râj. P. ... Râjaprasasti.
Râj. T ... Râjataranginî.
Râm. ... Râmâyaṇa (Bombay).
Ras. M. ... Rasamanjarî.
Ratn. ... Ratnâvalî (Bombay).
R. G. ... Rasagangâdhara (published in the Kâvyamâlâ).
Rs. ... *R*itusaṃhâra(Bombay).
Rv. ... *R*igveda (Max Müller's Edition).
S. ... *S*akuntalâ (Bombay).
Sabdak... ... Sabdakalpadruma.
Sân. K... ... / Sânkhya K. Sânkhyakârikâ.
Sân. S. ... ... Sânkhyasûtra.
Sar. K... Sarasvatîkaṇṭhâbharaṇa

Sarva. S. ... / Sar. S.	Sarvadarsanasamgraha.
Sat. Br... ...	*Satapatha Brâhmaṇa.*
Sây.	Sâyaṇa.
S. B.	*Sârîrabhashya.*
S. D.	Sâhityadarpaṇa.
Si.	*Sisupâlavadha.*
Sid. Mukt. or Muktâ....	Siddhântamuktâvali.
Sid. *Sir*.... ...	Siddhântasiromaṇi.
Sik.	*Sikshâ.*
Siva P.... ...	*Siva Purâṇa.*
Sk.	Siddhânta-Kaumudi (Bombay).
Skanda P....	Skanda Purâṇa.
S. L.	Sudhâlahari (published in the Kâvyamâlâ)
Srut.	*Srutabodha.*
S. Til.	*Sṛingâratilaka.*
Subh	Subhâshitaratnâkara (Bombay).
Subhâsh. ...	Subhâshita.
Subh. Ratn...	Subhâshitaratnabhâṇḍâgâra (Bombay).
Sûrya S... ...	Sûryasiddhânta.
Susr.	Susruta.
Sv.	Sâmaveda.
Svet. Up. ...	*Svetâsvataropanishad.*
Tarka K. ...	Tarkakaumudi (Bombay).
Trik.	Trikâṇḍasesha.
T. S.	Tarkasamgraha (Bombay).
Tv....	Târânâtha's Vâchaspatyam.
U.	Uttararâmacharita.
Udb.	Udbhaṭa.
Ud D.	Uddhavadûta.
Ud. S. ...	Uddhavasandesa.
Ujjval. ...	Ujjvaladatta.
Uṇ.... ...	Uṇâdisûtras.
Up. / Upan. ...	Upanishad.
V.	Vikramorvasîyam (Bombay).
Vâgb.	Vâgbhaṭa.
Vais....... ...	Vaiseshika.
Vais. Sût. ...	Vaiseshikasûtras.
Vâj.... ...	Vâjasaneyi Samhitâ.
Vâk. P. ...	Vâkyapadîya.
Vall. Subh...	Vallabhadeva's Sûbhâshitâvali (Bombay).
Vâs.	Vâsavadattâ (Hall's Edition).
Vb	Viddhasâlabhanjikâ (Bombay).
Ve.	Veṇîsamhâra.
Vedânta P.	Vedântaparibhâshâ.
Vet.	Vetâlapanchavimsati.
Vid.	Vidagdhamukhamaṇḍana.
Vikr.	Vikramânkadevacharita (Bombay).
Vîr. M. ...	Vîramitrodaya.
V. May. ...	Vyavahâramayûkha (Mr. Mandlik's Edition).
Vop. or Bop.	Vopadeva.
V. P. ...	Vishṇu Purâṇa.
V. Ratn...	Vṛittaratnâkara.
Vṛind. S...	Vṛindâvanasataka.
V. Sah....	Vishṇusahasranâma.
Y.	Yâjnavalka (Mr. Mandlik' Edition).
Yoga S....	Yogasûtras.
Yv., Yaj....	Yajurveda.

Note.—After the Abbreviations given above, where one Arabic figure is followed by another, the former indicates the canto, chapter, part, act, &c., and the latter, the number of the verse. A single Arabic figure indicates the page, act, &c.

II.

Grammatical and other Abbreviations, and Symbols.

A. or Atm.	Atmanepada
a.	Adjective.
abl... ...	Ablative.
acc... ...	Accusative.
adv... ...	Adverb.
alg.... ...	Algebra.
Arith. ...	Arithmetic.
A. S. ...	Anglo-Saxon.
astr. ...	Astronomy.
astrol. ...	Astrology.
Avyayî.	Avyayîbhâva.
Bah. ...	Bahuvrîhi.
Caus. ...	Causal.
cf.	Compare.
Com. ...	Commentary.
Comp. ...	Compound.
dat... ...	Dative.
Den. ..	Denominative.
desid. ...	Desiderative.
du.	Dual.
e. g.... ...	*Exempli gratia,* for example.
Eng. ...	English.
Etym., Ety.	Etymology.
f. or fem.	Feminine.
fig.	Figurative.
fr.	From.
freq. ...	Frequentative.
gen. ...	Genitive.
Germ. ...	German.
Goth. ...	Gothic.
Gr.	Greek.
gram. ...	Grammar.
ibid	The same.
i. e.	*id est*, that is.
ind.	Indeclinable.
inf.	Infinitive.
instr. ...	Instrumental.
L.	Latin
lit.	Literal.
loc.	Locative.
m. or mas.	Masculine.
Mar... ...	Marâṭhî.
Math. ...	Mathematics.
Medic....	Medicine
n.	Neuter.
N.	Name.
Nom. ...	Nominative.
num. a...	Numeral adjective.
oft... ...	Often times.
opp. ...	Opposite of.
P.	Parasmaipada.
pass. ...	Passive.
pers. ...	Person.
Phil. ...	Philosophy.
pl.	Plural.
pot. p....	Potential passive participle.
p. p. ...	Past passive participle.
Pres... ...	Present tense.
pres. p....	Present participle.
pron. a...	Pronominal adjective.
q. v. ...	*quod vide*, which see.
Rhet. ...	Rhetoric.
sing. ...	Singular.
Subst. ...	Substantive.
s. v.... ...	*sub voce*, see under the word.
Tat.... ...	Tatpurusha.
U.	Ubhayapada (Parasmai. and Atmane.).
Vârt. ...	Vârttika.
Ved... ...	Vedic.
v. l.... ...	Vartious reading.
Voc. ...	Vocative.
=	Equal or equivalent to, same as.
+.	Plus.
&c.	Et cætera.
°	denotes that the rest of the word under consideration is to be supplied; *e. g.*; °रत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य under अनंत means अनंतरत्न &c.

EXPLANATION OF TERMINATIONS USED IN THE DERIVATION OF WORDS.

N.B.—Ter. stands for 'termination', and Tad. for 'Taddhita'.

अ a Kṛit ter. (*f.*); as in जिगमिषा.

अङ् (अ) a Kṛit ter. (*f.*) before which no guṇa or Vṛiddhi takes place; as in भिदा, छिदा, स्पर्धा.

(अ) a Kṛit ter. (*m.*); as in भिः; or a Tad. one; as in अर्शसः.

इञ् (अ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descendant or offspring &c. as in औत्सः, वैदः.

अण् (अ) a Tad. ter. used in the same sense; as in जानकी, पार्वती, शैवः; also Kṛit; as in कुंभकारः.

अति (अत्) a Tad. ter. (*f.*) showing number or measure; as in दशत्, पंचत्.

अथुच् (अथु) a Kṛit ter. (*m.*); as in वमथुः, वेपथुः, श्वयथुः.

अनि (अनि) a Kṛit ter. (*f.*); as in अजीवनिः.

अनीयर् (अनीय) a Kṛit ter. used to form potential passive participles; as in करणीय, हननीय.

अप् (अ) a Kṛit ter. (*m.*); as in प्रसवः, गरः, भवः, करः; or Tad.; as in अंतर्लोमः.

असिच् (अस्) a Tad. ter.; as in अप्रजस्, सुमेधस्.

असुन् (अस्) an Uṇ. ter. (*n.*); as in सरस्, तपस्, चेतस्.

अस्ताति (अस्तात्) a Tad. ter.; as in अधस्तात्, पुरस्तात्.

आच् (आ) a Tad. ter. (*adv.*); as in दक्षिणा, उत्तरा.

आटच् (आट) a Tad. ter.; as in वाचाट.

आनुक् (आन्) a feminine termination; as in इंद्राणी, भवानी.

आलच् (आल) a Tad ter.; as in वाचाल.

आलुच् (आलु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'disposition or tendency'; as in श्रद्धालु, स्पृहयालु; or a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in हृदयालु; or 'inability to bear'; as in शीतालु, उष्णालु.

इक् (इ) a Kṛit ter.; as in पचिः, भेदिः.

इञ् (इ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descendants' &c.; as in दाशरथिः, कार्ष्णिः, सौमित्रिः.

इट् the augment इ.

इतच् (इत) a Tad. ter. showing 'full of' or 'covered with'; as in तारकितं, कुसुमितः (कुसुमान्यस्य संजातानि स तरुः)

इत्नुच् (इत्नु) a Kṛit ter.; as in स्तनयित्नुः.

इनच् (इन) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in फलिन.

इनि (इन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in धनिन्, दंडिन्; or Kṛit ter.; as in प्रजाविन्.

इमनिच् (इमन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'state or भाव'; as in लघिमन्, गरिमन्, म्रदिमन्.

इलच् (इल) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in फेनिल, पिच्छिल; or an Uṇ. ter.; as in सलिल.

इष्ठन् (इष्ठ) a Tad. ter. used to form superlative degrees of adjectives.

इष्णुच् (इष्णु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'disposition or tendency'; as in भ्राजिष्णु, अलंकरिष्णु, रोचिष्णु; or an Uṇ. ter.; as in वेष्णुः.

इसि (इस्) an Uṇ. ter.; as in शोचिस्, ज्योतिस्.

ईकक् (ईक) a Tad. ter.; as in शाक्तीकः, लौहितीकः.

ईकञ् (ईक) a Tad. ter.; as in तार्तीयीक.

ईयसुन् (ईयस्) a Tad. ter. used to form comparative degrees of adjectives.

ईरच्-न् (ईर) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession,' as in आंडीरः, कांडीरः, or an Uṇ. ter.; as in हिंसीरः, शरीरं, करीरं.

उ (उ) a Kṛit ter.; as in इच्छुः, जिगमिषुः, भिक्षुः; or an Uṇ. ter. as in तरुः, भरुः, शत्रुः.

उकञ् (उक) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency'; as in पातुकः, स्थायुकः.

उण् (उ) a Kṛit or Uṇ. ter.; as in कारुः, वायुः, स्वादुः.

उरच् (उर) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in दंतुरः.

उलच् (उल) an Uṇ. ter.; as in हर्षुल, चटुल.

उसि, उसिन् (उस्) an Uṇ. ter. (*n.*); as in जनुस्, वपुस्, धनुस्.

ऊक (ऊक) a Kṛit ter.; as in दंदशूक, जागरूक.

ऊङ् (ऊ) a fem. ter.; as in कर्कंधू.

ऊठ् (ऊ) a substitute; as in द्यूत from दिव्, जूः from ज्वर्.

ऋ (ऋ) an Uṇ. ter.; as in हेतृ.

एण्य (एण्य) a Tad. ter.; as in प्रावृषेण्यः.

एद्युसुच् (एद्युस्) a Tad. ter.; as in अन्येद्युः, परेद्युः.

एनप् (एन) a Tad. ter. (*adv.*); as in दक्षिणेन, उत्तरेण.

क (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in किरः, ज्ञा, प्रस्थः, or in उरगः, गिरः, or a Tad. ter. (क) used in various senses as in अश्मकः, राष्ट्रकं, अश्वकः, सुवर्णकं, तूष्णीकः.

कक् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in वाराहकः.

कन् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in मद्रकः, देवदत्तकः.

कप् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in व्यूढोरस्कः, नदीमातृकः.

कि (इ) a Kṛit ter.; as in चक्रिः, जग्मिः, ददिः, जलधिः.

कुरच् (उर) a Kṛit ter.; as in भिदुर, विदुर.

क्त (त changed to न) the ter. of the past passive participle; as in हत, गत, ज्ञात.

क्तवतु (तवत्) the ter. of the past active participle; as in हतवत्.

क्तिच्-न् (ति) a Kṛit ter. (*f.*) forming abstract nouns from roots; as in कृतिः, मतिः, गतिः.

क्नु (नु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency or disposition; as in गृध्नु, क्षिप्नु, धृष्णु.

क्मरच् (मर) a Kṛit ter.; as in घस्मर, सृमर.

क्यच् (य) a denominative ter. (P.): as in पुत्रीयति.

क्यङ्-ष् (य) a denominative ter.; as in भृशायते, पार्थायते.

क्यप् (य) a Kṛit ter.; as in कृत्य, स्तुत्य

क्रु (रु) a Kṛit ter.; as in भीरु.

क्रु-क्लु-क्वन् (रु-लु-क) a Kṛit ter.; as in भीरु(लु)क.

क्वनिप् (वन्) a Kṛit or Uṇ. ter.; as in सुधीवन्, इत्वन्, कृत्वन्.

क्वरप् (वर) a Kṛit ter. showing 'tendency or disposition', as in इत्वर, सृत्वर, गत्वर.

क्विन्-प् (व् or वि) a Kṛit ter. added to roots, but which is usually omitted; as in स्पृक्, दृक्, संपद्, वाक् &c.

क्स्न (स्न) an Uṇ. ter.; as in अक्ष्णं, कृत्स्नं.

ख (ईन) a Tad. ter.; as in कुलीन.

खच्-श् (अ) a Kṛit ter. before which a nasal is inserted; as in स्तनंधयः, प्रियंवदः, नाडिंधमः.

खञ् (ईन) a Tad. ter.; as in माहाकुलीन.

गक्-न् (ग) an Uṇ. ter.; as in मुद्गः, गंगा.

ग्मिनि (ग्मिन्) a Tad. ter.; as in वाग्मिन्.

ग्स्नु (स्नु) a Kṛit ter; as in जिष्णु, स्थास्नु.

घ (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in गोचरः, उरश्छदः; or a Tad. ter. (इय); as in यज्ञिय, मखिय.

घञ् (अ) a Krit ter. used to form abstract noun from roots, before which the final vowel and penultimate अ generally undergo Vriddhi, and the penultimate short guṇa ; as in हारः, त्यागः, पाकः, क्षेपः.

घिनुण् (इन्) a Krit ter ; as in त्यागिन्, रागिन्, भागिन्.

घुरच् (उर) a Krit ter.; as in भंगुर.

ङीप् (ई) a fem. ter.; as in गतवती, मृगी.

ङीष् (ई) a fem. ter.; as in कल्माषी, सारंगी.

चणप् (चण) a Tad. ter ; as in अक्षरचणः

चानश् (आन) a ter. of the present participle Atmanepada; as in निघ्नान, भुंजान.

चुं-चं-चुप् (चुं-चं-चु) a Tad. ter.; as in अक्षरचंचु.

च्वि a name of a termination ; see अभूततद्भाव.

छ (ईय) a Tad. ter. ; as in त्वदीय, मदीय.

ञ (अ) a Tad. ter ; as in पौर्वशालः.

ञ्य (य) a Tad. ter.; as in पांचजन्यः, कौविदार्य.

ट (अ) a Krit ter.; as in सेनाचरः, पुरःसरः.

टाप् (आ) a fem. ter. ; as in अजा, वंध्या.

ट्युल् (तन) a Tad. ter. showing 'pertaining to' ; as in दिवातन, सायंतन, इदानींतन.

ठक् (इक) a Tad. ter. : as in रौचनिकः, रैवतिकः .

ठञ् (इक) a Tad. ter. ; as in दैनिक, नैशिक, पैतृक.

ठन् (इक) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession' &c. ; as in धनिकः, शतिकः.

ड (अ) a Krit ter. before which the final consonant of a root is usally dropped ; as in अंतगः, दूरगः .

डतमच् (अतम) a Tad. ter. showing 'one of many' ; as in कतम.

डतर (अतर) a Tad. ter. showing 'one of two' ; as in कतर, एकतर.

डु (उ) a Krit ter.; as in विभुः, प्रभुः.

ड्वलच् (वल) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession' ; as in नड्वल.

ढ (एय) a Tad. ter. ; as in शिलेय, सभेय.

ढक् (एय) a Tad. ter. showing 'descended or born from'; as in गांगेयः, माहेयः, नादेयः

ढकञ् (एयक) a Tad. ter.; as in बाहुकुलेयक

ढञ् (एय) a Tad. ter.; as in गार्द्धेयः.

ण (अ) a Krit ter.; as in ग्राहः, ज्वालः.

णमुल् (अम्) the termination of a particular kind of gerund, as in कारं, स्मारस्मारं.

णिच् (इ) the termination of the causal.

णिनि (इन्) a Krit ter. ; as in ग्राहिन्, पायिन्, स्थायिन्.

ण्य (य) a Tad. ter.; as in दैत्यः, सांकाश्यः.

ण्यत् (य) a termination of the potential passive participle; as in कार्य, हास्य.

ण्वुल् (अक) a Krit ter.; as in प्रवाहिक.

तरप्, तमप् (तर, तम) terminations of the comparative and superlative degrees.

तसिल् (तस्) a ter. of the ablative case; as in मूलतः, सर्वतः

तातिल् (ताति) a Tad. ter.; as in शिवताति, सर्वताति.

तुट् (त्) the augment inserted before अन; as in सायंतनः.

तुमुन् (तुम्) the ter. of the infinitive mood.

तृच् (तृ) a Krit ter. of agency ; as in कर्ता, भोक्ता.

त्यक् (त्य) a Tad. ter. ; as in पाश्चात्यः, दाक्षिणात्यः.

त्यप् (त्य) a Tad. ter.; as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य.

त्रल् (त्र) a Tad. ter. (*adv.*) ; as in कुत्र, सर्वत्र, तत्र.

था-थाल् (था), a Tad. ter. showing 'manner' ; as in सर्वथा, पूर्वथा.

दघ्नच् (दघ्न) } Tad. ter. showing
द्वयसच् (द्वयस) } 'height' ; as in
जानुदघ्न, ऊरुदघ्न, ऊरुद्वयस, गजद्वयस.

नङ् (न) a Krit. ter. ; as in यज्ञः, प्रश्नः, यत्नः.

नुक् (न) the augment न् ; as in धूनयति, प्रीणयति.

पुक् (प्) the augment प् ; as in रोपयति, ज्ञापयति.

फक्, फञ् (आयन) a Tad. ter. ; as in नाडायनः, वात्स्यायनः, आश्वलायनः.

म (म) a Tad. ter. ; as in मध्यम, आदिम, द्रुमः.

मतुप् (मत्) a possessive ter. ; as in अग्निमत्, श्रीमत् ; (changed to वत्).

मयट् (मय) a Tad. ter. ; as in काष्ठमय, जलमय.

मात्रच् (मात्र) a Tad. ter. showing 'measure' ; as in ऊरुमात्र, गजमात्र.

मिनि (मिन्) a possessive ter. ; as in गोमिन्.

मुम् (म्) the augment म् ; as in रात्रिंमन्य स्तनंधयः.

य (य) a Tad. ter. ; as in पाश्या, वात्या, धूम्या. or in सभ्यः, शरण्यः.

यङ् (य) a ter. of the frequentative ; as in बोभूयते.

यञ् (य) a Tad. ter.; as in वात्स्यः, गार्ग्यः.

यत् (य) a Krit ter.; as in भव्य, गेय, चेय.

र (र) a possessive ter.; as in मधुर, कुंजर : also a Krit ter. ; as in नम्र, दीप्र, कम्र, शुभ्र, हिंस्र.

लच् (ल) a Tad. ter. ; as in अंसल, मांसल.

ल्यु (अन) a Krit ter. showing 'agency'; as in नंदनः, मदनः.

ल्युट् (अन) a Krit ter. forming abstract nouns ; as in गमनं, भवनं, प्रमाणं.

वनिप् (वन्) a Krit ter. ; as in यज्वन्, धीवन्.

वरच् (वर) a Krit ter. ; as in ईश्वर स्थावर.

वलच् (वल) a Tad. ter. ; as in शिखावलः, रजस्वला.

विनि (विन्) a possessive ter. ; as in पयस्विन्, यशस्विन्, मेधाविन्, स्रग्विन्.

वुञ् (अक) a Krit ter. ; as in निंदकः, हिंसकः, or a Tad. ter. ; as in औष्ट्रकं, राजकं, औरभ्रकं.

वुन् (अक) a Krit ter. as in सरकः, लवकः.

श (अ) a Krit ter. ; as in क्रिया, विदः, or a Tad. ter. (श) ; as in लोमशः.

शतृ (अत्) a ter. of the present participle Parasmaipada ; as in पचत्, विद्वत्.

शानच् (आन or मान) a ter. of the present participle Atmanepada ; as in पचमानः.

ष, षच् (अ) added at the end of comp.; as in त्रिमूर्धः, पद्माक्षः.

ष्कन् (क) a Tad. ter. ; as in पथिकः.

ष्ट्रन् (त्र) a Krit ter. showing 'instrument or means of an action' ; as in वक्त्र, शस्त्रं, वस्त्रं, पात्रं, योत्रं, दंष्ट्रा.

ष्ठच् (इक) a Tad. ter. ; as in कुसीदिकः.

ष्ठन्-ष्ठल् (इक) Tad. ter. as in पर्पिकः, आकर्षिकः.

ष्फ (आयन) a Tad. ter. ; as in कात्यायनी.

ष्यञ् (य) a Tad. ter. showing 'state (भाव)' ; as in चातुर्य, सौंदर्य.

सन् (स) the ter. of the desiderative.

ह a Tad. ter. (*adv.*) ; as in इह.

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अ The first letter of the Nâgarî Alphabet.—अः [अवति, अतति सातत्येन तिष्ठतीति वा; अव्-अत् वा,ड Tv.] 1 N. of Vishnu, the first of the three sounds constituting the sacred syllable ओम् ; अकारो विष्णुरुद्दिष्ट उकारस्तु महेश्वरः । मकारस्तु स्मृतो ब्रह्मा प्रणवस्तु त्रयात्मकः ॥ ; for more explanation of the there syllables अ, उ, म् see ओम्. -2 N. of *S*iva, Brahmâ, Vâyu or Vai*s*vânara.-*ind.* 1 A prefix corresponding to Latin *in*, Eng. *in* or *un*, Gr. *a* or *an*, and joined to nouns, adjectives, indeclinables (or even to verbs) as a substitute for the negative particle नञ्, and changed to अन् before vowels except in the word अ-ऋणिन्. The senses of न usually enumerated are six-(*a*) सादृश्य 'likeness' or 'resemblance'; अब्राह्मणः one like a Brâhmana (wearing the sacred thread &c.), but not a Brâhmana, but a Kshatriya, or Vaisya; अनिक्षुः a reed appearing like इक्षु, but not a true इक्षु. *(b)* अभाव 'absence', 'negation', 'want', 'privation'; अज्ञानं absence of knowledge, ignorance; अक्रोधः, अनंगः, अकंटकः, अघटः &c. *(c)* भेद 'difference' or 'distinction'; अपटः not a cloth, something different from, or other than, a cloth. (*d*) अल्पता 'smallness', "diminution", used as a diminutive particle; अनुदरा having a slender waist (कृशोदरी or तनुमध्यमा). *(e)* अप्राशस्त्य 'badness', 'unfitness,' having a depreciative sense; अकालः wrong or improper time; अकार्य not fit to be done, improper, unworthy, bad act. *(f)* विरोध 'opposition', 'contrariety'; अनीतिः the opposite of morality, immorality; असित not white, black; असुर not a god, a demon &c. These senses are put together in the following verse:-तत्सादृश्यमभावश्च तदन्यत्वं तदल्पता । अप्राशस्त्यं विरोधश्च नञर्थाः षट् प्रकीर्तिताः॥ See न also. With verbal derivatives, such as gerunds, infinitives, participles, it has usually the sense of 'not'; अदग्ध्वा not having burnt; अपश्यन् not seeing; so असकृत् not once; अमृषा, अकस्मात् &c. Sometimes अ does not affect the sense of the second member; अ-पश्चिम that which has no last, *i. e.* last; अनुत्तम having no superior, unsurpassed, most excellent; for examples see the words.-2 An interjection of *(a)* Pity *(ah!)* अ अवद्य P. I. 1. 14 Sk. *(b)* Reproach, censure (fie, shame); अपचसि त्वं जाल्म P. VI. 3, 73 Vârt. See अकरणि, अजीवनि also. *(c)* Used in addressing; अ अनन्त. *(d)* It is also used as a particle of prohibition.-3 The augment prefixed to the root in the formation of the Imperfect, Aorist and Conditional Tenses.

N. B.-The aplication of this privative prefix is practically unlimited; to give every possible case would almost amount to a dictionary itself. No attempt will therefore be made to give *every possible* combination of this prefix with a following word; only such words as require a special explanation, or such as most frequently occur in the literature and enter into compounds with other words, will be given; others will be found self-explaining when the English 'in', 'un', or 'not', is substituted for अ or अन् before the meaning of the second word, or the sense may be expressed by 'less,' 'free from,' 'devoid or destitute of' &c.; अवाच्य unspeakable; अदर्प without pride, or freedom from pride; अप्रगल्भ not bold; अभग unfortunate; अवित्त destitute of wealth &c. &c. In many cases such compounds will be found explained under the second member. Most compounds beginning with अ or अन् are either Tatpurusha or Bahuv*r*ihi (to be determined by the sense) and should be so dissolved.

अऋणिन् *a.* (ऋ being regarded as a consonant.) Not a debtor, free from debt; दिवसस्याष्टमे भागे शाकं पचति यो नरः । अऋणी चाप्रवासी च स वारिचर मोदते ॥ Mb. The form अनृणिन् also occurs in this sense.

अंश् 10 U. अंशयति-ते To divide, distribute; share among; also अंशापयति in this sense.

अंशः [अंश् अच्] 1 A share, part, portion, division; member; सकृदंशो निपतति Ms. 9.47; तुर्यांशः a fourth part; बहु° ; ममैवांशो जीवलोके जीवभूतः सनातनः Bg. 15.7 ; भुवमंशाविव धर्मयोर्गतौ R. 8. 16; अंशेन दर्शितानुकूलता K. 159 partly. -2 A share in property, inheritance; स्वतोंऽशतः Ms. 8.408; अनंशौ क्लीबपतितौ 9.201; पत्न्यः कार्याः समांशिकाः Y. 2. 115.-3 The numerator of a fraction; अन्यान्यहाराभिहतौ हरांशौ Lîlâ.; sometimes used for fraction itself.-4 A degree of latitude (or longitude) अक्षस्यांशा समाख्याताः षष्ट्युत्तरशतत्रयम् । स च अंशः षष्टिकलात्मकः, कला तु षष्टिविकलात्मिका. -5 The shoulder (more generally written अंस, q. v.).-6 N. of one of the *A*dityas. The senses of 'party', 'a share of booty,' 'earnest money', which are said to occur in the Veda are traceable to 1. above.-COMP -अंशः [ष. त.] a secondary incarnation; part of a portion. अंशि *adv.* share by share.-अवतारः-तरणं [ष. त.] descent (on earth) of parts of deities, partial incarnation; °तार इव धर्मस्य Dk. 153; °रमिव कृतान्तस्य K. 31; ब्रह्मैःश्रवसः 79; so अंशावतीर्णमिव 108;.N. of Adhyâyas 64-67 of *A*diparvan of Bhârata.-भाज्,-हर-हारिन्, *m. f.* [उप. समास] one who takes or has a share, one entitled to a share in the ancestral property, an heir, a coheir; पिंडदोंऽशहरश्चैषां पूर्वाभावे परः परः Y. 2. 132; जातोऽपि दास्यां शूद्रेण कामतोंऽशहरो भवेत् 133.-विवर्तिन् *a.* [स.त.] slightly turned away, or turned away towards

the shoulder; मुखमंशविवर्ति पक्ष्मलाक्ष्याः S. 3. 26 v. l. for अंसविवर्ति.-सवर्णनं [ष. त.] reduction of fractions to the same denominator (भिन्नसंख्ययोः राश्योः समच्छेदकरणं). अन्योन्यहाराभिहतौ हरांशौ राश्योः समच्छेदविधानमेवम् Lilā.-स्वरः the keynote.

अंशकः [अंश-ण्वुल् ; अंशिका f.] 1 One having a share, a coheir, relative. -2 (स्वार्थे कन्) A share, portion, division; विंशांशकस्तथा गृहे भवेत्ते इत्यभिधीयते । द्विभर्तृका भेवतवांशके स्यात् , वृषांशके सा पशुशीलयुक्ता.-कं A solar day.

अंशल a. [अंशं लाति; ला-क] 1 Having, or entitled to, a share (अंशग्राहक).-2 अंसल, q. v.

अंशनं [अंश् ल्युट्] Act of dividing.

अंशयितृ m (अंश-तृच्) A divider, sharer.

अंशिन् a [अंश-इनि] 1 A sharer, coheir ; (पुनर्विभागकरणे) सर्वे वा स्युः समांशिनः Y. 2. 114 entitled to the same share.-2 Having parts or members (अवयविन्) अंशिनः स्वांशगतयंताभावं प्रति भूयात्मनां V. Paribhshâhâ.

अंश्य a. [अंश-कर्मणि यत्] Divisible.

अंशुः [अंश्-मृग० कु.] 1 A ray, beam of light ; चंड°, धर्म° hot-rayed, the sun; सूर्यांशुभिर्भिन्नमिवारविंदं Ku. 1. 32 ; lustre, brilliance ; रत्न°, नख° &c.-2 A point or end.-3 A small or minute particle.-4 End of a thread. -5 A filament, especially of the Soma plant (Ved.) -6 Garment; decoration.-7 N. of a sage or of a prince.-8 Speed, velocity (वेग).-COMP.-जालं a collection of rays, a blaze or halo of light.—धर :—पति :— भृत , —बाण :—भर्तृ—स्वामी the sun, (bearer of rays or lord of rays).—पट्टं a kind of silken cloth (अंशुना सूक्ष्मसूत्रेण युक्तं पट्टं.) Y. 1. 186, Ms. 5. 120 -माला a garland of light; halo.-मालिन् m [अंशवः मालेव, तत्‌ः अस्त्यर्थे इनि]. 1 the sun (wreathed with, surrounded by rays). 2. the number twelve. 3. having a collection of rays.-हस्तः [अंशुःहस्त इव यस्य] the sun (who draws up water from the earth by means of his 1000 hands in the form of rays).

अंशुमत् a. [अंशु-अस्त्यर्थे मतुप्] 1 Luminous, radiant ; ज्योतिषां रविरंशुमान् Bg. 10.21-2 Pointed.-3 Fibrous, abounding in filaments (Ved.).—m. (मान्) 1 the sun ; बालाखिल्यैरिवांशुमान् R. 15. 10. Ki. 11. 6, Y. 3. 144 ; sometimes the moon also.-2 N. of the grandson of Sagara, son of Asamanjasa and father of Dilipa. -3. N. of a mountain ; मत्फला N. of a plant कदली Musa Sapientum or Paradisiaca.- ती I N. of a Plant सालपर्णी (Mar. डवला, सालवण) Hedysarum Gangeticum.-2 N. of the river Yamuna.

अंशुकं [अंशवः सूत्राणि विषयो यस्य ; अंशु अस्त्यादि° क] 1 A cloth, garment in general ; स्तन° a breast-cloth ; सितांशुका V. 3. 12 ; यत्रांशुकाक्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14 ; चीनांशुकमिव केतोः S. 1. 34. —2 A fine or white cloth ; धुन्वन् कल्पद्रुमकिसलयान्यंशुकानीव वातैः Me. 62 ; usually silken or muslin.-3. An upper garment; a mantle; also an under garment ; करुद्धनीविगलदंशुकाः स्त्रियः Si 13 31 -4 A leaf.-5 Mild or gentle blaze of light (नातिदीप्ति) (कः also ; स्वार्थे कन् .)

अंशुल a. Radiant, luminous. —लः [अंशं प्रभां बुद्धिप्रतिभां लाति, ला—क] N. of the sage Chânakya ; of any sage. अंस् अंसयति, अंसापयति See अंश्.

अंसः [अंस कर्मभावादौ अच्] 1 A part, portion ; See अंश.-2 The shoulder, shoulder-blade.-3 N. of a Prince. (-सौ) The two angles of an altar [cf. Goth. amsa; L. ansa, humerus; Gr. asilla.]-COMP.-कूटः [अंसः कूट इव वृहत्वात्] a bull's hump, the protuberance between the shoulders, राजन्यांस्तांसकूटकथनपटुरवंशारवारःकुठारः Prab. 1. 7-त्रं [उप. स.] 1 an armour to protect the shoulders. 2 a bow.-फलकः the upper part of the spine.-भारः (अंसे°) [अंसे धृतो भारः शाक त. वा अलुक्] a burden or yoke put upon the shoulder -भारिक,-भारिन् a. (अंसे°) [भस्त्रादि गण, अंस (से) भारेण हरति। ष्ठन्] bearing a yoke or burden on the shoulder.-विवर्तिन् a. [उप. स.] turned towards the shoulders; मुखमंसविवर्ति पक्ष्मलाक्ष्याः S. 3. 26.

अंसल a. [अंस लच्, बलवति इत्यर्थे, P. V. 2. 98] Strong, lusty, powerful, having strong shoulders; युवा युगव्यायतबाहुरंसलः R. 3. 34; भुजेन उपैतु योगं पुनरंसलेन 16. 84; °पुरुषप्रयत्नदुर्भलं Dk. 169.

अंस्य a. [अंसे भवः अंस-यत्.] Belonging to the shoulder; ये अंस्या ये अंग्याः सूचिकाः Rv. 1. 191. 7.

अंह् I A. अंहते, अंहितुं To go, approach; set out, Bk. 3. 25, 46; 14. 51, 4. 4. &c —Caus. I. To send; तमाजिहन्मैथिलयज्ञभूमिं Bk. 2. 40, 15 75.-2 To shine.-3 To speak.

अंहुर a. [अंह-मद्गुरादि उरच्] Moving (गतियुक्त); Rv. 10. 5. 6; distressd, straitened, sinful (?).

अंहूरण a. Ved. distressing, troublesome; sinful ; straitened.-णं A sin, distress (?). [in. (?)

अंहोयु a. Troublesome, free from

अंहतिः -ती f. [हन्-अति, अंहादेशश्च हंतेरतिः स्यादंहादेशश्च वाती: Un. 4. 62; हंति दुरितमनया दानं] 1 A gift.-2 Anxiety, trouble, care, distress, illness (Ved).

अंहस् n. अंहः-हसी &c. [अम् असुन् हुकच Un. 4. 212, अभति गच्छति प्रायश्चित्तेन] 1 A sin; सहसा संहतिमहसां विहतं... अंहं Ki. 5. 17; कृतः कृतार्थोऽस्मि निबर्हितांहसा Si. I. 29; leaving one's religion or duty (स्वधर्मत्याग).-2 Trouble, anxiety, care. [cf. अघ, आगम; Gr. agos; ahos]. °मुच् a. freeing from distress.

अंहसस्पतिः Ved. The intercalary month (lord of distress or perplexity ?).

अंहस्वत् a. Sinful. [Tv. A gift. अंहितिः-ती f. अंह् क्तिन् ग्रहादित्वात् इट् .

अंहु a. [अंह्-मृग० कु] Ved. Sinful, wicked, injurious (पापकारिन्,हननशील); strait; narrow (?)-हु n. I Anxiety, distress; sin, crime (?).-2 Pudendum Muliebre (?). [cf. L. augustus anxius; Goth. aggvus].-भेद-दी having a narrow slit; having the pudendum divided (?).

अंह्रिः [अंह् संक्र्यादि क्रिन्, अंहते गच्छत्यनेन] I A foot.-2 The root of a tree cf. अंघ्रि.-3 The number four.-COMP. -पः 'foot-drinker,' a tree; (मूलेन पिबति सिक्तजलं).-स्कंधः [अंह्रेः स्कंध इव] the upper part of the sole of the foot.

अक् I P. (अकति) To go, move tortuously like a serpent [cf. L. angulus, Gr. agkai].

अक a. Moving tortuously.

अकं [न कं सुखं] Absence of happiness; pain, misery; (as in नाकं न अकं दुःखं यत्र) sin नास्ति कं सुखं यस्मात्.

अकच a. [न. ब.] Bald.-चः N. of Ketu (the descending node), who is represented as a headless trunk. Tv. explains it thus: अकाय दुःखाय चायते चाय्-ड। केतुग्रहस्य उदयेन लोकोपप्लवस्य शास्त्रप्रसिद्धिः ; e. g. उपप्लवाय लोकानां धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः Ku. 2. 32.

अकडमं, अकथहं, °चक्रं N. of a mystical circle (चक्र) or diagram with the letters of the alphabet, such as अ, क,ड, म, अ, क, थ,ह &c written therein and used in determining the auspicious or inauspicious stars of a person, (ग्राह्यागोपालमंत्रस्य-मंत्रोक्तमंत्रग्रहणार्थ-तत्तन्मंत्राणां शुभाशुभविचारोपयोगी चक्रभेदः Tv.).

अकथित a 'Not told,' not otherwise mentioned by way of any of the other case-relations, such as अपादान &c.; a name given to the indirect (गौण) object governed by verbs like दुह्, याच् &c.

अकनिष्ठ a. Not the youngest (such as eldest, middle); elder, superior.-ष्ठः [अके वेदनिंदारूपे पापे निष्ठा यस्य सः] N. of Buddha Gautama; of a deified Buddhist saint (pl. in this latter sense.)-COMP.-गः (गः also) [अकनिष्ठान् बुद्धान् पातीति; पा-क.] N. of Buddha, lord of Buddhists.

अकन्या [न. त.] No virgin, a maid that is not so any longer; अकन्येति तु यः कन्यां ब्रूयात् द्वेषेण मानवः Ms. 8.225. 6.

अकम्पन a. [न. त.] Not shaking. -नः N of a Râkshasa.

अकंपित *a.* [न. त.] Unshaken, firm, resolute; not tremulous.-तः N. of a Jaina or Buddha saint, a pupil of the last Tīrthaṃkāra (कंपितं बुद्धिवृत्तेश्चलनं तन्नास्ति यस्य).

अकर *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Handless, maimed.-2 Exempt from tax or duty. -3 [न. त.] Not doing or acting; not disposed to work, ceasing from work. -रा N. of a plant आमलकी, Emblic Myrobalan, Phyllanthus Emblica (अकं दुःखं सेवनात् लोकानां राति गृह्णाति नाशयतीति; रा-क Tv.).

अकरणं [कृ-भावे ल्युट् न. त.] Not doing, absence of action; अकरणात् मंदकरणं श्रेयः ; cf. the English phrases "Something is better than nothing," "Better late than never."-ण *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Not artificial, natural. -2 Devoid of all organs, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकरणिः *f.* [नञ्-कृ-आक्रोशे अनिः । आक्रोशे नञि अनिः ; P. III. 3 112.] Failure, disappointment, non-accomplishment, mostly used in imprecations. तस्याकरणिरेवास्तु Sk. may he be disappointed or experience a failure !

अकर्ण *a.* [नास्ति कर्णो यस्य] I Devoid of ears; deaf.-2 Destitute of Karna; अनर्जुनमकर्णं वा जगदद्येति निश्चितः Mb. -र्णः A serpent (तस्य चक्षुषैव श्रवणात्, hence also called चक्षुःश्रवाः).

अकर्ण्य *a.* [न. त.] Not fit for the ears; not in the ears.

अकर्तन *a.* [कृत्-भावे ल्युट् न. त.] 1 Not cutting. 2- [कृत्-युच् न. ब.; ऊरुस्थं फलं कर्तितुं शीलमस्य Tv.] Dwarfish.

अकर्तृ *m.* [न. त.] Not an agent; अकर्तरि च कारके P. III. 3 19; पुरुषोऽकर्ता भोक्ता Sānkhya; a subordinate agent; °त्वं-ता an inferior or subordinate position.

अकर्मन् *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Without work, idle; inefficient. -2 Disqualified for performing the necessary rites, wicked, degraded; अकर्मा दस्युरभि नो Rv. 10. 22 8. -3 (Gram.) Intransitive, generally in this sense अकर्मक.-*n.* (र्म.) 1 Absence of work; absence of necessary observances; neglect of essential observances; inaction; कर्मणो ह्यपि बोद्धव्यं बोद्धव्यं च विकर्मणः । अकर्मणश्च बोद्धव्यं गहना कर्मणो गतिः Bg. 4. 17, 18.-2 An improper act; crime, sin.-COMP.-अन्वित *a.* 1. unengaged, unoccupied, idle. 2. criminal.—कृत् *a.* free from action, or doing an improper act :-भोगः 1. enjoyment of freedom from the fruits of action.; 2. renunciation of self-righteousness.—शील *a.* lazy, indolent.

अकर्मक [नास्ति कर्म यस्य ब. कप्] Intransitive; फलव्यापारयोरेकनिष्ठतायामकर्मकः Hari; (*f*) अकर्मिका; प्रसिद्धेरविवक्षातः कर्मणोऽकर्मिका क्रिया *ibid.*

अकर्मण्य *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unable to work, inefficient, unfit for work. --2 Unfit to be done.

अकल *a.* [नास्ति कला अवयवो यस्य] Not in parts, without parts, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकल्क *a.* [नास्ति कल्का यत्र] 1 Free from sediment, pure.--2 Sinless.—ल्का Moonlight.

अकल्कता Honesty, integrity.

अकल्कन--क *a.* [नास्ति कल्कनं दंभः—कल्को वा यस्मिन्] free from pride, humble, modest; honest.

अकल्प *a* [न. ब.] 1 Uncontrolled, not subject to control or rules, unrestrained, unfettered.-2 Weak, unable.-3 Incomparable.

अकल्पित *a.* [न. त.] Not artificial or manufactured ; natural, genuine.

अकल्य *a* [कलासु साधुः कल्यः निरामयः न. त.] 1 Unwell, ill, indisposed. -2 [कल्यते इति कल्-यत् कल्यं मिथ्याभूतं, न. त.] True; (तं) अनागतदकल्यसंधो बंधनागारं Dk. 31.

अकल्याण *a.* [न. त.] Inauspicious, unlucky. -णं Inauspiciousness, ill, evil, adversity.

अकव-वा [न कव्यते वर्ण्यते ; कव्-अ न. त.] Indescribable (अवर्णनीय); not contemptible, not bad ; °अरिः=कुत्सिता अरयो यस्य स कवारिः ; न कवारिः अ° ; or यस्य शत्रवोऽप्यकुत्सिता वृत्राद्यः ; or अकुत्सितं इयर्ति ऐश्वर्यं प्राप्नोति.

अकवि *a.* Ved. Unwise, foolish.

अकस्मात् *ind.* [न कस्मात् किंचित्कारणाद्वा-गत्य यत्र अलुक् स.] 1 Accidentally, suddenly, unexpectedly, all of a sudden; अकस्मादागंतुना सह विश्वासो न युक्तः H. 1 coming by chance, an accidental visitor.-2 Without cause or ground, causelessly, in vain; नाकस्मात् शांडिली माता विक्रीणाति तिलैस्तिलान् Pt. 2. 65. ; °दैव -भर्तृद्रष्टयतां गतासि Dk. 135; नाकस्मादप्रियं वदेत् Y. 1. 132; अथ नु रिपुरकस्माद् द्वेष्टि नः पुत्रभांडे Mv. 2. 44; अथ स्थो त्वमेदकस्मात्पतितार्थवृत्तः R. 14. 55. 73.

अकाण्ड *a.* [नास्ति कांडं अवसरः उचितकालः यस्य] 1 Accidental, untoward, unexpected, sudden; अकाण्डदुरवग्रस्पर्शैः °Mv. 5.39 out of season; पुनरकांडविवर्तनदारुणः U. 4. 15; °प्रचंडकलहयोः U. 6; पततु शिरस्यकांडयमदंड इवैष भुजः Māl. 5. 31.; °भंगुरता संसारसुखानां K. 172.—2 Destitute of stem or stock.—Comp.-जात *a.* Suddenly born or produced.-पातः unexpected occurrence; °उपनतां कं न लक्ष्मीर्विमोहयेत् Ks. 5. 2.-पातजात *a.* dying as soon as born; perishing soon after birth H. 4. 83.-शूलं a sudden attack of colic.

अकांडे *adv.* Unexpectedly, all of a sudden, suddenly, दर्भांकुरेण चरणः क्षत इत्यकांडे तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा S. 2. 12; कन्यां विजित्य विनयं विनिवार्य धैर्यमुन्मथ्य मंथरविवेकमकांड एव Māl. 1.18 unexpectedly; ततस्तु तमकांड एव प्राणहरमतिकारमुपप्लवमालोक्य K. 33.

अकाम *a* [नास्ति कामो यस्य] 1 Free from desire, affection, love, अकामस्य क्रियाकाचिद्दृश्यते नेह कर्हिचित् Ms. 2. 4 every thing is an act of his will. -2 Reluctant, unwilling; °मा कन्या 4. 364; so नाकामां दातुमर्हति.-3 Uninfluenced by, not subject to, love; भवादृकामापि हि दृष्टिविभ्रमं S. I. 23.-4. Unconscious, unintentional; अकामोपनतेनेव साधोर्हृदयमेनसा R. 10. 39 unconsciously committed.-5 The Sandhi which causes the dropping of a final र् before following र्.--Comp. -कर्शन *a* Ved. not frustrating desires,-हत *a.* not smitten with desire or affection, free from desire, calm.

अकामतः *adv.* [अकाम-पंचम्यास्तसिल्] Unwillingly, reluctantly, unintentionally, unconsciously; इतरे कृतवंतस्तु पापान्येतान्यकामतः Ms. 9. 242; अकामतः कृतं पापं वेदाभ्यासेन शुध्यति II. 46. 45.

अकामता Absence of desire; न चैवेहास्त्यकामता Ms. 2. 2.

अकाय *a.* [नास्ति कायो यस्य] 1 Without body, incorporeal.-2 An epithet of Râhu, who is represented as having no body, but only a head.-3 Epithet of the Supreme Spirit (without body, parts &c.).

अकार *a.* [करोतीति कारः कृ-घञ् अण् वा न. त.] Not doing or acting, void of action (क्रियारहित).—रः The letter अ; अक्षराणामकारोऽस्मि Bg. 10. 33.

अकारण *a.* [न. ब.] Causeless, groundless, spontaneous; °मित्राणि सतां भवंति K. 37 disinterested friends; ईदृशो मां प्रत्यनिमित्तः °स्नेहः U. 6.—णं Absence of a cause, motive, or ground; अकारणात् परित्यज्य K. 167 causelessly, without cause or ground; किमकारणमेव दर्शनं विलपंत्यै रतये न दीयते Ku. 4. 7; °परित्यक्ता मातापित्रोर्गुरोस्तथा Ms. 3 157; अकारणात्-णं-णे causelessly, in vain; त्यक्ता वा स्यादकारणात् Ms. 9 177. किमकारणे कुप्यसि, अकारणे आत्मानमायासयसि Ratn. 2 in vain.

अकार्णवेष्टकिक *a.* Not adapted for ear-rings (P. VI. 2. 155).

अकार्पण्य *a.* [न. ब.] Got without meanness; अकार्पण्यमशनं Bh. 3. 51.

अकार्य *a.* [न. त.] Improper, not fit to be done.-र्यं An improper, unworthy or bad act, a criminal or sinful action मा नाम वैक्लव्यादकार्यं कुर्यात् Mk. 3 (आत्मघातादिरूपं).-COMP.—कारिन् *a.* 1. an evildoer, one who commits a misdeed; महापातकिनश्चैव शेषाश्चाकार्यकारिणः Ms. 11.240. 2. one that neglects one's duty; दानेनाकार्यकारिणः (शुध्यंति) 5. 107.

अकाल *a.* [नास्ति उचितः कालो यस्य] 1 Untimely, premature, inopportune, unseasonable, out of season; न प्रजासु°मृत्युश्चरति U. 2, R. 15. 44; °मृत्युहरणं...औषधं जान्हवीतोयं ; °वातावली Ratn. 3--2. [न कालः] Not black,

white.—कः [न. त.] Wrong, inauspicious or unseasonable time, not the proper time (for any thing); °ऽः स्वबलप्रधानविरोधस्य Ve. 3; °ऽः कुसुमनस्य निवर्तितुं Mu. 7; अकाले बोधिता भ्राता R. 12. 81 at an improper time; अत्यारूढो हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः 12. 33 takes no account of proper or improper time; अकाले वीक्ष्यतो विष्णुर्द्दति पुण्यं पुराकृतं; नाकाले म्रियते कश्चित् प्राप्ते काले न जीवति; नाकाले म्रियते जंतुः H. 1. 17 does not die a premature death; काले प्राप्तस्त्वकाले वा नास्यानश्नन् गृहे वसेत् Ms. 3. 105 in season or out of season. Comp —कुसुम-पुष्प a flower blossoming out of season; °कुसुमानीव भयं संजनयंति हि H. 3. 23, a bad omen boding some evil.—कूष्मांड: a pumpkin produced out of season; (fig.) useless birth.—ज,-उत्पन्न,-जात a. produced out of season, premature, unseasonable.—जलद: an untimely cloud; N. of the great-grandfather of the poet Rajasekhara.—जलदोदय: -मेघोदय: an unseasonable rise or gathering of clouds; बालातपमिवाब्जानामकालजलदोदय: R. 4. 61. 2. mist or fog -वेला unseasonable or improper time.—सह a. 1. not enduring delay or loss of time, impatient, not biding one's time. 2. not able to hold out (for a long time), unable to stand a protracted siege (as a दुर्ग) H. 3. 137.

अकिंचन a. [नास्ति किंचन यस्य] Without any thing, quite poor, utterly destitute, indigent, penniless; अकिंचनः सन् प्रभवः स संपदां Ku. 5. 77; न द्वंद्वदुःखमिह किंचिदकिंचनोपि Si. 4. 64 disinterested. —नं That which is worth nothing.

अकिंचनता Renunciation of every thing, voluntary poverty (संन्यासांगयमविशेषः); व्रतं दानं परिव्रज्या तपस्या नियमस्थितिः। अहिंसासूनृतास्तेयब्रह्माकिंचनता यमः॥ °त्वं Poverty; अकिंचनत्वं मखजं व्यनक्ति R. 5. 16.

अकिंचनिमन् m. [पृथ्वादिगण] Poverty, utter destitution.

अकिंचिज्ज्ञ a. Not knowing anything, quite ignorant; यदाऽकिंचिज्ज्ञोहं द्विप इव मदांधः समभवं Bh. 2. 8.

अकिंचित्कर a. Not productive of anything, useless, immaterial; °रोन्यत्र पेयशरोपि स एव K. 242 powerless to do anything; परतंत्रमिदमकिंचित्करं च Ve. 3.

अकीर्तिः [अप्रशस्ता कीर्तिः न. त.] Infamy, ill-repute, disgrace.

अकुण्ठ a. [न. त.] 1 Not blunted, unobstructed; आशस्त्रग्रहणादकुंठपरशोः Ve. 1. 2.—2 Vigorous, able to work. —3. Fixed; °धिष्ण्यं Heaven.

अकुंठित a. Not blunted; शास्त्रेष्वकुंठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 penetrating all sciences; बिभ्रतोऽस्त्रमचलेप्यकुंठितं 11. 74 taking effect on, prevailing against, even mountains.

अकुतः adv. [न कुतः न. त.] Not from any where (in comp. only).—Comp. —चल: N. of Siva (not movable from any cause).—भय a. [नास्ति कुतोपि भयं यस्य] Secure, not threatened from any quarter, free from danger or fear, safe; माहशानामपि °यः संचारो जातः U. 2. यानि त्रीण्यकुतोभयानि च पदान्यासन्खरायोधने v. l. for अपराङ्मुखानि 5. 35. अकुतश्चिद्भय also in the same sense.

अकुध्र्यंच a. Ved. Fruitless, worthless (etym. doubtful).

अकुप्यं [न कुप्यं न. त.] 1 Not a base metal, gold or silver; अकुप्यं वसु Ki. 1. 35 gold or silver.—2 any base metal.

अकुल a. [अप्रशस्तं कुलं यस्य] Low, mean, of a low family.—लः —ं अकुलं शिव इत्युक्तः कुलं शक्तिः प्रकीर्तिता N. of Siva.—ला N. of Parvati.

अकुलीन a. [न. त.] 1 Low-born, of no high descent.—2 Not belonging to the earth, not earthly; दिव्ययोषितामिव अकुलीनां K. 11 (a pun on the word; न कौ पृथ्व्यां लीना स्थिता).

अकुशल a. [न. त.] 1 Inauspicious, evil, unlucky, unfortunate.—2 Not clever or skilful.—लं Evil; स स्निग्धोऽकुशलान्निवारयति यः H. 2. 141 guards from evils.

अकूट a. [न. त.] One who does not cheat, an honest man.

अकूपार a. 1 Resulting in good, having a good issue.—2 Unlimited; unbounded.—रः [न कुं पृथ्वीं पिपर्ति, पृ-अण् बा०दीर्घः; न कुत्सितं पारं गंतव्यदेशो यस्य वा, पृषो. दीर्घः] 1 The sea, the receptacle of waters (समुद्रोऽप्यकूपार उच्यते अकूपारो भवति महापारः Nir.). —2 The sun आदित्योऽप्यकूपार उच्यते अकूपारो भवति दूरपारः.)—3 A tortoise in general (न कूपमृच्छति). —4 King of tortoises sustaining the world. —5 A stone or rock.

अकूवार=अकूपार above.

अकूर्च a [नास्ति कूर्चं यस्य] 1 Not deceitful.—2 Bald; beardless.—र्चः Buddha, a deified saint.

अकृच्छ्र a. [न ब.] Free from difficulty.—च्छ्रं Absence of difficulty, ease, facility.

अकृत a. [कृ-कर्मणि क्तः, न. त.] 1 Not done; undone; unperformed; सर्वान् बलकृतानर्थानकृतान् मनुरब्रवीत् Ms. 8. 168; कृतं चाप्यकृतं भवेत् 117. —2 Wrongly or differently, done; कृताकृतविक्षणादौ ब्रह्मा ऋत्विक् नियुज्यते इति याज्ञिकाः; —3. Incomeplete, not ready (as food); अकृतं च कृतात्क्षेत्रात् (अदोषवत्) Ms. 10. 114 not cultivated (अनुप्रशस्यं Kull.); कृतान्नं चाकृतान्नेन (निर्मातव्यं) 10. 94 सिद्धान्नं चामान्नेन Kull.).—4 Uncreated.—5 One who has done no works.—6 Not developed or perfected, unripe, immature.—ता One not legally regarded as a daughter and placed on a level with sons, (पुत्रिकात्वेन अकल्पिता); अकृता वा कृता वापि यं विंदेत्सदृशात्सुतं Ms 9. 136; according to some, a daughter who is not by a formal declaration but only mentally appointed to supply an heir for her father (अभिसंधिमात्रकृता वाग्व्यवहारेण कृता; कृता=यदपत्यं भवेदस्यां तन्मम स्यात्स्वधाकरं इत्यभिदाय कन्यादानकाले वरानुमत्या या क्रियते Kull.) —तं An unperformed act; non-performance of an act; an unheard-of deed; अकृतं वै प्रजापतिः करोति Ait. Br.—Comp.—अर्थ a. unsuccessful.—अस्त्र a. unpractised in arms.—आत्मन् a 1. ignorant, foolish, having an unformed mind. 2. not indentified with Brahmâ or the Supreme Spirit.—उद्वाह a. unmarried,—एनस् a. not sinful or guilty, innocent.—कारं adv. as has not been done before; °रं करोति P. III. 4 36—ज्ञ a. ungrateful.—धी,-बुद्धि a. ignorant; °द्धित्वात् Bg. 18, 16 through unrefined understanding.

अकृतिन् a. [न. त.] Not skilful or clever, clumsy, awkward, unfit for doing anything.

अकृत्य a. Unfit to be done.—त्यं A crime, an improper act.

अकृत्त a. [न. त.] Uncut, undiminished or unimpaired; °रुच् of unimpaired splendour.

अकृश a. [न. त.] Not slender or weak, full, entire, strong.—Comp. —अश्वः N. of a king of Ayodhyâ.—लक्ष्मी a. enjoying full prosperity; -क्ष्मीः great splendour or prosperity Ki. 5. 52.

अकृष्ट a. [न. त.] Not tilled; not drawn-Comp.—पच्य a. [अकृष्टे क्षेत्रे पच्यते] growing or ripening in unploughed land, growing exuberant or wild; °च्या इव सस्यसंपदः Ki. 1. 17; so °च्या ओषधयः, °च्यं अशनं, धान्यं &c.—रोहिन् =°पच्य; बीजं च बालेयमकृष्टरोहि R. 14. 77.

अकृष्ण a. [न. त.] Not black, white, pure.—ष्णः [नास्ति कृष्णो मलो यस्य] The spotless moon; चंद्रमा वा ब्रह्माऽकृष्णः इति श्रुतिः. -Comp.—कर्मन् a. virtuous, free from black deeds, innocent.

अकेतु a. [नास्ति केतुश्चिन्हं यस्य] Unconscious (अज्ञान); केतुं कृण्वन्नकेतवे Rv 1. 6. 3. (अज्ञानाय); shapeless (?).

अकेश a. [अविद्यमानाः, अल्पाः, अप्रशस्ता वा केशा यस्य] Hairless, bald; having very few or very bad hair.

अकोट: [न कुटति वक्रीभवति स्कंधादिषु] The betelnut palm, Areca (with out a कोट or bend, as it grows with a straight stem).

अक्का [अक्-क, अच्यते इत्यक् अंच् क्विप् गतिः तस्यै कायति, कै-क वा Tv.] A mother.

अक्त See under अञ्ज्.

अक्तुः m. f. Ved. [अंज् गतौ क्त] 1 Night; darknes, gloom. -2 Light, ray. -3 Ointment.

अक्त्रं [अंज्-ष्ट्रन्] An armour (वर्मन्).

अक्र a. Ved. [अंच् गतौ रक्] 1 Inactive, steady, firm (स्थिर). 2 Bootless; profitless. —क्रः A fortification or rampart (प्राकार); banner(?).

अक्रतु a. [नास्ति क्रतुर्यस्य] 1. Without sacrifices; devoid of energy, powerless; unwise. -2 Devoid of will or volition (संकल्परहित), epithet of God.

अक्रम n. [नास्ति क्रमः पादः क्रमणं वा यस्य] 1 Devoid of order, confused. -2 Without the power of going or moving (पादशून्य, आक्रमणशून्य). —मः 1 Want of order, confusion, irregularity (क्रमाभावः). -2 Absence of motion or movement. -3 Breach of propriety or decorum; कमकर्मं कर्तुमभूदपेक्षा वैलक्ष्यभाजो न महीपतीनां Vikr. 10. 3; कन्यांतःपुरमक्रमात् प्रविशता Mv. 2. 50. indecently, immodestly; वलीमुखबलक्रमक्रममसुलितं Mv. 6. in disorder.

अक्रांत a. [न. त.] Unsurpassed, unconquered. —ता [न क्रम्यते कंटकावृतत्वात् क्रम्-क्त, न. त.] The egg plant (बृहती), solanum Melongena.

अक्रिय a. [नास्ति क्रिया यस्य न. ब.] 1 Inactive, dull, torpid. -2 Without essential works. -3 Abstaining from religious rites. -4 Without action of any kind, epithet of God. -5 Worthless, good for nothing. -या [न. त.] Inactivity; neglect of duty; प्रधानस्याक्रिया यत्र साँगं तत्क्रियते पुनः । तदंगस्याक्रियायां तु नावृत्तिर्न च तत्क्रिया ॥

अक्रूर a. [न. त.] Not cruel. -रः N. of a Yádava, a friend and uncle of Krishna. [It was he who induced Rama and Krishna to go to Mathura and kill Kamsa. He told the two brothers how their father Anaka-Dundubhi, the princess Devakî and even his own father Ugrasena had been insulted by the iniquitous demon Kamsa, and told them why he had been despatched to them. Krishna consented to go and promised to slay the demon within 3 nights which he succeeded in doing.]

अक्रोध a. [नास्ति क्रोधो यस्य] Free from anger.-धः [न. त.] Absence or suppression of anger; अक्रोधस्तपसः (विभूषणं) Bh. 2. 82; regarded as one of the ten duties of an ascetic.

अक्रोधन a. Free from anger.—नः N. of a prince, son of Ayutâyu.

अक्लिका f. the Indigo plant.

अक्लिन्न a. Not wet or mosit; °वर्त्मन् a sort of disease of the eyes.

अक्लिष्ट a. [न. त.] 1 Unwearied, untroubled, not annoyed, undisturbed indefatigable. -2 Not marred, unimpaired, ; इदमुपनतमेवं रूपमक्लिष्टकांति S. 5. 19 of unimpaired or unblemished beauty; अन्यथा कथमियं °ता लावण्यस्य K. 12 unmarred state, perfection. -3 Not laboured or elaborate. -COMP. -कर्मन्, -कारिन् a. unwearied in actions. —वर्ण a. not confused, distinct; °र्णा गमनाम्बुजा K. 293 given in plain, distinct terms (of unfaded colour). -व्रत a. not swerving from religious vows, unwearied in observing them.

अक्ष् 1, 5, P, [अक्षति, अक्ष्णोति, आनक्ष, अक्षिष्यति-अक्ष्यति, आक्षात्, अक्षित-अष्टं अक्षित्वा-अष्ट्वा, अष्ट] 1 To reach. -2 To pass through, pervade, penetrate (mostly Ved. in these senses). -3 To accumulate, increase —Caus. To cause to pervade.

अक्षः [अश्-सः] 1 An axis. axle, pivot; °भंगे Ms. 8.291; इद्वृ: अक्षः P. V. 4.74. Si. 12.2, 18.7. ज्योतिश्चक्राक्षदंडः Dk. 1 axle-pole. -2 The pole of a cart. -3 A cart, car; also wheel. -4 The beam of a balance.-5 Terrestrial latitude. —6 A die for playing with; cube. —7 The seed of which rosaries are made.—8 A weight equal to 16 mashas and called कर्ष. -9 N of the plant Terminalia Belerica (बिभीतक) the seed of which is used as a die; also the nut of this plant; यथा वै द्वे वामलके द्वे वा कोले द्वौ वाक्षौ मुष्टिरनुभवति Chan. Up.; so वाक्षाभिरक्षमालाभिः.-10 A shrub producing the rosary seed, Eleocarpus Ganitrus; the seed of this plant, as also of another plant (इंद्राक्ष).- 11 A serpent; hence a curve. -12 Garuda.-13 N. of a son of Ravana.-14 The soul.-15 Knowledge (usually sacred). -16 Law; a lawsuit; legal procedure.-17 A person born blind.-18 The lower part of the temples (कर्णनेत्रयोर्मध्ये शंखादधोभागः).—क्षं (अश्नुते व्याप्नोति विषयान् स्ववृत्त्या संयोगेन वा) 1. An organ of sense; निरोधाद्धेतसोऽक्षाणि निरुद्धान्याखिलान्यपि Pt. 2.154; an object of sense; m. also नियच्छेद्विषयेभ्योऽक्षान् Bhag. 2 The eye, only at the end of Comp.; जलजाक्ष, कमलाक्ष &c.-3 Sochal salt, sea-salt.-4 Blue vitriol (from its crystallised shape). [cf. L. axis; Gr. akshon or axon, old Germ. ahsa; Germ. achse. COMP.—अग्रं the axle or its end; the anterior end of the pole of a car.—अग्रकीलः -लकः a linch-pin, a pin which fastens yoke to the pole.—आवपनं [अक्षान् पाषान् अवापति क्षिपत्यस्मिन्; आ-वप्-आधारे ल्युट्] a dice-board (अक्षा उप्यंतेऽस्मिन्निति अक्षावपनं अक्षस्थानावपनपात्रंसायणः).—आवापः [अक्षान् आवपति क्षिपति आवप् अण्] a gambler; keeper of the dice or gambling table; also °अतिवापः (अक्षावापो नाम अक्षाणां क्षेप्ता अक्षगोप्ता वा द्यूतकारः).—कर्णः hypotenuse, praticularly of the triangle formed with the gnomon of a dial and its shadow (astr.) argument of the latitude.-कुशल,-शौंड a. [स. त.] skilful in gambling, —कूटः [अक्षस्य कूट इव] the pupil of the eye.—कोविद,-ज्ञ a skilled in dice; so °विद्, °वेत्तृ &c.-क्षेत्रं [अक्षनिमित्तं क्षेत्रं] an astronomical figure अक्षसाधनार्थं क्षेत्रतया कल्पितानां अक्षभवानामष्टानां क्षेत्राणामेकं).—ग्लहः [तृ. त.] gambling, playing at dice.—चक्रं the circle of sensual passions; इंद्रियनियमित °क्रः K. 37 (also axis and wheels). —जं [अक्षात् जायते; जन्-ड] 1 direct knowledge or cognition. 2 a thunderbolt (वज्रं अस्थिरूपावयवजातत्वात्तस्य तन्नामत्वं) 3. A diamond. 4. अक्षक्षेत्रं q. v. (m. in some of these senses). -जः N. of Vishnu. तत्त्वं,-विद्या the science of gambling; °विद् skilled in the principles of gambling.—दर्शकः,-दृश् [अक्षाणां ऋणादानादिव्यवहाराणां दर्शकः दृश्-ण्वुल्, अक्षान् पश्यतीति दृश् क्विप् कुत्वं] 1. a Judge (one who tries law-suits). 2. a superintendent of gambling. —देविन् m. [अक्षैर्दीव्यति, दिव्-णिनि a gambler, gamester; so अक्षद्यूः, दिव्-क्विप् ऊठ् P. VI. 4. 19.—द्यूतः [अक्षैर्द्यूतं यस्य] a gambler, dicer.-तं dice-play, gambling; तादिगणः a class of words mentioned in P. IV. 4. 19.—द्यूतिकं [अक्षद्यूत-ठक्] dispute at play. —दुग्ध a. [अक्षैः दुग्धः] unlucky at dice (opposed to अक्षप्रिय fond of dice or lucky in gambling).-धरः [अक्षं चक्रं रथावयवं तत्कीलकमिव कंटकं वा धरतीति; धृ-अच्-[ष. त.] 1. N. of Vishnu 2. N. of the plant (शाखोट) Trophis Aspera. 3. a wheel; 4. any one who bears a wheel, or who holds dice. —धुः (धुर्) the yoke attached to the fore-part of the pole of a car. —धूर्तः [अक्षे तद्देवने धूर्तः] 'dice-rogue, a gamester, a gambler.-धूर्तिलः [अक्षस्य शकटस्य धूर्ति भारं लाति. ला-क; or अक्ष-धुर् तिलप्रत्ययः] a bull or ox yoked to the pole of a cart.—पटल [ष. त.] 1 a court of law. 2. depository of legal documents. 3=अक्षपटलं q. v. -लः अक्षाणां व्यवहाराणां पटलमस्त्यस्य अच्] a judge. परि-ind. [अक्षेण विपरीतं वृत्तं P. II. 1. 10 द्यूतव्यवहारे पराजय एवाय समासः सि कौ.] so as to be a loser (by an unlucky throw of dice) (पाशकक्रीडायां यथा गुटिकापाते जयो भवति तद्विपरीतपातः Tv.)—पाटः=°वाटः, q. v. —पाटकः [अक्षे व्यवहारे पाटयति; पट्

दीक्षौ ण्वुल्] one who is well-versed in law, a judge.—पातः [ष. त.] cast of d ce.–पादः N. of the sage Gautama, founder of the Nyâya system of philosophy. or a follower of that system (अक्षं नेत्रं दर्शनसाधनतया पातः पादोऽस्य; अक्षपादो हि स्वमतदूषकस्य व्यासस्य मुखदर्शनं चक्षुषा न कर्तव्यं इति प्रतिज्ञाय पश्चात् व्यासेन प्रसादितः पादे नेत्रं प्रकाश्य तं दृष्टवान् प्रसिद्धिः Tv.)—पीडा [ष. त.] 1. injury to the organs. 2. [अक्षं इंद्रियरसनारूपं पीडयति आस्वादनात्, पीड्-अच्] N. of the plant यवतिक्ता.—भागः (°अंशः) a degree of latitude.–भारः [ष. त.] a cart-load.–मदः [ष. त.] mad passion for gambling.—मात्रं [अक्षो मात्रा यस्य] 1 any thing as large as dice; dice. 2. a moment of time (निमिषः) twinkling of an eye. —माला,—सूत्रं [अक्षाणां माला-सूत्रं] a rasary, string of beads (अकारादिक्षकारांतः अक्षः तत्कृता तत्प्रतिनिधिभूता वा माला); कृताक्षसूत्रप्रणयी तया करः Ku. 5. 11, 6. 6 °मालामुपवासखिन्नामातोहिन K. 151. It is made of रुद्राक्ष seeds, corals, crystals, rubies, gems &c.–2 N. of अरुंधती. अक्षमाला वसिष्ठेन संयुक्ताधमयोनिजा जगामाभ्यर्हणीयतां Ms. 6. 23. (अक्षस्य नक्षत्रचक्रस्य मालेव भूषणत्वात् सा हि उत्तरस्यां दिशि गगने सप्तर्षिमंडले मालारूपेण वसिष्ठसमीपे वर्तते सर्वेभ्यश्च उज्ज्वलत्वात्तस्या मालारूपेण स्थितत्वाच्च नक्षत्रचक्रभूषणत्वं Tv.).—राजः [अक्षाणां राजेव] One addicted to gambling. —वामः [स त.] an unfair gambler. –वाटः [अक्षाणां पाशकक्रीडानां वाटः वासस्थानं] 1. a gambling house, the gambling table. 2 [अक्षस्य रथचक्रस्य क्षुण्णस्थानस्य इव वाटः] a place of contest, arena, wrestling ground (तत्र हि रथचक्रक्षुण्णपांशुसदृशपांशुमत्वात् तत्सदृशत्वं Tv.)–वृत्त a [अक्षे वृत्तः व्यापृतः ; स. त.] engaged in, addicted to gambling; what has occurred in gambling.–वृत्तं राशिचक्ररूपं वृत्तक्षेत्रं the zodiacal circle —वृक्षः Beleric Myrobalan. —हृदयं perfect skill in, or conversancy with, gambling (lit. the heart or innermost nature of dice or gambling); वशीकृताक्षहृदयां K. 131.

अक्षकः [अक्ष इव कायति, कै-क] N. of a tree तिनिश.

अक्षवती [अक्षाः साधनत्वेन यस्यां,अक्ष-मतुप्] Gaming, playing with dice, a game at dice.

अक्षानह् n. [अक्षे चक्रे आनह्यते बध्यते; आनह्-क्विप्] A kind of part of wood relating to a wheel (चक्रसंबंधिकाष्ठभेदः) tied to the cart or its pole (?).

अक्षण a. [नास्ति क्षणो योग्यकालो यस्य] Inopportune, unseasonable.

अक्षणिक a. [न. त.] Steady, firm, not frail or transitory; steadfast (as gaze or look).

अक्षण्वत् a. [अक्ष अस्यास्ति, अक्षन् मतुप् मस्य वः P. VIII. 2. 16. अनोनुट्, तोर्नुट् स्यात् Sk.] Having eyes; अक्षण्वंतः कर्णवंतः Rv. 10. 71. 7.

अक्षत a. [न. त.] 1 (a) Uninjured, unhurt; त्वमंगं कथमक्षता रतिः Ku. 4. 9; °विग्रहा बाहाः Dk. 3; पंचाक्षतास्ते वयं Ve. 6. 43, 4. 4. Mu. 6. 8. R. 2 56. (d) Unbroken, whole; not crushed, undivided; मम नासिकामक्षतां कुर्वंतु Pt. 1. °सक्तूनां नवं कलशं पूरयित्वा Asvalayana.—तः 1 Siva. 2 Thrashed and winnowed rice dried in the sun; (pl.) whole grain, entire unhusked and pounded, rice washed with water, and used as an article of worship in all religious and sacred ceremonies; अक्षताः पांतु पात्वक्षताः इति श्राद्धमंत्रः । अक्षतैर्नार्चयेद्विष्णुं न तुलस्या विनायकं · इति तंत्रं; °साक्षतपात्रहस्ता R.2·21, कार्द्राक्षतारोपणमन्वभूतां 7. 28.–3 Barely (यवाः); अक्षताश्च यवाः प्रोक्ताः; said to be also n. (दूर्वाक्षतानि).—तं 1 Corn, grain of any kind. –2 Absence of loss or ruin; good, well-being; अक्षतं चास्तु इति श्राद्धमंत्रः.—3 Eunuch (also m.),—ता A virgin, a maiden not deflowered, blemished or enjoyed; अक्षता वा क्षता वापि.–2 N. of a plant कर्कटशृंगी.–COMP.—योनिः a virgin, not yet blemished by sexual interecourse; सा चेदक्षतयोनिः स्यात् Ms. 9 176; पत्नीष्वक्षतयोनिषु 10. 5.

अक्षत्र a. [नास्ति क्षत्रं क्षत्रियत्वं क्षत्रिया जातिर्वा यत्र, न. ब.] Devoid of the Kshatriya caste; नाब्रह्म क्षत्रमृध्नोति नाक्षत्रं ब्रह्म वर्धते Ms. 9. 322.

अक्षन् n. [अक्ष् बाहु॰कनिन्] The eye (Ved.); भद्रं पश्येमाक्षभिर्यजत्राः Rv. 1. 89. 8; दक्षिणेऽक्षन् Br. Ar. Up. In classical literature used only in the declension of अक्षि.

अक्षम a. [न. त.] 1 Unfit, incompetent, unable; कार्य°, पलायन°, उपकार° &c.– Unable to bear or endure, not forbearing, non-forbearing; impatient; °मा कालहरणस्य S. 3 unable to brook delay, admitting of no delay; गामक्षमं संगमनाह्वाने: R. 13 16.–मा [न. त.] 1 Impatience, intolerance; envy, jealousy; बालवीमी मृगजवाक्षमेव रथ्याः: S. 1. 8 as if envying (jealous of) the deer's speed. –2 Anger, passion.

अक्षय a. [नास्ति क्षयो यस्य] 1 Undecaying, exempt from decay, imperishable; undying. unfailing, inexhaustible, ; सदोपयोगेपि गुरुस्त्वमक्षयो-निधिः Si. 1. 28; स संधार्यः प्रयत्नेन स्वर्गमक्षयमिच्छता Ms. 3. 79; यन्निर्वृतिमक्षयां 4.23; नयामामक्षयवटे पितृणां दत्तमक्षयं Vayu; त्रिसाधना शक्तिरिवार्थमक्षयं R. 3. 13.–2 Poor, without house or habitation, such as a hermit or संन्यासिन (क्षयोवासः तच्छून्यः अनिकेतनः संन्यासी दरिद्रो वा). —यः 1 The Supreme Spirit परमात्मन्.–2 N of the 20th year in the cycle of jupiter.—या (अक्षयं पुण्यं यत्रास्ति-अच्) N. of a day which is said to confer undying religious merit; अमैव सोमवारेण रविवारेण सप्तमी; चतुर्थी भौमवारेण अक्षयादपि चाक्षया ॥ COMP. —गुणः,-पुरुहूतः Siva (possessing imperishable qualities).—तृतीया the festival falling on the third day of the bright half of Vaisakha (the first day of सत्ययुग) which is said to secure permanence to all actions performed on the day (वैशाखे मासि राजेंद्र शुक्लपक्षे तृतीयिका; अक्षया सा तिथिः प्रोक्ता कृत्तिकारोहिणीयुता ॥ तस्यां दानादिकं सर्वमक्षयं समुदाहृतं).—लोकः the heaven.

अक्षयाललिता N. of a festival observed by women on the 7th day of the dark half of Bhâdrapada (?)

अक्षयिणी Pârvti.

अक्षय्य a. [क्षितु शक्यं; क्षि यत्; न. त.] That wich cannot decay, imperishable; तपः षड्भागमक्षय्यं ददत्यारण्यका हि नः S. 2. 13; अस्त्यत्र योग्यवस्तु वर्षशतेनाप्यक्षय्यं Dk. 109 inexhaustible. –COMP.–उदकं a libation of water mixed with honey and sesamum, offered in Sraddha ceremonies after the पिंडदान (अक्षय्योदकदानं तु अर्घ्यदानवदिष्यते । षष्ठ्यैव नित्यं तत्कुर्यान्न चतुर्थ्या कदाचन).–नवमी the 9th day of the bright half of Asvina.

अक्षर a. [न क्षरतीति; क्षर् चलने अच्-न. त.] 1 Imperishable, indestructible, undecaying, epithet of the Supreme as well as the Individual soul; यमक्षरं क्षेत्रविदो विदुस्तमात्मानमात्मन्यवलोकयंतं Ku. 3. 50; द्वाविमौ पुरुषौ लोके क्षरश्चाक्षर एव च ॥ क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते ॥ Bg. 15. 16; यस्मात्क्षरमतीतोऽहमक्षरादपि चोत्तमः । अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः ; the unconcerned (Spirit); अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म.–2. Fixed, firm,unalterable. रः 1 Siva. –2 Vishnu. 3 A sword.–रं Sound,word, speech (Ved.). रं [अश्-सरः Un. 3. 70; अशेः सरः ; अश्नुते व्याप्नोति वेदादिशास्त्राणि.] 1 (a) A letter of the alphabet ; अक्षराणामकारोऽस्मि Bg. 10. 33 : मुद्राक्षराणि, मधुर°, अक्षर, &c. (b) a syllable; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83, the monosyllable एकमक्षरं Bg. 10. 25, Ms. 2. 78,84. 125(sacred syllable). Hence (c) a word or words, speech collectively ; प्रतिषेध° विक्लवाभिरामं S. 3. 25. ; अहो संदीपनान्यक्षराणि U. 4; भर्तुरतानि प्रणयमयान्यक्षराणि M. 3 words; ब्राह्मणसंक्रामताक्षरेण पितामहेन V. 3. ; अक्षरं वर्णनिर्माणं वर्णमप्यक्षरं विदुः अक्षरं न क्षरं विद्यादश्नोतेर्वा सरेऽक्षरं ॥–2 A document (letter &c.), sacred writing; writing in general (in pl.); तत्र भुक्तिः प्रमाणं स्यान्न साक्षी नाक्षराणि च Pt. 3. 94; तत्रभवत्या अक्षराणि विसृष्टानि स्युः V 2.–3 The highest Deity or Godhead, the indestructible Spirit, Brahma (प-

ब्रह्म, मूलकारणं); अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म Bg. 8.3; कर्म ब्रह्मोद्भवं विद्धि ब्रह्माक्षरसमुद्भवं 3. 15; यथा सतः पुरुषात्केशलोमानि तथाक्षरात्संभवतीह विश्वं Chān. Up.-4 Religious austerity, penance.-- 5 Sacrifice. --6 Water.-7 The sky.--8 Final beatitude, emancipation from further transmigration. -9, Cantinuance, permanence. --10 Right, justice (Ved. in these two senses). -11 N. of a plant. Achyranthes Aspera. --12 A measure of time, equal to one-fifth of a Kâshthâ. --COMP.—अंगं 1 a part of a syllable. 2. alphabet-अर्थः [ष. त.] meaning (of words); किं तावत् गीत्याभवगतोऽक्षरार्थः S. 5—चं(चुं) चुः -चणः, -नः (अक्षरेण वर्णविन्यासलिप्या वित्तः अक्षर-चणप् or चं (चुं) चुप् P. V. 2.26.) a scribe, writer, copyist; so °जीवकः ,-जीवी, अक्षरेण जीवति; जीव्-णिनि or ण्वुल्; also °जीविकः.—च्युतकं [अक्षरं च्युतं लुप्तं यत्र; ब. कप्] getting out a different meaning by the omission of a letter (*e. g.* कुर्वन् दिवाकराश्लेषं दधच्चरणडंबरं । देव यौष्माकसेनायाः करेणुः प्रसरत्यसौ where another meaning may be got by omitting क in करेणुः, *i. e.* by taking रेणुः) छंदस् *n.* -वृत्तं 1 a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains; छंदस्तु द्विविधं प्रोक्तं वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा । वृत्तमक्षरसंख्यातं जातिर्मात्राकृता भवेत् । 2 of unshaken resolve; resolute (अक्षरं निश्चलं छंदोऽभिप्रायो यस्य); an epithet of परमात्मन्,-जननी,-तूलिका [अक्षराणां जननि; तल्लिपिलेखानां तूलिकेव वा साधनत्वात् a reed or pen—(वि) न्यासः [ष. त. भावे घञ्] writing arrangement. of letters; भूर्जपत्रगतो° सः V. 2.2. the alphabet. 3 scripture . 4 हृदयाद्यक्षरस्पर्शपूर्वकं तदक्षराणां स्मरणोच्चारणरूपस्तंत्रप्रसिद्धो वर्णन्यासः—पंक्ति *a.* 1 having 5 syllables (पंक्ति=Gr. pentas five) सु मत् पद् वग दे इत्येष वै यज्ञोऽक्षरपंक्तिः Ait. Br. (तान्येतान्यक्षराणि होतृजपादौ प्रयोक्तव्यानि). 2. N. of a metre of four lines (द्विपदा विराज्) each having five syllables (one dactyl and one spondee) -भाज् *a.* having a share in the syllables (of a prayer ?). --भूमिका tablet R. 18. 46--मुखः [अक्षराणि तन्मयानि शास्त्राणि वा मुखे यस्य] a scholar, student.-ंख [ष. त.] the beginning of the alphabet; the letter अ.—मुष्टिका 'finger speech ,' speaking by means of finger—signs.—वर्जित *a.* unlettered, illiterate, not knowing how to read or write.—व्यक्तिः *f.* [ष. त.] distinct articulation of syllables. —शिक्षा [ष. त.] the seience of (mystic) syllables ; theory of ब्रम्ह (ब्रम्हतत्व); मह्यं क्षा° विधाय Dk. II. —संस्थानं [अक्षराणां संस्थानं यत्र] arrangement of letters, writing alphabet.

अक्षरकं [स्वार्थे कन्] A vowel, a letter.

अक्षरशः *adv.* [अक्षरमक्षरमिति वीप्सार्थकारके शस्] 1. Syllable by syllable. 2 To the very letter, literally

अक्षर्य *a.* [गवादिगण] Relating to letters or syllables.

अक्षरी [अश्नुते गगनाभोगं मेघैः ; अश्+सरन् ; गौरा॰ ङीष्] The rainy season.

अक्षानह See under अक्ष .

अक्षान्तिः *f.* [न.त.] Intolerance, nonforbearance; envy, jealousy, anger, impatience.

अक्षार *a.* [नास्ति क्षारं यत्र] Free from artificial salt. —रः Natural salt नोष्णिरं गोमूत्रं चैवधान्यमुद्गास्तिलायवाः । सामुद्रसैंधवं चैव °लवणस्मृतम् ॥ —COMP.—लवणं (रा०) [क्षारेण ऊषरमृत्तिकया निवृत्तं, अण् क्षारं कृत्रिमं लवणं; न.त.] natural salt; मुन्यन्नानि पयः सोमो मांसं यच्चानुपस्कृतम् अक्षारलवणं चैव प्रकृत्या हविरुच्यते ॥ Ms. 3 257 (अकृत्रिमलवणं सैंधवादि); °णाशाः स्युः 5. 73; चतुर्थकालमश्नीयादक्षारलवणं मितं 11. 110; simetimes used for food that may be eaten at times unfit for the performance of religious duties; a class of objects such as cow's milk, ghee, rice, &c.

अक्षि *n* [अश्नुते विषयान्; अश्—क्सि, अशोर्णित् Un. 3. 155—6] अक्षिणी, अक्षीणि, अक्ष्णा, अक्ष्णः &c. 1 The eye (which grasps or sees objects); changed to अक्ष at the end of a Bahuvrihi COMP. *f.* °क्षी when a limb of the body is indicated as जलजाक्षी, otherwise दीर्घाक्षा वेणुयष्टिः ; in Avyayi Comp. also it is changed to अक्ष (समक्षं, परोक्षं, &c.), 2 The number two; (-क्षिणी) the sun and moon [cf. L. *oculus*; Ger, *auge*; Gr. *okos okkos*, Zend *ashi*.] COMP.—कंपः twinkling; नाक्षिकंपं व्यतिष्ठत R. 15. 67.-कूटः-टकः,-गोलः,-तारा [ष.त.] the eyeball, pupil of the eye.—गत *a.* [अक्ष्णि गतः सर्वदा भावनावशात् अक्ष्यसन्निकृष्टोपि उपास्थित इव] 1 visible, present; न विभावयत्यनिशमक्षिगतामपि मां भवानतसमीपतया Si. 9. 81.-2. rankling in the eye, an eye-sore, being a thorn in the eye, hated; °तोहमस्य हास्यो जातः Dk. 159 —जाहः [ष. त.] the root of the eye.—पक्ष्मन्, -लोमन् *n.* [ष. त.] the eyelash.-पटलं [ष. त.], a coat of the eye. 2 a disease of the eye pertaining to this coat.-पत् *a.* Ved. fallaing into the eye, hence hurtful,—*adv.* a little, as much as a mote (as much as could fall into the eye), —भु *a.* [अक्ष्णो भूर्विषयः] visible, perceptible, manifest; (hence) true, real -भेषजं [ष.त.] collyrium, a kind of balm (for the eyes).-जः (जं also) N. of a plant (पट्टिकालोध्रवृक्ष) used to heal some varieties of the eye-disease.—भ्रुवं [समाहारद्वंद्वं] the eye and the eyebrows taken collectively.-विकूणितं,-विकूशितं [अक्ष्णः विकूणितं लज्जादिना सम्यक् प्रसाराभावात् संकोचो यत्र] a side-look, leer, a look with the eyelids partially closed.

अक्षिकः [अक्षाय चक्रावयवाय हितः-ठक्] N. of a tree (रंजनद्रुम,) अक्षीक also; See अक्षक.

अक्षिणी One of the 8 conditions or privileges attached to landed property (?).

अक्षित *a.* [न. त.] Undecayed, permanent, uninjured, undecaying, unfailing.—तं 1 Water. -2. 100000 million. -COMP.—ऊति-वसु (ता०) N. of Indra, giving permanent help, or having unfailing wealth (?).

अक्षितरं [अक्षीव तरति; तृ-अच् Tv.] Water (निर्मलत्वान्नेत्रतुल्यत्वं).

अक्षिति *a.* [न. ब.] Imperishable. —तिः *f.* Imperishable nature.

अक्षियत् *a.* [न. त.] Ved. Not decreasing in wealth; destitute of a dwelling, unsettled (?).

अक्षिवः [अक्षि वाति प्रीणाति अंजनेन; वा. क.] N. of a plant, शोभांजनवृक्ष Guilandina or Hyperanthera Moringa. —वं Sea-salt.

अक्षीक See अक्षक or अक्षिक.

अक्षीव (ब) *a.* [न. त.] Not intoxicated.—वः [न क्षीवते मायति, क्षीव्-क क्त वा, न.त.] N. of the tree शोभांजन (Mar. शेवगा, शेगट).—वं Sea-salt.

अक्षु *a.* Ved. [अक्ष्-उ] Quick (शीघ्र); according to others (क्षुः) a kind of net.

अक्षुण्ण *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unbroken, uncurtailed.-2 Not conquered or defeated, successful; अक्षुण्णोनुनयः Ve. I. 2.-3 Not trodden or beaten, unusual, strange; अभीक्ष्णमक्षुण्णतयातिदुर्गमं Si. I. 32. being not practised or experienced.-4 inexperienced, not expert.

अक्षुद्र *a.* [न. त.] Not small or insignificant.—द्रः N. of Siva.

अक्षुध् *f* [न. त] Absence of hunger, satiety.

अक्षुध्य *a.* [अक्षुधे हितं; अक्षुध्-यत् .] Ved. 1 That which tends to cause absence of hunger (क्षुधाभावसाधनं द्रव्यं). -2 Not liable to hunger.

अक्षेत्र *a.* [न. ब.] Destitute of fields; uncultivated.—त्रं 1 A bad field (अप्रशस्तं क्षेत्रं); अक्षेत्रे बीजमुत्सृष्टमंतरैव विनश्यति Ms. 10.71.--2 Not a good geometrical figure.--3 (fig.) A bad pupil, unworthy recipient or receptacle (of any thing).--COMP.—विद् a. [क्षेत्रं देहतत्त्वं तत्त्वतो न जानाति; विद्-क्विप्] destitute of spiritual knowledge ; not knowing the true nature of the क्षेत्र or body (क्षेत्रतत्त्वानभिज्ञःआत्मत्वेन देहाभिमानी जीवः); so अक्षेत्रज्ञ.

अक्षेत्रिन् *a* [क्षेत्रं शस्योत्पत्तिस्थानं कलत्रं वा ; मत्वर्थे इनि न. त.] Having no field, not the master of a field ; ये ऽ क्षेत्रिणो बीजवंतः परक्षेत्रप्रवापिणः Ms. 9. 49.

अक्षोटः [अक्ष्-ओट; अक्षस्य बिभीतकस्येव उटानि पर्णानि यस्य वा Tv.] 1 N. of a tree पर्वतीयपीलु (Mar. डोंगरी अक्रोड).–2. A walnut ; a tree bearing an oily nut.

अक्षोडः [अक्ष्-ओड ; अक्षः बिभीतकः इव ओडति पत्रैः संहन्यते ; उड्-अच् वा Tv.] also written as अक्षोट-ड-डक, आक्षोट, आक्षोड, अक्षोडक &c.

अक्षोभ *a.* [नास्ति क्षोभो यस्य] Not agitated, unmoved.—भः 1 Absence of agition.–2 The tying post of an elephant.

अक्षोभ्य *n.* [क्षोभ्यते विचाल्यते, क्षुभ्-णिच् कर्मणि यत्. न. त.] Immovable, imperturbable ; अक्षोभ्यः स नवोप्यासीत् R. 17. 44 was unassailable.—भ्यः 1 A particular sage (तंत्रोक्तो द्विमीयविद्योपासकः तद्देवतायाः शिरसि नागरूपेण स्थितः ऋषिभेदः ; अक्षोभ्योस्या ऋषिः प्रोक्तः–Tv.). —2 N. of a Buddha.—3 An immense number, said to be 100 विवर.—COMP.—कवचं [अक्षोभाय हितं अक्षोभ्यं] a sort of कवच or armour referred to in Tantras.

अक्षौहिणी [ऊहः समूहः संविकल्पज्ञानं वा सोऽस्यास्ति इति, अक्षाणां रथानां सर्वेषामिन्द्रियाणां वा ऊहिनी ; णत्वं वृद्धिश्च P. VI. 1. 89 Vart.] A large army consisting of 21870 chariots, as many elephants, 65610 horse, and 109350 foot.

अक्ष्ण *a.* [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति अश्—क्स्न Un. 3. 17] Unbroken (अखंड).—क्ष्णं Time.

अक्ष्णया *ind.* Ved. 1 Tortuously, circuitously, in a crooked way, नानक्ष्णया संतृंदति. Sat. Br. (वक्रमार्गेण, कौटिल्येन).—Wrongly ; °द्रुह् Ved. seeking to hurt in a wrongful way.

अक्ष्णयावन् *a.* Going through, penetrating.

अखट्टः [खट्ट्-अच् न. त.] N. of a tree (प्रियाल) Buchanania Latifolia.

अखट्टि *m. f.* [खट्ट्-इ. न. त. वा. ङीप्.] Bad conduct (अशिष्टव्यहार) ; a childish freak or whim.

अखण्ड *a.* [खंड्-घञ्, न. त.] Unbroken, whole, entire, complete अखंडं पुण्यानां फलमिव S. 2. 10 ; अखंडकलः शशी *Mal.* 2. 2. with undiminished orb, full ; निर्गिनाय मुक्ताबिंदुमखंडं Ki. 9. 38 ; अखंडेन तपसा 10 63. undisturbed; कुंदद्युतिदमनेऽप्यखंडयशसः U. 5. 35 of untarnished, unsullied fame ; °द्वादशी the 12th day of the bright half of मार्गशीर्ष—डं *adv.* Uninterruptedly Ki. 1. 29.

अखंडन *a.* [न खंड्यते निरवयवत्वात् ; खड्-ल्युट् न. त.] 1 Unbroken, not capable of being broken or divided, epithet of परमात्मन्–2 Full, entire, –नं. [न. त.] 1 Not breaking, leaving entire–2 Non-refutation.–नः Time.

अखंडित *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unbroken, undivided.–2 Uninterrupted, perpetual, undisturbed, continuous ; °ता मे वाणिज्या Mu. 1 ; अखंडितं प्रेम लभस्व पत्युः Ku. 7. 28 everlasting, unbroken.–3 Unimpaired ; unrefuted &c. ; भट्टिन्या अखंडितात् प्रणयात् M. 3 never disappointed; शतमखं तमखंडितपौरुषं R. 9. 13 whose prowess knows no repulse or defeat — COMP.–उत्सव *a.* always festive–ऋतुः [अखंडितः ऋतुः तत्संपत् पुष्पादिप्रसवरूपा यत्र] time or season which yields its usual produce of flowers &c. (*a.*) fruitful, bearing fruit in due season.

अखर्व *a.* [न. त.] Not dwarfish, short or stunted not small, great ; अखर्वेण गर्वेण विराजमानः Dk. 3.

अखात *a.* [न. त.] Not dug ; not buried.–तः-तं A natural lake or pool of water : a bay ; especially a pool before a temple.

अखिद्र *a.* Ved. [खिद्–रक् न. त.] Unwearied ; मरुतो यतेमाखिद्रयामभिः : Rv. 1. 38. 11, unwearied in their course.

अखिन्न *a.* [न. त.] 1. Not fatigued or wearied.—2 Not involving fatigue.

अखिल *a.* [नास्ति खिलं अवशिष्टं यस्य Tv.] 1 Whole, entire, complete ; oft. with सर्व; एतद्धि मत्तोधिजगे सर्वमेषोखिलं मुनिः Ms. 1. 59 ; °लेन entirely --2 Not uncultivated or fallow, ploughed (land); °आत्मन् the universal spirit.

अखेटिक ; [न खटत्यस्मात् ; खिद् भये घिकन् Tv.] 1 A tree in general.—2 (आखेटिक): A dog trained to the chase.

अखेदिन् *a.* Not wearisome, not fatigued ; °त्वं continuous flow of speech regarded as one of the वाग्गुणs of the Jainas.

अख्खल *ind* An exclamation of joy ; °कृ to utter this exclamation.

अख्यातिः *f.* Infamy, ill-repute, °कर *a.* disgraceful, disreputable.

अग् I P. (अगति, आगीत्, अगिष्यति, अगितुं) 1 To wind, curl, move tortuously, or in a zig-zag way-2 To go (अंगति, आगीत् &c.)

अग [न गच्छतीति; गम्-ड. न. त.] 1 Unable to walk, not going, not in a position to go; अगो वृषलः शीतेन P. VI. 3. 77 Sk.–2 Unapprochable–गः. 1 A tree ; सद्यानतो येन विषाणिनाऽगः Si. 4. 63.–2 A mountain; also a stone; प्रत्यापरं प्रत्यगं Mahanataka.–3 A snake.–4 The sun (न गच्छति वक्रगत्या पश्चिमं, तस्य हि वक्रगत्यभावे ज्योतिषप्रसिद्धः; or 'not going', the earth by its diurnal rotation causing day and night).–5 A water-jar, as in अगस्त्य (कुंभस्थान).–6 The number seven (from the seven कुलाचलs).–Comp.–आत्मजा the daughter of the mountain, N. of Parvati.–ओकस् *m.* [अगः पर्वतः ओको यस्य] 1. a mountain-dweller. 2. a bird(वृक्षवासी) 3 the animal शरभ supposed to have 8 legs. 4. a lion.–ज. *a.*(अगात् पर्वतशिलातो जायते ; जन्—ड.) produced on a mountain or from a tree ; roaming or wandering through mountains wild (गिरिचर); कथाचितो विध्वगिवामजो नजो Ki. 1. 36.(-जं)bitumen.

अगच्छ *a.* [गम् बाहु. श. न. त.] Not going.–च्छः A tree.

अगण्य *a.* 1 Countless, immense; °पण्यविस्तारितमणि Dk. 1.–2 Not deserving to be counted (अर्हे यत्) worthless, immaterial.

अगतिः *f.* [न. त.] 1 Want of resort or recourse, necessity.–2 Want of access (lit. & fig.); अगतिस्तत्र गमस्य यत्र गमिष्यामि विहायसा Râm. ; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64. See under गति.

अगति (ती) क *a.* 1 Helpless, without any resort or resourse ; बालमेनमगतिमादाय Dk. 9; दंडस्त्वगतिका गतिः Y. 1. 346 the last resource or shift; अगतीका गतिर्ह्येषा पापा राजोपसेविनाम् । Mb.

अगद *a.* [नास्ति गदो रोगो यस्य] 1 Healthy, sound, free from disease, in good health ; नरोऽगदः Ms. 8. 107. –2 (गद्-भाषणे अच् , न. त.) Not speaking or telling.–3 Free from judicial affliction.–दः [नास्ति गदो रोगो यस्मात्] 1 A medicine, a medicinal drug; इति चिंताविषघ्नोयमगदः किं न पीयते H. Pr. 29 ; विषघ्नैरगदैश्चास्य सर्वद्रव्याणि योजयेत् Ms. 7. 218 –2 Health, freedom from disease ; औषधान्यगदो विद्या देवी च विविधा स्थितिः । तपसैव प्रसिध्यंति तपस्तेषां हि साधनं Ms. 11. 238 (अगदः गदाभावः नैरुज्यमिति यावत् Kull.)-3 The science of antidotes; one of the 8 parts of medical science.

अगदंकारः [अगदं करोति ; अगद कृ-अण् मुमागमश्च P. VI. 3. 70] A physician.

अगद्यति Den. P. To have good health.

अगम *a.* अग q. v.

अगम्य *a.* [न गंतुमर्हति, गम्-यत्. न. त.] 1 Not fit to be walked in or approached, unapproachable, inaccessible (lit. & fig.); योगिनामप्यगम्यः &c. –2 inconceivable, incomprehensible; मनसोऽप्यगम्य ईश्वरः God transcends mind (conception or thought) याः संपदस्ता मनसोऽप्यगम्याः Si. 3. 59. See under गम्य also.–Comp.–रूप *a.* of unsurpassed or inconceivable nature, form, &c. °रूपां पदवीं प्रतित्सुना Ki. 1. 9.

अगम्या A woman not deserving to be approached (for co-habitation), one of the low castes; °म्यां च स्त्रियं गत्वा °गमनं चैव जातिभ्रंशकराणि वा &c. COMP. –गमनं illicit intercourse.–गामिन् *a.* practising illicit intercourse.–गमनीय *a.* relating to illicit intercourse; °नीयं तु (पापं) व्रतैरेभिरपानुदेत् Ms. 11. 170.

अगरी [नास्ति गरो विषं यस्याः पं. ब. गौ. ङीष्] 1 A kind of grass or plant (देवताड वृक्ष) commonly called Deotar. Andropogon Serratus. It is said to be an antidote against the poison

of rats and mice -2 Any substance that removes poison (विषहारिद्रव्यमात्रं).

अगरु *n*. [न गिरति; गृ-उ, न. त.] Agallochum, Amyris Agallocha.

अगव्यूति *a* Ved. Without good pasture grounds for cattle, barren (क्षेत्रं) Rv. 6. 47. 20.

अगस्ति [विंध्याख्यं अगं अस्यति ; असुक्तिच् शकंध्वादि॰ Un. 4. 179; or अगं विंध्याचलं स्त्यायति स्तभ्नाति, स्त्यै-क; or अगः कुंभः तत्र स्त्यानः संहतः इत्यगस्त्यः] 1 'Pitcher-born,' N. of a celebrated *Rishi* or sage. -2 N of the star Canopus, of which Agastya is the regent.-3 N. of a plant (बकवृक्ष) Sesbana (or Æschynomene) Grandiflora. [The Sage Agastya is a very reputed personage in Hindu mythology. In the *Rig*veda he and Vasistha are said to be the off-spring of Mitra and Varu*n*a, whose seed fell from them at the sight of the lovely nymph Urva*s*i at a sacrificial session. Part of the seed fell into a jar and part into water; from the former arose Agastya who is, therefore, called Kumbhayoni, Kumbhajanman, Gha*t*odbhava, Kalasayoni &c.: from the latter Vasish*t*ha. From his parentage Agastya is also called Maitr*a*varu*ni*, Aurva-Seya, and, as he was very small when he was born, he is also called Manya He is represented to have humbled he Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to rise higher and higher till they well-nigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path, See Vindhya. (This fable is supposed by some to typify the progress of the *A*ryas towards the south in their conquest and civilisation of India, the humbling of the mountain standing metaphorically for the removal of physical obstacles in their way.) He is also known by the names of *Pita*bdhi, Samudra-chuluka &c., from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because it had offended him and because he wished to help Indra and the gods in their wars with a class of demons called Kaleyas who had hid themselves in the waters and oppressed the three worlds in various ways. His wife was Lopam*u*dra. She was also called Kaus*i*taki and Varaprada. She bore him two sons, D*ri*dhasya and D*ri*dhasyu. In the Rama*yana* Agastya plays a distinguished part. He dwelt in a hermitage on mount Kunjara to the south of the Vindhya and was chief of the hermits of the south. He kept under control the evil spirits who infested the south and a legend relates how he once ate up a Rakshasa named Vatapi, who had assumed the form of a ram, and destroyed by a flash of his eye the Rakshasa's brother who attempted to avenge him. In the course of his wanderings Râma with his wife and brother came to the hermitage of Agastya who received him with the greatest kindness and became his friend, adviser and protector. He gave R*a*ma the bow of Vish*n*u and accompanied him to Ayodhy*a* when he was restored to his kingdom after his exile of 14 years The superhuman power which the sage possessed is also represented by another legend, according to which he turned king Nahusha into a serpent and afterwards restored him to his proper form. In the south he is usually regarded as the first teacher of science and literature to the primitive Dravidian tribes, and his era is placed by Dr. Caldwell in the 7th or 6th century B. C. The Pur*a*nas represent Agastya as the son of Pulastya (the sage from whom the Rakshasas sprang) and Havirbhuv*a* the daughter of Kardama. Several 'hymn-seers' are mentioned in his family, such as his two sons, Indrabahu, Mayobhuva and Mahendra, also others who served to perpetuate the family. The sage is represented as a great philosopher, benevolent and kind-hearted, unsurpassed in the science of archery and to have taken a principal part in the colonisation of the south, निर्जितानि मया भद्रे शत्रुहस्तादमर्षिणा । अगस्त्येन दुरावर्षी मुनिना दक्षिणेव दिक् । Râm.; अगस्त्याचरिताम् आशां R 4. 44; cf. also : अगस्त्यो दक्षिणामाशामाश्रित्य नभसि स्थितः । वरुणस्यात्मजो योगी विंध्यवातापिमर्दनः ॥ and R. 6. 61, Mv. 7. 14.]

अगस्ती A female descendant of Agastya.

अगस्त्यः 1=अगस्ति See above.-2 N. of *S*iva. -COMP.—उदयः 1. the rise of Canopus which takes place about the end of Bhâdra; with the rise of this star the waters become clear; cf. R. 4. 21. प्रससादोदयादंभः कुंभयोनेर्महौजसः. 2. the 7th day of the dark half of Bhâdra.—गीता [अगस्त्येन गीता विद्याभेदः] N. of a sort of विद्या mentioned in the Bhârata *S*ântiparvan; (pl.) Agastya's hymn —चार [ष. त.] the course of Canopus, the time of its rise which ushers the *S*arat season and then everything on earth assumes a lovely appearance.—तीर्थं N. of a celebrated T*i*rtha in the south.—वटः N. of a holy place on the Himâlaya.—संहिता Agastya's collection of law.

अगा *a*. Ved. Not going.

अगाध *a*. [गाध्-प्रतिष्ठायां घञ् न. ब.] Unfathomable, very deep, bottomless; अगाधसलिलात्समुद्रात् H. 1. 52; (fig.) profound, sound, very deep, °तत्त्व Mk. 1. 3. R 6.21; so °ज्ञानं, °बुद्धिः great, as °भयं; यस्य ज्ञानदयासिंधोरगाधस्यानघा गुणाः Ak. unfathomable, incomprehensible, inscrutable.—धः-धं a deep hole or chasm.—धः N. of one of the 5 fires at the स्वाहाकार [cf. Gr. *agathos*]. -COMP.—जलः [अगाधं जलं यत्र] a deep pool or pond, ~~deep~~ lake.

अगारं [अगं न गच्छंतं ऋच्छति प्राप्नोति-अग-ऋ अण् Tv.] A house; शून्यानि चाप्यगाराणि Ms. 9.265; °दाहिन् an incendiary 3. 158, See आगार.

अगिरः (नः ?) [न गीर्यते दुःखेन; गृ. बा॰ क. न. त. Tv.] 1 Heaven.-2 The sun or fire?-3 A Râkshasa.-COMP. —ओकस् *a*. [अगिरः स्वर्गः ओको वासस्थानं यस्य] dwelling in the heaven (as a god); Rv. 1. 135. 9; not to be stopped by threatening shouts (?)

अगु *a*. [नास्ति गौर्यस्य] Ved. 1 Destitute of cows or rays; poor.-2 Wicked (?).—गुः 1 N. of Râhu.-2 Darkness.

अगुण *a*. 1 Destitute of attributes (referring to God).-2 Having no good qualities, worthless; अगुणोयमशोकः M. 3, Mk. 4.22 —णः [न. त] A fault, defect, demerit, vice; तद्गः सर्वं प्रवक्ष्यामि प्रसवे च गुणागुणान् Ms. 3 22; गुणागुणज्ञ knowing merit and demerit; लोभश्चेदगुणेन किं Bh. 2. 55; अगुणेषु तस्य धियमस्तवतः Ki. 6. 21 vices.-COMP. -वादिन् *a*. fault-finding, censorious; not appreciating merits.—शील *a* of a worthless character.

अगुरु *a*. [न त.] 1 Not heavy, light. -2 (In prosody) Short.-3 Having no teacher.-4 One different from a teacher.—रु. *n*. (*m*. also) [न गुरुर्यस्मात्] 1 The fragrant aloe wood and tree; Aquiluria Agallocha.-2 That which yields Bdellium, Amyris Agallocha.-3 The *Sis*u tree (शिंशपा). -COMP.—शिंशपा [अगुरुः सारो यस्यास्तादृशी शिंशपा मध्यमपदलो.] the *S*isu tree.—सारः a sort of perfume.

अगूढ *a*. Not hidden, or concealed, manifest, clear; °सद्भावं Ku. 5. 62. -COMP.—गंध *a*. having an unconcealed smell. (-धः) Asafœtida (the smell of which is not easily concealed).—भाव *a*. 1. having an open or unreserved disposition. 2. having an obvious meaning or import.

अगृभीत *a* [न. त] Ved. 1 Not seized or overcome; unsubdued. °शोचिस् of unsubdued splendour.-2 Inconceivable.

अगृहः [न. ब.] A houseless wanderer, a hermit (वानप्रस्थ).

अगोचर *a*. Imperceptible by the senses, not obvious, See गोचर; वाचामगोचरां हर्षावस्थामस्पृशत् Dk. 169 beyond the power of words, indescribable. —रं 1 Anything beyond the cognizance of the senses.—2 Not being seen or observed, or known; कथं देवपादानामगोचरेणैवं क्रियते H. 2 without the knowledge of; तां गताम् Pt. 2. —3 Brahma; अगोचरे वागिव चोपरेमे Ki. 17.11.

अगोता Ved. Want of cows or rays or praise.

अगोपा *a*. Ved. Without a cowherd; पशुर्नेति स्वयुरगोपाः Rv. 2. 4.7.

अगोरुध *a*. Ved. Not disdaining, praise.

अगोह्य *a*. Not to be concealed or covered, bright.

अग्निः [अंगति ऊर्ध्वं गच्छति अंग्-नि, नलोपश्च Un. 4. 50, or fr. अंच् 'to go.'] 1 Fire कोप°, चिंता°, °शोक, ज्ञान°, राज°, &c.—2 The god of fire.—3 Sacrificial fire of three kinds (गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय and दक्षिण); पिता वै गार्हपत्यो ऽग्निर्माताग्निर्दक्षिणः स्मृतः। गुरुराहवनीयस्तु साग्नित्रेता गरीयसी ॥ Ms. 2. 231.—4 The fire of the stomach, digestive faculty, gastric fluid.—5 Bile (नाभेरूर्ध्वं हृदयादधस्तादामाशयमाचक्षते तद्गतं सौरं तेजः पित्तं इत्याचक्षते). —6 Cauterization (अग्निकर्मन्). —7 Gold —8 The number three. —9 N. of various plants: (*a*) चित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica; (*b*) रक्तचित्रक; (*c*) भल्लातक Semicarpus Anacardium; (*d*) निंबक Citrus Acida.—10 A mystical substitute for the letter र. In Dvandva COMP. as first member with names of deities, and with particular words अग्नि is changed to अग्ना, as °विष्णू, °मरुतौ, or to अग्नी, °पर्जन्यौ, °वरुणौ, °षोमौ [cf. L. *ignis.*] [Agni is the god of Fire, the Ignis of the Latins and Ogni of the Slavonians. He is one of the most prominent deities of the *Rig*veda. He is an immortal, has taken up his abode among mortals as their guest; he is the domestic priest, the successful accomplisher and protector of all ceremonies; he is also the religious leader and preceptor of the gods, a swift messenger employed to announce to the immortals the hymns and to convey to them the oblations of their worshippers, and to bring them down from the sky to the place of sacrifice. He is sometimes regarded as the mouth and the tongue through which both gods and men participate in the sacrifices. He is the lord, protector and leader of people, monarch of men, the lord of the house, friendly to mankind, and like a father, mother, brother &c. He is represented as being produced by the attrition of two pieces of fuel which are regarded as husband and wife. Sometimes he is considered to have been brought down from heaven or generated by Indra between two clouds or stones, created by Dyau, or fashioned by the gods collectively. In some passages he is represented as having a triple existence, which may mean his threefold manifestations as the sun in heaven, lightning in the atmosphere, and as ordinary fire on the earth, although the three appearances are also elsewhere otherwise explained. His epithets are numberless and for the most part descriptive of his physical characteristics: धूमकेतु, हुतभुज्, शुचि, रोहिताश्व, सप्तजिह्व, तोमरधर, घृतान्न, चित्रभानु, ऊर्ध्वशोचिस्, शोचिष्केश, हरिकेश, हिरण्यदंत, अयोदंष्ट्र &c. In a celebrated passage he is said to have 4 horns, 3 feet, 2 heads, and 7 hands. The highest divine functions are ascribed to Agni. He is said to have spread out the two worlds and produced them, to have supported heaven, formed the mundane regions and luminaries of heaven, to have begotten Mitra and caused the sun to ascend the sky. He is the head and summit of the sky, the centre of the earth. Earth, Heaven and all beings obey his commands. He knows and sees all worlds or creatures and witnesses all their actions. The worshippers of Agni prosper, they are wealthy and live long. He is the protector of that man who takes care to bring him fuel. He gives him riches and no one can overcome him who sacrifices to this god. He confers, and is the guardian of immortality. He is like a water-trough in a desert and all blessings issue from him. He is therefore constantly supplicated for all kinds of boons, riches, food, deliverance from enemies and demons, poverty, reproach, childlessness, hunger &c. Agni is also associated with Indra in different hymns and the two gods are said to be twin brothers.

Such is the Vedic conception of Agni; but in the course of mythological personifications he appears as the eldest son of Brahma and is called Abhim*a*ni [Vishnu Pur*a*na]. His wife was Svaha; by her he had 3 sons—P*a*vaka, Pavam*a*na and Suchi; and these had forty five sons: altogether 49 persons who are considered identical with the 49 fires. He is also represented as a son of Angiras, as a king of the Pitris or Manes, as a Marut and as a grandson of S*a*ndila, and also as a star. The Harivamsa describes him as clothed in black, having smoke for his standard and head-piece and carrying a flaming javelin. He is borne in a chariot drawn by red horses and the 7 winds are the wheels of his car. He is accompanied by a ram and sometimes he is represented as riding on that animal. Agni was appointed by Brahm*a* as the sovereign of the quarter between the south and east, whence the direction is still known as Agney*i*. The Mah*a*bh*a*rata represents Agni as having exhausted his vigour and become dull by devouring many oblations at the several sacrifices made by king *S*vetaki, but he recruited his strength by devouring the whole Kh*and*ava forest; for the story see the word खांडव]. COMP.—अ (आ) गारं-रः,-आलयः,-गृहं [अग्निकार्याय अगारं शाक० त.] a fire-sanctuary, house or place for keeping the sacred fire; वसंश्चतुर्थोऽग्निरिवाग्न्यगारे R. 5 25. —अस्त्रं fire-missile, a rocket.—आत्मक *a*. [अग्निरात्मा यस्य] of the nature of fire; सोमात्मिका स्त्री, °कः पुमान्.—आधानं consecrating the fire; so °आहिति,—आधेयः [अग्निराधेयो येन] a Brâhmana who maintains the sacred fire. (—यं=°आधानं.—आहितः [अग्निराहितो येन, वा परनिपातः P. II. 2.37.] one who maintains the sacred fire; See आहिताग्नि.—इध् *m*. (अग्नीध्रः) [अग्निं इंद्धे स अग्नीध्] the priest who kindles the sacred fire (mostly Ved.)—इंधनः [अग्निरिध्यते अनेन] N. of a Mantra.(—नं) kindling the fire.—उत्पातः [अग्निना दिव्यानलेन कृतः उत्पातः] a fiery portent, meteor, comet &c. In B*ri*. S. 33. it is said to be of five kinds: दिवि भुक्तशुभफलानां पततां रूपाणि यानि तान्युल्काः। धिष्ण्योल्काशनिविद्युत्तारा इति पंचधा भिन्नाः ॥ उल्का पक्षेण फलं तद्वत् धिष्ण्याशनिस्त्रिभिः पक्षैः । विद्युद्होभिः षड्भिस्तद्वत्तारा विपाचयति ॥ Different fruits are said to result from the appearances of these portents, according to the nature of their colour, position &c.—उद्धरणं,-उद्धारः 1. producing fire by the friction of two ara*n*is. 2. taking out, before sun-rise, the sacred fire from its cover of ashes previous to a sacrifice.—उपस्थानं worship of Agni; the Mantra or hymn with which Agni is worshipped (अग्निरुपस्थीयतेऽनेन).—एधः [अग्निमेधयति] an incendiary —कणः,-स्तोकः a spark.—कर्मन् *n*. [अग्नौ कर्म स.त.] 1. cauterization. 2. action of fire. 3. oblation to Agni, worship of Agni (अग्निहोत्र); so कार्यं offering oblations to fire, feeding fire with ghee &c.; निर्वर्तिताग्निकार्यः K. 16 °र्यार्धदग्ध 39, Ms. 3. 69, Y. 1. 25.—कला a part (or appearance) of fire; ten varieties are mentioned (धूम्रार्चिरूष्मा ज्वलिनी ज्वालिनी विस्फुलिंगिनी। सुश्रीः सुरूपा कपिला हव्यकव्यवहे अपि ॥ यादीनां दशवर्णानां कला धर्मप्रदा अमूः). —कारिका [अग्निं करोति आधत्ते करणे कर्तृत्वोपचारात् कर्तरि ण्वुल्] 1. the means of consecrating the sacred fire, the *rik* called अग्नांध्र which begins with अग्नि

दूतं पुरो दधे. 2. =अग्निकार्य.–काष्ठं [अग्नेः उद्दीपनं काष्ठं शाक० त] Agallochum (अगुरु) –कुक्कुटः [अग्नेः कुक्कुट इव रक्तवर्णः स्फुलिंगत्वात्] a firebrand, lighted wisp of straw. –कुंडं [अग्न्याधानार्थं कुंडं] an enclosed space for keeping the fire, a fire-vessel. –कुमारः, –तनयः, –सुतः 1. N. of Karttikeya said to be born from fire, See कार्त्तिकेय. 2 a kind of preparation of medicinal drugs –केतुः [अग्नेः केतुरिव] 1. smoke, 2 N. of two Râkshasas on the side of Râvana and killed by Râma.–कोणः, –दिक् the south-east corner ruled over by Agni; इंद्रो वन्हिः पितृपतिर्नैर्ऋतो वरुणो मरुत्। कुबेर ईशः पतयः पूर्वादीनां दिशां क्रमात्॥ —क्रिया [अग्निना निर्वर्तिता क्रिया शाक त.] 1. obsequies, funeral ceremonies. 2. branding; भेषजाग्निक्रियासु च Y. 3. 284. —क्रीडा [तृ. त] fire-works, illuminations. —गर्भ *a.* [अग्निर्गर्भे यस्य] pregnant with or containing fire, having fire in the interior; °र्भां शमीमिव S. 4. 3. (–र्भः) [अग्निरिव जारको गर्भो यस्य] 1. N. of the plant Agnijâra 2. the sun stone, name of a crystal supposed to contain and give out fire when touched by the rays of the sun; cf. S. 2 7. 3. the sacrificial stick अरणि which, when churned, gives out fire. (–र्भा) 1. N of the Sami plant as containing fire (the story of how Agni was discovered to exist in the interior of the Sami plant is told in chap. 35. of अनुशासनपर्व in Mb.). 2. N. of the earth (अग्नेः सकाशात् गर्भो यस्यां सा; when the Ganges threw the semen of Siva out on the Meru mountain, whatever on earth &c. was irradiated by its lustre, became gold and the earth was thence called वसुमती). 3 N. of the plant महाज्योतिष्मती लता (अग्निरिव गर्भो मध्यभागो यस्याः सा).–ग्रंथः [अग्निप्रतिपादको ग्रंथः शाक. त.] the work that treats of the worship of Agni &c.–घृतं [अग्न्युद्दीपनं घृतं शाक.त.] a kind of medicinal preparation of ghee used to stimulate the digestive power.–चित् *m.* [अग्निं चितवान्; चि–भूतार्थे क्विप् P. III. 2. 91.] one who has kept the sacred fire; यतिभिः सार्धमनग्निमग्निचित् R. 8. 25.–चयः, चयनं,–चित्या arranging or keeping the sacred fire (अग्न्याधान); चित्याग्निचित्ये च P. III. 1. 132. 2. (–यः:–यनः) the Mantra used in this operation. 3. a heap of fire.–चित्वत् [अग्निचयनं अस्त्यस्मिन् मतुप् मस्य वः तांतत्वात् पदत्वं Tv.] having अग्निचयन or अग्निचित्.—ज,–जात *a.* produced by or from fire, born from fire. (जः,–जातः) 1. N of the plant अग्निजार (अग्नये अग्न्युद्दीपनाय जायते सेवनात् प्रभवति). 2. N. of Kârttikeya. 3. Vishnu. (जं,–जातं) gold; so °जन्मन्.–जिह्व *a.* 1 having a fiery tongue. 2. having fire for the tongue, epithet of a god or of Vishnu in the boar incarnation. (–ह्वा) 1. a tongue or flame of fire. 2. one of the 7 tongues of Agni कराली धूमिनी श्वेता लोहिता नीललोहिता। सुवर्णा पद्मरागा च जिह्वाः सप्त विभावसोः।. 3. N. of a plant लांगली (अग्निजिह्वेव शिखा यस्याः सा); of another plant (जलपिप्पली) or गजपिप्पली (विषलांगला). ज्वाला 1. the flame or glow of fire. 2. [अग्नेर्ज्वालेव शिखा यस्याः सा] N. of a plant with red blossoms, chiefly used by dyers, Grislea Tomentosa (Mar. धायफूल, धायटी) –तप *a.* [अग्निना तप्यते, तप्-क्विप्] having the warmth of fire, practising austerities by means of fire.–तपस् *a.* [अग्निभिः तप्यते] 1. practising very austere penance, standing in the midst of the five fires 2. glowing, shinisng or burning like fire; (तपतीति तपाः अग्निरिव तपाः) hot as fire. –तेजस् *a.* having the lustre or power of fire (अग्नेरिव तेजो यस्य). (–स् *n.*) the lustre of fire. (–स् *m.*) N. of one of the 7 Rishis of the 11th Manvantara. –त्रयं the three fires, See under अग्नि. –द *a.* [अग्निं दाहार्थं गृहादौ ददाति; दा–क] 1. giving or supplying with fire. 2. tonic, stomachic, producing appetite, stimulating digestion. 3, incendiary; अग्निदान् भक्तदांश्चैव Ms. 9. 278; अग्निदाताश्च ये लोकाः Y. 2. 74; so °दायक °दायिन्.–दग्ध *a* 1. burnt on the funeral pile; अग्निदग्धाश्च ये जीवा येऽप्यदग्धाः कुले मम Vâyu. 2. burnt with fire. 3. burnt at once without having fire put into the mouth, because destitute of issue (?); (pl.) a class of Manes or Pitris, who when alive, kept up the household flame and presented oblations to fire.—दमनी [अग्निर्दम्यतेऽनया; दम्-णिच् करणे ल्युट्] a narcotic plant, Solanum Jacquini.–दातृ [अग्निं विधानेन ददाति] one who peforms the last (funeral) ceremonies of a man; यश्चाग्निदाता प्रेतस्य पिंडं दद्यात्स एव हि.—दीपन *a.* [अग्निं दीपयति] stimulating digestion, stomachic, tonic.–दीप्त *a.* [तृ त.] glowing, set on fire, blazing. (–प्ता) अग्निर्जठरानलो दीप्तः सेवनात् यस्याः सा] N. of a plant ज्योतिष्मती लता, which is said to stimulate digestion. –दीप्तिः *f.* active state of digestion. —दूत *a.* [अग्निर्दूत इव यस्मिन् यस्य वा] having Agni for a messenger, said of the sacrifice or the deity invoked यम ह यज्ञो गच्छत्यग्निदूतो अरंकृतः Rv 10. 14. 13.–दूषित *a* branded –देवः [अग्निरेव देवः] Agni; a worshipper of Agni.–देवा [अग्निर्देवो यस्याः] the third lunar mansion, the Pleiades (कृत्तिका). —धानं [अग्निर्धीयतेऽस्मिन्] the place or receptacle for keeping, the sacred fire, the house of an अग्निहोतृ; पदं कृणुते अग्निधाने Rv. 10. 165. 3. —धारणं maintaining the sacred fire; वानितं °णं K. 55 –नयनं–°प्रणयनं.–निर्यासः [अग्नेर्जठरानलस्येव दीपको निर्यासो यस्य] N. of the plant अग्निजार.–नेत्र *a.* [अग्निर्नेता यस्य] having Agni for the leader or conveyer of oblations, an epithet of a god in general –पदं 1. the word Agni. 2. fire-place 4. N of a plant –परिक्रि-ष्क्रि-या care of the sacred fire, worship of fire, offering oblations; गृहार्थोऽग्निपरिष्क्रिया Ms 2. 67.–परिच्छदः the whole sacrificial apparatus; गृह्यं स्याग्निपरिच्छदं Ms. 6. 4. –परिधानं enclosing the sacrificial fire with a kind of screen.–परीक्षा [तृ. त.] ordeal by fire.–पर्वतः [अग्निसाधनं पर्वतः] a volcano.–पुच्छः [अग्नेः अग्न्याधानस्थानस्य पुच्छ इव] tail or back part of the sacrificial place; the extinction of fire.–पुराणं [अग्निना प्रोक्तं पुराणं] one of the 18 Purânas ascribed to Vyâsa. It derives its name from its having been communicated originally by Agni to the sage Vasishta for the purpose of instructing him in the two-fold knowledge of Brahma. Its stanzas are said to be 14500. Its contents are varied. It has portions on ritual and mystic worship, cosmical descriptions, chapters on the duties of Kings and the art of war, a chapter on law, some chapters on Medicine and some treatises on Rhetoric, Prosody, Grammar, Yoga, Brahmavidyâ &c. &c.–प्रणयनं bringing out the sacrificial fire and consecrating it according to the proper ritual.–प्रतिष्ठा consecration of fire, especially the nuptial fire.–प्रवेशः–शनं [स. त.] entering the fire, self-immolation of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband.–प्रस्कंदनं violation of the duties of a sacrificer (अग्निहोमाकरण); °परस्त्वं वाप्येवं भविष्यसि Mb.—प्रस्तरः [अग्निं प्रस्तृणाति अग्नेः प्रस्तरो वा] a flint, a stone producing fire.–बाहुः [अग्नेर्बाहुरिव दीर्घशिखत्वात्] 1. smoke 2 N. of a son of the first Manu; of a son of Priyavrata and Kâmyâ.—बीजं 1. the seed of Agni; (fig.) gold (रुद्रतेजः समुद्भूतं हेमबीजं विभावसोः) 2. N. of the letter र. –भं [अग्निरिव भाति; भा-क] 1. 'shining like fire', gold. 2. N. of the constellation कृत्तिका. –भु *n.* [अग्नेर्भवति; भू-क्विप् ह्रस्वांतः] 1. water. 2 gold. –भू *a.* [अग्नेर्भवति; भू-क्विप्] produced from fire. (–भूः) 1. 'fire-born', N. of Kârttikeya. 2. N. of a teacher (काश्यप) who was taught by Agni. 3. (Arith) six. –भूति *a.* produced from fire. (–तिः)

[अग्निरिव मूर्तिरैश्वर्यं यस्य] N. of a pupil of the last Tirthankâra (-तिः) *f.* the lustre or might of fire. भ्राजस् *a.* Ved. [अग्निरिव भ्राजते ; भ्राज्-असुन्] shining like fire.-माणि: [अग्नेरुत्थापको मणिः शाक. त.] the sun-stone.-मथ् *m* [अग्निं मथ्नाति निष्पादयति. मंथ्-क्विप्-नलोपः] I. the sacrificer who churns the fuel-stick. 2. the Mantra used in this operation, or the अरणि itself.-मंथः, -थनं, producing fire by friction, or the Mantra used in this operation. (-थः) [अग्निर्मथ्यते अनेन मंथ-करणे घञ्. N. of a tree गणिकारिका (Mar. नरवेल) Premna Spinosa (तत्काष्ठ-योर्घर्षणे हि आशु वह्निरुत्पद्यते).-मांद्यं slowness of digestion, loss of appetite, dyspepsia -मारुतिः [अग्निश्च मरुश्च तयोरपत्यं इञ् ततो वृद्धिः इत् च; द्विपदवृद्धौ पृ. पूर्वपदस्य ह्रस्वः Tv.] N. of the sage Agastya.-मित्रः N. of a king of the Sunga dynasty, son of Pushpamitra who must have flourished before 150 B.C.-the usually accepted date of Patanjali-as the latter mentions पुष्पमित्र by name.-मुख *a.* having Agni at the head. (-खः) [अग्निर्मुखमिव यस्य] I. a deity, god, (for the gods receive oblations through Agni who is therefore said to be their mouth; अग्निमुखा वै देवाः; अग्निर्मुखं प्रथमं देवतानां &c.; or अग्निर्मुखे अग्रे येषां, for fire is said to have been created before all other gods) 2. [अग्निर्मुखं प्रधानमुपास्यो यस्य] one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोतृद्विज). 3. a Brâhmana in general (अग्निर्दाहकत्वात् शापाग्निर्मुखे यस्य, for Brâhmanas are said to be वाग्वज्राः). 4. N. of two plants चित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica and भल्लातक Semicarpus Anacardium (अग्निरिव स्पर्शात् दुःखदायकं मुखमग्रं यस्य, तान्नियांसस्पर्शेन हि देहे क्षतोत्पत्तिस्तयोस्तथात्वम्). 5. a sort of powder or चूर्ण prescribed as a tonic by चक्रदत्त. 6. 'fire-mouthed', sharp-biting, an epithet of a bug Pt I. (-खी) [अग्निरिव मुखमग्रं यस्याः, गौरादि-ङीष्] I. N. of a plant भल्लातक (Mar. बिब्बा, भिलावा) and लांगलिका (विषलांगला). 2. N. of the Gâyatri Mantra (अग्निरेव मुख मुखत्वेन कल्पितं यस्याः सा, or अग्नेरिव मुखं प्रजापतिमुखं उत्पत्तिद्वारं यस्याः; अग्निना समं प्रजापतिमुखजातत्वात्; कदाचिदपि नो विद्वान् गायत्रीमुदके जपेत्। गायत्र्याग्निमुखी यस्मात्तस्मादुत्थाय तां जपेत्॥ गोभिल). 3 a kitchen [पाकशाला अग्निरिव उत्तप्तं मुखं यस्याः सा] -मूढ *a.* [तृ. त.] Ved. made insane or stupefied by lightning or fire. -योजनं causing the sacrificial fire to blaze up.-रक्षणं I. consecrating or preserving the sacred (domestic) fire or अग्निहोत्र. 2. [अग्निः रक्ष्यते अनेन अत्र वा] a Mantra securing for Agni protection from evil spirits &c. 3. the house of an अग्निहोतृ -रजः,-रजस् *m*

[अग्निरिव रज्यते दीप्यते, रंज्-असुन् नेलापः] I. a scarlet insect by name इंद्रगोप. 2. (अग्नेः रजः) the might or power of Agni 3. gold.-रहस्यं mystery of (worshipping &c.) Agni; N. of the tenth book of the Satapatha Brâhmana.-राशिः a heap of fire, burning pile रुहा-[अग्निरिव रोहति रुह्-क] N of the plant मांसादनी or मांसरोहिणी (तदंकुरस्य वन्हितुल्यवर्णतया उत्पन्नत्वात्तथात्वं तस्याः).-रूप *a.* of [अग्नेरिव रूपं वर्णो यस्य] fire-shaped; the nature of fire. (-पं) the nature of fire.-रेतस् *n.* the seed of Agni; (hence) gold.-रोहिणी [अग्निरिव रोहति; रुह्-णिनि] a hard inflammatory swelling in the armpit.-लोकः the world of Agni, which is situated below the summit of Meru; in the Purânas it is said to be in the अंतरिक्ष, while in the Kâsi Khanda it is said to be to the south of इंद्रपुरी; एतस्या दक्षिणे भागे येयं पूर्दृश्यते शुभा। इमामर्चिष्मतीं पश्य वीतिहोत्रपुरीं शुभाम्॥ -वधूः Svâhâ, the daughter of Daksha and wife of Agni.-वर्चस् *a.* [अग्नेर्वर्च इव वर्चो यस्य] glowing or bright like fire. (-*n.*) the lustre of Agni. (-*m.*) N. of a teacher of the Purânas-वर्ण *a.* [अग्नेरिव वर्णो यस्य] of the colour of fire; hot, fiery; सुरां पीत्वा द्विजो मोहादग्निवर्णां सुरां पिबेत् Ms. II. 91; गोमूत्रमग्निवर्णं वा पिबेदुदकमेव वा 92. (-र्णः) I. N. of a prince, son of Sudarsana. 2. of a King of the solar race, See R. 19 3. the colour of fire. (-र्णा) a strong liquor.-वर्धक *a.* stimulating digestion, tonic (-कः) I. a tonic. 2. regimen, diet (पथ्याहार) -वल्लभः [अग्नेर्वल्लभः सुखेन दाह्यत्वात्] I. the Sâla tree, Shorea Robusta. 2. the resinous juice of it -वासस् *a.* [अग्निरिव शुद्धं वासो यस्य] having a red (pure like Agni) garment. (-*n.*) a pure garment.-वाह *a.* [अग्निं वाहयति गमयति अनुमापयति वा] I. smoke. 2 a goat.-वाहनं a goat (छाग).-विद् *m.* I. one who knows the mystery about Agni. 2. an अग्निहोत्रिन् q. v.-विमोचनं ceremony of lowering the sacrificial fire.-विसर्पः pain from an inflamed tumour, inflammation.-विहरणं,-विहारः I. taking the sacrificial fire from अग्नीध्र to the सदोमंडप. 2. offering oblations to fire; प्रत्यासन्ना॰वेला K. 348-वीर्यं I. power or might of Agni. 2. gold.-वेश. [अग्नेर्वेश इव] N. of an ancient medical authority; (चरक).-शरणं-शाला-लं a fire-sanctuary; ॰मार्गमादेशय S. 5; a house or place for keeping the sacred fire; ॰रक्षणाय स्थापितोहं V. 3.-शर्मन *a.* [अग्निरिव शृणाति तीव्रकोपत्वात्; शृ-मनिन्] very passionate. (-*m.*) N. of a sage.-शिख *a.* [अग्नेरिव अग्निरिव वा शिखा यस्य] fiery, fire-crested;

दहतु ॰खैः सायकैः Râm. (-खः) I. a lamp. 2 a rocket, fiery arrow; 3. an arrow in general. 4. safflower plant. 5. saffron. 6. जांगलीवृक्ष. (-खं) I. saffron. 2 gold. (-खा) I. a flame; शरीराग्निशिखोपमैः Mb. 2. N. of two plants लांगली (Mar. वागचबका or कळलावी) Gloriosa Superba; of another plant (Mr. also कळलावी) Menispermum Cordifolium.-शुश्रूषा careful service or worship of fire.-शेखर *a* fire-crested. (-रः) N of the कुसुंभ, कुंकुम & जांगली trees. (-रं) gold. -शौच *a.* [अग्नेरिव शौचं यस्य] bright as fire; purified by fire K. 252.-श्री-*a.* [अग्नेरिव श्रीर्यस्य] glowing like fire, lighted by Agni.-ष्टुत्, ष्टुभ्,-ष्टोम &c. see ॰स्तुत्, ॰स्तुभ् &c.-संस्कारः I. conservation of fire. 2. hallowing or consecrating by means of fire; burning on the funeral pile; यथार्ह ॰रं मालवाय दत्त्वा Dk. 169; नास्य कार्योऽग्निसंस्कारः Ms. 5. 69, R. 12. 56.-सखः; सहायः I. the wind. 2. the wild pigeon (smoke-coloured) 3 smoke.-संभव *a.* [पं. त.] sprung or produced from fire.(-वः) I. wild safflower. 2. lymph; result of digestion (-वं) I gold.-साक्षिक [अग्निः साक्षी यत्र, कप्] *a.* or *adv.* keeping fire for a witness, in the presence of fire; पंचबाण॰ M. 4.12; ॰मर्यादो भर्ता हि शरणं स्त्रियाः H. I. v. I., R II. 48.-सारं [अग्नौ सारं यस्य अत्यंतानलोत्तापनेपि सारांशादहनात् Tv.] रसांजन, a sort of medical preparation for the eyes. (-रः-रं) power or essence of fire.-सूत्रं a thread of fire 2. a girdle of sacrficial grass (मौंजीमेखला) put upon a young Brâhmana at the time of investiture.-स्तंभः I. stopping the burning power of Agni 2. N. of a mantra used in this operation. 3. N. of a medicine so used. -स्तुत् *m.* (अग्निष्टुत्) [अग्निः स्तूयतेऽत्र; स्तु आधारे क्विप् षत्वं] the first day of the Agnishtoma sacrifice; N. of a portion of that sacrifice which extends over one day; यजेत वाश्वमेधेन स्वर्जिता गोसवेन वा। अभिजिद्विश्वजिद्भ्यां वा त्रिवृताग्निष्टुतापि वा॥ Ms. II. 75.-स्तुभ् (॰ष्टुभ्) *m.* [अग्निः स्तुभ्यतेऽत्र; स्तुभ्=क्विप् षत्वं] I. =अग्निष्टोम 2 N. of a son of the sixth Manu. -स्तोमः (॰ष्टोमः) [अग्नेः स्तोमः स्तुतिसाधनं यत्र] N. of a protracted ceremony or sacrificial rite extending over several days in spring and forming an essential part of the ज्योतिष्टोम. 2. a Mantra or Kalpa with reference to this sacrifice; ॰मे भवो मंत्रः ॰मः; ॰मस्य व्याख्यानं, कल्पः ॰मः P. IV. 3. 66. Vârt. 3. N of the son of the sixth Manu 4. a species of the Soma plant; ॰सामन् a part of the Sâma Veda chanted at the conclusion of the Agnishtoma sacrifice -स्थ *a.* (ष्ठ) [अग्नौ स्थातुमर्हति; स्था-क षत्वं] placed in, over, or near the fire.

(-ष्ठः) an iron frying-pan; in the अश्वमेध sacrifice the 11th Yúpa which of all the 21 is nearest the fire. —ष्वात्ताः (written both as °ष्वात्त and °श्वात्त) (pl.) [अग्निना: *i. e.* श्राद्धीयविप्रकररूपानलात् सुष्ठु आत्तं ग्रहणं येषां ते] N. of a class of Pitris or Manes who, when living on earth, maintained the sacred or domestic fire, but who did not perform the Agnishtoma and other sacrifices. They are regarded as Manes of gods and Brâhmanas and also as descendants of Mairchi, Ms 3. 195 (मनुष्यजन्मन्यग्निष्टोमादियागमकृत्वा स्मार्तकर्मनिष्ठाः सतो मृत्वा च पितृत्वं गताः इति सायणः). —हुत्,-होतृ Ved. sacrificing to Agni, having Agni for a priest -होत्रं [अग्नये हूयतेऽत्र, हु-त्र, च. त.] 1. an oblation to Agni (chiefly of milk, oil and sour gruel) 2 maintenance of the sacred fire and offering oblation to it; [अग्नये होत्रं होमोऽस्मिन् कर्मणीति अग्निहोत्रमिति कर्मनाम]; or the sacred fire itself; तपोवनाग्निहोत्रधूमलेखासु K. 26; होता स्यात् °त्रस्य Ms. 11. 36; °मुपासते 42; स्त्रीं दाहयेत् °त्रेण Ms 5. 167. 6 4. Y. 1. 89. The time of throwing oblations into the fire is, as ordained by the sun himself, evening (अग्नये सायं जुहुयात् सूर्याय प्रातर्जुहुयात्.) Agnihotra is of two kinds; नित्य of constant oblation [यावज्जीवमग्निहोत्रं जुहोति] and काम्य occasional or optional (उपसांद्रश्रित्वा मासमेकमग्निहोत्रं जुहोति). (-त्र) *a.* Ved. 1. destined for, connected with, Agnihotra. 2. sacrificing to Agni; °हवनी (णी) a ladle used in sacrificial libations, or अग्निहोत्रहविर्ग्रहणी स्रुक् Tv.; See हविर्ग्रहणी, °हुत् offering the अग्निहोत्र; °आहुति: invocation or oblation connected with अग्निहोत्र. -होत्रिन् *a.* [अग्निहोत्र-मत्वर्थे इनि] 1. one who practises the Agnihotra, or consecrates and maintains the sacred fire. 2. one who has prepared the sacrificial place.

अग्नायी [अग्नि-ऐङ्-ङीष्] 1 The wife of Agni and goddess of Fire, Svâhâ. She is said to be a daughter of Daksha; she longed to be the wife of Agni, and Skanda was pleased to give her a place with Agni at every sacrificial act (हव्यं कव्यं च यत्किंचिद् द्विजानामथ संस्कृतं। होष्यंत्यग्नौ सदा देवि स्वाहेत्युक्त्वा समुद्धृतं॥ अद्य प्रभृति दास्यंति सुवृत्ताः सत्पथे स्थिताः। एवमग्निस्त्वया सार्धं सदा वत्स्यति शोभने]. 2 The Tretâ age.

अग्निकः [अग्निवत् कायति प्रकाशते; कै-क] N. of an insect, coccinella.

अग्निध् *m.* [अग्निं दधाति मंत्रविधिना स्थापयति; धा-क्विप् नि. आलोपः Tv.] One who consecrates the sacred fire.

अग्निमत्-वत् Ved. *a.* [अग्निः अस्त्यस्य मतुप्, मस्य वः P. VIII. 2. 15] 1. Having fire or enjoying it -2 Maintaining the sacrficial fire; पितृयज्ञं तु निर्वर्त्य विप्रश्चंद्रक्षयेऽग्निमान् Ms. 3. 122.-3 Having a good digestion.

अग्निसात् *ind.* To the state of fire; used in comp. with कृ 'to burn,' to consign to flames', भ्रातृशरीरमग्निसात्कृत्वा M. 5; न चकार शरीरमग्निसात् R. 8 72; °भू to be burnt.

अग्नीध्रः [अग्निमादधाति धृ-क दीर्घः Tv.] 1 N. of a priest, also called ब्रम्हा who kindles the sacred fire. -2 (अग्नि धारयत्यस्मै संप्रदाने घञर्थे क दीर्घः) Sacrifice, sacrificial act. See आग्नीध्र.

अग्नीय *a.* [अग्नेः अदूरभवं स्थानादि; उत्करा °छ] Situated near the fire; relating to fire, fiery.

अग्नीषोम *m.* (मौ) [अग्निश्च सोमश्च द्वंद्व ईत् षत्वं] Agni and Soma; °प्रणयनं bringing out Agni and Soma; a ceremony in the ज्योतिष्टोम sacrifice; (°मी) the *rik* or *vessel* used in consecrating them.

अग्नीषोमीय *a.* [अग्नीषोमौ देवते यस्य छ] Relating or sacred to Agni and Soma; °निर्वापः making libations with the cake sacred to Agni and Soma; °पशुः a victim sacred to them; °पुरोडाशः an oblation sacred to them &c.

अग्मन् *n.* Battle, conflict, See अज्मन्.

अग्र *a.* [अंग् रन् नलोपः Un. 2. 28] 1 first, foremost, chief, best, prominent, principal, pre-eminent; °महिषी chief queen; °वातमासेवमाना M. 1 front (and hence, fresh) breeze; °आसनं chief seat, seat of honour Mu. 1. 12.-2 Excessive, over and above; surplus; supernumerary, projecting (अधिक).-ग्रं 1 (*a*) The foremost or topmost point, tip, point (opp. मूलं, मध्यं); (*fig.*) sharpness, keenness; धर्मस्य ब्राह्मणो मूलं अग्रं राजन्य उच्यते Ms. 11. 84; दूर्वा अग्रं मूलं मध्यं &c.; नासिका° tip of the nose; सूचि° &c.; समस्ता एव विद्या जिह्वाग्रेऽभवन् K. 346 stood on the tip of the tongue; अमुष्य विद्या रसनाग्रनर्तकी N. 1. 5. (*b*) Top, summit, surface; कैलास°, पर्वत°, &c.-2 front, van; अग्रे कृ put in the front or at the head; तामग्रे कृत्वा Pt. 4 See अग्रे.-3 The best of any kind; स्यंदनाग्रेण with the best of chariots; प्रासादाग्रैः Râm.-4 Superiority, excellence (उत्कर्ष); अग्रादग्रं रोहति Tândya. -5 Goal, aim, resting place (आलंबनं); मनुमेकाग्रमासीनं Ms. 1. 1; See °भूमि also.-6 Beginning, See अग्रे. 7 A multitude, assemblage.-8 Overplus, excess, surplus; साग्रं स्त्रीसहस्रं Râm. 1000 women and more; so साग्रकोटी च रक्षसां.-9 A weight=पल q. v.-10 A measure of food given as alms (ब्राम्हणभोजनं occurring in अग्रहार).-11 (Astr.) Amplitude of the sun (°ग्रा, अग्रका also). In compounds as first member meaning 'the forepart', 'front' 'tip' &c.) *e. g.* °पादः -चरणः the forepart of the foot, toe; so °हस्तः, °करः; °पाणिः &c.; °सरोरुहं the topmost lotus Ku. 1. 16; °कायः forepart of the body; so °नखं °नासिका tip of the nail, nose &c.,—*adv.* In front, before, ahead.—COMP.—अंशुः [अग्रं अंशोः] the focal point.—अक्षि *n.* [कर्म.] sharp or pointed vision, sidelook (अपांगवीक्षणं); अग्राक्ष्णा वीक्षमाणस्तु तिर्यग् भ्रातरमब्रवीत् Râm.—अद्वन् *a.* having precedence in eating.—अनीक (णी) कः (कं) vanguard; दीर्घान्हूंश्चैव नरानग्रानीकेषु योधयेत् Ms. 7. 193; अग्राणीकं रघत्यग्रौ राक्षसानां बभंजतुः Râm. —अयणीयं [अग्रं श्रेष्ठं अयनं ज्ञानं तत्र साधु छ] N. of a Buddhistic tenet (उत्पादपूर्वमग्रायणीयमथ वीर्यदा प्रवादः स्यात्–हेमचंद्रः). —अवलेहितं [अग्रं अवलेहितं आस्वादितं यस्य] food at a Srâddha ceremony, the chief part of which has been tasted.—उपहरणं first supply.—उपहरणीय *a.* [अग्रे उपह्रियते कर्मणि अनीयर्] 1. that which is first offered or supplied. 2 [अग्रं उपहृतये यस्मै ङ-संप्रदाने अनीयर्] श्राद्धाद्यर्थमुपकल्पितस्य अन्नादेरग्रे दानोद्देश्यः वास्तुदेवादिः Tv.—करः 1=अग्रहस्तः q. v. 2. the focal point.—केशः front line of hair; °शेषु रेणुः अपहरति K. 86. —गः [अग्रे गच्छतीति, गम्-ड] a leader, a guide; taking the lead; marching foremost.—गण्य *a.* [अग्रे गण्यतेऽसौ] foremost, to be ranked first—गामिन् *a.* [अग्रे गच्छति] a leader; प्रष्ठोऽग्रगामिनि P. VIII. 3. 92—ज *a.* [अग्रे जायते जन्-ड.] first born or produced; आनंदेनाग्रजेनेव R. 10. 78. (-ज) 1. The first born, an elder brother; सुमतिं ममाग्रजमवगच्छ M. 5; अस्त्येव मन्युर्भरताग्रजे मे R 14. 73.2. a Brâhmana (-जा) an elder sister; so °जात, °जातक, °जाति.—जंघा the forepart of the calf.—जन्मन् *m.* [अग्रे जन्म यस्य सः] 1. the first-born, an elder brother; जनकाग्रजन्मनोः शासनमतिक्रम्य Dk. 2. 2. a Brâhmana (वर्णेषु मध्ये अग्रजातत्वात्, or अग्रात् प्रधानांगात् मुखात् जातत्वात्, ब्राम्हणोस्य मुखमासीत्, तस्मात् त्रिवृत् स्तोमानां मुखं . अग्निर्देवतानां ब्राम्हणो मनुष्याणां; तस्मात् ब्राम्हणो मुखेन वीर्यं करोति मुखतो हि सृष्टः Tandya).; अतिवयसमग्रजन्मानं K. 12; अबोधद °न्मा Dk. 13 3. N. of Brahmâ, as he was the first to be born in the waters.—जिव्हा the tip of the tongue. —ज्या (Astr.) the sign of the amplitude.—दानिन् [अग्रे दानं अस्य; अग्रदान-इनि] a (degraded) Brâhmana who takes presents offered in honour of the dead (प्रेतोद्देशेन यद्दानं दीयते तत्प्रतिग्राही); लोभी विप्रश्च शूद्राणामग्रेदानं गृहीतवान्। ग्रहणे मृतदानानां (ग्रहणातिलदानानां Tv.) अग्रदानी

बभूव सः ॥ —दानीय: [अग्रे दानमर्हति छ]=अग्रदानिन् —दूत:a harbinger; कृष्णाक्रोशाग्रदूत: Ve. I. 22; °दूतिका Dk. 20; महीपतीनां प्रणयाग्रदूत्य: R. 6. 12.—निरूपणं predestination; prophecy, determining beforehand —नी: (णी:) [अग्रे नीयते असौ नी क्विप्, णत्वं] 1. a leader, foremost, first; chief; °णीर्विरुग्देत्न: K. 195; अथ्याग्रणीर्मंत्रकृतामृषीणां R. 5. 4 chief. 2. fire. —पर्णी [अग्रे पर्णं यस्या: सा-ङीप्] cowage, Carpopogon Pruriens (अजलोमन्). —पातिन् *a.* [अग्रे आदौ पतति; पत्-णिनि] happening beforehand, antecedent; °तीनि शुभानि निमित्तानि K. 65.—पाद: the forepart of the foot; toes; नवकिसलयरागेणाग्रपादेन M. 3. 12; °स्थिता standing on tiptoe. S. 6.—पाणि: =°हस्त: q. v.—पूजा the highest or first mark of reverence or respect; °नामिह स्थित्वा गृहाणेदं विषं प्रभो Râm.—पेयं precedence in drinking.—बीज *a.* [अग्रं शाखाग्रं बीजमुत्पादकं यस्य] growing by means of the tip or end of branches, growing on the stock or stem of another tree, such as 'कलम'. (-जः) a viviparous plant.—भाग: [कर्म.] 1. the first or best part [श्राद्धादौ प्रथममुद्धृत्य देयं द्रव्यं). 2. remnant, remainder (शेषभाग). 3. fore-part, tip, point 4. (Astr.) a degree of amplitude. —भागिन् *a.* [अग्रभागोऽस्यास्ति; अस्त्यर्थे इनि] first to take or claim (the remnant); अलंक्रियमाणस्य तस्य अनुलेपनमाल्ये °गी भवामि V. 5 claiming the first share of the remnant &c.—भुज् *a.* 1. having precedence in eating 2. gluttonous, voracious (औदरिक).—भू: [अग्रे भवति भू-क्विप्]=°ज.—भूमि: *f.* 1. goal of ambition or object aimed at ततोग्रभूमिं व्यवसायसिद्धे: Ki. 17. 55; त्वमग्रभूमिर्निरपायसंश्रया Si. 1. 32 (प्राप्यस्थानं). 2. the topmost part, pinnacle; विमान° Me. 69.—मांसं [अग्रं भक्ष्यत्वेन प्रधानं मांसं] flesh in the heart, the heart itself; °सं चानीतं Ve. 3. 2. morbid protuberance of the liver. —यणं [अग्रं अयनात् उत्तरायणात् णत्वं शार्क॰ तद्विधानकालोऽस्य अच् (?) Tv.] a kind of sacrificial ceremony. See आग्रयण.—यान *a.* [अग्रे यानं यस्य, यान्-युद्] taking the lead, foremost. (-नं) an army that stops in front to defy the enemy.—यायिन् *a.* [अग्रे यास्यति या-णिनि] taking the lead, leading the van; पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्ययमग्रयायी S 7.26, R. 5. 62, 18. 10, 5. 3. —योधिन् [अग्रे स्थित्वा युध्यते] the principal hero, champion; राक्षसानां वधे तेषां °धी भविष्यति Râm; so °धि: कर्मसु चाग्रधी:.—रथं opening, fore-part; नासा° Mâl 1. 1.—लोहिता [अग्रं लोहितं यस्या: सा] A kind of pot herb (चिल्लीशाक).—संख्या the first place or rank; पुत्र: समारोपयदग्रसंख्यां R. 18. 30.—संधानी [अग्रे फलोत्पत्ते: प्राक् संधीयते ज्ञायतेऽनया कार्यं, Tv.] the register of human actions kept by Yama (यत्र हि प्राणिवर्गस्य प्राग्भवीयकर्मानुसारेण शुभाशुभसूचकं सर्वं लिख्यते सा यमपंजिका] —संध्या early dawn; कर्कन्धूनामुपरि तुहिनं रंजयत्यग्रसंध्या S. 4 v. 1. —सर=यायिन् taking the lead; R. 9. 23; आर्यावृत्तानामग्रसरता त्वयि वीर याते 5. 71. —सारा [अग्रं शीर्षमात्रं सारो यस्या: सा] 1. a sprout which has tips without fruits. 2 a short method of counting immense numbers.—हर *a.* [अग्रे ह्रियते दीयतेऽसौ; हृ-अच्] 1. that which must be given first. 2 =अग्रहारिन् —हस्त: (-°का:,-°पाणि:) the forepart of the hand or arm, अग्रहस्तेन गृहीत्वा प्रसादयैनां Ratn. 3; forepart of the trunk (of an elephant); often used for a finger or fingers taken collectively; शीतलस्ते °स्त: Mk. 3. आतसाध्वसेन वेपते मे °स्त: Ratn. 1; कुसुमित इव ते °स्त: प्रतिभाति M. 1; प्रसारिते °स्ते M. 4; °हस्तात्प्रभ्रष्टं पुष्पभाजनं *S.* 4 slipped from the fingers; also the right hand; कथ °हस्ते मुकुलीकृताग्रे Ku. 5. 63 (अग्रश्चासौ हस्तश्च Malli.), Ki. 5. 29.—हायन: (ण:) [अग्र: श्रेष्ठ: हायनो व्रीहि: अत्र, णत्वं] the beginning of the year; N. of the month मार्गशीर्ष; (मासानां मार्गशीर्षोऽहं Bg. 10. 35); °इष्टि: नवशस्येष्टियागभेद:—हार: a grant of land given by kings (to Brâhmanas) for sustenance (अग्रं ब्राम्हणभोजनं, तदर्थं ह्रियंते राजधनात् पृथक् क्रियंते ते क्षेत्रादय:-नीलकंठ; क्षेत्रोत्पन्नशस्यादुद्धृत्य ब्राम्हणोद्देशेन स्थाप्यं धान्यादि, गुरुकुलादावृत्तब्रम्हचारिणे देयं क्षेत्रादि, ग्रामभेदश्च Tv.); कस्मिंश्चिदग्रहारे Dk. 8, 9.

अग्रत: *adv.* [अग्रे अग्राद्वा, अग्र-तसिल्] (with gen.) 1 Before (opp. पृष्ठत:) in front of, at the head of; forward; न गणस्याग्रतो गच्छेत् H. 1 29; गच्छाग्रत: lead the way; °तो विलोक्य seeing before him.—2 In the presence of; मेघनादस्य° Pt. 1; अमात्यस्याग्रत: Mu. 5; धनुर्भृतामग्रत एव रक्षिणां R. 3. 39 in the very presence of.—3 First; पुरुषं जातमग्रत: Rv. 10. 90. 7; अग्रत: कृ to give precedence to, consider most important; to put in front or at the head of.—COMP.—सर *a.* [अग्रत: सरति सृ. ट.] going in front, taking the lead. (-र:) a leader.

अग्रिम *a* [अग्रे भव:, अग्र-डिमच् P. IV. 3. 23. Vârt.] 1 First (in order, rank &c.) foremost, best, excellent, preferable, superior; वीराणामग्रिमो भूत्वा युयुधे पार्थिवै: सह Mb.-2 prior, preceding.—3 Elder, eldest.—4 Furthest, advanced, first riper.—5 Further —म: An elder brother.—मा A kind of fruit, Annona Reticulata.

अग्रिय *a.* [अग्रे भव:; अग्र-घ] Foremost, best &c —य: An elder brother.—यं The first fruits; the best part.

अग्रीय *a.* [अग्रे भव:; अग्र-छ] Foremost, best &c.

अग्रे *adv.* 1 In front of, before, (in time or space); अग्रे यांत रथस्य रेणुपदवीं घना: V. 1. 4, R. 2 20, V. 2. 7, Bh. 3. 36 —2 In the presence of, before; ममाग्रे स्तुवंति H. 1.—3 At the head, ahead; बलाग्रे तिष्ठते वीरो नल: Râm.—4 Further on, subsequently, in the sequel; एवमग्रे वक्ष्यते, एवमग्रेऽपि द्रष्टव्यं &c. —5 In the beginning; at first, first; प्रतापोऽग्रे तत: शब्द: परागस्तदनंतरं R. 4. 30; आत्मैवेदमग्र आसीत् Br. Ar. Up, Ms. 2. 169.—6 First, in preference to others; सवर्णाग्रे द्विजातीनां प्रशस्ता दारकर्मणि 3. 12; अतिथिभ्योऽग्र एवैतान् भोजयेत् 3. 114.—COMP —ग: a leader.—गा: going in front or before —दिधिषु:-षू: a man (of one of the first three castes) who marries a wife married before (पुनर्भूविवाहकारी). (-षु:) *f.* a married woman whose eldest sister is still unmarried (ज्येष्ठायां यद्यनूढायां कन्यायामुह्यतेऽनुजा । सा चाग्रेदिधिषूर्ज्ञेया पूर्वा च दिधिषू:-स्मृता); °पति: the husband of such a woman.—पा: [अग्रे स्थित्वा पाति, अलुक्] first to protect.—पू: [अग्रे पूयते, पू-क्विप्] purifying in one's presence; having precedence in drinking.—वनं-णं [वनस्याग्रं राजदंता॰ पूर्वनिपात:; अलुक् णत्वं P. VIII. 4. 4] the border or skirt of a forest.—सर *a.* [अग्रमग्रेणाग्रे वा सरति सृ. ट. अलुक् P. III. 2. 18] going in front, taking the lead, a leader, foremost, first; निरपत्रपाणां अग्रेसरीकृतास्मि K. 169; मरण °रो भवामि Pt. 1. Mâl. 9 first to die; मानमहतामग्रेसर: केसरी Bh. 2. 29 —सरिक: [अग्रेसरे अग्रगतौ प्रसृत: ठन्]. 1. a servant (who precedes his master). 2. a leader.

अग्र्य *a.* [अग्रे जात:, अग्र-यत्] 1 Foremost, best, choicest, most essential or important, highest, pre-eminent, first; तदंगमग्र्यं मघवन् महाक्रतो: R. 3. 46; °महिषी 10 66; उपेयुष: स्वामपि मूर्तिमग्र्यां 6. 73, 8. 28, 14. 19, 18 39, Ku 7. 78, Ms. 5 166, 12. 30, V. 5. 14: also with loc.; अग्र्या: सर्वेषु वेदेषु Ms. 3. 184.—ग्र्य: An elder brother. —ग्र्यं The roof of a house.

अग्रभण *a.* Ved. Having nothing acceptable.

अग्राम्य *a.* Not rustic or rural, town-made.-2 Not tame, wild.

अग्राह्य *a.* Not acceptable, that which ought not to be taken or accepted as a gift, present &c.; °ह्यं शिवनिर्माल्यं पत्रं पुष्पं फलं जलं; not to be perceived, admitted or trusted; not to be considered or taken into account.-ह्या N of the clay or मृत्तिका which ought not to be taken for purposes of purification.

अग्रु:-ग्रू: *f.* [अंगु-क्रु नलोप: वा ऊङ्] 1 A finger.-2 A river; (according to others) single, unmarried (as a young woman),

अघ्=अंघ् q. v.— (10 U.) To wrong, sin.

अघ *a* [अघ्-कर्तरि अच्] 1 Bad, sinful, evil, wicked; अघायुरिंद्रियारामो मोघं पार्थ स जीवति Bg. 3. 16.-घं [अघ् भावे अच्] 1 Sin; अघं स केवलं भुंक्ते य: पचत्यात्मकारणात् Ms. 3. 118, Bg. 3. 13. अघौघविध्वंसविधौ पटीयसी: Si. 1. 18, 26; °मर्षण &c.; misdeed, fault, crime; श्रेयान् द्विषामिव हंतुमघानि दक्षं Si. 4. 37 sins and griefs also.-2. An evil, mishap, misfortune, accident, injury, harm; न वधूवधाघानि विमृशंति धिय: Ki. 6. 45 do not think of doing harm or evil; क्रियाद्घानां मघवा विघातं 3. 52, 11. 80; प्रजानां तमघावहं R. 15. 51, 19. 52, See अनघ. -3 Impurity (अशौचं); अनुरुध्याद्घं त्र्यहं Ms. 5. 63.; न राज्ञामघदोषोस्ति 93; न वर्धयेदघाहानि 84.-4 Pain, suffering, grief distress; दयालुमनघस्पृष्टं R. 10. 19 not subject to grief.-5 Passion -घ: N of a demon, brother of Baka and Pûtanâ and commander-in-chief of Kamsa. [Being sent by Kamsa to Gokula to kill Krish*n*a and Balar*a*ma he assumed the form of a huge serpent 4 yojanas long, and spread himself on the way of the cowherds, keeping his horrid mouth open. The cowherds mistook it for a mountion cavern and entered it, cows and all. But Krishna saw it, and having entered the mouth so stretched himself that he tore it to pieces and rescued his companions.] -घा The goddess of sin; (pl.) the constellation usually called Maghâ. COMP.—असुर: See अघ above.—अह: (अहन्) a day of impurity (अशौचदिनं).—आयुस् *a.* leading a wicked life.—कृत *a.* sinful, wicked, evildoer.—घ्न:=°नाशन.—नाश,-नाशन *a.* [अघं नाशयति] expiatory, destroying sin (such as gifts, muttering holy prayers &c.). (-न:) destroyer of the demon अघ; N. of Krish*n*a —भोजिन् *a.* [अघं पापफलकं भुंक्ते] a sinful eater (one who cooks and eats for his own sake and not for gods, Manes, guests &c).—मर्षण *a.* [अघं मृष्यते उत्पन्नत्वेपि नाशनेन कर्माक्षमत्वात् मृष्यते अनेन मृष्-ल्युट्] expiatory, removing or destroying sin, usually applied to a prayer repeated by Brahma*n*as (the 190th hymn of Rv. 10.) सर्वेनसामपध्वंसि जप्यं त्रिष्वघमर्षणं Ak.; यथाश्वमेध: क्रतुराट् सर्वपापापनोदन: तथाघमर्षणं सूक्तं सर्वपापप्रणाशनं ॥. The most heinous crimes, such as illicit intercourse with a preceptor's wife, one's own mother, sister, daughter-in-law &c. are said to be expiated by repeating this सूक्त thrice in water; पवित्राण्यघमर्षणानि जपंत्यां K. 179, 38. —मार *a.* [अघं मारयति नाशयति; मृ णिच्-अण्] destroying sin, an epithet of gods (यमो मृत्युरघमारो निर्ऋत:).—रुद् *a.* [अघं रोदिति स्वकर्माक्षमतया यस्मात्, रुद्-अपादाने क्विप्] 1. 'making sin, weep and fly', N. of a Mantra which destroys sin; fearfully howling (?). 2. [अघे व्यसने रोदिति न तत्प्रतिकाराय यतते क्विप्] one who only weeps in times of calamity, but does not try to get over them.—विष: [अघं व्यसनकारि विषं यस्य] a serpent; fearfully venomous (?) —शंस: [अघस्य शंस:; शंस् भावे अच्] 1. indication or reporting of sin. 2. [अघे अनिष्टं शंसति इच्छति; शंस्-अण्] a wicked man, such as a thief. 3. wicked; sin-destroying (?).-शंसिन् *a.* reporting or telling one's sin or guilt.—हार: a noted robber; rumour of guilt (?).

अघल *a.* [अघं लाति नाशयति ला-क] Destroying sin.

अघायति Den. P. To sin, to be malicious; threaten with ruin.

अघायु *a.* Malicious, wicked, sinful, harmful, injurious.

अघारिन् *a.* [अघं व्यसनं ऋच्छति; ऋ-णिनि] suffering from evil or calamity (व्यसन-युक्त); not anointing (?).

अघर्म *a.* Not hot, cold; °अंशु, °धामन् the moon whose rays are cold.

अघोर *a.* Not terrific or fearful.-र: [नास्ति घोरो यस्मात्] 1 N. of *S*iva or of one of his forms, (ईशानाघोरनामानौ वामदेवस्तत: परम्। सद्यो जातइति प्रोक्त: क्रमशो ऽर्चने कर्मणि).-2 A worshipper of *S*iva and Durgâ -रा [अघोर: शिव: उपास्यत्वेन अस्यां सा अघोर अच्] the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhâdra sacred to *S*iva (भाद्रमास्यसिते पक्षे ह्यघोराख्या चतुर्दशी। तस्यामाराधित: स्थाणुर्नयेच्छिवपुरं ध्रुवं).-COMP.-घोररूप: N. of *S*iva.—पथ:, मार्ग: a follower of *S*iva -प्रमाणं a terrific oath or ordeal.

अघोष *a.* [नास्ति घोषो यस्य यत्र वा] 1 Hard-sounding, See below.--2 Devoid of cow-herds.-ष: the hard sound of a consonant, hollowness of sound with which all hard consonants and the Visarga are pronounced (one of the 11 kinds of बाह्यप्रयत्न, See P. VIII. 2. 1.), or the consonants so pronounced (खयां यमा: खय:+क ÷पौ विसर्ग: शर एव च। एते श्वासानुप्रदाना अघोषाश्च विवृण्वते).

अघोस *ind.* A vocative particle, another form for अघवन् (Ved.).

अघ्न्य *a.* Not to be killed.—घ्न्य: [न हंति सृष्टिकर्तृत्वात् न हन्-यक् निपात: Tv.] a Brahmâ (अघ्न्य: प्रजापति: Un. 4.III.) -2 A bull.—घ्न्या [न हन्यते स्त्रीहत्याया: निषिद्धत्वात्] A cow.

अघ्रेय *a.* Not fit to be smelt.—यं Liquor (मद्यं).

अंक् 1 A. To move in a curve.-10 U. (अंकयति-ते, अंकयितुं) 1 To mark, stamp; हेमपादांकिताया पीठिकाया K. 12. स्वनामधेयांकित *S*. 4 stamped with his name; नयनोदबिंदुभि: अंकितं स्तनांशुकं V. 4. 7; so R. 3. 55, 68 -2 To enumerate, count.-3 To brand, stain, stigmatize; तत्को नाम गुणो भवेत्सुगुणिनां यो दुर्जनैर्नांकित: Bh. 2. 54 branded, censured, condemned; वस्त्रेण वेष्टयित्वा °तं शिर: Ks. 13. 152 branded head.-4 To walk, stalk, go.

अंक: [अंक् कर्तरि करेण वा अच्] 1 The Lap. (*n.* also); अंकाद्ययावंकमुदीरिताशी: Ku. 7. 5 passed from lap to lap. -2 A mark, sign; अलक्तकांका पदवीं ततान R. 7. 9; पद्पंक्तिरलक्तकांका Râm.; रतिवलयपदांके कंठे Ku. 2. 64 marked with the signs or traces &c.; मद्गोत्रांकं गेयं Me. 86; a stain, stop, stigma, brand; इंदो: किरणेष्विवांक: Ku. 1. 3; कर्ण्या कृतांको निर्वास्य: Ms. 8. 281. -3 A numerical figure, a number; the number 9.-4 A side, flank; proximity, reach (connected with 1 above); समुत्सुकेवांकमुपैति सिद्धि: Ki. 3. 40; प्रेम्णोत्संकं मुहुरंकभाजो रत्नावलीरंबुधिराबबंध *Si*. 3. 36; सिंहो जंबुकमंकमागतमपि त्यक्त्वा निहंति द्विपं Bh. 2. 30; Ki. 17. 64, See-°आगत below.-5 An act of a drama, for its nature &c, See S. D. 278.-6 A hook or curved instrument.-7 A species of dramatic composition, one of the ten varieties of रूपक, See S. D. 519.- 8 An ornament (भूषा).-9 A sham fight, military show (चित्रयुद्ध).-10 A coefficient.-11 A place.—12 A sin, misdeed.-13 A line, curved line; a curve or bend generally, the bend in the arm.-14 The body.-15 A mountain. [cf. L. *uncus* Gr. *ogkos*]. --COMP.—अंकं [अंके मध्ये अंका: शतपत्रादिचिन्हानि यस्य Tv.] water —अवतार: when an act, hinted by persons at the end of the preceding act, is brought in continuity with the latter, it is called अंकावतार (descent of an act), as the sixth act of *S*âkuntala or second of Maravikâgnimitra (अंकांते सूचित: पात्रैस्तदंकस्याविभागत:। यत्रांकोवतरत्येषोंकावतार इति स्मृति: S. D. 311). The Dasarûpa defines it differently; अंकावतारस्त्वंकांते पातोंकस्याविभागत:। एभि: संसूचयेत्सूच्यं दृश्यमंकै: प्रदर्शयेत् 1. 56 —आगत,-गत *a.* [द्वि. त.] come within the grasp or reach; सिंहत्वं सत्त्ववृत्ति R. 2 38; श्रियं युवाप्यंकगतामभोक्ता R. 13. 67.—करणं marking, branding &c.—तंत्रं the science of numbers (arithmetical or algebraical). —धारणं-णा 1. bearing or having marks, such as those on the

body of a Vaish*n*ava. 2. manner of holding the person, figure.—परिवर्त: [स. त.] 1. turning on the other side. 2. rolling or dallying in the lap or on the person; अपि कर्णजाह-विनिवेशिताननः प्रियया तदंकपरिवर्तनामुर्या-Mâl. 5.8.(an occasion for) embrace (अंके क्रोडे सर्वतोभावेन वर्तनं हृदयालिंगनं इत्यर्थः-Jagaddhara:) so °परिवर्तिन् भर्तुः °नी भव M. 3.—पादव्रतं N. of a Vrata; title of a chapter in the भविष्योत्तरपुराण).—पालि:-ली [पा-आलि ष. त. वा. ङीप्] 1. the extremity or region of the lap (क्रोडप्रांत or प्रदेश); a seat in the lap; hence, an embrace; तावद्गाढं वितर सकृदंकपालीं प्रसीद Mâl. 8. 2. 2. [अंकेन पालयति पाल-इ. तृ. त.] a nurse. 3. (-ली) a variety of plant, Piring or Medicago Esculenta; [वेदिकाख्यगंधद्रव्यं] —पाश: [अंक: पाश इव बंधनेनेव पातनहेतुर्यत्र Tv.] an operation in Arithmetic by which a peculiar concatenation or chain of numbers is formed by making the figures 1, 2 &c. exchange-places (स्थानांतमेकादिचयांकघात: संख्याविभेदा नियते: स्युरंकैः । भक्तोंकमित्यांकसमासनिघ्न: स्थानेषु युक्तो मितिसंयुति: स्यात् See Lilâ. 240); (न गुणो न हरो न कृतिर्न घन: पृष्टस्तथापि दुष्टानां । गर्वितगणकबहूनां स्यात् पातोऽवश्यमंकपाशेऽस्मिन्).—पूरणं multiplication of numbers or figures.—बंध:. forming the lap, bending the thighs into a curve and squatting down. 2 branding with a mark that resembles a headless trunk (अशिर: पुरुषाकारोंक:).-भाज् [अंकं भजते उप. स.] 1. seated in the lap or carried on the hip, as an infant 2. being within easy reach, drawing near, soon to be obtained; अविरहितमनेकेनांकभाजा फलेन Ki. 5 52. 3. premature, early ripe forced fruit. —मुखं (or आस्यं) that part of an act, is wherein the subject of all the acts intimated, is called अंकमुख, which suggests the *germ* as well as the *bud*, *e. g.* in Mâl. 1 कामंदकी and अवलोकिता hint the parts to be played by भूरिवसु and others and give the arrangement of the plot in brief (यत्र स्यादंक एकस्मिन्नंकानां सूचनाखिला । तदंकमुखमित्याहुर्बीजार्थख्यापकं च तत् ॥ S. D. 312). The Dasarûpa defines it thus: अंकांतपात्रैरंकास्यं छिन्नांकस्यार्थसूचनात् । *i.e.* where a character at the end of an act cuts short the story and introduces the beginning of another act; as in the second of Mv.—लोड्य: [अंकेन लोड्यते असौ] a kind of tree (चिंचोट) ginger. —लोप: subtraction of numbers.—विद्या the science of numbers, Arithmetic.

अंकनं [अंक्-करणे भावे वा ल्युट्] 1 A mark, token; स्नेहांकनानि Mâl. 9.46 marks of love. -2 Act of marking. -3 Means of marking, stamping, &c.

अंकसं [अंकोऽस्मिन्नस्ति-अच्] Having marks; trappings (?) (वस्त्रं आप्रपदिकं).

अंकिन् *m. n.* [अंक: आलिंगनस्थानत्वेन अस्यास्ति, अंक्-इनि] A sort of drum or tabor अंकेनालिंग्य वाद्यनीयो मृदंगादिवाद्यभेद: क्रीडाविशिष्टश्च) —नी [अंकानां समूह: ; खलादि° इनि ङीप्] 1 A number of marks or signs.-2 A woman having marks (of branding &c.).

अंक्य *a.* [अंक्-ण्यत्] Fit to be branded, marked or counted.—क्य: [अंके क्रोडे स्थापयित्वा वाद्यते असौ, यत् or अंके साधुः, अंक-य] A sort of drum or tabor (सार्धतालत्रयायाम: चतुर्दशांगुलाननः । हरीतक्याकृतिर्यः स्यादंक्योऽंके स हि वाद्यते).

अंकति: [अंच्- गतौ अति कुत्वं; अंचे: को वा Un. 4. 61; अंकति: अंचतिर्वा] 1 Wind -2 Fire.-3 Brahmâ.-4 A Brâhma*n*a who keeps the sacred fire. —ति:-ती *f.* Going; one who goes.

अंकस् *n.* [अच्--असुन् कुत्वं] 1 A mark. -2 The body.

अंकुट: (ety. ?) A key.

अंकु: Ved. Water.

अंकुर:—रं [अंक्-उरच् Un. 1.38.] A sprout, shoot, blade; दर्भांकुरेण चरण: क्षत: S. 2.10; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'pointed,' 'sharp' &c ; मकरवक्त्रदंष्ट्रांकुरात् Bh. 2. 4 pointed jaws; नृसिंहस्य नखांकुरा इव K. 4 pointed nails; कुटजविटपांकुरं दधति धाम दीपांकुरा Vb. 4. 1; पवनपवनत्याञोलदीपांकुरच्छायाचंचलं Bh. 3 68 unsteady like the pointed flame of a lamp; (fig.) scion, offspring, progeny; अनेन कस्यापि कुलांकुरेण S. 7.19 sprout or child of some one; अन्वयांकुरं Dk. 6. -2 Water. 3- Blood. -4 A hair. -5 A tumour, swelling.

अंकुरित *a.* [अंकुरा अस्य संजाता:, तारका° इतच्] Having sprouts; °तं मनसिजेन V. 1, 12 as if Love has put forth sprouts; °घर्मसलिल Dk. 125 with drops of perspiration bursting forth.

अंकुरक: [अंक्यते तृणादिना संचीयते इति; अंच्-उरच् तत: क] An abode of birds, animals, a nest (of birds).

अंकुश: [अंक्-लक्षणे उशच् Un 4. 107] A hook, a goad; Proverb: विक्रीते करिणि किमंकुशे विवाद: Why higgle about a trifling thing when the whole bargain (of which it forms part) has been struck (the goad ought to follow the elephant); संनिवेश्य कुशावत्यां रिपुनागांकुशं कुशं R. 15.97; (fig.) one who checks, a corrector, governor, director; त्यजति तु यदा मोहान्मार्गं तदा गुरुरंकुश: Mu. 3. 6; कुशं द्विषामंकुशं R. 16. 81; a restraint or , check; निरंकुशा: कवय: poets have free license or are unfettered —शी one of the 24 Jaina goddesses. [cf Germ. *angle.*] -COMP. —ग्रह: an elephant-driver; अन्वेतुकामोऽवमतांकुशग्रह: Si. 12. 16.—दुर्धर: [तृ. त. अंकुशेन दुःखेन धार्यते] a restive elephant —धारिन् *m.* a keeper of an elephant.—मुद्रा [अंकुशाकारा मुद्रा] a mark resembling a goad in form [ऋज्वी च मध्यमां कृत्वा तन्मध्यं पूर्वमूलत: । तर्जनीं किंचिदाकुंचेत् सामुद्रांकुशसंज्ञिता)

अंकुशित *a.* [इतच्] Urged on by a hook, goaded.

अंकुशिन् [अस्त्यर्थे इनि] Having a hook, or goad, laying hold of with a hook.

अंकूयत् *a.* Ved. Moving tortuously to escape.

अंकूर: [अंक्-खर्जूरादित्वात् ऊरच] A sprout, See अंकुर; दशरथकुलांकूरमाद्यं Mv. 6. 45.

अंकूष: [अंक ऊषच्]=अंकुष q. v.

अंकोट:—ठ:—ल: [अंक्यते लक्ष्यते कीलाकारकंटै: ; अंक ओट-ठ-ल] N. of a tree (Mar. पिस्ते). A]angium Hexapetalum ; so अंकोलक:, स्वार्थे कन् अंकोलिका -COMP.—सार: a sort of poison prepared from the Ankola plant.

अंकोलिका (probably a corruption of अंकपालिका An embrace.

अंख् 10 P. (अंखयति) 1 To crawl. -2 To cling.-3 To check, hold back.

अंग् 1 P. (अंगति, आनंग, अंगितुं) To go, walk.—10 P. 1 To walk, go round.-2 To mark (cf. अंक्). -with परि (पलि) to stir up —विपलि to envelop, veil.

अंग *ind.* A vocative particle meaning' well.' well, sir' 'indeed' 'true' 'assent' (as in अंगीकृ) ; अंग कच्चित्कुशली तात: K. 221 ; प्रभुरपि जनकानामंग भो याचकस्ते Mv. 3. 5. ; अंग आस्ते काश्चिद्विमर्दो नागात्रनवत: Dk. 59 ; अंग कुरु अंग पच P. VIII. 1. 33 Sk. ; अंगाधीष्व भक्तं तव दास्यामि P. VIII. 2. 96 Sk. ; समवद्ध किमंग भूपति: Si. 16, 34. 2. 12.; Ki. 10. 55, 13. 65 ; used with कि in the sense of 'how much less', or 'how much more' ; शक्तिरस्ति कस्यचिद्विद्वद्राजस्य छायामप्यवस्कंदितुं किमंग जामातरं Mv. 3. ; तृणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां किमंग वाग्हस्तवता नरेण Pt. 1. 71. Lexicographers give the following senses of अंग-क्षिप्रे च पुनरर्थे च संगमासूययोस्तथा । हर्षे संबोधने चैव ह्यंगशब्द: प्रयुज्यते ॥

अंगं [अम् गत्यादौ बा०-गन् ; according to Nir. अंगं अंगनात् अंचनात् वा] 1 The body. 2 A limb or member of the body; शेषांगनिर्माणविधौ विधातु: Ku. 1. 33. क्लेशस्यांगमदत्त्वा Pt. 5. 32 without undergoing troubles ; इति स्वप्नोपमान्मत्वा कामान्मा गास्तदंगतां । Ki. 11. 3 do

not be influenced or swayed by them (do not be subject to them). 3 (*a*.) A division or department (of any thing), a part or portion, as of a whole; as सप्तांगं राज्यं, चतुरंगं बलं, चतुःषष्ट्यंगं ज्योतिःशास्त्रं see the words; गीतांगानां Pt 5. 56; यज्ञश्चेत्प्रतिरुद्धः स्यादेकेनांगेन यज्वनः Ms. II. II. (Hence) (*b*) A supplementary or auxiliary portion, supplement; षडंगः or सांगः वेदः. (*c*) A constituent part, essential requisite or component, सर्वैर्बलांगैः R. 7. 59; तदंगमग्र्यं मघवन् महाक्रतोः R. 3. 46. (*d*.) An attributive or secondary part; secondary, auxiliary or dependent member (serving to help the principal one) (opp. प्रधान or अंगिन्); अंगी रौद्ररसस्तत्र सर्वेंगानि रसाः पुनः S. D 517.; अत्र स्वभावोक्तिरुत्प्रेक्षांगं Malli. on Ki. 8. 26. (*e*.) An auxiliary means or expedient (प्रधानोपयोगी उपायः or उपकरणं); सर्वकार्यशरीरेषु मुक्त्वांगस्कंधपंचकं। मंत्रो योध इवाधीरः सर्वांगैः संवृतैरपि ॥ Si. 2. 28-29; See अंगांग, पंचांग also (the *angas* of the several sciences or departments of knowledge will be given under those words) -4 (Gram.) A name for the base of a word; यस्मात्प्रत्ययविधिस्तदादिप्रत्ययेंगं P. I. 4 13; यः प्रत्ययो यस्मात्क्रियते तदादिशब्दस्वरूपं तस्मिन्प्रत्यये परे अंगसंज्ञं स्यात् Sk. The अंग terminations are those of the nominative, and accusative singular and dual. -5 (Drama) (*a*.) One of the subdivisions of the five joints or sandhis in dramas; the मुख has 12, प्रतिमुख 13, गर्भ 12, विमर्ष 13 and उपसंहार 14, the total number of the *angas* being thus 64; for details see the words. (*b*.) The whole body of subordinate characters. -6 (Astr.) A name for the position of stars (लग्न), See अंगाधीश.-7 A symbolical expression for the number six (derived from the six Vedângas.—8 The mind; हिरण्यगर्भांगभुवं मुनिं हरिः Si. I. I, See अंगज also. —गाः (pl.) N. of a country and the people inhabiting it, the country about the modern Bhâgalpur in Bengal. [It lay on the south of Kausi*ki* Kachchha and on the right bank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champ*a*, sometimes called Angapur*i*, Lomapadapur*i*, Kar*n*apur*i* or M*a*lin*i* According to D*a*ndin (अंगेषु गंगातटे बहिश्चंपायाः) and Hiouen Thsang it stood on the Ganges about 24 miles west of a rocky island. General Cunningham has shown that this description applies to the hill opposite Pâtharghâta, that it is 24 miles east of Bhâgalpur, and that there are villages called Champanagar and Champapura adjoining the last. According to Sanskrit poets the country of the Angas lay to the east of Girivraja the capital of Magadha and to the north-east or south-east of Mithilâ. The country was in ancient times ruled by Kar*n*a] -*a*. 1 Contiguous.-2 Having members or divisions. -COMP.—अंगि,—अंगिभावः [अंगस्य अंगिनो भावः] the relation of a limb to the body, of the subordinate to the principle, or of that which is helped or fed to the helper or feeder (गौणमुख्यभावः, उपकार्योपकारकभावश्च); *e. g.* प्रयाज and other rites are to दर्श as its *angas*, while दर्श is to them the *angi*; अंगांगिभावमज्ञात्वा कथं सामर्थ्यनिर्णयः। पश्य टिट्टिभमात्रेण समुद्रो व्याकुलीकृतः ॥ H. 2. 149; अत्र वाक्ये समासगतयोरुपमयोः साध्यसाधनभावात् °वेन संबंधः Malli. on Ki. 6. 2; अविश्रांतिजुषामात्मन्यंगांगित्वं तु संकरः K. P. 10 (अनुग्राह्यानुग्राहकत्वं). —अधिपः,—अधीशः I. lord of the Angas, N. of Kar*n*a (cf. °राजः, °पतिः, °ईश्वरः, °अधीश्वरः). 2. lord of a लग्न, the planet presiding over it; (अंगाधिपे बलिनी सर्वविभूतिसंपत् अंगाधीशः स्वगेहे बुधगुरुकविभिः संयुतो वीक्षितो वा Jyotisha). —अपूर्वं effect of a secondary sacrificial act. —कर्मन् *n*. क्रिया I. besmearing the body with fragrant cosmetics, rubbing it &c. Dk. 39. 2. a supplementary sacrificial act.—ग्रहः spasm; seizure of the body with some illness.—ज-जात *a*. [अंगात् जायते जन्-ड.] produced from or on the body, being in or on the body, bodily; °जं रजः, °जाः अलंकाराः &c. 2. produced by a supplementary rite. 3. beautiful, ornamental. (-जः) -जनुस् also I. a son. 2. hair of the body (*n*. also); तवोत्तरीयं करिचर्म सांगजं Ki. 18. 32. 3. love, cupid (अंगं मनः तस्माज्जातः); intoxicating passion; अंगजरागदीपनात् Dk. 161. 4. drunkenness, intoxication. 5. a disease. (-जा) a daughter. (-जं) blood.—ज्वरः [अंगमंगं अधिकृत्य ज्वरः] the disease called राजयक्ष्मा, a sort of consumption.-द्वीपः one of the six minor Dv*i*pas.—न्यासः [अंगेषु मंत्रभेदस्य न्यासः] touching the limbs of the body with the hand accompanied by appropriate Mantras.—पालिः *f*. [अंगं पाल्यते संबंध्यते ऽत्र, अंग-पाल्-इ] an embrace (probably a corruption of अंकपालि). —पालिका=अंकपालि q. v.—प्रत्यंगं [समा. द्वंद्व] every limb, large and small; °गानि पाणिना स्पृष्ट्वा K. 167, 72.—प्रायश्चित्तं [अंगस्य शुद्ध्यर्थं प्रायश्चित्तं] expiation of bodily impurity, such as that caused by the death of a relative, consisting in making presents (पंचशूनाजन्यदुरितक्षयार्थं कार्यं दानरूपं प्रायश्चित्तं Tv.). —भू: *a*. [अंगात् मनसो वा भवति; भू-क्विप्] born from the body or mind. (—भूः) I. a son. 2. Cupid. 3. [अंगानां अंगमंत्राणां भूः स्थानं] one who has touched and purified, and then restrained, his limbs by repeating the Mantras pertaining to those limbs; ब्रह्मांगभूर्ब्रह्मणि योजितात्मा Ku. 3. 15 (सद्योजातादिमंत्राणां अंगानां हृदयादिमंत्राणां भूः स्थानं, कृतमंत्रन्यासः Malli.)—भंगः I. palsy or paralysis of limbs; °विकल इव भूत्वा स्थास्यामि S. 2. 2. twisting or stretching out of the limbs (as is done by a man just after he rises from sleep) सांगभंगमुत्थाय Vb.; जृंभितैः सांगभंगैः Mu. 3. 21, K. 85.—मंत्रः N. of a Mantra.—मर्दः [अंगं मर्दयति; मृद् णिच्] I. one who shampoos his master's body. 2. [भावे घञ्] act of shampooing; so (°मर्दका or °मर्दिन्, मृद्-णिच्, ण्वुल् or णिनि) one who shampoos.—मर्षः [ष त.] rheumatism; °प्रशमनं the curing of this disease.-यज्ञः,—यागः [अंगीभूतः यज्ञः] a subordinate sacrificial act which is of 5 sorts; समिधो यजति, तनूनपातं यजति, इडो यजति, बर्हिर्यजति स्वाहाकारं यजति इति पंचविधाः। एतेषां सकृदनुष्ठानेनैव तंत्रन्यायेन प्रधानयागानामाग्नेयादीनामुपकारितेति मीमांसा Tv. —रक्तः-क्तं [अंगे अवयवे रक्तः] N. of a plant गुडारोचनी found in कांपिल्य country and having red powder (रक्तांगलोचनी)— रक्षकः [अंगं रक्षति; रक्ष्-ण्वुल्] a body-guard, personal attendant Pt. 3.— रक्षणी [अंगं रक्ष्यतेऽनया] a coat of mail or a garment. (-णं protection of person —रागः [अंगं रज्यते अनेन करणे घञ्] I. a scented cosmetic, application of perfumed unguents to the body fragrant unguent; पुष्पगंधेन अंगरागेण R. 12. 27, 6. 60, Ku. 5. II. 2. [भावे ल्युट्] act of anointing the body with unguents.—रुहं [अंगे रोहति; रुह् क्विप् स त.] hair; विद्गंगराजांगरुहैरिवायतैः Si. I. 7. —लिपिः *f*. written character of the Angas.—लेपः [अंगं लिप्यते अनेन; लिप्-करणे घञ्] I. a scented cosmetic. 2. [भावे घञ्] act of anointing —लोड्यः (ety.?) a kind of grass, ginger or its root, Amomum Zingiber. -विकल *a*. [तृ. त.] I. maimed, paralysed. 2 fainting, swooning.—विकृतिः *f*. I. change of bodily appearance; collapse. 2. [अंगस्य विकृतिश्चालनादिर्यस्मात् पं. ब.] an apoplectic fit, swooning, apoplexy (अपस्मार).—विकारः a bodily defect.—विक्षेपः I. movement of the limbs; gesticulation. 2. a kind of dance.—विद्या [अंगरूपा व्याकरणादिशास्त्ररूपा विद्या ज्ञानसाधनं] I. the science of grammar &c. contributing to knowledge. 2. the science of foretelling good or evil by the movements of limbs; N. of chapter 51 of Brihat Samhitâ which gives full details of this science; न नक्षत्रांगविद्यया...भिक्षां लिप्सेत कर्हिचित् Ms. 6. 50. —विधिः [अंगस्य प्रधानोपकारिणः विधिः विधानं] a subordinate or subsidiary act subservient to a knowledge of the principal one (प्रधानविधिविधेयकर्मणोंगबोधकतया अंगविधिः).—वीरः chief of principal hero.—वैकृतं [अंगेन अंगचेष्टया वैकृतं हृदयभावो ज्ञाप्यते यत्र, बहु.] I. a sign, ges-

ture or expression of the face leading to a knowledge of internal thoughts (आकार). 2. a nod, wink. 3. changed bodily appearance.-वैगुण्यं a defect or flaw in the performance of some subordinate or subsidiary act which may be expiated by thinking of Vish*n*u; (प्राद्धादिपद्धती कर्मते यत्किंचिदंगवैगुण्यं जातं तद्दोषप्रशमनाय विष्णुस्मरणमहं करिष्ये इत्यभिलापवाक्यं Tv.).-संस्कारः, -संस्क्रिया [अंगं संस्क्रियते अनेन; कृ-करणे or भावे घञ्] 1. embellishment of person, personal decoration, doing whatever secures a fine personal appearance, such as bathing, rubbing the body, perfuming it with cosmetics &c. 2. [कर्तरि अण्] one who decorates or embellishes the person.—संहतिः *f.* compactness, symmetry; body; स्थेयसीं दधतमंगसंहतिं Ki. 13. 50; or strength of the body.—संगः bodily contact, union; coition.—सेवकः a personal attendant, bodyguard.—स्कंधः [कर्म.] a subdivision of a science.—स्पर्शः fitness or qualification for bodily contact or being touched by others -हानिः *f.* 1. a defect or flaw in the performance of a secondary or subsidiary act (=वैगुण्यं); दैवाद् भ्रमात् प्रमादाद्वांगहानिः प्रजायते । स्मरणादेव तद्विष्णोः संपूर्णं स्यादिति श्रुतिः॥ —हारः [अंगं ह्रियते इतस्ततः चाल्यते यत्र, ह-आधारे or भावे घञ्] gesticulation, movements of the limbs, a dance; संसक्तैरगुरुवनेषु सांगहारं Ki. 7. 37, Ku. 7. 91.—हारिः [अंगं ह्रियतेऽत्र; हृ-बा० णि]. 1 gesticulation. 2. stage; dancing-hall.—हीन *a.* [तृ. त.] 1. mutilated, deprived of some limb, crippled. 2. having some defective limb (अंगं हीनं यथोचितप्रमाणात् अल्पं यस्य); according to Susruta a man is so born, if the mothar's दोहद has not been duly fulfilled (सा प्राप्तदौर्हृदा पुत्रं जनयेत गुणान्वितम् । अलब्धदौर्हृदा गर्भे लभेतात्मनि वा भयम् ॥ येषु येष्विन्द्रियार्थेषु दौर्हृदेवै विमानना । जायते तत्सुतस्यार्तिस्तस्मिंस्तस्मिंस्तथेंद्रिये ॥).

अंगकं [अंगमिव अंगकं स्वार्थे कन्] 1 A limb; अकृत मधुरैरंबानां मे कुतूहलमंगकैः U. 1. 20, 24.-2 The body; हरति रतये रहः प्रियतमांकादंकं Si. 4. 66.

अंगिका [अंगं आच्छादयति । अंग-इनि स्वार्थे कन्, स्त्रियां टाप्] A bodice or jacket.

अंगिन् *a.* [अंग-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Corporeal, having limbs, embodied, incarnate; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणामवतार इवांगवान् R. 10. 84, 38; one who has a body; येनांगमिं विकृतेन अंगिनो विकारस्तस्मात् तृतीया Sk.; छायायां वृद्धिरंगिनां Si. 2. 94. -2 Having suborbinate parts, chief, principal; ये रसस्यांगिनो धर्माः ; एक एव भवेदंगी शृंगारो वीर एव वा, अंगमन्ये करुणः, रसस्यांगित्वमाप्तस्य धर्माः शौर्यादयो यथा S. D.

अंगीय *a.* [अंग-छ] 1 Belonging to the body. 2 Referring to the Anga country.

अंग्य *a.* [अंग-यत्] Belonging to or connected with the body, corporeal.

अंगणं=अंगनं q. v.

अंगतिः [अंगति यात्यनेन, अग् करणे अति] -1 A conveyance, vehicle (*f.* also). 2 [अंग्यते गम्यते सेवादिना कर्मणि अति] Fire. -3 Brahmâ. -4 [कर्तरि अति] Brâhma*n*a who maintains the sacred fire.

अंगदं [अंगं दायति शोधयति भूषयति, अंगं द्यति वा,.वै or दो-क] An ornament, bracelet &c. worn on the upper arm, an armlet; तप्तचामीकरांगदः V. 1. 14; संघट्टयन्नंगदमंगदेन R. 6 73.—दा 1 The female elephant of the south (?). -2 A woman who offers her person for use (अंगं ददाति अर्पयति). —दः 1 N. of a son of Vâli, monkey-king of Kishkindhâ. [He was born of T*a*ra, Vâli's wife, and is supposed to have been an incarnation of Brihaspati to aid the cause of R*a*ma (and hence noted for his eloquence). When, after the abduction of S*i*ta by Rava*n*a, R*a*ma sent monkeys in all quarters to search for her, Angada was made chief of a monkey-troop proceeding to the south. For one month he got no information, and when consequently he determined to cast off his life, he was told by Sampati that S*i*ta could be found in Lanka. He sent M*a*ruti to the island and, on the latter's return with definite information, they joined R*a*ma at Kishkindh*a*. Afterwards when the whole host of R*a*ma went to Lank*a* Angada was despatched to R*a*va*n*a as a messenger of peace to give him a chance of saving himself in time. But R*a*va*n*a scornfully rejected his advice and met his doom. After Sugr*i*va, Angada became king of Kishkindh*a*. In common parlance a man is said to act the part of Angada when he endeavours to mediate between two contending parties, but without any success].—2 N. of a son of Lakshma*n*a by Urmil*a* (R. 51.90), his capital being called Angad*i*y*a*.—3 N. of a warrior on the side of Duryodhana.—COMP.-निर्यूहः the crest-like forepart of the Angada ornament.

अंगनं-णं [अंग्यते गृहाद्भिः सृत्य गम्यते अत्र; अंग्-ल्युट्, वा णत्वं Tv.] 1 A place to walk in, a courtyard, an area, yard court; गृह°, गगन° the wide firmament; °भुवः केसरवृक्षस्य Mal. 1 situated or being in the courtyard.—2 [करणे ल्युट्] A conveyance.—3 [भावे ल्युट्] Going, walking &c.

अंगना [प्रशस्तं अंगं यस्याः सा ; अंगात् कल्याणे नः P. V. 2. 100.] 1 A woman or female in general; नृप°, गज°, हरिण° &c.-2 A woman with well-rounded limbs, a beautiful woman.-3 (Astr.) Virgo.—4 The female elephant of the north.—COMP.—जनः 1. the female sex, woman-kind. 2. women. —प्रिय *a.* beloved of women (-यः) N. of a plant (अशोक) Jonesia Asoka, for women are fond of decking their persons with Asoka flower.

अंगदं [अंगे स्वावयवे वाति अंतर्भवति अतिशोषणात् संकुचितांगमिव भवति, वा-ड Tv.] Dried fruit.

अंगस् *m.* [अंज्-असुन् कुत्वं] A bird.

अंगारः-रं [अंग्-आरन् Un. 3. 134] 1 Charcoal (whether heated or not); घृतकुंभसमा नारी तप्तांगारसमः पुमान्; उष्णो दहति चांगारः शीतः कृष्णायते करं H. 1. 80; त्वया स्वहस्तेनांगाराः कर्षिताः Pt. 1 you have ruined yourself with your own hands; cf. "to dig a mine under one's feet"; कुरुकुलांगार Ve. 6 destroyer or pest of the Kuru family.—2 The planet Mars.—3 A plant हितावली, °कुष्टकः -हितावली —4 N. of a prince who fought with king Mandh*a*tri.—र *a.* Red, of a red colour. —रं Red colour.—COMP.—अवक्षेपणं [अंगारा अवक्षिप्यंते अनेन करणे ल्युट्] a vessel to throw or extinguish coals.—कारिन् *a.* [अंगारं करोति कृ-णिनि] one who prepares coal for sale.—कुष्ठकः [अंगारवर्णं कुष्ठमिव-कन्] N. of a plant हितावली. —धानि [अंगारा धीयंते अस्यां ; धा-आधारे ल्युट् ङीप्],-धानिका [स्वार्थे कन्] a portable fire-pan, brazier.-परिपाचितं [तृ. त.] roasted food or meat.—पर्णः [अंगारमिव पर्णं यस्य] N. of a grove or forest. (-र्णः) [अस्त्यर्थे अच्] N. of Chitraratha, king of the Gandharvas. [On one occasion, while he was sporting with his wife, he saw Kunt*i* with her five sons proceeding to the capital of Panch*a*la in disguise. He accosted them and asked them to tell him where they were going, or to fight. Arjuna accepted the challenge; but Ang*a*rapar*n*a finding Arjuna to be a very skilful warrior gave him a secret lore called chakshush*i* (enabling one to see the smallest things) and took from him in return a lore called Agnisirastra and became a friend of the P*a*ndavas.]-पात्री-शकटी a portable fire-pan —पुष्पः [अंगारमिव लोहितवर्णं पुष्पं यस्य सः] the plant इंगुदी.-मंजरी,-मंजी [अंगारा रक्तवर्णा मंजरी यस्याः] a shrub Cæsalpinia Banducella (रक्तकरंजवृक्ष).-वल्लरी,-वल्ली [अंगारा इव

रक्तफलत्वात् रक्ता] N. of various plants; करंज, भार्गी, गुंजा.—वेणुः [कर्म.] a sort of bamboo.

अंगारकः-कं [अंगार स्वार्थे कन्] 1 Charcoal.—2 Mars; °विरुद्धस्य प्रक्षीणस्य बृहस्पतेः Mk. 9. 33; °चारः course of Mars, See chapter 6 of Brihat Samhitâ.—3 Tuesday. (°-दिनं,-°वासरः).-4 N. of a prince of Sauvira.—5 N. of two plants कुरंटक and भृंगराज, Eclipta (or Verbesina) Prostrata, and white or yellow Amaranth.—कं (अल्पार्थे कन्) 1 A small spark.-2 A medicated oil in which turmeric, Durva, Manjishtha and other substances have been boiled.—COMP.—मणिः [अंगारकस्य प्रियः मणिः शाक. त.] a coral (प्रवाल) (तस्य च रक्तवर्णत्वात् तत्प्रियत्वं; माणिक्यं भास्करे देयं चंद्रे मुक्तां प्रदापयेत्। प्रवालं च कुजे दद्यात्).

अंगारिः *f.* [अंगार मत्वर्थे ठन् पृषोद०कलोपः] A portable fire-pan, brazier.

अंगारकित *a.* [अंगारकाः अस्य संजाताः इतच्] Charred, roasted.

अंगारिका [अंगारं विद्यते अस्याः मत्वर्थे ठन् कप् च] 1 A portable fire-pan.-2 The stalk of the suger-cane.-3 The bud of the Butea Frondosa (किंशुक).

अंगारिणी [अंगार-मत्वर्थे इनि] 1 A small fire-pan —2 The region heated by the sun, though no longer exposed to its rays. 3 A creeper in general.

अंगारित *a.* [अंगारं अस्य संजातं; तारका॰ इतच्] Charred, roasted, half-burnt.—तः-तं [अंगारमिव आचरति; अंगार-क्विप् ततः कर्तरि क्त] An early bud of the किंशुक tree.-ता 1=अंगारधानी q. v.—2 A bud in general.—3 A creeper (लतामात्रं) —4 N. of a river.

अंगारीय *a.* [अंतारेभ्यः एतानि; अंगार-छ] To be used for preparing coal; °याणि काष्ठानि P. V. 1. 12. Sk.

अंगार्या [पाशादिगण] A heap of charcoal.

अंगिर् *m.* N. of a sage who received the ब्रम्हविद्या from Atharvan and imparted it to Satyavâha.

अंगिरः, अंगिरस् *m.* [अंगति-अंगगतौ असि इरुट्; Un. 4. 235; according to Ait. Br. अंगिरस् is from अंगार; ये अंगारा आसंस्तेंगिरसोऽभवन्; so Nir.; अंगारेषु यो बभूव सोंगिराः] N. of a celebrated sage to whom many hymns of the *Rig*veda are ascribed. (Etymologically Angiras is connected with the word Agni and is often regarded as its synonym.) (शिवो भव प्रजाभ्यो मानुषीभ्यस्त्वमंगिरः; अंगिरोभिः ऋषिभिः संपादितत्वात् अंगसौष्ठवाद्वा अंगिरा अग्निरूपः). According to Bhârata he was a son of Agni. When Agni began to practise penance, Angiras himself became Agni and surpassed him in power and lustre, seeing which Agni came to the sage and said:—निक्षिपाम्यहमग्नित्वं त्वमग्निः प्रथमो भव । भविष्यामि द्वितीयोहं प्राजापत्यक एव च ॥ Angiras said: कुरु पुण्यं प्रजासर्गं भवाग्निस्तिमिरापहः । मां च देव कुरुष्वाग्ने प्रथमं पुत्रमंजसा ॥ तच्छ्रुत्वांगिरसो वाक्यं जातवेदास्तथाऽकरोत्. He was one of the 10 mind-born sons of Brahmâ. His wife was *S*raddhâ, daughter of Kardama and bore him 3 sons, B*ri*haspati, Utathya and Samvarta, and 4 daughters Kuh*u*, Sini*v*ali, R*a*ka and Anumati. The Matsya Pur*ana* says that Angiras was one of the three sages produced from the sacrifice of Varuna and that he was adopted by Agni as his son and acted for some time as his regent. Another account, however, makes him father of Agni. He was one of the seven great sages and also one of the 10 Par*a*jpatis or progenitors of mankind. In latter times Angiras was one of the inspired lawgivers, and also a writer on Astronomy. As an astronomical personification he is B*ri*haspati, regent of Jupiter or Jupiter itself. He is also regarded as the priest of the gods and the lord of sacrifices. Besides *S*raddh*a* his wives were Sm*ri*ti, two daughters of Maitreya, some daughters of Daksha, Svadh*a* and Sat*i*. He is also regarded as teacher of the Brahmavidy*a*. The Vedic hymns are also said to be his daughters. According to the Bhagavata Pur*ana*, Angiras begot sons possessing Brahmanical glory on the wife of Rath*i*tara, a Kshatriya who was childless and these persons were afterewards called descendants of Angiras. The principal authors of vedic hymns in the family of Angiras were 33. His family has three distinct branches केवलांगिरस, गौतमांगिरस and भारद्वाजांगिरस, each branch having a number of subdivisions.—(pl.) 1 Descendants of Angiras, [Angiras being father of Agni they are considered as descendants of Agni himself who is called the first of the Angirasas. Like Angiras they occur in hymns addressed to luminous objects, and at a later period they became for the most part personifications of light, of luminous bodies, of divisions of time, celestial phenomena and fires adapted to peculiar accasions, as the full moon and change of the moon, or to particular rites, as the अश्वमेध, राजसूय &c.]-2 Hymns of the Atharvaveda. -3 Priests, who, by using magical formulas of the Atharvaveda, protect the sacrifice against the effects of inauspicious accidents.

अंगिरस्तम *a.* [तमप्] Ved. Very rapid, especially like Agni in devouring food (?).

अंगिरस्वत *a.* [अंगिराः अग्निः सहायत्वेन विद्यतेऽस्य; मतुप् मस्य वः] Accompanied by Angiras, epithet of wind.

अंगिरसः An enemy of Vish*n*u in his incarnation of Paras*u*râma.

अंगिरसामयनं [अलुक् स.] A Sattra sacrifice.

अंगीकृ 8 U. [connected with अंग or अंग-च्वि; अंगं अस्वीपकरणं स्वकीयं अंगं क्रियते] 1 To accept, to betake oneself to, to take to; लवंगीकुर्यांगीदृगंगीकरोतु Jagannâtha; दाक्षिणात्याशामंगीकृत्य गंतव्यं K. 121 in the southern direction, towards the south; अंगीकृत्य अयशः 160; यदि मृत्युमंगीकरोमि *ibid.*; एवमंगीकारयितुं मया भणितं Mk. 8 to make her consent.—2 To promise to do, to agree or consent to undertake; किंत्वंगीकृतमुत्सृजन् कृपणवत् श्लाघ्यो जनो लज्जते Mu. 2. 18.-3 To own, acknowledge, confess, admit, grant.—4 To subdue, to make one's own.

अंगीकारः-कृतिः-करणं 1 Acceptance. —2 Agreement, promise, undertaking &c.

अंगुः [अंग्-उन्] A hand (occurring in अंगुष्ठ q. v.).

अंगुरि:—री = अंगुलि q. v.

अंगुलः [अंग्-उलच्] 1 A finger.-2 The thumb, अंगं पाणौ लीयते (*n.* also).-3 A finger's breadth (*n.* also), equal to 8 barley-corns, 12 Angulas making a वितस्ति or span, and 24, a हस्त or cubit; शंकुर्दशांगुलः Ms. 8. 271.-4 (Astr.) A digit or 12th part. —5 N. of the sage Châ*n*akya or Vâtsyâyana.

अंगुलिः-ली-रिः-री *f.* [अंग-उलि Un. 4.2] A finger (the names of the 5 fingers are अंगुष्ठ thumb, तर्जनी forefinger, मध्यमा middle finger, अनामिका ring-finger, and कनिष्ठा or कनिष्ठिका the little finger); a toe (of the foot); एकविंशोयं पुरुषः दश हस्त्या अंगुलयो दशपाद्या आत्मैकविंशः Ait. Br.—2 The thumb, great toe.—3 The tip of an elephant's trunk.—4 The measure अंगुल.-5 N. of the tree गजकर्णिका.-6 Penis (?). -COMP.—तोरणं [अंगुलैः तोरणमिव कृतं] a mark on the forehead of the form of the half moon made with sandal &c —त्रं, -त्राणं [अंगुलिं त्रायते, अंगुलित्रायते अनेन त्रै-क.] a finger-protector (a contrivance like a thimble used by archers to protect the thumb or finger from being injured by the bow-string). —पंचकं the five fingers collectively. —मुद्रा, मुद्रिका a seal-ring.— मोटनं, —स्फोटनं [अंगुल्योर्मोटनं मर्दनं स्फोटनं ताडनं वा यत्र] snapping or cracking the fingers (Mar. चुटकी).-संग [अंगुली संगो यस्याः सा] stic king to the fin

gers;°गा यवागूः °गा गः सादयति P. VIII 3. 80 Sk. (अंगुलिसंलेपकारकं यवागूद्रव्यं Tv.). (-ङ्गः) contact of the fingers; act of fingering.—संज्ञा (तृ. त.) a sign made by the finger; मुखार्पितैकांगुलिसंज्ञयैव Ku. 3.47.—संदेशः making signs with fingers; cracking or snapping the fingers as a sign.—संभूत a. [स. त.] produced from or on the finger. (-तः) a finger-nail.

अंगुलिका 1=अंगुलि.-2 A sort of ant.

अंगुलीयं (री)यं-कं,-यकं [अंगुली-री भवं, स्वार्थे कन्] A finger-ring; तव सुचरितमंगुलीय नूनं प्रतनु ममेव S. 6. 10; *m* also; काकुत्स्थस्यांगुलीयकः Bk. 8. 118.

अंगुष्ठः [अंगौ पाणौ प्राधान्येन तिष्ठति; अंगु-स्था P. VIII. 3. 97] 1 the thumb; great toe.—2 A thumb's breadth, usually regarded as equal to अंगुल. [cf. Zend *angusta*, Pers. *angust*.] COMP.—मात्र a. [परिमाणार्थे मात्रच्] of the length or size of a thumb; °त्रं पुरुषं निश्चकर्ष बलाद्यमः Mb.

अंगुष्ठ्यः [अंगुष्ठे भवः छ] The thumbnail.

अंगूषः [अंगु-ऊषन्] 1 An ichneumon.-2 An arrow.

अंघ् A 1 [अंघते आत्मने] 1 To go.-2 To commence, set about.-3 To hasten.-4 To scold, blame.

अंघस् *n.* [अंघते गच्छति नरकमनेन अंघ्-असुन्] A sin; Ve. I. 12 v. 1.

अंघारि *a* [ऋ-इण् पृषो.] Ved. Of a bright or splendid form or nature (दीप्तिशील); an enemy to sin or evil (?).

अंघ्रि (अंह्रिः) [अंघ्-क्रिन् निपातोय] Un. 4. 66] 1 A foot.-2 the root of a tree.—3 A quarter of a stanza (चतुर्थपाद.)—COMP—पः [अंघ्रिणा पिबति सिक्तजलं; पा-क] a tree; दिक्षु व्यूढांघ्रिपांघः Ve. 2. 18. —पर्णी-र्णिका,-वल्ली,—वल्लिका [अंघ्री मूले तदाराम्य वा पर्णान्यस्याः; स्वार्थे कन्; अंघ्रेरारम्य वल्लीव पर्णत्वेन] N. of a plant सिंहपुच्छी Hedysarum Lagopodioides (Mar. रवला, पिठवण). —पान a. [अंघ्रिः पानं यस्य or अंघ्रिं पिबति] sucking his foot or toes, as an infant.—स्कंधः [अंघ्रेः स्कंध इव] the ankle.

अच् 1 U. (अचति-,अंचति, आनंच, अंचितुं अक्त) 1 To go, move; to honour; request, ask &c. &c.; connected with अंच् q. v.—च् *m.* (Gram.) A term for vowels.

अचक्र *a.* 1 Having no wheels.-2 Immovable.-3 Not wavering.

अचक्षुस् *a.* Eyeless, blind; °विषय *a.* invisible; °र्षं दुर्गं Ms. 4. 77 —*n.* A bad or miserable eye.

अचंड *a.* Not hot-tempered, mild, gentle.—डी A mild or tractable cow

अचतुर *a.* [अविद्यमानानि चत्वारि यस्य —निपातः P. V. 4. 77.] 1 Destitute of four. -2 (न. त.) Not skilful.

अचर *a.* Immovable; चराचरं विश्वं Ku. 2 5; चराणामन्नमचराः Ms. 5. 29.–2 (Astr.) Epithet of the zodiacal signs वृषभ. सिंह, वृश्चिक and कुंभ.

अचरम a. Not last, middle &c.; वयस्यचरमे P. IV. 1. 230. Vârt.

अचल *a.* Steady, immoveable; motionless, fixed, permanent; चित्रन्यस्यामिवाचलं चामरं V. 1. 4; तपसेऽविवस्तुमचलामचलः Ki. 6. 18; समाधौ °ला बुद्धिः Bg 2. 53; यत्र स्थाणुरिवाचलः S. 7. 11 immoveable —लः 1 A mountain; (rarely) a rock. -2 A bolt or pin (शंकु). -3 The number seven. -4 N. of Siva, of the soul, of the first of the 9 deified persons among Jainas.—ला The earth (so called because the earth is immovable according to one view, or, according to Arya Bhatta who rejects this view, अचलाः पर्वताः संत्यत्र, अस्त्यर्थे अच्; अचलत्वात् स्वकक्षातो बहिर्गमनाभावाद्वा).—लं Brahma —COMP.—कन्यका,—सुता, दुहिता-तनया &c. N. of Pârvatî, daughter of the Himâlaya mountain.—कीला (न.) the earth (immovably fixed or pinned).—ज,-जात *a.* mountain-born. (-जा-जाता) N. of Pârvatî.-त्विष् *a.* [अचला त्विट् यस्य] of fixed or permanent lustre or colour. (-*m.* °ट्) a cuckoo (बहुमक्षालनेनापि मालिन्यानपगमात् स्थिरा त्विट्). (*f.*) permanent colour.—द्विष् *m.* [अचलान् द्वेष्टि, द्विष्-क्विप्] the enemy of mountains, epithet of Indra who clipped off their wings.—धृतिः *f.* a metre of four lines of 16 short syllables each (गीत्यार्या).—पतिः, राट् lord of mountains, N, of Himâlaya; so °अधिपः, °श्रेष्ठः.—सप्तमी N. of a book in the भविष्योत्तरपुराण; the 7th day of the bright half of Asvina.

अचापल-ल्य *a.* [ब.] Devoid of fickleness, steady.—लं-ल्यं [न. त.] Steadiness.

अचित् *a.* Ved. 1 Devoid of understanding.-2 Irreligious, unrighteous.-3 Material (opp. चित्).

अचित *a.* Ved. 1 Gone.-2 [न. त.] Not thought of.—3 Not collected.

अचित्त *a.* 1 Inconceivable.-2 [नास्ति चित्तं यस्य] Destitute of intellect, senseless, stupid.-3 Unnoticed, unexpected, not thought of.

अचित्तिः *f.* What of sense, infatuation, ignorance.

अचिंत्य-नीय *a.* [न. त.] Inconceivable, incomprehensible, unexpected; °यस्तु तव प्रभावः R. 5. 33. °रूप, °कर्मन् of inconceivable form or action.—त्यः Siva.

अचिंतित *a.* Not thought of, unexpected, sudden; °उपगतं occurring unexpectedly; °तो वक्षोऽज्ञातो मीनानामिव जायते. Pt. 2. 3.

अचिद्वस् *a.* Ved. Ignorant of, not knowing.

अचिर *a.* [न. त.] 1 Brief, transitory, of short duration; °द्युति, °भास, °प्रभा &c. q. v.–2 Recent, late, new, अकरोदचिरेश्वरः क्षितौ R. 8. 20 the new lord. In compounds अचिर may be rendered by 'recently,' 'just', 'not long ago'; °प्रवृत्तं ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य S. 1 just set in; प्रसूता S. 4 having recently brought forth (who died not long after delivery, said of a doe); or a cow that has recently calved.—रं *adv.* (also अचिरेण, अचिराय, अचिरात्, अचिरस्य in same senses) 1 Not long since, not long ago.—2 Recently, lately.—3 Soon, quickly, not long hence.—COMP.—अंशु,-आभा,-द्युतिः,-प्रभा,-भास्,-रोचिस् *f.* [अचिराः अंशवः, अचिरा आभा-प्रभा &c. यस्याः सा] lightning; °सुविलासचंचला लक्ष्मीः Ki. 2. 19; °भासां तेजसा चानुलिप्तैः S. 7. 7, Ki. 4. 24, 5. 6. 2. (कर्म.) transitory lustre, short gleam.

अचिष्णु-ष्णु *a.* Ved. [अच् गतौ बा॰ इष्णुष्णु-च्] Going everywhere, all-pervading

अचेतन *a.* [न. ब.] Inanimate, not sentient, irrational; चेतन°नेषु Me. 5; °नं ब्रह्म inanimate Brahma; °नं नाम गुणं न लक्षयेत् S. 6. 12 destitute of life, lifeless (object &c.); °नेऽपि चेतनावदुपचारः Mbh.–2 Not conscious, insensible; senseless; बुद्धिशतमचेतने नष्टं H. 2. 161.

अचेतस् *a.* [न. ब.] Destitute of consciousness; insensible, inanimate, lifeless.

अचेतान *a.* [चित् शानच् न. त.] Ved. Void of consciousness, ignorant; silly, infatuated.

अचेष्ट *a.* [नास्ति चेष्टा यस्य] 1 Effortless, motionless.–2 Not requiring direct effort.

अचैतन्यं [न. त.] 1 Unconsciousness, insensibility; ignorance in spiritual matters.–2 The material world, matter.

अचोदस् *a.* Ved. [नास्ति चोदना यस्य] Spontaneous, not influenced by external force or compulsion.

अच्छ *a.* [न छ्यति दृष्टिं, छो-क.न. त., निर्मले हि वस्तुनि दृष्टिः प्रसरति न तु समले आम्यं

तरपर्यंतं भावति Tv.] Clear, pellucid, transparent, pure; मुक्ताच्छदंतच्छविदंतुरेयं U. 6.27; °स्फटिकविशदं Me. 51; °श्रमजलकणिका K. 57; किं रत्यमच्छा मतिः Bv. I. 86.—च्छ: I A crystal -2 [न छाति भक्ष्यति नाशितसत्त्वं; छा भक्षणे-क न.त. Tv.] A bear; cf. also °भल्ल.-3 N. of a plant. -COMP.—उद a. (i. e. अच्छोद) [अच्छं उदकं यस्य] having clear water. (-दा) N. of a river; एतेषां (अग्निष्वात्तानां) मानसी कन्या अच्छोदा नाम निम्नगा Harivamsa. (-दं) N. of a lake on the Himâlaya (mentioned in Kâdambarî).—भल्लः a bear.

अच्छ-च्छा *ind*. Ved. To, towards (with acc.). It is a kind of separable preposition or prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, especially to such as imply some kind of motion, or speaking; अच्छ गत्यर्थवदेषु P. I. 4. 69; °इ or गम् to go to, attain, as अच्छ गत्य; °गम्-श्रु to go near, approach; °नी to lead towords; °हु to call out to; °पत् to fly towords; °वद् to salute; °वच् to invite.

अच्छावाकः [अच्छं निर्मलं अच्छ आभिमुख्येन वा वक्ति शंसति; वच् कर्तरि संज्ञायां घञ् निपातस्य चेति दीर्घः Tv.] The invoker or inviter, a priest or *R*itvij who is employed at Soma sacrifices, and is a co-adjutor of होतृ. Each of the four principal priests, होतृ, अध्वर्यु, ब्रह्मन् and उद्गातृ has three assistants, the total number of priests employed at Soma sacrifices being therefore 16; °सामन् *n*. N. of the Sâman to be chanted by an अच्छावाक, also called यद्वंशीय.

अच्छावाकीय *a*. [अच्छावाकशब्दोऽस्त्यत्र-छ] Containing the word अच्छावाक P. V. 2. 59.—यं [°वाकस्य कर्म भावो वा] The duty of an अच्छावाक, being one P. V. I. 135.

अच्छावाक्य *n*. [अच्छावाकस्य इदं-यत्] Pertaining to, to be repeated by, an अच्छावाक.

अच्छंदस् *n*. [न. ब.] I Not studying the Vedas (as a boy before the मुंज ceremony), or not entitled to that study (as a *S*udra).-2 Not metrical, not of the nature of metres, i. e. prose.-3 Without fancy or whim.

अच्छिद्र *a*. [न. ब.] Unbroken, uninjured, complete unimpaired, without holes or weak points, faultless, without defect; अच्छिद्रैः सुस्तैर्मैत्रिभिः Pt. I. 126; यदच्छिद्रं तपश्छिद्रं यच्छिद्रं श्राद्धकर्मणि। सर्वं भवतु मेऽच्छिद्रं ब्राह्मणानां प्रसादतः॥ तत्तथा क्रियतां राजन्यथाऽच्छिद्रः क्रतुर्भवेत् Râm., °ऊति giving perfect protection Rv. I. 145. 3.—द्रं A faultless action or condition, absence of defect; °द्रेण uninterruptedly, from first to last. -COMP.—ऊधन् [ऊध्नी] having a faultless udder.—काण्डं N. of a chapter of the तैत्तिरीय ब्राह्मण.

अच्छिन्न [न. त.] I Uninterrupted, continuous, constant; °शिवसंकल्पंमंतः-करणमस्तु ते Mv. 4. 36. undisturbed in its holy thoughts, ever cherishing holy thoughts; °अमलसंतानाः सरितः कीर्तयश्च ते Ku. 6. 69.-2 Not cut or divided, undivided, uninjured; inseparable.-COMP.—पर्णः, पत्रः [अच्छिन्नानि सततानि पर्णानि पत्राणि वा यस्य] N. of trees having constant leaves; particularly of the tree called शाखोटक; (of birds) having uncut or uninjured wings.

अच्छेदिक,-अच्छैदिक *a*. [छेदनं नार्हति ठञ्] Not fit to be cut.

अच्छेद्य [न. त.] Indivisible.

अच्छुप्ता [न. त.] Not touched by sin; N. of one of the 16 Vidyâdevîs of the Jainas.

अच्छोटनं Hunting.

अच्युत *a*. [न. त. स्वरूपसामर्थ्यात न च्युतः च्यवते वा-कालसामान्ये कर्तरि क्त] I Not fallen, firm, fixed; not giving way, solid; मदनमूर्तिरिव अच्युतस्थितिरमणीया K. 52 (अच्युत meaning 'Vishnu' and 'firm', 'fixed'); °क्षित् having solid ground.-2 Imperishable, permanent; °रुष् inveterate enmity.—3 [न च्योतति क्षरति च्युत-क.न. त.] Not melting away or perishing, not leaking or dripping.—तः I N. of Vishnu; of the Almighty Being; यस्मान्न च्युतपूर्वोऽहमच्युतस्तेन कर्मणा Bhâg., अच्छात्मच्युतदर्शनेन K. P. 5. (where अ° also means 'one who is firm, does not yield to passions').—3 N. of a plant, Morinda Tinctoria.—4 A sort of poetical composition containing 12 cantos.-COMP.—अग्रजः [ष.त.] N. of Balarâma or Indra.—अंगजः,-पुत्रः,-आत्मजः N. of Cupid, son of K*ri*shna and Rukminî.—आवासः-वासः the sacred fig-tree.—जः [पं.त.] a class of Jaina deities said to have been produced from Vishnu.—स्थलं N. of a place in the Punjab.

अज् I. P. (optionally replaced by the root वी in non-conjugational tenses; अजति, आजीत्, अजितुं) I To go. —2 To drive, lead.-3 To thr w, cast (used with prepositions found only in Vedic literature). [cf. L. *ago*; Gr. *ago*; Zend *az*.].

अज *a*. [न जायते; जन्-ड. न. त.] Unborn, existing from all eternity; यो मामजमनादिं च वेत्ति लोकमहेश्वरं Bg. 10. 3; अजस्य गृह्णतो जन्म R. 10. 24.-जः I The 'unborn,' epithet of the Almighty Being; न हि जातो न जायेऽहं न जनिष्ये कदाचन। क्षेत्रज्ञः सर्वभूतानां तस्मादहमजः स्मृतः॥ Mb.; also a N. of Vishnu, *S*iva or Brahmâ.-2 The (individual) soul (जीव); अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोयं पुराणो न हन्यते हन्यमाने शरीरे Bg. 2. 20.-3 A ram, he-goat (अजेन ब्रह्मणो दक्षयज्ञभगसमयं मेषरूपग्रहणेन पलायमानत्वात् अजाधिष्ठितरूपवत्त्वात् मेषस्य उपचारात् अजत्वं Tv.].—4 The sign Aries.-5 A sort of corn or grain; अजैर्यष्टव्यं तत्राजा व्रीहयः Pt. 3.-6 Mover, leader (Ved.), said of Indra, Maruts, Rudra &c.; a drove.-7 N. of a mineral substance (माक्षिकधातु).-8 N. of the Moon or Kâmadeva (आत् विष्णोर्जायते इति; cf. चंद्रमा मनसो जातः).-9 A vehicle of the sun.-10 N. of the father of Dasaratha and grand-father of Râma; so called because he was born on the Brâhma Muh*u*rta.-11 N. of a *R*ishi -COMP —अदः [अज अत्तीति; अद्-घञ्] N. of the ancestor of a warrior tribe, P. IV. I. 71.—अदनी [अजैः तृप्त्या अन्यैः दुःखस्पर्शेऽपि अद्यते; अद् कर्मणि ल्युट्] a kind of prickly nightshade, दुरालभा (Mar. धमासा).—अंत्री [अजस्य अंत्रमिव अंत्रं तदाकारवती मंजरी यस्याः] N. of a pot-herb Convolvulus Argenteus, नीलवुन्हा.—अविकं [अजाश्चावयश्च तेषां समाहारः द्वंद्व] goats and sheep; small cattle; अजाविके तु संरुद्धे Ms. 8. 235. —अश्वं goats and horses. (-श्वः) the Sun or P*u*shan, who has goats for his horses.—एकपाद्-द: [अजस्य छागस्य एकः पाद इव पादो यस्य] N of one of the II Rudras, or of the asterism पूर्वाभाद्रपदा presided over by that deity. —एडकं [अजाश्च एडकाश्च तेषां समाहारः] goats and rams.—कर्णः,-कर्णकः [अजस्य कर्ण इव पर्णं यस्य-स्वार्थे कन्] N. of the plant असनवृक्ष Terminalia Alata Tomentosa; of another tree साल Shorea Robusta.—गंधा [अजस्य गंध इव गंधो यस्याः सा] the shrubby basil, वनयामानी.-गंधिका a kind of बर्बरीशाक (Mar. तिलवर्णा, कानफोडी).—गंधिनी=अजशृंगी q. v. —गरः [अजं छागं गिरति भक्षयति; गृ-अच्] a huge serpent (boa constrictor) who is sa'd to swallow goats. (-री N. of a plant.—गल See अजागल below —गल्लिका [अजस्य गल्ल इव] an infantile disease (Mentagra).—जीवः, -जीविकः [अजैस्तत्पालनेन जीवति; अजा एव जीविका यस्य वा] a goat herd; so -°पः, -°पालः. —दंडी [अजस्य ब्रह्मणो दंडो यस्याः सा] ब्रह्मदंडी a kind of plant (ब्रह्मणो यज्ञार्थदंडस्य तदाकारत्वेन करणात् तथात्वं).—देवता I. N. of the 25th aste'ism. 2. fire, the presiding deity of goats (गैद्री धेनुर्विनिर्दिष्टा छाग आग्नेय उच्यते).—नामकः [अजः नाम यस्य सः कप्] a mineral substance.—पतिः I the best of goats. 2. N. of Mars.; lord of the sign Aries —पथः=अजवीथिः q. v.—पदः,-पाद्-दः N. of a Rudra; See अजैकपाद् above.—बंधुः [अजस्य बंधुरिव मूर्खत्वात्] a fool (silly like the goat). —भक्षः [अजैर्भक्ष्यते असौ भक्ष-कर्मणि घञ्] N. of the बर्बरी plant (the leaves of which are very dear to goats).—मायु

a Ved. bleating like a goat.—मारः [अजं मारयति विक्रयार्थे; मृ-णिच्-अण्] 1. a butcher. 2. N. of a country (the modern Ajmeer, which, it is supposed, for formerly abounded in butchers).—मीढः [अजो मीढो यज्ञे सिक्तो यत्र ब.] 1. N. of the place called Ajmeer. 2. N. of the eldest son of Hasti, born in the family of Puru, son of Yayâti. 3. surname of Yudhishthira. —मुख *a.* goat-faced. (-खः) N. of a Prajâpati (Daksha). When Daksha reviled Siva at his sacrificial session, Vîrabhadra pulled out his face, and afterwards at the request of Siva himself he put up a goat's face in place of the original human one (-खी) N of a Râkshasî kept to watch over Sitâ in the Asoka garden at Lankâ-मोदः,-मोदिका [अजस्य मोद इव मोदो गंधो यस्याः, अजं मोदयतीति वा] N. of a very useful medicinal plant, Common Carroway; the species called Apium Involucratum or Ligusticum Ajowan (Mar. ओवा).—लंबनं [अज इव लंब्यते गृह्यते कृष्णवर्णत्वात् कर्मणि ल्युट्] Antimony.—लोमन्,-लोमी-मा [अजस्य लोमेव लोम मंजरी यस्य-स्या वा] cowage, Carpopogon Pruriens.—वस्तिः [अजस्य वस्तिरिव वस्तिर्यस्य] N. of a sage, or of a tribe sprung from him.—वीथिः-थी *f.* [अजेन ब्रह्मणा निर्मिता वीथिः शाक. त.] one of the three divisions of the southern patt comprehending the three asterisms मूल, पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा; a sort of heavenly passage (गगनसेतु, यमनाला); पितृयानोऽजवीथ्याश्च यदगस्त्यस्य चांतरं Y. 3. 184. 2. goat's path.—शृंगी [अजस्य मेषस्य शृंगमिव फलं यस्याः सा] N. of plant, विषाणी or Odina Wodier, highly medicinal, (Mar. मेंढशिंगी), See मेषशृंगी.

अजका=अजिका below.

अजनं [अज् गतौ ल्युट्] Moving, driving.—नः Brahmâ; °योनिजः born from Brahmâ i. e. Daksha.

अजनिः [अज-अनि] A path, road.

अजा [न जायते इत्यजा] 1 (According to Sânkhya philosophy) prakriti or Mâyâ; the verse which refers to अजा, (अजामेकां लोहितशुक्लकृष्णां &c.) is interpreted by the Vedânties as referring to the प्रकृति consisting of तेजस्, अप् and अन्न See S. B.-2 A she-goat.-COMP.—गलस्तनः tee fleshy protuberance or nipple hanging down from the neck of goats; (fig) an emblem of anything worthless or useless; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणां यस्यैकोपि न विद्यते। अजागलस्तनस्येव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं ॥ स्तनवद्वलंबते यः कंठेऽजानां मणिः स विज्ञेयः Br. S. 65. 3.—जीवः,-पालकः a goat-herd. See अजजीव &c —क्षीरव्रतिः [शाक० गण] N. of a sage who lived on the milk of goats (अजादुग्धेन वर्तमानः).

अजका,-अजिका (स्वार्थे कन् टाप्) 1 A young she-goat.-2 [अजस्य विकारः अवयवः गलस्तनः पुरीषं वा] The fleshy protuberance on the neck, or its excrement.-3 A disease of the pupil of the eye.-COMP.—जातः [अजकेव जातः] the above disease, (अजापुरीष प्रतिमो रुजावान् सलोहिता लोहितपिच्छिलास्रः। विदार्य कृष्णं प्रचयोऽभ्युपैति तं चाजकाजातमिति व्यवस्येत् ॥).

अजकवः-वं The bow of Siva (शिवो हि अनेनैव धनुषा त्रिपुरासुरस्य वधेन अजं विष्णुं कं ब्रह्माणं च अवात् प्रणियामास इति तस्य धनुषो ऽजकवत्वं, अजकौ वातीति Tv.)

अजकावः-वं 1 Siva's bow.-2 [अजकं छागं वाति प्रीणाति; वा-क] N. of the tree वर्वरी, of which goats are said to be very fond.-3 [अजका अजागलस्तन इव वाति प्रकाशते वा-क] A sacrificial vessel of wood (of the form of अजागल) dedicated to Mitra and Varuna (-वं in this sense) मैत्रावरुणपात्रं.-4 A disease of the pupil of the eye=अजकाजात q v.-5 A venomous kind of vermin (अजका रोगविशेषः, तद्विषं).

अजगं [अजं विष्णुं गच्छति शरत्वेन गम्-ड] Siva's bow.—गः 1 [अजेन ब्रह्मणा गम्यते गीयते वा, गर्मणि गम्-ड, गै-ग] N. of Vishnu -2 [अजेन गच्छति अजं छागं यज्ञांगत्वेन गच्छति वा] Fire.

अजगर See under अज.

अजगवं [अजगो विष्णुः शरत्वेन अस्त्यस्य अजग-व P. V. 2. 110] Siva's bow, Pinâka.

अजगावः [अजगं विष्णुं अवति अव्-अण्] 1 Siva's bow.-2 The southern portion of the path of the sun, moon and planets.-3 N. of a snake-priest.

अजटा [नास्ति जटा शिखा यस्याः सा] N. of a plant भूम्यालकी or कपिकच्छ See अज्झटा.

अजड *a* Not stupid.—डा N. of the plants अजटा; कपिकच्छू (अजडयति स्पर्शमात्रात्).

अजथ्या [अजाय हिता अजथ्या; अजथ्यन्. P. V. 1. 8] 1 N. of the yellow jasmine यूथिका.-2 A flock of goats

अजन-नि See under अज्.

अजन *a.* [न. ब.] Destitute of men, tenantless, desert.—नः [कुत्सितार्थे नञ्] A bad or insignificant person.

अजननिः *f.* [नञ् जन्-आक्रोशे अनि P. III. 3. 112]. Cessation of existence; तस्याजननिरेवास्तु जननीक्लेशकारिणः Si. 2. 45 may he not be born, may he cease to exist!

अजन्मन् *a.* Unborn, epithet of the Unborn Being, the Eternal being; पुरुषस्य पदेष्वजन्मनः R. 8. 78.—*m.* [नास्ति जन्म यत्र] Final beatitude, absolution; तस्मात्स योगादधिगम्य योगमजन्मनेऽकल्पत जन्मभीरुः R. 18. 33.

अजन्य *a.* Not fit to be produced; not favourable to mankind.—न्यं [लौकिकहेतुभिर्न जन्यते; जन्-णिच्-कत्] A portentous phenomenon, inauspicious to mankind, such as earth-quake.

अजपः [अस्पष्टं जपति निंदार्थे नञ्, जप्. अच्] A Brâhmana who does not (properly) repeat his prayers (कुपाठक); अजपा ब्राह्मणास्तात शूद्रा जपपरायणाः। भविष्यंति कलौ Mb.; one who reads heretical works.—पा [प्रयत्नेन जप्या अप्रयत्नोच्चारितत्वात्; कर्मणि अच्] N. of a Mantra called हंस, which consists of a number of inhalations and exhalations (श्वासप्रश्वासयोः बहिर्गमनागमनाभ्यां अक्षरनिष्पादरूपो जपः स च हंसः सोहं इत्याकार एव; उच्छ्वासैरेव निःश्वासैर्हंस इत्यक्षरद्वयं। तस्मात्प्राणश्च हंसाख्य आत्माकारेण संस्थितः ॥).

अजंभ *a.* [नास्ति जंभो दंतो यस्य] Toothless.—भः 1 A frog.-2 The sun.-3 Toothless state (of a child).

अजय *a.* [नास्ति परैर्जयो यस्य] Invincible, unsurpassed, unconquerable.—यः [न. त.] A defeat; लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ Bg. 2. 38.-2 N. of Agni (अजेन छागेन याति; या-क) or of Vishnu (according to some); of a lexicographer.—या [नास्ति जयो मादकत्वेन अस्यां] 1 Hemp or भांग.-2 N. of a friend of Durgâ.-3 Mâyâ or illusion.

अजय्य *a.* [न. त.] Invincible; सद्युस्ते स किल शतक्रतोरजय्यः S. 6. 2., R. 18. 8.-2 Not proper to be won at play; °य्यं जिगाय तात् Bopadeva.

अजर *a.* [न. ब.] Not subject to old age or decay; ever young; अजरं वृद्धत्वं K. 103; cf. वृद्धत्वं जरया विना R. 1. 23.-2 Undecaying, imperishable; पुराणमजरं विदुः R. 10. 19; अनंतमजरं ब्रह्म Bh. 3. 76, H. Pr. 3, Pt. 1. 151, Ms. 2. 148.—रः 1 A god (who is not subject to old age).-2 N. of a plant वृद्धदारक or जीर्णफंजी (°रा also) —रा 1 N. of a plant गृहकन्या or घृतकुमारी Aloe Perfollata.-2 A house-lizart (घोघाले).—रं [न जीर्यते क्षीयते जॄ-अच्] The Supreme Spirit.

अजर्य *a.* [न जीर्यति जॄ कर्तरि यत् P. III. 1. 105] 1 Not digestible.-2 Not decaying, imperishable, everlasting, perpetual.—र्यं (with संगतं expressed or understood) friendship; मृगैरजर्यं जरसोपदिष्टं R. 18. 7.

अजरत्,-रयु,-रस् *a.* Ved. Not old.

अजवस् *a.* [जु-असुन्] Not quick, inactive.

अजस्तुंदं [अजस्य इव तुंदं अस्य सुट् निपातोयं] N. of a town, P. VI. 1. 155.

अजस्र *a.* [न जस्-र P. III. 2. 167; जसिर्नञ्पूर्वः क्रियासातत्ये वर्तते Sk.] Not ceasing, constant, perpetual; °दीक्षाप्रयतस्य R. 3. 44.—स्रं *ind.* Ever, constantly, perpetually; वृथैव संकल्पशतैरजस्रं *S.* 3. 5; तत्र धूतोत्यजस्रं U. 426.

अजहत्स्वार्था [न जहत् स्वार्थोऽत्र, हा-शतृ न. ब.] A kind of लक्षणा, in which the primary or original sense of a word (which is used elliptically) does not disappear; as कुंताः प्रविशंति=कुंतधारिणः पुरुषाः ; श्वेतो धावति=श्वेतवर्णोऽश्वो धावति; also called उपादानलक्षणा q. v.; स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः ; कुंताः प्रविशंति, यष्टयः प्रविशंति इत्यादौ कुंतादिभिरात्मनः प्रवेशसिद्ध्यर्थं स्वसंयोगिनः पुरुषा आक्षिप्यंते K. P. 2.

अजहल्लिंगं [न जहत् लिंगं यं; हा-शतृ] A noun which does not change its original gender, even when used like an adjective; *e. g.* वेदः or श्रुतिः प्रमाणं (not प्रमाणः or °णा).

अजहा [न जहाति शूकान् हा-श.] N. of a plant, cowage, Carpopogon Pruriens.

अजागर *a.* [न. ब.] Not wakeful, not requiring keeping up.—रः [जागरयतीति जागरः न जागरो यस्मात्] A plant, Verbesina Prostrata (भृंगराजवृक्ष) (सेवनेन निद्राराहित्यकारकः, यदपेक्षया अन्यस्मिन् जागरणकर्तृत्वं नास्ति.)

अजाजिः—जी *f.* [अजेन छागेन वीयते गंधोत्कटत्वात् त्यज्यते, अज-इण् वभावाभावः] Cumin seed (श्वेतजीरक) ; कृष्णजीरक Nigella Indica; काकोडुंबरिका Ficus Oppositifolia.

अजात [न. त.] Unborn; अजातमृतमूर्खेभ्यो मृताजातौ सुतौ वरं Pt. I.; not yet born, produced, or fully developed; °ककुद् , °पक्ष &c.-Comp.-अरि, -शत्रु *a.* [न जातः शत्रुः अस्य; जातस्य जंतुमात्रस्य न शत्रुः] having no enemy or adversary, not an enemy of any one (-रिः-त्रुः) epithet of Yudhishthira; हंत जातमजातारेः प्रथमेन त्वयारिणा *Si.* 2. 102; न द्वेष्टि यज्जनमतस्त्वमजातशत्रुः Ve. 3. 13; also of *S*iva and various other persons.—ककुत्-द् *m.* (ब.) a young bull whose hump is not yet fully developed, P. V. 4. 146.—दंत *a.* [न जाता दंता यस्य यस्मिन् वयसि वा] one without teeth, or (a state) in which one has got no teeth.—पक्ष *a.* having undeveloped or unfledged wings.—व्यंजन *a.* having no distinctive marks or features (as a beard.) —व्यवहार: a minor (who has not attained his majority).

अजाति *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Having no caste, race &c.-2 Eternal, not produced. —तिः *f.* Non-production.

अजानिः [नास्ति जाया यस्य] Without a wife; a widower.

अजानिक *a.* [अजेन तद्विक्रयपालनादिना आनो जीवनं अस्त्यस्य; ठन् Tv.] A goatherd.

अजानेय *a.* Of high breed, powerful, fearless, undaunted (as a horse): —यः A horse of high breed. See आजानेय.

अजापकं N. of a sort of medicinal preparation of ghee, (used as a remedy against cough, asthma, consumption &c.) (अजादुग्धादिभ्यो जातं).

अजामि *a.* Ved. [न. त.] 1 Not of kin or related; यत्र जामयः कृणवन्नजामि Rv. 10. 10. 10 (अजामि कर्माणि भ्रातृणां अजामियोग्यानि मैथुनसंबंधानि कर्माणि करिष्यंति Nir.)-2 Not parallel or correct.

अजि *a.* [अजति; अज-इ Un. 4. 139] Going, moving; as पदाजिः walking on foot.—जिः *f.* [भावे-इन्] 1 Motion, going.-2 Throwing &c.

अजित *a.* Invincible, unconquerable, irresistible; °तं पुण्यं...महः U. 5 27. -2 Not conquered or won (as a country &c.); not restrained, curbed, controlled, °आत्मन् ; °इंद्रिय of uncontrolled soul or passion.—तः 1 N. of Vishnu or *S*iva or of Buddha. -2 N. of a powerful antidote, or a poisonous sort of rat.—(pl.) A class of deities in the first Manvantara.-Comp.—आपीडः having an invincible crown; N. of a King.—बला N. of a Jaina deity who acts under orders from the Arhat Ajita. —विक्रमः 'of unsubdued power', N. of Chandragupta II.

अजिनं [अजति क्षिपति रजआदि आवरणेन; अज्-इनच्, अजेरज च Un. 2. 48, वीभावबाधनार्थं] 1 The (hairy) skin of a tiger, lion, elephant &c., especially of a black antelope (used as a seat, garment &c.); अथाजिनाषाढधरः Ku. 5. 30, 67; Ki. 11. 15; ऐणेयेनाजिनेन ब्राह्मणं रौरवेण क्षत्रियं आजिनेन वैश्यं Asval. -2 A sort of leather bag or bellows. -Comp.—पत्रा-त्री-त्रिका [अजिनं चर्म इव सुश्लिष्टं पत्रं पक्षौ यस्याः सा, गौरा० ङीष् स्वार्थे कन्] a bat.—फला [अजिनं भस्त्रेव फलं यस्याः सा] N. of a plant (भस्त्राकारफलो वृक्षः) —योनिः [अजिनस्य योनिः प्रभवः] a deer, an antelope.—वासिन् *a.* [अजिनं वस्ते, वस्-णिनि] clad in an antelope hide.—संधः [अजिनं संदधाति] a furrier.

अजिर *a.* [अज् मतो किरच् वीभावाभावः Un. 1. 53.] Quick, swift (शीघ्र)—रः 1 A sort of mouse, hairy mole.-2 A kind of ceremony in pronouncing curses.—रं 1 A court-yard, an enclosed space, arena; बद्धाजिरप्रकीर्णे K. 39, Ki. 1 16; so रण°, गृह° &c.-2 The body.-3 Any object of sense. -4 The wind, air.-5 A frog.—रा 1 N. of a river.-2 N. of Durgâ.—र. N. of a snake priest.—Comp.—अधिराजः [कर्म०] Ved. 'a quick emperor,' epithet of death.—शोचिस् *a.* [अजिरं शोचिर्यस्य] glittering, having tremulous or flashing light.

अजिरीय *a.* [अजिरं उत्करा० छ] Connected with a acourt.

अजिह्म *a.* [न. त.] 1 Straight.-2 Upright, straight-forward, honest; अजिह्मामशठां शुद्धां जीवेत् ब्राह्मणजीविका Ms. 4. 11, 7. 32; °गामिभिः *Si.* 1. 63 straight and honest, 3. 57, 9. 62.—ह्मः 1 A frog.-2 A fish (probably a corruption of अजिह्व below).-Comp. —ग *a.* [उप. स.] going straight on; प्रजोदिशामजिह्मगः Ms. 6. 31 (-गः) an arrow.

अजिह्वः [न. ब.] A frog (which is supposed to have been deprived of its tongue by the curse of Agni whom frogs had offended)

अजीकवं [अज्या शरक्षेपणेन कं ब्रह्माणं वाति प्रीणाति ; वा-क] *S*iva's bow.

अजीगर्तः [अज्यै गमनाय गर्तं अस्य] 1 (One that has a hole to go into) a serpent.—2 N. of a Brâhmana in the family of भृगु and father of शुनःशेफ.

अजीत *a.* [न. त.] Not faded or withered, not faint.—Comp.—पुनर्वर्ण्य N. of a two-fold rite to be performed by Kshatriyas (अप्राप्तप्राप्तिकरणार्थो विधिः).

अजीतिः *f.* Prosperity, freedom from decay.

अजीर्ण *a.* Undigested; undecomposed.—र्णं-र्णिः *f.* 1 Indigestion; अजीर्णे भेषजं वारि जीर्णे वारि बलप्रदम्, अजीर्णे भोजनं विषं; कैरजीर्णभयाद् भ्रातर्भोजनं परिहीयते H. 2. 57, Ms 4. 121.-2 Vigour, energy, absence of decay.

अजीव *a.* [न. ब.] Devoid of life; lifeless, as jar or a dead person.—वः [न. त.] 1 Non-existence, death. —2 (With Jainas) All that is not a living soul, *i. e.* the whole of जड or inanimate and unsentient substance (opp. जीव).

अजीवन *a.* [न. ब.] Devoid of livelihood.—नं Non-existence, death.

अजीवनिः *f* [न-जीव्-अनि P. III. 3. 112] 1 Death, non-existence (used as an imprecation) ; अजीवनिस्ते शठ

भूयात् Sk. may death seize thee, rogue ! mayest thou cease to live !

अजुर्य a. [अज्-कुरच् न ध्यादेशः] Ved. Not subject to decay or oldage; strong, very swift or speedy.

अजुष्टिः f. Non-enjoyment; feeling of dissatisfaction or disappointment.

अजेय a. [न. त.] Not fit to be conquered.—यं A sort of medicinal preparation of ghee said to serve as an antidote; पिबेत् घृतमजेयाख्यं Sus.

अजोष a. [न. त.] Not gratified or satisfied.

अज्जु (ज्जू) का [अर्जयति या सा. अर्जुका, पृ. रकारस्य जत्वम् Tv.] A courtezan (used only in dramas).

अज्झटा [Said to be fr. अज्] N. of a plant भूम्यामलकी Flacourtia Cataphracta.

अज्झलं I A shield.—2 A live coal.

अज्ञ a. [न जानाति, ज्ञा-क, न. त.] I Not knowing, unaware of, unconscious, devoid of knowledge or experience; अज्ञो भवति वै बालः Ms. 2. 153; ज्ञाज्ञौ (ज्ञः ईश्वरः अज्ञः जीवः) the knowing and unknowing, supreme and individual soul.–2 Ignorant, unwise, foolish, silly, stupid (said of men as well as animals); अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः Bh. 2. 3, Pt. 2. 3.–3 Inanimate; not endowed with the power of understanding (अचेतन).

अज्ञका [स्वार्थे-कन्] An ignorant woman.

अज्ञात a. Unknown, unexpected, unconscious, unaware; °भुक्त Ms. 5. 21 eaten unconsciously or unawares; °कुलशीलस्य whose family and character are unknown; °पातं सलिले ममज्ज R. 16. 72.–COMP.–केतु a. [ब.] Ved. of secret designs.—चर्या,–वासः remaining *incognito* (said of the Pândavas); इमाः संप्रति पांडवा इव वनादज्ञातचर्यां गताः Mk. 5. 6.

अज्ञातिः [न. त.] Not a kinsman.

अज्ञान a. [न. ब.] Ignorant, unwise.—नं [न. त.] Ignorance, unconsciousness; especially, spiritual ignorance (अविद्या) which makes one consider his self as distinct from the Supreme Spirit and the material world as a reality. According to the Vedântins, अज्ञान is not merely a negative principle (ज्ञानस्य अभावः), but a distinct positive principle; oft. identified with माया,प्रकृति &c. See अविद्या also. In compounds अज्ञानmay be translated by 'unawares,' 'inadvertently,' 'unconsciously'; °आचरित, °उज्झारित, &c.; °नतः,–°नेन, °नात् unawares, inadvertently, unconsciously, unwillingly; °तः स्वचरितं नृपतिः शशंस R. 9. 77. committed unintentionally or unconsciously.

अज्ञानिन् = अज्ञ above.

अज्मन् f. [अजति गच्छति स्वर्गे दानेन अनया, अज्–करणे मनिन् न वभिावः] A cow.—n. Career, passage; battle; house(?).

अज्येष्ठ a. Not the eldest or best, having no elder brothers; °वृत्ति not acting like the eldest brother; or acting like one who has no eldest brother.

अज्र a [fr. अज् to go] Ved. Agile, quick.—ज्रः A field, plain. [cf. L. *ager*; Gr. *agros*.]

अज्विन् a. Ved. [fr. अज्] Quick, agile, active.

अंच् I U. (अंचु) (अंचति-ते, आनंच-चे, अंचितु, अच्यात or अंच्यात्, अक्त or अंचित) I To bend, incline, curl, curve; शिरोऽञ्चित्वा Bk. 9. 40.–2 To go, move, tend towards; स्वतंत्रा कथमंचसि Bk. 4. 22; also in अवांच् tending downward, प्रांच्, उदंच्; विष्वगंचति, सहांचति, तिरोंचति &c.; तस्मिन्नद्य रसालशाखिनि दृशा दैवात् कृशामंचति Bv. I. 48 having gone, being reduced to&c.; त्वं चेदंचसि लोभं 46 art greedy; संकोचमंचति सरः 17.–3 To worship, honour, reverence; भीमोयं शिरसांचति Ve. 5. 27 salutes, to adorn, grace; See अंचित below.–4 To request, ask or call for, desire.–5 To murmur, speak indistinctly —*Caus*. or 10.U. to manifest, unfold; मुदमंचय Git. 10. [cf. Zend *anku*; Gr. *ankulos*; L. *uncus*.] With अप to put away, drive away; (intr.) to run away.—आ to bend; दक्षिणं जान्वाच्य; जान्वाक with bent knees.—उप to draw or raise (water).—परि to cause to revolve, whirl, twist.—वि to draw or bend asunder; to extend, stretch out.—सं to crowd or drive together, to bend together, See समंच also; to go properly.

अंचित pp. I (a) Curved, bent; °उत्थित Dk. 125 bent and raised; तिर्यगंचितां दृष्टिं संचारयंती 143 bent, or oblique look; दोर्दंडांचितचंद्रशेखरधनुः Mv. I. 51 bent; °सव्यजानुः R. 18. 51, Bk. 2. 31, 9. 40; °लांगूलः (कपिः), °दंष्ट्रः (वृकः) (b) Arched and handsome (as eyebrows); °अक्षिपक्ष्मन् R. 5. 76; crisped, curled (as hair); स्वासितांचितमूर्धजा Mb.—2 Gone.—3 Honoured; adorned, graced, graceful, handsome, दोर्दंडांचितमहिमा Mv. 7. 8 graced, adorned; गतेषु लीलांचितविक्रमेषु Ku. 1. 34 sportively handsome; °ताभ्यां गत्यां R. 2. 18, लीलांचितभ्रूलता Dk. 124, 151; समधुरं मधुरांचितविक्रमः R. 9. 24 of esteemed or adorable prowess; Ki. 15. 53.–4 Sewn or woven, arranged; अर्धांचिता सत्वरमुत्थितायाः (रशना) R. 7. 10 halfstrung or woven (गुंफित Malli.).—COMP.—पत्र [ब.] a lotus with curved leaves.—भ्रूः a woman having arched or handsome eyebrows.

अंचितिः [अंच्-गतौ कर्तरि अति] I Wind.—2 Fire.–3 one who goes.

अंचलः-लं [अंचति प्रांतं ; अंच्–अलच्] I The border or end (of a garment), skirt or hem (Mar. पदर); क्षीणांचलमिव पीनस्तनजघनायाः Udbhata.–2 Corner or outer angle (as of the eye); दृगंचलैः पश्यति केवलं मनाक् *ibid*. ; यदि चलांचले लोचने Mv. 6. 9.

अंज् 7 P. (rarely A.) (अनक्ति or अंक्ते, आनंज, अंजिष्यति-अंक्ष्यति, अंजित्वा-अंक्त्वा-अक्त्वा, अंजितुं, अंक्तुं, अक्त) I To anoint, smear with, bedaub.–2 To make clear, show, represent, characterise; मा नांजी राक्षसीमायाः Bk. 9. 49–3 To go.–4 To shine, be beautiful.–5 To honour, celebrate.–6 To decorate.–*Caus*. I To smear with, नांजयेत् स्वके नेत्रे Ms. 4. 44.–2 To speak or shine.–3 To cause to go. [cf. Zend *anj*; L. *unctum*, *ungo*.]–With अभि to fit out, equip, furnish.—आ I. to anoint, smear. 2 to smooth, polish, prepare. 3. to honour, respect.–नि I to smear. 2. to conceal or hide oneself.—प्रात I. to smear. 2. to adorn; decorate.–सं I. to smear; 2. to fit out, equip, harness. 3. to honour. 4. to join together, to consume, devour; to adorn, decorate, beautify (mostly Ved. in these senses). 5. to unite, to put together, compose.

अंजनः I A kind of lizard.–2 N. of a tree or mountain.–3 N. of the guardian elephant (of the west or s. w.)—नं [अज्यते अनेन ; अंज्-ल्युट्] I Anointing, smearing with; दंतधावनमंजनं पूर्वाह्ण एव कुर्वीत Ms. 4. 152; mixing; unfolding, manifesting.–2 Collyrium or black pigment used to paint the eye-lashes; त्वलोचनं दक्षिणमंजनेन संभाव्य R. 7. 8. salve; अमृत° U. 4. 19 ambrosial salve; कुर्वन् °मेचका इव दिशो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 8, I. 34; (fig. also) अज्ञानतिमिरान्धस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकया । चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ Sik. 45; पटुतरविवेकांजनजुषां Bh. 3. 84; cf. also दारिद्र्य परमांजनं; (fig) impurity, as in निरंजन q. v. —3 Paint, a cosmetic ointment.—4 Magic ointment.— 5 A spe-

cial kind of material of the black pigment, such as antimony (used as collyrium, lamp-black &c.(सौवीर) -6 Ink.-7 Fire.-8 Night. 9 (नं-ना) (Rhet.) A suggested meaning; also the process by which such meaning is suggested. It is the power of suggestion (founded on अभिधा or लक्षणा denotation or indication), by which something else is understood from a word which, though having more meanings than one, has been restricted to a single meaning by relations of conjunction, disjunction &c. (संयोग, विप्रयोग, साहचर्य, विरोधिता &c.,) or, briefly, the use of a word of several meanings in a special sense determined by the context: *e. g.* सशंखचक्रो हरिः the adjective restricts Hari to mean 'Vishnu' alone, and not 'a lion' or 'monkey'; so रामलक्ष्मणौ दाशरथी, रामार्जुनौ भार्गवकार्तवीर्यौ &c.; cf. अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य वाचकत्वे नियंत्रिते । संयोगाद्यैरवाच्यार्थधीकृद्व्यापृतिरंजनं ॥ K. P. 2., S. D. 23-6; See व्यंजना also.-COMP.—अधिका [अंजनादधिका कृष्णत्वात्] a kind of lizard. —अद्रिः-गिरिः (कर्म.) [अंजनमिव कृष्णः गिरिः] N. of a mountain, See नीलगिरि.—अंभस् *n.* eye-water.—केशी [अंजनमिव केशो यस्याः] N. of a vegetable perfume (हट्टविलासिनीनामकं गंधद्रव्यं यत्संयोगात्केशस्यातीव कृष्णत्वं) (Mar. नखला).—नामिका [ष. त.] a swelling of the eye-lid, stye.—शलाका a stick or pencil for the application of collyrium.

अंजनकः A portion of the Vedas containing the word अंजन.—की N. of a medicinal plant.

अंजना 1 N. of the female elephant of the north.-2 N. of the mother of Mâruti or Hanúmat. [She was the daughter of a monkey named Kunjara and wife of Kesarin, another monkey. She was in a former birth a celestial nymph by name Punjikasthali and was born on earth owing to a curse. One day while she was seated on the summit of a mountain, her garment was slightly displaced, and the god of Wind being enamoured of her beauty assumed a visible form, and asked her to yield to his desires. She requested him not to violate her chastity, to which he consented; but he told her that she would conceive a son equal to himself in strength and lustre by virtue of his amorous desire fixed on her, and then disappeared. In course of time Anjana conceived and brought forth a son who was called Maruti being the son of Maruta.]

अंजनावती [अंजनं विद्यते अस्याः अतिकृष्णवर्णत्वात्] 1 N. of the female elephant of the north-east quarter.-2 N. of a tree कालांजनवृक्ष.

अंजनिका [अंजना स्वार्थे कन्] 1 A species of lizard; a small mouse. -2 N. of the mate of the elephant सुप्रतीक.

अंजनी [अज्यते चंदनकुंकुमादिभिरसौ, अंज् कर्मणि-ल्युट् ङीप्] 1 A woman decorated with the application of pigments, ointments, sandal &c., or one fit for such application. —2 [करणे-ल्युट्] N. of two plants कटुकावृक्ष and कालांजनवृक्ष.

अंजलिः [अंज्-अलि Un. 4. 2] 1 A cavity formed by folding and joining the open hands together, the hollow of the hands; hence, a cavity-ful or anything (changed to अंजल or °लि after द्वि and त्रि in द्विगु comp., P. V. 4. 102); न वार्यंजलिना पिबेत् Ms. 4. 63; सुपूर्णं सूपिकांजलिः Pt. 1. 25; अरण्यबीजांजलिदानलालिताः Ku. 5. 15; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणयोरंजलिरयं Ve. 1. 1 a cavity-ful of flowers; so जलस्यांजलयो दश Y. 3. 105 10 cavity-fuls or libations of water; श्रवणांजलिपुटपेयं Ve. 1. 4 to be drunk by the cavity of the ear; अंजलिं रच्, बंध्, कृ or आधा fold the hands together and raise them to the head in supplication or salutation; बद्धः कान्यरिंदकुड्मलनिभो मुग्धः प्रणामांजलिः U. 3. 37.-2 Hence a mark of respect or salutation; कः शक्रेण कृतं नेच्छेद्विमूर्ध्नाभ्ययंजलिं Bk. 8. 84; बद्धश्च ताम्रभयया बन्धांजलिः R. 11. 78. -3 A measure of corn=कुडव; another measure=प्रसृत, or one-half of a मानिका-COMP.—कर्मन् *n.* folding the hands, respectful salutation; लुब्धमर्थेन गृण्हीयात् क्रुद्धं चांजलिकर्मणा Chân 33. —कारक 1 an earthen doll making the अंजलि (?). 2. N. of a plant, Mimosa Pudica (लज्जालु).—पुटः-टं the cavity formed by joining the hands together; hollowed palms of the hand.

अंजलिका [अंजलिरिव कायते प्रकाशते; कै-क टाप Tv.] A small mouse.—कः N. of one of Arjuna's arrows.

अंजस् *n.* (-जः) [अनक्ति गच्छति मिश्रयति वा अनेन; अंज् गतौ मिश्रणे च असन्] Speed, velocity, strength; fitness, propriety; ointment, preparation (?). —COMP.—पा drinking Soma offering.—सवः rapid preparation of Soma.

अंजस *a.* [अंज्-असच्] Not crooked, straight; honest, upright.

अंजसा *adv.* (instr. of अंजस्) 1 Straight on.-2 Truly, correctly, accurately, properly, justly, rightly; साक्षाद् दृष्टोऽसि न पुनर्विद्मस्त्वां वयमंजसा Ku. 6. 22 we do not know you rightly or correctly; विप्रदुष्टं शठ पलायनच्छलान्यंजसा R. 19. 31; न हि कश्चित्प्रियः स्त्रीणामंजसा Subhâshita; सर्वमंजसा वद Ms. 8. 101.-3 Directly (साक्षात्),-4 Soon, quickly, instantly; स गच्छत्यंजसा सद्म शाश्वतं Ms. 2. 244.—COMP.—अयन *a.* going straight on.—कृत *a.* [तृ-अलुक्] done rightly or justly.

अंजसीन *a.* [अंजस्-ख] Ved. Straightforward, going straight on.

अंजि *a.* Ved. [अंज्-इन्] Unctuous, slimy; lubricated; shining brilliant.—जिः 1 A mark made with sandal &c. a Tilaka mark; रोहितांजिरनड्वान् Yaj. (रक्ततिलक)-2 A commander; sender &c.—जि,-जी *f* 1 An ointment; pigment.-2 Colour, hue.-3 The sexual organ (?).—COMP.—सक्थ *a.* having coloured thighs.

अंजिव *a.* Slippery, smooth (?).

अंजिष्ठः-ष्णुः [अनक्ति स्वकिरणैः विश्वं; अंज्-इष्ठच्-इष्णुच् Un. 4. 2] The sun.

अक्त *pp.* Smeared over, bedaubed, anointed &c.; mostly as latter part of compounds; घृत,° तैल,° शोणित, &c.—क्ता Night.

अंजी [अंजि, वा-ङीप्] 1 A blessing, auspicious desire.-2 A pounding machine (पेषणयंत्र).

अंजीरः-रं [अंज् बाहु॰ईरन्; perhaps a Persian word]. A species of the fig-tree and its fruit.

अट् 1 P. (rarely A.) (अटति, आट, अटितुं, अटित] To wander or roam about (with loc.); roam over (sometimes with acc.); भो बटो भिक्षामट Sk. go to beg alms; आट नैकटिकाश्रमान् Bk. 4. 12; मह्यामटन् Dk. 38-*d. sid.* अटिटिषति;-*freq.* अटाट्यते to wander about habitually,as a religious mendicant.

अट *a.* Wandering; क्षपाटः Bk. 2. 30 a night-roamer.

अटनं Wandering, roaming; भिक्षा° रात्रि° &c.

अटनिः-नी *f.* [अटति मौर्वी; अट्-अनि वा ङीप्] The notched extremity of a bow; सुवनसो नमयतः नी धनुः N. 4 96; निम्नयुः स्वकलिविंशिताटनी लीलयैव धनुषा अधिज्यतां R. 11. 14.

अटा [अट् वा-अङ्] The habit of roaming about (as a religious mendicant); so अट्या, अटाट्या.

अटट *a.* [न. त.] Firm, steady, solid.

अटरु-रू षः (Ety. doubtful) N. of a very useful medicinal plant, the shrub वासक Justicia Adhatoda, or Adhatoda Vasika (Mar. अडुळसा).

अटविः-वी *f.* [अटंति चरमे वयसि मृगया विहारायर्थे वा यत्र; अट्-अनि, वा ङीप्] A forest, wood; आहिंड्यते अटव्या अटवीं *S.* 2.

अटविक: A forester=आटविक: q. v.

अट्ट् I A. I To kill.-2 To transgress, go beyond (fig. also) -*Caus.* I To lessen, diminish.-2 To despise, condemn, disregard.

अट्ट *a.* [अट्टयति अनाद्रियते अन्यत् यत्र; अट्-घञ्] I High, lofty; loud.—2 Frequent, constant (in comp).-3 Dried, dry —ट्टः-ट्टं [आधारे घञ्] I An apartment on the roof or upper story, a garret -2 A turret, buttress, tower; गोपुर॰ Mâl. 9. I; नरेंद्रमार्गाट्ट इव R. 6. 67, 16. II.-3 A market-place, market (probably for हट्ट).-4 A fine linen cloth.-5 A palace, palatial building.-6 Killing, injuring.-7 Excess, superiority.—ट्टं Food, boiled rice; अट्टशूला जनपदा: Mb. (अट्टं अन्नं शूलं विक्रेयं येषां ते Nilakantha).—COMP.—अट्टहास: very loud laughter. —स्थली [अट्टप्रधाना स्थली शाक. त.] a place or country full of palaces &c.—हास:,-हसितं,-हास्यं [कर्म॰] a loud or boisterous laughter, a horse-laugh, cachinnation, usually of Siva; त्र्यंबकस्य॰ Me. 58.; गिरिश॰ Dk. ".—हासिन् [अट्टं हसति; हस्-णिनि] I. N. of Siva. 2. one who laughs very loudly.—हासक: [अट्टहासिन कायते; कै-क] I. N. of a plant (कुंद) Jasminum Multiflorum or Hirsutum (शुभ्रपुष्पत्वाच्छुभ्रहासतुल्यता).

अट्टक: An apartment on the roof of a house; a palace also.

अट्टट *ind.* [अट्टोऽनादर: अट्टप्रकार: अट्टस्य गुणवाचितया द्वित्वं शकंध्वा॰ पररूपं Tv.] very loud.

अट्टनं [अट्टयते अनाद्रियते रिपुरनेन, अट्ट-करणे ल्युट्] A weapon shaped like a discus (चक्राकारफलकाग्रं) —नं [भावे ल्युट्] Disregard.

अट्टाट्ट: [अट्टट्टवत् न पररूपं] I Overbearing conduct, contempt, disdain.-2 Excess, superiority.

अट्टाल:-लक: [अट्ट इव अलति पर्याप्तो भवति; अल्-अच् स्वार्थे कन्] An apartment on the roof, an upper story; a palace; सर्वतोभद्रं नामाट्टालकमारुह्य Mv 6.

अट्टालिका [अट्टाल, स्वार्थे कन्] I A palace, a lofty mansion.-2 N. of a country.-COMP.—कार: [उपपद त.] a mason, a bricklayer (one who builds royal mansions); कुलटायां च शूद्रायांचित्रकारस्य वीर्यत:। भवेदट्टालिकाकार: पतितो जारदोषत:).—बंध: [ष. त.] a kind of base or foundation in architecture; ॰बंद्ध: P. III. 4. 42.

अठ् I U. To go.

अठिल्ला N. of a metre.

अड् I P. To try, exert, attempt. -5 P. To pervade, attain (Ved.).

अड्ड् I P. I To join -2 To attack. -3 To argue, infer, discern, meditate.

अड्डनं [करणे-ल्युट्] A shield. See अट्टनं

अड्डवल: A part of the plough.

अण् I P. To sound.-2 (4 A.) To breathe, live (for अन्).

अण (न) क *a* [अणति यथेच्छं नदति, अण्-अच् कुत्सायां कन् च] Very small, contemptible, mean, insignificant, wretched; पापागके कुत्सितै: P. II. I. 54; oft. in comp. in the sense of deterioration or contempt; ॰कुलाल: Sk. a contemptible potter.—क: A kind of bird.

अणव्यं [अणो: सूक्ष्मशस्यचीनादिकस्य भवनं क्षेत्रं; अणु-यत्] A field of anu. See below.

अणि: *m.* -णी [अणति शब्दायते अण्-इन्] I The point of a needle.-2 A linchpin, the pin or bolt at the end of a pole of carriage.-3 A limit.-4 The corner of a house (used for killing animals &c.)-COMP.—मांडव्य: [अण्या चिन्हितो मांडव्य:] N. of a sage said to have been impaled on an अणी or linch-pin.

अणु *a.* (णु-ण्वी) [अण्-उन्] Minute, small, little, atomic (opp. स्थूल, महत्); अणोरणीयान् Bg. 8. 9; सर्वोप्ययं मन्वणु: Bh. 3. 26 insignificantly small अण्वपि भयं Ms. 6. 40; अण्वपि- याच्यमान: Pt. 4. 26 asked but an atom, a very small quantity, Ms. 3. 51.—णु: I An atom, a very small particle (an exceedingly small measure); the mote in a sunbeam, the smallest perceptible quantity; अस्थ्यस्मनवद्-त्वमदीर्घं बह्व; अणुं पर्वतीकृ Bh. 2 78 to magnify; cf. also 'To make mountains of molehills.'-2 An atom of time (व्यंजनमर्धमात्रा तदर्धं अणु); it is said to be 54,675,000th part of a Muhurta (48 minutes).—3 N. of Siva.—4 N. of very small grain such as सर्षप, चीनक &c., अणुनष्ट दशमांशोऽष्टचैकादशांश: Lilâ —णु *n.* the fourth part of a Mâtrâ.-COMP.—अंत: [अणु: अंतो यस्य] a hair-splitting question; (अण्वंत: सूक्ष्मांत: सूक्ष्मवस्तुनिर्णयांत: प्रश्न: Sankara).—तैल N. of a medicinal oil. —भा [अण्वी सूक्ष्मा भा प्रभा यस्या; सा] lightning—मात्र *a.* [अणु: परिमाणं यस्य अणु-मात्रच्] of the size of an atom.—रेणु: [कर्म.] atomic dust.—रेवती [अणु: सूक्ष्मा रेवतीतरिव] N. of a plant (दंतीवृक्ष). Croton Polyandrum.—वाद: the doctrine of atoms, atomic theory, the theory that all material substances are primarily atoms and secondarily aggregates, and that all atoms are eternal.—वीक्षणं [ष. त.] I. minute observation, observation of very minute parts. 2. [अणु: सूक्ष्मो वीक्ष्यते अनेन; करणे-ल्युट्] an instrument, like the microscope, enabling one to discern the smallest objects.—व्रीहि: [कर्म.] a fine sort of grain, rice &c.

अणिमन् *m* [अणु-इमनिच्], अणुता—त्वं I Minuteness, smallness, thinness, leanness, fineness.-2 Atomic nature.-3 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the 8 powers or Siddhis of Siva; (अणिमा लघिमा प्राप्ति: प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा। ईशित्वं च वशित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता).

अणुक *a.* [स्वार्थे-कन्] I. Very small, atomic.-2 Subtle, too fine.-3 Acute. —क: A small kind of grain. See अणु.

अण्वी Ved. A finger (?).

अण्वं V d A fine hole in the strainer for the Soma juice (?).

अणीयस्—अणिष्ठ *a* [अणु-ईयसुन्, इष्ठन्] Smaller, smallest, very small; अणोरणीयांसं Bg. 8. 9 very small; अणीयासिकारणेऽन गीयानाद्रो दृश्यते Dk. 142.

अणूभू I P. To become minute or atomic.

अंठ् I A (also अठ्) अंठते, अठते To go, move.

अंठित *p. p.* I Gone.-2 Rained.

अंड:-डं [अमंति संप्रयोगं यांति अनेन; अम्-ड Un. I III] I The testicles.-2 The scrotum.-3 An egg; oft. used with reference to the world as having sprung from the primordial egg of Brahmâ; ब्रह्मांडचक्रवर्द्ध: Dk. I.-4 The musk bag.-5 Semen virile.-6 N. of Siva.—COMP.—आकर्षणं castration.—आकार,-आकृति *a.* [बहु.] egg-shaped, oval, elliptical.(-र:-ति:) an ellipse.—कटाह:,-हं [अंडं ब्रह्मांडं कटाहमिव] the shell of the ब्रह्मांड or mundane egg.—कोटरपुष्पी [अंडमिव कोटरे मध्ये पुष्पं यस्या:] N. of a plant अजांत्री or नीलबुह्मा. कोश:-ष:,-षक: [ष. त.] the scrotum.—ज *a.* [अंडात् जायते; जन्-ड] born from an egg. (-ज:) I. A bird, oviparous being; मूकोऽडजं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42.—2. a fish.—3. a snake.—4. a lizard.—5. Brahmâ. (-जा) musk.—धर: [ष. त.] N. of Siva.—वर्धनं,-वृद्धि: *f.* swelling of the scrotum, hydrocele. —सू *a.* oviparous.

अंडक: [अंड, स्वार्थे-कन्] The scrotum. —कं [अल्पार्थे-कन्] A small egg, जवदंडकैकतरखंडमिव Si. 9. 9.

अंडालु: [अंड: अस्ति अस्य; अंड-आलुच्] A fish.

अंडीर: [अंड: अस्ति अस्य ; अंड-ईरच्] A full-grown or full-developed man, a strong or powerful person; चिरादंडीरेण त्वयि तदपि रामेण गुणितं A. R. 4.

अत् I P. (अति), अतति, अतितुं, अत-अतित 1 To go, walk; wander, to go constantly.-2 To obtain (mostly Ved.). -3 To bind.-4 (अंतति) To bind.

अतक: [अतति सततं गच्छति; अत्-कन्] A wanderer, a passer-by, traveller.

अतनं [अत्-ल्युट्] Going, wandering. —न: A wanderer, a passer-by.

अतज्ज्ञ *a.* [न तत् जानाति] Not knowing that (तत् i. e. Brahma).

अतट *a.* [न. ब.] Having no shore or beach; precipitate, steep.—ट: 1 A precipice, a steep crag.--2 N. of a hill.-3 The lower part of the earth-COMP.—प्रपात: a steep precipice; a fall headlong from a precipice; a precipitate fall; मनोरथानामतटप्रपात: *S.* 6. 9 of my hopes there is a precipitate fall (some read the line as मनोरथा नाम तटप्रपात: and take it to mean 'verily our desires are like the crumblings of river banks').

अतथा *ind.* Not so; °उचित *a.* not deserving that, not used to such things; क्लेशानामतथोचित: Râm.

अतदर्ह *ind.* Unjustly, undeservedly.

अतद्गुण: (Rhet.) The 'non-borrower', N. of a figure of speech in which the thing in question does not assume the quality of another though there is a reason for it; परगुणानलुहारस्तवस्य तत्स्यादतद्गुण: ; *e. g.* धवलोसि यद्यपि सुंदर तथापि त्वया मम रंजितं हृदयम् । रागपूरितेपि हृदये सुभग निहितो न रक्तोसि ॥ K. P. 10; or संगतान्यगुणानंगीकारमाहुरतद्गुणम् । चिरं रागिणि मच्चित्ते निहितोपि न रज्यसि ॥ Kuval —COMP —संविज्ञान: N. of a variety of Bahuvrihi; *e. g.* दृष्टसमुद्रमानय; अत्र गुणीभूतस्य समुद्रस्य नानयनेऽन्वय: इति °न: बहुव्रीहि: ; लंबकर्णमानय इति तु तद्गुणसंविज्ञान: Tv.

अतंत्र *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Having no ropes or musical strings (as a musical instrument); नातंत्री वाद्यते वीणा Râm. —2 Unrestrained; not necessarily binding; not being the object of the rule under consideration; ह्रस्वग्रहणमतंत्रं, क्लीबत्वं °त्रं Sk -3 Without formulas or empirical actions.

अतंद्र द्रित-न्द्र-क *a* Alert, unwearied, careful, vigilant; अतंद्रिता सा स्वयमेव वृक्षकान् Ku. 5. 14, R. 17. 39, H. Pr. 33.

अतप *a.* 1 Not excited, cool. -2 Unostentatious.—3 Unemployed —पा: (pl.) N. of a class of deities among Buddhists.

अतपस्-स्क [न. ब.] One who neglects his religious austerities; अतपास्त्वनधीयान: Ms. 4. 190, an irreligious or impious man; इदं ते नातपस्काय Bg. 18. 67.

अतप्त *a.* Not heated &c.–COMP.—तनु *a.* 1. One whose body is not marked (with red mudrâs &c.).-2 who has not fully mortified his body by penance.—3 whose body or mass is cool (?).

अतर्क *a.* [न. ब.] Illogical, void of reasoning.—र्क: 1 Absence of argument or reasoning, bad logic. -2 An illogical reasoner.

अतर्कित *a.* Unthought of, unexpected; सममेव गतोस्यतर्कितां गतिमंगेन च जीवितेन च Ku. 4. 22; Bh. 3. 137; °गमनेन Mu. 4.–तं *adv.* Unexpectedly. -COMP.—आगत,-उपगत *a.* occurring or befalling unexpectedly, quite accidental, sudden; °दुर्जनोल्लासितलोचनया अनया Mal. 3; °उपपन्नं दर्शनं Ku. 6. 54.

अतर्क्य *a.* Inconceivable; baffling thought or reasoning.

अतल *a.* Bottomless.—लं [अस्य भूखंडस्य तलं पृषो० इदमोऽत्वम्] N. of a पाताल or lower region, one of the 7 *Patalas*; being the first among them. —ल: N. of *Siva*.-COMP.—स्पृश्,-स्पर्श *a.* [न तले स्पृश्यते, कर्मणि–क्विप्; न तलस्य स्पर्शो यत्र] bottomless, very deep, unfathomable.

अतव्यस *a.* Ved. Not very strong.

अतस् *ind.* [इदं-तसिल्] 1 Than this; from this (having a comparative force) ; अतो देवा अवंतु नो यतो विष्णुर्विचक्रमे Rv. 1. 22. 16 ; किमु परमतो नर्तयसि मां Bh. 3. 6; अतोऽन्यथा Ms. 5. 31. -2 From this or that cause, hence, consequently, so, therefore (corr. of यत्, यस्मात् or हि, expressed or understood); अतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेद सर्वं भवान्भावमतोभिधास्ये R. 2. 43, 3. 50, Ku. 2. 5; अथातो ब्रह्मजिज्ञासा S. B. now therefore &c.-3 Hence, from this place; henceforth (of time or place (-परं,-ऊर्ध्वं) afterwards.-4 Then (corr. of यदि-यद्).—COMP.--अर्थं-निमित्तं on this account, hence, for this reason.—एव for this very reason.--ऊर्ध्वं henceforth ; afterwards.—परं (*a*) further on, any longer (with abl) ; hereafter; निवसिष्यसि मय्येव अत ऊर्ध्वं Bg. 12. 8. (*b*) beyond this, further than this; भाग्यायत्तमत: परं *S.* 4. 16 more than this; अत:परं नास्ति ममोत्तरं V' 2 *now* I have nothing more to say; (*c*) afterwards.

अतस: [अतति गच्छति इत्यतस: अत्-असच् Un. 3 117] 1. Wind, air.—2 The soul.-3 A garment made of the fibre of flax (°सं generally). -4 A weapon.

अतसि: Ved. [अत्-असिच्] A wandering mendicant.

अतसि 1 Common flax.-2 Hemp. -3 Linseed.-4 A thicket, copse (?).

अति *ind.* [अत्-इ] 1 A prefix used with adjectives and adverbs, meaning 'very', 'too, 'exceedingly', 'excessively', 'very much', and showing उत्कर्ष, नातिदूरे not very far from; °कृश very lean; °भृशं very much; also with verbs or verbal forms; °संसक्तमेव भवता Sk. ; स्वभावो ह्यतिरिच्यते &c.-2 (With verbs) Over, beyond; अति-इ go beyond, overstep; so, °क्रम्, °चर् , °वह् , &c. In this case अति is regarded as a preposition उपसर्ग.-3 (*a*) (With nouns or pronouns) Beyond, past, surpassing, superior to, eminent, respectable, distinguished, higher, above, (used with acc. as a कर्मप्रवचनीय, or as first member of Bah. or Tat Comp.; in which last case it has usually the sense of eminence or higher degree: अतिगो, °गार्ग्य: , =प्रशस्ता गौ: , शोभनो गार्ग्य: ; °राजन् an excellent king; or the sense of अतिक्रांत must be understood with the latter member which will then stand in the accusative case; अतिमर्त्य:=मर्त्यमतिक्रांत: ; °माल: , अतिक्रांतो मालां ; so अतिकाय, °केशर, q. v.); अति देवान् कृष्ण: Sk. ; मानुषानतिबंधवान् सर्वान्गंधर्व लक्षये Mo.; °मानुषं कर्म a deed which is beyond human power, i.e. a superhuman action; °कश: past the whip (as a horse), unmanageable; °त्यद् surpassing that; °त्वां, °त्वान् him or them that surpasses or surpass thee, so °मां, °युष्मं &c. (*b*) (With nouns derived from roots) Extravagant, exaggerated, inordinate, excessive, extraordinary; *e. g.* °आदर: excessive regard; °आशा extravagant hope; so °भयं, °तृष्णा, °आनंद: &c. &c. अतिदानात् बलिर्बद्धो नष्टो मानात्सुयोधन: । विनष्टो रावणो लौल्यादति सर्वत्र वर्जयेत् ; cf. 'extremes are ever bad.' (*c*) Unfit, idle, improper, in the sense of असंप्रति or क्षेप 'censure'; अतिनिद्रं=निद्रा संप्रति न युज्यते Sk. The गणरत्नमहोदधि gives the following senses of अति:—विक्रमातिक्रमातिवृद्धिभृशार्थातिशयेष्वति । *e. g.* अतिरथ: रथाधिक: विक्रमवान्; °मति: बुद्ध्यतिक्रम: ; °गहनं बुद्धेरविषय: ; °तप्तं भृशतप्तं; °वेग: अतिशायितवेग:.

अतिकथा 1 An exaggerated tale. -2 Idle or meaningless talk.—थ a. 1 Exaggerated, incredible (अश्रद्धेय). -2 Unfit to be told -3 Past narration or mention, dead, lost.-4 Swerving from one's caste traditions &c; lawless.

अतिकंदक: [अतिरिक्त: कंदो यस्य] N. of a tree हस्तिकंद.

अतिकर्षणं a. Afflicting very much, excessive exertion.

अतिकाय a. [अत्युत्कट: कायो यस्य]. Of an extraordinary size, gigantic.—य: N. of a Râkshasa, son of Râvana, who was killed by Lakshmana.

अतिकृच्छ्र [प्रादि० स.] a. Very difficult —च्छ्रं-च्छ्र: [अतिक्रांतं कृच्छ्रं प्राजापत्यं] Extraordinary hardship, a kind of severe penance to be finished in 12 nights Ms. 11. 2134.

अतिकृतं Overdone, done too much, excess; सर्वत्रातिकृतं लोके व्यसनायोपकल्पते Râm.

अतिकृति: f. 1 Overdoing. 2 N. of a metre of 4 lines, each line containing 25 syllables.

अतिकेशर: [अतिरिक्तानि केशराणि यस्य] N. of an aquatic plant कुब्जक Trapa Bipinosa.

अतिक्रम 1 U., 4 P. 1 (a) To step or pass beyond, get across, go over, cross; यत्कथयितुं प्रवृत्तस्तत्परित्यज्य अतिदूरमतिक्रांतोस्मि K 346 led far away from my story, rambled, made a great digression; सप्त कक्षांतराण्यतिक्रम्य 92; निमिषमात्रेणातिदूरमतिक्रामति 120; समीपेऽप्यतिक्रमंती M. 1 going so near; अतिक्रम्य तांस्तान् विशेषान् Me. 57. (b) To pass over, pass by, walk past, go beyond; सेनानिवेशदेशमतिक्रम्य Dk. 4, 10; कथमतिक्रांतमगस्त्याश्रमपदं Mv. 7 is it passed or left behind; तास्मन्नतिक्रामति S. 7. 31. इदं कदलीगृहमतिक्रम्य दृश्यते Ratn. 3 beyond the plantain-bower; तद्वातिक्रम्य कैलासगिरि: K. 121; जंबुद्वीपमतिक्रम्य शिशिरो नाम पर्वत: Râm.; अतिक्रामत्यर्य K. 85 is going or departing.—2 To excel, surpass; exceed (in number, strength &c); इरावतीमतिक्रामंती भव M. 4; अतिक्रामंतीमिवेरावतीं प्रेक्षे M. 1; वृद्धिर्नातिक्रामति पंचतां Ms. 8 151; कर्णसुतमप्यतिक्रांत: Dk. 74; कलासु रूपे चाप्सरसोऽप्यतिक्रांता 78 surpassing, superior to; शक्तिमनतिक्रम्य=यथाशक्ति Sk. —3 To transgress, violate, go beyond, overstep; जनकाग्रजन्मनो: शासनमतिक्रम्य Dk 2; नार्हं पुत्रो नियतिलिखितां लेखामतिक्रमितुं 61; एवमतिक्रांतमर्यादे त्वयि Ve. 1, Ms. 9. 78; अये वात्सल्यादतिक्रामति प्रसंग: Mâl. 6 Oh, the event through excessive affection transgresses all due limits; अतिक्रम्य सदाचारं K. 160, 181. -4 To exclude, pass by, neglect, set aside, leave; किंवा परिजनमतिक्रम्य भवान् संदिष्ट: M. 4; प्रथितयशसां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1 to the exclusion of.-5 To go or pass away, elapse, roll on (as time); सा निशा अतिचक्राम Pt. 1; यथा यथा यौवनमतिचक्राम K. 59; शैशवं 74; भवतामप्यतिक्रामति देवार्चनविधिवेला 47 is passing away (is being violated); अतिक्रांते दशाहे Ms. 5. 76; also trans. allow to pass; द्विशाणि दिनान्यतिक्रम्य Dk. 100; अत्यक्रामभिमान्मासास्त्वद्वं परिचितयन् Râm.; नाहारवेलातिक्रमणीया K. 266.-6 To overcome, overpower, seize; व्यालद्विप इवास्माभिरतिक्रम्यैव दृश्यसे Mv. 3. 31; by seizing or falling upon, by main force; केनापि सत्त्वेन अतिक्रम्य S. 6.-7 To lose; स हि स्वाम्यादतिक्रामेत् ऋतुनां प्रतिरोधनात् Ms. 9. 23—*Caus.* To let pass, allow to go.

अतिक्रम: 1 Act of overstepping, going beyond &c.-2 (a) Breach of decorum or duty; अहो अतिक्रम: Mâl. 7. (b) Transgression, violation; उपचार० M. 4. 5. (c) Trespass; disrespect, injury, opposition; ब्राह्मण०त्यागो भवतामेव भूतये Mv. 2. 10 refraining from all trespass against Brâhmanas; दिशत्यपायं हि सतामतिक्रम: Ki 14. 9; कुलान्यकुलतां यांति ब्राह्मणातिक्रमेण च Ms. 3. 63; एतादृशमतिक्रमं परवतीयं M 3; गुरुजनातिक्रमात् K. 160; शशिनो उच्चैरातिक्रम: 56; transgression (passing through); मर्यादायामारोहणातिक्रम: 81; वात्सल्यादतिक्रमोऽपि Mv. 1 violation (of due limits or propriety); Mv. 4. 25.-3 Lapse, passing away (of time); अनेकसंवत्सरातिक्रमेऽपि U. 4; वेला० मं कृत्वा आगत: Pt. 1; वाचितवेलातिक्रमे M. 2; संध्या० Râm.-4 Overcoming, conquering, surpassing; mostly with दुर्; स्वभावातिदुरतिक्रमा, स्वभावो दुरतिक्रम: &c. -5 Neglect, omission, disregard; Ms. 11. 120.-6 A vigorous attack, determined onset (=अभिक्रम q. v.). -7 Excess -8 Abuse, misapplication. -9 Imposition.

अतिक्रांत pp. 1 Exceeded, surpassed, gone beyond &c.; सोऽतिक्रांत: श्रवणविषयं Me. 103; सुदूरमतिक्रांत: K. 35 departed, gone; मनोरथ० दर्शना Mâl. 10 beyond the reach even of desire; विचारातिक्रांत: Mu. 5. 4 past the stage of thought; चक्षुर्विषयातिक्रांतेषु पक्षिषु H. 1.--2 Past, gone by; ०कुनृपति K. 5. past, former; 169 Pt. 1 333, Pt 2, Bh. 3. 32; ०पार्थिवगुणान् Mu. 1 former kings.—तं A past thing, a thing of the past, the past; तं० गवती कथयति M. 5; your ladyship is speaking of the past; एते वैर्यमवलंबताम् U. 3; किं ०उपालंभेन H. 1. cf. 'let bygones be bygones. ०योगिन a. with the moon in conjnuction.

अतिक्रमणं Overstepping, spending of time, excess; fault, offence; तेनातिक्रमणेन दु:खयति न: Mv. 3. 43.

अतिक्रमणीय pot. p. To be transgressed or violated, to be disregarded, passed by, neglected or avoided; ०यं मे सुहृद्वाक्यं S. 2, 3, 6, 7; अनतिक्रमणीयस्य जन्ममृत्योरिवागमं H. 4. 74.

अतिक्रुद्ध a. Very angry.—द्ध: [प्रा. स.] N. of a Mantra mentioned in Tantras; अष्टाविंशत्यक्षरो य एकत्रिंशदथापि वा। अतिक्रुद्ध: स विज्ञेयो निंदित: सर्वकर्मसु)

अतिक्रूर a. Very cruel.—र: [प्रा. स.] 1 A malignant planet such as Saturn, Mars &c. (क्रूरा वक्रा अतिक्रूरा:). -2 N. of a Mantra in Tantras (त्रिंशदक्षरको मंत्रस्त्रयस्त्रिंशदथापि वा। अतिक्रूर: स विज्ञेयो निंदित: सर्वकर्मसु).

अतिक्षिप्त a. [क्षिप्-क्त] Thrown beyond.—प्तं A kind of sprain or dislocation.

अतिखट्व a. Without a bedstead, able to dispense with a bed-stead.

अतिगम् 1 P. 1 To pass, elapse, pass away (as time); दशाहेऽतिगते Râm.—2 To ovevcome, exceed, excel. See अतिग.-3 To pass over, pass by, neglect.-4 To pass away, die. -5 To escape.

अतिग a. [गम् ड] (in comp.) Exceeding, going beyond, transcending, excelling, surpassing; सर्वलोक० Mu. 1. 2; किमौषधपथातिगैरुपहतो महाव्याधिभि: Mu. 5 by diseases defying the powers of medicine, past the stage of physicing; बाणैर्देहातिगै: R. 12. 48 piercing through their bodies; वयो० Ms. 7. 149; advanced in years, aged; संख्यातिगा: संपद: Bh. 3. 132; वपु: प्रकर्षेण जनातिगेन Ki. 3. 2.

अतिगंड: 1 N. of a star of the 6th lunar asterism.-2 a large cheek or temple.—3 One who has large cheeks.

अतिगंध a. Having an excessive or overpowering smell.—ध: 1 Sulphur.-2 N. of various plants: चंपक, भूतृण lemon-grass & मुद्गर.

अतिगंधालु N. of the plant पुत्रदात्री.

अतिगव a. [अतिक्रांतो गां] 1 Very foolish, quite stupid.--2 Inexpressible, indescribable.

अतिगहन,-गह्वर a Very deep, impenetrable.

अतिगुण *a.* 1 Having excellent or superior qualities. -2 Devoid of merits, worthless [गुणमतिक्रांतः]—णः Excellent merits.

अतिगुरु *a* Very heavy (such as mercury &c.)—रुः A very respectable person, such as a father, mother &c. (त्रयः पुरुषस्य अतिगुरवो भवंति पिता माता आचार्यश्च).

अतिगुहा [अतिक्रांता गुहां मध्यावकाशेन] N. of the plant पृश्निपर्णी.

अतिग्रह् 9 P. To take beyond the usual measure.

अतिग्रह *a.* [अतिक्रांतो ग्रहं] Difficult to be comprehended, incomprehensible.—हः,-ग्राहः 1 Object of an apprehensive organ, such as स्पर्श 'touch' the object of त्वच्, रस of जिव्हा &c. The *Grahas* are eight in number; प्राण, वाच्, जिव्हा, चक्षुस्, श्रोत्र, मनस्, हस्तौ & त्वच्, the corresponding atigrahas being अपान, नामन्, रस, रूप, शब्द, काम, कर्मन् & स्पर्श. -2 Right knowledge, correct apprehension. -3 Act of overtaking, surpassing &c. -4 One who seizes or takes to a very great extent.

अतिग्राह्य *a.* To be held in check, to be controlled.—ह्यः N. of three libations made at the Jyotish*t*oma sacrifice.

अतिघ *a* [अतिशयेन हंति; हन्] 1 A weapon.-2 Worth.

अतिघ्न *a.* Very destructive.—घ्नी [अतिशयेन हंति दुःखं हन्-टक्] A happy state of complete oblivion which drowns all thought of whatever is disagreeable in the past; अतिघ्नीमिवानंदस्य गत्वा *Bri.* Ar. Up.

अतिचमू *a.* [चमूमतिक्रांतः] Victorious over armies.

अतिचर् 1 P. 1 To transgress, violate; be unfaithful to, offend (as a wife &c.) स्वं स्वमाचारमत्यचारिषुः Dk. 162; यथा चाहं नातिचरे पतीन् , पुत्राः पितृनत्यचरन्मार्यश्चात्यचरन् पतीन् Mb -2 To pass by, neglect, omit.-3 To overtake, overcome ; surpass, excel.

अतिचर *a.* Very changeable, transient.—रा [अतिक्रम्य स्वस्थानं सरोंतरं गच्छति] N. of the shrub Hibiscus Mutabilis (पद्मिनी, स्थलपद्मिनी or पद्मचारिणीलता.)

अतिचरणं Excessive practice, overdoing.

अतिचारः 1 Transgression.-2 Excelling.-3 Overtaking &c.-4 Accelerated motion of planets (कुजादिपंचग्रहाणां स्वस्वाक्रांतराशिषु भोगकालमुल्लंघ्य राश्यंतरगमनं); passage from one zodiacal sign to another.

अतिचारिन् *a.* Transgressing, surpassing &c.

अतिचिरं *adv.* Very long ; °रं मया कृतं Ratn. 1 I have been very late ; नातिचिरं गतायां च तस्यां K. 178 she had not long left when &c.

अतिच्छत्र:-त्रा,-च्छत्रका [अतिक्रांतः छत्रं तुल्याकारेण] A mushroom, anise, principally Anesum or Anethum Sowa; N. of another plant; Barleria Longifolia. (°त्रः is said by Amara to be जलतृणभेदः Mar. शेतगवत ; and °त्रा= शतपुष्पा Mar. शोप).

अतिछंद:-दस् *a.* [अतिक्रांतः छंदः-दं वा] 1 Free from worldly desires.-2 Exceeding thought or will.-3 One who violates Vedic traditions of conduct.—स् *f. n.* 1 N of two classes of metres (अतिक्रांताः छंदः वृत्तानुसारिवर्णविन्यासभेदं)-2 Fondness, inclination.

अतिजगती [अतिक्रांता जगती द्वादशाक्षरपादां एकाक्षराधिक्यात्] N. of a class of metres belonging to the अतिच्छंदस् class, with 13 letters in each line (प्रथमाऽतिजगत्यासां सा द्विपंचाशदक्षरा.)

अतिजन *a.* [अतिक्रांतो जनं] Not tenanted or inhabited.

अतिजागर *a.* Always wakeful.—रः The black Curlew (नलिवक).

अतिजात *a.* [अतिक्रांतो जातं—जातिं जनकं वा] (opp. अपजात) Superior to his parentage.

अतिजिव् 1 P 1. To survive, outlive.-2 To surpass (in the mode of living); अत्यजीवदमरालकेश्वरौ R 19. 15.

अतिजीवनं Surviving &c.

अतिडीनं Extraordinary flight (of birds).

अतितरां, अतितमां *ind.* [अति-तर (म) प्-आमु] more, higher (abl.); गुरुस्तदस्याः स्थितमतितरां कांतं M. 2. 7. -2. Exceedingly, very much, excessive, great; °द्युतिःसह: R. 3. 37; °रां श्रीतिमापत्स्यते Me. 15 will attain great splendour. -3 Above, higher in rank (acc.); तस्माद्वा एते देवा अतितरामिवान्यान्देवान् Ken.

अतितीव्र-तीक्ष्ण *a.* Very sharp, pungent.—क्ष्णः N. of the plant शोभांजन —व्रा dub grass.

अतितृष्णा Rapacity, excessive greed or desire; °ष्णा न कर्तव्या Pt. 5 one should not be too greedy.—ष्ण *a.* Rapacious, very greedy.

अतितॄ 1 P. To cross, pass or get over, surmount, overcome ; दुर्णयतितरंति ते H. 4. v. 1.; तयोरात्मनश्च क्षुधमत्यतार्ष Dk. 165 satisfied or appeased hunger; तेपि चातितरंत्येव मृत्युं श्रुतिपरायणाः Bg. 13. 25 cross beyond death.

अतितरणं Crossing, surmounting.

अतितारिन् *a.* Crossing, overcoming

अतिथिः [अतति गच्छति न तिष्ठति; अत्-इथिन् Un. 4. 2; *lit.* a 'traveller'; according to Manu एकरात्रं तु निवसन्नतिथिर्ब्राह्मणः स्मृतः । अनित्यं हि स्थितो यस्मात्तस्मादतिथिरुच्यते 3. 112] 1 A guest (fig. also); अतिथिनेव निवेदितं S. 4 ; कुसुमलताप्रियातिथे S. 6 dear or welcome guest; पुरंदरपुरातिथिषु पितृषु Dk. 2 the guests of Indra's capital i. e. dead; so समरे यमनगरातिथिरकारि 12; धन्यानां श्रवणपथातिथित्वमेति (उक्तं) Ratn. 2. 7 becomes a guest of, i. e. goes to or falls on the ears of the fortunate only; करोति ते मुखं तन्वि चपेटापातनातिथिं K. P.-2 Wrath. -3 N. of a son of Kusa and Kumudavati and grandson of Râma. -COMP.—क्रिया-पूजा, -सत्कारः-सत्क्रिया, -सेवा hospitable reception of guests, rite of hospitality, hospitality, attention to the guests.—देव *a.* [अतिथिर्देव इव पूज्यो यस्य] treating the guest as a god.—धर्मः title or claim to hospitality ; hospitality due to guests; गृहागतानां °र्मः Pt. 1 ; यदि त्वतिथिधर्मेण क्षत्रियो गृहमाव्रजेत् Ms. 3. 111 should come as a guest.—धर्मिन् *a.* entitled to hospitality as a guest Ms. 3. 112.—पतिः the host or entertainer.

अतिथिन् *a.* Ved. Travelling, wandering.—*m.* (थी) N. of a King, also called सुहोत्र and अतिथि.

अतिथिग्वः An epithet of Divodâsa whom the gods helped in overcoming Sambara.

अतिदग्ध *a.* Badly or excessively burnt.—ग्धं A bad kind of burn.

अतिदानं Munificence, liberality ; अतिदाने बलिर्बद्धः Chân. 50.

अतिदाहः Violent inflammation.

अतिदिश् 6 P. 1 To assign, to make over, transfer.-2 To extend the application of, extend by analogy, प्रधानमल्लनिबर्हणन्यायेन अतिदिशति SB. ; अनपदतदवध्योश्चेति प्रकरणे ये प्रत्यया उक्तास्तेऽत्रातिदिश्यंते P. IV. 3. 100 Sk., IV. 1. 151 Mbh.

अतिदेशः 1 Transfer, making over, assigning.—2 (Gram.) Extended application, application by analogy, transference of one attribute to another, attraction of one case or rule to another; अतिदेशो नाम इतरधर्मस्य इतरस्मिन् प्रयोगाय आदेशः (मीमांसा); or अन्यत्रैव प्रणीतायाः कृत्स्नाया धर्मसंहतेः । अन्यत्र कार्यतः प्राप्तिरतिदेशः स उच्यते ॥ प्राकृतात्कर्मणो यस्मात्तत्समानेषु कर्मसु । धर्मप्रदेशो येन स्यादतिदेशः स उच्यते ॥ This अतिदेश is of 5 kinds: शास्त्र° कार्य°, निमित्त°, व्यपदेश° & रूप°

Thus in Grammar प्रकृतिवत् विकृतिः, कर्मणा कर्मवत्तुल्यक्रियः or पुंवत्, णिद्वत्, व्यपदेशीवद्भावः & इण्वादिकः are instances. गौसदृशो गवयः is an instance of रूपातिदेश or analogy; वाक्यार्थस्यातिदेशस्य स्मृतिरर्थापार उच्यते Bhâshâ P. 80. अतिदेश is generally expressed by words showing likeness or resemblance, such as इव, वत्, सदृश &c.

अतिदीप्यः [अतिशयेन दीप्यते] A plant. Plumbago Rosea (रक्तचित्रक).

अतिदूर a. Very far; °रे, °रात्, °रेण (usually with न gen.) not far from; तपोवनस्य° S. 1.

अतिदेवः The Supreme or highest God; N. of Siva.

अतिद्वय a. [द्वयमतिक्रांतः; नास्ति द्वयं यस्य वा] Surpassing the two (बृहत्कथा and वासवदत्ता), or having no second or equal, incomparable matchless; विया निबद्धेयमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5.

अतिधन्वन् m. [अत्युत्कृष्टं धनुर्यस्य] 1 An unrivalled archer or warrior. -2 That which surpasses a मरु or desert [धन्वानं अतिक्रांतः].

अतिधृतिः f. [अतिक्रांता धृतिं अष्टादशाक्षरपादां वृत्तिं एकाक्षराधिक्यात्] 1 N. of a class of metres belonging to the अतिच्छंदस् group, consisting of 4 lines with 19 syllables in each (षट्सप्ततिस्त्वतिधृतिः).--2 Nineteen.

अतिनाष्ट्र a. Ved. Out of danger.

अतिनिवृ (वृ) त् f. N. of a Vedic metre of 3 Pâdas, the number of syllables in each being respectively 7, 6 and 7; (षट्कः सप्तकयोर्मध्ये स्तोतॄणां विवाचाति। यस्याः सातिनिवृन्नाम गायत्री द्विदशाक्षरा).

अतिनिद्र Excessive sleeping. -द्र a. 1 Given to excessive sleep.-2 Without sleep, sleepless.-द्रं ind. Past sleeping time (निद्रा संप्रति न युज्यते).

अतिनिर्हारिन् a. Very attractive (as an attributive of smell), आमोदः सोऽतिनिर्हारी Ak.

अतिनौ-नु a. [अतिक्रांतो नावं] Disembarked, landed.

अतिपंचा [पंचवर्षमतिक्रांता] A girl past five.

अतिपत् 1 P. 1 To pass over; neglect, omit, transgress. 2 To fly by, beyond, or over; to cross —Caus. 1 To delay, neglect; see अतिपात्य below.-2 To disrespect, offend; ये सत्यमेव हि गुरूनतिपातयंति Mu. 3. 34. transgress, violate; अतिपातितकालसाधना Ki. 242.-3 To cause to fly past or by. --4 To make ineffectual; संशमनमेव संशोधनमतिपातयति Susr.—4 To snatch away, drag away.

अतिपतनं Flying past or beyond; omission, neglect, missing, transgressing; exceeding, going beyond due bounds.

अतिपातः Passing away, lapse (of time); अहो काल°ः Mal.2.-2 Neglect, omission; transgression; न चेदन्यकार्यातिपातः S 1 if no other duty be neglected thereby, if it should not interfere with (the discharge of) any other duty; deviation from established laws or customs.—3 Befalling, occurrence; दुःखातपातेन कलुषीक्रियते जलधारातिपातः 302 falling.—4 ill-treatment, or usage.-5 Opposition, contrariety.

अतिपातिन् pp. 1 Put off, delayed &c.-2 Quite or entirely broken; अस्थिनिःशेषतश्छिन्नमतिपातितम् Susr.-तं Complete fracture of a bone.

अतिपातिन् a. 1 Acute, running a rapid course.—2 Surpassing in speed, swifter than (in comp.); ततार विद्याः पवनातिपातिभिर्दिशो हरिद्भिर्हरितामिवेश्वरः R. 3. 30.

अतिपात्य pot p. To be delayed or put off; काममनतिपात्यं धर्मकार्यं देवस्य S. 5.

अतिपत्रः [अतिरिक्तं बृहत् पत्रं यस्य] The teak tree, or the हस्तिकंदवृक्षः.

अतिपथिन् m. A better road than common, a good road.

अतिपद् 4 A. 1 To go beyond; spring over.—2 To neglect, omit; transgress.—Caus. To allow to pass by.

अतिपद a. [अतिक्रांतः पदं] 1 Having no feet.-2 Too long by one foot.

अतिपत्तिः f. 1 Going beyond, passing, lapse; देशकालातिपत्तौ च गृहीत्वा स्वयमर्पयेत् Y 2 169.-2 Non-performance, failure; लिङ्निमित्ते लृङ् क्रियातिपत्तौ P. III. 3. 139 (the conditional is used instead of the potential, when the non-performance of an action is implied).—3 [पत्तिं अतिक्रांतः] One surpassing a foot-soldier.

अतिपन्न p. p. Gone beyond, transgressed, missed, past &c.

अतिपरिचयः Excessive familiarity or intimacy; Prov. अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा 'Familiarity breeds contempt.'

अतिपर a. One who has vanquished his enemies —रः A great or superior enemy.

अतिपरोक्ष a. 1 Far, out of sight, not discernible; °वृत्ति obsolete (words) 2—Not hidden, visible

अतिपातकं A very heinous sin, incest, (मातृगमनं दुहितृगमनं स्नुषागमनं पुंसां; पुत्रपितृश्वशुरगमनं च स्त्रीणां, अतिपातकानि उच्यंते)

अतिपादनिवृ (वृ) त् f. N. of a Vedic Metre of 3 pâdas, the number of syllables in each being respectively 6, 8 and 7.

अतिप्रबंधः Great continuity; °प्रहितास्त्रवृष्टिभिः R. 3. 58 very rapidly or in rapid succession.

अतिप्रगे ind. Very early in the morning, in the early dawn Ms. 4. 62.

अतिप्रवृद्ध a. 1 Overbearing Ms. 9. 320.-2 Grown very much

अतिप्रश्नः [अतिक्रम्य मर्यादां प्रश्नः] A question about transcendental truths; a vexatious or extravagant question that is asked though a satisfactory reply has already been given; e. g. Vâ âki's question to Yâjnavalkya about Brahma in बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्.

अतिप्रसंगः,-प्रसक्तिः f. 1 Excessive attachment; नातिप्रसंगः प्रमदासु कार्यः Pt. I. 187; स्त्रीष्वतिप्रसंगात् Dk. 101.-2 Over-rudeness, impertinence; तद्विरमातिप्रसंगात् N. 5; मा भूत्पुनर्वत कथंचिदतिप्रसंगः Mv. 3. 16 indiscretion or imprudence; यदेतावतः परिभवातिप्रसंगस्य तुल्यं स्यात् Mv 5 an insult.—3 Extraordinary or unwarrantable stretch of a (grammatical) rule, or principle; also= अतिव्याप्ति q. v.-4 A very close contact; अतिप्रसंगाद्विहितागसो मुहुः Ki. 8. 33 (अविच्छेदसंग).-5 Prolixity; अलमतिप्रसंगेन Mu. 1.

अतिप्रैषितं The time after the ceremony in which the प्रैष Mantras are used.

अतिप्रौढा A girl who has attained a marriageable age, a grown-up girl.

अतिबल a. Very strong or powerful; जयत्यतिबलो रामो लक्ष्मणश्च महाबलः Râm.—लः An eminent or matchless warrior (अतिरथ) —लं 1 Great strength or power.-2 A powerful army.—ला 1 N of a medicinal plant, Sidonia, Cordifolia and Rhombifolia.-2 N. of a powerful charm or lore taught by Visvâmitra to Râma:-गृहाण द्वे इमे विद्ये बलामतिबलां तथा। न ते श्रमो जरा वाप्यं भविता नांगवैकृतम्॥ न च सुप्तं प्रमत्तं वा धर्षयिष्यंति नैर्ऋताः। न च ते सदृशो राम वीर्येणान्यो भविष्यति॥ सर्ववनरनाभिषु लोकेष्विह पुनोत्तम। न सौभाग्ये न दाक्षिण्ये न बुद्धिश्रुतिपौरुषे॥ नोत्तरे प्रतिपत्तव्ये त्वत्तुल्यो वा भविष्यति। एतद्विद्याद्वयं प्राप्य यशश्चाप्यमाप्स्यसि॥ बलामतिबलां चैव ज्ञानविज्ञानमातरौ। क्षुत्पिपासे च ते राम नात्यर्थं पीडयिष्यतः॥ जयश्च दुर्गकांतारप्रदेशेष्वटवीषु च। सारतां त्रिषु लोकेषु गमिष्यसि च राघव॥ पितामहसुते ह्येते विद्ये चार्युबलान्विते See R. 11.9 also.-3 N. of one Daksha's daughters.

अतिबालक *a*. Childish, puerile.—कः An infant.

अतिबाला [अतिक्रांता बाल्यावस्थां] A cow two years old ; वर्षमात्रा तु बाला स्यादतिबाला द्विवार्षिकी.

अतिब्रह्मचर्य Over-continence, or abstinence (opp. अतिमैथुनं) —र्यः [अतिक्रांतो ब्रह्मचर्यं] One who has violated the student's life, who cohabits with women.

अतिभ (भा) रः 1 Excessive burden, great load ; कोऽतिभारः समर्थानां Pt. 1. 22; इति मनसि न्यस्तभिनातिभारः Ratn. 3. 5. सा मुक्ताकंठ्यसनातिभारात् चक्रंद R. 14. 68 through excessive grief ; दुःखातिभारोपि लघुः स मेने Ki. 3. 33.–2 Speed. –3 Excessive obscurity (of a sentence) –Comp.—ग [अतिभारं गृहीत्वापि गच्छति] a mule.

अतिभीः *f*. [अति बिभेति अस्याः दर्शनात्; भी-क्विप्] Lightning, flash of Indra's thunderbolt.

अतिभू 1 P 1 To spring forth, arise; शब्दश्च घोरोऽतिबभूव Mb. 2 To surpass, excel ; to overcome, subdue, overpower.

अतिभवः Surpassing, defeating, conquering.

अतिभूः *a*. Surpassing all, epihet of Vishnu.

अतिभूमिः *f*. 1 Excess, culmination, highest pitch ; °मिं गम्-या to go to excess, to reach the climax; °मिं तस्या अभिनिवेशो गमिष्यति Mâl. 2; °मिं गतोनुरागः 7 ; तत्र सर्वलोकस्य °मिं गतः प्रवादः *ibid.* widely known, become notorious, noised adroad; °मिमयं गतो न शक्यते निवर्तयितुं K 156; सर्वसत्वानामतिभूमिमिवाविशयाना 158; सर्वपौरुषातिभूमिः Dk. 30; °मिं गतेन रणरणकेन U. 1, Si. 9. 78, 10. 80.–2 Boldness, impropriety, violation of due limits (अमर्यादा); विपदि न दूषितातिभूमिः Si. 8. 20. -3 Eminence, superiority. –4 Extensive land.

अतिभोजनं Voracity, surfeiting oneself, excess in eating.

अतिमंगल्य *a*. Very auspicious.—ल्यः N. of a tree, (बिल्ववृक्ष).

अतिमतिः *f*.–मानः Haughtiness, too great pride; अतिमाने च कौरवाः Chân 50.

अतिमर्त्य -मानुष *a*. Superhuman.

अतिमर्याद *a*. Exceeding due limits.

अतिमर्शः Close contact.

अतिमांस *a*. [अतिशयितं मांसं यत्र] Fles hy plump, fat, as जंघा, अवरोह &c.

अतिमात्र *a*. [अतिक्रांतो मात्रां, अतिशयिता मात्रा प्रमाणं यस्य वा] Exceeding the proper measure, inordinate, excessive ; °भास्वरत्वं M. 1. 8; (in Comp.) very much, beyond measure; सुदुःसहानि *S*. 4. 3 quite insupportable; °लोहिततलौ 1. 30; मुनिव्रतैस्त्वामतिमात्रकर्शितां Ku. 5 48.—त्रं,-मात्रशः *ind.* beyond measure, inordinately, excessively.

अतिमान *a*. [मानमतिक्रांतः] Immeasurable, very great or wide (as fame); °नया कीर्त्या Dk. 1.

अतिमाय *a*. [मायामतिक्रांतः] Finally liberated, emancipated from the Mâyâ or illusion of the world.

अतिमारुत *a*. Very windy.—तः,-वातः A strong hurricane, storm, violent gust of wind.

अतिमित *a*. 1 Over-measured, excessive.–2 [अ-तिमित] Not wet.

अतिमित्रं A great friend, epithet of a very friendly constellation.

अतिमुक्त *a*. 1 Entirely free from worldly desires, finally emancipated.–2 Barren, seedless.–3 Surpassing (a necklace of) pearls; अतिमुक्तमद्ग्रथितैकतरावली Mal. 5. 8.—क्तः-क्तकः 1 A kind of creeper (माधवी, Mar. कुसरी or कस्तुरमोगरा) represented as twisting itself round the mango tree and as the beloved of that tree; cf. क इदानीं सहकारमंतरेणातिमुक्तलता पल्लवितां सहते *S*. 3,. परिगृहाण गते सहकारतां त्वमतिमुक्तलताचरितं मयि M.4. 13.–3 N. of a tree, Dalbergia Oujeinensis (तिनिश) -3 (°क्तकः) Mountain ebony ; N. of a tree called हरिमंथ (तिंदुकवृक्ष, तालवृक्ष also).

अतिमुक्तिः *f*.–मोक्षः Final liberation (from death).

अतिमृत्यु *a*. Overcoming death. —त्युः Final liberation from death (मोक्ष) ; तमेव विदित्वाऽतिमृत्युमेति नान्यः पंथा विद्यते Up.

अतिमोदा 1 Very great fragrance. –2 N. of a plant नवमल्लिका, Jasminum Heterophyllum or Arboreum.

अतियवः A kind of barley.

अतियोगः Over-flow, excess.

अतिरंहस् *a*. Very fleet or swift ; सारमेणातिरंहसा *S*. 1. 5.

अतिरक्त *a*. Very red or very much attached.—क्ता N. of one of the 7 tongues of Agni.

अतिरथः [अतिक्रांतो रथं-रथिनं] An unrivalled warrior, fighting from his car (अमितान् योधयेद्यस्तु संप्रोक्तोऽतिरथस्तु सः); दृष्ट्वाऽभयं सोतिरथः Ve. 3. 26. Several Atirathas are mentioned in Bhârata Udyogaparvan.

अतिरभसः Great speed, precipitateness, head-long speed, rashness; कृतानां कर्मणां Bh. 2. 99 ; दर्शनं प्रवर्तित K. 192 great hurry,

अतिरसा (Very juicy) N. of various plants, मूर्वा, रास्ना and क्लीतनक.

अतिराजन् *m* 1 An extraordinary or excellent king.–2One who surpasses a king.

अतिरात्र *a*. Ved. [अतिक्रांतो रात्रिं] Prepared over-night.—त्रः [अतिशायिता रात्रिः, ततः अस्त्यर्थे-अच्] 1 An optional part of the Jyotish*t*oma sacrifice (एकरात्रसाध्ययागनामयने प्रथमसंस्थः यागभेद).–2 Dead of night.

अतिरिच् (Gen. used in pass.) 1 To surpass, excel, be superior to (with abl.); अश्वमेधसहस्रेभ्यः सत्यमेवातिरिच्यते H. 4. 131 ; गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं कांताराद‌तिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81 ; वाचः कर्मातिरिच्यते ' example is better than precept ;' sometimes with acc. ; न च नारायणोऽत्रभवंतमतिरिच्यते K. 203; or used by itself in the sense of 'to be supreme,' 'prevail,' 'triumph,' 'predominate,' ' be mightier '; न किंचिदतिरिच्यते Ms. 9. 296 none is supreme or higher than another ; 12. 25; so दैवमत्रातिरिच्यते-स्वभावोतिरिच्यते H. 1. 17. स्वरूपमत्यतिरिच्यते H. 2 is of great importance.–2 To be left with a surplus, be redundant or superfluous.

अतिरिक्त *pp*. 1. Surpassed, excelled ; सर्वातिरिक्तसारेण R. 1. 14 strength exceeding that of all creatures; सुतजन्मातिरिक्तेन महोत्सवेन K. 137 surpassing the birth of a son.–2 Redundant, superfluous, remaining over and above; परिपूरितहृदयातिरिक्तहर्षमिव K. 66 not contained in the heart. -3 Excessive, exuberant.-4 Unequalled unsurpassed; supreme; elevated; समस्नुवानाः सहसाऽतिरिक्तां Ki. 14. 33 being raised up or elevated.-5 Different (generally व्यतिरिक्त in this sense, q. v.).–6 Quite empty.–Comp. —अंग *a*. having a redundant limb (a finger, toe &c.). (-गं) a redundant limb or member.

अति (ती) रेकः [रिच्-घञ्] 1 Excess, exuberance, excellence, eminence ; पौरुषातिरेकः U. 6; so मद°, वीर्य°, गुण° &c.– 2Redundancy, surplus, superfluity. -3 Difference.

अतिरुस् *m*. [रौति इति रुः ऊर्वोः ऊरुदेशः; अतिक्रांतो रुं Tv.] The knee.—रू *f*. A very beautiful woman.

अतिरुचिर *a*. Very lovely.—रा N. of two metres, the one a variety of अतिजगती, and the other also called चुडि-लि-का.

अतिरूक्ष *a.* 1 Very rough or barren; devoid of affection, cruel —2 Very affectionate [अतिक्रांतो रूक्षं]. —क्षः N. of a variety of grain.

अतिरूप *a.* 1 Formless, such as wind. -2 Very beautiful.—पं Great beauty; as वैती कन्या. —पः [अतिक्रांतो रूपं] the Supreme Being.

अतिरे *a.* (रि *n.*) Exceeding one's income, extravagant.

अतिरोग: Consumption.

अति-लो-रोमश *a.* Very hairy, shaggy. —शः 1 A wild goat.—2 A large monkey.—शा A pot-herb (नीलबुन्हा) Convolvlus Argenteus.

अतिलंघनं 1 Excessive fasting.-2 Transgression; न युक्तमत्रार्यजनातिलंघनं Ki. 14. 9.

अतिलंघिन् *a.* Erring, committing mistakes; नतैशरामिनयातिलंघिनः R. 19. 14.

अतिलिहा N. of a Prâhrita Metre of four lines with 16 Mâtrâs in each.

अतिवक्तृ *a.* Very talkative, garrulous; आक्रोष्टा चातिवक्ता च ब्राह्मणानां Mb.

अतिवक्र *a.* Very crooked. —क्रः N. of the five planets (भौम and others); अतिवक्रा नवाहके इति ज्योतिषोक्त सूर्यस्य सप्तमाष्टमस्थितिवशात् पूर्वगतिविपरीतपश्चाद्गतिशालिभौमादिपंचकं Tv.

अतिवयस् *a.* Very old, aged, advanced in years.

अतिवर्णाश्रमिन् *m* One who is beyond castes and orders (यो वेदांतमहावाक्यश्रवणेनैव केवलम् । आत्मानमीश्वरं वेद सोऽतिवर्णाश्रमी भवेत्).

अतिवर्तुल *a.* Very round. —लः N. of a grain or pot-herb (कलायविशेष).

अतिवह् 1 P. To carry over or across.—*Caus.* 1 To spend, pass (as time); किं वा मयापि न दिनान्यतिवाहितानि Mâl. 6. 13; अतिवाहयांबभूव त्रियामां R. 9. 70; cf. 19. 47.-2 To let pass over, get through successfully; गुहाविसारीण्यतिवाहितानि मया कथंचिद्घनगर्जितानि R.13. 28 allowed to pass over my head, endured; स शापस्तेनातिवाहितः Ks. 33. 91.-3 To rid oneself of, elude, avoid; अस्मिन्स्तमालविटपांधकारे प्रविश्य एनमतिवाहयावः Ratn.-4 Get out of his way, elude his pursuit (and thus cheat him). —5 To transplant, remove (to another place), bring or carry over; अलकामतिवाह्यैव वसतिं वसुसंपदां Ku. 6. 37-6 To follow, tread (as a path) लोकाभिमाहितं मार्गं Sarva.

अतिवाहः [अतीत्य देहं अन्यदेहे वाहः प्रापणम्. त.] 1 Passing or conveying of the सूक्ष्मशरीर, the subtle principle of life, to other bodies at the expiry of good actions (अदृष्ट) contributing to the enjoyment of worldly pleasures.-2 Carrying over.

अतिवाहकः [अतीत्य एतं देहं वाहयति देहांतरं प्रापयति ; वह्-ण्वुल्] The deity or spirit appointed by God to help in the conveying of the जीव or सूक्ष्मशरीर in the above manner.

अतिवाहनं 1 Passing, spending.-2 Excessive toiling or enduring, bearing too much load ; too heavy burden; H. 3.-3 despatching, sending away, ridding oneself of; कथमस्य °नं भविष्यति Pt. 5 how shall I rid myself of him ?

अतिवाहिक *a.* [अतिवाहोऽस्त्यस्य-ठन्] Able to convey to other bodies. See अतिवाह.

अतिवाहित *pp.*-Spent, passed.—तः An inhabitant of the lower world.—तं (सूक्ष्मशरीरं)=अतिवाह, q. v.

अतिवादः 1 Very harsh, abusive or insulting language, reproof; अतिवादांस्तितिक्षेत Ms. 6. 4. ; reprimand, correction ; अतिवादाद्दाम्येष मा धर्मेम भिक्षाकिया: Mb.-2 Exaggeration, exaggerated talk, hyperbole (अत्युक्ति); अतिवादं शंसति अतिवदिन वै देवा असुरान् अत्युद्य अथैनानत्यायन् Ait. Br.

अतिवादिन् *a.* Talkative, very eloquent ; exclusively establishing one's own assertion ; विजानन् विद्वान् भवते नातिवादी Mund.

अतिवासः Fast on the day preceding a Srâddha.

अतिविकट *a.* Very fierce. —टः A vicious elephant.

अतिविष *a.* 1 Very poisonous.—2 Counteracting poison.—षा N. of a poisonous yet highly medicinal plant (Mar. अतिविष or अतिविख) Aconitum Ferox.

अतिविस्तरः. Prolixity, diffuseness U. 1, Mâl 1.

अतिवृत् 1 A. (P. in epic poetry). 1 To pass over or by, cross (as a place &c.).—2 (*a.*) To go beyond, exceed (fig. also); वाग्विवातिवृत्तं आचार्यकं Mâl. 1. 26 exceeding or transcending the powers of speech, indescribable ; मुक्तावस्थामतिवृत्तेषु तंडुलेषु Dk. 132; का ते स्तुतिः स्तुतिपथादतिवृत्तवान्नः Mv. 4. 29 transcending praise (*b*) To offend, overstep, transgress, violate ; यास्याः शासनमतिवर्तते Dk. 167 कोतिवर्तते दैवं 51 who can transgress the decrees of Fate? कोन्यो जीवितुकामो देवस्य शासनमतिवर्तेत Mu. 3, Si. 6. 19. (*c*) To neglect, omit, let slip. (*d*) To have no regard to, disregard, slight; offend (especially by unfaithfulness), injure; शपथं तत्ति.र्ती Dk. 62 disregarding; ऋतुस्नातां सतीं भार्यां...अतिवर्तेत दुष्टात्मा; यथाहं कर्मणा वाचा शरीरेण च राघवं । सततं नातिवर्तेय Râm ; अपत्यलोभाद्या तु स्त्री भर्तारमतिवर्तते Ms.5. 161.-3 (*a*) To surpass, excel; मनुष्यसंख्यामतिवर्तितुं वा Ki. 3. 40, Si. 14. 59; बांधवस्नेहं राज्यलोभोऽतिवर्तते Ks 41 40 to outweigh, preponderate. (*b*) To overcome, subdue, vanquish, get the better of ; get over, escape or get loose from ; असाध्यानतिवर्तते प्रमेहा रजनी यथा Susr.; किमाचारः कथं चैतांस्त्रीन् गुणानतिवर्तते Bg 14. 21 transcend these three qualities ; दैवं पौरुषेण Mb., Dk. 73, Ks. 121. 67 -4 (Intrans) To pass away, glide away, elapse (as time); to be late or delay ; एवं तयोः प्रत्यहमन्योन्यमृगादिदानेन कालोऽतिवर्तते H. 1 ; महता स्नेहेन कालोऽतिवर्तते H 2; सन्ध्या नातिवर्तते Mv. 6; आ षोडशाद्ब्राह्मणस्य सावित्री नातिवर्तते Ms. 2 38 is not late (नातिक्रांतकाला भवति) -5 To go away from, leave, abandon (abl); यथा मे हृदयं नित्यं नातिवर्तति राघवात् Râm.—*Caus.* 1 To slight, not to heed, disregard ; सुहृदश्चातिवर्तिता: Dk. 136.-2 To let out, discharge (as excrement).

अतिवर्तनं A pardonable offence or misdemeanour ; exemption from punishment ; (ten cases are mentioned in Ms. 8. 290 यानस्य चैव यातुश्च यानस्वामिन एव च । दशातिवर्तनान्याहुः शेषे दंडो विधीयते.)

अतिवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Crossing, surpassing, excelling ; भुवनातिवर्तिना ओजसा Ki. 12 21 ; passing over, overstepping, transgressing, violating &c.-2 Excessive.-3 Foremost.

अतिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Surpassing, violation. transgression.-2 Exaggeration, hyperbole.-3 Violent effusion (as of blood) ; excessive action.

अतिवर्धनं Excessive growth, increase, adding to, increasing; एतत्खलु हयसनानिलेरगे (भि) वर्धनं प्रभंजनस्य यदस्मद्विधैः परिबोधनमायस्य K. 289; cf. "Carrying coals to New-castle ", or " To gild refined gold, to paint the lily, ...or with taper-light the eye of Heaven to garnish is wasteful and ridiculous excess "; See the other phrases on the same page.

अतिवृद्ध *a.* Very old; very much grown.—द्धः N. of a Mantra in Tantras; चतुःशतं समारभ्य यावद्वर्णसहस्रकम् । अतिवृद्धः स मंत्रस्तु सर्वशास्त्रेषु वर्जितः ॥ —द्धा A very old cow (unable to chew grass &c.).

अतिवृष्टिः *f.* Excessive or heavy rain, one of the six calamities of the season. See ईति.

अतिवेगित *a.* Moving or moved with great velocity, quick in motion; भीमाद्योत्पमूर्तित्वाच्छीघ्रमंदोच्चसंज्ञके। दैवतैरपकृष्यते सुदूरमतिवेगिताः ॥

अतिवेध: Close contact, N. of the contact of दशमी and एकादशी (अरुणोदयवेधः स्यात् सार्धं तु घटिकाद्वयम्। अतिवेधो द्विघटिका प्रभासंदर्शनाद्रवेः ॥ इति स्मृत्युक्तः एकादश्या: दशमीसंपर्कभेद: Tv.).

अतिवेल *a* [अतिक्रांतो वेलां मर्यादां कूलं वा] 1 Exceeding the due limits or boundary (as the water of the sea). -2 Excessive, extravagant; boundless —लं *adv.* 1 Excessively.-2 Out of season, unseasonably.

अतिव्यथनं-था Infliction of great pain; सपत्रनिष्पत्रादतिव्यथने P V. 4. 61.

अतिव्याप्तिः *f* 1 An unwarrantable stretch of a rule or principle.-2 Including what is not intended to be included in a proposition; (in Nyâya) including or covering too much, unwarranted extension of a definition to things not intended to be defined by it, so that it includes such things as ought not to fall under it; one of the three faults to which a definition is open; अलक्ष्ये लक्षणगमनं अतिव्याप्तिः; यथा मनुष्यो ब्राह्मणः इति लक्षणस्य शूद्रेऽतिव्याप्तिः, तस्यापि मनुष्यत्वात्.

अतिशक्व (क्व) री A class of metres containing 4 lines, with 15 syllables in each. It has 18 varieties.

अतिशर्वरं Ved. The dead of night.

अतिशस्त्र *a.* Surpassing weapons; •नखन्यासः R. 12. 73 the nail-wounds surpassed the wounds of swords.

अतिशी 2 A. 1 To surpass, excel; पूर्वान्महाभाग तयाऽतिशेषे R 5. 14; चरितेन नातिशयिता सुनयः Ki. 6. 32, Bk. 7. 46, 8. 1; न शक्नुमो वयमार्यस्य मतिमतिशयितुं Mu. 3.-2 To precede in sleeping; अहं पत्नीमतिशये Mb. -3 To annoy, act as an incubus —*Caus.* (-शाययति) To excel; धाम्नातिशाययति धाम सहस्रधाम्नः Mu. 3. 17.

अतिशय: [शी-अच्] 1 Excess, preeminence, excellence; वीर्य °R 3. 62; महिम्नां...अतिशय: U. 4.21; तस्मिन् विधानातिशये विधातुः R. 6. 11; excellence, highest perfection of art.-2 Superiority (in quality, rank, quantity &c.); महार्घस्तीर्थानामिव हि महतां कोऽप्यतिशय: U. 6. 11; oft in comp. with adjectives, in the sense of exceedingly, 'excessively;' °रमणीय: Mu. 3; आसीदतिशयप्रेक्ष्य: R. 17. 25; मुक्तागुणातिशयसंभृतमंडनश्रीः V. 5. 19; or with nouns, meaning 'excellent', 'excessive', 'very great'; °रथ:, अश्वातिशयं K. 80 the best of horses; °दारिद्रोपहताः. -3 Advantageous result, one of the superhuman qualities attributed to Jaina saints.-*a.* [अतिशयः अस्त्यर्थे अच्] Superior, pre-eminent, excessive, very great, abundant.-Comp.—उक्तिः *f* 1. exaggerated or hyperbolical language, extreme assertion. 2. a figure of speech, (corr. to hyperbole) said to be of 5 kinds in S. D., but of 4 in K. P.; निगीर्याध्यवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य परेण यत्। प्रस्तुतस्य यदन्यत्वं यद्यर्थोक्तौ च कल्पनम्। कार्यकारणयोर्यश्च पौर्वापर्यविपर्ययः। विज्ञेयातिशयोक्तिः सा; Ex. of the first kind: कमलमनंभसि कमले च कुवलये तानि कनकलतिकायां। सा च सुकुमारसुभगेत्युत्पातपरंपरा केयम् ॥ 3. verbosity.

अतिशयन *a.* [शी भावे-ल्युट्] Surpassing, (in comp.); great, eminent; abundant. —नं Excess, abundance, superfluity. —नी N. of a metre of four lines, also called चित्रलेखा.

अतिशयालु *a.* Tending to excel or surpass.

अतिशयित *p. p.* 1 Excelled, surpassed &c.; °सुरासुरप्रभावं U. 5. 4. -2 Excessive, exceeding, going beyond.

अतिशयिन् *a.* [शी-इनि] Superior, excellent; pre-eminent; श्रियमतिशयिनीं समेत्य जग्मुः Ki. 10. 25; इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्याद् ध्वनिर्बुधैः कथितः K. P. 1; °यिनि समाप्तौ वंश एवाशिषस्ते V. 5. 21.-2 Excessive, abundant.

अतिशायनं [शी-ल्युट्] Excellence, superiority, Mv. 4. 15; अतिशायने तमबिष्ठनौ (superlative affixes) P. V. 3. 55.

अतिशायिन् *a.* [शी-णिनि] 1 Excelling, surpassing; अर्थकाम° &c. -2 Excessive.—नी N. of a metre.

अतिशेष: Remainder; remnant (as of time); a small remainder.

अतिश्रेयसि: [श्रेयसीमतिक्रांत:] A man superior to the most excellent woman.

अतिश्व *a.* 1 Surpassing in strength a dog (such as a boar &c.).-2 Worse than a dog.—श्वा Service; cf. सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3.—श्वः N. of a tribe.

अतिश्वन् *m.* An excellent dog.

अतिष्कद्वरी [fr. स्कंद्] A transgressor; a very dissolute woman.

अतिष्ठा 1 P. To excel; be over (Ved.); स भूमिं विश्वतो वृत्वात्यतिष्ठद्दशांगुलं Rv. 10 90. 1 was over and above by 10 Angulas.—ष्ठा [स्था क्विप्-पत्वं] Superiority, precedence.-*a.*, °वत्-वन् Surpassing, standing at the head of all

अतिसक्तिः *f.* Close contact, or proximity; great attachment; अतिसक्तिमेत्य वरुणस्य दिशा Si. 9. 7.

अतिसंधा 3 U. 1 To deceive, overreach, cheat; त्वया चंद्रमसा च विश्वसनीयाभ्यामतिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थ: S. 3; कथं मया ब्रह्मबंधुरतिसंधेयः V. 2 -2 To prejudice, wrong, injure, encroach upon; मूलद्वारं नान्यैर्द्वारैरतिसंदधीत रूपद्रव्यं Bri. S 53. 82.

अतिसंधानं Cheating, deception; परातिसंधान° S. 5. 26; trick, fraud.

अतिसंध्या The time about the twilights, the time just before and after the morning and evening twilight.

अतिसर्पणं Violent motion or movement (of the child in the womb).

अतिसर्व *a.* Transcending or superior to all, above all.—र्वः The Supreme Being; अतिसर्वाय शर्वाय Mugdha.

अतिसांतपनं A kind of very austere penance; (गोमूत्रगोमयक्षीरदधिसर्पिःकुशोदकान्येकाहं द्वितीयमुपवसेत्तत्सांतपनं; त्र्यहाभ्यस्तैश्चातिसांतपनं Vishnu Smriti).

अतिसांवत्सर *a.* (री *f.*) Extending over more than a year; Ms 8.153.

अतिसाम्या [अत्यंतं साम्यं मधुना अस्याः] N. of the plant मधुयष्टि, sweet juice of the Bengal Madder, Rubia Manjith.

अतिसृ 1 P. Ved. To extend. —*Caus.* 1 To extend -2 To exert oneself to drive out; give out (as a fluid).

अतिसर *a.* 1 One who goes beyond or exceeds.-2 Leader, foremost.—रः Effort or exertion.

अति (ती) सार: [अतिसारयति मलं द्रवीकृत्य, वा अतेर्दीर्घः] Dysentry, violent straining at stool.

अति (ती) सारिन् *m.* [अत्यंतं सारयति मलं] The disease called अतिसार.—*a.* अतिसारकिन् [अतिसारो यस्यास्ति, इनि कुक् च] Affected by, afflicted with, dysentry; सातिसारोऽतिसारकी Ak.

अतिसृज् 6 P. 1 To give, present, bestow, grant; अतिसृष्टो राज्यार्धविभागः Mu. 2; पुरा नारायणेनेयमतिसृष्टा मरुत्वते V. 1. 15; राघवाय तनयां...अतिसृष्टवान् R. 11. 48; अनसूयातिसृष्टेन 12. 27. -2 To dismiss, abandon, part with.-3 To permit, allow.-4 To remit, forgive (as fine &c.). -5 To leave as a remnant.

अतिसर्गः 1 Granting (of a wish); giving; स्वच्छंदतोवरातिसर्गात्तु मया तस्य दुरात्मनः R. 10. 42.-2 Granting permission (to do what one likes कामचारानुज्ञा) P. III. 3.163, one of the senses of the Potential.-3 Dismissal, discharge,

parting with; giving away ; स्त्रीणां दानविक्रयातिसर्गा विद्यते न पुंसः Nir. —*a.* [सर्गं सृष्टिमतिक्रांतः] Everlasting, permanent (नित्य); emancipated (मुक्त).

अतिसर्जनं 1 Giving, granting; consigning; विधुरां ज्वलनातिसर्जनात् Ku. 4. 32, consigning to the flames; दीयतामिति वचोतिसर्जने *Si.* 14. 48; तत्तदीयविशिखातिसर्जनात् Ki. 13. 57 giving back. -2 Liberality, munificence.-3 Killing. -4 Deception. -5 Separation from, parting with.

अतिसौरभ *a.* Very fragrant. —भं Great fragrance.—भः The mango tree.

अतिसौहित्यं Stuffing oneself with food; न ॰त्यमाचरेत् Ms. 4. 62.

अतिस्पर्श *a.* Not liberal, niggardly, mean-spirited —र्शः Slight contact or absence of contact of the tongue and palate in pronunciation; epithet of the semivowels and vowels.

अतिस्नेहः Over-affection; ॰हः कार्यदर्शी V. 2 sees or finds what is to be done; ॰हः पापशंकी *S.* 4 is apt to suspect evil.

अतिहस्तयति Den. P. [अतिहस्त-णि] 1 To stretch out the hands (हस्तौ निरस्यति).-2 [हस्तिना अतिक्रामति] To overtake (one) on an elephant.

अती [अति-इ] 2 P. 1 To go beyond, pass on, over or beyond, cross (time or space); स्तोकमंतरमतीत्य *S.* 1; जवादतीये हिमवानधोमुखैः Ki. 14. 54 was gone to or reached; स्थातव्यं ते नयनविषयं यावदत्येति भानुः Me. 34 passes out of sight; अतीत्यैकादशाहं तु नामकर्म तथाऽकरोत् Râm. after 11 days; गृहपंक्त्याश्चिरमतीयिरे जनैः *Si.* 13. 53 -2 To enter, step over; अद्वारेण च नातीयात् ग्रामं वा वेश्म वा वृतं Ms. 4. 73.-3 To excel, surpass, out-strip, be more than a match for; त्रिस्रोतसः कांतिमतीत्य तस्थौ Ku. 7. 15; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तते वाजिनः *S.* 1; कृष्णत्विषा नात्येति पूषणं *Si.* 2. 23; to exceed, go beyond, transcend; कुसीदवृद्धिर्द्वैगुण्यं नात्येति Ms. 8. 151 does not exceed; अतीत्य वाचो मनसां च गोचरं स्थिताय Ki. 18. 41, *Si* 16. 48.-4 To overcome, subdue, vanquish, get the better of; न प्रदीप इव वायुमत्यगात् R. 19. 53 did not overcome, outlive or survive; to overtake; out-do.-5 To walk by, walk past, pass by, leave behind; स्रोतोवहां पथि निकाममलामतीत्य *S.* 6.16; सोऽत्यगात् आश्रमं R. 15. 37. -6 To omit, neglect, disregard, violate, transgress, overstep; न इंद्रियार्थमत्यतुमीशो मर्त्यः कथंचन Mb. avoid; अतीत्य हि गुणान् सर्वान् स्वभावो मूर्ध्नि वर्तते H. 1. 1. 15; देशं कालं च योऽतीयात् Y. 2. 195; अतीयात्सागरो वेलां न प्रतिज्ञामहं पितुः Râm. ; भूतान्यत्येति पंच वै Ms. 12. 90 oversteps the five elements (मोक्षं प्राप्नोति Kull) ; अत्येति तत्सर्वमिदं विदित्वा Bg. 8. 28, 14. 20-7 (Intrans.) To pass, elapse (time) ; अत्येति रजनी या तु सा न प्रतिनिवर्तते Râm.; अतीते दक्षिणायने &c.-8 To overflow, be redundant, be in excess.-9 To die.

अतीत *p. p.* [इ-क्त.] 1 Gone beyond, crossed-2 (Used actively) (*a*) exceeding, going beyond, avoiding, overstepping, having passed over or neglected &c., with acc. or in comp. ; परिच्छेदमतीतः Mâl. 1 30 beyond or past definition; संख्यामतीत or संख्यातीत beyond enumeration, innumerable ; तामतीतस्य ते Me. 29; यमुनामतीतमथ शुश्रुवानमुं *Si.* 13. 1 ; वयोऽतीतः Ki. 11. 2 past youth, advanced in years; सर्वारंभपरित्यागी गुणातीतः स उच्यते Bg. 14. 25; कैर्लिंगैस्त्रीन् गुणानेतानतीतो भवति प्रभो 14. 21; बाणपथमतीतः क्रव्यभोजनः V. 5 gone beyond the reach of arrows, past bowshot ; अतीतनौकेऽपि तु Ak. who has left the boat, i. e. landed, disembarked.-(*b*) Gone by, passed away, past (as time &c.); अतीते निशाते Dk. 11 ; असन्निवृत्त्यै तदतीतमेव *S.* 6. 9; ॰अनागतवर्तमानवेदिना Pt. 1 ; अतीते वर्षुके काले Bk. 7. 18 ; ॰शैशवा Ms. 8.27; अतीते कार्यशेषज्ञः शत्रुभिर्नाभिभूयते Ms. 7. 179 ; ॰लाभस्य च रक्षणार्थं Pt. 2. 182 of past gains; वेत्ति जन्मांतराण्यतीतानि K. 46.-(*c*) Dead, deceased; सब्रह्मचारिण्येकाहमतीते क्षपणं स्मृतं Ms. 5. 71 ; अप्रजायामतीतायां भर्तुरेव तदिष्यते 9. 196, 197.—तं The past, past time.

अत्ययः [इ-अच्] 1 (*a*) Passing away, lapse; काल॰ Ms. 8. 145. (*b*) End, conclusion, termination, absence, disappearance ; तपात्यये Ku. 4. 44; 5. 23 ; शिशिरात्ययस्य पुष्पोद्गमः 3. 61 ; आतप॰ R. 1. 52.-2 Complete disappearance, death, destruction, passing away, perishing ; पितुरत्ययात् Dk. 64. -3 Danger, risk, harm, injury, evil ; जीवितात्ययमापन्नः Ms. 10. 104 the life being in danger or jeopardy; प्राणानामेव चात्यये 5. 27 ; प्राणात्यये च संप्राप्ते Y. 1 179. Ms. 6. 68. 8, 69 ; पुत्रदारात्ययं प्राप्तः 10. 99 (Kull. क्षुदवसन्नपुत्रकलत्रः). -4 Suffering, misery, difficulty, distress.-5 Guilt, fault, offence, transgression ; क्षत्रियस्यात्यये दंडो भागाद्दशगुणो भवेत् Ms. 8. 243 ; दाप्यस्त्वष्टगुणमत्ययं 8.400 should be made to pay as a fine for his offence.-6 Attack, assault Y.2.12.-7 Overcoming, mastering mentally, comprehending; बुद्धिश्च ते लोकैरपि दुरत्यया Râm.-8 Overstepping; क्षुरस्य धारा निशिता दुरत्यया Ken. -9 A class, kind.

अत्ययिक = आत्ययिक q. v.

अत्ययित *a.* 1 Exceeded, surpassed 2 Violated, outraged.

अत्ययिन् *a.* [इ-इनि P. III. 2. 157] Exceeding, surpassing.

अतींद्रिय *a.* [अतिक्रांत इंद्रियं] Beyond the cognizance (reach) of the senses; अतींद्रियेष्वप्युपपन्नदर्शनः R. 3. 41 ; यत्तत्सूक्ष्ममतींद्रियं ज्ञानं यन्निर्विकल्पाख्यं तदतींद्रियमुच्यते; ॰ज्ञाननिधिः *Si.* 1. 11—यः The Soul of Purusha, (in Sânkhya Phil.); the Supreme Soul.—यं 1 Pradhâna or nature (in Sânkhya Phil.).-2 The mind (in Vedânta) योऽसावतींद्रियग्राह्यः सूक्ष्मोऽव्यक्तः सनातनः Ms. 1. 7. (Kull. इंद्रियमतीत्य वर्तते इति ॰यं मनः).

अतीव [अति-इव] *ind.* 1 Exceedingly, excessively, very, very much, quite, too ; ॰पीडित,॰हृष्ट &c.—Surpassing, superior to (acc.) ; अतीवान्यान् भविष्यावः Mb.

अतुंद *a.* Not bulky, lean, lank.

अतुर *a.* Ved. Not rich or liberal.

अतुल *a.* [न. ब.] Unequalled, unsurpassed, matchless, peerless, incomparable, very great; भयमतुलं गुरुलोकात् Pt. 5. 31. ; so ॰पराक्रम, ॰रूप &c. —लः The sesamum seed and plant (तिलकवृक्ष).

अतुल्य *a.* Unequalled &c.

अतुषार *a.* Not cold. Comp.—करः The Sun; so अतुहिनकर, ॰रश्मि, ॰धामन् ॰रुचि &c.

अतुतुजि *a.* [न तुज्-कि द्वित्वदीर्घे] Not a donor or giver, not liberal (अदातृ).

अतूर्त *a.* [न तूर्वते, तुर्-हिंसायां] Ved. Not obstructed or stopped or injured, unhurt.—र्तं The unlimited space, sky.-Comp.—दक्ष *a.* Ved. whose plans cannot be obstructed or are unhurt.—पथिन् *a* Ved. whose path cannot be obstructed.

अतृणादः [न तृणं अत्ति, अद्-अण्] 'Not eating grass', a new-born calf; अथ वत्सं जातमाहुरतृणाद इति Bri. Ar. Up.

अतृण्या [न. त.] A small quantity of grass.

अतृदिल *a* [न तृद्यते बध्यते, तृद्-किलच्] Ved. Not assailable, immovable, solid, firm (as a mountain).

अतेजस् *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Not bright, dim.-2 Weak, feeble.-3 Insignificant; so अतेजस्क, अतेजस्विन्.-स् *n.* Dimness; shadow, darkness; absence of vigour, feebleness, dulness.

अत्कः [अतति गच्छति सततं विकृतिं, पंथानं &c. अत्-कन् किच्च Un 3.43] 1 A traveller.-2 A limb or member (of the

body).-3 (Ved.) Water, lightning, garment, armour (?).

अत्कील: N. of the author of some Vedic hymns a descendant of Visvâmitra.

अत्ता [अतति सततं संबध्नाति; अत् तक् इडभाव:] 1. A mother.-2 An elder sister.-3 A mother-in-law; (rarely) mother's sister.

अत्ति: *f.*, अत्तिका [अत्यते सर्वदा संबध्यते कर्मणि क्तिन्] An elder sister &c.

अत् &c. See under अद्.

अत्नं [अतति जयपराजयौ अत्र, अत्-न] A battle, fight.

अत्नः [अतति सततं गच्छति; अत्-न Un. 3. 6.] 1 Wind.-2 The sun. -3 A traveller. Written also as अत्नु.

अत्य: [अतति शीघ्रं गच्छति, अत-कर्तरि यत्] A courser, steed.

अत्यंहस् *a.* Ved. Emancipated from sin or evil.

अत्यग्नि *a.* Surpassing fire. —ग्नि: Morbidly rapid digestion.

अत्यग्निष्टोम: [अतिक्रांतोऽग्निष्टोमं अधिकफलदत्वात्] The optional second part of the Jyotish*t*oma sacrifice.

अत्यंकुश *a.* [अंकुशमतिक्रांत:] Past the goad, uncontrollable, unmanageable; °शमिवोद्दामं गजं Râm.

अत्यध्वन् *m.* A long or wearisome travelling; a long journey.

अत्यंत *a.* [अतिक्रांत: अंतं सीमां नाशं] 1 Excessive, much, very great or strong; °वैरं great enmity; °मैत्री; °हिमोत्किरानिला: Ku. 5. 26 -2 Complete, perfect, absolute; °अभाव: absolute non-existence; See below. -3 Endless, perpetual, permanent, everlasting, uninterrupted, unbroken; किं वा तवात्यंतवियोगमोघे कुतजीविते R. 14. 65; भवत्यजरमत्यंतं Pt. 1. 151; °तं सुखमश्नुते Ms. 5. 46; Bg. 6. 28; कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपनतं Me. 109; नायमत्यंतसंवासो लभ्यते येन केन चित् H. 4. 73.—तं *ind.* 1 Exceedingly, excessively, very much, to the highest degree; स्थायी भवति चात्यंतं राग: शुक्लपटे यथा Pt. 1. 33; °शिशु Mu. 4. 14 very young.-2 For ever, to the end (of life), through life; अत्यंतमात्मसदृशेक्षणवल्लभाभिराहो निवत्स्यति S. 1. 27 for all time, in perpetuity; सा चात्यंतमदर्शनं नयनयोर्याता V. 4. 2.; oft in comp.; °गता See below; प्रियमत्यंतविलुप्तदर्शनं Ku. 4. 2 for ever lost to view; R. 14. 49.-3 Absolutely, perfectly, completely. -COMP. —अभाव: absolute or complete non-existence, absolute non--entity, a thing which does not exist at any one of the three periods of time' or does not exist for all time; त्रैकालिकसंसर्गावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिक:. (This is considered to be नित्य or eternal and different from the other kinds of अभाव).—ग *a.* going or walking too much or too fast.—गत *a.* 1. gone or departed for ever, gone never to return; कथमत्यंतगता न मां दहे: R. 8. 56. 2. always applicable, perfectly intimate or pertinent.—गति: *f.* 1. has sense of 'completely'; अनत्यंतगतौ क्तात् P. V. 4. 4. 2. completion, accomplishment.—गामिन् *a.* 1. going or walking very much, going too fast or quickly. 2. excessive, much. —निवृत्ति: *f.* complete disappearance, absolute cessation.—वासिन् *m.* [वस्-णिनि] one who constantly stays with his preceptor, as a student.—संयोग: 1 close proximity, uninterrupted continuity; कालाध्वनोरत्यंतसंयोगे P. II. 1 29. 2. Inseparable co-existence. -संपर्क: excessive sexual intercourse. —सुकुमार *a.* very tender. (-र:) a kind of grain.

अत्यंतिक *a.* [अत्यंतं गच्छति; अत्यंत ठन्] 1 Going too much or too fast.—2 Very near.-3 Not near, distant.—कं [अतिशयितं अंतिकं नैकट्यं] 1 Close proximity, immediate neighboarhood or being in close proximity. -2 [अतिक्रांतं अंतिकं] Great distance.

अत्यंतीन *a.* [अत्यंतं गामी अत्यंतीन:, भृशं गंता; अत्यंत-ख P. V. 2. 11.] Going or walking too much, going too fast (अत्यंतगमनशील); लक्ष्मीं परंपरीणां त्वमत्यंतीनत्वमुन्नय Bk.

अत्यम्ल *a.* [अतिशयितोऽम्लो रस: फलपत्रादौ यस्य] Very acid or sour.—म्ल: N of a tree, Spondias Mangifera.—म्ला, °पर्णी A species of citron (वनबीजपूर).

अत्यय--अत्यधिक &c. See under अती.

अत्यर्थ *a.* [अतिक्रांत: अर्थं अनुरूपस्वरूपं] Beyond the proper worth or measure, excessive, very great, intense, exorbitant; °तापात् M. 2. 13.—र्थं *adv.* Very much, exceedingly, excessively; अत्यर्थं परदास्यमेत्य निपुणं नीतौ मनो दीयते Mu. 2. 5; प्रियो हि ज्ञानिनोऽत्यर्थमहं स च मम प्रिय: Bg. 7. 17; oft. in comp.; °संपीडित: S. 7. 11 excessively pinched; °क्रुद्ध, °तृषित &c.

अत्यवि *a.* Ved. Passing over or through the sieve or strainer (epithet of Soma).

अत्यष्टि: *f.* [अतिक्रांता अष्टिं षोडशाक्षरपादां वृत्तिं एकाक्षराधिक्यात्] A metre of 4 lines, each containing 17 syllables.

अत्यह्न *a.* [अतिक्रांतमह:] Exceeding a day in duration.

अत्याकार: [अतिशयित: आकार: तिरस्कार:] 1 Contempt, blame, censure; श्लाघात्याकारतदर्वेतेषु P. V. 1. 134 -2 Bigness of person, a very large body.

अत्याक्रम्=आक्रम् q. v.

अत्याचार *a.* [आचारमतिक्रांत:] Deviating from established usages or customs, negligent.—र: Performance of works not sanctioned by usage (अनुचिताचरणं); irreligious conduct.

अत्यादित्य *a.* Surpassing the (lustre of the) sun; अत्यादित्यं हुतवहमुखे संभृतं तद्धि तेज: Me 43.

अत्यानंदा Morbid indifference to the pleasures of sexual union.

अत्याधानं 1 Laying on, imposition. -2 Transgression.-3 Violation of आधान, not keeping the sacred fire.

अत्याय *a* [इ or अय्—घञ्] 1 Transgressing -2 Past going time.—य: 1 Transgression, violation.-2 Excess. -3 Great gain or profit (अतिशयितो लाभ:).

अत्यायु *n.* [अति-आ-या-कु] A kind of sacrificial-vessel.

अत्यारूढ *a.* Grown to excess; °दोहिनारिणा काल्ज्ञो मनोभव: R. 12. 33.—ढं,-ढि: *f.* A very high position, great elevation or rise; अत्यारूढिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा S. 4. v. l.; अत्यारूढं रिपो: सोढं चंदनेनेव भोगिन: R 10. 42.

अत्याल: [अतिशयेन समंतात् अलति पर्याप्नोति; अति-आ-अल्-अच्] N. of a plant रक्तचित्रक Plumbago Rosea.

अत्यास: [अति-अस्-घञ्] Allowing to pass, only in acc. sing. as णमुल्; द्व्यहात्यासं or द्व्यहमत्यासं गा: पाययति P. III 4. 57 after an interval of 2 days (अद्य पाययित्वा द्व्यहमतिक्रम्य पुन: पाययति).

अत्याहितं [आधा--आधारे क्त, अत्यंतमाधीयते तन्निवारणार्थं मनो दीयते यस्मिन् Tv.] A great calamity, danger or evil, misfortune, mishap, accident; न किमप्यत्याहितं S. 1, किं अत्याहितं सीतादेव्या:,-न केवलं °तं सापवादमपि U. 2; मया °तमुपलब्धं V. 4; किमिदमुच्चैरत्याहितं Mv. 6; श्रुतमत्याहितं M. 4. evil or evil news; oft. as an exclamation, 'Ah me!' 'alas! alas!', 'how bad it is!' Mâl. 3, 7; V. 5 -2 A rash or daring deed (जीवानपेक्षिकर्म); अत्याहितं किमपि राक्षसकर्म कुर्यात् Mv. 4. 50 rash and demoniacal deed; पाण्डुपुत्रैर्न किंचदप्यत्याहितमाचेष्टितं भवेत् Ve. 2.

अत्युक्ता कथा [उक्ता-कथा एकाक्षरपादा वृत्ति:, तां अतिक्रांता] N. of a class of metres of 4 lines, each of 2 syllables.

अत्युक्ति: *f.* Exaggeration, hyperbole, over-drawn or coloured description; अत्युक्तौ। यदि प्रकुप्यसि मृषावादं च नो मन्यसे। Udbhata. See अतिशयोक्ति also.

अत्युग्र *a.* Very fierce.—ग्रं Asafœtida.

अत्युपध *a.* [उपधां अतिक्रांतः] Above guiles, trustworthy, tried; अमात्ये चात्युपधे Ak.

अत्यूमशा *ind.* [ऊर्यादिगण] A particle of abuse, occurring in comp. with भू, कृ or अस्.

अत्यूर्मि *a.* Ved. Overflowing or bubbling over.

अत्यूहः [अतिशयेन ऊहः तर्कः] 1 Close or deep meditation or thinking; earnest reasoning.–2 [अतिशयेन ऊहते शब्दायते ; अति-ऊह्-अच्] A gallinule (दात्यूह).—हा A plant (नीलिका) Nyctanthes, Tristis, or Jasminum Villosum.

अत्र (अत्रा Ved.) *ind.* [अस्मिन् एतस्मिन् वा, इदं-एतद् वा सप्तम्याः त्रल् प्रकृतेः अशा-भावश्च Tv.] 1 In this place, here; अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः *S.* 1.; अत्र गृह्यते अत्र गृह्यते K. 119 here-here *i. e* just now.–2 In this respect, matter, or case; as to this, (serving the purpose of अस्मिन् विषये or of the forms अस्मिन् or एतस्मिन्, अस्यां &c. with a substantive or adjectival force); अहिंसा परमो धर्म इत्यत्र ऐकमत्यं H. 1; अलं प्रयत्नेन तवात्र R. 3. 50; भवंतमेवात्र गुरुमावर्य पृच्छामि *S.* 5; तदत्र परिगतार्थं कृत्वा *S.* 6 informing him of this matter.–3 There, in that direction.–4 Then, at that time (Ved.); कः कोऽत्र भोः .who is there ? which of the servants is in attendance ? who waits there ? (used in calling out to one's servants &c.; cf. Hindustâni *ko hai*). —Comp.—अंतरे *adv.* in the meanwhile, meantime *S.* 3. 11. —दघ्न *a.* (घ्नी *f.*) reaching so far up; as tall as this.–भवत् (*m.* भवान्) an honorific epithet meaning 'worthy', 'revered', 'honourable', 'your or his honour', and referring to a person that is present or near the speaker, (opp. तत्रभवत्); °भवती *f.* 'your or her lady-ship' (पूज्ये तत्रभवानत्रभवांश्च भगवानपि); अत्रभवान् प्रकृतिमापन्नः *S.* 2; वृक्षसेचनादेव परिश्रांतामत्रभवतीं लक्षये *S.* 1.

अत्रत्य *a.* [अत्र भवो जातः एतस्थान संबद्धो वा; अत्र-त्यप्] 1 Belonging to, or connected with, this place; दौरात्म्याद्रक्षसस्तां तु नात्रत्याः श्रद्दधुः प्रजाः R. 15. 72. –2 Produced or found here, of this place, local.

अत्र *a.* Ved. Not giving or enjoying protection.—त्रः Ved. [अद्-त्रन्] An eater, devourer; a demon, Râkshasa.—त्रं Food

अत्रप *a* [न. ब.] Shameless, impudent, immodest.

अत्रवस *ind.* The year before last(?).

अत्रस्त, अत्रास,-त्रस्नु *a.* [न. त.] Not afraid, fearless; शुगोपात्मानमत्रस्तः R. 1. 21.

अत्रि *a.* [properly अत्त्रि, Un. 4. 68, अदेस्त्रिनिश्च, अद्-त्रिन्] Devourer; Rv. 2. 8. 5.—त्रिः N. of a celebrated sage and author of many Vedic hymns. [He appears in the Vedas in hymns, addressed to Agni, Indra, the Asvins and the Visvedevas. In the Svayambhuva Manvantara he appears as one of the ten Prajapatis or mind-born sons of Brahm*a*, being born from his eye. These sons having died by the curse of S*i*va, Brahm*a* performed a sacrifice, at the beginning of the present Vaivasvata Manvantara, and Atri was born from the flames of Agni. Anas*u*yâ was his wife in both lives. In the first she bore him three sons, Datta, Durv*a*sas and Soma; in the second she had two additional children, a son by name Aryaman and a daughter called Amal*a*. In the Râmâya*n*a an account is given of the visit paid by R*a*ma and S*i*ta to Atri and Anas*u*yâ in their hermitage, when they both received them most kindly; See Anas*u*yâ. As a Rishi or sage he is one of the seven sages who were all sons of Brahm*a*, and represents in Astronomy one of the stars of the Great Bear situated in the north. He is also the author of a code of laws known as अत्रिस्मृति or अत्रिसंहिता. In the Purâ*n*as he is said to have produced the moon from his eye, while he was practising austere penance, the moon being in consequence called अत्रिज,-जात,-दृग्ज, अत्रिनेत्रप्रसूत,—°प्रभव, °भव &c. cf. also अथ नयनसमुत्थं ज्योतिरत्रेरिव द्यौः R. 2. 75 and अत्रेरिवेंदुः V. 5. 21]—(pl.) descendants of Atri.

अत्रिन् *m.* A devourer, a demon.

अत्सरुकः [नास्ति त्सरुर्यस्य] N. of a sacrificial vessel.

अथ (Ved अथा) *ind.* [अर्थ्-ड, पृषोद० रलोपः Tv] A particle used at the beginning (of works) mostly as a sign of auspiciousness, and translated by 'here,' 'now' (begins) (मंगल, आरंभ, अधिकार). (Properly speaking 'auspiciousness' or मंगल is not the sense of अथ, but the very utterance or hearing of the word is considered to be indicative of auspiciousness, as the word is supposed to have emanated from the throat of Brahmâ: ओंकारश्चाथ शब्दश्च द्वावेतौ ब्रह्मणः पुरा । कंठं भित्त्वा विनिर्यातौ तेन मांगलिकावुभौ ॥ and therefore we find in Sânkara Bhâshya अथोतरप्रयुक्तः अथशब्दः श्रुत्या मंगलमारचयति); अथ निर्वचनं; अथ योगानुशासनं; अथेदं प्रारभ्यते द्वितीयं तंत्रं Pt. 2. (usually followed by इति at the end, इति प्रथमोंकः here ends &c.).–2 Then, afterwards (आनंतर्य) अथ प्रजानामधिपः प्रभाते वनाय धेनुं मुमोच R. 2. 1; often as a correlative of यदि or चेत्, न चेन्मुनिकुमारोऽयं अथ कोऽस्य व्यपदेशः *S.* 7; मुहूर्तादुपरि उपाध्यायश्चेदागच्छेत् अथ त्वं छंदोऽधीष्व P. III. 3. 9. Sk. –3 If, supposing, now if, in case, but if (पक्षांतर); अथ कौतुकमावेदयामि K. 144. *S.* 5. 27; अथ मरणमवश्यमेव जंतोः किमिति मुधा मलिनं यशः कुरुध्वे Ve. 3. 4. अथ गृह्णाति *S.* 7; Ku. 5. 45; Mu. 3. 25; Ki. 1. 44; अथ चास्तमिता त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51 while, but, on the other hand; oft followed by ततः or तथापि, Bg. 12. 9, 11; 2. 26; अथ चेत् but if Bg. 2. 33; 18. 58. –4 And, so also, as also, likewise (समुच्चय); गणितमथ कलां वैशिकीं Mk. 1, 3; Ms. 2. 1. 31; भीमोऽथार्जुनः G. M. –5 Used in asking or introducing questions (प्रश्न) oft. with the interrogative word itself; अथ सा तत्रभवती किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः पत्नी *S.* 7; अर्थवान् खलु मे राजशब्दः । अथ भगवाँल्लोकानुग्रहाय कुशली काश्यपः *S.* 5; अथ शक्नोषि भोक्तुं G. M.; अथात्रभवती कथमित्थंभूता M. 5.; Bg. 3. 36; अथ भवंतमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिरागः *S.* 2; अथ माढव्यं प्रति किमेवं प्रयुक्तं *S.* 6 (अथ may in these two sentences mean 'but') –6 Totality, entirety (कार्त्स्न्य): अथ धर्मं व्याख्यास्यामः G. M. we shall explain the whole धर्म (धर्म in all its details). –7 Doubt, uncertainty (संशय, विकल्प); शब्दो नित्योऽथानित्यः G. M. The senses of अथ usually given by lexicographers are:—अथाथ स्यातां समुच्चये । मंगले संशयारंभाधिकारानंतरेषु च । अन्वादेशे प्रतिज्ञायां प्रश्नसाकल्ययोरपि ॥ Some of these senses are identical with those in (1), while some are not in general use. –Comp.– अपि moreover, and again &c. (=अथ in most cases); °च likewise, also —किं what else, yes, exactly so, quite so, certainly; सर्वथा अप्सरःसंभवैषा । अथ किं *S.* 1; अपि वृषलमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः । अथ किं Mu 1.—वा 1. or (used like the English disjunctive conjunction *'or'* and occupying the same place), व्यवहारं परित्याज्य वध्यः पुत्रोऽथवा भवेत् H. 1. 58; समस्तैरथवा पृथक् Ms. 7. 198; अथवा—अथवा either—or; वा is often used in the same sense with वा; कार्तिके वाथ चैत्रे वा Pt. 3. 38; Ms. 7. 182;–अथापि वा also used in the same sense एतदेव व्रतं कुर्युश्चांद्रायणमथापि वा 11. 118; 8. 287. 2, or rather, or why, or perhaps; is it not so (correcting or modifying a previous statement); why should there be any thought or hesitation about it, or it is no wonder; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् । अथवा कृतं संदेहेन *S.* 1., 1. 16; गमिष्याम्युपहास्यताम्...अथवा कृतवाग्द्वारे वंशेऽस्मिन् R. 1. 3-4; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितुं 8. 45; दीर्घे किं न सहस्रधाहमथवा रामेण किं दुष्करं U. 6. 40; अथोवो गंगेयं पद्मगुणमत्वातोक-

अथवा । विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10.

अथो=अथ in most senses; अथो वयस्यां परिपार्श्ववर्तिनीं......प्रैक्षत Ku. 5. 51; स्त्रियो रत्नान्यथो विद्या Ms. 2. 240, 3. 202, Bg. 4. 35, Ki. 5 16, 6. 1.

अथरि:-री Ved *m f.* A finger; finger-like or pointed flame (?).

अथर्यति Den P. To go constantly

अथर्यु-र्यू *a.* Ved. Moving constantly; tremulous (गमनशील) Rv. 1.1. 1; pointed like a lance, lambent (?).

अथर्वः=अथर्वन् below.

अथर्वण: [अथर्वा तदुक्तविद्या अस्त्यस्य ज्ञातृत्वात् अच् न टिलोपः] 1 *S*iva. —2 N. of the Atharvaveda. See below.

अथर्वन् *m.* [अथ-ऋ-वनिप् शकंध्वादि॰ Tv.; probably connected with some word like *athar* fire] 1 A priest who has to worship fire and Soma. -2 A Brâhmana -3 N. of the priest who is said to have first brought down fire from the heaven, offered Soma and recited prayers. [He is represented as the elder son of Brahmâ, sprung from his mouth ; as a Prajâpati appointed by Brahmâ to create and protect subordinate beings, who first learnt from Brahmâ and then taught the Brahmavidyâ and is considered to be the author of the Veda called after him. His wife was *S*ânti, daughter of Kardama Praj*a*pati. He had also another wife called Chitti; he is also considered identical with Angiras and father of Agni.] -4 Epithet of *S*iva, Vasish*th*a. -(pl.) Descendants of Atharvan; hymns of this Veda; जिग्युं जैत्रैरथर्वभिः R. 17. 13. -र्वा-र्व *m.n.* ॰वेद: The Atharvaveda, regarded as the fourth Veda [It contains many forms of imprecations for the destruction of enemies and also contains a great number of prayers for safety and averting mishaps, evils, sins or calamities, and a number of hymns, as in the other Vedas, addressed to the gods with prayers to be used at religious and solemn rites; cf. Mv. 2. 24. मूर्तिमभिरामघोरौ बिभ्रदिवाथर्वणो निगमः. It has nine *S*akha*s* and five Kalpas, and is comprised in 20 *Kandas.* The most important Brâhmana belonging to this Veda is the Gopatha Brâhmana' and the Upanishads pertaining to it are stated to be 52, or, according to another account, 31.] [cf. Zend *atharvan*, Pers. *âturban*.] -COMP. -आत्मज: N. of बुध Mercury (सामवेदाधिपो भौमः शशिजोऽथर्ववेदराट्). -निधि:, -विद् *m.* receptacle of the (knowledge of) Atharvaveda, or conversant with it; गुरुणाऽथर्वविदा कृतक्रियः R. 8. 4, 1. 59; (अथर्वविहितविधिना दुरितोपशमननिमित्तशांतिकपौष्टिकप्रवीणत्वं पौरोहित्योचितत्वं द्योत्यते Malli.) -भूताः (pl.) those who have become Atharvans, N. of the 12 Maharshis. —शिखा, —शिरस् *n.* [अथर्वणो वेदस्य शिखा शिर इव वा ब्रह्मविद्याप्रतिपादकत्वेन श्रेष्ठत्वात्] N. of an Upanishad dealing with Brahmavidyâ

अथर्वणि: [अथर्वणि तदुक्तशान्त्यादौ व्रा कुशलः, इञ् सिस्वेन भत्वाभावात् न टिलोपः Tv.] 1 A Brâhmana versed in this Veda; or skilled in the performance of the rites enjoined by it. -2 A family priest (पुरोधस्).

अथर्वाङ्गिरस् *m.* A member of the class of this name. -(pl.) 1 Descendants of Atharvan and of Angiras. -2 N. of the hymns of the Atharvaveda; दंडनीत्यां च कुशलमथर्वाङ्गिरसे तथा Y. 1. 312.

अथर्वाङ्गिरस *a.* (सी *f.*) Connected with अथर्वाङ्गिरस्. -सं Office of this person. -सा: Hymns of this Veda.

अथर्वाणं Ritual of the Atharvaveda. -णः,— ॰विद् One studying or versed in this Veda or the ritual.

अथर्वी *a.* Ved. [न थुर्व्-अच्, पृषो॰ उलोप गौरा॰-ङीष् Tv.] Not injuring or hurting, not destructive; pierced by a lance (?).

अथवा, अथो See under अथ.

अद् 2 P. [अत्ति, आद, जघास, अघसत्, अत्स्यति, अत्तु, अन्न-जग्ध, जग्ध्वा] 1 To eat, devour. -2 To destroy. -3 =अंद्, q.v. —*Caus.* To feed with, cause to eat; आदयत्यन्नं बटुना Sk. —*Desid.* जिघत्सति To wish to eat. [cf. L. *edo*, Gr. *edo*, Germ. *essen*, Eng. *eat*; Lith. *edmi*, Sans. *admi*, Goth. *at*, Zend *ad*]. With अव to satisfy by food, get rid of with feeding; (fig.) stop the mouth of. —आ to eat &c. —प्र—सं to use up, consume, devour; समदंत्यामिषं खगाः Bk. 18. 12. —वि to gnaw.

अत्तृ *a.* [अद्-तृच्] One who eats; अरक्षितारमत्तारं नृपं विद्यादधोगतिं Ms. 8. 309.

अद्-द् *a.* (at the end of Comp.) Eating, devouring; मांसाद् carnivorous; feeding on flesh; so मत्स्य॰.

अदंष्ट्र *a.* [न. ब.] Toothless. —ष्ट्रः A serpent without teeth; one whose fangs have been taken out.

अदक्षिण *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not right, left. -2 [न. ब.] Not bringing in Dakshinâ to the priests; without any gifts (as a sacrifice); मृतो यज्ञस्त्वदक्षिणः Pt. 2. 91. -3 Simple, weak-minded, silly; नैतस्य सत्यमेवेति परिहासमदक्षिणा Râm. -4 Not handy, skilful or clever; awkward. -5 Unfavourable.

अदक्षिणीय-दाक्षिण्य *a.* Not deserving Dakshinâ.

अदग्ध *a.* Not burnt; not burnt according to the rites.

अदंड *a.* [न. ब.] Free or exempt from punishment.

अदंड्य *a.* 1 Not deserving punishment अदंड्यान् दंडयन् राजा दंड्यांश्चैवाप्यदंडयन् Y. 2. -2 Exempt or free from punishment; नादंड्यो नाम राज्ञोऽस्ति यः स्वधर्मे न तिष्ठति Ms. 8. 335.

अदत् *a.* Toothless.

अदत्त *a.* 1 Not given. -2 Unjustly or improperly given. -3 Not given in marriage. —4 Not having given any thing. —त्ता An unmarried girl. —त्तं A gift which is null and void (having been given under particular circumstances which make it revocable). -COMP. -आदायिन् *a.* The receiver of such a gift; one who takes what has not been given away, such as a thief; अदत्तादायिनो हस्ताल्लिप्सेत ब्राह्मणो धनं । याजनाध्यापनेनापि यथा स्तेनस्तथैव सः ॥ पूर्वा Not affianced or betrothed before; अदत्तपूर्वेत्याशंक्यते Mâl. 4.

अदत्र *a.* [अद्-बा॰ अत्रन्] Ved. Fit to be eaten; अदत्रया दयते वार्याणि Rv 5. 49. 3 (= अदनीयानि).

अदमुय्य [अमुं अंचति अदस्-अंच्-क्विप् अद्र्यागमः P. VIII. 2.80-81] Going to that, tending to that.

अदंत *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Toothless. -2 Not yet having the teeth formed or grown (said of young ones of men or animals before the teething time). -3 Ending in अत् or अ. —तः 1 A leech. -2 N. of Pushan, one of the 12 *A*dityas, he having lost his teeth at the destruction of Daksha's sacrifice by Virabhadra.

अदंत्य *a.* 1 Not dental. -2 Not fit for the teeth; injurious to them.

अदब्ध, —दंभ *a.* [न. त.] Ved. Unbroken or unimpaired, unhurt, uninjured; pure, true; ॰असु, or आयुः having uninjured or pure life; leaving uninjured the man who sacrifices; ॰धीति, ॰व्रत whose works or religious observances are unimpaired.

अदभ्र *a.* [दंभ्-रक्, न. ब.] Not scanty; plentiful, copious; अदभ्रदर्भामधिशय्य स स्थलीं Ki. 1. 38; ॰अभ्रनिर्वेद Dk. 35.

अदंभ *a.* Honest, undeceitful —भः 1 Honesty, absence of deceit. -2 N. of *S*iva.

अदय [न. ब.] Merciless, unkind, cruel. —यं *ind.* Mercilessly; ardently; fervently, closely (as an embrace) V. 5. 9.

अदर्शः 1 Day of new moon. -2 A mirror (=आदर्श).

अदर्शनं 1 Not seeing, non-vision; absence, not being seen; तमाहितौत्सुक्यमदर्शनेन R. 2. 73; अंतर्धौ येनादर्शनमिच्छति P. I. 4. 28 the person whose sight one wishes to avoid; °नं गतः Pt. 2; °नीभूतः Pt I become invisible; अस्य °नं गत्वा Pt. 2 going out of his sight, beyond the reach of vision; सा चात्यंतमदर्शनं नयनयोर्याता V. 4. 2 lost to view, become invisible. 2 Neglect, or failure to see; ब्राह्मणादर्शनेन च Ms. 10.43.-3 (Gram) Disappearance, elision, omission; अदर्शनं लोपः P. I. I. 60.

अदल a. 1 Leafless. -2 Without parts.—लः A plant (हिज्जल) Eugenia or Barringtonia Acutangula. —ला A plant (घृतकुमारी) Aloe Indica Royle.

अदस् *pron. a.* [न दस्यंते उत्क्षिप्यते अंगुलिर्यत्र इदंतया निर्द्धारणाय पुरोवर्तिनि एवांगुलिनिर्देशः संभवति नापुरोवर्तिनि, न-दस्-क्विप् Tv.] (असौ *m. f.*, अदः *n.*). That, (referring to a person or thing not present or near the speaker.) (विप्रकृष्ट or परोक्ष); इदमस्तु सन्निकृष्टं समीपतरवर्ति चैतदो रूपम्। अदसस्तु विप्रकृष्टं तदिति परोक्षे विजानीयात्॥ अमुष्य विद्या रसनाग्रनर्तकी N. 1. 6.; असौ नामाऽहमस्मीति स्वनाम परिकीर्तयेत्। Ms. 2. 122 I am that person, so and so (giving the name); असावहमिति ब्रूयात् 130, 216; Y. 1. 26. अदस् is, however, often used with reference to प्रत्यक्ष or सन्निकृष्ट objects &c. in the sense of 'this here', 'yonder'; असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखानां R. 6. 21 (असाविति पुरोवर्तिनो निर्देशः Malli.); अमी रथ्याः S. 1. 8.; अमी वह्नयः 4. 17, 7. 11. It is often used in the sense of तत् as a correlative of यत्; हिंसारतश्च यो नित्यं नेहासौ सुखमेधते Ms. 4. 170 he who &c. But when it immediately follows the relative pronoun (योसौ, ये अमी &c.) it conveys the sense of प्रसिद्ध 'well-known', 'celebrated', 'renowned'; योसावतींद्रियग्राह्यः सूक्ष्मोऽव्यक्तः सनातनः Ms. 1. 7; योसौ कुमारसेवको नाम Mu. 3; योसौ चारः Dk. 68; sometimes अदस् used by itself conveys this sense; विधुरपि विधियोगाद् ग्रस्यते राहुणाऽसौ that (so well-known to us all) moon too. See the word तद् also and the quotations from K. P.—*ind.* There, at that time, then, thus, ever; correlative to some Pronominal forms; यदाऽदः, यत्रादः whenever, wherever &c. By अदोऽनुपदेशे P. 1.4. 70 अदस् has the force of a (गति) preposition when no direction to another is implied; अदःकृत्य, अदःकृतं। परं प्रत्युपदेशे तु अदः कृत्वा, अदः कुरु। Sk.

अदस्यति Den. P. To become that P. VIII, 2. 80.

अदातृ a. 1 Not giving, miserly; आदाननित्याच्चादातुः Ms. 11. 15 not liberal. -2 Not giving (a daughter) in marriage; कालेऽदाता पिता वाच्यः Ms. 9. 4.-3 Not liable to payment.

अदादि a. Having अद् at the head, a term used to mark roots of the second conjugation.

अदान a. [न. ब.] 1 Not giving, miserly. -2 Without rut (or not charitable); सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः। अदानः पीनगात्रोपि निंद्य एव हि गर्दभः Pt. 2 70.

अदान्य, अदायिन्, अदामन्, अदाशु, अदाशुरि, दाश्वस् a. Ved. Not giving, miserly, poor; irreligious, impious.

अदाभ्य a. Ved 1 Faithful, trusty. -2 Uninjured, unhurt. -3 Pure, undefiled. -4 Unapproachable.

अदाय a. [नास्ति दायो यस्य] Not entitled to a share.

अदायाद a. 1 Not entitled to be an heir; पुमान्दायादोऽदायादा स्त्री Nir.; कानीनश्च सहोढश्च क्रीतः पौनर्भवस्तथा। स्वयंदत्तश्च शौद्रश्च षडदायादबांधवाः॥ Ms. 9. 160. -2 Destitute of heirs.

अदायिक a (की f.) [दायमर्हति दाय-ठञ् न. त.] 1 That which is not claimed by an heir; destitute of heirs; अदायिकं धनं राजगामि Kâty. -2 Not relating to inheritance.

अदारः [न. ब.] 1 One who has no wife, a widower or bachelor. -2 [न. त.] Not injuring or tearing.

अदासः A free man; Ms. 10. 32.

अदाह्य a. 1 Incombustible. -2 Not fit to be burnt on the funeral pile. -3 Not capable of being burnt. epithet of परमात्मन्.

अदिक्क a. Ved. Having no direction or region of the world for oneself; banished from beneath the sky.

अदिति a. [न दीयते खंड्यते बध्यते बृहत्त्वात्, दो-क्तिच्] Free, not tied; boundless, unlimited, inexhaustible, entire, unbroken, happy, pious (mostly Ved. in all these senses). —तिः [अत्ति प्राणिजातं; अद्-इतिच्] 1 Devourer *i. e.* death; यद्यदेवासृजत तत्तदत्तुमध्रियत, सर्वं वा अत्तीति तददितेरदितित्वं *Bri. Âr.* Up. -2 An epithet of God—तिः *f.* [न दातुं शक्तिः] 1 Inability to give, poverty. -2 [दातुं छेत्तुं अयोग्या] (*a*) The earth. (*b*) The goddess Aditi, mother of the *Adityas*, in mythology represented as the mother of gods; see further on. (*c*) Freedom, security; boundlessness, immensity of space (opp. to the earth). (*d*) Inexhaustible abundance, perfection. (*e*) The lunar mansion called पुनर्वसु. (*f*) Speech, या प्राणेन संभवत्यदितिर्देवतामयी (शब्दादीनां अदनात् अदितिः Sankara). (*g*) A cow. (*h*) Milk; wife (?). —ती (*dual*) Heaven and earth. [अदिति literally means 'unbounded', 'the boundless Heaven,' or, according to others, 'the visible infinite, the endless expanse beyond the earth, beyond the clouds, beyond the sky.' According to Yâska अदितिरदीना देवमाता, and the verse beginning with अदितिर्द्यौः &c. Rv. 1. 89. 16; he interprets by taking अदिति to mean अदीन *i e.* अनुपक्षीण, न ह्येषां क्षयोस्ति इति. In the *Rig*veda Aditi is frequently implored 'for blessings on children and cattle, for protection and for forgiveness'. She is called 'Devam*ata*' being strangely enough represented both as mother and daughter of Daksha She had 8 sons; she approached the gods with 7 and cast away the 8th (*Martanda*, the sun.) [In another place Aditi is addressed as 'supporter of the sky, sustainer of the earth, sovereign of this world, wife of Vishnu', but in the *Mahabharata*, *Ramayana* and Pur*anas*, Vishnu is said to be the son of Aditi, one of the several daughters of Daksha and given in marriage to Kasyapa by whom she was mother of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation, and also of Indra, and she is called mother of gods and the gods her sons, 'aditi nandanas'; See Daksha and kasyapa also].—COMP. —जः, -नंदनः a god, divine being.

अदीन a. Not low or depressed high spirited; mighty, not poor rich, happy. -COMP.—आत्मन्, -वृत्ति,-सत्त्व a. not depressed in spirit, high-spirited, high-mettled.

अदीर्घ a. Not long. -COMP. —सूत्र, -सूत्रिन् a. [न दीर्घं सूत्रं सूत्रवत् विस्तारो यस्य] quick, prompt in action.

अदुःख a. [न. ब.] Free from evil propitious.-COMP.—नवमी the propitious 9th day in the bright half of भाद्रपद when women worship Devi to avert evil for the ensuing year.

अदुच्छुन a. Ved. Free from evil, propitious.

अदुर्ग a. 1 Not inaccessible, not difficult of access. -2 Destitute of forts; °विषयः an unfortified country

अदुर्मख a. Ved. Unremitting, zealous, cheerful.

अदुवस् a. Ved. Not zealous, dilatory; not worshipping.

अदूर a. Not distant, near (in time or space); °वर्तिनीं सिद्धिं राजन् विगणयात्मनः R. 1. 87; °उज्झितवर्त्मसु मृगद्वंद्वेषु 1. 40; °त्रैशाः Sk. not far

from 30, i. e. nearly 30 ; °कोपा हि सुजनप्रकृतिः K. 142 easily provoked, irascible.—रं Proximity, vicinity ; वसन्नदूरे किल चंद्रमौलेः R. 6. 34 ; त्रिंशतोऽदूरे वर्तते इति अदूरत्रिंशाः Sk. ; अदूरे,-रं,-रेण,-रतः -रात् (With gen or abl.) not far from, at no great distance from ; अदूरे प्रियासमागमं ते प्रेक्षे V. 3 not far distant, very near.

अदूषित a. Not vitiated, uncorrupted, unspotted, irreproachable ; °धी possessing an uncorrupted soul

अदृप्त a. Not proud, not vain ; °क्रतु not proud-minded, sober, calm.

अदृश् a. [न. ब.] 1 Sightless, blind. -2 Not seeing, not perceiving.

अदृश्य a. 1 Invisible ; किमपि भूतमदृश्यरूपं Ku. 4. 45. -2 Not capable of being seen, epithet of परमेश्वर -COMP. —करणं rendering invisible, a part of a conjurer's legerdemain.

अदृष्ट a. 1 Invisible, not seen. ; °पूर्व not seen before. -2 Not known or experienced, not felt ; °विरहव्यथं H. I. 145.-3 Unforeseen, not observed or thought of; unknown, unobserved. -4 Not permitted or sanctioned. illegal ; न चादृष्टां (वृद्धिं) पुनर्हरेत Ms. 8. 153.—ष्टः N. of some venomous substance or vermin.—ष्टं 1 The invisible one.-2 Destiny, fame, luck (good or bad) ; दैवमिति यदपि कथयसि पुरुषगुणः सोप्यदृष्टाख्यः Pt. 5. 30. -3 Virtue or vice as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain. (Fate is supposed to be the result of good or bad actions done in one state of existence and experienced in another, the performance of good deeds being rewarded with residence in Heaven, and of bad deeds, visited with condemnation to Hell; धर्माधर्मावदृष्टं स्यात् धर्मः स्वर्गादिसाधनम् ...अधर्मो नरकादीनां हेतुर्निदितकर्मजः Bhâshâ. P. 161-2. The Vedântins do not recognize अदृष्ट or luck; तर्हि कर्मणः सूक्ष्मावस्थापन्नसंस्कारविशेष एव अदृष्टस्थानीयत्वेनांगीक्रियते ; अदृष्टं आत्मधर्म इति नैयायिका वैशेषिकादयश्च, सांख्यपातंजलास्तु बुद्धिधर्म इत्यभ्युपगच्छंति Tv.). —4 An unforeseen calamity or danger (such as from fire, water &c.). -COMP.-अर्थ a. [ब.] having a metaphysical or occult meaning, metaphysical ; having an object not evident to the senses.-कर्मन् a. one who has had no practice or practical experience, not practical, inexperienced; कर्मस्वदृष्टकर्मा यः शास्त्रज्ञोऽपि विमुह्यति H. 3. 54. -नरः, -पुरुषः one of the 20 ways of peace-making, in which no third person is seer, said of a treaty concluded by the parties themselves without a mediator H. 4. 119.-फल a. [ब.] that of which the consequences are not yet visible. (-लं) the (future) result of good or bad actions; the result or consequence hidden in the future. —हन् a. destroying poisonous vermin (?).

अदृष्टिः f. [विरुद्धा दृष्टिः] 1 An evil or malicious eye, evil look, an angry or envious look.-2 Not being seen -a [न. ब.] Blind, sightless.

अदेय a. Not to be given ; what cannot or ought not to be given away ; अदेयमासीत्त्रयमेव भूपतेः R 3 16. —यं That which it is not right or necessary to give Wife, sons. deposits, and a few other things, belong to this class : अन्वाहितं याचितकमाधिः साधारणं च यत्। निक्षेपः पुत्रदाराश्च सर्वस्वं चान्वये सति ॥ आपत्स्वपि च कष्टासु वर्तमानेन देहिना । अदेयान्याहुराचार्या यच्चान्यस्मै प्रतिश्रुतम् ॥ -COMP.—दानं an unlawful gift.

अदेव a. [न. ब.] 1 Not god-like or divine, not pertaining to a deity. -2 Godless, impious, irreligious.—वः [न. त.] One who is not a god. -COMP.—त्र a. [न देवाः त्रायंते प्रीयंते अनेन, त्रै करणे क] not gratifying the gods, such as food.—मातृक a. [न देवो मेघो माता वृष्टिकारकः यस्य] not rained upon ; (lit.) not having the god of rain as mother to suckle or water ; hence (artificially) supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c , irrigated ; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाश्चिराय तस्मिन्कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17.

अदेवयत्-यु a. [न. देवं याति प्राप्नोति] Not reaching the gods by prayers, impious, irreligious.

अदेशः [न. त.] 1 A wrong place, not one's proper place or strong position ; °स्थो हि रिपुणा स्वल्पकेनापि हन्यते H. 4. 45 ; स्त्रियं स्पृशेददेशे यः Ms. 8. 358 ; नादेशे तर्पणं कुर्यात् &c. -2 A bad country. The Smritis mention several places of this description : म्लेच्छ, आनर्तक, अंग, मगध, सुराष्ट्र, दक्षिणापथ, वंग, कलिंग, &c. -COMP.—कालः wrong place and time ; अदेशकाले यद्दानमपात्रेभ्यश्च दीयते । Bg. 17. 22. —स्थ a. [स त.] in the wrong place, out of place ; absent from one's country.

अदेश्य a. [न. त. न देष्टुं योग्यः] 1 Not fit to be ordered, advised, indicated or pointed out ; अदेश्यं यश्च दिशति Ms. 8. 53.-2 Not on the spot or pertaining to the place or occasion referred to.

अद्रेश्य a. Ved. Invisible (अदृश्य).

अदैन्य a. Involving no humiliation or self-degradation Bh. 3. 144.

अदैव a. (वी f.) 1 Not predestined or predetermined (by gods or by Fate). -2 Not connected with the gods or their action, not divine; अदैवं भोजयेच्छ्राद्धं Ms. 3. 247 (Kull. वैश्वदेवब्राह्मणभोजनरहितं). -3 Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अदोग्धृ a. Not exacting ; considerate (as a king).

अदोमद-ध a. Ved. Not causing inconvenience.

अदोहः 1 The time when milking is not practicable. -2 Not milking; अदोहं चादिशद्गवां R 17. 19.

अदोष a. [न. ब.] 1 Free from faults, demerits, vices, or defects &c. ; innocent ; जायामदोषामुत संत्यजामि R. 14. 34. -2 Free from the faults of composition, such as अश्लीलता, ग्राम्यता &c., See दोष; अदोषौ शब्दार्थौ K. P. I. अदोषं गुणवत् काव्यं Sar. K. I. —षः Not a fault ; विभिन्नदोषेण तिरस्कृता वयं Ki. 14. 11 though not at fault.

अद्मः [अद्यते देवैः, अद्-कर्मणि गन् Un. 1. 120;=पुरोडाश] A sacrificial oblation called पुरोडाश, q v.

अद्धा ind. [अत्यते अत् तं संततं गमनं ज्ञानं वा दधाति क्विप् Tv.] 1 Truly, clearly, surely, undoubtedly, In truth, really, certainly, indeed ; अद्धा श्रियं पालितसंगराय प्रत्यर्पयिष्यति R. 13. 65. -2 Manifestly, clearly ; छायाविधं च यतते परिरब्धुमद्धा Bv. 1. 95.-3 In this way, thus ; °कृ=साक्षात्कृ. —COMP.—पुरुषः A right or true man.—बोधेयाः (pl.) N. of a school of the Sukla Yajur veda.—लोहकर्ण a. having ear clearly or quite red.

अद्धातिः Ved. A wise man, seer.

अद्भुत a [Un. 5. 1 अदि भुवो डुतच्, according to Nir. न भूतं 'the like of which did not take place before.'] 1 Wonderful, marvellous ; °कर्मन् of wonderful deeds ; °गंध having wonderful smell ; °दर्शन, °रूप prodigious, extraordinary, transcendental, supernatural. -2 Ved. Unobserved, invisible (opp. दृश्य).—तं 1 A wonder ; a wonderful thing or occurrence, a prodigy, miracle; देव अद्भुतं खलु संवृत्तं S. 5 a wonderful or unexpected occurrence ; अकालिकनानध्यायं विद्यात्सर्वाद्भुतेषु च Ms. 4. 118 -2 Surprise, astonishment, wonder (m.) also ; °उद्भ्रांतदेवासुराणि विक्रांतचरितानि U. 6 lost in wonder.—तः One of the 8 or 9 Rasas, the marvellous sentiment ; जगति जनितात्यद्भुतरसः U. 3. 44. -2 N. of the Indra of the 9th Manvantara.-COMP. —एनस् a. Ved. in whom no sin is visible.—धर्मः a system of prodigies —ब्राह्मणं N. of a portion of a Brâhmana belonging to the Sâmaveda. —संकाश a. resembling a marvel ; so °उपम —सारः the

wonderful resin (of the खदिर or Catechu plant); Mimosa Catechu. —स्वन *a.* having a wonderful sound. (–नः) N. of *S*iva.

अद्मन् *n.* Ved. Eating, a meal; a house (?).

अद्मनिः [अत्ति सर्वान्; अद्-मनिन् Un. 2. 104 अदेर्मुट् च] Fire.

अद्मर *a.* [अत्तुं शीलमस्य; अद्-कर्तरि क्मरच्] Voracious, gluttonous.

अद्य *a.* Eatable. —द्यं Food, anything eatable—*ind.* [अस्मिन्नहनि इदश्-ब्दस्य निपातः सप्तम्यर्थे; अस्मिन् द्यवि अहनि वा Nir.] 1 To-day, this day; अद्य त्वां त्वरयति दारुणः कृतांतः Mâl. 5 25; °रात्रौ to-night, this night; °प्रातरेव this very morning; oft. in comp. with दिन, दिवस, &c.; °दिवसनक्षत्रं of this day, to-day's; अद्यैव this very day.—2 Now; अद्य गच्छ गता रात्रिः Ks. 4. 68.—3 At present, now-a-days. [cf. L. *ho-die.*].—COMP.—अपि still, yet, even now, to this day, down to the present time or moment; अद्यापि ते मन्युविषयः U. 3; अद्यापि नोज्झति हरः ibid.; न° not yet; गुरुः खेदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नाद्यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; (every one of the 50 stanzas of Ch. P. begins with अद्यापि).—अवधि 1. from to-day; °धि भवद्भ्यो भिन्नोहं Ve. 1. 2. till to-day. —पूर्व before now; अद्यपूर्वोञ्ज्वारित &c.—प्रभृति *ind.* from to—day, this day forward, henceforth; अद्यप्रभृत्यवनतांगि तवास्मि दासः Ku 5. 86.—श्वीन *a.* [अद्य श्वः परदिने वा जनिष्यते प्रसोष्यते वा, अद्य-श्वस्-ख टिलोपः P. V. 2. 13] likely to happen to-day or tomorrow, imminent; °नं मरणं, °नः वियोगः Sk. (=आसन्न). (–ना) a female near delivery (आसन्नप्रसवा); अद्यश्वीनावष्टब्धे P.; अद्य श्वो वा विजायते इति अद्यश्वीना वडवा Sk.-सुत्या extraction and consecration of Soma juice on the same day.

अद्यतन *a.* (नी *f.*) [अद्य भवः; अद्य ट्यु तुडागमश्च] 1 Pertaining or referring to, extending over, to-day; °दिवस, °काल &c.-2 Current now-a-days, prevalent at present, modern.—नः The current or this day, period of the current day (Kasi. on P. 1. 2. 57); See अनद्यतन also.—नी (*scil* वृत्तिः) A name given to the Aorist tense, as it denotes an action done to-day or on the same day (=°भूतः).

अद्यतनीय=अद्यतन 1 Of to-day; °हिमपातो व्यर्थतां नीयते Pt. 3. -2 Modern.

अद्रु *a.* Ved. Blunt.

अद्यूत *a.* Not bright.

अद्यूत्य *n.* [न द्यूतलब्धं न. त.] Not obtained by gambling, honestly got. —त्यं Unlucky gambling; the watch just before the dawn (?).

अद्रव *a.* [न. त.] Not liquid, not of the nature of a liquid.—वःNot a liquid.

अद्रव्यं [न. त.] A worthless thing, an object which is good for nothing; नाद्रव्ये विहिता काचित्क्रिया फलवती भवेत् H. Pr. 43; hence, a worthless or bad pupil or recipient of instruction; विनेतुरद्रव्यपरिग्रह एव बुद्धिलाघवं प्रकाशयति M. अद्रव्यमेत्य भुवि शुद्धनयोपि मंत्री Mu. 7. 14.

अद्रि° [अद्-क्रिन् Un. 4. 65; according to Nir. fr. दृ to tear or अद् to eat.] 1 A mountain.-2 A stone, especially one for pounding Soma with or grinding it on.-3 A thunderbolt (आदृणाति येन Nir.).-4 A tree. -5 The sun.-6 A mass of clouds (probably so ca'led from its resemblance to a mountain); a cloud (आदरयितव्यो भवति असौ उदकार्थे Nir.) mostly Ved. -7 A kind of measure.-8 The number 7. -COMP.—ईशः, पतिः, नाथः &c. 1. the lord of mountains, the Himâlaya. 2. N. of *S*iva (lord of Kailâsa) —कर्णी a plant (अपराजिता) Clitoria Ternat a Lin.—कीला [अद्रयः कुलपर्वताः कीलाः शंकव इव यस्याः] the earth (–ल) N. of the mountain विष्कुंभ.—कुक्षिः a mountain cave, mountain side R.2. 38.—जः *a.* [अद्रौ जायते; जन्-ड] produced from or found among mountains, mountain-born. (-जा) 1 a plant (सैंहली). 2.-कन्या,—तनया,—सुता &c. Pârvat*i* (–जं) red chalk (शिलाजतु). —जात *a.* mountain-born. (-तः) 1. forest conflagration 2. the ' sun-born ', *hamsa* or swan. 3. form. 4. the Supreme Being. —जूत,–दुग्ध Ved. [तृ. त.] expressed or extracted by means of stones –तनया,-नंदिनी 1. N. of Pârvat*i*. 2. N. of a metre of 4 lines, each having 23 syllables द्विष्,–भिद् *m.* [अद्रिं द्वेष्टि भिनत्ति वा, द्विष्-भिद्-क्विप्] the enemy or splitter of mountains (o. clouds personified), epithet of Indra.—द्रोणि-णी *f.* 1. a mountain valley. 2 river taking its rise in a mountain,—पतिः,–राजः &c. See °ईश —बर्हस् *a.* Ved. [अद्रिबर्ह इव बर्हो यस्य] as s'rOng or hard as a mountain; mountain—high (?).—बुध्न *a.* [अद्रिबुध्न इव बुध्नो यस्य] rooted in a mountain or rock; as hard as a stone or mountain.—भू *a* [अद्रौ भवति जायते] mountain-born (–भूः) N. of a plant (आखुकर्णी or अपराजिता) —मातृ Ved. [अद्रिः मेघः तज्जलं मिमीते, अद्रेर्माता मा-तृच्] producing water from clouds (मेघजलनिर्मातृ); having a mountain for the mother (?).—वह्निः forest conflagration.—शय्यः (having the mountain कैलास for his bed) N. of *S*iva; cf. °ईश, °इंद्र.—शृंगं,-सानु mountain peak.—सुत (°षुत), —संहत *a.* prepared or expressed by means of stones.—सारः [अद्रेः सार इव ष. त.] ' the essence of mountains ', iron. (—*a.*) hard like a mountain; °मय made of iron or very hard

अद्रिवत् *a.* Ved Armed with, or having, stones or thunderbolts.

अद्रुह्,–द्रुहन् *a.* [न. त.] Ved. Free from malice.

अद्रोघ *a.* Ved. [द्रुह्-घञ् वेदे घत्वं न. ब.] True, not false, free from malice; °वाच् speaking the truth; °अवित guarding from malice.-घं *ind.* Without malice or falsehood.

अद्रोहः Absence of malice or ill-feeling, m deration, mildness; Ms.4.2.

अद्वंद्व *a.* Without duality or enmity; असमस्तपदवृत्तिमिव अद्वंद्वां K 131.

अद्वय *a.* [नास्ति द्वयं यस्य] 1 Not two. –2 Without a second, unique; sole; अद्वयं ब्रह्म Ved. S*u*tra.—यः [अद्वयं विज्ञानाभेदः पदार्थानां अस्त्यस्य वादकत्वेन अस्त्यर्थे अच्] N. of Buddha. —यं [न. त.] Non-duality, unity; identity, especially, the identity of Brahma and the universe, or of spirit and matter; the highest truth.-COMP. आनंदः=अद्वैतानंदः q. v. वादिन् (=अद्वैत°) one who propounds the identity of spirit and matter or of Brahma and the universe (सर्वमेव वस्तु चित्स्वरूपं नान्यदतो द्वितीयमस्ति इति यः प्रतिपादयति). 2. Buddha.

अद्वयत्–अद्वयस् *a* Ved. Having no second; सखा सुशेवो अद्वयाः Rv. 1. 187. 3 (द्वयरहित): free from duplicity, true, sincere (?)

अद्वयाविन् *a.* [अद्वयं अस्त्यर्थे विनि छंदसि दीर्घः] Not having two ways (देवपितृयानरूपमार्गद्वयरहित); पुत्रस्य पाथः पदमद्वयाविनः Rv. 1. 159. 3

अद्वयु *a.* [द्वयं द्विप्रकारोऽस्त्यस्य बा० उ. न. ब.] Free from duplicity, the same internally or externally (अंतर्बाह्यैकरूप).

अद्वारं Not a door, any passage or entrance which is not intended to serve as a regular door; अद्वारेण न चातीयाद् ग्रामं वा वेश्म वा पुरं Ms. 4. 73; नाद्वारेण विशेत् Y. 1. 140.

अद्वितीय *a.* [नास्ति द्वितीयं यस्य] 1 Without a second, matchless, peerless; न केवलं रूपे शिल्पेप्यद्वितीया मालविका M. 2; किमुर्वशी अद्वितीया रूपेण

V. 2. -2 Without a companion, alone. -3 Sole, only, unique, supreme.—यं Brahma; एकं यं ब्रह्म.

अद्विषेण्य [न. त.] Not malevolent, not to be disliked.

अद्वेष a. [न. ब.] Free from hatred or malevolence.—षः Freedom from hatred.

अद्वेषस् a. [द्विष्-असुन्. न. त.] Friendly, not hating.

अद्वैत a. [न. ब.] 1 Not dual; of one or uniform nature, equable, unchanging; °तं सुखदुःखयोः U. 1.39.-2 Matchless, peerless, sole, only, unique —तं [न. त.] 1 Non-duality, identity; especially that of Brahma with the universe or with the soul, or of soul and matter; See अद्वय also.-2 The supreme or highest truth or Brahma itself -3 N. of an Upanishad; अद्वैतेन solely, without any duplicity. -COMP.—आनंदः (अद्वय°) 1. the joy arising from a knowledge of the identity of the universe and the supreme spirit. 2. N. of an author who, according to Golebrooke, flourished at the close of the 15th century. —वादिन्=अद्वयवादिन् q. v. above; a Vedântin.

अध, अधा ind. Ved. Used like अथ as an inceptive particle in the sense of 'now', 'then', 'afterwards', 'moreover,' 'and', 'partly', 'so much the more' &c.

अधन a. [न. ब.] 1 Without wealth, poor.-2 Not entitled or competent to possess independent property (in law); भार्या पुत्रश्च दासश्च त्रय एवाधनाः स्मृताः। यत्ते समधिगच्छंति यस्य ते तस्य तद्धनम् ॥ Ms. 8. 416.

अधन्य a. Unhappy, wretched, miserable; हंत धिङ् मामधन्यं U. 1. 42.

अधम a. [अव् अम्;अवतेः अमः; वस्य पक्षे धः Un. 5. 54] The lowest, vilest, meanest; very bad, or low, or vile (in quality, worth, position &c.) (opp. उत्तम); अधममध्यमोत्तमाः or उत्तमाधममध्यमाः &c; oft at the end of comp.; नर° द्विज°; चांडालश्चाधमो नृणां Ms. 10. 12 lowest in position; अधम° the vilest of the vile, the meanest wretch.—मः 1 An unblushing sensualist (भयदयालज्जाशून्यः कामक्रीडाविषये कर्तव्याकर्तव्यविचारकः Sabda K.); वार्पी स्नातुमितो गतासि न पुनस्तस्याधमस्यांतिकं K. P. 1. -2 A sort of योग or conjunction of planets (नृणां वित्तज्ञानादिषु अधमत्वसूचकः रविचंद्रयोः स्थितिविशेषरूपो योगभेदः Tv.).—मा A bad mistress (हितकारिप्रियमेऽहितकारिणी). [cf. L. *infimus*]. -COMP.—अंगं [कर्म.] the foot (opp. उत्तमांग). —अर्ध [कर्म.] the lower half of the body (below the navel). —अर्ध्य a. [अधमार्धे भवः] connected with the lower part. —आचार a. [ब.] of the vilest conduct. (-रः) [कर्म°] the meanest conduct. —ऋणः, —ऋणिकः [अधमः अधमावस्थां प्राप्तः ऋणेन, ततः ठन्] a debtor (opp उत्तमर्णः) (lit. reduced to a low position by his incurring debt). —भृतः—भृतकः [कर्म.] a porter, groom, a servant of the lowest class; one of the 3 kinds of servants; उत्तमस्त्वायुधीयोत्र मध्यमस्तु कृषीवलः। अधमो भारवाही स्यादित्येवं त्रिविधो भृतः ॥

अधर [न ध्रियते; धृ-अच्, न.त.] 1 Lower (opp. उत्तर), (lit. not held up); tending downwards; under, nether, downward; °वासः under-garment Ki. 4. 38; cf. °अंबर Si. 1. 6; °ओष्ठ lower or nether lip, see below. (In this sense अधर partakes of the character of a pronoun). -2 Low, mean, vile; °उत्तर see below; lower in quality, inferior. -3 Silenced, worsted, not able to speak; See हीन, हीनवादिन्.-4 Previous, preceding; as in अधरेद्युः q. v. -रः The nether (or sometimes the upper) lip; a lip in general; °पत्र Ku. 5. 27 leaf-like lower lip; बिंबाधरालक्तकः N. 3. 5; पक्वबिंबाधरोष्ठी Me. 82; पिबसि रतिसर्वस्वमधरं S. 1. 24; 1. 21, 3. 24; cf. अधरं खलु बिंबनामकं फलमाभ्यामिति भव्यमन्वयम्। लभतेऽधरबिंब इत्ययं पदमस्या रदनच्छदे वदन् ॥ N.2.24. -रा The nadir; (अधोदिश्) or the southern direction. -रं 1 The lowest part (of the body); पृष्ठदेशाधरे नितंबं Ak. -2 Pudendum Muliebre (also *m.*).-3 Address, speech (opp. उत्तर); statement, sometimes used for reply also. -COMP.-उत्तर a. 1. higher and lower, inferior and superior, worse and better; राज्ञः समक्षमेवावयोः व्यक्तिर्भविष्यति M. 1; व्यत्यये कर्मणां साम्यं पूर्ववद्वाधरोत्तरं Y. 1. 96. 2. former; prior and later; sooner and later; यश्चाधरोत्तरानर्थान् विगीतान्नावबुध्यते Ms. 8. 53. 3. in a contrary way, topsy-turvy, upside down (the natural order of things being inverted); श्रुतं भवाद्भिरधरोत्तरं S. 5 you have (certainly) learnt in a contrary way *i. e.* to consider good as bad and *vice versa*; (it might perhaps also mean "have you. i. e. the members of the king's court, heard this mean or base reply" अधरं च तदुत्तरं च);(यदि न प्रणयेद्राजा दंडं) स्वाम्यं च न स्यात्कस्मिंश्चित् प्रवर्ततधरोत्तरं Ms.7. 21 (अधरं=शूद्रादि,उत्तरं=प्रधानं); अधर्मेण निता धर्मः प्रवृत्तमधरोत्तरं Mb.4. nearer and further. 5. question and answer.—ओष्ठः the lower lip; अंगुलिसंवृत °S. 3. 25; Me. 82. (-ष्ठं) the lower and upper lip,-कंठः the lower part of the neck. —कायः [अधरं कायस्य] the lower part of the body.-पानं kissing' lit. drinking the lower lip.-मधु, अमृतं the nectar of the lips.-स्वस्तिकं the nadir.

अधरीकृ 8 U., अधरयति Den. P To surpass, excel, beat down, worst; शोकं किंचिदधरीकृत्य Dk. 6 lessening, forgetting; to defeat, vanquish; भवता वीरतयाऽधरीकृतः Ki. 2. 40, 6. 21; धरितैर्मुनिनाधरयन्गुणाग्रेभिः Ki. 6. 24 excelling; अधरीकृतसर्वस्नेहेन अपत्यप्रेम्णा K. 25.

अधरीभू 1 P. To be worsted (in a law-suit);to be invalidated Y.2.17.

अधरीण a. [अधरे भवः अधर—ख] 1 Lower.-2 Traduced, vilified, reproached; अधरीणः परिजनस्ते AR. 1.

अधरेद्युः ind. [अधरे दिने; अधर-एद्युस्] 1 On a previous day. -2 The day before yesterday; the other day.

अधरस्मात्,-रतः,-रस्तात्,-रात्, तात्,-रेण ind. Below, beneath, in the lower regions.

अधराच् a. [अधरां दाक्षिणां दिशं अंचति क्विप्] Southward; tending downwards, to the nadir or lower region;tending to the south. —ची the southern direction.—क् ind. Beneath.

अधराचीन-च्य a. [अधराचि भवः; अधराच् —ख यत् वा] Tending downwards; situated in the region below; being downwards.

अधर्मः [न. त.] 1 Unrighteousness, irreligion, impiousness, wickedness, injustice; °दंडनं Ms. 8. 127 unjust punishment; अधर्मेण unjustly, in an improper way; यश्चाधर्मेण पृच्छति Ms. 2. 111; an unjust act; a guilty or wicked deed; sin; °चारिन् committing unjust or unrighteous deeds; so °आत्मन् of an irreligious spirit; तत् कथं °भीरुः S. 5; °मय full of wickedness or sin; for definitions &c. of धर्म and अधर्म See Tarka K. P. 19. (धर्म and अधर्म are two of the 24 qualities mentioned in Nyaya, and they pertain only to the soul. They are the peculiar causes of pleasure and pain respectively They are imperceptible, but inferred from reasoning and from transmigration).-2 N. of a Prajâpati or of an attendant of the sun. —र्मा Unrighteousness personified. —र्म Devoid of attributes, an epithet of ब्रह्मन्.—COMP.-अस्तिकायः the category of अधर्म; See अस्तिकाय.

अधर्मिन् a. Impious, wicked.

अधर्म्य a. 1 Wicked, impious.,-2 illegal, unlawful; पंचानां तु त्रयो धर्म्या द्वावधर्म्यौ स्मृताविह Ms 3. 25.

अधवा [अविद्यमानो धवो भर्ता यस्याः] A widow.

अधस्, अधः *ind.* [अधर-असि, अधरशब्द-स्थाने अध् आदेशः P. V. 3. 39.] 1 Below, down; पतत्यधो धाम विसारि सर्वतः *Si*. 1. 2; in the lower region, to the infernal regions or hell; व्यसन्यधोऽधो व्रजति स्वर्यात्यव्यसनी मृतः Ms. 7. 53. (According to the context, अधः may have the sense of the nominative, °अंकुशः &c.; ablative, अधो वृक्षात् पतति; or locative, अधो गृहे शेते).-2 Beneath, under, used like a preposition with gen.; तरूणां° *S* 1. 14; rarely with abl. also; बाहित्थं तु ततोऽप्यधः Hemachandra; (when repeated) lower and lower, down and down; अधोधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2; यात्यधोधो व्रजत्युच्चैर्नरः स्वैरेव कर्मभिः H. 2. 48; अधोधो गंगेयं पदमुपगता स्तोकं Bh. 2. 10; from under, just below (with acc); नवाम्बुधोऽधो बृहतः पयोधरान् *Si*. 1 4. In comp. with nouns अधः has the sense of (*a*) lower, under, as °भुवनं, °लोकः the lower world: °वासः or °अंशुकं an under-garment or (*b*) the lower part; °कायः the lower part of the body; अधःकृ means to surpass, eclipse, overcome, vanquish, despise, scorn; तपः शरीरैः कठिनैरुपार्जितं तपस्विनां दूरमधश्चकार सा Ku. 5. 29; अधःकृताशेषतःपुरेण K.177; •कृतकुसुमायुधं 179; *Si*. 1. 35, 3. 52; •कृते-नसः *Si*. 16. 8 dispelled.-COMP.—अक्ष *a*. situated below the axle or car. (-क्षं) *adv* below the car, under the axle. —अक्षजः [अक्षात् इंद्रियाज्जायते इति अक्षजं प्रत्यक्षज्ञानं, तदधरं ग्राहकत्वाभावात् हीनं यस्य सः Tv.; अधःकृतं अक्षजं इंद्रियज्ञानं येन Malli.]. N. of Vishṇu; other etymologies of the name are also found (1) अधो न क्षीयते जातु यस्मात्तस्मादधोक्षजः; (2) चौरक्षं पृथिवी चाधस्तयोर्यस्मादजायत । मध्ये वैराजरूपेण ततो ऽधोक्षज इष्यते ॥—अधस् See above. —उपासनं sexual intercourse. —अंग,-द्वारं-मर्म the anus; Pudendum Muliebre. —करः the lower part of the hand (करभ). —करणं excelling, defeating, degradation; K. 202; so क्रिया; सहते न जनोऽप्यधःक्रियां Ki. 2. 47 degradation, dishonour.—खननं undermining.—गतिः *f*., —गमनं-पातः 1. a downward fall or motion, descent; going downwards. 2. degradation, downfall, going to perdition or hell; मूलानामधोगतिः K. 41 (where °ति has both senses); °तिं आयाति Pt. 1 150 sinks, comes down (feels dishonoured); Ms. 3. 17; अरक्षितारमत्तारं नृपं विद्यादधोगतिं 8. 309 destined to go to hell.—गंतृ *m*. one who digs downwards, a mouse.—गं-घं-टा [अधरात् अधस्तादारभ्य घंटेव तदाकारफलत्वात्] a plant Achyranthes Aspera (अपामार्ग) —चरः [अधः खनित्वा चरति-अच्] 1. thief. 2. one who goes downwards.—जानु *n*. the lower part of the knee. (-*ind*.) below the knee. —जिह्विका [अल्पा जिह्वा जिह्विका, अधरा जिह्विका] the uvula (Mar. पडजीभ). —तलं the lower part or surface; शय्या°, खट्वा°. —दिश् *f*. the lower region, the nadir; the southern direction. —दृष्टि *a* casting a downward look; a posture in Yoga; करणान्यबहिष्कृत्य स्थाणुवन्निश्चलात्मकः । आत्मानं हृदये ध्यायेत नासाग्रन्यस्तलोचनः ॥ cf. also Ku. 3. 47. (-ष्टिः) a downward look. —पदं [अधोवृत्ति पदं, पादस्याधःस्थानं वा] the place under the foot, a lower place.—पातः=°गति q. v. above.—पुष्पी [अधोमुखानि पुष्पाणि यस्याः]N. of two plants अवाक्पुष्पी (Pimpinella Anisum) and गोजिह्वा (Elephantopus Scaber). —प्रस्तरः a seat of grass for persons in mourning to sit upon. —भक्तं [अधरं भक्तं यस्मात्] a dose of water, medicine &c. to be taken after meals &c. [भोजनांते पीयमानं जलादिकं]. —भागः 1. the lower part (of the body); पूर्वभागो गुरुः पुंसामधोभागस्तु योषितां Susr. 2. the lower part of any thing, the region below, down below; °ध्यवस्थितं किंचित्पुरमालोकितं Pt 1. situated down below, See पाताल. —भूः *f*. lower ground, land at the foot of a hill. —मुख-वदन *a*. 1. having the face downwards; °खी तिष्ठति, °खैः पात्रैभिः R. 3. 57. 2. head-long, precipitate, flying downwards. 3. upside down, topsyturvy. (-खः) N. of Vishṇu. (-खा-खी) N. of a plant गोजिह्वा Premna Esculenta. (—खं) (नक्षत्रं) 1. flying downwards, having a downward motion; these *nakshatras* are मूलाश्लेषा कृत्तिका च विशाखा भरणी तथा । मघा पूर्वात्रयं चैव अधोमुखगणः स्मृतः ॥ Jyotisha. 2. N. of a hell.—यंत्रं a still.-रक्तपित्तं discharge of blood from the anus and urethra.—राम *a*. [अधोभागे रामः शुक्लः, दृष्टिर्पकत्वात् तस्य रामत्वं] having a white colour or white marks on the lower part of the body (said of a goat)—लंबः 1. a plummet. 2. a perpendicular. 3. the lower world. —वर्चस् *a*. strong in the lower regions; whose lustre penetrates downwards.—वशः Pudendum Muliebre.—वायुः [अधोगामी वायुः शाक. त.] breaking wind, flatulency.—शय-य्य *a*. sleeping on the ground (—य्या) sleeping on the ground; मधुमांसं भैक्ष्यचर्यामधःशय्यां गुरोर्हितम् । आसमावर्तनात् कुर्यात्कृतोपनयनो द्विजः ॥ Ms. 2. 108.—शिरस् *a*. =मुख. (—*n*.) N. of a hell. —स्थ,-स्थित *a*. situated below. —स्वस्तिकं the nadir.

अधोपहासः [अधः अधोभागस्य योन्याः उपहासः छांदसः संधिः, स्त्रीणामधोभागस्य उपहसनं Tv.] Ved. Sexual intercourse.

अधस्तन *a*. (नी. *f*.) [अधोभवः अधस्-ट्युट्टुट्] 1 Lower, situated beneath. -2 Prior, previous.

अधस्तरा(मा)म् *ind*. [अतिशयेनाधः] Very low.

अधस्तात् *adv*. or *prep*. [अधर-अस्ताति, अध् आदेशः P. V. 3. 39-40.] Down-below, under, beneath, underneath &c. (with gen.), See अधः; अधस्ताज्जो पदद्याच्च Ms. 4. 54; धर्मेण गमनमूर्ध्वं गमनमधस्ताद्भवत्यधर्मेण Sánkhya K; °तादागतः Pt. 3.; तस्याधस्ताद्वयमपि रतास्तेषु पर्णोटजेषु U. 2. 25; यस्य सर्वमेवाधस्ताद्गतं K. 289 gone to hell.

अधामार्गवः [न धायते अधाः, तादृशं मार्गं वाति वा-क Tv.] =अपामार्ग q. v.

अधारणक *a*. [न. त.] Not profitable; क. मन्येतत्स्या Pt. 2.

अधिः [आधीयते दुःखमनेन आधा कि वा पृ. ह्रस्वः] 1 Mental pain or agony. See आधिः-2 A woman in her courses. (=अवि).—*ind*. 1 (As a prefix to verbs) Over, above; (अधिकार); स्था to stand over; कृ to place over or at the head of; रुह् to grow over or above; over and above, besides, in addition (आधिक्य); fully, completely (अतिशय, विशेष), to get something in addition to another; अधिगत्य जगत्यधीश्वरात् having obtained fully, अधि intensifying the meaning of the root; इतो वा सातिमीमहे दिवो वा पार्थिवादधि Rv 1. 6. 10; (अधीमहे आधिक्येन याचामहे).-2 (As a separable adverb) Over, above, from above (mostly Vedic); षष्टिर्वीरासो अधि षद् Rv. 7. 18. 14. -3 (As a preposition) with acc. (*a*) Above, over, upon, in (उपरि); यं दंतमधिजायते नाडी तं दंतमुद्धरेत् Susr. अध्यधि just above; लोकानुपर्युपर्यास्तेऽधोऽधोऽध्यधि च माधवः Bopadeva; with gen. also; ये नाकस्याधि रोचने दिवि Rv. 1. 19. 6 above the sun; °विटपि *Si*. 7. 35; °त्वत् 7. 41; °रजनि 52 at night. (*b*) With reference to, concerning, in the case of, on the subject of (अधिकृत्य) (mostly in adverbial compounds in this sense); हरौ इति अधिहरि; so°अधिस्त्रि; कृष्णमधिकृत्य प्रवृत्ता कथा अधिकृष्णं; so °ज्योतिषं, °लोकं, °दैवं °दैवतं treating of stars &c; °पुंध्रि *Si*. 6. 32 in the case of women. (*c*) (With abl.) Just over, more than (आधिक्ये); सत्त्वादधि महानात्मा Kath.; अविदितादधि Ken. (*d*) (With loc.) Over, on or upon, above (showing lordship or sovereignty over something) (ऐश्वर्य); अधिरीश्वरे P. I.4. 97; अधि भुवि रामः P. II. 3. 9 Sk. Ráma rules over the earth; the country ruled over may be used with loc. of 'ruler'; अधि रामे भूः *ibid*; ब्रह्मदत्तमध्यधि विदेहा जाताः Dk. 77 subject to, under the government of, become the property or possession of (अधि denoting स्वत्व in this case); under, inferior to (हीन); अधि हरौ सुराः (Bopadeva) the gods are under Hari

-4 (As first member of Tatpurusha compounds) (*a*) Chief, supreme, principal, presiding ; °देवता presiding deity ; °राज: supreme or sovereign ruler ; °पति: supreme lord &c. (*b*) Redundant, superfluous (growing over another) ; °दंत:=अध्यारूढ: (दंतस्योपरि जात:) दंत: P. VI. 2. 188. (*c*) Over, excessive ; °अधिक्षेप: high censure. According to G. M. अधि has these senses: अधिरध्ययनैश्वर्यवशित्वस्मरणाधिके । *e. g.* ; उपाध्यायादधीते ; इङोऽध्ययनार्थकत्वस्य अधिद्योतक: ; अधिपति: (ऐश्वर्ये) ; अधीन: (वशित्वे) अधिगत: इनं ; मातुरध्येति (स्मरणे) ; अधिकं (अधिके) In the Veda अधि is supposed by B. and R. to have the senses of ' out of ', ' from,' 'of', 'among,' 'before,' 'beforehand,' 'for,' 'in favour of,' 'in,' 'at'.

अधिक *a.* [abbreviation of अध्यारूढ ; अध्यारूढशब्दात् कन् उत्तरपदलोपश्च P. V. 2. 73] 1 More, additional, greater (opp. ऊन or सम); तदस्मिन्नधिकं P. V. 2. 45. (In comp. with numerals) plus, greater by ; अष्टाधिकं शतं 100 plus8=108 ; चत्वारिंशतोऽधिका: = °चत्वारिंशा: more than 40 ; नवाधिकां नवतिं R. 3. 69; एकाधिकं हरेज्ज्येष्ठ: Ms. 9. 117. -2 (*a*) Surpassing in quantity, more numerous, copious, excessive, abundant ; in comp. or with instr. ; श्वास: प्रमाणाधिक *S.* 1. 30 more than the usual measure. (*b*) Inordinate, grown, increased, become greater, abounding in, full of ; strong in ; °क्रोध R. 12. 90; वयोऽधिक: Ms. 4 141 senior in years ; शिशुरधिकवया: Ve. 3. 30 old, advanced in years ; भवनेषु रसाधिकेषु पूर्वं *S.* 7. 20 ; करोति रागं हृदि कौतुकाधिकं K. 2 ; रसाधिके मनसि *Si.* 17. 89 abounding in.-3 (*a*) More, greater, stronger, mightier, more violent or intense; अधिकां कुरु देवि गुरुभक्तिं K. 62 ; ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबाधे R. 2. 14 the stronger animal did not prey on the weaker; पुमान्पुंसोऽधिके शुक्रे स्त्री भवत्यधिके स्त्रिया: Ms. 3. 49 ; अधिकं मेनिरे विष्णुं Râm. ; अधिकं मित्रं Pt. 2; यद्यायान्गुणतोऽधिक: Ms. 11. 186, 9 154. (*b*) Superior to, better than ; higher than (with abl. or in comp.); प्रमाणादधिकस्यापि गण्डदंतिन: Pt. 1. 327; सेनाशतेभ्योऽधिका बुद्धि: Mu. 1. 25 surpassing, more than a match for &c. : विधेरधिकसंभार: R. 15. 62 more than what was sanctioned by rules ; तपस्विभ्योऽधिको योगी Bg. 6. 46; ब्रह्म प्रदानेभ्योऽधिकं Y. 1. 212 ; अश्वाधिको राजा H. 3. 84 strong in cavalry; धनधान्याधिको वैश्य: H. 4. 21 excels in, is superior by reason of ; लोकाधिकं तेज: Mu. 4. 10 superior to ; sometimes with gen. ; पंचदशानां भ्रातॄणामधिको गुणै: K. 136. -4 Later, subsequent, further than (of time); राजन्यबंधोर्द्वाविंशे (केशांतो विधीयते), वैश्यस्य द्व्यधिके तत: Ms. 2. 65, 2 years later i. e. in the 24th year ; sometimes with gen. ; ममाधिका वा तुल्या वा Râm.-5 Eminent, uncommon, special, peculiar (असाधारण) ; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20 superior or uncommon form or beauty ; धर्मो हि तेषामधिको विशेष: H. Pr. 25; इज्याध्ययनदानानि वैश्यस्य क्षत्रियस्य च । प्रतिग्रहोऽधिको विप्रे याजनाध्यापने तथा ॥ Y. 1. 118; sometimes used in the comparative in the above senses; क्लेशोऽधिकतरस्तेषां Bg. 12. 5; °तरमिदानीं राजते राजलक्ष्मी: V. 5. 22; स्वर्गादधिकतरं निर्वृतिस्थानं *S.* 7. -6 Redundant, superfluous; °अंग having a redundant limb; नोद्वहेत्कपिलां कन्यां नाधिकांगीं न रोगिणीं Ms. 3. 8. -7 Intercalated, intercalary (as a month &c.) -8 Inferior, secondary.—कं 1 Surplus, excess, more ; लाभोऽधिकं फलं Ak.-2 Abundance, redundancy, superfluity. -3 A figure of speech equivalent to hyperbole ; आश्रयाश्रयिणोरेकस्याधिक्येऽधिकमुच्यते । किमधिकमस्य ब्रूमो महिमानं वारिधेर्हरिर्यत्र । अज्ञात एव शेते कुक्षौ निक्षिप्य भुवनानि ॥ अत्र आश्रयस्याधिक्यं । युगांतकालप्रतिसंहृतात्मनो जगंति यस्यां सविकाशमासत । तनौ ममुस्तत्र न कैटभद्विषस्तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभृता मुद: ॥ S. D; महतोर्यन्महीयांसावाश्रिताश्रययो: क्रमात् । आश्रयाश्रयिणौ स्यातां तनुत्वेऽप्यधिकं तु तत् ॥ K. P. 10 -*adv.* 1 More, in a greater degree ; स राज्यं गुरुणा दत्तं प्रतिपद्याधिकं बभौ R 4. 1 shone the more; 3. 18 ; यस्मिन्नेवाधिकं चक्षुरारोपयति पार्थिव: Pt. 1. 243 ; oft in comp ; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा *S.* 1. 20; °सुरभि Me 21.-2 Exceedingly, too much. —COMP -अंग *a.* (गी *f.*) having a redundant limb. (-गं) [अधिकोऽङ्गात्] a sash, girdle or belt worn over the mail coat.—अधिक *a.* more and more; out-doing one another. —अर्थ *a.* exaggerated; °वचनं exaggeration, an exaggerated statement or assertion (whether of praise or of censure) ; कृत्यैरधिकार्थवचने P. II. 1. 33 ; (°नं = स्तुतिनिंदाफलकमर्थवादवचनं ; e. g. वातच्छेद्यं तृणं i. e. so light and weak ; काकपेया नदी so deep and full) —ऋद्धि *a.* abundant, prosperous. R. 19. 5. —तिथि: *f.*,-दिनं,-दिवस: an intercalated day.—दंत:=अधिदंत: —मांसार्मन्=अधिमांस q. v. —वाक्योक्ति: *f.* exaggeration, hyperbole. —षाष्टिक-साप्ततिक *a.* containing or costing more than 60 or 70.

अधिकाम *a.* [अधिक: कामो यस्य] Of vehement desires, impassioned, lustful.—म: [कर्म.] Strong desire.

अधिकृ 8 U. 1 To authorize, qualify for the discharge of some duty ; be entitled to, have a right to ; नैवाध्यकारिष्वहि वेदवृत्ते Bk. 2. 34; गुणा: प्रियत्वेऽधिकृता न संस्तव: Ki. 4. 25 merits are calculated to produce liking, not mere intimacy.-2 To place at the head of, appoint, set ; पांडवेन ह्यहं तात अश्वेऽस्म्यधिकृत: पुरा Mb. ; दृप्तविनयाधिकृत: R. 9. 62 appointed to humble the proud ; शिथिलीकृतेऽधिकृतकृत्यविधौ Ki 6 30 set or appointed to duty ; देवा: प्रसह्य तमधिकुर्यु: Mv. 2 set on, incite or appoint as their chief. -3 To aim at, allude or refer to, make the subject of; अधिकृत्य कृते ग्रंथे P. IV. 3. 87; किरातार्जुनौ अधिकृत्य कृतं काव्यं किरातार्जुनीयम् Sk. ; नाटकं प्रयोगेण अधिक्रियताम् *S.* I should be made the subject of representation, should be represented on the stage.-4 To be used as the head or governing rule ; समर्थानां प्रथमाद्वा P. IV. 1. 82 ; इदं पदत्रयमधिक्रियते Sk.—5 To superintend, be at the head.—6 (A.) To bear, endure or overpower, be superior to ; शत्रुमधिकुरुते Sk. ; अधिचक्रे न यं हरि: Bk. 8. 20 -7 To feel, enjoy ; भवादृशाश्चेदधिकुर्वते रतिं निराश्रया हंत हता मनस्विता Ki. 1. 43. —8 To refrain or desist from.

अधिकरणं [कृ-ल्युट्] 1 Placing at the head of, appointing &c.—2 Relation, reference, connection ; रामाधिकरणा: कथा: Râm. referring to.—3 (In gram.) Agreement, concord, government or grammatical relation (as of subject and predicate &c.); तत्पुरुष: समानाधिकरण: कर्मधारय: P. 1. 2. 42 having the members (of the compound) in the same relation or apposition ; समानाधिकरणो व्यधिकरणो वा बहुव्रीहि:, पीतांबर:, चक्रपाणि: &c. -4 A receptacle or subject, technically substratum ; ज्ञानाधिकरणं आत्मा T. S. the soul is the substratum of knowledge -5 Location, place, the sense of the locative case ; आधारोऽधिकरणं P. 1. 4. 40 ; कर्तृकर्मव्यवहितामसाक्षाद्धारयत् क्रियाम् । उपकुर्वत् क्रियासिद्धौ शास्त्रेऽधिकरणं स्मृतम् ॥ Hari ; as गेहे स्थाल्यामन्नं पचति.-6 A topic, subject ; section; article or paragraph ; a complete argument treating of one subject, the Sûtras of Vyâsa and Jaimini are divided into Adhyâyas, the Adhyâyas into Pâdas and the Pâdas into Adhikaranas or sections. (According to the Mîmâmsakas a complete Adhikaraṇa consists of five members :—विषय the subject or matter to be explained, विशय or संशय the doubt or question arising upon that matter, पूर्वपक्ष the first side or *prima facie* argument concerning it. उत्तर or उत्तरपक्ष सिद्धांत the answer or demonstrated conclusion, and संगति pertinency or relevancy. or (according to others निर्णय the final conclusion) ; विषयो विशयश्चैव पूर्वपक्षस्तथोत्तरं । निर्णयश्चेति सिद्धांत: शास्त्रेऽधिकरणं स्मृतम् ॥ The Vedântins put संगति in the 3rd place, and सिद्धांत

last ; तत्र एकैकमधिकरणं पंचावयवं, विषय: संदेह: संगति: पूर्वपक्ष: सिद्धांतश्च. Generally speaking, the five members may be taken to be विषय, संशय, पूर्वपक्ष, उत्तरपक्ष and सिद्धांत or राद्धांत). -7 Court of justice, court, tribunal ; स्वान्दोषान् कथयंति नाधिकरणे Mk. 9. 3. ; °रणे च सावर्ण Dk. 40. 8 Stuff, material ; विप्रतिषिद्धं चानाधिकरणवाचि P. II. 4. 13 (अद्रव्यवाचि); एतावत्त्वे च 15 fixed number of things, as दश दंतोष्ठा: Sk.-9 A claim.-10 Supremacy.-णी One who superintends.-COMP.—भोजक: a judge, Mk. 9.—मंडप: court or hall of justice Mk 9. —विचाल: [अधिकरणस्य विचाल: अन्यथाकरणं] changing the quantity of any thing, increasing or decreasing it so many times ; °विचाले च P. V. 3. 43 ; द्रव्यस्य संख्यांतरापादने संख्याया धा स्यात् ; एकं राशिं पंचधा कुरु Sk.—सिद्धांत: a conclusion which involves others.

अधिकरणिक: [अधिकरणं आश्रयतया अस्त्यस्य ठन्] 1 A judge, magistrate ; Mk. 9.—2 A government official.

अधिकरण्यं Authority, power.

अधिकर्मन् *n.* [अधिकं कर्म] 1 A higher or superior act.—2 Superintendence. —*m.* One who is charged with superintendence.-COMP.—कर:-कृत् a sort of servant, overseer of workmen.—कृत: [अधिकर्म कृतं येन निष्ठांतस्य परनिपात:] one appointed to superintend an institution or establishment ; सर्वेष्वधिकृतो य: स्यात् कुटुंबस्य तथोपरि। सोऽधिकर्मकृतो ज्ञेय: स च कौटुंबिक: स्मृत:॥ In families he is the head or *pater familias*.

अधिकर्मिक: [अधिकृत्य कर्मणे अलं, अधिकर्म ठन्] The overseer of a market whose duty it is to recover toll or duties from the traders.

अधिकार: 1 Superintendence, watching over ; क्षीणे कष्टोऽधिकार: V. 3. 1 ; य: पौरवेण राज्ञा धर्माधिकारे नियुक्त: S 1. superintendence of religious matters. -2 Duty, office, charge ; power, post of authority; authority; निर्णयाधिकारे ब्रवीमि M. 1 I say this in the capacity of a judge ; अबभ्रमोऽयं लोकतंत्राधिकार: S. 5 ; द्वीपिनस्तावुभावधिकारो दत्त: Pt. 1,V. 2. 1 ; अर्थ° administration of pecuniary matters ; स्वाधिकारात् प्रमत्त: Me. 1 ; अधिकारे मम पुत्रको नियुक्त: M. 5 ; य: सर्वाधिकारे नियुक्त: पवानमंत्री स करोतु, अनुजीविना पर° चर्चा न कर्तव्या H. 2; शिल्पाधिकारे योग्येयं दारिका M. 1 fit to be initiated into the fine arts.-3 Sovereignty, government or administration, jurisdiction ; rule ; स्वाधिकारभूमौ वर्तिष्यते S. 7. seat of government or jurisdiction ; °खेदं निरूप्य S. 5. -4 Position, dignity, rank ; हृताधिकारा मलिना Y. 1. 70 deprived of the position or rights or privileges of a wife.—5 (*a*) Right, authority, privilege, claim, title (as to wealth, property &c.); right of ownership or possession ; अधिकार: फले स्वाम्यमधिकारी च तत्प्रभु: S. D. 296 ; वत्सेऽधिकार: स्थित: Mv. 4. 38 it now belongs to the child. (*b*) Qualification or authority to perform certain specified duties, civil, sacrificial, religious &c. ; as the अधिकार of a king to rule and protect, of a Brâhmana to sacrifice, of a Vaisya to till or trade &c. ; शूद्रोऽधिकारहीनोपि Y. 3. 262 ; with loc. ; निषेकादिश्मशानांतो मंत्रैर्यस्योदितो विधि: । तस्य शास्त्रेऽधिकारोऽस्मिन् ज्ञेयो नान्यस्य कस्यचित् Ms. 2. 16 ; श्राद्धाधिकारसंपदस्तु इति भवंतो ब्रुवंतु (repeated in Srâddha ceremonies) -6 Prerogative of a king.-7 Effort, exertion ; कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन Bg. 2. 47 your business is with action alone &c.-8 Relation, reference ; कथा विचित्रा: पृतनाधिकारा: Mb.-9 Place = अधिकरण; महत्खलु पुरुषाधिकारं ज्योति: M. 1. -10 A topic, paragraph or section; प्रायश्चित्त° Mit. ; See अधिकरण. -11 Counting ; enumeration, occasion for counting; संसत्सु जाते पुरुषाधिकारे Ki. 3. 51 (गणनाप्रस्तावे).-12 (In gram.) A head or governing rule, which exerts a directing or governing influence over other rules ; *e. g.* सर्वस्य द्वे P. VIII. 1. 1; IV. 1. 82-3; तत्पुरुष: II. 1. 22; अधिकारोयं Sk. (This अधिकार is of three kinds: सिंहावलोकितं चैव मंडूकप्लुतमेव च । गंगाप्रवाहवच्चापि अधिकारस्त्रिधा मत: ॥)-COMP.—विधि: determination or statement of qualifications to do particular acts ; as राजा राजसूयेन यजेत्.—स्थ—आढ्य *a.* possessed of authority, invested with office.

अधिकारिन् , अधिकारवत् *a.* [अस्त्यर्थे इनि मतुप् वा] 1 Possessed of authority, having power ; नि:स्पृहो नाधिकारी स्यात् Pt. 1. 164 ; संधिविग्रहकार्य°, कार्य° H. 3. -2 Entitled to, having a right to ; सर्वे स्युरधिकारिण: ; so उत्तराधिकारिन् heir ; वनग्रहण° &c. ; तपस्यनधिकारित्वात् R. 15. 51 not qualified or authorised. -3 Belonging to, owned by.—4 Fit for.—*m.* (री-वान्) 1 An official, officer ; न निष्प्रयोजनं अधिकारवंत: प्रभुभिराहूयंते Mu. 3 ; a functionary, superintendent, head, director, governor.-2 A rightful claimant, proprietor, master, owner.-3 One qualified to sacrifice or perform sacred works. —4 Man as the lord of creation. —5 One well-versed in the Vedânta.

अधिकारिता-त्वं Authority, rightful claim, qualification &c.

अधिकृत *p. p.* [कृ-क्त] Authorised, appointed &c. ; one possessed of authorised qualification, &c. ; राष्ट्राधिकृतो विद्वान् ब्राह्मण: Ms. 8. 11 ; पात्राणि नास्त्येऽधिकृता: —त: An officer, official, functionary, superintendent, head, one in charge of any thing ; संभावना ह्यधिकृतस्य तनोति तेज: Ki. 6. 46 ; प्रासाद° Mu. 3 ; Pt. 1. 424 ; राष्ट्र° Y. 1. 337.

अधिकृति: *f.* Right, privilege, ownership. See अधिकार.

अधिकृत्य *ind.* With reference to, regarding, concerning ; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1 ; शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2 I refer to, speak of, Sakuntalâ; 3. 4 ; R. 11. 62. See अधिकृ above.

अधिक्रम् 1 U. To ascend, mount upon.—2 To attack, scale.

अधिक्रम: ,—क्रमणं An attack, invasion.

अधिक्षित् *m.* [अधिक्षि भावे कर्तरि वा क्विप् तुक् च Tv.] Decay or one that causes decay ; a lord or ruler (?).

अधिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To insult, abuse, asperse, vilify, traduce, censure ; किं मां संभृतदोषैरधिक्षिपथ *S.* 5 heap accusations on me ; नृपतावधिक्षिपति शौरिं Si. 15. 44 ; न मे पादरजसा तुल्य इत्यधिक्षिप्त: M. 1. -2 To throw or lay upon, bespatter.—4 To superinduce (disease) —4 To surpass.

अधिक्षेप: 1 Abuse, insulting, insult, प्रज्ञा° Dk. 52 insult to, reflection on, the understanding ; भवत्यधिक्षेप इवानुशासनं Ki. 1. 28.-2 Laying upon ; fixing ; throwing.-3 Dismissal.

अधिगम् 1 P. 1 (*a*) To acquire, obtain, get, attain, secure ; आज्ञाकरत्वमधिगम्य V. 3. 19 ; अधिगच्छति महिमानं चंद्रोपि निशापरिगृहीत: M. 1. 13 ; भर्तारमधिगच्छेत Ms. 9. 91 marry ; श्रेयांसि सर्वाण्यधिजग्मुषस्ते R. 5. 34. (*b*) To find, meet with, fall in with, see, discover. (*c*) To accomplish ; अर्थं सप्रतिबंधं प्रभुरधिगंतुं सहायवानेव M. 1. 9 ; न मे बुद्धिर्निश्चयमधिगच्छति Mu. 5 is not able to decide ; for (*a*) see, also Ms. 2. 218, Bg. 2. 64, R. 2. 66.-2 To approach, reach, go towards or near ; गुणालयोऽप्यसन्मंत्री नृपतिर्नाधिगम्यते Pt. 1. 384; तस्यांतं नाधिगच्छति does not reach or go to the end.—3 To study, learn, know ; तेभ्योऽधिगंतुं निगमांतविद्यां U. 2. 3; श्रुतमप्यधिगम्य Ki. 2. 41 ; 6. 38 ; Ms. 7. 39 ; 12. 109 ; Y. 1. 99, Bk. 7. 37. —4 To cohabit with.

अधिगत *p. p.* Acquired, obtained &c. ; °परमार्थान्पंडितान्मावमंस्था: Bh. 2. 17. —2 studied, known, learnd, mastered ; विमित्येवं पृच्छस्यनाधिगतरामायण इव U. 6. 30.

अधिगमः-मनं 1 Acquisition, obtaining, getting, finding &c ; दुरधिगमः परभागः Pt. 5. 34; वंशस्थितेरधिगमात् V. 5. 15; दाराधिगमनं Ms. 1. 112 marriage -2 Mastery, study, knowledge; असच्छास्त्राधिगमनं Ms. 11. 66. -3 Mercantile return, profit; acquiring property; निध्यादेः प्राप्तिः Mit. or धनप्राप्तिः; स्थापयंति तु यां वृद्धिं सा तत्राधिगमं प्रति Ms. 8. 157.-4 Acceptance. -5 Intercourse.

अधिगम्य, -गमनीय, -गंतव्य pot. p. Attainable &c.

अधिगंतृ a. [गम्-तृच्] One who attains or acquires.

अधिगव a. or adv. [गवि इत्यधिगवं अव्ययी. स.] Found in or derived from a cow ; स्वादीयो यदधिगवं क्षीरं.

अधिगुण a. [अधिका गुणा यस्य] 1 Possessing superior qualities, worthy, meritorious; याच्ञा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6. -2 [अधिगतो गुणो ज्या येन] well strung (as a bow); शरासनं जगाः Ki. 12. 14. —णः A superior or eminent merit.

अधिचर् 1 P. To walk or move over or on something.

अधिचरणं Act of walking over something.

अधिजननं Birth ; मातुरग्रेऽधिजननं Ms. 2. 169.

अधिजिह्वः [अधिका जिह्वा यस्य] A serpent (who has a forked tongue). This arose from the attempt of the serpents to lick the nectar placed on a bed of Kusa grass, the sharp points of which pricked the tongue and split it into two.—ह्वा—जिह्विका [अधिरूढा जिह्वा, स्वार्थे कन्] 1 The uvula.—2 A sort of swelling of the tongue or epiglottis.

अधिज्य a. [अध्यारूढा ज्या यत्र, अधिगतं ज्यां वा] Having the bow-string stretched, well strung (as a bow). -Comp.—धन्वन्-कार्मुक a. having the bow strung ; त्वयि चाधिज्यकार्मुके S. 1. 6.

अधिज्यता 1 The state of being strung ; ज्यां नी to string ; R. 11. 14.

अधित्यका [अधि-त्यकन् P. V. 2. 34 - पर्वतस्य आरूढस्थलमधित्यका Sk.] A table land, highland ; स्थाणुं तपस्यंतमधित्यकायां Ku. 3. 17 ; अधित्यकायामिव धातुमय्यां R. 2. 29.

अधिदंडनेतृ m. N. of Yama.

अधिदंतः [अध्यारूढो दंतः] A redundant tooth growing over another.

अधिदार्व a. Wooden.

अधिदीधिति a. Of superior or transcendental lustre; Si. 1. 24.

अधिदेवः-वता [अधिष्ठाता-त्री देवः देवता वा] 1 A presiding or tutelary deity; ययावे पादुके पश्चात्कर्तुं राज्याधिदेवते R. 12. 17; 13. 68 ; 16 9; Bv 3 3; सा रामणीयकनिधेरधिदेवता वा Mâl. 1. 21 (The eleven organs of sense are said to have each a presiding deity) श्रोत्रस्य दिक्, त्वचो वातः, नेत्रस्य अर्कः, रसनाया वरुणः, घ्राणस्य अश्विनौ, वागिंद्रियस्य वह्निः, हस्तस्य इंद्रः, पादस्य उपेंद्रः, पायोः मित्रः, उपस्थस्य प्रजापतिः, मनसः चंद्रश्च. -2 [अधिकृतो देवो येन गुणातिशयात्] The supreme or highest god, Almighty.

अधिदेवनं Gambling table, board for gambling (अधि उपरि दीव्यते यत्र.)

अधिदैवं-दैवतं [अधिष्ठातृ दैवं-दैवतं वा] 1 The presiding god or deity; अधिदैवं किमुच्यते Bg. 8. 1, 4; 7. 30; शिवाधिदैवतं ध्यायेत् दक्षिनप्रत्यधिदैवतं ,तमभिनंदेति...यः आधिदैवतमिव स्तौति K. 109.-2 The supreme deity or the divine agent operating in material objects.

अधिनाथः [अधिको नाथः] The supreme lord.

अधिनी 1 P. To lead away from; to enhance, increase.

अधिनायः [नी-घञ्,—अधिनीयते वायुना] Fragrance, odour.

अधिनिर्णिज् a. Veiled.

अधिपः [अधिपाति, अधि-पा-क] A lord, ruler, king, sovereign, head; अथ प्रजानामधिपः प्रभाते R. 2. 1; mostly in comp.; नराधिपः lord of men; king ; गज॰ a lordly elephant &c.

अधिपतिः [अधिकः पतिः] 1 = अधिपः-2 A part of the head where the wound proves immediately fatal; (मस्तकाभ्यंतरोपरिष्टात् शिरासंधिसंनिपातो रोमावर्तोऽधिपतिः, तत्रापि सद्यो मरणम् Susr.)

अधिपत्नी Ved. A female ruler mistress (स्वामिनी).

अधिपाः [अधिपाति-पा क्विप्] Ved A king, ruler, lord.

अधिपांशुल a. Dusty from above.

अधिपु (पू) रुषः [अधिकः पु-पूरुषः]. The Supreme Being.

अधिपेषणं [पिष्-ल्युट्] Pounding or grinding upon, serving to pound or grind upon.

अधिप्रज a. [अधिका प्रजा यस्य] Having many children (as a man, woman &c.)—जं adv. [प्रजामधिकृत्य] Regarding creation (of the world) as a means of preserving the world.

अधिप्रष्टियुगं [प्रष्टौ निहितं युगं] A yoke laid on the प्रष्टि or foremost of the three horses, used on certain sacrificial occasions —गः The fourth horse thus attached(?)

अधिबलं An interlocution of high words in mutual defiance; S.D. 526.

अधिभूः [अधिभवति स्वामीभवति; भू-क्विप्] A master, superior; foremost; राक्षसानामधिभुवि Mv. 6. 47 ; रघूणामधिभुवा 56.

अधिभूतं [अधिष्ठाय भूतं or भूतं प्राणिमात्रमधिकृत्य वर्तमानं] The highest being ; the Supreme Spirit or its all pervading influence; the whole inanimate creation; अधिभूतं च किं प्रोक्तं Bg. 8. 1 ; अधिभूतं क्षरो भावः 8. 4. 'अधिभूत is all perishable things'.

अधिभोजनं [अधिकं भोजनं] 1 Excess in eating.—2 [अधिकं भोजनं धनं मूल्यं वा यस्य] Very costly or valuable; दशवस्त्राधिभोजना Rv. 6. 47. 23; a supplementary or additional gift (?).

अधिमंथः (अधिक मथ्यते अनेन; मंथ्-करणे घञ्] 1 Severe ophthalmia; उत्पाटयत इवात्यर्थं नेत्रं निर्मथ्यते तथा ॥ शिरसोऽर्धं तु तं विद्यादधिमंथं स्वलक्षणैः .-2=अधिमंथनं.

अधिमंथनं [मंथ्-भावे करणे वा ल्युट्] Rubbing together for producing fire ; suitable for such friction (as wood)

अधिमंथित a. [अधिमंथोऽस्य संजातः इतच्] Suffering from eye-disease.

अधिमांसः [अधिकं मांसं यत्र] A sort of disease in the white of the eye, a sort of cancer or protuberance of flesh; विस्तीर्णं मृदु बहुलं यकृत्प्रकाशं श्यावं वा तदधिमांसं विद्यात् Susr.

अधिमांसकः [अधिकं मांसं यत्र] A sort of cancer in the back of the gums; हनुस्थे पश्चिमे दंते महाशोथो महारुजः । लालास्रावी (कालास्रावी) कफकृतो विज्ञेयः सोऽधिमांसकः Susr.

अधिमात्र a. [अधिका मात्रा यस्य] Beyond measure, excessive, inordinate. —त्रं On the subject of prosody.

अधिमासः [अधिको रविमासात् अतिरिक्तः शुक्लप्रतिपदादिदर्शांतश्चांद्रो मासः] An intercalary (lunar) month.

अधिमुक्तिः f. Trust, confidence.

अधिमुक्तः N. of Buddha in one of his 34 former births.

अधियज्ञ a. Pertaining to a sacrifice ; अधियज्ञं ब्रह्म जपेत् Ms. 6.83.—ज्ञः Principal sacrifice; the agency effecting or causing such sacrifice; अधियज्ञोऽहमेवात्र देहे देहभृतां वर Bg. 8. 4 the अधियज्ञ is I myself in this body (i. e. Krishna); अत्रास्मिन्देहे अंतर्यामित्वेन स्थितोऽहमधियज्ञः यज्ञादिकर्मप्रवर्तकस्तत्फलदाता चेति श्रीधरः —ज्ञं adv. On the subject of sacrifices, so अधियाग.

अधियांग =अधिकांग q. v.

अधियोगः [अधिको योगः] An auspicious conjunction of stars for departure, expedition &c.; (ज्योतिषप्रसिद्धो यात्रिकशुभयोगः); योगे क्षेमकथाधियोगगमने क्षेमं रिपूणां वधः Muhúrta

अधियोधः [आधिक्येन युध्यते; युध्-अच्] The foremost hero or warrior (in fighting); न हि कोपपरीतानि हर्षेणापोढसुखानि च । भवंति आधियोधानां मुखानि निहते पतौ Râm.

अधिरज्जु *a.* Ved. [अधिगता रज्जुर्येन] Fastening, fettering.

अधिरथ *a.* [अध्यारूढो रथं रथिनं वा] Being on or over a car.-थः 1 A charioteer, driver. -2 N. of a charioteer who was king of Anga and foster-father of Karna. —थं Ved. A cart-load

अधिराज् *m.*-ज: [अधिराजते; राज् क्विप्, राजन्-टच् वा] A sovereign or supreme ruler, an emperor; प्रायोपविष्टो गंगायामनाहत्याधिराट् श्रियं Bhag.;अथास्तमेतु भुवनेष्वधिराजशब्द: U. 6. 16; king, head, lord (of men, animals &c.) हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराज: Ku. 1. 1 ; so मृग°, नाग° &c.

अधिराज्य-ष्ट्रं [अधिकृतं राज्यं राष्ट्रं अत्र] 1 Imperial or sovereign. sway, supremacy, sole sovereignty, imperial dignity, an empire.— 2 N.of a country.

अधिरुक्म *a.* [अधिगतं रुक्मं आभरणं येन] Having ornaments (of gold &c.)

अधिरुह् 1 P. 1 To ascend, mount (a throne, hill &c.); go up to, find access to, sit in or on (acc.); पादाहतं यदुत्थाय मूर्द्धानमधिरोहति *Si.* 2. 46, पुराधिरूढ: शयनं महाधनं Ki. 1. 38 lying on ; तुरगाधिरूढं R. 7. 37 riding a horse; 12. 104; वंधुमनाधिरूढैर्नगानां वृंदै: Ku. 7. 52 mounted or seated on; योगाधिरूढा: R.13.52.engaged or lost in contemplation ; so Pt. 1. सखा: परस्परतुलामधिरोहतां द्वे R. 5. 68 bear or acquire ; प्रतिज्ञां° enter on ; कीर्तियामधिरोहति *Si.* 2. 52; ; सर्वमनोरथानामग्रमिवाधिरूढा K. 158 mounted on the summit or pinnacle ; त्वां धूरियं योग्यतयाधिरूढा Ki. 3. 50 this responsibility lies on your shoulders.—2 To string; अधिरोहति गांडीवं महेषौ Ki. 13. 16.-3 (Intran.) to rise or grow over or above.-*Caus.* [रोह् (रोप्)यति] 1 To raise, place,seat,cause to mount or ascend. ; ता: स्वर्मकमधिरोप्य R. 19. 44 having placed or seated; *Si.* 12. 46.—2 To restore, give back ; पुराणशोभामधिरोपितायां (वसतौ) R. 16. 42 restored to its former grandeur -3 To string (as a bow); कार्मुकं च बालेनाधिरोपितम् R. 11. 81.—4 To give, confer &c उद्दारक इति प्रीतलोकाधिरोपितापरश्लाघ्यनामानि Dk. 50.

अधिरुह् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Growing on चरणिरुहाधिरुहो लताया: *Si.* 7. 46.

अधिरूढ *p. p.* 1 Mounted, ascended &c.-2 Increased; °समाधियोग: engaged in profound meditation.

अधिरोपणं Act of raising, exalting or causing to mount.

अधिरोह: An elephant-rider; *Si.* 11. 7.

अधिरोहणं Ascending, mounting; चिता° R. 8. 57.—णी [अधिरुह्यते अनया, रुह् करणे ल्युट्] A ladder, flight of steps (of wood &c.).(Mar. शिडी).

अधिरोहिन् *a.* Ascending, mounting, rising above &c. —णी [अधिरोह: साधनत्वेन अस्त्यस्या:] A ladder, flight of steps.

अधिवच् 2 P. To speak in favour of, advocate, side with.

अधिवक्तृ *m.* 1 One who advocates a particular cause (पक्षपातेन वक्तृ), an advocate.-2 An orator.—3 A comforter.

अधिवचनं 1 Advocacy, speaking in favour of (पक्षपातेन कथनं-वचनं).—2 A name, epithet, appellation.

अधिवाक: [वच्-घञ्] Advocacy ; तस्मिन्द्वेषु हितेष्वधिवाकाय ह्वंते Rv. 8. 16. 5 (पक्षपातवचनाय).

अधिवस् 1 P. To inhabit, fix one's abode or residence in, settle, dwell or reside in (with acc. of place); गिरिमधिवसेस्तत्र विश्रामहेतो: Me. 25 ; यानि प्रियासहचरश्चिरमध्यवात्सं U. 3. 8 ; बाल्यात्परामिव दशां मदनोऽध्युवास R. 5. 63 ; 11. 61 ; 13. 79; *Si.* 3. 59; Bk.5. 6; 1. 3; 8. 79.—2 To settle, alight or perch on.-3 (Â.) To put on (clothes). -*Caus.* 1 To cause to stay over-night. -2 To consecrate, set up (as an image).

अधिवस्त्र *a.* [अध्यावृतं वस्त्रं येन] Clad, veiled ; Rv. 8. 26. 13.

अधिवास: 1 Abode, residence; dwelling ; सतत°सुमनार्पितस्तन: Mâl. 5. 8 ; तस्यापि स एव गिरिरधिवास: K. 137; लक्ष्मीभृतोंऽभोधितटाधिवासान् *Si.* 3. 71 situated on; settlement, habitation. —2 An inhabitant, neighbour. —3 Obstinate pertinacity in making a demand, sitting without food before a person's house till he ceases to oppose or refuse it (Mar. धरणें) -4 [अधिवासयति देवता अनेन, करणे घञ्] Consecration of an image especially before the commencement of a sacrificial rite ; see अधिवासनं also. —5 A garment, mantle (अधीवास: also).

अध्युषित *p. p.* Inhabited, resorted to ; विद्याधराध्युषितचारुशिलातलानि स्थानानि Bh. 2. 70 ; वनैरध्युषितास्तस्य R. 4. 46 ; 9. 25; 14. 30; सप्तर्षिमंडल° K. 48.

अधिवास् 10 P. To scent, perfume ; कर्पूरपल्लवरसेन अधिवासय गंधपात्राणि K. 184; मंदारपुष्पैरधिवासितायां V. 4. 35.

अधिवास: Application of perfumes or fragrant cosmetics; scenting, perfuming ; fragrance, scent, fragrant odour itself ; अधिवासस्पृहयेव मारुत: R. 8. 34 ; *Si.* 2. 20, 5. 42 ; K. 183.

अधिवासनं [वस्-णिच् or वास्—ल्युट्] 1 Scenting with perfumes or odorous substances (संस्कारो गंधमाल्याद्यै: Ak.).—2 [वस्-णिच्-ल्युट्] Preliminary consecration (प्रतिष्ठा) of an image, its invocation and worship by suitable Mantras &c. before the commencement of a sacrifice; (यज्ञारंभात्प्राक् देवताद्यावाहनपूर्वक: पूजनादिरूर्मभेद:); making a divinity assume its abode in an image.

अधिवासिन् *a.* 1 Inhabiting, dwelling or sitting in.-2 Scenting &c.

अधिवासित *p. p.* 1 Invested or clothed with.-2 Scented, perfumed.

अधिवाहनं Taking up.carrying over; conveying.

अधिविकर्तनं The act of cutting off or cutting through.

अधिविद् 6 U.To marry in addition, to supersede (as a wife) (said also of wives); अधिविविदुरमात्यैराहृतास्तस्य यून:। प्रथमपरिगृहीते श्रीभुवौ राजकन्या: R. 18. 53.

अधिविन्ना [विद्-क्त] A superseded wife, one whose husband has married again ; according to Hindu Sâstras a wife may be superseded for any one of these 8 defects:—सुरापी व्याधिता धूर्ता वंध्यार्थघ्न्यप्रियंवदा । स्त्रीप्रसूश्चाधिवेत्तव्या पुरुषद्वेषिणी तथा Y. 1. 73, 74 ; Ms. 9. 80-83.

अधिवेत्तृ *m.* [विद्-कर्तरि तृच्] A husband who supersedes his first wife.

अधिवेद: Marrying an additional wife.—दं *adv.*concerning the Veda.

अधिवेदनं [भावे ल्युट्] =अधिवेद:.

अधिशी 2 A. To lie or sleep upon, sleep in, rest or recline upon ; (with acc. of place); भुजांतरं R. 19. 32; अमुं 13. 6 ; 16. 49 ; शिलापट्टमधिशयाना *S.* 3; अध्यशयिष्ट गां Bk. 15. 114 ; चंद्रापीड: शयनतलमधिशिश्ये K. 99, 206; Ki. 1. 38; Dk. 112; to dwell, inhabit ; Bk. 10. 35 ; to sit in ; अथाधिशिश्ये प्रयत: प्रदोषे रथं R. 5. 28.—*Caus.* To cause to sleep on; दर्भशय्यामधिशाय्य Dk. 105 placing on.

अधिशयित *p. p* Reclining upon, used for reclining upon.

अधिश्रि 1 U. 1 To sleep on,ascend, mount, resort to ; विलोचने बिभ्रदधिश्रितश्रिणी *Si.* 1. 24 possessed of beauty; आधिश्रयंतीर्गमता: 12. 50.-2 To place over.-3 (अधिश्री also) To put on fire, make hot.

अधिश्रयः [श्रि-भावे अच्] 1 A receptacle. -2 [श्री-अच्] Boiling, making hot (by putting on fire).

अधिश्रयणं-यणी [श्रि-श्री-भावे-ल्युट्] Placing a kettle on fire; warming, boiling. —णी [अधिश्रीयते पच्यतेऽत्र, आधारे ल्युट् ङीप्] An oven, a fire-place.

अधिश्री *a.* [अधिका श्रीर्यस्य] Of exalted dignity, supreme; very rich, sovereign, lord; इयं महेंद्रप्रभृतीनधिश्रियश्चतुर्दिगीशानवमत्य मानिनी Ku. 5. 53; R. 7. 29.

अधिषवणं [अधिषूयते सोमोऽत्र; अधि-सु-आधारे ल्युट्] 1 A contrivance (like a hand-press) of leather &c. to extract and strain the Soma juice, or (*a.*) used for the act of straining &c. -2 [भावे ल्युट्] Straining Soma juice.

अधिषवण्या [अधिषवणाय हिता, यत्] The board or wooden plank (फलक) used in the act of extracting Soma juice.

अधिष्ठा 1 P. (used with acc., P. I. 4. 46) 1 (*a*) To stand on or upon, to sit in or upon, occupy (as a seat &c.), resort to; अर्धासनं गोत्रभिदोऽधितष्ठौ R. 6. 73; शाखिन: केचिदध्यगु: Bk. 15. 31; प्रतनुबलान्यधितिष्ठतस्तपांसि Ki. 10. 16 practising; मामधिष्ठाय Râm depending on me. (*b*) To stand, be; अध्यतिष्ठदंगुष्ठेन शतं समा: Mb. (*c*) To stand over, mount. (*d*) To stand by, be near; आश्रमवहिर्वृक्षमूलमधितिष्ठति U. 4.-2 To be in, dwell in, inhabit, reside, stay; भुजंगपिहितद्वारं पातालमधितिष्ठति R. 1. 80; मामधिष्ठा निर्जनं वनं Bk. 8. 79; श्रीजयदेवभणितमधितिष्ठतु कंठतटीमविरतं Git. 11. -3 To make oneself master of, seize, take possession of, overpower, conquer; संग्रामे तानधिष्ठास्यन् Bk. 9. 72; त्वमधिष्ठास्यसि द्विषः 16. 40; स सदा फलशालिनीं क्रियां शरदं लोक इवाधितिष्ठति Ki. 2. 31 obtains; अधितिष्ठति लोकमोजसा स विवस्वानिव मेदिनीपतिः 2. 38; यक्षः कुतश्चिदधिष्ठाय बालचंद्रिकां निवसति Dk. 18. -4 (*a*) To lead, conduct as head or chief; महाराजदशरथस्य दारानधिष्ठाय वसिष्ठः प्राप्तः U. 4; See अधिष्ठित also. (*b*) To be at the head of, govern, direct, preside over, rule, superintend; प्रकृतिं स्वामधिष्ठाय Bg. 4 6 governing, controlling; श्रोत्रं चक्षुः स्पर्शनं च रसनं घ्राणमेव च। अधिष्ठाय मनश्चायं विषयानुपसेवते 15. 9 presiding over and thus turning to use. -5 To use, employ.

अधिष्ठित *p. p.* [अधिष्ठा-क्त] 1 (Used actively) (*a*) Standing, being; दंतांतरमधिष्ठितं Ms. 5. 141; (oft with अ dropped; ज्ञानं ज्ञेयं ज्ञानगम्यं हृदि सर्वस्य विष्ठितं Bg. 13. 17.); वीरलोकमधिष्ठितस्तातः Mv. 5 gone to; राजप्रसाद° Pt. 1 being in or enjoying royal favour. (*b*) Possessed of, dependent on. (*c*) Directing, presiding over; वनाधिकरणाधिष्ठितपुरुषैः Pt. 1. -2 (Passively) (*a*) Inhabited or resorted to by, occupied, possessed by; दनुकबंधाधिष्ठितो दंडकारण्यभागः U. 1; Ms. 5. 97; अचिराधिष्ठितराज्यः शत्रुः M. 1. 8 an enemy who has newly (not long ago) ascended the throne, a newly established king; अचिर° अधिकारः Dk. 64 newly established; so ग्रहेण° possessed by; मयूर° K. 97; °पुरोभागा K. 10, 130, 147, 152. (*b*) Full of, seized with, taken possession of, smitten, affected, overpowered; अनेनाधिष्ठितानां कामिनीनां K. 236, 161, 194; कामाधिष्ठितचेतसा H. 1; Si. 13. 39. (*c*) Watched over, guarded, superintended; रक्षापुरुषाधिष्ठिते प्रासादे Pt. 1; आर्यारुंधतीवसिष्ठाधिष्ठितेषु रघुकुलकदंबकेषु U. 2; प्रनष्टाधिगतं द्रव्यं तिष्ठेद्युक्तैरधिष्ठितं Ms. 8. 34. (*d*) Led, conducted, commanded by, presided over; सोमयमिव कपिलाधिष्ठितं K. 40; अनेनाधिष्ठितं भुवनतलं 43, 44, 228; वसिष्ठाधिष्ठिता देव्यो गता रामस्य मातरः U. 1. 3; तव प्रतापाधिष्ठितेन उपायेन H. 4 aided or supported; तानाधिष्ठितानामपि कलानां Ve. 3; स्वामिनाधिष्ठितः श्वापि H. 3. 136. (*e*) Ridden, mounted upon; मूषकाधिष्ठितं तमवलोक्य Pt. 2 with the mouse seated upon him; विलोक्य वृद्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया Ku. 5. 70.

अधिष्ठातृ [स्था-तृच्] Superintending, watching over, presiding over, guiding, governing; tutelary, guardian; as °त्री देवता a guardian or presiding deity.—*m.* (ता) A superintendent, head, chief; protector, controller, regulator, ruler; सर्वक्रियाधिष्ठाता Bhâshâ P.; especially with reference to the Almighty who is the ruler of the universe. See अधिदैव also.

अधिष्ठानं [अधि-स्था-ल्युट्] 1 Standing or being near, being at hand, approach (सन्निधि); अत्राधिष्ठानं कुरु take a seat here.-2 Resting upon, occupying, inhabiting, dwelling in, locating oneself in; प्राणाधिष्ठानं देहस्य &c. -3 A position, site, basis, seat; ज्यधिष्ठानस्य देहिनः Ms. 12. 4; इंद्रियाणि मनो बुद्धिरस्याधिष्ठानमुच्यते Bg. 3. 40, 18. 14 the seat (of that desire). -4 Residence, abode; नगरं राजाधिष्ठानं Pt. 1.; so धर्म°; a place, locality, town; सर्वविनयाधिष्ठानतां गच्छति K. 106; कस्मिंश्चिदधिष्ठाने in a certain place.-5 Authority, power, power of control, presiding over; अनधिष्ठानं H. 3. 90 loss of position, dismissal from a post (of authority); समर्थस्त्वमिमं जेतुमधिष्ठानपराक्रमैः Râm. यथेह अश्वैर्युक्तो रथः सारथिनाऽधिष्ठितः प्रवर्तते तथा आत्माधिष्ठानाच्छरीरं Gauḍapâda; महाश्वेता कृताच्च सत्याधिष्ठानात् K. 346 appeal or reference to truth.-6 Government, dominion. -7 A wheel (of a car &c.).-8 A precedent, prescribed rule.-9 A benediction.-COMP.—शरीरं A body which forms the medium between the subtle and the gross body.

अधिस्त्रि *ind.* [स्त्रियमधिकृत्य] Concerning a woman or wife.—स्त्री [अधिका स्त्री] A superior or distinguished woman.

अधिस्यंदं *ind.* [अधिकः स्यंदो वेगो यथा स्यात्तथा] More quickly Si. 17. 50.

अधी [अधि-इ] 2 A. 1 To study, learn (by heart), read; (with abl. of person) learn from; उपाध्यायादधीते Sk.; सोऽध्यैष्ट वेदान् Bk. 1. 2.-2 (P.) (*a*) To remember, think of, long or care for, mind (with regret) (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोऽसावध्येति तव लक्ष्मण: Bk. 8. 119; 18. 38; ममैवाध्येति नृपतिस्तृप्यन्निव जलांजलेः Ki. 11. 74 thinks of me only. (*b*) To know or learn by heart, study, learn; गच्छाधीहि गुरोर्मुखात् Mb. (*c*) To teach, declare. (*d*) To notice, observe, understand. (*e*) To meet with, obtain; तेन दीर्घममरत्वमध्यगुः Si. 14. 31 —*Caus.* [अध्यापयति] To teach, instruct (in); (with acc. of the agent of the verb in the primitive sense); (तौ) सांगं च वेदमध्याप्य R. 15. 33; विद्यामथैनं विजयां जयां च...अध्यापिपद् गाधिसुतो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21, 7. 34; अध्यापितस्योशनसापि नीतिं Ku. 3. 6.

अधीत *p. p.* Learnt, studied, read, remembered, attained &c.-COMP. -विद्य *a.* who has studied the Vedas or finished his studies.

अधीतिः *f.* [इ-क्तिन्] 1 Study, perusal; °बोधाचरणप्रचारणैः N. 1. 4.-2 Remembrance, recollection.

अधीतिन् *a.* [अधीतमनेन; अधीत-इनि] Well-read, proficient in (with loc.) अधीती चतुर्ष्वाम्नायेषु Dk. 120; वेदे, व्याकरणे &c.; त्वदुक्तरासंगवतीमधीतिनीं Ku. 5. 16 muttering holy prayers, engaged in repeating sacred texts.

अधीयानः *pres. p.* A student, one who goes over the Vedas.

अध्ययः [इ-भावे अच्] 1 Learning, study; remembrance.-2=अध्याय, q. v.

अध्ययनं [इ-ल्युट्] Learning, study, reading (especially the Vedas); one of the six duties of a Brâhmana. The study of the Vedas is allowed to the first 3 classes, but not to a Sudra Ms. 1. 88-91. अध्ययनं च अक्षरमात्रपाठ इति वैदिकाः, सार्थाक्षरग्रहणमिति मीमांसकाः; the latter view is obviously correct; cf. यथा पशुर्भारवाही न तस्य भजते फलं। द्विजस्तथार्थानभिज्ञो न वेदफलमश्नुते॥ or better still, Yâska's Nirukta:

ष्याप्युरयं भारहारः किलाभूदधीत्य वेदं न विजानाति योऽर्थं । अर्थज्ञ इत् (अर्थविद्) सकलं भद्रमश्नुते नाकमेति ज्ञानविधूतपाप्मा ॥ See also under अनाम्र.

अध्यापकः [अधि-इ-णिच्-ण्वुल्] A teacher, preceptor, instructor; especially of the Vedas; व्याकरण°, न्याय° professor or teacher of grammar, logic &c.; भृतक° a hired teacher, mercenary teacher; °उदितः styled a professor. According to Vishnu-Smriti an *adhyâpaka* is of 2 kinds; he is either an *Achârya* i. e. one who invests a boy with the sacred thread and initiates him into the Vedas, or he is an *Upâdhyâya* i. e. one who teaches for livelihood (वृत्त्यर्थं); See Ms. 2. 140-141 and the two words.

अध्यापनं [इ-णिच्, भावे-ल्युट्] Teaching, instructing, lecturing, especially on sacred knowledge; one of the six duties of a Brâhmana. According to Indian law-givers अध्यापन is of three kinds: (1) undertaken for charity, (2) for wages and (3) in consideration of services rendered; cf. Hârita: अध्यापनं च त्रिविधं धर्मार्थमृक्यकारणम् । शुश्रूषाकरणं चेति त्रिविधं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्यापयितृ *m*. [इ-णिच्-तृच्] A teacher, instructor.

अध्याय *a*. [इ-घञ् P. III. 3. 21] (At the end of comp.) A reader, student, one who studies; वेदाध्यायः a student of the Vedas; so मंत्र°.—यः 1 Reading, learning, study, especially of the Vedas; प्रशांताध्यायसत्कथा (नगरी) Râm.—2 Proper time for reading or for a lesson; °ज्ञाः प्रचक्षते Ms. 4. 102, see अनध्याय also.—3 A lesson, lecture; अधीयतेऽस्मिन् अध्यायः P. III. 3. 122; so स्वाध्यायोऽध्येतव्यः—4 A chapter, a large division of a work such as of the Râmâyana, Mahâbhârata, Manu-Smriti, Pâṇini's Sutras &c. The following are some of the names used by Sanskrit writers to denote chapters or divisions of works:—सर्गो वर्गः परिच्छेदोद्घाताध्यायांकसंग्रहाः । उच्छ्वासः परिवर्तश्च पटलः कांडमाननं । स्थानं प्रकरणं चैव पर्वो ह्लासाह्निकानि च । स्कंधांशौ तु पुराणादौ प्रायशः परिकीर्तितौ ॥

अध्यायिन् *a*. [इ णिनि] Studying.

अध्येतृ *m*.,-त्री *f*. A student, learner.

अधीकारः [कृ-घञ् उपसर्गदीर्घत्वं] =अधिकार q. v.; स्थानं स्थानभीकारानलंक्ष्य Ku. 2. 18; Ms. 11. 64.

अधीन *a*. [अधि-ख P. V. 4. 7 । अधिगतः इनं प्रभुं वा] Subject to, subservient, dependent on; usually in comp.; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनां दूत्यधीनाः M. 3. 14; त्वदधीनं खलु देहिनां सुखं Ku. 4. 10; इक्ष्वाकूणां दुरापेऽर्थे त्वदधीना हि सिद्धयः R. 1. 72; को निमित्तो भवदधीनो जातः Dk. 7 consigned to your care.

अधीमंथ =अधिमंथ, q. v.

अधीर *a*. 1 Not bold, timid.-2 Confused, lacking self-command, excited, excitable.-3 Fitful, capricious. -4 Unsteady, not fixed, tremulous, rolling; °विप्रेक्षितमायताक्ष्या Ku. 1. 46; °लोचन: Si. 1. 53; 6. 25.-5 Querulous, foolish, weak-minded.—रा 1 Lightning.-2 A capricious or quarrelsome mistress; see under नायिका.

अधीवासः [वस् आच्छादने करणे-घञ्] A long coat or mantle covering the whole person (उपरिष्टादावरकं वासः).

अधीशः [अधिकः ईशः] Lord, supreme lord or master, sovereign ruler अग°, मृग°, मनुज° &c.

अधीश्वरः [अधिकः ईश्वरः] 1 A supreme lord or an employer -2 An Arhat (among Jainas).

अधीष्ट *a*.[अधि-इष् दिवादि-क्त] Honorary, solicited. —ष्टः [भवि-क्त] Honorary office or duty; one of the cases in which लिङ् or the Potential may be used; P. III. 3. 161 (अधीष्टः = सत्कारपूर्वको व्यापारः Sk.)

अधुना *ind*. [अस्मिन् काले; इदमः इदंशब्दस्य सप्तम्यंतात्कालवाचिनः स्वार्थे अधुनाप्रत्ययः स्यात् P. V. 3. 17 Sk.] Now, at this time; मनदानामधुना विडंबना Ku. 4. 12.

अधुनातन *a*. (नी *f*.) [अधुना भवार्थे ट्युल् तुट्च] Belonging to the present times, modern.

अधुर *a*. [नास्ति धूः चिंताभारो वा यस्य] Not laden, free from the burden of cares &c. —धूः [न. त.]. Absence of burden or cares.

अधूमकः [न. ब.] 'Sḿkeless' burning or blazing fire.

अधृत *a*. Not held or controlled &c. —तः One of the 1000 names of Vishnu (सर्वेषां धारकत्वेन केनापि न धृतः स्वप्रतिष्ठितः परमेश्वरः).

अधृतिः *f*. 1 Want of firmness or control, looseness.-2 Incontinence. -3 Unhappiness.

अधृष्ट *a* 1 Not bold modest, shy. -2 Invincible, irresistible; unhurt; हुतासो वसवोऽधृष्टाः Rv 6. 50. 4.

अधृष्य *a*. 1 Invincible, unassailable; मनसाप्यधृष्यं Ku 3. 51 unassailable even in thought; unapproachable (opp. अभिगम्य); अधृष्यश्चाभिगम्यश्च यादोरत्नैरिवार्णवः R. 1. 16. -2 Modest, shy. -3 Proud.

अधेनुः [न. त.] A cow not yielding milk.

अधैर्य *a*. [न. ब.] Without self-possession, courage &c., swayed by excitement. —र्यं Absence of courage, firmness or control; excitability.

अधोऽक्ष, अधोऽंशुक,अधोऽक्षज See under अधस्.

अध्यक्ष *a*. [अधिगतः अक्षं इंद्रियं व्यवहारं वा] 1 Perceptible to the senses, visible; येऽध्यक्षेऽथ निजसखं नीरदं स्मारयान्त्रि: Bv. 4. 17. -2 One who exercises supervision, presiding over.—क्षः 1 A superintendent, president, head,lord, master, controller, ruler; मयाऽध्यक्षेण प्रकृतिः सूयते सचराचरं Bg. 9. 10; यदध्यक्षेण जगतां वयमाराधितास्त्वया Ku. 6 17; oft in comp.; गज°, सेना°, ग्राम°, द्वार°.-2 An eye-witness (Ved). -3 N. of a plant (क्षीरिका) Mimusops Kauki.

अध्यक्षरं *ind*. On the subject of syllables; above all syllables. —रं The mystic syllable ओम्.

अध्यग्नि *ind* [अग्नौ अग्निसमीपे वा] Over, by or near the nuptial fire.—*n*.(ग्नि) One of the six kinds of स्त्रीधन (woman's property) mentioned in Ms. 9. 194; a gift made to a woman at the time of marriage: विवाहकाले यत्स्त्रीभ्यो दीयते ह्यग्निसंनिधौ । तदध्यग्निकृतं सद्भिः स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥ So अध्यग्निकृतं—अध्यग्न्युपागतं; पितृमातृपतिभ्रातृदत्तमध्यग्न्युपागतम् । आधिवेदनिकाद्यं च स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम्.

अध्यंच् [अधि-अंच्-क्विप्] 1 Tending upwards; superior, eminent. -2 One who obtains or acquires.

अध्यंडा [अधिकमंडमिव बीजं यस्याः सा] N. of two plants (अजशृंगी) Carpopogon Pruriens, and (भूम्यामलकी) Flacourtia Cataphracta.

अध्यधि *ind*. On high (with acc.); °धि लोकं Sk.

अध्यधिक्षेपः [अधिकः अधिक्षेपः] Excessive abuse or censure, gross abuse; Y. 3. 228.

अध्यधीन *a*. [आधिक्येन अधीनः] Completely subject or dependent, as a slave; नाध्यधीनो न वक्तव्यो न दस्युर्न विकर्मकृत् । Ms. 8. 66 (Kull. अत्यंतपरतंत्रो गर्भदासः).

अध्यय, अध्ययनं &c. See under अधी.

अध्यर्ध *a*. [अधिकमर्धं यस्य] Having an additional half; एकाधिकं हरेज्ज्येष्ठः पुत्रोऽध्यर्धं ततोऽनुजः Ms. 9. 117; शतमध्यर्धमायता Mb., i. e. 150; °योजनशतात् Pt. 2. 18. (In comp. with a following noun) Amounting to or worth one and a half; °कंस amounting to one and a half Kamsa, so °काकिणीक, °कार्षापण-णिक, °खारीक, °पण्य, °पाद्य, °प्रतिक

°मात्य, °विंशतिकीन, °शत-त्य, °श-शा-तमान °शाण, शाण्य, °शूर्प, °सहस्र, °सौवर्ण &c. (P. V. 1. 28—35.). —र्धः Wind (यदस्मिन् इदं सर्वं अध्याध्नोत् अधिकमवर्धयत् तेन अध्यर्धः पवनः इति स्थितम् Bri. Up.).

अभ्यर्बुदं [अधिकं or अधिजातं अर्बुदं] A tumour, goitre ; यजायतेऽन्यत्खलु पूर्वजाति ज्ञेयं तदध्यर्बुदमर्बुदज्ञैः Susr.

अध्यवसो 4 P. 1 To determine, resolve ; कथमिदमपि दुर्जनवचनादेव अध्यवसितं देवेन U. 1; अदुर्लभं मरणमध्यवसितं K. 171 ; किमध्यवस्यंति गुरवः Ve. 1 ; अभिधातुमध्यवससौ न गिरा Si. 9. 76 ; resolve or mean to do.-2 To attempt, exert, undertake ; मा साहसं अध्यवस्यः Dk. 123 ; व्रतं दुष्करमध्यवसितं H. 1. -3 To grapple with.-4 To conceive, apprehend, think ; अकार्यं कार्यवदध्यवस्य Dk. 86.

अध्यवसानं [भावे-ल्युट्] 1 Effort, determination &c See अध्यवसाय.-2 (in Rhet.) Identification of two things (प्रकृत and अप्रकृत) in such a manner that the one is completely absorbed into the other ; निगीर्याध्यवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् K. P. 10; on such identification is founded the gure called अतिशयोक्ति, and the लक्षणा called साध्यवसाना. See K. P. 2.

अध्यवसायः 1 An attempt, effort, exertion ; न स्वल्पमप्यध्यवसायभीरोः करोति विज्ञानानिधिर्गुणं हि H. 1.v. 1.; °सहचरेषु साहसेषु Dk. 161.-2 Determination, resolution; mental effort or apprehension, संभावने नाम अस्तित्वाध्यवसायः P. VI. 2. 21. -3 Perseverance, diligence, energy, constancy ; तत्कीय पदे पदे महानध्यवसायः U. 4 absence of energy or resolution, drooping of spirits; (with महानध्यवसायः as the reading, the meaning would be ' why this effort on your part *i. e.* to determine whether you should go or not, hesitation.').

अध्यवसायिन् *a.* [सो-णिनि] Attempting; resolute, persevering, energetic.

अध्यवसित *p. p.* Attempted, mentally apprehended, determined.

अध्यवहननं [अधि उपरि अवहननं] Beating again what is being threshed and peeled (पूर्वावघातेन वितुषीकरणेऽपि पुनरवघातः).

अध्यशनं [अधिकमशनं] Excessive eating, eating again before the last meal is digested ; साजीर्णे भुज्यते यत्तु तदध्यशनमुच्यते Susr.

अध्यस्थि *n.* [अधिरूढमस्थि] A bone growing over another.

अध्यस् 4 P. 1 To place upon another, add or append to. -2 (In Phil.) To attribute or ascribe falsely, attribute the nature of one thing to another; सर्वो हि पुरोऽवस्थिते विषये विषयांतरमध्यस्यति, बाह्यधर्मानात्मन्यध्यस्यति S. B.

अध्यस्त *p. p.* [अस्—क्त] 1 Placed upon or over.-2 Attributed, wrongly ascribed or supposed; as शुक्तौ रजतमध्यस्तं, ब्रह्माणि जगदध्यस्तं &c.

अध्यासः [अस्-घञ्] 1 False attribution, wrong supposition (मिथ्याज्ञानं, अतस्मिंस्तद्बुद्धिः or अयथार्थानुभवः; स्मृतिरूपः परत्र पूर्वदृष्टावभासः) ; for full explanation see S. B. 8-22 and अध्यारोप also.-2 An appendage -3 Putting down upon ; पादाध्यासे शतं दमः Y. 2. 217.

अध्याक्रम् 1 U. 1 To fix upon, to occupy. -2 To attack.

अध्याक्रांत *a.* Taken possession of, occupied ; °ता वसतिरमुना S. 2. 14.

अध्यात्म *a.* [आत्मनः संबद्धं, आत्मनि अधिकृतं वा] Belonging to self or person; concerning an individual.—त्मं *ind.* [आत्मानमधिकृत्य] Concerning self.—त्मं The supreme spirit (manifested as the individual self) or the relation between the supreme and the individual soul ; अक्षरं ब्रह्म परमं स्वभावोऽध्यात्ममुच्यते Pg. 8. 3. (स्वस्यैव ब्रह्मण एवांशतया जीवस्वरूपेण भावो भवनं स एव आत्मानं देहमधिकृत्य भोक्तृत्वेन वर्तमानोऽध्यात्मशब्देनोच्यते Sridhara) 'Brahma is the supreme, the indestructible ; its manifestation (as an individual self) is अध्यात्म' Telang's Bhagavadgitâ ; °चेतसा 3. 30.-comp.—ज्ञानं-विद्या knowledge of the supreme spirit or आत्मन्, theosophical or metaphysical knowledge (the doctrines taught by the Upanishads &c.); यथा विग्रहवत्येव सममध्यात्मविद्यया M. 1. 14; °विद्या विद्यानां वादः प्रवदतामहम् Bg. 10.32(अध्यात्मविद्या न्यायवैशेषिकमते देहभिन्नत्वेन, सांख्यादिमते प्रकृतिभिन्नत्वेन-आत्मनः स्वरूपादिप्रतिपादिका, वेदांतिमते तु ब्रह्माभिन्नत्वेन इति भेदः; सर्वेषां मतेऽपि आत्मतत्त्वज्ञानरूपत्वात्तस्या अध्यात्मविद्यात्वम्.). —दृश्-विद् *a.* [अध्यात्मं पश्यति वेत्ति वा] one proficient in this knowledge, न ह्यनध्यात्मवित्कश्चित् क्रियाफलमुपाश्नुते Ms. 6. 82.—योगः [आत्मानं क्षेत्रज्ञमधिकृत्य योगः] concentration of the mind on the *A*tman drawing it off from all objects of sense.—रति *a.* [स. ब.] one who delights in the contemplation of the supreme spirit; Ms. 6. 49.—रामायणं N. of a Râmâyana which treats of the relation between the supreme and the individual soul, while it narrates Râma's story.

अध्यात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to अध्यात्म.

अध्यापक-पनं, अध्याय See under अधी.

अध्यारुह् 1 P. 1 To ascend, mount; विष्णुपदं द्वितीयमध्यारुरोहेव रजश्छलेन R. 16. 28 ; (fig.) to gain ascendancy over, domineer or lord it over ; लतेव विटपकानध्यारोहति K. 105 ; बुद्धिहीनोऽप्युद्धिकृतोऽपि भूभृत् परैरध्यारुह्यमाणमात्मानं न चेतयते Dk. 154.—*Caus.* [-रोहयति] 1 To cause to ascend, mount or sit in.—2 (-रोपयति) (*a.*) To place one in, entrust or appoint to; to cause, produce, bring about ; कुसुमायुधस्य दुर्जयतामध्यारोपयंती K. 148; कस्य न बंधुत्वमध्यारोपयति 202. (*b*) To attribute falsely ; दोषानपि गुणपक्षमध्यारोपयद्भिः K. 108 (falsely) representing even vices as virtues. (*c*) To overdo, exaggerate.

अध्यारूढ *p. p.* 1 Mounted, ascended.—2 Raised above, elevated.—3 Above, superior to, more than (with instr.); below ; inferior; ततोऽध्यारूढानां पदमसुजनद्वेषजननं Mu. 5. 12 of those in high office; आयुधपरिग्रहं यावदध्यारूढो दुर्योगः U. 6 my insolence went the length of taking up arms.

अध्यारोपः 1 Raising, elevating &c. -2 (In Vedânta phil.) Act of attributing falsely or through mistake ; erroneously attributing the properties of one thing to another; considering through mistake a rope (which is not really a serpent) to be a serpent, or considering Brahma (which is not really the material world) to be the material world ; असर्पभूतरज्जौ सर्पारोपवत् अजगद्रूपे ब्रह्माणि जगद्रूपारोपवत्, वस्तुनि अवस्त्वारोपोऽध्यारोपः Vedântasâra.—3 Erroneous knowledge.

अध्यारोपणं 1 Raising &c. ; अंतिक° K. 222, 108.-2 Sowing (seed).

अध्यारोपित *p. p.* Falsely attributed or supposed ; hyperbolical.

अध्यावापः [अधि-आ-वप्-घञ्] 1 Act of sowing or scattering (seed &c.). -2 [आधारे घञ्] A field wherein seed &c. is sown.

अध्यावाहनिकं [अध्यावाहनं पितृगृहात्पतिगृहगमनं, तत्काले लब्धं; लब्धार्थे ठन्] One of the six kinds of स्त्रीधन or woman's property; the property which she receives when leaving her father's house for her husband's ; यत् पुनर्लभेत नारी नीयमाना तु पैतृकात् (गृहात्) । अध्यावाहनिकं नाम स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्यास् 2 A. 1 (*a*) To lie down, settle upon ; occupy, dwell in (as a seat or habitation) ; seat oneself in or upon, enter upon, get into (as a path &c.) (with acc. of place) ; त्वरिततरमध्यास्यतामियं वनस्थली K. 28 ; 36. 40; पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1.95; द्वितीयमाश्रममध्यासितुं समयः V. 5; द्वारदेशमध्यास्ते Dk. 3 is waiting at the door;

R. 2. 17; 4. 74; 6. 10; 12. 85; 13. 22, 76; 15. 93; Me. 76; Bk. 1. 5; Ms. 7. 77; अयं सिंहासनमध्यास्ते वृषल: Mu. 3; भगवत्या प्राश्निकपदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1 ccupy the seat of judge, accept the office of judge. (*b*) To take possession of, grasp, seize; चेन्वा तदध्यासितकातराक्ष्या R. 2. 52 with eyes tremulous on account of her being seized by him (अध्यासित=आक्रमणे). (*c*) To resort to, inhabit; यदध्यासितमर्हद्भिस्तद्धि तीर्थं प्रचक्षते Ku. 6. 56 -2 To live in conjugal relation; cohabit with. -3 To be directed or fixed upon. -4 To rule, govern, influence; affect, concern (mostly Ved.).—*Caus.* To cause one to sit down upon; भवंतमध्यासयदासनं Bk. 2. 46.

अध्यासनं 1 Sitting down upon, occupying, presiding over.-*2* A seat, place

अध्यास: See under अध्यस्.

अध्याहार: -हरणं 1 Supplying an ellipsis (आकांक्षाविषयपदानुसंधानं).-2 Arguing; inferring; new supposition; inference or conjecture.

अध्युष्ट *a.* (Ety?) Coiled up three and a half times; °वलय: a snake forming a ring coiled up three and a half times; अवाप्य स्वां भूमिं भुजगनिभमध्युष्टवलयं स्वमात्मानं कृत्वा A. L. 10.

अध्युष्ट्र: [अधिगत उष्ट्रं वाहनत्वेन] A carriage drawn or borne by camels.

अध्यूढ *a.* [अधि उपरि ऊढ:] 1 Raised, exalted, elevated, hanging over -2 Abundant, increased, copious.-3 Rich, affluent —ढ: *Siva*—ढा A wife whose husband has married another wife and thus superseded her (=अधिविन्ना q. v.)

अध्यूध्नी [अधिकं ऊधो यस्या: अनङ् ङीप् च] 1 A cow with full and fat udders. -2 The vessel (in the body) above the udder or above the scrotum; perhaps urethra (?).

अध्यूह् 1 U. 1 To overlay, place on or upon.-2 To raise above.

अध्यूहनं Putting of a layer (of ashes &c).

अध्येषणं [अधि-इष् प्रेरणे-ल्युट्] Causing one to do a thing, especially a preceptor &c., as an honorific duty.—णा [अधिका एषणा प्रार्थना] Solicitation, entreaty.

अध्रि *a.* [न-धृ-क्रि] Not restrained, irresistible.—COMP.—गु-गू *a.* [अध्रिगम्-गु-डिच् ऊआदेशौ वा] of irresistible motion or course (अधृतगमन), impetuous; यदाध्रिगावो अध्रिगू इदा चिदह्नो अश्विना Rv. 8 22 11 (-गु:) N. of a heavenly killer of sacrificial victims, or the name of the formula itself ending with an invocation of Agni.—ज *a.* [अध्रिं जनयति, जन्-ड] making irresistible. —पुष्पिका the betelnut plant.

अध्रियमाण *a.* 1 Not held, not to be got hold of; not forthcoming. -2 Not surviving; dead.

अध्रुव *a.* 1 Uncertain, doubtful.-2 Unsteady, moving, not fixed or permanent; स्वरिडध्रुव P. III. 4. 54; separable (which can be severed or detached without fatal or disastrous effects) (येन विना जीवनं सोऽध्रुव: Sk.) —वं An uncertainty; यो ध्रुवाणि परित्यज्य अध्रुवाणि निषेवते। ध्रुवाणि तस्य नश्यंति अध्रुवं नष्टमेव च; cf. the English phrase 'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.'

अध्रुष: Quinsy; a kind of disease attended with fever arising from the affection of blood; शोथ: स्थूलस्तोदहाहप्रकाशी रक्तात्शोथ: सोऽध्रुषो रुग्ज्वराह्य: Susr.

अध्वन् *m.* [अत्ति बलं; अद्-क्वनिप् आदेश: Un. 4. 115; perhaps from अद् also] 1 (*a*) A way, road; passage, orbit (of planets &c.); मुक्ताध्वानं ये लंघयेयुर्भवंत Me. 54. (*b*) Distance, space (traversed or to be traversed); पंचदशयोजनमात्रमध्वान: गमाम K. 119, 120; कियत्यध्वनि सा उज्जयिनी 207; Dk. 13; अपि लंघितमध्वानं बुबुधे न बुधोपम: R. 1. 47; वक्रंविलाध्वा Me. 45; काकाध्वनोरत्वंतसंयोगे &c. (*c*) Journey, travel, course, march; नैक: प्रपद्येताध्वानं Ms. 4. 60 undertake a journey; अध्वसु खिन्नु खिन्नइमिथिल: R. 11. 57 after three marches; परिश्रांत: क्लिष्टाध्वना Ki. 11. way-worn; U. 1. 34; Me. 17. 38 अध्वा वर्णकफस्थौल्यसौकुमार्यविनाशन: Susr.-2 A recension of the Vedas and the school upholding it (शाखा, अवयव); एकविंशत्यध्वयुक्तमृग्वेदमृषयो विदु:। सहस्राध्वा सामवेदो यजुरेकशताध्वकं॥ अध्वा वेदगति: शाखा इति पर्यायवाचका:।-3 Time (Kâla), time personified, (being the eater of all).—4 Air; sky, atmosphere.—5 Place. -6 Means, resource; method. -7 Attack (अभिदुराशोहणं). अध्वन् is changed to अध्व after prepositions; प्राध्व:, व्यध्व: &c.—COMP.—अति: (अध्वानमतति, अत्-इ] 1. a traveller. 2. an intelligent person. —अधिप:,-ईश: [ष.त.] an officer in charge of the public roads. —अयनं [अध्वन्यनं] journey, travel.—ग: 1. one who travels; a traveller, way-farer; संतानकतरुच्छायासुप्तविद्याधराध्वगं Ku. 6. 46 (°गामिन्). 2. a camel. 3. a mule. 4. the sun; °भोग्य: N. of a tree, Spondias Mangifera (आम्रातकवृक्ष) अध्वगै: अयत्नलभ्यफलत्वात् भोग्य°. (-गा) the Ganges. —गत् *m.* [अध्वानं गच्छति; गम-क्विप् P. VI. 4. 40] a traveller. —गत्यंत:—गंतव्य: [ष.त.] measure of length applicable to roads; देशकालाध्वगंतव्य: Vârt.—जा [अध्वनि जायते; जन्-ड] A plant (स्वर्णुली or स्वर्णपुष्पी).—पति: 1. the sun (दिवैव पथिकानां गमनात् रात्रौ च गमननिषेधात् सूर्यस्य अध्वपालकत्वं or अध्वन: आकाशस्य पति:). 2. inspector of the road. —रथ: [अध्वने हित: पर्याप्तो रथ: शाक. त.] 1. a travelling coach. 2. [अध्वेव रथो यस्य] a messenger skilled in travelling (पथि प्रज्ञो दूत:) —शल्य: [अध्वनि शल्यमिव आचरतीति क्विप्-अच् Tv.] N. of a tree (अपामार्ग) (अध्वगानां पादलग्नादौ शल्यवद्वेधकारकत्वात् तथात्वं).

अध्वनीन, अध्वन्य *a.* [अध्वानं अलं गच्छति; अध्वन्-ख-यत् वा; अध्वनो यस्खौ P. V. 2. 16] Able to undertake a journey-speeding on a journey; क्षिप्रं ततोऽध्वन्यतुरंगयायी Bk. 2. 44.—न:,—न्य: A traveller going fast, way-farer.

अध्वर *a.* [न ध्वरति कुटिलो न भवति ध्वृ—अच्, न. त.; ध्वरतिर्हिंसाकर्मा तत्प्रतिषेधो निपात: अहिंस: Nir.] 1 Not crooked, not broken, uninterrupted; इमं यज्ञमवतामध्वरं न: Yv. 27. 17 (अध्वरं=अकुटिलं शाखोक्तं).-2 Intent, attentive.-3 Durable, sound. —र: [अध्वानं सत्पथं राति ददाति फलत्वेन, रा-क] A sacrifice, a religious ceremony; also a Soma sacrifice; तमध्वरे विश्वजिति R. 5. 1.—र:—रं 1 Sky or air (आकाश).-2 The second of the 8 Vasus.—COMP.—कल्पा an optional sacrifice (काम्येष्टि). —कांडं [ष. त.] part of the शतपथब्राह्मण which treats of sacrifices.—ग [अध्वरं गच्छति] intended for a sacrifice.—दीक्षणीया [ष. त.] consecration connected with an Adhvara; so प्रायश्चित्ति: an expiation &c. —मीमांसा [ष. त.] N. of Jaimini's Purvamimânsâ.—श्री: [ष. त.] glory of the Adhvara —समिष्टयजु: *n.* N. of an aggregate of libations connected with a sacrifice.

अध्वरीयति अध्वर्यति, Den. P. To desire to have a sacrifice performed; or to perform one.

अध्वर्यु: [अध्वरमर्यति Nir.; अध्वर—क्यच्—युच् ततोऽल्याकारलोप: Tv.] 1 Any officiating priest, technically distinguished from होतृ, उद्गातृ and ब्रह्मन्. His duty was "to measure the ground, build the altar, prepare sacrificial vessels, to fetch wood and water, light the fire, bring the animal and immolate it," and while doing this to repeat the Yajurveda; होता प्रथमं शंसति तमध्वर्यु: प्रोत्साहयति Sk. See अध्वाद also.-2 The Yajurveda itself.—pl Adherents of that Veda.-COMP.—वेद: Yajurveda.

अध्वस्मन् *a.* [ध्वस् मनिन् कित् च न: त.] Imperishable; bright (?).

अध्वांतं [न. त.] Twilight, gloom; slight darkness, shade. —न्तः [ष. त.] End of the journey.–COMP.—शात्रवः [अध्वांतस्य मार्गसीमायाः शात्रव इव Tv.] A plant (श्रोनाक) Cassia Fistula or Bignonia Indica (blossoming in shade

अन् 2 P. [अनिति,आन-नी-तु,आन, अनितुं. अनित] 1 To breathe ; आनीदवातं स्वधया तदेकं Rv. 10. 129.2.–2 To move, go about, live; को ह्येवान्यात् यदेष आकाश आनंदो न स्यात् Taitt. Up.–3 To gasp, pant with thirst (Ved.). —*Caus.* आनयति; *desid.* अनिनिषति. (4 A.) To live.

अन् *m.* [क्विप्] The soul; विषे च नेदना Rv. 4. 30. 3.

अनः [अन्-अच्] Breath, respiration: प्राणोऽपानो व्यान उदानः समानोऽनः इत्येतत्सर्वं प्राण इति *Bri.* Up. [cf. L. *animus*, Gr. *anemos*].

अननं [अन् ल्युट्] Act of breathing, living &c.

अनंश *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Not entitled to a share in the inheritance; °शौ क्लीबपतितौ जात्यंधबधिरौ तथा। उन्मत्तजडमूकाश्च ये च केचिन्निरिंद्रियाः॥ Ms. 9. 201. Other persons are also mentioned by Devala, Baudh*a*yana, K*a*ty*a*yana and Narada. –2 Without parts, undivided, portionless; an epithet of the sky or the Supreme Being.

अनंशुमत्फला [न अंशुमत् मोचकाम्यंतरस्थत्वात् फलं यस्याः] The plantain tree.

अनक *a.* Mean, base; See अणक.

अनक्ष *a.* [न अक्ष्णोति व्याप्नोति विषयमिंद्रियेण अक्ष्-क्विप् न. त.] Without sight, blind.

अनक्ष *a.* 1 Without an axle-tree. 2 Sightless, blind.

अनकदुंदुभिः = आनकदुंदुभि q. v.

अनकस्मात् *ind.* [न. त.] Not causelessly, not suddenly or accidentally.

अनक्षर *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Unable to speak, mute, dumb, unlettered; मुखमनक्षरं व्याकृतैः Bh. 2. 56. –2 Unfit to be uttered. —रं [अप्रशस्तान्यक्षराणि यत्र] Abusive language, foul or abusive words, censure.—*adv.* Without the use of words, not expressed by words, mutely, dumbly; °रं परस्य K. 219, 143; व्यंजितदोहृदेन R. 14. 26

अनक्षि *n.* [अप्रशस्तं अक्षि] A bad eye, weak eye

अनगार *a.* [न. ब.] Houseless. —रः A vagrant ascetic.

अनगारिका The houseless state of a vagrant ascetic.

अनग्नि [न. त.] 1 Non-fire, substance other than fire; बह्नीतमविज्ञातं निगदेनैव शब्द्यते। अनग्नाविव शुष्कैधो न तज्ज्वलति कर्हिचित् Nir.–2 Absence of fire.—*a.* 1 Not requiring fire, dispensing with fire, without the use of fire; विद्धे त्रिविमस्य नैष्ठिकं यतिभिः सार्धमनग्निमग्निचित् R 8. 25; said of a sacrifice also (अग्निचयनरहितो यज्ञः).–2 Not maintaining the sacred fire; अनग्निरनिकेतः स्यान्मुनिर्मूलफलाशनः Ms. 6. 25, 43; irreligious, impious. –3 Dyspeptic.–4 Unmarried. –COMP. —त्र-त्रा *a.* Ved. not maintaining the sacred fire, sinful, irreligious Rv. 1. 189. 3. —दग्ध *a.* Not burnt with fire or on the funeral pile, Rv. 10. 15. 14 (श्मशानकर्म न प्राप्ताः); a class of Manes; Ms. 3. 199.

अनघ *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Sinless, innocent; अवैमि चैनामनघेति R. 14. 40. –2 Free from blame, faultless, handsome; रूपमनघं S. 2. 10; यस्य ज्ञानदयासिंधोरगाधस्यानघा गुणाः Ak.; °सर्वगात्री Dk. 123.–3 Without mishap or accident, free from danger, calamity &c.; safe, unhurt; यास्त्वामनघमद्राक्ष्म Dk. 108; कच्चिन्मृगीणामनघा प्रसूतिः R. 5. 7; मुनघवूर्यदा अनघप्रसवा भवति S. 4 safely delivered or brought to bed; °प्रसूतेः R. 14. 75. —4 Without grief or sorrow; दृष्टालुमनघस्पृष्ट R. 10. 19–5 Free from dirt, impurities &c., pure, spotless; R. 13. 65; 10. 80; Si. 5. 31.—घः 1 White mustard. –2 N. of Vishnu; अनघो विजयो जेता; also of *S*iva and of several other persons, a Gandharva, Sâdhya &c.

अनंकुश *a.* [अंकुशेन अवश्यः] 1 Ungovernable, unruly. —2 Taking license (as a poet).

अनंग *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Bodiless, without a body; formless, incorporeal; त्वमनंगः कथमक्षता रतिः Ku. 4. 9.–2 Different from the body. –3 Without a supplement or auxiliary.—गः Cupid (the bodiless one; so called from his having been reduced to ashes by Siva with the fire of his third eye when he tried to seduce the god's mind towards Pârvat*i* for the birth of a deliverer of the gods from Târaka).—गं 1 Sky, air, ether. –2 The mind (आकाशस्य निरवयवत्वात् न्यायवैशेषिकमते चित्तस्य अगुणत्वेन तस्य तथात्वं) —COMP.—क्रीडा [तृ. त.] 1. Amorous sports. 2. N. of a metre of two lines, the first with 16 long, and second with 32 short, syllables. —द *a.* [उप. स.] inspiring love; °दे तनुभूते भुजकते K 220 (also without Angada); बाहुवेरंगदत्वस्य बाले ते कारणे उभे Bhâr. Ch.—द्वादशी N. of the 83rd chapter of भविष्योत्तरपुराण; °त्रयोदशीव्रतं, see under व्रत.—लेखः (मदनलेखः) a love letter; °लेखक्रिययोपयोगं (व्रजंति) Ku. 1. 7 —रंगः N. of an erotic work describing the several postures (आसन pertaining to sexual intercourse —शत्रुः, –असुहृत् &c. N of *S*iva.—शेखरः N. of a metre of four lines, each with 15 Iambic feet.

अनंगकं The mind.

अनंगुरि-लि *a.* [न. ब.] Destitute of fingers.

अनच्छ *a.* Not clear, dirty.

अनजका-अनजिका [अप्रशस्ता अजा.] A miserable or small goat.

अनंजन *a.* [न ब] 1 Without collyrium, pigment, or paint; नेत्रे दूरमनंजने S. D.–2 Faultless, taintless.–3 Without any connection (निःसंबंध). —नं 1 The sky, atmosphere. –2 The supreme spirit (परब्रह्म), Vishnu or Nârâyana.

अनडुह् *m.* [अनः शकटं वहति] (अनड्वान्, °ड्वाहौ, °डुद्भ्यां &c.) 1 An ox, bull –2 The sign Taurus. —ही or अनड्वाही A cow.–COMP.—जिह्वा [अनडुहो जिह्वेव पत्राणि यस्याः सा] a plant (गोजिह्वा) (अनंतमूल) —द *a.* [उप. स.] a giver of oxen.

अनडुत्क *a.* Having oxen.

अनडुहः N. of a sage.

अनणु *a.* [न. त.] Not small or minute or fine, coarse. –णुः Coarse grain, peas &c.

अनति *ind.* Not very much; compounds beginning with अनति may be analysed by referring to अति, e.g. अनतिक्रमः moderation; अनतिक्रमणीय not to be transgressed, inviolable; अनतिदृश्य opaque; अनतिद्भुत unsurpassed, real, true, proper; अनतिव्याध्य invulnerable; अनत्यंतगति sense of diminutive words; अनत्यय imperishable, undecaying &c.; अनतिप्रश्न not to be asked to excess; अनतिविलंबिता absence of delay; fluency as a speaker's qualification, one of the 35 Vâggu*nas*, q. v.

अनद्धा *ind* [न. त.] Ved. Not truly or clearly, not certainly or definitely.–COMP. –पुरुषः not a true man; one who is not of use, either to gods, men or the Manes.

अनद्यः [न अद्यः अद्यः अप्राशस्त्ये नञ्] White Mustard.

अनद्यतन *a.* (नी *f.*) [न. त.] Not pertaining to this or the current day; a term used by P*a*nini to denote the sense of the Imperfect or the Periphrastic future. P. III. 2. 111, III. 3. 15; °भूते लङ्-अपवादः; °ने भविष्यति लुट्-पक्षाः परोक्षानद्यतन लिट् पपाच. —नः Not the current day; अतीतायाः रात्रेः पश्चार्धेन आगामिन्या रात्रेः पूर्वार्धेन सहितो दिवसोऽद्यतनः Sk., तद्भिन्नः कालः.

अनधिक *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not more or excessive. -2 Boundless; perfect.-3 Not capable of being enlarged or surpassed.

अनधिकार: [न. त.] Absence of authority, right, claim &c. -COMP.—चर्चा intermeddling, officiousness.

अनधिकारिन् *a.* Not entitled to.

अनधिगत *a.* [न. त.] Not obtained, acquired or studied. -COMP. —मनोरथ *a.* foiled in one's expectations.—शास्त्र *a.* who has not learnt the Sâstras.

अनधीन *a.* [न त.] Independent.—नः —नकः [संज्ञायां कन्] An independent carpenter working on his own account (कौटतक्षः); स हि कुर्यां वसन् न कस्यचिदधीनः.

अनध्यक्ष *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not perceptible or observable, invisible; मनोऽपि न तथाज्ञानादनध्यक्षं तदा भवेत् Bhâshâ P —2 Without controller or ruler &c

अनध्याय: अनध्ययनं [न. त.] Not studying, intermission of study; the time when there is or ought to be such intermission, a holiday (°दिवसः); अद्य शिष्टानध्यायः U. 4 a holiday (given) in honor of distinguish d guests. See Ms. 2. 105-6; 4. 103-4. 105-8; 117-8, 126 &c.

अननुभावुक *a.* Unable to comprehend; °ता non-comprehension, unintelligibility.

अननुभाषणं 1 Not repeating a statement or proposition -2 Tacit assent.

अनंत *a.* [नास्ति अंतो यस्य] Endless, infinite, eternal, boundless, inexhaustible; °रत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3. —तः 1 N. of Vishnu; गंधर्वाप्सरसः सिद्धाः किन्नरोरगचारणाः नांतं गुणानां जानंति (नास्यांतमधिगच्छंति) तेनानंतोऽयमुच्यते ॥; also of Vishnu's conch, the serpent Sesha; of Krishna and his brother; of Siva, the 14th Arhat; Vâsuki, the lord of serpents.-2 A cloud.—3 Talc.-4 N. of a plant (सिंदुवार) Vitex Trifolia.—5 The 23rd asterism श्रवण.—6 A silken cord with 14 knots tied round the right arm on the अनंतचतुर्दशी day -7 The letter आ.—ता 1 The earth (the endless). —2 The number one —3 N. of various females of Pârvati.—4 N. of various plants; शारिवा, अनंतमूल (a very medicinal plant), दूर्वा, आमलकी, गुडूची, अग्निमंथ, कणा, लांगली, दुरालभा, हरीतकी, आमिशिखा, श्यामलता, पिप्पली -ती A small silken cord tied round the left arm of a woman.—तं 1 The sky, atmosphere.—2 Infinity, eternity -3 Absolution, final beatitude; तदनंताय कल्पते Pt. 2. 72.-4 The supreme spirit, Brahma (परब्रह्म); सत्यं ज्ञानमनंतं ब्रह्मेति श्रुतिः। न व्यापित्वाद्देशतोऽतो नित्यत्वान्नापि कालतः। न वस्तुतोऽपि सर्वात्म्यादानंत्यं ब्रह्मणि त्रिधा ॥ —COMP.—आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Spirit.-कर *a.* magnifying to any extent; P. III 2. 21.—ग *a.* moving for ever.—गुण *a.* possessed of endless merits; of countless or infinite number; त्वद्वंगानामनंतगुणतैवते Mv. 6.55.—चतुर्दशी,-°व्रतं [अनंतस्य आराधनं यस्यां सा चतुर्दशी] the 14th day of the bright half of Bhâdrapada when Ananta is worshipped.—जित् (अनंतानि भूतानि जितवान्) 1. N. of Vâsudeva, the conqueror of all 2. N. of an Arhat deity.—तान *a.* of endless width, extensive.-तीर्थकृत् *m.* 1. one who visits many places of pilgrimage. 2. a Jaina deity.-तृतीया the third day of the bright half of भाद्रपद, मार्गशीर्ष or वैशाख; नभस्येवाथ वैशाखे मार्गशीर्षेऽथवा पुनः। शुक्लपक्षतृतीयायां...उक्तानंततृतीयैषा सुतानंदफलप्रदा.—दृष्टि: [अनंता दृष्टयो नेत्राणि यस्य] N. of Siva, or of Indra. —देव: [अनंतो देव इव] 1. the serpent Sesha. 2. [अनंते दीव्यति; दिव्-अच्] N. of Nârâyana who sleeps on Sesha. —पार *a.* of endless width, boundless; °रं किल शब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1.-मायिन् *a.* of endless tricks, endlessly deceitful. —मूल: a medicinal plant; (शारिवा).-राशि: an infinite quantity. —रूप *a.* of innumerable forms or shapes; epithet of Vishnu.—वात: a disease of the head, resembling tetanus.—विजय: [अनंतान् विजयते ध्वनिद्वारा अनेन] N. of Yudhishthira's conch shell Bg 1. 16.—वीर्य: N. of the 23rd Jaina Arhat of a future age.—व्रतं see अनंतचतुर्दशी above.—शक्ति *a.* of boundless power, omnipotent, epithet of the Supreme Being.—शयनं Travancore; Srirangapattana (?)-शीर्ष N. of Vishnu or the Supreme Being. (-र्षा) N. of the wife of Vâsuki.—शुष्म *a.* Ved. possessing endless strength; endlessly blowing.-श्री *a.* of boundless magnificence, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनंतक *a.* [स्वार्थे कन्] Endless, eternal &c.—कं The Eternal or Infinite (among the Jainas).

अनंत्य *a.* [अनंतस्य इदं-यत्] Endless, eternal, infinite.—त्यं 1 Eternity, infinity.-2 The foot of हिरण्यगर्भ.

अनंतवत् *a.* [अस्त्यर्थे मतुप्] Endless, eternal.—*m.* One of Brahma's four feet; earth, intermediate region, heaven, and ocean.

अनंतर *a.* [नास्ति अंतरं व्यवधानं मध्यः अवकाशः &c. यस्य] 1. Having no interior or interior space, limitless; तदेतत् ब्रह्म अपूर्वमनंतरं अबाह्यं.—2 Having no interval or interstice or pause (of space or time); compact, close; हलोऽनंतराः संयोगः P. I. 1. 7, See संयोग. —3 Contiguous, neighbouring, adjoining; अनयत् प्रभुशक्तिसंपदा वशमेको नृपतीननंतरान् R. 8. 19; भारतवर्षादुत्तरेण अनंतरे किंपुरुषनाम्नि वर्षे K. 136; immediately adjoining; K. 2. 53, R. 7 21; not distant from (with abl.); आत्मनोऽनंतरममात्यपदं ग्राहितः Mu. 4; ब्रह्मावर्तादनंतरः Ms. 2. 19 (Kull. अनंतरः किंचिदूनः) अरेः अनंतरं मित्रं 7. 158; or in comp. । विषयानंतरो राजा शत्रुः Ak who is an immediate neighbour -4 Immediately before or after; तादिदं क्रियतामनंतरं भवता बंधुजनप्रयोजनं Ku. 4. 32 soon after, just afterwards; ..अनंतरोदीरितलक्षणभाजो पादौ यदीयावुपजातयस्ताः Chand. M having characteristics mentioned just before.-5 Following, coming close upon (in comp.); शंखस्वनानंतरपुष्पवृष्टि Ku. 1. 23; 2 53; °करणीयं S. 4 the next duty, what should be done next.—6 Belonging to the caste immediately following; पुत्रा येऽनंतरस्त्रीजाः Ms 10. 14 -7 Uninterrupted, unbroken, continuous.-रं [न त.] 1 Contiguity, proximity: अनंतरविहितं चास्यासनं K. 93. 2 Brahma, the supreme soul (as being of one entire essence).—रं *ind* [Strictly it is acc. of time कालात्यंतसंयोग; नास्ति अंतरं यथा स्यात्तथा] 1 Immediately after, afterwards.— 2 (With a prepositional force) After (with abl.); पुराणपत्रापगमादनंतरं R. 3 7; त्यागाच्छांतिरनंतरं Bg. 12. 12.; गोदानविधेरनंतरं R. 3. 33, 36, 2. 71; स्वामिनोऽनंतरं भृत्याः Pt. 1. rarely with gen.; अंगदं चाधिरूढस्तु लक्ष्मणोऽनंतरं मम Râm.; or in comp.; वनोदयः प्राक् तदनंतरं पयः S. 7 30; R 4 2.; Ms. 3 252, Y. 2. 41; वचनानंतरमेव K. 78 immediately after those words -COMP.-जः or जा [अनंतरस्या अव्यवहितवर्णाया मातुः जायते] 1 the child of a Kshatriyâ or Vaisyâ mother, by a father belonging to the caste immediately above the mother's, Ms. 10. 4. 2 born immediately before or after; a younger or elder brother. (-जा) a younger or elder sister; अनुष्ठितानंतरजाविवाहः R. 7. 32. ; so °जात.

अनंतरीय *a.* Next in succession.

अनंतराय: [अंतरयः दूरीकरणं, न. त] Not leaving, non-abandonment.

अनंतराय *a.* [न. ब.] Uninterrupted, without a break.

अनंतर्गर्भिन् *m.* [अनंतर्गर्भो यस्य; अस्त्यर्थे इनि न. त.] N. of Kusa grass used for the पवित्र q. v.

अनंद *a.* [न नंदयति; नंद्-णिच् अच्] Joyless, cheerless.—दः N. of a purgatory.

अनन्न Not food, that which is undeserving of being eaten.

अनन्य *a.* 1 Not different, identical same, not other than, self; अ,

नन्या राघवस्याहं भास्करस्य प्रभा यथा । सा हि सत्याभिसंधाना तथानन्या च भर्तरि Râm. -2 Sole, unique, without a second.-3 [नास्ति अन्यः विषयो यस्य] Undivided, undistracted (mind &c); having no other object or person to think of &c. ; अनन्याश्चिन्तयन्तो मां ये जनाः पर्युपासते Bg. 9. 22. In comp. अनन्य may be translated by 'not by another,' 'directed or devoted to no one else,' 'having no other object' -COMP. —अर्थ *a.* not subservient to any other object, principal.—आश्रित *a.* independent, not resorting to another. (—तं) unencumbered estate (in law).—गतिः *f.* sole resort or resource. —गतिक *a.* [न. ब.] having no other resource or help, having no other resource left ; अनन्यगतिके जने विगतपातके पातके Udb. —गुरु *a* than which nothing is greater *S*i. 1. 35. —चित्त, -चिंत,-चेतस्, -मनस्, -मानस, -हृदय *a.* giving one's undivided thought or attention to, with undivided mind ; विचिन्तयंती यमनन्यमानसा S. 4. 1; K. 75.—जः, -जन्मन् *m.* [नान्यस्मात् जन्म यस्य; आत्मभू चित्तभू इत्यादि तस्य व्यपदेशत्वात् or नास्ति अन्यः यस्मात्सोऽनन्यः विष्णुः ; तस्माज्जातः] Cupid, the god of love: मा मुमुहत्खलु भवंतमनन्यजन्मा Mâl. 1. 32. —दृष्टि *a.* gazing intently or steadfastly at ; °ष्टिः सवितारमैक्षत Ku. 5. 20.—देव *a.* having no other (superior) god, epithet of the Supreme Being.—परता exclusive devotion or attachment; पुरःस्फुरागस्तदनु मनसोऽनन्यपरता Mâl. 6. 15.—परायण *a* devoted to no other (woman) *S.* 3. 19. —पूर्वः [अन्या पूर्वा यस्य] having no other wife; वरस्यानन्यपूर्वस्य विशोकामकरोद् गुणैः Ku 6. 92. (-र्वा) [न अन्यः पूर्वो यस्याः सा] a virgin (who never before belonged to another), a woman having no other husband ; R. 4. 7.—भाज् *a.* [न अन्यं अन्यां वा भजते] not devoted to any other person ; अनन्यभाजं पतिमाप्नुहि Ku. 3. 63.—विषय *a.* not applicable or belonging to any one else, exclusively applicable ; V. 1. 1. ; Mv. 1. 25.—वृत्ति *a.* 1. of the same nature. 2. having no other means of livelihood. 3. closely attentive. —शासन. *a.* not ruled over by any one else ; R. 1. 30; Dk 2.—सामान्य, —साधारण *a.* not common to any one else, uncommon, exclusively devoted, applicable or belonging to one; अनन्यनारीसामान्यो दासस्त्वस्याः पुरूरवाः V. 3. 18 ; राजशब्दः R. 6. 38 ; M. 5 ; 4. 10 ; not capable of being performed by any one else, Ku. 3. 19.—सदृश *a.* (शी *f.*) having no equal, matchless, peerless; यथैतानन्यसदृशाद् विद्वासि Pt. 1.

अनन्यता,—त्वं Identity, sameness

अनन्यादृश *a.* (शी *f.*) Not like others, singular.

अनन्वयः [न. त.] 1 Want of connection. -2 (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a thing is compared to itself, the object being to show that it is matchless and can have no other उपमान; उपमानोपमेयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः । इंदुरिंदुरिव श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनन्वयः ॥ गगनं गगनाकारं सागरः सागरोपमः । रामरावणयोर्युद्धं रामरावणयोरिव ॥.

अनन्वित *a* [न. त] 1 Unconnected. -2 Irregular, desultory; irrelevant, incoherent. -3 Not attended with, devoid of ; as पुत्र°, भार्या &c.

अनप *a.* [न संति आधिक्येन आपो यत्र] Destitute of much water (as a puddle).

अनपकरणं—कर्मन्—क्रिया 1 Not injuring -2 Non-delivery. -3 (In law) Non-payment ; दत्तस्यानपकर्म च Ms. 8. 4; दत्तस्य or वेतनस्य° क्रिया 214.

अनपकारः Harmlessness.—*a.*,—कारिन् *a.* Harmless, innocent.

अनपजय्य *a.* Ved. Whose victorious character cannot be reversed.

अनपत्य *a* 1 Without issue, childless, without heir; °स्यश्च किल तपस्वी *S.* 6; K. 59, 63 —2 Not propitious or favourable to children; causing fall (पतनकारण) Rv. 3. 54. 18. °ता,-°त्वं Childlessness नूनमनपत्यता मां वत्सलयति S. 7.

अनपत्रप *a.* Impudent, shameless.

अनपनिहित *a* Ved. Not mutilated or curtailed.

अनपभ्रंशः Not a corrupt word ; a properly formed word.

अनपयाति *ind.* Very early (before the sun starts on his journey).

अनपर *a.* Having no other or second, having no follower, sole ; तदेतद् ब्रह्मापूर्वमनपरं S. B.

अनपराध—धिन् *a.* Innocent, guiltless, harmless.—धः Innocence.

अनपवाचन *a.* Ved. Impossible to be talked away or wished away.

अनपव्ययत् *a.* Ved. Not letting go ; able.

अनपसर *a.* Having no egress or passage to creep out of, unjustifiable, inexcusable ; निरन्वयोऽनपसरः Ms. 8 198 (अपसरः प्रतिग्रहक्रयादिः) -रः An usurper.

अनपस्पृश *a.* Not obstinate

अनपस्फुर—र-रत् *a.* (of a cow) Not refusing to be milked.

अनपाय *a* 1 Free from loss or decay. -2 Imperishable, undiminished, undecaying ; प्रणमंत्यनपायमुत्थितं (चंद्रं) Ki. 2. 11.-यः 1 Imperishable nature, freedom from decay or wear and tear; permanence.-2 N. of Śiva.

अनपायिन् *a.* Imperishable, firm, steady, unfailing, constant, durable, not transient ; प्रसादाभिमुखे तस्मिञ्श्रीरासीदनपायिनी R. 17. 46. ; 8. 17 ; अनपायिनि संश्रयद्रुमे गजभग्ने पतनाय वल्लरी Ku. 4. 31; चलेष्वर्थेषु लुब्धेन न यशःस्वनपायिषु Mu. 5. 14; Ki. 14. 37 , 2. 43 ; Si. 8. 50, 14. 65, 17. 26.

अनपावृत् [न. ब.] Not returning or coming back, non-recurrent (पुनरावृत्तिशून्य); unremitting (?).

अनपेक्ष—क्षिन् *a.* [न. त.] 1 Regardless. -2 Careless, not minding or heeding, indifferent.-3 Independent or irrespective (of another), not requiring any other thing.-4 Impartial.-5 Irrelevant, unconnected, unconcerned.—क्षा Disregard, indifference, carelessness.—क्षं *adv.* Without regard to, independently or irrepectively of ; carelessly, accidentally ; °त्वात् since it has no reference to.

अनपेत *a.* 1 Not gone off, not past अनपेतकालं कथयांबभूवुः Ki. 6. 30 without loss of time, without delay.-2 Not deviating from, faithful to, not leaving (with abl.) ; अर्थादनपेतं अर्थ्यं Sk. ; धर्मपथ्यर्थन्यायादनपेते P. IV. 4. 92. See अपेत also.-3 Not devoid of, possessed of ; ऐश्वर्यादनपेतमीश्वरमयं लोकोऽर्थतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14.

अनभ्र *a.* Ved. [न. आभ्रः, वेदे पृषो° ह्रस्वः] Not seized or overcome by the enemy (शत्रुभिरनाभ्र); not watery (?).

अनप्रस् *a.* [नास्ति अप्नः रूपं यस्य] Ved. Destitute of form or shape, shapeless, actionless (कर्महीन).

अनप्सरस्-रा *f.* Not an Apsaras, unworthy of a celestial nymph ; अनप्सरेव प्रतिभासि V 2.

अनफा A particular configuration of planets ; रविवर्जं द्वादशगैरनफा ; सच्छीलं सुखान्वितं प्रभुं ख्यातियुक्तमनफायाम् Dipikâ.

अनभिज्ञ *a.*Ignorant of, unacquainted with, unused to, (usually with gen.) ; °ज्ञः कैतवस्य S. 5 ; वृत्तांतानामनभिज्ञासि K 236 ; °ज्ञः परमेश्वरगृहाचारस्य Mv. 2; Ku. 6. 43.

अनभिम्लान *a.* [न. त.] Not faded. -COMP.—वर्ण *a.* Ved. of unfaded or undiminished lustre, resplendent.

अनभिलक्षितः An impostor.

अनभिलाष *a.* Free from desire.—षः 1 Want of appetite or desire.-2 Non-relish.

अनभिशस्त,—स्ति,—स्त्य *a.* Ved. Blameless, faultless; °शस्तेनी leading to perfection or to heaven.

अनभिसंधानं Absence of design or purpose; so अनभिसंधिः; °कृत done undesignedly.

अनभिहित *a.* 1 Not named or asserted, see अभिहित under अभिधा. 2 Not fastened (Ved.).—तः N. of the chief of a Gotra.

अनभ्यावृत्तिः *f.* Non-repetition; अनागतमभ्यावृत्त्या वा कामं क्षाम्यतु वः क्षमी Si. 2. 43.

अनभ्याश, -स *a.* Not near, distant &c.; °समित्य *a.* to de shunned from afar; Sk.

अनभ्र *a.* Cloudless: इयमनभ्रा वृष्टिः this is (like) a shower from a cloudless sky, *i. e.* something quite unexpected or sudden.

अनभ्रि *a.* Ved. Epithet of rain-water; requiring no shovel (?).

अनमः [न नमति अन्यान्] A Brâhmana (one who does not bow down to others and returns salutations made to him by others with a blessing).

अनमितंपच (=मितंपच) *a.* Miserly, niggardly.

अनमित्र *a.* Having no enemies.—त्रं A state of having no enemies.

अनमीव *a.* Ved. [नास्ति अमीवो रोगो यस्य न. ब.] Well, happy, free from disease; comfortable, salubrious, sinless.—वं Good or comfortable state, happiness, prosperity.

अनंबर *a.* Wearing no garment.—रः A Buddhist mendicant.

अनम्र *a.* Not humble, haughty, proud; अनम्राणां समुद्धर्तुः R. 4. 35.

अनयः [अप्रशस्तो नयः] 1 Bad management or conduct, injustice; unfairness; समृद्धिरनयाद्विनश्यति Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 2. 42.-2 Bad policy or course of conduct, evil course; अनयो नयसंकाशो हृदयान्नापसर्पति Pt. 3. 184.-3 Adversity, calamity, distress; जीवेदेतेन राजन्यः सर्वेणाप्यनयं गतः Ms. 10. 95 reduced to straits; 102.-4 [अयः शुभावहो विधिस्तद्भिन्नः अनयः] Misfortune, adversity; ill-luck.-5 A variety of dice-play, gambling (शाराणां वामावर्तेन अभीष्टस्थानयनं).

अनरण्यः N. of a king of the solar race, a descendant of Ikshvâku and king of Ayodhyâ, who was overthrown by Râvana.

अनरुस् *a.* [न. ब.] Ved. Not wounded, healthy, sound.

अनर्गल *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Free from bar or obstruction, free to move, unrestrained, unhampered; तुरंगमुत्सृष्टमनर्गलं R. 3. 39.-2 Unlocked.

अनर्घ *a.* [नास्ति अर्घो मूल्यं यस्य न. त.] Invaluable, priceless, inestimable; R. 5. 2; Si. 14. 88.—र्घः [न. ब.] Wrong or improper value.—Comp.—राघवं N. of a drama in 7 acts by Murâri Misra; also called Murâri Nâtaka after its author and supposed to have been written between the 12th and the 14th century.

अनर्घत्वं-ता Pricelessness, invaluable nature; H. Pr. 4.

अनर्घ्य *a.* Invaluable; unsurpassed in reverence due from others, highly respected; अनर्घ्यमर्घेण तमद्रिनाथः Ku. 1. 58

अनर्थ *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Useless, worthless; पुनः पुच्छमिवानर्थं पाण्डित्यं धर्मवर्जितं Pt. 3. 97.-2 Unfortunate, unhappy.-3 Harmful, disastrous, bad; चित्तज्ञानानुवर्तिनोऽनर्था अपि प्रियाः स्युः Dk. 160; wicked (opp. दक्षिण).-4 Not having that meaning (but another); having no meaning, nonsensical, meaningless.-5 Poor.—र्थः [न. त.] 1 Non-use or value.-2 A worthless or useless object.-3 A reverse, evil, calamity, misfortune; R. 18. 14; रंध्रोपनिपातिनोऽनर्थाः S. 6.; एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु यत्र चतुष्टयं H. 1; cf. छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवंति &c.; Ms 4.193, H.4.92; harmful object, danger; अर्थमनर्थं भावय नित्यं Moha M. 2.-4 Nonsense, want of sense.-5 N. of Vishnu (आप्तसर्वकामत्वात्तस्य तथात्वं).-Comp.—अंतरं [न अर्थांतरं] sameness or identity.—कर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 doing useless or unprofitable things. 2. mischievous, harmful; unprofitable, productive of evil.—नाशिन् *m.* N. of Siva (destroyer of calamities).—भाव *a.* malicious.—लुप्त *a.* [दृष्टार्थेन अलुप्तः] not devoid of the apparent meaning; free from all that is worthless.—संशयः [अनर्थकारी संशयः शाक. त.] 1. a great evil, hazardous adventure; प्रतिनिवर्ततामस्मादनर्थसंशयात् Mâl. 5. 2. [ष. त.] not a risk of one's money; safety of one's wealth.

अनर्थ्य, अनर्थक *a.* 1 Useless; meaningless; सर्वमप्येतदनर्थकं Ve. 1; °आयास K. 108; not significant, as a particle used expletively.-2 Nonsensical.-3 Unprofitable.-4 Unfortunate.—कं Nonsensical or incoherent talk.

अनर्व *a.* Ved. Not lax or loose (अशिथिल) Rv. 1. 164. 2.; free, unobstructed, permanent

अनर्वन् *a.* [अर्व्-हिंसायां कनिन्; अर्वा सपत्नः न. त.] 1 Not inimical, not hostile or to be hated (अद्वेष्य); Rv. 1. 136. 5.-2 Having no horse.

अनर्विश् *m.* [अनसा शकटेन विशति प्राप्नोति। विश्-क्विप्, अहरा॰ रुः] 1 One who sits in a cart to fetch fuel &c.-2 [ऋ-कर्मणि विच्, अरं गंतव्यं प्रति विशति, विश्-क्विप् न. त.] One who is not able to reach the destination.

अनर्शराति *a.* [अनर्शाय अपापिष्ठाय रातिर्दानं यस्य] One who does not give to sinful persons, a sinless donor.

अनर्ह *a* 1 Not deserving, not fit not worthy of (with gen. or in comp.); अनर्हा गृहवासस्य Pt. 4.; तान् हव्यकव्ययोर्विप्राननर्हान् मनुरब्रवीत् Ms. 3. 150.-2 Inadequate, unsuitable.-3 Undeserving of reward or punishment.

अनलः [नास्ति अलः पर्याप्तिर्यस्य, बहुदाह्यदहनेपि तृप्तेरभावात् Tv.; cf. नाग्निस्तृप्यति काष्ठानां; said by some to be from अन् to breathe]. 1 Fire.-2 Agni or the god of fire. See अग्नि.-3 Digestive power, gastric juice; मंदः संजायतेऽनलः Susr.-4 Wind.-5 Bile.-6 One of the 8 Vasus, the fifth.-7 N. of Vâsudeva.-8 N. of various plants; चित्रक, रक्तचित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica and Rosea; भल्लातक the marking nut tree.-9 The letter र्.-10 The number three.-11 (Astr) The 50th year of Brihaspati's cycle.-12 The third lunar mansion कृत्तिका.-13 A variety of Pitrideva or Manes (कव्यवाहोऽनलः सोमः).-14 [अनान् प्राणान् लाति आत्मत्वेन] The soul (जीव).-15 N. of Vishnu (न नलति गंधं प्रकटयति न बध्यते वा नल्-अच्).-16 The Supreme Being.-Comp.—द *a.* [अनलं द्यति] 1. removing or destroying heat or fire; करिणां मुदे सनलदाऽनलदाः Ki. 5. 25. 2.=अग्निद q. v.—दीपन *a.* [अनलं दीपयति] promoting digestion, stomachic.—प्रभा [अनलस्य प्रभेव प्रभा यस्य] N. of a plant (ज्योतिष्मती) Helicacabum Cardiospermum.—प्रिया N. of Agni's wife स्वाहा.—सादः loss of appetite, dyspepsia.

अनलस *a.* 1 Not lazy, active, diligent, watchful, R. 9. 15.-2 Unable, incompetent.

अनलिः [अनिति-अन् अचः अलिर्यत्र ब.: शकंध्वा.] N. of a tree (बकवृक्ष) Sesbana Grandiflora (तत्पुष्पाणां मधुपूर्णतया तन्मधुभिर्भ्रमराणां जीवनधारणात्तथात्वं Tv.).

अनल्प *a.* 1 Numerous.-2 Not a little; not small, liberal, noble (as mind &c.); Ki. 14. 18; much; अनल्पत्वं अनल्पाक्षरं Pt. 1. 136; profusely, in many words; विकसितवदनामनल्पजल्पेपि Bv. 1. 100; 2. 138.—Comp.—घोष *a.* very clamorous or noisy.—मन्यु *a.* greatly enraged.

अनवकाश *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Having no scope or occasion, uncalled for. -2 Inapplicable.-3 Having no opportunity or space. -शः [न. त.] Absen ce of room or scope.

अनवग्रह *a.* [न ब.] Irresistible, uncontrolled. impetuous, resistless; सुकुमारकायमनवग्रहः स्मरः (अभिहंति) Mâl. 1. 39.

अनवच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Not bounded or marked off, not separated or cut.—2 Unlimited, immoderate, excessive. -3 Undefined; दिक्कालादि° Bh. 2. 1; 3.1; undiscriminated, unmodified.-4 Uninterrupted, continuous.

अनवद्य *a.* [न अवद्यः निंद्यः] Faultless, blameless, unobjectionable, irreproachable; Bh. 2, 21; R. 7. 70 —द्या N. of a damsel. -COMP. —अंग,-रूप *a.* having faultless limbs or form, exquisitely handsome; रूपस्य अनवद्यता M. 2. (—गी) a woman with a faultless. form.

अनवद्राण *a.* Not sleepy.

अनवधान *a.* [न. ब.] Careless, inattentive. -नं Inadvertence, inattention; °ता carelessness, remissness in duty (प्रमाद); कर्तव्याकरणं यत्राकर्तव्यस्या थवा क्रिया। उच्यते द्वितयं तत्र प्रमादोऽनवधानता ॥

अनवधि *a* Unlimited, infinite.

अनवन *a* [न. ब.] Affording no help or protection.

अनवनामित *a.* Not lowered or bent down; °वैजयंतः a Buddhist term for a future universe (lit. having banners unlowered).

अनवपृग्ण *a.* Ved. Spreading all around, not closely united.

अनवब्रव *a.* [अवब्रू-अच् न ववादेशः न. त.] Irreproachabl, not open to censure (अपवादवर्जित); speaking authoritatively.

अनवभ्र *a.* [न भ्रंशते भा. ब. Tv.] Undiminished, undecaying, durable, lasting (अवभ्रंशशून्य); °राधस् Rv. 1. 166. 7 having undiminished wealth.

अनवम *a.* Not low or inferior; high, exalted, superior; सुधर्मानवमां सभां R. 17. 27, 9. 14.

अनवरत *a.* Incessant, continuous, uninterrupted; °धनुर्ज्यास्फालनक्रूरपूर्व S. 2. 4.—तं *adv.* Incessantly, continuously.

अनवरार्घ्य *a.* [अवरस्मिन् अर्घे भवः, यत् न. त.] Chief, best, excellent.

अनवलंब-बन *a.* [न. ब.] Having no prop or support; not dependent.-बः बनं Independence.

अनवलोभनं [: न अवलुप्यते पुमान्येन, अवलुप् ल्युट् पृषो° यस्य भ: Tv.] A sort of purificatory ceremony to be performed in the case of a pregnant woman in the third month after conception.

अनवस *a.* [अव्-असच् अवसः भोजनं प्रीति-करत्वात् न. ब.] Ved. Having no (wholesome) food to eat (पथ्याशनरहित); Rv. 6. 66. 7; not stopping to eat by the way (?)

अनवसर *a.* 1 Busy, having no leisure or interval of repose.-2 Ill-timed, inopportune.-3 Out of place, baseless; °रोयं घंटानादः H. 3.-रः 1 Absence of leisure -2 Ill-timedness, unseasonableness; कं याचे यत्र तत्र ध्रुवमनवसरग्रस्त एवार्थिभावः Mâl. 9. 30.

अनवसान *a.* [न. ब.] Endless, having no setting; free from death.

अनवसित *a.* [न. त.] Not ended or finished; not determined —ता N. of a kind of Trishtubh metre, consisting of four lines with 11 feet in each.

अनवस्कर *a.* Free from dirt, pure, clear.

अनवस्थ *a.* [नास्ति अवस्था यत्र] Unsteady; °स्थो निष्करुणश्च Dk. 135; unsettled, not fixed; °स्थो वायुः Si. 11. 28.—स्था [न. त.] 1 Instability, unsettled condition, disorder, confusion. —2 Loose or unsteady conduct, incontinence.-3 (In phil.) Absence of finality or conclusion, an endless series of statements or causes and effects, one of the faults of reasoning (उपपाद्योपपादकयोरविश्रांतिः); एवमप्यनवस्था स्याद्या मूलक्षतिकारिणी K. P. 2; एवं च °प्रसंगः S. B. —4 Not being 10 days old (दशाहाभावः).

अनवस्थान *a.* Unstable, unsteady, fickle.—नः Wind. —नं 1 Instability, uncertainty, unsettled nature; जयपराजयानवस्थानात् Dk. 161.-2 Looseness of conduct, incontinence.

अनवस्थित *a.* 1 Unsteady, fickle, unsettled; °स्तिमितमूढघूर्णनयनः U. 3 with unsteady eyes Ku. 4. 28.—2 Changed, altered ; अहो °तो भूमिसंनिवेशः U. 2 -3 Faithless, loose in morals or moral conduct, dissolute (व्यभिचारिन्); नारीस्त्वाऽनवस्थिताः Ms. 11. 139. —4 Unable to stay or remain; प्रास्थितं तमनवस्थितं प्रियाः R. 19. 31; °त्वं, °स्थितिः instability, looseness of conduct.

अनवह्वर *a.* [अवह्वृ-कौटिल्यं-अच्, न. त.] Not crooked, straightforward.

अनवाच् *a.* Not tending downwards, looking up.

अनवानं *ind.* [आवानः श्वासोच्छ्वासः स यथा न स्यात्तथा] Without breathing between, in one breath, without a pause, *uno tenore*.

अनवाय *a.* [अव-इ- घञ् अवायः अवयवः न. ब.] Without parts (निरवयव) ; uninterrupted, unyielding.

अनवेक्षक *a.* Regardless of, careless, indifferent.

अनवेक्ष-क्षा=अनपेक्ष-क्षा q. v.

अनवेक्षणं 1 Carelessness, inattention: अनवेक्षणादपि कृषिः Pt. 1. 169.-2 Want of supervision.

अनव्रत *a.* [न. ब.] Not altogether destitute of holy or ascetic performances.-तः A Jaina devotee who is so.

अनशनं Fasting, abstinence from food, fasting oneself to death ; °नं च शाययित्वा Dk. 156 making him fast ; °नात् उत्तिष्ठति Pt. 4.-*a.* Without food, fasting &c.

अनशनाय *a.* Ved. Not hungry.

अनश्नत् *a.* Not eating ; °त्संगमनः the sacrificial fire in the sabhâ which is approached before eating or breakfast.

अनश्व *a.* Having no horse or horses.—श्वः Something that is not a horse.

अनश्वर *a.* (री *f.*) Imperishable.

अनस् *n.* [अनिति शब्दायते अन्-असुन्] 1 A cart ; उद्धाता चाप्यनः क्रये Ms. 8. 209; Y. 1. 184; 3. 269, Si. 12. 26.-2 [अनिति जीवत्यनेन] Food, boiled rice.-3 Birth. -4 A living being.-5 A kitchen. -6 A parent (father or mother); said to be *f.* in these two senses. At the end of Avyayîbhâva Comp. अनस् is changed to अनस ; as अध्यनसं &c. ; also at the end of Tat. Comp. : महानसं &c

अनसूय-यक *a.* [न. ब.] Free from malice, not envious, not spiteful ; अद्भानोऽनसूयश्च Ms. 4. 158 ; Bg. 18. 71. —या [न. त.] 1 Absence of envy, charity of disposition, freedom from spite or ill-will ; न गुणान् गुणिनो हंति स्तौति चान्यगुणानपि । न हसेच्चान्यदोषांश्च सानसूया प्रकीर्तिता.-2 N. of a friend of Sakuntalâ.-3 N. of Atri's wife, the highest type of chastity and wifely devotion, [She was very pious and given to austere devotion by virtue of which she had obtained miraculous powers. Several stories are told to illustrate them. When the earth was devastated by a terrible drought which lasted for 10 years, Anasuyâ created water, fruits, roots &c. by means of her ascetic powers and saved many lives. On one occasion when the sage Mândavya was about to be impaled, the wife of a sage happened to touch the stake as she passed by, whereupon Mândavya cursed her that she would become a widow at

sunrise. She, however, prevented the sun from rising, and all actions of men being consequently stopped, the gods, sages &c. went to Anasuyâ, her friend, who, by the force of her penance, made the sun rise without, at the same time, bringing widowhood on her friend. Another legend is also told in which Anasuyâ changed Brahmâ, Vishnu and Mahesa into infants, when, at the instigation of their wives, they attempted to test her chastity, but restored them to their former shapes at the importunities of their humbled consorts. She is also said to have caused the three-streamed Ganges to flow down on the earth near the hermitage of her husband for the ablutions of sages ; see R. 13. 51. In the Ramayana she is represented as having been very kind and attentive to Sitâ whom she favoured with sound motherly advice on the virtues of chastity and at the time of her departure gave her an unguent (See R. 12. 27, 14 14) which was to keep her beautiful for ever an to guard her person from the attempts of rapacious beasts, demons &c. She was the mother of the irascible sage Durvâsas].

अनसूयु *a*.=अनसूय ; इदं तु ते गुह्यतमं प्रवक्ष्याम्यनसूयवे Bg. 9. 1.

अनस्थ—स्थिक [न. ब.] Boneless.—स्थः 1 A boneless limb or member.-2 Without parts, epithet of प्रधान of the Sânkhyas or ईश्वरमाया.

अनहन् *n*. [न अहः अप्रशस्तमहः] A bad or unlucky day.

अना *ind*. Ved. Thus, hereby, in deed.

अनाकार *a*. Formless, shapeless, epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनाकालः [न. त. निपात:] 1 Inopportune time. -2 [आ सम्यक् अत्रादिसंपन्नः कालः आकालः न.त.Tv.] Famine (perhaps an irregular form for अन्नाकाल) -COMP.—भृतः one who, to save himself from starvation in a famine, voluntarily becomes a slave of another.

अनाकाश *a*. [न. ब.] 1. Opaque, no transparent. -2 Having no transparent atmosphere ; differing from it.—शः-श Not an atmosphere, one undeserving of its name.

अनाकुल *a*. 1 Not perplexed or confused, calm, collected, self-possessed.-2 Regular, consistent.

अनाकृत *a*. 1 Not prevented (अनिवारित), unreclaimed.

अनाक्रांत *a*. Unassailed.—ता [आक्रमितुमयोग्या सर्वतः कंटकावृतत्वात्, न. त.] Prickly nightshade, Solanum Jacquini (कंटकारिवृक्ष).

अनाक्षित *a*. Ved. Not staying.

अनाग *a*. [न आ सम्यक् गच्छति स्वर्गं अनेन नागः अधर्मः ; न ब. Tv.] Sinless ; Rv. 10. 12. 9 (अनागान् = अपापान्). —गा N. of a river.

अनागत *a*. [न आगतः न. त.] 1 Not come or arrived; तावद्भयस्य भेतव्यं यावद्भयमनागतं H. 1. 57. -2 Not got or obtained ; वविष्णुमाश्रयमनागतमभ्युपैति Si. 5. 14 ; so °आर्तव.-3 Future, to come ; see compounds below -4 Not learnt or attained, unknown.—तं The future time, future ; °तं यः कुरुते स शोभते Pt. 3. 16A he shines (thrives prospers) who provides for the future ; अनागतवतीं चिंतामसंभाव्यां करोति यः Pt. 5. 71.-COMP.—अवेक्षणं looking to the future, provident thought, foresight.—आबाधः [अनागतः आबाधः दुःखं] future (physical) trouble or calamities, illness &c, affecting the body in times to come ; °प्रतिषेधनीयं N. of chapter 24 of the चिकित्सितस्थान in Susruta.—आर्तवा [कुसुमविकासनं आर्तवं, न आगतमार्तवं यस्याः] a maiden who has not yet arrived at puberty. —विधातृ *m*.[अनागतं उद्दिश्य विदधाति] one who provides for the future, provident, prudent (used as the name of a fish in Pt. 1. 318; H. 4. 5); अनागतविधाता च प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिस्तथा । द्वावेतौ सुखमेधेते यद्भविष्यो विनश्यति ॥ (where Dr. Peterson translates the three names by 'Mr Provider-against-a-future-evil', 'Mr. Cool-head,' and 'Mr What-will-be-will-be').

अनागतिः *f*. Non-arrival, non-attainment, no-access.

अनागम *a* 1. Not come, not present. -2 [न. ब.] (In law) Without the title-deed or document o possession (such as purchase deed &c.), anything possessed from time immemorial and without any documentary proof °उपभोगः enjoyment of property without such a deed. —मः 1 Non-arrival -2 Non-attainment.

अनागम्य *a*. Unapproachable.

अनागामिन् *a*. 1 Not coming, not arriving. -2 not future, not likely to return. -*m*. An epithet of the third among the 4 Buddhist orders.

अनागामुक *a*. Not likely to return.

अनाघ्रात *a*. Not smelt; (fig.) not touched or affected; सर्वदोषानाघ्रातं प्रतिवचनमाह Sankara.

अनागस् *a*. 1 Innocent; blameless; आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि S. 1. 11. -2 Conferring bliss or happiness.

अनाचार *a*. Devoid of customary observances or duties, improper in behaviour, unprincipled, regardless of custom, law or propriety &c. ; also अनाचारिन् in this sense. -रः अनाचरणं Absence of due observances or customary duties, improper conduct, departure from established usage or principle ; अनाचार is of two kinds विहितस्य अननुष्ठानं निषिद्धस्य चानुष्ठानम्

अनाज्ञात *a*. 1 Unknown, not properly known.-2 Surpassing all that has yet been known.

अनातप *a* 1 Free from or devoid of heat or the blaze of the sun, not exposed to heat, cool, shady; यदिन्दोः अनातपं विविधशास्त्रालस्य मूलं मतः Bh. 2. 90. -पः Coolness, shade.

अनातुर *a*. 1 Not eager, indifferent ; °उत्कंठितयोः v. l. for अनादर M. 3. 15. --2 Not fatigued, unwearied ; भेजे धर्ममनातुरः R. 1. 21.-3 Not ill or diseased, well, healthy, in good health; अनातुरः सप्तरात्रमवकीर्णिव्रतं चरेत् Ms. 2. 187 ; 4. 144.

अनात्मन् *a*. [न. ब.] 1 Destitute of spirit or mind. —2 Not spiritual, corporeal. -3 One who has not restrained his self ; अनात्मनस्तु शत्रुत्वे वर्तेतात्मैव शत्रुवत् Bg. 6. 6. —*m*. [अप्रशस्तो भिन्नो वा आत्मा न. त] Not self. another; something different from आत्मन् (spirit or soul) *i. e.* the perishable body; अप्राप्तः प्राप्यते योषमत्यतं त्यज्यतेऽथवा । जानीयात्तमनात्मानं बुद्ध्यर्थं वपुरादिकम् ॥ अनात्मन्यात्मबुद्धिर्या साऽविद्या परिकीर्तिता ॥—COMP. -ज्ञ, —वेदिन् *a*. 1. devoid of spiritual knowledge or true wisdom. 2. not knowing oneself, foolish, silly ; मा तावदनात्मज्ञे S. 6. कथं कार्यविनिमयेन व्यवहरति मयि °ज्ञः M. 1 ; स्फुटमापदां पदमनात्मवेदिता Si. 15. 22—प्रत्यवेक्षा reflection that there is no spirit or soul (with Buddhists). —संपन्न *a*. foolish, destitute of qualities (of the soul), not self-possessed : न त्वेवानात्मसंपन्नाद्वृत्तिमीहेत पंडितः Pt. 1. 49.

अनात्मक *a*. [नास्ति आत्मा स्थिरो यत्र] Unreal, transitory, of an unenduring character, an epithet (with Buddhists) for the world.

अनात्मनीन *a*. Not adapted to, or for the benefit of, self; disinterested.

अनात्मवत् *a*. [आत्मा वश्यत्वेन नास्त्यस्य] Not self-possessed ; having no control over the senses : अनात्मवंतः पशुवत् भुंजते येऽप्रमाणतः Susr.

अनात्म्य *a*. [आत्मनः इदं आत्म्यं शरीरं न. ब.] Impersonal, incorporeal (अशरीर). —त्म्यं Want of affection for one's own family.

अनात्यंतिक *a*. 1 Not constant or perpetual, not final.—2 Intermittent recurrent.

अनाथ *a.* [न. ब.] Helpless, poor, forlorn, parentless, orphan (as a child); widowed (as a wife); having no master or natural protector, without a protector in general; नाथवंतस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाथा विपत्स्यसे U. 1. 43; R. 12. 12 -थं Ved. Helplessness.—Comp.–पिंडद:,-पिंडिक: 'giver of food to the poor,' N. of a merchant in whose garden Buddha Gautama used to instruct his pupils.—सभा a poor-house.

अनादर *a.* [न. ब.] Showing no respect, indifferent, calm, regardless; M. 3. 15.—र: [न. त.] 1 Disregard, disrespect, disdain, contempt; षष्ठी चानादरे P II. 3. 38, मन्यकर्मणि अनादरे विभाषाऽप्राणिषु 17.—2 Ease, facility (one of the senses of आदर being 'effort or care,' see the word); खंडितशंकरशरासन: U. 1 (perhaps also 'without any respect for the bow of the great god'); अनादरोपात्तधृतैकसायकं Ki. 14. 36.

अनादरणं Disrespectful, conduct, neglect.

अनादरिन् *a.* Disrespectful, irreverent.

अनादि *a.* [आदि: कारणं पूर्वकालो वा नास्ति यस्य स:] Having no beginning, eternal, existing from eternity, epithet of परमेश्वर; जगदादिरनादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9; अनादिरादिर्गोविंद: सर्वकारणकारणं; also of हिरण्यगर्भ.-Comp.—अनंत,-अंत *a.* without beginning and end; eternal. (-त:) N. of *S*iva.—निधन *a* having neither beginning nor end, eternal.—मध्यांत *a.* having no beginning, middle or end; eternal.

अनादिता-त्वं State of having no beginning.

अनादिमत् *a.* Not produced or effected, having no beginning.

अनादीनव *a.* Faultless; यद्वासुदेवेनादीनमनादीनवमीरितं *S*i. 2. 22.

अनादृत *a.* 1 Disrespected, despised; Ms. 2. 234; °सत्कार not accepting the hospitality.–2 Not careful, regardless of, indifferent to; अनादृतस्यामरसायकेष्वपि Ki. 14. 10.—तं Disrespect, contempt.

अनादेय *a.* Not fit to be taken, unacceptable; inadmissible; अनादेयस्य चादानादादेयस्य च वर्जनात् Ms. 8. 171.

अनादेश: Absence of direction or command.—Comp.—कर *a.* doing what is not commanded; or (अन्-आदेशकर) not doing what is ordered.

अनाद्य *a.* 1 =अनादि q. v.–2 Not eatable; what ought not to be eaten.

अनाधार *a.* Without support, an epithet applicable, according to the Naiyâyikas, to eternal objects only (such as sky), or to Brahma according to the Vedântins.

अनाधि *a.* 1 Without mental pain or anxiety; R. 9. 54.

अनाधृष् *a.* Ved. Not checking or not being checked.

अनाधृष्ट-ष्य *a.* 1 Invincible, unchecked, irresistible.–2 Perfect, unimpaired.

अनानुकृत्य *a.* Ved. Inimitable, unparalleled.

अनानुद *a.* Ved. [अनु ददाति : दाक न. त., पृ. दीर्घ:] Unsurpassed in giving (अतुल्यदातृ).

अनानुपूर्व्यं 1 Separation of the different members of compounds by the intervention of others.–2 Not coming in regular order.

अनानुभूति: *f.* Ved. Neglect, absence of experience or observation, inattention.—(pl.) Neglectful people.

अनापद् *f.* Absence of calamity or misfortune; Ms. 4 2.

अनापि *a.* [आप्यते-आप कर्मणि इन् आपि: आप्तो बंधुश्च न. ब. Tv.] Without friends or kindreds.

अनाप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained.–2 Not reaching or attaining, unsuccessful in the attempt to get.—3 Unfit; not apt, unskilful; युग्यस्था: प्राजकेऽनाप्ते सर्वे दंड्या: शतं शतं Ms. 8. 294.—प्त: A strange..

अनाप्ति: *f.* Non-attainment.

अनाप्तृ *a.* Not getting &c.; अनाप्तुगेनसा Si. 16. 38 not touched by sin.

अनाभयिन् *a.* Ved. [आबिभेति आभी-उणा-इनि, आभयिन् न, ब.] Not at all afraid, fearless, undoubted; अनाभयिन्नरिमा ते Rv. 8. 2. 1.

अनाभू *a.* Ved. [आभिमुख्येन भवतीत्याभू: स्तोता न. त.] Not praising or worshipping, irreligious (अस्तोतृ); not coming in front.

अनामन् *a* 1 Nameless –2 Infamous. —*m.* 1 The nameless month, an intercalary month.–2 The ring-finger; see अनामिका below —*n.* [अनामन: ; अनं जीवनं अमयति हनाति, अम्-कनिन् Tv.] Piles (अर्शोरोग).

अनामक *a.* [न. ब. स्वार्थे कन्] Nameless, infamous.—क:-कं=अनामन् above.

अनामा, अनामिका [नास्ति नाम अन्यांगुलिवत् यस्या:, स्वार्थे कन्] The ring-finger; so called because it has no name like the other fingers; cf. Tv. तया हि शिवेन ब्रह्मशिरश्छिन्नं, तेन तस्या अपवित्रजातीयता; अत एव तस्या: पवित्रीकरणार्थं यज्ञादौ पवित्रनामककुशधारणं तत्र क्रियते । अनामिकाधृता दर्भा ह्येकानामिकयापि वा । द्वाभ्यामनामिकाभ्यां तु धार्ये दर्भपवित्रके ॥; also पुरा कवीनां गणनाप्रसंगे कनिष्ठिकाधिष्ठितकालिदासा । अद्यापि तत्तुल्यकवेरभावादनामिका सार्थवती बभूव ॥ Subhâsh.

अनामय *a.* [नास्ति आमय: रोगो यस्य] Free from disease, healthy, sound; जन्मबंधविनिर्मुक्ता: पदं गच्छंत्यनामयं Bg 2. 51 where there is no unhappiness. –य:-यं Good or sound health; health, well-being, welfare; स भवंतमनामयप्रश्नपूर्वकमाह S 5; महाश्वेता कादंबरीमनामयं पप्रच्छ K. 192 inquired about her health; अप्यनामयं राज्ञ: Mv 1 how does the king do? ब्राह्मणं कुशलं पृच्छेत्क्षत्रबंधुमनामयं । वैश्यं क्षेमं समागम्य शूद्रमारोग्यमेव च Ms. 2. 127.—य: [नास्ति भयं यस्मात्] N. or Vish*n*u (of Siva according to some); पुण्यकीर्तिरनामय:; विष्णुर्हि बाह्याभ्यंतरपीडां निवारयति तस्मादनामय:.

अनामयत् *a.* Ved. Not causing pain or hurt, not hurting.–*n.* Health (?).

अनामयित्नु *a.* 1 Not injuring or paining; हस्ताभ्यामनामयित्नुभ्यां Rv. 10. 137. 7.–2 Salubrious, curative.

अनामिष *a.* Without flesh or any bait; bootless, profitless

अनामृण *a.* [आमृणाति हिनस्ति आमृणक. न. ब.] Having no injurer or an enemy that can injure (हिंसकरहित).

अनामृत *a.* Immortal.

अनायक *a.* Without a leader, disorderly

अनायत *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unchecked.–2 Not propped or supported.–3 Not long, of short duration; अनायतस्वभावभंगुराणि सुखानि K. 175.–4 Continuous, close, unseparated.

अनायत्त *a.* Not dependent; °त्तां रोष्य K. 45 not swayed by; uncontrolled independent; एतावज्जन्मसाफल्यं यदनायत्तवृत्तिता H. 2. 22 freedom, independent livelihood, independence of life.

अनायाम *a.* [न आयनं चालनं यत्र] Invariable (एकरीत).

अनायास *a.* Not troublesome or difficult, easy; ममाप्यकामिन्°स कर्मणि त्वया सहायेन भवितव्यं *S.* 2.-स: 1 Facility, ease, absence of difficulty or exertion; शरीरं पीड्यते येन शुभेनाप्यशुभेन वा । अत्यंतं तन्न कुर्वीत अनायास: स उच्यते ॥ –2 Idleness, neglect; °सेन easily, without difficulty, readily.-Comp.—कृत *a.* done easily or readily. (-तं) an infusion prepared without effort or exertion (prepared extemporaneously) Ak. See फांट.

अनायुष्य *a.* [आयुषे न हितं न. त.] Not giving long life, fatal to long life (such as excessive food, sexual union &c.); अनारोग्यमनायुष्यमस्वर्ग्यं चातिभोजनं Ms. 2. 57, 4. 134.

अनारत *a.* 1 Not ceasing or stopping, continuous, uninterrupted.-2 Eternal.—तं 1 Continuity.-2 Absolute non-entity (अत्यंताभाव).—*adv.* Continuously, always ; eternally ; अनारतं तेन पदेषु लंभिता: Ki 1. 15, 40

अनारंभ: Non-commencement, not undertaking ; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वा ऽनारंभ: प्रतीकारस्य S. 3; °भो हि कार्याणां प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणम्

अनारभ्य *a.* Unfit to be commenced or undertaken—*ind.* Without commencing ; without reference to any particular thing ; *e. g.* °वाद: detached remark (upon sacrifices &c.); किंचित्कर्मारभ्य उच्यते उच्यते इत्यारभ्यवाद:, न आरभ्यवाद:;—COMP.—अधीत *a.* [न आरभ्य किंचिद्धीत:] studied or taught or read without reference to any particular subject (not as part of a regular or authoritative work); learnt as a detached subject ; यथा मंत्राणां कर्मविशेषे विनियोगो नोक्त: तेषां मंत्राणां अनारभ्याधीतत्वात् ब्रह्मयज्ञे एव विनियोग इति मीमांसा.

अनारंमण *a.* Having no support (for अनालंबन); also written अनारंबण.

अनारोग्य *a.* [नास्ति आरोग्यं यस्मात् न. ब.] Unwholesome, not conducive to good health, fatal to health ; अनारोग्यमनायुष्यमस्वर्ग्यं चातिभोजनं Ms. 2. 57 —ग्य Sickness, indisposition ; °कर unhealthy, unwholesome.

अनार्जव *a.* Crooked ; dishonest.—वं 1 Crookedness (moral also) fraud, insincerity *Si.* 8. 11.-2 [नास्ति आर्जवं, सारल्यं स्वास्थ्यं वा यस्मिन्] Disease.

अनार्तव *a.* (वी *f.*) Unseasonable, inopportune, premature (as a flower blossoming out of season).—वा A girl who has not attained to puberty (the menstruation period).

अनार्य *a.* Not respectable, (not deserving to be styled आर्य). not polite or decent; vulgar; not belonging to an Arya, unworthy, vile, base, mean, wretched ; अनार्यामार्यलिंगिन: Ms. 9. 260 ; अनार्यायां समुत्पन्नो ब्राह्मणात् 10. 66; H. 4. 25 ; कोटका नाम देशोऽनार्यनिवास: Nir. void of *Aryas*; शकुंतलायामनार्यमाचरितं तेन राज्ञा *S.* 4. the king has behaved basely or unworthily towards *Sakuntalâ*; कदाचिदस्मिन्नप्यनार्यो °नार्यमाचरिष्यति Ve. 4.—र्य: 1 one who is not an *Arya*.-2 A country not inhabited by the *Aryas*. -3 A *Sudra*.-4 A Mlechchha.-5 An ignoble person.-COMP.—कर्मिन् *a.* doing work unbecoming an *Arya* or becoming only a non-*Arya*.—ज *a.* of vile or base origin. (—ज) [अनार्यदेशे जातं] agallochum (being produced in the country of the Mlechchhas &c.).-जुष्ट *a.* discarded by the good, not practised or observed by the *Aryas* or respectable people.—तिक्त: [अनार्यप्रिय: तिक्त शाक. त.] N. of the plant Gentiana Cherayta Rox. (Mar. किराईत).

अनार्यकं [अनार्ये देशे भवं अनार्यकं] Agallochum or aloe wood.

अनार्ष *a.* 1 Not belonging to the *Rishis*, not Vedic ; not belonging to the text of a Vedic hymn (as इति used in the Padapâtha with certain words not followed in the *Samhitâ* by इति); संबुद्धौ शाकल्यस्येतावनार्षे P. I. 1. 16 (=अवैदिके *Sk.*).-2 Not added to a *Rishi*'s name (as an affix); P. IV. 1. 78.

अनार्षेय=अनार्ष.

अनालंब *a.* Without support or stay ; वर्धकारणालंबा वांरितामधिरोहति *Si.* 2. 52. —ब: Want of support, despondency. —बी *Siva*'s lute.

अनालंभु (भु) का A woman during menstruation (रजस्वला).

अनालाप *a.* [न. ब.] Reserved, taciturn.—प: Reserve, taciturnity.

अनालोचित *a.* Unseen, unheeded, unconsidered, unexpected, not well considered or examined, rash.

अनावया *a.* Ved. Not yielding or desisting.

अनावर्ति: *f.* Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

अनावर्तिन् *a.* Not recurring or returning ; °र्ती कालो व्रजति स वृथा तन्न गणितं Bh. 3. 115.

अनाविद्ध *a.* 1 Not pierced or wounded ; unperforated ; °द्धं रत्नं *S.* 2. 10 -2 Unhurt, uninjured.

अनाविल *a.* 1 Not turbid or muddy, pure, clear.—2 Not marshy, wholesome, salubrious, as a country Ms. 7. 69 (रोगोपसर्गादिनाकुल).

अनावृत्त *a.* Not returning, not repeated, being for the first time; मलमासेऽप्यनावृत्तां तीर्थयात्रां विवर्जयेत्.

अनावृत्ति: *f.* 1. Non-return, absence of repetition or recurrence.—2 Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

अनावृष्टि *f.* Drought, one of the kinds of ईति q. v.

अनाव्रस्क: Uninjured condition.

अनाश *a.* [न. ब. नास्ति आशा यस्य] 1 Hopeless, despondent.—2 [नास्ति नाशो यस्य] Imperishable, living, undestroyed.

अनाशक *a.* [न आ सम्यक् यथेच्छं आश: अशनं यस्य, न नाशो यस्य वा, न. ब. कप्] Devoid of full enjoyment, indestructible, not hurtful.-कं fast, abstaining from eating even to death; यज्ञेन दानेन तपसाऽनाशकेनैतमेव विदित्वा मुनिर्भवति Bri Ar. Up. Y. 3. 154.

अनाशकायनं [न नश्यति अनाशक: आत्मा तस्यायनं प्राप्त्युपाय:] The state of ब्रह्मचर्य, unmarried or student's life, devoted to contemplation and knowledge of the soul ; अथ यदनाशकायनमित्याचक्षते ब्रह्मचर्यमेव तत् । एष ह्यात्मा न नश्यति यं ब्रह्मचर्येणानुविंदते Ch. Up. ; a course of fasting as a penance (?).

अनाशस्त *a.* Not praised.

अनाशिन् *a.* [न नश्यति or न कर्मफलमश्नुते, न. त.] Imperishable, indestructible, as the Soul or Supreme Being, अनाशिनोऽप्रमेयस्य Mb. (ईश्वरस्य कर्मफलभोक्तृत्वाभावात्).

अनाशु *a.* [नश्-उण्, न. त.] 1 Imperishable, indestructible.—2 [अशू-उण्, न. त.] Not pervading or occupying. -3 [न आशु] Not quick, slow.

अनाश्रमिन् *m.* One who does not belong to, or follow, any of the 4 orders of life (गृहस्थाद्याश्रमशून्य); अनाश्रमी न तिष्ठेत्तु क्षणमेकमपि द्विज: ; अनाश्रम-मे-वास: not dwelling in *Asrama*.

अनाश्रय *a.* Defenceless, unprotected, isolated.—य: Self-dependence, isolation, absence of support.

अनाश्रव *a.* Not listening to, obstinate, turning a deaf ear to; तथानुशिष्टापि अनाश्रवासति Dk. 57 ; K. 350 ; भिषजामनाश्रव: R. 19. 42.

अनाश्रित *a.* Not connected with, or dependent on, independent, detached, non-inherent.

अनाश्वस् *a* [अश् भोजने क्वसु निपात: न. त. P. III. 2. 109] Not having eaten or enjoyed, fasting ; धृतव्रतधृतेरनाश्वुष: Ki. 12. 2; *Si.* 14. 49.

अनास *a.* [आस्यते निरस्यते ध्वनिमनेन इति आ: मुखं, तन्नास्ति साधनत्वेन अस्य] Without mouth or face, without the power of speech (आस्यव्यापारशब्दरहित.)

अनासादित *a.* Not obtained, not found or met with; not encountered or attacked; not occurred or having happened ; not existent.—COMP.—विग्रह *a.* unused to war, having had no occasion to fight.

अनास्था *a.* 1 Indifference, unconcern, want of consideration; अनास्था बाह्यवस्तुषु Ku. 6. 63; पिंडेष्वनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57, ; सा दुमानित्यनास्थैव वृत्तं हि महितं सतां Ku. 6.12. a male or female is no consideration &c.; Ki. 4. 34.-2 Want of faith or confidence, want of devotedness, disrespect; अत्यद्भुतैर्मम हृतस्य तथाप्यनास्था Mv. 2. 39. diffidence.—*a* (स्थ) Indifferent.

अनास्थान *a.* 1 Having no fixed seat or site.-2 Having or yielding no basis or fulcrum, unfit for a fixed seat (as water); Rv. 1. 116. 5.

अनास्वाद *a.* Without taste, insipid —दः Insipidity.
अनास्वादित *a.* Untasted ; Ś. 2. 10.
अनास्राव *a.* Without injury or hurt (क्लेशरहित).

अनाहत *a.* 1 Unbeaten, unwounded, in tact.-2 [आहतं छेदो भोगो वा तन्नास्ति यस्य] New and unbleached (as cloth) (Mar. कोरें). -3 Not produced by beating (as sound). -4 Not multiplied.—तं-तः The 4th of the mystical Chakras in the body, (तत्रशाला प्रसिद्धं हृदयस्थितं सुषुम्णामध्यस्थं द्वादशदलपद्मं) ; शब्द ब्रह्ममयः शब्दोऽनाहतो यत्र दृश्यते । अनाहताख्यं तत् पद्मं मुनिभिः परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अनाहार *a.* Abstaining from food, fasting.—रः 1 Abstinence from food, fasting; अनाहारेणात्मानं व्यापादयिष्यामि H. 1.-2 Non-production.-3 Non-seizure.
अनाहारिन् *a.* Fasting.

अनाहार्य *a.* 1 Not artificial, natural, not producible.-2 Not eatable.
अनाहुतिः *f.* Not sacrificing; a sacrifice not worthy of that name; also an improper oblation.

अनाहूत *a.* Not called, uninvited.-COMP. -उपजल्पिन् an uncalled for speaker or boaster.—उपविष्ट *a.* seated as an uninvited guest.
अनिकेत *a.* Houseless, vagrant; having no fixed abode (as a recluse). ; Ms. 6. 25, 43.
अनिक्षुः [न इक्षुः, सादृश्ये अप्राशस्त्ये वा नञ्] Not (true) sugarcane, a sort of long grass or reed producing coarse sugar ; Saccharum Spontaneum.

अनिगीर्ण *a.* 1. Not swallowed. -2 (In Rhet.) Not hidden or concealed, present, not to be supplied (अनपह्नुतभेद) ; *e. g.* in अश्वः श्वेतो धावति, the श्वेतत्व of the horse is not निगीर्ण or hidden.

अनिग्रह *a.* Unrestrained, invincible, unconquerable. -हः 1 Nonrestraint.-2 Non-refutation.-3 Not admitting one's defeat in argument; °स्थानं occasion of non-refutation.
अनिङ्ग्य *a.* Not divisible, a word not divisible.

अनिच्छ,-च्छक,-च्छु,-च्छुक,-च्छत् *a.* Not desirous, unwilling, averse, reluctant ; अनिच्छन्तमपि मां against my will.
अनिच्छा Unwillingness, indifference, reluctance.

अनित *a.* [अन्-इत] Not gone with' unattended, destitute of ; °भा having no splendour ; वनितयाऽनितया रजनीवधूः R. 9. 38; Śi. 6. 60.

अनित्य *a.* 1 Not eternal or everlasting, transient, non-eternal, perishable (नश्वर) (opp नित्य); गंधवती पृथ्वी सा द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च T. S. 9 (अनित्या=कार्यरूपा); See नित्य; यदि नित्यमनित्येन निर्मलं मलवाहिना । यशः कायेन लभ्येत तन्न लब्धं भवेन्नु किं ॥ H. 1. 48; Ms. 6. 77 ; धर्मो नित्यः सुखदुःखे त्वनित्ये जीवो नित्यो हेतुरस्य त्वनित्यः Mb.-2 Occasional, temporary, casual ; not peremptory or obligatory as a rule &c., special.-3 Unusual, extraordinary ; वर्णे चानित्ये P. V. 4. 30 (लोहितकः कोपेन अन्यथा तु श्वेतवर्ण इति भावः); आनाय्योऽनित्ये III. 1. 127 (स हि गार्हपत्यादानीयतेऽनित्यश्च सततम प्रज्वलनात् Sk.) See VI. 1. 147 -4 Unsteady, fickle, not permanent; अनित्यं यौवनं रूपं H. 4. 68; °हृदया हि ताः Râm.-5 Uncertain, doubtful; अनित्यो विजयो यस्माद् दृश्यते युध्यमानयोः Ms. 7. 199 ; विजयस्य ह्यनित्यत्वात् Pt. 3. 22 —त्यं *adv.* Occasionally, casually ; अनित्यं हि स्थितो यस्मात् Ms. 3. 102.-COMP.—कर्मन्-क्रिया an occasional act, such as a sacrifice for a special purpose, a voluntary and occasional act.—दत्तः दत्तकः-दत्रिमः a son given by his parents to another temporarily (for temporary or preliminary adoption) —प्रत्यवेक्षा (with Buddhists) the consciousness that every thing is perishable and is passing away. —भावः transitoriness, transient state, limited nature or existence; so अनित्यता-त्वं frailty, instability.—समः a sophism or fallacious reasoning which generalizes what is exceptional (as अनित्यत्वं).—समासः a compound which it is not obligatory to form in every case (the sense of which may be equally expressed by resolving it into its constituent members).

अनिद्र *a.* Sleepless, awake; (fig.) vigilant, watchful.—द्रा sleeplessness, vigilance.
अनिधृष्ट *a.* Unchecked, unsubdued.

अनिन *a.* Ved. Having no master or lord (इन).

अनिंद्र *a.* [न. ब.] Dispensing with or disregarding Indra or his worship; (इंद्रोपासनाशून्य); मामनिंद्राः कृणवन्ननुक्थाः Rv. 5. 2. 3.

अनिंद्रियं 1 Reason (that which is not the senses). -2 Not an organ of sense, the mind.

अनिपद्यमान *a.* Not falling down (to sleep), untiring.

अनिपातः Not a fall, continuance of life.

अनिबद्ध *a.* Not bound, incoherent; °प्रलापिन् prattling (talking incoherently).

अनिबाध *a.* Unobstructed; Rv. 3. 1. 11.—धः Liberty.

अनिभृत *a.* 1 Not private or reserved, public, open, not hidden.-2 Immodest, bold.-3 Unsteady, not firm, tremulous; °करेष्वाक्षिपत्सु प्रियेषु Me. 68. °वेलावीचिबाहुः Ki. 3. 60, 13. 66; असौ संध्याशंखध्वनिरनिभृतः क्व विसरति Mâl. 2 12 not hidden, loud; Śi. 10. 66. See निभृत also.

अनिभृष्ट *a.* [नि-भ्रंश्-क्त, निपातः न. त.] Unobstructed unimpaired, unabated; Rv. 2. 25. 4. 10. 116. 6.

अनिभ्य *a.* Not wealthy (इभ्य).

अनिमकः [अन्-जीवने शब्दे च, भावे बाहु °इमन् इत्यनिमः जीवनं, तेन कायति प्रकाशते, के-क. Tv.] 1 A frog (तस्य मरणेऽपि पुनरुज्जीवनात्). -2 A cuckoo.-3 A bee (उभयोरपि तयोः मधुरशब्देन प्रकाशमानत्वात्).-4 The filament of a lotus, पद्मकेशर.-5 N. of the tree मधूक Med.

अनिमान *a.* Unbounded, immense (अपरिच्छिन्न); °नो धूमकेतुः Rv. 1. 27. 11.

अनिमित्त *a.* Causeless, groundless; casual, incidental; आलक्ष्यदंतमुकुलानिमित्तहासैः Ś. 7. 17; °त्तं मित्रं disinterested, Dk. 25; °उत्कंठा M. 3. 9.—त्तं 1 Absence of an adequate cause or occasion, causelessness, groundlessness. -2 A bad omen, ill-omen; बाष्पदत्तस्यैव दर्शनमनिमित्तं प्रमार्जयिष्यति Mk. 6; महानिमित्तानि हि वेदयंति 9. 10; शमनार्थं अनिमित्तस्य Ve. 2 3. —*adv.*, —°तः Groundlessly, without any adequate cause; अनिमित्तमिन्दुवदने किमत्रभवतः पराङ्मुखी भवसि M. 1. 18; Ms. 4. 144. -COMP.—निराक्रिया averting ill-omens.—लिंगनाशः a kind of ophthalmic disease ending in total darkness.

अनिमिषं-षा-मेषं *ind.* Ved. Without winking, vigilantly; incessantly.
अनिमि(मे)ष *a.* [न ब.] 1 Not winking, steadfastly or intently fixed; °लोचनं सुचिरमालोक्य K. 102; °पक्ष्मणा 131; शतैस्तमक्ष्णामनिमेषवृत्तिभिः R 3. 43; °दर्शनरमणीयैः K. 20 fixed and twinkleless glances. -2 Vigilant, watchful. -3 Open (as eyes, flowers). —षः 1 A god (for the eyes of gods do not twinkle); Śi. 5 27. -2 A fish. -3 Vishṇu. -4 N. of Mahâkâla,—COMP.—दृष्टि,-नयन,-लोचन *a.* looking steadfastly or with a fixed gaze, gazing intently.
अनिमिषीय *a.* Relating to the gods.

अनियत *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, unrestricted.-2 Indefinite, uncertain, not fixed; irregular (forms also); °वेलं आहारोऽदयते *S.* 2 at irregular hours. -3 Causeless, casual, incidental, occasional; °रुदितस्मितं (वदनकमलकं) U. 4. 4; Mâl. 10. 2.-COMP. —अंक: an indeterminate digit (in Math.) —आत्मन् *a.* not self-possessed, whose soul is not properly controlled.— पुंस्का a woman loose in conduct, unchaste —वृत्ति *a.* 1 having no regular or fixed employment or application (as a word). 2 having no regular income.

अनियंत्रण *a.* Unrestrained, uncontrolled, free ; °अनुयोगो नाम तपस्विजन: *S.* 1.

अनियम: 1 Absence of rule, control, regulation or fixed order ; no settled rule or direction ; पंचमं लघु सर्वत्र सप्तमं द्विचतुर्थयो: । षष्ठे पादे गुरु ज्ञेयं शेषेष्वनियमो मत: ॥ Ch. M -2 Irregularity, uncertainty, indefiniteness, vagueness, doubt.—3 Improper conduct.— *a.*, अनियमित *a.* Irregular.

अनियुक्त: An assessor at a court who has not been formally appointed and who is not entitled to vote.

अनिर *a.* [न इरयितुं शक्यते, ईर्-क पृ० ह्रस्व:] That cannot be propelled or driven along; अपत्या असुरनिरा Rv. 8. 48. 11 (प्रेरयितुमशक्य) —रा 1 Want of food; utter destitution (अन्नरहितदारिद्र्य); युयुतमस्मदनिराममीवां Rv. 7. 71. 2.—2. [नास्ति इरा अन्नं यस्या: पं. ब] A calamity such as अतिवृष्टि, अनावृष्टि (=ईति).

अनिराकरणं Not obstructing or warding off.

अनिरुक्त *a.* 1 Not articulated or clearly spoken.-2 Not clearly stated or explained, vague, not plain or well-defined; °प्रातःसवन: प्रथम: Kâty.; एतस्मिन्नहश्येऽनात्म्येऽनिरुक्ते Ait. Br.-COMP. -गानं indistinct singing or humming a particular mode of chanting the सामवेद.

अनिरुद्ध *a.* Unobstructed, free, uncontrolled, self-willed, unruly, ungovernable.-द्ध: 1 A spy, secret emissary.-2 N. of a son of Pradyumna. [Aniruddha was the son of K*a*ma and grandson of Kr*ish*n*a*. Ush*a* the daughter of a demon named Bana, fell in love with him and had him brought by magic influence to her apartments in her father's city of Sonitapura Ba*n*a sent some guards to seize him, but the brave youth slew his assailants with only an iron club. At last, however, he was secured by means of magic powers. On discovering where Aniruddha had been carried, Krish*n*a, Balara*m*a and K*a*ma went to rescue him and a great battle was fought. Ba*n*a, though aided by Siva and Skanda, was vanquished, but his life was spared at the intercession of Siva, and Aniruddha was carried home to Dvarakâ with Usha as his wife. He had also another wife Rochana, grand dauhter of king Rukmin of Vidarbha, who bore him a son named Vajra].—3 Also N of Vish*n*u; and of Siva; Buddha.—द्धं A core or rope (for fastening). —COMP. —पथं [न. निरुद्ध पथा यत्र ब.] 1. unobstructed path —2. the sky, atmosphere (तत्र कस्यापि गतिरोधनाभावात्). —भाविनि Aniruddha's wife Ushâ.

अनिर्णय: Uncertainty, indecision.

अनिर्दश, अनिर्दशाह *a.* [न निर्गतानि दशाहानि यस्य] Within the 10 days of impurity caused either by childbirth or death; विगतं तु विदेशस्थं शृणुयाद्यो ह्यनिर्दशं Ms. 5. 75. अनिर्दशाया गो:क्षीरं 5. 8; 5. 79; 4. 212, 217; not ten days old; अनिर्दशाहां गां सूतां Ms. 8. 242.

अनिर्दिष्ट *a.* Undefined, not specified; °कारणं गम्यते V. 2 without a definite aim.

अनिर्देश: Absence of positive rule or direction.

अनिर्देश्य *a.* Undefinable, ineffable, indescribable, inexplicable, incomparable; °सुख: स्वर्ग: कस्तं विस्मारयिष्यति V. 3. 18.—श्यं An epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनिर्धारित *a.* Not determined or ascertained.

अनिर्मल *a.* Dirty, foul.

अनिर्वचनीय *a.* 1 Unutterable, indescribable, undefinable, epithet of the Supreme Being.-2 Improper to be mentioned —यं (In Vedânta) 1 Mâyâ or illusion, ignorance. —2 The world. —COMP —सर्वस्वं N. of a work by Srîharsha, also called खंडनखंडखाद्य; तत्र सर्वेषां पदार्थानां इदंतया निर्वक्तुमशक्यता दर्शिता.

अनिर्वाण *a.* Unwashed ; unbathed अरुंतुदमिवालानमनिर्वाणस्य दंतिन: R. 1. 71.

अनिर्वाह: 1 Non-completion ; non-accomplishment, -2 Inconclusiveness.-3 Insufficiency of income, being straitened in means.

अनिर्विद् *a.* Not fatigued or tired ; अनिर्विदाया विदधे विधात्रा *Si.* 3. 34.

अनिर्विण्ण *a.* Not depressed or fatigued; an epithet of Vish*n*u.

अनिर्वेद: Non-depression, absence of dejection or despondency; self-reliance, plucking up courage; अनिर्वेद: श्रियो मूलमनिर्वेद: परं सुखं । अनिर्वेदो हि सततं सर्वार्थेष्वनुवर्तते Râm., अनिर्वेदप्राप्याणि श्रेयांसि V. 4. cf. ' Faint heart never won fair lady '

अनिर्वृत *a.* 1 Ill at ease, uneasy, discomposed, unhappy. —2 Unaccomplished, unfulfilled (अनिर्वृत्त also in this sense).

अनिर्वृति:-त्ति: *f.* 1 Uneasiness, anxiety, disquietude.—2 Poverty, destitution ; अनिर्वृतिनिशावरी मम गृहांतराले गता Udb.

अनिर्वेश *a.* Destitute of employment, wretched, miserable.

अनिल: [अनिति जीवति अनेन, अन् इलच् *Un.* 1 54] 1 Wind; प्राणानामनिलेन वृत्तिरुचिता S. 7. 12 ; स सखा दीप इवानिलाहत: Ku. 4. 30. (The number of winds is 7:— आवहो निवहश्चैव उद्वह: संवहस्तथा । विवह: प्रवहश्चैव परिवाहस्तथैव च ॥ and these are again subdivided into 7 divisions, the total number being 49).—2 The god of wind. -3 One of the subordinate deities, 49 of whom form the class of winds. -4 N. of one of the 8 Vasus, *i.e.* the fifth.-5 The wind in the body, one of the humours; °हन्, °हृत्, °घ्न -6 Rheumatism or any disease referred to disorder of the wind.—7 The letter य्.—8 Symbolical expression for the number 49.—9 N. of the lunar asterism स्वाति. —10 N. of Vish*n*u. (तस्य प्राणात्मना सर्वदेहधारणात् तथात्वं).-COMP.—अयनं way or course of the wind.—अशन,–आशिन् *a.* [अनिलमश्नातीति] 1 feeding on the wind, fasting -2. a serpent.—अंतक. (wind-destroying)N. of a plant (Ingud*i*) or अंगारपुष्प.— आत्मज: son of the wind, epithet of Bh*i*ma and Hanumat. —आमय: [अनिलकृत: आमय: शाक. त] 1. flatulence. -2 rheumatism (वातरोग).—घ्न,-हन्,-हृत् *a.* curing disorders from wind.—घ्नक: a large tree(बिभीतक) Terminalia Belerica.—पर्याय: pain and swelling of the eyelids and outer parts of the eye.—प्रकृति *a.* of a windy nature. (-ति:) N. of the planet Saturn. —व्याधि: derangement of the bodily (internal) wind. —सख: fire (the friend of wind); so °बंधु:.

अनिलोडित *a.* Inexperienced.

अनिलोडित *a.* Not well considered; °कार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा *Si.* 2. 27.

अनिवर्तन *a.* 1 Not turning away, firm, steadfast.-2 Right, no tfit to be abandoned.

अनिवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Brave, not retreating; alto an epithet of Vish*n*u and the Almighty God.-2 Not returning; यौवनमनिवर्ति यातं तु K. P. 10.

अनिविशमान *a.* Not sitting down or retiring to rest, ever going, restless; पुनाना यंत्यनिविशमानाः Rv. 7. 49. 1.

अनिवेशन *a.* Ved. Having no place of rest.

अनिश *a.* Ved. 1 Nightless, *i. e.* uninterrupted, incessant (निशा तद्धेतुकत्वेनोपचारात् चेष्टाविनाशः सा नास्ति यस्य) —2. Ever afraid.—शं *ind* Incessantly, ceaselessly. अनिशमपि मकरकेतुर्मनसो रुजमावहन्नभिमतो मे *S.* 3. 4; Bv. 2. 162.

अनिशित *a.* Ved. Not resting or reposing, incessant; °सर्ग incessantly flowing; Rv. 10 89. 4.

अनिषिद्ध, अनिषेध Ved. *a.* Unforbidden, unchecked, unopposed

अनिष्कृत *a.* Unfinished, not settled. —COMP.—एनस्-पाप having the guilt not settled, *i. e* unexpiated.

अनिष्ट *a.* 1. Unwished, undesirable; unfavourable, disagreeable, ill (with gen.); ध्यायत्यनिष्टं यत्किंचित्पाणिग्राहस्य चेतसा Ms. 9. 21 whatever ill she thinks of her husband.-2 Evil, forbidden. -3 Bad, unluck , ominous. -4 Not honoured with a sacrifice. -ष्टं An evil, mishap, misfourtune, calamity, disadvantage; a crime, offence, wrong, unwelcome thing; °एकबुद्धि Māl. 8. 12. भवत्यनिष्टादपि नाम दुःसहान्मनस्विनीनां प्रतिपत्तिरीदृशी Ku. 5. 42; ill-omen; प्रातरेव °दर्शनं जातं H. 1.-COMP. —अनुबंधिन् *a.* followed by or attended with calamities; विषयोपभोगेषु °षिषु यः सुखबुद्धिमारोपयति K. 155.—आपत्तिः *f.*,—आपादनं getting what is not desired, an undesired occurrence.-आशंसिन् *a.* (°सूचक) indicating or boding ill.—ग्रहः an evil or malignant planet.-दुष्टधी *a.* having an evil and corrupt mind.—प्रसंगः 1. an undesired occurrence.-2. connection with a wrong object, argument or rule.—फलं an evil result.—शंका fear of evil.—हेतुः an evil omen.

अनिष्टिन् *a.* One who has not sacrificed.

अनिष्टृत *a.* Ved. Unhurt

अनिष्पत्तिः *f.* Non-accomplishment, non-completion.

अनिष्पत्रं *ind.* [निःसृतं पत्रं पक्षो यत्र तादृशं न भवति] So that the arrow (the feathery portion of it) does not come out on the other side; *i. e.* no with great force.

अनिस्तीर्ण *a.* 1 Not crossed. set aside or got rid of.—2 Unanswered, unrefuted (as a charge)— COMP.-अभियोगः a defendant who has not cleared himself of a charge (by refuting it).

अनीकः-कं [अनिति जीवत्यनेन; अन्-ईकन् Un. 4. 16-17] 1 Army, forces; troop, host; दृष्ट्वा तु पांडवानीकं Bg. 1. 2; पदातीश्च महीपालः पुरोऽनीकस्य योजयेत् H. 3. 80. -2 A collection, group, mass; नवांबुदानीकमुहूर्तलांछने R. 3. 53. -3 Battle, fight, combat. —4 A row, line, marching column. -5 Front, head; chief; येषु नोऽनीकेष्वाविशिष्यः Rv. 8. 20. 12, (सेनामुखेषु); अग्निर्वै देवानामनीकं Sat. Br.; आग्नेमनीकं कृत्वा. -6 Face, countenance, *ibid.* (मुखं) (तस्य प्राणवायुनिस्सारणात् तत्त्वं); splendour; brilliance; form (तेजस्). स्वनीक Rv. 7. 2. 23; 3. 6 (mostly Ved in these two senses). —7 Edge, point. -COMP. -स्थः 1 a warrior, combatant —2 a sentinel, (armed) watch —3. an elephant-driver, or its trainer —4. a war-drum or trumpet. —5. a signal, mark, sign.

अनीकवत् *a.* Ved. forming the face or front rank; occupying the foremost rank.

अनीकशः *adv* In rows or columns.

अनीकिनी [अनीकानां संघः; अनीकं युद्धं प्रयोजनतया अस्त्यस्याः इति वा, अनीक-इनि] 1 An army, host, forces. -2 Three chamus or one-tenth of a complete army (अक्षौहिणी); 10935 foot, 6561 horse, 2187 elephants and as many chariots.-3 A lotus.

अनीच *a.* 1 Not low or vile, decent, respectable. —2 Not pronounced with the अनुदात्त accent.-COMP. —अनुवर्तिन् *a* not associating with low or vile persons. (—*m.*) a faithful husband.

अनीड *a.* Having no abode (body), incorporeal, epithet of Agni.

अनीतिः *f.* 1 Impropriety, immorality; injustice, wrong act; indiscretion, foolish conduct. -2 (न ईतिः) Freedom from calamity. -COMP.-ज्ञ,-विद् *a.* impolite, not discreet, not conversant with policy.

अनील *a* Not blue, white &c.; °वाजिन् *m.* 'white-horsed' N. of Arjuna; Ki. 14. 26, 42.

अनीश *a.* 1 Having no lord or superior, paramount, supreme, without a controller, uncontrolled; सर्वप्रभुरनीशस्त्वं R. 10. 20. -2 Not a master or lord, having no mastery or control over, not master of (with gen.); powerless; गात्राणामनीशोऽस्मि संवृत्तः *S.* 2; अनीशया शरीरस्य हृदयं स्ववशं मयि न्यस्तं V. 2. 19; Ms. 9 104. —3 Not one's own master, not independent (अस्वतंत्र); एको ह्यनीशः सर्वत्र —शः N. of Vishnu (सर्वनियंता अनन्यस्वामिको हि सः) —शा Helplessness. (दीनभाव); समाने वृक्षे पुरुषो निमग्नोऽनीशया शोचति मुह्यमानः Mund.

अनीश्वर *a.* 1 Having no superior, uncontrolled. —2 Unable; शयिता सविधेप्यनीश्वरा सफलीकर्तुमहो मनोरथान् Bv. 2. 182. -3 Not relating to God; ध्यानेनानीश्वरान् गुणान् दहेत् Ms. 6. 72;—4 Not acknowledging God, atheistical. -रं The godless one (with Sânkhyas). epithet of the world; जगदाहुरनीश्वरम्, —COMP. —वादः atheism, not acknowledging God as the Supreme Ruler.—वादिन् *m.* one who maintains the doctrine of no god or atheism, an atheist.

अनीह *a.* Indifferent, listless. —हः N. of a king of Ayodhyâ. —हा Disregard, apathy, indifference, disinclination; अनीहया Ki. 2. 10. carelessly.

अनीहित *a.* Undesired, disagreeable, unpleasant.-तं Displeasure.

अनु *ind.* (Either used with nouns to form adverbial compounds, or as a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, or as a separable preposition with acc. and regarded as a कर्मप्रवचनीय) 1 After, behind, along, after (पश्चात्): सर्वे नारदमनु उपविशंति V. 5; प्रमदामनु संस्थितः शुचा नृपतिः सन् R. 8. 72; तं गच्छंत्यनु ये विपत्तिषु सदा ते तत्प्रतिष्ठाशया Mu. 1. 14; असौ कुमारस्तमजोऽनुजातः R. 6. 78; रत्या च साशंकमनुप्रयातः Ku. 3. 23; क्रमेण सुप्तामनु संविवेश सुप्तोत्थितां प्रातरनूदतिष्ठत् R. 2. 24; अनुविष्णु=विष्णोः पश्चात् P. II. 4. 18. Sk.; तदनु कथयेमाधवीयामवस्थां Māl. 9. 26 afterwards —2 Along, along side, by the side of, lengthwise (यस्य च आयामः); जलानि सा तीरनिखातयूपा वहत्ययोध्यामनु राजधानीं R. 13. 61; सोऽश्वमेधशतैरिष्ट्वा यमुनामनु वीर्यवान्। त्रिशताश्वान् सरस्वत्यां गंगामनु चतुःशतान् Mb.; अनुगंगं वाराणसी=गंगामन्वायतं (गंगादैर्घ्यसदृशदैर्घ्योपलक्षिता) situated alongside the Ganges P. II. 1. 16 Sk.; आविर्भूतप्रथममुकुलाः कंदलीश्चानुकच्छं Me. 21; गिरिरिव अनुतटपुष्पितकर्णिकारयष्टिः V. 3. 3 along the sides or slopes.-3 After, in consequence of, being indicated by; जपमनु प्रावर्षत् P. II. 3. 8 Sk. (हेतुभूतजपोपलक्षितं वर्षणं); so वृक्षमनु विद्योतते विद्युत् -4 With, along with (सहार्थे). connected with; नदीमनु अवसिता सेना P. I. 4. 85. Sk. (नद्या सह संबद्धा); उमास्तनोद्भेदमनु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24 along with, contemporaneously; *Si.* 8 56; दिवसोमुखमिवमन्मद्भिरक्तं 9. 17.-5 Inferior or subordinate to (हीने) मित्रलाभमनु लाभसंपदः Ki. 13. 52 inferior, lower in value or importance; अनु हरिं सुराः=हरेर्हीनाः P. I. 4. 86 Sk. —6 In a particular

relation or state (इत्थंभूताख्याने प्रकारविशेषनिरूपणे) ; भक्तो विष्णुमनु Sk. (विष्णोरित्थंभूतः, भक्तिविशेषयुक्तः) an ardent devotee of Vishnu; यस्त्वां द्वेष्टि स मां द्वेष्टि यस्त्वामनु स मामनु Râm. favourably inclined or devoted to.—7 Having a part or share, participation, or one that claims a share of (भागे) ; भागोऽस्यास्ति इति भागस्वामी; लक्ष्मीर्हरिमनु (हरेर्भागः) Sk., हरिस्वामिकभागवतीत्यर्थः -8 Repetition, in a distributive sense, mostly in comp. (वीप्सार्थे, विषयतायां); अनुदिवसं day by day, every day ; अनुक्षणं every moment ; °वेलं every time, frequently ; वृक्षं वृक्षमनु सिञ्चति Sk waters tree after tree, *i e.* every tree (यावद्वृक्षव्यापकः सेकः).-9 Towards, in the direction of, near, to, at (अनुर्यत्समया P. II. I. 15); अनुवनमशानिर्गत:SK.; °नदि *Si*. 7. 24 near the river; प्राजिधाय कान्तमनु मुग्धतरः 9. 55 to (प्रति) ; on or in, with the force of the locative; यदेतदस्यानुतटं विभाति 4. 39, 7. 1; तस्माद्गच्छेरनुकनखलं शैलराजावतीर्णां (जह्नोः कन्यां) Me. 50.-10 In orderly succession, according to; अनुक्रमं in regular order ; अनुज्येष्ठं=ज्येष्ठस्यानुपूर्व्येण in order of seniority; °पूर्वं; अनुरूपं= रूपस्य योग्यं Sk. -11 Corresponding with, like, in imitation of ; सर्वे मामनु ते प्रियाविरहजां त्वं तु व्यथां मानुभूः V. 4. 25; so अनुगर्ज् to roar after or in imitation of.-12 Following, conformable to (अनुगत); तथैव सो भूदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12. (अनुगतोऽर्थो यस्य).-13 With regard to, towards; in respect of ; अर्घ्यदानमनु चोदितो वचः *Si*. 14. 53; साधुर्देवदत्तो मातरमनु.—14 On account of, by reason of (with abl.); समस्तो वत लोकोऽयं भजते कारणादनु । त्वं तु निष्कारणादेव प्रीयसे वत्सलेति ॥ Râm. As a separable adverb अनु is used only in the Vedas and means after, afterwards, later on, now, at this time, again, once more, then, and further. (The senses of अनु as given by G. M. are:—अनु वेदाभ्यसनानुहानसामीप्यपश्चाद्भावानुबधसाम्याभिमुख्यहीनविसर्गलक्षणेषु, *e. g.* वेदे अनुवाकः ; अनुहाने अनुतस्थुतिः; सामीप्ये अनुमेघ वर्षति; पश्चाद्भावे तदनु; अनुबंधने अनुशेते । साम्ये अनुकरोति ; आभिमुख्ये मातरमनुधावति वत्सः । हीने अनु हरिं सुराः ; विसर्गे अनुजानीते ; लक्षणे अनुवनमशनिर्गतः). The senses of अनु may be thus expressed in verse:—आयामेऽपरभावेच (पश्चादर्थे) वीप्सायां सन्निधौ तथा । इत्थंभूते लक्षणे च भागसादृश्ययोरपि ॥ योग्यतायां तथा हीने तृतीयार्थे ह्यनुक्रमे । अर्थेष्वेतेषु बाहुशो ह्यनुशब्दः प्रयुज्यते ॥.

अनुः Ved. 1 A man.-2 N. of a son of Yayâti.

अनुक *a.* [अनु-कन् P. V. 2. 74, अनुकामयते इति अनुकः कमिता Sk.] 1 Greedy ; desirous.-2 Libidinous, lustful (as a lover).-3 Sloping.

अनुकथ् 10 P To relate after (some one else), mention subsequently.

अनुकथनं 1 Subsequent mention ; आदेशः कथनं, अन्वादेशोनुकथनं Kâsi. on P. II. 4. 32.-2 Relation, narration ; discourse, conversation.

अनुकनीयस् *a.* The next youngest.

अनुकंप् 1 A. To take pity or compassion on, sympathize with, pity (with acc.); किंमुविरहानजीवितं वराका नानुकंपसे Mâl. 10 ; कथं ब्राह्मणी मामनुकंपते Mk. 3; कंपसे नानुकंपसे 4. 8; with loc. also; सौहृदेन तथा प्रेम्णा सदा मय्यनुकंपसे Mb.—*Caus.* To pity &c. ; शफरीं प्रथमा वृष्टि रिवान्वकंपयत् Ku. 4. 39.

अनुकंपक *a.* Pitying, taking compassion on, sympathizing with

अनुकंपन *a.* One who pities, kindhearted, compassionate -नं Compassion, pity, tenderness, sympathy.

अनुकंपा [कंप्-अङ्] Compassion, commiseration, pity; with gen. तेषामेवानुकंपार्थं Bg. 10. 11; or with loc.; भक्त्या गुरौ मय्यनुकंपया च R. 2. 63; or in comp.; भूतानुकंपा तव चेत् R. 2 48 ; अनुकंपायां कन् P. V. 3. 76.

अनुकंपित *p. p.* Pitied; °आत्मन having a compassionate spiriu.

अनुकंपिन् *a.* Pitying (in comp.) ; sympathizing with.

अनुकंप्य *pot. p.* Pitiable. worthy of sympathy ; किं तत्र येनासि ममानुकंप्या R. 14. 74 ; दुहितरमनुकंप्यामद्रिरादाय दोर्भ्यां Ku. 3. 76.—प्यः 1 A courier, express messenger -2 An ascetic

अनुकांक्षा Desire, wish.

अनुकाम *a.* [कामस्य सदृशः अनुरूपो वा] 1 Agreeable to desire, according to one's desire.—2 [अनुकामयते कम्-अच् [Desirous, lustful.—मं *ind.* At will, according to desire or wish, as desired, at pleasure.—मः [अनुरूपः कामः] Proper or worthy desire ; desire ; °कृत fulfilling one's desires.

अनुकामीन *a.* [कामस्य सदृशं अनुकामं, ख प्रत्ययः ; अनुकामं गमी यथेष्टं गंता इत्यर्थः P. V. 2. 11 Sk.] Going at will or pleasure ; one who acts as he pleases; अनुकामिनता त्यज Bk.

अनुकाल *a.* [कालस्य योग्यः]Opportune, timely, adapted or suited to the time.—लं *ind.* Opportunely, on a proper occasion.

अनुकीर्तनं Act of proclaiming or publishing.

अनुकूल *a.* [अनुगतः कूलं तटं स्नेहादिबंधनं वा] 1 Favourable, agreeable (lit. following the bank or slope, according to the current; with the gen.), as wind, fate &c. ; मंदं मंदं नुदति पवनश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वां Me. 9. °लं पवनम् — 4. 10; परिणामो संवृत्ता *S* 7; V. 3. 20. S 2 Friendly, kind, well or kindly disposed.-3 Conformable to ; pleasing, agreeable or favourable to, conducing to, capable of ; oft in comp. ; स्पर्शानुकूला इव सूर्यकान्ताः *S*. 2. 7; अननुकूलोऽभिमानस्य K. 42 not inclined to pride ; दर्शनानुकूलाऽहमस्य न वति 197; कुलाविरचितानुकूलवेशः R. 5. 76 befitting, suitable.—लः 1 A faithful or kind husband. (एकरतिः S. D or एकनिरतः एकस्यामेव नायिकायां आसक्तः) a variety of नायक.-2 'Favourable to all', epithet of Vishnu.—ला 1 N. of a tree (दंती) Croton Polyandrum.-2 N. of a metre —लं 1 Favour, kindness; नारीणामनुकूलमाचरसि चेत् K. P. 9.-2 (Rhet.) A figure in which unfavourableness turns into kindness ; अनुकूलं प्रातिकूल्यमानुकूल्यानुबंधि चेत् S. D. ; कुपितासि यदा तन्वि निधाय करजक्षतम् । बधान भुजपाशाभ्यां कंठमस्य दृढं तदा ॥

अनुकूलता-त्वं 1 Favour, conformity kindness, good will ; पवनस्यानुकूलत्वात् R. 1. 42 the wind being favourable. -2 Prosperity

अनुकूलयति Den. P. To conciliate, propitiate, act in a friendly way towards; (तं) अनुकूलयतींद्रोऽपि कल्पद्रुमविभूषणैः Ku. 2. 39 ; Ki. 13 71 ; *Si* 7. 11.

अनुकृ 8. U. To be after or afterwards ; follow ; especially to imitate, do after or in imitation of, resemble, equal, copy (with gen); तत्रानुकुर्याद्विशदस्य तस्याः......स्मितस्य Ku. 1. 44 ; इयामनया हरेरिवानुकुर्वती K. 10; अनुकरोति गवतो नारायणस्य 6, 282; नतु कलभेन यूथपतेरनुकृतम् M. 5; (also with acc.) ; सर्वाभिरन्याभिः कलाभिरनुचकार तं वैशंपायनः K. 76; शैलाधिपस्यानुचकार लक्ष्मीं Bk. 2. 8 ; बहुतरं मवंतमनुकरोमि V. 5 ; Ms. 2. 199.—2 To requite, recompense.-3 To try on, adjust, adapt ; बंधं ततोऽनुकुर्वीत Susr.

अनुकर *a.* Imitating.—रः An assistant

अनुकरणं,-कृतिः *f.* 1 Imitation ; त्वदीय सुचरितैकदेशस्यानुकरणं क्रियेतत् Mu. 7.-2 Copy, resemblance, similarity, शब्दानुकरणं onamatopœia; अव्यक्तानुकरणस्यात इतौ P. VI. 1, 98; V. 4 57 ; I. 4. 62; धूमोद्गारानुकृतिनिपुणाः Me. 69.-3 Compliance ; ओमित्येतदनुकृतिर्ह स्म वै Taitt. Up.

अनुकर्तृ *m.*1 An imitatar.-2 Actor, performer.

अनुकर्मन् *n.* 1 Imitation.—2 [पश्चात्कृतं कर्म] A subsequent rite.

अनुकारः [कृ-घञ्] Imitation, resemblance ; सुलभानुकारः खलु जयति वेधसो निर्माणसंनिवेशः Mâl. 9.

अनुकारिन् *a.* Imitating, resembling (with gen. or in comp.) ; प्रियायाः किञ्चिदनुकारिणीषु लतासु दृष्टिं विलोभयामि *S.* 6; अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि *S.* 2. 16; 1. 21; R. 1. 43, 3. 50.

अनुकार्य,-करणीय,-कर्तव्य *pot. p.* Fit to be imitated. -र्यं,-अनुक्रिया A subsequent rite or ceremony.

अनुकीः [अनु-कृ उणा० बा. ई. किच्च Tv.] A kind of sacrificial rite called साद्यस्क.

अनुकृपायते Den. A. To sympathize or condole with.

अनुकृष् 1 P. To drag after oneself, to attract (in gram.); see अनुकर्ष below.— *Caus.* To subject.

अनुकर्षः-र्षणं 1 Dragging after, drawing along; attraction in general. -2 Summoning or invoking (by means of spells).-3 Grammatical attraction, application or attraction of a word in a preceding rule to a subsequent rule, word &c. ; नायमनुकर्षणार्थश्चकारः Mbh. on P. II. 2. 4 ; see also Sk. on P. VI. 1. 127.-4 [अनुकृष्यते-स्वसंबद्धेन चक्रेण] The axle-tree or bottom of a carriage.-5 Delayed performance of a duty.

अनुकर्षन् *m.* The bottom of a carriage.

अनुक्लृप् 1 A. To follow duly.-*Caus.* To cause others to follow duly.

अनुकल्पः [अनुगतः मुख्यं कल्पं] 1 A secondary direction or precept, a substitute or alternative to be used in times of necessity when the primary one (प्रथमकल्प) is not possible ; as the direction to use गोधूम; or तंडुल in the absence of यव; प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य योऽनुकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30; 3. 147.-2 A work connected with kalpa (one of the six auxiliaries of the Vedas).

अनुक्त *a.* 1 Unuttered, unsaid (in gram.)=अनभिहित q. v. under अभिधा. -2 Unheard of, extraordinary.—3 Not told ; असावनुक्तोऽपि सहाय एव Ku. 3. 21.

अनुक्थ *a.* Without hymns or songs of praise; Rv. 5. 2. 3.

अनुक्रकच *a.* [अनुगतः क्रकचं] Serrated, dentated like a saw.

अनुक्रंद् 1 P. To cry after, reply to the sound ; वांतबाडवकपोतकूजितमनुक्रंदत्यभीक्ष्णं कुक्कुटः Mâl. 9. 7.

अनुक्रंदनं A cry in reply.

अनुक्रम् *a*, U. 4 P 1 To go after, follow (fig. also) ; महर्षिभिरनुक्रांतं धर्मपंथानमास्थितः Râm.; to betake oneself to ; तीर्थयात्रामनुक्रामन् Mb ; व्यवसायमनुक्रांता कांते त्वमतिशोभनं Râm.-2 To count up, enumerate, state or go through in order ; यत्रानुक्रांतं यत्रानुक्रंस्यते Mbh. on P. I. 1. 72 ; give a table of contents, used frequently in the Nirukta.

अनुक्रम *a.* [अनुगतः क्रमं] In due order. —मः 1 Succession, order, sequence, arrangement, method, due order ; प्रथकर्मे वक्तुमनुक्रमज्ञा R. 6. 70; श्वश्रूजनं सर्वमनुक्रमेण 14. 60; Y. 2. 41. -2 A table of contents, index, such as that of the Vedic Samhitâs.

अनुक्रमणं 1. Proceeding in order. -2 Following.—णी,-णिका [स्वार्थे कन्] A table of contents, an index showing the successive contents of a work.

अनुक्रुश् 1 P. To shout at or after. —*Caus.* To join in lamenting, condole with, show sympathy.

अनुक्रोशः 1. Pity, compassion, tenderness (with loc.) ; भगवन्कामदेव न ते मय्यनुक्रोशः *S.* 3; Me. 115; किमपि सानुक्रोशः कृतः made to relent *S.* 4; न ते मां प्रति अनुक्रोशः *S.* 3.-2 One who has gone over a krosa (2 miles) (अनुगतः क्रोशं).

अनुक्षणं *ind.* Every instant, constantly, frequently.

अनुक्षत्तृ *m.* (त्ता) The attendant of a door-keeper or charioteer.

अनुक्षेत्रं Stipend given to certain temple-worshippers in Orissa (?).

अनुख्या 2 P. Ved. To descry, see from a distance.

अनुख्यातिः *f.* 1 Descrying.-2 Reporting, revealing

अनुख्यातृ *m.* (ता) A discoverer ; reporter.

अनुगम् 1 P, 1 To go after, follow, attend, accompany ; अनभिज्ञो गुणानां यो न भृत्यैरनुगम्यते Pt. 1. 73; ओदकांतात्स्निग्धो जनोऽनुगंतव्यः *S.* 4; केकारवैरनुगम्यमानो भुवनाभिनादः K. 84; मार्गं मनुष्येश्वरधर्मपत्नी श्रुतेरिवार्थं स्मृतिरन्वगच्छत् R. 2. 2; छायेव तां भूपतिरन्वगच्छत् 6; Ms, 12. 115 ; Ki. 5. 2.-2 To follow, practise, observe, obey, act up to ; प्रतिशब्दक इव राजवचनमनुगच्छति जनो भयात् K. 104; पूर्वैरयमभिप्रेतो गतो मार्गोऽनुगम्यते Râm. विपत्तौ च महाँल्लोके धीरतामनुगच्छति H. 3. 44.-3 To seek, wander through; काननं वापि शैलं वा यं रामोऽनुगमिष्यति Râm.; कृत्स्नां पृथ्वीमनुगच्छत *ibid.* go in quest of.-4 To come, arrive, approach, present oneself (as time); काले त्वनुगते Bhâg. -5 To answer or respond to; correspond with, be suitable to ; imitate, resemble ; धनुःश्रियं गोत्रभिदोऽनुगच्छति Ki. 4. 36; आस्फालितं यत्प्रमदाकराग्रैर्मृदंगधीरध्वनिमन्वगच्छत् R. 16. 13; न चापि कादंबरीं लक्ष्मीरनुगंतुमलं K, 203.-6 To go or die out, be extinguished; यद्येष उद्योऽग्निरनुगच्छेत् Sat. Br.-7 To enter into.—*Caus.* [-गमयति] To cause to follow, follow ; उदग्रीवैरनुगमितस्य पुष्करस्य M. 1. 21 followed or accompanied in sound.

अनुग *a.* [अनुगच्छतीति, गम्-ड] (In comp.) Following, going after ; corresponding or tallying with, adequate to ; सदा पृष्ठानुगः पुरः Pt. 1. 59; गीतानुगं वारि मृदंगवाद्यं K. 16. 64; Me. 47; कामक्रोधवशानुगं Ms. 2. 214; गोत्ररिक्थानुगः पिंडः 9. 142 governed or regulated by ; 8. 239.—गः A follower, (obedient) servant, companion ; भूतनाथानुग R. 2. 58, 9. 82; बल° followed by an army, being the head of an army.

अनुगत *p. p.* 1. (Used passively) (*a*) Followed (lit. & fig.), attended ; अनुगतमलिवृंदैर्गंडभित्तीर्विहाय R. 12. 102 ; M. 3. 9; Ms. 11. 71. (*b*) Full of, filled with ; दारिद्र्येणाभिभूतेन त्वत्स्नेहानुगतेन च Mk. 4. 5; वर्षधरकलमूकानुगतेन परिजनेन K. 159 consisting or made up of; चितानुगतसर्वांगाः Mb. (*c*) Covered, as by a dress hanging behind ; शिवमिवानुगतं गजचर्मणा Ki. 5. 2 (पश्चाद्दृश्यासं) (*d*) Extinguished &c. (*e*) Acquired, obtained.-2 (Used actively) (*a*) Following, obeying, observing ; स्वमतमनुगतः Mu. 5. 19; विभवानुगता भार्या Mk; 3 28; दिग्विजयप्रसंगेनानुगता भूमिरियं K. 19; come to; Ms. 9. 267; K. 166; Mu. 6. 5; H. 2 56; R. 15. 9. (*b*) Corresponding or tallying with, adapted or answering to, in harmony with; सूत्रेणानुगतं भवति S. B. ; पादन्यासो लयमनुगतः M. 2. 9, in accompaniment to the musical tune; मृदंग° तः संगीतमधुरः Ratn. 1; °वीणैः Si. 11. 10. (*c*) Adequate or suitable to, fit for; प्रस्तावानुगतं पृष्टः Pt. 5. (*a*) Imitating ; परितुष्टोऽस्मि यत्पितरमनुगतो वत्सः M. 5. I am glad that the boy takes after his father.—तं Moderate time in music, —Comp.—अर्थ *a.* having a corresponding or easily discoverable sense.

अनुगतिः *f.* 1 Following ; बलस्य चतुरंगस्य नायकानुगतिर्नयः Râm. ; गतानुगतिको लोकः following, imitating ; see under गत. -2 Consent, approval; अकाम° forced consent.

अनुगमः-मनं 1 Following; आत्मानुगमनेन मां प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88; बृहतीवर्तिवार्थानुगमात् S. B,—2 Comprehending, grasping (as a sense) रसानुगतः *S.*

D.—3 Following in death, post-cremation, self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile.—4 Imitating ; approaching.—5 Conformity, accordance; श्रुत्यनुगमात् S. B.

अनुगामिन् a. Following.—m. A follower=अनुग.

अनुगामुक a. Habitually or constantly following.

अनुगर्ज् 1 P. To roar after or in imitation of.

अनुगर्जित p. p. Roared. –तं A roaring echo. Ku. 6 40.

अनुगव a. [गो: सदृश: आयाम:, अच्] Suiting (the length of) the oxen.

अनुगिरं ind. By the mountain side R. 13. 49.

अनुगवीन: [अनुगु गो: पश्चात्पर्याप्तं यथा गच्छति सोऽनुगवीन: गोपाल: ; अनुगु ख P. V. 2 15 Sk.] A cowherd.

अनुगादिन् a. [गद्–णिनि] Repeating, following in speaking, echoing.

अनुगीति See under अनुगै.

अनुगुण a. [अनुकूलो गुणो यस्य] Having similar qualites, of the same nature; वातात्तापसाविष्ठ वंशकानुगुणौ स्मृतौ Susr. ; conformable to, favourable or agreeaple to, suitable, according to ; मनोरथस्यानुगुणं सर्वदा यस्य चेष्टितं Mv. 7. obedient to the will ; 7. 38 ; गुणसंपदानुगुणतां गमित: Ki.6. 33; 10. 13 ; congenial, suitable, fit; °अन्नलाभात् Dk. 64, 94; अननुगुणादारणां Dk. 130 not having wives worthy of themselves ; (वीणा) उत्कंठितस्य हृदयानुगुणा वयस्या Mk. 3. 3 agreeable or pleasing to the heart, exactly after the heart (Tv. here takes °णा to mean तंत्रीयुक्तवीणा itself); अत्र द्वावप्युपदर्शनीयावेव न शांतानुगुणौ R. G. ; रसानुगुणतामेति S. D. ; °णं सर्वास्ववस्थासु यत् U. 1 39.—°ण: A ntaural peculiarity.—°णं adv. 1 Favourably, conformably to one's desires ; चिरेणानुगुणं प्रोक्ता प्रतिपत्तिपराङ्मुखी Bk. 8. 95.—2 Agreeably or conformably to (in comp.) तदा देशानुगुणं भवदागमनमभूत् Dk. 11.–3 Naturally.

अनुगुणत्वं Favourableness.

अनुगुणयति Den. P. To make favourable, conciliate ; bring about, secure; संपदोऽनुगुणयन् सुखैषिणां Ki. 18. 44.

अनुगुप्त a. Covered, sheltered.

अनुगै 1. P. 1 To sing after (a person), sing to (a tune) ; follow in singing ; अनुगायति काचिदुदंचितपंचमरागं Git. 1; अनुजगुरथदिव्यं दुंदुभिध्वानमाशा: Ki. 3. 60. sent back, echoed.–2 To sing ; to celebrate in song.

अनुगीतं Singing in response to ; Ratn. 1. 19.

अनुगीति: f. N. of a metre of two lines, the first having 27 and the second 32 mâtrâs a species of the Aryâ metre.

अनुग्रह् 9 P. (Ved.-गृभ्णाति). 1 To favour, oblige, treat with kindness; शिलातलैकदेशमनुगृह्णातु वयस्य: S. 3 our friend will be so good as to, or kindly, take a seat on the stone ; अयं विष्टरोऽनुगृह्यतां V. 5. be pleased to sit down &c. ; महेंद्रेण पुनरनुगृहीता V. 3 favoured (by modifying the curse) ; with instr. or abl. of that which is an obligation ; अनुगृहीतोऽहमनया मघवत: संभावनया S. 6; कतरत्कुलमनुगृहीतं भगवत्या जन्मना K. 135; अनुगृहीतोऽस्मि अहमुपदेशाद्भवत: V. 4. I am much obliged to you &c. (अनुगृहीत is oft used by itself in the sense of 'much obliged,' 'many thanks,' 'I thank you', 'I esteem it a favour').–2 To foster, cherish, protect, maintain (as fire) ; अग्निर्नित्यानुगृहीत: स्यात् Asval.–3 To receive, welcome.—4 Te hold up; support, uphold.—5 To follow in robbing, seizing or depriving.—6 To keep to, conform or correspond to, follow, take after ; आकृतिमनुगृह्णंति गुणा: Vb. 2. क्षात्रधर्मश्चानुगृहीतो भवति U. 5.–Caus. To cause to favour, or to favour ; आर्यस्य दर्शनेनात्मानमनुग्राहयितुं Mu. 4.

अनुग्रह:,–हणं 1 A favour, kindness, obligation ; showing favour, obliging, rewarding (opp. निग्रह), निग्रहानुग्रहकर्ता Pt. 1. पाद्न्यासेनानुग्रहपूतपृष्ठ R. 2. 35; अनुग्रह इवेयमभ्यर्थना S. 1; अनुग्रहं संस्मरणप्रवृत्तं Ku. 3. 3.–2 Assistance, help (shown to the poor in feeding them &c. दरिद्रादिपोषणं).—3 Facilitating by spells.—4 Acceptance.—5 Rear-guard.—Comp.—कातर a. anxious to please or for favour.—सर्ग: creation of feelings or mental conditions.

अनुग्राह्य pot. p. Fit to be favoured or obliged; तत: कथनेनात्मानमनुग्राह्यमिच्छामि K. 134 ; न वयमनुग्राह्या: प्रायो देवतानां 61.

अनुग्राहक a. 1 Favouring, furthering, promoting.–2 Gracious, kind.

अनुग्रासक: A mouthful ; the equivalent of a mouthful.

अनुघटनं Linking together with ; क्षिप्ता कथानुघटनाय मयापि वाणी K. 240.

अनुचर् 1 P. 1 To follow, pursue, go after; to serve, attend or wait upon ; पित्रो: पादानुचरन् K. 368 serving.–2 To traverse, seek after, gothrough, wander.–3 To conduct oneself, behave.

अनुचर: 1 A companion, follower, attendant, servant; तेनानुचरेण धेनो: R. 2 4; आत्मानुचरस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना 26, 52; Me. 3; Ms. 12. 47. In comp. attended or followed by; वानर, राक्षस, &c.–2 Following a spy (चरमनुगत:).–री,–रा 1 A female attendant.—2 A logical or due strophe.

अनुचरित p. p. Followed &c.—तं Walk, walk in life, conduct.

अनुचारक: A follower, servant &c.—रिका A female servant.

अनुचर्चि: f. Ved. Repeating (in a chorus).

अनुचित a. 1 Wrong, improper –2 Unusual; unfit.

अनुचिंत् 10P. To consider, think of, call to mind; धातुर्विभुत्वमनुचिंत्य वपुश्च तस्या: S. 2. 9; Bg. 8. 8; Ms. 4. 92.

अनुचिंता,–चिंतनं 1 Calling to mind, thinking of, meditating upon.—2 Recalling, recollecting.—2 Constant thinking, anxiety.

अनुच्छाद: The part of a man's undergarment which is allowed to hang down in front from the waist to feet (Mar. निऱ्या).

अनुच्छित्ति: f., अनुच्छेद: Non-extirpation ; non-destruction; indestructibility.

अनुच्छिष्ट a. Not rejected ; pure, holy; fresh, unused; °यौवना Dk. 112.

अनुजन् 1 A. To be born after arise or be produced after, to follow in being born, arising &c. ; पुत्रिकायां कृतायां तु यदि पुत्रोनुजायते Ms. 5. 9. 134; अथवा जायमानस्य यच्छीलमनुजायते Mb.–2 To take after (one's parents); to be born similar to.

अनुज–जात p. p. Born after, later, younger; राममनुजात: P. III: 4. 72; असौ कुमारस्तमजोऽनुजात: R. 6. 78; पुमांसमनुरुध्य जाता पुमनुजा Sk. ; so स्त्र्यनुजा.—ज:,–जात: 1 A younger brother; Ms 5. 58.–2 A cadet ; born again, after born, younger, later.–3 Taking after.–4 Born again, invested with the sacred thread.—जा,–जाता 1 A younger sister.–2 N. of a plant (त्रायमाणालता).—जं N. of a plant (प्रपौंडरीक).-Comp.—अवर a. lower than the younger, youngest.

अनुजन्मन् m. [अनु जन्म यस्य] A younger brother ; जनताथ तवानुजन्मनां Ki. 2. 17; Si. 13 2, 14.

अनुजीव् 1 P. 1 To depend upon for subsistence, hang on, live by or upon (something) ; ये च त्वामनुजीवंति नाहं तेषां न ते मम Rám. ; स हु तस्या: पाणिग्राहकमनुजीविष्यति Dki. 122 hang or depend on, live (submissively) under, live as a subordinate to –2 To see without envy ; यो तां प्रिय-

मनुष्याम: पुरा दृष्ट्वा युधिष्ठिरे अद्य तामनुजीवाम: Mb.-3 To live for any one.-4 To follow or imitate in living; R. 19. 15 *v.* l.-5 To survive.

अनुजीविन् *a* Dependent, living on or upon.-*m.* A dependent, servant, follower ; अवंचनीया: प्रभवोऽनुजीविभि: Ki. I. 4, 10 ; भर्तुश्चित्तानुवर्तित्वं सुवृत्तं चानुजीविनाम् Pt. I. 69.

अनुजीव्य *a.* To be served (as a master).

अनुज्ञा 9 U. I To permit, allow (a person or thing) ; assent or consent to, approve ; authorise, sanction ; तदनुजानीहि मां गमनाय U. 3. so let me go ; सैषं याति शकुंतला पतिगृहं सर्वैरनुज्ञायतां *S*, 4. 8. permitted to go ; Dk. I. 23 ; M. I. 19, Ms. 2. 116 ; तन्मया प्रीतिमताऽनुज्ञातं *S.* 5 approved, agreed to.-2 To betroth, affiance ; मां जातमात्रां धनमित्रनाम्नेऽन्वजानाद्भार्यां मे पिता Dk. 50.-3 To excuse, forgive.; अनुप्रवेशे यद्वीर कृतवांस्त्वं ममाप्रियं सर्वं तदनुजानामि Mb.-4 To repent, be sorry for.-5 To requsest, entreat, beg ; त्वां साह्मनुजानामि न गंतव्यमितो वनं Râm.-6 To treat or behave kindly, favour ; ते मां वीर्येण यशसा...अविश्राप्यन्वजानत Mb.-7 To dimiss, bid farewell (usually in *caus.*), —*Caus.* (ज्ञापयति), I To ask or beg for, repuest.-2 To ask permission, ask for leave ; take leave of, bid adieu to ; सोऽपि तच्छ्रुत्वा ...गानरमनुज्ञाप्य स्वाश्रयंगत: Pt. 4.तं चक्रधरमनुज्ञाप्य स्वगृहंगत: 5, Ms. 4. 122, 9. 82 स मातरमनुज्ञाप्य तपस्येव मनो दधे ; जग्मतुश्च यथाकाममनुज्ञाप्य परस्परं Mb.

अनुज्ञा,-ज्ञान [ज्ञा-अङ्-ल्युट् वा] I Permission, consent, sanction ; गुरोरनुज्ञामधिगम्य मात: R. 2. 66.-Permission or leave to depart.-3 Excusing, forgiving, allowance made for faults.-4 An order, command.-Comp.—एषणा-प्रार्थना requesting permission, taking leave.

अनुज्ञात *p. p.* Permitted, allowed, assented to, granted, honoured, favoured, authorised, dismiased.

अनुज्ञापक: One who commands or orders.

अनुज्ञापनं,-ज्ञप्ति: *f.* I Authorsing -2 Issuing an order or command.

अनुज्येष्ठ *a.* [अनुगतं ज्येष्ठं] Next to the eldest.-ष्ठं *adv.* According to seniority.

अनुतप् I P. I To heat, vex, annoy (fig.).-2 (4 A. or *pass*) To repent, grieve, be sorry for, be stung with remorse; विविक्तेऽनुतप्यते दयितानुवर्तनविम्य: V. 3. 5. (*v. l.* for निभृतेऽर्थपत्रपते &c.); Ki. 17. 40.—*Caus.* To pain, afflict, distress ; विरह: किमिवानुतापयेद्वद बाह्यैर्विषयैर्विपश्चितं R. 8. 89

अनुतप्त *p. p.* I Heated.-2 Filled with regret, repentant.

अनुताप: I Repentance, remorse, contrition, subequent regret or sorrow ; जातानुतापेव सा V. 4. 38 stung with remorse ; Ms. 11. 228. -2 heat.

अनुतापन *a* Causing distress or regret or sorrow.

अनुतापिन् *a.* Repentant, sorry.

अनुतर See under अनुतॄ.

अनुतर्ष: [तृष्-घञ्] I Thirst. desire to drink ; सोपचारमुपशांतविचारं सानुतर्षमनुतर्षपदेन *Si.* 10. 2 (thirst and liquor). 2 Wish, desire.-3 Drinking spirituous liquors.-4 A drinking vessel (used in drinking spirituous liquors).5 Lipuor itself.

अनुतर्षण=अनुतर्ष 3 and 4.

अनुतिल *a.* Following तिल (as a field). —लं *ind.* Grain after grain *i. e.* by grains or very minutely.

अनुतुन्न *a* Ved. Depressed or repressed (in sound), unruffled.

अनुतूलयति Den. P To rub (as the point or end of grass) with cotton; P III. I. 25.

अनुतूलनं Rubbing in this manner.

अनुतॄ I P. I To go across or to the end.—2 To stretch lengthwise.

अनुतरं [अनुतीर्यते अनेन, करणे अप्] Fare, freight.

अनुत्क *a.* Not over-anxious, no repentant or regretful ; self-complacent.

अनुत्त *a.* Ved. [उद्-क्त न. त.] I Not moistened or wet ; त्वम्यामिद्द्विवोऽनुत्त Rv. I. 80. 7.-2 Not set driven forth or urged (अप्रेरित) ; invincible (?).

अनुत्तम *a* [न उत्तमो यस्मात्] I Than which there is noting better, having no superior or better, unsurpassed, the very best or highest, incomparably or pre-eminently the best ; सर्वद्रव्येषु विद्यैव द्रव्यमाहुरनुत्तमं H. Pr. 4 ; कांक्षन् गतिमनुत्तमां Ms. 2. 242, Y. I. 87 ; अदस्त्वया नुन्नमनुत्तमं तम: *Si.* I. 27 all-pervadiug ; Bg. 7. 18 ; Ms. 2.9 ; 5. 158 ; 8. 81.-2 Not the best ;-3 (in gram.) Not used in the उत्तम or first person.—म: N. of *Siva* or Vishnu. -Comp. -अंभस्-अंभसिकं a term in *Sâ*nkhya philosophy, said to mean ' indifference to and abstinence from sensual enjoyment, as fatiguing or involving injury to external objects.

अनुत्तर *a.* [नास्ति उत्तरः यस्मात्] I Principal, chief. -2 Best, excellent ; अनुत्तराणि विकासितानि Dk. 162 unsurpassed. -3 [नास्ति उत्तरं यस्य] Without a reply, silent, unable to answer ; भवत्यवज्ञा च भवत्यनुत्तरात् Naishadha.-4 Fixed, firm (न उत्तरति चलति).-5 Low, inferior, base, mean. -6 Southern. -[न. त.] No reply, a reply which, being evasive, is considerd to be no reply.-रा:(pl.) A class of gods among Jainas (°उपपातिक).—रा The south.

अनुत्तरंग *a.* Steady, not ruffled (by waves) ; अपामिवाधारमनुत्तरंगं Ku. 3. 48.

अनुत्थानं Absence of exertion.

अनुत्पत्ति *f* Failure, non-production. *a.*, त्तिक *a* Not yet produced.-Comp. समक्षांति: preparation for a future state, acquiescence in the state and moral condition which is yet to come.-सम:-मा a method of arguing against a thing by attempting to prove that noting exists from which it could spring.

अनुत्पन्न *a.* Not produced or born, unborn, unproduced &c.

अनुत्पाद: Not coming into existence, not taking effect.. Comp.—क्षांति see अनुत्पत्तिसमक्षांति.

अनुत्साह *a* Destitute of energy or determination.-ह: Want of determination, energy &c. listlessness, languor, indifference.

अनुत्सुक *a.* Moderate, not overeager, retiring, calm.

अनुत्सूत्र *a* Not deviating from the Sutra (of Pânini or of morality) ; not anomalous or irregular, ॰पदन्यासा सद्वृत्ति: सन्निबंधना *Si.* 2. 112.

अनुत्सेक: Absence of haughtiness or pride ;॰ को लक्ष्म्यां Bh. 2. 63 ; modesty ; ॰क: खलु विक्रमालंकार: V. I ; cf. " Modesty is the handmaid of heroism."

अनुत्सेकिन् *a.* Not puffed up, not proud or arrogant ; भाग्येषु ॰ भव *S.* 4. 17.

अनुद *a.* [न नुदति or अनुददाति तुल्यं ददाति दा-क] Ved. Not urging or driving onward; or, emulating others in giving (तुल्यरूपदातृ); see अनानुद.

अनुदक *a.* I Waterless (as a desert). -2 Having very little water (as a puddle).-3 Devoid of the libations of water (a sort of श्राद्ध).

अनुदग्र *a* I Not lofty, low.—2 Soft tender ; weak, not sharp.

अनुदर *a.* I Having a slender waist ; thin, lank ; °राजकन्या Sk. (अल्पार्थे नञ्, see अ).

अनुदा 3 U. To give back, restore, to yield, grant, remit.

अनुदेयी 1 Restoration.–2 A female companion.

अनुदात्त *a.* Grave (accent) ; not elevated or raised (not pronounced) with the Udâtta accent) ; उच्चै रुदात्तः ,नीचैरुदात्तः ; accentlass, having the neutral, general tone ; उदात्तश्चानुदात्तश्च .स्वारितश्च त्रयः स्वराः ; utterep with the grave accent (as a vowel; प्रयत्नप्रेरितो वायुर्यदोर्ध्वभागे प्रतिहतोऽचं निष्पादयति स उदात्तः , एवमधोनिष्पन्नोऽच् अनुदात्तः ; तत्वादिषु सम्भागेषु स्थानेषु नाचभागे निष्पन्नोऽच् अनुदात्तसंज्ञः पदेभिकवर्जं Sk.(The term अनुदात्त is used by Pânini for the grave accent which immediately precedes the Udâtta, and also for the general accentless tone neither high nor low, termed एकश्रुति, the one monotonous intonation belonging to the generality of syllables in a sentence). त्तः The grave aceent.– Comp —आदिः a nominal base of which the first syllable is अनुदात्त— इत् a verbal root having for its अनुबंध the grave accent (denoting that it takes the Atm. terminations only). —उदय a syllable followed (immediatey) by the grave accent. —तर *a.* more than अनुदात्त ; still lower or graver accent, *i. e.* that which immediately precedes a syllable having the उदात्त or स्वरित accent and is thus more depressed than the ordinary अनुदात्त accent.

अनुदार *a.* 1 Not liberal, niggardly ; not high or noble. –2 Having none more liberal. very liberal, or great 3 (अनुगतो दारान्) Adhering to or followed by a wife ; यस्मिन्प्रसीदसि पुनः स भवत्युदारोऽनुदारश्च K. P. 4 (used in sense 1 also).–4 Having a suitable or worthy wife (अनुरूपाः दाराः यस्य).

अनुदित *a.* 1 Unsaid, not uttered.– 2 Not risen or appeared forth.

अनुदिनं-दिवसं *ind.* Daily, day after day ; पारावतः खलु शिलाकणमात्रभोजी कामी भवेदनुदिनं वद कोऽत्र हेतुः Udb. अनुदिवसं परिहीयसेऽङ्गैः *S.* 3.

अनुदिश् 6 P. To point out, assign.

अनुदेशः 1 Pointing back ; a rule or direction which refers or points back to a previous rule ; यथासंख्यमनुदेशः समानां P. I. 3 10 ; subsequent mentiou of things (words, suffixes &c.) in the order of things previously mentioned, respective enumeration or statement, first for first, second for second ; as in समूलाकृतजीवेषु हन्कृञ्ग्रहः P. III. 4. 36. –2 Dircetion, order, injunction.

अनुदेशिन् *a.* Pointing or referring back ; being the object of an अनुदेश

अनुदृश् 1 P. To survey, behold ; to keep in view or mind, see in prospect ; न च श्रेयोऽनुपश्यामि हत्वा स्वजनमाहवे Bg. 1. 31 ; Bh 3. 3. —*Caus.* To show, tell, inform as follows. सेनापतिः पुत्रमग्निमित्रं परिष्वज्य अनुदर्शयति M. 5 writes or informs as follows.

अनुदर्शनं Inspection, survey; उत्थितश्चाप्रमत्तश्च बलानामनुदर्शने Râm. ; consideration, regard ; जन्ममृत्युजराव्याधिदुःखदोषानुदर्शनं Bg. 13. 8 perception.

अनुदृष्टि *a.* Having a favourable look. —ष्टिः *f.*-A favourable look.

अनुदैर्घ्य *a.* [दैर्घ्यमनुगतः] Longitudinal, lengthwise.

अनुद्धत *a.* Not raised or puffed up °ताः सत्पुरुषाः समृद्धिभिः S. 5. 12 ; humble ; modest ; unsurpassed.

अनुद्धरणं 1 Not removing or taking away. —2 Not offering, establishing or proving.

अनुद्धारः 1 Non-partition ; not taking a share (विशेषोद्धारशून्यो विभागः). –2 Non removal.

अनुद्धृत *a.* Undivided; unremoved, uninjured, unharmed, undestroyed, unoffered or established &c.— Comp. —अभ्यस्तमयः taking place of sunset while the आहवनीय fire continues to be unremoved from the गार्हपत्य.

अनुद्भट *a.* 1 Not bold ; soft, mild. —2 Not exalted or lofty.

अनुद्यत, अनुद्यम *a.* Not diligent, idle, inactive.

अनुद्यूतं Repeated playing or gambling; N. of a part of the Sabhâparvan.

अनुद्योग *a* Lazy, not industrious – गः Idleness, inactivity.

अनुद्रु 1 P. 1 To run after, follow, accompany; धनुर्धरं राजसुतैरनुद्रुतं R. 3 38 ; 12. 67 ; 16. 25 ; Si. 1. 52 ; 5 59. —2 To chase, pursue,

अनुद्रुत *p p.* 1 Followed pursued (sometimes used actively). —2 Sent or brought back (as sound). —तं A measure of time in music= half *druta* or one—fourth of a Mâtrâ (or of the time taken to utter a short vowel) अर्धमात्रं द्रुतं ज्ञेयं द्रुतार्धं चाप्यनुद्रुतं.

अनुद्वाहः Non-marriage, celibacy.

अनुद्विग्न *a.* Easy in mind, secure.

अनुद्वेग *a.* Free from anxiety or apprehension —गः Security or freedom from fear.

अनुधाव् 1 P. 1 To run after, follow ऋषीणां पुनराद्यानां वाचमर्थोऽनुधावति U. 1. 10. the sense follows the words (the words being not uttered with a view to a particular sense); स्वरुचिं निश्चयतोऽनुधावति Si. 16. 44 follows his own will. –2 To run up to, approach. —3 To cleanse, wash.

अनुधावनं 1 Going or running after, following, pursuing; तुरग ल्कंडितसंघे: *S.* 2. –2 Close pursuit of an object (for the knowledge of truth), research, investigation. –3 Seeking a mistress, though unattainable. —4 Cleansing, purification.

अनुध्यै 1 P. 1 To think of, muse, consider attentively. —2 To wish well of, to bless, favour; प्रजानिषेकं मयि वर्तमानं सूनोरनुध्यायत चेतसेति R. 14. 60 bless; अनुदध्युरनुध्येयं सांमध्यैः प्रतिमानितैः 17. 36 favoured.

अनुध्या [ध्यै-अङ्] Thinking or wishing well of, favouring, attachment.

अनुध्यात *p. p.* Mused, thought of &c.—तं-नं [ध्यै-ल्युट्] 1 Thought; अनुध्यानानंतरमेव K. 262, meditation, religious contemplation.–2 Thinking of, remembrance; या नः प्रीतिविरूपाक्ष त्वदनुध्यानसंभवा Ku. 6. 21.—3 Wishing well of affectionate solicitude for; अनुध्यातैरुपेतश्च वत्सयोर्भद्रमस्तु वः U. 7. 11; सा त्वमेव स्नुषायामरुंधतीव सीतायां शिवानुध्यानपरा भव U. 1.

अनुध्यायः [ध्यै कर्तरि घञ्] One who wishes well of.

अनुध्येय *a.* To be favoured or wished well of, अनुदध्युरनुध्येयं R. 17. 36.

अनुनद् 1 P. To sound towards or at (with acc.).—*Caus*, To cause to sound, make resonant, fill with echo, पृथिवीं चांतरिक्षं च सागरांश्चानुनादयन्; साधु साध्विति नादेन पृथिवीमन्वनादयन्; विहंगैरनुनादितं Mb. made musical or resonant.

अनुनादः [अनुरूपो नादः] Sound, noise; *Si.* 7. 18; reverberation, echo.

अनुनादिन् *a* Echoing, sounding, resonant.

अनुनय—नायिका See under अनुनी.

अनुनासिक *a.* [अनुगतो नासिकां] 1 Nasal, pronounced through the nose; मुखसहितनासिकया उच्चार्यमाणो वर्णोऽनुनासिकसंज्ञः स्यात् Sk.; मुखनासिकावचनोऽनुनासिकः P. I. 1. 8; अमोऽनुनासिका न ह्रौ *Sikshâ*; अनुनासिक being a name for the 5 nasal consonants, the vowels or the consonants य्, व, ल् (under certain circumstances); *i. e.* the letters included in the प्रत्याहार अम् except ह् and र्.—2 The sign used to mark the nasalisation in the case of य्, व् or ल् —कं The nasal twang — Comp. —आदिः a conjunct consonant beginning with a nasal.

अनुनिर्देश Description or relation following the previous order or sequence; भूयसामुपदिष्टानां क्रियाणामथ कर्मणाम्। क्रमशो योऽनुनिर्देशो यथासंख्यं तदुच्यते S. D.

अनुनिर्वापः Subsequent libation (with clarified butter).

अनुनिर्वाप्या A ceremony connected with this libation.

अनुनी 1 P. 1 To conciliate, win over, induce, persuade, prevail upon, request, supplicate, entreat, propitiate, pacify, appease (anger &c.); स चानुनीतः प्रणतेन पश्चात् R 5. 54; विग्रहाच्च शयने पराङ्मुखीनानुनेतुमबलाः स तत्वरे 19. 38. 43; Bk. 6. 137; 5. 46; त्वत्संश्रमेन मम तत्तदिवानुनीतं V. 3. 20. pacified, made favourable or agreeable; Ki. 13. 67; M. 5; K. 168. 178; Dk. 3. 4 7.-2 To cherish love; विद्विषोप्यनुनय Bh. 2. 77; cf. Shakespeare 'Cherish those hearts that hate thee'.-3 To bring near to (with dat. of person).-4 To train, discipline.-5 To honour.

अनुनय a. [नी-अच्] Kind, conciliatory, pacifying (as words).—यः 1 Conciliation, propitiation, pacification (of anger), friendly persuasion; कथं नु शक्योऽनुनयो महर्षेर्विश्राणनाच्चान्यपयस्विनीनां R. 2 54; कथं वा तेषामनुनयः कृतः H. 4; प्रकृतिवक्रः स कस्यानुनयं प्रतिगृह्णाति S. 4.-2 Courtesy, civility, courteous or polite behaviour, modesty, modest or respectful deportment, conciliatory act (such as salutation); showing respect (to a guest, deity &c.); विविधैरनुतर्प्यते दयितानुनयैर्मनस्विन्यः V. 3. 5; दयितजन° 2. 22; वाक्यैः स्निग्धैरनुनयो भवदर्थस्य साधनं S.D. 458.-3 An humble supplication or entreaty, a request in general; भद्र प्रियं नः। किंतु त्वदाभिप्रायापरिज्ञानातिरितोऽयमस्मदनुनयः Mu. 2; R. 6. 2; निषेधवाक्यालंकारजिज्ञासानुनये खलु Ak.; °आमंत्रणं conciliatory address. —4 Discipline, training, regulation of conduct.—यं adv. Fitly, suitably.

अनुनयिन् a. Courteous, polite, humble, supplicating.

अनुनीति=अनुनय q. v.; सानुनीतिश्च सीतायैनाकृष्यत Bk. 8. 75. adopting a conciliatory tone; Si. 16. 55.

अनुनायक a. Submissive, humble, supplicating.

अनुनायिक a. Conciliating; प्रियतमेषु वधूरनुनायिका Si. 6. 7.—का A female character subordinate to the Nâyikâ or leading character, such as a friend, nurse, maid-servant &c.; सखी प्रव्रजिता दासी प्रेष्या धात्रेयिका तथा। अन्याश्च शिल्पकारिण्यो विज्ञेया ह्यनुनायिकाः॥

अनुन्नत a. Not raised or elevated, not lifted up.—Comp.—आनत a. level (neither raised nor lowered).—गात्र a. having limbs not stout or prominent.

अनुन्माद,-अनुन्मत्त a. Not mad or frantic, sober, calm, sane.

अनुप=अनूप q. v.

अनुपकारिन् a 1. Not obliging, ungrateful, not making a return for benefits received.—2. Worthless, useless.

अनुपक्षित p. p. Not injured or destroyed (अनुपक्षीण).

अनुपगीत a. Not praised.—तं ind. So that no other person accompanies in singing.

अनुपघातः Absence of damage or detriment; °अर्जित obtained without any detriment (to the paternal estate).

अनुपजीवनीय a. Not yielding or granting livelihood, having no livelihood.

अनुपठ 1 P. To say after, repeat.

अनुपठित p. p. Read through, repeated in imitation of the teacher's instruction.

अनुपठितिन् a. Who has read through, proficient.

अनुपत् 1 P. 1 To fly to or towards. -2 To fly or run after, follow (fig. also); pursue, chase; मुहुरनुपतति स्यंदने दत्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7; कथमनुपतत एव मे प्रयत्नप्रेक्षणीयः संवृत्तः S. 1; न यत्र प्रत्याशामनुपतति नो वा रहयति (चेतः) Mâl. 9 8. does not run after (cherish) hope or leave it; यस्यैवं भवतः कुटुंबवृत्तिमनुपातिनः Mv. 1; Si. 11. 40.—2 To fall upon, attack; प्राणीनानुपत्य Mâl. 8. 9. —Caus. 1 To fly to.—2 To throw another down along with oneself.

अनुपतनं,-पातः 1 Falling upon alighting upon in succession —2 following, going after, pursuit; उपवनपवनानुपातदक्षैः Si. 7. 27.-3 Going or proceeding in order or as a consequence.—4 [अनुरूपः त्रैराशिकिन पातः] Proportion.—5 Rule of three.-6 A degree of latitude, opposite to one given.—तं ind. (regarded as a namul from पत्) Following in succession, going after; लतानुपातं कुसुमान्यगृह्णात् Bk. 2. 11 (लतां लतामनुपत्य going to creeper after creeper, or after bending the creepers).

अनुपातिन् a. Following as a result —m. A follower; मदनुपातिनामेव पंथाः Dk. 168.

अनुपथ a. [पंथानमनुगतः] Following the road.—थः A road, favourable road; अंतस्पथा अनुपथाः Rv. 5. 52. 10 (अनुकूलमार्गाः). —थं adv. Along the road.

अनुपद् 4 A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To go after, follow, attend.-2 To be fond of, be attached to (as a wife); ऊतथ्यस्य यवीयांस्तु ममतामन्वपद्यत Mb.-3 To enter, go to or into.—4 To fall down, come down (to the earth); वसुधामन्वपद्येतां वातनुन्नाविव द्रुमौ Mb.—5 To enter upon, betake oneself to; जितामित्येव तानक्षान्पुनरेवान्वपद्यत, द्यूतमेवान्वपद्यत Râm.; पुत्रा इष्ट्वां सुसंभ्रांता नान्वपद्यत किंचन Mb. did not do anything else—6 To find, discover, see, notice; दीर्घं दृष्ट्वा...... निमित्तं सोऽन्वपद्यत Bhâg. —7 To lose (with abl.); महत्त्वान्नान्वपद्येतां Mb. -8 To handle.—9 To fall to the share of (Ved.).

अनुपद् a. [पद्-क्विप्] Ved. Coming to pass.—f. Food (got every day) (अनुदिनऽम्यमन्नं).

अनुपद a. [पदान्यनुगतः] 1 Following the feet closely. —2 Following every word; °सूत्रं a commentary (of a Brâhmana) explaining the text word for word. —दः N. of a man or tribe. —दं A chorus, burden of a song, or words sung again at regular intervals.—ind. [पदानां पश्चात्] 1 Along the feet, near the feet; अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपदीना Sk. —2 Step by step, at every step; Si. 9. 78.—3 Word for word —4 On the heels of, close behind or after, immediately after (of time or space); अनुपदमन्वेष्टा अनुपदी Sk; गच्छतां पुरो भवंतौ। अहमप्यनुपदमागत एव S. 3 I shall be close behind you, just follow you; °दमुच्चलित एव K. 263, 264; oft with gen. or in comp. in this sense; लक्ष्मीवाननुपदमस्य संप्रतस्थे Ki. 12. 54] (तो) आशिषामनुपदं समस्पृशत् पाणिना R, 11. 31; अमोघाः प्रतिगृह्णंतावर्घ्यानुपदमाशिषः 1. 44, 14. 81; Si. 14. 48.

अनुपदिक a. [अनुपदमस्त्यस्य गंतृत्वेन, ठन्]: Following, gone after.

अनुपदिन् a. [अनुपद्-इनि P. V. 2. 90] Following, seeking after or for, a searcher, inquirer; अनुपदमन्वेष्टा गवामनुपदी Sk.; क्षणदाकरेऽनुपादिभिः प्रयये Si. 9. 70.

अनुपदीना [आयामार्थे अनु, पदस्यायामतुल्यायामः तेन बद्धा ख] A shoe (boot, buskin, or slippers) of the length of the foot (अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपदीना उपानत् Pf V. 2. 9 Sk.).

अनुपदवी A way, road.

अनुपधः 'Having no उपधा or penultimate', a letter or syllable not preceded by another.

अनुपधि a. [न. ब.] Guileless, without fraud; रहस्यं साधूनामनुपधि विशुद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2.

अनुपन्यासः 1 Not mentioning; non-statement. -2 Uncertainty, doubt, failure of proof.

अनुपपत्तिः f. 1 Failure, failing to be; लक्षणा शक्यसंबंधस्तात्पर्यानुपपत्तितः Bhâshâ, p. 82 (तात्पर्य॰ being the failure of the meaning aimed at, or of any connected meaning). -2 Inapplicability, not being applicable. —3 Inconclusive reasoning; absence of reasonable grounds (युक्त्यभाव); पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते इत्यत्र दिवाऽभोजिनः पीनत्वं रात्रिभोजनं विनानुपपन्नम्; see अर्थापत्ति also. —4 Penury, adversity.

अनुपपन्न a. Improper, impossible, inapplicable, impracticable, inconclusive, irrelevant.

अनुपम a. [न. ब.] Incomparable, matchless, peerless, best, most excellent.—मा The female elephant of the south-west (mate of कुमुद).

अनुपमेय-मित a. Matchless, incomparable.

अनुपमर्दनं Non-refutation of a charge.

अनुपयुक्त a. 1 Not used (as food) -2 Unsuited, unfit, improper, useless, unserviceable S. 7.

अनुपयोग a. Useless. —गः Uselessness, not being used (as food).

अनुपरत a. 1 Not dead. —2 Not stopped, uninterrupted.

अनुपलब्ध a. Unobserved, unperceived.

अनुपलब्धि f. Non-recognition, non-perception (प्रत्यक्षाभाव); नास्ति घटोऽनुपलब्धेः (the knowledge of घटाभाव is possible because the प्रतियोगी or counter-entity is not found with the non-entity or अभाव (that is, there being no उपलब्धि or knowledge of the घट); one of the instruments of knowledge according to the Mimâmsakas, but not according to the Naiyâyikas. —Comp. —समः a fallacy, trying to establish a fact (say, the eternity of sound) from the impossibility of seeing the non-perception of it.

अनुपलंभः Want of apprehension; non-perception.

अनुपवीतिन् m. One who does not wear the sacred thread (belonging to his caste).

अनुपशयः Any thing or circumstance that aggravates a malady.

अनुपश्य a. Following with his looks, keeping in view.

अनुपसंहारिन् m. A kind of हेत्वाभास or fallacy in Nyâya, a subdivision of the अनैकांतिकहेत्वाभास; वस्तुमात्रपक्षकोऽनुपसंहारी that is, that which includes every known thing in the पक्ष and thus prevents the corroboration of a general rule of causation by illustrations, positive or negative; as सर्वं नित्यं प्रमेयत्वात्; अत्र सर्वस्यैव पक्षत्वात् प्रमेयत्वं हेतुरनुपसंहारी अन्वये व्यतिरेके वा दृष्टांताभावात्.

अनुपसर्गः 1 A word (particle &c.) that is not, or has not the force of, an *Upasarga*. -2 That which has no Upasarga. -3 That which needs no additions (as a divine being).

अनुपसेचन a. Having no उपसेचन i. e. some condiment, sauce, curds &c. to moisten food with.

अनुपस्कृत a. 1 Unpolished (as silver). -2 Genuine, blameless -3 Not cooked or dressed (as food). —4 Not requiring any evident object.

अनुपस्कार a. Not elliptical (अध्याहारदोषरहित) Ki. 11. 38.

अनुपस्थानं Absence, not being at hand.

अनुपस्थापनं Not placing, offering or producing, not having ready or at hand.

अनुपस्थापित a. Not ready or at hand, not offered or produced.

अनुपस्थायिन् a. Not present, absent, distant.

अनुपस्थित a. Not present, absent, not at hand or near; not current.—तं A word that is not उपस्थित q. v.

अनुपस्थितिः f. 1 Absence; मम ॰तिं क्षमतां भवंतः your honour will be pleased to excuse my absence.-2 Inability to remember.

अनुपहत a. 1 Not injured, unimpaired, unvitiated.-2 Not used, unbleached, new (as cloth); ॰तं दुकूलयुगलं K. 110, 229. See अनाहत.

अनुपा 1 P. 1 To drink after (a person or thing), drink along with; (मधु पीत्वा)... अनुपास्यसि बाष्पदूषितं जलांजलिं R. 8. 68, कल्माषान्भक्षयन्मधु चानुपिबेत् Susr; Bri. S. 76. 6.-2 To follow in drink.-3 (2 P.)=अनुपाल् q. v.

अनुपानं 1 A drink taken with or after medicine (अनु भेषजेन सह पश्चाद्वा यत् किंचिन्मधुक्षीरादि पीयते तत्), a fluid vehicle in medicine.-2 A drink close at hand.

अनुपानीय a Serving as a liquid vehicle of medicine.--यं An after-drink, what is fit to be drunk after.

अनुपा 2 P. पाल् 10 P. 1 To guard, watch over, protect, defend; बालदायादिकं रिक्थं तावद्राजानुपालयेत् Ms. 8. 27 keep in custody,—2 To conform to, obey, observe; दशरथवचनमनुपालयन् K. 21; सत्यानुपालयेत्सत्यं II. 4. 23; so प्रतिज्ञां, धर्मं, मार्गं &c.; keep, preserve; अनुपालयती प्रभुशक्ति Ki. 2. 10 watching.

अनुपालनं Preserving, keeping up, obeying.

अनुपाकृत a. Not rendered fit for or consecrated for sacrificial purposes —Comp.—मांसं flesh of an animal not prepared for sacrifice.

अनुपात-तिन् see under अनुपत्.

अनुपाख्य a. Not clearly visible or discernible.

अनुपातकं [पातकं ब्रह्महत्यादि तत्सदृशं] A heinous crime such as theft, murder, adultery &c. 35 such sins are enumerated in Vishnusmriti; Manu mentions 30 kinds; See 11. 54-58.

अनुपार्श्व a. Lateral, along or by the side.-(pl.) N. of a people.

अनुपावृत्त a. Ved. Western.

अनुपुरुषः [अनुगतः अन्यं पुरुषं] A follower.

अनुपुष्पः [अनुगतः पुष्पं तद्विकारं] A kind of reed (शरवृक्ष).

अनुपूर्व a. [अनुगतः पूर्वं परिपाटिं क्रमं वा] 1 Regular, having suitable measure, regularly shaped, symmetrical; वृत्तानुपूर्वे च न चातिदीर्घे Ku. 1. 35; ततोऽनुपूर्वायतवृत्तबाहुः Ki. 17. 50. (गोपुच्छाकार Malli.); जंघे अनुपूर्ववृत्ते Dk. 131; ॰ताम्रांगुला बाहुलते *ibid.*; ॰केश who has regular hair; ॰गात्र having regularly shaped limbs; so ॰दंष्ट्र, ॰नाभि, ॰पाणि. -2 Orderly, successive, in due order or succession; coming in the order, following.—3 The lowest (निकृष्टप्रमाण); अनुपूर्वा इतरे Kâty.-Comp. -ज a. descended in a regular line. -वत्सा a cow that calves regularly.

अनुपूर्वशः,—पूर्वेण *adv.* In regular order, one by one, successively, from above downwards; from the beginning or first; वर्णानामनुपूर्वशः Ms. 8. 142; 3. 39; 7. 35.

अनुपूर्व्य a. Regular, orderly, successive.-र्वी=आनुपूर्वी q. v.

अनुपृष्ठ्य a. [अनुपृष्ठं बध्यते, अनुपृष्ठ+यत्] (A rope, cord &c.) Fastened along the back, tied lengthwise.

अनुपेत a. 1 Not endowed with.—2 Not invested with the sacred thread (अनुपनीत).

अनुप्त a. Not sown (as seed); ॰सस्य fallow, meadow (ground &c.)

अनुप्तिम a. Grown without being sown.

अनुप्रज्ञानं Tracing, tracking.

अनुप्रदानं 1 A gift, donation.—2 A sort of external effort of the vocal organs giving rise to particular

letters (बाह्यप्रयत्न); एते श्वासानुप्रदाना अघोषाश्च विवृण्वते Sk.

अनुप्रपातं-दं *ind.* Going in succession, गेहं गेहं अनुप्रपातं-दं आस्ते गेह गेहं अनुप्रपातं—दं P. III. 4. 56. Sk.

अनुप्रयुज् 7 A. To employ, apply, employ in addition.

अनुप्रयोगः Additional use, repetition; P. I. 3. 63, III. 4. 4-5.

अनुप्रवचनं Repetiton or reproduction of what has been said by the teacher; °आदि a class of words given in P. V. I. III.

अनुप्रविश् 6 P. 1 To enter into, join; पथिकसार्थं विदिशागामिनमनुप्रविष्टः M. 5; (fig. also); विश्रम्य लौकिकाः संस्थायमनुप्रविशंति Mv. I enter into familiar talk or conversation. -2 To accommodate or adapt oneself to; यस्य यस्य हि यो भावस्तस्य तस्य हि तं नरः। अनुप्रविश्य मेधावी क्षिप्रमात्मवशं नयेत् Pt. I. 68. सखे वामदेव त्वमपि बार्हिनंदनमनुप्रविष्टोऽसि A. R. 1 you too share in his opinion, or think with him.-3 To follow in entering; sleep with. -4 To attack.

अनुप्रवेशः 1 Entrance into.; बुबोध वृद्धिं हरिदश्वदीधितेरनुप्रवेशादिव बालचंद्रमाः R. 3 22; 10. 51.-2 Adapting oneself to the will of; बलवताभिभूतस्य विदेशगमनं तदनुप्रवेशो वा नीतिः Pt. I. भजते विदेशमधिकेन जितस्तदनुप्रवेशमथवा कुशलः Si. 9. 48. -3 Imitation.

अनुप्रश्नः A subsequent question (having reference to what the teacher has previously said).

अनुप्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 very close attachment.-2 Very close logical connection (of words).

अनुप्रसद् *Caus.* To propitiate, conciliate; प्रियं V. 3.

अनुप्रसादनं Propitiation, conciliation; प्रिय नं नाम व्रतं V. 3.

अनुप्रस्थ *a.* Latitudinal, following the breadth or latitude.

अनुप्राण् 2 P. To breathe after. -*Caus.* To animate, support, feed; help, mostly used in the statement of Alankâras in a sentence; उत्प्रेक्षानुप्राणिता स्वभावोक्तिः &c.

अनुप्राणनं Breathing after, animation.

अनुप्राप् 5 P. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To reach, go to, overtake; गंगानदीमनुप्राप्ताः Mb. —3 To imitate; लीलाखेलमनुप्रापुर्महोक्षास्तस्य विक्रमं R. 4. 22. —4 To arrive, come (intrans.); कथमिमां भूमिमनुप्राप्तः K. 132; Ve. 6.—5 To get back.

अनुप्राप्तः *p. p.* Reached, got, obtained.

अनुप्राप्तिः *f.* Getting to, reaching, arriving &c.

अनुप्रासः [अनुगतः रसाद्यनुगुणं प्रकृष्टमासं वर्णन्यासं समवर्णरचनां समवर्णोच्चारणं वा] Alliteration, repetition of similar letters, syllables or sounds; वर्णसाम्यमनुप्रासः K. P. 9; (स्वरवैसादृश्येऽपि व्यंजनसदृशत्वं वर्णसाम्यं रसाद्यनुगतः प्रकृष्टो न्यासः अनुप्रासः शब्दसाम्यं वैषम्येऽपि स्वरस्य यत् S. D. 633). अनुप्रास is of 5 kinds; (*a*) छेक° or single alliteration; बकुलगंधानंधीकुर्वन् कावेरीवारिपावनः पवनः; मूर्च्छन्मुद्दत्तकृत्ताविरलगरल &c. K. P. 7. (*b*) वृत्ति° or harmonious. (*c*) श्रुति° or melodious (*d*) अंत्य° or final; as मदं हसंतः पुलकं वहंतः; (*e*) लाट°; स्मेरराजीवनयने नयने किं निमीलिते. For definitions and examples see S. D. 633-38 and K. P. 9th Ullâsa.

अनुप्लु 1 A. To run after, follow; इदमन्यतो वानरद्वयं आर्यस्य पार्ष्णिग्राहमिव संश्रयादनुप्लवते A. R. 5.

अनुप्लवः A follower, servant; सानुप्लवः प्रभुरपि क्षणदाचराणां R. 13. 75; Mv. 2, 7. 19.

अनुबंध् 9 P. 1 To bind or fasten to, attach, tie, connect; सीमंतं निजमनुबध्नतां कराभ्यां Si. 8. 69 forming, arranging; उभयोरपि राजेंद्र संबंधेनानुबध्यतां (इक्ष्वाकुकुलं) Râm.; सखीजनानुबद्धां कथां Dk. 11.4 connected with.-2 (*a*) To have in the train (fig. also); न शिष्याननुबध्नीत Bhâg. (*b*) To bring about, cause, lead to, result in, produce as a consequence; नानुबध्नाति कुशलं Mb; हे वृषल ते तथा विक्षेपोऽस्तु यथा हिंसामनुबध्नाति P. VI. I. 141 Comp.-3 To press, importune, urge, request; पुनः पुनश्चानुबध्यमाना K. 69. 133, 207, 233 -4 (*a*) To attend or follow closely, follow at the heels of, follow; को नु खल्वयमनुबध्यमानस्तपस्विनीभ्यामबालसत्त्वो बालः S. 7; मधुकरकुलैरनुबध्यमानं K. 139; दिष्ट्या तावदयमंगो मामीव तमप्यनुबध्नाति K. 158, 194, 319, 347; Ki. 6. 8; Mv 7. 18; Si. 5. 26 (*b*) To chase; pursue; तच्चानुबध्यमानं K 120; अनुबध्नाता तुरगमुखमिथुनं 132 (*c*) To adhere or stick to, cling to; धन्या चित्रलेखा यामनुबध्नाति देवीप्रसादः K. 221. (*d*) To continue, take up; तदेवानुबध्यतां तपः 322; तान्येव चिरपरिचितान्यक्षराणि मामनुबध्नंति U 3 v. l for अनुरुंधंति; वैशंपायनागमनालापमेवानुबध्य K. 262. (*e*) To follow, succeed, come close upon; सत्योऽयं जनप्रवादो यद्विपद्विपदं संपत्संपदमनुबध्नातीति K. 73; see अनुबंधिन् below.-5 To foster, cherish, entertain, harbour; तेषु किं भवतः स्नेहमनुबध्नाति मानसं Mârk. P.-6 To bear, endure; Ks. 49. 47.-7 Not to burst or break loose, hold or keep together; भग्नेऽपि हि मृणालानामनुबध्नंति तंतवः H. I. 95. *pass.* To be related to or connected with.

अनुबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, attached tied to.-2 Following in the train coming as a consequence; अनुबद्धार्थानर्थसंशयान् विचार्य Dk. 41.-3 Connected with, related to, relating, or belonging to.-4 Constantly sticking to, being in; continued, continuous; नित्यानुबद्धकुलवैरः Ve. 1; मुग्धकाकलीहसितं U. 3; °विजृंभक K. 66; °बिंदुभिरश्रुभिः 135 constantly flowing. -5 Fixed upon, directed towards; कलहंस °वक्त्रायाः Dk. 33.

अनुबंधः 1 Binding or fastening on, connection, attachment, tie (lit. & fig.); यस्याः मनश्चक्षुषोरनुबंधस्तस्यामृद्धिः Mâl. 2; एतस्यदर्शन दर्शनेन कीदृशो मे हृदयानुबंधः इति न जानासि U. 3. state of feeling; K. 257. -2 Uninterrupted succession, unbroken sequence, continuous flow, continuity; series, chain; बाष्पं कुरु स्थिरतया विरतानुबंधं S. 4. 14; मरण° K. 236 following up death, desire for dying; अनुबंधाद्विरमेद्वा K. 280; यदानात्याक्षीदेवानुबंधं 309 (persistence in) following me. 317; वैर°, मत्सर°, Dk. 63, 161; मुच्यतां देव शोकानुबंधः K. 63 continuous sorrow; दुर्लभजनप्रार्थना Ratn. 1; 4. 16; सानुबंधाः कथं न स्युः संपदो मे निरापदः R. 1. 64 continuous, uninterrupted; परिवृद्धरागमनुबंधसेवया R. 9. 69 continuous enjoyment; अयं सोऽर्थोऽनर्थानुबंधः संवृत्तः V. 5 giving rise to a chain of evils.-3 Descendants, posterity; सानुबंधा हता ह्यसि Râm.—4 Consequence result (good or bad), आत्मदोषानुबंधेन K. 319 in consequence of; यदग्रे चानुबंधे च सुखं Bg. 18. 39, 25; अनुबंधमजानंतः कर्मणामविचक्षणाः Râm.-5 Intention, design, motive, cause; अनुबंधं परिज्ञाय देशकालौ च तत्त्वतः। सारापराधौ चालोक्य दंडं दंड्येषु पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126; पाप° of evil designs.-6 An adjunct of a thing, a secondary member (मुख्यानुयायि, अप्रधानं); a secondary symptom, symptomatic affection, attendant on the principal disease (वातपित्तादिदोषाणामप्राधान्यं); मूर्च्छानुबंधा विषमज्वराः Susr.-7 Connecting link or adjunct of a subject or topic; theme, matter of discussion; introductory reasons; (विषयप्रयोजनाधिकारिसंबंधाः अनुबंधाः) (an indispensable element of the Vedânta).-8 (Gram.) An indicatory syllable or letter intended to denote some peculiarity in the inflection, accent &c. of the word to which it is attached; as the ऌ in गम्ऌ, ण् in इण्; रिपुराप पराभवाय मध्यं प्रकृतिप्रत्यययोरिवानुबंधः Ki. 13. 19.-9 Offence, fault, -10 An obstacle, impediment; also the clog or encumbrance of a family; domestic ties or attachment.-11 A child or pupil who follows the

example set by his parent or teacher (मुख्यानुयायी शिशुः). -12 Beginning, commencement.—13 Repeated application or devotion (पौनःपुन्येन अभिनिवेश). -14 Course, pursuit.-15 A small bit or part, a trifle.-16 The junction of a fraction (with an integer), as भागानुबंधपूर्णांकः-17 Base, stem (प्रकृति). °बंधा [अनुबध्यते अतिश्वसिन ध्याप्रियते अनया] 1 Thirst.-2 Hiccup.

अनुबंधक *a.* Connected, related,

अनुबंधनं Connection, succession, series &c.

अनुबंधिन् *a.* (oft at the end of comp.) 1 (*a*) Connected with, attached or related to ; अहो सरसरमणीयानुबंधिनी बीजनकथा Mâl. 1 having for its contents or subject matter &c.; परिचर्यानुबंधी Dk. 101 continuing. (*b*) Mixed or blended with ; नीलकंठकलकेकानुबंधिना मंद्रहुंकृतेन मामनुमन्यते Mâl. 9.-2 Followed by, accompanied with ; having in its train, resulting in, having as a consequence ; तदियमापत्समंततोऽनर्थानुबंधिनी Dk. 60 ; अयमर्थोऽर्थानुबंधी 67 ; शास्त्रं शास्त्रांतरानुबंधि 156 ; दुःखं दुःखानुबंधि V. 4 one misfortune closely follows another, or misfortunes never come single ; K. 349; Ki. 1, 20 ; Bg. 15. 2 ; गुणा गुणानुबंधित्वात्तस्य सप्रसवा इव R. 1. 22 being associated with.-3 Lasting, thriving, prosperous, growing apace, continuous, uninterrupted ; अपि त्वदावर्जितवारिसंभृतं प्रवलमासामनुबंधि वीरुधां Ku. 5, 34; ऊर्ध्वं गतं यस्य न चानुबंधि R. 6. 77 continuous, uninterrupted or all-pervading ; K. 246, 303.

अनुबंध्य. *a* 1 Principal, chief, primary (which may receive an adjunct, as a root, a disease &c.). 2 [वधार्थं बंधः अनुबंधः कर्मणि ण्यत्] To be killed (as a bull), one of the three principal sacrificial animals at the ज्योतिष्टोम sacrifice ; गौरनुबंध्यः K. P. 2.

अनुबलं [अनु पश्चात्स्थितं बलं] A rearguard, an auxiliary army following another.

अनुबुध् 4 A To awake, to recollect, learn, obtain information of, know, be aware of ; न सत्यमनुबुध्यते K. 104 does not perceive or recognise.—*Caus.* 1 To remind, put in mind of ; अयं सम्यगनुबोधितोऽस्मि S. 1 well reminded.-2 To advise, inform ; इति शिष्येण किलान्वबोधयत् R. 8. 75.

अनुबोधः *1* An after-thought, recollection. -2 Reviving the scent of faded perfumes, replacing them when removed by bathing.

अनुबोधनं Recollection, reminding.

अनुब्राह्मणं A work resembling a Brâhmana (ब्राह्मणसदृशो ग्रंथः P. IV. 2. 62 Sk.).

अनुब्राह्मणिन्, क *a.* [तदधीते वेद वा इति इनिप्रत्ययः] One who learns or knows an अनुब्राह्मण.

अनुभव-भाव &c. See under अनुभू.

अनुभाषणं 1 Repetition of an assertion to refute it.—2 Repeating what has been said —3 Conversation, dialogue (अनु सह भाषणं).

अनुभाषितृ *a.* Speaking in reply; R. 16. 86.

अनुभासः A kind of crow.

अनुभुज् 7. A. To enjoy, experience (good or bad things), suffer (as the due consequences of one's deeds) ; मेघमुक्तविशदां स चंद्रिकां अन्वभुंक्त R. 19. 39; सा मंडनान्मंडनमन्वभुंक्त Ku. 7. 5.

अनुभोगः 1 Enjoyment. -2 A grant of land in perpetuity for service done.

अनुभू 1 P. 1 To enjoy; taste, experience, feel, have experience or knowledge of, notice, perceive(by the senses &c.); to suffer, bear, undergo (as misery &c.); अन्वभवं च मधुकर इव नवमालिकामाद्रसुमनसं Dk. 121; असक्तः सुखमन्वभूत् R. 1 21; Ku, 2. 45; R. 7. 28; आत्मकृतानां हि दोषाणामनुभवितव्यं फलमात्मनैव K. 121; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्तीव्रमुष्णं S. 5. 7; Ku. 4. 41; संवत्सरमात्रं प्रेष्यभावमनुभूय M. 5 undergoing the state of a servant ; षष्ठमनुभवन् वर्षं K. 77 being in the sixth year, six years old.-2 To learn, hear, understand ; बद्धानुभवसि Ch. Up.-3 To try, test, put to the test ; न त्वं तेनान्वभावि नान्वभावित्वयाप्यसौ । अनुभूता मया चासौ तेन चान्वभविष्यहं ॥ Bk. 5. 35.-4 To comprise include, grasp; द्वे वामलके अनुभवति Ch. Up.-5 To come up with, arrive at, get, obtain (mostly Ved. in these senses) —*Caus.* 1 To cause, to enjoy, feel, or experience; अनुभावयितुं मन्ये यत्नः संप्रति मां विधेः Mu. 6. 15; स्नानभोजनादिकमनुभावितोऽस्मि Dk. 125 ; आमोदो न हि कस्तूर्याः शपथेनानुभाव्यते Bv. 1. 120.-2 To reflect on, meditate, think of ; मनसा तमेव वृत्तांतमन्वभावयत् K. 176, 279.-3 To infer, know ; तस्मात्परोक्षवृत्तीनां फलैः कर्मानुभाव्यते H. 4. 101.

अनुभवः 1 Direct perception or cogniton, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment, notion, apprehension, the impression on the mind not derived from memory, one of the kinds of knowledge ; सर्वव्यवहारहेतुर्ज्ञानं बुद्धिः । सा द्विविधा स्मृतिरनुभवश्च । संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः । तद्भिन्नं ज्ञानमनुभवः which again is यथार्थ right and अयथार्थ wrong. see T. S. 34. (The Naiyâyikas recognise प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शाब्द as the four sources of knowledge ; the Vedantins and Mimamsakas add two more अर्थापत्ति and अनुपलब्धि ; the Vaiseshikas and Bauddhas admit the first two only, the Sânkhyas exclude उपमा, while the Charvakas admit प्रत्यक्ष only. Other sections of philosophical schools add three more to the six sources of knowledge recognised by the Mimamsakas ;—संभव 'equivalence'; ऐतिह्य 'fallible testimony,' and चेष्टा 'gesture.') -2 Experience ; अनुभवं वचसा सखि लुंपसि N.4.105.-3 Understanding.—4 Result, consequence.—Comp.—सिद्ध *a.* established by experience.

अनुभावः 1 Dignity, consequence or dignity of person, majestic lustre, splendour, might, power, authority ; (परिमेयपुरःसरौ) अनुभावविशेषात्तु सेनापरिवृत्ताविव R. 1. 37 ; संगतनीयानुभावा अस्याकृतिः *S.* 7. अनुभावसौभाग्यमात्रपरिशेषधूसरश्रीः U. 1. 3 ; 6. 20, 41, 4. 22. K. 108, 240 ; V. 1 ; Ki. 1. 6 ; Dk. 29, 113 ; Mv. 6. 53; अहो महानुभाव पार्थिवो दुष्यंतः *S.* 3. of great might or power ; जाने वा रक्षसाक्रांतावनुभावपराङ्मुखौ R. 10. 38. 2. 75 greatness (dignity) &c., valour ; Ki. 6. 28 ; महानुभावप्रकृतः कापि तत एवागतवती Mal. 1 very noble or dignified.-2(In Rhet.) An external manifestation or indication of a feeling (भाव) by appropriate symptoms, such as by look, gesture &c., called be some *ensuant* (भावबोधक-न) ; भावं मनोगतं साक्षात् स्वगतं व्यंजयंति ये तेऽनुभावा इति ख्याताः; यथा भ्रूभंगः कोपस्य व्यंजकः ; उद्बुद्धं कारणं स्वैः स्वैर्बहिर्भावं प्रकाशयन् । लोके यः कार्यरूपः सोऽनुभावः काव्यनाट्ययोः ॥ *S.* D.162. 163. &c.; स्थिमेव रमणीयतां त्वदनुभावमभावाहते *Mal.* 9. 35.-3 Firm opinion or resolution, determination, belief ; अनुभाववत गुरुस्थिरत्वात् Ki. 13. 15.

अनुभावक *a.* Causing to understsnd, making one apprehend, indicative; °ता understadning, knowledge ; यत्पदेन विना यस्यानुभावकता भवेत् Bhâshâ. P. 84.

अनुभावनं Indication of feelings by signs, gestures &c.

अनुभाविन् *a.* 1 Perceiving, knowing, showing signs of feeling. -2 An eye-witness ; अनुभावी तु यः कश्चित्कुर्यात्साक्ष्यं विवादिनां Ms. 8. 69. -3 Being or coming after.

अनुभू *a.* [भू.-क्विप्] Perceiving, understanding.—भूः *f.* Experience, direct knowledge or perception ; अयमात्मा सर्वानुभूः Bri. Up.

अनुभूतिः *f.* 1 Perception, apprehension, experience. -2 (In Nyâya)

Knowledge derived from four sources: namely direct perception, inference, comparison, and verbal knowledge; see Bhâshâ P. 51-52. —3 Dignity consequence.-Comp. —प्रकाश: N of the gloss or paraphrase of the principal Upanishads by Mâdhavâchârya.

अनुभृ I. 3 P. To praise conformably; to throw or commit into.

अनुभर्तृ *m.* Praising conformably, imitating.

अनुभ्रातृ *m.* A younger brother (अनुगतो भ्रातरं).

अनुमद् I P. Ved. To rejoice over, gladden.

अनुमत्त *p. p.* Intoxicated with joy.

अनुमाद्य *pot. p.* To be praised in succession, .to be granted with praise.

अनुमन् 4 A. I To agree or consent to, comply with, approve, sanction, grant; to permit, allow; तत्र नाहमनुमंतुमुत्सहे मोघवृत्ति कलभस्य चेष्टितम् R. II. 39; M. I. 12; राजन्यान् स्वपुरनिवृत्तयेऽनुमेने R. 4. 87; 14. 20; शुश्रूषमाणां गिरिशोऽनुमेने Ku. I. 59. 3. 60. 5. 68; कृताभिमर्शामनुमन्यमान: सुतां S. 5. 20; इमां स्वसारं च यवीयसीं मे कुमुद्वतीं नार्हसि नानुमंतुं R. 16. 85. be pleased not to reject or refuse; Bh. 3. 22.—2 To follow, have recourse to; धर्मार्थावभिसंत्यज्य संरंभं योऽनुमन्यते Mb.—*Caus.* I. To ask for leave or permission; ask the consent of; अनुमान्यतां महाराज: V. 2 ask for leave to go; take counsel with; भूयोऽपि सखीजनमनुमानयिष्यामि S. 3. —2. To ask for, request or beg; Y. I. 240.—3 To honour.—4 To put to account.

अनुमत *p. p.* I Approved, consented to, agreed to, permitted, allowed, granted &c.; कृतमनुमतं दृष्टं वा यैरिदं गुरुपातकं Ve. 3. 22; ॰गमना S 4. 9. allowed to depart; अनुमतो गृहाय R. 5. 10; उभयत: साक्षी Y. 2. 72 admitted by both parties &c.—2 Liked, beloved, pleasant, loved, agreeable, desired by, dear to; वृष्टिं च कर्षकजनानुमतां करोति Bri. S. 5, 72 -3 Being of one opinion, agreeing or concurring with.—त: A lover; घनमतो नभसोऽनुमतान् प्रिया: Si. 6. 65.—तं Consent, approval, permission; प्रथमं कस्यानुमते चोरितमेतत्त्वया हृदयं V. 3. 17.

अनुमति: *f.* I Permission, consent, approval, assent.-2 The 15th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full, where the gods and Manes receive oblation with favour; personified as a goddess or worshipped in the Râjasuya sacrifice (कलाहीने सानुमति: पूर्णे राका निशाकरे । or कलाहीनश्चंद्रवती शुक्लचतुर्दशीयुत पूर्णिमातिथि:); अनुमत्यै हविरष्टाकपालं पुरोडाशं निर्वपति Sat. Br.; Ms. 3. 86-87. -Comp. —पत्रं a deed expressing assent.

अनुमननं I Assent; sufferance.-2 Independence.

अनुमंतृ *a.* Consenting to, permitting, allowing, suffering (opp. to active agent) ; Bg. 13. 22; Ms. 5. 51 adviser.

अनुमंत्र 10 A. To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns or magical formulas; to dismiss with sacred and auspicious words, dismiss with a blessing; विसृष्टश्च वामदेवानुमंत्रितोऽश्व: U. 2 (v. I. for अभिमंत्रित); रथमारोप्य कृष्णेन यत्र कर्णोऽनुमंत्रित: M

अनुमंत्रणं Consecration by hymns and prayers.

अनुमरणं See under अनुमृ.

अनुमरु: A country next to a desert

अनुमा 3 A., 2 P. I To infer, (as from some signs, premises &c.); अलिंगं प्रकृतिं त्वाहुर्लिंगैरनुमिमीमहे Mb. ; conclude, guess, conjecture ; धूमादग्निमनुमाय T. S. 41 ; पर्याकुलत्वान्मरुतां वेगभंगोऽनुमीयते Ku. 2. 25 ; R. 15. 77, 17. 11 ; तेजोविशेषानुमितां दधान: 2. 7, 68 ; 5 12 ; Ki. 5. 47.-2 To reconcile, equal —*Caus.* (-मापयति) To lead one to infer or guess, bespeak, indicate ; आकृतिरेवानुमापयत्यमानुषतां K. 132, 202.

अनुमा [मा-अङ्] Inference, conclusion from given premises ; see अनुमिति.

अनुमातृ *a.* One who infers ; न हि करिणि दृष्टे चीत्कारेण तमनुमिमतेऽनुमातार:

अनुमानं I Inferring as the instrument of an अनुमिति, couclusion from given premises ; an inference, conclusion ; one of the four means of obtaining knowledge according to the Nyâya system (अनुमितिकरणमनुमानं तच्च धूमो वह्निव्याप्य इति व्याप्तिज्ञानं. It is of two kinds स्वार्थानुमानं & परार्थानुमानं) ; प्रत्यक्षं चानुमानं च शास्त्रं च विविधागमं। त्रयं सुविदितं कार्यं धर्मशुद्धिमभीप्सता ॥ Ms. 12. 105.—2 A guess, conjecture, sign to know ; इंगितैरनुमानैश्च मया ज्ञेया भविष्यति Râm.-3 Analogy, similarity ; आत्मनो हृदयानुमानेन प्रेक्षसे S. 5 you judge (of others) by the analogy of your own heart; स्वानुमानात्कादंबरीमुत्प्रेक्ष्य K. 305.—4 (In Rhet.) A figure which consists in a notion, expressed in a peculiarly striking manner, of a thing established by proof; S. D. 711 ; यत्र पतत्यबलानां दृष्टिर्निशिता: पतंति तत्र शरा: । तच्चापरोपितशरो धावत्यासां पुर: स्मरो मन्ये ॥ अनुमानं तदुक्तं यत्साध्यसाधनयोर्वच: K. P. 10.-Comp.—उक्ति *f.* reasoning; logical inference.

अनुमापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) Causing an inference as an effect, being the ground of an inference.

अनुमिति: *f* Inference from given premises; the knowledge obtained by means of अनुमान ; परामर्शजन्यं ज्ञानमनुमिति: the knowledge that arises from deduction or syllogistic reasoning.

अनुमित्सा Desire of inferring.

अनुमेय *pot. p.* Inferable, to be inferred ; फलानुमेया: प्रारंभा: R. I. 20.

अनुमार्गं *adv.* Along the way; according to a (particular) way' on or in the way ; अनुमार्गागतया K. 100 come by this way.

अनुमाषं *adv.* Like a kidney bean or in it.

अनुमास: [अनुगतो मास:] The following month. -सं *ind.* Every month, month after month.

अनुमुद् I A. (*P.* in epic poetry) I To rejoice with, join in rejoicing or sympathising with ; मुदितामनुमोदते Bhâg.-2 To express approval ; तदेव रामभ्रातृभिरनुमोदिते U. 2 ; approve, second, applaud ; निषेद्धुमासीदनुमोदितुं वा R. 14. 43 ; to allow with pleasure, permit ; अनुमोदितमाचार्यै: K. 77 ; अननुमोदिता मात्रा 160.-*Caus.* To gladden, delight, favour, permit.

अनुमोद: I The feeling of pleasure arising from sympathy, subsequent pleasure. -2= अनुमोदनं see below.

अनुमोदनं I Approval, assent, seconding, acceptance, compliance. -2 Causing pleasure.

अनुमृ 6 A. To follow in death ; रुदता कुत एव सा पुनर्भवता नानुमृतापि लभ्यते R. 8. 85. followed in death by you ; गतिविभ्रमसादनीरवा न शुचा नानुमृतेव लक्ष्यते 58 (used actively).

अनुमरणं Following in death ; तन्मरणे चानुमरणं करिष्यामीति मे निश्चय: H. 3; post-cremation of a widow (अनुमरणं हि भर्तुर्देशांतरादिमरणे देहत्यागः एव); देशांतरमृते पत्यौ साध्वी तत्पादुकाद्वयं । निधायोरसि संशुद्धा प्रविशेज्जातवेदसं ॥ This is allowed to Kshatriya, Vaisya and other women, but not to Brâhmana women पृथक् चितां समारुह्य न विप्रा गंतुमर्हति Bâna severely condemns this practice , see K 173—4.

अनुया 2 P. I To follow, go after (fig. also) अनुयाहि साधुपदवीं Bh. 2. 77; अनुयास्यन्मुनितनयां S. I. 29 ; त्वामनुयामि यद्यपि Ku. 4, 21. 2 To imitate, equal ; न किलानुययुस्तस्य राजानो रक्षितुर्यश: R I. 27; 9. 6 ; अनुयातलील: 16 71; Si. 12. 3 followed and imitated.-3 To attend, accompany ; इयं मुसलमनुयाति कलेन हुंकृतेन Mu. I. 4. अनुयातारुंधतीको वसिष्ठ: U. 348.

अनुया *a.* Following —या: Ved. Food.

अनुयातृ *m.* A follower.

अनुयात्रं-त्रा Retinue, train; attendance upon; following; त्यक्तभोगस्य मे राजन् वने वन्येन जीवतः। किं कार्यमनुयात्रेण Râm.—त्रं *adv.* In or after a procession.

अनुयात्रिकः [अनुयात्र। अनुगमनमस्यस्य ठन्] A follower, attendant; *S*. 1, 2.

अनुयानं Following.

अनुयायिन् *a.* [P. III. 2. 78] 1 Following; attending, consequent. -2 Like, similar.-3 Following a principal person as a teacher (मुख्यस्य अनुगंता शिष्यः).—*m.* A follower (lit. & fig.); रामानुजानुयायिनः followers of the doctrines of R.; a dependent or attendant; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 4. 19.

अनुयाजः [यज्-घञ्, कुत्वाभावः P. VII. 3. 62] A part of a sacrificial ceremony (यज्ञांग); secondary or supplementary sacrificial rite; usually written अनुयाज q. v.

अनुयुज् 7 A. 1 To ask, question; किं वस्तु विद्वन्गुरवे प्रदेयं त्वया कियद्वेति तमन्वयुंक्त R. 5. 18; अन्वयुंक्त गुरुमीश्वरः क्षितेः 11. 62; Si. 13 68.-2 To examine (as an accused), put on trial; Ms. 8. 79, 250.-3 To impart or give as instruction. -4 To order, enjoin.-5 To select as husband.

अनुयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Asked, questioned, examined, ordered &c.-2 Censured, reproached.

अनुयुक्तिन् *a.* [अस्त्यर्थे इनि] One who has ordered, examined; cf. गृहीतिन्, अधीतिन्.

अनुयोक्तृ *m.* An examiner, interrogator, inquirer; a teacher, especially hired or mercenary (भृतकाध्यापक).

अनुयोगः *m.* A question, inquiry, examination; आनियंत्रणानुयोगस्तपस्विजनः *S*. 1; नियुह्यानुयोगे P. VIII. 2. 94; वार्ता॰ मधुराक्षराया च वाचा R. 13. 71.—2 Censure, reproof.-3 Solicitation.-4 Exertion, effort; अनुयोगं विना तैलं तिलानां नोपजायते Pt. 2.140.—5 Religious meditation, spiritual union. -6 Comment. -Comp. —कृत् 1. an interrogator. -2 a teacher, spiritual preceptor (अनुयोगं कृंतति प्रश्नविषयसंशयं छिनत्ति).

अनुयोगिन् *a.* 1 What combines or unites; connected with, situated in or on. -2 Examining, questioning.

अनुयोज्य *pot. p.* Fit to be questioned, asked; asked with a reproof. —ज्यः A servant; obedient and humble servant; उभाभ्यामपि वासवानुयोज्यो दुष्यंतः प्रणमति *S*. 7; Ms. 8; 31.

अनुयोजनं A question, inquiry.

अनुरज् 4. U. 1 To be red; भृशमन्वरज्यदतुषारकरः Si. 9. 7 (became red or attached).-2 To be delighted, find pleasure; तव प्रकीर्त्या जगत्प्रहृष्यत्यनुरज्यते च Bg. II. 36.-3 To be attached or devoted to, be fond of, love, like (with acc. or loc.); समस्थमनुरज्यंति विषमस्थं त्यजंति च Râm; अशुद्धप्रकृतौ राज्ञि जनता नानुरज्यते Pt. 1 301; भ्रातुर्मृतस्य भार्यायां योऽनुरज्यते कामतः Ms. 3. 173.—*Caus* 1 To make red, redden, dye, colour; सरसाकिसलयानुरंजितैर्वा Si. 7. 64. 8, 17. 12. 68; Dk. 168; Ki. 12. 23. 4. 27, -2 To attach oneself to, please, gratify, conciliate, keep contented or satisfied; अनुरक्ताः प्रजाश्चैव प्रजाश्चाप्यन्वरंजयत् Râm.; कथं जनः कुलधनैरनुरंजनीयः U. 1. 14; शिष्यगुणानुरंजितमनसं Pt. 1 pleased, gratified.

अनुरक्त *p. p.* 1 Reddened, dyed, coloured; कुंडलमाणिप्रभानुरक्तगंडस्थलः K. 170. —2 Pleased, contented, loved, beloved, loyal, loyally, devoted; अनुरक्तः शुचिर्दक्षः Ms. 7. 64; गुणानुरक्तामनुरक्तसाधनः Ki. 1. 31 having all means favourable to him; ॰प्रजः—लोकः beloved by people; attached or devoted to, fond of (with loc or acc.); अपि वृषलमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः-अथ किम्-चंद्रगुप्ते दृढमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः Mu. 1; कथं वसंतसेना आर्यचारुदत्तमनुरक्ता Mk. 1 एवं भवंतमनुरक्ता *S*. 6. 18; अलभ्यमनुरक्तवान् कथय किंनु नारी जनं Mu. 6.

अनुरक्तिः *f.* Love, attachment, devotion, affection.

अनुरंजक *a.* Gratifying, pleasing.

अनुरंजनं Conciliating, satisfying, gratifying, pleasing, keeping contented; युक्तः प्रजानामनुरंजने स्याः U.1. 11.

अनुरंजित *p. p.* pleased, conciliated, kept contented &c.

अनुराग *a.* Become red, reddened. —गः 1 Redness. —2 Devotion, attachment, contentment, loyalty (opp. अपरागः); love, affection, passion (with loc. or in comp.), आविर्भूतानुरागाः Mu. 4. 21; कंटकितेन प्रथयति मय्यनुरागं कपोलेन *S*. 3. 15; *R*. 3. 10; इंगितं a gesture or external sign expressive of love; प्रसादस्तु शब्दः स्याद्नुरागजः Ak.

अनुरागिन्, अनुरागवत् *a.* 1 Attached, enamoured, impassioned, inspired with love; स वृद्धस्तस्यामतीवानुरागवान् H. 1; सा केनापि वणिक्पुत्रेण सहानुरागवती बभूव *ibid*.-2 Causing or inspiring love.-णी Personification of a musical note.

अनुरणनं 1 Sounding conformably to; a continuous tinkling echo produced by the sounds of bells, anklets &c. -2 The power of words called व्यंजन q. v.; the meaning suggested by what is actually stated; क्रमलक्ष्यत्वादेवानुरणनरूपो यो व्यंग्यः S. D. 4.

अनुरतिः *f.* Love, attachment.

अनुरथ्या [रथ्यामन्वायतं स्थिता] A foot-path, a by-road, the margin of a street, (a path along the margin of a road); प्रकाशीकरणार्थं च निशागमनशंकया। दीपवृक्षांस्तथा चक्रुरनुरथ्यासु सर्वशः Râm

अनुरसित *a.* Sounding, echoing; उद्ग्रीवैरनुरसितस्य पुष्करस्य M. 1. 21 accompanied in sound.

अनुरसः;-रसितं Echo, reverberation; ॰गुरु magnified by echo; U. 2. 21; Mâl. 9. 6; Mv. 5. 41.

अनुरसः [अनुगतो रसं] 1 A secondary feeling (in Rhet.). —2 A secondary flavour; लवण॰ saltish taste; मधुरानुरसं रूक्षं लवणानुरसं लघु। नार्यास्तु मधुरं स्तन्यं कषायानुरसं हिमं Susr.

अनुरहस *a.* [अनुगतं रहः] Secret, solitary, private.-सं *adv.* In secret, apart, privately; *Si*. 7. 50.

अनुरात्र *a.* Following the night.—त्रं *adv.* In the night; every night, night after night.

अनुराध *a.* 1 Causing welfare; also written as अनूराध; इंद्रं वयमनूराधं हवामहे Av.—2 Born under the asterism अनुराधा P. IV. 3. 34.-धा [अनुगता राधां विशाखां] N. of the 17th of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms (so called because it follows राधा or विशाखा). It consists of four stars.-Comp — ग्रामः-पुरं the ancient capital of Lankâ or Ceylon; also called अनुराधपुर, described by Râjasekhara as full of curiosities. It is a large town in the north of Ceylon " with 1600 square granite pillars which supported the floor of an enormous monastery called 'The Great Brazen Palace' said to have been built in 161 B.C."

अनुरुद् 2 P. To weep along with, condole with, sympathise; गुरुशोका मनुरोदितीव मां Ku. 4. 15; अनुरोदितीव करुणेन पत्त्रिणां Si. 4. 47.

अनुरोदनं Condolence, sympathy.

अनुरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, block up; शिलाभिर्ये मार्गमनुरुंधंति Mb; to. surround, hem in; रुद्रानुचरैर्मखो महान्... अन्वरुध्यत Bhâg.-2 To bind, fasten. —3 To stick or adhere to follow closely, observe, practise; अनुरुध्यादघं त्र्यहं Ms. 5. 63 should observe impurity (be in mourning); पुमांसमनुरुध्य जाता पुमनुजा P. III. 2. 100 Sk. born immediately after a male.-4 To love, be fond of, or devoted to, attach oneself to; समस्थमनुरुध्यंते वि-

यमस्थं त्यजंति च Rām. ; सद्वृत्तिमनुरुध्यतां भवंत: Mv. 2 follow or adopt ; स्वधर्ममनुरुंधंते नातिक्रम Ki. 11. 78 ; नानुरोत्स्ये जगल्लक्ष्मीं Bk. 16. 23 love, like.–5 To conform to, obey, follow, adapt oneself to, act up to ; नियतिं लोक इवानुरुध्यते Ki. 2. 12 ; हंत तिर्यंचोऽपि परिचयमनुरुध्यंते U. 3. remember or cherish (act up to it) ; मद्वचनमनुरुध्यते वा भवान् K. 181, 298 ; वात्सल्यमनुरुध्यंते महात्मन: Mv. 6 feel the force of compassion ; तेनापि रावणे मैत्रीमनुरुध्य व्यपेक्ष्यते Mv. 5. 35 following up ; यदि गुरुवचनुरुध्यसे Mv. 3 regard with respect, obey ; अनुरुध्यस्व भगवतो वसिष्ठस्यादेशं U. 4 ; चंद्रकेतोर्वचन U. 5.–6 To coax, gratify, flatter, soothe ; इत्यादीभ: प्रियशतैरनुरुध्य मुग्धां U. 3. 26 ; अभिनवसेवकजनेऽपि एवमनुरुध्येत K. 207 please by carefully attending to &c. ; show regard for ; 248.–7 To urge, press, entreat, request ; आयमनाय अनुरुध्यमान: K. 277 ; तया बाढमनुरुध्यमानस्तां बकुलमालां दत्तवान् Māl. 1 ; सा च भमिचन्दना बलवदनुरुद्धा Dk. 122 courted, wooed.—8 To assent or agree to, approve ; like, comply with ; प्रकृतयो न मे व्यसनमनुरुध्यंते Dk. 106 ; यदि भगवाननुरुध्यते Mv. 4 agree with me.

अनुरुध् *a.* [रुध्-क्विप्] 1 one who obeys, conforms to &c.–2 Obeyed, observed, practised, wanted (अपेक्षित), written ar अनूरुध Rv. 3. 55. 5.

अनुरोध:–धनं 1 Compliance, gratification, fulfilling one's wishes &c. -2 Conformity, accordance, obedience, regard, consideration ; धर्मानुरोधात् K. 160, 180. 192 ; अत्र नानुरोधं तर्कये Mu. 7 pleasnre or gratification; आचारानुरोधात् Mu. 1. 2 out of regard for ; कविश्रमानुरोधाद्वा Ve. 1 in consideration of ; Mv. 5. 3. 28 ; तदनुरोधात्-धेन accordingly, in accordance with it ; बद्धिचिन्त्यमहतोनुरोधात् Pt. 1. 100 after great consideration ; humouring H. 2. 103 ; reference (of a rule).–3 Pressing, urging, coaxing, entreaty, solictation, request; क इवात्रानुरोध: K. 209 ; तदनुरोधात् 135 ; विनानुरोधात्स्वहितेच्छयैव Si. 20. 81.—4 Bearing of a rule.

अनुरोधिन्,-धक *a.* Campliant, complying with, obeying or conforming to, having regard to, caring for ; पतिव्रतानां समयानुरोधिनी Rām.

अनुरूप *a.* [रूपस्य सदृश: योग्यो वा] 1 Like, resembling, corresponding to ; शब्दानुरूपेण पराक्रमेण भावितव्यं Pt. 1 ; worthy of ; आत्मानुरूपं वरं *S.* 1, रूपानुरूप K. 192, 203.–2 Suitable or fit, adapted to, according to; with gen. or in comp. ; नैतदनुरूपं भवत: K. 146, 158 ; भव पितुरनुरूपस्त्वं गुणैर्लोककांते: V. 5. 21 ; काममनुरूपमस्या वपुषो वल्कलं *S.* 1 ; स्वप्रमाणानुरूपै: सेचनघटै: *ibid.* 1 Bg. 17. 3 ; R. 1. 33 ; Me. 13.—पं 1 Resemblance, likeness, conformity. 2 Suitability, fitness ; U. 6. 26.—प: The antistrophe, having the same metre as the स्तोत्रिय or strophe ; the second of the three verses (तृच) recited together, the other two being स्तोत्रिय and पर्यास ; एकस्तोत्रियस्त्वहस्तु योऽन्योऽनंतर: सोऽनुरूप: *As*val.

अनुरूपत:-पेण,-पश: *adv.* Conformably or agreeably to.

अनुलग्न *a.* Attached to, intent on, seeking or pursuing after ; येन आर्याया: सुहिंगेवा दृष्टिरनुलग्ना Mk. 4 intently fixed.

अनुलाप: Repetition, tautology.

अनुलास:,—स्य: [लस्-नर्तने-घञ्] A peacock.

अनुलिप् 6 P. To anoint, besmear (with perfumes &c. after bathing); smear, daub, cover over ; वपुरन्वलिप्त न वधू: Si. 9. 51, 9 15 ; प्रभानुलिप्त श्रीवत्सं R. 10. 10 covered with ; तच्छायानुलिप्तभूतलां K. 131 ; हरिमिरचिराभसा तेजसा चानुलिप्तै: *S.* 7. 7 ; so स्नातानुलिप्त: ; तिमिरानुलिप्त enveloped in darkness ; स्नापितोऽनुलेपितश्च Dk. 71 besmeared with perfumes &c.

अनुलेप:-लेपनं 1 Unction, anointing smearing.—2 Ointment, unguent such as sandal juice, oil &c. ; any emollient or oily application ; आर्द्रमृदंगध्वनि K. 28 rubbed with paste ; सुरभिकुसुमधूपानुलेपनानि K. 324.

अनुलेपक,-लेपिन् *a.* One who anoints (the body) with unguents &c.

अनुलीन *a.* Hidden, clinging to, attached ; *Si.* 5. 46 ; जनानुलीन: Dk. 104 concealed from the people.

अनुलोम *a.* [अनुगत: लोम P. V. 4. 75.] 1 'With the hair,' regular, in natural order, successive (opp. प्रतिलोम); (hence), favourable, agreeable ; °सुखो वायुरनुसारयतीव मां Rām. ; त्रिरेनामनुलोमामनुमार्ष्टि *Sat.* Br. ; °कृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिलोमं कर्षति Sk. ploughed in the regular direction.—2 Mixed as a tribe —मा A woman of the lower caste than that of the man's whom she marries ; Y. 2. 288.—मं *adv.* In regular or natural order ; प्रतिलोममनुलिप्तेनानुलोमं Susr.—मा: (pl.) Mixed castes.–COMP.—अय *a.* having fortune favourable.—अर्थ *a.* speaking in favour of ; जडानप्यनुलोमार्थान् प्रवाचः कृतिनां गिर: Si. 2 25.—ज,—जन्मन् *a.* born in due gradation, offspring of a mother inferior in caste to the father; said of the mixed tribes ; Ms. 10. 25 ; Y. 1. 95.

अनुलोमनं 1 Regular gradation, sending or putting in the right direction.–2 (In medicine) Carrying off by the regular channels, such as purging, alleviation.

अनुलोमयति Den. P. 1 To stroke or rub with the hair or with the grain, go with the grain ; तत्र प्रतिलोममनुलोमयेत् Susr. –2 To evacuate, purge, carry off by the regular channels.

अनुल्बण *a.* 1 Not excessive, neither more nor less (अनतिरिक्त, अन्यूनाधिक) ; smoothed, free from disturbing circumstances (?).–2 Not clear or manifest.

अनुवंश: [वंशमनुगतो वृत्तांत:] 1 A genealogical table ; यत्रानुवंशं भगवान् जामदग्न्यस्तथा जगौ Mb. –2 Modern race or species ; new family.

अनुवंश्य *a.* [अनुवंशे भव: यत्] Relating to a genealogical table.

अनुवक्र *a.* [अनुक्रमेण वक्र:] Very crooked ; somewhat crooked or oblique ; °ग Moving somewhat obliquely or retrogressively (said of planets)

अनुवच् 2 P. 1 To say or speak after or for one ; वेदां द्विजानां सावित्री नानूच्येत यथाविधि Ms. 11. 191.–2 To repeat, recite, reiterate ; शतमनूच्यमायुष्कामस्य Ait. Br. ; learn, study ; परोवरं यज्ञोऽनुच्यते Sat. Br. ; अरण्येऽनूच्यमानत्वादारण्यकं Sāy., see अनूचान below. –3 To concede the point, assent to, yield.—4 To name, call.–*Caus.* To cause to recite ; to read to oneself (before reading aloud) ; oft used in dramas ; इमे नाम मुद्राक्षराण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमवलोकयत: *S.* 1 ; निपु– (गृहीत्वा) कथं वाच्यतां ; देवी–अनुवाचय तावत् यथाविरुद्धं श्रोष्यामि V. 2 ; Mu. 1 ; अनुवाचितलेखममात्यमवलोक्य M. 1.

अनुवक्तृ *m.* Repeating, reciting (उच्चमुखोच्चारितानुरूपपाठक) ; replying &c.

अनुवचनं 1 Repetition, recitation, teaching, instruction, lecture. Y. 3 ; 190. 2 A chapter, section ; lesson, division.–3 Repetition of Mantras or texts in conformity with प्रैष or injunction said by other priests.

अनुवाक: [अनुच्यते इति, वच् घञ् कुत्वं P. II. 4. 29. Vārt.] 1 Repeating, reciting, reading. 2 A subdivision of the Vedas, section, chapter.—3 Chapter or section, referring to a campilation from the *Rig*veda or Yajurveda (ऋग्यजु:समूह) COMP.—अनुक्रमणी N. of a table of contents attributed to Saunaka.

अनुवाक्या [वच्-ण्यत्-कुत्वं] A verse recited by the Hotri priest, in which the god is invoked to accept the offering prepared for him, or a sort of priest, Si. 14. 20 (प्रशास्तृपाठ्या तदभावे होतृपाठ्या देवताह्वानी ऋक् Malli.).

अनुवाच् *f.* [वच्-णिच्-क्विप्] Repetition, recitation &c. See अनुवचनं.-*m.* A lecture.

अनुवाचनं 1 Recitation of passages of the *Rig*veda by the Hotri priest in obedience to the injunction (प्रैष) of the अध्वर्यु priest.-2 Causing to recite, teaching, instructing. -3 Reading to oneself ; see above.

अनूक्त *p. p.* Repeated, recited after; occurring in the text studied. -क्त, -क्तिः *f.* 1 Subsequent mention ; repetition by way of explanation or illustration. -2 Study of the Vedas.

अनूचान *a.* or -नः [अनुवच्-कानच् निपातः P. III. 2. 109 ; वेदस्य अनुवचनं कृतवान् अनूचानः Sk.] 1 One devoted to study, learned ; especially one well-versed in the Vedas with their Angas so as to be able to repeat, read and teach them; योऽनूचानः स नो महान् Ms. 2. 154 ; 5. 82; Y. 3. 24 ; इदमूचुरनूचानाः Ku 6. 15.-2 Modest, unassuming ; humble, well-behaved.

अनुवत्सरः [अनुकूलो वत्सरो दानादिविशेषाय] 1 A year.—2 The 4th year in the 5 years' cycle ; or the 5th of 5 cycles of 12 years in the *Bri*haspati cycle.

अनुवद् 1 P. 1 To imitate in speaking, mock (with acc.) ; गिरं नः... अनुवदति शुकस्ते मंजुवाक् पंजरस्थः R. 5 74 repeat ; उक्तमनुवदति Sk. ; (P. &. A.) to resound, echo ; अनुवदते वीणा P. I. 3 .49 Sk. अनुवदते कठः कलापस्य *ibid.* ; सभाभित्तिप्रतिध्वानैर्भयादन्ववदन्निव *Si.* 2. 67. echoed, and approved also; घोषस्यान्ववादीव लंका पूत्कृतो: पुरः Bk. 8. 29. -2 To repeat or say again by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration ; see Kull. on Ms. 1. 74 ; 2.6. -3 To repeat, tell, say (generally); निजमनोरथमनुवदंत्या Dk. 21 —4 To abuse, rail at.-*Caus.* To cause to resound or echo.

अनुवादः 1 Repetition (in general); गुण° K. 206. —2 Repetition by way of exalanation, illustration or corroboration ; अनुवादे चरणानां P. II. 4. 3 (सिद्धस्योपन्यासे Sk.). -3 Explanatory repetition or reference to what is already mentioned such as paraphrase or free translation ; particularly, any portion of the Brâhma*n*as which comments on, illustrates, or explains a *Vidhi* or direction previously laid down and which does not itself lay down any directions ; a supplementary repetition, opp. to विधि ' authoritative or direct injunction ' ; विधिविहितस्य अनुवचनमनुवादः : नानुवादपुनरुक्तयोः विशेषः शब्दाभ्यासोपपत्तेः Nyâya sutra. it is of 3 kinds :—भूतार्थ° (सदेव सौम्येदमग्र आसीत्); स्तुत्यर्थ° (वायुर्वै क्षेपिष्ठा देवता) and गुण° (अग्निहोत्रं जुहोति इत्युक्ते दध्ना जुहोति इति गुणविधानात्) ; see अर्थवाद also. —4 Corroboration, confirmation. —5 Slander, abuse, reviling. —6 Advertisement, notice ; report, rumour.-7 Commencement of speech (वाचारंभणमात्रं).

अनुवादक,-वादिन् *a.* 1 Explanatory—corroborative, repeating with comment, explanation or illustration ; आरंभश्च साहसानुवादी Dk. 95 bespeaks. —2 Conformable to, in harmony with, like ; युक्तगीतानुवादिना Râm ; तदनुवादिगुणः कुसुमोद्गमः R. 9. 30, —न् *m.* N. of any one of the three notes of the gamut.

अनुवाद्य *pot. p.* 1 To be explained or illustrated.-2 (In gram.) To be made the subject of an assertion (in a sentence), opposed to विधेय which affirms or denies something about the subject. In a sentence the अनुवाद्य or subject which is supposed to be already known is repeated to mark its connection with the विधेय or predicate and should be placed first; अनुवाद्यमनुक्त्वैव न विधेयमुदीरयेत्; in वृद्धिरादैच् आदैच् should have been placed first, though the construction is defended by Patanjali.

अनुवर्तन,—वर्तिन् &c. see अनुवृत्.

अनुवश *a.* [वशमनुगतः] Subject to the will of another, obedient.—शः Subjection, obedience (to the will of another).

अनुवस् 1 P. To dwell near to or along with (with acc.).

अनुवासिन् *a.* One who dwells near; resident.

अनुवसित *a.* [वस्-क्त] 1 Dressed, clothed, wrapped up.-2 Fastened, or bound to, attached to.

अनुवहः One of the 7 tongues of fire.

अनुवातः [अनुगतो वातः] The wind—ward direction ; the wind which blows from the pupil to the preceptor &c. ; प्रतिवातेऽनुवाते च नासीत गुरुणा सह Ms. 2. 203.

अनुवारं *ind.* Time after time, repeatedly, frequently.

अनुवास् 10 P. 1 To scent, perfume. —2 To use the oily enema (see the next word); treat by using such enema ; अवश्यं स्थापनीयाश्च नानुवास्याः कथंचन Susr.

अनुवासः,-सनं 1 Perfuming or scenting (in general) with incense &c. —2 Perfuming clothes by dipping the ends.-3 (-नः also) A syringe, clyster-pipe (Mar. पिचकारी), an oily enema or the operation itself ; असाध्यता विकाराणां स्याद्देषामनुवासनात् Susr.; द्विधा बस्तिः परिज्ञेयो निरूहः अनुवासनं । कषायाद्यैर्निरूहः स्यात् स्नेहाद्यैरनुवासनम् ॥ (अनुवसति अनुवासनं वा दीयते अनुवसन्नपि न दुष्यति अनुदिवसं वा दीयते इति अनुवासनः).

अनुवासित *a.* 1 Fumingated, perfumed. -2 Administered as an enema ; treated by this operation.

अनुविद् 6 U. To find, discover, see, obtain.-2 To deem, consider. -3 To marry.

अनुवित्तिः *f* Finding, obtaining.

अनुविद्ध See under अनुव्यध्.

अनुविधा 3 U. 1 To lay down a rule, regulate. -2 To obey, act up to, follow, conform to ; see अनुविधायिन् पदमनुविधेयं च महतां Bh. 2. 28 the footsteps of the great have to be trodden in. -3 To resemble, imitate. —*pass.* To be trained to follow rules; obey.

अनुविधानं 1 Obedience. -2 Acting in conformity to (orders &c.).

अनुविधायिन् *a.* 1 Obedient, submissive, compliant, conforming to orders ; सा स्त्री वाग्नुविधायिनी H 2. 141 ; भवितव्यानुविधायीनींद्रियाणि V. 3. -2 Resembling ; निजवधूश्वसितानुविधायिनि *Si.* 6. 23, 15. 69.

अनुविनश् 4 P. To disappear, vanish or perish after or along with another.

अनुविनाशः Perishing after.

अनुविश् 6 P. To enter or go after, follow.

अनुवेशः-शनं 1 Following, entering after. —2 Marriage of a younger brother before the elder is married ; (ज्येष्ठातिक्रमेण कानिष्ठस्य विवाहः) ; यवीयसोऽनुवेशो हि ज्येष्ठस्य विधिलोपकः Mb.

अनुवेश्य *a.* [अनुक्रमेण वेशमर्हति, यत्] A next-door neighbour.

अनुविश्वः (pl.) N of a people in the north-east.

अनुविष्टंभः Being obstructed in consequeuce of.

अनुवृत् 1 A. (sometimes P. also) 1 (Transitively used) (*a*) To go or roll after, follow, pursue ; (fig.) to follow, conform to, act according to, obey, adapt oneself to, be guided by ; humour ; अहं तावत्स्वामिचित्तवृत्तिमनुवर्तिष्ये *S.* 2. तेऽपि परिचयमनुवर्तं- K. 289 ; किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाखे शशांकलेखामनुवर्तते *S.* 3. approve of her choice ; लौकिकानां हि साधूनामर्थं वागनुवर्तते U. 1. 10 words conform to the sense ; न कुलक्रममनुवर्तते K. 104 follow; मधु द्विरेफः कुसुमैकपात्रे पपौ प्रियां स्वामनुवर्तमानः Ku. 3. 36 followed his mate in drinking; drank after her ; Bh. 2. 110 , Bg. 3. 23. Dk. 80, 69. 126 ;

कृतज्ञतामनुवर्तमानेन Mu. 3 following the path of gratitude ; प्रभुचित्तमेव हि जनोऽनुवर्तते Si. 15. 41 ; Mal. 3. 2. (*b*) To imitate, resemble ; equal ; तेऽन्ववर्तन् पितॄन्सर्वे यशसा च बलेन च Mb. (*c*) To gratify, humour; please ; Dk. 65.—2 (Intransitively used) (*a*) To follow, come after ; संग्राह्य इत्यनुवर्तते H. 3 (*b*) To continue, endure. (*c*) To act towards, behave. (*d*) (In gram.) To be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule, Sutra or assertion (said of a word or rule which continues to exercise influence on what follows); *e g.* in P. IV. 3. 95 भक्तिः सोऽस्य (occurring in Sutra 80 before) इत्यनुवर्तते Sk.—*Caus.* t To cause to revolve, turn round ; एवं प्रवर्तितं चक्रं नानुवर्तयतीह यः Bg. 3. 16.—2 To act up to, follow, obey ; तथापि लोकयात्रानुवर्तनीया Mv. 7; पुत्रैः पितरो लोकद्वयेऽप्यनुवर्तनीयाः Ve. 3 ; K. 367.–3 To favour, oblige, comply with one's request ; विधिनापि भवतेव वयमनुवर्तिताः K. 73 ; यथाचित्तमनुवर्तनीयः Mâl. 7.—4 To put in, carry out.–5 To repeat or supply from a preceding Sutra ; केचित् विजायत इति नानुवर्तयंति P. V. 2. 13. Sk.–6 To use, employ.–7 To lead one to, attach to.–8 To speak in favour of, speak for ; to approve.–9 To imitate, do after one ; सतां चरितान्यनुवर्तित नि नैंद्रियाणि K. 298.

अनुवर्तनं 1 Following (fig. also); attending, compliance, obedience, conformity; प्रकृतस्यानुवर्तने Ak ; इदमाश्रयमथवा लोकस्थित्यनुवर्तनं Mv. 7. 4; दाक्षिण्य° Dk. 161.—2 Gratifying, obliging. —3 Approval of, concurrence in. —4 Continuance ; result, consequence.—5 Supplying from a preceding Sutra.

अनुवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Following, obeying, conforming to, with acc. or in comp राजसाक्षापि गृह्णंते नित्यं छंदानुवर्तिभिः Pt. 1 – 69; नरांपिपा नीचजनानुवर्तिनः I. 383.—2 Guided by, following the advice of ; obedient, faithful, compliant ; अनुवर्तिनि कलत्रे Pt. 1. 101. 298.–3 Like, resembling; suitable, worthy.

अनुवर्त्मन् *a.* [अनुगतो वर्त्म] Following, attending.

अनुवृत्त *p. p.* 1. Obeying, following &c.—2 Uninterrupted; continuously kept up, continued ; अनुवृत्तस्त्वया भगीरथगृहे प्रसादः U. 7.—3 Rounded off ; taperingly round (क्रमशः वर्तुलाकार) ; दीर्घानुवृत्तपीनबाहुना K. 179.—4 Supplied from a preceding rule &c.—2 Conforming to the character (शीलानुगत).—त्तं Obedience, conformity, compliance ; मूर्खच्छंदोनुवृत्तेन (गृहणीयात्) Chân. 33.

अनुवृत्तिः *f.* 1. Assenting to approval ; तवानुवृत्तिं न च कर्तुमुत्सहे Ku. 5. 65. —2 Obedience, conformity, following, continuance in (opp. व्यावृत्ति); taking up ; continuity ; ज्येष्ठानुवृत्तिजटिलं R. 13. 78 by following the example of ; अनुवृत्त्या प्रमार्ष्टुमागतः Dk. 100 service; ततान वह्निः पवनानुवृत्त्या Ki. 16. 52 in consequence of.—3 Acting according or suitably to, compliance, acquiescence ; gratifying, pleasing ; कांता॰ वातुर्यमपि शिक्षितं वत्सेन U. 3. ; Mâl. 9; Si. 9. 58 ; Dk. 55; K. 265 ; M. 2. 9; राज्यं हि नाम राजधर्मा॰ परस्य नृपतेर्महदप्रीतिस्थानं Mu. 3 who conforms to or is true to the duties of kings (previous) compliant or obedient spirit, previous course of conduct ; U. 7. 5.–4 Remembrance. Ki. 18. 18.—5 (Gram.) Being supplied or repeated in a following rule; continued influence of a preceding on a following rule.–6 Imitating, resembling &c.–7 Repetition ; वर्णानामनुवृत्तिरनुप्रासः.

अनुवृद्धि *a.* Ved. Increasing in regular ratio.

अनुवेलं *ind.* Ever and anon, constantly; इति स्म पृच्छत्यनुवेलमाहतः R. 3. 5; Si. 3. 79.

अनुवेल्लित *a.* [वेल्ल्-क्त] Bent in conformity with ; bent under.–तं Securing with bandages, bandaging; a sort of bandage (व्रणलेपनबंधभेदः) one of the 14 kinds mentioned by Susruta.

अनुव्य *a.* [अनुव्ययति अनुगच्छति व्ये क] Following (अनुगत) ; व्यमिवाद्य: Kâty. (न्यग्भूमि प्राप्ता इव).

अनुव्यंजनं A secondary token.

अनुव्यध् 4 P. To hit or pierce again ; विद्धमनुविध्यतः Ms. 9. 43.–2 To wound, pierce ; कामशरानुविद्धः &c.–3 To fill or mix with, blend with, see अनुविद्ध below.–4 To impel, urge.

अनुविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Pierced, bored ; कीटानुविद्धरत्न दिसाधारण्येन काव्यता S. D.–2 Overspread, intertwined ; surrounded, full of; pervaded by, replete or filled with, abounding in, mixed or blended with, intermixed; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20 ; क्वचित्प्रभालेपिभिरिंद्रनीलैर्मुक्तामयी यष्टिरिवानुविद्धा R. 13. 54 interwoven with, emeralds, 16. 48, 6. 18 ; अलके बालकुंदानुविद्धं Me. 65 ; सौरभ्य॰ Mk. 1 ; कोपानुविद्धां चिंतां नाटयन् Mu. 3 ; Ku. 3. 35; पांडुतानुविद्धेव देहच्छविः Dk. 112, 137; Mâl. 1.–3 Connected with, relating to , adhering to ; देशवार्तानुविद्धा संकथा Dk. 117, 124 ; उद्घूर्णलोहलगुडैः परितोऽनुविद्धं Si. 5. 25 chased, closely followed or pursued.–4 Set, inlaid ; variegated ; रत्नानुविद्धार्णवमेखलाया

दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63, 14 ; Si. 4. 49.

अनुवेधः,-व्याधः 1 Hurting. piercing. perforating; न हि कीटानुवेधादयो रत्नस्य रत्नत्वं व्याहंतुमीशाः S. D. 1.–2 Contact, union; मुखामोदं मदिरया कृतानुव्याधमुद्वमन् Si. 2. 20.–3 Blending, mixture ; fusion.–4 Obstructing.

अनुव्यवसायः (In Nyâya) Consciousness of the perception , (in Vedânta phil.) perception of a sentiment or judgment.

अनुव्याख्यानं [अनुरूपं व्याख्यानं] That which comments on and explains Mantras, Sutras &c. (मंत्रविवरणं) ; especially, that portion of a Brâhmana which explains difficult Sutras, texts &c. occurring in another place (मंत्रादीनामनुरूपार्थप्रकाशकं व्याख्यानं).

अनुव्याहरणं,-व्याहारः 1. Repetition, repeated utterance ; mentioning along mith something else.–2 A curse, imprecation.

अनुव्याहारिन् *a.* Cursing; execrating.

अनुव्रज् 1 P. t To follow, go after; तां व्रजंतीमनुव्रजन् K. 132, 210 ; attend especially a departing guest (as far as the bank of water; lake, &c.; as a mark of respect Y. 1. 113) तं मातरो देवमनुव्रजंत्यः Ku. 7. 38 ; यमिच्छेत्पुनरायांतं नैनं दूरमनुव्रजेत् Râm.–2 To visit in order, seek.–3 To go to or near ; betake oneself to , मृगा मृगैः संगमनुव्रजंति Pt. 1 deer herd or associate with deer.–4 To obey, to do homage to.

अनुव्रजनं,-व्रज्या Following, going after, especially a departing guest; Ms. 3. 107.

अनुव्राज्य *pot. p.* To be followed as by the relatives of a dead person to the cemetery.

अनुव्रत *a.* [अनुकूलं व्रतं कर्म यस्य] 1 Devoted or faithful to, attached to (with acc. or gen.); प्रियतमा का अनुव्रता Bh. 2. 103 ; वैश्याः क्षत्रमनुव्रताः Râm.–2 Duly performing the vows or duties prescribed (opp. अपव्रत). —तः A class of Jaina ascetics.

अनुशतिक *a.* Accompanied with, or bought for, a hundred ; °आदिः a class of words or गण mentioned in P. VII. 3. 20. where both members undergo Vriddhi.

अनुशय,-शयिन् &c. See under अनुशी.

अनुशरः [अनु-शृणाति, शॄ-अच्] A sort of evil-spirit, Râkshasa.

अनुशस्त्रं [अनुगतं शस्त्रं शस्त्रार्थे प्रयुक्त] Anything used (for the time being) instead of a regular instrument, such as a finger-nail ; a secondary weapon or instrument.

अनुशास् 2 P. 1 (*a*) To advise, persuade, prevail upon, address; इति ध्रुवेच्छामनुशासती सुतां शशाक मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् Ku. 5. 5; पूर्वानुशिष्टां निजबाद् भोज्यां R. 6. 59. (*b*) To direct, tell, order, enjoin; to teach, instruct (how to act); दशरथप्रभवानुशिष्ट: R. 13. 75; वत्से त्वमधुनाऽनुशासनीयासि S. 4; राजपत्नीनियोगस्यमनुशाधि पुरंजिनं Bk. 20. 17; को नु खलु मामेवं नुशास्ति V. 4. tells, directs; मघवा वध्रमनाय वृत्तबुद्धिं भवन्तमनुशास्ति V. 5 tells, directs; माणवकं धर्ममनुशास्ति Sk.; Ms. 6. 86.-2 To rule, govern.-3 To chastise, punish, correct; इयमेव तावत्वदनुशासनीया Ve. 2; अविनुक्तमनुशासनीयं 31 स्वकर्म त्याजयेत् ब्रूयात्मां भवाननुशास्तिवति Ms. 11. 100, 9. 233.—4 To praise, extol.—5 To accomplish, perform, execute.

अनुशासक,-शासिन्,-शास्तृ, or शासितृ *a.* One who directs, instructs, governs or punishes; कविं पुराणमनुशासितारं Bg. 8. 9 ruler; एष चोरानुशास्ता राजेति भयाद्वुत्पतित: V. 4.

अनुशासनं Advice, persuasion, direction, order, command; instruction laying down rules or precepts; a law, rule, precept; treatment (of a subject), (with the object in comp. or with gen., the agent, if expressed, being put in the instr. or gen.); भवत्यावेक्षेप इवानुशासनं Ki. 1. 28 words of advice; तन्मनोरनुशासनं Ms. 8. 139; 6. 50; 2. 159; यौवन° K. 146; नामलिंग° laying down rules on the gender of nouns, explanation of gender &c.; शब्दानुशासनं Sk.; शब्दानामनुशासनमाचार्यस्य आचार्येण वा P. II. 3. 66. Sk.-Comp.—पर obedient.—पर्वन् N. of the 13 th book of the Mahâbhârata (so called because it lays down precepts of advice)

अनुशिष्टि: *f.* Instruction, teaching; order; command.

अनुशिक्षिन् *a.* Practising, learning.

अनुशिशु: *f.* [अनुगता शिशुना] An animal followed by its young one.

अनुशी 2 A. 1 To lie or sleep with, sleep along with; lie upon, close or along; lay oneself down; to adhere to or follow closely, cling or stick to; शयानं चानुशेते हि तिष्ठंतमनुतिष्ठति। अनुधावति धावंतं कर्म पूर्वकृतं नरं॥ Subhâshita.-2 To repent, grieve for; दृष्टमिष्टमपि नान्वशेत स: Si. 14 45 पुनरनुशेते तव चंचलं मन: Ki. 8. 8.

अनुशय: [शी-अच्] 1 Repentance, remorse; regret, sorrow; तुत न अनुशयस्थानमेतत् Mâl. 8.; कुतस्तेऽनुशय: M. 3 why should you be sorry; स्वाद्पं प्रमुख विगतानुशयो भवेयं S. 7. 25; इतो गत स्यानुशयो मा भूदिति V. 4; Si. 2. 14-2 Intense enmity or anger; शिशुपालोऽनुशयं परं गत: Si. 16. 2; यस्मिन्नमुक्तानुशया सदैव जागर्ति भुजंगी Mâl. 6. 1.-3 Hatred.—4 Close connection, as with a consequence; close attachment (to any object).—5 (In Vedânta phil.) The result or consequence of bad deeds which very closely clings to them and makes the soul enter other bodies after enjoying temporary freedom from recurring births; (स्वर्गार्थकर्मणो भुक्तफलस्य अवशेष: कश्चिदनुशयो नाम भांडानुसारिस्नेहवत्, यथा हि स्नेहभांडं विरिच्यमानं सर्वात्मना न विरिच्यते भांडानुसार्येव कश्चित् स्नेहशेषोऽवतिष्ठते तथानुशयोऽपि Tv.)—6. Regret in the case of purchases, technically called rescission; Ms. 8. 222; see क्रीतानुशय.—यी A disease of the feet, a sort of boil or abscess on the upper part.

अनुशयान *a.* Regretting &c.—ना A variety of heroine (परकीयनायिकाभेद:); one who is sad and dejected, being apprehensive of the loss of her lover (इष्टहानिजनितानुतापवती).

अनुशयिन् *a.* 1 Devotedly attached to, faithful.-2 Repentant, penitent, regretful, sorry.—3 Hating intensely.-4 Connected as with a consequence.—5 Enjoying the fruits of deeds; epithet of the soul.

अनुशीलनं Intent or assiduous application; constant pursuit or exercise, constant or repeated practice or study; विज्ञानसाराण्यनुशीलनेन Ki. 16. 28.

अनुशीलित *a.* Assiduously practised, repeatedly done, carfully attended to or studied.

अनुशुच् 1 P. To bewail, mourn over, regret; कथं तमेव वै रतकमनुशोचामि Mk. 3; नष्टं मृतमतिक्रांतं नानुशोचंति पंडिता: Pt. 1. 333; शैशवं त स्मृत्वात्मानमनुशोचामि K. 333; Ve. 5. 4 condole with, weep with — *Caus.* To mourn over, deplore, grieve for, regret; तृणमिव वने शून्ये त्यक्ता न चाप्यनुशोचिता U. 3. 32 nor was she (her loss) regretted.

अनुशुचिका A ceremony enjoined by the Vedas (?).

अनुशोक:,-शोचनं Sorrow, repentance, regret; अनुशु (शो) चितं in the same sense.

अनुशोचक,-शोचिन् *a.* 1 Regretful, penitent.-2 Causing regret.

अनुश्रु 5 P. 1 To hear (=श्रु); नानुशुश्रुम जात्वेतत् Ms. 9. 100; तद्यथानुश्रूयते Pt. 1 heard, related.-2 to hear repeatedly as from a sacred authority hand down as by Vedic tradition.

अनुश्रव: Vedic or sacred tradition.

अनुश्लोकं [अनुश्लोक्यते गीयते, श्लोक्, कर्मणि घञ्] A kind of Sâma (महाव्रतीय: सामभेद:).

अनुषंज् (°संज्) 1 P. To adhere or cling to, follow closely.—*pass.* (-षज्यते) 1 To stick, cling, adhere to, be attached to (fig. also); धर्मपूते च मनसि नभसीव न जातु रजोऽनुषज्यते Dk. 43; sometimes occurring as अनुषज्जते (from सस्ज् also); यदा हि नेंद्रियार्थेषु न कर्मस्वनुषज्जते Bg. 6. 4; 18. 10.-2 To be supplied from a preceding rule or statement.—*Caus.* 1 To fasten or attach (something) to.-2 To supply (as an elliptical expression); इति पदमत्रानुषंजनीयं.

अनुषक्-द् *adv.* In continuous or close order, one after another.

अनुषक्त *p. p.* 1 Connected with, closely related or attached to; नित्यानुषक्त: पक्तिकोप: Mv. 2 constant, ever-arising -2 Clinging or adhering to (actively used) मृत्युर्जरा च व्याधिश्च दु:खं चानेककारणं। अनुषक्तं सदा देहे Mb.; हृदि नित्यानुषक्तेन सीताशोकेन तप्यते U. 4. 2 constantly preying on the heart; °मंदाकिनीपवित्रमेखलं Mv. 4.

अनुषंग: 1 Close adherence or attendance; connection, conjunction, association; सानुषंगाणि कल्याणानि U. 7 good things closely follow one another (come close upon one another).-2 Coalition, commixture -3 Connection of word with word. -4 A word or words repeated from the context to supply an ellipsis. —5 Necessary consequence, inevitable result.—6 Connection of a subsequent with a previous act.—7 Incidental mention or relation (प्रसंग).—8 Yearning, eager longing.—9 Compassion, pity, tenderness —10 (In Nyâya) Connecting together the उपनय or application and निगमन or conclusion by the use of the pronoun इदं (उपनयवाक्यस्थस्य अयमिति पदस्य निगमनवाक्ये आकर्षणं) —11 The nasals connected with certain roots ending in consonants P. VII. 1. 59 Sk.

अनुषंगिक *a.* Following as a necessary result, consequent; concomitant, adhering to, connected with.

अनुषंगिन् *a.* 1 Connected with adhering or sticking to; अनिकजे रजसि मुखानुषंगिणि Si. 17. 57.—2 Following as a necessary consequence; यत्यानुषंगिण इमे भोगाद्यो भवंति Bh. 3. 76.—3 Related or applicable to, common, prevailing (अनुसृतं प्रसक्त); सप्तकस्यास्य वर्गस्य सर्वत्रैवानुषंगिण: Ms. 7. 52; विभुतानुषंगि भयमेति जन: Ki 6.35. connected with, natural to, greatness.—4 Addicted to, devoted or attached to, fond of.

अनुषजनं Concord, grammatical connection or agreement.

अनुषेकः-सेचनं Rewatering, sprinkling over again.

अनुष्टुतिः *f.* Praise (in due order).

अनुष्टुभ् 1 P. (स्तुभ्) To praise after, follow in praising.

अनुष्टुभ् *f.* [अनुनिरंतरं स्तुभ्यतेऽनया अनुष्टुप् वाक्] 1 Following in praise; speech. -2 Sarasvatī.-3 N. of a class of metres consisting of four Pâdas of 8 syllables each, the whole stanza consisting of 32 syllables (so called because it follows with its praise *i. e.* अनुष्टोभति the gâyatrī, which has 3 Pâdas), अनुष्टोभनादनुष्टुप्. In later metrical systems it stands as a general name for all metres which have 8 syllables in each foot (the highest possible number being computed to be 256); पंचमं लघु सर्वत्र सप्तमं द्विचतुर्थयोः । गुरु षष्ठं च पादानां शेषेष्वनियमो मतः ॥ which rule is sometimes violated.

अनुष्ठा 1 U. (स्था) 1 To do, perform or carry out, execute, attend to (order, duty &c.); bring about, effect, accomplish (business) विधिप्रदीक्षाविधिमन्वतिष्ठत Ku. 7. 1, 1. 17; किमनुतिष्ठति भगवान् मारीचः *S.* 7; आज्ञापयतु आर्यः को नियोगोऽनुष्ठीयतामिति *S.* 1.; ये मे मतमिदं नित्यमनुतिष्ठंति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31 follow; गुरोर्वचनमनुतिष्ठ V. 5 do as your papa orders; अनुतिष्ठस्वात्मनो नियोगं M. 1 look or attend to your own duty, do your business.-2 To follow, practise, observe (धर्मं, व्रत &c.); commit (a sin).-3 To rule, govern, superintend; appoint.-4 To stand by or near (with loc.); Ms 11. 112. sit on; occupy; अनुष्ठास्यति रामस्य सीता प्रकृतमासनं Râm.-5 To follow, go after (lit.) स्वकांतामनुतिष्ठति Râm.; नाराजके पतिं भार्या यथावदनुतिष्ठति Subhâsh; follow, obey.-6 To imitate, tread in; पदं चेहानुतिष्ठंति पूर्वेषां पूर्वजैः कृतं Bhâg. -7 (Intrans.) (*a*) To place or put oneself on, be in a position, present oneself. (*b*) To remain, continue. (*c*) To be engaged in religious ceremonies (muttering prayers &c.) अनुतिष्ठतां ब्राह्मणानां M. 5.

अनुष्ठ *a.* [स्था-क-षत्वं] Standing after or in succession.

अनुष्ठातृ,-ष्ठायिन् *a.* Doing, performing, executing &c.; one who undertakes or begins.

अनुष्ठानं 1 Doing, performance, practice, execution, accomplishment &c.; obeying, acting in conformity to; उपरुध्यते तपोऽनुष्ठानं *S.* 4 practice of religious austerities; कोऽपि बंधोपायाश्रित्यां यस्यानुष्ठानेन Pt. 1; नानुष्ठानैर्विहीनाः स्युः कुलजा विधवा इव Pt. 2. 95; H. 1. 103.-3 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in; यदि समुद्रेण सह वैरानुष्ठानं कार्यं Pt. 1.-3 Commencement or course of conduct, procedure, course of action; कथं न्याय्यमनुष्ठानं मादृशः प्रतिपद्यतु U. 5. 21 -4 Practice of religious rites or ceremonies, any religious rite or ceremony; किंत्वनुष्ठाननित्यत्वं स्वातंत्र्यमपकर्षति U. 1. 8; Mv. 4. 33.—ना Performance, doing &c.—Comp.—शरीरं 'the body of action'; (according to the Sânkhya doctrine) the intermediate body between the सूक्ष्म or subtle and the स्थूल or gross body.

अनुष्ठापक *a.* Causing to perform.

अनुष्ठापनं Causing to do an act.

अनुष्ठायिन् *a.* Doing, perfoming.

अनुष्ठित *p. p.* Done, performed, accomplished &c.; practised, followed, &c.; संध्याः सदनुष्ठिताः Ku. 6. 29 brought about; तथानुष्ठिते that being done, thereupon; begun, undertaken; न युक्तं हि त्यक्तुं कार्यमनुष्ठितं Râm.; (used actively) following, practising; Ms. 10. 127.

अनुष्ठिः-ष्ठुः *f.* [स्था-कु] Proper order, succession (used only in instr.); ष्ठु, अनुष्ठया अनुष्ठुया in proper order, duly, immediately, properly; immediate, direct.

अनुष्ठेय,-ष्ठातव्य *pot. p.* To be effected, performed; followed, done conformably to विद्भंगतमनुष्ठेयं M. 5. what to do with.

अनुष्ण *a.* 1 Not hot, cold, chilly; अनुष्णैर्गलदाश्रुबिंदुभिः R. 12. 62.—2 Apathetic; lazy, sluggish (अलस).—ष्णः Cold touch or sensation.—ष्णा N. of a stream.—ष्णं A water-lily, blue lotus (उत्पल).—Comp.—गुः (-गो ray) having cold rays, the moon.—वल्लिका N. of a plant नीलदूर्वा.

अनुष्वध *a.* [-स्वधामनु, स्वधया सहितः] Accompanied by food.—धं *adv.* 1 Through or after food.-2 According to food; after every sacrifice.-3 Voluntarily, according to one's will.

अनुष्यंदः A hind wheel.

अनुसंवरणं Concealing in order or succession.

अनुसंचर् 1 P. 1 To walk along side, follow, join.-2 To pursue, seek after.-3 To visit, go towards or to.-4 To penetrate, cross, traverse. -5 To become assimilated.

अनुसंचरणं Following, pursuing.—*adv.* At every occasion of coming.

अनुसंतन् 8 U. 1 To extend everywhere; to diffuse, spread about, overspread -2 To continue, join in.

अनुसंततिः *f.* Continued succession, continuity.

अनुसंधा 3 U. 1 To search into or after, look after, inquire into, investigate, explore, examine, ascertain; प्रसवयोग्य स्थानमनुसंधीयतां H. 3; Ms 12. 106.-2 To calm, compose, quiet; आत्मानमनुसंधेहि शोकचर्चां च परिहर H. 4 -3 To think of, aim at, refer or allude to, consider, deliberate; यथाकर्तव्यमनुसंधीयतां H. 3; नैतदनुसंधाय मयोक्तं Mv. 6 after deliberation, or because I aimed at it; अलमनेनातीतोपालंभेन प्रस्तुतमनुसंधीयतां H. 3 let us consider what is before us, (turn to the matter in hand); अत्र...इति पूर्ववृत्तवृत्तानुसंधेया Malli. on Ku. 1. 21 should be sought or referred to. —4 To plan, arrange; prepare, set in order; सामग्र्यं दुर्गमनुसंधेहि, दुर्गशोधनमनुसंधास्यं H. 3.-5 To follow, go after, attend, accompany; चरेण अनुसंधीयमानः Mu. 6. करते निर्बंधः पदे पदे मामनुसंधातुं Mk. 1; एतौ नौ मामनुसंधत्तः Mk. 2 are after me.-6 To take up, follow, continue; तच्छेषमात्मवचसाप्यनुसंदधानः K. 240 following, making up the unfinished portion &c.

अनुसंधानं 1 Inquiry, investigation; close inspection or scrutiny, examination; Mv. 7 -2 Aiming at; H.-3 Planning, arranging, getting ready &c.; दुर्गानुसंधाने को नियुज्यतां H. 3. equipping with the necessary materials.-4 A plan, scheme.-5 Suitable connection.-6 (In the Vais. phil.) The 4th step in a syllogism, the उपनय or application.

अनुसंधानिन्,-संधायिन् *a.* Investigating, looking after; skilful in concerting plans.

अनुसंहित *p. p.* Inquired into, investigated; connected with, in accordance or union with, conformable to; अहिंसा सर्वधर्मानुसंहिता Mb.; अधर्मानुसंहितं वाक्यं Râm.—तं *adv.* In the Samhitâ text; according to this text.

अनुसमापनं Regular completion.

अनुसमि 2 P. (इ) 1 To go to or visit successively or in order.-2 To join in following or being guided by.-3 To join, become assimilated.

अनुसमयः Regular or proper connection, as of words.

अनुसंबद्ध *a.* Connected with.

अनुसवनं *ind.* 1 After a sacrifice. -2 At every sacrifice, after ablutions.-3 Every moment.

अनुसाम *a.* [साम अनुगतः] Conciliated, friendly, favourable.

अनुसायं *ind.* Every evening.

अनुसार्यकं A fragrant substance, sandal, aloe &c.

अनुसूचक *a.* Indicative of,-pointing out to.

अनुसूचनं Indication, pointing out.

अनुसृ 1 P.1 To follow (in all senses); go after, attend, pursue; to practise, observe; betake oneself to। पूर्वोद्दिष्टामनुसर पुरीं Me. 30 go to; उदीचीं दिशं 57.-2 To go over or through—*Caus.* 1 To lead, forward; वायुरनुसारयतीव मां Râm.-2 To cause to pursue, follow.

अनुसरः A follower, companion, attendant.

अनुसरणं 1 Following after, pursuing, going after, seeking after; कंदमानुसरणं क्रियतां H. 3। कनकसूत्रप्रवृत्ते राजपुत्रैः Pt. 1.-2 Conformity to, accordance with, consequence of (in instr. or abl.); इंद्रोस्त्वदनुसरणक्लिष्टकांतिः Me. 84.-3 Custom, usage, habit.

अनुसारः 1 Going after; following (fig. also); pursuit। व्याधानुसारचकिता हरिणीव यासि Mk. 1. 17; शब्दानुसारेण अवलोक्य *S.* 7 looking in the direction of the sound; कपटानुसारकुशलः Mk. 9. 5 following up or tracing fraud. -2 Conformity to, accordance with, suitability, conformity to usage; किरणानुसारगलितेन K. 137, 194, 204; धर्मशास्त्रानुसारेण Y. 2. 1.-3 Custom, usage, established practice; अनुसाराद्विका (वृद्धिः) Ms. 8. 152.-4 Received or established authority, especially of codes of law.—5 Nature, natural condition of anything.-6 Currency; prevalence.—7 Consequence, result.

अनुसारतः,-अनुसारेण (in comp.) In accordance, with, conformably to.

अनुसारक,—सारिन् *a.* 1 Following, pursuing, going after, attendant on; तामभ्यगच्छद्रुदितानुसारी R.14.70; मृगानुसारिणं पिनाकिनं *S.* I. 6.; परिमलः पवनानुसारी Dk. 91; कृपणानुसारि च धनं Pt. 1. 278 going after, falling to the lot of.—2 According or conformable to, following; यथाशास्त्र° Ms. 7. 31.—3 Seeking, looking out for, investigating, scrutinising. Ms. 7. 102.

अनुसारणा Going after, pursuit। तस्मात्पलायमानानां कुर्यान्नात्यनुसारणां Mb.

अनुसृतिः *f.* 1 Going after, following; conforming to, accordance with. —2 [अनुसरति कुलांतरं] An unchaste woman, harlot (कुलटा).

अनुसृप् 1 P. To glide along or after, follow.

अनुसर्पः A serpent-like being; a reptile in general.

अनुसृष्ट *a.* Created in succession.

अनुसृष्टिः *f.* I Creating in order or succession. —2 A ready-witted woman.

अनुसेविन् *a.* Practising, observing, habitually addicted to.

अनुसैन्यं [सैन्यमनुगतं] The rear of an army, rear-guard.

अनुस्कंदं *ind.* Having entered or gone into in succession; गेहं गेहमनुस्कंदं Sk.

अनुस्तरणं Strewing or spreading round.-णी [करणे ल्युट्] 1 A cover (आच्छादनं such as leather); अनुस्तरण्या वपामुत्खिद्य शिरोमुखं प्रच्छादयेत् Asval.-2 A cow; (सेयं गौः स्तृतं दीक्षितमनुस्तृतत्वाद्विंसितत्वाद्वानुस्तरणीत्युच्यते Sây.); especially the cow sacrificed at the funeral ceremony, which enables the departed spirit to safely cross the river of Hell called वैतरणि (अनुतीर्यते वैतरिणी नदी अनया तृ-करणे ल्युट् पृषो-सुट् Tv.).

अनुस्तोत्रं Praising after; N. of a work relating to the Sámaveda.

अनुस्नेहं *ind.* After adding oil.

अनुस्पष्ट *a.* Plain, obvious.

अनुस्फुर *a.* Ved. Whizzing (as an arrow).

अनुस्मृ 1. P. To remember, think of, call to mind, recollect (with acc. or gen.); वरप्रार्थनामनुस्मृत्य *S.* 1; यदैव अनुस्मृतं देवेन *S.* 7; तस्मात्सर्वेषु कालेषु मामनुस्मर युध्य च Bg. 8. 7; व्यपगतमदरागस्यानुसस्मार लक्ष्मीं Ki. 4. 38.-*Caus.* To remind (painfully), cause to remember with regret; Ki. 5. 14.

अनुस्मरणं 1 Recollection, remembering.—2 Repeated recollection.

अनुस्मृतिः *f.* 1. Cherished recollection; thinking of; अनुस्मृतेर्बादरिः S. B.-2 Thinking of one thing to the exclusion of others

अनुस्यूत *a.* [सिव्-क्त-ऊट्] 1 Woven together, regularly and uninterruptedly.—2 Sewn on, fastened to.—3 Closely attached or linked to.

अनुसमाहारः Continuing; following.

अनुस्वानः 1 Sounding conformably to.—2 An after sound; echo; see अनुरणन and K. P. 4 (36).

अनुस्वारः [स्वृ-अप् स्वराः; स्वरवर्णा एव स्वाराः, अनुगतः स्वारान् Tv.] The nasal sound which is marked by a dot above the line (·) and which always belongs to a preceding vowel; अनुनासिकात्परोऽनुस्वारः P. VIII 3. 4.

अनुहवः Inviting, stirring up.

अनुहुंकृ 1 U. To roar in imitation of, reply to; अनुहुंकुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरी *Si.* 16. 25.

अनुहुंकारः Roaring in imitation.

अनुहृ 1 P. 1 To imitate, resemble; देहबंधेन स्वरेण च रामभद्रमनुहरति U. 4; Ki. 9. 67 sometimes with gen. of person; मातुरनुहरति Sk.; see below.-2 To take after (one's parents), to always imitate their nature (A. in this sense) (गतताच्छील्ये); पैतृकमश्वा अनुहरंते मातृकं गावः P. I. 3. 21 Vârt.: (गतं प्रकारः, पितुर्मातुश्चागत प्रकारं सततं परिशीलयंति Sk.).

अनुहरण,-हारः Imitation, resemblance, similarity.

अनुहार्य *pot. p.* To be imitated.—र्यः Monthly obsequies on the Darsa or new moon day (cf. अन्वाहार्य).

अनुहोडः A cart (?).

अनूकः-कं [अनु-उच् समवाये क निपातः कुत्वं; or fr. अंच् with अनु] 1 The backbone, spine (वंशयाधारः आयतः पृष्ठास्थिविशेषः) सदं चानूकं च गृहपतेः Ait. Br. (where Sây. remarks अनूकं मूत्रवस्तिः स्यात् सास्नेत्येके वदंति च].-2 A kind of sacrificial vessel; according to some, the back part of the altar; अयुगमागणमध्यमानूके.-3 Former birth or state of existence.—कः 1 Family, race.-2 Disposition, temperament; character, peculiarity of race; व्याधर्क्षनकुलानूकः पैत्तिका हि नराः स्मृताः Susr.

अनूकाशः [अनु-काश्-घञ् उपसर्गस्य दीर्घत्वं] Reflection (of light).-2 Regard, reference, illustration.

अनूक्ति, अनूचान &c. See under अनुवच्.

अनूचीन *a.* [अन्वंच्-ख]Ved. Coming after, successive; °अहं day after day, on the folliowng day; °गर्भ (गो) born in successive order.

अनूच्यं The plank or board on the side of a bed (दक्षिणोत्तरयोर्दीर्घे खट्वांगे अनूच्यसंज्ञे Sankara); अरत्निमात्राणि शीर्षण्यान्यनूच्यानि Ait. Br.; (अनूच्ये=पार्श्वद्वयवर्तिनी फलके Sây.)

अनूढ *a.* 1 Not borne or carried. -2 Unmarried परिवेत्तानुजोऽनूढे ज्येष्ठे दारपरिग्रहात् Ak.—ढा An unmarried woman.-Comp.-मान *a.* bashful, modest. —गमनं (ढा) Fornication.—भ्रातृ *m.* (ढा°) 1 the brother of an unmarried woman.-2 the brother of the concubine of a king.

अनूतिः *f.* [वे-क्तिन्, न. त.] Not coming or going (to aid) (अनागमनं).

अनूदकं Want of water; drought, aridity; यथा वर्षमनूदके Râm.

अनूद्देशः 'Relative order,' N. or a figure of speech in which a reference is made in successive ordef to what precedes; यथासंख्येमनूद्देश उद्दिष्टानां क्रमेण यत् S. D. 732.

अनूद्य, अनूदित &c. See under अनुवद्.

अनून *a.* 1 Not inferior, not less (with abl. expressed or understood);

not wanting or lacking in (with instr.); वृंदावने चैत्ररथादनूने R. 6. 50; अनूनसारं निषधान्नगेंद्रात् 18. 1; आकृतिप्रत्ययादेनामनूनवस्तुकां संभावयामि M. 1 of no inferior stuff; इमामनूनां सुरभेरवेहि R. 2. 54; गुणैरनूनां 6. 37; किंचिदूनमनूनर्द्धेः R. 10. 1.–2 Full, whole, entire; large; महर्षभस्कंधमनूनकंधरं Ki. 14. 40; great; Si. 4. 11; (before adjectives) very °गुरुनितंब: S. D. excessively big or heavy. –3 Having full power.

अनूप a [अनु-अप् ऊदनोर्देशे P. VI. 3. 98, अनुगता: आप: यस्मिन्] Situated near water, watery, rich or abounding in water, wet, marshy.—प:-पं 1 A watery place or country; स्यंदनाश्वैः समे युध्येदनूपे नौद्विपैस्तथा Ms 7. 192; Y. 3. 42; नानाद्रुमलतावीरुन्निर्झरप्रांतशीतलैः । वनैर्व्याप्ततमनूपं तत्सस्यैर्व्रीहियवादिभिः -2 N. of a particular country (–पाः pl.); R. 6. 37.—3 A marsh, bog -4A pond or tank of water.—5 Bank or side (of a river, mountain); सागरात्पर्वतानूपात् Râm.; नदीं गोमुतानपां अतरत् ibid -6 A buffalo.—7 A frog.–8 kind of partridge.—8 An elephant. –Comp –जं moist ginger. –प्राय a. marshy, boggy.

अनूप्य a. [अनूपे देशे भवः, यत्] Being in a pond or bog.

अनूबंध्य a. Ved. To be fastened as a sacrificial animal; वशामनूबंध्यामालभेत Sat. Br.; अनूबंध्ययेष्ट्वा Asval.

अनूयाज, अनूराध=अनुयाज, अनुराध.

अनूरु a. [न. ब.] Thighless.—रुः Aruna, the charioteer of the sun (who is represented as having no thighs); the dawn; see अरुण. —Comp.—सारथि: the sun (having अनूरु for his charioteer); गतं तिरश्चीनमनूरुसारथेः Si. 1. 2.

अनूर्जित a 1 Not strong, weak, powerless.—2 Free from pride.

अनूर्ध्व a. Not high, low; °भास् Ved. whose splendour does not rise, who lights no (sacred) fires.

अनूर्मि a. 1 Not waving, unruffled by waves, not fluctuating -2 Inviolable.

अनूवृज् m. Ved. A part of the body near the ribs.

अनूषर a. 1 Saline, the same as ऊषर; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम. —2 Not saline.

अनूह a. Thoughtless, coreless.

अनृक्षर a. Ved. Thornless (as a path or couch).

अनृच्—च a. [न. ब.] 1 Without a hymn, not containing a verse from the Rigveda; अनृच् साम P. V 4. 74 Sk.–2 [नास्ति ऋक् अभ्यस्ततया यस्य बष् समासः] Not conversant with, not studying the Rigveda; one not invested with the sacred thread and hence not yet entitled to study the Vedas (as a boy); यथा चाज्ञेऽफलं दानं तथा विप्रोऽनृचोऽफलः Ms. 2. 158; अनृचो माणवक: Mugdha. (In this case the form should properly be अनृच; अनृचबह्वृचावध्येतर्येव Sk.; but sometimes अनृच् also in the same sense; cf. तथाऽनृचे हविर्दत्वा न दाता लभते फलं Ms. 3. 142; सहस्रं हि सहस्राणामनृचां यत्र भुंजते 131); अनृक also in the same sense.

अनृजु a. Not straight; crooked; (fig.) unfair, wicked, dishonest; न पाणिपादचपलो न नेत्रचपलोऽनृजु: Ms. 4. 177; P. V. 2. 75 Sk.

अनृण a. Free from debt; who has paid off the debt (due to another) with gen. of person or thing; एतामनृणां करोमि S. 1; तत्रानृणास्मि U. 7; प्रार्थितदशरथप्रीतेरनृणं (पूर्णं) R. 12. 54; Mv 5. 58; पितॄणामनृण: Ms. 9. 106; 6. 94. Every one that is born has three debts to pay off:—to sages, gods and the Manes; cf. जायमानो वै ब्राह्मणस्त्रिभिर्ऋणवाञ्जायते ब्रह्मचर्येणर्षिभ्यः, यज्ञेन देवेभ्यः, प्रजया पितृभ्यः; he, therefore, who learns the Vedas, offers sacrifices to gods, and begets a son, becomes अनृण (free from debt); एष वानृणः यः पुत्री यज्वा ब्रह्मचारिवासी; cf. also ऋषिदेवगणस्वधाभुजां श्रुतयागप्रसवैः स पार्थिवः । अनृणत्वमुपेयिवान्बभौ परिधेर्मुक्त इवोष्णदीधितिः R. 8. 30.

अनृणता,–आनृण्यं Freedom from debt; °ताकृत्येनापकारं करिष्यामि Pt. 5 do harm by way of retaliation or injury; भर्तृप्रियः प्रियैर्भर्तुरानृण्यमसुभिर्गतः M. 5. 11; येन स्वामिप्रसादस्य अनृणतां गच्छामि: Pt. 1 repay or requite the favour of our lord.

अनृणिन् a.=अनृण; एकमप्यक्षरं यस्तु गुरुः शिष्ये निवेदयेत् । पृथिव्यां नास्ति तद्द्रव्यं यद्दत्त्वा सोऽनृणी भवेत् ॥

अनृत a: [न. त.] 1 Not true, false (words); °तं धनं Ms. 4. 170 wrongly got; प्रियं च नानृतं ब्रूयात् 4. 138.—तं Falsehood, lying, cheating; deception. fraud; सत्यानृते अवपश्यञ्जनानां Rv. 7. 49. 3; ऋतानृते Ms. 1. 29; साक्ष्येऽनृतं वदन् 8. 97; oft. in comp.; पशु°, भूमि°, गो°, पुरुष° giving false evidence in the matter of &c.; Ms. 9. 71; cf. also: पंच कन्यानृते हंति दश हंति गवानृते । शतमश्वानृते हंति सहस्रं पुरुषानृते ॥ Pt. 3. 108. अनृत personified is the son of अधर्म and हिंसा husband and brother of निकृति, father of भय, नरक, माया and वेदना Vishnu P.—2 Agriculture (opp. सत्य); Ms. 4. 5.—Comp.—देव a. whose gods are not true (Sây.); Rv. 7. 104. 14; not playing fairly (?) —वदनं,-भाषणं,-आख्यानं lying, falsehood. वादिन्,-वाच् a. a liar.—व्रत a. false to one's vows or promises.

अनृतक,-अनृतिन् a. Lying, a liar.

अनृतु: [न. त] 1 Unfit season, improper or premature time; अनृतौ चाभ्रदर्शने Ms. 4. 104.–2 Time before menstruation.—Comp.—कन्या a girl before menstruation.

अनेक a. 1 Not one; more than one, many; अनेकपितृकाणां तु पितृतो भागकल्पना Y. 2 120, Ki. 1. 16; several, various; तथात्मैकोऽप्यनेकश्च Y. 3. 144. —2 Separated; divided; oft. in comp.; °आकार having many shapes or forms; diverse, multiform; °वारं several times, many a time and oft; °भार्य having more wives than one.—Comp.—अक्षर,-अच् a. having more than one vowel or syllable; polysyllabic. —अग्र a. 1 engaged in several pursuits.–2. not concentrated or fixed on one object.–अंत a. 1. [न. त.] not alone so as to exclude all others, uncertain, doubtful, variable स्याद्दित्यव्ययमनेकांतद्योतकं.–2.=अनैकांतिक q. v. (–तः) 1 unsettled condition, absence of permanence.–2. uncertainty, doubtfulness.–3 an unessential part, as the several *anubandhas*. °वाद: scepticism; °वादिन् m. a sceptic, a Jaina or an Arhat of the Jainas.—अर्थ a. 1. having many (more than one) meaning, homonymous; as the words गो, अमृत, अक्ष &c.; अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य K. P. 2.–2. having the sense of the word अनेक.–3. having many objects or purposes. (–र्थः) multiplicity of objects, topics &c.—अल् a. having more than one अल् (letter) P. 1. 1. 55.—आश्रय,-आश्रित a. (in Vais. phil.) dwelling or abiding in more than one (such as संयोग, सामान्य); एतेऽनेकाश्रिता गुणाः Bhâshâ. P.; dependence upon more than one.—कृत् m. 'doing much', N. of Siva.—गुण a. of many kinds, manifold, diverse; विगणय्य कारणमनेकगुणं Ki. 6. 37.—गुप्त: N. of a king; °अर्चितपादपंकज: K. 3. गोत्र a. belonging to two families (such as a boy when adopted) i. e. that of his own, and that of his adoptive father.—चर a gregarious.—चित्त a. not of one mind, fickle-minded; °मंत्र: not following the counsels of one; H. 4. 31.—ज a. born more than once. (–जः) a bird (गर्भोडाभ्यां जातत्वात्).—प: an elephant (so called because he drinks with his trunk and mouth); cf. द्विप; वन्येतरानेकपदर्शनेन R. 5. 47; Si. 5. 35; 12. 75.–मुख (-खी f.) a 1. having many faces, many-faced.–2 scattered, dispersed,

going in varions directions, taking to various ways ; (बलानि)| जगाहिरेऽनेकमुखानि मार्गान् Bk. 2. 54, —मूर्तिः 'having many forms', N. of Vishnu who assumed varions forms to deliver the earth from calamities. —युद्धविजयिन्,-विजयिन् a. victorious in many battles; Pt. 3. 9. 11. —रूप a. 1. of various forms, multiform.-2 of various kinds or sorts. -3 fickle, changeable, of a varying nature : वेश्यांगनेव नृपनीतिरनेकरूपा Pt. 1. 425 (-पः) epithet of the Supreme Being. —लोचनः N. of *Siva* ; also of Indra, and of the Supreme Being, he being said to be सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् · &c.—वचनं the plural number; dual also. —वर्ण a. involving more than one (unknown) quantity (the unknown quantities *x y. z.* &c. being represented in Sanskrit by colours नील, काल &c.) ; °समीकरणं simultaneous equation ; °गुणनं. °व्यवकलनं, °हारः multiplication, subtraction ordivision of unknown quantities.-विध *a.* various, different. —शफ *a.* cloven-hoofed. —शब्द *a.* synonymous. —साधारण *a.* common to many, the common property of many persons Dk. 83.

अनेकधा *ind.* In various ways, variously ; जगत्कृत्स्नं प्रविभक्तमनेकधा Bg. 11. 13.

अनेकशः *ind* [वीप्सार्थे कारके शस्] 1 Several or many times, frequently; अनेकशो निर्जितराजकस्त्वं Bk. 2. 52. -2 In various ways or manners. -3 In large numbers or quantities ; पुत्रा अनेकशो मृता दाराश्च H. 1.

अनेकाकिन् *a.* Not alone, accompanied by.

अनेजत् *a.* [न एजत्] Not moving, immovable ; of the same form, epithet of Brahma or the Supreme Soul (सर्वदैकरूपं ब्रह्म).

अनेकीकृ or -भू To make or be manifold ; to divide or be divided into.

अनेडः A foolish or stupid person, dolt, fool. -Comp.—मूक *a.* 1. deaf and dumb; °मूकताद्यैश्च ब्रातु दोषैरसंमतान् K. P. 7. -2. blind. -3. dishonest, fraudulent, wicked, perverse.

अनेद्य *a.* Ved. 1 Not to be blamed; praiseworthy, chief (प्रशस्त, प्रधान).-2 Not near ; infinite.

अनेन *a.* Sinless, faultless (Sāy.); without a variegated set (of horses); Rv. 6. 66. 7.

अनेनस् *a.* Sinless, blamless ; not liable to error.

अनेन्: 'One who has no superior,' a sovereign or paramount lord.

अनेमन् *a.* Ved. Praiseworthy.

अनेहस् *a.* [न हन्यते, हन्-असि, धातोः एहादेशः नञि हन एह च *Un.* 4. 223] (lit.) Not killed or destroyed or obstructed ; Ved. without a rival, incomparable, unattainable, inaccessible ; unobstructed, not liable to be hurt or injured; शंभुवं मंत्रं देवा अनेहसं Rv. 1. 40. 6, 4; 6. 50. 3.—*m.* (हा-हसौ&c.) Time (not being liable to be destroyed).

अनेकांत *a.* Variable, uncertain, unsteady; occasional, casual, (as a cause not invariably attended by the same effects).

अनेकांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Unsteady, uncertain; not to the point, not very important; भृत्योऽभृत्य इति ह्यनैकांतिकमेतत् Pt. 1. -2 (in Logic) Name of one of the five main divisions of हेत्वाभास (fallacies,) otherwise called सव्यभिचार. It is of three kinds :—(*a*) साधारण, where the हेतु is found both in the सपक्ष and विपक्ष, the argument being therefore too general. (*b*) असाधारण where the *hetu* is in the पक्ष alone, the argument being not general enough. (*c*) अनुपसंहारि which embraces every known thing in the पक्ष, the argument being non-conclusive.

अनैक्यं 1 Existence of many ; absence of one, plurality. -2 Want of union, confusion, disorder, anarchy.

अनैकांत्यं Variable nature.

अनैतिह्यं Absence of traditional sanction or authority, of that which is without such sanction; अनागतमनैतिह्यं कथं ब्रह्मादिगच्छति Mb

अनो *ind.* No, not ; अभावे न ह्यनो नापि Ak.

अनोकशायिन् *m.* (यी) Not sleeping in a house, a beggar.

अनोकह *a.* [अन्-ओकस्-हा | Not leaving the house. -हः [अनसः शकटस्य अकं गतिं हंति, हन्-ड] A tree ; अनोकहाकंपितपुष्पगंधी R. 2. 13 ; 5. 69.

अनोंकृत *a.* 1 Not attended with the sacred syllable ओम्. Ms. 2. 74. -2 Not accepted.

अनोदन *a.* Without food (as a व्रत).

अनोवाह्य *a.* To be carried in a carriage (अनसा वाह्यः).

अनौचित्यं Unfitness, impropriety ; अनौचित्यादृते नान्यद्रसभंगस्य कारणं K. P. 7.

अनौजस्यं Want of vigour, energy, or strength ; S. D. thus defines it ; दौर्गत्याद्यैरनौजस्यं दैन्यं मलिनतादिकृत्.

अनौद्धत्यं 1 Freedom from pride, modesty, humility. -2 Tranquillity, placidity, calmness ; नदीरनौद्धत्यमपंकता मही Ki. 4. 22.

अनौरस *a.* Not legitimate, not one's own, adopted (as a son).

अंत् 1 P. (अंतति) To bind.

अंत *a.* [अम्-तन् *Un.* 3. 86] 1 Near. -2 Last. -3 Handsome, lovely; Me. 23 ; *Si.* 4. 40, (where, however, the ordinary sense of 'border' or 'skirt' may do as well, though Malli. renders अंत by रम्य, quoting the authority of शब्दार्णव). -4 Lowest, worst. -5 Youngest. —तः (*n.* in some senses) 1 End, limit, boundary(in time or space); final limit, last or extreme point ; स सागरांतां पृथिवीं प्रशास्ति H. 4. 50 bounded by the ocean, as far as the sea ; अपांतो नेत्रयोरंतौ Ak. ; उन्मुक्तो विद्यांतमधिगच्छति H. 3. 114 goes to the end of, masters completely; श्रु तस्य यायादयमंतमर्भकस्तथा परेषां युधि चेति पार्थिवः (where अंत also means end or destruction); जीवलोकसुखानामंतं ययौ K. 59 enjoyed all worldly pleasures ; आलोकितः खलु रमणीयानामंतः K. 124 end, furthest extremity ; दिगंते श्रूयंते Bv. 1. 2.—2 Skirt, border, edge, precinct ; a place or ground in general ; यत्र रम्यो वनांत U. 2. 25. forest ground, skirts of the forest ; ओदकांतात् स्निग्धो जनोऽनुगंतव्यः *S*. 4 ; उपवनांतलताः R.9.35 as far as the borders of skirts ; वृत्तः स नौ संगतयोर्वनांते R. 2. 58, 2. 19; Me. 23.-3 End of a texture, edge, skirt, fringe or hem of a garment ; वस्त्र° ; पवनप्रनर्तितांतदेशे दुकूले K. 9 (by itself in Veda). -4 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood, presence; नाधीयीत श्मशानांते ग्रामांते Ms. 4. 116 ; Y. 2. 162 ; 1. 143; गंगाप्रपातांतविरूढशष्पं (गह्वरं) R. 2. 26 ; पुंसो यमांतं व्रजतः P. 2. 115 going into the vicinity or presence of Yama; अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यत्स्यात्जनांते तज्जनांतिकं S. D. ; यां तु कुमारस्यांते वाचमभाषथास्तां मे ब्रूहि *Sat.* Br. (These four senses are allied).-5 End, conclusion, termination (opp. आरंभ or आदि); सेकांते R. 1. 51 ; इदमंते निहितं R. 4. 1 ; मासांते, पक्षांते, दशाहांते, &c. ; एकस्य दुःखस्य न यावदंतं गच्छाम्यहं पारमिवार्णवस्य Pt. 2. 175; व्यसनानि दुरंतानि Ms. 7. 45 ; दशांतमुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1 going to the end of the period of life (end of the wick) व्यसनं वर्धयत्येव तस्यांतं नाधिगच्छति Pt. 2. 180 ; oft in comp. in this sense, and meaning 'ending in or with' 'ceasing to exist with, ' 'reaching to the end' ; तदंतं तस्य जीवितं H. 1. 91 ends in it ; कलहांतानि हर्म्याणि कुवाक्यांतं च सौहृदं ; कुराजांतानि राष्ट्राणि कुकर्मांतं यशो नृणां Pt. 5. 76 ; फलोदयांताय तपःसमाधये Ku. 5. 6 ending with (lasting till) the attainment of fruit;

यौवनांतं वयो यस्मिन् Ku. 6. 44; R. 11. 62. 14. 41; विपदंता ह्यविनीतसंपदः Ki. 2. 52; युगसहस्रांतं ब्राह्मं पुण्यमहर्विदुः Ms. 1. 73 at the end of 1000 Yugas; प्राणांतं दंड Ms. 8. 359 capital punishment (such as would put an end to life). –6 Death, destruction; end or close of life; धरा गच्छत्यंतं Bh. 3. 71 goes down to destruction; योगेनांते तनुत्यजां R. 1. 8; एका भवेत्स्वस्तिमती त्वदंते 2. 48; 12. 75; समाप्यंते S. 6; अद्य कांतः कृतांतो वा दुःखस्यांतं करिष्यति Udb.; ओषध्यः फलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 46; अंतं या To be destroyed, perish, be ruined. –7 (In gram.) A final syllable or letter of a word; अजंत ending in a vowel; so, हलंत, सुबंत, तिङंत &c. –8 The last word in a compound. –9 Ascertainment, or settlement (of a question); definite or final settlement; pause, final determination, as in सिद्धांत; उभयोरपि दृष्टोंतस्त्वनयोस्तत्त्वदर्शिभिः Bg. 2. 16. (सदसतोः इत्यर्थः). –10 The last portion or the remainder (*n.* also); निशांतः, वेदांतः, &c. –11 Underneath, inside, inner part; युष्मदीयं च जलांते गृहं Pt. 4 in water, underneath water; सुमयुक्तस्य दंभस्य ब्रह्माप्यंतं न गच्छति Pt. 1. 202 does not penetrate or dive into, sound, fathom; आशंकितस्यांतं गच्छामि M. 3 shall dive deep into, fully satisfy, my doubts. –12 Total amount, whole number or quantity. –13 A large number.–14 Nature, condition; sort, species; एतदंतास्तु गतयो ब्रह्माद्याः समुदाहृताः Ms. 1. 50. –15 Disposition; essence; शुद्धांतः [cf. Goth. *andeis*, *and*; Germ. *ende* and *ent*; also Gr. *anti*; L. *ante*]. –Comp. –अवशायिन् *m.* [अंते पर्यंतदेशे अवशेते] a châṇḍâla.–अवसायिन् [नखकेशानामंतं अवसातुं छेत्तुं शीलमस्य, सो-णिनि] 1. a barber. –2. a châṇḍâla, low-caste. –3. N. of a sage, see अंत्यावसायिन् (अंते पश्चिमे वयसि अवस्यति तत्त्वं निश्चिनोति). -उदात्त *a.* having the acute accent on the last syllable. (–त्तः) the acute accent on the last syllable; P. VI. 1. 199. –कर,–करण,–कारिन् *a.* causing death or destruction, fatal, mortal, destructive; क्षत्रियांतकरणोऽपि विक्रमः R. 11. 75 causing the destruction of; राज्यांतकरणावेतौ द्वौ दोषौ पृथिवीक्षिताम् Ms. 9. 221; अहमंतकरो नूनं ध्वांतस्येव दिवाकरः Bk.–कर्मन् *n.* death, destruction; णो अंतकर्मणि Dhatupatha.–कालः, –वेला time or hour of death; स्थितवास्यामंतकालेऽपि ब्रह्मनिर्वाणमृच्छति Mb.–कृत् *m.* death; वर्जयेदंतकृन्मर्त्यं वर्जयेदनिलोनलं Ram. –ग *a.* having gone to the end of, thoroughly conversant or familiar with, (in comp.); शास्त्रांतगमधाध्वर्युं Ms. 3. 145. –गति,–गामिन् *a.* perishing.–गमनं 1. going to the end, finishing, completing; प्रारब्धस्य°नं 11 द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं.–2. death, perishing, dying.–चर *a.* 1 walking about, going to the borders of frontiers.–2. completing or finishing (as a business &c.). –ज *a.* last born. –दीपकं a figure of speech (in Rhetoric). पालः 1. a frontier-guard guarding the frontiers दुर्गे M. 1; त्वदीयेनांतपालेनावस्कंद्य गृहीतः *ibid.* –2. a door-keeper (rare). –भव,–भाज् *a.* being at the end, last. –लीन *a.* hidden, concealed. –लोपः dropping of the final of a word. –वासिन् (°ते) *a.* dwelling near the frontiers, dwelling close by. (–*m.*) [अंते गुरुसमीपे वस्तुं शीलं यस्य] 1. a pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction); P. IV. 3. 104; VI. 2. 36.; Ms. 4. 33. –2. a châṇḍâla (who dwells at the extremity of a village).–वेला=°कालः q. v. –व्यापत्तिः *f.* change of the final syllable, as in मेघ from मिह् Nir. –शय्या 1. a bed on the ground.–2. the last bed; hence death itself. –3. a place for burial or burning. –4. a bier or funeral pile.–सत्क्रिया last rites, funeral ceremonies, obsequies.–सद् *m.* a pupil; तमुपासते गुरुमिवांतसदः Ki. 6. 34.–स्वरितः the svarita accent on the last syllable of a word.

अंतक *a.* [अंतयति, अंतं करोति, ण्वुल्] Causing death, making an end of, destroying; सूर्यकांत इव ताडकांतकः R. 11. 21; क्रोधांधस्तस्य तस्य स्वयमिह जगतामंतकस्यांतकोऽहं Ve. 3. 30. –कः 1 Death. –2 Death personified, the destroyer; Yama, the god of death; नांतकः सर्वभूतानां तृप्यति Pt. 1. 137; ऋषिप्रभावान्मयि नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तुं R. 2. 62.–3 A border, boundary.—Comp. –द्रुह् Ved. provoking death; Rv. 10.132.4.

अंततः *ind.* [अंत-तसिल्] 1 From the end. –2 At last, finally; at length, lastly. –3 In part, partly. –4 Inside, within. –5 In the lowest way; (opp. मुख्यतः, मध्यतः); (अंततः may have all the senses of अंत).

अंतवत् *a* [अंत अस्त्यर्थे मतुप्] Having an end; limited; perishable; अंतवंत इमे देहा नित्यस्योक्ताः शरीरिणः Mb. स हैतामेतवत उपास्तेऽतवतः स लोकाञ्जयति *Bri. Ar.* Up.

अंते *ind.* (loc. of अंत; oft. used adverbially) 1 In the end, at last, at length, lastly, finally. –2 Inside. –3 In the presence of, near, close by. –Comp.–वासः 1. a neighbour; companion; तव वा इमेऽन्तेवासास्त्वमेवैभिः संपिबस्व Ait. Br. –2. a pupil; कृतानि शुन्यवयसां गुणोऽन्तेवासित्वमाप स्फुटमंगनानां Si. 3 55; Ve. 3. 7.–वासि *ind.* in a state of pupilage, (*in statu pupillari*) –वासिन्=अंतवासिन् q. v. above.

अंतम *a.* Ved. Nearest, next; शिक्षा अंतमस्य Rv. 1. 27. 5; तनूपा अंतमो भव 6. 46. 10; intimate, very close or familiar.

अंतर् *ind.* [अम्-अरन् तुडागमश्च Un. 5. 60, अमेस्तुट्च] 1 (Used as a prefix to verbs and regarded as a preposition or गति) (*a*) In the middle, between; in, into, inside; °हन्, °धा, °गम्, °भू, °इ, °ली &c. (*b*) Under. –2 (Used adverbially) (*a*) Between, betwixt, amongst, within; in the middle or interior, inside (opp. बहिः); अदह्यतांतः R. 2. 32. burnt within himself, at heart; अंतरेव विहरन् दिवानिशं R. 19. 6. in the palace in the harem; so °भिन्नं भ्रमति हृदयं Mal 5. 20. अंतर्विभेद Dk. 13; यदंतस्तन्न जिह्वायां Pt. 4. 88; अंतर्यश्च मृग्यते V. 1. (*a*) Internally, in the mind. (*b*) By way of seizing or holding; अंतर्हत्वा गतः (हतं परिगृह्य).–3 (As a separable preposition) (*a*) In, into, between, in the middle, inside, within, (with loc.); निवसन्नंतर्दारुणि लंघ्यो वह्निः Pt. 1. 31; अंतरादित्ये Ch. Up.; अंतर्वेश्मनि Ms. 7. 223; Y. 3. 302; अप्स्वंतरमृतमप्सु Rv. 1. 23. 19. (*b*) Between (with acc.) Ved. अंतर्मही बृहती रोदसीमे Rv. 7. 87. 2; अंतर्देवान् मर्त्यांश्च 8. 2. 4; हिरण्मय्योर्ह कुश्योरंतरवहित आस Sat. Br. (*c*) In, into, inside, in the interior, in the midst (with gen.); प्रतिबलजलधेरंतरौर्वायमाणे Ve. 3. 5; अंतःकंचुकिकंचुकस्य Ratn. 2. 3; बहिरंतश्च भूतानां Bg. 13. 15; त्वमग्ने सर्वभूतानामंतश्चरसि साक्षिवत् Y. 2. 104; लघुवृत्तितया भिदां गतं बहिरंतश्च नृपस्य मंडलं Ki. 2. 53; अंतरीपं यदंतर्वारिणस्तटं Ak.; oft in comp. at the end; कूपांत पतितः Pt. 5; सभांतः साक्षिणः प्राप्तान् Ms. 8. 79; दंतांतरधिष्ठितं Ms. 5. 141 between the teeth; उत्पित्सवोंऽतर्नदभर्तुः Si. 3. 77; also in compound with a following word; अहं सदा शरीरांतर्वासिनी ते सरस्वती Ks. 4. 11. –4 It is frequently used as the first member of compounds in the sense of 'internally,' 'inside,' 'within,' 'in the interior,' 'having in the interior,' 'filled with,' 'having concealed within,' or in the sense of 'inward,' 'internal,' 'secret,' 'hidden' &c., forming Adverbial, Bahuvrihi or Tatpurusha compounds; कुंदमंतस्तुषारं (Bah. comp.) S. 5. 19 filled with dew; °तोयं (Bah. comp.) Me. 64; अंतर्गिरि (Adv. comp.) Ki. 1. 34; ज्वलयति तनुमंतर्दाहः (Tat. comp.) U. 3. 31; so °कोपः °कोणः °आकूत &c.–5 It is also supposed to be a particle of assent (स्वीकारार्थक). (*Note.* In comp. the र् of अंतर् is changed to a Visarga before hard consonants, as अंतःकरणं, अंतःस्थ &c.). [cf. L. *inter*; Zend *antare*; Goth.

undar ; Pers. *andar* ; Gr *entos*]. —Comp.—अंसः the breast (=अंतरा-अंस q. v.).—अग्निः inward fire, the fire which stimulates digestion; दीप्तांतराग्निपरिशुद्धकोष्ठः Susr.—अंग *a* 1. inward, internal, comprehended, included (with abl.); ययमंतरंगं पूर्वेभ्यः Pat. Sutra. -2. proximate, related to, essential to or referring to the essential part of the अंग or base of a word (opp. बहिरंग); धातूपसर्गयोः कार्यमंतरंगं P. VIII. 3. 74 Sk.-3. dear, most beloved (अत्यंतप्रिय); स्वपिति सुखमिदानीमंतरंगः कुरंगः *S.* 4 v. l. (-गं) 1. the inmost limb or organ, the heart, mind; सतुष्टांतरंगः Dk. 11; °वृत्ति 21; the interior.-2. an intimate friend, near or confidential person (forming, as it were, part of oneself); मदंतरंगभूतां Dk. 81, 93. 101; राजांतरंगभावेन 135; अंतरंगेषु राज्यभारं समर्प्य 159. -3. an essential or indispensable part, as श्रवण, मनन and निदिध्यासन in realizing Brahma.—अवयवः an inner part; P. V. 4. 62.—आकाशः the ether or Brahma that resides in the heart of man (a term often occurring in the Upanishads).—आकूतं secret or hidden intention.—आगमः an additional augment between two letters.—आगारं the interior of a house; Y. 2. 31.—आत्मन् *m.* (त्मा) 1. the inmost spirit or soul, the soul or mind; also the internal feelings, the heart; अंगुष्ठमात्रपुरुषोंतरात्मा Svet.; गतिमस्यांतरात्मनः Ms. 6. 73; जीवसंज्ञोंतरात्मान्यः सहजः सर्वदेहिनां 12. 13; मद्गतेनांतरात्मना Bg. 6. 47 with the heart fixed on me; जातो ममायं विशदः प्रकामं......... अंतरात्मा *S.* 4. 21, U. 3. 38, Me. 93.-2. (In phil.) the inherent supreme spirit or soul (residing in the interior of man); अंतरात्मासि देहिनां Ku. 6. 21.—आपणः a market in the heart (inside) of a town.—आय, -आल See s. v.—-आराम *a.* rejoicing in oneself, finding pleasure in his soul or heart; योंतःसुखोंतराराम(स्तथांतर्ज्योतिरेव सः Bg. 5. 24.—इंद्रियं an internal organ or sense.—उष्यं Ved. a secret abode. -करणं the internal organ; the heart, soul; the seat of thought and feeling, thinking faculty, mind, conscience; प्रमाणं °प्रवृत्तयः *S.* 1. 22; सबाह्य °णः अंतरात्मा V. 4. the soul in all its senses external and internal, the inner and outer man; दयार्द्रभावमाख्यातमंतःकरणैर्विशंकैः R. 2. 11. According to the Vedanta अंतःकरण is of four kinds:—मनो बुद्धिरहंकारश्चित्तं करणमांतरम्। संशयो निश्चयो गर्वः स्मरणं विषया इमे॥ अंतःकरणं त्रिविधं Sankhya 33, i. e. बुद्ध्यहंकारमनांसि; सांतःकरणा बुद्धिः 35, i. e. अहंकारमनःसहिता. —कल्पः a certain number of years (with Buddhists).—कुटिल *a.* inwardly crooked (fig. also); fraudulent. (-लः) a conch-shell.—कृ (क्रि) मिः a disease of worms in the body. —कोटरपुष्पी=अंडकोटरपुष्पी.—कोपः 1. internal disturbance; H. 3. -2. inward wrath, secret anger.—कोशं the interior of a store-room. —गंगा the secret or hidden Ganges (supposed to communicate underground with a secret stream in Mysore).—गडु *a.* [अंतर्मध्ये गडुरिव] useless, unprofitable, unnecessary, unavailing; किमनेनांतर्गडुना Sar. S. (ग्रीवाप्रदेशजातस्य गलमांसपिंडस्य गडोर्यथा निरर्थकत्वं तद्वत्).—गम्-गत &c. See under अंतर्गम्. —गर्भ *a.* 1. bearing young, pregnant.-2. having a गर्भ or inside; so °गर्भिन्.—गिरं-रि *ind.* in mountains. —गुडवलयः the sphincter muscle.—गूढ *a.* concealed inside, being inward; °घनव्यथः U. 3. 1; R. 19. 57; °विषः with poison concealed in the heart.—गृहं,-गेहं,-भवनं [अंतःस्थं गृहं &c.] 1. the inner apartment of a house, the interior of a house.-2. N. of a holy place in Benares; पंचक्रोश्यां कृतं पापमंतर्गेहे विनश्यति.—घणः-णं [अंतर्हन्यते क्रोडीभवत्यस्मिन्, निपातः] 1. the open space before the house between the entrance-door and the house (= porch or court); तस्मिन्नंतर्घणे पश्यन् घघाणे सौधसद्मनः Bk. 7. 62 (द्वारमतिक्रम्य यः सावकाशप्रदेशः सोऽन्तर्घणः). (नः-णः) N. of a country of Bahika (or Balhika) (P. III. 3. 78 बाहीकग्रामविशेषस्य संज्ञेयं Sk.).—घातः striking in the middle P. III. 3. 78.—चर *a.* pervading the body; internally situated, internal, inward Ku. 3. 48, U. 7.—ज *a.* born or bred in the interior (as a worm &c.). —जठरं the stomach. (-*ind.*) in the stomach. —जंभः the inner part of the jaws (खादनस्थानं जंभः, दंतांकयोरंतरालं).—जात *a.* inborn, innate.—जानु *ind.* between the knees.—ज्ञानं inward or secret knowledge.—ज्योतिस् *a.* enlightened inwardly, with an enlightened soul. (-स् *n.*) the inward light, light of Brahma. —ज्वलनं inflammation. (-नः) inward heat or fire; mental anxiety.—ताप *a.* burning inwardly. (-पः) internal fever or heat *S.* 3. 13. —दधनं [अंतर्दध्यते आधीयते मादकतानेन.] distillation of spirituous liquor, or a substance used to produce fermentation. —दशा a term in astronomy, the time when a particular planet exercises its influence over man's destiny (ज्योतिषोक्तः महादशांतर्गतो ग्रहाणां स्वाधिपत्यकालभेदः). —दशाहं an interval of ten days; °हात् before 10 days Ms. 8. 222; °हे 5. 79. —दहनं-दाहः 1. inward heat; ज्वलयति तनूमंतर्दाहः U. 3. 31; °हेन दहनः संतापयति राघवं Ram. -2 inflammation. —दुःख *a.* sad or afflicted at heart. —दुष्ट *a.* internally bad, wicked or base at heart. —दृष्टिः *f.* examining one's own soul, insight into oneself.—देशः an intermediate region of the compass.—द्वारं a private or secret door within the house (प्रकोष्ठद्वारं). —धा, -धि, हित &c. See s. v. —नगरं the palace of a king (being inside the town); cf. °पुरं; दशाननांतर्नगरं ददर्श Râm. —निहित *a.* being concealed within; अंगैरंतर्निहितवचनैः सूचितः सम्यगर्थः M. 2. 9. —निष्ठ *a.* engaged in internal meditation.—पटः-टं a screen of cloth held between two persons who are to be united (as a bride and bridegroom, or pupil and preceptor) until the actual time of union arrives. —पथ *a.* Ved., being on the way. —पदं *ind.* in the interior of an inflected word.—पदवी=सुषुम्नामध्यगतः पंथाः, —परिधानं the innermost garment. —पर्शव्य *a.* being between the ribs (as flesh). —पवित्रः the Soma when in the straining vessel. —पशुः [अंतर्ग्राममध्ये पशवो यत्र] the time when the cattle are in the village or stables (from sunset to sunrise); अंतःपशौ पशुकामस्य सायं प्रातः Katy. (सायं पशुषु ग्राममध्ये आगतेषु प्रातश्च ग्रामादनिःसृतेषु com.) —पातः, पात्यः 1. insertion of a letter (in gram.). -2. a post fixed in the middle of the sacrificial ground (used in ritual works); अंतःपूर्वेण यूपं परीत्यांतःपात्यदेशे स्थापयति Katy. —पातित,-पातिन् *a.* 1. inserted. -2. included or comprised in; falling within; दंडकारण्य °ति आश्रमपदं K. 20. —पात्रं Ved. interior of a vessel. —पालः one who watches over the inner apartments of a palace. —पुरं [अंतः अभ्यंतरं पुरं गृहं, or पुरस्यांतः स्थितं] 1. inner apartment of a palace (set apart for women); female or women's apartments, seraglio, harem (so called from their being situated *in the heart of the town*, for purposes of safety); व्यायम्याप्लुत्य मध्याह्ने भोक्तुमंतःपुरं विशेत् Ms. 7. 216, 221, 224; कन्यांतःपुरे कश्चित्प्रविशति Pt. 1. -2. inmates of the female apartments, a queen or queens, the ladies taken collectively; °विरहपर्युत्सुकस्य राजर्षेः *S.* 3; K. 58; ततो राजा सांतःपुरः स्वगृहमानीयाभ्यर्चितः Pt. 1; कस्यचिद्राज्ञोऽतःपुरं जलक्रीडां कुरुते *ibid.*; °प्रचारः gossip of the harem Ms. 7. 153; °सभागतः *S.* 4; also in pl.; कदाचिदस्मत्प्रार्थनामंतःपुरेभ्यः कथयेत् *S.* 2.; न ददाति वाचमुचितामंतःपुरेभ्यो यदा *S.* 6. 4. °जन women of the palace, inmates of the female apartments; °चर, -अध्यक्षः-रक्षकः,-वर्ती guardian or superintendent of the harem, chamberlain;

इद्धः कुलोद्गतः शक्तः पितृपैतामहः शुचिः । राज्ञामतः पुराध्यक्षो विनीतश्च तथेष्यते ॥" (of these five sorts are mentioned :— वामनक, जघन्य, कुब्ज, मंडलक and सामिन् see Bri. S.) °सहायः one belonging to the harem. —पुरिकः [अंतःपुरे नियुक्तः, ठञ्] a chamberlain = °चर. (-कः,-का) a woman in the harem; अस्मत्प्रार्थनामंतःपुरिके (का) भ्यो निवेदय Chand. K. —पुष्पं [कर्म.] the menstrual matter of women, before it regularly begins to flow every month ; वर्षद्वादशकादूर्ध्वं यदि पुष्पं बहिर्नहि । अंतःपुष्पं भवत्येव पनसोडुंबरादिवत् Kasyapa ; °ष्पं is therefore the age between 12 and the menstruation period.—पूय a. ulcerous.—पेयं Ved. drinking up.—प्रकृतिः f. 1. the internal nature or constitution of man. -2. the ministry or body of ministers of a king. -3. heart of soul. °प्रकोपः internal dissensions or disaffection; अणुरप्युपहंति विग्रहः प्रभुमंतःप्रकृतिप्रकोपजः Ki. 2. 51.—प्रकोपनं sowing internal dissensions, causing internal revolts ; H. 3. 93. —प्रज्ञ a. knowing oneself, with an enlightened soul.—प्रतिष्ठानं residence in the interior.—बाष्प a. 1. with suppressed tears ; अंतर्बाष्पश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दध्यौ Me. 3. -2. with tears gushing up inside, bedimmed with tears ; कोपात् °ष्पे स्मरयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5. (-ष्पः) suppressed tears, inward tears ; निरुद्ध °ष्पं Bh. 3. 6 ; Mal. 5. —भावः-भावना see under अंतर्भू separately. —भिन्न a. split or broken inside, perforated, bored (said of a pearl) Pt. 4 ; (also torn by dissensions). —भूमिः f. interior of the earth.—भेदः discord, internal dissensions ; °जर्जरं राजकुलं Mk. 4 torn by internal dissensions ; अंतर्भेदाकुलं गेहं न चिराद्विनशिष्यति 'a house divided against itself cannot long stand.'—भौम a. subterranean, underground.—मदावस्थ a. having the rutting state concealed within ; R. 2. 7. —मनस् a. 1. sad, disconsolate, dejected, distracted. -2. one who has concentrated and turned his mind inward, lost in abstract meditation.—मुख a. (-खी f.) 1. going into the mouth, pointing or turned inward ; Mv. 5. 26. -2. having an inward entrance or opening (बाह्यवस्तुपरिहारेण परमात्मविषयकतया प्रवेशयुक्तं चित्तादि). -3. an epithet of the soul called प्राज्ञ, when it is enjoying the sweet bliss of sleep (आनंदभुक् चेतोमुखः प्राज्ञः इति श्रुतेः). (-खं) a sort of surgical scissors (having an opening inside), one of tho 20 Instruments mentioned by Susruta in chapter 8 of Sutrasthana.—मातृका [अंतःस्थाः षट्चक्रस्था मातृका अकारादिवर्णाः] a name given in the Trantras for the letters of the alphabet assigned to the six lotuses (पद्म) of the body. °न्यासः a term used in Tantra literature for the mental assignment of the several letters of the alphabet to the different parts of the body. —मुद्र a. sealed inside ; N. of a form of devotion. —मृत a. still-born. —यागः mental sacrifice or worship, a mode of worship referred to in the Tantras. —यामः 1. suppression of the breath and voice.-2. °पात्रं, a sacrificial vessel (ग्रहरूपं सामापराख्यं यज्ञियपात्रं); according to others, a Soma libation made during the suppression of breath and voice; सुहवा सूर्यायांतर्याममनुमंत्रयेत् Ait. Br.—यामिन् m. 1. regulating the soul or internal feelings, soul ; Providence, Supreme Spirit as guiding and regulating mankind, Brahma ; (according to the Bri. Ar. Up. अंतर्यामिन् 'the internal check' is the Supreme Being and not the individual soul ; 'who standing in the earth is other than the earth, whom the earth knows not, whose body the earth is, who internally restrains and governs the earth ; the same is *thy* soul (and mine), the internal check अंतर्यामिन् &c. &c.) ; अंतराविश्य भूतानि यो बिभर्त्यात्मकेतुभिः । अंतर्यामीश्वरः साक्षाद्भवेत् &c. -2. wind ; °ब्राह्मणं N. of a Brahmana included in the Bri. Ar. Up.—योगः deep meditation, abstraction. —लंब a. acute-angular. (-बः) an acute-angled triangle (opp. बहिर्लंब) (the perpendicular from the vertex or लंब falling within (अंतर् the triangle). —लीन a. 1. latent, hidden, concealed inside ; °नस्य दुःखाग्नेः U. 3. 9 ; °भुजंगम Pt. 1 -2. inherent. —लोम a. (P. V. 4. 117) covered with hair on the inside. (-मं) [अंतर्गतमाच्छाद्यं लोम अच्] the hair to be covered. —वंशः = °पुरं q. v. —वंशिकः; —वासिकः [अंतर्वंशे वासे नियुक्तः ठञ्] a superintendent of the women's apartments ; Pt. 3, K. 93. —वण (वन) a. situated in a forest, °णो देशः P. VI. 2. 179 Sk. (-णं) ind. within a forest P. VIII. 4. 5. —वत् a. being in the interior ; having something in the interior. —वती (वत्नी) Ved. [अंतरस्त्यस्यां गर्भः] a pregnant woman ; अंतर्वत्नी प्रजावती R. 15. 13. —वमिः [अंतः स्थित एव उद्गारशब्दं कारयति, वम् इन्] indigestion, flatulence ; belching —वर्तिन्, —वासिन् a. being or dwelling insid?, included or comprised in. —वसुः N. of a Soma sacrifice (for राज्यकाम and पशुकाम). —वस्त्रं —वासस् a. an under-garment Ks. 4. 52. —व a. [अंतः अंतरंगभावं अंतःकरणं वा वाति गच्छाति स्निग्धत्वेन, वा-क्विप् Tv.] forming part of oneself such as children, cattle &c °वत् a. (अस्त्यर्थे मतुप् मस्य वः) having progeny, cattle &c. ; अंतर्वावत्क्षयं दधे Rv. 1. 40. 7 ; abounding with precious things inside. (-*adv.*) inwardly. —वाणि a. [अंतः स्थिता शास्त्रवाक्यात्मिका वाणी यस्य] skilled or versed in scriptures, very learned (शास्त्रविद्),—विगाहः-हनं entering within, penetration.—विद्वस् a. Ved. (विदुषी f.) knowing correctly or exactly (knowing the paths between heaven and earth) Rv. 1. 72. 7. —वेगः inward uneasiness or anxiety, inward fever. —वेदि a. pertaining to the inside of the sacrificial ground. (-*adv.*) within this ground. (दिः-दी f.) [अंतर्गता वेदिर्यत्र देशे] the tract of land between the rivers Ganga and Yamuna, regarded as a sacred region and the principal seat of Aryan Brahmanas ; cf. एते भगवत्यौ भूमिदेवानां मूलमायतनमंतर्वेदिपूर्वेण कलिंदकन्यामंदाकिन्यौ संगच्छेते A. R. 7 ; it is supposed to have extended from Prayaga to Haridvara and is also known by the names of शशस्थली and ब्रह्मावर्त (-m. pl.) inhabitants of this land. —वेश्मन् n. the inner apartments interior of a house. —वेश्मिकः a chamberlain.—शरः internal arrow or disease. —शरीरं internal and spiritual part of man ; the interior of the body. —शल्य a. having in the interior an arrow, pin or any such extraneous matter, rankling inside. —शिला N. of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. —श्लेषः -श्लेषणं Ved. internal support (scaffolding &c.) एतानि ह वै वेदानामंतःश्लेषणानि यदेता व्याहृतयः Ait. Br.—संज्ञ a. inwardly conscious (said of trees &c.); °ज्ञा भवंत्येते सुखदुःखसमन्विताः Ms. 1. 49. —सत्त्व a. having inward strength &c. (-त्त्वा) 1. a pregnant woman -2. the marking nut. —संतापः internal pain, sorrow, regret. —सरल a. upright at heart, or having Sarala trees inside ; K. 51. —सलिल a. with water (flowing) underground ; नदीमिवांतःसलिलां सरस्वतीं R. 3. 9. —सार a. having inward strength and vigour, full or strong inside ; powerful, strong heavy or ponderous; °रैस्त्रिभिर्धार्यते राज्यं सुस्तंभैरिव मंदिरं Pt. 1. 126 ; °साराणि इंधनानि Dk. 132 ; °रं घन तुलयितुं नानिलः शक्ष्यति त्वां Me. 20. (-रः) internal treasure or store, inner store or contents; वमंत्युच्चैरंतःसारं H. 2 105 internal matter or essence (and pus). —सुख a. whose delight is in self, inwardly happy Bg. 5. 24.—सेनं ind. into the midst of armies. —स्थ a. (also written अंतस्थ) being between or in the midst. (-स्थः-स्थाः) a term applied the semivowels

य, र, ल, व, as standing between vowels and consonants and being formed by a slight contact of the vocal organs (ईषत्स्पृष्टं अंतस्थानां); or they are so called because they stand between स्पर्श (क-म) letters and उष्मन् (श, ष, स, ह). —स्था 1. a deity of the vital organs. -2. N. of one of the *Rigveda* hymns. °मुद्गर: the malleus of the ear.—स्वेद: [अंतः स्वेदो मदजलस्यंदं यस्य] an elephant (in rut). —हणनं striking in the middle.—हननं N. of a country वाहीक P. VIII. 4. 24 Sk. —हस्तं *ind.* in the hand, within reach of the hand. —हस्तीन *a.* being in the hand or within reach of the hand. —हास: laughing inwardly (in the sleeves), a secret or suppressed laugh; सांतर्हासं कथितं Me. 111 with a suppressed laugh, with a gentle smile. —हृदयं the interior of the heart.

अंतर *a* [अंतं राति ददाति, रा-क] 1 Being in the inside, interior, inward, internal (opp. बाह्य); योंऽतरो यमयति Sat. Br.; °र आत्मा Tait. Up.; कश्चनांतरो धर्मः S. D. -2 Near, proximate (आसन्न); कृष्वा युजश्चिदंतरं Rv. 1. 10. 9. -3 Related, intimate, dear, closely connected (आत्मीय) (opp. पर); तदेतत्प्रेयः पुत्रात् ......प्रेयोऽन्यस्मात्सर्वस्मादंतरतरं यदयमात्मा Sat. Br.; अयमत्यंतरो मम Bharata. -4 Similar (also अंतरतम) (of sounds and words); स्थानेंऽतरतमः P.I.1.50; हकारस्य घकारोंऽतरतमः Sabdak.; सर्वस्य पदस्य स्थाने शब्दतोऽर्थतश्चांतरतमे द्वे शब्दस्वरूपे भवतः P. VIII. 1. 1 Com. -5 (*a*) Different from, other than (with abl.); योऽप्सु तिष्ठन्नद्भ्योंऽतरः *Bri. Ar.* Up.; आत्मा स्वभावोंऽतरोऽन्यो यस्य स आत्मांतरः अन्यस्वभावः P. VI. 2. 166 Sk. (*b*) The other; उदधेरंतरं पारं Râm. -6 Exterior, outer, situated outside, or to be worn outside (अंतरं बहिर्योगोपसंव्यानयोः P. I. 1. 36) (In this sense it is declined optionally like सर्व in nom. pl. and abl. and loc. sing.); अंतरे-रा वा गृहाः बाह्या इत्यर्थः (चंडालादिगृहाः); अंतरे-रा वा शाटकाः परिधानीया इत्यर्थः Sk.; so अंतरायां पुरि, अंतरायै नगर्यै, नमोंऽतरस्मै अमेधसा Bop. —रं 1 (*a*) The interior, inside; ततांतरं सांतरवारिशीकरैः Ki. 4. 29, 5. 5; जालांतरगते भानौ Ms. 8. 132; विमानांतरलंबिनीनां R. 13. 33; Mk. 8. 5, Ku. 7 62; अपि वनांतरं श्रयति V. 4. 26; लीयंते मुकुलांतरेषु Ratn. 1. 26. Ki. 3. 58, अंतरात् from inside, from out of; मकारपरिखांतरान्निर्ययुः Râm.; अंतरे in, into; वन°, कानन°, प्रविश्यांतरे &c. (*b*) Hence, the interior of any thing, contents; purport, tenor; अन्नांतरं ब्रह्मविदो विदित्वा Svet. Up. (*c*) A hole, an opening; तस्य बाणांतरेभ्यस्तु बहु सुस्राव शोणितं. -2 Soul, heart; mind; सततमसुतरं वर्णयंत्यंतरं Ki. 5. 18 the inmost of secret nature (lit. middle space or region); लब्धप्रतिष्ठांतरैः भृत्यैः Mu. 3. 13 having entered the heart; सदृशं पुरुषांतरविदो महेंद्रस्य V. 3. -3 The Supreme Soul.-4 *a.* Interval, intermediate time or space, distance; रम्यांतरः *S.* 4. 10; किंचिदंतरमगमं Dk. 6; अल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26; क्रोशांतरेण पथि स्थिताः H. 4 at the distance of; बृहद्भुजांतरं R. 3. 54; अंतरे oft translated by between, betwixt; गीतांतरेषु Ku. 3. 38 in the intervals of singing; मरणजीवितयोरंतरे वर्ते betwixt life and death; अस्रयोगांतरेषु Râm.; तन्मुहूर्तकं बाष्पसलिलांतरेषु प्रेक्षे तावदार्यपुत्रं U. 3. in the intervals of weeping; बाष्पविश्रामोऽप्यंतरे कर्तव्य एव U. 4 at intervals; स्मर्तव्योऽस्मि कथांतरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7 in the course of conversation; कालांतरावर्तिशुभाशुभानि H. 1. v. l. see कालांतरं; सरस्वतीदृषद्वत्योर्यदंतरं Ms. 2. 17, 22; द्यावापृथिव्योरिदमंतरं हि व्याप्तं त्वयैकेन Bg.11.20; न मृणालसूत्रं रचितं स्तनांतरे S. 6. 17 between the breasts; Bg. 5. 27; अस्य खलु ते बाणपथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्यांतरे तपस्विन उपस्थिताः *S.* 1; तदंतरे सा विरराज धेनुः R. 2. 20; 12. 29. (*b*) Intervention (व्यवधान) oft in the sense of 'through'; मेघांतरालक्ष्यमिवेंदुबिंबं R. 13. 38 through the clouds; वज्रं अंतरं व्यवधायकं यस्य स वज्रांतरः P. VI. 2.166 Sk.; महानद्यंतरं यत्र तद्देशांतरमुच्यते; जालांतरप्रेषितदृष्टिः R. 7. 9 peeping through a window; विटपांतरेण अवलोकयामि *S.* 1; क्षणमपि विलंबमंतरीकर्तुमक्षमा K. 306 to allow to come between or intervene; कियच्चिरं वा मेघांतरेण पूर्णिमाचंद्रस्य दर्शनं U. 3. -5 Room, place, space in general; मृणालसूत्रांतरमप्यलभ्यं Ku. 1. 40; न ह्यविद्धं तयोर्गात्रे बभूवांगुलमंतरं Râm.; मूषिकैः कृतेंऽतरे Y. 1. 147; गुणाः कृतांतराः K. 4 finding or making room for themselves; न यस्य कस्यचिदंतरं दातव्यं K. 266; देहि दर्शनांतरं 84 room; पौरुषं श्रय शोकस्य नांतरं दातुमर्हसि Râm. do not give way to sorrow; तस्यांतरं मार्गते Mk. 7. 2 waits till it finds room; अंतरं अंतरं Mk. 2 make way, make way.-6 Access, entrance, admission, footing; लेभेंऽतरं चेतसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66 found no admission into (was not impressed on) the mind; 17. 75; लब्धांतरा सावरणेऽपि गेहे 16. 7. -7 Period (of time), term; मासांतरे देयं Ak.; सप्तैते मनवः स्वे स्वेंतरे सर्वमिदमुत्पाद्यापुश्चराचरं Ms. 1. 63, see मन्वंतर; इति तौ विरहांतरक्षमौ R. 8 56 the term or period of separation; क्षणांतरे-रात् within the period of a moment.-8 Opportunity, occasion, time; देवी चित्रलेखमवलोकयंती तिष्ठति । तस्मिन्नंतरे भर्तोपस्थितः M. 1; अत्रांतरे प्रणम्याग्रे समुपविष्टः Pt. 1 on that occasion, at that time; अस्मिन्नंतरे Dk. 164; केन पुनरुपायेन मरणनिर्वाणस्यांतरं संभावयिष्ये Mâl. 6; कृतकृत्यता लब्धांतरा भेत्स्यति Mu. 2. 22 getting an opportunity; 9; यावत्स्वामिन्नुपुरवे निवेदयितुं अंतरान्वेषी भवामि *S.* 7. find a fit or opportune time; शक्तेनापि सता जनेन विदुषा कालांतरप्रेक्षिणा वस्तव्यं Pt. 3. 172 waiting for a suitable opportunity of time, सारणस्यांतरं दृष्ट्वा शुको रावणमब्रवीत् Râm. -9 Difference (between two things), (with gen. or in comp.); शरीरस्य गुणानां च दूरमत्यंतमंतरं H. 1. 49; उभयोः पश्यतांतरं H. 1. 66, 2 40; तव मम च समुद्रपल्वलयोरिवांतरं M. 1; Bg. 13. 34; यदंतरं सर्षपशैलराजयोर्यदंतरं वायसवैनतेययोः Râm.; द्रुमसानुमतां किमंतरं R. 8. 90; 18.15; rarely with instr., त्वया समुद्रेण च महदंतरं H. 2; स्वामिनि गुणांतरज्ञे Pt. 1. 101; difference; नैव विशिनष्टि पुनः प्रधानपुरुषांतरं सूक्ष्मं Sân. K.-10 (Math.) Difference, remainder. -11 (*a*) Different, another, other, changed, altered (manner, kind, way &c.); (Note that in this sense अंतर always forms the latter part of a compound and its gender remains unaffected i. e. neuter, whatever be the gender of the noun forming the first part; कन्यांतरं (अन्या कन्या), राजांतरं (अन्यो राजा), गृहांतरं (अन्यद्गृहं); in most cases it may be rendered by the English word 'another'; इदमवस्थांतरमारोपिता *S.* 3 changed condition; K. 154; Mu. 5; शुभाशुभफलं सद्यो नृपाद्देवाद्भवांतरे Pt. 1. 121; जननांतरसौहृदानि *S.* 5. 2 friendships of another (former) existence; नैवं वारांतरं विधास्यते H. 3 I shall not do so again; आमोदान् हरिदंतराणि नेतुं Bv. 1. 15; so दिगंतराणि; पक्षांतरे in the other case; देश°, राज°, क्रिया°. (*b*) Various, different, manifold (used in pl.); लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदशांतरेषु *S.* 4. 2; मणिमिस्तान्यवस्थांतराण्यवर्णयत् Dk. 118 various or different states; 160; sometimes used pleonastically with अन्यत् &c.; अन्यत्स्थानांतरं गत्वा Pt. 1. -12 Distance (in space); श्यामो बाह्वोः सकरयोस्ततयोस्तिर्यगंतरं Ak.; प्रयातस्य कथंचिद्दूरमंतरं Ks. 5. 80.-13 Absence; तासामंतरमासाद्य राक्षसीनां वरांगना Râm.; तस्यांतरं च विदित्वा *ibid.*-14 Intermediate member, remove, step, gradation (of a generation &c.); एकांतरं Ms. 10. 13; द्व्येकांतरासु जातानां 7; एकांतरमामंत्रितं P. VIII. 1. 55; तत्स्रष्टुरेकांतरं *S.* 7. 27 separated by one remove, see एकांतरं also.-15 Peculiarity, peculiar or characteristic possession or property; a (peculiar) sort, variety, or kind; व्रीह्यांतरेऽप्यणुः Trik.; मीनो राश्यंतरे, वेणुर्नृपांतरे *ibid.*; मासंगो युगांतरं &c.-16 Weakness, weak

or vulnerable point; a failing, defect, or defective point; प्रहरेदंतरे रिपुं Sabdak. सुजयः खलु तादृगंतरे Ki. 2. 52; असद्भिर्मामभित्रैर्नित्यमंतरदर्शिभिः Râm.; परस्यांतरदर्शिना *ibid.*; कीटकेनेवांतरं मार्गयमाणेन प्राप्तं मया महदंतरं Mk. 9; अथास्य द्वादशे वर्षे ददर्श कलिरंतरं Nala. 7. 2; हनूमतो वेत्ति न राक्षसोंतरं न मारुतिस्तस्य च राक्षसोंतरं Râm. -17 Surety, guarantee, security; तेन तव विरूपकरणे सुकृतमंतरे धृतं Pt. 4 he has pledged his honour that he will not harm you; आत्मानमंतरेऽर्पितवान् K. 247; अंतरे च तयोर्यः स्यात् Y. 2. 239; भुवः संज्ञांतरयोः P. III. 2. 179; धनिकाधमर्णयोरंतरे यस्तिष्ठति विश्वासार्थं स प्रतिभूः Sk.-18 Regard, reference, account; न चैतदिष्टं माता मे यद्वोचन्मदंतरं Râm. with reference to me; त्वदंतरेण ऋणमेतत्, -19 Excellence, as in गुणांतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6 (this meaning may be deduced from 11). -20 A garment (परिधान). -21 Purpose, object, (तादर्थ्य) (Malli. on R. 16. 82). -22 Concealment, hiding; पर्वतांतरितो रविः (this sense properly belongs to अंतर्-इ q. v.). -23 Representative, substitution. -24 Destitution, being without (विना) which belongs to अंतरेण. (अंतरमवकाशावधिपरिधानांतर्धिभेदतादर्थ्ये। छिद्रात्मीयविनाबहिरवसरमध्येंतरात्मनि च Ak.) [cf. L. *alter*] -Comp.—अपत्या a pregnant woman. -चक्रं a technical term in augury *Bri.* S. chap. 86.-ज्ञ *a.* knowing the interior, prudent, wise, foreseeing; नांतरज्ञाः श्रियो जातु प्रियैरासां न भूयते Ki. 11. 14 not knowing the difference.—तत् *a.* spreading havoc.—द *a.* cutting the interior or heart.—दिशा, अंतरा दिक् intermediate region or quarter of the compass. —दृश् *a.* realizing the Supreme Soul (परमात्मानुसंधायिन्). —पु (पू) रुषः the internal man, soul (the deity that resides in man and witnesses all his deeds); तांस्तु देवाः प्रपश्यंति स्वस्यैवांतरपूरुषः Ms. 8. 85.—पूजा=अंतर्-पूजा. —प्रभवः [अंतराभ्यां भिन्नवर्णमातापितृभ्यां प्रभवति] one of a mixed origion or caste; अंतरप्रभवाणां च धर्मान्नो वक्तुमर्हसि Ms. 1. 2. -प्रश्नः an inner question, one contained in and arising out of what has been previously mentioned. —शायिन्-स्थ, स्थायिन्-स्थित *a.* 1. inward, internal, inherent; °स्थैर्गुणैः शुभ्रैर्लक्ष्यते नैव केनचित् Pt. 1. 221.-2. interposed, intervening, separate. -3. seated in the heart, an epithet of जीव.

अंतरतः *ind.* 1 In the interior; internally, between or betwixt.-2 Within (prep. with gen.)

अंतरतम *a.* Nearest, internal, most immediate, most intimate or related; like, analogous. —मः A letter of the same class; for ex. see under अंतर *a.*

अंतरीयं [अंतरे भवं छ] An under garment; अतिश्लिष्टचीनांशुकांतरीयं Dk. 69; संजज्ञे युतकमिवांतरीयमूर्वोः Ki. 7. 14; 9. 48; नाभौ धृतं च यद्वस्त्रमाच्छादयति जानुनी। अंतरीयं प्रशस्तं तदच्छिन्नमुभयांतयोः॥.

अंतरे Between, amidst, amongst &c.; see अंतर (1).

अंतर्य *a.* Interior, internal; being within, in the middle.

अंतरयति Den.P. 1 To cause to intervene, divert, put off; सर्वमेवान्यदंतरयति K. 338; भवतु तावदंतरयामि U. 6. well, I shall change the topic, divert the course of conversation.-2 To oppose, prevent; नैनमंधकारराशिरंतरयति K. 243. -3 To remove (to a distance), push after; भुवो बलैरंतरयांबभूविरे Si. 12. 29; सर्वानंतरायानंतरयन् K. 161; जलांतराणीव महार्णवौघः शब्दांतराण्यंतरयांचकार Si. 3. 24 drowned.

अंतरा *ind.* (fr. अंतर) 1 (Used adverbially) (*a*) In the interior, inside, within, inwardly; भवद्भिरंतरा प्रोत्साह्य कोपितो वृषलः Mu. 3 inwardly, secretly. (*b*) In the middle, between; त्रिशंकुरिवांतरा तिष्ठ *S.* 2 stay between the two or in the mid-air; मैनमंतरा प्रतिबध्नीत *S.* 6 do not interrupt him in the middle; अक्षेत्रे बीजमुत्सृष्टमंतरैव विनश्यति Ms. 10. 71 therein; पशुमंडूकमार्जारश्वसर्पनकुलाखुभिः। अंतरा गमने 4. 126; अंतरा शकलीकृतः R. 15. 20; लाटी तु रीतिर्वैदर्भीपांचाल्योरंतरा स्थिता S. D. 629; °रा स्था to oppose, to stand to oppose; तत्र यद्यंतरा मृत्युर्यदि सेंद्रा दिवौकसः। स्थास्यंति तानपि रणे काकुत्स्थो विहनिष्यति॥ Râm. (*c*) On the way, *en route*, midway; विलंबेथां च मांतरा Mv. 7. 28; अंतरा चारणेभ्यस्त्वदीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा त्वामिहस्थमुपागताः V. 1; अंतरा दृष्टा देवी *S.* 6; अंतरोपलभ्य Dk. 52; K. 267, 304-5; कुमारो ममाप्यंतिकमुपागच्छन्नंतरा त्वदीयेनांतपालेन अवस्कंद्य गृहीतः M. 1, Y. 2. 107. (*d*) In the neighbourhood, near, at hand; approaching, resembling; न द्रक्ष्यामः पुनर्जातु धार्मिकं राममंतरा Râm. approaching or resembling Râma.(*e*) Nearly, almost. (*f*) In the mean time; नाद्याच्चैव तथांतरा Ms. 2. 56; Y. 3. 20. (*g*) At intervals, here and there; now and then, for sometime, now-now (when repeated); अंतरा पितृसक्तमंतरा मातृसंबद्धमंतरा शुकनासमयं कुर्वन्नालापं K. 118; अंतरांतरा निपतितः here and there, at intervals; 121, 127; प्रजानुरागहेतोश्चांतरांतरा दर्शनं ददौ 58, Dk. 49. -2 (Used as a preposition with acc. P. II. 3. 4.) (*a*) Between; पंचालास्त इमे...कलिंदतनयां त्रिस्रोतसं चांतरा B. R. 10. 86; यदंतरा पितरं मातरं च Bri. *Ar* Up.; ते (नामरूपे) यदंतरा तद् ब्रह्म Ch. Up.; अंतरा त्वां च मां च कमंडलुः Mbh.; rarely with loc.; सुमंत्रस्य बभूवात्मा चक्रयोरिव चांतरा Râm.; पाद्योः शकटं चक्रयोरंतरोऽलूखलं Râm. (*b*) Through; तिरस्कारिणमंतरा *ibid.* (*c*) During; अंतरा कथां S. D. (*d*) Without, except; न च प्रयोजनमंतरा चाणक्यः स्वप्नेपि चेष्टते Mu. 3. -Comp. —अंसः the space between the shoulders, breast; अथ °से अभिमृश्य जपति *Sat.* Br. —भवदेहः -भवसत्त्वं the soul or embodied soul existing between the two stages of death and birth (यो मरणजननयोरंतराले स्थितः प्राणी सोंतराभवसत्त्वः). —दिश् see अंतरदिश्. —भरः Ved. bringing into the midst or procuring Rv. 8. 32. 12. —वेदिः-दी *f.* 1. a veranda resting on columns, porch, portico.-2. a kind of wall R. 12. 93. —शृंगं *ind.* between the horns.

अंतरेण *ind.* 1 (Used as a preposition with acc. P. II. 3. 4 अंतरांतरेण युक्ते) (*a*) Except, without, leaving; हरिमंतरेण न सुखं Sk.; क इदानीं सहकारमंतरेण पल्लवितामतिमुक्तलतां सहते *S.* 3; क्रियांतरांतरायमंतरेण आर्यं द्रष्टुमिच्छामि Mu. 3 without interfering with any other duty; न राजापराधमंतरेण प्रजास्वकालमृत्युश्चरति U. 2; मार्मिकः को मरंदानामंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 117. (*b*) With regard or reference to, with respect to, about, towards, on account of; अथ भवंतमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिरागः *S.* 2; तदस्या देवीं वसुमतीमंतरेण महदुपालंभनं गतोऽस्मि *S*; 5. किं नु खलु मामंतरेण चिंतयति वैशंपायनः K. 178; चलितं नाम नाट्यमंतरेण कीदृशी मालविका M. 2 how M. is faring or progressing in the dance &c., ततस्तया भवतोऽविनयमंतरेण परिगृहीतार्था कृता देवी M. 4. (*c*) Within, inside, into (मध्ये). (*d*) Between, (उभयोर्मध्ये), त्वां मां चांतरेण कमंडलुः Mbh; अंतरेण हवनीयं गार्हपत्यं च *Sat.* Br.; अंतरेण स्तनौ वा भ्रुवौ वा विमृज्यात् *ibid.*; *Si.* 3. 3. (*e*) During, amidst. -2 (Used as an adverb) (*a*) Between, amidst; यावद्वा मक्षिकायाः पत्रं तावानंतरेणावकाशः *Sat.* Br. (*b*) At heart; अंतरेण सुस्निग्धा एषा Mk. 1.

अंतरालं, अंतरालकं [अंतरं व्यवधानसीमां आराति गृह्णाति, आरा-क, रस्य लत्वं] 1 Intermediate space or region or time, interval; दंष्ट्रांतराललग्न K. 30; आस्यांतरालनिःसृतेन Dk. 143; दिङ्नामान्यंतराले P. II. 2. 26; दक्षिणस्याः पूर्वस्याश्च दिशोरंतरालं दक्षिणपूर्वा Sk.; *Si.* 9. 2; पयोधरांतरालं K. 83; रागलज्जांतरालवर्तिभिरीक्षणविशेषैः Dk. 17, 143 half way betwixt love and bashfulness; प्रतिमानं प्रतिच्छाया गजदंतांतरालयोः Trik.; oft used for 'room' or 'space' in general; त्रस्तजनदत्तांतरालया राजवीथ्या Dk. 150; भुवनांतरालविप्रकीर्णेन शाखासंचयेन K. 23, 162; अंतराले in midway, in the middle or midst; in the interva ;

बाष्पांभः परिपतनोद्गमांतराले in the interval between the dropping down and starting up of tears U. 1. 31 ; Mâl. 9. 14 ; अहमागच्छंतराले महता सिंहेन अभिहितः Pt. 1 ; कंचित्पुरुषमंतराल एवावलंब्य Dk. 15 ; न मयान्येन वांतराले दृष्टा Dk. 123.–2 Interior, inside, inner or middle part ; छिद्रीकृतांतरालं Dk. 148 ; विषमीकृतांतरालया K. 223.–3 Mixed tribe or caste (संकीर्णवर्ण) ; वर्णानां सांतरालानां स सदाचार इष्यते. –Comp. —दिश् *f.* the intermediate point of the compass, such as, north-east &c.

अंतरि 2 P. (अंतर्+इ) 1 To go between, to stand in one's way, intervene to separate ; रात्रेरेनं तदंतरियात् Ait. Br. –2 To exclude from, to pass over, omit. 3 To disappear, see अंतरित below. (–अयति) To come or step between, interpose ; दर्दुरक उपसृत्य अंतरयति Mk. 2 (it may also mean, 'separates the two').

अंतरयः–रायः 1 An impediment, obstacle, hindrance, what stands in the way ; स चेत् त्वमंतरायो भवसि च्युतो विधिः R. 3. 45, 14. 65 ; बह्वंतराययुक्तस्य धर्मस्य त्वरिता गतिः Pt. 3. 101; अस्य ते बाणपथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्य अंतरायौ तपस्विनौ संवृत्तौ S. 1. Tv. standing in the way. –2 (in Vedânta.) Hindrance to the concentration of mind which is said to be of four kinds, लय, विक्षेप, कषाय and रसास्वाद. –3 An intervention, a covering, screen; दाहमेण्या सरसबिसिनीपत्रमात्रांतरायः Mâl. 3. 12.–4 (With the Jainas) Interference or obstruction offered to those who are engaged in seeking deliverance, and consequent prevention of their accomplishment of it ; one of the 8 classes of *karman*.

अंतरित *p. p.* 1 Gone between, intervening.–2 Gone within, hidden, concealed, covered, screened, shielded, protected (from view) by something ; पादपांतरित एव विश्वस्तामेनां पश्यामि *S.* 1 hid behind a creeper; सारसेन स्वदेहांतरितो राजा H. 3 screened ; विटपांतरितस्तिष्ठ *S.* 3 ; नलिनीपत्रांतरितं प्रियसहचरमपश्यंती *S.* 3 ; शार्दूलचर्मांतरितोरुपृष्ठं Ku. 7. 37 covered ; Dk. 21, 146 : K. 28, 152, 200 ; पर्वतांतरितो रविः set Ak.; त्वगंतरिततृतीयलोचनं K. 108, R. 10. 8 ; उन्मादमोहांतरितोपि Mâl. 9 ; तल्पमंतरितभूमिभिः कुथैः R. 19. 2.–3 Gone in, reflected ; स्फटिकभित्त्यंतरितान् मृगशावकान् reflected in the crystal wall.–3 (*a*) Concealed, made dormant, impeded, hindered, prevented; त्वदभिप्रायापरिज्ञानांतरित एवायमनुनयः Mu. 2 prevented from being made ; त्वद्वांछांतरितानि साध्यानि Mu. 4. 15. prevented from being actually effected &c.; द्विषत्प्रतापांतरितोरुतेजाः Ki. 3. 45 obscured ; नोपालभ्यः पुमांस्तत्र दैवांतरितपौरुषः Pt. 2. 133. (*b*) Separated, lost to view, made invisible by interposition ; मुहूर्तांतरितमाधवा दुर्मनायमाना Mâl. 8 ; भर्तुरेतान्यक्षराणि विंबांतरितानि M. 3 ; धनमित्राख्ययांतरितः Dk. 36 ; चंद्रापीडनामांतरितस्य चंद्रमसः K. 338 ; प्रतिनिवर्तमानयात्राजनसंकुलेन अंतरिते तस्मिन् Mâl. 2 ; क्रियतां कथमंत्यमंडनं परलोकांतरितस्य ते मया Ku. 4. 22 separated (from me) by the next world, i. e. dead, deceased ; मेघैरंतरितः प्रिये तव मुखच्छायानुकारी शशी S. D (*c*) Drowned, obscured, removed, eclipsed ; परलोकभयमैहिकदुःखेनांतरितं Dk. 82 drowned ; eclipsed, obscured ; वीरलोकसाधुवादेनांतरितः समरतूर्यरवः Ve. 4. drowned ; विस्मयांतरितशोकवृत्तांता K. 322 ; कार्यांतरितोत्कंठं V. 3. 4 forgotten, removed ; इंदुप्रकाशांतरितोडुतुल्याः R. 16. 65 obscured by moon-light.–4 Disappeared, vanished, departed, retired, withdrawn, अंतरिते तस्मिञ्शबरसेनापतौ K. 33 ; नाथदेहस्पर्शेन अंतरित एव संतापः U. 6. has disappeared, has been removed.–5 Passed over, omitted ; अये मध्यमांबावृत्तांतोऽतरित एवार्येण U. 1 ; कथांतरेणांतरितमिदं M. 5 put off, delayed.–6 Slighted, despised.–7 (In Math.) That which remains, the remainder.–8 A technical term in architecture.

अंतरि-री-क्षं [अंतः स्वर्गपृथिव्योर्मध्ये ईक्ष्यते, ईक्ष् कर्मणि घञ्, अंतः ऋक्षाणि अस्य वा पृषो° पक्षे ह्रस्वः ऋकारस्य रित्वं वा Tv.; according to Nir. अंतरा द्यावापृथिव्योः क्षांतं अवस्थितं भवति, or अंतरा इमे द्यावापृथिव्यौ क्षयति निवसति ; or शरीरेष्वंतः अक्षयं न पृथिव्यादिवत् क्षीयते] 1 The intermediate region between heaven and earth ; the air, atmosphere, sky (अंतरा द्यावापृथिव्योर्मध्ये ईक्ष्यमाणं व्योम Sây.) दिवं च पृथिवीं चांतरिक्षमथो स्वः Sandhyâ Mantra ; योंऽतरेणाकाश आसीत्तदंतरिक्षमभवदीक्षं हैतन्नाम ततः पुरांतरा वा इदमीक्षमभूदिति तस्मादंतरिक्षं Sat. Br.–2 The middle of the three spheres or regions of life.–3 Talc. –Comp.— उदर *a.* whose inside is as wide as the atmosphere. (–रं) the interior of the atmosphere.—क्षित्,–सद् *a.* dwelling in the atmosphere.—गः, –चरः a bird (moving through the atmosphere).—जलं water of the atmosphere, dew.—प्रा *a.* [अंतरिक्षं प्राति पूरयति, प्रा-क्विप्] filling the atmosphere; illuminating the sky, travelling through the atmosphere.—प्रुत् *a.* [अंतरिक्षं प्रवते गच्छति, प्रु क्विप्] floating over the atmosphere, sweeping or going through it.—लोकः the intermediate region, regarded as a distinct world; त्रयो लोका एत एव वागेवायं लोकः (earth) मनोंतरिक्षलोकः, प्राणोऽसौ लोकः (heaven) Sat. Br.—शंसित *a.* sharpened in the atmosphere. —सद्यं [अंतरिक्षे सद्यं सदनं, सद् भावे यत्] dwelling or residence in the atmosphere.

अंतरि-री-क्ष्य *a.* [भवार्थे यत्] Aerial, atmospheric.

अंतरीपः [अंतः मध्ये गता आपो यस्य बहु. अच्समासः अप ईत् P. VI. 3. 97] A portion of land stretching out into the sea, promontory ; an island (being situated in, and surrounded on all sides by water).

अंतरे,-रेण See under अंतर.

अंतर्गम् 1 P. 1 To go between, interpose, intervene (so as to exclude).–2 To be included or comprised in. –3 To vanish, disappear (mostly used in past. part. only).

अंतर्गत *p. p.*–गामिन् *a.* 1 Gone into or between, crept into (as a bad word &c.)–2 Being or seated in, included in or by, existing in, belonging to ; °शवे ग्रामे Ms. 4. 108 ; लघुद्वीपा जंबूद्वीपांतर्गता एव H. 3 ; पार्थिवानि च भूतानि सागरांतर्गतानि च Râm. –3 Being in the interior, hidden, concealed, internal, inward, secret, suppressed; अंतर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 60 inward; सौमित्रिरंतर्गतबाष्पकंठः R. 14. 53. with suppressed tears; K. 60; °तं हृदयदुःखं 135 inward ; अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेद सर्वं भवान्भावम् R. 2. 43 internal, seated in the breast or heart; °फलारंभाः 10. 59 ; °तो हृदयाभिलाषः K. 143 ; °तेन चंद्रापीडेन 198 ; नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च लक्ष्यतेऽतर्गतं मनः inward or secret motives of the mind Pt. 1. 44 ; बाह्यैर्विभावयेल्लिंगैर्भावमंतर्गतं नृणां Ms. 8. 25 ; °गतप्रार्थनं *S.* 7. 2 inwardly longing (for the same). –4 Slipped out of memory, forgotten. –5 Vanished, disappeared.–6 Destroyed.–Comp.—उपमा a concealed simile (the particle of comparison being omitted.)—मनस्=अंतर्मनस् q. v.

अंतर्धा 3 U. 1 To place or keep within, deposit ; उदुंबरशाखामंतर्धाय अभिषिंचति Ait. Br.–2 To receive within or into oneself, admit, take in ; तथा विश्वंभरे देवि मामंतर्धातुमर्हसि R. 15. 81 ; contain, comprise, include ; (शास्त्रमेतत्) अंतर्धास्यति तत्सर्वमेतद्वः कथितं मया Mh.–3 To indicate, exhibit, display.–4 To hide or conceal oneself from, avoid the sight of, (with. abl. and used in *Atm.*) ; उपाध्यायादंतर्धत्ते P. I. 4. 28. Com. अंतर्धत्स्व रघुव्याघ्रात् Bk. 5. 32 ; अंतर्दधानां रक्षोभ्यः 8. 71 ; मत्तो मांतर्धिथाः सीते 6. 15.–5 To cover up, conceal from view, hide, obscure, envelope, wrap up, veil ; eclipse (fig.) ; अनृतेनात्मानमंतर्धाय Ch. Up.; भौमं (रजः) अंतर्दधे लोकमावृत्य सवितुः प्रभां Râm. enveloped, covered.;

पितुरंतर्दधे कीर्ति शीलवृत्तिसमाधिभिः Mb. obscured of eclipsed.—*pass.* 1 To be received within, be absorbed; to be covered up or concealed, be obscured or rendered invisible, become invisible; to vanish, disappear, cease to exist; इषुभिर्व्यतिसर्पद्भिरादित्योऽंतरधीयत Mb.; ते चांतर्दधिरे नागाः *ibid.*; रात्रिरादित्योदयेऽंतर्धीयते Nir. disappears; आत्मन्यंतर्दधे, तत्रैवांतरधीयत &c.—*Caus.* (-धापयति) To render invisible, conceal.

अंतर्धा [धा भावे अङ्] Covering, concealment &c.; अंतर्धामुपययुरुत्पलावलीषु Si. 8. 12.

अंतर्धानं [धा-ल्युट्] Being invisible, disappearance, passing out of sight; °व्यसनरसिका रात्रिकापालिकीयं K.P. 10. °गम् of इ to become invisible, disappear.—**Comp.**—गत *a.* disappeared, invisible.—चर *a.* moving invisibly.

अंतर्धायक *a.* Concealing, rendering invisible.

अंतर्धिः *f.* [धा-कि] Disappearance, concealment; hiding oneself from (another); अंतर्धौ येनादर्शनमिच्छति P. I. 4. 28; Si. 8. 42.

अंतर्हित *p. p.* 1 Placed between, separated, rendered invisible by interposition, hidden, concealed; अंतर्हिता शकुंतला वनराज्या *S.* 4; covered (with something else); अंतर्हिताशापथो जलदकाल इव K. 293; शेष्वानंतर्हितायां त्वं भूमौ Râm. uncovered or bare ground; पात्रेषु दुर्भांतर्हितेषु अप आसिच्य *Asval.*; अंतर्हिते आवां V. 2; अंतर्हिता यदि भवेद्वनिता न वेति Mk. 3. 4 a disguised male, a female in male dress.–2 Disappeared, vanished, become invisible; इति मंत्रयमाणः स्वयमंतर्हितः *S.* 4 withdrew from sight, became invisible; अंतर्हिते शशिनि *S.* 4. 2; तस्यायमंतर्हितसौधभाजः R. 13. 40 dwelling in a palace hidden under (the waters)—**Comp.**—आत्मन् *m.* N. of *S*iva.

अंतर्भू 1 P. To be contained, comprised or included in, be inherent or implied in; केचिद्वृत्तिर्भवंत्येषु K. P. 8.; गुणाश्चिरंतनैरुक्ता ओजस्यंतर्भवंति ते S. D.; अंतर्भूय रहस्येषु तैर्वशीक्रियते हि सः Ks. 34. 204; वैदिके कर्मयोगे तु सर्वाण्येतान्यशेषतः । अंतर्भवंति क्रमशस्तस्मिंस्तस्मिन्क्रियाविधौ ॥ Ms.12.87. —*Caus.* To contain, include, imply, involve; अंतर्भावितण्यर्थोऽत्र नभिः P. III. 1. 88 Sk. involving a causal sense.

अंतर्भव *a.* Inward, internal, inwardly situated.

अंतर्भावः 1 The being included or comprised in, inclusion; तेषां गुणानामोजस्यंतर्भावः K. P. 8.–2 Inherent or natural condition of disposition. –3 Disappearance, becoming invisible; सर्वे अंतर्भावं गताः Dk. 26.

अंतर्भावना 1 Inclusion.–2 Inward meditation or anxiety.—3 A technical term in arithmetic, rectification of numbers by the differences of the products.

अंतर्भूत *p. p.* 1 Included or contained in; कालभावाध्वदेशानामंतर्भूतक्रियांतरैः। सर्वैरकर्मकैर्योगे कर्मत्वमुपजायते ॥ Hari.–2 Inward, internal, internally situated; एष वै भगवान् विष्णुरंतर्भूतः सनातनः.

अंति *ind.* [अंत्-इ] Ved. 1 Near, before, in the presence of; न ही नु वो मरुतो अंत्यस्मे Rv. 1. 167. 9; 1. 79. 11.—2 (Prep.) To, in the vicinity of (with gen.); मुग्धमभीतवदुपेयुरंति मात्रोः Bhâg.—तिः *f.* An elder sister (in dramas).—**Comp.** —ऊति *a.* ready with help. (-तिः *f.*) protection of what is near (आसन्नरक्षण) Rv. 1.138.1.—गृह a house near one's own dwelling, the neighbourhood of the house.—देव *a.* being near the god; an adversary (at dice); Rv. 1. 180. 7.—मित्र,-वाम,-सुम्न *a.* near or at hand with help, wealth, or kindness; अंतिवामा दूरे Rv. 7. 77. 4 (निकटस्थधना).

अंतिका 1 An elder sister.—2 An oven, fire-place.—3 N. of a plant (सा-शा-तलाख्यौषधिः).

अंतिक *a.* [अंतः सामीप्यं अस्यास्तीति मत्वर्थीयः ठन्; according to Nir. from आ-नी; अंतिकं कस्मात् आनीतं भवति सन्निकृष्टत्वात्] 1 Near, proximate (with gen. of abl. P. II. 3. 34).–2 Reaching to the end of, reaching to; नासांतिक Ms. 2. 46.–3 Lasting till, until; as far as, up to; Ms. 3. 1, Y. 1 36. —कं Nearness, proximity, vicinity, presence; न त्यजंति ममांतिकं H. 1. 46; oft in comp.; °न्यस्त R. 2. 24; कर्ण°चरः *S.* 24; सिंहासनांतिकचरेण सहोपसर्पन् M. 1. 12 a servant in attendance upon the throne.—*adv.* (with abl. or gen. or as last member of Comp.) Near (to), in the vicinity; अंतिकं ग्रामात्-ग्रामस्य वा Sk.; into the presence or proximity of; दूरस्थस्यैत्य चांतिकं Ms. 2. 197; प्रविष्टे पितुरंतिकं Râm.; so जनांतिकं, मुन्यंतिकं; अंतिकेन near (with gen.); अंतिकेन ग्रामस्य P. II. 3. 35; अंतिकात् near, closely, within the presence of; from the proximity of, from near, from (abl. or gen. or acc.); °कादागतः P. VI. 2. 49; रजःकणैः खुरशद्भिर्गामंतिकात् Râm.; क्रीणीयाद्यस्त्वपत्यार्थं मातापित्रोर्यमंतिकात् Ms. 9. 174 from; so नैव प्रष्टासि शृणुमस्तयोः कस्यचिदंतिकात् Râm.; अंतिके near, closely, in the presence or proximity of; Bg. 13. 15; दमयंत्यास्तदांतिके निपेतुः Nala. 1. 22; °के स्त्रियाः Ms. 2. 22.—**Comp.** —आश्रयः resorting to what is near, contiguous support (that given by a tree to a creeper).

अंतितः *ind.* Ved. Near

अंतिम *a.* [अंते भवः, अंत डिमच्] 1 Immediately following.–2 Last, final, ultimate; अजातमृतमूर्खाणां वरमाद्यौ न चांतिमः H. 1.—**Comp.**—अंकः the last digit, the number nine.—अंगुलिः the little finger (कनिष्ठिका).

अंती An oven, fire-place.

अंत्य *a.* [अंते भवति वसति &c., अंताय हितः; अंत—यत्] 1 Last, final (as a letter, word &c.); last (in time, order or place) P. 1. 1. 47; as इ of letters, Revati of asterisms, Mina of the zodiacal signs &c.; अंत्ये वयसि in old age R. 9. 79; अंत्यं ऋणं R. 1. 71 last debt; °मंडनं 8. 71, Ku. 4. 22. –2 Immediately following (in comp.); अष्टम° ninth.—3 Lowest (in rank, degree or position), undermost, worst, inferior, base, vile, wretched; °अवस्थां गतः Pt. 4. 110 reduced to the worst plight; अंत्यासु दशासु Pt. 1. 336 at perilous (critical) times; belonging to the lowest caste, चंडाल°स्त्रियः Ms. 11. 176; °स्त्रीनिषेविणः 12. 59; अंत्यादपि वरं रत्नं स्त्रीरत्नं दुष्कुलादपि; शूद्राश्च संतः शूद्राणामंत्यानामंत्ययोनयः (साक्ष्यं कुर्युः) 8. 68, 3. 9; 4. 79; Y. 1. 148, 2. 294.—त्यः 1 A man of the lowest caste; see above.–2 N. of a plant (मुस्ता) (*f.* also) (the roots of which are prescribed for colic).–3 The last syllable of a word,—4 The last lunar month *i. e.* Fâlguna.–5 A Mlechchha, foreigner, barbarian.–6 (In Vaiseshika phil.) A name for the category विशेष; अंत्यो नित्यद्रव्यवृत्तिर्विशेषः परिकीर्तितः । Bhâshâ P.—त्या 1 A technical name for त्रिज्या in astronomy.—2 A woman of the lowest tribe.—त्यं 1 A measure of numbers; 1000 billions (1000,000,000,000,000.) –2 The 12th sign of the zodiac.—3 The last member or term of a progression (series), the last figure; स्थाप्योंऽतवर्गो द्विगुणांत्यनिघ्नः Lilâ. –**Comp.**—अनुप्रासः see under अनुप्रास.—अवसायिन् *m. f.* (°यी, °यिनी) a man or woman of the lowest caste, begotten by a Chândâla on a Nishâdi woman; निषादस्त्री तु चांडालात्पुत्रमंत्यावसायिनम् । श्मशानगोचरं सूते बाह्यानामपि गर्हितं ॥ Ms. 10. 39; the following 7 are regarded as belonging to this class; चांडालः श्वपचः क्षत्ता सूतो वैदेहकस्तथा । मागधायोगवौ चैव सप्तैतेंऽत्यावसायिनः ॥.—आश्रमिन् *m.* one who

belongs to the last or mendicant order.—आहुतिः-इष्टिः *f.* -कर्मन्,-क्रिया last or funeral oblations, sacrifices or rites; °कर्म Ms. 11 198, 5. 168; अंत्याहुतिं हावयितुं सविप्राः Bk.—ऋणं the last of the three debts which every one has to pay, i. e. begetting children; see अनृण. —गमनं intercourse by a woman of the higher caste with a man of the lowest caste. —ज *a.* latest born, younger, belonging to the lowest caste; °जैर्द्विभिः Ms. 4.61; °स्त्री 8. 385. (-जः) 1. a Sûdra (अंत्यः सन् जायते, वर्णमध्ये शेषभवत्वात्). -2. one of the 7 inferior tribes; chaṇḍâla &c.; रजकश्चर्मकारश्च नटो वरुड एव च। कैवर्तमेदभिल्लाश्च सप्तैते चांत्यजाः स्मृताः॥ Yama; also Ms. 8. 279; Y. 1. 273. (-जा) a woman of the lowest caste; Ms.11. 59, 171; Y. 3. 231. —जन्मन्,-जाति,-जातीय *a.* 1. one belonging to the lowest caste; मतिग्रहस्तु क्रियते शूद्रादप्यंत्यजन्मनः Ms. 10. 11.-2. a Sûdra; °तिता Ms 12. 9. -3. a chaṇḍâla.—धनं the last term of a progression or series. —पद-मूलं the last or greatest root (in a square).—भं 1. the last lunar mansion रेवती.-2. the last sign of the zodiac; Pisces. —युगं the last or Kali age.—योनि *a.* of the lowest origin; Ms. 8. 68. (-निः) the lowest source or origin.—लोपः dropping of the last letter of syllable of a word.—वर्णः,-वर्णा a man or woman of the lowest caste, a Sûdra male or female.—विपुला N. of a metre.

अंत्यकः A man of the lowest tribe.

अंत्रं [अंत्यते बध्यते देहोऽनेन, अंत् करणे ष्ट्रन्; according to Uṇ. 4. 163 अम्-क्त्र] An entrail, intestine; अंत्रभेदनं क्रियते मर्मरश्च Mv. 3 the vitals of the heart are rent (मर्मभिदः वाचः उच्यंते इत्यर्थः).-त्री N. of a plant (used against colic of wind in the stomach; cf. अजांत्री, छगलांत्री). —Comp. —आदः a worm in the intestines. —कूजः, कूजनं, -विकूजनं the rumbling noise in the bowels; पक्वाशयस्थोंत्रकूजं शूलं नाभौ करोति वा Susr.—पाचक [अंत्रस्थं दोषं पाचयति] N. of a medicinal plant Æschynomene Grandiflora. —मांसं a kind of roasted flesh. —वृद्धिः *f.* inguinal hernia, rupture, swelling of the scrotum.—शिला N. of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. —स्रज् *f.* a garland of intestines (worn by नृसिंह).

अंत्रंधमिः *f.* Indigestion, inflammation of bowels; flatulence.

अंदू 1 P. To bind, fasten.

अंदः Binding.

अंदुः-दूः *f.* [अंद्यते बध्यते अनेन, अंद्-कु, कूप्रत्ययांतः निपातः Uṇ. 1. 93] also अंदुका, अंदूकः 1 A chain or fetter.-2 A chain for the elephant's feet; गजमंदूरिव निश्चलं चकार Si. 20. 51; °निनादः 11. 7. -3 A sort of ornament worn round the ankles; cf. नूपुर.

अंदिका 1 An oven, fire-place. 2 An elder sister (cf. -अंतिका).

अंदोलयति Den. P. To swing, agitate, rock to and fro, oscillate.

अंदोलनं Swinging, oscillating, waving; द्राक् चामरांदोलनात् Udb.

अंध् 10 U. 1 To make blind, blind; अंधयन् भृंगमालाः Si. 11. 19; तिमिरं जनस्य दृशमंधयति 9. 21. -2 To be or become blind.

अंध *a.* 1 Blind (lit. and fig.); devoid of sight, unable to see (at particular times); दिवांधाः प्राणिनः केचिद्रात्रावंधास्तथापरे; made blind, blinded; स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशंकया S. 7. 24; मदांधः blinded by intoxication; so दर्पांधः, क्रोधांधः; काम° लोभ°, अज्ञान°; सहजांधदृशः स्वदुर्नये Si. 16. 29 blind to his own wicked acts.-2 Making blind, preventing the sight; utter, pitchy, complete, thick (darkness) Ms. 8. 94; सीदन्नंधे तमसि U. 3. 38; Mâl. 9. 8, 20; See °कूप, °तामसं *infra*.—धं 1 Darkness. -2 Spiritual ignorance; अज्ञान or अविद्या q. v.-3 Water; also, turbid water.—धः 1 A kind of mendicant (परिव्राजक) who has completely controlled his organs; तिष्ठतो व्रजतो वापि यस्य चक्षुर्न दूरगम्। चतुष्पदां भुवं मुक्त्वा परिव्राडंध उच्यते॥ -2 An epithet of the zodiacal signs at particular periods; (नष्टद्रव्यलाभालाभोपयोगयुक्तो राशिभेदः); मेषो वृषो मृगेंद्रश्च रात्रावंधाः प्रकीर्तिताः। नृयुक्कर्कटकन्याश्च दिवांधाः परिकीर्तिताः॥—धाः ? (pl.) N. of a people; see अंध्र. —Comp. —अलजी a blind boil or abscess in the eyes (one that does not open or suppurate). —अहिः,-अहिकः a blind serpent, i. e. one that is not poisonous. (-हिः, -हिकः) N. of a fish (कुचिका). —कारः [अंधं करोति] darkness (lit. and fig.); लीनं दिवाभीतमिवांधकारं Ku. 1. 12; काम°, मदन°; अंधकारतामुपयाति चक्षुः K. 36 grows dim; बाष्पजलधारांधकारितमुखी K. 161, 286. —कूपः [अंधयतीत्यंधः, अंधः कूपः] 1. a well the mouth of which is hidden; a well overgrown with plants &c.-2. [अंधस्य दृष्ट्यभावस्य कूप इव] mental darkness, infatuation.-3. N of a hell, to which those who tease and kill harmless creatures are condemned. —तमसं (P. V. 4. 79), -तामसं,-धातमसं deep or complete darkness; लोकमंधतमसात्क्रमोदितौ R. 11. 24; अंधतमसमिव प्रविशामि U.7 the gloom of hell; प्रध्वंसितांधतमसस्तत्रोदाहरणं रविः Si. 2.33. (-स्रा) night.—तामिस्रः-स्रं (स्रं also); 1. complete or deep darkness (especially of the soul); तामिस्रोष्टदशधा तथा भवत्यंधतामिस्रः Sân. K. 48 (भयविशेषविषयकोऽभिनिवेशः); तस्यामंधतामिस्रमभ्युदयायत् Mv.1.-2.spiritual ignorance (देहे नष्टे अहमेव नष्टःइतिरूपमज्ञानं); enveloped in utter darkness. (-स्रः, स्रं) N. of a division of Tartarus or infernal regions, the second of the 21 hells to which those who seduce the wives of others and enjoy them are condemned. According to Bhavabhûti persons committing suicide were condemned to this hell; cf. अंधतामिस्रा ह्यसूर्या नाम ते लोकास्तेभ्यः प्रतिविधीयंते य आत्मघातिन इत्येवमृषयो मन्यंते U. 4; Ms. 4. 88, 197; Y. 3. 224; doctrine of annihilation after death.—धी *a.* mentally blind. —पूतना a demoness supposed to cause diseases in children; यो द्वेष्टि स्तनमतिसारकासहिक्काछर्दीभिर्ज्वरसहिताभिरर्यमानः। दुर्वर्णः सततमधःशयोऽम्लगंधिस्तं ब्रुयुर्बरभिषजोंधपूतनार्तम् Susr.—मूषा a small covered crucible with a hole in the side. —मूषिका [अंधं दृष्ट्यभावं मुष्णाति, मुष्-ण्वुल्] N. of a plant or grass देवताड (तत्सेवनेन चक्षुष्मत्ता भवतीति वैद्यकप्रसिद्धिः). —रात्री dark night (Ved.)—वर्त्मन् *m.* [अंधं सूर्यप्रकाशराहित्याद्वर्त्म यत्र] the seventh skandha or region of wind.

अंधंकरण *a.* Making blind (P. III. 2. 56).

अंधंभविष्णु, -भावुक *a.* Becoming blind (P. III. 2. 57).

अंधक *a.* [अंध्- कन्] Blind; अंधकः कुब्जकश्चैव Pt. 5. 91. -कः 1 N. of an Asura, son of Kasyapa and Diti and killed by Siva. [He is represented as a demon with 1000 arms and heads, 2000 eyes and feet, and called *Andhaka*, because he walked like a blind man, though he could see very well; स व्रजत्यंधवद्यस्मादंधोपि हि भारत। तमंधकोयं नाम्नेति प्रोचुस्तत्र निवासिनः॥ He was slain by Siva when he attempted to carry off the Parijata tree from heaven; whence Siva is called *Andhakaripu,-ari,-dvish*, &c. According to the Matsya Purana *Andhaka* was admitted to the class of Ganas by Siva, at his importunities and humble supplication, when he was about to be killed by the god for having attempted to carry off his wife *Parvati*].-2 N. of a descendant of Yadu and ancestor of Krishṇa and his descendants, a grandson of Kroshṭu, son of Yudhâjit who, together with his brother Vrishṇi is the ancestor of the celebrated family of Andhakavrishṇis; P. IV. 1. 114, VI. 2. 34.-3 N. of a sage, son of Mamata and of Utathya, elder brother of *Bri*haspati. -Comp.-अरिः,-रिपुः,-शत्रुः,-घाती,-असुहृद्

&c. slayer of Andhaka, epithets of *Siva*.-वर्तः N. of a Mountain.-वृष्णि *m. pl.* descendants of अंधक and वृष्णि.

अंधिका [अंध्-ण्वुल्] 1 Night. -2 A kind of game or sport, probably blindman's-buff; gambling (तया हि जनः अंध इव विवेकशून्यः क्रियते Tv.). -3 A woman of a particular character, one of the classes of women.-4 A disease of the eye. -5 =सर्षपी, =सिद्धा q. v. (अस्या अत्यंतसेवनात् दृष्टिक्षयो जायते इति वैद्यकप्रसिद्धिः).

अंधीकृ 8 U. To make blind. blind; कृतात्मा blinded in mind.

अंधीभू 1 P. To become blind.

अंधस् *n.* [अद्-असुन् नुम् धश्च ; अदेर्नुम्धौ च Un. 4. 205] Food; द्विजातिशेषेण यदेतदंधसा Ki. 1. 39; स्तशेष एवाधसि असावतृप्यत् Dk. 133, 157 (supposed to have in the Veda the senses of Soma, the herb itself, or its juice, juice, ghee or boiled rice, but usually taken to mean 'food' only by Indian lexicographers and commentators. [cf. Gr. *ándhos*].

अंधुः [fr. अम् Un. 1. 27] 1 A well; आपीनोऽंधुः P. VI. 1. 28 Sk. -2 The male organ of generation; वाक्पाणिपादपाय्वंधुसंज्ञान्याहुर्मनीषिणः.

अंधुलः [अंध्-उलच्] A kind of tree, Acacia Sirissa (शिरीष).

अंध्रः (*pl.*) 1 N. of a people and the country inhabited by them. [The country of the Andhras is said to be the modern Telingana. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghats on the west and the rivers Godavari and Krishna on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga (See Dk. 7th Ullasa), and its capital Andhranagara is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi. According to Dandin, there was near it a lake 'like the ocean and crested with cranes' which description can only refer to the lake Colair which has an area of over 150 miles; जगन्नाथावृर्ध्वभागाद्वर्वाक् श्रीभ्रमरात्मकात् । तावदंध्राभिदो देशः]. -2 N. of a dynasty of kings. -3 a man of a mixed (low) caste, being born of a Vaideha father and Kâravara mother, who lives by killing game; Ms. 10. 36. -4 A kind of fowler. -Comp. -जातिः the Andhra tribe -भृत्याः N. of a dynasty of kings.

अन्नं [अद्-क्त ; अनित्यनेन, अन्-नन् ; according to Yâska from अद्, अद्यते अत्ति च भूतानि ; or from आ-नम्, आ आभिमुख्येन हेतत्नतं प्रह्वीभूतं भवति भोजनाय भूतानां] 1 Food (in general); अद्यतेऽत्ति च भूतानि तस्मादन्नं तदुच्यते Tait. Up; मेदोऽस्थिमांसमज्जासृध वदंत्यन्नं मनीषिणः Ms. 3. 182; अहमन्नं भवान् भोक्ता H. 1 54. I am your prey &c.; चरणामन्नमचराः Ms. 5. 29. -2 Food as representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested, being the coarsest and last of the 5 vestures (कोश) in which the soul is clothed and passes from body to body in the long process of metempsychosis "the nutrimentitious vesture or visible body in the world of sense" (स्थूलशरीर called अन्नमयकोश). -3 Boiled rice; अन्नेन व्यंजनं P. II. 1. 34. -4 Corn (broad corn); ता (आपः) अन्नमसृजंत तस्माद्यत्र क्व च वर्षति तदेव भूयिष्ठमन्नं भवति Ch. Up.; आदित्याज्जायते वृष्टिर्वृष्टेरन्नं ततः प्रजाः । Ms. 3. 76; कृत° 9. 219; 10. 86, 12. 65. -5 Water. -6 Earth (पृथिव्या अन्नहेतुत्वादन्नशब्दवाच्यता.) -7 N. of Vishnu. -न्नः The sun (स हि अन्नहेतुवृष्टिहेतुः).-Comp. -अकाल:=अनाकाल q. v.-अद्,-आदिन्-आहारिन् eating food. -अद *a.* 1. eating food. -2. having a good appetite (दीप्ताग्नि). (दः) N. of Vishnu. -अर्थं proper food, food in general; Ms. 3. 82. 4. 112, 11. 144. -अच्छादनं,-वस्त्रं food and clothing, food and raiment, the bare necessaries of life.-आयुः (अन्नायु) consisting of or living by food, desirous of food (अन्नबंधनः, अन्नजीवनः). -कालः hour of dinner; meal-time.-किट्टः=°मल q. v. -कूटः a large heap of boiled rice. -कोष्ठकः 1. a cupboard; granary. -2 Vishnu.-3. the sun.-गतिः *f.* the passage of food, gullet (cf. बहिःस्रोतस्). -गंधिः dysentery, diarrhœa.-ज, जात *a.* produced from food as the primitive substance.-जलं food and water, bare subsistance. -तेजस् *a.* having the vigour caused by food. -द,-दातृ, -दायिन्,-प्रद *a.* 1. giving food; वारिदस्तृप्तिमाप्नोति सुखमक्षय्यमन्नदः Ms. 4: 229. -2 epithet of *Siva*.-दा N. of Durgâ or Annapûrṇâ. -दासः [अन्नेन पालितो दासः शाक. त.] a servant who works for food only, one who becomes a servant or slave by getting food only. -देवता the deity supposed to preside over articles of food.-दोषः 1. sin arising from eating prohibited food, Ms. 5. 4. -2 a defect in the food eaten; derangement of food or the humours of the body; आलस्यादन्नदोषाच्च मृत्युर्विप्राञ् जिघांसति Ms. 5. 4. -द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. -पतिः lord or possessor of food, epithet of Savitri, Agni, and Siva. -पाकः cooking of food; digestion of food (by the fire in the stomach). -पू *a.* purifying food; epithet of the Sun. -पूर्ण *a.* filled with, possessed of, food. (-र्णा) a form of Durgâ (the goddess of plenty); °ईश्वरी N. of Durgâ or a form of Bhairavi. -पेयं= वाजपेयं q. v. -प्रलय *a.* being dissolved into food after death. -प्राशः, -प्राशनं the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat for the first time, one of the 16 *Saṃskâras* performed between the 5th and 8th month (usually in the sixth, Ms. 2. 34) with preliminary oblations to fire (Mar. उष्टावण); Ms. 2. 34; Y. 1. 12. -ब्रह्मन्,-आत्मन् *m.* Brahma as represented by food.-भक्त *a.* [अन्नार्थं भक्तः दासः] =अन्नदास q. v.-भुज् *a.* eating food, epithet of *Siva*. -मय *a.* see below.-मलं 1. excrement; feces, p. VI. 1. 148 *Sk*.-2. spirituous liquor; सुरा वै मलमन्नानां Ms. 11. 94. —रक्षा precautions as to eating food. —रसः essence of food, chyle; food and drink, nutriment; नानाविधानन्नरसान् वन्यमूलफलाश्रयान् तेभ्यो ददौ Râm. —वस्त्रं=°आच्छादनं q. v. —विकारः 1. transformation of food, assimilation. -2. disorder of the stomach caused by indigestion.-3 seminal discharge (of man); semen itself; cf. अन्नाद्रेतः संभवति. —व्यवहारः the law or custom relating to food, *i. e.* the custom of eating together or not with other persons. —शेषः leavings of food, offal. —संस्कारः consecration of food. —होमः a sacrifice (with 10 materials) connected with the Asvamedha sacrifice.

अन्नमय *a.* (यी *f.*) Consisting or made of food, composed of or containing boiled rice; °कोशः-षः the gross material body, the स्थूलशरीर, which is sustained by food and which is the fifth or last vesture or wrapper of the soul; see अन्न (2) above and also कोश; hence, also the material world, the coarsest or lowest form in which Brahma is considered as manifesting itself in the worldly existence.—यं Plenty of food.

अन्नावृध *a.* [अन्नं वर्धते अनेन वृध्-करणे क्विप् दीर्घः] Increasing food; Rv. 10. 1. 4.

अन्य *a.* [अन् अब्यादि° यः अन्या, न्यस्मै°स्मात्; *n.* अन्यत् &c.] 1 Another, different, other (भिन्न); another, other (generally); स एव त्वन्यः क्षणेन भवतीति विचित्रमेतत् Bh. 2. 40; अन्यदेव भागधेयमेते निर्वर्तयंति S. 2.; सर्वमन्यत् everything else; किमुतान्यहिंसाः R. 2. 62; changed, altered; संप्रत्यन्ये वयं Bh. 3. 66 quite different persons; oft in comp. अन्यसंगात्, अमन्यपरायण, अनन्यसाधारण &c. -2 Other than, different from, else than (with abl. or as last member of comp.); नास्ति जीवितादन्यदभिमततरमिह सर्वजंतूनां K. 35; कोऽस्ति धन्यो मदन्यः Bv. 4. 37; उत्थितं ददृशेऽन्यच्च कबंधेभ्यो न किंचन R. 12. 49; किमन्यदस्याः परिषदः श्रुतिप्रसादनतः S. 1; oft used in addition to ऋते or विना; ऋते समुद्रादन्यः को बिभर्ति वडवानलं pt.

5. 35 ; किं नु खलु मे प्रियादर्शनादृते शरणमन्यत् S. 3. -3 Another person, one different from self (opp. स्व, आत्मीय); वासश्च धृतमन्यैर्न धारयेत् Ms. 4. 66. -4 Strange, unusual, extraordinary ; अन्य एव स प्रकारः K. 168 ; अन्या जगद्धितमयी मनसः प्रवृत्तिः Bv. 1. 69 ; धन्या मृदन्यैव सा S. D. -5 Ordinary, any one ; निरातंकः कन्यामन्योपि याचते Mv. 1. 31 ; cf. इतर. -6 Additional, new, more ; अन्यान् दश सुवर्णान्प्रयच्छ Mk. 2 another ten (coins) ; अन्यदन्यत्नलिनदलशयनं K. 157 new and new (changing every now and then) ; अन्यस्मिन् दिवसे another day ; one of a number (with gen.) ; अन्यच्च moreover, besides, and again (used to connect sentences together) ; एक-अन्य the one—the other ; Mo. 78 ; see under एक also ; अन्य-अन्य one-another ; अन्यः करोति अन्यो भुंक्ते one does, another suffers ; अन्यन्मुखे अन्यन्निर्वहणे Mu. 5 ; अन्यदुप्तं जातमन्यत् Ms. 9. 40, 99 ; 8. 204 ; कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो वियुज्यते Pt. 1. 05 ; अन्यदुच्छृंखलं सत्त्वमन्यच्छास्त्रनियंत्रितं Si. 2. 62 ; अन्य-अन्य-अन्य &c. ; one, another, third, fourth &c. ; जल्पंति सार्धमन्येन पश्यंत्यन्यं सविभ्रमाः । हृद्गतं चिंतयंत्यन्यं प्रियः को नाम योषिताम् Pt. 1. 135 ; मनस्यन्यद्वचस्यन्यत् कर्मण्यन्यद् दुरात्मनाम् ; (in pl.) केचित्-अन्ये some-others ; एके-अन्ये-तथान्ये Ms. 10. 70 ; 4. 9 ; 12. 123. [cf. L. *alius* ; Gr. *allos* for *aljos*, Zend *anya*].—Comp. —अर्थ *a*. having a different meaning, sense, or purpose.—असाधारण *a*. not common to others, peculiar.—आश्रयण *a*. going or passing over to another. —उदर्य *a*. born from another. (-र्यः) a step-mother's son, a half-brother. (-र्या) a half-sister.—ऊढा *a*. married to another ; another's wife.—कारुका a worm bred in excrement (शकृत्कीटः). —क्षेत्रं 1. another field.-2. another or foreign territory.-3. another's wife. —ग, गामिन् *a*. 1. going to another.-2. adulterous, unchaste ; वणिजां तु कुलस्त्रीव स्थिरा लक्ष्मीरनन्यगा Ks. 21. 56 ; 19. 27.—गोत्र *a*. of a different family or lineage.—चित्त *a*. having the mind fixed on some thing or some one else ; see °मनस्.—ज-जात *a*. of a different origin. —जन्मन् *n*. another life or existence, regeneration, metempsychosis. —दुर्वह *a*. difficult to be borne by others. —देवत,-त्य,-दैवत्य *a*. addressed or referring to another deity (as a Vedic Mantra).—धर्मन् *a*. having another or different property. (-र्मः) different property or character.—धी *a*. whose mind is turned away from God.—नाभि *a*. belonging to another family.—पदार्थः 1 another substance.-2. the sense of another word ; °प्रधानो बहुव्रीहिः the Bahuvrihi compound essentially depends on the sense of another word.—पर *a*. 1. devoted to another or something else. -2. expressing or referring to something else.—पुष्टा,-भृता ' reared by another,' epithet of the cuckoo, which is supposed to be reared by the crow (called अन्यभृत्) ; अप्यन्यपुष्टा प्रतिकूलशब्दा Ku. 1. 45 ; कलमन्यभृतासु भाषितं R. 8. 59. —पूर्वा [अन्यः पतिः पूर्वो यस्याः] 1. a woman already promised or betrothed to another.-2. a remarried widow (पुनर्भू) see अनन्यपूर्व. —बीज, -बीजसमुद्भव,-समुत्पन्न an adopted son (born from other parents). one who may be adopted as a son for want of legitimate issue. —भृत् *m*. a crow (rearing another, it being supposed to sit on the eggs of the cuckoo and to rear its young ones), cf. S. 5. 22. —मनस्,-मनस्क,-मानस *a*. 1. having the mind fixed on something else ; inattentive -2. fickle, versatile,unsteady; अन्यमनसः स्त्रियः H. 1. 111 absent-minded ; possessed by a demon.—मातृजः a half-brother (born of another mother) Y. 2. 139.—राजन्,-राष्ट्रीय *a*. subject to another king or kingdom (Ved.).—रूप *a*. having another form, changed, altered ; पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपां Me. 83. (-पं) another or changed form; °पेण in another form.—लिंग,-गक *a*. following the gender of another word (i. e. the substantive), an adjective ; ऊषवानूषरो द्वावप्यन्यलिंगौ Ak. —वादिन् *a*. 1. giving false evidence. -2. a defendant in general.—वापः the cuckoo leaving the eggs in the nests of other birds. —विवर्धित *a*. = पुष्ट a cuckoo.—व्रत *a*. following other (than Vedic) observances, devoted to other gods, infidel. —शाखः-खकः a Brâhmaṇa who has gone over to another school (of religion &c.) ; an apostate.-संक्रांत *a*. fixed on or transferred to another (woman) ; °हृदयः आर्यपुत्रः M. 3, 4.-संगमः intercourse with another ; illicit intercourse. —साधारण *a*. common to many others. —स्त्री another's wife, a woman not one's own. [In Rhetoric she is considered as one of three chief female characters in a poetical composition, the other two being स्वीया and साधारणी स्त्री. अन्या may be either a damsel or another's wife. The 'damsel' is one not yet married, who is bashful and arrived at the age of puberty. As 'another's wife' she is fond of festivals and similar occasions of amusement, who is a disgrace to her family and utterly destitute of modesty,see S. D. 108-110]. °गः an adulterer Ms. 8. 386. [Note. Some compounds under अन्य will be found under अनन्य.]

अन्यक *a*. Another, other (=अन्य)

अन्यत् *a*. (अन्य *n*.) Another &c. —*ind*. Again, moreover, besides &c. -Comp.—अर्थ 1. having a different meaning.-2. referring to or expressing another sense. (-र्थः) a different meaning.—आशा desire of something else.—आशिस् *f*. another's blessing.—आस्था devotion or attachment to another —उत्सुक *a*. longing for another.—रागः attachment to another.

अन्यतम *a*. [अन्य-डतम] (declined like a noun and not a pronoun) One of many, any one out of a large number (with gen. or in comp.) ; जपन्वान्यतमं वेदं Ms. 11. 76 ; 6. 32, 4. 13 ; Y. 1. 22, 3. 253 ; (अन्यतरान्यतमशब्दौ अव्युत्पन्नौ प्रातिपदिके इति कैयटः).

अन्यतर *a*. (declined like a pronoun) One of two (persons or things), either of the two (with gen.) ; तयोर्मुनिकुमारयोरन्यतरः K. 151 ; ततः परीक्षान्यतरज्ज्ञास्यते M. 1. 2 the one or the other ; युवयोरन्यतरागच्छतु S. 3 ; Ms. 2. 111. ; 9. 171 ; other, different ; अन्यतर-अन्यतर the one—the other ; अन्यतरस्यां (loc. of °रा) either way, in both ways, optionally ; frequently used by Pâṇini in his Sûtras in the sense of वा or विभाषा ; हक्रोरन्यतरस्यां, आत्मनेपदेष्वन्यतरस्यां &c. &c.

अन्यततः *adv*. On one of two sides ; °दंत having teeth on one side.

अन्यतरेद्युः *adv*. [अन्यतरस्मिन्नहनि-एद्युस्] On either of two days, on one day or on another, P. V. 3. 22.

अन्यतः *adv*. 1 From another ; न चान्यतस्तस्य शरीररक्षा R. 2. 4 ; तथापि वक्तुं व्यवसाययन्ति मां निरस्तनारीसमया दुराधयः U. 1. 13 -2 On one side ; अन्यतः—अन्यतः, एकतः—अन्यतः on the one side, on the other side ; तपनमंडलदीपितमेकतः सततनैशतमोवृतमन्यतः Ki. 5. 2 ; एकतस्तु सकलानि निमित्तान्यन्यतो हि मनसः प्रतिपत्तिः Niti. -3 To another place, towards some other person or direction ; गंतव्यं वा ततोऽन्यतः Ms. 2. 200 ; अन्यतोपि नयने प्रेरयंत्या S. 2. 2 ; आर्ये व्रजामोऽन्यतः R. 6. 82.-4 From another ground or, motive.-5 On the other side ; on the contrary.-6 Otherwise ; in another place, elsewhere. —Comp. —अरण्य Ved. a land which is woody here and there.—एत,—एतस्,—एनी Ved. variegated or spotted on one side. —घातिन् *a*. striking in one direction. —वात *a*. suffering occasional wind (rheumatism.) (-तः) a sort of eye-disease.

अन्यतस्त्य: [अन्यतो भवः, त्यप्] An enemy, adversary.

अन्यत्र *adv*. [अन्य-त्रल्] (oft=अन्यस्मिन् with a subst. or adj. force) 1

Elsewhere, in another place (with abl.); अपत्याधिकारादन्यत्र लौकिकमपत्यमात्रं गोत्रं P. IV. 2. 39 Com.; sometimes with विना; विना मलयमन्यत्र चंदनं न प्ररोहति Pt. 1. 41; (with verbs of motion) to another place.-2 On another occasion, at another time than; oft (in comp.); मधुपर्के च यज्ञे च पितृदैवतकर्मणि । अत्रैव पशवो हिंस्या नान्यत्रेत्यब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 5. 41.-3 Except, without, other than; यथा फलानां जातानां नान्यत्र पतनाद्भयं । एवं नरस्य जातस्य नान्यत्र मरणाद्भयं ॥ Rām. Mv. 6. 8; R. 14. 32; Bg. 3. 9; Y. 1. 215; अन्यत्र नैमिषेयसत्रात् V. 5, Ms. 4. 164; oft with the force of the nom. case; देवा अन्यत्रैवाश्विभ्यां सत्रं निषेदुः Kaus. Br. (अन्यत्र=अन्ये). -4 Otherwise, in another way, in the other case, in the other sense; सुराज्ञि देशे राजन्वान् स्यात्ततोन्यत्र राजवान् Ak.; राजन्वती भूः, राजवानन्यत्र; चर्मण्वती नदी, चर्मवती अन्यत्र P. VIII. 2. 12, 14 Sk.-Comp.—मनस्-चित्त a. whose mind is directed to something else, inattentive.

अन्यथा *ind.* [अन्य-प्रकारार्थे था] 1 Otherwise, in another way or manner, in a different manner; यदभावि न तद्भावि भावि चेन्न तदन्यथा H. 1; with अतः, इतः or ततः otherwise than, in a manner different from; अतोन्यथा प्रवृत्तिस्तु राक्षसो विधिरुच्यते Ms. 5. 31; Bg. 13. 11. अन्यथा-अन्यथा in one way, in another (different) way; योन्यथा संतमात्मानमन्यथा भाषते Ms. 4. 255; सत्त्वभंगभयाद्राज्ञां कथयंत्यन्यथा पुरः। अन्यथाविवृतार्थेषु स्वैरालापेषु मंत्रिणः Mu. 4. 8. अन्यथा कृ (*a*) to do otherwise, change or alter; न हि दैवं शक्यमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तेनापि K. 62; न स्वभावोत्र मर्त्यानां शक्यते कर्तुमन्यथा Pt. 1. 258; *S.* 6. 13; (*b*) to act otherwise, violate, transgress, go against; त्वया कदाचिदपि मम वचनं नान्यथा कृतं Pt. 4; (*c*) to destroy, undo, frustrate baffle defeat (hope, plan. &c.), कर्तुमकर्तुमन्यथा कर्तुं समर्थ ईश्वरः; ममेच्छां मान्यथा कृथाः Ks. 22. 51; लाभं कुर्याच्च योन्यथा Y. 2. 195; (*d*) to make false, falsify; ख्यातो लोकमवादोयं भरतेनान्यथा कृतः Rām.; अमात्यः प्राड्विवाको वा यत्कुर्युः कार्यमन्यथा Ms. 9. 234 to do wrongly; °ग्रह्,-मन्,-संभावय्,-समर्थय्,-विकल्पय् &c. to take or think to be otherwise, to misunderstand, understand wrongly; अलमन्यथा गृहीत्वा न खलु मनस्विनि मया प्रयुक्तमिदं M. 1. 20; अलमस्मानन्यथा संभाव्य *S.* 1; किं मामन्यथा संभावयसि K. 147; *S.* 3. 19; जनोन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते *S.* 5. 17 suspects to be otherwise (than chaste); °भू or °या to be otherwise, be changed or altered, be falsified; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4; शोकार्तस्य प्रवृत्तो मे श्लोको भवतु नान्यथा Rām.: तयोर्महात्मनोर्वाक्यं नान्यथा याति सांप्रतं Rām.-2 Otherwise, or else, in the contrary case; व्यक्तं नास्ति कथमन्यथा वासंत्यपि तां न पश्येत् U. 3; स्तेनोऽन्यथा भवेत् Ms. 8. 144; Y. 1. 86,2. 288; on the other hand, on the contrary. -3 Falsely, untruly; किमन्यथा भट्टिनी मया विज्ञापितपूर्वा V. 2; किमन्यथा भट्टिन्यै विज्ञापितं M. 4; न खल्वन्यथा ब्राह्मणस्य वचनं V. 3: यो न्यायमन्यथा ब्रूते स याति नरकं नरः Pt. 3. 107; U. 3. 20; Ms. 8. 90. -4 wrongly, erroneously, badly, as in अन्यथासिद्ध q.v. below; see under 1 also. -5 From another motive, cause, or ground; दुर्वाससः शापादिदं त्वया प्रत्यादिष्टा नान्यथा *S.* 7. [cf L. *aliuta*.]. -Comp.—अनुपपत्तिः *f.* see अर्थापत्ति. —कारः changing, altering (-रं) *adv.* in a different manner, differently P. III. 4. 27. —ख्यातिः 1. erroneous conception of the Spirit, title of a philosophical work. -2. wrong conception in general (in phil.). —भावः alteration, change, being otherwise, difference; बहूनां व्यक्तीनामेकदेशेनान्यथाभावः P. V. 4. 53; change of view or mind; मयि °भावो न कर्तव्यः Ch.Up.—वादिन् *a.* speaking differently or falsely; speaking falsely or inconsistently; (in law) a prevaricator, prevaricating witness. —वृत्ति *a.* 1.changed, altered.-2.affected, perturbed; disturbed by strong emotions; मेघालोके भवति सुखिनोप्यन्यथावृत्ति चेतः Me. 3. —सिद्ध *a.* proved or demonstrated wrongly; (in Nyâya) said of a cause (कारण) which is not the true one, but only refers to accidental and remote circumstances (as the ass employed to fetch clay &c. in the case of a घट or jar) which do not invariably contribute to the result, see कारण; this अन्यथा° is said to be of 3 kinds in Tarka K., but 5 are mentioned in Bhâshâ P. 19-22. —द्धं,—सिद्धिः *f.* wrong demonstration; one in which arguments, not being true causes, are advanced; an unessential cause, an accidental or concomitant circumstance Bhâshâ P. 16. —स्तोत्रं satire, irony; Y. 2. 204.

अन्यथयति Den. P. To change, alter.

अन्यदा *ind.* 1 At another time, on another occasion, in any other case; अन्यदा भूषणं पुंसां क्षमा लज्जेव योषिताम् Si. 2. 44, R. 11. 73. -2 Once, one day, at one time, once upon a time. -3 Sometimes, now and then.

अन्यदीय *a.* 1 Belonging to another. —2 Being or existing in another.

अन्यर्हि *ind.* At another time (=अन्यदा).

अन्यादृक्ष्-श्-श *a.* [अन्य इव पश्यति, अन्यादृश्, कर्मकर्तरि क्स, क्विन्, कञ् वा P. III. 2. 60] 1 Of another kind, like another.-2 Changed, unusual, strange; पात्रप्रतिनिवृत्तमन्यादृशं भवंतमवधारयामि Mâl. 1; अन्यादृशमिव भगवत्या वचनं 2; being different or otherwise; न खलु अन्यादृशेषु युष्मादृश्यः पक्षपातिन्यो भवंति 4; अन्यादृश्येव क्षणमजनिष्ट Dk. 106. K. 309; अन्यादृशी रचना कस्यापि वलीमुखस्य Mv. 6 strange.

अन्येद्युः *ind.* [अन्य-एद्युस् P. V. 3 22] 1 On the other or following day; अन्येद्युरात्मानुचरस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना R. 2. 26. -2 One day, once.

अन्येद्युष्क *a.* [अन्येद्युर्भवः, कन्] Occurring every day, daily, diurnal; अन्येद्युष्कमहोरात्रादेककालं प्रवर्तते Susr. -ष्कः A quotidian fever.

अन्योन्य *a.* [अन्य-कर्मव्यतिहारे द्वित्वं, पूर्वपदे सुश्च] One another, each other, mutual (treated like a pronoun). In many cases the use of this word corresponds to the use of the word 'each other' or 'one another' in English; अन्योन्यं ताडयतः Mk. 9 they strike each other (अन्यः अन्यं ताडयति). Thus अन्यः may be regarded as the subject and अन्यं as the object of the verb, as in English. The second अन्य may, therefore, in many cases stand in the instr., gen., or loc. cases; अन्योन्यैराहताः संतः सस्वनुर्भीमनिःस्वनाः Rām.; अन्योन्यस्य व्यतिलुनंति P. I. 3 16 Sk. But there are several instances, especially when अन्योन्य enters into compound, in which the first अन्य loses all its nominative force and becomes a sort of oblique case, or an irregular compound of अन्य and अन्य, see P. VIII. 1. 12 Sk.; अन्योन्यस्याव्यभीचारः Ms. 9. 101; oft in comp. and translated by 'mutual', 'reciprocal', 'mutually'; °शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42; so °कलह, °दर्शन, &c.—न्यं *ind.* Mutually. —न्यं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, the 'Reciprocal', in which two things do the same act to each other; अन्योन्यमुभयोरेकक्रियायाः करणं मिथः। त्वया सा शोभते तन्वी तया त्वमपि शोभसे। रजन्या शोभते चंद्रश्चंद्रेणापि निशीथिनी S. D. 724. -Comp. —अध्यासः reciprocal attribution of identity (अन्योन्यतादात्म्यारोपः); जलव्योम्ना घटाकाशो यथा सर्वैस्तिरोहितः। तथा जीवे च कूटस्थः सोन्योन्याध्यास उच्यते ॥ —अपहृत *a.* taken from one another, taken secretly. —अभावः mutual non-existence or negation; one of the two main kinds of अभाव: it is reciprocal negation of identity, essence, or respective pecu-

liarity and is equivalent to difference (भेद); तादात्म्यसंबंधावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिताकोऽन्योन्याभावः, as घटः पटो न भवति; it exists between two notions which have no property in common. —आश्रय *a.* mutually dependent. (–यः) mutual or reciprocal dependence, support, or connection; reciprocal relation of cause and effect (a term in Nyâya). —उक्तिः *f.* conversation —पक्षनयनं transposition of numbers from one side to another. —भेदः mutual dissension or enmity; so °कलह.—मिथुनं mutual union. —विभागः mutual partition of an inheritance made by the sharers (without the presence of any other party).–वृत्तिः *f.* mutual effect of one thing upon another. —व्यतिकरः –संश्रयः reciprocal action or influence; mutual relation of cause and effect.

अन्यंग *a.* Ved. Spotless.

अन्या *a.* Not drying up.

अन्याय *a.* [न. त.] Unjust, improper; °दंडः unjust punishment; °यः परदारव्यवहारः *S.* 5.–यः 1 Any unjust or unlawful action; see न्याय; नरेष्वन्यायवर्तिषु Ms. 7. 16 acting unjustly, following evil courses; अन्यायेन unjustly, improperly; नापृष्टः कस्यचिद् ब्रूयात् चान्यायेन पृच्छतः Ms. 2. 110. –2 Injustice, impropriety. –3 Irregularity, disorder.

अन्यायिन् *a.* Unjust, improper.

अन्याय्य *a.* 1 Unjust, unlawful. –2 Improper, unbecoming, indecorous. –3 Not authoritative.

अन्यून *a.* Not defective or deficient, complete, whole, entire; °अधिक neither deficient nor superfluous. —Comp.—अंग *a.* not having a defective limb.

अन्योकस् *a.* Not residing in one's own house (dwelling in another's).

अन्योन्य See under अन्य.

अन्वक्ष *a.* [अनुगतः अक्षं इंद्रियं गतिसमा.] 1 Visible, perceptible. –2 Following, close on the heels of, immediately following. —क्षं *ind.* 1 Afterwards, after; आरोह त्वं...सीतां चारोपयान्वक्षं Râm. –2 Immediately after, forthwith, directly; Y. 3. 21.

अन्वक्षरसंधिः A kind of Vedic Sandhi, that of a vowel and consonant.

अन्वंच् *a* [अनु-अंच्-क्विप्; nom. अन्वङ् *m.*, अन्वक् *n.* अनूची *f.*] 1 Going after, following; तस्मादिमे अन्वंचो मासा यंति Sat. Br.; त्वामन्वंचो वयं स्मसि Ait. Br.–2 Lying lengthwise, horizontal; अनूचि in the rear or behind, from behind; आगच्छतोनूचि गजस्य घंटयोः Si. 12. 34 (पृष्ठदेशे).

अन्वक् *ind.* 1 Afterwards. –2 From behind; पिदधानमन्वगुपगम्य दृशौ Si. 9. 76. –3 Friendly disposed, favourably; अन्वग्भूत्वा,-भाव,-आस्ते becoming friendly disposed P. III. 4. 64 Sk. (अग्रतः पार्श्वतः पृष्ठतो वानुकूलो भूत्वा आस्ते: अन्वग्भूत्वा तिष्ठति पृष्ठतो भूत्वा). –4 (with acc.) After; तां...अन्वग्ययौ मध्यमलोकपालः R. 2. 16 went after or followed her; तमन्वगिंद्रप्रमुखाश्च देवाः Ku. 7. 71.

अन्वयन् *a.* [अनु-यनिप्] Following.

अन्वय See under अन्वि.

अन्वर्तितृ *m.* Ved. An inviter.

अन्वर्थ *a* [अनुगतः अर्थं] Having the meaning clear or intelligible, having a meaning easily deducible from the etymology of the word; hence, true to the sense, significant; तथैव सोऽभूदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12; अन्वर्था तैवसुंधरा Ki. 11. 64; Si. 12. 23; अन्वर्थ एवायमधुना प्रलापो वर्तते U. 3. अन्वर्थतोपि ननु राक्षस राक्षसोसि Mu. 5. 7 in the true sense of the word, properly so called.–Comp.–ग्रहण literal acceptation of the meaning of a word (opp. to रूढ or conventional). –संज्ञा 1. an appropriate name, a technical term which directly conveys its own meaning; *e.g.* भविष्यंती a name for 'future' is an अन्वर्थसंज्ञा compared with लृट्.–2. a proper name the meaning of which is obvious.

अन्ववकिरणं Scattering about successively.

अन्ववचारः Descending and following.

अन्ववसर्गः [सृज्-घञ्] 1 Slackening, letting loose (opp. आयाम).–2 Permission to do as one likes (कामचारानुज्ञा), one of the senses of अपि P. I. 4. 96; see अपि.–3 Following one's own will.

अन्ववसित *a.* Connected with, bound or fastened to.

अन्ववायः A race, family, lineage; अन्ववायमवदातमाकृतिः Ki. 13. 37.

अन्ववेक्षा Regard, consideration.

अन्वष्टका [अनुगतोऽष्टकां] The 9th day of the dark half of the three months following the full moon in मार्गशीर्ष, *i. e.* पौष, माघ and फाल्गुन; पितृंश्चैवाष्टकास्वर्चेन्नित्यमन्वष्टकासु च Ms. 4. 150.

अन्वष्टक्यं A Srâddha or any such ceremony performed on the अन्वष्टका days.

अन्वष्टमदिशं *ind.* Towards the north-west direction.

अन्वस्त *a.* [fr. अस् to throw] Shot or hurled along, shot; interwoven (as in silk); chequered.

अन्वहं *ind.* Day after day, every day.

अन्वाख्या 2 P. To repeat in succession, enumerate.

अन्वाख्यानं 1 Subsequent mention or enumeration; an explanation referring to what is mentioned before. –2 Section, chapter.

अन्वाचयः [प्रधानस्य पश्चादन्यः आचीयते बोध्यते यत्र, चि-अच्] 1 Statement of a secondary (गौण) rite or action after the mention of a primary (प्रधान) one; adding an object of secondary importance to the main object, one of the senses of the particle च; चान्वाचये समाहारे Ak.; अन्यतरस्यानुषंगिकत्वेऽन्वाचयः; as भो भिक्षामट गां चानय where going out to beg is enjoined to the beggar as his principal object, and the bringing of a cow (if he can see any) is tacked on to it as a secondary object. –2 Such an object itself.

अन्वाचित *a.* Secondary, inferior.

अन्वाजे *ind.* [अनु आजयत्यनेन, अनु-आजि-डे Tv.] (Used like उपाजे only with कृ.) So as to assist or support the weak (दुर्बलस्य बलाधाने); optionally regarded as a preposition; °कृत्य or °कृत्वा supporting, assisting (a weak person); दुर्बलस्य बलमाधाय P. I. 4. 73.Sk.

अन्वादिश् 6 P. To name or mention again; to mention or refer to in a subsequent place, employ again.

अन्वादिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Mentioned after or according to; employed again; अन्वादिष्टः पुरुषः अनुपुरुषः P. VI. 2. 190 Sk.–2 (Hence) Inferior, of secondary importance.

अन्वादेशः Subsequent or repeated mention, referring to what has been previously mentioned; re-employment of the same word in a subsequent part of a sentence, or of the same thing to perform a subsequent operation; आदिशः कथनं अन्वादेशः अनुकथनं Kâsi on P. II. 4. 32. (इदं and एतद् are said to assume the forms एनं, एनौ, एनान् &c. in the sense of अन्वादेश; किंचित्कार्यं विधातुमुपात्तस्य कार्यांतरं विधातुं पुनरुपादानं अन्वादेशः; e. g. अनेन व्याकरणमधीतं एनं छंदोऽध्यापय; अनयोः पवित्रं कुलं एनयोः प्रभूतं स्वं Sk.).

अन्वाधानं [अग्निस्थापनस्य पश्चादाधानं] Putting on or depositing fuel on the sacred fires.

अन्वाधिः [अनु पश्चादाधीयते, धा-कि] (In civil law) 1 A bail, deposit or security delivered to a third person to be handed over ultimately to the right owner; अधमर्णकार्येषु अन्यास्मिन्यच-

नान्मम। दयास्त्वमिति यो दत्तः स इहान्वाधिरुच्यते॥ -2 A second deposit.-3 [अनुगतः संततः आधिः] Constant anxiety, remorse, repentance, regret (after the committal of bad act).

अन्वाध्येयं-यकं A sort of स्त्रीधन or woman's property, presented to her after marriage by her husband's or father's family, or by her own relatives; विवाहात्परतो यत्र लब्धं भर्तृकुलात्स्त्रिया॥ अन्वाधेयं तु तद् द्रव्यं लब्धं पितृ-(v. l.-बंधु-) कुलात्तथा॥ Kâty. quoted by Kull. on Ms. 9. 195; Y. 2. 44.

अन्वाहित=अन्वाधि q. v.

अन्वाध्यः A class of divinities.

अन्वांत्र्य *a.* Ved. Being in the entrails.

अन्वायतन *a.* Latitudinal-नं *ind.* In the house.

अन्वायत्त *a.* Ved. In accordance with (अनुगत &c.); following after.

अन्वायात्या A deity invoked by the verb अन्वाया.

अन्वारभ् 1 A. To begin, commence.-2 To touch; असेऽस्वर्युमन्वारभते *Aśval.* यदि मां संस्पृशेद्रामः सकृदन्वारभेत वा। धनं वा यौवराज्यं वा जीवेयमिति मे मतिः Râm.

अन्वारब्ध *p. p.* 1 Touched on the back or on any part of the body; विष्णोः कर्माणीति वाचयति रूपमन्वारब्धमिति Kâty.-2 That which has touched or has been placed on the body (as the hand).-3 followed.

अन्वारभ्य *pot. p.* To be touched along with.

अन्वारंभः,-भणं Touching, contact, especially touching the यजमान (the performer of a sacrifice) to make him entitled to the fruits and merits of the holy rite.

अन्वारंभणीया An initiatory or preliminary ceremony.

अन्वारुह् 1. P. To follow in ascending, especially the funeral pile; to ascend, climb, mount; अन्वारोहस्व सुग्रीवः (गिरिं) Râm.

अन्वारोहणं A woman's ascending the funeral pile after or with the body of her husband.

अन्वास् 2 A. 1 To be seated near or round; सभायामन्वास्ते Mb.; to wait upon, serve, attend upon; सखीभ्यामन्वास्यते *S.* 3; अन्वासितमरुंधत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजं R. 1. 56; to sit after one (acc. of person); तां अन्वास्य R. 2. 24.-2 To perform, as a religious ceremony; संध्यामन्वास्य पश्चिमां Râm.

अन्वासनं 1 Service, attendance, waiting upon, worship.-2 Taking a seat after another.-3 Regret, sorrow. -4 A place of industry, manufactory, work-shop &c.-5 An oily or cooling enema.

अन्वासीन *pres. p.* Sitting down after, seated alongside of.

अन्वाहार्यः (also-र्यं-र्यकं) [अनु मासि मासि आह्रियते, कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 A sacrificial gift or offering presented to the priests (Sây. अन्वाहरति यज्ञसंबंधिदोषजातं परिहरत्यनेन इत्यन्वाहार्यो नाम ऋत्विग्भ्यो देय ओदनः).-2 The monthly *S*râddha performed in honour of the Manes on the day of new moon; पितॄणां मासिकं श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्बुधाः Ms. 3. 123. -Comp. —पचनः the southern sacrificial fire used in the अन्वाहार्य sacrifice.

अन्वाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Daily, diurnal.

अन्वाहित=अन्वाधेय q. v.

अन्वि 2 P. [अनु-इ] 1 To follow, come or go after, succeed; गच्छतः पृष्ठतोऽन्वियात् Ms. 4. 154; एनां...प्रयता प्रातरन्वेतु R. 1. 90; शुनीमन्वेति श्वा Bh. 3. 18; attend, accompany, accrue to; कर्मफलं कर्तारमन्वेति.-2.(*a*) To follow (in grammar or construction): be connected or construed with; धातुरादेशमन्वेति Mb. see अन्वय below. (*b*) To obey, conform to, be guided by; पथ्यितमन्वेति परस्य Mb.-3 To seek; to fall to one's lot (Ved.).

अन्वयः [इ कर्तरि भवि वा अच्] 1 Going after, following; also, follower, retinue, attendants; का त्वमेकाकिनी भीरु निरन्वयजने वने Bk. 5. 66.-2 Association, connection, relation; गंधःकटुकान्वयः=कटुकान्वितः-3 The natural order or connection of words in a sentence, construing, grammatical order or relation; पदानां परस्पराकांक्षा योग्यता च, or शब्दानां परस्परमर्थानुगमनं; तात्पर्याख्यां वृत्तिमाहुः पदार्थान्वयबोधने S. D; logical connection of words, अत्र (in the ex. तिष्ठतु सर्पिः) सर्पिःशब्दस्य स्थितिक्रियायामन्वयः P. VIII. 3. 44 Sk.; परस्परनिरपेक्षस्यानेकस्य एकस्मिन्नन्वयः समुच्चयः P. II. 2. 29 Sk. -4 Drift, tenor, purport.-5 Race, family, lineage; रघूणामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9, 12; 3. 27; 12. 33; अन्वयगुणः Mv. 4. 22 virtue of my race. -6 Descendants posterity; तस्य ऋते अन्वयः Y. 2. 117; स° along with the family or descendants; Ms. 2. 168; Pt. 1. 27.-7 Logical connection of cause and effect, logical continuance; जन्माद्यस्य यतोऽन्वयादितरतः Bhâg. -8 Being seen (प्रत्यक्ष); स्यात्साहसं त्वन्वयवत् प्रसभं कर्म यत्कृतं। निरन्वयं भवेत्स्तेयं Ms. 8. 332. -9 (In Nyâya) Statement of the constant and invariable concomitance of the हेतु (middle term) and the साध्य (major term) of an Indian syllogism (हेतुसाध्ययोर्व्याप्तिरन्वयः) In the familiar instance पर्वतो वह्निमान् धूमवत्त्वात् the relation यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः (wherever there is smoke there is fire) is called अन्वय or अन्वयव्याप्ति. अन्वय, in fact, corresponds to the universal A proposition of European logic 'All A is B.' The 'व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति' means an assertion of the concomitance of the absence of साध्य and the absence of हेतु (तदभावयोः हेत्वभावसाध्याभावयोः व्याप्तिः) and corresponds to the converted A proposition 'All not-B is not-A'; or. in Sanskrit यत्र यत्र वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र तत्र धूमोपि नास्ति; and a cause or हेतु is said to be connected with its effect by अन्वयव्यतिरेकव्याप्ति when both the affirmative and negative relations between the thing to be proved and the cause that proves can be equally asserted; such a *Hetu* alone makes the argument perfectly sound and incapable of refutation. This process of arriving at the Vyâpti or universal proposition corresponds to the methods of Agreement and Difference in Mill's Logic; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं Mu. 5. 13.-Comp.—आगत *a.* hereditary; Pt. 1, 3; °त वैर Pt. 3.—ज्ञः a genealogist; अथ स्तुते बंदिभिरन्वयज्ञैः R. 6 8. —व्यतिरेक (°कौ or °कं) 1. positive and negative assertion; agreement and contrariety or difference; see above. -2 rule and exception. —व्याप्तिः *f.* affirmative assertion or agreement, affirmative universal.

अन्वयवत् *a.* 1 Having a connection or consequence, following.-2 Belonging to a race or family; born of a noble family, noble, high-born; सत्यपि अन्वयवति अवरोधजने. K. 7.

अन्वयिन् *a.* Connected as with a consequence.

अन्वित *p. p.* 1 Followed or attended by, in company with, joined by; अमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोभिरन्वितः R. 3. 28.-2 Possessed of, having, possessing, endowed with; full of, seized or struck with, overpowered by; with instr. or in compound; कुलान्वितं कुकुलजा निंदंती Pt. 1. 415; धैर्य°; गुण°, वित्त°; विस्मय° struck with wonder; भय°; क्रोध°, लोभ°, &c. &c.-3 Connected with, linked to, following (as a consequence). -4 Connected grammatically; वर्णाः पदं प्रयोगार्हानन्वितैकार्थबोधकाः S. D. 9. -5 Understood, reached by the mind.-Comp. -अर्थ *a.* having meaning which is easily understood from the context. °वादः-अभिधानवादः a doctrine of the Mimamsakas that words in a sentence convey

meaning not independently or generally, but as connected with one another in that particular sentence; see अभिहितान्वयवादिन् under अभिधा and K. P. 2.

अन्विति *a.* Won over or favourably disposed by means of a salutation.—ति. *f.* 1 Following.–2 Food.

अन्विष् 6 P. To desire, seek, search for or after, look out for, seek to get; अतः सिद्धिसमेताभ्यामुभाभ्यामन्वियेष सः R. 17. 47. (–4 P.) To seek, search, look out for &c.; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45; अन्वेष्टव्यो यदसि भुवने भूतनाथः शरण्यः U. 2. 13; to inquire, investigate; किं वृथा तर्केण अन्विष्यते *S.* 5.—*Caus.* To seek, search &c.; यामन्वेषयतां प्रयांति सततं सर्वे समाप्तिं गुणाः Bh. 3. 10.

अन्विष्ट *p. p.* Desired, sought, searched; यद्वायुरन्विष्टमृगैः किरातैः Ku. 1. 15.

अन्वेषः,-षणं-णा 1 Search after, seeking for, inquiry into or after, looking out for, watching; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषान्मधुकर हताः *S.* 1. 24; न्याय °णतत्परौ Pt. 3. 91; रंध्रान्वेषणदक्षाणां द्विषां R. 12. 11; अस्यैवान्वेषणा वर्तते V. 2.

अन्वेषक, अन्वेषिन्, अन्वेष्टृ *a.* Searching after, seeking for, inquiring &c.; पौरा अस्मदन्वेषिणः *S.* 1; अनुपद्यन्वेष्टा P. V. 2. 90; अंतरान्वेषी भवामि *S.* 7; R. 12. 54; H. 4. 102.

अन्वीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To keep looking or gazing at, keep in view.–2 To search, seek for, inquire into; reflect or meditate upon, think of.

अन्वीक्षणं,-क्षा 1 Search, seeking for; investigation.–2 Reflection, meditation.

अन्वीत =अन्वित q. v.

अन्वीप *a.* [अनुगता आपो यत्र] 1 Near the water, situated near water.–2 Attainable or friendly.

अन्वृचं *ind.* Verse after verse.

अप् *f.* [आप्-क्विप्-ह्रस्वश्च Uṇ. 2. 58] (Declined in classical language only in pl.; आपः, अपः, अद्भिः, अद्भ्यः अपां and अप्सु but in singular and pl. in Veda) 1 Water (regarded in Ved. as sacred divinities, आपो देवीः); खानि चैव स्पृशेदद्भिः Ms. 2. 60. Water is generally considered to be the first of the 5 elements of creation, as in अप, एव ससर्जादौ तासु बीजमवासृजत् Ms. 1. 8. *S.* 1. 1; but in Ms. 1. 78 it is said to have been created from ज्योतिस् or तेजस् after मनस्, आकाश, वायु and ज्योतिस् or अग्नि; ज्योतिषश्च विकुर्वाणादापो रसगुणाः स्मृताः। अद्भ्यो गंधगुणा भूमिरित्येषा सृष्टिरादितः॥ —2 Air, the intermediate region. —3 The star *S* virginis. For the changes of अप् at the end of comp. see P. V. 4. 74, VI. 3. 97.–98. [cf. L. *aqua*, Gr. *appos*; Lith. *uppe*, Goth. *ahva*; Pers. *ab*; Zend. *ap*. Old Germ. *aha*]. —Comp.—कृत्स्नं deep meditation by means of water. —चरः an aquatic animal.—पतिः 1. 'Lord of waters', N. of Varuṇa.–2. the ocean. For other comps, see s. v.

अपां enters into several compounds; e. g. अपांसंवर्तः destruction of the world by water; अपांवत्सः 'calf of waters'; N. of a star; अपांनपात्, °नप्ता, °नप्तिन्य, °गर्भ, अपाक्नपात्, अपोनपात् Ved. N. of Agni or fire as sprung from water; cf. Ms. 9. 321; अपांपतिः, निधिः -नाथः, अप्पतिः lord of waters, the ocean; N. of Varuṇa; अपांपित्तं, अप्पित्तं fire.

अप *ind.* [न पाति रक्षति पतनात् पा-ड Tv.] 1 (As a prefix to verbs it means) (*a*) Away, away from, denoting वियोग; अपयाति, अपनयति; (*b*) deterioration (विकृति); अपकरोति does wrongly or badly; (*c*) opposition, negation, contradiction (विपरीत); अपकर्षति, अपचिनोति; (*d*) direction or mention or illustration (निदर्शन); अपदिशति; (*e*) exclusion (वर्जन); अपवह्, अपसृ *caus.*; (*f*) joy, merriment or laughter (आनंद); अपहसति; (*g*) concealment or denial (चौर्य); अपलपति, अपवदते.–2 As first member of Tat. or Bahuvrihi comp. it has all the above senses; अपयानं, अपकर्म, अपपाठ; अपशब्दः a bad or corrupt word; °भी fearless; °कल्मष stainless; अपरागः discontent (opp. to अनुराग); °मेघोदयं वर्षं Ku. 6. 54 &c. In most cases अप may be translated by 'bad', 'inferior', 'corrupt,' 'wrong' 'unworthy' &c. It also means 'going downwards' as in अपानः.–3 As a separable preposition (with a noun in the abl.) (*a*) away from; यत्संप्रत्यपलोकेभ्यो लंकायां वसतिर्भंगात् Rām. (*b*) without, on the outside of; अप हरेः संसारः Sk.; (*c*) with the exception of, excepting; अप त्रिगर्तेभ्यो वृष्टो देवः Sk. on the outside of, with the exception of. In these senses अप may form adverbial compounds also (P. II. 1. 12); °विष्णु संसारः Sk. without Vishṇu; °त्रिगर्तं वृष्टो देवः excepting T. &c. It also implies negation, contradiction &c.; °कामं, °शंकं. The senses of this word as given by G. M. may be thus put in verse; वर्जने विकृतौ चौर्ये विपरीतवियोगयोः। अपकृष्टे च निर्देशे हर्षे चापः प्रयुज्यते. [cf. L. *ab*; Gr. *apo*; Goth. *af*. Eng. *of* or *off*; Zend *apa*].

अपकलंकः A deep, indelible stain.

अपकामः Ved, Abhorrence, aversion, abominableness; absense of what is dear. —मं *ind.* Unwillingly, against one's will.

अपकृ 8 U. 1 To carry or bear away, remove, drag away, insult by dragging away; योऽपचक्रे वनात्सीतां Bk. 8. 20 bore forcibly away.–2 To hurt, injure, wrong, harm, do harm or injury to (usually with gen. of person); आपदि येनापकृतं Pt. 4. 16; Si. 14. 78; न किंचिन्मया तस्यापकर्तुं शक्यं Pt. 1; किं तस्या मयापकृतं 4 what harm have I done to her? किं च राक्षसराजस्य रामेणापकृतं पुरा Rām.; sometimes with acc. or loc. also; अथवा सैनिकाः केचिदपकुर्युर्युधिष्ठिरं Mb.; किंचिन्वत् नात्मन्यपकृतं Bh. 3. 115; न परेषु महौजसश्छलादपकुर्वंति मलिम्लुचा इव Si. 16. 52.—*Caus.* To harm, injure &c.

अपकरणं 1 Acting improperly. –2 Doing wrong, injuring; ill-treating, offending.

अपकर्तृ *a* 1 Injurious, doing harm or injury, offensive. –2 Hostile, inimical.—*m.* An enemy.

अपकर्मन् *a.* [बहु. स.] Of bad or degraded actions, corrupted, depraved. —*n.* (°र्म) 1 Discharge, paying off (of a debt); दत्तस्यानपकर्म च Ms. 8. 4. –2 An improper or unworthy act; evil doing, conduct, or course, any degrading or impure act.–3 Wickedness, violence, oppression. —2 Incompetence, laziness.

अपकारः 1 Harm, wrong, injury, hurt, offence, misdeed, wrong deed (opp. उपकार); स्वल्पेनाप्यपकारेण ब्राह्मण्यमिव दुष्यति Pt. 1. 66; उपकर्त्रारिणा संधिर्न मित्रेणापकारिणा। उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः *Si.* 2. 37; अपकारोऽप्युपकारायैव संवृत्तः &c. —2 Thinking ill of, desire to offend or hurt (अनिष्टचिंता).–3 Wickedness, violence, oppression, enmity. —4 A mean or degraded action.—Comp.—अर्थिन् *a.* meaning to harm, malevolent malicious.—गिर् *f.* (-गीः), —शब्दाः abusive words, menacing or insulting speech; भर्त्सनं त्वपकारगीः Ak.

अपकारक,-कारिन् *a.* Injuring, doing harm or wrong to, mischievous, offending, harmful, hurtful, injurious; Pt. 1. 95, Si. 2. 37. —कः, —री An evil-doer (opp. उपकारी) enemy; अपकारिषु यः साधुः स साधुः सद्भिरुच्यते H. 1; अन्° harmless, not harmful.

अपकृत *p. p.* 1 Injured, wronged, wickedly or maliciously committed &c.–2 Done or practised as a degrading or impure act, as funeral rites. —तं An injury, harm, offence.

अपकृतिः *f,* **अपकृत्यं** 1 Harm, injury, hurt, damage, offence. –2 Opposition, enmity. –3 A degrading or impure act.

अपक्रिया 1 Hurt, injury, disservice; fault, wrong or faulty deed, misdeed; चतुर्थोपायसाध्ये तु शत्रौ सान्त्वमपक्रिया Si. 2. 54; Ki. 13. 64 fault. -2 Paying or clearing off (debts).

अपकृष् 1 P., 6 U. 1 (*a*) To draw back or away, draw off or aside, drag down, drag away, take or carry off, take or draw out, extract आनायिभिस्तामपकृष्टनक्रां R. 16. 55 drawn out; दंताग्रभिन्नमपकृष्य निरीक्षते च Rs. 4. 14 pulling off or back. (*b*) To take or carry away, remove; धैर्यं शोकोऽपकर्षति Râm.; किंत्वनुष्ठाननित्यत्वं स्वातंत्र्यमपकर्षति U. 1. 8, Mv. 4. 33 prevents or interferes with freedom of action; क्षात्रं तेजोऽपकर्षति Mv. 1. 32 destroys, robs one of. -2 To diminish, decrease, omit; अपकर्षदेवं यावत् पंचदश Susr.-3 To bend (as a bow); धनुः श्रेष्ठमपकृष्य Mb.-4 To lower or debase, dishonour, detract from, lessen the value of, disparage; परिहरन् भृत्यवर्गं हि आत्मानमपकर्षति Mb.-5 To bring or draw backwards; anticipate (as a word in a sentence) what occurs later on; अग्रिमसूत्रस्थं सर्वग्रहणमिहापकृष्यते P. IV. 1. 17 Com.—*Caus.* To remove, take away, lessen, diminish, detract from; काव्यस्यात्मभूतं रसमपकर्षयंतः काव्यस्यापकर्षकाः (दोषाः) उच्यंते S. D. 1.

अपकर्षः 1 (*a*) Drawing off or down; diminution, decrease, reduction; मेदोऽपकर्षात् Dk. 160; loss, decay decline, destruction; तेजोऽपकर्षः Ve. 1; deterioration, inferiority; उत्कर्षापकर्षविहीनो मध्यः Sk. (*b*) Dishonour, degradation, lowering (of esteem), infamy, disgrace (opp. उत्कर्ष in all senses); तपोबीजप्रभावैस्तु ते गच्छंति युगे युगे। उत्कर्षं चापकर्षं च मनुष्येष्विह जन्मतः॥ Ms. 10 42; मूल्योत्कर्ष° rise and fall in price, increase and decrease.-2 Anticipated performance of a duty, as of a *Sraddha*.-3 Anticipation of a word occurring later on (in gram., poetry or *Mimamsa* &c.)-**Comp.**—**समः** a sort of fallacy; *e.g.* sound has not the quality of shape, as a jar, so sound and a jar have no qualities in common.

अपकर्षक *a.* Drawing or taking off or down, removing.-2 Lessening, diminishing, detracting from; दोषास्तस्य (काव्यस्य) अपकर्षकाः S. D. 1.

अपकर्षण *a.* Taking or drawing away, removing, diminishing (opp. वर्धक); न चास्ति सदृशं तेन किंचित्स्थौल्यापकर्षणं Susr. —**णं** 1 Removing, taking away; drawing away or down, depriving (one) of, drawing out, extracting.-2 Lessening, making inferior, detraction.-3 Superseding.-4 Denying; abolishing.

अपकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn or taken away, removed; अपकृष्टश्चाणक्याच्चंद्रगुप्तः Mu. 4 severed, alienated, estranged, cut off; so नृपोपकृष्टः सचिवात् 4. 14; extracted, drawn out, dragged, lost, diminished, brought down, depressed, lowered &c. -2 Drawn or attracted by; सर्वं दैवापकृष्टं मन्यते युधिष्ठिरः Ve. 5 dependent on, or the work of, Fate.-3 Low, vile, base, inferior, mean (opp. उत्कृष्ट); न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोऽपि भजते S. 5. 10; पतिं हित्वाऽपकृष्टं स्वमुत्कृष्टं या निषेवते Ms. 5. 163; 8. 281; 9. 24; सहापकृष्टैर्महतां न संगतं Ki. 14. 22. —**ष्टः** A crow.-**Comp.**—**चेतस्** *a.* mentally debased or corrupted, low-minded.—**जाति** *a.* of a low tribe or origin.

अपकॄ 6 P. 1 To scatter, spout out (water); अपकिरति कुसुमं; गजोऽपाकिरति Sk.-2 To scrape with the feet (for food &c.) through joy, said of quadrupeds and birds, (changed to अपस्कॄ A. in this sense अपाच्चतुष्पाच्छकुनिष्वालेखने हृष्ट P. VI. 1. 142) आपस्किरते वृषो हृष्टः, कुक्कुटो भक्षार्थी, श्वा आश्रयार्थी च Sk; शृंगैरपस्कीर्णमहस्तटीभुवां Si. 12. 74 scratched; छायापस्किरमाणविष्किर &c. U. 2. 9.

अपकिरणं Scattering about &c.

अपकौशली News, information.

अपक्तिः *f.* 1 Unripeness, immaturity.-2 Indigestion.

अपक्व *a.* Unripe, immature, undigested (as food); uncooked, raw.

अपक्रम् 1 P. 1 To go away, run away, fly, escape, flee away, leave, retreat, retire (from); नगरादपक्रांतः Mu. 1; राक्षसोऽपक्रामन्नवेक्षितः 3 while escaping. -2 To glide away, pass away (as time).-3 To measure off by steps or by pacing.

अपक्रमः 1 Going away, flight, escape, retreat.-2 The place or limit to which one may retreat; विक्षिपत्येव विक्षेपं चंद्रादीनामपक्रमात् Sûrya S. -3 Gliding or passing away (of time.) —*a.* [अपगतः क्रमो यस्मात्] 1 Without order.-2 Irregular, in wrong order.

अपक्रमणं,-क्रामः Retreat, retiring, flight, escape &c.

अपक्रमिन् *a.* Going forth or away; not going fast, true.

अपक्रोशः Abuse, reviling.

अपक्ष *a.* 1 Without wings or the power of flight.-2 Not belonging to, the same side or party.-3 Having no adherents or friends.-4 Opposed to adverse.-**Comp.**—**पातः** impartiality. —**पातिन्** *a.* impartial.

अपक्षि 1, 5, 9 P. To bring to an end, destroy, annihilate.—*pass.* To decline, decay, waste away; wane (as the moon).

अपक्षयः Decline, decay, wane.

अपक्षीण *p. p.* Declined, wasted, waned.

अपक्षिप् 6 P. To throw away or down, take away, remove.

अपक्षेपः,-क्षेपणं 1 Casting away or throwing down. -2 Throwing or putting down, one of the 5 kinds of कर्मन् in the Vaiseshika phil., see कर्मन्.

अपगंडः One who has attained his majority; see अपोगंड.

अपगम् 1 P. 1 To go away, depart; pass away, elapse (as time); K. 73; तन्मुखाच्छायापगता H. 3; संपदो नापगच्छंति Pt. 3. 8.-2 To fall off or down; go away, vanish, disappear.

अपग *a.* Going, turning away.—**गा** A river (wrongly for आपगा).

अपगत *p.p.* 1 Gone away, departed, passed away, gone off; being remote; oft as first member of comp. in the sense of 'free from', 'devoid of'; °अन्यव्यापाराः K. 43 having no other duties; °मत्सर 45; 47, 157, 164, 207, 211; °निमेषेण चक्षुषा 154 devoid of twinkling or winking; °मले मनसि 102.-2 Dead, deceased.

अपगमः,-मनं 1 Going away or off, departure, separation; समागमाः सापगमाः H. 4. 65.-2 Falling off, going away, removal, disappearance; निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति॥ Pt. 1. 283; त्वत्संरोधापगमविशदैश्चंद्रपादैः Me. 70; पुराणपत्रापगमादनंतरं R. 3. 7; lapse, passing away; कतिपयदिवसापगमे K. 66, 193.-3 Death, decease.

अपगतिः *f.* A bad fate (going to hell &c.); येन चापगतिर्भवेत् Pt. 2. 108.

अपगरः [अप-निंदार्थे गॄ भावे अप्] 1 Censure, reviling (निंदा); अभिगरापगरौ Kâty.-2 One who reviles or says what is disagreeable, reviler.

अपगर्जित *a.* Thunderless (as a cloud.)

अपगोपुर *a.* Deprived of its gateways (as a town).

अपगल्भ *a.* Ved. 1 Wanting in boldness, abortive. -2 Being on the side, lateral. -3 Separated from the oldest by one.

अपगुणः A demerit, fault; Si. 15. 32.

अपगुर् 6 A 1 To disapprove, reject.-2 To threaten, menace; revile

censure, reproach, rail at.-3 To deprive of.

अपगारं,—गोरं *ind.* Having raised or lifted up; अस्यपगोरं-गारं युध्यंते P. VI. 1. 53 Sk. lifting their swords.

अपगुह् 1 U. To hide, conceal.

अपगोहः Ved. A hiding place, disappearance, concealment.

अपघनः [अपहन्यते संहत्य कर्म कृत्वा वियुज्यते, हन्-अप्-घनादेशः P. III 3. 77]. A limb or member of the body, as a hand or foot (अपघनोंऽगम् III. 3. 81; अंगं शरीरावयवः स च न सर्व किं तु पाणिः पादश्चेत्याहुः Sk. and Kâśikâ); but it is also used in the sense of 'the body'; लौहोद्घनघनस्कंधा ललितापघनां स्त्रियं Bk. 7. 62 (where the commentators take अपघन to mean the body itself). —*a.* Free from the obstruction of clouds, cloudless.

अपघातः 1 Striking or cutting off, warding off, preventing.-2 Killing. -3 A violent death, any evil accident proving fatal.

अपघातिन् *a.* Killing, murdering.

अपचः [पक्तुमशक्तः Sk.] 1 Unable to cook, or one who does not cook for himself. -2 A bad cook, a term of abuse (आक्रोशे); अपचो जाल्मः P. VI. 2 157-8 Sk.

अपचर् 1 P. 1 To depart.—2 To go astray, transgress; offend, commit a fault, act wrongly; यो यस्तेषामपचरेत्तमाचक्षीत वै द्विजः Mb.; तदंगनास्वपाचरत्नरेंद्रः Dk. 162 outraged.

अपचरित *p. p.* Gone away, departed; deceased. —**तं** A fault, wrong or wicked deed, misdeed; आहोस्वित्प्रसवो ममापचरितैर्विष्टंभितो वीरुधां S. 5. 9.

अपचारः 1 Departure; death; सिंहघोषश्च कालकापचारं निर्भिद्य Dk. 72.-2 Want, absence.-3 A fault; offence, misdeed, improper conduct, crime; शिष्यो गुराविव कृतप्रथमापचारः Mv. 4. 20; न राजापचारमंतरेण U. 2 (v. l. for °अपराधं), नाजन्मजासु ते कश्चिदपचारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47.—4 Injurious or hurtful conduct, injury, Ve. 4. 10.-5 A defect, flaw, failure, deficiency; नापचारमगमन् क्वचित्क्रियाः Si. 14. 32; mistake, omission (to do a thing) (लोप); महाध्वरे विध्यपचारदोषः Ki. 16. 48. -6 Unwholesome or improper regimen (अपथ्य); कृतापचारोपि परैरनाविष्कृतविक्रियः । असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा ॥ Si. 2. 84 (where अ° also means hurt or injury).

अपचारिन् *a.* Offending, doing wrong, wicked, bad; भार्यापचारिणी Ms. 8. 317 a faithless wife.

अपचाय् 1 A. 1 To fear. -2 To respect, honour, worship.

अपचायित *a.* Feared, honoured.

अपचि 1 P. 1 To honour, respect. -2 To invite respectfully.-3 (5 U.) To gather, collect. —*pass.* 1 To be reduced in strength or bulk, sink, waste away; अपचितमपि गात्रं व्यायतत्वादलक्ष्यं S. 2. reduced in bulk, emaciated, lean; to wane, decline, diminish, grow less; राजहंस तव सैव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P.10. -2 To fall away from, be deprived of, lose (with abl.); प्रकृतिः सूयते तद्वद्वानंत्यान्नापचीयते Mb.

अपचयः 1 Diminution, decrease, decay, decline, fall (fig. also); कफापचयः Dk. 160; तेनास्यापचयं यांति व्याधेर्मूलान्यशेषतः Susr.; H. 3. 130; defeat Mv. 2. 13. -2 Loss, privation, failure, defect; H. 3. 133. -3 N. of several planetary mansions.

अपचित *p. p.* 1 Reduced in bulk, decreased, wasted, expended &c.; emaciated, thin, lean. -2 Honoured, respected, saluted.—**तं** Honouring.

अपचितिः *f.* (P. VII. 2. 30 Vârt.) 1 Loss, decay, decline, destruction. -2 Expense. -3 Atonement, amends, compensation, expiation of sin. -4 Exclusion. -5 Punishing. -6 N. of a daughter of Marichi. -7 Honouring, worshipping, showing reverence, worship; विहितापचितिर्महीभृता Si. 16. 9 (where it also means loss, destruction हानि), 1. 17; 15. 34; K. 324; Ki. 6. 46; 11. 9.

अपचित् *f.* A noxious flying insect; that which causes decay.

अपची [अपकृष्टं पच्यते असौ, पच् कर्मकर्तरि अच् गौरा°ङीष्] A disease in which the glands of the neck are enlarged and swollen.

अपच्छत्र *a.* Without a parasol or umbrella.

अपच्छाय *a.* [अपगता छाया यस्मात्] 1 Shadowless. -2 Having a bad or unlucky shadow.-3 Devoid of brightness, dim. —**यः** One that has no shadow, i. e. a god; cf. N. 14. 21; श्रियं भजंतां कियदस्य देवाश्छाया नलस्यास्ति तथापि नैषाम् । इतीरयंतीव तया निरीक्षि सा (छाया) नैषधे न त्रिदशेषु तेषु ॥ —**या** An unlucky shadow, apparition, phantom.

अपच्छेदः -दनं 1 Cutting off, or away.-2 Loss.-3 Interruption.

अपच्यु 1 A. 1. To fall off, go away or off, withdraw, desert. -2 To perish, die.

अपच्यवः Going or coming out (निर्गम); Rv. 1. 28. 3.

अपच्युत *p. p.* Fallen off; departed, perished; melted away.

अपजातः A bad son who has turned out ill; one inferior to his parents in qualities; मातृतुल्यगुणो जातस्त्वनुजातः पितुः समः । अतिजातोधिकस्तस्मादपजातोऽधमाधमः ॥

अपजर्गुराण *a.* (अपगृ-यङ्लुक् चानश्) Ved. Accustomed to take off or remove the covering &c. (आच्छादनादिमोचनशील) Rv. 5. 29. 4.

अपजि 1 P. To defeat, conquer; turn off or away, avert, ward or keep off; येन मृत्युमपजयति Sat. Br.

अपजयः Defeat, overthrow.

अपज्ञा 9 A. To deny, disown, repudiate, dissemble, conceal; शतमपजानीते P. 1. 3. 44 Sk. (अपलपति); आत्मानमपजानानः शशमात्रोऽनयद्दिनं Bk. 8. 26 concealing himself.

अपज्ञानं Denying, concealing.

अपंचीकृतं A simple elementary substance not made of the five (पंच) gross elements; the five subtle elements; पंचप्राणमनोबुद्धिदशेंद्रियसमन्वितं । अपंचीकृतभूतोत्थं सूक्ष्मांगं भोगसाधनम् ॥ Vedânta. P.

अपटांतर *a.* 1 Not separated (by a curtain or screen). -2 Adjoining, contiguous (=अपदांतर)

अपटी [अल्पः पटः पटी, न. त.] 1 A screen or wall of cloth, particularly the screen or *kanat* surrounding a tent. -2 A curtain. **Comp.** —**क्षेप** (अपटक्षेपः) tossing aside the curtain; °क्षेपेण (=अकस्मात्) 'with a (hurried) toss of the curtain', frequently occurring as a stage-direction and denoting precipitate entrance on the stage which arises from fear, hurry, agitation &c., as when a character tossing up the curtain suddenly enters without the usual introduction ततःप्रविशति &c.

अपटु *a.* 1 Not clever or skilful, slow, dull, awkward, uncouth. -2 Ineloquent (as a speaker).-3 Sick.

अपठ *a.* Unable to read; not reading; a bad reader; cf. अपच.

अपंडित *a.* Not learned or wise, foolish, ignorant; विभूषणं मौनमपंडितानाम् Bh. 2. 7. -2 Wanting in skill, taste, appreciation &c.

अपण्य *a.* Not saleable (the Smritis name several things which ought not to be sold by particular persons and on particular occasions); जीविकार्थे चापण्ये P. V. 3. 99.

अपतंत्रकः [अपगतं तंत्रं भिषजामधीनता यत्र कप् Tv.] A kind of वातरोग, spasmodic contraction of the body or stomach.

अपतानकः [अपक्रम्य अंतरांतरा तनुते तन् कर्तरि ण्वुल्] Spasmodic ontraction with occasional convulsive fits ; सोपतानकसंज्ञो यः पातयत्यंतरांतरा Susr.

अपतानकिन् *a.* Affected with spasmodic contraction.

अपति,-तिक *a.* Without a master ; without a husband, unmarried. -**तिः** Ved. Not a master or husband.

अपत्नी Unmarried, without a husband.

अपत्नीक *a.* 1 Without a wife (when she is either absent or dead). -2 To be performed without the company of a wife ; **अपत्नीकः पितृयज्ञः** Kâty.

अपतीर्थ A bad Tîrtha or place of pilgrimage.

अपतप् 10 P. To cause to fast or starve.

अपतर्पणं 1 Fasting (in sickness). -2 Absence of satisfaction.

अपत्यं [न पतंति पितरोऽनेन, पत् बाहु° करणे यत्, न. त.; some derive it from अप, the termination त्य being added to it, as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य, sprung from a stock ; Yâska gives two etymologies ; अपत्यं कस्मात् अपततं भवति पितुः सकाशादेत्य पृथगिव ततं भवति, अनेन जातेन सता पिता नरके न पततीति वा] 1 Offspring, child, progeny, issue (of animals and men) ; offspring in general (male or female) ; sons or grandsons and other later generations of a Gotra ; **अपत्यं पौत्रप्रभृति गोत्रं** P. IV. 1. 162 ; **अपत्यैरिव नीवारभागधेयोचितैर्मृगैः** R. 1. 50. (Bhavabhuti calls an *apatya* ' a knot for tying parents together ' अन्योन्यसंश्लेषणं पित्रोः ; अंतःकरणतत्त्वस्य दंपत्योः स्नेहसंश्रयात् । आनंदग्रंथिरेकोयमपत्यमिति बध्यते ॥ U. 3. 17). -2 A patronymic affix ; **स्त्रीपुंसयोरपत्यांताः** Ak. ; °अधिकारप्रकरणं Sk. -Comp. -**काम** *a.* desirous of progeny. -**जीवः** N. of a plant. -**द** *a.* giving offspring (as a Mantra &c.). (-**दा**) N. of a plant (गर्भदात्रीवृक्ष). -**पथः** the vulva. -**प्रत्ययः** a patronymic affix. -**विक्रयिन्** *m.* a seller of his children, a father who sells his girl for money to a bridegroom. -**शत्रुः** [अपत्यं शत्रुर्गर्भभेदनेन नाशकं यस्याः सा] 1. ' having the child for its enemy,' a crab (said to die in producing young). -2 a serpent. -**साच्** *a.* Ved. accompanied with offspring.

अपत्र *a.* Leafless, without wings &c. -**त्रः** 1 The shoot of bamboo ; a sprout in general (तदवस्थायां तस्याः पत्रशून्यतयोत्पन्नेस्तथात्वं). -2 A tree the leaves of which have fallen off. -3 A bird without wings.

अपत्रप् 1 A. To be ashamed, be bashful, hang down the face through shame ; (with instr. of person or thing) ; **नापत्रपते साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति** Mb., **य आत्मनापत्रपते भृशं नरः स सर्वलोकस्य गुरुर्भवत्युत** *ibid.* ; **तस्माद्बलैरपत्रेपे** Bk. 14. 84 turned away from with shame.

अपत्रप *a.* Shameless, impudent. -**पा-पणं** 1 Shame, bashfulness. -2 Embarrassment.

अपत्रपिष्णु *a.* [अपत्रप्-इष्णुच्] Bashful ; Si. 8. 46.

अपत्रस्त *p. p.* Afraid of, deterred from ; **तरंगापत्रस्तः** (slightly) afraid of waves ; P. II. 1. 38 Sk.

अपथ *a.* [नास्ति पंथा यत्र] Pathless, roadless ; °थो देशः, °था नगरी &c. -**थं**, -**थः** (also अपंथाः P. V. 4. 72, II. 4. 30) 1 Not a way, absence of a way or road, pathless state ; a bad or wrong road (lit.); (fig.) irregularity, deviation, a moral irregularity or deviation, a wrong road, bad or evil course ; **अपथे पदमर्पयंति हि श्रुतवंतोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः** R. 9. 74 ; 17. 54 ; **न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोऽपि भजते** S. 5. 10 follows evil ways ; **कारितस्त्वमपथे पदं मया** Ki. 13. 45, 64. -2 Heresy, heterodoxy (in opinions). -3 The vulva. -**था** N. of several plants. -**थं** *ind.* By or in the wrong way, astray ; **अपथं वर्तते** Sk. -Comp. -**गामिन्** *a.* pursuing evil courses ; heretical. -**प्रपन्न** *a.* taking to evil ways (as man); spent or used out of place, misapplied, misspent (as money &c.); H. 3. 123.

अपथ्य *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unfit, unsuited, improper, inconsistent, obnoxious ; अकार्यं कार्यसंकाशमपथ्यं पथ्यसंमितं Râm. -2 (In medicine) Unwholesome, unsalutary (as food, regimen &c.); **संतापयंति कमपथ्यभुजं न रोगाः** H. 3. 117 ; **भवति पुरुषस्य व्याधिमरणं सेविते अपथ्ये, राजापथ्ये पुनः सेविते सकलकुलं नश्यति** Mu. 6. -3 Bad, unlucky. -Comp. -**कारिन्** *a.* an offender ; **एवमपथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्णदंडो राजा; राज °री क्षपणकः ; अनुभव राजापथ्यकारित्वस्य फलं** Mu. 1 an enemy or traitor to the king.

अपद् -**पाद्** *a.* (पदी *f.*) [न पद्यते ज्ञायते. पद्-क्विप्-न. त.] 1 Incomprehensible, unknowable. -2 Having no feet, footless.

अपद *a* 1 Footless. -2 Having no office or post. -**दः** A reptile. -**दं** 1 No place or abode. -2 A wrong or bad place or abode ; wrong time ; **चिरमपदे शंकितोऽस्मि** M. 1 ' my doubts were out of place, ill-founded ' ; **प्रेम पश्यति भयान्यपदेऽपि** Ki. 9. 70 unreasonably. -3 A word which is not a *pada* or an inflected word. -4 Ether. -Comp. -**अंतर** *a.* adjoining, contiguous, very near. (-**रं**) proximity, contiguity. -**रुहा**, -**रोहिणी** N. of a parasitical plant.

अपदाक्षिणं *ind.* To the left side.

अपदम *a.* 1 Without self-restraint, -2 Of wavering fortune.

अपदव *a.* Free from forest fire.

अपदश *a.* Far from ten.

अपदानं -**दानकं** [अपदायति परिशुध्यति येन कर्मणा, दै करणे ल्युट्] 1 Pure conduct, approved course of life ; (परिशुद्धाचरणं). -2 A great or noble work, excellent work (perhaps for अवदानं q.v.). -3 A work well or completely done, an accomplished work.

अपदार्थः 1 Nothing, non-entity. -2 Not the meaning of words actually used in a sentence ; **अपदार्थोऽपि वाक्यार्थः समुल्लसति** K. P. 2.

अपदिश् 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show; **तद्वागतित्वेनाहमपदेश्यः** Dk. 60 ; assign, allot. -2 To declare, put forward, adduce, communicate ; announce, say, tell ; inform against, accuse ; **अपदिश्यापदेश्यं च** Ms. 8. 54. -3 To feign, pretend, hold out or plead as a pretext or excuse ; **मित्रकृत्यमपदिश्य** R. 19. 31, 32, 54 ; **शिरःशूलस्पर्शमपदिशन्** Dk. 56 pleading head-ache as an excuse. -4 To refer to, have reference to ; **रहसि भर्त्रा मद्गोत्रापदिष्टा** Dk. 102 referred to, called by the name of.

अपदेशः 1 Statement, adducing (उपदेश) ; pointing out, mentioning the name of ; **नैष न्यायो यद्गुरुरपदेशः** Dk. 60 ; **हेत्वपदेशात् प्रतिज्ञायाः पुनर्वचनं निगमनं** Nyâya S. ; **दीक्षाया अपदेशात्** Kâty. -2 (*a*) A pretext, pretence, plea, excuse ; contrivance ; **केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमं गच्छामः** S. 2 ; **रक्षापदेशान्मुनिहोमधेनोः** R. 2. 8 ; **व्रतापदेशोज्झितगर्ववृत्तिना** V. 3. 12. (*b*) Guise, disguise, form ; **विकटवृक्षच्छायापदेशकालगोचरं गता** Mâl. 7 ; **मंत्रिपदापदेशं यौवराज्यं** Dk. 101. -3 Statement of the reason, adducing a cause, the second (हेतु) of the five members of an Indian syllogism (according to the Vaiseshikas). -4 A butt, mark (लक्ष्य) -5 A place, quarter. -6 Refusal, rejection. -7 Fame, reputation. -8 Deceit. -9 (अपकृष्टो देशः) A bad or wrong place.

अपदेशिन् *a.* Pretending to be, assuming the appearance of (in comp.).

अपदेश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be feigned, adduced &c. -2 Being in a wrong place.

अपदिशं *ind.* Half a point between two regions of the compass (दिशयोर्मध्ये), in an intermediate region.

अपदेवता A goblin, evil spirit.

अपद्रव्यं A bad thing.

अपद्वारं A side door or entrance, an entrance other than the proper door; अपद्वारैर्वीक्षते निर्यियासुः Susr.

अपधा Ved. Shutting up, hiding (वारणार्थं निरोधः).

अपधाव् 1 P. To prevaricate.

अपधावनं Prevarication.

अपधूम *a.* Free from smoke; °त्व R. 10. 74.

अपध्यै 1 P. To think ill of, have evil thoughts about, curse mentally; अपध्याता च विप्रेण न्यपतद्धरणीतले Mb.

अपध्यानं Evil thoughts, thinking ill of, cursing mentally; तदपध्यानात् पिशाचतामुपगतं K. 29.

अपध्वंस् 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To pack off, clear out; अपध्वंसेति बहुशो वदन् क्रोधसमन्वितः Hariv.–2 To abuse, revile, scold; न चाप्यस्यमपध्वंसेत्क्षात्रियस्कोपसंयुतः Mb. —*Caus.* To free from dust; blow away (as dust &c.).

अपध्वंसः 1 Degradation, falling off or from, disgrace. –2 Concealment. –**Comp.** –**जः,** –**जा** a person of a mixed, degraded and impure caste (where the mother belongs to a higher caste than the father's) Ms. 10. 41, 46.

अपध्वंसिन् *a.* Destroying, removing; सर्वेनसामपध्वंसि जप्यं त्रिष्वपमर्षणं Ak.

अपध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Reviled, cursed, accursed, contemptible, to be disdained. –2 Pounded badly or imperfectly (अवचूर्णित). –3 Abandoned. –**स्तः** A vile wretch, lost to all sense of right and virtue; मूर्ख अपध्वस्तोसि Mk. 8.

अपध्वान्त *a.* Sounding wrongly. –**तं** A wrong or harsh sound.

अपनस *a.* Without a nose; असिं कौक्षेयमुद्यम्य चकारापनसं मुखं Bk.

अपनामन् Having a bad name. –*n.* (-म) A bad name.

अपनी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry away, carry or lead off; cause to retire; तमप्यपनयेत् Ms. 3. 242. –2 (*a*) To remove (in all senses), destroy, take away; आर्तानां भयमपनेतुमात्तधन्वा S. 6. 26; शत्रूनपनेष्यामि Bk. 16. 30; so तृष्णां, भयं, भ्रमं, दोषं, संशयं, &c. (*b*) To rob, steal, take away, carry away or off; रक्षसा भीरु यतोऽपनीता R. 13. 24. –3 To extract, take or draw out from (dart, oil &c.); अपनीताशेषशल्यं Dk. 31; दिष्ट्या शल्यं मे हृदयादपनीतमिव V. 5. –4 To put off or away, take or pull off (dress, ornaments, fetters &c.); अपनीताशेषराजचिह्ना K. 206; एवां बंधनान्यपनय H. 1; चरणात्रिगडमपनय Mk. 6; अपनयंतु भवत्यो मृगयावेषं S. 2; R. 4. 64. –5 To deny; नैतन्मया निर्दिष्टमित्यपनयति Kull. on Ms. 8. 53. –6 To except, exclude from a rule.

अपनयः 1 Taking away, removing; refuting (as an assertion); स्वमतात्प्रच्यावनमपनयो निग्रहः P. VIII. 2. 94 Com. –2 A bad policy or conduct. –3 Injury, offence (अपकार); ततः सपत्नापनयस्मरणानुशयस्फुरा Si. 2. 14.

अपनयनं 1 Taking away, removing, extracting &c.; गंडस्वेद° Mc. 26; नातिश्रमापनयनाय S. 5. 6. –2 Healing, destroying, curing (disease &c.); रोगाद्यपनयने P. V. 4. 49. –3 Discharge or acquittance of a debt or obligation. –4 Subtraction, deduction.

अपनीत *p. p.* 1 Taken away; removed, pulled off &c. –2 Removed from, deviating from, opposed to, contradictory; तत्त्वधर्मापनीतस्य इ-ष्यते कर्मणः फलं Râm. –3 Badly done or executed, spoiled; अपनीतं सुनीतेन योऽर्थं प्रत्यानिनीषते Mb. –4 Paid off, discharged. –**तं** Bad conduct.

अपनुद् 6 P. To remove, take or drive away, destroy; नारीणामपनुनुदुर्न देहखेदान् Bk. 10. 13; न हि प्रपश्यामि ममापनुद्यात् यच्छोकं Bg. 2. 8 expiate, atone for (as sin).

अपनुत्तिः *f.* –**नोदः** –**नोदनं** Removing, taking away, removal, destroying, driving away; expiation, atonement (as of a sin); पापानामपनुत्तये Ms. 11. 210, 140, 93; Y. 3. 306; गुरुतल्प° Ms. 11. 107; ब्रह्महत्यापनोदाय 11. 76; कृच्छ्रोयं सर्वपापापनोदनः 11. 216, 253, 261.

अपन्न *a.* Ved. Not going down, not fallen or sunk, indestructible.

अपपयस् *a.* Waterless, dry; Ki. 5. 12.

अपपाठः A wrong or bad reading (in a text); mistake in reading; द्वादशापपाठा अस्य जाताः P. IV. 4. 64 Sk.

अपपात्र *a.* 1 Deprived of the use of common vessels; using separate vessels (from which no one else will eat); अपपात्राश्च कर्तव्याः Ms. 10. 51. –2 Of low caste.

अपपात्रितः [पात्रभोजनात् बहिष्कृतः] One who has lost his caste through some great sin or offence, and who is, therefore, not allowed by his relatives to eat or drink from a common vessel.

अपपाद *a.* Having bad feet; °त्र having no shoe, shoeless.

अपपानं A bad drink.

अपपित्वं Ved. Separation.

अपपूत *a.* Having badly formed hips. –**तौ** Badly formed hips; P. VI. 2. 187.

अपप्रजाता A female that has suffered a miscarriage.

अपप्रदानं A bribe.

अपप्रोषितं Ved. Fault or evil caused by wrong departure (प्रवासदोष).

अपबर्हिस् *a.* Not having the use of *Barhis* (बर्हिर्हीमरहित).

अपबाहुकः A bad arm; stiffness in the arm.

अपभय *a.* Free from fear, fearless, undaunted; ततः प्रहस्यापभयः पुरंदरं पुनर्बभाषे तुरगस्य रक्षिता R. 3. 51.

अपभरणी The last asterism.

अपभर्तृ *a.* Ved. Taking away, destroying.

अपभाष् 1 A. To abuse, revile, defame, libel; न केवलं यो महतोपभाषते शृणोति तस्मादपि यः स पापभाक् Ku. 5. 83.

अपभाषणं Reviling, defamation, libel, calumny, vituperation.

अपभू 1 P. To be away, be absent.

अपभूतिः *f.* Defeat, damage.

अपभ्रंश् 1 A. To fall away or off. –*Caus.* To dismiss, discharge; अपभ्रंशितोऽधिकारात् चाणक्यहतकः Mu. 4.

अपभ्रंशः 1 Falling down or away, a fall; अत्यारूढिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा S. 4 v. l. ending in a (precipitate) fall. –2 A corrupted word, corruption; घर is an अपभ्रंश or corruption of गृह; (hence) an incorrect word whether formed against the rules of grammar or used in a sense not strictly Sanskrit; see अपशब्द. –3 A corrupt language, one of the lowest forms of the Prâkrita dialect used by cow-herds &c. (in Kâvyas); (in Sâstras) any language other than Sanskrit; आभीरादिगिरः काव्येष्वपभ्रंश इति स्मृताः । शास्त्रेषु संस्कृतादन्यदपभ्रंशतयोदितम् ॥ Kâv. 1.

अपभ्रष्ट *p. p.* Fallen away, corrupted (as a dialect)

अपम *a.* [अकृष्टं मीयते, मा बाहु° क] Ved. The most distant or remote, the last, lowest in caste, most degraded (जात्यातिनिकृष्ट). –**मः** (In astr.) Declination; the ecliptic; परिमतां गगनसदां चलनं किंचिद्भवेदपम Sid. Sir. **Comp.** –**ज्या** the line of the ecliptic; see क्रांतिज्या. –**मंडलं,** –**वृत्तं** the ecliptic.

अपमर्दः What is swept away, dust, dirt; हयहस्तिकरीषाभ्याममपमर्दः कृतो महान् Râm.

अपमर्शः Touching, grazing.

अपमन् *Caus.* To disrespect, dishonour, despise.

अपमानः Disrespect, dishonour, disgrace; despising, slighting, contempt; लभते बुद्ध्यवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63; समुद्रेण मम भृत्यस्यांडान्यपहृत्य मेऽपमानस्थानं कृतं Pt. 1.

अपमानिन् *a.* Dishonouring, disrespecting, slighting.

अपमार्गः 1 A by-path, side way; a bad way. -2 Shampooing, rubbing &c. of the body (अंगपरिमार्जनं) Si. 9. 36.

अपमित्य Ved. To be thrown away. —त्यं, -त्यकं Debt.

अपमुख *a.* 1 Having the face averted. -2 Ill-favoured, ill-looking. —खं *ind.* Without the face.

अपमूर्धन् *a.* Headless; °कलेवरं Ak.

अपमृज् 2 P., 10 P. To wipe off, efface, blot or wipe out, remove.

अपमार्जनं 1 Wiping away, cleansing, purifying. -2 Shaving, paring. -3 Chips.

अपमृत्युः [अपकृष्टो दुष्टहेतुजन्यत्वेन मृत्युः] 1 Sudden or untimely death, accidental or unnatural death; भर्तुसक्तोऽपमृत्युस्तस्य संचरति Pt. 4. -2 Any great danger, illness &c. from which a person, hopelessly given up for lost, recovers, quite contrary to expectation.

अपमृषित *a.* 1 Unintelligible, obscure as a वाक्य or speech. -2 Unbearable, not borne or liked (असोढ, अतितिक्षित); विहितं मयाद्य सदसीदमपमृषितमच्युतार्चनं । यस्य &c. Si. 15. 46 (for the formation of the word see Malli.).

अपयशस् *n.* (शः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute; अपयशो यद्यस्ति किं मृत्युना Bh. 2. 55.

अपया 2 P. To depart, go away, retire, withdraw, fall off or away, disappear; अपयातमेव हि विमानमंडलैः U. 6. 4; शोको दिनेषु गच्छत्सु वर्धतामपयाति किं H. 4. 82.

अपयानं Going away, departure, retreat, flight, escape.

अपर *a.* (treated as a pronoun in some senses) 1 Having nothing higher or superior, unrivalled matchless; without a rival or second (नास्ति परो यस्मात्); स्त्रीरत्नसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे S. 2. 9; cf. अनुत्तम, अनुत्तर. -2 [न पृणाति संतोषयति पृ-अच्] (a) Another, other (used as adj. or subst.). (b) More, additional; Ms. 11. 5. (c) Second another Pt. 4. 37; सं केशवोऽपर इवा क्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2 like another (rival) Kesava. (d) Different; other; अन्ये कृतयुगे धर्मास्त्रेतायां द्वापरेऽपरे Ms. 1. 85; Ks. 26. 235; Pt. 4. 6 (with gen.). (e) Ordinary, of the middle sort (मध्यम); परितसोऽप्यपरः सुसंवृतिः Si 16. 23. -3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp. स्व); यदि स्वाश्चापराश्चैव विंदेरन् योषितो द्विजाः Ms. 9. 85 of another caste. -4 Hinder, posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) (opp. पूर्व); the last; पूर्वासंध्यां जपंस्तिष्ठेत्स्वकाले चापरां चिरं Ms. 4. 93; रात्रेरपरः कालः Nir.; oft. used as first member of a genitive Tatpurusha comp. meaning 'the hind part,' 'latter part or half;' °पक्षः the latter half of a month; °हेमंतः latter half of winter; °कायः hind part of the body &c.; °वर्षा, °शरद् latter part of the rains, autumn &c. -5 Following, the next. -6 Western; पयसि प्रविष्टपरांबुनिधेः Si. 9. 1, Ku. 1. 1; Mn. 4. 21. -7 Inferior, lower (निकृष्ट); अपरेयमितस्त्वन्यां प्रकृतिं विद्धि मे परां Bg. 7. 5. -8 (In Nyâya) Non-extensive, not covering too much, one of the two kinds of सामान्य, see Bhâshâ P. 8. (परं = अधिकवृत्ति higher, अपरं = न्यूनवृत्ति lower, or अधिकदेशवृत्तित्वं परं, अल्पदेशवृत्तित्वं अपरं Mukta.). -9 Distant; opposite When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to एक the one, former, it means the other, the latter; एको ययौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशान् सौराज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्भान् R. 5. 60; when used in pl it means 'others', 'and others', and the words generally used as its correlatives are एके, केचित्-काश्चित् &c., अपरे, अन्ये; केचिद्वक्त्रपटीकृताश्च जटिलाः कापालिकाश्चापरे Pt. 4. 34; एके समूहुर्बलरेणुसंहतिं शिरोभिराज्ञामपरे महीभृतः Si. 12 45 some- others; शाखिनः केचिद्व्यधुन्वन्नर्यमांशुरपरेंबुधौ । अन्ये त्वलंघिषुः शैलान् गुहास्वन्ये न्यलेषत ॥ केचिदासिषत स्तब्धा भयात्केचिदघूर्णिषुः । उदतारिषुरंभोधिं वानराः सेतुनापरे Bk. 15. 31. 33. —रः 1 The hind foot of an elephant; बद्धापराणि परितो निगडान्यलावीत् Si. 5. 48 (Malli. चरमपादाग्राणि). -2 An enemy (न पृणाति संतोषयति). —रा 1 Western direction, the west. -2 The hind part of an elephant. -3 Sacred learning, learning the four Vedas with the 6 *Angas*. -4 The womb; the outer skin of the embryo. -5 Suppressed menstruation in pregnancy. -री Ved. The future, future times; उतापरीभ्यो मघवा विजिग्ये Rv. 1. 32. 13.-रं 1 The future, any thing to be done in future (कार्यं) तदेतद् ब्रह्मापूर्वमपरमनंतं Bri. Ar. Up. (नास्ति अपरं कार्यं यस्य). -2 The hind quarter of an elephant. -रं *adv.* Again, moreover, in future, for the future; अपरं च moreover; अपरेण behind, west of, to the west of (with gen. or acc.). [cf. Goth. *afar*; Germ. *aber*, as in aberglaubeo].-Comp.-अग्नि (अग्नी dual) 1. the southern and western fires (दक्षिण and गार्हपत्य). -2 the last fire i. e. used at the funeral ceremoy (°ग्निः). -अंगं one of the 8 divisions of गुणीभूतव्यंग्य (the second kind of काव्य) mentioned in K. P. 5. In this the व्यंग or suggested sense is subordinate to something else; अगूढमपरस्यांगं; अपरस्य रसादेर्वाच्यस्य वा (वाक्यार्थीभूतस्य) अंगं रसादि अनुरणनरूपं वा; e.g. अयं स रसनोत्कर्षी पीनस्तनविमर्दनः। नाभ्यूरुजघनस्पर्शी नीविविस्रंसनः करः, where शृंगार is subordinate to करुण. -अंत *a.* living at the western borders.(-तः) 1. the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term; the western shore. -2. (Pl.) the country or inhabitants of the western borders near the Sahya mountain; अपरांतजयोद्यतैः (अनीकैः) R. 4. 53 western people. -3. the kings of this country. -4. death, °ज्ञानं anticipation of one's end. -5. the hind foot of an elephant; मृदुचलदपरांतोदीरितांघ्रिर्निनाद Si. 11. 7; 18. 32. -अंतकः 1. = °अंतः Pl. -2. N. of a song; Y. 3. 113; °अंतिका N. of a metre consisting of 64 mâtrâs -अपराः-रे,-राणि another and another, several, various. -अर्धं the latter or second half. -अहः [fr. अहन् changed to अह P. II. 4. 29, V. 4. 88.] the latter part of the day; the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day; Ms. 3. 278; Si. 9. 4; °तन °ह्णेतन belonging to this time; °कृत P. II. 1. 45. -इतरा the east. -कान्यकुब्ज *a.* situated in or belonging to the western part of Kânyakubja. -कालः later period. -गोदानं (also गोदनि or गोडानि) N. of a country to the west of Mahâmeru (according to Buddhistic ideas).-ज *a.* born later or at the end of the world. (-जः) the destroying fire. -जनः an inhabitant of the west, the western people.-दक्षिणं *ind.* in the south-west (belonging to the तिष्ठद्गु class). -पक्षः 1. the second or dark half of the month.-2. the other or opposite side; a defendant (in law). -पंचालाः the western Panchâlas.-पर *a.* one and the other, several, various; अपरपराः सार्थाः गच्छंति P. VI. 1. 144. Sk. several caravans go; (अपरे च परे च सकृदेव गच्छंति).-पाणिनीयाः the pupils of Pâṇini living in the west.-प्रणेय *a.* easily led or influenced by others, docile, tractable. -भावः 1. being another or different, difference. -2. succession, continuation. -रात्रः [अपरं रात्रेः] the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night (P. V. 4. 87); °कृतं P. II. 1. 45. -लोकः

the other world, the next world, Paradise. -वक्त्रा,-वक्त्रं N. of a metre. -वैराग्यं a kind of Vairāgya mentioned by Patanjali (दृष्टानुश्राविकविषयवितृष्णस्य वशीकारसंज्ञं वैराग्यं). -सक्थं the hind thigh. -स्वस्तिकं the western point in the horizon. -हैमन a. belonging to the latter half of winter (P. VII. 3. 11).

अपरता-त्वं 1 Being another or different (one of the 23 gunas); difference, opposition, contrariety, relativeness. -2 Nearness. -3 Distance, posteriority (in time or space).

अपरत्र adv. In another place, elsewhere ; एकत्र or क्वचित्-अपरत्र in one place-in another place ; in the first case-in the second case.

अपरथा ind. In another manner; Si. 6. 41.

अपरवत् a. Like what follows.

अपरस्पर a. [अपर-पर] One after another, uninterrupted, continued (as applied to an action);अपरस्पराः क्रियासातत्ये P. VI. 1. 144 ; सुट् निपात्यते ; °राः सार्था गच्छंति सततमविच्छेदेन गच्छंतीत्यर्थः Sk.

अपरेद्युः adv. On the following day ; Ms. 3. 187.

अपरंज् (Used in pass. only) To be disaffected or discontented (with abl.) : नयहीनादपरज्यते जनः Ki. 2. 49 ; K. 287.

अपरक्त a. 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale ; श्वासापरक्ताधरः S. 6. 5. -2 Discontented, dissatisfied, disaffected ; चंद्रगुप्तादपरक्ताः Mu. 1.

अपरागः Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffection ; °हेतून् ज्ञातुमिच्छामि Mu 3 ; अपरागसमीरणेरितः Ki. 2. 50, K. 329. -2 Apathy, enmity.

अपरतिः f. 1 Cessation (=अवरति q. v.). -2 Dissatisfaction.

अपरवः 1 Contest, dispute (about the enjoyment of property) ; °उज्झित uncontested, undisputed (as possession of any thing.). -2 Ill-repute.

अपरस्पर a. [अ-परस्पर] Not reciprocal, not mutual ; असत्यमप्रतिष्ठं ते जगदाहुरनीश्वरं । अपरस्परसंभूतं किमन्यत्कामहेतुकं Bg. 16 8 (Mr. Telang renders °र by produced by union of male and female,' caused by lust, where अपरस्पर must be supposed to be connected with अपरस्पर under अपर q. v.).

अपरांच् [राङ्, °राची, °राङ्] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front. -ind. In front of. -Comp. -मुख a. (खी f.) 1. not turning away the face, with unaverted face. -2. presenting a bold front.

अपराजित a. Unconquered, invincible, unsurpassed ; °ता दिक् the north-east direction, so called because the gods were not defeated there ; त (देवासुराः) उदीच्यां प्राच्यां दिश्ययतंत ते ततो न पराजयंत सैषा दिगपराजिता Ait. Br., Ms. 6. 31. -तः 1 A sort of poisonous insect. -2 N. of Vishṇu ; of Siva. -3 One of the 11 Rudras. -4 A class of divinities forming a portion of the अनुत्तर divinities of the Jainas. -5 N. of a sage. -ता 1 N. of Durgā, to be worshipped on the Vijayādaśamī or Dasarā day ; दशम्यां च नरैः सम्यक् पूजनीयाऽपराजिता । ददाति विजयं देवी पूजिता जयवर्धिनी Skanda P. -2 N. of several plants; दूर्वा, शेफालिका, जयंती, असन, शंखिनी, हपुषा, असनपर्णी. -3 A kind of plant (or ओषधि) fastened round the wrist and serving as a charm or amulet ; see S. 7. (In Vikamorvasi Act 2 Kālidāsa uses अपराजिता in the sense of a spell or विद्या ; ननु भगवता देवगुरुणा अपराजितां नाम शिखाबंधनविद्यामुपदिशता त्रिदशपरिपक्ष्यालंघनीये कृते स्वः). -4 The north-east quarter : see under °त above. -5 A kind of metre of 4 lines with 14 syllables in each. -6 A sort of Yoginī.

अपराजिष्णु-पराजेय a. Invincible.

अपराध् 4, 5 P. 1 To offend, wrong, sin against, commit an offence against ; (with gen. or loc. of person or thing) ; यौवनमत्रापराध्यति Mk. 9 is to blame ; यस्मिन्कस्मिन्नपि पूजार्हेऽपराद्धा शकुंतला S. 4 ; अपराद्धोस्मि तत्रभवतः कण्वस्य S. 7 ; महतो योऽपराध्येत दूरस्थोस्मीति नाश्वसेत् Pt. 1. 307 ; V. 2; किं पुनरस्मदावलेपेन भवतीनामपराद्धं V. 1 ; sometimes with dat. also; न दूये सात्वतीसूनुर्यन्मह्यमपराध्यति Si. 2. 11. -2 To annoy, disturb. -3 To prohibit.

अपराद्ध p. p. 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, guilty, an offender, criminal (used in an active sense) ; कृतवत्यसि नावधीरणामपराद्धेऽपि यदा चिरं मयि R. 8. 48 ; प्रोवाच कोशलपतिः प्रथमापराद्धः 9. 79 the first to offend. -2 Missed, not hitting the mark (as an arrow) ; मृगादेहाःपराद्धैर्नामिषुमोक्षणैः Dk. 163 ; °इषुः or °पृषत्कः an archer whose arrows always miss the mark, an unskilful archer, निमित्तादपराद्धेषोर्धानुष्कस्येव वल्गितं Si. 2. 27. -3 Violated, transgressed ; अपराद्धा अभिषेकवेलोपाध्यायस्य V. 3. -द्धं [भावे क्तः] An offence, crime, injury ; न तु ग्रीष्मस्यैवं सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु S. 3. 9.

अपराद्धिः f. 1 Fault, mistake, offence. -2 Sin.

अपराधः An offence, a fault, guilt, crime, sin, mistake, error ; (32 kinds are usually stated in Śāstras); कमपराधलवं मयि पश्यसि V. 4. 29 ; यथापराधदंडानां R. 1. 6 ; यथेंद्रशत्रुः स्वरतोऽपराधात् Sik. 52 mistake or error in accent ; sometimes with gen. or loc. of person ; अद्य सुरेंद्रस्य कृतापराधान् दैत्यान् V. 1. 18 ; कृतापराधमिव त्वय्यात्मानमवगच्छति K. 203. -Comp. -भंजनः the destroyer of sins, epithet of Siva ; °स्तोत्रं a short poem by Sankarāchārya in praise of Siva, the fourth line of the verses being usually क्षंतव्यो मेऽपराधः शिव शिव शिवऽभोः श्रीमहादेव शंभो.

अपराधिन् a. Offending, guilty, offender, criminal ; अपराधी नामाहं प्रसीद रंभोरु V. 2. 21.

अपरापरण a. Destitute of descendants or offspring.

अपरिक्रम a. 1 Unable to walk round. -2 Not diligent.

अपरिग्रह a. Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c. ; quite destitute, as in निराशीरपरिग्रहः. -हः 1 Non-acceptance, rejection, renunciation, one of the several kinds of yamas (mental restraints) stated in Yoga Sāstra by Patanjali. -2 Destitution, poverty.

अपरिचयिन् , --परिचय a. Having no acquaintance ; unsocial, misanthropic.

अपरिच्छद a. Poor, destitute.

अपरिच्छिन्न a. 1 Undiscerned, undistinguished. -2 Continuous, connected, without interval or separation.

अपरिच्छेदः 1 Want of distinction or division. -2 Want of order or arrangement. -3 Want of judgment. -4 Continuance, connection.

अपरिज्यानिः f. Not losing ; not growing old or decaying ; इष्टापूर्तस्य° N. of a ceremony.

अपरिणयः Celibacy.

अपरिणीता An unmarried girl.

अपरिणामः Unchangeableness ; °दर्शिन् not prudent, improvident.

अपरिहर a. Ved. Not going by a tortuous course.

अपरिनिष्ठित a. Not properly placed or established ; °तस्योपदेशस्यान्याय्यं प्रकाशनं M. 1 not properly grounded.

अपरिमाण, अपरिमित, अपरिमेय a. Immeasurable, immense, unbounded.

अपरिम्लान a. Not fading, withering, or decaying. -नः N. of a plant (महासहावृक्ष) Gomphrena Globosa.

अपरियाणि [अ-परि°] Not walking, about (used in curses only) ; see अप्रयाणि.

अपरिविष्ट a. Ved. Not covered or enclosed (अव्याप्त, वेष्टनशून्य).

अपरिवृत *a.* Not enclosed or fenced on all sides (as a field).

अपरिशेष *a.* Not leaving a remainder; all-surrounding, all-pervading ; °ष ज्ञानं *Sâukhya K.* —षः Absence of remainder or limit.

अपरिष्करः Want of polish or refinement (moral or physical); coarseness, rudeness, unrefined state.

अपरिष्कृत *a.* Unpolished, unrefined, rude, coarse.

अपरिष्टिः *f.* [रिष्टेर्हिंसाया अभावः] Worship (पूजाया हिंसाहेतुकद्वेषशून्यत्वात्).

अपरिसर *a.* 1 Not near, distant. -2 Not extensive, not current. —रः Absence of extent.

अपरिसंख्यानं Infinity, innumerableness.

अपरिस्कंद *a.* Motionless.

अपरिहरणीय, अपरिहार्य *a.* 1 Inevitable. -2 Not to be abandoned. -3 Not to be degraded.

अपरिहृत *a.* Ved. Not endangered or afflicted ; straightforward.

अपरीक्षित *a.* 1 Unexamined, एतच्चापरीक्षितकयविषयं Mit. ; untried, untested, unproved. -2 Ill-considered foolish, thoughtless (of person or thing); °कारकं नाम पंचमं तंत्रं Pt. 5 'the inconsiderate doer'. -3 Not clearly proved or established.

अपरीत *a.* Ved. Not surrounded or encircled, not approached (अनभिगत). —ताः N. of a people.

अपरुष् *a.* Free from anger; अपरुषा परुषाक्षरमीरिता R. 9. 8.

अपरूप *a.* (पा,-पी *f.*) Ugly, deformed, odd-shaped. —पं 1 Deformity, monstrosity. -2 Delight, wonder (Ved.).

अपरोक्ष *a.* 1 Not invisible, perceptible to the senses, visible. -2 Not distant or remote. —क्षं *adv.* In the presence of (with gen.); अपरोक्षात् perceptibly, visibly, manifestly, openly. -Comp. -अनुभूतिः *f.* direct cognition.

अपरोक्षयति Den. P. To make perceptible.

अपरोधः Exclusion, prohibition.

अपरोपः Extermination, dethronement ; Mu. 2. 20.

अपर्ण *a.* Leafless. —र्णा N. of Durga or Parvati; Kâlidasa thus accounts for the name;—स्वयंविशीर्णद्रुमपर्णवृत्तिता परा हि काष्ठा तपसस्तया पुनः । तदप्यपाकीर्णमितिं प्रियंवदां वदंत्यपर्णेति च तां पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28 ; cf. Siva P. चतुर्थे त्यक्तपर्णा च अपर्णाख्यामवाप सा.

अपर्तु *a.* 1 Untimely. -2 Past menstruation time (निवृत्तरजस्का).

अपर्यंत *a.* Unlimited, unbounded.

अपर्याप्त *a.* 1 Not sufficient or enough, incomplete, insufficient. -2 Unlimited. -3 Unable (to do its work), incompetent ; अपर्याप्तं तदस्माकं बलं भीष्माभिरक्षितं Bg. 1. 30.

अपर्याप्तिः *f.* Insufficiency ; अमात्यभूरिवसोरात्मजेत्यपर्याप्तिर्बहुमानस्य Mal. 1.

अपर्याय *a.* Without order. —यः Want of order or method.

अपर्युषित *a.* Not standing overnight, fresh, new (as a flower) ; not standing over till the next day ; °प्रतिज्ञे मारुतौ Ve. 6.

अपर्वन् *a.* Without a joint. —*n.* 1 No joint or point of conjunction. -2 A day which is not a पर्वन् i. e. not the proper time or season (the Parva days being अमावास्या, पौर्णिमा, अष्टमी, चतुर्दशी &c.) ; अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेंदुमंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15. -Comp. -दंडः a sort of sugar-cane.

अपल *a.* Without flesh (पलशून्य). —लं A pin or bolt.

अपलप् 1 P. 1 To deny, disown ; राजदेयमपलपितं Kull. on Ms. 8. 400 ; refuse ; शतमपलपति P. I. 3. 44 Sk. -2 To conceal, hide. -3 To detract from, slander. —*Caus.* To outwit, overreach, deceive ; अपलाप्यमानस्य शत्रूंस्तस्याभवन्मतिः Bk. 8. 44.

अपलपनं; अपलापः 1 Concealing, hiding ; कृतातिग्मद्युतिमंडलापलापैः Si. 20. 28. -2 Concealment or denial of knowledge, evasion ; न हि प्रत्यक्षसिद्धस्यापलापः कर्तुं शक्यते S.B. -3 Detraction, concealment of truth, thoughts, feelings &c.; उन्मुखदर्शनापलपनैः पिंडार्थमायस्यतः Mu. 3. 14. -4 Affection, regard. -5 (In medicine) The part between shoulder and the ribs.-Comp. —दंडः (in law) a fine laid on one who denies the charge on which he is convicted.

अपलापिन् *a.* One who denies, disowns, hides, conceals &c.; concealing ; जयंति महतां संस्तुतापलापिन्यः कल्याणिन्यो नीतयः Mâl. 10; साधारणस्यापलापिन् Y. 2. 236.

अपलाषिका [लाषिका पर्यायेण इच्छा; तद्रिरहिता इच्छा] Excessive thirst or desire (अतिशयलालसा); (अपलासिका is sometimes used in the same sense, but regarded as an incorrect word).

अपलाषिन्,-लाषुक *a.* 1 Thirsty (P. III. 2. 144.). -2 Free from thirst or desire ; प्रलपिनो भविष्यंति कदाऽन्वेतेऽपलाषुकाः Mb.

अपल्यूलनं Not cleansing or washing ; यदिदं स्नानवस्त्रं विहितमपल्यूलनं कृतं भवति Sat. Br. (क्षारद्रव्यसंयोगादिनाऽधौतं); not cleansed or washed by cleaning substances (as by a washerman).

अपवक्तृ *m.* Ved. Speaking away, warning off, averting, preventing.

अपवचनं Speaking ill ; Pt. 4.

अपवाचनं Act of speaking away or warning off, removing.

अपवद् 1 U. 1 To revile, abuse, censure, reproach ; परानमी यदपवदंत आत्मनः Si. 17. 19 ; नार्तोऽप्यपवदेद्विप्रान् Ms. 4. 236 ; स्वं पुत्रं अपवदंति-ते वा P. I. 3. 77. Sk. (क्रियाफलस्य कर्तृगामित्वे द्योतिते वा स्यात्) ; नृम्योऽपवदमानस्य Bk. 8. 45 reviling or abusing men. -2 To disown, deny (A.) ; न्यायमपवदते P. I. 3. 73 Sk. -3 To argue out, refute, contradict ; अपवदेयुस्तानितिहासैः पुरातनैः Y. 3. 7. -*Caus.* 1 To blame, censure. -2 To oppose or contradict as unadvisable.

अपवादः 1 Censuring, reviling; censure, reproach, blame, abuse ; आस्तां तापवादाभिन्नमर्याद U. 5 ; लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40 ; लोकापवादाद्भयं Bh. 2. 62; scandal, evil report ; चिरकालान्मया श्रुतस्तवापवादः Pt. 1 ; Ki. 11. 25, 14. 12 ; Mk. 9. 3 ; U. 1 ; Pt. 4 ; Y. 2. 207 ; देव्यामपि हि वैदेह्यां सापवादो यतो जनः U. 1. 6 spreading or indulging in scandals about ; न केवलमत्याहितं सापवादमपि U. 2 ; सापवादं censuringly Mâl. 9. -2 An exception, a special rule that restricts or sets aside a general rule (opp. उत्सर्ग) ; मा हिंस्यात्सर्वभूतानि इति उत्सर्गः ; वायव्यं श्वेतमालभेत इत्यपवादः ; अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परैः Ku. 2. 27 ; R. 15. 7 ; °प्रत्ययः exceptional suffix ; °स्थलं a case for a special rule. -3 An order, command; ततोऽपवादेन पताकिनीपतेश्चचाल निर्ह्रादवती महाचमूः Ki. 14. 27. -4 Refutation ; (in Vedânta phil.) refutation as of a wrong imputation or belief ; रज्जुविवर्तस्य सर्पस्य रज्जुमात्रत्ववत्, वस्तुभूतब्रह्मणो विवर्तस्य प्रपंचादेः वस्तुभूतरूपतोपदेशः अपवादः Tv. ; अध्यारोपापवादाभ्यां वस्तुतत्त्वविनिश्चयः Vedânta ; hence also, a means of refutation. -5 Confidence, trust. -6 Love ; familiarity. -7 A small bell or other instrument sounded to decoy deer ; मधुकरैरपवादकरैरिव Si. 6. 9 ; (°करैः = व्याधैः ; अपवादं मृगवंचनाय घंटादिक्वणितवाद्यं कुर्वंति तैः Malli.)

अपवादक;-अपवादिन् *a.* 1 Blaming, censuring, reviling, traducing, defaming ; मृगयापवादिना माठव्येन *S.* 2. -2 Opposing ; contradicting, excepting, setting aside, excluding.

अपवन *a.* Without wind or air, sheltered from wind.—नं [अपकृष्टं कृत-

मत्वात्स्वल्पत्वाच्च वनं] A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपवरक,-वारक / अपवर्ग &c. / अपवर्त &c. } See under अपवृ; अपवृज्-अपवृत्.

अपवह् 1 P. 1 To carry off or away, bear off or away ; अपोवाह च वासोऽस्या मारुतः Mb. -2 To drive away; disperse, dispel, remove, take away; अमी जनस्थानमपोढविघ्नं मत्वा R. 13. 22 freed from obstacles ; अथानपोढार्गलमप्यगारं (प्रविष्टां) 16. 6 the bolts of which were not removed or unchained ; तदुच्छिष्टमपोह्य Dk. 133. -3 To give up, relinquish, leave, abandon, cast off; शमिततापमपोढमहीरजः *Si.* 6. 33; संभ्रमोऽभवदपोढकर्मणां (ऋत्विजां) R. 11. 25; तद्वक्त्यपोढपितृराज्यमहाभिषेके (मूर्धनि) 13. 70 thrown away ; Dk. 67 ; दिव्येन शून्यं वलयेन बाहुमपोढनेपथ्यविधिर्ददर्श R. 16. 73 before he had commenced his toilet.-4 To deduct, subtract. -*Caus* 1 To carry off, remove, carry or draw to a distance, take away ; मलयकेतुरपवाहितः Mu. 1, 3 ; कलत्रं 2 ; इमां मया सार्धमपवाह्य M. 5; Bk. 8. 86. -2 To chase or drive away, expel ; हृतसर्वस्वतया अपवाहितः Dk. 47, 59. -3 To reduce to powder, pulverize. -4 To cause to carry the yoke ; गामिव नासिकां विद्धापवाहयति Mk. 8.

अपवाहः,-हनं 1 Taking or carrying away, removal ; Dk. 41 ; स्वराष्ट्रं वासयेद्राजा परदेशापवाहनात् H 3. v. 1. bearing away men from other countries ; See अभिष्यंद. -2 Deduction, subtraction (as of fractions). -3 N. of a metre.

अपवोढृ *a.* One who carries away or removes ; *Si.* 18. 64.

अपोढ *p. p.* Carried away, removed &c. See above.

अपवासः [अपहृत्य वासः] Ved. 1 Disappearance, vanishing, retreat. -2 N. of a plant.

अपविक्षत *a.* Uninjured, unhurt, unviolated.

अपविघ्न *a.* Unobstructed, uninterrupted ; शतं क्रतूनामपविघ्नमाप सः R. 3. 38.

अपविद्ध &c. See under अपव्यध्.

अपविद्या Ignorance, spiritual ignorance, Māya or illusion (अविद्या); तत्त्वस्य संवित्तिरिवापविद्या Ki. 16. 32.

अपविष *a.* Free from poison. —षा A sort of grass with aromatic roots ; Kyllingia Monocephala.

अपवीण *a.* Having no lute, or having a bad lute. —णा A bad lute.

अपवृ 5 U. To open, uncover, disclose, exhibit. —*Caus* or 10 P. To cover, wrap, envelop, screen, conceal ; बाहुबंधनापवारितपयोधरोद्गमा Māl. 7. covered, or concealed ; विटपेनापवारितशरीरा भूत्वा Ratn. 1.

अपवरकः-का [वृ-संज्ञायां वुन्] 1 An inner apartment ; the lying-in chamber. -2 An air-hole, aperture ; ततश्चैकस्मादपवरकात् Mu. 1.

अपवरणं 1 Covering, screening. -2 A garment, cloth.

अपवारकः 1 Covering &c. -2 An enclosed or screened place (जवनिका) ; °के प्रविश्य एकांते तिष्ठ Mk. 8.

अपवारणं Covering, concealment, disappearance.

अपवारित *p. p.* Covered, concealed; °तं प्रवहणं तिष्ठति Mk. 6 covered ; vanished, disappeared. —तं, अपवारितकं Concealed or secret manner. —ते, अपवारितकेन, अपवार्य *ind.* Frequently occurring in dramas in the sense of 'apart' 'aside to another' (opp. प्रकाशं) ; it is speaking in such a way that only the person addressed may hear it ; तद्भवेदपवारितं रहस्यं तु यदन्यस्य परावृत्य प्रकाश्यते । त्रिपताककरेणान्यमपवार्यान्तरा कथा S. D. 6.

अपवृतिः *f.* Opening.

अपवृज् 7 A. 1 To avert, destroy, dissipate ; तमः, शत्रुं &c. -2 To tear off, pull out, take out. -3 To conclude, finish, absolve. —*Caus.* 1 To leave, quit, abandon, avoid ; दूरापवर्जितच्छत्रैः शिरोभिः R. 17. 79 keeping the umbrellas at a (great) distance ; त्वयात्महस्तेन मही मदच्युता मतंगजेन स्रगिवापवर्जिता Ki. 1. 29 abandoned, left, lost. -2 To let go, drop down, throw, pour ; सुमनसो दिव्याः खेचरैरपवर्जिताः Bhag.; करयुग्मपद्ममुकुलापवर्जितैः *Si.* 13. 37. -3 To abandon, release, discharge, pay off (as debt &c.) ; absolve oneself from, fulfil, make good (as a promise). -4 To sever, separate, cut off ; भल्लापवर्जितैस्तेषां शिरोभिः (महीं तस्तार) R. 4. 63, Ki. 17. 58 severed or cut off by arrows ; इमान्यमूनीत्यपवर्जिते शनैः Ki 8. 20 plucked. -5 To overturn ; empty ; Y. 3. 300. -6 To honour, respect, esteem. -7 To give, bestow, grant, present ; अपवर्जितं कोशजातं Dk. 36 ; दक्षिणामपवर्ज्य Mb. ; अपवर्जितौ वरौ Rām.

अपवर्गः 1 Completion, end, fulfilment or accomplishment of an action ; अपवर्गे तृतीया P. II. 3. 6 ; III. 4. 60 ; (अपवर्गः = क्रियाप्राप्तिः or समाप्तिः Sk.) ; क्रियापवर्गेष्वनुजीविसात्कृताः Ki. 1. 14 ; अपवर्गे तृतीयेति भणतः पाणिनेरपि N. 17. 68 ; Ki. 16. 49 ; पंच° coming to an end in 5 days. -2 An exception, special rule ; अभिव्याप्यापकर्षणमपवर्गः Susr. -3 Absolution, final beatitude; अपवर्गमहोदयार्थयोर्भुवमंशाविव धर्मयोर्गतौ R. 8. 16 ; ज्ञानेन चापवर्गः Sānkhya K. 44. -4 A gift, donation. -5 Abandonment. -6 Throwing, discharge (as of arrows) ; Ki. 16. 20.

अपवर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandonment; making good, fulfilling (a promise); discharging (debt &c.). -2 A gift or donation ; spending. -3 Final beatitude, salvation.

अपवर्जित *p. p.* Left, abandoned ; fulfilled ; see above ; oft in comp. in the sense of 'free from,' 'being without,' 'destitute of,' or with instr. ; षड्भिरपवर्जिताशीतिः Bri. S. 53. 7. 80 minus 6 ; Ki. 2. 26.

अपवृक्त *p. p.* Finished, ended.

अपवृक्तिः *f.* Fulfilment, accomplishment, completion.

अपवृत् 1 A. To turn back, turn away, depart ; तस्मादपावर्तत दूरकृष्टा R. 6. 58 ; तस्मादपावर्तत कुंडिनेशः 7. 33. -*Caus.* 1 To turn back or away, turn aside, bend ; व्यपोढपार्श्वैरपवर्तितत्रिकाः Ki. 4. 15 ; आसक्ततिर्यगपवर्तितदृष्टि वक्त्रं (वहंती) Māl. 1. 40. -2 (Math.) To divide (as by a common measure) without remainder ; समेन केनाप्यपवर्त्य हारभाज्यौ भजेद्वा सति संभवे तु Lilā. -3 To reduce to a common measure.

अपवर्तः 1 Taking away, removing. -2 (Math.) The (common) divisor which is applied to both or either of the quantities of an equation. -3 Reduction to a common measure.

अपवर्तकः A common measure.

अपवर्तनं 1 Removal, transferring from one place to another; स्थान°. -2 Taking away, depriving one of ; न त्यागोस्ति द्विषंत्याश्च न च दायापवर्तनं Ms. 9. 79. -3 Abridging, abbreviation. -4 Reducing a fraction to its lowest terms ; divison without remainder, or the divisor itself.

अपवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away, reversed, inverted, overturned ; agitated, disturbed ; °जठरशफरी Ki. 12. 49. -2 With downward face ; व्यस्तकीर्णस्फुरदपवृत्तरुंडखंडः Māl. 3. 17. -3 Ended, finished. —त्तं The ecliptic.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* End.

अपव्यध् 4 P. 1 To pierce (badly) ; अपविद्धः शरैर्भृशं Mb. -2 To throw or cast in general, throw or cast off, toss away ; प्रेंखयन् परिजनापविद्धया (दोलया) R. 19. 44 left, let go ; भुजस्तंभापविद्ध Mv. 2. 33 thrown or wielded ; अपविद्धसर्वस्वा Dk. 61 given or spent away ; Ki. 5. 30 ; *Si.* 8. 37 ; हृदयमशरणं मे पक्ष्मलाक्ष्याः कटाक्षैरपहृतमपविद्धं पीतमुन्मूलितं च Māl. 1. 28 pierced through, dis-

tracted, overcome. -3 To abandon, leave, desert, cast off (as a child, ornaments &c.); पुरा श्मशाने ऽग्नि-वापविध्यते Mb., Ms. 11. 41, Dk. 98, 111.

अपविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Cast or thrown off, thrown or cast away, abandoned, forsaken, dismissed, rejected, neglected, removed; oft used in the sense of 'freed from,' 'devoid of'; रक्षोविप्रकृतावास्तामपविद्धशुचाविव R. 10. 74. -2 Abject, mean. -द्धः, °पुत्रः A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger; one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus; Ms. 9. 171; Y. 2. 132. -Comp. -लोक *a.* dead, departed from this world.

अपवेधः Piercing through (a pearl, ruby &c.) wrongly, or in the wrong direction (and thus spoiling it).

अपव्ययः [अपकृष्टः मर्यादामुल्लंघ्य कृतः व्ययः] Extravagant expenditure, prodigality, lavishness.

अपव्ययिन्-व्ययमान *a.* 1 Squandering, spending lavishly, prodigal. -2 Denying a debt.

अपव्रत *a.* Ved. 1 Swerving from religious observances, irreligious, impious; Rv. 1. 51. 9. -2 Disobedient, unfaithful. -3 Perverse.

अपशकुनं A bad omen.

अपशंक *a.* Free from fear or hesitation, fearless. -कं *adv.* Fearlessly.

अपशदः = अपसद q. v.

अपशब्दः 1 A bad or ungrammatical word, a corrupted word (in form or meaning) त एव शक्तिवैकल्यप्रमादालसतादिभिः । अन्यथोच्चारिताः शब्दा अपशब्दा इतीरिताः ॥ दूरतश्चापशब्दं त्यक्त्वा Bh. 134 (where °ब्दं has also sense 4); अपशब्दशतं माघे Subhash. -2 Vulgar speech. -3 A form of language not Sanskrit, ungrammatical language. -4 A reproachful word, offensive expression, censure; प्रापाक्ष्णोर्गलदपशब्दमंजनाभः Si. 8. 43.

अपशमः Cessation.

अपशव्य *a.* Not tending to the growth of cattle.

अपशिरस् -शीर्ष,-र्षन् *a.* Headless.

अपशु *a.* Without cattle. -शुः Not cattle; a bad animal; any animal other than a cow and horse; अपशवो वा अन्ये गोअश्वेभ्यः Sat. Br.

अपशुच् *a.* Without sorrow. -*m.* (Without sorrow) The soul; क उत्तमश्लोकगुणानुवादात् पुमान् विरज्येत विनापशुघ्नात् Bhag.

अपशोक *a.* Without sorrow or grief. -कः The *Asoka* tree.

अपश्चिम *a.* 1 What is not followed by any other, having no other in the rear, last (used much in the same sense as पश्चिम; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम, उत्तर and अनुत्तर); अयमत्र ते जन्मन्यपश्चिमः पश्चिमावस्थाप्रार्थितो मकरंदबाहुपरिष्वंगः Mal. 9; अयमपश्चिमस्ते रामस्य शिरसि पादपंकजस्पर्शः U. 1. v. l. for पश्चिम); प्रसीदतु महाराजो ममानेनापश्चिमेन प्रणयेन Ve. 6; प्रणमापश्चिमस्य पितुः पादयोः Mu. 7; तात अंब मेऽपश्चिमप्रणामः Nag. 5; अपश्चिमं कुरु वचनं Ve. 141. -2 Not last, first, foremost; श्रुतवतामपश्चिमः R. 19. 1. -3 Extreme; अपश्चिमामिमां कष्टामापदं प्राप्तवत्यहं Râm.

अपश्य *a.* Ved. Not seeing.

अपश्रयः A bolster, pillow.

अपश्री *a.* Deprived of beauty; Si. 11. 64.

अपश्वासः = अपान q. v.

अपष्ठं [अप-स्था, क सस्य षत्वं P. VIII. 3. 97] The point of the goad of an elephant.

अपष्ठु *a.* [अप-स्था कु Up. 1. 25; P. VIII. 3. 98] 1 Contrary, opposite. -2 Unfavourable, adverse, perverse. -3 Left. -ष्ठु *adv.* 1 Contrary, in the contrary or opposite way or direction. -2 Falsely, untruly, wrongly; तव धर्मराज इति नाम कथमिदमपष्ठु पठ्यते Si. 15. 17; अपष्ठु पठतः पाठ्यमधिगोष्ठि शठस्य ते N. -3 Faultlessly. -4 Well, properly, handsomely. -ष्ठुः Time.

अपष्ठुर-ल *a.* Contrary, opposite.

अपस् *n.* [आप् असुन् ह्रस्वश्च; आपः कर्माख्यायां ह्रस्वो नुट्च वा स्यात् Up. 4. 207. अप्नः, अपः] 1 Work, action; अपसा संतु नेमे Rv. 1. 54. 8. -2 Sacred act or rite, sacrificial work. -3 Water. -*a.* (अपाः) 1 Active, engaged in any act (कर्मयुक्त). -2 Got or obtained. According to B. and R. अपस. *f.* pl. stands in the Veda for (1) the hands and fingers busy in kindling the sacred fire and performing the sacrificial rites; (2) the three goddesses of sacred speech or the three divinities, fire, wind and sun; and (3) the active or running waters. [cf. L. *opus*]

अपस्तम *a.* Most active or rapid.

अपस्य *a.* [अपसि कर्मणि साधुः यत्] Ved. Active, fit for an act, skilful in doing any thing (साधुकर्मकारिन्); Yv. 10. 7; flowing, watery. -स्या 1 Activity. -2 Water. -3 A sort of brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar.

अपस्यति Den. P. To be active.

अपस्यु *a.* [अपस्-क्यच्-उ] Active, busily engaged, desirous of working.

अपसदः [अपकृष्टो नीच इव सीदति, सद्-अच्] 1 An outcast, a low man; usually at the end of comp. in the sense of 'vile,' 'wretched,' 'accursed'; कापालिक Mal. 5; रे रे क्षत्रियापसदाः Ve. 3; नर°, ब्राह्मण° &c. -2 N. for the children of six degrading connections, i. e. of men of the first three castes with women of the castes inferior to their own; विप्रस्य त्रिषु वर्णेषु नृपतेर्वर्णयोर्द्वयोः । वैश्यस्य वर्णे चैकस्मिन् षडेतेऽपसदाः स्मृताः ॥ Ms. 10. 10.

अपसमं *ind.* Last year; at the end of the year (वर्षात्यये).

अपसर-सर्प &c. See under अपसृ, अपसृप्.

अपसर्जनं [सृज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Leaving, abandonment. -2 A gift or donation. -3 Final beatitude.

अपसल = अपसव्य below.

अपसलवि *ind.* [अप-सल् बा° अवि] 1 To the left (opp. प्रसलवि); °वि वृष्टया रज्ज्वा Kâty. (अप्रादक्षिण्येन). -2 (The space) Between the thumb and the forefinger, supposed to be sacred to the Manes, as water &c. in ceremonies like तर्पण is offered to them being poured down through that space; प्रदेशिन्यंगुष्ठयोरंतरा अपसलवि अपसव्यं वा तेन पितृभ्यो निदधाति Sabdak.

अपसव्य, -सव्यक *a.* 1 Not on the left, right; अपसव्येन हस्तेन Ms. 3. 214. -2 Contrary, opposite. -व्यं *ind.* To the right, making the sacred thread hang down towards the left part of the body over the right shoulder (opp. सव्य when it hangs over the left); a position of the thread in Sraddha or other religious ceremonies at particular times of those ceremonies (the three positions being सव्य, निवीत & अपसव्य) Ms. 3. 279; °व्यं कृ to go round one so as to keep the right side towards him, to make the sacred thread hang over the right shoulder.

अपसव्यवत् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder.

अपसिद्धांतः A wrong or erroneous conclusion; सिद्धांतमभ्युपेत्यानियमात् कथाप्रसंगोऽपसिद्धांतः Gaut. S.

अपसृ 1 P. 1 To walk off, go or get away, depart; अपसर इतः begone, avaunt, hence, get you gone; अपसरायतः Pt. 1. -2 To withdraw, retire, retreat, turn back; यदपसरति मेषः कारणं तत्प्रहर्तुं Pt. 3. 43. -3 To vanish, disappear; यस्यानुष्ठानेन मे संततिविनाशदुःखमपसरति Pt. 1. -4 To escape, elude the sight. -*Caus.* To make (a

thing or person) go away or retire, take or put away, remove, drive away or off, throw aside ; अपसारय घनसारं K. P. 9 ; अपसार्यतां वेत्रलता Pt. 1 put aside, take away ; Ms. 7. 149.

अपसरः 1 Departure, retreat. -2 A proper excuse or apology, valid reason (for possession of a thing, such as buying &c.) Ms. 8. 198.

अपसरणं 1 Going away, retreating, escape; तत्ते युक्तं कर्तुमपसरणं Pt. 3. -2 Egress.

अपसारः 1 Going out, retreating. -2 An outlet, egress (opp. प्रवेश) ; Pt. 3. 120 ; अनपसारमार्गाः Dk. 163 ; H. 3. 53 ; Si. 18. 40. -3 Escaping, fleeting ; Mk. 7. 3.

अपसारणं-णा Removing to a distance, driving, expelling ; किमर्थमपसारणा क्रियते Mu. 4, making room (cf. Mar. बाजू, बाजू).

अपसृत p. p. 1 Gone away, retreated &c.; dropped or fallen down ; अपसृतपांडुपत्रा मुंचंत्यश्रूणीव लताः S. 4. 15. -2 Extended, held out, stretched; S. 6. -3 Discharged ; अपसृतमिव शस्त्रं Mv. 2.

अपसृप् 1 P. 1 To glide or move gently along, glide away or off. -2 To withdraw. retire, go away; त्वरितमनेन तरुगहनेनापसर्पत U. 4 ; 'उत्प्रेक्षितविकारः अपसर्पेत Mv. 4 retire, go into voluntary exile. -3 To observe closely (as a spy) ; शुद्धांतचारी दुर्मुखः स मया पौरजानपदानपसर्पितुं प्रयुक्तः U. 1. —*Caus.* To drive away or off.

अपसर्पः,-र्पकः A secret agent or emissary, spy ; सोपसर्पैर्जजागार यथाकालं स्वपन्नपि R. 17. 51, 14. 31.

अपसर्पणं Going back, retreating ; observing as a spy.

अपसृतिः *f.* Going away or forth.

अपस्कंभः Fastening, making firm.

अपस्करः [अप-कृ अप-मुद् स्थाने निपातः P. VI. 1. 149] 1 Any part of a carriage, except the wheel (रं also) ; अपस्करमधिष्ठाने हिमवान् विंध्यपर्वतः Mb. -2 Excrement. -3 Vulva. -4 Anus.

अपस्कारः The root or underpart of the knee.

अपस्खलः Leaping or jumping off.

अपस्तंभः A vessel in the side of the breast containing vital air.

अपस्नात *a.* [अपकृष्टं स्नातः] One who has bathed after death or mourning or upon the death of a relation, preparatory to other ceremonies.

अपस्नानं 1 Bathing as after mourning or upon the death of a relative ; funeral bathing. -2 Impure bathing, bathing in water in which a person has previously washed himself (स्नानशिष्टं जलं) Ms. 4. 132.

अपस्पश *a.* Devoid of spies ; शब्दविद्येव नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पशा Si. 2. 112 (where °शा also means without पस्पश).

अपस्पृश् *a.* Ved. Not letting oneself be touched.

अपस्पर्श *a.* Insensible.

अपस्फिग *a.* Having badly formed hips ; (P. VI. 2. 187).

अपस्फुर् (-स्फूः),-र,-रत् *a.* Injured (Sây.) ; swelling, increasing (?).

अपस्मारः,-स्मृतिः *f.* [अपस्मारयति स्मरणं विलोपयति, स्मृ-णिच्, कर्तरि अच्, or अपगतः स्मारः स्मरणं यतः] 1 Forgetfulness,loss of memory ; स्मर° Bh. 1. 89. -2 Epilepsy, falling sickness ; Susr. thus derives it ; स्मृतिर्भूतार्थविज्ञानमपस्र परिवर्जने । अपस्मार इति प्रोक्तस्ततोयं व्याधिरंतकृत् ॥

अपस्मारिन् *a.* Epileptic, having an epileptic fit ; Ms. 3. 7 ; Si. 3. 72.

अपस्मृति *a.* Forgetful.

अपस्य,-स्यु &c. See under अपस्.

अपस्वरः An unmusical sound or note.

अपहन् 2 P. 1 To ward or beat off, repel, destroy, kill, take away, remove ; अपघ्नंतो दुरितं हव्यगंधैः S. 4. 7 ; न तु खलु तयोर्ज्ञानं शक्तिं करोत्यपहंति वा U. 2. 4 takes away ; Ms. 6. 96 ; अपहतपाप्मानं सवितारमुपतिष्ठस्व U. 3. -2 To attack, affect, seize (as disease &c.). -3 To husk out, take off the shell or husk (as rice). -4 To shoot out.

अपह *a.* [अप-हन्-ड] (At the end of comp.) Warding or keeping off, taking away, removing, destroying, repelling &c.; न दंशमशकापहं Pt. 3. 97; सगेयं यदि जीवितापहा R. 8. 46 ; परकर्मापहः सोऽभूत् 17. 61.

अपहतिः *f.* Removing, destroying.

अपहननं Warding off, repelling &c.

अपहल *a.* Having a bad plough.

अपहस् 1 P. To mock or scoff at, ridicule, deride ; सहसापहसितकुमारेण Dk. 9 scoffed at, i. e. excelled.

अपहसितं,-हासः Silly or causeless laughter ; often laughter with tearful eyes (नीचानामपहसितं).

अपहस्तः [अपसारणार्थो हस्तः] 1 The hand placed on the neck to drive out a person (गलहस्त) ; one that is so driven out. -2 Throwing away or off, taking away. -3 Stealing, plundering.

अपहस्तयति Den. P. To seize by the neck and drive out ; hence throw away, abandon, leave, discard, reject (fig. also).

अपहस्तित *p. p.* Thrown away, discarded, abandoned, cast off, given up ; °सकलसखीजनं त्वयि विश्वसिति मे हृदयं K. 233, 202 ; °बांधवे त्वया Mal. 9. 19 ; अयं मम °लज्जो व्यवसायः V. 2 ; Ki. 9. 36..

अपहा 2 P. To leave, abandon ; साक्षात्प्रियामुपगतामपहाय पूर्वं S. 6. 15. —*pass.* To waste away, wane.

अपहानं Leaving, abandoning.

अपहानिः *f.* 1 Leaving, abandonment ; stopping. -2 Ceasing, vanishing. -3 Exception, exclusion.

अपहाय *ind.* Leaving, abandoning, except, without, excepting (used with the force of a preposition).

अपहृ 1 P. 1 (*a*) To take off, bear or snatch away, carry off ; पश्चात्पुत्रैरपहृतभरः V. 3. 1 relieved of the burden ; तंत्रादचिरापहृतः पटः brought P. V. 2. 70 Sk. (*b*) To avert, turn away ; वदनमपहरंती (गौरी) Ku. 7. 95 averting or turning away her face. (*c*) To rob, plunder, steal -2 To sever, separate, cut off; R. 15. 52. -3 To overpower, overcome, subdue ; attract, ravish, captivate ; affect influence (in a good or bad sense) ; अपह्रियेे खलु परिश्रमजनितया निद्रया U. 1 overpowered ; उत्सवापहृतचेतोभिः Ratn. 1 ; यथा नापह्रियसे सुखेन K. 109 seduced, led away, 277 ; न...प्रियतमा यतमानमपाहरत् R. 9. 7 did not subdue i. e. did not divert his mind. -4 To remove, take away, destroy, annihilate, deprive (one) of ; कीर्ति° R. 11. 74 ; प्रिया मे दत्ता वाक् पुनर्भेऽपहृता Dk. 52. -5 To take back, resume ; देयं प्रतिश्रुतं चैव दत्त्वा नापहरेत्पुनः Y. 2. 176. -6 To subtract, deduct. —*Caus* To cause (others) to take away ; Ki. 1. 31.

अपहरणं 1 Taking or carrying away removing. -2 Stealing.

अपहर्तृ *a.* 1 One that takes or carries away, steals, removes, destroys &c. -2 Removing, expiating ; सर्वदोषापहर्तॄणां व्रतानां Ms. 11. 162.

अपहारः 1 Taking or carrying away, stealing, plundering, removing, killing, destroying ; कर्णनासापहारेण भगिनी मे विरूपिता Râm. by the cutting of ears and nose ; निद्रापहार, विष. -2 Concealing, dissembling ; कथमात्मापहारं करोमि S. 1 how shall I dissemble myself, conceal my real name and character ; see अपहारक below. -3 Spending or using another's property. -4 Loss, damage.

अपहारक,-हारिन् *a.* One who or that which takes away, steals, removes, destroys, conceals &c. (usually in comp.); जालापहारिणः H. 1; परद्रव्य° plunderer, thief; परवित्त°; धान्यापहारकः Ms. 11. 51.; Y. 3. 210; Ms. 4. 255; 2. 88. —कः A robber, thief.

अपहृत *p. p.* Taken away, carried off &c.; destitute of, free from.

अपह्नु 2 A. 1 To conceal, hide, disguise; Ms. 8. 53; कामदेवव्यपदेशेन सखीपुरतोऽपह्नुतः Ratn. 2 was passed off as Cupid upon her friend. -2 To deny, disown; गुणांश्चापह्नुषेऽस्माकं Bk. 5, 44; अपह्नुवानस्य जनाय यन्निजां (अधीरतां) N. 1. 49. -3 To exculpate, excuse.

अपह्नवः 1 Concealment, hiding: concealment of one's knowledge, feelings &c. -2 Denial or disowning of the truth, dissimulation; °वे ज्ञः P. I. 3. 44; ज्ञातं मया ते हृदयं सखे मापह्नवं कृथाः Ks. 10. 92. -3 Appeasing, satisfying. -4 Love, affection.

अपह्नुतिः *f.* 1 Concealment of knowledge, denial. -2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, in which the real character of the thing in question is denied and that of another (alien or imaginary) object is ascribed to or superimposed upon, it; प्रकृतं यन्निषिध्यान्यत्साध्यते सा त्वपह्नुतिः K. P. 10; (उपमेयमसत्यं कृत्वा उपमानं सत्यतया यत्स्थाप्यते सापह्नुतिः); *e. g.* नेदं नभोमंडलमंबुराशिर्नैताश्च तारा नवफेनभंगाः। नायं शशी कुंडलितः फणींद्रो नासौ कलंकः शयितो मुरारिः॥ see also K. P. 10 and S. D. 683–84.

अपह्रासः Reduction, diminution.

अपाक् *ind.* See अपाच्.

अपाक *a.* 1 V:d. [fr. अंच् with अप] (*a*) Situated aside or behind. (*b*) Remote, distant. (*c*) Coming from a distant place. (*d*) Unequalled, incomparable, very great (अनल्प Sāy.); °चक्षुस् of unequalled brightness; °तात्-त्ता aside, distant; °स्थ standing behind. -2 Raw, unripe. -3 Not matured, undigested. -4 Of matured intellect, wise; (पाकः पक्तव्यप्रज्ञः मूर्खः तद्विलक्षणः) Rv. 1. 110. 2. 6. 12. 2. —कः 1 Indigestion (of food &c.). -2 Immaturity, not being ripe or cooked. —Comp. —ज *a.* 1. not produced by cooking or ripening. -2. natural, original; Bhāshā P. 42, 95. —शाकं ginger.

अपाकृ 8 U. 1 To drive away, dispel, remove, destroy; keep, put or take away; तमोंऽशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29; स्फुटतां न पदैरपाकृता Ki. 2. 27; पापमपाकरोति Bh. 2. 23; गुहोपि येषां प्रथमाप्तजन्मनां न पुत्रवात्सल्यमपाकरिष्यति Ku. 5. 14 remove, reduce, lessen; Māl. 6. 4; R. 6. 57; Si. 8. 61. -2 To cast off, reject (also an opinion), leave, give up, throw away, drop; हंसैर्यियासुभिरपाकृतमुन्मनस्कैः Mk. 5. 1; शिवा भुजच्छेदमपाचकार R. 7. 50. -3 To discharge, liquidate (as debt &c.) Ms. 6. 35.

अपाकरणं, अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Driving away, removal. -2 Rejection, refutation; तदपाकरणायाह Prasna Up. -3 Payment, liquidation; ऋणत्रयापाकरणात्सत्यपवर्गः Nyāya S.

अपाकर्मन् *n.* (°र्म) Payment, liquidation.

अपाकरिष्णु *a.* 1 Driving away, removing. -2 Excelling, eclipsing: वर्णः स्वर्णापाकरिष्णुः Bh. 1. 5.

अपाकृत *p. p.* 1 Removed, destroyed, dispelled, paid &c. -2 Devoid or destitute of, free from; कृतमिदमपाकृते गुणैः Si. 15. 33; यत्स्वयमभियोगदुःखरपाकृतं तदेव राज्यं सुखयति Mu. 1.

अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Rejection, removal &c. -2 Emotion resulting from anger, fear &c.; Ki. 1. 27.

अपाक्ष *a.* [अपनतः अक्षिमिंद्रियं] 1 Present, perceptible. -2 [अपगते अपकृष्टे वा अक्षिणी यस्य] Eyeless; having bad eyes.

अपांक्त, -पांक्तेय, -पांक्त्य *a.* 'Not in the same row or line'; especially one who is not allowed by his castemen to sit in the same row with them at meals; degraded, excommunicated, excluded from or inadmissible into society, an outcast; °उपहत defiled by the presence of excommunicated or impious persons.

अपांग-गक *a.* [अपगतं अंगं यस्य] 1 Wanting or deformed in some limb of the body. -2 Maimed, crippled. -गः, -गकः [अपांगति तिर्यङ् चलति नेत्रं यत्र, अप-अंग् घञ्] 1 The outer corner or angle of the eye; चलापांगां दृष्टिं S. 1. 24; अम्महे अपांगकः स्फुरति किमपि वामकः M. 2. 4. -2 A sectarial mark on the forehead. -3 Cupid, the god of love. -4 N. of a plant (अपामार्ग). —Comp. —दर्शनं, —दृष्टिः *f.*, —विलोकितं, —वीक्षण &c. a side-glance side-long look, wink. —देशः the place of the corner of the eye; the corner itself. —नेत्र *a.* (said of a lady) having eyes with beautiful (or long) outer corners: यादेयं पुनरप्यपांगनेत्रा परिवृत्तार्धमुखी मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17 (a better interpretation would however be 'with the eyes turned towards the corners' अपांगयोः प्रेरिते नेत्रे यया *i. e.* casting side-long looks).

अपाच्, अपाच् (*m.* -ङ्., *f.* -ची, *n.* -क्) [अपाचति, अंच् क्विप्] 1 Going or situated backwards, behind. -2 Not open or clear (अप्रकाश). -3 Western. -4 Southern (opp. उदंच्); probably for अवांच्. -क् *ind.* 1 Behind, backwards -2 Westward or southward.

अपाची The south or west; °इतरा the north (other than south).

अपाचीन *a.* [अपाच्यां भवः ख] 1 Situated backwards or behind, turned backwards. -2 Not visible, imperceptible; Rv. 7. 6. 4. -3 Southern. -4 Western. -5 Opposite.

अपाच्य *a.* [अपाच्-यत्] Western or southern.

अपाटव *a.* Unskilful. —वं 1 Unskilfulness. -2 Sickness, illness.

अपाणिनीय *a.* 1 Not taught by Pāṇini in his works (as a rule &c.) -2 (पाणिनीयं अष्टाध्यायीरूपं ग्रंथं यो नाधीते) One who does not (properly) study Pāṇini's grammar; *i. e.* a superficial scholar, smatterer of Sanskrit.

अपात्रं 1 A worthless vessel or utensil. -2 (fig.) An unworthy or undeserving person, unfit receptacle or recipient. -3 One unfit or disqualified to receive gifts; अदेशकाले यद्दानमपात्रेभ्यश्च दीयते Bg. 17. 22; Ks. 24. 26. —Comp. —कृत्या, अपात्रीकरणं doing degrading or unworthy acts; disqualification, any action which makes a man unworthy; four disqualifications for a Brāhmaṇa are mentioned in Ms. 11. 70:—निंदितेभ्यो धनादानं वाणिज्यं शूद्रसेवनं। अपात्रीकरणं ज्ञेयमसत्यस्य च भाषणम्॥; see also 11. 126. —दायिन् *a.* giving to unworthy persons. —भृत् *a.* supporting the unworthy or worthless; प्रायेणापात्रभृद्भवति राजा Pt. 1.

अपाद् अपद् q. v.

अपादा 3 A. To take off or away, to remove; तत्पाप्मानमपादत्ते; शीर्षमपादाय महावीरं करोति Sat. Br.

अपादानं 1 Taking away, removal; ablation; a thing from which another is removed. -2 (In gram.) The sense of the ablative case; ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानं P. I. 4. 24; अपादाने पंचमी II. 3. 28; अपाये यदुदासीनं चलं वा यदि वाऽचलं। ध्रुवमेव तदावेशात्तदपादानमुच्यते॥ Hari.; अपादान is of three kinds:—निर्दिष्टविषयं किंचिदुपात्तविषयं तथा। अपेक्षितक्रियं चेति त्रिधापादानमिष्यते॥ *e. g.* वृक्षात् पत्रं पतति, मेघाद्विद्योतते विद्युत्, & कुतो भवान्.

अपाध्वन् *n.* A bad way; P. VI. 2. 187.

अपान् 2 P. [अप-अन्] 1 To breathe out, respire; यद्ध प्राणिति स प्राणो यदपानिति सोऽपानः Ch. Up -2 To expire.

अपानः Breathing out, respiration (opp. प्राण) ; प्राणापानौ समौ कृत्वा नासाभ्यंतरचारिणौ Bg. 5. 27 ; one of the five life-winds in the body which goes downwards and out at the anus (अपनयनान्मूत्रपुरीषादेरपानोऽधोवृत्तिर्वायुर्नाभिस्थानः) ; मूत्रशुक्रवहो वायुरपान इति कीर्त्यते. —नः, -नं The anus (आधारे पत्र्). -Comp. -दा giving Apâna. -द्वारं the anus. -पवनः, -वायुः 1. the life-wind called अपान. -2. ventris crepitus. -भृत् *f.* a sort of brick (cherishing the life-wind अपान).

अपाननं 1 Respiration. -2 Taking downwards, urine, excrement &c.

अपानृत *a.* Free from falsehood, true.

अपाप-पिन् *a.* Sinless, guiltless, pure, virtuous ; अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते । यदि संभाव्यते पापमपापेन च किं मया ॥ Mk. 9. 37. -Comp. -काशिन् *a.* 1. not ill-looking. -2. not revealing evil. —वस्यसं Ved. well-being, welfare, sound health, prosperity.

अपांपित्त-°नपात् &c. &c. See under अप्.

अपामार्गः [अपमृज्यते व्याध्यादिरनेन इत्यपामार्गः ; मृज् करणे घञ् कुत्वं दीर्घश्च P. III. 3. 121 Sk.] N. of a plant Achyranthes Aspera (Mar. आघाडा) largely used in medicine, washing teeth, sacrificial and other religious purposes and in incantations ; अपामार्ग त्वया वयं सर्वं तदपमृज्महे ; अपामार्ग ओषधीनां सर्वासामेक इद्वशी । Av. -Comp. -क्षारतैलं,-तैलं N. of two medicated oils.

अपामार्जनं Cleansing, purifying, removing (diseases, evils &c.).

अपायं-यिन् See under अपे.

अपार *a.* 1 Shoreless. -2 Boundless, unbounded, unlimited ; अपारस्याप्रमेयस्य परं पारमुपाश्रिते Ram. unfathomable, of great length. -3 Inexhaustible, immense, great (अधिक) ; Rv. 5. 87. 6. -4 Out of reach. -5 Difficult to be crossed ; difficult to be surmounted or overcome (as an enemy); रावणश्च महाशत्रुरपारः प्रतिभाति मे । Ram. —रं 1 A kind of mental satisfaction or acquiescence ; or, reverse of mental acquiescence, non-acquiescence. -2 The opposite bank of a river. -रा The earth.

अपारक *a.* Unable, incompetent.

अपार्ण *a.* [अप-अर्द्-क्त निपातः] 1 Distant, remote, far. -2 Near.

अपार्थ [अप-अर्थ], **अपार्थक** *a.* 1 Useless, unprofitable, worthless ; सर्वमेतदपार्थं ते क्षिप्रं तौ संमसादय Mb. -2 Meaningless, unmeaning, senseless ; अपार्थं बहु भाषते Susr. -र्थं Senseless or incoherent talk or argument (regarded as one of the faults of composition in rhetoric) ; योग्यतासत्त्याकांक्षाशून्यं वाक्यं Gautama ; पौर्वापर्यायोगाद्प्रतिबंधार्थमपार्थकं ; cf. also Kav. 3. 128 ; समुदायार्थशून्यं यत्तदपार्थमितीष्यते । -Comp. -करणं advancing a false plea in a law-suit.

अपालंकः N. of a plant, Cassia Fistula.

अपालंबः Ved. The hinder part of a carriage.

अपावृ 5 P. 1 To open, lay bare or open, unveil, uncover ; expose, display, reveal ; (शयनं) तस्य विभ्रमरताम्यपावृणोत् R. 19. 25. -2 To cover.

अपावृत *p. p.* 1 Opened, laid bare or open ; स्वर्गद्वारमपावृतं Bg. 2. 32. -2 Covered, concealed ; enclosed. -3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

अपावृतिः *f.*, **अपावरणं** 1 Opening, laying bare or open. -2 Covering, enclosing, surrounding. -3 Concealing, hiding, screening.

अपावृत् 1 A. 1 To turn away, return, turn back ; to turn away from, abstain or desist from. -2 To come to nothing. -*Caus.* To send back, turn back ; to reject, repulse.

अपावर्तनं,-वृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning away or from, retreating, retiring ; repulse, rejection. -2 Revolution.

अपावृत्त *p. p.* 1 (With abl.) Turned away from, averted ; reversed, repelled, driven back. -2 (Actively used) Dismissing, scorning, rejecting with contempt ; प्रतिग्रहादपावृत्तः संतुष्टो येन केन चित् Mb. -त्तं Rolling on the ground (of a house).

अपाश्या Not a large number of snares, *i. e.* a few snares ; P. VI. 2. 156

अपाश्रि 1 U. 1 To Resort to, betake oneself to ; परस्परं काचिदपाश्रयंते Ram. -2 To use, practise, employ ; आहारमनपाश्रित्य शरीरस्येव धारणं Mb. -3 To rest on, lie on (intrans.).

अपाश्रय *a.* Without support or refuge, helpless. —यः 1 Refuge, recourse, that to which recourse is had for refuge ; कर्णे कृतापाश्रयः Ve. 5. 1. -2 An awning or canopy spread over a courtyard. -3 Head ; त्वदंकापाश्रयां तां Dk. 34. 69.

अपाश्रित *p. p.* 1 (Passively used (*a*) Restored to. (*b*) Girt round, fastened. (*c*) Inhabited by. -2 (Actively used) Resting or reposing on, resorting to, entering on or into, being in or under.

अपाष्ठिः *f.* Ved. The heel.

अपाष्ठः [स्था-क ;-सस्य षत्वं] Ved. The barb or point of an arrow. —ष्ठं The remainder of the Soma plant after it has been pressed out ; °वत् barbed.

अपास् [अप्-अस्] 4 U. 1 (*a*) To throw or fling away, cast away or off, leave, keep or put aside, reject, discard (opinion also) ; सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फल्गु Pt. 1 ; किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्धकशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44 ; निरस्तगांभीर्यमपास्तपुष्पकं Si. 1. 55 ; इत्यादीनामपि काव्यलक्षणत्वमपास्तं S. D. rejected, discarded. (*b*) To leave, abandon, desert, quit, retire or withdraw from ; यदि समरमपास्य नास्ति मृत्योर्भयं Ve. 3. 4. -2 To scare, disperse, drive away ; अपास्य चास्य यंतारं Mb. -3 To leave behind, leave in a deserted condition ; to disregard, take no notice of, contemn.

अपासनं 1 Throwing away, discarding. -2 Quitting. -3 Killing.

अपासित *p. p.* (fr. caus.) Thrown away, discarded &c. ; injured, destroyed, killed.

अपासंगः [संज्-घञ्-कुत्वं] A quiver.

अपासरणं Departure, retreat, removal ; see अपसरण.

अपासु *a.* Lifeless, dead.

अपाहा 3 P. = अपहा q. v.

अपि *ind.* (sometimes with the अ dropped according to the opinion of Bhâguri ; वष्टि भागुरिरल्लोपमवाप्योरुपसर्गयोः ; पिधा, पिधान &c.) 1 (Used with roots and nouns in the sense of) Placing near or over, taking towards, uniting with ; reaching or going up to, proximity, nearness &c. [Cf. Gr. *epi*, Zend *api*, Germ. and Eng. *be*]. (Note अपि, as a prefix to roots, occurs mostly in Veda, its place being taken by अभि in classical literature). -2 (As a separable adverb or conjunction) And, also, too, moreover, besides, in addition, having a cumulative force (समुच्चय) ; अस्ति मे सोदरस्नेहोऽप्येतेषु S. 1 ; on one's part, in one's turn ; विष्णुशर्मणापि राजपुत्राः पाठिताः Pt. 1 ; राजापि मुनिवाक्यमंगीकृत्यातिष्ठत् Dk. 2 ; अपि-अपि or अपि च as well as, and also ; अपि स्तुहि, अपि सिंच P. I. 4. 96 Sk., न-नापि-न चैव, न वापि, नापि, वा, न चापि neither-nor ; न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2 nor ; वापि or ; अल्पोऽप्येवं महान् वापि Ms. 3. 53 whether small or great. -3 It is often used to express emphasis in the sense of 'too', 'even,' 'very' ; विधुरपि विधियोगाद् ग्रस्यते राहुणासौ H. 1 the very moon ; यूयमप्यनेन कर्मणा परिश्रांताः S. 1 even you, you also ; अन्यदपि also another ; अद्यापि even,

yet, still, even now; इदानीमपि even now; मुहूर्तमपि even for a moment, for one moment at least: नाद्यापि not yet; यद्यपि though, although, even if; तथापि still, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet; sometimes यद्यपि is understood, तथापि only being used; as in Ki. 1. 28. -4 Though (oft. translatable by 'even', 'even if'); सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं *S.* 1. 20 though overspread &c.; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी *ibid.* though in her bark dress; बलवदपि शिक्षितानाम् 1. 2 though ever so learned. In this sense अपि is most frequently used by writers to show real or imaginary opposition (विरोध); कृष्णमपि सुदर्शनं, पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा &c.-5 But, however.-6 Used at the beginning of sentences अपि introduces a question; अपि सन्निहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः *S.* 1; अपि क्रियार्थं सुलभं समित्कुशं...अपि स्वशक्त्या तपसि प्रवर्तसे Ku. 5. 33, 34, 35; अप्यग्रणीर्मन्त्रकृतामृषीणां कुशाग्रबुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते R. 5. 4. -7 Hope, expectation (usually with the potential mood); कृतं रामसदृशं कर्म । अपि जीवेत्स ब्राह्मणशिशुः U. 2. I hope the Brâhmaṇa boy comes to life. Note—In this sense अपि is frequently used with नाम and has the sense of (*a*) 'is it likely', 'may it be'; (*b*) 'perhaps', 'in all probability' or (*c*) 'would that', 'I wish or hope that'; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् *S.* 1; *S.* 7; तदपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोसि रतिरमणबाणगोचरं Mâl. 1 perhaps, in all probability; अपि नाम तयोः कल्याणिनोः अभिमतः पाणिग्रहः स्यात् *ibid*; अपि नाम रामभद्रः पुनरपीदं वनमलंकुर्यात् U. 2; 'is it likely', 'I wish'; यथा वनज्योत्स्नानुरूपेण पादपेन संगता अपि नाम एवमहमप्यात्मनोऽनुरूपं वरं लभेयेति *S.* 1 would that; अपि नामाहं पुरूरवा भवेयं V. 2. I wish I were P.-8 Affixed to interrogative words अपि makes the sense indefinite, 'any', 'some'; कोपि some one; किमपि something; कुत्रापि somewhere; कदापि at any time; कथमपि any how &c.; केऽपि एते प्रवयसः त्वां विद्धव: U. 4 some people. It may often be translated by 'unknown', 'indescribable,' 'inexpressible' (अनिर्वाच्य); व्यतिषजति पदार्थानांतरः कोपि हेतुः U. 6. 12; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य प्रियो जनः 2. 19; Mu. 3. 22; K. 143; कोपि महिमा स्यात् U. 6. 6. 11, 7. 12; Mâl. 1. 26; R. 1. 46.-9 After words expressing number अपि has the sense of 'totality', 'all'; चतुर्णामपि वर्णानां of all the 4 castes; सर्वैरपि राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1.-10 It sometimes expresses 'doubt' or 'uncertainty,' 'fear' (शंका); अपि चोरो भवेत् G. M. there is perhaps a thief. -11 (with pot. mood) It has the sense of संभावना 'possibility', 'supposition'; P. I. 4. 96; III. 3. 154; अपि स्तुयाद्विष्णुं अपि स्तुयाद्राजानं, अपि गिरिं शिरसा भिंद्यात् Sk.; सोयमपि सिंचेत्सहस्रं द्राक्षाणां क्षणेनैकेन Dk. 127.-12 Contempt, censure, or reproof; P. I. 4. 96, III. 3. 142; धिग्देवदत्तमपि स्तुयाद् वृषलं; धिग्जाल्मं देवदत्तमपि सिंचेत् पलांडुं; अपि जायां त्यजसि जातु गणिकामाधत्से गर्हितमेतत् Sk. shame to, &c. or fie upon, Devadatta &c.-13 It is also used with the Imperative mood to mark 'indifference on the part of the speaker', where he permits another to do as he likes, (अन्ववसर्ग or कामचारानुज्ञा, the imperative being softened); अपि स्तुहि Sk. you may praise (if you like); अपि स्तुह्यपि सेधास्मांस्तद्ययुक्तं नराशन Bk. 8. 92.-14 अपि is sometimes used as a particle of exclamation.-15 Rarely in the sense of 'therefore,' 'hence' (अत एव).-16 Used as a separable preposition with gen. it is said to express the sense of a word understood (पदार्थ), and is treated as a कर्मप्रवचनीय P. I. 4. 96; the example usually given is सर्पिषोपि स्यात् where some word like बिंदुरपि 'a drop,' 'a little' &c. has to be understood, 'there may perhaps be a drop of ghee,' 'I presume there may be at least a drop' &c. अपि संभावनाप्रश्नशंकागर्हासमुच्चये। तथायुक्तपदार्थेषु कामचारक्रियासु च ॥ Visva; अपिः पदार्थसंभावनान्ववसर्गगर्हासमुच्चयेषु P. I. 4. 96. G. M. adds the senses of आशिस् 'blessing' (भद्रमपि), मृति 'death' (मरणमपि) and भूषा 'decoration' (अपि मह्यति हारं).

अपिकक्षः Ved. The region of the arm-pits and shoulder-blades, especially in animals. —क्षं *ind.* In the armpit.

अपिकक्ष्य *a.* belonging to this region (Sây. on Rv. 1. 117. 22 says °क्ष्यं छिन्नस्य यज्ञशिरसः कक्षप्रदेशेन संधानभूतं प्रवर्ग्यविद्याख्यं रहस्यं).

अपिकर्ण The region of the ears; near (समीप) Rv. 6. 48. 16.

अपिगीर्ण *a.* 1 Praised, celebrated. -2 Told, described.

अपिच्छिल *a.* 1 Not muddy, clear, free from sediment.-2 Deep.

अपिज *a.* Born after or again, epithet of several deities.—जः [अपि अप्सु जायते, अलुक् वेदे अप्शब्दस्यैकवचनत्वमपि] N. of the month of Jyeshtha (जलक्रीडारतिसाधनत्वात्तथात्वं).

अपित् *a.* [आपः इतो गता यस्य वेदे न जश्] 1 Dry, waterless, as a river. -2 Not having the इत् or अनुबंध प्.

अपितृक *a.* 1 Fatherless.-2 Not ancestral or paternal, not inherited (अपैतृक also in this sense).

अपित्र्य *a.* Not ancestral.

अपित्वं Ved. [अपित्वरते अस्मै त्वर् बा°ड] A part, portion, share.

अपित्विन् *a.* Having a share.

अपिधा 3 U. To shut, close, cover, conceal.

अपिधानं,-पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing, concealment.-2 A cover, lid, covering (fig. also); अमृतापिधानमसि स्वाहा; नैकजलदच्छत्रापिधानं जगत् Mk. 5. 24; a cloth for covering.

अपिधिः *f.* Concealment, covering. -धिः What is given to another's entire satisfaction तृप्तिपर्यंतदत्त.

अपिहित-पिहित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, covered, concealed (fig. also); बाष्पापिहित covered with tears.-2 Not concealed, plain, clear; अर्थो गिरामपिहितः पिहितश्च किंचित्, सत्यं चकास्ति मरहट्टवधूस्तनाभः Subhâsh.

अपिप्राण *a.* (णी *f.*) Always animating or vivifying (सर्वदाचेष्टमान).

अपिभाग *a.* Ved. Sharing or partaking in, having a share.

अपिव्रत *a.* Sharing in the same religious acts or other works; connected by blood; अपिव्रताश्चान्वारभंते यजमानं Kâty. (संहृष्टं साधारणकर्म येषां ते अपिव्रताः अविभक्ता दायादाः, ते हि एकेनापि कृष्यादिकर्म कृतं सर्वे उपजीवंति Com.)

अपिशार्वर *a.* Ved. Close to the night, being at the beginning (or end) of the night.-रं Early or untimely morning, evening (or morning) time (प्रदोषमुखं).

अपिशालः N. of a man, a grammarian. (pl.) his descendants.

अपिशस् *a.* Ripping up.

अपी [अपि-इ] 2 P. (Mostly Vedic) 1 To go in or near, enter into or upon, approach.-2 To have a share in, partake of, suffer; जरामृत्युं पुनरेवापियंति Mund.-3 To join, flow, flow into, dissolve, be resolved into; स्वमपीतो भवति तस्मादेनं स्वपितीत्याचक्षते Ch. Up.-4 To die.-5 To pour out (as a river).

अपीतिः *f.* 1 Entering into, approaching.-2 Dissolution, destruction, loss. -3 Destruction of the world (प्रलय); अपीतौ तद्वत् प्रसंगादसमंजसं Br. Sutra II. 1. 8.-4 Encountering, joining in battle.

अप्ययः 1 Approaching, meeting, joining, juncture.-2 Pouring out (of rivers). -3 Entrance into, vanishing, disappearance; absorption, dissolution into oneself.

अप्ययनं 1 Union, junction. -2 Copulation.

अपीच्य *a.* 1 Very handsome or beautiful (अतिसुंदर). -2 Secret, concealed, hidden.

अपीजु *a.* Ved. Impelling, stirring up.

अपीनसः [अपीनाय, अपीनत्वाय सीयते कल्प्यते कर्मकर्तरि क Tv.] Dryness of the nose; cold (in the head), rheum, catarrh; see पीनस.

अपीव्य *a.* Ved. Very handsome.

अपुंस् *m.* (°पुमान्) Not a man, a eunuch; Ms. 3. 49.

अपुंस्त्वं The state of a eunuch, impotent state.

अपुंस्का *f.* A woman without a husband; नापुंस्कासीति मे मतिः Bk. 5. 70.

अपुच्छ *a.* Without a tail. -च्छा N. of a tree (Mar. शीशु).

अपुण्य *a.* Not virtuous or holy, wicked, bad; °कृत् one who does not perform meritorious deeds, or who commits unrighteous deeds.

अपुत्रः Not a son. -*a.*, -पुत्रकः (°त्रिका *f.*) Having no son or heir.

अपुत्रिका The daughter of a sonless father, who herself has no male child; one who is not appointed by her father to beget male issue for him on failure of a son; cf. अकृता. -कः The father of such a daughter.

अपुनर् *ind.* Not again, once for all, for ever. -Comp. -अन्वय *a.* not returning, dead. -आदानं not taking back or again. -आवृत्तिः *f.* 'non-return,' exemption of the soul from further transmigration, final beatitude. -प्राप्य *a.* irrecoverable. -भवः 1. not being born again (of diseases also). -2. final beatitude. -3. knowledge of the Supreme Soul which tends to this step. -4. a person released from metempsychosis.

अपुरुष *a.* Not manlike, unmanly. -Comp. -अर्थः 1. a rite or ceremony which is not in the interests of the doer. -2. not the principal object of the soul.

अपुष्कल *a.* 1 Not much. -2 Mean, low, base.

अपुष्ट *a.* 1 Not nourished or fed, lean, not fat. -2 Not loud or violent, soft, low (as sound). -3 (In Rhet.) Not feeding or assisting (the meaning), irrelevan (मुख्यानुपकारिन्), regarded as one of the *arthadoshas* (faults of the sense or meaning); as in the Instance given under S. D. 576 विलोक्य वितते व्योम्नि विधुं मुंच रुषं प्रिये, the adjective वितत 'expanded,' as applied to the sky, does not in any way help the cessation of anger and is, therefore, irrelevant.

अपुष्प *a.* Flowerless, not flowering. -ष्पः The glomerous fig-tree. -Comp. -फल, -फलद *a.* bearing fruits without flowering, having neither fruits nor flowers. (-लः, -दः) 1. the jack tree (Mar. फणस) Artocarpus Integrifolia. -2. the glomerous fig-tree (उदुंबर).

अपुस् *n.* Ved. Shape, body = वपुस्.

अपूजक *a.* Irreligious, irreverent.

अपूजा Disrespect, irreverence.

अपूपः [न पूयते विशीर्यते, पू-प. न. त. Tv.] 1 A small round cake of flour, meal &c. (Mar. वडा, घारगा, अनरसा &c.), thicker than ordinary cakes and mixed with sugar and spices; भीमेनातिबलेन मत्स्यभवनेऽपूपा न संघट्टिताः Pt. 3. 172. -2 Wheat. -3 Honey-comb.

अपूपीय, अपूप्य *a.* (अपूपाय हितं, यत् छ च) Belonging to, intended for, अपूप. -प्यं Flour, meal.

अपूरणी The silk cotton tree (शाल्मली) Bombax Heptaphyllum (Mar. सांवरी).

अपूरुष *a.* 1 Lifeless, inanimate (as wood &c.). -2 Soulless. -3 Unpeopled, untenanted.

अपूर्ण *a.* Not full or completed, incomplete, deficient, imperfect; अपूर्णमेकेन शतक्रतूनां R. 3. 38; अपूर्ण एव पंचरात्रे दोहदस्य M. 3. -र्णं Incomplete number or fraction. -Comp. -काल *a.* premature, untimely. (-लः) premature or incomplete time; °ज abortive.

अपूर्व *a.* 1 Not preceded, not having existed before, the like of which did not exist before, quite new; °र्वं नाटकं S. 1; र्वं राजकुलं M. 5; K. 191; Si. 4. 17. -2 Strange, extraordinary, wonderful; अपूर्वः कोऽपि बहुमानहेतुर्गुरुषु U. 4; अपूर्वो दृश्यते वह्निः कामिन्याः स्तनमंडले। दूरतो दहतीवांगं हृदि लग्नस्तु शीतलः ॥ S. Til. 17; singular, unexampled, unprecedented; अपूर्व एष विरहमार्गः S. 6; अपूर्वरूपा दारिका M. 1; अतोऽपूर्वः खलु वोऽनुग्रहः S. 7; अपूर्वकर्मचांडालमयि मुग्धे विमुंच मां. U. 1. 46 committing an unparalleled atrocity. -3 Unknown, unacquainted, stranger; Ki. 6. 39. -4 Not first. -5 preceded by अ or आ. -6 (In phil.) 'That unseen virtue which is a relation superinduced, not before possessed, unseen but efficacious to connect the consequence with its past and remote cause and to bring about at a distant period or in another world the relative effect.'-Colebrooke. -र्वं 1 The remote consequence of an act (as the acquisition of heaven which is the result of good deeds). -2 Virtue and vice (पापपुण्यं) as the eventual cause of future happiness or misery. -र्वः The supreme soul (परब्रह्म). -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* religious rites the power of which on the future is not seen before. -पति: *f.* one who has had no husband before, a virgin; °तिः कुमारी Sk. -वादः discussion or talk about the Supreme Soul. -विधिः an authoritative direction or injunction which is quite new; it is of four kinds:-कर्मविधि, गुणविधि, विनियोगविधि and प्रयोगविधि.

अपूर्वता, -त्वं Not having existed before, incomparableness, unparalleled or extraordinary nature; अपूर्वत्वाद्बंधस्य Mv. 1.

अपूर्ववत् *ind.* Singularly, unlike any thing else.

अपूर्वेण *adv.* Never before.

अपूर्वीय *a.* Relating to the remote consequence of an act.

अपूर्व्य *a.* Ved. 1 Unpreceded, first. -2 Incomparable, unheard-of before.

अपृक्त *a.* Not united, uncombined. -क्तः 1 (In gram.) An affix (or a word) consisting of a single letter; अपृक्त एकाल्प्रत्ययः P. I. 2. 41; एकवर्णपदमपृक्तं Sk. -2 (In the Prâtiśâkhyas) The preposition आ and the particle उ.

अपृणत् *n.* Not filling; stingy.

अपृथक् *ind.* Not separately, together with, collectively. Comp. -धर्मशील of the same religion. -धी *a.* maintaining the doctrine of pantheism; regarding God in all things.

अपे [अप-इ] 2 P. 1 To go away, depart, withdraw, retire, run away, escape; अपेहि begone, avaunt, away, hence, get you gone; to disappear, vanish, pass away; die or perish also; धर्मश्चापैति Ms. 1. 82; हृदयात्प्रत्यादेशव्यलीकमपैतु ते S. 7. 24; रम्या नवद्युतिरपैति न शाद्वलेभ्यः Ki. 5. 37 does not leave. -2 To be wanting, be omitted; be deprived of, be free from. -3 To start (Ved.).

अपायः [इ-अच्] 1 Going away, departure. -2 Separation; ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानं P. I. 5. 24 (अपायो विश्लेषः Sk.); येन जातं प्रियापाये कद्वदं हंसकोकिलं Bk. 6. 75. -3 Disappearance, vanishing, absence; सूर्यापाये Me. 80 at the time of sunset; क्षणदापायशशांकदर्शनः R. 8. 74 close of night; जलापायविपांडुराणि Si. 4. 5; 4. 54; 18. 1. -4 Destruction, loss, death, annihilation; करणापायविभिन्नवर्णया R. 8. 42 loss, 83; मालत्यपायमधिगम्य Mâl. 10. 9 death or disappearance of M. -5 An evil, ill, misfortune, risk, calamity

danger (oft opp. उपाय) ; तदपि मरणापायचकितः Bh. 3. 9 ; तदनेनापायबुद्धिनोपायश्चिंतितो नापायः Pt. 1 not the danger (resulting from the plan) ; उपायं चिंतयेत्प्राज्ञस्तथापायं च चिंतयेत् Pt. 1. 406 ; अपायसंदर्शनजां विपत्तिमुपायसंदर्शनजां च सिद्धिं 1. 61 ; बह्वपाये वने Pt. 1 exposed to many dangers, dangerous ; कायः संनिहितापायः H. 4. 65 exposed to dangers or calamities ; सत्येऽप्यपायमपेक्षते H. 4. 102 ; Ks. 14. 19. –6 Loss, detriment, injury. –7 The end (of a word).

अपायिन् *a.* Departing, transient ; perishable ; see अनपायिन्.

अपेत *p. p.* 1 Gone away, disappeared ; अपेतयुद्धाभिनिवेशसौम्यः Si. 3. 1. –2 Departing or deviating from, swerving from, contrary (with abl.) ; अर्थादनपेतं अर्थ्यं P. IV. 4. 92 Sk. (धर्मपथ्यर्थन्यायादनपेते) ; स्मृत्यपेतादिकारिणः Y. 2. 4. –3 Free from, devoid of, deprived of (with abl. or in comp.) ; सुखादपेतः Sk. ; उदवहदनवद्यां तामवद्यादपेतः R. 7. 70 faultless ; °भीः Ms. 7. 197 ; भर्तर्यपेततमसि प्रभुता तवैव S. 7. 32 freed from (mental) darkness. –Comp. –राक्षसी N. of a plant, Ocimum Sanctum (तुलसी) (अस्याः राक्षसतुल्यपापादिहरणात्तन्नामत्वं).

अपेक्ष् [अप- ईक्ष्] 1 A. 1 To look round or about for something, to look or hope for, expect. –2 To wait for, await ; सज्जो रथो भर्तुर्विजयप्रस्थानमपेक्षते S. 2 awaits ; क्षणमपेक्षस्व U. 7 ; K. 84 ; न कालमपेक्षते स्नेहः Mk. 7 ; न स्वयं दैवमादत्ते पुरुषार्थमपेक्षते H. Pr. 35 ; पादेन नापैक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमाशिंजितनूपुरेण Ku. 3. 26. –3 To require, want, stand in need of ; wish or desire for ; शब्दार्थौ सत्कविरिव द्वयं विद्वानपेक्षते Si. 2. 86 ; न शालेः स्तंबकरिता वप्तुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3 ; प्रभुता रमणेषु योषितां न हि भावस्खलितान्यपेक्षते V. 4. 12 ; Ku. 3. 18 ; Pt. 2. 26. –4 To have regard to, look to, have in view, have an eye to ; किमपेक्ष्य फलं पयोधरान् ध्वनतः प्रार्थयते मृगाधिपः Ki. 2. 21 ; यतः शब्दोऽयं व्यंजकत्वेऽर्थांतरमपेक्षते S. D. –5 To take into account or consideration, consider, think of, respect, care for ; उपकृतमपि नापेक्षते K. 35, 197, 257, 315 ; नूनमस्यायमनपेक्षितास्मदवस्थो व्यापारः Mâl. 9 ; अनलेऽविशद्वान् कस्मान्न त्वयाऽपेक्षितः पिता Bk. 6. 128 ; S. 5. 16, Ms. 8. 309 ; with न not to like, not to care for ; अनपेक्षितराजराजं Mu. 3. 18 ; तवानपेक्ष्य स्वशरीरमार्दवं Ku. 5. 18.

अपेक्षा–क्षणं 1 Expectation, hope, desire. –2 Need, requirement, necessity ; निरपेक्ष without hope or need, regardless of ; सापेक्षत्वेऽपि गमकत्वात्समासः ; अनपेक्षः शुचिर्दक्षः Bg. 12. 16 ; or in comp. ; स्फुलिंगावस्थया वह्निरेधापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15 awaiting kindling. –3 Consideration, reference, regard, with the obj. in loc. case ; more usually in comp. ; मध्यभंगानपेक्षं Ratn. 1. 17, regardless of ; the instr. and sometimes loc. of this word frequently occur in comp. meaning 'with reference to,' 'out of regard for,' 'with a view to,' 'for the sake of' ; सापि कार्यकरणापेक्षया क्षुरमेकमादाय तस्याभिमुखं प्रेषयामास Pt. 1 ; नियमापेक्षया R. 1. 94 ; वृषलापेक्षया Mu. 1 ; पौरजनापेक्षया 2 out of regard for ; किमकौशलादुत प्रयोजनापेक्षया 3 with a view to gain some object ; प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया Me. 17 ; दंडं शक्त्यपेक्षं Y. 2. 26 in proportion to, in accordance with ; अत्र व्यंग्यं गुणीभूतं तदपेक्षया वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारिकत्वात् K. P. 1 as compared with it. –4 Connection, relation, dependence as of cause with effect or of individual with species ; शरीरसाधनापेक्षं नित्यं यत्कर्म तद्यमः Ak. –5 Care, attention, heed ; देशापेक्षास्तथा यूयं यातादायांगुलीयकं Bk. 7. 49. –6 Respect, deference. –7 (in gram.) = आकांक्षा q. v. –Comp. –बुद्धिः (In Vaiseshika phil.) the distinguishing perception by which we apprehend 'this is one, ; 'this is one &c.' and which gives rise to the notion of duality' see Sarva. chap. 10 where अपेक्षाबुद्धिः = विनाशकविनाशप्रतियोगिनी बुद्धिः ; cf. Bhâshâ P. द्वित्वादयः परार्थांता अपेक्षाबुद्धिजा मताः । अनेकाश्रयपर्याप्ता एते तु परिकीर्तिताः अपेक्षाबुद्धिनाशाच्च नाशस्तेषां निरूपितः 107–8.

अपेक्ष्य,-क्षितव्य,-क्षणीय *pot. p.* To be desired, wanted, hoped for, expected, considered &c. ; desirable.

अपेक्षित *p. p.* Looked for, expected ; wanted desired, required ; considered, referred to &c. –तं Desire, wish ; regard, reference, consideration.

अपेक्षिन् *a.* Hoping, waiting for wishing or desiring for, wanting ; considering, caring ; usually as last member of comp. ; गुरुर्विधिबलापेक्षी R. 15. 85 ; प्रयोजनापेक्षितया Ku. 3. 1 according to.

अपेय *a.* Not fit to be drunk ; अपेयेषु तडागेषु बहुतरमुदकं भवति Mk. 2.

अपेहि (Imper. 2nd sing.) Used as the first member of some compounds (belonging to the class मयूरव्यंसकादि P. II. 1. 72) ; °करा, °द्वितीया, °प्रकरा, °वाणिजा, °स्वागता where it has the sense of 'excluding,' 'expelling,' 'refusing admission to' ; *e. g.* °वाणिजा a ceremony where merchants are excluded ; so °द्वितीया &c. –Comp. –वाता N. of a plant which expels wind.

अपोगंडः [अ-पोगंडः, or अपवि (वैध कर्मणि गंडः त्याज्यः Tv.] 1 Having a limb too many or too few (redundant, or deficient). –2 Not under 16 years of age ; बालआषोडशाद्वर्षात्पोगंडश्चापि संज्ञितः । Nârada ; Ms. 8. 148 ; पोगंडः पंचमात्वब्दादर्वाक् च दशमाब्दतः । –3 A child or infant (किशोर, शिशु). –4 Very timid. –5 Wrinkled, flaccid. –6 One past 16.

अपोढ See under अप-वह्.

अपोदक *a.* Ved. 1 Waterless ; water-tight (नौः Rv. 1. 116. 3). –2 Not watery, not fluid. –कं [अपकृष्टमुदकं यस्मात्] Poison &c. that removes water (जलापकर्षहेतुविषादि).

अपोदिका *f.* A sort of potherb (अपनद्धमुदकं यस्याः, तत्फलेषूदकवत्त्वात्तथात्वं).

अपोह् 1 U. [अप-उह् or ऊह्] 1 To remove, drive or push away, dispel, take away, destroy ; स हि विघ्नानपोहति S. 3. 1 ; कुसुमानि...प्रभवंत्यायुरपोहितुं यदि R. 8. 44, 54 ; पूर्वमुत्सवमपोहदुत्सवः (उत्तरः) 19. 5 pushed away, displaced, supplanted ; V. 3. 10 ; अकिंचिदपि कुर्वाणः सौख्यैर्दुःखान्यपोहति U. 2. 19 removes ; Bk. 17. 83 ; 15. 119 ; Ms. 8. 414, 11. 108 ; कल्पनाया अपोढः कल्पनापोढः P. II. 1. 38 Sk. removed from or beyond imagination. –2 To heal, cure (as illness). –3 To avoid, give up, leave ; Ms. 10. 86 ; पंचवट्यां ततो रामः...अनपोढस्थितिस्तस्थौ R. 12. 31, not leaving (the path of) propriety. –4 To deny ; स्थाप्यतेऽपोह्यते वा चेत् S. D. 730. –5 To reason, argue by way of opposing a statement.

अपोहः 1 Removing, driving away, healing &c. –2 Removal of doubt by the exercise of the reasoning faculty. –3 Reasoning, arguing ; reasoning faculty. –4 Negative reasoning (opp. ऊह) (अपरतर्कनिरासाय कृतो विपरीतस्तर्कः), one of the *dhigunas* q. v.; स्वयमूहापोहासमर्थः Mbh. ; ऊहापोहमिमं सरोजनयना यावद्विधत्तेतरां Bv. 2. 74 ; hence ऊहापोह = complete discussion of a question. –5 Excluding all things not coming under the category in point ; तद्वानपोहो वा शब्दार्थः (where Mahesvara paraphrases अपोह by अतद्व्यावृत्ति *i. e.* तद्भिन्नत्यागः).

अपोहनं 1 Removal &c. = अपोह above. –2 Reasoning faculty ; मत्तः स्मृतिर्ज्ञानमपोहनं च Bg. 15. 15 (Mr. Telang translates अ° by removal).

अपोह्य, अपोहनीय *pot. p.* To be removed, taken away, expiated (as sin) ; to be established by reason.

अपौरुष–पौरुषेय *a.* 1 Unmanly, cowardly, timid. –2 Superhuman, not of the authorship of man, of

divine origin ; अपौरुषेया वेदाः ; अपौरुषेयमतिङः सुवर्णबिंदुरित्याख्यायते Māl. 9. not set up by (the hand of) man. –षं, –षेयं 1 Cowardice, pusillanimity. –2 Superhuman power.

अप्त a. Ved. Obtained ; watery (?)

अप्तस् n. A sacrificial act.

अप्तु a. Ved. Busy, active, industrious. –तुः (or n. Uṇ. 1. 74) 1 The body. –2 Soma (सूक्ष्मस्सोम). –3 A sacrificial animal.

अप्तुर् m. [अद्भ्यः जलदानाय तुतोर्ति, जलानि प्रेरयति, तुर् क्विप् Tv.] 1 Active, busy, giving water flowing as water ; an epithet of Indra (Sāy. अपां प्रेरक इंद्रः). –2 Fire.

अप्त-प्तु-र्य [ऽप्तुरो भावः बाहु° वेदे यत्] Sending down water (वृष्टिप्रेरकत्वं), giving of water ; zeal (?)

अप्तोर्याम,-मन् m. N. of a sacrifice and of a verse of the Sāma Veda closing that rite ; the last or 7th part of the Jyotishtoma sacrifice.

अप्त्य a. [अप्सु देहे भवः यत् वेदे टिलोपः Tv.] 1 Engaged in an act, active (देहकर्मणि स्थित). –2 Offspring (अपत्य Nir.)

अप्नः, अप्नस् n. [अप्-असुन् नुट् ह्रस्वश्च, Uṇ. 4. 207] 1 Possession, property, 2 Work, sacrificial act or rite, any act. –3 Offspring. –4 Form, shape. –5 To be obtained (used actively) ; [cf. L. *ops*]. –Comp. –स्थ a. superintending work (कर्मण्यधिकृत) ; (or m.) proprietor of an estate. –राजः lord of wealth or property, illustrious by means of works ; directing works to be done (कर्मप्रेरक).

अप्नवान a. 1 Having progeny. –2 Poor. –नः [अप्नसे आदायकर्मणे वानं यस्य पृषो° सलोपः Tv.] 1 The arm. –2 N. of a *Rishi* in the family of or connected with Bhrigu.

अप्नस्वत् a. Having (sacrificial) acts or works ; productive.

अप्पति, अप्पित्तं see under अप्.

अप्य a. [अपां इदं तत्र साधु संस्कृतं वा यत् ; अद्भिः संस्कृतं P. IV. 4. 134] 1 Connected with or coming from water Rv. 2. 38. 7 ; watery ; consisting of, consecrated with, water (as हविः). –2 Obtainable. –3 Active, connected with sacrificial acts 1. 145. 5.

अप्पय्यदीक्षितः N. of a celebrated Dravida writer, author of works on Alamkara and other subjects and a contemporary of Pandit Jagannatha who lived in the 16th century, (written also as अप्पयादीक्षित).

अप्यंच् [fr. अंच्] Gone into, reaching, hidden.

अप्यय &c. See under अपी.

अप्यर्धे *ind.* Ved. Near, in the neighbourhood.

अप्रकंप a. 1. Unshaken (fig. also), firm, steady. –2 Unanswerable (as argument).

अप्रकर a. Not acting well.

अप्रकरणं Not the main or principal topic, incidental or irrelevant matter.

अप्रकल्पक a. Not explicitly enjoining, not prescribing an obligatory.

अप्रकांड a. Stemless (small). –डः A bush, a shrub.

अप्रकाश a. 1 Not shining or bright, dark, wanting in brightness (fig. also) ; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68. –2 Self-illuminated. –3 Hidden, secret, concealed ; Ms. 8. 251 ; 9. 256. –शं,–शे *ind.* In secret, secretly ; अहमप्रकाशे तिष्ठामि Ms. 4 ; सत्यवत्या हस्तेऽप्रकाशं निक्षिप्तः V. 5 secretly. –शः Indistinctness, secrecy ; a secret.

अप्रकाशक a. Making dark ; not disclosing &c.

अप्रकाश्य a. Not to be disclosed, to be kept secret (one of 9 such things) ; जन्मर्क्षं मैथुनं मंत्रो गृहच्छिद्रं च वंचनं । आयुर्धनापमानं स्त्री न प्रकाश्यानि सर्वथा ॥

अप्रकृत a. 1 Not principal or chief, incidental, occasional. –2 Not relevant to the subject under discussion, not to the point, irrelevant: see प्रकृत, प्रस्तुत ; अप्रकृतं अनुसंधा 'to beat about the bush,' not to come to the point. –तं (In Rhet.) उपमान *i. e.* the standard of comparison (opp. प्रकृत or उपमेय).

अप्रकृतिः *f.* 1 Not the inherent or natural property, accidental property or nature ; an accident (विकृति). –2 Spiritual being ; the Purusha of the Sānkhyas. –3 Not the original word ; such as a termination.

अप्रकृष्ट a. Not excelled, low, vile. –ष्टः A crow.

अप्रक्षित a. Undecayed.

अप्रगम a. Going too fast to be followed by others.

अप्रगल्भ a. Not bold, bashful, modest (opp. धृष्ट) ; धृष्टः पार्श्वे वसति नियतं दूरतश्चाप्रगल्भः H. 2. 26.

अप्रगुण a. Perplexed, confounded.

अप्रग्राह a. Unrestrained, unbridled.

अप्र-चंक्श a. Ved. Without the power of seeing.

अप्रचेतस् a. Ved. Deficient in understanding, foolish, stupi

अप्रच्छेद्य a. Inscrutable.

अप्रच्युत a. Unmoved, not swerving from, following, observing (with abl.) ; Ms. 12. 116.

अप्रज a. 1 Without progeny, childless ; स्त्रोच्यं मैथुनमप्रजं Chāṇ. 57. –2 Unborn. –3 Unpeopled. –जा Having no child, not giving birth to children, not piolific

अप्रजस्, अप्रजात a. Childless, having no issue or progeny ; अतीतायामप्रजसि बांधवास्तदवाप्नुयुः Y. 2. 144. –ता A woman who has borne no child, a barren woman.

अप्रजज्ञि a. Ved. 1 Inexperienced, unskilful. –2 Childless.

अप्रणीत a. Unconsecrated, vulgar, profane. –तं Frying clarified butter without consecrated water.

अप्रतर्क्य a. Incomprehensible by reason or inference, undefinable.

अप्रता a. Ved. Very great or extensive, affluent Rv. 8. 32. 16.

अप्रतापः 1 Want of lustre, dulness, dimness. –2 Meanness, want of dignity.

अप्रति a. Ved. 1 Without opponents or foes, irresistible ; Rv. 5. 32. 3 ; °वीर्य of irresistible prowess. –2 Unsurpassed, unequalled. –*adv.* Irresistibly.

अप्रतिकर a. Trusting, trusty, confidential.

अप्रतिकर्मन् a. 1 Of unequalled deeds or achievements. –2 Irresistible, irremediable.

अप्रति(ती)कार a. Irremediable, helpless, that cannot be remedied or helped ; °रेयमापदुपस्थिता K. 154. –रः Not remedying, non-requital, non-retaliation.

अप्रतिगृह्य a. One from whom one must not accept anything as a gift &c.

अप्रतिग्राहक a. Not accepting.

अप्रतिग्राह्य a. Unacceptable.

अप्रतिघ a. 1 Not to be vanquished, invincible. –2 Not to be warded or kept off ; रजः Ms. 12. 28. –3 Not angry.

अप्रतिद्वंद्व a. 1 Having no adversary in battle, irresistible. –2 Unsurpassed, unrivalled.

अप्रतिधुर a. Without the fellow-horse.

अप्रतिपक्ष a. 1 Without a rival or opponent. –2 Unlike.

अप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Non-performance, non-acceptance. –2 Neglect, omission, disregard. –3 Want of understanding. –4 Absence of determination (what

to do), perplexity ; °विह्वल &c. K. 159; (अप्रतिपत्तिजडता स्यादिष्टानिष्टदर्शनश्रुतिभिः) : °तिसाध्वसजडा K. 240; Ki. 14. 43. -5 (Hence) absence of mind or ready wit (स्फूर्त्यभाव); उत्तरस्यामतिप्रत्तिरप्रतिभा Gaut. S.

अप्रतिपद् *a.* Not going (विकल).

अप्रतिबंध *a.* 1 Unimpeded, unobstructed. -2 Direct, undisputed; (in law) got by birth without any obstruction, not collateral (as inheritance).

अप्रतिबल *a.* Of irresistible might, of unequalled power.

अप्रतिभ *a.* 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Not ready-witted, dull. -भा Bashfulness, modesty.

अप्रतिभट *a.* Unrivalled. —टः An unrivalled warrior ; आत्मानं °टं मन्यमानः Dk. 3.

अप्रतिम *a.* Without an equal or parallel, incomparable, matchless, unrivalled ; so अप्रतिमान ; °नमोजः Mv. 1. 62 ; °रूपत्वं; °वीर्य, °बुद्धि &c.

अप्रतियत्नः Natural or spontaneous state.

अप्रतियोगिन् *a.* 1 Without an adversary. -2 Having no opposite or counterpart.

अप्रतिरथ *a.* or -थः 1 (A hero) who has no प्रतिरथ or rival warrior, a matchless or unrivalled warrior ; द्रोर्ध्यंतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेश्य S. 4. 19, S. 7. 7. 33. -2 Matchless ; Mv. 1. 46. —थः N. of a *Rishi*. —थः, —थं N. of a hymn composed by अ°; यथाग्रामंगलं साम तदप्रतिरथं विदुः.

अप्रतिरव *a.* Uncontested, undisputed ; वर्षशताधिकभोगः संततोऽप्रतिरवः स्वत्वं गमयति Mit.

अप्रतिरूप *a.* 1 Not corresponding with, unfit. -2 Of unequalled form. -3 Incomparable (in a good or bad sense). -Comp. —कथा incomparable talk (संगणिका), उत्तरवाक्यरहिता वाक्. -वीर्य irresistible power.

अप्रतिवीर्य *a.* Of incomparable prowess.

अप्रतिशासन *a.* Having no rival ruler, subject to one rule; R. 8. 27.

अप्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1 Not stable or firmly fixed, fluctuating, not made permanent; U. 5. 25. -2 Thrown away, unprofitable, useless; Ms. 3. 180. -3 Disreputable, infamous. —ष्ठः N. of a hell. —ष्ठा Instability, ill-fame, ill-repute, dishonour. —ष्ठं Brahma (स्वधामप्रतिष्ठितं ब्रह्म).

अप्रतिष्ठान *a.* Ved. Not firm, having no solid ground. —नं Instability, want of solidity or firmness (fig. also) ; तर्काप्रतिष्ठानादप्यन्यथानुमेयं S. B.

अप्रतिष्ठित *a.* Unsettled, unfixed, uncelebrated, obscure ; unconsecrated unholy. —तः An epithet of Vishnu.

अप्रतिसंक्रम *a.* Having no intermixture.

अप्रतिसंख्य *a.* Unobserved, unnoticed ; °ख्य (ख्या) निरोधः unobserved nullity, annihilation of an object ; one of the three topics included by the Buddhas under the category of निरूप, the other two being प्रतिसंख्यानिरोध wilful destruction, as of a jar by a mallet, and आकाश the ethereal element.

अप्रतिहत *a.* 1 Not obstructed or impeded, irresistible ; °हतान् पुत्रान् K. 62 ; अस्मद्गृहे °गतिः Pt. 1 free to move ; U. 3. 36 ; जृंभतामप्रतिहतप्रसरमार्यस्य क्रोधज्योतिः Ve. 1. -2 Unimpaired, unmarred, unrepulsed, unaffected, at home in every respect ; सा बुद्धिरप्रतिहता Bh. 2. 40 ; Pt. 5. 26 ; so °चित्त,°मनस्. -3 Not disappointed. -Comp. —नेत्र *a.* of unimpaired eyes. (-त्रः) N. of a Buddhist deity.

अप्रतीक *a.* Without parts or body, epithet of Brahma.

अप्रतीत *a.* 1 Not pleased or delighted. -2 Unapproached; unassailable. -3 Unopposed. -4 (In Rhet.) Not understood or clearly intelligible (as a word), one of the defects of a word (शब्ददोष); अप्रतीतं यत्केवले शास्त्रे प्रसिद्धं K. P. 7, *i. e.* a word is said to be अप्रतीत if it be used in a sense which it has in particular classes or works only (and not in general of popular use) ; *e. g.* सम्यग्ज्ञानमहाज्योतिर्दलिताशयताजुषः (where आशय = वासना occurs in Yoga Sástra only).

अप्रतीतिः *f* Unintelligibleness ; mistrust.

अप्रतुलः 1 Want of weight. -2 Want, necessity.

अप्रत्त (°प्रदत्त) Not given away. —त्ता A girl, one not given away in marriage.

अप्रत्यक्ष *a.* 1 Invisible, imperceptible. -2 Unknown. -3 Absent. -Comp. —शिष्ट *a.* not distinctly taught.

अप्रत्यय *a.* 1 Diffident, distrustful (with loc.) ; बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः S. 1. 2. -2 Having no knowledge. -3 (In gram.) Having no affix. —यः 1 Diffidence, distrust, disbelief, doubt; क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191. -2 Not being understood. -3 Not an affix ; अर्थवदधातुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. I. 2. 45. -Comp. -स्थ *a* (in gram) not pertaining to an affix.

अप्रत्यृत *a.* Not attacked.

अप्रदक्षिणं *ind.* From the left to the right

अप्रदुग्ध *a.* Ved. Not milked completely.

अप्रधान *a.* Subordinate, secondary, inferior ; आवां तावदप्रधानौ H. 2. —नं (°ता, °त्वं) 1 Subordinate or secondary state, inferiority. -2 A secondary or subordinate act. (The word अप्रधान usually occurs in the neuter gender either by itself, or as an attribute to a noun, or as last member of comp.)

अप्रधृष्य *a.* Unconquerable, invincible ; यदाश्रौषं भीष्ममत्यंतशूरं हतं पार्थेनाहवेष्वप्रधृष्यं Mb. ; यस्याप्रधृष्यः प्रभवस्त्वमुच्चैः M. 5. 17.

अप्रपदनं Ved. A bad place of refuge.

अप्रभ *a.* 1 Obscure, dull. -2 Mean.

अप्रभु *a.* 1 Wanting power, not powerful. -2 Having no power or control over, unable, incompetent (with gen. or loc.).

अप्रभृतिः *f.* Little effort.

अप्रमत्त *a.* Not careless or inattentive, careful, attentive, vigilant, watchful ; Ms. 7. 142.

अप्रमद *a.* Devoid of festivities, sad, joyless ; Bk. 10. 9.

अप्रमाद *a.* Careful, vigilant, cautious, steady. —दः Care, attention, vigilance. —दं *ind.* Carefully, attentively, uninterruptedly.

अप्रमय *a.* Imperishable ; unlimited (अप्रमेय).

अप्रमा Incorrect knowledge (opp. प्रमा q. v.).

अप्रमाण *a.* 1 Unlimited,immeasurable, boundless. -2 Without authority, proof or weight, unauthorized. -3 Not regarded as an authority, not trustworthy ; आजन्मनः शाठ्यमशिक्षितो यस्तस्याप्रमाणं वचनं जनस्य S. 5. 25. —णं 1 That which cannot be taken as authority in actions ; *i. e.* a rule, direction &c. which cannot be accepted as obligatory. -2 Irrelevancy. -Comp. —आभः, -शुभः (pl.) ' of unlimited lustre ', N. of a class of deities (with Buddhists). -विद् *a.* not conversant with evidence, or incapable of weighing evidence.

अप्रमायुक *a.* [प्र-मि-उण् आत्वे युक् स्वार्थे कन् Tv.] Not dying suddenly very long.

अप्रमित *a.* 1 Not measured, unlimited. -2 Not proved or established by authority.

अप्रमुर, अप्रमूच्छित *a.* Not foolish, prudent, wise.

अप्रमृष्य *a.* Indestructible, unassailable (अबाध्य) Rv. 6. 20. 7.

अप्रमेय *a.* 1 Immeasurable, unbounded, boundless ; °महिमा Mv. 4. 30. -2 That which cannot be properly ascertained, understood &c. ; inscrutable, unfathomable (of person or thing) ; अचिंत्यस्याप्रमेयस्य कार्यतत्त्वार्थवित्प्रभुः Ms. 1. 3 ; 12. 94. -3 Not to be proved or demonstrated (as Brahma). -यं Brahma. -Comp. -अनुभाव *a.* of unlimited might. —आत्मन् 'of inscrutable spirit,' epithet of Siva.

अप्रमोदः-दं 1 Inability to remove pain. -2 Absence of delight.

अप्रयत्न *a.* Not energetic or diligent, indifferent apathetic, not zealously devoted to (with loc.); °त्नः सुखार्थेषु Ms. 6. 26. -त्नः Absence of effort or exertion, indifference, apathy, laziness.

अप्रयाणिः *f.* [अ-प्र-या-अनि P. III. 3. 112, न changed to ण by P. VIII. 4. 29] Not going or progressing (used only in uttering imprecations); अप्रयाणिस्ते शठ भूयात् Sk. mayest thou not move onward or progress ! See अजीवनि.

अप्रयापणिः-निः *f.* Not allowing to go on or progress (P. III. 3. 112 ; VIII. 4. 30).

अप्रयावं *adv.* Without interruption, attentively.

अप्रयुच्छत्, अप्रयुत, अप्रयुत्वन् *a.* Ved. Unceasing, continual, not separated (अपृथग्भूत) ; careful, attentive.

अप्रयुक्त *a.* 1 Not used or employed, not applied. -2 Wrongly used as a word. -3 (In Rhet.) Rare, unusual (as a word when used in a particular sense or gender though that sense or gender be sanctioned by lexicographers); अप्रयुक्तं तथाम्नातमपि कविभिर्नादृतं ; तथा मन्ये दैवतोस्य पिशाचो राक्षसोऽथवा । where the mas. gender of दैवत, though sanctioned (by Amara), is not used by poets and is, therefore, अप्रयुक्त.

अप्रयोगः Non-application or bad application, non-employment.

अप्रलंब *a.* Prompt, quick.

अप्रवर्तक, अप्रवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Not exciting or stimulating to action, inert, abstaining from action. -2 Continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted.

अप्रवर्तनं Not engaging in, not exciting to any action.

अप्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Not engaging in action or proceeding, not taking place. -2 Inertia, inactivity, non-excitement, absence of incentive or stimulus. -3 (In medic.) Suppression of the natural evacuations, constipation, ischury &c.

अप्रवीत *a.* Ved. Not approached ; Rv. 4. 7. 9. -ता 1 Not loved (अकामिता). -2 Not impregnated.

अप्रवेद *a.* Difficult to be found.

अप्रशस्त *a.* 1 Not praiseworthy, worthless, contemptible. -2 Not approved, forbidden. -3 (Ved.) Disobedient. -4 Less, deficient, decayed (क्षीण).

अप्रसक्त *a.* 1 Not attached or addicted, moderate, temperate. -2 Unconnected.

अप्रसक्ति *f.* Non-attachment, moderation.

अप्रसंगः 1 Want of attachment. -2 Want of connection. -3 Inopportune time or occasion ; अप्रसंगाभिधाने च श्रोतुः श्रद्धा न जायते ।

अप्रसन्न *a.* 1 Not pleased. -2 Turbid, muddy.

अप्रसादः Disfavour, displeasure.

अप्रसव *a.* Not being prolific. —वः Not being born.

अप्रसूत *a.* Barren, childless.

अप्रसाह *a.* Not being affected by evils or ill omens.

अप्रसिद्ध *a.* 1 Unknown, unimportant, insignificant, Ku. 3. 19. -2 Unusual, uncommon ; °पदं an obsolete word.

अप्रसिद्धिः *f.* Obscurity, insignificance.

अप्रस्ताविक *a.* (की *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter, irrelevant (= अप्रास्ताविक q. v.).

अप्रस्तुत *a.* 1 Unsuitable to the time or subject, not to the point, irrelevant. -2 Absurd, nonsensical ; रे गोरंभ किमप्रस्तुतं लपसि Pt. 1. -3 Accidental or extraneous. -4 Not ready. -Comp. —प्रशंसा a figure of speech which, by describing the अप्रस्तुत (what is not the subject-matter) conveys a reference to the प्रस्तुत or subject-matter ; अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा सा या सैव प्रस्तुताश्रया K. P. 10. It is of 5 kinds: —कार्ये निमित्ते सामान्ये विशेषे प्रस्तुते सति । तदन्यस्य वचस्तुल्ये तुल्यस्येति च पंचधा ॥ *i. e.* when the subject-matter is viewed (*a*) as an effect, information of which is conveyed by stating the cause ; (*b*) when viewed as a cause by stating the effect ; (*c*) when viewed as a general assertion by stating a particular instance ; (*d*) when viewed as a particular instance by stating a general assertion ; and (*e*) when viewed as similar by stating what is similar to it, see K. P. 10 ; and S. D. 706 for examples.

अप्रहत *a.* 1 Unhurt, intact. -2 Waste, unploughed, K. 326. -3 New and unbleached (as cloth); ईषद्धौतं नवं श्वेतं सदशं यन्नधारितम् । निर्णेजकाक्षालितं चाप्रहतं वास उच्यते ॥

अप्रहन् *a.* Not destroying, favouring, aiding (अनुग्राहक).

अप्रहित *a.* 1 Not sent out. -2 Unattacked by foes.

अप्राकरणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter ; अप्राकरणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्याक्षेपोऽप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा K. P. 10.

अप्राकृत *a.* 1 Not vulgar. -2 Not original. -3 Not ordinary, extraordinary ; °आकृतीनां K. 174, Mv. 1. 3 -4 Special.

अप्राग्र्य *a.* Secondary, subordinate ; inferior.

अप्राचीन *a.* 1 Modern. -2 Not eastern, western.

अप्राण *a.* Lifeless ; inanimate. -णः The Almighty Being.

अप्राप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained or got ; अप्राप्तयोस्तु या प्राप्तिः सैव संयोग ईरितः । Bhāshā P. -2 Not arrived or come. -3 Not authorised or following, as a rule. -4 Not come to or reached ; R. 12. 96. -5 Not of a marriageable age. -Comp. -काल *a.* 1. inopportune, ill-timed, unseasonable ; °लं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि ब्रुवन् । लभते बुद्ध्यवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63. -2. under age. (-लं) an irregular discussion (of any subject). -प्रापक *a.* 1. conveying (the sense of) what is not otherwise specified, such as the use of the potential mood in स्वर्गकामो यजेत. -2. not yet tamed (as a young calf). —यौवन *a.* not arrived at puberty or who has not reached his youth ; R. 15. 42. -व्यवहार,-वयस् *a.* (in law) under age, not old enough to engage in public business on his own responsibility, a minor (a boy before he reaches his 16th year); अप्राप्तव्यवहारोऽसौ यावत् षोडशवार्षिकः Daksha.

अप्राप्तिः *f.* 1 Non-acquisition ; तदप्राप्तिमहादुःखविलीनाशेषपातका K. P. 4. -2 Not being proved or established by a rule before ; विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति Mim. -3 Not taking place or occurring. -4 Not being applicable = अनुपपत्ति q. v.

अप्रामाणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Unauthoritative, unwarranted ; इदं वचनमप्रामाणिकं. -2 Untrustworthy, unreliable.

अप्रामि *a.* Ved. Unhurt, unimpaired.

अप्रायत्यं Ved. 1 Impurity. -2 Ungovernableness.

अप्रायु *a.* Ved. Not going forth (अंगत्) Rv. 1. 89. 1 ; unceasing.

अप्रायुस् *a.* Ved. With undiminished or unimpaired life or vigour.

अप्रिय *a.* 1 Disliked, disagreeable, unpleasant, offensive ; अप्रियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Râm. : Ms. 4. 138 ; S. 5. 17 ; hated, distasteful. -2 Unkind, unfriendly. —यः A foe, an enemy. —या A sort of fish (शृंगीमत्स्यः). —यं An unfriendly or offensive act ; पाणिग्राहस्य साध्वी स्त्री नाचरेत्किंचिदप्रियं Ms. 5. 156. -Comp. —कर, —कारिन्, —कारक *a.* unfriendly, ill-disposed. —भागिन् *a.* ill-fated. —वद्, (°यं°), —वादिन् *a.* speaking unkind or harsh words ; वं-ध्यार्थघ्न्यप्रियंवदा Y. 1. 73 ; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्या चाप्रियवादिनी Châṇ. 44.

अप्रीतिः *f.* 1 Dislike, aversion. -2 Unfriendly feeling, enmity. -3 Pain. -Comp. —कर (°री *f.*) 1. unkind ; unfavourable. -2 disagreeable, disliked.

अप्रेतराक्षसी = अपेतराक्षसी q. v.

अप्रेमन् *a.* Disliking, unfriendly. —*n.* Dislike.

अप्रौढ *a.* 1 Not arrogant. -2 Timid, gentle, not bold. -3 Not full-grown. —ढा 1 An unmarried girl. -2 A girl very recently married and not arrived at puberty or womanhood.

अप्लव *a.* 1 Without a ship. -2 Not swimming.

अप्लुत *a.* Not protracted (as a vowel).

अप्व *a.* [आप् बाहु° व, पृषो° ह्रस्वः]. Attainable. —प्वा Disease, danger ; the region of the throat or neck (?).

अप्सः-प्सा *m.* (-प्साः) Ved. [अपः सनोति, सन्-ड] 1 Giving or yielding water ; forming the essential portion of water (अपां सारभूतो रसः). -2 Not destroying. —प्सं Form, see अप्सस्.

अप्सरः [[अप् सृ-अच्] Any aquatic animal (moving in water).

अप्सरस् *f.* (-राः -रा) [अद्भ्यः सरंति उद्गच्छंति, सृ-असुन् Uṇ. 4. 236 ; cf. Râm. अप्सु निर्मथनादेव रसात्तस्माद्वरस्त्रियः । उत्पेतुर्मनुजश्रेष्ठ तस्मादप्सरसोऽभवन्] 1 A class of female divinities or celestial damsels who reside in the sky and are regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas. They are very fond of bathing, can change their shapes, and are endowed with superhuman power (प्रभाव). They are called स्वर्वेश्याः and are usually described as the servants of Indra, who, when alarmed by the rigorous austerities of some mighty sage, sends down one of them to disturb his penance, and her mission is generally successful ; cf. या तपोविशेषपरिशंकितस्य सुकुमारं प्रहरणं महेंद्रस्य V. 1. They are also said to covet heroes who die gloriously on the battle-field ; cf. R. 7. 53. Bâṇa mentions 14 different families of these nymphs (see K. 136). The word is usually said to be in pl. (स्त्रियां बहुष्वप्सरसः) ; but the singular, as also the form अप्सरा, sometimes occurs ; नियमविघ्नकारिणी मेनका नाम अप्सराः प्रेषिता S. 1 ; एकाप्सरः &c. R. 7. 53 and see Malli. thereon ; अनप्सरेव प्रतिभासि V. 1. -2 Direction or the intermediate point of the compass (दिक् च उपदिक् च). -Comp. —तीर्थं N. of a sacred pool in which the Apsarasas bathe ; probably it is the name of a place, see S. 6. —पतिः lord of the Apsarasas, epithet of Indra

अप्सव *a.* [अप्सं जलरसं वाति हिनस्ति, वा-क] Devoid of the essence (freshness) of water ; possessed of form or shape ; giving water (?).

अप्सव्य *a.* [अप्सु भवः यत्] Being in, or fit for, water.

अप्सस् *n.* Ved. Form, beauty ; or one possessed of beauty ; cheek(?).

अप्सु *a.* [नास्ति प्सु रूपं यस्य Nir.] 1 Formless, shapeless. -2 Not beautiful. Note —अप्सु forms the first member of several compounds. —क्षित् a god. —चर *a.* aquatic ; moving in waters. —ज, —जा *a.* born in the waters or in the atmosphere. (-जाः)[1] —योनिः 1. a horse. -2. a cane or reed. —जित् vanquishing the aerial Asuras. —मत् *a.* possessed of what is in water ; not losing one's nature in water ; (as lightning) ; getting sufficient water.

अफल *a.* [न.ब.] 1 Unfruitful, fruitless, barren (lit & fig.) ; °ला ओषधयः, °लंकार्यं &c. -2 Unproductive, useless, vain ; यथा षंढोऽफलः स्त्रीषु यथा गौर्गवि चाफला । यथा चाज्ञेऽफलं दानं तथा विप्रोऽनृचोऽफलः Us. 2. 158. -3 Deprived of virility, castrated : emasculated ; अफलोऽहं कृतस्तेन क्रोधात्सा च निराकृता Râm. —लः 1 N. of a plant (झाबुक). -2 A goat. —ला The Aloe plant (घृतकुमारी) ; another plant (भूम्यामलकी). -Comp. —आकांक्षिन् -प्रेप्सु *a.* one who desires no reward (for his labours) disinterested ; अफलाकांक्षिभिर्यज्ञः क्रियते ब्रह्मवादिभिः Mb.

अफेन *a.* Frothless, without scum or foam. —नं Opium (perhaps a corruption of अहिफेन ; अ has here a depreciative force).

अब् = अंब् q. v.

अबद्ध-द्धक *a.* 1 At liberty, not bound or restrained. -2 Unmeaning, nonsensical, absurd, contradictory ; *e. g.* यावज्जीवमहं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । माता तु मम वंध्यासीदपुत्रश्च पितामहः ॥ (contradictory) ; जरद्गवः कंबलपादुकाभ्यां द्वारि स्थितो गायति मंगलानि । तं ब्राह्मणी पृच्छति पुत्रकामा राजन्नगर्यां लवणस्य कोऽर्थः Râyamukuṭa on Ak. -Comp. —मुख *a.* foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous.

अबध-ध्य See अवध-ध्य &c.

अबंधक *a.* 1 Not binding. -2 Without any pledge.

अबंधन *a.* Free, without bonds.

अबंध्र *a.* Ved. Without ligatures ; falling asunder.

अबंधु, -बांधव *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely. -2 Unowned. -Comp. —कृत् *a* causing want of companions. —कृत *a.* not brought about by relatives, growing spontaneously ; S. 4. 16.

अबल *a.* 1 Weak, feeble. -2 Unprotected. —लः N. of a plant (वरुणवृक्ष). —ला 1 A woman (as belonging to the weaker sex) ; नूनं हि ते कविवरा विपरीतबोधा ये नित्यमाहुरबला इति कामिनीनाम् । याभिर्विलोलतरतारकदृष्टिपातैः शक्रादयोऽपि विजितास्त्वबलाः कथं ताः ॥ Bh. 1. 11 ; compare also:- हृदयं वहसि गिरींद्रो त्रिभुवनजयिनी कटाक्षेण ॥ अबला त्वं यदि मन्ये के बलवंतो न जानीमः ॥ Udh. ; °जनः a woman ; S. 4. 3 ; R. 9. 46. -2 One of the ten earths according to the Buddhists. —लं Weakness, want of strength ; see बलाबलं also. -Comp. —अबलः N. of Siva.

अबलास *a.* Not consumptive.

अबल्यं 1 Weakness. -2 Sickness.

अबाध *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unobstructed. -2 Free from pain. —धा The segment of the base of a triangle. —धः 1 Non-obstruction. -2 Non-refutation.

अबाल *a.* 1 Not childish, youthful. -2 Not young, full (as the moon).

अबाह्य *a.* 1 Not exterior, internal ; R. 14. 50. -2 (fig.) Familiar or intimately acquainted with, conversant with ; गीतनृत्यवाद्याद्विद्यबाह्यः Dk. 1 5. -3 Without an exterior.

अबिंधनः [आपः एव इंधनं यस्य] The submarine fire (that feeds on the waters of the ocean) ; अबिंधनं वह्निमसौ बिभर्ति R. 13. 4.

अबिभीवस् *a.* Ved. Fearless.

अबुद्ध *a.* Foolish, unwise ; अपवादमात्रमबुद्धानां Sân. S.

अबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Want of understanding. -2 Ignorance, stupidity ; °मत्

foolish, ignorant. —*a.* Ignorant, dull-witted, stupid. -Comp. —पूर्व, -पूर्वक *a.* 1. not preceded by knowledge or consciousness; not wanton or intentional.-2. beginning with non-intelligence. (-र्वं, -र्वकं) *adv.* unconsciously, ignorantly.

अबुध्-बुध *a.* Foolish, stupid. —*m.* A fool. —*f.* (अबुद्) Ignorance, want of intellect.

अबुध्य *a.* Ved. Not to be perceived or awakened.

अबोध *a.* 1 Ignorant, foolish, stupid. -2 Perplexed, puzzled. —धः 1 Ignorance, stupidity, want of understanding; °धोपहताश्चान्ये Bh. 3. 2; निसर्गदुर्बोधमबोधविक्लवाः क्व भूपतीनां चरितं क्व जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. -2 Not knowing or being aware of; Si. 6. 41. -Comp. —गम्य *a.* incomprehensible, inconceivable.

अबोध्य,-बोधनीय *a.* 1 Unintelligible. -2 Not to be awakened.

अब्बुध्न *a.* Having no bottom or root, bottomless. —ध्नं Ved. The air or intermediate region.

अब्ज *a.* [अप्सु जायते, जन्-ड] Born in or produced from water; Ms. 5. 112, 8 100. —ब्जः 1 The conch (*n.* also). -2 The moon. -3 Camphor. -4 N. of a tree (निचुल). -5 Dhanvantari, physician of the gods, said to be produced at the churning of the ocean along with other jewels. —ब्जं 1 A lotus -2 One thousand millions. -Comp. —कर्णिका the seed vessel of a lotus. -जः, -भवः, -भूः, योनिः epithets of Brahmâ, (being supposed to have sprung from the lotus which arose from the navel of Vishṇu). —दृश्, -नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन &c. *a.* lotus-eyed, having large beautiful eyes. —बांधवः 'a friend of lotuses,' the sun. —भोगः 1. the root of a lotus. -2. a cowrie (वराटक) as large as a conch, —वाहनः 'carrying the moon on his forehead,' epithet of Siva. (-ना) 'having the lotus for her seat,' N. of Lakshmi. —स्थितः N. of Brahmâ. —हस्तः the sun (represented as holding a lotus in one hand).

अब्जा *m.* (ब्जाः) Ved. Born in water (P. III. 2. 67, VI. 4. 21). —*f.* A pearl-oyster.

अब्जिनी 1 A lotus plant. -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place full of lotuses. -Comp. —पतिः the sun.

अब्जस् *n.* Ved. Shape, beauty.

अब्जित् *a.* Conquering waters.

अब्द *a.* [अपो ददाति, दा-क; said in Uṇ. 4. 98 to be from अद्; अवतीत्यब्दः] Giving water. —ब्दः 1 A cloud. -2 A year (in this sense *n.* also). -3 N. of a grass (मुस्ता). -4 N. of a mountain. -Comp. —अर्धं half a year. -वाहनः N. of Siva. —शतं a century. -सारः a kind of camphor.

अब्दया *adv.* Ved. With a desire to give water.

अब्दिः Ved. A cloud; °मत् possessed of clouds; giving water, as a cloud.

अब्दुर्गः A fortress in water, one surrounded by a moat or lake.

अब्देवताक,-दैवत *a.* Having the waters for divinities, praising waters; Ms. 11. 133.

अब्धिः [आपः धीयंते अत्र, धा-कि] 1 The ocean, receptacle of water; (fig. also), दुःख°, कार्य°, ज्ञान° &c.; store or reservoir of anything. -2 A pond, lake. -3 (In Math.) A symbolical expression for the number 7; sometimes for 4. -Comp. -अग्निः the submarine fire. —कफः, -फेनः 1. froth, foam. -2. the cuttle-fish bone, being regarded as the froth of the ocean. —ज *a.* born in the ocean. (-जः) 1. the moon. -2. The conch. (-जौ) (dual) N. of the Asvins. (-जा) 1. spirituous liquor (produced from the ocean). -2. the goddess Lakshmî. —झषः a sea-fish —द्वीपा 1. the earth. -2 a portion of land surrounded by the ocean. —नगरी N. of Dvârakâ, the capital of Krishṇa. —नवनीतकः the moon (the butter of the ocean). —मंडूकी the pearl oyster. —शयनः N. of Vishṇu (so called from his resting in the ocean at the destruction and renovation of the world). —सारः a gem.

अब्भक्ष *a.* Living upon water. —क्षः A serpent.

अब्भक्षणं Living upon water, a kind of fasting.

अभ्र &c. =अभ्र q. v.

अब्रह्मचर्य *a.* Unchaste. —र्यं-र्यकं 1 Unchastity. -2 Sexual union.

अब्रह्मण्य *a.* 1 Not fit for a Brâhmaṇa; अब्रह्मण्यमवर्णं स्यात् ब्रह्मण्यं ब्रह्मणो हितम् Halây. -2 Inimical to Brâhmaṇas. —ण्यं An act not befitting a Brâhmaṇa; an unbrahmanical act. In dramas usually found as an exclamation uttered by a Brâhmaṇa in the sense of 'to the rescue', 'help', 'help', 'a horrible or disgraceful deed has been committed'; अहेा °ण्य °ण्यं Pt. 1; S. 6; U. 1; अत्रांतरे ब्राह्मणेन सुतपुत्रमारोप्य राजद्वारि सोरस्ताडनमब्रह्मण्यमुद्घोषितम् U. 2 a cry of help, or distress; अथास्य योगनंदस्य व्याडिना क्रंदितं पुरः। अब्रह्मण्यमनुत्क्रांतजीवो योगस्थितो द्विजः Bri. Kath.

अब्रह्मन् *a.* 1 Not accompanied by devotion; wanting in sacred or divine knowledge. -2 Separated from or devoid of Brâhmaṇas; नाब्रह्म क्षत्रमृध्नोति Ms. 9. 322. -Comp. —विद् *a.* not knowing Brahma or the Supreme Spirit.

अब्राह्मण *a.* Devoid of or without Brâhmaṇas. —णः Not a Brâhmaṇa; Ms. 2. 241-2; (= शूद्र); six kinds are usually mentioned.

अब्राह्मण्यं 1 Violation of the duties of a Brâhmaṇa; breach of vows or sanctity. -2 =अब्रह्मण्यं q. v.

अब्रूकृतं Making a growling (or *Abrû*) sound, an indistinct speech uttered by shutting the lips.

अब्लिंगं [अपां लिंगं ज्ञापनसामर्थ्यं यत्र] A hymn or verse addressed to the waters; Y. 3. 30.

अभक्त *a.* 1 Not devoted or attached. -2 Not connected with, detached. -3 Not worshipping. -4 Unaccepted. -5 Not eaten. —क्तं Not food; °छंदस्, °रुच् want of appetite.

अभक्तिः *f.* 1 Want of devotion or attachment. -2 Unbelief, incredulity.

अभक्षः,-भक्षणं Not eating any thing; fasting.

अभक्ष्य *a.* 1 Not to be eaten. -2 Prohibited from eating. —क्ष्यं A prohibited article of food.

अभग *a.* Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अभंग *a.* Not broken &c. —गः 1 absence of fracture or defeat. -2 (in Rhet.) A variety or श्लेष where another meaning is obtained without dividing the words (this corresponds to अर्थश्लेष); S. D. 644.

अभंगुर *a.* Undisturbed, firm.

अभद्र *a.* Inauspicious, bad, evil, ill, wicked. -द्रं 1 Evil, sin, wickedness. -2 Sorrow.

अभय *a.* [न. ब.] Free from fear or danger, secure, safe; वैराग्यमेवाभयम् Bh. 3. 35. -यः [न भयं यस्मात्] 1 An epithet of the Supreme Being, or knowledge concerning that being.-2 N. of Siva. -3 One devoid of all worldly possessions. -4 One who fearlessly executes scriptural commandments. -5 N. of a Yoga (conjuncture or time) favourable to a march or expedition. -या 1 N. of a plant (हरितकी Mar. हिरडा). -2 A form of the goddess Durgâ. -यं 1 Absence or removal of fear. -2 Security, safety, protection from fear or danger; मया [illegible]याभयं दत्तं Pt. 1; अभयस्य हि यो [illegible] [illegible]s. 8. 303; S. 2. 16. -3 N. of a sacrificial hymn. -4 The root of a fragrant grass (वीरणमूलं, उशीरं). -Comp. —कृत् *a.* 1. not terrific, mild. -2. giving

safety. -गिरिवासिन् *m.* one dwelling on the mountain of safety, N. of a class of Kâtyâyana's pupils. -डिंडिमः 1. proclamation of assurance or safety. -2. a military or war-drum. -द, दायिन्,-प्रद *a.* giving a guarantee or promise of safety; भयेष्वभयदः Râm.; °प्रदः Ms. 4. 232. (-दः) an Arhat of the Jainas ; N. of Vishnu. -दक्षिणा, -दानं, -प्रदानं giving a promise, assurance, or guarantee of safety or protection (from danger) ; सर्वप्रदानेष्वभयप्रदानं (प्रधानं) Pt. 1. 290 ; Ms. 4. 247.-पत्रं a written document or paper granting assurance of safety ; cf. the modern 'safe-conduct'.-मुद्रा a variety of mudrâ in Tantra literature. -याचना asking for protection ; °अंजलिः R. 11. 78. -वचनं, -वाच् *f.* an assurance or promise of safety.-सनि *a.* Ved. giving safety.

अभयंकर-कृत् *a.* (अ-भय-कृ with the insertion of खच् P. III. 2. 43.) 1 Not dreadful. -2 Causing security.

अभर्तृका 1 A widow. -2 An unmarried woman.

अभवः 1 Non-existence ; भवा एव भवाभवौ Mb. -2 Absolution, final beatitude ; प्रार्थमभवमभिवांछति वा Ki. 12. 30, 18, 27. -3 End or destruction; भवाय सर्वभूतानामभवाय च रक्षसां Râm.

अभव्य *a.* 1 Not to be, not predestined. -2 Improper, inauspicious. -3 Unfortunate, luckless; उपनतमवधीरयंत्यभव्याः Ki. 10. 51.

अभवत् *a.* Not existing. -Comp. अभवन्मतयोगः, -संयोगः (in Rhet.) a defect in composition ; अभवन् असंभवन्नपि मतः इष्टः योगः संबंधः यत्र K. P. 7 ; 'the failure of an intended connection', or want of harmony between the ideas to be expressed and the words expressing them; *e. g.* ईक्षसे यत्कटाक्षेण तदा धन्वी मनोभवः, here the word यत् can have no *correlation* with तदा though intended by the poet. The proper reading would be ईक्षसे चेत् &c. ; for other examples see S. D. 575 *ad. loc.*

अभस्त्रका, अभस्त्रिका, also अभस्त्राका [अ-भस्त्रा P. VII. 3. 47] 1 A badly made or inferior pair of bellows.-2A young woman who has no bellows.

अभाग *a.* 1 Without a share (of inheritance). -2 Undivided.

अभाव *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Without love or affection. -2 Non-existent. -वः 1 Not being or existing, non-existence ; गतो भावोऽभावं Mk. 1 has disappeared. -2 Absence, want, failure ; सर्वेषामप्यभावे तु ब्राह्मणा रिक्थभागिनः Ms. 9. 188; mostly in comp. ; सर्वाभावे हरेन्नृपः 119 in the absence of all, failing all ; तोय°, °अन्न, °आहार &c. -3 Annihilation, death, destruction, non-entity ; नाभाव उपलब्धेः S. B. ; Si. 20. 64 ; Ki. 18. 10. -4 (in phil.) Privation, non-existence, nullity or negation, supposed to be the seventh category or पदार्थ in the system of Kaṇâda. (Strictly speaking अभाव is not a separate predicament, like द्रव्य, गुण, but is only a negative arrangement of those predicaments; all nameable things being divided into positive (भाव) and negative (अभाव), the first division including द्रव्य, गुण, कर्म, सामान्य, विशेष and समवाय and the second only one अभाव; cf. अत्र सप्तमस्याभावकथनादेव षण्णां भावत्वं प्राप्तं तेन भावत्वेन पृथगुपन्यासो न कृतः Muktâ.). अभाव is defined as भावभिन्नोऽभावः (प्रतियोगिज्ञानाधीनविषयत्वं) that whose knowledge is dependant on the knowledge of its प्रतियोगी. It is of two principal kinds संसर्गाभाव and अन्योन्याभाव ; the first comprising three varieties प्रागभाव, प्रध्वंसाभाव, and अत्यंताभाव. -Comp. -संपत्तिः *f.* false attribution (=अध्यास q. v.)

अभावना 1 Absence of judgment or right discernment. -2 Absence of religious meditation.

अभावनीय *a.* Inconceivable.

अभावयितृ *a.* Not perceiving, comprehending or inferring.

अभाविन्, अभाव्य *a.* What is not destined to be or to take place ; यदभावि न तद्भावि H. 1.

अभाषणं Not speaking, silence.

अभाषित *a.* Not told.-Comp.-पुंस्का a word which cannot become mas. or neuter, *i. e.* always feminine.

अभि *ind.* 1 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) It means (*a*) 'to,' 'towards' 'in the direction of' ; अभिगम् go towards, अभिया, °गमनं, °यानं &c. ; (*b*) 'for', 'against' ; °लष, °वत् &c. ; (*c*) 'on', 'upon,', °सिंच् to sprinkle on &c.; (*d*) 'over,' 'above', 'across' ; °भू to overpower, °तन् ; (*e*) 'greatly' 'excessively' °कंप्.-2 (As a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs, and to adjectives) It expresses (*a*) intensity or superiority ; °धर्मः 'supreme duty' ; °ताम्र 'very red,' °नव 'very new' ; (*b*) 'towards,' 'in the direction of,' forming Adv. compounds ; °चैद्यं, °मुखं, °द्रुति &c.-3 (As a separable adverb) It means towards, in the direction or vicinity of (opp. अप); in, above, aloft, on the top, (mostly Ved.). -4 (As a preposition with acc.) (*a*) To, towards, in the direction of, against ; (with acc. or in comp. in this sense) ; अभ्यग्नि or अग्निमभि शलभाः पतंति ; वृक्षमभि द्योतते विद्युत् Sk.; Si. 9. 56, 7. 40; अभ्यर्कबिंबं स्थिता S. 7. 11. (*b*) Near, before, in front or presence of ; Si. 7. 32 ; 15. 8. (*c*) On, upon, with regard or reference to ; सायमंडनमभि त्वरयंत्यः Ki. 9. 6 ; साधुर्देवदत्तो मातरमभि Sk. (*d*) Severally, one after another (in a distributive sense); वृक्षं वृक्षमभि सिंचति Sk ; भूतभूतमभि प्रभुः Bop. By P. I 4. 91 अभि has all the senses of अनु given in I. 4. 90 except that of भाग : *e g.* (लक्षणे) हरिमभि वर्तते ; (इत्थंभूताख्याने) भक्तो हरिमभि ; (वीप्सायां) देवं देवमभि सिंचति ; but यदत्र ममाभिष्यात् तद्दीयतां; प्राज्ञो गोविंदमभितिष्ठति Bop. (*e*) In, into, to ; Si. 8. 60. (*f*) For, for the sake of, on account of (Ved.). According to G. M. अभि has these senses :-अभिपूजाभृशार्थेच्छासौम्याभिमुख्यसौरूप्यवचनाहारस्वाप्याद्येषु ; *e. g.* पूजायां, अभिवंदने ; भृशे, अभिनिवेशः ; इच्छायां, अभिलषः, अभिकः ; सौम्ये or माधुर्ये, अभिजातः ; अभिमुख्ये, अभिमुखं, अभ्याग्नि ; सौरूप्ये, अभिरूपं ; वचने, अभिव्यक्ते; आहारे, अभ्यवहरति ; स्वाप्याये, अभ्यस्यति. [cf. L *ob* ; Gr. *amphi* ; Zend *aibi* or *aiwi* Goth. *bi* ; also *umbi*; *um*].

अभि(भी)क *a.* [अभि-कन् निपातोयं ; P V. 2. 74] Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous ; सोधिकारमभिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयत्समाः R. 19. 4; अपि सिंचेः कृशानौ त्वं दर्पं मदयपि योऽभिकः Bk. 8. 92. -कः A lover, voluptuous person.

अभिकम् 10 A. To love, desire ; कः स्त्रियमभिकामयमानो नाभिनंदति Dk. 88 ; Ki. 18. 23.

अभिकाम *a.* [कम् अच् or अभिवृद्धः कामो यस्य] Affectionate, loving, desirous, wishing for, lustful, (with the object of love in acc. or in comp.) ; याचे त्वामभिकामाहं Mb. -मः 1 Affection, love. -2 Wish, desire. -मं *ind.* Longingly, with desire.

अभिकामिक *a.* Voluntary.

अभिकंप् 1 A. To shake or tremble violently. -*Caus.* 1 To stir, shake. -2 To allure, entice.

अभिकंपनं Shaking ; alluring.

अभिकांक्ष् 1 U. 1 To ask, request; long for, wish or desire for.

अभिकांक्षा Wish, desire, longing.

अभिकांक्षिन् *a.* Longing, wishing.

अभिकृ 8 U. 1 To make, render, do ; कुरुक्षेत्रे निवेशमभिचक्रतुः Mb. -2 To do with reference to, for the sake of, or in behalf of. -3 To procure, get, obtain, effect.

अभिकरणं 1 Effecting, doing. -2 A charm, incantation.

अभिकृतिः *f.* N. of a metre containing 100 syllables.

अभिकृत्वन् *a.* (*m.* °त्वा ; *f.* °त्वरी) Magical ; a magician or spirit.

अभिक्रतु *a.* [आभिमुख्येन क्रतुर्द्रुकर्म यस्य] Haughty, very powerful (बलीयस्) (as an enemy), Rv. 3. 34. 10.

अभिक्रंद् 1 P. To shout at, roar at; neigh at.

अभिक्रंदः A shout, roar.

अभिक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step or go near to, approach; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वेऽद्य वयं चर्यामिहे वसु Mo. -2 To roam over, wander, pass or walk over. -3 To attack, assail, fall upon. -4 To undertake, begin; to set about; prepare; गमनायाभिचक्राम Rām. —*Caus.* To bring near.

अभिक्रमः 1 Beginning, attempting, an undertaking; नेहाभिक्रमनाशोऽस्ति प्रत्यवायो न विद्यते Bg. 2. 40. -2 A determined attack or onset, assault, onslaught. -3 Ascending, mounting.

अभिक्रमणं, -क्रांतिः *f.* Approaching, attacking &c. =अभिक्रम above; दुंदुवेश° Dk. 92.

अभिक्रांतिन् *a.* [इष्टादिगण] 1 One who has approached or undertaken or begun. -2 Skilled or versed in, conversant with (with loc.).

अभि क्रुश् 1 P. 1 To cry out at, call out to. -2 To call out (to one) in a scolding manner; अन्योन्यमभिचुक्रुशुः Mb. -3 To weep over, lament with tears, bemoan.

अभिक्रोशः 1 Calling out, crying.-2 Reviling, censure.

अभिक्रोशकः 1 One who calls out; a reviler, calumniator. -2 A herald.

अभिक्षत्तृ *a.* Ved. A murderer, killer, destroyer.

अभिक्षद *a* [क्षद्-अच्] Ved. A destroyer; Rv. 6. 50. 1. ; giving without being asked (?).

अभिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or fling at (as the lash of a whip at a horse); to insult. -2 To excel; Bk. 8. 51.

अभिक्षिप्त *p. p.* Thrown, surpassed.

अभिख्या 2 P. Ved. 1 To see, perceive, view. -2 To be gracious, look graciously. -*Caus.* (ख्यापयति) To tell; declare, make known, proclaim; कलहकंटक इत्यभिख्यापिताख्यः Dk. 136, 171; Ms. 8. 205, 9. 262.

अभिख्या *a.* [कर्तरि क्विप्] Going towards; well-known, celebrated.-ख्या [ख्या-अङ्] 1 (*a*) Splendour, beauty, lustre; कान्त्यभिख्या तयोरासीद् व्रजतोः शुद्धवेषयोः R 1. 46; सूर्यापाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिख्यां Me. 80; Ku. 1. 43; 7. 18. (*b*) Look, view, appearance, aspect (Ved.). -2 Telling, declaring.-3 Calling, addressing. -4 A name, appellation. -5 A word, synonym. -6 Fame; glory; notoriety (in a bad sense); greatness (माहात्म्यं) -7 Intellect (Nir.).

अभिख्यात *p. p.* Become or made known; celebrated; °दोषः Y. 3. 301.

अभिख्यातृ *a.* Ved. Looking, supervising, superintending.

अभिख्यानं Fame, glory.

अभिगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, go near to, approach (with acc.); एनमभिजग्मुर्महर्षयः R. 15 59; Ki. 10. 21; मनुमेकाग्रमासीनमभिगम्य महर्षयः Ms. 1. 1; 11. 100. -2 To follow, go after; अनुरागाद्वने रामं दिदृक्षुः स्वमभिगच्छसि Rām. -3 To find meet with (casually or by chance). -4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse (with man or woman); अभिगंतास्मि भगिनीं मातरं वा तवेति ह Y. 2. 205; अभ्यगच्छः पतिं यत्त्वं भजमानं Mb.-5 To take to, undertake, betake oneself to. -6 To get, to share in; be subject to; निद्रामभिगतः Rām. -7 To conceive, apprehend, understand, comprehend. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to go to or approach; take, convey, send; Dk. 102. -2 To cause to apprehend; explain, teach.

अभिगंतृ *a.* One who approaches or has intercourse (with a woman); one who understands &c.

अभिगमः, -गमनं 1 (*a*) Approaching, going or coming to, visit, arrival; तवार्हतो नाभिगमेन तृप्तं R. 5. 11, 17. 72; ज्येष्ठाभिगमनात्पूर्वं तेनाप्यनभिनंदिता 12. 35, K. 158; Pt. 3. (*b*) Finding out; enjoying; कृत्वा तासामभिगममपां Me. 49. (सेवनं Malli.). -2 Sexual intercourse (with a man or woman) परदाराभिगमनं K. 107; प्रसह्य दास्यभिगमे Y. 2. 291; Pt. 1; H. 1. 104; नीच° Y. 3. 298, 2. 294.

अभिगम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be approached, visited or sought; Ku. 6. 56. -2 Accessible, that can be approached without fear, inviting; तथाप्यनभिगमनीयो लोकस्य Mk. 4; भीमकान्तैर्नृपगुणैः ...अधृष्यश्चाभिगम्यश्च R. 1. 16.

अभिगामिन् *a.* Approaching, having intercourse with; Ms. 3. 45 Y. 2. 282.

अभिगामुक *a*, Inviting, leading one to approach (as qualities).

अभिगर्ज् 1 P. To roar or bawl at, to raise wild or ferocious cries.

अभिगर्जनं, अभिगर्जितं A wild, savage or ferocious roar; up-roar.

अभिगा = अभी q. v.

अभिगुप् 10 P. 1 To guard, protect, defend; लंकायामभिगुप्तायां सागरेण समंततः Rām. -2 To hide, conceal.

अभिगुप्तिः *f.* Guarding, protecting.

अभिगोप्तृ *m.* Protector, guardian.

अभिगुर् 6 U. To assent or agree to, approve of (Ved.).

अभिगूर्त *p. p.* Approved of; destined for an offering; uttered (with praise).

अभिगूर्तिः *f.* 1 Song of praise; constant desire or thought; Rv. 1 162. 6. -2 Effort, exertion.

अभिगॄ 9 U. Ved. 1 To call to or address approvingly, join in, welcome, praise. -2 To accept propitiously, allow, approve

अभिगरः [गॄ-अप्] Song of praise; praise.

अभिगै 1 P. 1 To call to, sing to. -2 To fill with song, make noisy with songs; भृंगराजाभिगीतानि (वनानि) Rām. -3 To sing, celebrate in song; तदप्येष श्लोकोऽभिगीतः Ait. Br. -4 To approve, allow.

अभिगीत *p. p.* Sung, chanted, celebrated in song &c.

अभिगेष्ण-ष्णु *a.* [गै-इष्णुच्] Singing

अभिग्रह् (Ved. ग्रभ्) 9 U. 1 To take or seize, catch, catch hold of, seize forcibly, attack; रिपुणाभिगृह्य Dk. 5, 98, 103. -2 To accept, take. -3 To receive, (as a guest). -4 To fold, lay or bring together (as the hands). -5 To set, show or bring forth (as blossom, fruit &c.).-*Caus.* To catch or surprise one in the very act, to let oneself be so caught; अर्थवर्यस्य कस्यचिद् गृहे चोरयित्वा रूपाभिग्राहितो बद्धः Dk. 96.

अभिग्रहः 1 Seizing, robbing, plundering. -2 Attack, assault, onset. -3 Challenge. -4 Complaint. -5 Authority, power, weight.

अभिग्रहणं Robbing, seizing in the presence of the owner.

अभिघर्षणं 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Possession by an evil spirit.

अभिघात, -घातक, -घातिन् &c. See under अभिहन्.

अभिघृ (Used only in *caus.*) 1 To cause to trickle down, let fall down by drops; तां (वपां) अध्वर्युः स्रुवेणाभिघारयन्नाह Ait. Br. -2 To sprinkle with.

अभिघारः [घृ-णिच्-भावे-घञ्] 1 Ghee or clarified butter.-2 Dropping down ghee upon offerings at sacrifices: प्रणीतपृषदाज्याभिघारघोरस्तनूनपात् Mv. 3.

अभिघारणं Act of sprinkling (with ghee), besprinkling.

अभिघ्रा 1 P. To smell at, snuffle; to bring the nose close to another's forehead (as in caressing, kissing &c. as a token of affection).

अभिघ्राणं Smelling at or touching the forehead with the nose.

अभिचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To look at, view, perceive, see; अभि यो विश्वा भुवनानि चष्टे (दृश्) Rv. 7. 61. 1. -2 To cal

to or address. -3 To address sharply, to assail with sharp words Rv. 7. 104. 8. -4 To name, call. -5 To look graciously upon, 5. 3. 9.

अभिचक्षणं Ved. Means of defence; (magical) remedy. —णा Viewing, indicating.

अभिचर् 1 P. 1 To act wrongly towards any one, offend, trespass; तत्र विराधदनुकबंधप्रभृतया केऽप्यभिचरंतीति श्रुतं Mv. 2. -2. To be faithless (as wife or husband); पतिं या नाभिचरति मनोवाग्देहसंयता Ms. 5. 165; 9. 102. -3 To charm, conjure, exorcise (by spells or incantations), employ spells for magical purposes &c.; दृष्टचायुःपुष्टिकामो वा तथैवाभिचरन्नपि Y. 1. 295; 3. 289. -4 To possess, occupy.

अभिचरः A follower, servant, attendant.

अभिचरणं Enchanting, exorcising, employment of spells for malevolent purposes (such as श्येनयाग); Mn. 4. 12.

अभिचरणीय a. Fit for exorcising.

अभिचरितः f. Ved. Enchanting.

अभिचारः 1 Exorcising, enchanting, employment of magical spells for malevolent purposes; magic itself (being regarded as one of the Upapâtakas or minor sins); अभिचारेषु सर्वेषु कर्तव्यो द्विशतो दमः Ms. 9 290; 11. 64, 198; K. 109; Mv. 1. 62. -2 Killing. -Comp. —कल्पः N. of a work on incantations regarded as part of the Atharvaveda. —ज्वरः a fever caused by magical spells. —मंत्रः a magical farmula, an incantation or formula for working a charm; Si. 7. 58. -यज्ञः,-होमः a sacrifice made for magical purposes.

अभिचारक, -चारिन् (°रिका, रिणी f.) a. Conjuring, enchanting, using magical spells for evil purposes; magical Ki. 3. 56. —का, -री A conjurer, magician.

अभिच्छाय a. Being in shade or turned towards the shade. -यं adv. In shade or darkness.

अभिजन् 4 A. 1 To be born to or for (a person or thing), to claim as one's birth-right; स महीमभिजायते Mh; see also under अभिजात (1) below. -2 To be born or produced, arise, spring from; कामात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; H. 1. 205. -3 To be born or produced again; Bg. 6. 41; 13. 23. -4 To be, become, be turned into; तदया स्वट्टेव सलिलं नरः शैलोऽभिजायते Râm. -5 To be born of a high family.

अभिजं a. Born or produced all round.

अभिजनः 1 (a) A family, race, lineage; कलहंसकादभिजनं ज्ञात्वा Mâl. 8; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104; Mu. 6. 6; Ms. 4. 18; Dk. 135, 170; U. 4. (b) Birth, extraction, descent; तुल्याभिजनेषु भूमिभरेषु (धरेषु?) राज्ञां वृत्तिः M. 1; Ms. 1. 100; Y. 1. 123. -2 High or noble descent, noble birth or family; स्तुतं तन्माहात्म्यं यदभिजनतो यच्च गुणतः Mâl. 2. 13; शीलं शैलतटात्पतत्वभिजनः संदह्यतां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39; M. 5. -3 Forefathers, ancestors; अभिजनाः पूर्वे बांधवाः Kâsi. on P. IV. 3. 90; also descendants. -4 Native country, motherland, ancestral abode (opp. निवास); cf. Sk. on P. IV. 3. 90:—यत्र स्वयं वसति स निवासः (यत्र संप्रति उष्यते Mbh.); यत्र पूर्वैरुषितं सोऽभिजनः इति विवेकः. -5 Fame, celebrity. -6 The head or ornament of a family; यद्विद्वानपि तादृशेऽप्यभिजने धर्म्यात्पथो विच्युतः Mv. 1. 33. -7 Attendants, retinue (= परिजन q. v.).

अभिजनन a. (नी f.) a. Becoming one's high birth; Mv. 5. 18.

अभिजनवत् a. Of noble descent, nobly born; °तीं मालविकां M. 5; °वतो भर्तुः श्लाघ्ये स्थिता गृहिणीपदे S. 4. 18; Bg. 16. 15.

अभिजनितुः f. Ved. Being born or produced (Ved.); °तोः to produce.

अभिजात p. p. 1 (a) Born to or for; भवंति संपदं दैवीमभिजातस्य भारत Bg. 16. 3, 4, 5 (b) Produced all around. (c) Born in consequence of. -2 Inbred, inborn. -3 Born, produced; अजातपक्षामभिजातकंठीं Râm. -4 Noble, nobly or well born, of noble descent; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः शौर्यवता कुशः R 17. 4; Mâl. 4; courteous, polite; अभिजातं खलवस्य वचनं V. 1; K. 102, M. 3, Mâl. 7; अनभिजाते Mu. 2. -5 Fit, proper, worthy. -6 Sweet, agreeable; मजाल्पितायामभिजातवाचि Ku. 1. 45. -7 Handsome, beautiful. -8 Learned, wise; distinguished; संकीर्णे नाभिजातेषु नाप्रबुद्धेषु संस्कृतं (वदेत्). —तं Nobility, noble birth. —adv. Noble, politely, courteously; °तं खलु एष वारितः S. 6.

अभिजातिः f. Noble birth.

अभिजि 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To acquire by conquest —Desid. To desire to win or conquer, acquire.

अभिजयः Conquest; complete victory.

अभिजित् a. [अभि-जि-क्विप्] 1 Victorious, conquering completely. -2 Helping in conquering completely. -3 Born under the constellation अभिजित् P. IV. 3. 36, see अभिजित. -m. 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 N. of a sacrifice, part of the great sacrifice called गवामयन; Ms. 11. 75, also used for अतिरात्र q. v. -3 N. of a star; N. of one of the lunar mansions. —n. 1 The 8th Muhûrta of the day, midday (fit for a Srâddha ceremony). -2 N. of a लग्न favourable to setting out. -Comp. —मुहूर्तः The 8th Muhûrta or period comprising 24 minutes before and 24 minutes after noon.

अभिजितः N. of an asterism or the Muhûrta indicated by it; मुहूर्तेऽभिजिति प्राप्ते सार्धरात्रे विभूषिते। देवक्यजनयद्विष्णुं यशोदा तां तु कन्यकां ॥ V. P.

अभिजितिः f. Ved. Victory, conquest

अभिजुष् 6 A. (or Ved. P.) 1 To visit, frequent, call upon; श्रियाभिजुष्टः Mh. -2 To be pleased or contented with, like, be fond of (Ved.).

अभिजुष्ट p. p. Visited, frequented.

अभिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To recognize, discern; (सा) नाभ्यजानात्कलं नृपं Mb. -2 To know, understand, be acquainted with, be aware of, perceive; अहं हि नाभिजानामि भवेदेवं न वेति वा Mb.; Bg. 18. 55, 4. 14; 7. 13; भवदभिज्ञातं कथयतु Dk. 3, 78. -3 To look upon, consider or regard as, know to be. -4 To admit, own, acknowledge; न पुत्रमभिजानामि त्वयि जातं Mb. -5 To remember, recollect; (used with the Future instead of the Imperfect. Imperfect with यत्, or both when interdependence of two actions is denoted, P. III. 2. 112, 114); cf. Bk. 6. 138, 139.

अभिज्ञ a. [ज्ञा-क] 1 Knowing, aware of, one who understands or is acquainted with, experiencing or having had experience of (with gen. or loc. or in comp.); यद्वा कौशलमिंद्रसूनुदमने तत्राप्यभिज्ञो जनः U. 5. 35; अभिज्ञाश्छेदपातानां क्रियंते नंदनद्रुमाः Ku. 2. 41, Me. 16; R. 7. 64; अनभिज्ञो भवान्सेवाधर्मस्य Pt. 1. -2 Skilled in, conversant with, proficient, skilful, clever; यदि त्वमीदृशः कथानामभिज्ञः U. 4; see अनभिज्ञ also. —ज्ञा 1 Recognition. -2 Remembrance, recollection; अभिज्ञावचने लृट् P. III. 2. 112. -3 A supernatural faculty or power of which five kinds are usually mentioned:-(1) taking any form at will; (2) hearing to any distance; (3) seeing to any distance; (4) penetrating men's thoughts; (5) knowing their state and antecedents.-Monier Williams.

अभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; तदभिज्ञानहेतोर्हि दत्तं तेन महात्मना Râm. (अभिज्ञान is a combination of अनुभव or direct perception and स्मृति or recollection; a sort of direct perception assisted by the memory; as when we say 'this is the same man I saw yesterday' सो

ञो दृष्टो नरः, अनुभव or direct perception leading to the identification expressed by अयं and the memory leading to the reference to past action expressed by सः). -2 Remembrance, recollection ; knowledge, ascertainment. -3 (*a*) A sign or token of recognition (person or thing); वत्स योगिन्यस्मि मालत्याभिज्ञानं च धारयामि Mâl. 9 ; Bk. 8. 118, 124; R. 12. 62 ; Me. 112 ; उपपन्नैरभिज्ञानैर्दूतं तमवगच्छत Râm. -4 The dark portion in the disc of the moon. -Comp. —आभरणं a recognition-ornament, a token-ring S. 4. —पत्रं a certificate, letter of recommendation. —शकुंतलं N. of a celebrated drama by Kâlidâsa in seven acts in which king Dushyanta marries Kaṇva's daughter Śakuntalâ by the Gândharva form of marriage, forgets all about her owing to the curse of Durvâsas, but ultimately recollects, at the sight of the token-ring (अभिज्ञान) that he had duly married her ; अभिज्ञानेन स्मृता शकुंतला अभिज्ञानशकुंतला ; तामधिकृत्य कृ नाटकं °शकुंतलं; (the reading °शाकुंतलं is grammatically indefensible).

अभिज्ञापक *a.* Making known, informing.

अभिज्ञु *a.* Ved. [अभिगते जानुनी यत्र] On the knees, keeping up to the knees.

अभिडीनं Flying towards.

अभितड् 10 P. 1 To bear, knock-thump, hit, smite, strike (fig. also); to wound ; वाक्शरैरभिताडिता Râm. -2 (Astr.) To eclipse the greater part of the disc ; Bṛi. S. 11. 61.

अभिताडनं Beating, thumping.

अभितप् 1 P. 1 To irradiate with heat, heat, inflame ; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43 ; 19. 56. -2 To pain, distress, wound, afflict. —*pass.* To suffer intensely, be afflicted. —*Caus.* To pain, distress, afflict.

अभितप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, inflamed, scorched, burnt. -2 Distressed, grieving or lamenting for (actively used).

अभितापः Extreme heat, whether of body or mind ; agitation, affliction, great distress or pain ; *Si.* 9. 1 ; Ki. 9. 4 ; बलवान्पुनर्मे मनसोभितापः V. 3.

अभितरां *ind.* Nearer to.

अभितस् *ind.* (Used as an adverb or preposition with acc.) 1 Near to, to, towards ; अभितस्तं पृथासूनुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे K. 11. 8. -2 (*a*) Near, hard by, close by, in the proximity of; ततो राजाब्रवीद्वाक्यं सुमंत्रमभितः स्थितं Râm. ; sometimes with gen.; निषसाद्यामितस्तस्य *ibid.* (*b*) Before, in the presence of ; तन्वंतमिद्धमभितो गुरुमंशुजालं Ki. 2. 59. -3 Opposite to, facing, in front of ; त्रिपथगामभितः Ki. 6. 1, 5. 14. -4 On both sides ; चुडाचुंबितकंकपत्रमभितस्तूणीद्वयं पृष्ठतः U. 4. 20 ; Mv. 1. 18 ; पादपैः पुष्पपत्राणि सृजद्भिरभितो नदीं Râm.; *S.* 6. 16; Bk. 9. 137. -5 Before and after. -6 On all sides, round, round about (with acc. or gen.) ; कीर्त्याभितः सुरभितः Dk. 1 ; परिजनो यथाव्यापारं राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1 ; *S.* 7 ; यस्याभितः U. 6. 36 ; everywhere Ki. 8. 10. -7 Entirely, thoroughly, completely, throughout. -8 Quickly. -Comp —अस्थि *a.* surrounded by bones. —भाविन् *a.* being all round, surrounding P. VI. 2. 182. —रात्रं Ved. near the night ; just at the beginning or end.

अभिताम्र *a.* Very red, dark-red ; R. 15. 49.

अभितृप् 10 P. 1 To satiate, satisfy. -2 To refresh ; Bṛi. S. 19. 15.

अभितर्पणं Satiation, refreshing.

अभिदक्षिणं *ind.* To or towards the right (= प्रदक्षिणं q. v.)

अभिदापनं The being trodden under the foot by elephants (?)

अभिदृश् 1 P. To look at, behold. —*Caus.* 1 To show, point out. -2 To show oneself to, appear before. —*pass.* 1 To be seen, be visible, appear. -2 To be considered or thought.

अभिदर्शनं 1 Seeing. -2 Becoming visible ; appearance.

अभिद्यु *a.* 1 Directed to heaven, tending or going to heaven, heavenward. -2 Heavenly. -3 Bright, brilliant. —द्युः A half month.

अभिद्रु 1 P. 1 (*a*) To run up to, run near; पयस्यभिद्रवति शुभं युगाधयो *Si.* 17. 40. (*b*) To invade, march against, fall upon, attack, assail ; मकरंदेन प्रतिहतो जामाता बलात्कारेण अभिद्रवन् Mâl. 7 laying violent hands on; गजा इवान्योन्यमभिद्रवंतः (वारिधराः) Mk. 5. 21; Ve. 3. -2 To overrun ; infest, harass, afflict ; जन्ममृत्युजराव्याधिवेदनाभिरभिद्रुतं (देहं) Mb. -3 To come over, pass or run over. -4 To befall. —*Caus.* To rout, put to flight; पुरस्तात्तानभिद्राव्य Dk. 14.

अभिद्रुत *p. p.* Attacked, overrun.

अभिद्रवः, -वणं An attack.

अभिद्रुह् 4 P. (A. in epic poetry) To hate, seek to injure or maliciously assail, plot against (with acc.) नित्यमस्मच्छरीरमभिद्रोग्धुं यतते Mu. 1, 2 ; करमभिद्रुह्यति Sk. (sometimes with dat. also); मया पुनरेभ्य एवाभिद्रुग्धमज्ञेन U. 6 ; नाभिद्रुह्यति भूतेभ्यः Bhâg., Mu. 5.

अभिद्रुह् *a.* Ved. Seeking to injure, inimical.

अभिद्रोहः 1 Injuring, plotting against, harm, cruelty, oppression ; Ms. 8. 271 ; Ki. 11. 21. -2 Abuse ; censure.

अभिधर्मः The supreme truth or Metaphysics according to Buddhistic dogmas. -Comp. —पिटकः 'basket of Metaphysics', one of the three sections (पिटक) of Buddhist holy writings which treat of अभिधर्म.

अभिधर्षणं 1 Possession by evil spirits, demons &c. -2 Oppressing. -3 Striking against.

अभिधा 3 U. 1 (*a*) To say, speak, tell (with acc., rarely with dat.); सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63 ; Ms. 1. 42 ; Bk. 7. 78 ; Bg. 18. 68. (*b*) To denote, express or convey directly or primarily (as sense &c.); state, mention, set forth; साक्षात्संकेतितं योऽर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2; तन्नाम येनाभिदधाति सत्त्वं. (*c*) To speak or say to, address. -2 To name, call, designate; usually in *pass.* (-धीयते); इदं शरीरं कौंतेय क्षेत्रमित्यभिधीयते Bg. 13. 1. -3 To lay or put on, fasten, bind ; to overlay, load ; assail ; receive, comprehend, include ; to draw oneself towards, hold, support (mostly Ved. in these senses).

अभिधा *a.* Ved. Naming ; praised, invoked. -धा 1 A name, appellation; oft. in comp.; कुसुमवसंताद्यभिधः S. D. -2 A word, sound. -3 The literal power or sense of a word, *denotation*, one of the three powers of a word ; वाच्योऽर्थोऽभिधया बोध्यः S. D. 2 'the expressed meaning is that which is conveyed to the understanding by the word's denotation', for it is this अभिधा that conveys to the understanding the meaning which belongs to the word by common consent or convention (संकेत) (which primarily made it a word at all) ; स मुख्योऽर्थस्तत्र मुख्यो यो व्यापारोऽस्याभिधोच्यते K. P. 2. -Comp. —ध्वंसिन् *a.* losing one's name. -मूल *a.* founded on a word's denotation or literal meaning.

अभिधानं 1 Telling, mentioning, speaking, naming, denotation; एतावतामर्थानामिदमभिधानं Nir.; गोशब्दस्य वाहिकार्थाभिधानं S. D. -2 (In gram.) Asserting or predicating something of another, as the subject of an assertion, (which then can be put in the nom. case only); predication,

assertion; See P. II. 3. 2. Sk. -3 A name, appellation, title, designation; अभिधानं तु पश्चात्तस्याहमश्रौषं K. 32; तवाभिधानाद् व्यथते नताननः Ki. 1. 24; (at the end of comp) called, named; रुणाभिधानाद् बंधनात् R. 3. 20. -4 An expression, word. -5 Speech, discourse. -6 A dictionary, vocabulary (of words), lexicon (in these last 4 senses said to be also *m.*). -Comp. -चिंतामणिः N. of a celebrated vocabulary of synonyms by Hemachandra. —माला a dictionary. -रत्नमाला N. of a vocabulary of words by Halâyudha.

अभिधानकं A sound, voice, noise.

अभिधायक (यिका *f.*), अभिधायिन् *a.* 1 Naming, expressing, denoting; एतयामभिधायकानि क्लीबे स्युः Sk.; कर्तुः कृत्याभिधायिनी Ak. denotes, means, has the sense of. -2 Saying, speaking, telling; लक्ष्मीमित्यभिधायिनि, प्रियतमे Amaru. 23; वाच्याभिधायी पुरुषः पृष्ठमांसाद् उच्यते Trik.

अभिधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be named, mentioned, expressed &c.; वागेव मे नाभिधेयविषयमवतरति त्रपया K. 151 words refuse, through shame, to express what I have to say. -2 Nameable, as a category or predicament (in logic); अभिधेयाः पदार्थाः, अभिधेयत्वं पदार्थसामान्यलक्षणं. -यं 1 Signification, meaning, sense, import; P. I. 1. 34 Sk.; Ki. 14. 5. -2 A substance. -3 The subject-matter; इहाभिधेयं सप्रयोजनं K. P. 1; इति प्रयोजनाभिधेयसंबंधाः Mugdha. -4 Primary or literal sense of a word (=अभिधा); अभिधेयाविनाभूतप्रतीतिर्लक्षणोच्यते K. P. 2.

अभिहित *p. p.* 1 (*a*) Said, declared, spoken, mentioned; मयाभिहितं, तेनाभिहितं &c. (*b*) Predicated, asserted; अनभिहिते कर्मणि द्वितीया P. II. 3. 1-2. (*c*) Spoken to, addressed, called, named. (*d*) Whispered, prompted to say; determined. -2 Fastened, placed upon. -तं A name, expression, word; °त्वं being said or spoken to, a declaration; authority, test. -Comp. -अन्वयवादः, -वादिन् *m.* a particular doctrine (or the follower of that doctrine) on the import of words as opposed to अन्विताभिधानवादः,-वादिन्. [The *anvitâbhidhânvâdins* (the Mîmâmsakas, the followers of Prabhâkara) hold that words only express a meaning (अभिधान) as parts of a sentence and grammatically connected with one another (अन्वित); that they, in fact, only imply an action or something connected with an action; *e. g.* घटं in घटं आनय means not merely 'jar', but 'jar' as connected with the action of 'bringing' expressed by the verb. The *abhihitânvayavâdins* (the Naiyâyikas, or the followers of Kumârila who hold the same doctrine) on the other hand hold that words by themselves can express their own independent meanings which are afterwards combined into a sentence expressing one connected idea; that, in other words, it is the logical connection between the words of a sentence, and not the sense of the words themselves, that suggests the import or purport of that sentence; they thus believe in a *tâtparyârtha* as distinguished from *vâchyârtha*; see K P. 2 and Mahesvara's commentary *ad loc.*

अभिहितिः *f.* Naming, speaking &c.

अभिधानी Ved. A halter, rope.

अभिधाव् 1 P. 1 To run up towards, fly at or towards. -2 To rush upon, attack, assail; Bk. 6. 41.

अभिधावक *a.* Assailing, rushing upon. -कः An assailant; Y. 2. 234.

अभिधावनं Assault, pursuit.

अभिधृष्णु *a.* Ved. Overpowering, subduing.

अभिध्यै 1 P. (epic 2 P.) 1 To meditate upon, reflect, consider, think of; यद्भिध्यास्यहं शश्वच्छुभं वा यदि वाशुभं Mb. -2 To covet, wish or desire for; Y. 3. 134.

अभिध्या [ध्यै-अङ्] 1 Coveting another's property. -2 Longing, wish; desire in general; अभिध्योपदेशात् Br. Sût -3 Desire of taking (in general).

अभिध्यानं 1 Desiring or longing for, coveting; a wish or desire; परद्रव्येष्वभिध्यानं Ms. 12. 5. -2 Meditation, profound thought.

अभिनंद् 1 P. (rarely A.) 1 (*a*) To rejoice at or in, exult over, be glad or satisfied; आत्मविडंबनामभिनंदति K. 108; Dk. 75. (*b*) To celebrate (with rejoicings &c.); महोत्सवेन मज्जन्माभिनंदितवान् K. 137; नाभिनंदति न द्वेष्टि Bg. 2. 57.-2 To congratulate hail with joy, welcome, greet; एनां परिष्वज्य तातकाश्यपेनैवं अभिनंदितं S. 4; तापसीभिरभिनंद्यमाना शकुंतला तिष्ठति *ibid.*, 5, 6, 7; अभिनंदितागमनेषु समीरेषु K. 49, 63; अभिनंद्य ब्रवीति Mv. 2 says (writes) after compliments; R. 2. 74, 3. 68, 7. 69, 71; 11. 30; 16. 64; 17. 15, 60; Y. 1. 332. -3 To rejoice at, approve, praise, applaud, command; यो रत्नराशीनपि विहाय अभिनंद्यते S. 2; अतस्ते वचो नाभिनंदामि *ibid.* do not approve; तद्यत्कमस्या अभिलाषोऽभिनंदितुं S. 3; श्रूयंते परिणीतास्ताः (कन्यकाः) पितृभिश्चाभिनंदिताः 3. 24; नाम यस्याभिनंदंति द्विषोऽपि स पुमान्पुमान् Ki. 11. 73; 4. 4; with न reject; R. 12. 35.-4 To care for, like, desire or wish for, respect, delight in (usually with न in this sense: नाभिनंदति कोलकलाः Mâl. 3; नाहारमभिनंदति K. 61; Dk. 159; आर्यपुत्रस्यैव मनोरथसंपत्तिमभिनंदामि Ve. 2 wish or desire; नाभिनंदेत मरणं नाभिनंदेत जीवितं Ms. 6. 45, H. 4. 4. -5 To bless, grant success to; U. 5. 28. —*Caus.* To gladden, delight.

अभिनंद *a.* That which delights, encourages, praises &c. —दः 1 Rejoicing, delighting, joy, delight. -2 Praising, applauding, approving, greeting, congratulating. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Encouraging, inciting to action. -5 Very little happiness (सुखलव). -6 An epithet of परमात्मन् the Supreme Being. —दा Delight; wish, desire.

अभिनंदनं 1 Rejoicing at, greeting, welcoming. -2 Praising, approving. -3 Wish, desire.

अभिनंदनीय-नंद्य *pot. p.* To be rejoiced at, praised, or applauded; काममेतदभिनंदनीयं S. 5; R. 5. 31.

अभिनंदिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Rejoicing at, approving, praising &c.

अभिनभः,-नभ्यं *adv.* Ved. Towards the clouds or heaven; Si. 2. 2.

अभिनम् 1 P. To bow, to bend, to turn towards a person.

अभिनम्र *a.* Bent, deeply bowed or bent; स्तनाभिरामस्तबकाभिनम्रा R.13.32.

अभिनव *a.* [आधिक्येन नवः, भृशार्थे अभित्र] 1 (*a*) Quite new or fresh (in all senses); पद्मपंक्तिर्दृश्यतेऽभिनवा S. 3. 8; 5. 1; °कंठशोणित 6. 26; Me. 98; R. 9. 29; °वा वधूः K. 2 newly married. (*b*) Quite young or fresh, blooming, youthful (as body, age &c.); S. 1. 19; U. 5. 12; the younger; °शाकटायनः; °भोजः &c. (*c*) Fresh, recent. -2 Very young, not having experience. -वः [अभिनु अप्] Praise, to win over, flattery.-Comp —उद्भिद्-द् a new shoot, or bud. —चंद्रार्थविधिः a ceremony performed at the time of the new moon —तामरसं 1. a fresh-blown lotus. -2. a kind of metre. —यौवन, -वयस्क *a.* youthful, very young.—वैयाकरणः one who has newly begun his study of grammar.

अभिनह् 4 P. To bind up (as the eyes, to bind, tie, fasten; Si. 6. 75.

अभिनहनं A bandage (over the eyes), a blind.

अभिनिधन *a.* [अभिगतो निधनं मरणं] About to perish, approaching one's doom. -नं N. of certain verses of the Sâmaveda repeated at this time.

अभिनिधानं 1 Putting on, setting up.-2 Euphonic suppression, weakening in the pronunciation of words, especially the suppression of an initial अ after ए or ओ; cf. अवग्रह.

अभिनियुक्त *a.* Occupied in, busy.

अभिनियोगः Close application, attention or intentness, absorption; कार्य° Mn. 1.

अभिनिर्मुक्त *a.* 1 Left or quitted (by the sun when it sets). -2 One asleep at sunset and thus not doing the duties to be then performed.

अभिनिर्याणं 1 A march. -2 Invasion, marching against an enemy.

अभिनिर्वृत्ति *f.* Accomplishment, completion.

अभिनिवर्तः Turning towards, turning again and again.

अभिनिविश् 6 A. (P. I. 4. 47) 1 (*a*) To enter into, be settled in; to occupy, set foot in. (*b*) To take possession of, resort to, be attached to (with acc.); अभिनिविशते सन्मार्गं Sk. takes to, follows, a good path; सैव धन्या गणिकादारिका यामेवं भवन्मनोऽभिनिविशते Dk. 57, Mu. 5. 12, Bk. 8. 80. *-Caus.* To make one enter or occupy, lead, carry or conduct to; (fig.) apply, direct or turn (as mind, heart &c.) towards something; प्रतिबंधवत्स्वपि विषयेषु अभिनिवेश्य M. 3, Si. 1. 15.

अभिनिविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Intent on, engrossed in, engaged in or occupied with, applying oneself to; माधवापकारं प्रति अभिनिविष्टा भवामि Mal. 6. -2 Firmly or steadily fixed, uncontrollably fixed, steady, attentive, intent; अत्यभिनिविष्टविदर्पस्य Dk. 29; Mal. 1. -3 Endowed with, possessed of; गुरुभिरभिनिविष्टं (गर्भं) लोकपालानुभावैः R. 2. 75. -4 Determined, resolute, persevering. -5 (In a bad sense) Obstinate, perverse; Si. 16. 43; Ki. 17. 11. -6 Well-versed or proficient in. -ष्टं Perseverance.

अभिनिविष्टता Resoluteness, determination of purpose; निंदाक्षेपापमानादेरमर्षोऽभिनिविष्टता S. D. *i. e.* adhering to one's purpose, not minding censure, abuse, dishonour &c.

अभिनिवेशः 1 (*a.*) Devotion, attachment, intentness, being occupied with, adherence to, close application (with loc. or in comp.); कतमस्मिंस्ते भावाभिनिवेशः V. 3 अहो निरर्थकव्यापारेष्वभिनिवेशः K. 120, 146, Dk. 81; Mal. 7. (*b*) Firm attachment, love, fondness, affection; बलीयान् खलु मेऽभिनिवेशः S. 3; अनुरूपोऽस्या °शः *ibid.*, V. 2; अमरयभूते वस्तुन्यभिनिवेशः Mit. -2 Earnest desire, ardent longing or expectation; wish, desire; Mal. 5. 27. -3 (*a*) Resolution, determined, resolve, determination of purpose, firmness of resolve, perseverance; जनकात्मजायां नितांतरूक्षाभिनिवेशमीशं R. 14. 43; अनुरूप° तोषिणा Ku. 5. 7; Si. 3.1. (*b*) Idea, thought; Ms. 12.5; Y. 3. 155.-4 (In Yoga phil.) A sort of ignorance causing fear of death; instinctive clinging to worldly life and bodily enjoyments and the fear that one might be cut off from all of them by death; अविद्याऽस्मितारागद्वेषाभिनिवेशाः पंच क्लेशाः Yoga S.; cf also Sankhya K. 150 and Malli. on Si. 4. 55.

अभिनिवेशिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on, adhering or clinging to; कल्याणाभिनिवेशिनः K. 136 of blessed or noble resolve, 191. -2 Fixing on, directing or turning (the mind) to; गुणेष्वभिनिवेशिनो भर्तुरपि प्रिया M. 3; अहो नु खलु दुर्लभ °शि मदनः V. 1; Dk. 57. -3 Determined, resolute.

अभिनिष्कारिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Doing completely. -2 Injuring, thinking ill of.

अभिनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out or forth. -2 (With Buddhists) Leaving the house to become an anchorite.

अभिनिष्टानः [स्तन्-घञ्, सस्य च षत्वं P. VIII. 3. 86] 1 A sound which dies away; विसर्जनीयोऽभिनिष्टानः -2 A letter of the alphabet.(°नो वर्णः).-3 The Visarga.

अभिनिष्पत् 1 P. To rush out, issue, sally, go forth; to spring or shoot forth; Bk. 1.

अभिनिष्पतनं Sallying, issuing.

अभिनिष्पद् 4 A. 1 To go or come to. -2 To enter into, become. -3 To appear, become visible. *—Caus.* To bring to, help to.

अभिनिष्पत्तिः *f.* Completion, end, accomplishment, fulfilment.

अभिनिह्नवः Denial, concealment.

अभिनी 1 P. 1 To bring near, conduct or lead towards, carry to; तटाभिनीतेनांभसा Ki. 8. 32; अमात्यदस्युगृहजनं स्वगृहमभिनीय रक्षसि Mu. 1, 5; 6. 15; दृष्ट्वा शरं ज्यामभिनीयमानं Mb. being fitted to the bow. -2 To act, represent or exhibit dramatically, gesticulate, mostly occurring in stage-directions; श्रुतिमभिनीय S. 3; acting as if he heard something; Mu. 1. 2, 3. 31, M. 2. 6. -3 To quote, adduce, introduce. -4 To allow to elapse.

अभिनयः 1 Acting, gesticulation, any theatrical action (expressive of some sentiment, passion &c. by look, gesture, posture &o.); नृत्याभिनयाक्रियाच्युतं Ku. 5. 79; अभिनयान् परिचेतुमिवोद्यता R. 9. 33; नर्तकीराभिनयातिलंघिनीः 19. 14; Ki. 1. 42. -2 Dramatic representation, exhibition on the stage; ललिताभिनयं तमद्य भर्ता मरुतां द्रष्टुमनाः सलोकपालः V. 2.18. S. D. thus defines and classifies अभिनयः— भवेदभिनयोऽवस्थानुकारः स चतुर्विधः। आंगिको वाचिकश्चैवमाहार्यः सात्त्विकस्तथा॥ 274, 'acting is the imitation of condition'; it is of four kinds :— (1) *gestural*, conveyed by bodily actions; (2) *vocal*, conveyed by words; (3) *extraneous*, conveyed by dress, ornaments, decoration &c.; (4) *internal*, conveyed by the manifestation of internal feelings such as perspiration, thrilling &c. -Comp. —आचार्यः a dancing preceptor M. 1. 10. —विद्या science of acting or dramatic representation art of dancing; मया तीर्थादभिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1.

अभिनीत *p. p.* 1 Brought near, conveyed. -2 Performed, represented dramatically. -3 Highly finished or polished, most excellent. -4 Highly ornamented or decorated. -5 Fit, proper, suitable (योग्य); अभिनीततरं वाक्यमित्युवाच युधिष्ठिरः Mb. -6 Patient, forgiving, even-minded. -7 Angry (युक्तोऽतिसंरब्धैतमर्षिण्यभिनीतः Ak. where the word may be अमर्षिणि as well). -8 Kind, friendly.

अभिनीतिः *f.* 1 Gesture, expressive gesticulation. -2 Kindness, friendship, patience; सांत्वपूर्वमभिनीतिहेतुकं Ki. 13. 36.

अभिनेय, -नेतव्य *pot. p* To be acted or dramatically represented &c.; इयं तत्राभिनेयं तद्रूपारोपात् रूपकं S. D. 273; M. 1; तस्य (प्रबंधस्य) एकदेशः अभिनेयार्थः कृतः U. 4 apart of it has been adapted to the stage.

अभिनेतृ *m.* An actor. —त्री An actress.

अभिन्न *a.* 1 Not broken or cut, unbroken not split; अभिन्नपुटोत्तरान् R. 17. 12. -2 Unaffected; क्लेशलेशैरभिन्नः S. 2. 4. -3 Not changed or altered, unchanged; °गतयः S. 1. 14 with their gait unchanged. -4 Not different from, the same, identical with abl.); जगन्मिथोभिन्नमभिन्नमीश्वरात् Prab. -5 Undivided, whole, one (as number). -6 Holding together, continuous.

अभिन्यासः A. Kind of fever.

अभिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly near, go or hasten near, approach.; इंदुमभिपतति पांडुसुतं Ki. 12. 36; अधिरोढुमस्तगिरिमभ्यपतत् Si. 9 1; Dk. 72 128; Mk. 9. 12; Ki 10.42.-2 To fall upon, attack, assail; यंता गजस्याभ्यपतद्गजस्थं R. 7. 37; Dk. 62, 70, 96; Ki. 7. 19. -3 To fall down, fall (as tears). -4 To fall into, enter or come into. -5 To overtake in flying. -6 To pass over, traverse. -7 To get back, withdraw,

retire; Si. 7. 51; Ki. 10. 54.-8(4 A.) To be lord or master of (Ved.). —*Caus.* To throw upon, throw down into; ज्वलनमभिपातयामि Ve. 6.

अभिपतनं 1 Approaching. -2 Falling upon, assault, attack. -3 Going forth, departure.

अभिपद् A. 1 To go to, draw near, approach (with acc.); रावणावरजा तत्र राघवं मदनातुरा। अभिपेदे निदाघार्ता व्यालीव मलयद्रुमं ॥ R. 12. 32; 19. 11; Dk. 166; K. 265; to enter (into) Si. 3 25; sometimes with loc. also. -2 To look upon, consider, regard; to take or know to be; क्षणमभ्यपद्यत जनैर्न मृषा गगनं गणाधिपतिमूर्तिरिति Si. 9. 27. -3 To help, assist; मयाभिपन्नं तं चापि न सर्वो धर्षयिष्यति Mb. -4 To seize, catch hold of; overpower, attack, subdue, take possession of, overcome, afflict; सर्वतश्चाभिपन्नैषा धार्तराष्ट्री महाचमूः, चंडवाताभिपन्नानामुदधीनामिव स्वनः Mb.; see अभिपन्न also. -5 (*a*) To take, assume; Ms. 1. 30. (*b*) To accept, receive; निराखादयतमं शून्यं (राज्यं) भरतो नाभिपत्स्यते Râm. -6 To apply or devote oneself to, undertake, fall to, observe; स चिंतामभ्यपद्यत Râm. -7 To honour.

अभिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, drawing near. -2 Completion.

अभिपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gone or come near, approached, run towards, gone to (a state &c.); त्वमन्यमाकारमिवाभिपन्नः Ki. 3 46. -2 Fled, fugitive, seeking refuge with. -3 Subdued, overpowered, afflicted, seized &c.; कालाभिपन्नाः सीदंति सिकतासेतवो यथा Râm.; यद्विदं सर्वं मृत्युनाभिपन्नं Sat. Br.; दोष°, कश्मल°, व्याघ्र° &c. -4 Unfortunate, fallen into difficulties &c. -5 Accepted. -6 Guilty. -7 Removed to a distance. -8 Dead.

अभिपद्म *a.* very beautiful.

अभिपरिप्लुत *a.* Overflowed, filled with, inundated; (fig.) overwhelmed, affected, attacked; shaken; शोकेन मन्युना &c.

अभिपित्वं *a.* or *s.* Ved. [पा मावे क्तिन्] 1 Come, approaching (अभिप्राय). -2 Visiting, putting up (for the night at an inn &c.); the time of coming. -3 Approaching time. -4 Close or departure of day, evening. -5 Dawn sacrifice.

अभिपुष्प *a.* [अभितः पुष्पाण्यस्य] Covered over with flowers (as a tree). -ष्पं An excellent flower.

अभिपूज् 10 P. 1 To adorn, worship. -2 To honour; approve, assent to; तथेति भरतो वाक्यं वसिष्ठस्याभिपूज्य तत् Râm.; Ms. 6. 58.

अभिपूजनं Honouring; approving.

अभिपूर्वं *ind.* One after another, successively.

अभिपॄ 3, 9 P. To fill. -*pass.* To become full. -*Caus.* 1 To fill, make full. -2 To load with (as animals); cover with -3 To present with.-4 To overwhelm, overpower, master completely; शोको मामभ्यपूरयत् Râm.

अभिपूरणं Filling, overpowering.

अभिप्रज्ञा Thinking constantly of.

अभिप्रणी 1 P. To lead to, bring towards; consecrate; जज्वाल लोकस्थितये स राजा यथाध्वरे वह्निरभिप्रणीतः Bk. 1. 4.

अभिप्रणयः Affection, favour, propitiation.

अभिप्रणयनं Consecrating by sacred hymns.

अभिप्रतप्त *a.* 1 Intensely heated. -2 Dried up.-3 Exhausted with pain, fever &c.

अभिप्रथनं Spreading or extending over, throwing over.

अभिप्रदक्षिणं *ind.* Towards the right.

अभिप्रपद् = प्रपद् q. v.

अभिप्रमुर् *f.* The tongue of fire (जुहू) completely raised.

अभिप्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To advance up to, approach, go up to. -2 To fall or flow into; यत्र भागीरथी गंगा यमुनाऽभिप्रवर्तते Râm.-3 To become conversant with. -*Caus.* To roll onward or towards.

अभिप्रवर्तनं 1 Advancing up to -2 Proceeding, acting. -3 Flowing, coming forth, as of sweat.

अभिप्रवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Advancing, going up to. -2 Occurring. -3 Engaged or occupied in (with loc.); Bg 4. 20.

अभिप्रश्निन् *a.* Ved. Desirous of asking many questions.

अभिप्राणनं Exhaling (opp. अपाननं).

अभिप्राप्, -प्ति &c. = प्राप् q v.

अभिप्रीतिः *f.* Wish; rejoicing.

अभिप्रे [अभिप्र-इ] 2 P. 1 To go to or near, approach; कर्मणा यमभिप्रैति स संप्रदानं P. 1. 4. 32.-2 To intend, aim at, think of, mean; cf. अभिप्रेत

अभिप्राय *a.* [इ-अच्] Going near, approaching; aiming at, intending, meaning, accruing to; कर्माभिप्राये क्रियाफले P. I. 3. 72.-यः 1 Aim, purpose, object, intention, wish, desire; अभिप्राया न सिध्यंति तेनेदं वर्तते जगत् Pt. 1. 158; साभिप्रायाणि वचांसि Pt. 2 earnest words; भावः कवेरभिप्रायः-2 Meaning, sense, import, implied sense of a word, passage &c.; तेषामयमभिप्रायः such is the meaning intended, import (of the passage &c.). -3 Opinion, belief. -4 Relation, reference. -5 N. of Vishṇu.

अभिप्रेत *p. p.* 1 Meant, aimed at, intended; designed; अत्रायमर्थोऽभिप्रेतः; किमभिप्रेतमनया Bh. 3. 67; निवेद्यताभिप्रेतं Pt. 1. -2 Wished, desired; यथाभिप्रेतमनुष्ठीयतां H. 1.-3 Approved, accepted; पूर्वैरयमभिप्रेतो गतो मार्गोऽनुगम्यते Râm. -4 Dear or agreeable to, favourite with, beloved; धर्मस्तवाभिप्रेतः Dk. 42; S. 6. -5 Wishing.

अभिप्रोक्षणं Sprinkling upon.

अभिप्लु 4 A. 1 To go up to, jump or leap towards. -2 To overflow; (fig.) affect, fill with, overwhelm; तमसाभिप्लुते लोके रजसा च Mb.; रजसाभिप्लुतां नारीं Ms. 4. 41 being in her courses; Y. 2. 50. -3 To spring to or over, spring upon. -*Caus.* To wash or ripple against.

अभिप्लवः 1 Affliction, disturbance. -2 Inundation, overflowing. -3 N. of a religious ceremony performed as part of the sacrifice गवामयन. -4 N. of the Prâjâpatya Aditya.

अभिबलं A technical term in Rhetoric; अभिबलमभिसंधिश्छलेन यः S. D. 375 'an inquiry or examination by an artifice.' See Ratn. 3.

अभिबुद्धिः *f.* An organ of apprehension, बुद्धींद्रिय or ज्ञानेंद्रिय (opp. कर्मेंद्रिय); these are the eye, tongue, ear, nose and skin.

अभिभंगः 1 Breaking down.-2 One who breaks down or destroys.

अभिभा 2 P. To glitter or shine; दिवि स्थितः सूर्य इवाभिभाति Mb.

अभिभा Ved. [आभिमा-अङ्] 1 Apparition, phenomenon; an inauspicious omen. -2 A calamity, state of being overpowered. -3 Superiority.

अभिभार *a.* Very heavy.

अभिभाष् A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To speak to, address; talk or converse with (with acc.); भवत्पूर्वकं त्वेनमभिभाषेत धर्मवित् Ms. 2. 128; sometimes with instr. also; Ms. 4. 57. -2 To speak, say (as वाणीं, वचः &c.) इति अभिभाषंते so they say. -3 To relate, narrate, speak of. -4 To proclaim, announce, confess; Ms. 11. 104.

अभिभाषणं Speaking to, addressing, conversing with.

अभिभाषिन् *a.* Addressing, speaking to; speaking, talking; स्मितपूर्वाभिभाषिणं R. 17. 31 whose words are preceded by a smile, speaking with a smile.

अभिभू 1 P. 1 To overcome, subdue, conquer, vanquish (of persons or things); prevail over, predominate, defeat; (hence) excel, surpass;

अभिभवति मनः कदंबवायो Ki. 10. 23; अभिभूय विभूतिमार्तवीं R. 8. 36; 4. 56; 6. 29, 16, 10; K. 52, 53; Mu. 3. 20; Ms. 7. 5; धर्मे नष्टे कुलं कृत्स्नमधर्मोऽभिभवत्युत Bg. 1. 40 predominates over, overpowers; so शोकाभिभूत, विपद्°, काम° &c. -2 To attack, seize or fall upon, assail; विपक्षेऽभिभवत्यविक्रमं Ki. 2. 14; अश्वभावि भरताग्रजस्तथा R. 11. 16, 84; Bri S. 33. 30; मन्दाः सत्वैरभिभूयन्ते गृहाः S. 6. infested; परित्रायध्वं मामनेन मधुकरेणाभिभूयमाना S. 1 attacked, troubled; अस्त्रभक्तिलयं भ्रातः Bk. 6. 117. -3 To humili... mortify, insult, disrespect; अंडभंगाभिभूता Pt 1. -4 To go up to, turn to or towards (Ved.). —*Caus.* To overpower, surpass, defeat &c.

अभिभवः 1 Defeat, subjugation, subjection, overpowering; इतरेतरानभिभवेन मृगास्तमुपासते गुरुमिवान्तसदः Ki. 6 34 (cf. K. 45 and the Bible "The wolf shall also dwell with the lamb" &c.); 8. 28; स्पर्शानुकूला इव सूर्यकान्तास्तदन्यतेजोभिभवाद्वमंति S 2. 7 when assailed, opposed, overpowered by another energy; अभिभवः कुत एव सपत्नजः R. 9. 4, 4. 21. -2 Being overpowered; जराभिभवविक्लवायं K. 346; being attacked or affected, stupefied (by fever &c.): न रोगशांतिर्न चाभिभवः Susr. -3 Contempt, disrespect; निरभिभवसारा: परकथाः Bh 2 64. -4 Humiliation, mortification (of pride); अलभ्यशोकाभिभवेयमाकृतिः Ku. 5. 43; K. 195. -5 Predominance, prevalence, rise, spread; अधर्माभिभवात्कृष्ण प्रदुष्यंति कुलस्त्रियः Bg. 1. 41; Ki. 2. 37.

अभिभवनं Overpowering, overcoming, being subjected to or overpowered by; Ms. 6. 62.

अभिभावनं Making victorious, overpowering.

अभिभाविन्, -भाव(वु)क *a.* 1 Overpowering, defeating, conquering; शोकाभिभाविना भयेनाभिभूता K. 170. fear which conquered grief. -2 Surpassing, excelling; सर्वतेजोभिभाविना R. 1. 14; Ki. 11. 6. -3 Disrespecting, humiliating. -4 Attacking.

अभिभुः-भूः Ved. One who surpasses or prevails over a superior.

अभिभूति *a.* That which defeats, conquers &c. —तिः 1 Predominance, prevalence, excessive or superior power. -2 Conquering, defeat, subjugation; अभिभूतिभयादसूनतः सुखमुज्झंति न धाम मानिनः Ki. 2. 20. -3 Disrespect, disgrace, humiliation. -Comp. —ओजस् *a.* of superior or predominant power. (-*n.*) superior power.

अभिभूयं Ved. Superiority.

अभिभूवन् *a.* Ved. Prevailing or victorious over; surpassing.

अभिमद् 4 P. Ved. To gladden, exhilarate, inebriate.

अभिमादः Intoxication.

अभिमाद्यत्क *a.* Half drunk, partially intoxicated, stammering (like a drunkard).

अभिमन् 4 A. (P. epic) 1 To wish or desire, long for, covet, like; न त्वेवं ज्यायसीं वृत्तिमभिमन्येत कर्हिचित् Ms. 10. 95; see अभिमत below. -2 To assent to, approve of, allow, admit; give a grant (to any one. dat). -3 To think, fancy, imagine, consider, believe, regard; तामार्यमिसावप्यवाऽस्यमन्यत Dk. 154; Bk. 5. 71, U. 5. -4 To injure, threaten (Ved.). -5 (8 A.) To think of self.

अभिमत *p. p.* 1 Desired, wished, liked, dear, beloved, favourite (person or thing); agreeable, desirable; नास्ति जीवितादन्यदभिमततरमिह जगति सर्वजंतूनां K. 35. 58; अभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27; यद्येवमभिमतं Pt. 1 if you like to do so; तयोरभिमतं वद Mv. 6. 21 choose which you will; U. 1. 44, S. 3. 4, Ku. 3. 23, Pt. 1. 70, Me. 49, Mu. 3. 4. -2 Agreed or assented to, liked, approved, accepted, admitted; न किल भवतां स्थानं देव्या गृहेऽभिमतं ततः U. 3. 32; प्रसिद्धमाहात्म्याभिमतानामपि कपिलकणभुक्प्रभृतीनां S. B. honoured, respected —तं Wish, desire. —तः A beloved person, lover; Si. 7. 72, 8. 68, 10. 9.

अभिमतिः *f.* 1 Desire. -2 Pride. -3 Respect, regard, see अभिमान below.

अभिमनस् *a.* Intent on, desirous of, anxious, longing for; भवतोभिमनाः समीहते सरुषः कर्तुमुपेत्य माननां Si. 16. 2 (where अ° also means undaunted, of fearless mind).

अभिमनायते Den. A. To have life, be full of life and joy, be pleased or delighted, to long for; अप्यमनायिष्ट चातरात्मा Dk. 111, 119; कीर्ति (त्रैलोक्य) नाभिमनायेत को वा स्थाणुसमोपि ते Bk. 5. 73 (Com = सचेताः or प्रीतमनाः).

अभिमंतुः *f.* Ved. Injuring, harming, destroying; °तोः to destroy; to claim as one's own, pretending.

अभिमंतृ *a.* Longing for; self-conceited, referring all objects to self; Ms. 1. 14.

अभिमानः 1 Pride (in a good sense), self-respect, honourable or worthy feeling; सत्त्वाभिमानैकधना हि मानिनः Si. 1. 67; Bh. 3. 5; अभिमानधनस्य गत्वरैः Ki. 2. 19; संकल्पयोनेरभिमानभूतं Ku. 3. 24. -2 Self-conceit, pride, arrogance, haughtiness, egotism, high opinion of oneself; शिथिल°नाः संवृत्ताः M. 2, Bh 3. 46, Bg. 16. 4; °वत् proud, conceited. -3 Referring all objects to self, the act of अहंकार, personality, misconception (मिथ्याज्ञानं), see अहंकार. -4 Conceit, conception; supposition, belief, opinion; Ki. 13. 7. -5 Knowledge, consciousness (बुद्धि, ज्ञान); साधारण्याभिमानतः S. D. -6 Affection, love. -7 Desire, wishing for. -8 Laying claim to. -9 Injury, killing, seeking to injure. -10 A sort of state occasioned by love. -Comp. -शालिन् *a.* proud. -शून्य *a.* Void of pride or arrogance, humble.

अभिमानितं 1 Egotism. -2 Love; copulation, sexual union.

अभिमानिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of self-respect; Ki. 1. 31; K. 212. -2 Having a high opinion of oneself, proud, arrogant, conceited. -3 Regarding all objects as referring to one's own self; अभिमानिव्यपदेशस्तु विशेषानुगतिभ्यां Br. Sût. -4 Fancying, pretending or regarding oneself to be; नरेंद्र° Dk. 51; K. 194. —*m.* A form of Agni.

अभिमातुक *a.* Ved. [मन् बाहु° उकञ्] Striving to hurt or injure.

अभिमंत्र 10 A. (P. also) 1 To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns; परशुरसौ योऽभिमंत्र्य क्रतोहतः Ak.; वामदेवाभिमंत्रितोऽश्वः U. 2; Y. 3. 326; 2. 102; 3. 278. -2 To consecrate with magical formulas, charm, enchant, invoke or invite by means of charms; तदभिमंत्रितेन चरणेन Dk. 138; पाशैयैरभिमंत्रितः Mb. -3 To speak to, address, invite.

अभिमंत्रणं 1 Consecrating, hallowing, making sacred by repetition of special formulas or Mantras; Y. 1. 237. मंत्रमुच्चारयन्नेव मंत्रार्थत्वेन संस्मरेत्। शाषिगं तन्मना भूत्वा स्यादेतदभिमंत्रणम् ॥ Mimâmsâ. -2 Charming, enchanting. -3 Addressing, inviting; advising.

अभिमंथ = अधिमंथ q. v.

अभिमन्युः N. of a son of Arjuna by his wife Subhadrâ, sister of Krishṇa and Balarâma; also known by the metronymic Saubhadra [He was called *Abhimanyu* because at his very birth he appeared to be heroic, long-armed and very fiery (अभिमुद्धः मन्युर्यस्य). When the Kauravas at the advice of Droṇa formed the peculiar battle-array called 'Chakravyuha,' hoping that, as Arjuna was away, none of the Pandavas would be able to break through it, Abhimanyu assured his uncles that he was ready to try, if they only assisted him. He accordingly entered the Vyuha, killed many warriors on the Kaurava side, and was for a time more than a match even for such

veteran and elderly heroes as Drona, Karna, Duryodhana &c. He could not, however, hold out long against fearful odds, and was at last overpowered and slain. He was very handsome. He had two wives, Vatsala daughter of Balarama and Uttara daughter of the king of Virata. Uttara was pregnant when he was slain and gave birth to a son named Parikshita who succeeded to the throne of Hastinapura].

अभिमरः [मृ-अच्] 1 Killing, destruction, slaughter.-2 War, combat. -3 Treachery in one's own camp; danger from one's own men or party. -4 Binding, confinement; a tie or fetter. -5 One's own party or army. -6 One who desperately goes to fight with tigers, elephants &c.

अभिमाति a. [मे कर्तरि क्तिन् न इत्वं] Striving or seeking to injure, inimical.—तिः f. 1 Seeking to injure, hurting, plotting against. -2 An enemy, a foe.

अभिमातिन् a. [मे-क्त, इष्टादिभ्यः इन्] One who hurts or injures an enemy.

अभिमाय a. [अभिगतो मायामविद्या] Bewildered (इतिकर्तव्यतामूढ); ignorant, foolish.

अभिमि(मे)ह्र a. Ved. To be wetted (by making water upon).

अभिमुख a. (खी f.) [अभिगतं मुखं यस्य P. VI. 2. 185] 1 With the face turned or directed towards, in the direction of, towards, turned towards, facing; अभिमुखे मयि संहृतमीक्षितं S. 2 11; °खा शाला Sk; गच्छन्नभिमुखो वह्नौ नाशं याति पतंगवत् Pt. 1. 237; with the acc.; राजानमेवाभिमुखा निषेदुः; पंपामभिमुखो ययौ Rām.; Bg. 11. 28; K. 264; sometimes with dat., or gen. or loc.; आश्रमायाभिमुखा बभूवुः Mb.; यस्ते तिष्ठेदभिमुखे रणे Rām.; मदपभिमुखीभूय Dk. 124; also in comp.; शकुंतलाभिमुखो भूत्वा S. 1 turning towards S.; Ku. 3. 75, 7. 9. -2 Coming, or going near, approaching, near or close at hand; अभिमुखीष्विव वांछितसिद्धिषु व्रजति निर्वृतिमेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9; यौवनाभिमुखी संजज्ञे Pt. 4; R. 17. 40 -3 Disposed or intending to, inclined to; ready for, about (to do something), in comp.; चंद्रापीडाभिमुखहृदया K. 198, 233: अस्ताभिमुखे सूर्ये Mu. 4. 19; प्रसादाभिमुखो वेधाः प्रत्युवाच दिवौकसः Ku. 2. 16; 5. 60; U. 7. 4, Māl. 10. 13; कर्मण्यभिमुखेन स्थेयं Dk. 89; अनभिमुखः सुखानां K. 45; प्रातः प्रयाणाभिमुखाय तस्मै R. 5. 29; निद्रा चिरेण नयनाभिमुखी बभूव 5. 64; sometimes as first member of comp. in this sense; फलमभिमुखपाकं राजजंबूद्रुमस्य V. 4. 13. -4 Favourable, friendly or favourably disposed; आनीय झटिति घटयति विधिरभिमतमभिमुखीभूतः Ratn 1. 7. -5 Taking one's part, nearly related to. -6 With the face turned upwards.-खी One of the 10 earths according to Buddhists. —खं, -खे ind. Towards, in the direction of, facing, in front or presence of, near to; with acc., gen. or in comp., or by itself; ये गताभिमुखं विष्णुं Rām.; आसीताभिमुखं गुरोः Ms. 2. 193; तिष्ठन्मुनेरभिमुखं स विकीर्णधाम्नः Ki. 2. 59; Si. 13. 2; Ki. 6. 46; नेपथ्याभिमुखमवलोक्य S. 1; न पुराभिमुखं प्रतस्थे Pt. 3; Me. 68; कर्णं ददात्यभिमुखं मयि भाषमाणे S. 1. 31; also at the beginning of comp.; अभिमुखनिहतस्य Bh. 2. 112, killed in the front ranks of battle.

अभिमुखता 1 Presence, proximity. -2 Favourableness; तां नी to win over; Ki. 10 40.

अभिमुखीकृ,-मुखयति To propitiate, win over; Ki. 12. 19; K. P. 2.

अभिमुखीकरणं Causing (one) to turn the face towards; speaking to, addressing (in gram.); संबोधनमभिमुखीकरणं.

अभिमूर्छित a. Utterly confused, bewildered.

अभिमृद् 1 P. 1 To crush by standing, tread under foot, trample down; oppress, devastate (as a country). -2 (In astr.) To contend against, oppose, be in opposition.

अभिमर्दः 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Crushing down, trampling down, ravage, devastation of a country (by an enemy).-3 War, battle. -4 Spirituous liquor.

अभिमर्दन a. Crushing down, oppressing. —नं Crushing, oppression.

अभिमृश् 6. P. To touch (in all senses); come in contact with; strike or rub gently; पदाभिमृष्ट, वचसा°, पादतल°, गदा°.

अभिमर्शः-र्शनं; -मर्षः, -र्षणं 1 Touch, contact; उष्णांशुकराभिमर्षात् Si. 4.16. -2 Assault, violence, attack, outraging, touching carnally, sexual intercourse; कृताभिमर्षामनुमन्यमानः S 5. 20 carnally touched or embraced, seduced, outraged; पराभिमर्शो न तवास्ति Ku. 5. 43. (Malli. =परधर्षणं); Ms 8. 352, Y. 2. 284.

अभिमर्शक -र्षक, -मर्शिन् -र्षिन् a 1 Touching, coming in contact with. -2 Outraging, assaulting; स्वस्कलत्राभिमर्षी वैरास्पदं धनमित्रः Dk. 63.

अभिमृष्ट p. p. 1 Touched, rubbed or stroked gently. -2 Brought close to, grazing.

अभिमेधिक a. Ved. -मेधिका 1 Use of words or language calculated to secure every thing (सर्वप्राप्तिसाधनो वाग्भेदः). -2 Abusive speech, obscene expression; an imprecation.

अभिम्लात-न a. Ved. Altogether faded or withered, decayed.

अभियज्ञः A sacrificial act.-Comp. —गाथा a sacrificial verse.

अभिया 2 P. 1 To go up to, approach, go or repair to; अभिययौ स हिमाचलमुच्छ्रितं Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 27. -2 To come or draw near (without an object); come (as time).-3 To march against, attack, assail, encounter; कुबेरादभियास्यमानात् R. 5. 30; Dk. 30. -4 To give or resign oneself to, devote, attach or betake oneslf to. -5 To partake or share in, get, obtain —Caus. To send away.

अभिया m. f. Going to, approaching, assailing.

अभियातृ, -यातिन् a. Approaching, assailing, encountering; assailant; रामाभियायिनां तेषां R. 12. 43.

अभियातिः, -यायिन्-तृ m. (-यी, -ता) Approaching with hostile intentions, an assailant, enemy, a foe. —तिः f. Assailing.

अभियानं 1 Approaching.-2 Marching against, attack, assault; रणाभियानेन Dk. 10 marching out for battle.

अभियाच् 1 A. To beg, request, ask for, solicit (= याच् q. v.).

अभियाचनं,-याच्ञा Asking for, request, an entreaty, solicitation.

अभियुज् 7 A. 1 To apply oneself to, exert oneself, make oneself ready for, prepare, set about, strive or endeavour (used in *passive* also in this sense); यद्यपि न सहते ततः स्वयमभियुज्यस्व। एते स्वकर्मण्यभियुज्यामहे॥ Mu. 3; Dk. 55; K. 300; व्यसनमभियुंजानस्य Mu. 4. trying to find out a weak point. -2 To attack, assail; भवंतमभियोक्तुमुद्युंक्ते Dk. 3; वृषलमभियोक्तुमुद्यतः Mu. 1; क इदानीमभियोक्ष्यते U. 3. -3 To accuse, charge; complain or inform against, prosecute, claim or demand (as in a law-suit); न तत्र विद्यते किंचिद्यत्परैरभियुज्यते Ms. 8. 183; विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17 claimed, asked, or demanded; Y. 2. 9, 28, 100. -4 To wish or long for desire, ask for, request. -5 To say, speak, tell; नाभियोक्तुमनृतं त्वमिष्यसे Ki. 13. 58, 14. 7. -6 To appoint to, entrust with (with loc.) -7 To use (with instr.). -8 To be working or operative. -9 To put to; harness; harness repeatedly. -10 To hurt. —Caus. To join or unite to, attach oneself to; परकलत्रेषु सुहृत्त्वेनाभियोज्य Dk. 163.

अभियुक्त *p. p.* 1 (*a*) Engaged or occupied or absorbed in, applying oneself to, intent on ; स्वस्वकर्मण्यधिकृतस्तमभियुक्तः परिजनः Mu. 1. (*b*) Diligent, persevering, resolute, zealous, intent, assiduous, zealously engaged, attentive, careful ; इदं विश्वं पाल्यं विधिवदभियुक्तेन मनसा U. 3. 30 ; Mu. 1. 13 ; Dk. 55 ; अश्वावेक्षणेऽनभियुक्ते Mu. 3 ; भवतु भूयोभियुक्तः स्वरक्षणेष्वत्र Mu. 1 ; Bg. 9. 22 ; Kām. 5. 77. -2 Well-versed or proficient in ; शास्त्रार्थेष्वभियुक्तानां पुरुषाणां Kumārila. -3 (Hence) Learned, of acknowledged position ; a competent judge, an expert, connoisseur, a learned person (*m.* also in this sense) ; न हि शक्यते दैवमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तेनापि K. 62 ; अन्येऽभियुक्ता अपि नैवेदमन्यथा मन्यंते Ve. 2 ; सूक्तमिदमभियुक्तैः प्रकृतिर्दुस्त्यजेति *ibid.* -4 Attacked, assailed ; अभियुक्तं त्वयैनं ते गंतारस्त्वामतः परे Si. 2. 101 ; Mu. 3. 25. -5 Accused, charged, indicted, Mk. 9. 9 ; prosecuted ; a defendant ; अभियुक्तोऽभियोगस्य यदि कुर्यादपह्नवं Nārada. -6 Appointed. -7 Said, spoken.

अभियुग्व(त्व)न् *m.* One who hurts or attacks ; an enemy.

अभियुज् *f.* (क्-ग्) 1 Attacking &c. -2 An enemy.

अभियोक्तव्य, –योज्य *pot. p.* To be rebuked or blamed ; to be accused ; Ms. 8. 50 ; assailable, indictable.

अभियोक्तृ *a.* Assailing, attacking, accusing. –*m.* (क्ता) 1 An enemy, assailant, invader ; त्वय्युत्कृष्टबलेऽभियोक्तरि नृपे Mu. 4. 15 ; 11. 3. 93. -2 (In law) A complainant, plaintiff, accuser, prosecutor ; Ms. 8. 52, 58 ; Y. 2. 95. -3 A pretender, claimant ; a stronger party.

अभियोगः 1 Application or devotion (to some thing) ; connection : गुरुचर्यातपस्तंत्रमंत्रयोगाभियोगजा Māl 9. 51 ; Ch. P. 11. -2 Close application, perseverance, zealous intentness, energetic effort, exertion ; °भाज् persevering, resolute Ki. 3 40 ; संतः स्वयं परहितेषु कृताभियोगाः Bh. 2. 73 ; Māl. 1. 34 ; महत्याभियोगेन Māl. 1 ; तदभियोगं प्रति निरुद्योगः Mu. 1 ; स्वयमभियोगदुःस्थिः *ibid.* ; Dk. 41, K. 345 ; Si. 7. 63. -3 (*a*) Application or devotion to learn something ; कस्यां कलायामभियोगो भवत्योः M. 5 to what art have you applied or devoted yourselves ; K. 109. (*b*) Learning, scholarship ; अनभियोगश्च शास्त्रादेरशिक्षानां अभियोगश्चेतरेषां Sabarasvāmin. -4 (*a*) Attack, assault ; invasion (of a town or country) ; क्षुभितं वनगोचराभियोगात् Ki 13. 10, 2. 46 ; Ku. 7. 50 ; Ve. 4 ; Māl. 8, Mu. 2, 1. 7, Mv. 6. 38. (*b*) Battle, war, conflict. -5 (In law) A charge, accusation, plaint, indictment ; अभियोगमनिस्तीर्य नैनं प्रत्यभियोजयेत् Y. 2. 9.

अभियोगिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on, absorbed in (in comp.). -2 Attacking, assaulting. -3 Accusing ; मिथ्याभियोगी Y. 2. 11. –*m.* A plaintiff, complainant.

अभियोजनं Ved. Harnessing (one horse) on to another, re-fastening to make firm or tight (Sāy. युक्ते पुनर्योजनं).

अभिरक्ष् 1 P. 1 To protect, preserve, keep, guard, help ; भीष्ममेवाभिरक्षंतु Bg. 1. 10, 11. -2 To rule over, govern (as earth &c.) ; command.

अभिरक्षा, –रक्षणं Universal or complete protection ; protection in every quarter ; प्रज्ञातबाधं दिशतोऽभिरक्षया Ki. 1. 18.

अभिरक्षितृ *a.* Protecting; guarding.

अभिरंज् *pass.* 1 To be coloured or tinted. -2 To be flushed or greatly delighted, exult.—*Caus* To tinge, colour, tint.

अभिरक्त *p, p.* Devoted, intent, attached.

अभिरंजनं Colouring.

अभिरम् 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To be pleased or delighted (with loc.) दृष्टिरिहाभिरमते हृदयं च Mk. 4, 5. 15 ; न गंधहरिणो दमनककेदारिकायामभिरमाति Vb. 3 ; Ratn. 2. Y. 1. 252. -2 To please or gratify oneself, take pleasure or delight in (with loc.) ; विद्यासु विद्वानिव सोऽभिरेमे Bk. 1 9.—*Caus.* To gratify, please ; मत्सपत्नीरभिरमयिष्यति Dk. 90 92, 163.

अभिरत *p. p.* 1 Glad, delighted, satisfied, Si. 10. 55. 89. -2 Engaged in, devoted or attached to ; performing, practising ; Bg. 18. 45. -3 Attentive to.

अभिरतिः *f.* 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction ; attachment or devotion to ; न मृगयाभिरतिर्न दुरोदरं (समपाहरत्) R. 9. 7 ; Ki. 6. 44. -2 Practice, occupation.

अभिरमणं Delighting, in.

अभिराम *a.* 1 Pleasing, delightful, sweet, agreeable ; मनोभिरामाः (केकाः) R. 1. 39 ; 2. 72 ; 6. 47 ; Ki. 6. 30. -2 Beautiful, lovely, graceful, charming ; स्यादस्थानोपगतयमुनासंगमेवाभिरामा Me. 51 ; कुमारा माराभिरामाः Dk. 10 ; °रत्नं ममदूवनस्य V. 2 ; राम इत्यभिरामेण वपुषा तस्य चोदितः R. 10. 67, 13. 32 ; K. 145 ; Mv. 5. 47-8 ; S. 3. 26 —मः An epithet of Siva. —मं *ind.* 1 Gracefully, beautifully ; ग्रीवाभंगाभिरामं मुहुरनुपतति S. 1. 7. -2 Referring to Rāma.

अभिराज् *a.* Reigning everywhere, supreme.

अभिराध् *Caus.* To propitiate ; Si. 7. 1.

अभिराद्ध *a.* Propitiated, pleased ; Si. 1. 71.

अभिराष्ट्र *a.* Ved. Who has gained dominion or supremacy.

अभिरुच् 1 A 1 To shine, look finely ; धर्मोऽभिरोचते यस्माद्धर्मराजस्ततः स्मृतः Mārk. P. -2 To like, desire ; यदभिरोचते or अभिरुचितं भवते V. 2. —*Caus.* To be inclined to, have a taste or liking for, long, desire or wish for.

अभिरुचिः *f.* 1 Desire, taste, liking, relish, delight, pleasure ; यशसि चाभिरुचिः Bh. 2. 63 ; परस्पराभिरुचिनिष्पन्नो विवाहः K. 367. -2 Desire of fame, ambition ; splendour.

अभिरुचित *p. p.* Liked, beloved. —तः A lover ; Si. 10. 68.

अभिरुचिर *a.* Very pleasant or agreeable, beautiful, splendid.

अभिरुत *a.* Sounded, vocal ; cooed (as the voices of birds &c.). —तं A sound, cry, noise.

अभिरूप *a.* [अभिगतो रूपं] 1 Corresponding with, conformable or suitable to, congruous ; अभिरूपमस्या वयसो वल्कलं S 1. v. l. -2 Pleasing, delightful, handsome, charming, beautiful, well-formed ; अभिरूपेणापि स्वदारसंतुष्टेन K. 51 ; उत्कृष्टायाभिरूपाय वराय सदृशाय च (कन्यां दद्यात्) Ms. 9 88. -3 Dear to, beloved or liked by, favourite; यो यः प्रदेशः सख्या मेऽभिरूपः S. 6. -4 Learned, wise, enlightened ; अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा परिषदियं S. 1 ; K. 78 ; Ms. 3. 144.—पः 1 The moon. -2 Siva.-3 Vishṇu.-4 Cupid.-Comp. —पतिः 'having an agreeable husband', N. of a fast or rite performed to secure a good husband in the next world ; Mk. 1.

अभिरूपक = अभिरूप q. v.

अभिरोरुद *a.* Ved. Causing tears (of joy or earnest desire).

अभिलक्षित *a.* Marked with signs bearing marks.

अभिलक्ष्य *a.* To be marked or noted. —क्ष्यं *ind* Towards a mark or aim.

अभिलंघ् 1, 10 P. 1 To jump across or over ; Ms. 4. 54 ; Y. 1. 137. -2 To attack, rush upon or over, fly at ; तत्रभवत्या वदनमभिलंघयति मधुकरः S. 6. -3 To violate, transgress ; to offend, injure.

अभिलंघनं Jumping across or over, flying at.

अभिलप् 1 P. To talk to or address; आभिलपतश्च द्वारनिहितलोचनौ Mk. 2.

अभिलापः 1 Expression, word, speech ; Ki. 10. 61. -2 Declaration, mention, specification ; न च स्मार्तमतद्धर्माभिलापात् Br. Sût. -3 Declaration of the object of a vow or religious obligation.

अभिलष् 1, 4 P. To desire or wish for, long for, covet, crave or yearn after तेन दूतमभिलेषुरंगनाः R. 19. 12 ; मानुषानभिलष्यंती Bk. 4. 22.

अभिलषणं Desiring, longing.

अभिलषित p. p. Desired, wished, longed for. —तं Desire, wish, will, pleasure; यथाभिलषितं अनुष्ठीयतां Pt. 1.

अभिलाषः (°सः sometimes) A desire, wish, longing for, craving after ; affection, longing of a lover, love, usually with loc. of the object of desire); अतोऽभिलाषे प्रथमं तथाविधे मनो बबंध: R 3 4 ; भव हृदय साभिलाषं S. 1. 28 ; Me. 110 ; साभिलाषं निर्वर्ण्य S. 3 casting a coveting or wistful look ; न खलु सत्यमेव शकुंतलायां ममाभिलाषः S 2, Pt. 5. 67 ; sometimes with प्रति and acc., or in comp.

अभिलाषक, -लाषि(सि)न्, -लाषुक a. Wishing or desiring for (with acc., loc. or in comp.); desirous, covetous, greedy of ; यदर्थमस्यामभिलाषि मे मनः S. 1. 22 ; जलाभिलाषी जलमाददानां R 2. 6 ; 3. 36 ; Me. 78 ; जयमत्रभवानूनमरातिष्वभिलाषुकः Ki. 11. 18 ; Si. 15. 59.

अभिलावः [लू-घञ् P. III. 3. 28] Cutting, reaping, mowing.

अभिलिखित a. Written, inscribed. —तं, अभिलेखनं 1 Writing, inscribing. -2 A writing.

अभिली 4 A. To enter into, lurk or lie hid into ; कापिलाशवस्य क्रोडमभ्यलीयत Dk. 6.

अभिलीन a. 1 Adhering or clinging to, attached to ; R. 3. 8. -2 Embracing, shrouding ; Me. 36.

अभिलुलित a. 1 Agitated, disturbed. -2 Playful, unsteady.

अभिलूता A sort of spider.

अभिवद् 1 U. 1 To speak to, address ; पतन्निवं योऽभिवदेत्तीर्थेऽरण्ये वनेऽपि वा Ms. 8. 356 ; Y. 2. 301. -2 To speak of or with reference to, tell, declare, mention ; यत्कर्म क्रियमाणं ऋगभिवदति Ait. Br. -3 To express, utter, signify ; यद्वाचाऽनभ्युदितं येन वागभ्युद्यते तदेव ब्रह्म त्वं विद्धि नेदं यदिदमुपासते Ken. -4 To name, call. -5 To salute, greet ; see *caus.* —*Caus.* 1 To greet or salute respectfully, oft. with the mention of the person saluted and the person who salutes; तात प्राचेतसांतेवासी लवोऽभिवादयते U. 6 ; भगवत्यभिवादये V. 5 ; see अभिवाद also. -2 To cause to salute (with acc. or instr. of agent of action); अभिवादयते देवं भक्तं भक्तेन वा. -3 To utter, pronounce. -4 To play on an instrument.

अभिवंदनं 1 Addressing &c. -2 Salutation.

अभिवादः,-वादनं 1 Reverential salutation, respectful obeisance, salutation of a superior or elder by an inferior or junior or of a teacher by his disciple. It consists in (1) rising from one's seat (प्रत्युत्थान), (2) seizing the feet (पादोपसंग्रह), and (3) repeating the form of salutation (अभिवाद) which includes the name or title of the person addressed, followed by the mention of the person's own name. For the different ways of performing obeisance and the merit arising therefrom see Ms. 2. 120. 126. -2 Abuse, insulting or scurrilous speech (for अतिवाद).

अभिवादक a. (दिका f.) 1 Saluting ; saluter. -2 Polite, respectful, humble.

अभिवादयितृ m. A respectful saluter.

अभिवादिन् a. 1 Saluting respectfully. -2 Describing, referring to ; तदभिवादिनी एषा ऋग्भवति Nir.

अभिवाद्य,-वादनीय pot. p. To be respectfully saluted. —द्यः N. of Siva.

अभिवंद् 1 A. To salute respectfully.

अभिवंदनं Respectful salutation ; पाद° holding the feet (of another) as an humble obeisance ; see अभिवादनं above.

अभिवयस् a 1 Very fresh or young. -2 Possessed of food.

अभिवासः, सनं Covering, clothing with.

अभिवासस् ind. Over the covering or cloth.

अभिवह a. Conveying towards or near, driving near.

अभिवहनं Carrying towards.

अभिवाह्य pot. p. To be carried near. —ह्यं 1 Conveyance, transmission, carrying ; Ms. 1. 94. -2 Presentation, offering.

अभिवान्या, अभिवान्यवत्सा Ved. A cow suckling an adopted calf.

अभिविख्यात a. Universally known, renowned, famous; called, known as.

अभिविधिः [अभितो विधिर्व्याप्तिः] 1 Complete comprehension or inclusion ; one of the sense of the particle आ; आङ् मर्यादाभिविध्योः P. 11. 1. 13, the limit *inceptive* as opposed to the limit *conclusive* and translated by 'from,' 'commencing with,' 'including'; as in आबालं -आ बालेभ्यः -हरिभक्तिः, (मर्यादा and अभिविधि are thus distinguished तेन विना मर्यादा, तत्सहितोऽभिविधिः). -2 Complete pervasion, filling up or occupying completely; अभिविधौ भाव इनुण् P. III. 3. 44 ; also V. 4. 53 and Sk. thereon.

अभिविनी 1 U. To teach, instruct (= विनी q. v.).

अभिविनीत p. p. 1 Well behaved, well principled. -2 Taught, instructed ; कस्यां कलायां अभिविनीते भवत्यौ M. 5. v. l. for अभियोगः. -3 Pious, pure, devout.

अभिविमान a. Of unlimited dimensions, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

अभिविश्रुत a. Widely celebrated, renowned.

अभिवीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To look at, view, behold, see, perceive, observe; न चैनं भुवि शक्नोति कश्चिद्‌प्यभिवीक्षितुं Ms. 7. 6. -2 To aim at.-3 To prove, test, examine. -4 To be affected towards, incline or lean to.

अभिवीक्षणं Perceiving, beholding.

अभिवीर a. [अभितो वीराः] Surrounded by heroes.

अभिवृत् 1 A. 1 To go up to, go towards, go or come near, approach ; used with or without any acc. ; इत एवाभिवर्तते (in dramas) are coming hitherward or in this direction ; श्रावस्तीमभ्यवर्तिषि Dk. 116 ; तमर्घ्यमारादभिवर्तमानं R. 2. 10 ; यतो यतः षट्चरणोऽभिवर्तते S. 1. 23 turns. -2 To attack assail, rush upon or towards, turn towards(inimically or to attack); वदनं मे मधुकरोऽभिवर्तते S. 1 ; अयमेकचरोऽभिवर्तते मां Ki. 13. 3. -3 To face, encounter, stand opposite to. -4 To stretch or extend towards ; दीर्घारण्यानि दक्षिणां दिशमभिवर्तते U. 2. -5 (*a*) To turn up, arise, begin. (*b*) To appear, commence, break (as day.). -6 To be, exist, chance to be. -7 To procure for one (dat.). —*Caus.* 1 To carry over, transport. -2 To overcome, to be master of.

अभिवर्तिन् a. Going towards, approaching, attacking &c.

अभिवर्तनं Going towards, approaching, attacking &c.

अभिवृध् 1 A. 1 To grow, increase, be augmented ; हविषा कृष्णवर्त्मेव भूय एवाभिवर्धते Ms. 2. 94. -2 To thrive, prosper (of men also); दातारो नोऽभिवर्धतां वेदाः संततिरेव च Ms. 3. 259 ; 7. 27 ; Y, 1. 245. —*Caus.* 1 To increase, augment, add to; कोशं, धर्मं, प्रीतिं &c. -2 To stretch, extend, lengthen. -3 To bring up, rear.

अभिवृद्धिः f. Increase, growth, addition ; success, prosperity ; राष्ट्र° लाभ°, धन° &c.

अभिवृष् 1 P. To rain upon, pour, sprinkle, water, bedew, cover with (a shower of any thing), pour or shower down upon ; प्रस्रवेनाभिवर्षती (भुवं) R. 1. 84 ; 10. 48, 15. 58, 99 ; Ki. 2. 31; बाणैर्मामभिवर्षति V. 4.-*Caus.* To sprinkle or cover with, shower upon.

अभिवृष्ट *p. p.* Sprinkled ; rained upon, showered ; स्थली नवाम्भःपृषताभिवृष्टा R. 7. 69 ; 15. 99 ; V. 4. 6 ; also used actively ; V. 4. 34.

अभिवर्षणं Raining upon, watering, bedewing.

अभिवर्षिन् *a.* Raining upon, bedewing &c.

अभिवेगः Ved. Consideration, thought, determination.

अभिव्यंज् 7 P. (°अंज्) or *Caus.* To manifest, make clear, reveal, disclose, exhibit, display.

अभिव्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Manifested, revealed, declared. -2 Distinct, plain, clear, R. 6. 12, 16. 23, Mu. 1, V. 3. —क्तं *ind.* Clearly, distinctly, plainly.

अभिव्यक्तिः *f.* 1 Manifestation (of a cause as an effect) ; distinction, exposition, declaration, revelation, display, exhibition ; सर्वांगसौष्ठवाभिव्यक्तये M. 1 ; दूतीसंप्रेषणैर्नार्या भावाभिव्यक्तिरिष्यते S. D. 6. -2 Association, concomitance ; P. VIII 1. 15 Sk. (=साहचर्य.)

अभिव्यंजक *a.* Displaying, showing, indicating ; गुणाभिव्यंजकौ शब्दार्थौ S. D. 1.

अभिव्यंजनं Manifesting, revealing.

अभिव्यादानं 1 Suppressed sound. -2 Repetition of the same sound.

अभिव्याधिन् *a.* Striking, injuring greatly, hurting much.

अभिव्याप् 5 P. 1 To extend to, include, comprehend ; अधिकारोऽयं यून्स्त्रिः इत्याभिव्याप्य Sk. -2 To pervade, surround.

अभिव्यापक, -व्यापिन् *a.* 1 Including, comprehending, pervading. -2 (In gram.) One of the three kinds of आधार q. v. ; °कः आधारः P. II. 3. 36. Sk.

अभिव्याप्तिः *f.* Inclusion, comprehension, universal pervasion, co-extension.

अभिव्याप्य *pot. p.* To be included. —त्वं Validity of a rule.

अभिव्याहृ 1 P. To utter, pronounce ; say or express well.

अभिव्याहरणं, -व्याहारः 1 Uttering, pronunciation, speaking. -2 An articulate significant word, a name, appellation.

अभिव्याहारिन् *a.* Pronouncing, telling, speaking.

अभिव्लंगः Ved. Going towards or against, assault.

अभिशंस् 1 P. 1 To blame, accuse, charge, calumniate, defame, traduce; महापापोपपापाभ्यां योऽभिशंसेन्मृषा परं Y. 3. 286. -2 To praise, extol.

अभिशंसक, -शंसिन् *a.* Accusing, charging, calumniating, insulting, abusive ; Y. 3. 285.

अभिशंसनं Accusation, charge, (whether true or false); मिथ्या° Y. 2. 289 ; abuse, insult, affront ; पंचाशद् ब्राह्मणो दंड्यः क्षत्रियस्याभिशंसने Ms. 8. 268.

अभिशस्त *p. p.* 1 Charged, falsely accused, calumniated, abused, insulted ; Ms. 8. 116, 373 ; Y. 1. 161. -2 Hurt, injured, attacked (supposed to be from अभिशस्) ; देवि केनाभिशस्तासि केन वासि विमानिता Râm. ; Ms. 11, 113 threatened. -3 Cursed (for अभिशप्त) -4 Wicked, sinful, infamous. —स्तं = अभिशस्ति q. v.

अभिशस्तक *a.* 1 Falsely accused, defamed ; wicked ; Y. 1. 223 ; a person of bad repute ; 2. 70. -2 Caused by imprecation or curse.

अभिशस्तिः *f.* 1 A curse. -2 Effect of an imprecation, misfortune, evil, calamity. -3 Censure, calumny, abuse, defamation, charge, insult. -4 Asking, begging. -5 What curses or injures ; the cause or source of injury.

अभिशंक् 1 A. To doubt, mistrust, suspect, be suspicious of (with acc. of person or thing); माभिशंकीर्वचो मम Mb.; Mk. 9. 8; Ms. 8. 96 ; also with abl. ; be afraid of ; Bk. 6. 2.

अभिशंका Doubt, suspicion, apprehension, fear, alarm, anxiety.

अभिशंकित *p. p.* Doubtful, suspicions, apprehensive.

अभिशप् 1 U. To curse, execrate ; अभिशप्तः फलमेतदन्वभूत् Ku. 4. 41. —*Caus.* To conjure, invoke (as by charms), charm, enchant ; सत्येन माभिरक्ष त्वं वरुणेत्यभिशाप्य कं Y. 2. 108.

अभिशपनं-शापः 1 A curse, imprecation. -2 A serious charge, accusation ; Y. 2. 99 ; अभिशापा पातकाभियोगः Mit. -3 Slander, calumny, false charge ; असतो दोषस्य आध्याहारोऽभिशापः. -4 An injury, hurt. -Comp. —ज्वरः fever caused by the pronunciation of a curse.

अभिशापनं Pronouncing a curse.

अभिशब्दित Declared, announced, said, named.

अभिशस् 1 P. To hurt, injure, attack (=अभिशंस् q. v.). -*f.* Ved. Accusation, charge, imprecation &c.

अभिशस्त *p. p.* Hurt, attacked.

अभिशस्तृ *m.* An enemy, injurer.

अभिशिरोग्र *a.* With the top and bottom inverted.

अभिशीत, -श्यात [श्यै-क्त] *a.* Cold, chilly, as wind.

अभिशीन, -श्यान *a.* Congealed, coagulated.

अभिशोकः 1 Intense grief. -2 Warmth ; ardour (Ved.)

अभिशोच *a.* 1 Shining, glowing with heat. -2 Causing great grief.

अभिशोचनं 1 Intense grief or pain torment. -2 That which torments ; a spirit or demon.

अभिशोचयिष्णु *a.* Tormenting.

अभिश्रवणं Repeating Vedic texts, while Brâhmaṇas are sitting down to a Srâddha.

अभिश्रावः Hearing ; becoming renowned.

अभिश्री *a.* Ved 1 Joining, connected with, mixing. -2 Combining ; arranging. -3 Approaching, having recourse to. -4 Worthy. -5 Shining. -6 Powerful.

अभिश्रिष् -श्लिष् *f.* (-ट्) Ved. A ligature.

अभिश्लेषणं A bandage.

अभिश्वस् *m.* Ved. One who breathes upon or towards.

अभिश्वसा Ved. Breathing forth or upon, eructation (of the stomach).

अभिश्वासः Breathing or blowing upon ; blowing into a flame.

अभिषंज् 1 P. [°संज्, स् being changed to ष् by P. VIII. 3. 65]. To be in contact with, touch ; attach oneself to.

अभिषंगः (also अभिसंगः) 1 Complete contact or union ; attachment, connection, association ; कन्यका दुन्वंति हृदयं मनुष्यागामिदुःशाद्दुरभिसंगात् Mâl. 7 ill attachment or union ; Mâl. 8 ; हृदुरिति वनविभ्रमाभिषंगात् Si. 7. 68 ; K. 146, 290 -2 Defeat, mortification, discomfiture ; जाताभिषंगो नृपतिः R. 2. 30. -3 A sudden blow, shock or grief, a sudden calamity or misfortune unexpected reverse ; ततोऽभिषंगानिलविप्रविद्धा R. 14. 54, 77 ; Ku. 3. 73 ; °जडं विजज्ञिवान् R. 8. 75. -4 Possession by devils or evil spirits ; अभिघाताभिषंगाभ्यामभिचाराभिशापतः Mâdh N. -5 An oath. -6 Embracing ; copulation. -7 A curse or imprecation, abuse. -8 A false charge or accusation, calumny or defamation. -9 Contempt, disrespect. -Comp. —ज्वरः fever caused by the action of evil spirits.

अभिषंजनं = अभिषंग q. v.

अभिषव See under अभिषु.

अभिषह्य *ind.* By force, forcibly, violently; insolently.

अभिषाच् *a.* [अभि-सच् स्वार्थे णिच् क्विप्] 1 Ved. Following. -2 Honouring, devoted. -3 Defeating.

अभिषाह् *a.* 1 Bearing, patient. -2 Overpowering.

अभिषिच् 6 U. [°सिच्, स् changed to ष् by P. VIII. 3 65] 1 To sprinkle, pour down upon, water wet, shower upon (fig. also); स्नातीहारं वांर्षाचरुजलैः Bk. 6. 21; 15. 3; 6. 23; संतं पुनर्बहुतरामनुतामभिषिक्ता Ch. P. 29 v. l. अथ वपुरभिषेक्तुं तास्तदांभोभिरीशुः Si. 7. 75. -2 To anoint, consecrate, appoint &c. (by sprinkling water on the head); to crown, install, inaugurate (with loc. of the post of authority); अग्निवर्णमभिषिच्य राघवः स्वे पदे R. 19. 1, 17. 13 सोऽहवीराज्येऽभिषिक्तः H. 2; V. 5. 23. —*Caus.* 1 To have another consecrated, inaugurated &c. -2 To let oneself be crowned.

अभिषेकः 1 Sprinkling, watering, wetting. -2 Anointing, inaugurating or consecrating by sprinkling water (a kind, idol &c.). -3 (Particularly) Coronation, inauguration, installation (of kings); royal unction; अथाभिषेकं रघुवंशकेतोः R. 14. 7. -4 The (holy) water required at inauguration, coronation water; अमात्यपरिषद् ब्रूहि संभ्रियतामायुषो राज्याभिषेक इति V. 5; यौवराज्य° *ibid.*; R. 17. 14. -5 Bathing; ablution, holy or religious bathing; अभिषेकोत्तीर्णाय काश्यपाय *S.* 4; अत्राभिषेकाय तपोधनानां R. 13. 51, 1. 85, 10 63, 13. 58, 14. 82; K. 22, 39, 96; Ku. 5 16; 7. 11; *S.* 7. 12; H. 4. 87. -6 Bathing or sprinkling with water (of a divinity to whom worship is offered). -Comp. —अहः day of coronation. —शाला coronation-hall.

अभिषेक्तृ *a.* One who sprinkles, anoints, inaugurates.

अभिषेचनं 1 Sprinkling. -2 Coronation, inauguration; R. 8. 3.

अभिषेचनीय, -षेच्य, -क्य 1 Worthy of inauguration, fit to be crowned. -2 Belonging to coronation. —यः N. of a sacrificial ceremony performed at the coronation of a king.

अभिषु 5 P. (°सु) 1 To extract Soma juice or any juice; अभिषुण्वंत आसते Ait. Br. -2 To apply water to or press out; Ms. 5. 10 (Kull. उद्केन संधा). -3 To moisten, sprinkle; Bk. 9. 90.

अभिषवः [अभि सु-अप्] 1 Extracting or pressing out the Soma juice. -2 Distillation or extraction (of liquors &c.). -3 Religious bathing, ablution preparatory to religious rites. -4 Bathing or ablution (in general); Ki. 3. 28. -5 Drinking the Soma juice. -6 A sacrifice in general. -7 Ferment, yeast; any substance producing fermentation. -8 A finger used in extracting Soma juice. (Nir.) —णं Sour gruel.

अभिषवणं 1 Bathing; Ki. 6. 23. -2 Means of extracting or pressing out Soma juice.

अभिषवणी A mechanical contrivance to press out the Soma juice.

अभिषावकः, -षोतृ *m.* The priest who extracts the Soma juice.

अभिषुत *p. p.* Extracted, pressed out, as Soma juice. —तं Sour g uel.

अभिषेण *a.* Ved. Approaching (as an enemy) with an army.

अभिषेणनं Marching against an enemy, encountering a foe.

अभिषेणयति Den. P. [अभिसेना-णिच् P. III. 1 25, VIII 3. 65] To march against (with an army), to attack, to face or encounter (another) with an army; कः सिंधुराजमभिषेणयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25; Si. 6. 64.

अभिष्टनः [अभि स्तन् अप् षत्वं] Ved. Roaring, a loud shout (सिंहनाद).

अभि(भी)ष्टि *a.* (Ved.) To be worshipped by offering sacrifices (Sây. अभिषदृस्य); an assistant, a protector, one who is praised or worshipped as a protector, one who approaches to assist or attack, one who assails or overpowers an enemy, one who approaches in order to obtain, desiring, desire (these meanings are given by European scholars). —ष्टिः *f.* Assistance, help, worshipping, praising; a sacrifice; a hymn; approaching to assist or approaching in general; access.

अभिष्टिमत् *a.* Ved. Desirable.

अभिष्टु 2 P. (स्तु) 1 To praise, laud, extol; अथ इतरामभिष्टुवंति U. 5; Si. 15. 20. -2 To consecrate, invoke; Y. 3. 307.

अभिष्टवः Praise, eulogy.

अभिष्यंद् 1 A. (स् changed to ष् by P VIII 3. 72) 1 To ooze, flow, trickle; अभिस्यं-ष्यं-दते दुग्धं Sk.; सततमभिष्यंदमानमेघमेदुरितनीलिमा (गिरिः) U. 1 raining or pouring down water. -2 (fig.) To be melted (with pity, love &c.), to overflow with; यदि रसामीदृशं राजभद्र. पश्येत् तदास्य हृदयं स्नेहेनाभिष्यंदेत U. 5.

अभिष्यं(स्यं)दः 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Weakness of, or running at, the eyes. -3 Great increase or enlargement, surplus, excess, superfluous portion; स्वर्गाभिष्यंदवमनं कृत्वेवोपनिवेशितं (ओषधिप्रस्थं) Ku. 6. 37 by drawing off the surplus population i. e. by emigration (अभिष्यंदः अतिरेकःअतिरिक्तजन इति यावत् तस्य वमनं निःसारणं कृत्वा स्थितमिव) cf. also R. 15. 29 Hemachandra's remarks thereon.

अभिष्यं(स्यं)दिन् *a.* 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Laxative, opening the bowels. -3 Causing defluxions or watery effusion. -Comp. —रमणं a suburb, a smaller city appended to and regarded as part of a larger one; cf. शाखानगरं.

अभिष्वंगः [स्वंज्-घञ्] 1 Contact. -2 Intense attachment, love, affection; विद्यास्वभिष्वंगः Dk. 155; अङ्गे अभिष्वंगः Mâl. 1; काम° *ibid* Bg. 13. 9.

अभिसंयोगः Close contact or union, intimate connection.

अभिसंवृत *a.* Clothed, clad.

अभिसंश्यान *a.* [श्यै-क्त] Coagulated, congealed.

अभिसंश्रयः Refuge, shelter.

अभिसंसारः Coming together or in groups or flocks. —रं *adv.* Having approached together.

अभिसंस्कृ 8 U. 1 To shape, form, build. -2 To make, render. -3 To consecrate.

अभिसंस्कारः 1 Idea, thought, imagination. -2 Vain or profitless performance.

अभिसंस्तवः High praise.

अभिसंक्षिप् -संक्षेपः=संक्षिप् &c. q. v.

अभिसंख्या 2 P. 1 To enumerate. -2 To infer.

अभिसंख्येय *a.* Inferable, clearly ascertainable.

अभिसंचारिन् *a.* 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Fickle, changeable.

अभिसत्वन् *a.* Ved. Surrounded by heroes; (cf. अभिवीर).

अभिसंतप् 1 P. To torment = संतप् q. v.

अभिसंतापः War, battle, contest; जन्यं स्यादभिसंतापः Halây.

अभिसंदष्ट *a.* Compressed, tightened.

अभिसंदेहः 1 Exchange. -2 Organ of generation (written also अभिसंदोह)

अभिसंधा 3 U. 1 To hold together. -2 To acknowledge, recognize; own. -3 To fit or fix a missile, arrow &c. to the bow. -4 To throw or shoot at, aim at; (शूलं) चिक्षेप परमक्रुद्धो लक्ष्मणाभिसंहितं Râm. -5 To aim at, have in view, think of (with acc.); पद्धाविद्धं यांती स्खलितमभिसंधाय बहुशः V. 4. 28 calling to mind, thinking of my

fault; ऋष्यमूकमभिसंधाय Mv. 5. towards, in the direction of; Mv. 6; Bg. 17. 12, 25; sometimes with dat.; अभिसंदधते ये च विश्वासायास्य मानवाः Mb. -6 To deceive, cheat; जनं विद्वानेकः सकलमभिसंधाय Māl. 1. 14 -7 To come to an understanding or agreement; फलं त्वनभिसंधाय Ms. 9. 52 (एवं यत्र नियमो न कृतः). -8 To win over, make friendship with, ally oneself with; तान् सर्वानभिसंदध्यात्सामादिभिरुपक्रमैः Ms. 7. 159 (वशीकुर्यात्). -9 To declare solemnly, agree, promise. -10 To calumniate, traduce. -11 To add. -12 To prefer.

अभिसंधः, -धकः 1 A deceiver, cheat. -2 Traducer, calumniator, Ms. 4.195.

अभिसंधा 1 Speech, declaration; word, assertion, promise; तेन सत्याभिसंधेन त्रिवर्गमनुतिष्ठता Rām. true to his word. -2 Deceit.

अभिसंधानं 1 Speech, word, deliberate declaration, promise; सा हि सत्याभिसंधाना Rām. -2 Cheating, deception; पराभिसंधानपरं यद्यप्यस्य विचेष्टितं R. 17. 76. -3 Aim, intention, purpose; अभ्याभिसंधानेनान्यवादित्वमन्यकर्तृत्वं च Mit. -4 Making peace. -5 Attachment or interest in any object.

अभिसंधायः = अभिसंधिः q. v.

अभिसंधिः 1 Speech; deliberate declaration, promise. -2 Intention, object, purpose, aim; तस्या अभिसंधिना विधेयीकृतोऽपि Māl. 1; Dk. 38; स्वर्ग° Ku. 6. 47. -3 Implied sense, the meaning intended, as in अयमभिसंधिः (frequently occurring in explanatory glosses.). -4 Opinion, belief. -5 Special agreement, terms of an agreement, condition, stipulation; अथाद्यप्रभृति माधवसेनः पूज्येन मोचयितव्यः श्रूयतामभिसंधिः M. 1. -6 Deception. -7 Making peace or alliance. -8 Junction, combination. -Comp. -कृत a. done intentionally.

अभिसमवायः Union.

अभिसंपत् 1 P. 1 To fly towards, hasten, jump upon; महीतलात्केचिदुदीर्णवेगाः पुनर्द्रुमाग्रानभिसंपतंति Rām. -2 To fly along; शस्त्रैश्च विविधैरभिसंपतद्भिः Mb.

अभिसंपातः 1 Meeting together, concourse, confluence. -2 War, battle, contest. -3 A curse.

अभिसंपद् 4 A. 1 To become (any thing); to be changed to, be similar to, assume the state of; इष्टकामग्निरभिसंपद्यते Sat. Br., श्रोत्रे इमे सर्वे वेदा अभिसंपन्नाः ibid. -2 To come or go to, arrive at. -3 To get, obtain. -Caus. To make similar to, change into.

अभिसंपत्तिः f. Becoming or being effected completely; going over, transition; being changed into.

अभिसंपद् f. Becoming complete; complete number.

अभिसंपन्न p.p. Complete, completely effected; यद्वृत्तयमभिसंपन्नमार्गेण संस्कारेण U. 5 quite in keeping with his holy instruction.

अभिसंपरायः Futurity.

अभिसंबंध् 9 P. To bind together. -pass. To be connected with, to relate or refer to.

अभिसंबंधः Connection; relation; conjunction, contact; sexual connection; Ms. 5. 63.

अभिसंबाध a. Very much contracted or confined.

अभिसंमुख a. Facing, fronting; looking respectfully towards.

अभिसर, —सर्ग, —सर्जन &c. see under अभिसृ, अभिसृज् &c.

अभिसर्पणं Approaching, drawing near (with hostile intention).

अभिसां(शां)त्व् 10 P. To conciliate, propitiate, pacify, comfort, console.

अभिसां(शां)त्वः, -त्वनं Conciliation, consolation.

अभिसायं ind. At sunset, about evening; श्रितोदयाद्रेरभिसायमुच्चकैः Si. 1. 16. Ki. 11. 51.

अभिसृ 1 P. 1 To go up to, go towards, approach; to go to some place or other, go or proceed; पुरोऽभिसस्रे सुरसुंदरीजनैः Ki. 8. 4. -2 To attack, assail. -3 To go or advance to meet (as at an appointed place); सुंदरीरभिससार K. 58; Dk. 51, 52, 91; Si. 6. 26. -Caus. To visit, approach, go to meet; वल्लभानभिसिसारयिषूणां Si. 10. 20, 21; S. D. 115; Ki. 9. 38; Mk. 8.

अभिसरः 1 A follower, an attendant; Dk. 73, 127. -2 A companion; मन्मथाभिसरा तदागारमभिसरामि Dk. 15. -3 N. of a people.

अभिसरणं 1 Approaching, going to meet (also with hostile intentions). -2 Meeting, rendezvous, assignation or appointment of lovers; त्वदभिसरणरभसेन वलंती पतति पदानि कियंति चलंती Gīt 6.

अभिसर्तृ a. One who attacks; an assistant.

अभिसारः 1 Going to meet (as a lover), appointment, assignation; रतिसुखसारे गतमभिसारे मदनमनोहरवेशं Gīt. 5. -2 The place where lovers meet by appointment, rendezvous; त्वरितमुपैति न कथमभिसारं Gīt. 6. -3 An attack, assault; श्वोऽभिसारः पुरस्य नः Rām. -4 War, battle. -5 A follower, companion. -6 Might, power. -7 An instrument. -8 A purificatory rite. -9 (°राः Pl.) N. of a people. —री N. of a town. -Comp. -स्थानं a place fit for making appointments; see under अभिसारिका below.

अभिसारणं Going to meet a lover &c.; Ki. 10. 58.

अभिसारिका A woman who either goes to meet her lover or keeps an appointment made by him; Ku. 6. 43; R. 16 12; अभिसारयते कांतं या मन्मथवशंवदा। स्वयं वाभिसरत्येषा धीरैरुक्ताभिसारिका S. D. 115; कांतार्थिनी तु या याति संकेतं साभिसारिका Ak. The directions as to dress &c. to be observed by the different kinds of अभिसारिका are given in S. D. 116. The S. D. further recommends the following 8 places as eligible spots for lovers to meet:-(1) a field; (2) a garden; (3) a ruined temple; (4) the house of a female messenger; (5) forest; (6) caravansary (a place for pilgrims &c.); (7) a cemetery; and (8) the bank of a river; क्षेत्रं वाटी भग्नदेवालयो दूतीगृहं वनं। मालयं च श्मशानं च नद्यादीनां तटी तथा॥

अभिसारिन् a. Going to meet, visiting; attacking, rushing out, going forth; युद्धाभिसारिणः U. 5. -णी 1 = अभिसारिका see above. -2 N. of a species of the त्रिष्टुभ् metre in which the Pādas contain 12 instead of 11 syllables, and which is therefore said to approach (अभिसरति) another metre called जगती.

अभिसृज् 6 P. 1 To pour out or forth; Rv. 1. 135. 6. -2 To make, prepare; तस्य चितयमभिसृष्टा Mv. 5. -3 To unloose, untie. -4 To give, grant; अभिसृज्य वरद्वयं Rām. -5 To fall upon, attack.

अभिसर्गः Creation.

अभिसर्जनं 1 A gift, donation. -2 Killing.

अभिसेवनं 1 Practising, observing. -2 Cultivating. -3 Fondness of, indulgence in.

अभिस्कंदः Ved. 1 An attack, assault. -2 An assailant, enemy. —दं adv. By attacking.

अभिस्नेहः Attachment, affection; love, desire; यः सर्वत्रानभिस्नेहः Bg.2.57.

अभिस्फुरित a. Expanded to the full, full grown (as a blossom).

अभिस्तु 1 P. 1 To assent or agree to, approve of. -2 To praise, invoke.

अभिस्वर् f. (or n. according to some) [अभितः स्वः स्वरणशब्दो यस्य] Ved. 1 Invocation, calling into one's presence. -2 A song or hymn of praise.

अभिस्वरः Urging towards, driving onwards. —रे Very close or near.

अभिस्वर्तृ m. Praising; invoking.

अभिहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, smite, beat (fig. also); thump at; अभिहंति हंत कथमेष माधवं (स्मरः) Māl. 1. 39 लोष्टैरभिघ्नंतो नयत U. 4; कल्लोलमालाभिहतः पोतः Dk. 7. -2 To hurt, injure, kill, destroy. -3 To drive or beat off,

ward off; आलोलपत्राभिहतद्विरेफं (अरविंदं) R. 6. 13. -4 To strike or beat (as a drum &c.) Bg. 1. 13. -5 To befall, attack ; affect, overpower ; Dk. 6. —*Caus.* To strike &c.

अभिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck (fig also), beaten, smitten, attacked, injured; धाराभिरातप इवाभिहतं सरोजं M.5.3, Amaru. 2 ; struck against (as sound) ; *Sik.* 9. -2 Struck, affected, overcome ; शोक°, काम°, दुःख°, क्षुत्तृषा°. -3 Obstructed. -4 (In math.) Multiplied ; अन्योन्यहाराभिहतौ हरांशौ Lilâ.

अभिहतिः *f.* 1 Striking, beating, hurting, &c. -2 (In math.) Multiplication.

अभिघातः 1 Striking, (fig. also) ; beating, smiting, attacking, injury, hurt ; तटाभिघातादिव लग्नपंके Ku. 7. 49 ; शीतातपाभिघातान् Ms. 12. 77 attacks of heat and cold ; so दुःख°, शोक° &c. -2 (In Vaiseshika phil.) Striking against (such as gives rise to sounds &c.), regarded as a kind of संयोग. -3 Striking back, driving or warding off. -4 Extirpation, complete destruction or removal ; दुःखत्रयाभिघाताज्जिज्ञासा तदभिघातके हेतौ *Sân. K.* 1. -5 Abrupt or vehement articulation of words (as of Vedic texts) ; sudden shock. —तं 1 The combination of the 4th letter of any class with the first or third letter of that class ; of the second with the first ; and of the third with the second letter of any class ; आभिघातं स्यात्पूर्वे वेदद्विव्यादिवर्णाश्चेत् नववर्गाणां नयतो भरणीचंद्रद्विरामायाः *Sabdak.* -2 A harsh pronunciation caused by the neglect of *Sandhi* rules.

अभिघातक *a.* Striking ; keeping or beating back, repelling, extirpating. —कः An enemy.

अभिघातिन् Striking, hurting. —*m.* An enemy ; assailant.

अभिहवः [ह्वे-अप्] 1 Invocation, calling. -2 Sacrificing fully or completely.

अभिहूतिः *f.* Calling, invocation ; worshipping.

अभिहस्य *a.* Ved. Ridiculous.

अभिहासः Jest, joke, mirth.

अभिहित,-ति See under अभिधा.

अभिहु 3 P. To make an oblation, sacrifice.

अभिहवः An oblation, a sacrifice.

अभिहोमः Offering an oblation of clarified butter.

अभिहृ 1 P. 1 To carry or bear off, snatch away, remove, take away. -2 To tear off, pull down. -3 To bring; bring near. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to take away.-2 To bring on the table; serve up in dishes &c. (as food). -3 To lay or put on (as a coat). -4 To attack.

अभिहरः Carrying off, removing.

अभिहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching; R. 11. 43. -2 Robbing.

अभिहर्तृ *m.* 1 One who takes away, bears off, or takes by violence. -2 A ravisher, robber.

अभिहारः 1 Carrying away, robbing, stealing.-2 An attack, assault. -3 Arming oneself, taking up arms. -4 Mingling together, mixture. -5 An effort. -6 A drunkard ; drinker of smoking drinks.

अभिह्रुत् *a.* Ved. Bending, causing crookedness, acting injuriously.—*f.* Fall ; defeat, loss.

अभिह्रुति *a.* Offensive, injurious ; acting crookedly. -तिः *f.* 1 Causing to fall. -2 Defeat ; loss. -3 Offence, injury.

अभिह्वर,-ह्वार *a.* Falling off, crooked. —रः Crookedness, sin.

अभी [अभि-इ] 2 P. 1 To approach, come or draw near, go up to (with acc.); अस्तमनुप्रमितोऽभ्येति Bk. 7. 84. ; Ki. 2. 54. -2 To go along or after, follow, serve. -3 (*a*) To go into, enter; Bk. 5. 67 ; Ms. 8. 75. (*b*) To go over to, reach, arrive at ; Me. 34. v. l. (*c*) To fall to one's share, come to ; Bk 7. 99. -4 To get, meet with, fall into, suffer, undergo (said of good or bad things) ; कार्यं संसिद्धिमभ्येति Pt. 1.

अभीतिः *f.* Ved. Approach, attack.

अभीत्वन् *a.* (री *f.*) अभीत्वर *a.* Approaching, attacking, assailing.

अभ्ययः 1 Going over, approach, arrival. -2 Entering. -3 Setting (of the sun).

अभी *a.* Without fear ; R. 9. 63 ; 15. 8.

अभीक *a.* [For ety. see अभिक] 1 Longing after, desirous, anxious. -2 Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; मेढ्रस्विना सरभसोपगतानभीकान् *Si.* 5. 64. -3 Fearless. -4 Gone to (अभिगत). -5 Dreadful. —कः 1 A lover, husband. -2 A poet. -3 A master. —कं Ved. 1 Proximity, nearness. -2 Collision ; combat, encounter, opposition. (The form अभीके frequently occurs in the Vedas in the sense of (*a*) near; (*b*) at the same time or place, at the right time, just in time ; (*c*) in a moment instantaneously, or (used like a preposition with abl.); (*d*) from, out of ;(*e*) on account of, with regard to ; (*f*) from.

अभीक्ष्ण *a.* [अभिगतः क्षणं पूरो°; अभीक्ष्णं अभीक्षणं भवति, ताद्धि क्षणमभिमुख्येन स्थितं भवति Nir.] 1 Repeated, frequent.-2 Constant, perpetual. -3 Excessive. -क्ष्णं *ind.* 1 Frequently, repeatedly ; क्षते प्रहारा निपतंत्यभीक्ष्णं Pt. 2. 178. —2 Constantly. —3 Very much, exceedingly. —4 Quickly.

अभीक्ष्णशः *ind.* Repeatedly.

अभीघात = अभिघात q. v.

अभीज्य *a.* [fr. यज्] To be sacrificed to ; one to whom a sacrifice is offered. —ज्यः A god.

अभीत,-ति *a.* Not afraid, fearless. -तिः *f.* 1 Fearlessness. -2 Approach, attack. -3 Nearness.

अभीद्ध [इंध्-क्त] Inflamed, shining.

अभीपत् *m.* [अभि पत्-क्विप् दीर्घः] One who goes or resorts to (अभिगमनवान् Sây.), a pond or any spot in which water collects ; a favour.

अभीप्सित *a.* Desired, wished. —तं A wish, desire.

अभीप्सिन्, अभीप्सु *a.* Wishing for, desirous of obtaining.

अभीम *a.* Not causing fear, not terrific. —मः N. of Vishṇu.

अभीमान = अभिमान q. v.

अभीमोदः Joy, delight.—मुद् Ved. great joy, or (*a.*) excessively delighted.

अभीरः [अभिमुखीकृत्य ईरयति गाः, ईर्, अच्] 1 A cowherd. -2 N. of a pastoral people ; more usually written आभीर q. v. -री The language of the अभीर people. —रं N. of a metre ; see आभीर. -Comp. -पल्ली a hamlet of cowherds.

अभीरणी A kind of serpent.

अभीराजी N. of a poisonous insect.

अभीरु *a.* (रुः, -रू *f.*) 1 Fearless. -2 Unterrific ; harmless. —रुः N. of *Siva* or Bhairava. -रुः *f.* = अभीरुपत्री N. of a plant (Mar. शतावरी) Asparagus Racemosus. —रु *n.* A place of battle.

अभीरुण *a.* Fearless, innocent. —णं *ind.* Before or in front.

अभीलं 1 A difficulty, distress. -2 A dreadful scene.

अभील-लुक = अभीरु q. v.

अभीलापः [लप् घञ्, दीर्घः] Discourse.

अभीवर्गः Circuit, compass.

अभीवर्तः [वृत्-करणे घञ्] 1 N. of a Sâman, *Brahma Sâman.* -2 N. of a hymn (Rv. 10. 174) recited in attacking the enemy. -3 A year. -4 A sort of oblation (B. and R. take this word to mean 'existing everywhere', 'attacking successfully', 'successful attack or victory.'

अभीवृत् *a.* Existing everywhere.

अभीवृत *a.* Covered, surrounded.

अभिशापः A curse ; see आभिशाप.

अभीशुः -षुः [अभि-अश्-उन्, पृषो॰ अत इत्वं] 1 A rein, bridle ; तेन हि मुक्तयंतामभीशवः S. 1. -2 A ray of light ; प्रफुल्लतापिच्छनिभैरभीषुभिः Si. 1. 22 ; °मत् resplendent, splendid. -3 An arm (अभ्यभुते कर्माणि Nir.). -4 A finger.

अभीप् 6 P. To wish or desire for, seek for, strive to get.

अभीष्ट p. p. 1 Wished, desired. -2 Dear, favourite, darling ; अनभीष्टदंपत्योः Pt. 1. 175 ; oft with gen. of person ; H. 1. 12. -3 Optional. —ष्टः A darling. -ष्टा 1 A mistress, beloved woman. -2 Betel. —ष्टं 1 An object of desire. -2 A desirable object (अभिमत) ; अस्यस्मै हृदयं देहि नानभीष्टे घटामहे Bk. 20. 24. -Comp. -देवता favourite deity. —लाभः, -सिद्धिः f. gaining a desired object.

अभीषंग = आभिषंग q. v.

अभीषया adv. Fearlessly.

अभीवाह a. Overpowering ; guaranteeing safety from enemies (परेभ्योऽभयदाता ; आभिवहमानः सपत्नान्, अभिभवति शत्रून् Nir.). —f. (ह्) Great power.

अभुक्त a. 1 Uneaten, unenjoyed, unused ; Bh. 3. 25. -2 (Actively used) One who has not eaten, enjoyed, used &c. ; cf. पीत. -Comp. —मूलं the interval between the closing part of Jyeshṭha and the beginning of Mûla.

अभुज् a. Ved. One who has Not experienced or enjoyed ; one who does not keep a promise.

अभुंजत् a. 1 Not eating. -2 Not allowing to enjoy.-3 Not protecting.

अभुग्न a. 1 Not bent or crooked, straight. -2 Well, free from disease.

अभुज a. Armless, maimed.

अभुजिष्या Not a slave or servant an Independent woman ; Mk. 4.

अभूः ' Unborn, ' N. of Vishṇu.

अभूत a. Non-existent, what is not or has not been ; not true or real, false ; Mu. 3. 16, Ki. 14. 19.-Comp. -आहरणं 'utterance of an unreality', a covert expression, a speech founded on fraud, one of the members of *garbha* S. D. 365. -तद्भावः the becoming or being changed into, or making, that which it is not before ; कृभ्वस्तियोगे संपद्य कर्तरि च्वि P. V. 4. 50 ; अभूततद्भावे इति वक्तव्यं ; अकृष्णः कृष्णः संपद्यते तं करोति कृष्णीकरोति Sk. ; cf. पयोधरीभूतचतुःसमुद्रां R. 2. 3. -पूर्व a. unprecedented, unsurpassed; अभूत°र्वी राजा चिंतामणिर्नाम Vâs. 1, Ve. 3. 2, Si. 3. 3. —प्रादुर्भावः becoming manifest of what has not been before. —शत्रु a. having no enemy.

अभूतिः f. 1 Non-existence, non-entity. -2 Want of power. -3 Poverty.

अभूमिः f. 1 Non-earth, anything but earth. -2 An unfit place or object, no proper object for, beyond the reach or scope of; अभूमिरियं मालविकायाः M. 3 ; अभूमिरियमविनयस्य S. 7 ; स खलु मनोरथानामप्यभूमिर्विसर्जनावसरसत्कारः *ibid.* far exceeded or transcended my (highest) expectations : Si. 1. 42 ; Sânti. 4. 22, K. 45, 196, 204. -Comp. -ज: 1. produced in a bad or improper place. -2. not produced in earth.

अभूरि a. Few, some ; several ; so अभूमन्, अभूयिष्ठ.

अभृत,-अभृत्रिम a. 1 Not hired or paid ; Ms. 8. 231. -2 Not supported.

अभृश a. Not much, little, few.

अभेद a. 1 Undivided. -2 Identical, same, alike ; तयोरभेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे Bh. 3. v. l. —दः 1 Absence of difference or distinction, identity, sameness ; तद्रूपकमभेदो य उपमानोपमेययोः K. P. 10, Si. 13. 25.-2 Close union ; इच्छतां सहवधूभिरभेदं Ki. 9. 13 ; H. 3. 79 ; आशास्महे विग्रहयोरभेदं Bh. 1. 24.

अभेद्य, अभेदिक a. 1 Not to be divided, broken or pierced through, impenetrable. -2 Indivisible. —द्यं A diamond.

अभोक्तृ, -भोगिन् a. Not using or enjoying, abstemious.

अभोगः Non-enjoyment.

अभोज a. Ved. Not sacrificing; not giving food to the gods.

अभोजनं Not eating, fasting, abstinence ; Ms. 11. 167, 204, 216.

अभोजित् a. Not eating, fasting.

अभोज्य a. Not to be eaten, prohibited as food, impure, unholy ; °अन्न a. one whose food is prohibited from being eaten by others ; Ms. 4. 221.

अभौतिक a. (की f.) Not material, not elemental, not produced by the gros elements ; mental.

अभौम = अभूमिज q. v.

अभ्यग्र a. [अभिमुखं अग्रं यस्य] 1 Near, proximate.-2 Fresh, new ; इदं शोणितमभ्यग्रं संप्रहारेऽच्युतस्तयोः Mb. —ग्रं Proximity, vicinity.

अभ्यंक a. Recently marked.

अभ्यंज् 7 P. 1 To smear, anoint as with oily substances. -2 To decorate, adorn (Ved.). -3 To defile.

अभ्यक्त p. p. Smeared, anointed (with oil, perfumes &c.) ; अभ्यक्तमिव स्नातः S. 5. 11 ; Y. 1. 68 ; Ms. 4. 44.

अभ्यंगः 1 Smearing the body with unctuous or oily substances, smearing with oil; अभ्यंगनेपथ्यमलंचकार Ku. 7. 7; स्तन्यत्यागात्प्रभृति सुमुखी दंतपांचालिकेव Pt. 5, Ms. 2. 178.-2 Smearing in general, inunction. -3 An unguent, salve, liniment.

अभ्यंजनं 1 Smearing the body with oily substances, inunction ; Ms 10. 91. -2 Smearing or anointing in general. -3 Applying collyrium to the eyelashes ; Ms. 2. 211. -4 An oily substance ; oil, unguent. -5 An ornament, decoration (Ved.).

अभ्यतीत p. p. Dead, passed away; Ms. 4. 252.

अभ्यधिक a. 1 More than exceeding, beyond ; सद्यःप्रसूतामियापीताद्भ्यधिकं U. 4. 1 remaining after &c. ; Pt. 2. -2 Surpassing, more than in quality or quantity, higher, greater ; एष चाभ्यधिकोऽस्माकं गुणः Râm. ; न त्वत्समोऽस्त्यभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43 ; M. 3, 3, Ms. 7. 177 ; Y. 2. 295 ; sometimes with abl. or instr. ; धान्यं दशभ्यः कुंभेभ्यो हरतोऽभ्यधिकं वधः Ms. 8. 320, 322 ; Y. 2. 27 ; प्रभुः क्षमावान् वीरश्च दाता चाभ्यधिको नृपैः Nala. 21. 13. -3 More than ordinary, extraordinary, pre-eminent ; भव च नाभ्यधिकः S. 6. 2. -कं adv. Very much, exceedingly.

अभ्यध्वं adv. Towards the way, on the way. -ध्वे Near the way.

अभ्यनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To permit, assent or agree to, approve ; अतोऽभ्यनुजानातु भवती K. 209 ; M. 3 ; Ms. 2. 1. -2 To permit one to go, grant leave to, dismiss. —*Caus.* To ask for leave to depart, take leave.

अभ्यनुज्ञा,-ज्ञानं 1 Consent, approval, permission ; कृताभ्यनुज्ञा गुरुणा गरीयसा Ku. 5. 7, R. 2. 69. -2 Order, command. -3 Granting leave of absence, dismissing. -4 Admission of an argument.

अभ्यनूक्त a. Said agreeably to what was said before.

अभ्यंतर a. [अभिगतमंतरं] 1 Interior, internal, inner (opp. बाह्य) ; R. 17. 45 ; K. 66 ; Y. 3. 293. -2 Being included in, one of a group or body ; देवीपरिजनाभ्यंतरः M. 5 ; गणाभ्यंतर एव च Ms. 3. 154 ; R. 8. 95. -3 Initiated in, skilled or proficient in, familiar or conversant with ; with loc., or sometimes gen., or in comp. ; संगीतकेऽभ्यंतरे स्वः M. 5 ; अहो प्रयोगाभ्यंतरः प्राश्निकः M. 2 ; अनभ्यंतरे आवां मदनगतस्य वृत्तांतस्य S. 3; मंत्रेष्वभ्यंतरा के स्युः Râm., see अभ्यंतरीकृ below. -4 Nearest, inti-

mate, closely or intimately related ; स्वकाश्चाभ्यंतरा येन Pt. 1. 259.-रं 1 The inside or interior, inner or interior part (of any thing), space within ; प्रविश्याभ्यंतरं रिपुः (नाशयेत्) Pt. 2. 38 ; K. 15, 17, 18 ; °गतः आत्मा M. 5 in-most soul ; शमीमिवाभ्यंतरलीनपावकां R. 3. 9 ; Bg. 5. 27, V. 2, Mk. 1, S. 7. 8. -2 Included space, interval (of time or place) ; षण्मासाभ्यंतरे Pt. 4. -3 The mind. —रं, -रतः adv. In the interior, inside, inward.-Comp. —आयामः 1. curvature of the spine by spasm. -2. emprosthonos.—आराम a. inernally delighted; see अंतराराम.—करण a. having the organs (concealed) inside, internally possessed of the powers of perception &o ; °तया मया प्रत्यक्षीकृतवृत्तांतो महाराजः V. 4. (-णं) the internal organ i. e. अंतःकरण. —कला the secret art, the art of coquetry or flirtation.

अभ्यंतरकः An intimate friend.

अभ्यंतरीकृ 8 U. 1 To initiate, familiarize with ; प्रागल्भ्याद्वक्तुमिच्छंति मंत्रेष्वभ्यंतरीकृताः Rām.-2 To admit or introduce to ; सर्वविश्रंभेषु अभ्यंतरीकरणीया K. 101 ; Dk. 159, 162 ; मुष्टिमर्धमुष्टिं चाभ्यंतरीकृत्य Dk. 156 throwing down into (the belly). -3 To make a near friend of (a person) ; बाह्याश्चाभ्यंतरीकृताः Pt. 1. 259.

अभ्यंतरीकरणं Initiating, introducing &o. ; सजीवनिर्जीवासु च द्यूतकलास्वभ्यंतरीकरणं Dk. 39.

अभ्यम् 1 P. Ved. 1 To injure, pain, attack. -2 To overcome. -3 To be angry with.

अभ्यमनं 1 Attack, assault, injury. -2 Disease ; °वत् diseased.

अभ्यमित, अभ्यांत p. p. 1 Diseased, sick. -2 Injured.

अभ्यामिन् a. [अम्-णिनि P. III. 2. 157] 1 Attacking, inclined to attack. -2 Diseased, sick.

अभ्यमित्रं An attack on an enemy. —adv. Towards or against the enemy ; to face the enemy ; Ki. 16. 5 ; Mv. 6 ; Ve. 5. 37.

अभ्यमित्रीणः, -यः, -मित्र्यः [अभ्यमित्र -ख, छ, or यत् ; अमित्रानभिमुखं सुष्ठु गच्छतीत्यर्थः P. V. 2. 17.] A warrior who valiantly encounters his enemy ; उद्योगमभ्यमित्रीणो यथेष्टं त्वं च संतद्य Bk. 5.47; मारीचोऽनुनयंश्चासावभ्यमित्र्यो भवामि ते 46 ; Dk. 171.

अभ्यय See under अभी.

अभ्यर्च् 1, 10 P. 1 To honour, worship, R. 1. 35.-2 To praise, celebrate in song.

अभ्यर्चनं, -र्चा Worship, adoration, reverence.

अभ्यर्ण a. [अभि-अर्द्-क्त, P. VII. 2. 25. Sk.] Near, proximate, adjoining, being close or near (of space) ; approaching, drawing near (of time) ; अभ्यर्णमागस्कृतमस्पृशद्भिः R. 2. 32 ; अभ्यर्ण° भूमिः U. 4 ; Mu. 6 ; K. 69, 125, 208, 286 ; Māl. 5. 13 ; Ratn. 3. 10, Bk. 3. 28. —र्णं Proximity, vicinity ; अंधकारिणि वनाभ्यर्णे किमुद्रम्यति Git. 7 ; अभ्यर्णे परिरभ्य निर्भरभरः प्रेमांधया राधया Git. 1, Si. 3. 21.

अभ्यर्णता Proximity ; Si. 12. 66.

अभ्यर्थ् 10 A. 1 To request, beg, solicit, ask, entreat (with two acc.); वृत्तं सारं प्रियामवृत्तिनिमित्तं अभ्यर्थये V. 4 ; मां अनभ्यर्थनीयमभ्यर्थयते Māl. 7 ; अवकाशं किलोदन्वान् रामायाभ्यर्थितो ददौ R. 4. 58.-2 To long for, desire, woo, court ; यदि सा तापसकन्यका अनभ्यर्थनीया S. 2.

अभ्यर्थनं-ना A request, an entreaty, petition, suit ; °भंगभयेन Ku. 1. 52.

अभ्यर्थनीय,-र्थ्यं pot. p. To be asked, requested or desired ; R. 10. 40.

अभ्यर्थिन् a. One who begs, asks, &c.

अभ्यर्दनं Torturing, distressing.

अभ्यर्ध a. Ved. 1 Being on this side.-2 Near.-3 Increasing.-र्धं Nearness. -Comp. —यज्वन् m. granting gifts, increasing the sacrificer's prosperity.

अभ्यर्ह् 1, 10 P. To salute, honor, worship, pay one's respects or compliments ; परशुरामो माल्यवंतमभ्यर्हयति Mv. 2.

अभ्यर्हणा 1 Worship. -2 Respect, honour, reverence.

अभ्यर्हणीय pot. p. Respectable, venerable ; °ता Ms. 9. 23 a position of honour.

अभ्यर्हित a. 1. Honoured, revered, greatly respectable or venerable ; अभ्यर्हितं च (द्वंद्वे पूर्वं स्यात्) Sk., K. 209.-2 Fit, becoming, suitable ; अभ्यर्हिता बंधुषु तुल्यरूपा वृत्तिर्विशेषेण तपोधनानां Ki 3. 11.

अभ्यवकर्षणं Extraction, drawing out.

अभ्यवकाशः An open space.

अभ्यवदान्य Ved. Not liberal.

अभ्यवहित Laid, allayed, put down (e. g. dust).

अभ्यवस्कंद् 1 P. To jump up or upon, attack.

अभ्यवस्कंदः-दनं 1 Vigorously encountering an enemy, impetuous attack, marching against an enemy. -2 Striking so as to disable an enemy.-3 A blow in general.-4 Overtaking, reaching up to. -5 A fall.

अभ्यवहृ 1 P. 1 To throw, fling, cast. -2 To collect, draw in, procure, obtain. -3 To use as food or drink, eat ; सक्तून् पिब धानाः खादेत्यभ्यवहरति P. III. 4. 5 Sk. —Caus. 1 To cause to throw down (in water). -2 To cause to take or eat (as food), feed (one with something) ; शक्नोषि किमनेन शालिप्रस्थेन संपन्नमन्नमस्मानभ्यवहारयितुं Dk. 131, 72, 132; to take or eat (oneself). -3 To lay or put on (snares &c.). -4 To attack; get one to oppose another

अभ्यवहरणं 1 Throwing away or down. -2 Eating, taking food. throwing down the throat (कंठाद्धानयनं Mit.)

अभ्यवहारः 1 Eating, taking food. eating, drinking &c. -2 food ; अंभ, शब्दोऽभ्यवहार्यवाची Kāsi. ; S. °संवादापेक्षी M. 4 ; V. 2 ; Ratn. 2.

अभ्यवहार्य pot. p. Fit to eat, eatable. -र्यं Food ; सर्वत्रौदरिकस्य अभ्यवहार्यमेव विषयः V. 3.

अभ्यवे [°इ] 2 P. 1 To go down, descend ; अवभृथमभ्यवैति Ait. Br.-2 To perceive, understand.

अभ्यवायनं Going down, descending.

अभ्यश् 5 A (P. also in Ved.) To pervade, reach to, get, gain ; to make oneself master of.

अभ्यशनं Pervading, reaching to, gaining.

अभ्याश a. Near, proximate. —शः 1 Reaching to, pervading.-2 Proximate neighbourhood, vicinity (also written as अभ्यास q. v.) ; वायसाभ्याशे समुपविष्टः Pt. 2 ; सहसाभ्यागतां भैमीमभ्याशपरिवर्तिनीं Mb., Dk. 62.-3 Result, consequence. -4 Prospect, hope of gaining, hence oft used in the sense of 'quickly.'

अभ्यस् 4 U. 1 To practise, exercise ; धन्यो धन्यमनंगजः परिनयमाणस्यमभ्यस्यति Māl. 9 32; अभ्यस्यन्निव व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67 ; Ms. 11. 107. -2 To repeat, perform repeatedly ; मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु S. 2. 6 ; अभ्यस्यंति तटाघातं Ku. 2. 50 ; K. 183. -3 To learn, study, acquire or learn by practice, recite, read ; वेदमेव सदाभ्यस्येत् Ms. 2. 166 ; 4. 147 ; 4. 1149 ; Y. 3. 204 ; K. 79. -4 To throw down upon, heap one upon another, accumulate, lay on (Ved.). -5 To throw or fling at, shoot or aim at (as arrows).

अभ्यसनं 1 Repetition, repeated practice or exercise; मह्यनुपायाभ्यसनाविधिना Bh. 3.41 ; स्वाध्यायाभ्यसनं Bg. 17. 15. -2 Constant study, close application (to any thing) ; (तां) विद्यामभ्यसनेनेव प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88; अनभ्यसनशीलस्य विद्येव तनुतां गता Rām.

अभ्यस्त p. p. 1 Repeated, frequently practised, exercised; नयनयोरभ्यस्तमामीलनं Amaru. 92 ; used or accustomed to ; अनभ्यस्तरथचर्याः U. 5 not accustomed to the use of the chariot ; °गुणा

च वाणी Māl. 3. 11.-2 Learnt, studied : शैशवेऽभ्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8 ; Bh. 3. 89. -3 (In math.) multiplied; अयुतं द्वगकृत्वोऽभ्यस्तं नियुतमुच्यते Nir. -4 (In gram.) Reduplicated. —स्तं Reduplicated base of a root.

अभ्यासः-1 Repetition in general ; व्याख्यानान्ताः व्याख्यातार इति पञ्चाभ्यासोऽध्यायपरिसमाप्तिं द्योतयति S. B.; नाभ्यासक्रममीक्षते Pt. 1. 151 ; Ms. 12. 74 ; Y. 3. 323.-2 Repeated practice or exercise, continued practice or use ; अविरतश्रमाभ्यासात् K. 30. Pt. 1. 133 : अभ्यासेन तु कौन्तेय वैराग्येण च गृह्यते Bg. 6. 35. 44. by constant practice (to remain pure and unmodified) ; 12. 12 ; योग° Y. 351 practice of concentration ; hence sometimes used for 'concentration of mind upon one subject' : °निगृहीतेन मनसा R. 10. 53 ; so शर°, अस्त्र° &c. -3 Habit, custom, practice ; मिथ्योपपदात् कृञोऽभ्यासे P. I. 3. 71 ; तद् यथाभ्यासं अभिधीयतां U. 1 therefore address me as is your wont ; अमंगलाभ्यासरतिं Ku. 5. 65 ; Y. 3. 68.-4 Discipline in arms, exercise, military disciplin. -5 Reciting, study, repeated reading or learning by heart : काव्यज्ञशिक्षयाभ्यासः K. P. 1 ; K. 146, 200; Ms. 5. 4 ; वेद° is of 5 kinds:—वेदस्वीकरणं पूर्वं विचारोऽभ्यसनं जपः । तद्दानं चैव शिष्येभ्यो वेदाभ्यासो हि पंचधा ॥ Daksha.-6 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood (for अभ्याश); स्वयाहृतिरिवाभ्यासे (शे) मधौ परभृतोन्मुखी Ku. 6. 2 ; (अभ्यासे-शे मधौ must mean here (speaking to) 'Madhu who was *near* her,' *scil.* by having manifested himself before her, which fully preserves the simile of Pārvatī, herself silent, speaking to her lover who was near her through her friend) ; अर्पितेयं तवाभ्यासे सीता पुण्यव्रता वधूः U. 7. 17 given in your charge ; *Śi.* 3. 40 ; अभ्यासा-शा-गतः P. II 1. 38 Sk. (regarded as an Aluk Compound). -7 (In gram.) Reduplication. -8 The first syllable of a reduplicated base, reduplicative syllable ; पूर्वोऽभ्यासः P. VI. 1. 4 ; अत्र ये द्वे विहिते तयोः पूर्वोऽभ्याससंज्ञः स्यात् Sk. -9 (In math.) Multiplication. -10 (In poetry) Repetition of the last verses or lines (as of a chorus) ; chorus, burden of a song. —Comp. —गत *a.* approached, gone near.-परिवर्तिन् *a.* wandering about or near. —योगः abstraction of mind resulting from continuous deep meditation ; अभ्यासयोगेन ततो मामिच्छाप्तुं धनंजय Bg. 12. 9. —लोपः dropping of the reduplicative syllable. —व्यवायः interval caused by the reduplicative syllable ; °ऽपि though separated by this syllable.

अभ्यासिन् *a.* Practising, exercising

अभ्यसूयति Den. P. 1 To be angry with, bear malice against, envy, be jealous of (with acc.) ; न च मां योऽभ्यसूयति Bg. 18. 67 ; प्रहसंति स्म तां केचिदभ्यसूयंति चापरे Mb.-2 Not to like, detract from, calumniate ; ये त्वेतदभ्यसूयंतो नानुतिष्ठंति मे मतं Bg. 3. 32.

अभ्यसूय *a.* Angry, jealous.

अभ्यसूयक *a.* (यिका *f.*) Jealous, envious ; a detractor, calumniator ; मामात्मपरदेहेषु प्रद्विषंतोऽभ्यसूयकाः Bg. 16. 18.

अभ्यसूया Envy, jealousy, disfavour, anger ; शुकाभ्यसूयाविनिवृत्तये यः R. 6. 74 ; स्त्रेषु वेशेषु च साभ्यसूया 7. 2, 9. 64 ; Me. 39, Ku. 3. 4.

अभ्यस्तं *ind.* [अस्तमाने] Towards sunset ; °गम्-इ,-या to go down or set (as the sun) during or with reference to some act.

अभ्यस्तमयः Setting of the sun during or with reference to some act.

अभ्यस्तमित *a.* One on whom the sun has set while asleep.

अभ्याकर्षः Striking the breast with the flat of the hand as a sign of defiance (as by wrestlers &c.).

अभ्याकांक्षितं 1 A false charge, groundless complaint. -2 A desire.

अभ्याकारं *adv.* By drawing to oneself.

अभ्याक्रामं *ind.* By or in stepping near or mutually, in stepping rapidly.

अभ्याख्यात *a.* Falsely accused, traduced.

अभ्याख्यानं A false charge;calumny, detraction.

अभ्यागम् 1 P. 1 To go near to, draw near, approach, visit ; see अभ्यागत below ; to come, arrive (as time). -2 To come to, fall into, go to any state ; चिंतामभ्यागतः fell to thinking.

अभ्यागत *p.p.* 1 Come near, approached, arrived ; भो भवानभ्यागतोऽतिथिः Pt. 4; क्रमादभ्यागतं द्रव्यं Y. 2. 119 ; तस्मिन्नभ्यागते काले Rām. -2 Come as a guest ; सर्वत्राभ्यागतो गुरुः H. 1. 103 ; श्रोत्रियाय अभ्यागताय U. 4 ; *Śi.* 4. 68. —तः A guest, visitor ; °क्रियया नियोजितः Pt. 2 ; K. 280 ; *Śi.* 3. 81.

अभ्यागमः 1 Coming or going near, arrival ; a visit : तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभवा मुदः *Śi.* 1. 23 ; किं वा मदभ्यागमकारणं ते R. 16. 8 ; Mv. 2. 22; वसंतमास° K. 308. -2 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -3 Arriving at or enjoying a result. -4 Rising, getting up. -5 Striking, killing. -6 Encountering, attacking. -7 War, battle. -8 Enmity, hostility.

अभ्यागमनं Approach, arrival visit; हेतुं तदभ्यागमने परीप्सुः Ki. 3. 4.

अभ्यागारिकः [अभ्यागारे तत्संबंधिकर्मणि व्यापृतः ठन्] One who is diligent in supporting a family.

अभ्याघातः 1 An attack, assault, striking. -2 Persuading to steal ; Ms. 9. 272.

अभ्याघातिन् *a.* Attacking.

अभ्याचर् 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To use, practise, perform.

अभ्याचारः Ved. Approaching (as an enemy) ; disturbing, attacking.

अभ्याज्ञायः Ved. [ज्ञा-घञ्] 1 Recognition. -2 Order, command.

अभ्यातन् 8 U. To take aim at, shoot or hurl (missiles) against.

अभ्यातानः Spreading over, stretching, expansion.

अभ्यात्म *a.* Directed towards oneself.—र्मं *adv.* Towards oneself.

अभ्यादा 3 A. 1 To take, seize, snatch. -2 To put on, wear (garland &c.). -3 To take up (the conversation), to commence speaking (after another).

अभ्यात्त *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got. -2 Occupied or pervaded ; epithet of the Supreme Being.

अभ्यादानं Beginning, commencement, first beginning ; ओमभ्यादाने P. VIII. 2. 87 (°ने = आरंभे Sk.).

अभ्याधा 3 U. To lay on, add (fuel &o.), to apply, throw under ; Ms. 8. 372 ; यथाग्निरभ्याहितं दहति *Sat. Br.*

अभ्याधानं Laying on, adding (as fuel).

अभ्याहित *p. p.* Laid down, put on °पशुः a sort of gift or present ; P. VI. 3. 10 Sk.

अभ्यांत See under अभ्यम्.

अभ्यापातः A calamity, misfortune, evil.

अभ्यामर्दः,-मर्दनं War, battle, conflict, attack.

अभ्यायम् 1 P. 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen (sound), draw or pull (as a rudder). -2 To give. -3 To aim at. -4 To restrain. -5 To approach, visit (=अभ्यागम्).

अभ्यायंसेन्य *a.* [यम्-कर्मणि बाहु °सेन्य] To be restrained, to be made subject; (अभितो नियंतव्य).

अभ्यारं *adv.* Near, at hand ; by going near.

अभ्यारुह् 1 P. To ascend, go up to, reach, get to (mostly Ved.).

अभ्यारूढ *p. p.* 1 Ascended, gone up to. -2 Surpassed, excelled.

अभ्यारोहः, -रोहणं 1 Ascending, mounting, going up to. -2 Ascending in prayer or devotion, muttering holy prayers. -3 Transition from one place or state to another. -4 Progress.

अभ्यारोहणीयः N. of a religious ceremony.

अभ्यावृत् 1 A. 1 To come up to, approach. -2 To come again, be repeated. —*Caus.* 1 To come down, approach. -2 To repeat (as सावित्री).

अभ्यावर्तः 1 Repetition. -2 A hymn the verses of which are repeated in singing (आवृत्तिस्तोत्रं). —र्तं *adv.* By repeating, repeatedly.

अभ्यावर्तिन् *a.* Recurring, Si. 18. 18.

अभ्यावृत्त *p. p.* Come near to, repeated. —त्तः The residue of sacrificial offerings (होमशेषद्रव्यं).

अभ्यावृत्तिः *f.* Repetition, recurrence (so many times); see P. V. 4. 17, and Sk. thereon ; see असम्यावृत्ति also.

अभ्याश-स See under अभ्यश्-स्.

अभ्यासद् 1 P. 1 To get, obtain, attain ; स्वमिव पुरुषकारं शैलमभ्याससाद Ki. 5. 52. -2 To sit oneself in (acc.). —*Caus.* To attack, assail.

अभ्यासादनं Attacking or facing an enemy.

अभ्याहन् 2 P. To strike, smite, wound, injure, kill, destroy ; वृक्षस्य यो मूलेऽभ्याहन्यात् Ch. Up.

अभ्याहत *p. p.* 1 Struck, beaten. -2 affected, smitten ; अभ्याहतं कीर्तिविपर्ययेण (हृदयं) R. 14. 33 ; मृत्युना °तः &c. -3 Impeded, obstructed ; रक्षोभिरभ्याहतकर्मवृत्तिः Bk. 1. 17.

अभ्याहननं 1 Striking, hurting, killing. -2 Impeding, obstructing.

अभ्याहृ 1 P. 1 To bring towards, bring near ; to give or hand over ; युद्धिता फलमूलं च रामस्याभ्याहरद् बहु Rām. -2 To rob, plunder.

अभ्याहारः 1 Bringing near or towards, conveying. -2 Robbing.

अभ्याहार्य *pot. p.* To be eaten.

अभ्युक्त *a.* Said with reference to some object.

अभ्युक्ष् 1, 6 U. To sprinkle over.

अभ्युक्षणं 1 Sprinkling over, wetting ; परस्पराभ्युक्षणतत्पराणां (तासां) R. 16. 57. -2 Consecration by sprinkling ; (प्रोक्षण, अभ्युक्षण, and अवोक्षण are thus distinguished ; उत्तानेन हस्तेन प्रोक्षणं परिकीर्तितम् । न्यंचताभ्युक्षणं प्रोक्तं तिरश्चावोक्षणं स्मृतम् ॥)

अभ्युचित *a.* Usual, customary.

अभ्युच्चय [वि-अञ्] 1 Increase, augmentation, growth. -2 Prosperity.

अभ्युच्छ्रित *a.* Uplifted, upraised ; elevated by, distinguished for.

अभ्युत्क्रुष्ट *p. p.* Praised with loud acclamations.

अभ्युत्क्रोशनं Loud acclamation ; °मंत्र a hymn of applause.

अभ्युत्था 1 P. To rise for another, rise in honour of, rise to greet ; नाभ्युत्तिष्ठंति गुरून् K. 108 ; S. 3 ; M. 5. 6 ; Si. 4. 68.

अभ्युत्थानं 1 Rising (from a seat) to do honour, rising in honour of ; नाभ्युत्थानक्रिया यत्र Pt. 2. 62. -2 Starting, departure, setting out; अभ्युत्थानं च युद्धार्थे Rām. -3 Rise (lit. and fig.), elevation, exaltation, prosperity, dignity, a position of dignity or authority ; (तस्य) नवाभ्युत्थानदर्शिन्यो ननंदुः सप्रजाः प्रजाः R. 4. 3 ; यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत । अभ्युत्थानमधर्मस्य तदात्मानं सृजाम्यहं Bg. 4. 7. when impiety increases or is in the ascendant. -4 Sunrise.

अभ्युत्थायिन् *a.* Rising to greet or in honour of.

अभ्युत्थित *p. p.* 1 Risen, arisen, gone up. -2 Blazing, flaming (fire) ; R. 1. 53. -3 Elevated, exalted.

अभ्युत्पत् 1 P. To fly up, to jump up to, leap upon. —*Caus.* To cause to fly up to (acc.).

अभ्युत्पतनं Springing or leaping against, sudden spring or leap, sault ; अलक्षिताभ्युत्पतनो नृपेण R. 2. 27

अभ्युदाहरणं An example or illustration of a thing by its reverse.

अभ्युदि 2 P. [उद्-इ] 1 To rise (fig. also); go up (as the sun); Ms. 4. 104. -2 To rise over (one); Ms. 2. 220. 219. -3 To come into existence, happen, originate. -4 To engage in combat with (one), encounter, (लोकवीरान्) को जीवितार्थी समरेऽभ्युदीयात् Mb. -5 To prosper, thrive.

अभ्युदय *a.* Rising. —यः 1 Rise (of heavenly bodies); sunrise. -2 Rise, prosperity, good fortune, elevation, success ; स्पृशंति नः स्वामिनमभ्युदयाः Ratn. 1 success; भवो हि लोकाभ्युदयाय तादृशां R. 3. 14 ; Ms. 3. 254 ; Bh. 2. 63 ; R. 12. 3, V. 5. -3 A festival ; any religious or festive celebration, festive occasion ; °कालः joyous or festive occasion ; S 7 ; Ms. 9. 84. -4 Beginning, commencement. -5 Occurrence, happening. -6 Accomplishment of a desired object (which is the cause of festivity). -7 The *tonsure* ceremony. -8 A Srâddha performed on account of child-birth (वृद्धिश्राद्ध). -Comp. —अर्थकं a Srâddha for prosperity or elevation. —इष्टिः *f.* N. of a particular expiatory sacrifice.

अभ्युदयिन् *a.* Rising, going up.

अभ्युदित *p. p.* 1 Risen ; occurred. -2 Elevated, risen to prosperity. -3 Asleep at sunrise, over whom the sun has risen ; Ms. 2. 221. -4 Celebrated as a festival. -ता N. of a religious ceremony. —तं Rising ; sunrise.

अभ्युद्गम् 1 P. 1 To go forth to meet. -2 To extend, spread.

अभ्युद्ग *a.* Rising, uprisen.

अभ्युद्गत *p. p.* 1 Gone forth to meet. -2 Extended, spread ; elevated.

अभ्युद्गमः, —मनं, —गतिः *f.* 1 Going forth to meet or to do honour (to a guest or to a venerable person). -2 Rising, occurring, originating.

अभ्युद्दृष्टं Becoming visible (of a star). —ष्ट N. of a ceremony.

अभ्युद्धृत *a.* 1 Taken out, taken up. -2 Got without solicitation. -3 Got after a request.

अभ्युद्यम् 1 P. 1 To bring, offer. -2 To lift up.

अभ्युद्यत *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up ; as °आयुध, °शस्त्र, °कर &c. -2 Prepared or ready, exerting oneself for (with inf., dat., loc. or in comp.); M. 3. 20, Ku. 3. 70 ; Bri. S. 12. 6 ; Me. 57 ; Ms. 9. 302. -3 Gone forth, risen, appearing forth or approaching ; कुलमभ्युद्यतनूतनेश्वरं R. 8. 15. -4 Given or brought unsolicited.

अभ्युन्नत *a.* 1 Raised, elevated ; अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तात् S. 3. 8. -2 Projecting upwards ; very high ; Ku. 1. 33.

अभ्युन्नतिः *f.* Great elevation or prosperity.

अभ्युपगम् 1 P. 1 (*a*) To go to or near, approach ; परलोकमभ्युपगते(भर्तरि) विविक्षुः Si. 9. 13. (*b*) To come to the help of ; वयमभ्युपगच्छामः कृष्णेन त्वां प्रधर्षितं Hariv. (*c*) To have recourse to. (*d*) To arrive (a point of time); आषाढीमभ्युपगतो भरतः Rām. -2 To obtain, get. -3 To admit, grant, own ; अभ्युपगतं तावदस्माभिरेवं S. 5 we admit all this ; Mu. 3. -4 To assent to, agree to, undertake, promise; Dk. 73. —*Caus.* To induce or cause one to assent to or grant ; माभ्युपगमय्य Dk. 60, 118.

अभ्युपगत *p. p.* 1 Approached, agreed or assented to ; granted; suffered ; Ratn. 4. 20; promised &c. -2 Inferred, probable. -3 Similar.

अभ्युपगमः 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Granting, admitting, accepting to be true P. VIII. 3. 74 Sk. ; confession (as of guilt) ; Ratn. 2. 19. -3 Undertaking, promising ; निर्णय° M. 1 ; a contract, agreement, promise ; Ms. 9. 53. -4 Probable ascertainment, belief ; judgment, a view accepted ; Mv. 1. 38 ; supposition, inference. -5 Analogy, affinity. -Comp. —सिद्धांतः an admitted proposition or axiom.

अभ्युपगमित *caus. p. p.* Made to consent, obtained by free consent. —तः A slave for a fixed term.

अभ्युपपद् 4 A. 1 To deliver (from distress), protect; to console, comfort, take compassion or pity on, pity, favour; रतिमभ्युपपत्तुमातुरां मधुरात्मानमदर्शयत्पुरः Ku. 4. 25; (कदा) तपःकृशामभ्युपपत्स्यते सखीं वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षतां 5. 61; U. 2, 3, 7; Mâl. 4. -2 To ask for help, seek protection, submit; अभ्युपपन्नवत्सलः Mk. 7.-3 To furnish with.

अभ्युपपत्तिः f. 1 Approaching to assist, taking pity or compassion on, favouring; a favour, kindness; अभ्युपपत्त्या अस्या जीवितमवलंबस्व S. 3; अनयाभ्युपपत्त्या S. 4; मम° निमित्तं Mk. 1. -2 Consolation. -3 Protection, defence; ब्राह्मणाभ्युपपत्तौ च शपथे नास्ति पातकं Ms. 8. 112, 349; 10. 62; आर्त° Dk. 39. -4 An agreement, assent, promise. -5 Impregnation of a woman (especially of a brother's widow as an act of duty).

अभ्युपपादनं Protection &c.

अभ्युपस्थित a Accompanied, assisted.

अभ्युपाकृत a. Asked to take part in a ceremony.

अभ्युपे 2 P. [°उप-इ] 1 To go near, approach, arrive, enter; व्यतीतकालस्त्वहमभ्युपेतः R. 5. 14, 16. 22; त्रिरह्नोऽभ्युपयन्नपः Ms. 11. 260 entering the water i. e. bathing; Y. 3. 3. -2 To go to or enter a particular state, attain to; सत्यं न तद्यच्छलमभ्युपैति H. 61; so ब्राह्मणतां, वैश्यतां, साक्षित्वं &c. -3 To agree (to do something), accept, promise, undertake; मंदायंते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38; अस्यै दास्यमभ्युपेतं मया Dk. 44, 55, 89, 138, 159. -4 To admit, grant, own, acknowledge, Si. 11. 67; श्रुत्यैव च तर्कस्याभ्युपेतत्वात् S. B.; Dk. 45. -5 To approve, agree with, assent to. -6 To obey, submit to, be faithful to; विरोधमोहात्पुनरभ्युपेयुषां Ki. 18. 42.

अभ्युपायः 1 A promise, an engagement, agreement. -2 A means, an expedient, remedy; अहिमस्मृतानां विजयाभ्युपाये Ku. 3. 19.

अभ्युपायनं A complimentary present; inducement, bribe.

अभ्युपेत्य ind. Having approached; having agreed or promised. -Comp. —अशुश्रूषा one of the 18 titles of Hindu law, breach of contract or engagement between master and servant (where the servant does not work having agreed to do so.)

अभ्युष, अभ्यूषः, अभ्योषा [अभितः उ-ऊ-ष्यते अग्निना दह्यते, उष्-ऊष्-वा बाहु० क] 1 A sort of cake or bread (Mar. पोळी or रोटी) (अर्धस्विन्नयवादेर्घृतादिना भर्जितयवादेर्वा घृतपक्वान्नस्य पोळी इति ख्यातस्य नाम). -2 Half parched food (in general).

अभ्यु(-भ्यू)ष्य -षीय, अभ्योष, अभ्योषीय a. Belonging to, consisting of, or fit for, the above cake.

अभ्युषित a [वस्-क्त] Dwelling near or with. —तः A servant who is in attendance.

अभ्यूढ a. [वह्-क्त] Brought near.

अभ्यूह् 1 U. 1 To cover over, clothe. -2 (A.) To watch for; form a plot against. -3 To infer, guess. -4 To reason, argue, think over; Dk. 90. -5 To supply an ellipsis.

अभ्यूहः [ऊह्-घञ्] 1 Arguing, reasoning, discussion. -2 Deduction, inference, guess, conjecture; पराभ्यूहस्थानान्यपि तनुतराणि स्थगयति Mâl. 1. 14. -3 Supplying an ellipsis.-4 Understanding.

अभ्येषणं [इष्-ल्युट्] 1 Desiring, wishing. -2 Going towards, attack.

अभ्र् 1 P. [अभ्रति, आनभ्र, अभ्रित] To go, wander about; वनेऽचरालभ्र निर्भयः Bk. 4. 11; 14. 110.

अभ्रं [अभ्र्-अच्; but more correctly अप्-भृ; अपो बिभर्ति, भृ क. अभ्रं अभरणात् Nir. being filled with water] 1 A cloud; अग्नेर्वै धूमो जायते धूमादभ्रमभ्राद् वृष्टिः Sat. Br.; अभ्रं वा अपां भस्म; धूमो भूत्वा अभ्रं भवति अभ्रं भूत्वा मेघो भवति मेघो भूत्वा प्रवर्षति Ch. Up. (these quotations show the conception of the ancient Rishis about the formation of clouds). -2 Atmosphere, sky; परितो विपांडु दधदभ्रशिरः Si. 9. 3, see अभ्रंलिह &c. -3 Talc, mica. -4 Gold. -5 Camphor.-6 A kind of reed; Calamus Rotang.-7 Cyperus Rotundus (मुस्ता). -8 (In arith.) A zero or cypher. [cf. L. imber; Gr. ombros, appros; Zend awra, Pers abr.] -Comp —अवकाशः clouds as the only shelter; fall of rain -अवकाशिक,-काशिन् a. exposed to the rain (and so practising penance), not seeking shelter from the rain; Ms. 6. 23.-उत्थ 'sky born,' the thunderbolt of Indra. —कूटं a peak of a (mountain-like) cloud. —गंगा the heavenly river; K. 50.-घनः a mass of clouds; R. 13. 77. —ज a. Ved. born from clouds, caused by vapours. -नागः one of the elephants supporting the globe; N. of Airâvata. —पथः 1. atmosphere -2. balloon. —पिशाचः, -चकः 'sky-demon' epithet of Râhu.-पुष्पः N. of a cane (Mar. वेत) Calamus Rotang. (-ष्पं) 1. water. -2 'a sky flower', anything impossible, a castle in the air.-प्रुष् (ट्) f. sprinkling of clouds, rain. -मांसी N. of a plant (जटामांसी). —मातंगः Indra's elephant Airâvata. -माला, -वृंदं a line, succession, or mass of clouds; R. 7. 69, 13. 76, 16. 25 —रोहं the lapis lazuli. —लिप्ती 1. sky covered with a few clouds. -2. A woman smeared with mustâ grass. -वर्ष a. Ved. rained upon, sprinkled with water. (-र्षः) downpour of rain. —वाटिकः, -का N. of a tree (आम्रातक). —विलायं ind. just as clouds melt away; Ki. 11. 79.

अभ्रंलिह a. [अभ्रं लेढि स्पृशति; वहाभ्रे लिहः इति खश् मुमागमश्च P. III. 2. 32] 'Cloud licking', touching or scraping the clouds, (very high); अभ्रंलिहाग्राः प्रासादाः Me. 64; प्रासादमभ्रंलिहमारुरोह R. 14. 29; K. 270; Si. 5. 65. —हः Wind.

अभ्रकं [स्वार्थे कन्] Talc, mica; said to be produced from Pârvati's menstrual discharge.-Comp -भस्मन् n. calx of talc. —सत्त्वं steel.

अभ्रंकष a [अभ्रं कषति घर्षति तुंगत्वात्; खच् मुमागमश्च P. III. 2. 42.] Touching or scraping the clouds, very high; आवापाभ्रंकषं प्राप्य प्रासादमलयं फलशालिनं Bk.; K. 33.; Dk. 110; Mv. 6. 7.-षः 1 Wind, air; अभ्रंकषो वायुः Sk. -2 A mountain.

अभ्रायते Den. A. To create clouds, make cloudy; अभ्रं करोति अभ्रायते Sk.

अभ्रित a. [अभ्राणि यस्य संजातानि; अभ्र-इतच् तारकादिगण] Overcast with clouds, clouded; R. 3. 12

अभ्रिय a. [अभ्रे भवः, घ] Belonging to or produced from clouds, sky or mustaka. —यः Lightning. -यं A mass of thunder-clouds.

अभ्रवः 'One who is clothed only by the air', an ascetic who is stark-naked.

अभ्रम a. Not mistaking, steady, clear. —मः Composure, steadiness.

अभ्रमुः f. The female elephant of the east, the mate of Airâvata, Indra's elephant; Si. 1. 52.-Comp. —प्रियः, -वल्लभः Airâvata.

अभ्रातृव्य a. Without a rival or enemy.

अभ्रांत a. Composed, steady.

अभ्रांतिः f. Composure, steadiness.

अभ्रिः -भ्री [अभ्रति गच्छति मलं यस्मात् or येन; अभ्र्-इन्] 1 A wooden scraper or sharp-pointed stick (for cleaning a boat). -2 A spade, hoe in general; Ms. 11. 134. -Comp. —खातं 'dug up with a spade', a ploughed field.

अभ्रेषः Non-deviation, fitness, propriety; P. III. 3. 37.

अभ्व a. 1 Huge, large (महत् Nir.) -2 Mighty, strong or powerful. —भ्वं 1 Immense power, immensity. -2 Monstrosity, hugeness; (the great pervading principle of the universe; water; a cloud; embarrassed state, calamity; a monster; closeness; offspring, given by B. and R.)

अम ind. 1 Quickly -2 A little.

अम् 1 P. (अमति, अमितुं, अमित; Ved. pres. अमिति; अमीति] 1 To go; to go to or towards. -2 To serve, honour. -3 To sound. -4 To eat. -10 P. or *caus.* (आमयति) 1 To come upon, attack, afflict with sickness or pain from disease. -2 To be ill or be afflicted or diseased. -WITH सं Ved. 1 A. 1. to convince oneself of, ascertain. -2. to ally or connect oneself with. -3. to fix or settle oneself.

अम *a.* Unripe (as fruit). —मः 1 Going. -2 Pressure, weight; strength, power (बलं). -3 Fright, terror. -4 Sickness, disease. -5 A servant, follower, an attendant. -6 Vital air, life-wind (प्राण). -7 This, self. -8 Unmeasured state. —मा 1 Soul. -2 Unmeasured state.

अमवत् *a.* Ved. 1 Violent, strong, stormy (winds); powerful (sound also). -2 Persevering, constant. -3 Capable, fit, proper. -4 Attended by ministers. -5 Attended by diseases. -6 Possessed of self. -*ind.* Violently.

अमतः [अम्-अतच् Uṇ. 3. 110] 1 Sickness, disease. -2 Death. -3 Time. -4 Dust, particle of dust.

अमतिः [अम्-अति Uṇ. 4. 59] 1 Time. -2 The moon. -3 (Ved.) Form, shape (Nir).-4 Want, poverty. -*a.*,-अमतीवत् *a.* Ved. 1 Evil-minded, wicked (दुष्ट, अप्रशस्तबुद्धिमत् Sây.). -2 Poor.

अमंगल-ल्य *a.* 1 Inauspicious, evil, ill; R. 12. 43; °अभ्यासरतिं Ku. 5. 65; अमंगल्यं शीलं तव भवतु नामैवमखिलं Pushpadanta. -2 Unlucky, unfortunate. -लः The castor-oil tree (एरंड). —लं Inauspiciousness, ill luck; evil; oft used in dramatic literature; शांतं पापं प्रतिहतममंगलं; cf. God forbid.

अमंड *a.* 1 Without decoration or ornaments. -2 Without froth or scum (as boiled rice). —डः the castor oil tree (एरंड).

अमत *a.* 1 Not felt, not perceptible by the mind, unknown. -2 Disliked, not agreed to, see under अम् also. -Comp. -परार्थता 'an unaccepted second sense', one of the faults of a word (शब्ददोष); अमतः प्रकृतविरुद्धः परार्थो यत्र, *e. g.* in राममन्मथशरेण ताडिता &c. (R. 11. 20) the second sense suggestive of शृंगाररस is opposed to the proper *rasa* of the passage which is either वीर or बीभत्स; K. P. 7.

अमति *a.* Evil-minded, wicked, depraved. —तिः A rogue, cheat. -तिः *f.* 1 Ignorance, unconsciousness, absence of knowledge, intention, or fore-thought; अमत्यैतानि षड् जग्ध्वा Ms. 5. 20; 4. 222. For some of the other senses see under अम्. -Comp. -पूर्व *a.* unconscious, unintentional.

अमत्र *a.* Ved. [अम्-अत्रन् Uṇ. 3. 105] Overpowering (enemies), strong or disposed to march on (गमनशील); Rv. 1. 61. 9. —त्रं [अमति भुंक्ते अत्रमत्र, आधारे अत्रन्] 1 A pot, vessel, utensil. -2 Strength, power.

अमत्रिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Having a drinking vessel.

अमद *a.* 1 Free from intoxication, grave, serious. -2 Sorrowful.

अमत्त *a.* Sober, sane.

अमत्सर *a.* Not jealous or envious, charitable.

अमधव्य *a.* Not sweet, not worthy of the sweetness of Soma.

अमनस्, अमनस्क *a.* 1 Without the organ or desire, thought &c. -2 Devoid of intellect (as a child). -3 Inattentive, careless. -4 Having no control over the mind. -5 Devoid of affection. (-नः) 1 Not the organ of desire, non-perception. -2 Inattention -*m.* The Supreme Being. -Comp. -गत *a.* unknown, unthought of. -नीत,-ज्ञ *a.* disapproved, condemned; reprobate. —योगः absence of concentration of mind, inattention. —हर *a.* displeasing, disagreeable.

अमनस्विन् *a.* 1 Unintelligent. -2 Inhuman (as a demon).

अमनिः [अम्-अनिः, अमति गच्छत्यत्र Uṇ. 2. 101] Motion (गतिः); way.

अमनाक् *ind.* Not a little, greatly, very much.

अमनुष्य *a.* 1 Not human, not manly. -2 Not frequented by man. —ष्यः 1 Not a man. -2 A demon, fiend (= रक्षः पिशाचादि Sk. on P. II. 4. 23).

अमंतु *a.* Ved. 1 Unwise, foolish. -2 Guiltless, innocent. -3 Despising.

अमंत्र,-त्रक *a.* 1 Not accompanied by Vedic verses, not requiring the repetition of Vedic texts, as a ceremony &c.; Ms. 3. 121, 2. 66. -2 Not entitled to Vedic verses, such as a Sûdra, a female &c.; Ms. 9. 18. -3 Not knowing Vedic texts; अव्रतानाममंत्राणां 12. 114. -4 Not accompanied by the use of spells or incantations; as a cure &c.; अन्यथा कथमन्यथावलीढा न हि जीवंति जना मनागमंत्राः Bv. 1. 111. -Comp. —तंत्र *a* without the use of spells or the magical feats attendant on them, without the use of magical arts; Pt. 1. 70. -विद् *a.* Not knowing Vedic hymns.

अमंद *a.* 1 Not slow or dull, active, intelligent; M. 2. 8. -2 Sharp, strong, violent (wind &c.). -3 Not little, much, excessive, great, violent; अमंदमदुर्दिन U. 5. 5; अमंदमिलदिंदिरे निखिलमाधुरीमंदिरे Bv. 4. 1; °दृष्टोष्ठकरावधूननं Ki. 8. 6. violently bit. -दः N. of a tree.

अमन्यमान *a.* Ved. 1 Not understanding; offering no homage. -2 Not being aware of.

अमन्युत *a.* Ved. Not bearing ill-will towards another.

अमम *a.* Without egotism, without any selfish or worldly attachment, devoid of personal ties or desires; शरणेष्वममश्चैव वृक्षमूलनिकेतनः Ms. 6. 26.

अममता,-त्वं Indifference, disinterestedness.

अमम्रि *a.* Ved. Immortal.

अमर *a.* [मृ-पचाद्यच् न. त.] Undying, immortal, imperishable; अजरामरवत् प्राज्ञो विद्यामर्थं च साधयेत् H. Pr. 3, Ms. 2. 148. -रः 1 A god, deity. -2 N. of a Marut. -3 N. of a plant (स्नुहीवृक्ष). -4 Quicksilver. -5 Gold. -6 A species of pine. -7 The number 33 (that being the number of gods). -8 N. of Amarasimha, see below; N. of a mountain. -9 Mystical signification of the syllable उ. -10 A heap of bones. -रा 1 The residence of Indra (cf. अमरावती). -2 The naval string; umbilical cord.-3 The womb. -4 A house-post (स्थूणा). -5 N. of several plants; इंद्रवारुणी, वटी, महानीली, घृतकुमारी, स्नुही, गुडूची, दूर्वा. -री The same as अमरा. -Comp. -अंगना,-स्त्री a celestial nymph, heavenly damsel; सुधाणस्तनानि हरामरांगनाः Si. 1. 51.-अद्रिः 'mountain of the gods', N. of the mountain Sumeru. —अधिप,-इंद्र, ईश, ईश्वर, पतिः, भर्तृ, राज् &c. 'the lord of the gods,' epithets of Indra; sometimes of Siva and Vishṇu also. —आचार्य, -गुरु, -इज्य, 'preceptor of the gods', epithets of Brihaspati. -आपगा,-तटिनी, -सरित् *f.* the heavenly river, an epithet of the Ganges; °तटिनीरोधसि वसन् Bh. 3. 123. -आलयः the abode of the gods, heaven. -उत्तम *a.* the best of the gods. —उपम *a.* god-like. -कंटकं N. of that part of the Vindhya range which is near the source of the river Narmadâ. —कोटः 'the fortress of the immortals', N. of the capital of a (modern) Rajaput state. -कोशः, -षः N. of the most popular Sanskrit lexicon called after the author अमरसिंह. -जः N. of a tree, a kind of खदिर. —तरु, -दारुः 1. a celestial tree, a tree in the paradise of Indra; अमरतरुकुसुमसौरभसेवनसंपूर्णसकलकामस्य Bv. 1. 28. -2. देवदारु. -3. the wish-yielding tree. —द्विजः a Brâhmaṇa who lives by attending a temple or idol; or one who superintends a temple. -पुरं 1. the residence of the gods, celestial paradise. -2. N. of various

other towns. –पुष्पः,–ष्पकः 1. N. of several plants (केतक, चूत). –2. N. of a kind of grass. –3. The wish-yielding tree (कल्पवृक्ष). –पुष्पिका N. of a plant (अधःपुष्पिवृक्ष) ; a kind of anise. –प्रख्य,–प्रभ *a.* like an immortal.–प्रभुः one of the 1000 names of Vishṇu. –माला N. of a lexicon. –रत्नं a crystal. –लोकः the world of the gods, heaven ; °ता heavenly bliss ; तेषु सम्यग्वर्तमानो गच्छत्यमरलोकताम् Ms. 2. 5. –वल्लरी N. of a plant (आकाशवल्ली). –सिंहः N. of the author or *Amarakosha* ; he was a Jaina and is said to have been one of the 9 gems that adorned the court of king Vikramâditya. The dates of many of these 'gems' are still doubtful, but if he was really a contemporary of Kâlidâsa, he could not have lived later than the 7th century which is usually assigned to Kâlidâsa as the *terminus ad quem.*

अमरणं Not dying, immortality.

अमरता,–त्वं The state of the gods, immortality.

अमरावती [अमर-वत्, र being changed to रा by P. VI. 3. 119] 1 Abode of the gods, residence of Indra (said to be above Meru or the sun's orb ; cf. Ki. 7. 2); ससंभ्रमेन्द्रद्रुतपातितार्गला निमीलिताक्षीव भियाऽमरावती K. P. 1 –2 N. of a modern town in Berar, Amraoti.

अमरिष्णु, अमर्त *a.* Ved. Immortal.

अमर्त्य *a.* Immortal, divine, imperishable ; °भावेपि R. 7. 53 ; °भुवनं heaven ; °ता immortality. –र्त्यः A god. –Comp. –आपगा the celestial river, epithet of the Ganges ; Vikr. 18. 104.

अमरुः N. of a king and poet who composed 100 verses which are usually known by the name अमरुशतक.

अमर्मन् *a.* Ved. Not a vital organ or part of the body, having no joint or vital part. –Comp. –जात *a.* not produced in a vital organ. –वेधिन् *a.* not injuring the vital parts ; mild, soft.

अमर्याद *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Exceeding due limits or bounds, transgressing every bound, disrespectful, improper ; मर्यादायाममर्यादाः स्त्रियस्तिष्ठंति सर्वदा Pt. 1. 142 ; यादृशं त्वममर्यादं कर्म कर्तुं चिकीर्षसि Râm. –2 Boundless, infinite. –दा Transgression of due limits or bounds, impropriety of conduct, forwardness, disrespect, violation of due respect.

अमर्ष *a.* Not enduring or bearing. –र्षः 1 Non-endurance, tolerance, impatience ; अमर्षशून्येन जनस्य जंतुना न जातहार्देन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33 ; jealousy, jealous anger ; किं नु भवतस्तातप्रतापोत्कर्षेऽप्यमर्षः U. 5. In Rhet. अमर्ष is one of the 33 minor feelings or व्यभिचारिभाव See S. D.; R. G. thus defines it : परकृतावज्ञादिनानापराधजन्यो मौनवाक्पारुष्यादिकारणभूतश्चित्तवृत्तिविशेषोऽमर्षः.–2 Anger, passion, wrath ; पुत्रवधामर्षोद्दीपितेन गांडीविना Ve. 2 ; सामर्षं angry, indignant ; सामर्षं angrily. –3 Impetuosity, violence. –4 Determination of purpose. –Comp. –ज *a.* arising from anger or impatience. –हासः an angry laugh, sarcastic sneer.

अमर्षण, –र्षित, –र्षिन्, –र्षवत् *a.* 1 Impatient, intolerant, unforgiving ; विशेषात्परिपूर्णस्य याति शत्रोरमर्षणः आभिमुख्यं Pt. 1. 326. –2 Angry, indignant, passionate ; हृदि क्षतो गोत्रभिदप्यमर्षणः R. 3. 53 ; अभिमन्युवधामर्षितैः पांडुपुत्रैः Ve. 4. –3 Impetuous, determined.

अमल *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Free from dirt or impurities, pure, undefiled, stainless, spotless ; Ku. 7. 32, 33 ; अमलाः सुहृदः Pt. 2. 171 pure, sincere. –2 White, bright, shining ; कर्णावसक्तामलदंतपत्रं Ku. 7 23 ; R. 6. 80. –ला 1 N. of the goddess Lakshmî. –2 The navel cord. –3 N. of a tree (Mar. आंवळा) Emblica Officinalis Gærtn ; also of a plant (सातलावृक्ष), also *n.* in this sense. –लं 1 Purity. –2 Talc. –3 The Supreme Spirit. –Comp. –आत्मन् *a.* of pure or undefiled mind. –पतत्रिन् *m.* (त्री) the wild goose. –रत्नं, –मणिः a crystal.

अमलयति Den. P. To make pure or spotless, brighten ; Ki. 5. 44.

अमलिन *a.* Clean, spotless, pure (morally also) ; कुलममलिनं न त्वेवायं जनो न च जीवितं Mâl. 2. 2.

अमलानकं Globe-amaranth.

अमवत् See under अम.

अमविष्णु *a.* Going in different directions, up and down.

अमसः [अम्-असच्] 1 Disease. –2 Stupidity. –3 A fool. –4 Time.

अमसृण *a.* Not soft or bland, harsh, violent, strong, intense.

अमस्तु *n.* Curds.

अमा *a.* [न मा-का] Measureless. *-ind.* Ved. 1 At home, in the house ; कामश्चरतामाभूत् Rv. 2. 38. 6. –2 In this world, here below (इहलोके). –3 With, near, close to ; अमैवास्मां तद्भवति Sat. Br. –4 Together with, in conjunction or company with, as in अमात्य, अमावास्या q. v. ; अमाकृ to draw near, have near oneself. *-f.* 1 The day of the new moon, the day of the conjunction of the sun and moon ; अमायां तु सदा सोम ओषधीः प्रतिपद्यते Vyâsa. –2 The sixteenth digit of the moon. –3 The fifteenth digit also. *-m.* The soul. –Comp. –अक्त *a.* Ved. met, come together. –अंतः the end of the day of new moon. –जुर् *f.* living at home during life, growing old at home ; Rv. 10. 39. 3 ; being without husband in the same dwelling with her parents, as a maiden (पितृषद्) Rv. 2. 17. 7. –पर्वन् *n.* the sacred time of अमा- day of new moon.

अमांस *a.* 1 Without flesh, not containing flesh. –2 Lean, thin, weak, enfeebled. –सं Not flesh, any thing but flesh. –Comp. –ओदनिक *a.* (की *f.*) not relating to a preparation of rice with meat.

अमात् *ind.* Ved. From near, at hand. –*a.* Not measuring.

अमातृ –तृक *a.* Motherless.

अमातृभोगीण *a.* Not fit for the use of a mother.

अमात्यः (अमा सह वसति, अमा-त्यप्, P. IV. 2. 104 Vârt.) 1 One living with or near another, an inmate of the same house or family (Ved.). –2 A companion or follower of a king, minister ; अमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोभिरन्वितः R. 3. 28

अमात्र *a.* [नास्ति मात्रा इयत्ता यस्य] 1 Boundless, immeasurable. –2 Not whole or entire. –3 Not elementary. –4 Having the measure or quantity of the letter अ. –त्रं 1 Non-measure. –2 Not a measure or quantity. –त्रः The Supreme Spirit.

अमात्रत्वं 1 Spirit, spiritual essence. –2 Defect, deficiency.

अमाननं,–ना Disrespect, insult ; disobedience.

अमानव *a.* 1 Not human ; animal. –2 Superhuman.

अमानस्यं Pain (मानसे साधु न भवति).

अमानिन् *a.* Modest, humble.

अमानिता, –त्वं Modesty, humility.

अमानुष *a* (षी *f.*) 1 Not human, not belonging to man, supernatural, unearthly, superhuman ; आकृतिरेवानुमापयत्यमानुषतां K. 132 ; °आकृतिः K. 131, 132, 258 ; °शक्तित्वं 103 ; °गीतध्वनि 126 an unearthly melody. –2 Inhuman, monster-like ; ill-disposed towards man. –3 Tenantless, desolate ; °षं वनं 135. –षः, –षी One not a man, an irrational animal ; Ms. 9. 284, *S.* 5. 22.

अमानुष्य *a.* Not human, superhuman &c.

अमाम(मा)सी = अमावसी or अमावस्या q. v.

अमाय *a.* 1 Not cunning or sagacious, guileless, sincere, honest. –2 Immeasurable. –या 1 Absence of fraud or deceit, honesty, sincerity. –2 (In Vedânta phil.) Absence of

delusion or error, knowledge of the supreme truth. —यं The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म).

अमायिक,-मायिन् *a*. Guileless, honest, sincere, true.

अमार: Not dying.

अमार्ग *a*. Pathless. -र्ग: Not a road absence of road ; a bad road.

अमावस्या,-वास्या,-वसी,-वासी (also written अमामसी-मासी) [अमा वस्-ण्यत्, अमा सह वसतः चंद्रार्कौ अस्यां सा P. III. 1. 122 Sk.] 1 The day of new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction ; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month ; सूर्याचंद्रमसोः यः परः सन्निकर्षः साऽमावास्या Gobhila. -2 A sacrifice offered at that time. -3 The sacrificial oblation.

अमावास्य,-स्यक *a*. [अमावास्यां, वुन्-अञ् P. IV. 3. 30-31 ; अमावास्यायां जातः] Born or produced on the night of new moon.

अमित *a*. 1 Unmeasured, boundless, unlimited, infinite, great, immense ; मितं ददाति हि पिता मितं भ्राता मितं सुतः। अमितस्य हि दातारं भर्तारं का न पूजयेत् Rām. -2 Neglected, disregarded.-3 Unknown.-4 Unpolished. -Comp. —अक्षर *a*. Not having a fixed number of syllables ; prosaic. —अशन: powerful devourer, epithet of परमेश्वर ; of Vishṇu. —आभ *a*. of great lustre,of unbounded splendour. (-भ:) a class of divinities mentioned in V. P. -ओजस् *a*. of unbounded energy, all-powerful, almighty ; Ms. 1. 4. -क्रतु *a*. of unbounded wisdom or energy. —तेजस्, -द्युति *a*. of unbounded lustre or glory. —विक्रम: 1. of unbounded valour. -2. a name of Vishṇu. —वीर्य *a*. of immense strength.

अमित्र: [न मित्रं ; by Uṇ. 4. 173 fr. अम् to go against ; अमेर्द्विषति चित्; अमित्रः शत्रुः] Not a friend,an enemy, adversary, a foe, rival, opponent ; स्यातामभित्रौ मित्रे च सहजप्राकृतावपि Si. 2. 36 ; तस्य मित्राण्यमित्रास्ते 101; Dk. 109, 171; M. 1 ; प्रकृत्यामित्रा हि सतामसाधवः Ki. 14. 21 ; Ms. 7. 83 ; 12. 79 ; 2. 239. -त्रा An enemy ; °युध् Ved. subduing one's enemies. -Comp. —खाद् *a*. devouring one's enemies, epithet of Indra. —घात,-घातिन्, -घ्न, -हन् killing enemies. —जित् *a*. conquering one's enemies ; अमित्रजिन्मित्रजिदोजसा यद् N. 1. 13 ; N. of a son of Suvarṇa. -दंभन *a*.Ved. hurting one's enemies. —स(सा)ह *a*. enduring or overpowering one's enemies, epithet of Indra. —सेना a hostile army.

अमित्रता, -त्वं Enmity ; Pt. 2. 98, Mk. 1. 53.

अमित्रयति Den. P., अमित्रायते A. To act like an enemy, act hostilely towards, hate ; Bh. 3. 111.

अमित्रिन् *a*. Hostile, inimical.

अमित्रीय, -त्र्य *a*. Hostile, inimical.

अमिथित *a*. Ved Not reviled, not provoked.

अमिथ्या *adv*. Not falsely truly ; तामूचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6.

अमिन् *a*. Sick, diseased.

अमिन *a*. Ved. Inviolable (अहिंस्य): immense (?).

अमिनत् *a*. Ved. Not hurting ; unhurt.

अमिलातकः Globo-amaranth.

अमिश्र, -श्रित *a*. Unmixed, unblended ; not shared by others.

अमिष *a*. [न. ब.] Free from guile or deceit. —षं [अम् भोगे-कर्मणि इषन्] 1 An object of worldly enjoyment, luxury. -2 Honesty, absence of fraud or deceit. -3 Flesh.

अमीत *a*. Unhurt ; °वर्णः of unhurt or unextinguishable colour.

अमीवा [अम्-वन्-ईडागमः निपातः] Ved. 1 Affliction, sickness, disease. -2 Distress, terror.-3 A demon ; tormenting spirit. —वः An enemy, one who afflicts or torments. —वं Affliction, distress, pain, injury.

अमुक *pron. a*. [अदस्-टेरकच् उत्वमत्वे Tv.] A cetain person or thing, so and so (to be used when a person or thing is referred to without a name) ; मतं मेऽमुकपुत्रस्य यदत्रोपरिलेखितम् Y. 2. 86-87;उभयाभ्यर्थितेनैतन्मया ह्यमुकसूनुना। लिखितं ह्यमुकेनेति लेखकोंते ततो लिखेत् 88.

अमुक्त *a*. 1 Not loosened, not let go. -2 Not liberated from recurring birth and death, not having got final beatitude. —क्तं A weapon (a knife, sword &c.) that is always grasped and not thrown. -Comp. —हस्त *a*. one whose hand is not open or free (to give), sparing, stingy (in a bad sense) ; frugal, economical, prudent (in a good sense) ; सदा प्रहृष्टया भाव्यं व्यये चामुक्तहस्तया Ms. 5. 150.

अमुक्तिः *f*. 1 Non-liberation. -2 Want of freedom or liberty.

अमुच् *f*. Ved. Non-liberation.

अमुची *f*. Ved. Not unbinding, not setting at liberty (said of an evil spirit).

अमुतः *ind*. 1 From there, there. -2 From that place, from above, i. e. from the other world or heaven. -3 Upon this, thereupon ; henceforth.

अमुत्र *ind*. (opp. इह) [अदस् त्रल्] 1 There, in that place, therein ; अमुत्रासन् यवनाः Dk. 127. -2 There (in what precedes or has been said), in that case. -3 There above, in the next world, in the life to come ; यावज्जीवं च तत्कुर्याद्येनामुत्र सुखं वसेत् ; यत्तु वाणिजके दत्तं नेह नामुत्र तद्भवेत् Ms. 3. 181 ; Bg. 6. 40. -4 There; अनेनैवार्भकाः सर्वे नगरेऽमुत्र भक्षिताः Ks. -5 Thither, that way. -Comp. —भूयं Ved. being in the other world ; dying.

अमुत्रत्य *a*. Belonging to a future life, being of the next world.

अमुथा *ind*. Thus, in that manner, like that ; °अस् to be thus, euphemistically for ' to fare very ill. '

अमुया *ind*. Ved. In that manner, thus and thus.

अमुर्हि *ind*. Then, at that time.

अमुवत् *ind*. Like a person or thing referred to without name.

अमुष्य (gen. of अदस्) Of such a one (in comp. only). -Comp. —कुल *a*. [अलुक् स.] belonging to the family of such a one. (-लं) a well-known family. -पुत्रः -त्री the son or daughter of such a one or of a good or well-known family or origin; see आमुष्यायण.

अमूदृश्, -श-क्ष *a*. (-शी,-क्षी *f*. cf. अन्यादृश) Such-like, such a one, of such a form or kind.

अमूर *a*. Ved. Not perplexed or bewildered, not ignorant, infallible.

अमूर्त *a*. Formless, shapeless, incorporeal, unembodied (opp. मूर्त where Mukta. says मूर्तत्वं = अवच्छिन्नपरिमाणवत्त्वं). —र्तः N. of Siva. -Comp. -गुणः (In Vais. phil.) a quality considered to be अमूर्त or incorporeal such as धर्म, अधर्म &c. ; धर्माधर्मौ भावना च शब्दो बुद्ध्यादयोऽपि च । एतेऽमूर्तगुणाः सर्वे Bhāshā P.

अमूर्ति *a*. Formless, shapeless. -र्तिः N. of Vishṇu.—र्तिः *f*. Shapelessness. (*m*. pl.) A class of Manes who have no definite form.

अमूर्तिमत् *a*. Formless &c. —*m*. N. of Vishṇu.

अमूल, -लक *a*. 1 Rootless (lit.); पशवोऽमूला ओषधयो मूलिन्यः Sat. Br. ; (fig.) without basis or support, baseless, groundless. -2 Without authority; not being in the original ; नामूलं लिख्यते किंचित् Malli. -3 Without material cause, as the *Pradhāna* of the Sānkhyas ; मूले मूलाभावादमूलं. -4 Not fixed in the earth, moving. -ला N. of a plant (अग्निशिखा).

अमूल्य *a*. Priceless, invaluable.

अमृक्त *a*. Ved. 1 Unhurt, unharmed, safe. -2 Unwashed.

अमृणालं [सादृश्ये नञ्] The root of a fragrant grass (वीरण, Mar. काळा वाळा) used for screens &c.

अमृत *a.* 1 Not dead ; अमृते जारजः कुंडः Ak. -2 Immortal; अपाम सोमममृता अभूम Rv. 8. 48. 3 ; U. 1. 1 ; Bg. 14. 27. -3 Imperishable, indestructible, eternal. -4 Causing immortality. -5 Beautiful, agreeable, desired. -तः 1 A god, an immortal, deity. -2 N. of Dhanvantari, physician of the gods ; also N. of Indra, of the sun, of Prajâpati, of the soul, Vishṇu and Siva. -3 N. of a plant (वनमुद्ग). -4 N. of the root of a plant (वाराहीकंद). —ता 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 N. of various plants ; e. g. आमलकी, हरीतकी, गुडूची; मागधी; तुलसी, इंद्रवारुणी, ज्योतिष्मती, गोरक्षदुग्धा ; अतिविषा ; रक्तत्रिवृत् ; दूर्वा, स्थूलमांसहरितकी. -3 N. of one of the Nâḍis in the body ; Mâl. 5. 2. -4 One of the rays of the sun ; R. 10. 58 —तं 1 (*a*) Immortality, imperishable state ; न मृत्युरासीदमृतं न तर्हि Rv. 10. 129. 2 ; Ms. 12. 85. *b*) Final beatitude, absolution ; तपसा किल्बिषं हंति विद्ययामृतमश्नुते Ms. 12. 104 : स श्रिये चामृताय च Ak. -2 The collective body of immortals. -3 (*a*) The world of immortality, Paradise, Heaven ; the power of eternity, immortal light, eternity. -4 Nectar of immortality, ambrosia, beverage of the gods (opp. विष) supposed to be churned out of the ocean ; देवासुरैरमृतमंबुनिधिर्ममंथे Ki. 5 30 ; विषादप्यमृतं ग्राह्यं Ms. 2. 239 ; विषमप्यमृतं क्वचिद्भवेदमृतं वा विषमीश्वरेच्छया R. 8. 46 ; oft used in combination with words like वाच्, वचन, वाणी &c. ; कुमारजन्मामृतसंमितात्तरं R. 3. 16 : आप्यायितौ च वचनामृतेन Mb.; अमृत शिशिरे वह्निरमृतं क्षीरभोजनं Pt. 1. 128 the height of pleasure or gratification. -5 The Soma juice -6 Antidote against poison. -7 The residue or leavings of a sacrifice (यज्ञशेष) ; Ms. 3. 285. -8 Unsolicited alms, alms got without solicitation ; मृतं स्याद्याचितं भैक्ष्यममृतं स्यादयाचितं Ms. 4. 45. -9 Water ; अमृताध्मातजीमूत U. 6. 21 ; अमृताध्मातघनात् K. 136 ; cf. also the formulas अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अमृतापिधानमसि स्वाहा repeated by Brâhmaṇas at the time of sipping water before the commencement and at the end of meals. -10 A drug. -11 Clarified butter ; अमृतं नाम यत् संतो मंत्रजिह्वेषु जुह्वति Si. 2. 107. -12 Milk. -13 Food in general. -14 Boiled rice. -15 Any thing sweet, anything lovely or charming ; a sweetmeat. -16 Property. -17 Gold. -18 Quicksilver. -19 Poison. -20 The poison called वत्सनाभ. -21 The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म). -22 N. of a sacred place. -23 N. of particular conjunctions of Nakshatras (lunar asterisms) with week days (वारनक्षत्रयोग) or of lunar days with week days (तिथिवारयोग). -24 The number four. -25 Splendour, light. [cf. Gr. *ambrotos, ambrosia* ; L. *immortalis*]. -Comp.—अंशुः,-करः -दीधितिः,-द्युतिः,-रश्मिः &c. epithets of the moon ; अमृतदीधितिरेष विदर्भजे N. 4. 104 ; अमृतांशूद्भव born from the moon ; from whom was born the moon, N. of Vishṇu.-अक्षर *a* immortal and imperishable; क्षरं प्रधानममृताक्षरं हरः Svet. Up. —अंधस्, -अशनः, -आशिन् *m* 'one whose food is nectar' a god, an immortal. —असु *a.* whose soul is immortal. —आशः 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. a god. —आसंगः a sort of collyrium. —आहरणः N. of Garuḍa who once stole Amṛita. —इष्टका a kind of sacrificial brick shaped like the golden head of men, beasts &c. (पशुशीर्षाणि). —ईशः, -ईश्वरः N. of. Siva —उत्पन्ना a fly. (-न्नं), -उद्भवं a kind of collyrium (खर्परीतुत्थं). (-वः) N. of the Bilva tree. -कुंडं a vessel containing nectar. —क्षारं sal ammoniac. —गतिः N. of a metre consisting of 40 syllables —गर्भ *a.* filled with water or nectar ; ambrosial. (—र्भः) 1. the individual soul. -2. the supreme soul —चितिः *f.* an arrangement or accumulation of sacrificial bricks conferring immortality. —ज *a.* produced by or from nectar.(-जः) a sort of plant, Yellow Myrobalan. —जटा N. of a plant (जटामांसी).—तरंगिणी moon-light. —तिलका N. of a metre of 4 lines, also called त्वरितगति. —द्रव *a.* shedding nectar. (-वः) flow of nectar. —धार *a.* shedding nectar. (-रा) 1. N. of a metre. -2. flow of nectar. —पः 1. a drinker of nectar, a god or deity. -2. N. of Vishṇu. -3 one who drinks wine ; भुवममृतपनामवाप्य यासावधमसुं मधुपस्तवाजिहीते Si. 7. 42 (where अ॰ has sense 1. also). —पक्षः 1. having golden or immortal wings, a sort of hawk. -2. the immortal or golden wings of sacrificial fire. -3 fire itself. —फलः N. of two trees पटोल and पारावत (-ला) 1 a bunch of grapes, vine plant, a grape (द्राक्षा). -2. = आमलकी. (-लं) a sort of fruit (हृत्फल) found in the country of the Mudgalas according to Bhâva P. —बंधुः Ved. 1. a god or deity in general. -2. a horse or the moon. —भल्लातकी a sort of medicinal preparation of ghee mentioned by Chakradatta. —भुज् *m.* an immortal, a god, deity ; one who tastes the sacrificial residues. —भू *a.* free from birth and death. —मति = °गति q. v. —मंथनं churning (of the ocean) for nectar. —मालिनी N. of Durgâ. —योगः see under अमृत. —रसः 1. nectar, ambrosia ; काव्यामृतरसास्वादः H. 1 ; विविधकाव्यामृतरसान् पिबामः Bh. 3. 40. -2. the Supreme Spirit. (-सा) 1. dark-coloured grapes. -2. a sort of cake (Mar. अनर्सा). —लता,-लतिका a nectar-giving creeping plant (गुडूची). —वाक *a.* producing nectar-like sweet words. —संधारं a sort of dish mentioned in Bhâva P. -सार *a.* ambrosial ; °राणि प्रज्ञानानि U. 7. (-रः) 1. clarified butter. -2. a sort of अयःपाक. °जः raw sugar, molasses (गुड). —सूः, -सूतिः 1. the moon (distilling nectar) -2. mother of the gods. —सोदरः 1. 'brother of nectar,' the horse called उच्चैःश्रवस्. -2. a horse in general.—स्रवः flow of nectar. (-वा) N. of a plant and tree (रुदंती). —स्रुत् *a.* shedding or distilling nectar; Ku. 1. 45.

अमृतता,-त्वं Immortality; Rv. 10. 90. 2 ; Ms. 6. 60.

अमृतमय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Consisting of nectar, ambrosial, full of nectar. -2 Immortal.

अमृतकं The nectar of immortality.

अमृताफलं The fruit of the Trichosanthes (पटोलफल).

अमृतायत Den. A. To be like nectar; R. 2. 61 ; Ki. 12. 4.

अमृतेशयः N. of Vishṇu (sleeping in waters).

अमृत्यु *a.* Immortal ; causing immortality.—त्युः 1 Not death, immortality. -2 N. of Vishṇu.

अमृध्र *a.* Ved. 1 Unassailable, invulnerable. -2 Unremitting, unceasing.

अमृषा *ind.* Not falsely, truly.

अमृष्ट *a.* Unrubbed. -Comp. —मृज *a.* of unimpaired purity.

अमेदस्क *a.* Fatless, lean.

अमेधस् *a.* [अ-मेधा; नित्यमसिच् P. V. 4. 122] Foolish, stupid, an idiot.

अमेध्य *a.* 1 Not able or allowed to sacrifice. -2 Unfit for a sacrifice ; नामेध्यं प्रक्षिपेदग्नौ Ms. 4. 53, 56 ; 5. 5, 132. -3 Unholy, filthy, foul, dirty, impure ; Bg. 17. 10 ; Bh. 3. 106. -ध्यं 1 Excrement, ordure; समुत्सृजेद्राजमार्गे यस्त्वमेध्यमनापदि Ms. 9. 282 ; 5. 126, 128 ; 12. 71. -2 An unlucky or inauspicious omen, अमेध्यं दृष्ट्वा सूर्यमुपतिष्ठेत Kâty. -Comp. —कुणपाशिन् *a.* feeding on carrion. —युक्त, —लिप्त *a.* smeared with ordure, foul, defiled, dirty. —लेपः smearing with ordure.

अमेन Ved. 1 Having no wife, a widower. -2 Not injuring or hurting.

अमेय *a.* 1 Immeasurable, boundless ; अमेयो मितलोकस्त्वं R. 10. 18. -2 Unknowable. -Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* possessing an immeasurable soul,

magnanimous, large-minded. (-m.) N. of Vishṇu.

अमेष्ट *a.* [अमा-इष्ट] Ved. Sacrificed at home.

अमोच्य *a.* Ved. Not to be unloosed.

अमोचनं Not loosening or letting go, non-liberation.

अमोक्ष *a.* Not liberated, unloosed. **—क्षः** 1 Bondage, confinement -2 Non-liberation from worldly existence.

अमोघ *a.* 1 Unfailing, reaching the mark ; धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66 ; R. 3. 53 ; 12. 97 ; कामिलक्ष्येष्वमोघैः Me. 73. -2 Unerring, infallible (words, boon &c.) ; अमोघाः प्रतिगृह्णंतावर्घ्यानुपदमाशिषः R. 1. 44 ; सुतममोघतया Ki. 6. 40. -3 Not vain or useless, efficacious, fruitful, productive; यदमोघमपामंतरुप्तं बीजमज त्वया Ku. 2. 5; so °बल, °शक्ति, °वीर्य, °क्रोध &c. **—घा** 1 Not failing or erring, unerringness. -2 N. of Vishṇu. (or of Siva according to some). -3 N. of a river. **—घा** 1 N. of the plant पाटला (Mar. पाडळी) (the trumpet flower). -2 N. of another plant विडंग (Mar. वावडिंग) the seed of which is used as a vermifuge, and hence also called कृमिघ्न. -3 = पथ्या. -4 N. of a spear or शक्ति. -5 N. of Siva's wife. -6 Mystical name of the conjunct consonant क्ष. **—Comp.** **—दंड,** unerring in punishment, N. of Siva. **—दर्शिन्,** -**दृष्टि** *a.* of unerring mind or view. **—बल** *a.* of never-failing strength or vigour. **—वाच्** *f.* words not vain or idle, that are sure to be fulfilled or realized. (*a.*) one whose words are not vain. **—वांछित** *a.* never disappointed. **—विक्रमः** of never-failing valour, N. of Siva.

अमोत *a.* [अमा-उत] Ved. The hems or skirts of which are not out ; woven at home, taken care of or protected at home; °पुत्रका a maiden protected at home.

अमोतकः 1 One protected at home (as a child). -2 A weaver (?).

अमौनं 1 Non-silence. -2 Knowledge of the soul.

अम्नस् *ind.* Ved. (स् being changed to र् by P. VIII. 2. 70) 1 Unawares, quickly. -2 At present. -3 A little.

अंब् 1 P. 1 To go. -2 (A.) To sound.

अंबः 1 A father. -2 Sound ; the Veda. -3 One who sounds. **—बा** See below. **—बं** 1 The eye. -2 Water. **—ब** *ind.* A particle of affirmation ; 'well,' 'well now,'

अंबकं 1 An eye (in त्र्यंबक). -2 A father. -3 Copper.

अंबया Ved. A mother; good woman (as a courteous mode of address); or, conveying water.

अंबरं [अंबः शब्दः तं राति धत्ते, रा-क] 1 Sky, atmosphere, ether ; तावतर्जयदंबरे R. 12. 41. -2 Cloth, garment, clothing, apparel, dress ; दिव्यमाल्यांबरधरं Bg. 11. 11 ; R. 3. 9 ; दिगंबर, सागरांबरा मही the sea-girt earth. -3 Saffron. -4 Talc. -5 A kind of perfume (Ambergris) -6 Cotton. -7 N. of a people. -8 Circumference, compass. -9 Neighbourhood, surrounding country (Nir.) -10 Lip. -11 Evil, sin. -12 Destroyer of elephants (नागभिद् T ik). **—Comp.** **—अंतः** 1. The end of a garment. -2. the horizon. **—ओकस्** *m.* dwelling in heaven, a god ; (मरमरजः) विलिप्यते मौलिभिरंबरौकसां Ku. 5. 79. **—ग** *a.* sky-going. **—दं** cotton. **—मणिः** the sun **—युगं** two principal garments used by men ; upper and lower. **—लेखिन्** *a.* sky-touching ; R. 13. 26. **-शैलः** a high mountain touching the sky. **—स्थली** the earth.

अंबरयति Den. P. To bring together.

अंबरीषं [In some senses अंबरीषः also ; °षः only by Uṇ. 4. 29.; क्लीबेंऽबरीषं भ्राष्ट्रो ना Ak.] 1 A frying-pan. -2 Regret, remorse. -3 War, battle. -4 One of the hells.-5 A young animal, colt. -6 The sun. -7 The hog-plum plant (आम्रातक). -8 N. of Vishṇu. -9 N. of Siva. -10 N of a king of the solar race who was celebrated as a worshipper of Vishṇu.

अंबष्ठः 1 The offspring of a man of the Brâhmaṇa and a woman of the Vaisya tribe ; ब्राह्मणाद्वैश्यकन्यायामंबष्ठो नाम जायते Ms. 10. 8, 13, 15 ; Y. 1. 91. (According to Ms. 10. 47 the duty of an अंबष्ठ is the curing of diseases ; अंबष्ठानां चिकित्सितं) -2 An elephant-driver -3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants ; (they seem to have occupied the country to the east of Tâk, comprising the modern district of Lahore).**—ष्ठा** N. of several plants:- (*a*) गणिका, यूथिका (Mar. जुई) ; (*b*) पाठा (Mar. पाहाडमूळ); (*c*) पुतिका (Mar. चुका) ; (*d*) another plant (Mar. अंबाडा). **—ष्ठा,** -**ष्ठी** An Ambashṭha woman.

अंबष्ठकी = अंबष्ठा (पाठा) See above.

अंबष्ठिका N. of plant (ब्राह्मी.)

अंबा [अंब्-घञ्] (Voc. अंबे Ved. ; अंब in later Sanskrit) 1 A mother ; also used as an affectionate or respectful mode of address ; 'good woman', 'good mother' ; किमंबाभिः प्रेषितः ; अंबानां कार्यं निर्वर्तय S. 2 ; कृताञ्जलिस्तत्र यदंब सत्यात् R. 14. 16. 2 N. of a plant (अंबष्ठा *d*). -3 N. of Durgâ, wife of Siva. -4 N. of an Apsaras ; of a sister of Pâṇḍu's mother, a daughter of Kâsirâja. [She and her two sisters were carried off by Bhishma to be the wives of Vichitra Virya who had no issue Amba, however, had been previously betrothed to a king of Sala and Bhishma sent her to him ; but the latter rejected her because she had been in another man's house. S. she came back to Bhishma and prayed him to accept her ; but he could not break his vow of life-long celibacy, and being enraged she returned to the forest and practised austere penance to revenge herself on Bhishma. Siva favoured her and promised her the desired vengeance in another birth Afterwards she was born as *Sikhandini*, daughter of Drupada, who came to be called *Sikhandin* and became the cause of Bhishma's death] -5 A term in astrology to denote the fourth condition. [cf. Dravid *Amma* ; Germ. *amme* ; old Germ. *Amma*].

अंबाडा (Ved. **—ला**) A mother ; P. VI 1. 118.

अंबालुः *f.* A mother.

अंबालिका 1 A mother ; good woman (as a term of respect or endearment). -2 N. of a plant (Mar. अंबाडा) -3 N. of the youngest daughter of Kasirâja, wife of Vichitra-Virya. She became the mother of Pâṇḍu by Vyâsa who was invoked by Satyavati to beget a son to Vichitra-Virya who had died without issue.

अंबिः *f.* Ved. Water ; woman ; mother ; nurse.

अंबिका 1 A mother. good woman, also used like अंबा as a term of respect or endearment ; अत्तिके अत्तिके शृणु मम विज्ञप्तिं Mk. 1. -2 N. of a plant (अंबा 2) ; of another plant कटुकी. -3 N. of Pârvati, wife of Siva ; आशीर्भिरेधयामासुः पुरः पाकाभिरंबिकां Ku 6. 90. -4 N. of the middle daughter of Kâsirâja and the eldest wife of Vichitra-Virya. Like her youngest sister she had no progeny, and Vyâsa begot on her a son named धृतराष्ट्र. **-Comp.** **—पतिः,** -**भर्तृ** N. of Siva. -**पुत्रः,** -**सुतः** N. of धृतराष्ट्र.

अंबिकेयः,-यकः N. of Gaṇesa, Kârttikeya or Dhritarâshtra ; more correctly written आंबिकेय q. v.

अंबु *n.* [अंब्-शब्दे-उण्] 1 Water ; गांगमंबु सितमंबु यामुनं K. P. 10. -2 The watery element of the blood (cf. *imber*). -3 N. of a metre. -4 A term in astrology (लग्नाच्चतुर्थं चतुर्थस्थानं). **-Comp.** **—कणः** a drop of water.

—कंटकः (short-nosed) alligator. —किरातः alligator. —कीशः, —कूर्मः a tortoise (शिशुमार); particularly Gangetic. —केशरः lemon-tree (छालंगवृक्ष). —क्रिया libation of water; presentation of water to the Manes of the deceased. —ग, —चर, —चारिन् *a*. moving or living in water, aquatic (as fish &c.). —घनः hail. —चत्वरं a lake. —चामरं an aquatic plant (शैवाल). —ज *a*. produced in water, aquatic (opp स्थलज); सुगंधीनि च माल्यानि स्थलजान्यंबुजानि च Rām. (—जः) 1. the moon. -2 camphor. -3. the Sârasa bird. —4 the conch. -5. N. of a tree (हिज्जल). (—जं) 1. lotus; इंदीवरेण नयनं मुखमंबुजेन S. Til. 3. -2. the thunderbolt of Indra. °भूः, °आसनः 'the lotus-born god,' Brahmâ; °आसना the goddess Lakshmi. —जन्मन् *n*. a lotus. (*m*.) 1. the moon. -2. the conch. -3. Sârasa. —तस्करः 'water-thief', the sun (whose heat drinks up water). —तालः =°चामर. —द *a*. giving or yielding water. (—दः) a cloud; नवांबुदानीकमुहूर्तलांछने R. 3. 53. —धर [धरतीति धरः, अंबूनां धरः; धृ-अच्] 1. a cloud; यशोभिश्चांबुधराश्च योनयः Ku. 4. 43; शरत्प्रमृष्टांबुधरोपरागः R. 6. 44. -2. the plant मुस्तक. -3 talc. —धिः [अंबूनि धीयंते अत्र; धा-कि] 1. any receptacle of waters; such as a jar; अंबुधिर्घटः Sk. -2. the ocean; क्षार° Bh. 2. 6. -3. the number four (in Math.). °प्रसवा N. of a plant (घृतकुमारी). —निधिः 'treasure of waters,' the ocean; देवासुरैरमृतमंबुनिधिर्ममंथे Ki. 5. 30. —प *a*. drinking water. (-पः) 1. the ocean.-2. Varuṇa, the regent of waters; रक्षोंबुपानिलशशीशपुराणि पाहो Sid. Śir. -3. N. of a plant (चक्रमर्द). —पत्रा N. of plant (उच्चटा वृक्ष). —पद्धतिः *f*., —पातः current, flow or stream of water, cascade; गंगांबुपातप्रतिमा गृहेभ्यः Bk. 1. 8. —प्रसादः, —प्रसादनं [अंबूनि प्रसादयति] the clearing nut tree (कतक) Strychnos Potatorum; (the nuts of this tree are used for purifying water; when rubbed on the inner surface of the vessel, they precipitate the impurities which the water contains; फलं कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्यंबुप्रसादकं। न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति). —भवं a lotus. -भृत् *m*. 1. water-bearer, a cloud. -2. the ocean. -3 =°पत्रा q. v. -4. N. of a plant मुस्तक. -5. talc. —मात्रज *a*. produced only in water. (—जः) a conch shell. —मुच् *m*. a cloud; ध्वनितसूचितमंबुमुचां चयं Ki. 5. 12. —राजः 1. the ocean. -2 Varuṇa. —राशिः receptacle or store of water, the ocean; त्वयि ज्वलत्यौर्व इवांबुराशौ S. 3. 3; चंद्रोदयारंभ इवांबुराशिः Ku. 3. 67, R. 6. 57; 9. 82. —रुह् *n*. 1. a lotus. -2. Sârasa. —रुहः-हं a lotus; विपुलिनांबुरुहा न सरिद्वधूः Ki. 5. 10. (-हा) N. of the land-lotus plant (स्थलपद्मिनी). —रोहिणी a lotus. —वाची [अंबु तद्वर्षणं वाचयति सूचयति] an epithet applied to the earth during four days from the 10th to the 13th in the dark half of the month of *Ashâḍha* when it is supposed to be unclean (रजस्वला इव) and agriculture is prohibited; °प्रदा the 10th day; °त्यागः the 13th day. -वासिनी, -वासी N. of a plant (पाटला), the trumpet flower. —वाहः [अंबु वहतीति] 1. a cloud; तडित्वंतमिवांबुवाहं Ki. 3. 1; भर्तुर्मित्रं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि मामंबुवाहं Me. 99. -2. a lake. -3. water-bearer. -4. the number 17. -5. a sort of grass.—वाहिन् *a*. carrying or conveying water. (*m*.) 1. a cloud. -2. = मुस्तक (-नी) 1. a wooden vessel, a sort of bucket.-2. a woman fetching water. -3 N. of a stream. —विहारः sporting in water. —विस्रवा घृतकुमारी. —वेतसः a kind of cane or reed growing in water. —शिरीषिका N. of a plant. —सरणं flow or current of water. —सर्पिणी a leech (अंबुनि सर्पति). —सेचनी a wooden bailing vessel.

अंबुमत् *a*. Watery, containing water. —ती N. of a river.

अंबूकृत *a*. Sputtered, pronounced indistinctly in shutting the lips, the sound thus remaining as it were in the mouth; uttered while emitting saliva from the mouth. —तं A sputtering noise, the growling of a bear; वधाति कुहरभाजामत्र भल्लूकयूनामनुरसितगुरूणि स्त्यानमंबूकृतानि U. 2. 21; Mâl. 9. 6; Mv. 5. 41.

अंब्यः Ved. A chanter.

अंभ् 1 A. [अंभते, अंभित] To sound.

अंभस् [By Uṇ. 4. 209 आप-असुन्; or अंभ् शब्दे असुन्:] 1 Water; कथमप्यंभसामंतरानिष्पत्तेः प्रतीक्षते Ku. 2. 37; स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कोंऽभसा परिषिंचति Si. 2. 54; अंभसाकृतम् done by water P. VI. 3. 3. -2 The sky. -3 The fourth sign of the zodiac. -4 Mystical name of the letter व्. -5 A god.-6 A man. -7 The world of the Manes. -8 A Râkshasa or Asura. -9 (In phil.) तुष्टि or acquiescence of the soul. -10 Power; splendour; fruitfulness. —(*dual*. अंभसी) Heaven and earth. —(pl.) Collective name for gods, men, Manes, and demons. [cf. L. *imbes*; Gr. *ombpos*] —Comp.—ज *a*. produced in water, aquatic. (-जः) 1. the moon. -2. the (Indian) crane or Sârasa. (-जं) a lotus; चले तव मुखांभोजे कथमिंदीवरद्वयं S. Til. 17; so पाद°, नेत्र°; °खंडः a group of lotus flowers; कुमुदवनमपश्रि श्रीमदंभोजखंडं Si. 9. 11, 64; °जन्मन् *m*., जनिः, -योनिः the lotus-born god, epithet of Brahmâ. -जन्मन् *n*. a lotus. —दः, -धरः 1. a cloud. -2. the plant मुस्तक. —धिः निधिः, -राशिः 'receptacle of waters,' the ocean; संभूयांभोधिमभ्येति महानद्या नगापगा Si. 2. 100; यावत्त्वांभोनिधौ रूद्धे वेलेव भवतः क्षमा 58; so अंभसां निधिः, शिखाभिराश्लिष्ट इवांभसां निधिः Si. 1. 20; °वल्लभः a coral. —रुह् *n*. (ट्), -रुहं a lotus; हेमांभोरुहसस्यानां तद्वाप्यो धाम सांप्रतं Ku. 2. 44. (-*m*.) the (Indian) crane. —सारं a pearl —सूः smoke; cloudiness. -स्थ *a*. living in water; what holds or contains water.

अंभोजिनी 1 A lotus-plant or its flowers; °वननिवासविलासं Bh. 2. 18. -2 A group of lotus flowers. -3 A place abounding in lotuses.

अंभृण *a*. Ved. 1 Powerful, great, mighty (महत्). -2 Roaring terribly. —णः 1 A vessel or tub used in preparing the Soma juice. -2 The father of Vâch.

अम्मय *a*. (यी *f*.) [अप्-मय] Watery, formed from water.

अम्यक् Ved. Towards, near.

अम्र = आम्र q. v.

अम्रातः—तकः A species of hog-plum; see आम्रातक.

अम्ल *a*. [अम्-क्ल Uṇ. 4. 108] Sour, acid; कट्वम्ललवणात्युष्णतीक्ष्णरूक्षविदाहिनः (आहाराः) Bg. 17. 9. —म्लः 1 Sourness, acidity, one of the six kinds of tastes or rasas q.v.; यो दंतहर्षमुत्पादयति मुखास्रावं जनयति श्रद्धां चोत्पादयति सोऽम्लः (रसः) Susr. -2 Vinegar. -3 Wood sorrel. -4 = अम्लवेतस् q. v. -5 The common citron tree. -6 Belch. —म्ली = चांगेरी. —म्लं Sour curds, butter-milk, with a fourth part of water —Comp —अक्त *a*. acidulated. -अंकुशः a variety of sorrel (°वेतस). —अध्युषितं a disease of the eye. —उद्गारः sour eructation —कांडं N. of a plant (लवणतृण). —केशरः the Citron tree. —गंधि *a*. having a sour smell. -गोरस sour butter-milk.-चुक्रिका-चूडा a sort of sorrel. —जंबीरः,-निंबूकः the lime-tree. -नायकः = °वेतसः q. v. -निशा N. of a plant (शटी). —पंचकं -पंचफलं a collection of five kinds of vegetables and fruits; कोलं च दाडिमं चैव वृक्षाम्लं चुक्रिका तथा। अम्लवेतसमित्येतदम्लपंचफलं स्मृतम्॥ or जंबीरं नागरंगं च तथाम्लं वेतसं पुनः॥ तिंतिडीकं बीजपूरमम्लपंचफलं स्मृतम्. —पुत्रः N. of a plant (अश्मंतक). (-त्री) पलाशीलता and क्षुद्राम्लिका. —पनसः N. of a tree (लकुच) —पित्तं acidity of stomach, sour bile. -पूरं = वृक्षाम्लं q. v. —फलः the tamarind tree. (-लं) tamarind fruit. —भेदः = °वेतस q. v. —मेहः a kind of urinary disease. —रस *a*. having an acid taste (-सः) sourness, acidity.

—छदा a kind of betel (मालवदेशजनागवल्लीभेदः). —लोणिका, -लोणी, -लोलिका wood sorrel (Mar. चुका). —वर्गः a class of sour things including plants with acid leaves and fruits. —वल्ली N. of a plant (त्रिपर्णिका नामः कंदविशेषः). —वाटकः hog-plum. —वाटिका a sort of betel —वास्तूकः a sorrel (चुक्रं). —वृक्षः the tamarind tree. —वेतसः a kind of sorrel (Mar. चुका, चांगेरी). —शाकः a sort of sorrel (शाकाम्ल, शुक्राम्ल, अम्ल, चुक्रिका, चूड) commonly used as a pot-herb. (-कं) = वृक्षाम्लं, चुक्रं. —सारः 1. the lime tree. -2. a sort of sorrel (°वेतस). -3. N. of a plant (हिंताल). (-रं) rice water after fermentation (कांजिकं). —हरिद्रा N. of a plant (°निशा).

अम्लकः N. of a plant (लकुच), a sort of bread-fruit tree.

अम्लि(म्ली)का 1 Sour taste in the mouth, sour eructation. -2 The tamarind tree. -3 Wood sorrel; also पलाशलिता, श्वेताम्लिका, and क्षुद्राम्लिका. -Comp. —वटकः a sort of cake.

अम्लिमन् m. Sourness.

अम्ल्लः Sourness.

अम्लान a. 1 Not withered or faded (flowers &c.). -2 Clean, clear, bright (face); pure, unclouded; परार्ध्यायवादेषु काणोच्यम्लानदर्शनः. -नः Globe-amaranth (Mar. आंबोळी). -नं A lotus.

अम्लानि a. Vigorous, not fading. —निः f. 1 Vigour. -2 Freshness; verdure.

अम्लानिन् Clear, clean. —नी A collection of globe amaranths.

अय् 1 A. (Sometimes P. also, especially with उद्) (अयति, अयांचक्रे, अयितुं, अयित) To go.

अय a. Going, moving. —यः 1 Going, moving (mostly in comp , as in अस्तमय). -2 Good actions of former birth. -3 Good fortune, good luck (शुभावहो विधिः); शुद्धपार्ष्णिरयान्वितः R. 4. 26. -4 A move towards the right (in chess). -5 A die or cube (to play with); कलिः सर्वानयानभिभवति Sat. Br. -Comp. —अन्वित, अयवत् a. fortunate, lucky; सुलभैः सदा नयवताऽयवता Ki. 5. 20. —शोभिन् a. bright with good fortune.

अयन a. [अय्-ल्युट्] 1 Going (at the end of comp.); यथेमा नद्यः स्यंदमानाः समुद्रायणाः Prasn. Up.-2 (As a patronymic affix) Descended from; e. g. शाकटायन. —नं 1 Going, moving, walking; as in रामायणं. -2 A walk, path, way, road; अगस्त्यचिह्नादयनात् R. 16. 44. -3 A place, site, abode, place of resort; ता यदस्यायनं पूर्वं Ms. 1. 10 (occurring in the derivation of the word नारायण). -4 A way of entrance, an entrance (to an array of troops or व्यूह); अयनेषु च सर्वेषु यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. -5 Rotation, circulation period; अंगिरसां अयनं, इष्टि°, पशु°. -6 A particular period in the year for the performance of particular sacrificial or other religious works; N. of certain sacrificial performances; as गवामयनं. -7 The sun's passage, north and south of the equator. -8 (Hence) The period of duration of this passage, half year, the time from one solstice to another; see उत्तरायण and दक्षिणायन; cf. also सायन and निरयण. -9 The equinoctial and solstitial points; दक्षिणं अयनं winter solstice; उत्तरं अयनं summer solstice. -10 Method, manner, way. -11 A Sâstra, scripture or inspired writing. -12 Final emancipation: नान्यः पंथा विद्यतेऽयनाय Svet. Up. -13 A commentary; treatise. -14 The deities presiding over the *ayanas*. -Comp. -अंशः, -भागः the arc between the vernal equinoctial point and the beginning of the fixed zodiac or first point in Aries. —कालः the interval between the solstices. -जः a month caused by *ayanâms'a*. —संक्रमः, -संक्रांतिः f. passage through the zodiac. —वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अयक्ष्म a. Ved. 1 Not consumptive, healthy. -2 Causing health. -क्ष्मं Healthiness, freedom from disease. -Comp. —करण a. causing health, making healthy and sound. —तातिः f. health.

अयजुष्क a. Without a sacrificial formula or verse.

अयज्ञ a. Not offering sacrifice. -ज्ञः No sacrifice, a bad sacrifice; Ms. 3. 120. -Comp. —साच् a. not performing a sacrifice.

अयज्ञक a. Unfit for sacrifice.

अयज्ञिय a. 1 Not fit for sacrifice (as माष). -2 Not fit to perform a sacrifice (as a boy not invested with the sacred thread). -3 Profane, vulgar, common.

अयज्यु a. Ved. 1 Profane, impious. -2 Obstructor or destroyer of sacrifices.

अयज्वन् a. Not sacrificing according to the rites; godless, impious; Ms. 11. 14, 20.

अयत् a. Not attempting.

अयत a. Uncontrolled, unchecked.

अयतिन् a. Of unsubdued desires or passions, incontinent.

अयत्न a. Not requiring any effort; °वदाऽसतां R. 4 55. —त्नः Absence of effort or exertion; —अयत्नेन, -त्नात्, -त्नतः without effort or exertion, easily, readily. -Comp. —कारिन् a. making no effort or exertion, indifferent · idle. —कृत, -ज a. easily produced, spontaneous. -लभ्य a. easily obtainable; Bh. 3. 10.

अयथं Ved. A foot, log.

अयथा ind. Not as it should be or is intended to be, unfitly, improperly, wrongly.-थं Ved. Without effort. -Comp. —अर्थ a. 1. not true to the sense, unmeaning, nonsensical; Mn. 3. 4.-2. incongruous, unfit, false, S. 3. 2; incorrect, wrong; अनुभवो द्विविधो यथार्थोऽयथार्थश्च T. S.; °अनुभवः incorrect or untrue knowledge, wrong notion; तदभाववति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवोऽयथार्थानुभवः । यथा शुक्तौ रजतमिदमिति ज्ञानं सैव अप्रमेत्युच्यते. —इष्ट a. 1. not as wished or desired, disliked. -2. not enough or sufficient. —उचित a. unfit, unworthy. (तं) unfitly. —तथ a. 1. not as it should be, unfit, unsuitable, unworthy; इदमयथातथं स्वामिनश्चेष्टितं Ve. 2.-2. vain, useless, profitless. (-थं) 1. unfitly, unsuitably. -2. in vain, uselessly; तद्वच्छाति अ° Ms. 3. 240. -3. wrongly; Ve. 5. —तथ्यं unsuitableness, incongruity; uselessness. —द्योतनं intimation or occurrence of some thing or act which is not expected. -पुर, -पूर्व a. unprecedented, unparalleled, unusual.-मुखीन a. having the face turned away. -वृत्त a. acting wrongly. -शास्त्रकारिन् a. not acting according to the Sâstras, irreligious; अयथाशास्त्रकारी च न विभागे पिता प्रभुः Nârada.

अयथावत् ind. Wrongly, erroneously, improperly.

अयंत्र 1 Non-restraint; having no restraint. -2 A powerful weapon for restraining enemies.

अयंत्रित a. Unrestrained, unchecked, self-willed.

अयामित a. 1 Unrestrained, unchecked. -2 Untrimmed, undecorated (as nails &c.) Me. 92.

अयव a. 1 Deficient. -2 Having worthless or no barley, such as a religious ceremony (also अयवक in this sense). -वः 1 Name of a worm bred in excrement. -2 (अयवन् m., अयवस् n. also) The dark half of the month; पूर्वपक्षा वै यवा अपरपक्षा वा अयवास्तेहीदं सर्वं युवते चायुवते च; Sat. Br. -3 An incongruous enemy.

अयव्य a. Unfit for barley.

अयशस् a. Disreputable, infamous, disgraceful; also अयशस्क in this sense. -n. (शः) Infamy, disgrace, ignominy, ill repute, stain, dishonour, scandal; अयशो महदाप्नोति Ms. 8. 128; किमयशो ननु घोरमतः परं U. 3. 27; स्वभावलोलेत्ययशः प्रमृष्टं R. 6. 41. -Comp. —कर a. (री f) disgraceful, ignominious.

अयशस्य *a.* Infamous, ignominious.

अयस् *a.* [इ-गतौ-असुन्] Going, moving; nimble. *-n.* (-यः) 1 Iron (पति चलति अयस्कान्तसंनिकर्षं इति तथात्वं); अभितप्तमयोऽपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43 -2 Steel. -3 Gold. -4 A metal in general. -5 Aloe wood. -6 An iron instrument. -7 Going. *-m.* Fire. [cf. *aes, aeris*; Goth. *ais, eisarn*; Ger. *eisin*]. -Comp. —अग्रं, -अग्रकं a hammer, a mace or club tipped with iron; a pestle for cleaning grain. —अपाष्टि *a.* Ved. furnished with iron claws or heels. कंसः -सं an iron goblet.—काण्डः 1. an iron-arrow. -2. excellent iron. -3. a large quantity of iron. —कान्तः (अयस्कान्तः) 1. 'beloved of iron,' a magnet, load-stone; शशिभोर्यतस्त्वमाकृष्टमयस्कान्तेन लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59; स चकर्ष परस्मात्तदयस्कान्त इवायसं R. 17. 63; U. 4. 21. -2. a precious stone; °मणिः a load-stone; अयस्कान्तमणिशलाकेव लोहधातुमन्तःकरणमाकृष्टवती Māl. 1. —कारः 1. an iron-smith, black-smith. -2. the upper part of the thigh.—कीटं rust of iron. —कुंभः an iron vessel, boiler &c.; so °पात्रं. -कुशा a rope partly consisting of iron. —कृतिः *f.* a preparation of iron; one of the ways of curing leprosy (महाकुष्ठचिकित्साभेदः). —गः an iron hammer. —गुडः 1. a pill; one made of some preparation of iron. -2. an iron ball; Ms. 3. 133. —घनः [अयो हन्यते अनेन इति P. III. 3. 82] an iron hammer, forge hammer; अयोघनेनाय इवाभितप्तं R. 14. 33. —चूर्णं iron filings. —जाल *a.* having iron nets; of impenetrable guiles. (-लं) An iron net work. —ताप *a.* making iron red-hot. —दत्, -दंष्ट्र *a* Ved. iron-toothed, having iron rims (as chariots); having iron weapons. —दती a proper name; (P. V. 4. 143). —दंडः an iron club, K. 76. —धातुः iron metal; U. 4. 21. —पानं (अयःपानं) N. of a hell (where red hot iron is forced down the throats of those who are condemned to it). —प्रतिमा (अयःप्रतिमा) an iron image. —मलं rust of iron; so °रजः, °रसः. —मुख *a.* (खी *f.*) 1. having an iron mouth, face, or beak. -2. tipped or pointed with iron; Ms. 10. 84. (-खः) an arrow (iron-pointed), भेत्स्यत्यजः कुंभमयोमुखेन R. 5. 55. —शंकुः 1. an iron spear. -2. an iron nail, pointed iron spike, R. 12. 95. —शय *a.* lying in, made of, iron, (said of fire). -शूलं 1. an iron lance. -2. a forcible means, a violent proceeding (तीक्ष्णः उपायः Sk.); cf. आयःशूलिक; also K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अन्विच्छतीत्यायःशूलिकः). —स्थूण *a.* (अय° or यः°) having iron pillars or stakes. -हत Ved. embossed in iron-work, made by a priest who wears a golden ring on his finger (B. and R.).-हृदय *a.* iron-hearted, stern, cruel, unrelenting; सुहृदयोहृदयः प्रतिगर्जताम् R. 9. 9.

अयस्मय (अयोमय) *a.*, (यी *f.*) Ved. Made of iron or of any metal. —यी N. of one of the three habitations of Asuras.

अयोच्छिष्टं Rust of iron.

अयस (At the end of comp.) See कार्ष्णायस, कालायस &c.

अया *ind.* Ved. Thus, in this manner.

अयाचक *a.* One who does not ask or solicit.

अयाचित *a.* Unasked, unsolicited (as alms, food &c.); अमृतं स्यादयाचितं Ms. 4. 5; 11. 212. —तः N. of the sage Upavarsha. —तं Unsolicited alms. -Comp. —उपनत, —उपस्थित *a.* got unasked or without solicitation; अयाचितोपस्थितमंबु केवलं Ku. 5. 22. —वृत्तिः, -व्रतं subsisting on alms got without begging or solicitation.

अयाज्य *a.* 1 (A person) for whom one must not perform sacrifices, not competent to offer sacrifices (as a Śūdra &c.). -2 (Hence) Out-cast; degraded, not admissible to or incapable of religious ceremonies. -3 Not fit for sacrificial offerings. -Comp. —याजनं, -संयाज्य sacrificing for a person for whom one must not perform sacrifices; Ms. 3. 65; 11. 60.

अयात *a.* Not gone. -Comp. —पूर्व *a.* following, succeeding, subsequent to. —याम *a.* not old or weakened, not stale, fresh, not worn out by use; °मं च यौवनं Dk. 123 fresh, blooming; °मं वयः 158; छंदांस्ययातयामानि Bhāg. (where *Sridhara* says अ° = विगतदोषाणि free from faults, faultless, pure. (-मं) N. of certain texts of the Yajurveda revealed to Yājnavalkya. °यामता freshness, unimpaired nature, strength, or vigour, purity.) —यामन् *a.* Ved. not weak, fresh.

अयातु *a.* Ved. Not demoniacal; free from evil spirits. —तुः Not a demon, not an evil spirit, not destructive.

अयाथार्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Not true, wrong, unjust, improper.-2 Not real or genuine, incongruous, absurd.

अयाथार्थ्यं 1 Unfitness, incorrectness. -2 Absurdity, incongruity.

अयानं 1 Not going or moving, stopping, halt. -2 Natural disposition, nature.

अयानयं [अयश्च अनयश्च तयोः समाहारः] Good or bad luck. —यः A particular position of the pieces on a chess-board (आनीयते शारा अस्मिन् इत्यानयः; अयेन दक्षिणावर्तेन अपसव्यगमनेन आनयः अयानयः शीर्षस्थानं Saralā).

अयानयीनः [अयानय-ख] A piece at chess or backgammon; अयानयः स्थलविशेषः तं नेयोऽयानयीनः शारः P. V. 2. 9 Sk.

अयावक *a.* Naturally red.

अयावनं Not causing to unite.

अयाशु *a.* Ved. 1 Unfit for copulation. -2 Destructive of good things.

अयास् *a.* [fr. इ 'to go' Nir.] Ved. Agile, nimble. -याः *ind.* [इ-आसिः Uṇ. 4. 221] Fire.

अयास्य *a.* Ved. Indefatigable, inexhaustible, valiant, invincible.—स्यः 1 A mystical name for the chief life-wind -2 N. of Angirasa.

अयास्सोमीयं N. of some verses of the Sāma Veda.

अयि *ind.* 1 As a gentle address in the sense of 'friend', 'oh', 'ah' (कोमलामंत्रणे); or simply as a vocative particle; अयि विवेकविश्रांतमभिहितं M. 1; अयि कठोर U. 3. 27 Oh you ruthless one; अयि भो महर्षिपुत्र *S.* 7; अयि विद्युत्प्रमदानां त्वमपि च दुःखं न जानासि Mk. 5. 32; अयि मातर्देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4; see also Bv. 1. 5, 11, 44. -2 As a particle of entreaty or solicitation (अनुनय), 'I pray', 'prythee'; अयि संपति देहि दर्शनं Ku. 4. 28; also of encouragement or persuasion; अयि मंदस्मितमधुरं वदनं तन्वंगि यदि मनाक्कुरुषे Bv. 2. 150.-3 As a particle of gentle or kind inquiry (प्रश्न); अयि जीवितनाथ जीवसि Ku. 4. 3; अयी दमेनं परिहासः 5. 62; अयि जानीषे रेभिलस्य सार्थवाहस्य गृहं Mk. 3.

अयुक्त *a.* 1 Not yoked or harnessed. -2 Not joined, united or connected. -3 Not devout or pious, inattentive, negligent. -4 Unpractised, unused, unemployed; °बुद्धि, °वार. -5 Unfit, improper, unsuitable; अयुक्तोऽयं निर्देशः P. IV. 2. 64, Mbh. -6 Untrue, wrong. -7 Unmarried. -8 Opening externally. -9 Reduced to straits, miserable. -Comp. —कर्मन् *m.* an official (perhaps for आयुक्त°) -कृत् *a.* doing improper or wrong acts. —पदार्थः the sense of a word to be supplied, as the sense of अपि q. v. —रूप *a.* incongruous, unsuitable; °पं किमतः परं वद Ku. 5. 69.

अयुक्तिः *f.* 1 Disunion, separation. -2 Unreasonableness, want of conformity to correct principles.-3 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity.

अयुग, -गल *a.* 1 Separate, single.-2 Odd, uneven. -Comp. —अर्चिस् *m.* Fire. —नेत्रः, -नयनः, -शरः See under अयुग्म. —सप्तिः having seven horses; Śi. 11. 61.

अयुगपद् *ind.* Not all together, gradually, *seriatim*. -Comp -ग्रहणं: apprehending gradually. -भाव: successive order, successiveness.

अयुगू: *f.* A woman that bears only one child. (= काकवन्ध्या q. v.).

अयुग्म *a.* 1 Not in pairs or couples; single, separate. -2 Odd, uneven (as a number) अयुग्मासु रात्रिषु Ms. 3. 48. -Comp. -छद:, -पत्र: having an odd (*i. e.* 7) number of leaves; the सप्तपर्ण tree; Ki. 1. 16. -नयन:,-नेत्र:,-लोचन: having odd (3) eyes, N. of *Siva*; Ku. 3. 51, 69. -बाण:, -शर: &c. having odd (5) arrows; N. of Cupid. -वाह:, -सप्ति: having seven horses, the sun.

अयुज् *a.* Not being in couples, odd, uneven (opp. युज् even); अयुजि नयुगरेफतो यकारो युजि तु नजौ जरगाश्च पुष्पिताग्रा V. Ratn. -Comp. -इषु, -बाण:, -शर: N. of Cupid (having 5 arrows). -छद: = सप्तपर्ण (Mar. सातवण); वयुगयुक्छदगुच्छसुगंधय: *Si*. 6. 50. -पलाश: = सप्तपलाश. -पादयमकं a kind of alliteration having the same syllables (in a different sense) in the first and third pâdas. -नेत्र, -लोचन, -अक्ष, -शक्ति: N. of *Siva*.

अयुज *a.* 1 Having no equal or companion. -2 Separate, single, odd.

अयुग *a.* Ved. Not existing in couples, odd, uneven.

अयुत *a.* 1 Disjoined, detached, not connected. -2 Uninterrupted, undisturbed (Ved.). -तं Ten thousand, a myriad. -Comp. -अध्यापक: a good teacher. -सिद्ध *a.* (in Vais. phil.) proved to be inseparable and inherent. -सिद्धि: *f.* proof that certain things or notions are inseparable and inherent. -होम a kind of sacrifice.

अयुद्ध *a.* Ved. 1 Not fighting. -2 Unconquered, irresistible. -द्धं Absence of fighting or war. -Comp. -सेन *a.* of unconquerable armies (or arrows), irresistible.

अयुद्धी *ind.* Without fighting.

अयुध: A non-combatant.

अयुध्य *a.* Unconquerable, irresistible.

अयुध्विन् *m.* Not a warrior.

अयुत *a.* 1 Undisturbed, unshaken. -2 Unconnected.

अये *ind.* 1 As a vocative particle, or as a kind of gentle address (= अयि); अये गौरीनाथ त्रिपुरहर शंभो त्रिनयन Bh. 3. 123. -2 An interjection showing (*a*) 'surprise' or 'wonder' and translated by 'oh' 'ah', अये मातलि: *S*. 6; अये कुमारलक्ष्मण: प्राप्त: U. 1; अये मध्येव भ्रुकुटीधर: संवृत्त: U. 5; (*b*) 'grief', 'dejection'; अये देवपादपद्मोपजीविनोऽवस्थेयं Mu. 2 (also 1); (*c*) 'anger'; अये अश्वमेध इति विश्वविजयिनां क्षत्रियाणां महानुत्कर्षनिकष: U. 4; (*d*) 'fear', 'flurry', 'agitation'; (*e*) 'recollection'; (*f*). 'fear'; (*g*) 'fatigue'.

अयोग *a.* 1 Unconnected with. -2 Indistinctly connected. -3 Making vigorous efforts. -ग: 1 Separation, disjunction, interval. -2 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity. -3 An improper conjunction. -4 Inefficacy of a remedy or medicine (as of a purgative or emetic). -5 Strong or vigorous efforts. -6 Medical treatment against the symptoms. -7 Non-application or misapplication of remedies. -8 A sort of disease (cured by prescribing emetics). -9 A widower; absent lover or husband (विधुर). -10 A hammer (for अयोग्र, अयोघन). -11 Dislike. -12 A conjunction of two planets (also inauspicious). -Comp. -वाह: a term for अनुस्वार, विसर्जनीय, उपध्मानीय and जिह्वामूलीय as standing between vowels and consonants; अनुस्वारो विसर्गश्च ँक पौ चैव पराश्रितौ। अयोगवाहा विज्ञेया आश्रयस्थानभागिन: ॥.

अयोगव: (वा or वी *f.*) The son of a Sûdra man and Vaisya woman; Ms. 10. 32; see आयोगव; (his business is carpentry).

अयोग्रह, -जाल &c. See under अयस्.

अयोगू: A blacksmith.

अयोग्य *a.* 1 Unfit, improper, unsuitable, useless. -2 Not ascertainable by senses.

अयोद्धृ *m.* 1 No warrior, a bad warrior. -2 One who is not equalled by other warriors.

अयोध्य *a.* Not to be warred against, unassailable; irresistible; अयोध्यायोध्या महाबाहो अयोध्या प्रतिभाति न: Râm. -ध्या The capital of solar kings, born of the line of Raghu, (the modern Oudh) situated on the river Sarayû. [It is said to have extended 48 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth. It was also called Saketa, and one of its suburbs was Nandi-grama where Bharata governed the kingdom during the absence of Râma. The town plays an important part in the story of the Râmâyaṇa; the second book (अयोध्याकांड) dealing mostly with events that took place in that city during the youthful days of Râma.].

अयोनि *a.* 1 Without origin or source, eternal; जगद्योनिरयोनिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9. -2 Not born from the womb; born in a manner not approved by law or religion. -नि: *f.* 1 Not the womb; Y. 2. 293; Ms. 11. 174. -2 N. of a particular verse of the Sâmaveda. -नि: 1 N. of Brahmâ and Siva. -2 A pestle. -Comp. -ज, -जन्मन् *a.* not born from the womb, not produced in the ordinary course of generation; शरीरं द्विविधं योनिजमयोनिजं चेति T. S. तनयां अयोनिजां R. 11. 47, 48; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते Mv. 1. 30. (-ज:) N. of Vishnu. °ईश:, ईश्वर: N. of Siva. (-जा), -संभवा N. of Sîtâ, daughter of Janaka, who was born from a furrow in a field.

अयोनिक *a.* Without the words एव त यानि:.

अयौगपद्यं Absence of simultaneity.

अयौगिक *a.* (की *f.*) Not etymologically derived (as a word).

अयौक्तिक *a.* Inconsistent with reason, unreasonable.

अर *a.* [इयर्ति गच्छत्यनेन, ऋ-अच्] 1 Speedy, swift. -2 Little. -3 Going (at the end of comp.). -र: 1 The spoke or radius of a wheel; (°रं also); अरै: संधार्यते नाभिर्नाभौ चारा: प्रतिष्ठिता: Pt. 1. 81. -2 A spoke of the time-wheel; a Jaina division of time. -3 A corner (कोण) or angle; त्रिंचारे पीठे Syâmâstava. -4 Moss (शैवाल). -5 = पर्पट q. v. -Comp. -अंतर (pl.) the intervals of the spoke; V. 1. 4 -घट्ट:, -घट्टक: [अरै: घट्टते रच्यते असौ] 1. a wheel or machine for raising water from a well (Mar. रहाट). (It usually consists of a single wheel with spokes on each side serving as handles to turn it, and a rope with a bucket attached to it passes over this wheel); °ट्टं खेलयमान: Pt. 4 turning this machine; °घटी a bucket so used; कूपमासाद्य °टीमार्गेण सर्पस्तेनानीत: Pt. 4. -2. a deep well.

अरक्षस् *a.* 1 Not disturbed by evil spirits. -2 Harmless, honest.

अरंकृ, -गम् See under अरं below.

अरंगिन् *a.* Passionless; °सत्त्व: a passionless being; a class of divinities with Buddhists.

अरजस्, अरज, अरजस्क *a.* 1 Dustless, clean, pure (fig. also). -2 Free from passion (रजस्). -3 Not having the monthly courses. -*f.* (-जा:) A young girl who has not reached the age of puberty; a girl before menstruation.

अरजायते Den. A. 1 To become dustless or pure. -2 To lose the monthly courses.

अरज्जु *a.* Not consisting of, or furnished with, cords. -*n.* A prison-house.

अरण *a*. (णी *f.*) Ved. 1 Departed, gone away; belonging to others, strange, unusual, foreign; distant, remote; (opp. स्व, नित्य, or अमा); (Sây. grieved, sorry दुःखित, अरममाण); inimical, hostile, (with whom one is not on speaking terms). -2 Not fighting. —णं 1 Moving, going. -2 Entering nto, being inserted. -3 A refuge.

अरणिः *m. f.*, -णी *f.* [ऋ-अनि Uṇ. 2. 101; अरणिः अग्नेर्योनिः] A piece of wood (or the *Samî* tree) used for kindling the sacred fire by attrition, the fire-producing wooden stick; cf. Pt. 1. 216. -णी (dual) The two pieces of wood used in kindling the sacred fire. -णिः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 Flint. -4 N. of several fire-producing plants, particularly अग्निमंथ -णिः *f.* 1 A path, way. -2 Ved. Stinginess. -Comp. —केतुः = अग्निमंथ Premna Intergrifolia. —सुतः N. of *Suka*, a celebrated sage (born from the seed of Vyâsa fallen upon an *Araṇi* at the ight of the nymph Ghritâchî).

अरणिमत् *a*. Related to the two Araṇis; to be produced by them.

अरण्यं (Sometimes *m*. also,) [अर्यते गम्यते शेषे वयसि ऋ-अन्यच्चानित् Uṇ. 3. 102] A land neither cultivated nor grazed, a wilderness, forest, desert; पितानाशे कृत्स्नं किल जगदरण्यं हि भवति U. 6. 30; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्या चाप्रियवादिनी। अरण्यं तेन गंतव्यं यथारण्यं तथा गृहं ॥ Châṇ. 44; oft used as first member of comp. in the sense of 'wild', 'grown or produced in forest'; °बीजं wild seed; °कार्पासी, °कुलत्थिका; °कुसुमं &c.; so °मार्जारः, °मूषकः. -ण्यः N. of a plant कट्फल. -Comp. —अध्यक्षः headman or superintendent of a forest district; forest-keeper or ranger. —अयनं, -यानं going into the forest, becoming a hermit; अथ यदरण्यायनमित्याचक्षते ब्रह्मचर्यमेव तद् Ch. Up. —ओकस्, -सद् *a*. 1. dwelling in woods, being in a forest; किंतु °सदो वयं अनभ्यस्तरथचर्याः U. 5; वैक्लव्यं मम तावदीदृशमपि स्नेहादरण्यौकसः *S*. 4. 5. -2. especially, one who has left his family and become an anchorite, forest-dweller. —कणा wild cumin seed. —कदली wild plantain. —कांडं N. of the third book of the Râmâyaṇa which embodies Râma's exploits in the course of his journey through the forests in company with Visvâmitra. —गजः a wild elephant (not tamed). -गानं N. of one of the four hymn-books of the Sâmaveda (to be chanted in the forest). —चटकः a wild sparrow. -चंद्रिका (lit.) moonlight in a forest; (fig.) an ornament or decoration which is useless, or does not serve its purpose; jus as moonlight in a forest is useless there being no human beings to view, enjoy and appreciate it, so is decoration when not viewed and appreciated by those for whom it is intended; thus Malli. on स्त्रीणां प्रियालोकफलो हि वेषः Ku. 7. 22 remarks: अन्यथाऽरण्यचंद्रिका स्यादिति भावः. -चर (°ण्येचर also). -जीव *a*. wild, living in woods. -ज *a*. wild; °आर्द्रका wild ginger. -जीरं wild cumin. -दमनः N. of the pilant called *dona*. -द्वादशी, -व्रतं N. of a ceremony performed on the 12th day of Mârgasîrsha. -धर्मः 1. wild state or usage, wild natural; तथारण्यधर्मात्स्त्रियोज्य ग्राम्यधर्मे नियोजिता Pt. 1. -2. the duties of a Vânaprastha or anchorite. —धान्यं, -शालिः wild rice (नीवार). -नृपतिः, -राज् (ट्), —राजः 'lord of the woods', epithet of a lion or a tiger; so अरण्यानां पतिः. —पंडितः [अरण्ये एव पंडितः, न तु नगरादिषु जनसमाजेषु] 'wise in a forest'; (fig.) a foolish, person (who can display his learning only in a forest where no one will hear him and correct his errors). -भव *a*. growing in a forest, wild; यथा °वास्तिलाः Pt. 2. 86. —मक्षिका a gadfly. —मुद्गकः a kind of wild bean. —यानं retiring to the woods. -रक्षकः conservator of forests, forest-keeper. -राज्यं sovereignty of the woods. -रुदितं (°ण्ये°) 'weeping in a forest', a cry in the wilderness; (fig.) a vain or useless speech, or a cry with no one to heed it, or any thing done to no purpose; अरण्ये मया रुदितं *S*. 2; प्रोक्तं श्रद्धाविहीनस्य अरण्यरुदितोपमं Pt. 1. 393; तद्दलमधुनारण्यरुदितैः Amaru. 76. —वायसः a wild crow, raven. -वासः, -समाश्रयः 1. retiring into woods, residence in a forest; °योग्यमुखं पितरं *R*. 8. 12. -2. a hermitage, forest habitation. —वासिन् *a*. living in a forest, wild. (-*m*.) a forest-dweller, an anchorite. (-नी) N. of a plant अत्यम्लपर्णी. —वास्तु (स्तू)कः N. of a plant वनवेत. —विलपितं, -विलापः (°ण्ये°) = °रुदितं above. —श्वन् *m*. 'a wild hound', wolf. -षष्ठी N. of a festival celebrated on the 6th day of the bright half of Jyeshtha. —सभा a forest-court.

अरण्यकं 1 Forest-court. -2 N. of a plant.

अरण्यानिः -नी *f*. [अरण्य-आनुक्, ङीप् च; P. IV. 1. 49; हिमारण्ययोर्महत्त्वे] 1 A large forest or desert, vast wilderness; यथारण्यान्यामुत्सृष्टस्य. Sat. Br. -2 The spirit or presiding deity of the woods and mother of wild animals.

अरण्यीय *a*. 1 Containing a forest. -2 Near a forest.

अरण्येऽनूच्यः (*scil*. पुरोडाश) 1 A kind of oblation (अरण्ये अनूच्याः पठनीयाः मंत्र यस्य). -2 N. of a Mantra.

अरण्येतिलकः (P. II. 1. 44) Wild sesamum yielding no oil; (fig.) any thing which does not answer to one's expectation.

अरत *a*. 1 Dull, languid, apathetic. -2 Dissatisfied, discontented, averse to. -तं Non-copulation. -Comp. —त्रप *a*. Not ashamed of copulation. (-पः) a dog (as copulating even in the streets without shame).

अरति *a*. 1 Dissatisfied, discontented. -2 Dull, languid, restless. -तिः *f*. 1 Absence of pleasure or amusement, regarded as arising from the longings of love; स्वाभीष्टवस्त्वलाभेन चेतसो याऽनवस्थितिः। अरतिः सा S. D.; one of the ten states of love-lorn persons (अनंगदशा). -2 Pain, distress; Ki. 10. 49. -3 Anxiety, regret, uneasiness, agitation; संधत्ते भृशमरतिं हि सद्वियोगः Ki. 5. 51. -4 Dissatisfaction, discontent. -5 Languor, dulness. -6 A bilious disease. -तिः [ऋ-अति] 1 Anger, passion. -2 Ved. Going, moving quickly. -3 Moving flame. -4 Occupying, attacking. -5 Servant, manager, assistant. -6 A master. -7 An intelligent being.

अरत्निः (*m*. or *f*.) [ऋ-कत्नि रत्निः स नास्ति यत्र] 1 The elbow; sometimes the fist itself. -2 A cubit of the middle length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger, an ell; अरत्निस्तु निष्कनिष्ठेन मुष्टिना Ak; मध्यांगुलीकूर्परयोर्मध्ये प्रामाणिकः करः ॥ बद्धमुष्टिकरो रत्निररत्निः सकनिष्ठिकः ॥ Halây.; Ki. 18. 6. -3 The arm.

अरत्निकः The elbow; Y. 3. 86.

अरथिन् *a*. One who does not fight in a car.

अरथीः Ved. Not a charioteer.

अरद् *a*. 1 Toothless (as a child). -2 Whose teeth are broken.

अरध्र *a*. Ved. 1 Not lazy, not to be subdued, invincible. -2 Prosperous (समृद्ध).

अरंधनं Absence of cooking (as on सिंह and कन्या संक्रांत).

अरपस् *a*. Ved. 1 Unhurt, safe. (also अरप); sinless, pure. -2 Not hurting, sound; salutary, beneficial.

अरपचनः A mystical collective name of the 5 Buddhas.

अरं *ind*. Ved. [ऋ-अम्] 1 Swiftly, near, at hand, present. -2 Readily, fitly, suitably, so as to answer some purpose. -3 Enough, sufficiently (cf. अलं); excessively.

अरंकृ To prepare, make ready, serve; °कृत् gratifying, decorating, adorning, serving as a worshipper; °कृतिः decorating, gratification.

अरंगम् To be present, come or go near (to help); become visible, appear.

अरंगमः Coming near or into the presence, becoming visible, being present to help.

अरंगरः 1 Praising readily.-2 Factitious or made up poison.

अरंगुर *a.* Praising readily, sounding aloud.

अरमणस् *a.* Ved. 1 Hostile.-2 Obedient, devoted to the worship of God.

अरम *a.* Low, vile.

अरमति *a.* Not resting, active, going everywhere. -तिः *f.* 1 Splendour. -2 Readiness to serve, obedience, devotion to God; hence personified in the Veda as a goddess protecting the worshippers of the gods and pious works in general.

अरमिष् *a.* Ved. Going near quickly.

अरमण, अरममाण *a.* 1 Not pleasing or gratifying, disagreeable, unpleasant. -2 Unceasing, incessant.

अररं [ऋ-अरन्; अराश्चिर् स्यात् Un. 3. 132] 1 The leaf or panel of a door (कपाट); सरभसमरराणि द्रागपावृत्य Mv.6. 27. (-रः,-रिalso); चञ्चूकोटिविपाटिताररपुटो यास्याम्यहं पंजरात् Bv. 1. 58. -2 A door. -3 The sheath of a bamboo shoot (करीरकोश). -4 A covering or sheath in general.-रः 1 An awl -2 A part of a sacrifice -3 War, fighting.

अररिः The leaf of a door; a door.

अररिंदं Ved. Water (अररिं पिपासोपशमं ददाति).

अरिरिवस् *m.f.* 1 Not giving or offering.-2 Hard, unfriendly, envious, inimical.

अररु *a.* Ved. 1 Moving (गमनस्वभाव), -2 = अररिवस् above. -रुः [अर्तेः अरुः Un. 4. 79] 1 An enemy.-2 A weapon.-3 N. of an Asura.

अरे *ind.* A vocative particle expressive of (1) great haste; (2) contempt or disdain; अरे महाराजं प्रति कुतः क्षत्रियाः G. M.

अरयति Den. P. 1 To work with an awl. -2 To try, put to the test.

अरविंदं [अरान् चक्राङ्गानीव पत्राणि विंदते विंद् श P. III. 1. 138 Vart.] 1 A lotus; (it is one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see und पंचबाण); शक्यमरविंदसुरभिः S. 3. 7. It is a sun lotus; cf. सूर्यांशुभिर्भिन्नमिवारविंदं Ku 1. 32; स्थल°, चरण°, मुख° &c. -2 Also a red or blue lotus. -दः 1 The (Indian) crane.-2 Copper. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* lotus-eyed, an epithet of Vishṇu —दलप्रभं copper. —नाभिः, -नाभः N. of Vishṇu, from whose navel sprang the lotus which supported Brahmâ; हृदये मदीये देवश्चकास्तु भगवानरविंदनाभः Bv. 4. 8. —सद् *m.* N. of Brahmâ.

अरविंदिनी 1 A lotus plant; प्रतीतमधुकाभृंगैः मुदितैरारविंदिनी Bk. 5. 70. -2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -3 A place abounding in lotus flowers.

अरस *a.* 1 Sapless, not juicy, tasteless, insipid. -2 Dull, flat. -3 Weak, having no strength, inefficacious. -सः No juice, absence of juice. -Comp. -आश 1.-eating sapless food.-2. maceration of the body. —आशिन् *a.* 1. eating sapless food. -2. macerating the body.

अरसिक *a.* 1 Devoid of taste, sapless, insipid, flavourless (of a thing). -2 Void of feeling or taste, dull. unfeeling, inappreciative, insensible to the charms (of poetry &c; अरसिकेषु कवित्वनिवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.

अरहस् *n.* Absence of secrecy.

अरहायते Den. A. To become known.

अराग, अरागिन् *a.* Cool, dispassionate; तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4.

अराजक *a.* Having no king, anarchical; नाराजके जनपदे Râm.; Ms. 7. 3; अराजके जीवलोके दुर्बला बलवत्तरैः । पीड्यंते न हि वित्तेषु प्रभुत्वं कस्यचित्तदा ॥ Mb. ओघस्य राज्यमराजकं Chân. 57.

अराजन् *m.* Not a king. -Comp. —भोगीन *a.* not fit for the use of a king. —स्थापित *a.* not established by a king, illegal.

अराजिन् *a.* Ved. Unchecked, unrestrained, or without splendour.

अराटकी Ved. N. of the plant अजशृंगी

अरातिः [न राति ददाति सुखं, रा-क्तिन्, न. त.] 1 An enemy, foe; वेशः संयमरातिशोणितजलैर्यस्मिन्स्हृदाः परेताः Ve. 3. 31; (in the Veda) non offering (of sacrifices), stinginess, hardness, malignity; malevolence, failure or adversity; malignity personified; evil spirit whose aim it was to defeat the good intentions and disturb the happiness of man (used in *f.*).-2 The number six. -3 The sixth position (in astronomy). -Comp.-दूषण,-दूषि,-ह *a.* Ved. destroying adversities or enemies. —भंगः destruction of enemies.

अराति(ती)यति Den. P. Ved. To desire not to offer; to act like an enemy, act maliciously.

अरातीयत् *a.* Not offering, unfriendly, malicious, acting like an enemy.

अरातीयु *a.* Ved. Not accustomed to offer; inimical.

अरातीवन् *a.* Not offering; unfriendly, malicious, hostile, inimical.

अराद्धिः *f.* Transgression, sin, offence; envy.

अराधस् *a.* [राधः धनं—Nir. न. ब.] Poor, not able to perform sacrifices, stingy; hard.

अराय *a.* [नास्ति रा धनं यस्य वेदे घञ् समासः] 1 Devoid of wealth, without sacrificial gifts. -2 Stingy, niggardly. —यः,-यी Any malignant or evil spirit.

अराल *a.* [ऋ-विच् अरं आलाति, ला-क] Spreading like the spokes of a wheel, curved, crooked; पाद्मावरालांगुली M. 2. 3. —लः 1 A bent or crooked arm. -2 The resin of the plant Shorea Robusta (सर्जरस). -3 An elephant in rut. —ला 1 An unchaste woman harlot, courtezan. -2 A modest woman (अधृष्टा). -Comp. —केशी a woman with curled hair; भित्त्वा निराक्रामदरालकेश्याः R. 6. 81. —पक्ष्मन् *a.* having curved eyelashes; Ku. 5. 49.

अरावन् *a.* Ved. Not offering, malignant, epithet of evil spirits.

अराष्ट्रं Loss of royal power or sovereignty.

अरि *a.* [ऋ-इन्] Moving, going, reaching; obtaining, aspiring, devoted to, zealous (Ved.). —रिः 1 An enemy, foe (cf. Un. 4. 138); (used in the Veda like an adjective in the sense of 'ungenerous', 'malicious', 'not worshipping or devoted', 'hostile'): विजितारिपुरःसरः R. 1. 59. 61; 4. 4. -2 An enemy of mankind (said of the six feelings which disturb man's mind); कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो मदमोहौ च मत्सरः; कृतारिषड्वर्गजयेन Ki. 1 9. -3 A species of खदिर or Mimosa (विट्खदिर). -4 N. of the number six (from the six enemies). -5 N. of a condition in astronomy -6 Any part of a carriage. -7 A wheel. -8 A lord, master. -9 The wind. -10 A pious or religious man. -Comp. —कर्षण *a.* tamer or subduer of enemies. —कुलं 1. a host of enemies. -2. an enemy. —गूर्त *a.* Ved. ready for the destruction of enemies; praised by devoted men or worshippers.—घ्नः destroyer of enemies. —चिंतनं, -चिंता schemes directed against enemies; administration of foreign affairs -त्र *a.* protecting from enemies. —धायस् *a.* possessed by lords only (*i. e.* very precious). —नंदन *a.* 'an enemy's joy', affording triumph to an enemy. —मिपात invasion made by enemies. -भद्रः the foremost or most powerful enemy; R. 11, 31. —मर्दः 'crushing enemies' N. of a plant (कासमर्द). —मर्दन *a.* crushing or trampling foes, destroying enemies. -मेदः N. of a tree (विट्खदिर); N. of a country; Bri. S. 14. 2. —मेदकः N. of an insect bred in excrement. —स्थानकं consternation, defeat.—सूदनः,-हन्,-हिंसकः destroyer of enemies; R. 9. 18.

अरिंदम *a.* [अरीन् दाम्यति दमयति वा-खच् मुम्] Subduer of enemies, victorious conquering.

अरिक्थभाज्, अरिक्थीय, *a.* Not entitled to a share in the ancestral property (as an heir incapacitated by impotence &c.)

अरिणिन् *m.* A cook.

अरित् [ऋ-तृच्-इडागमः] A rower, helmsman (Ved.).

अरित्र *a.* [गच्छत्यनेन; ऋ-इत्र P. III. 2. 184] Ved. 1 Propelling, urging onwards. -2 Protecting on all sides. —त्रं 1 An oar ; लोलैररित्रैश्चरणैरिवाभितः *Si.* 12. 71. -2 A rudder, helm. -3 A ship, boat. -4 A part of a carriage. -5 A Soma vessel. -त्रः A Soma vessel. [cf. *aratrum* ; Gr. *eretmos*]. -Comp. —गाध *a.* 'oar-deep,' shallow (water). —परण *a.* Ved. crossing by means of oars.

अरिन् *n.* (रि) A wheel ; discus.

अरिप्र *a* [रिप्रं पापनाम Nir., तन्नास्ति यस्य] Ved. Sinless, spotless, blameless.

अरिफित *a.* Not changed to र् (said of the Visarga).

अरिष [न रिष्यते विच्छिद्यते] A continuous downpour of rain. —षः A sort of disease in the anus.

अरिषण्य *a.* Ved. Not harming or injuring, inoffensive.

अरिषण्यत् *a.* Ved. Not being hurt or injured.

अरिष्ट *a.* Unhurt ; perfect, complete ; imperishable, undecaying, secure, safe ; अरिष्टं गच्छ पन्थानं, अरिष्टं मार्गमातिष्ठत् पुण्यं वा तु निवर्तितं Râm. —ष्टः 1 A heron (कंक). -2 A raven, crow. -3 An enemy ; अरिष्टस्त्वाङ्गस्य Mv. 4. 18. -4 N. of various plants :- (*a*) the soap-berry tree (Mar. रिठा) ; (*b*) another plant (Mar. लिंब). -5 Garlic. -6 A distilled mixture -7 N. of a demon killed by Krishṇa ; a son of Bali. -ष्टा 1 A bandage. -2 N. of a medical plant (कटुका). -3 N. of a daughter of Daksha and one of the wives of Kasyapa. -ष्टं 1 Bad or ill luck, evil, misfortune, calamity. -2 A portentous phenomenon foreboding misfortune, unlucky omen (such as earth-quake). -3 Unfavourable symptom, especially of approaching death ; रोगिणो मरणं यस्माद्वश्यं भावि लक्ष्यते । तल्लक्षणमरिष्टं स्याद्रिष्टमप्यभिधीयते ॥ -4 Good fortune or luck, happiness. -5 The lying-in-chamber, delivery-room, women's apartments (अंतःपुरं) ; अपस्नात इवारिष्टं प्रविवेश गृहोत्तमं Râm. -6 Buttermilk. -7 Spirituous liquor ; *Si.* 18. 77. -Comp. —असु *a.* Ved. having one's life unhurt. —गातु *a.* Ved. dwelling securely. -गृहं the lying-in-chamber. -ग्राम *a.* Ved. of undivided group, having a complete troop. —ताति *a.* Ved. making fortune or happy, auspicious. (-तिः *f.*) safeness, security, succession of good fortune, continuous happiness (अरिष्टं करोतीति °तातिः; अरिष्टस्य भावो वा P. IV. 4 143-4 Sk.) ; तद्भवता निरपायाशिषां काममरिष्टतातिमाशास्महे Mv. 1. —दुष्धी *a.* apprehensive of death, alarmed at the approach of death. —पुरं N. of a place ; cf. अरिष्टाश्रितपुरं P. VI. 2. 100 —भर्मन् *a.* granting security.—मथनः N. of Siva or Vishṇu. —शय्या a lying-in couch ; अरिष्टशय्यां परितो विसारिणा R. 3. 15.—सूदनः, -हन् *m.* killer of Arishṭa, epithet of Vishṇu.

अरिष्टकः=अरिष्ट The soap-berry tree.

अरिष्टिः *f.* Security ; safety.

अरिष्यत् *a.* Not hurt.

अरीळ्ह *a.* (= अरीढ) Ved. Not licked.

अरुः 1 The sun. -2 N. of a plant (रक्तखदिर).

अरुंषिका [अरूंषि मर्मस्थानान्यधिकृत्य जाता] Scab on the head (Mar. खवडे).

अरुच् *a.* Ved. Ligetless, dark.

अरुचिः *f.* 1 Aversion, dislike in general ; क सा भोगानासुपर्यरुचिः K. 146. -2 Want of appetite, disrelish, disgust ; सन्निपातक्षयश्वासकासाहिक्कारुचिप्रणुत् Susr. -3 Absence of a satisfactory explanation.

अरुचिर, अरुच्य *a.* Disagreeable, disgusting.

अरुज् *a.* 1 Free from disease, sound, healthy. -2 Not festering (as a boil.)

अरुग्ण *a.* Not broken, not diseased, sound.

अरुज *a.* 1 Sound, healthy ; यावत्स्वस्थमिदं शरीरमरुजं Bh. 3. 88. v. l. -2 Not breaking, not suppurating. —जः N. of a plant (आरग्वध).

अरुण *a.* (-णा,-णी *f.*) [ऋ-उनन् ; cf. Uṇ. 3. 60] 1 Reddish brown, tawny, red, ruddy (of the colour of the morning as opposed to the darkness of night) ; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरबकं श्यामावदातारुणं M. 3. 5 ; नयनान्यरुणानि घूर्णयन् Ku. 4. 12. -2 Perplexed, embarrassed. -3 Dumb. —णः 1 Red colour, the colour of the dawn or morning twilight. -2 The dawn personified as the chatioteer of the sun; आविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतोर्कः *S.* 4. 1, 7. 4 ; विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44; R. 5. 71. [Aruṇa is represented as the elder brother of Garuḍa, being the son of Vinatâ by Kasyapa. Vinatâ prematurely hatched the egg and the child was born without thighs, and hence he is called *Anûru* 'thighless,' or *Vipâda* 'footless'. He cursed his mother that since she had brought him forth before the due season she would be a slave to her rival Kadru ; but at her earnest entreaties, he modified the curse and said that her next son would deliver her from bondage. Aruṇa now holds the office of the charioteer of the sun. His wife was *Syenî*, who bore him two sons Sampâti and Jaṭâyu]. -3 The sun ; रागेण बालारुणकोमलेन Ku. 3. 30, 5 8 ; संसृज्यते सरसिजैररुणांशुभिन्नैः R. 5. 69 ; *S.* 1. 32. -4 A kind of leprosy with red spots and insensibility of the skin. -5 A little poisonous creature. -6 N. of a plant पुंनाग ; also a synonym of अर्क q. v. -7 Molasses (गुड). -8 N. of a peak of the Himâlaya situated to the west of Kailâsa. -9 N. of one of the 12 *Adityas*, the one presiding over Mâgha. —णा 1 N. of several plants (*a*) अतिविषा (Mar. अतिविष) ; (*b*) Madder (मंजिष्ठा); (*c*) त्रिवृत् commonly called Teori ; (*d*) a black kind of the same (श्यामाका) ; (*e*) bitter apple (इंद्रवारुणी) ; (*f*) the Gunja plant that yields the red and black berry (गुंज) used as a weight by jewellers &c.; (*g*) मुंडतिका. -2 N. of a river. —णी 1 A red cow (Nir.). -2 The early dawn. —णं 1 Red colour. -2 Gold. -3 Saffron. -Comp. —अग्रजः N. of Garuḍa (अरुणः अग्रजो यस्य). -अनुजः -अवरजः N. of Garuḍa, younger brother of Aruṇa. —अर्चिस् *m.* the sun. —अश्व *a.* having red horses, epithet of the Maruts. —आत्मजः 1. son of Aruṇa, N of Jaṭâyu -2. N. of Saturn, Sâvarṇi Manu, Karṇa, Sugrîva, Yama and the two Asvins. (-जा) N. of Yamunâ and Tâpti. —ईक्षण *a.* red-eyed. —उदं N. of a lake. (-दा) N. of a river. —उदयः break of day, dawn ; चतस्रो घटिकाः प्रातररुणोदय उच्यते. —उपलः a ruby. —कमलं a red lotus. -ज्योतिस् *m.* N. of Siva. —दूर्वा reddish fennel. —प्रिय *a.* 'beloved of red flowers and lotuses', N. of the sun. (-या) 1. the sun's wife.-2. shadow. -प्सु *a* [अरुणं प्सु रूपं यस्य] Ved. of reddish shape or colour. —बभ्रु *a.* reddish yellow —युज् *a.* furnished with red rays of light, epithet of the dawn. —लोचन *a.* red-eyed. (-नः) a pigeon. —सारथिः 'having Aruṇa for his charioteer,' the sun.

अरुणित, अरुणीकृत *a.* Reddened, dyed red, impurpled ; स्तनांगरागारुणिताच्च कंदुकात् Ku. 5 11.

अरुणीमन् *m.*, अरुणता Redness, red colour ; अरुणिम्ना पिहितोऽपि शुक्लभावः Bv. 2. 180.

अरुणीयः,-°योग:The 25th Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

अरुत *a.* Ved. Not to be broken.

अरुंतुद *a* [अरूंषि मर्माणि तुदति, अरुस्-तुद्, खश् मुमागमश्च P. III. 2. 35 ; VI. 3. 67] 1 Cutting or wounding the vital parts, inflicting wounds, corrosive, painful, sharp (fig. also) ; caustic ; अरुंतुदमिवालानमनिर्वाणस्य दंतिनः R. 1. 71 ; Ki. 14. 55 ; *Si.* 2. 109. -2 Acrimonious, sour (disposition) ; Ms. 2. 161.

अरुंधती [न रुंधती प्रतिरोधकारिणी] 1 A medicinal climbing plant. -2 N. of the wife of Vasishtha; अन्वासितमरुंधत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजं R. 1. 56. -3 The morning star personified as the wife of Vasistha ; one of the Pleiades. -4 N. of the daughter of प्राचेतसदक्ष, one of the 10 wives of Dharma. [In mythology Arundhatî is represented as the wife of the sage Vasistha, one of the 7 sages. She was one of the 9 daughters of Kardama Prajâpati by Devahuti. She is regarded as the highest pattern of conjugal excellence and wifely devotion and is so invoked by the bridegroom at nuptial ceremonies. Though a woman she was regarded with the same-even more-veneration as the Saptarshis; cf. Ku. 6. 12 ; तामगौरवभेदेन मुनींश्चापश्यदीश्वरः । स्त्रीपुमानित्यनास्थैषा वृत्तं हि महितं सताम् ॥ cf. also Janaka's remarks in U. 4. 10. She, like her husband, was the guide and controller of Raghu's line in her own department, and acted as guardian angel to Sita after she had been abandoned by Rama. It is said that Arundhati (the star) is not seen by persons whose end has approached; cf. Susruta- न पश्यति सनक्षत्रां यस्तु देवीमरुंधतीं । ध्रुवमाकाशगंगां च तं वदंति गतायुषं ॥ see H 1. 76 also]. -5 The tongue (personified). -Comp. —जानिः,-नाथः —पतिः N. of Vasishtha one of the seven *Rishis* or stars in the Ursa Major. —दर्शनन्यायः see under न्याय.

अरुष्-ष *a.* Not angry, calm.

अरुष *a.* 1 Not angry. -2 Shining, bright ; reddish. -3 Unhurt. -4 Moving, going about (as a horse). —षः 1 The red horse of Agni ; a flame.-2 The sun ; the day as presided over by the sun. -3 The red storm-cloud. —षी 1 The dawn.-2 A flame. -3 N. of the wife of Bhrigu and mother of Aurva.

अरुष(ष्य)ति Den. P. To go.

अरुष्कः [अरुर्मर्मस्थानं कायति पीडयति] N. of a tree (भल्लातक).

अरुस् [ऋ-उस् Uṇ. 2. 116] Wounded, sore.—*m.* (-रुः) 1 The Arka tree. -2 Red *Khadira.* -*n.* 1 A vital part. -2 A wound, sore (-*m.* also). -3 An eye. -Comp. —कर *a.* [अरुस्-कृ-टः P. III. 2. 21.] causing or inflicting wounds, wounding. (-रः) N. of a tree अरुष्क q. v. (-रं) the nut of this tree. —कृत *a.* wounded, hurt.

अरुसिका Eruption on the scalp with acute pain.

अरुहा N. of a plant (भूम्यामलकी).

अरूक्ष *a* Not hard, soft ; bland.

अरूक्षित,अरूक्ष्ण *a.* Ved. Soft, tender, supple.

अरूप *a.* 1 Formless, shapeless. -2 Ugly, deformed. -3 Dissimilar, unlike. —पं 1 A bad or ugly figure.-2 The Pradhâna of the Sânkhyas and Brahma of the Vedântins. -Comp. —हार्य *a.* not to be attracted or won over by beauty ; अरूपहार्यं मदनस्य निग्रहात् Ku. 5. 53.

अरूपक *a.* Without any figure or metaphor, not figurative, literal.

अरूपता -त्वं Shapelessness, deformity, dissimilarity.

अरूषः [ऋ-ऊषन् Uṇ. 4. 73] 1 The sun. -2 A kind of serpent.

अरे *ind.* An interjection of (*a*) calling to inferiors ; आत्मा वा अरे द्रष्टव्यः श्रोतव्यः न वा अरे पत्युः कामायास्याः पतिः प्रियो भवति, Sat. Br. (said by Yâjnavalkya to his wife Maitreyî) ; (*b*) of anger ; अरे महाराजं प्रति कुतः क्षत्रियाः U. 4 ; (*c*) of envy.

अरेणु *a.* Not dusty ; not soiled with dust, not touching the dust (of the earth). —*n.* (-णु) What is not dust, the ether.

अरेपस् *a.* [नास्ति रेपः पापं यस्य] 1 Sinless, spotless. -2 Clear, pure, bright.

अरेरे *ind.* An interjection of (*a*) calling out angrily ; अरेरे दुर्योधनप्रमुखाः कुरुबलसेनाप्रभवः Ve. 3 ; अरेरे वाचाट *ibid* ; or of (*b*) addressing inferiors or by way of contempt; अरेरे राधागर्भभारभूत सूतापसद *ibid.*

अरोक *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Without holes (अच्छिद्र). -2 Without splendour, obscured, dim. -Comp. —दत्, -दंत *a.* [P. V. 4. 144] 1. having black teeth. -2. having thick-set teeth (निबिडदंत).

अरोग *a.* Free from disease, healthy, sound, well ; अरोगाः सर्वसिद्धार्थाश्चतुर्वर्षशतायुषः Susr. —गः Sound health ; न नाममात्रेण करोत्यरोगं H. 1. 167.

अरोगण *a.*Ved. 1 Freeing from disease.-2 Free from disease.

अरोगिन्, -अरोग्य *a.* Healthy.

अरोचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) 1 Not shining or bright. -2 Causing loss of appetite, producing loathing or disgust. —कः Loss of appetite ; disgust, loathing.

अरोचकिन् *a.* Suffering from loss of appetite or indigestion.

अरोचमान *a.* 1 Not shining. -2 Not attached : Ms. 3. 62.

अरोचिष्णु *a.* 1 Not shining, dark. -2 Disagreeable, ugly.

अरोषः Absence of anger, calmness.

अरौद्र *a.* Not terrible or fierce ; an epithet of Vishṇu.

अर्क् 10 P. [अर्कयति, अर्कयितुं, अर्कित] 1 To heat or warm.-2 To praise.

अर्क *a.* [अर्च् घञ्-कुत्वं Uṇ. 3. 40] Fit to be worshipped (अर्चनीय). —कः 1 A ray of light, a flash of lightning (Ved.). -2 The sun; आविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतोऽर्कः *S.* 4. 1. -3 Fire.-4 A crystal. -5 Copper. -6 Sunday.-7 Membrum virile. -8 N. of the sun-plant, Calatropis Gigantea (Mar रुई), a small tree with medicinal sap and rind ; अर्कस्योपरि शिथिलं च्युतमिव नवमल्लिकाकुसुमं *S.* 2. 8 ; यमाश्रित्य न विश्रामं क्षुधार्ता यांति सेवकाः । सोऽर्कवन्नृपतिस्त्याज्यः सदापुष्पफलोऽपि सन् Pt. 1. 51. -9 N. of Indra. -10 A sort of religious ceremony. -11 Praise, hymn ; praising, extolling, song of praise. -12 A singer (Ved. in these two senses].-13 A learned man. -14 An elder brother.-15 Food (अर्क also). -16 N. of Vishṇu.-17 A kind of decoction. -18 The seventh day of a month. -19 The उत्तराफल्गुनी asterism. -20 The number 12. -Comp. -अंशः, —कला a digit or 12th part of the sun's disc. —अश्मन् *m.*, —उपलः 1. the sun stone, heliotrope, girasol. -2. a sort of crystal or ruby. —आह्वा the swallow wort. —इंदुसंगमः the time of conjunction of the sun and moon (दर्श or अमावास्या). —कांता 1. N. of a plant commonly called हुडहुडिया. -2. sun's wife. -3. sun's shadow. —क्षेत्र 1. the field of the sun ; the sign *Leo,* presided over by the sun. -2. N. of a holy place in Orissa. —चंदनः a kind of red sandal (रक्तचंदन). -जः epithet of Karṇa, Yama, Sugrîva. (-जौ) the two Asvins regarded as the physicians of Heaven. —तनयः 'a son of the sun,' an epithet of Karṇa, Yama, Manu Vaivasvata, Manu Sâvarṇi and Saturn ; see अरुणात्मज. (-या) N. of the rivers Yamunâ and Tâpti. —त्विष् *f.* light of the sun. —दिनं, —वासरः Sunday. —दुग्धं milky sap or exudation of *arka.* —नंदनः, —पुत्रः, —सुतः, -सूनुः N. of Saturn, Karṇa, or Yama. -नयन *a.* one whose eyes are difficult to be gazed at. (-नः) an epithet of Virâj Purusha. -नामन् *m.* the red *arka*

tree. —पत्रः, -पर्णः N. of the plant अर्क. (-त्रा) a kind of birthwort (सुनंदा, अर्कमूला) with wedge-shaped leaves (-त्रं, —र्णं) the leaf of the अर्क plant. —पादपः N. of a plant (निंब); another tree (आकंदः).) —पुष्पं a flower of *arka*. (-ष्पी), -पुष्पिका N. of a plant (कुटुंबिनी). —प्रिया N. of a plant (जवा). —बंधुः. -बांधवः 1. N. of Buddha, Sâkyamuni. -2 a lotus (the sun-lotus).—भं 1. an asterism influenced by the sun. -2. the sign *Leo*.-3. उत्तराफल्गुनीनक्षत्र. —भक्ता =°कांता q. v. —मंडलं the disc of the sun. —मूलः, -ला=°पत्रा; विलिखति वसुधामर्कमूलस्य हेतोः Bh. 2. 100. —वर्षः a solar year. -वल्लभः 1. N. of a plant (बंधूक). -2. a lotus. —विवाहः marriage with the *arka* plant (enjoined to be performed before a man marries a *third* wife, who thus becomes his forth); चतुर्थादिविवाहार्थं तृतीयोऽर्कं समुद्वहेत् Kâsyapa. —वेधः N. of a tree (तालीशपत्र). —व्रतः-तं 1. a vow performed on माघशुक्लसप्तमी.-2. the law or manner of the sun; when a king exacts taxes from his subjects only to add to their material comforts and happiness, just as the sun draws up water during 8 months of the year, only to give it back increased a thousandfold, he is said to follow अर्कव्रत; अष्टौ मासान् यथादित्यस्तोयं हरति रश्मिभिः। तथा हरेत्करं राष्ट्रान्नित्यमर्कव्रतं हि तत्॥ Ms. 9. 305; cf. R. 1. 18 (the point of comparison may also be the imperceptible way in which the sun absorbs water, see Pt. 1. 221). —शोकः Ved. brilliancy of rays. —सातिः *f*. 1. finding of rays. -2. poetical inspiration; finding out hymns. -सोदरः 'brother of the sun', an epithet of Airâvata. —हिता =°कांता q. v.

अर्कवत् *a*. Containing flashes of lightning.

आर्किन् *a*. Ved. 1 Shining, bright -2 Praising. -3 Praised or worshipped

अर्कीय, अर्क्य *a* [अर्क-छ; अर्च्-ण्यत् कुत्वं] 1 Belonging to *arka*. -2 To be praised or worshipped.

अर्गडः = अर्गल below.

अर्गलः -ला-ली-लं [अर्ह कलच् न्यंक्वादि° कुत्वं Tv.] 1 A wooden bolt, pin, bar &c. (for fastening a door or the cover of a vessel) a bolt, latch-bar; पुरार्गलादीर्घभुजो बुभोज R. 18. 4; 16. 6; अनायतार्गलं Mk. 2; ससंभ्रमेंद्रद्रुतपातितार्गला निमीलिताक्षीव भियामरावती K. P. 1; दत्तं च बहिरर्गलं Ks. 4. 62 bolted from without; oft used figuratively in the sense of a bar, impediment, something intervening as an obstruction; वाक्यार्गलया निवारिताः Pt. 2; Si. 2. 118; ज्ञानार्गलां ज्ञानाद्विद्धि सार्गलमात्मनः R. 1. 79 obstructed; कार्यार्गलाभंग इव प्रवृत्तः 5. 45; कंठे केवलमर्गलेव निहिता जीवस्य निर्गच्छतः K. P. 8; see अनर्गल also. -2 A wave or billow. -3 The leaf of a door (कपाट). -4 A kind of stotra or hymn.

अर्गलिका A small door-pin, small bolt.

अर्गलित *a*. Fastened by a bolt, chained, bolted; °द्वारः K. 357.

अर्गलीय, -ल्य *a*. Belonging to a bolt or pin.

अर्घ् 1 P. [अर्घति, अर्घितुं, अर्घित] To be worth, have value, to cost; परीक्षका यत्र न संति देशे नार्घंति रत्नानि समुद्रजानि Subhâsh.

अर्घः [अर्घ-घञ्] 1 Price, value; कुर्युरर्घं यथापण्यं Ms. 8. 398; Y. 2. 251; कुरुत्याः स्युः कुपरीक्षका हि मणयो यैरर्घतः पातिताः Bh. 2. 15 reduced in their true value, depreciated); so अनर्घ priceless; महार्घ very costly. -2 A material of worship, respectful offering or oblation to gods or venerable men, consisting of rice, *Durvâ* grass &c. with or without water; दूर्वासर्षपपुष्पाणां दत्त्वार्घं पूर्णमंजलिं Y. 1. 290; कुटजकुसुमैः कल्पितार्घाय तस्मै Me. 4; (the ingredients of this offering are :-आपः क्षीरं कुशाग्रं च दधि सर्पिः सतंडुलम्। यवः सिद्धार्थकश्चैव अष्टांगोऽर्घः प्रकीर्तितः॥ see अर्घ्य below. **-Comp.** —अर्ह *a*. worthy of a respectful offering. —दानं presentation of a respectful offering. —बलाबलं rate of price, proper price, the cheapness or dearness of articles, fall or rise in prices; Ms. 9. 329. -संख्यानं, संस्थापनं the price of commodities, appraising, assizes of goods; कुर्वीत चैषां (वणिजां) प्रत्यक्षमर्घसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 402.

अर्घीशः N. of *Siva*.

अर्घ्य *a*. [अर्घ-यत् अर्घमर्हति] 1 Valuable; अनर्घ्य invaluable; see s. v.-2 Venerable, deserving respectful offering; तानर्घ्यानर्घ्यमादाय दूरात्प्रत्युद्ययौ गिरिः Ku. 6. 50, Si. 1. 14; Y. 1. 110. —र्घ्यं 1 A respectful offering or oblation to a god or venerable person (see अर्घ); अर्घः पूजाविधिः तदर्थं द्रव्यं अर्घ्यं Sk.; अर्घ्यमस्मै V. 5.; ददतु तरवः पुष्पैरर्घ्यं फलैश्च मधुश्चुतः U. 3. 24; अर्घ्यमर्घ्यमिति वादिनं नृपं R. 11. 69; 1. 44; Ku. 1. 58, 6. 50; (it often consists only of water given in a drops and forms part of the Madhuparka ceremony). -2 A kind of honey.

अर्चट Ashes.

अर्च् 1 U. [अर्चति-ते, आनर्च, आर्चीत्, अर्चितुं, अर्चित] 1 (*a*) To adore, worship, salute, welcome with respect; R. 2. 21, 1. 6, 90; 4. 84, 12. 89; Ms. 3. 93; आर्चीद् द्विजातीन् परमार्थविंदान् Bk. 1. 15, 14. 63; 17. 5; यस्यार्चयंत्यसौ शासनं Mv. 1. 29. honours, respectfully obeys. (*b*) To honour, *i. e.* decorate, adorn; U. 2. 9. -2 To praise (Ved.) -3 To shine. -10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To honour, adore, worship; स्वगौकसामर्चितमर्चयित्वा Ku. 1. 59. -2 To praise. -3 To cause to shine. *-Desid.* [अर्चिचिषति] To wish to worship. -With अनु to congratulate, hail with joy. —प्र 1. to praise, sing praises of. -2. to honour, worship; प्रानर्तुरस्या जगदर्चनीयं Bk. 2. 20; (*-caus.*) to honour. —सं 1. to worship, adore. -2. to fix, settle, establish.

अर्च *a*. Ved. Shining.

अर्चक *a*. [अर्च्-ण्वुल्] Worshipping, adoring. —कः A worshipper; गुरुदेवद्विजार्चकः Ms. 11. 225.

अर्चत्रि *a*. Ved. [अर्च् वेदे बाहु° अत्रि] Adorable, venerable (Sây.): roaring aloud, singing loudly.

अर्चद्य *a*. Ved. To be praised or worshipped.

अर्चन *a*. [अर्च्-ल्युट्] Worshipping, praising. —नं, -ना Worship, reverence or respect paid to deities and superiors.

अर्चनीय अर्च्य *pot. p.* [अर्च-अनीयर् ण्यत्] To be adored or worshipped, venerable, adorable, respectable R. 2. 10; Bk. 6. 70.

अर्चा [अर्च-अङ्] 1 Worship, adoration. -2 An idol or image intended to be worshipped; मौर्यैर्हिरण्यार्थिभिरर्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh.; (there is some dispute among scholars as to the precise meaning of this passage).

अर्चिः *f*. [अर्च्-इन्] Ray, flame (of fire or of the morning twilight); आसीदासन्ननिर्वाणः प्रदीपार्चिरिवोषसि R. 12. 1; नैशस्यार्चिर्हुतभुज इव छिन्नभूयिष्ठधूमा V. 1. 8.

अर्चिमत्, -वत् *a*. Ved. Shining.

अर्चित *p. p.* Worshipped, respected, honoured; R. 10. 55; Ms. 4. 235; Ku. 1. 59.

अर्चितिन् *a*. Honouring, adoring.

अर्चिन् *a*. 1 Praising, honouring, worshipping. -2 Shining as a ray of light, radiating. —*m*. (र्ची) A ray of light.

अर्चिस् *n*. (-चिः) [अर्च-इसि Uṇ. 2. 107] 1 A ray of light, flame; यत्रे पवित्रमर्चिष्यग्ने विततमंतरा Bv. 9. 67. 23; प्रदक्षिणार्चिर्हविरग्निराददे R. 3. 14. -2 Light, lustre; प्रशमादर्चिषां Ku. 2. 20; Ratn. 4. 16 (said to be also *f.*) —*f*. N. of the wife of कृशाश्व and mother of धूमकेतु. *-m*. 1 A ray of light. -2 Fire.

अर्चिष्मत् *a*. [अर्चिस्-मतुप्] Flaming, brilliant, bright; V. 3. 2. —*m*. 1

Fire, the god of fire. -2 The sun -3 A sort of subordinate deity. -4 N. of Vishnu. -ती 1 N. of the town or world of Agni. -2 One of the 10 earths according to Buddhists.

अर्ज् 1 P. [अर्जति, आनर्ज, अर्जिष्यति, आर्जीत्, अर्जितुं, अर्जित] 1 To procure, secure, gain, earn, usually in the *caus.* in this sense ; पितृद्रव्याविरोधेन यदन्यत्स्वयमार्जितं Y. 2. 118. -2 To take up ; आनर्जुर्नृभुजोऽस्त्राणि Bk. 14. 74. -10 P. or *caus.* 1 To procure, acquire, obtain ; स्वयमर्जित, स्वार्जित obtained by one's own exertions, self acquired. -2 To work or manufacture, make, prepare (सतो गुणांतराधानं). -With अति 1. to allow, permit, let go. -2. to remove, despatch, make away with. -अनु to let go, set free, deliver. -अपि to add to. —अन्वव 1. to cause to go after or in a particular direction. -2. to visit with any thing, overcome. —अत्यति to add, append ; say something in addition to what is already said. —अव to permit to leave, release, let go. —उद् to drive out, remove. —प्र *caus.* to furnish, supply, procure.

अर्जक *a.* [अर्ज्-ण्वुल्] (-र्जिका *f.*) Procuring, acquiring ; one who acquires or gets ; अर्जको यंशमाहरेत् Smriti. -कः N. of several plants सितपर्णास, बर्बरीभेद; सामान्यतुलसी.

अर्जनं [अर्ज्-ल्युट्] Getting, acquisition ; अर्थानामर्जने दुःखं Pt. 1. 163 ; अर्जयित्रुप्रयापारोऽर्जनं Dây. B.

अर्जुन *a.* [अर्ज्-उनन् णिलुक् च Un. 3. 58] (ना-नी *f.*) 1 White, clear, bright, of the colour of day ; अहश्च कृष्णमहरर्जुनं च Rv. 6. 9. 1 ; पिशंगमौंजीयुजमर्जुनच्छविं Si. 1. 6. -2 Silvery. —नः 1 The white colour. -2 A peacock. -3 A sort of cutaneous disease. -4 A tree (Mar. अर्जुनसादडा), with useful rind.-5 N. of the third Pâṇḍava who was a son of Kunti by Indra and hence called ऐंद्रि also [Arjuna was so called because he was 'white' or 'pure in actions' (पृथिव्यां चतुरंतायां वर्णो मे दुर्लभः समः । करोमि कर्म शुद्धं च तेन मामर्जुनं विदुः). He was taught the use of arms by Droṇa and was his favourite pupil. By his skill in arms he won Draupadî at her Svayaṃvara (see Draupadî). For an involuntary transgression he went into temporary exile and during that time he learnt the science of arms from Parasurama. He married Ulupi, a Naga Princess, by whom he had a son named Iravat, and also Chitrangada, daughter of the king of Manipura, who bore him a son named Babhruvahana. During this exile he visited Dvaraka, and with the help and advice of Krishna succeeded in marrying Subhadra. By her he had a son named Abhimanyu. Afterwards he obtained the bow Gandiva from the god Agni whom he assisted in burning the Khandava forest. When Dharma, his eldest brother, lost the kingdom by gambling, and the five brothers went into exile, he went to the Himalays to propitiate the gods and to obtain from them celestial weapons for use in the contemplated war against the Kauravas. There he fought with Siva who appeared in the disguise of a Kirata ; but when he discovered the true character of his adversary he worshipped him and Siva gave him the Pasupatastra. Indra, Varuna, Yama and Kubera also presented him with their own weapons. In the 13th year of their exile, the Pandavas entered the service of the King of Virata and he had to act the part of a eunuch, and music and dancing master. In the great war with the Kauravas Arjuna took a very distinguished part. He secured the assistance of Krishna who acted as his charioteer and related to him the Bhagavadgita when on the first day of the battle he hesitated to bend his bow against his own kinsmen. In the course of the great struggle he slew or vanquished several redoubtable warriors on the side of the Kauravas, such as Jayadratha, Bhishma, Karna &c. After Yudhishthira had been installed sovereign of Hastinapura, he resolved to perform the Asvamedha, sacrifice, and a horse was let loose with Arjuna as its guardian. Arjuna followed it through many cities and countries and fought with many kings. At the city of Manipura he had to fight with his own son Babhruvahana and was killed ; but he was restored to life by a charm supplied by his wife Ulupi. He traversed the whole of Bharata khanda and returned to Hastinapura, loaded with spoils and tributes, and the great horse-sacrifice was then duly performed. He was afterwards called by Krishna to Dvârakâ amid the intestine struggles of the Yâdavas and there he performed the funeral ceremonies of Vasudeva and Krishna. Soon after this the five Pândavas repaired to heaven having installed Parikshit–the only surviving son of Abhimanyu–on the throne of Hastinâpura. Arjuna was the bravest of the Pândavas, high-minded, generous, upright, handsome and the most prominent figure of all his brothers. He has several appellations, such as Pârtha, Guḍâkesa, Savyasâchi, Dhananjaya, Phâlguna, Kiritin, Jishnu, Svetavâhana, Gândivin &c.].-6 N. of Kârtavirya, slain by Parasurâma. See कार्तवीर्य. -7 N. of a country Bri. S. 14. 25.-8 The only son of his mother. -9 N. of Indra —नी 1 A procuress, bawd. -2 A cow. -3 A kind of serpent. -4 N. of Ushâ wife of Aniruddha. -5 N. of a river commonly called करतोया. -6 (न्यौ,-न्यः dual and pl.) N. of the constellation Phalguni.—नं 1 Silver. -2 Gold. -3 Slight inflammation of the white of the eye. -4 Grass. —नाः (pl.) The descendants of Arjuna. -Comp. —उपमः the teak tree ; also शाकद्रुम and महापत्राख्यवृक्ष. —कांड *a.* having a white stem or appendage. —छवि *a.* white, of a white colour. —ध्वजः 'white-bannered', N. of Hanumat. —पाकी N. of a plant and its fruits.

अर्जुनक *a.* Belonging to Arjuna. —कः A worshipper of Arjuna.

अर्जुनस *a.* [तृणादि गण] Overgrown with Arjuna plants.

अर्ण *a.* [ऋ-न] 1 Being in motion, agitated ; restless. -2 Foaming, effervescing. —र्णः 1 A flood, stream ; water (Ved.). -2 The teak tree.-3 A letter (of the alphabet) ; पंचार्णमनुरीरितः. -4 N. of a metre having 10 feet and belonging to the class called Daṇḍaka. -र्णा A river (Ved.). -र्णं Tumult or din of battle, confused noise.

अर्णव *a.* Being agitated, foaming, restless (Ved.) ; full of water (Day.). —वः [अर्णांसि संति यस्मिन्, अर्णस्-व सलोपः P. V. 2. 109 Vârt.] 1 A stream, flood, wave. -2 The (foaming) sea, ocean (fig. also) ; शोक° ocean of grief ; so चिंता° ; जन° ocean of men ; संसारार्णवलंघनं Bh. 3. 10. -3 The ocean of air. -4 N. of a metre. -5 N. of the sun or Indra (as givers of water). -Comp —अंतः the extremity of the ocean. —उद्भवः 1.N. of a plant अग्निजार. -2. the moon. (-वा) Lakshmi. (-वं) nectar. —ज *a.* seaborn, marine. (-जं, -जः) cuttle-fish. —पोतः,-यानं a boat or ship. -मंदिरः 1. 'inhabiting the ocean,' N. of Varuṇa, regent of the waters. -2 N. of Vishṇu.

अर्णस् *n* [ऋ-असुन्-नुट् Un. 4. 196] 1 Water ; a wave, flood, stream ; सवर्णमर्णः कथमन्यथास्य Si. 12. 69. -2 The sea, ocean (usually °सः). -3 The ocean of air. -Comp. —दः 1. a cloud. -2. N. of a plant मुस्तक. —भवः conch-shell. —वृत् *a.* Ved. including the waters.

अर्णस्वत् *a.* Having much water. —*m.* The ocean.

अर्तगलः = आर्तगल q. v.

अर्तन *a.* [ऋत्-ल्युट्] 1 Blaming, reviling. -2 Sorry, grieved. —नं Censure, reproach, abuse.

अर्तिः *f.* [अर्द्-क्तिन्] 1 Pain, sorrow, grief ; शिरोऽर्ति head-ache. -2 The end of a bow.

अर्तिका [ऋद्-ण्वुल्] An elder sister (in dramas).

अर्तुक *a.* Ved. [ऋत्-बाहु॰ उकञ्] Provoking, quarrelsome (स्पर्धक)

अर्थ् 10 A. [अर्थयते, epic अर्थते ; अर्थयाचके अर्थयिष्यते, आर्तथत, अर्थयितुं, अर्थित] 1 To request, beg, supplicate, ask, entreat, solicit (with two acc.) ; त्वामिममर्थमर्थयते Dk. 71 ; तमभिक्रम्य सर्वेऽद्य वयं चार्थामहे वसु Mb. ; प्रहस्तमर्थयांचक्रे योद्धुं Bk. 14. 88. -2 To strive to obtain, desire, wish.

अर्थः [In some of its senses from अर्थ् ; in others from ऋ-थन् Un. 2. 4 ; अर्यते ह्यसौ अर्थिभिः Nir.] 1 Object, purpose, end and aim ; wish, desire ; ज्ञातार्थो ज्ञातसंबंधः श्रोतुं श्रोता प्रवर्तते ; सिद्ध॰, ॰परिपंथी Mu. 5 ; ॰वशात् 5. 8 ; समर्थयोस्मि सत्यर्थे Dk. 117 if it be necessary ; Y. 2. 46 ; M. 4. 6 ; oft used in this sense as the last member of compounds and translated by 'for,' 'intended for ', ' for the sake of,' 'on account of ', 'on behalf of,' and used like an adj. to qualify nouns ; अर्थेन तु नित्यसमासो विशेष्यलिङ्गता च Vârt. संतानार्थाय विधये R. 1. 34 ; तां देवतापित्रतिथिक्रियार्थां (धेनुं) 2. 16 ; द्विजार्था यवागूः Sk.; यज्ञार्थात्कर्मणोऽन्यत्र Bg. 3. 9. It mostly occurs in this sense as अर्थं, अर्थे or अर्थाय and has an adverbial force ; (*a*) किमर्थं for what purpose, why ; यदर्थं for whom or which ; वेलोपलक्षणार्थं S. 4 ; तद्दर्शनादभूच्छंभोर्भूयान्दारार्थमादरः Ku. 6. 13 ; (*b*) परार्थे प्राज्ञ उत्सृजेत् H. 1. 44 ; गवार्थे ब्राह्मणार्थे च Pt. 1. 420 ; मदर्थे त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9 ; (*c*) सुखार्थाय Pt. 4. 18 ; प्रत्याख्याता मया तत्र नलस्यार्थाय देवताः Nala. 13. 19 ; ऋतुपर्णस्य चार्थाय 23. 9. -2 Cause, motive, reason, ground, means ; अलुप्तश्च मुनेः क्रियार्थः R. 2. 55 means or cause ; अतोऽर्थात् Ms. 2. 213.-3 Meaning, sense, signification, import ; अर्थ is of 3 kinds :- वाच्य or expressed, लक्ष्य or indicated (secondary), and व्यंग्य or suggested ; तद्दोषौ शब्दार्थौ K. P. 1 ; अर्थो वाच्यश्च लक्ष्यश्च व्यंग्यश्चेति त्रिधा मतः ॥ S. D. 2 ; वागर्थाविव R. 1. 1 ; अवेक्ष्य धातोर्गमनार्थमर्थवित् 3. 21. -4 A thing, object, substance ; अर्थो हि कन्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21 ; that which can be perceived by the senses, an object of sense ; इंद्रिय॰ H. 1. 146 ; Ku. 7. 71 ; R. 2. 51 ; न निर्बद्धा उपसर्गा अर्थान्निराहुः Nir. ; इंद्रियेभ्यः परा ह्यर्था अर्थेभ्यश्च परं मनः Kath. (the objects of sense are five रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द). -5 (*a*) An affair, business, matter, work ; प्राक्प्रतिपन्नोऽयमर्थोऽङ्गराजाय Ve. 3 ; अर्थोऽयमर्थांतरभाव्य एव Ku. 3. 18 ; अर्थोऽर्थानुबंधी Dk. 67 ; संगीतार्थः Me. 56 business of singing, *i. e.* musical concert (apparatus of singing) ; संदेशार्थाः Me. 5 matters of message, *i. e.* messages. (*b*) Interest, object ; स्वार्थसाधनतत्परः Ms. 4. 195 ; द्वयमेवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19 ; 2. 21 ; द्वरापेऽर्थे 1. 72 ; सर्वार्थचिन्तकः Ms 7. 121 ; मालविकायां न मे कश्चिदर्थः M 38 I have no interest in M. (c) Subject-matter, contents (as of letters &c.) ; त्वामवगतार्थं करिष्यति Mu. 1 will acquaint you with the matter ; उत्तरोऽयं लेखार्थः *ibid.*; तेन हि अस्य गृहीतार्थो भवामि V. 2 if so I should know its contents ; ननु परिगृहीतार्थोऽस्मि कृतो भवता V. 5 ; तया भवतोऽविनयसंतरणे परिगृहीतार्था कृता देवी M. 4 made acquainted with ; त्वया गृहीतार्थया अत्रभवती कथं न वारिता 3 ; अगृहीतार्थे आवां S. 6 ; इति पौरान् गृहीतार्थान् कृत्वा *ibid.*-6 wealth, riches, property, money (said to be of 3 kinds :- शुक्ल honestly got ; शबल got by more or less doubtful means and कृष्ण dishonestly got) ; त्यागाय संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 7 ; धिगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163 ; अर्थानामर्जने दुःखं *ibid.*; यस्यार्थास्तस्य मित्राणि 1 3 ; तेषामर्थे नियुंजीत शूरान् दक्षान् कुलोद्गतान् Ms 7. 62. -7 Attainment of riches or worldly prosperity, regarded as one of the four ends of human existence, the other three being धर्म, काम and मोक्ष ; with अर्थ and काम, धर्म forms the well-known triad ; cf. Ku. 5. 38 ; अप्यर्थकामौ तस्यास्तां धर्म एव मनीषिणः R. 1. 25. -8 (*a*) Use, advantage, profit, good ; तथा हि सर्वे तस्यासन् परार्थैकफला गुणाः R. 1. 29 for the good of others ; अर्थानर्थावुभौ बुद्ध्वा Ms. 8. 24 good and evil ; क्षेत्रिणामर्थः 9. 52 ; यावानर्थ उदपाने सर्वतः संप्लुतोदके Bg. 2. 46 ; also व्यर्थ, निरर्थक q. v. (*b*) Use, want, need, concern (with instr.) ; कोऽर्थः पुत्रेण जातेन Pt. 1. what is the use of a son being born ; कश्च तेनार्थः Dk. 59 ; कोऽर्थस्तिरश्चां गुणैः Pt. 2. 33. what do brutes care for merits ; Bh. 2. 48 ; योग्येनार्थः कस्य न स्याज्जनेन Si. 18. 66 ; नैव तस्य कृतेनार्थो नाकृतेनेह कश्चन Bg. 3. 18 ; यदि प्राणैरिहार्थो वो निवर्तध्वं Râm. ; को नु मे जीवितेनार्थः Nala. 12. 95 -9 Asking ; begging ; request, suit, petition. -10 Action, plaint (in law). -11 The actual state, fact of the matter ; as in यथार्थ, अर्थतः, ॰तत्त्वविद्.-12 Manner, kind, sort. -13 Prevention, warding off ; मशकार्थो धूमः ; prohibition, abolition (this meaning may also be derived from 1 above). -14 Price (perhaps an incorrect form for अर्घ.) -15 Fruit, result (फलं). -16 N. of a son of धर्म. -17 The second place from the लग्न (in astr.). -18 N. of Vishṇu. --Comp. —अधिकारः charge of money, office of treasurer ; ॰रे न नियोक्तव्यौ H. 2. —अधिकारिन् *m.* a treasurer, one charged with financial duties, finance minister. —अन्वेषणं inquiry after a matter. —अंतरं 1. another or different meaning. -2. another cause or motive ; अर्थोऽयमर्थांतरभाव्य एव Ku. 3 18. -3. a new matter or circumstance, new affair. -4. opposite or antithetical meaning, difference of meaning. ॰न्यासः a figure of speech in which a general proposition is adduced to support a particular instance, or a particular instance, to support a general proposition ; it is an inference from particular to general and *vice versa* ; उक्तिरर्थांतरन्यासः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः ॥ (१) हनुमानब्धिमतरद् दुष्करं किं महात्मनां ॥ (२) गुणवद्वस्तुसंसर्गाद्याति नीचोऽपि गौरवं । पुष्पमालानुषंगेण सूत्रं शिरसि धार्यते Kuval. ; cf. also K. P. 10. and S. D. 709. (Instances of this figure abound in Sanskrit literature, especially in the works of Kâlidâsa, Mâgha and Bhâravi). -अन्वित *a.* 1. rich, wealthy. -2. significant. -अर्थिन् *a.* one who longs for or strives to get wealth or gain any object. —अलंकारः a figure of speech determined by and dependent on the sense, and not on sound (opp. शब्दालंकार). —आगमः 1. acquisition of wealth, income ; ॰गमाय स्यात् ; Pt. 1. -2. collection of property. -3. conveying of a sense ; S. D. 737. —आपत्तिः *f.* [अर्थस्य अनुक्तार्थस्य आपत्तिः सिद्धिः] 1. an inference from circumstances, presumption, implication, one of the five sources of knowledge or modes of proof, according to the Mîmâmsakas. It is ' deduction of a matter from that which could not else be' ; it is 'assumption of a thing, not itself perceived but necessarily implied by another which is seen, heard, or proved ' ; it is an inference used to account for an apparent inconsistency ; as in the familiar instance पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते the apparent inconsistency between ' fatness' and 'not eating by day' is accounted for by the inference of his 'eating by night' ; पीनत्वविशिष्टस्य देवदत्तस्य रात्रिभोजित्वरूपार्थस्य शब्दानुक्तस्यापि आपत्तिः. Strictly speaking it is no separate mode of proof ; it is only a case of अनुमान and can be proved by a व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति ; cf. Tarka K. 17 and S. D. 460. -2. a figure of speech (according to some rhetoricians) in which a relevant assertion suggests an inference not actually connected with the subject in hand, or *vice versa* ; it corresponds to what is popularly called कैमुतिकन्याय or दंडापूपन्याय ; *e. g.* हारोऽयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुठति स्तनमंडले । मुक्तानामप्यवस्थेयं के वयं स्मरकिंकराः Amaru. 100 ; अभितप्तमयोऽपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43

S. D. thus defines the figure:—द्वाप्रिकयान्यार्थागमोऽर्थापत्तिरिष्यते. -उत्पत्तिः f. acquisition of wealth; so °उपार्जनं. -उपक्षेपकः an introductory scene (in dramas); अर्थोपक्षेपकाः पंच S. D. 308. -उपमा a simile dependent on sense and not on sound; see under उपमा. -उष्मन् m. the glow or warmth of wealth; अर्थोष्मणा विरहितः पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2. 40 —ओघः,—राशिः treasure, hoard of money.—कर (-री f.),—कृत् a. 1. bringing in wealth, enriching; अर्थकरी च विद्या H. Pr. 3.–2. useful, advantageous.—कर्मन् n. a principal action (opp. गुणकर्मन्). -काम a desirous of wealth (-मौ dual) wealth and (sensual) desire or pleasure; R. 1. 25.-कृच्छ्रं 1. a difficult matter.–2. pecuniary difficulty; न मुह्येदर्थकृच्छ्रेषु Niti. -कृत्यं doing or execution of a business; अभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me 38 -क्रमः due order or sequence of purpose.—गत a. 1. based on the sense (as a दोष). -2. devoid of sens°. -गौरवं depth of meaning; भारवेरर्थगौरवं Udb., Ki. 2. 27. -घ्न a. (घ्नी f.) extravagant, wasteful, prodigal; Y 1. 73; Ms. 9. 80. —चिंतक a. 1. thinking of profit. -2. having charge of affairs; सर्वार्थचिंतकः Ms. 7. 121. चिंता,-चिंतनं charge or administration of (royal) affairs; मंत्री स्यादर्थचिंतायां S. D. -जात a. 1. full of meaning. -2 wealthy (जातधन). (-तं) 1. a collection of things. -2. large amount of wealth, considerable property; Dk. 63, S. 6; Mk. 2. 6.-3. all matters; Si. 11. 6. -4. its own meaning; Ki. 3. 48. -ज्ञ a. knowing the sense or purpose; अर्थज्ञ इत्सकलं भद्रमश्नुते Nir. —तत्त्वं 1. the real truth, the fact of the matter; H. 4. 94. -2. the real nature or cause or any thing. -द a. 1. yielding wealth; Dk. 41.–2. advantageous, productive of good, useful. -3. liberal, munificent; Ms. 2. 109. -4. favourable, compliant. (-दः) N. of Kubera. —दर्शनं perception of objects; Ki. 2. 33; Dk. 155. —दूषणं 1. extravagance, waste; H. 3. 115; Ms. 7. 48. -2. unjust seizure of property or withholding what is due.-3. finding fault with the meaning. -4. spoiling of another's property. -दोषः a literary fault or blemish with regard to the sense, one of the four *doshas* or blemishes of literary composition, the other three being पददोष, पदांशदोष, and वाक्यदोष; for definitions &c. see K. P. 7. —नित्य a. = अर्थप्रधान Nir. -निबंधन a dependent on wealth. -निश्चयः determination, decision. -पतिः 1. 'the lord of riches'; किंचिद्विहस्यार्थपतिं बभाषे R. 2. 46; 1. 59; 9. 3. 18. 1; Pt. 1. 74. -2. an epithet of Kubera. —पर, -लुब्ध a. 1. intent on gaining wealth, greedy of wealth, covetous. -2. niggardly, parsimonious; Bh. 2. 47; Pt. 1. 425. -प्रकृतिः f. the leading source or occasion of the grand object in a drama; (the number of these 'sources' is five:—बीजं बिंदुः पताका च प्रकरी कार्यमेव च। अर्थप्रकृतयः पंच ज्ञात्वा योज्या यथाविधि S. D. 317). -प्रयोगः 1. usury.-2. administration of the affairs (of a state). —प्राप्त a. derived or understood from the sense. -बंधः 1. arrangement of words, composition, text; stanza, verse; S. 7. 5; ललितार्थबंधं V. 2. 14 put or expressed in elegant words. -2. connection (of the soul) with the objects of sense. -बुद्धि a. selfish. -बोधः indication of the (real import). -भाज् a. entitled to a share in the division of property. -भृत् a. receiving high wages (as a servant). —भेदः distinction or difference of meaning; अर्थभेदेन शब्दभेदः. —मात्रं, -त्रा 1. property, wealth; Pt. 2. -2. the whole sense or object. -युक्त a. significant, full of meaning; Ku. 1. 13.-लाभः acquisition of wealth. -लोभः avarice. -वादः 1. declaration of any purpose. -2. affirmation, declaratory assertion, an explanatory remark, *exegesis*; speech or assertion having a certain object; a sentence (it usually recommends a विधि or precept by stating the good arising from its proper observance, and the evils arising from its omission, and also by adducing historical instances in its support; स्तुतिर्निंदा परकृतिः पुराकल्प इत्यर्थवादः Gaut. Sût.; (said by Laugâkshi to be of three kinds:—गुणवादो विरोधे स्यादनुवादोऽवधारिते। भूतार्थवादस्तद्धानादर्थवादस्त्रिधा मतः; the last kind includes many varieties). -3. one of the six means of finding out the *tâtparya* (real aim and object) of any work. -4 praise, eulogy; अर्थवाद एषः। दोषं तु मे कंचित्कथय U. 1. -विज्ञानं comprehending the sense, one of the six exercises of the understanding (धीगुण). -विद् a. sensible, wise, sagacious.-विप्रकर्षः difficulty in the comprehension of the sense.-विकरणं=अर्थविक्रिया change of meaning. विकल्पः 1. deviation from truth, perversion of fact. -2. prevarication; also °वैकल्पं. -विशेषणं a reprehensive repetition of something uttered by another; S. D. 490. —वृद्धिः f. accumulation of wealth. —व्ययः expenditure; °ज्ञ a. conversant with money-matters. —शास्त्रं 1 the science of wealth (political economy). -2. science of polity, political science, politics; Dk. 120; इह खलु अर्थशास्त्रकारास्त्रिविधां सिद्धिमुपवर्णयंति Mu. 3; °व्यवहारिन् one dealing with politics, a politician; Mu. 5. -3. science giving precepts on general conduct, the science of practical life; Pt. 1. —शौचं purity or honesty in money-matters; सर्वेषां चैव शौचानामर्थशौचं परं स्मृतं Ms. 5. 106. -संस्थानं 1. accumulation of wealth. -2. treasury. -संग्रहः, -संचयः accumulation or acquisition of wealth, wealth, treasure, property. -समाजः aggregate of causes. -समाहारः 1. treasure. -2. acquisition of wealth. -संपद् f. accomplishment of a desired object; Ki. 1. 15. -संबंधः connection of the sense with the word or sentence. —साधक a. 1. accomplishing any object. -2. bringing any matter to a conclusion. -सारः considerable wealth: Pt. 2. 42. -सिद्ध a. understood from the very context (though not expressed in words), inferable from the connection of words. —सिद्धिः f. fulfilment of a desired object, success. -हर a. inheriting wealth. -हीन a. 1. deprived of wealth, poor. -2. unmeaning, nonsensical. -3. failing.

अर्थतः *ind.* [अर्थ-तसिल्] 1 With reference to the meaning or a particular object; यच्चार्थतो गौरवं Mâl. 1. 7 depth of meaning; Si. 7. 28. -2 In fact, truly; न नामतः केवलमर्थतोऽपि Si. 3. 56; इत्यादिष्टमर्थतो भवति Mv. 3. -3. For the sake of money, gain or profit; ऐश्वर्यादनपेतमीश्वरमयं लोकोऽर्थतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14.-4. On account of, by reason of. -5. By reason of wealth or a particular purpose; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27.

अर्थना Request, entreaty, suit, petition; N. 5. 112.

अर्थवत् a. 1 Wealth, rich; R. 14. 23 -2 Significant, full of sense or meaning; अर्थवान् खलु मे राजशब्दः S. 5; Pt. 1. 136; Ki. 3. 51. -3 Having meaning; अर्थवदधातुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. I. 2. 45. -4 Serving some purpose; successful, useful; स पुमानर्थवज्जन्मा Ki. 11. 62; 10. 62. *-adv.* According to a purpose. *-m.* (-वान्) A man.

अर्थवत्ता Wealth, property; Mu. 6.

अर्थात् *ind.* (abl. of अर्थ) 1 As a matter of course, of course, in fact; मूषिकेण दंडो भक्षित इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितमपूपभक्षणमर्थादायातं भवति S. D. 10. -2 According to the circumstances or state of the case; as a matter of fact. -3 That is to say, namely.

अर्थापय् = अर्थ्.

अर्थिकः [अर्थयते इत्यर्थी कन्] 1 A crier, watchman.-2 Especially, a minstrel whose duty it is to announce (by song &c.) the different fixed periods of the day, such as the hours of rising, sleeping, eating &c.

अर्थित *p. p.* Requested, asked, desired. —तं [भावे-क्त] Wish, desire; supplication, petition.

अर्थिता,-त्वं 1 State or condition of a suppliant, begging, request; न

व्यहन्यत कदाचिदर्थिता R. 11. 2 ; M. 3 ; K. 141 : तेनार्थित्वं त्वयि विधिवशाद् दूरबंधुर्गतोऽहं Me. 6 ; Mv. 2. 9. -2 Wish, desire ; R. 14. 42 ; अनर्थित्वान्मनुष्याणां Pt. 1. 142 ; Ki. 13. 69.

अर्थिन् *a.* [अर्थ्-इनि] 1 Seeking to gain or obtain, wishing for, desirous of, (with instr. or in comp.); तुषैरर्थिनः Dk. 132 ; कोषदंडाभ्यां° Mu. 5 ; को वधेन ममार्थी स्यात् Mh. Ve. 6 25 ; अयार्थी Pt. 1. 4. 6. -2 Entreating or begging any one (with gen.) ; अर्थी वररुचिमेऽस्तु Ks. -3 Possessed of desire ; अनर्थी प्रार्थनावहः R. 10. 18. *-m.* 1 One who asks, begs or solicits ; a beggar, suppliant, suitor; यथाकामार्चितार्थिनां R. 1. 6 ; 2. 64 ; 5. 31 ; 9. 27 ; कोऽर्थी गतो गौरवं Pt. 1. 146 ; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv 1. 30. -2 (In law) A plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor ; स धर्मस्थसखः शश्वदर्थिप्रत्यर्थिनां स्वयं । ददर्श संशयच्छेद्यान् व्यवहारानतंद्रितः R. 17. 39. -3 A servant, follower. -4 A master or lord. **-Comp.** -भावः state of a suppliant, begging, request; Mál. 9 30. -सात् *adv.* at the disposal of beggars ; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16.

अर्थीय *a.* [अर्थ-छ] (In comp.) 1 Destined or intended for, doomed to suffer ; शरीरं यातनार्थीयं Ms. 12. 16. -2 Belonging or relating to ; कर्म चैव तदर्थीयं Bg 17. 27

अर्थ्य *a.* [अर्थ् कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 Fit to be asked or sought for. -2 [अर्थादनपेतः, अर्थ-यत्] Fit, proper, suitable ; अर्थ्यविरोधः Mv. 2. 7. -3 Appropriate, not deviating from the sense, significant; स्तुत्यं स्तुतिभिरर्थ्याभिरुपतस्थे सरस्वती R. 4. 6, 1. 59 ; Ku. 2. 3.-4 Rich, wealthy. -5 Wise, intelligent. -र्थ्यं Red chalk.

अर्द् 1 P. [अर्दति, आनर्द, आर्दीत्, अर्दितुं, अर्दित, or अर्ण] 1 To afflict, torment ; strike, hurt, kill : रक्षःसहस्राणि चतुर्दशार्दीत Bk. 12. 52, see *caus.* below. -2 To beg, request, ask; निर्गलितांबुगर्भं शरद्घनं नार्दति चातकोऽपि R. 5. 17. -3 To go. -4 To move, be agitated or moved ; be scattered (as dust) ; fly in pieces, dissolve (Ved.) (The past participle is usually अर्दित, but अर्ण when the root is preceded by अभि, नि, वि, स ; cf. P. VII. 2. 24-5) *-Caus.* (or 10 P.) 1 (*a*) To afflict, torment, distress ; तत एनं महाबाहुरर्दयामास तोमरैः Mh. ; कामार्दित, कोप°, भय° &c. (*b*) To strike, hurt, injure, kill ; येनार्दिदत् दैत्यपुरं पिनाकी Bk. 2. 46 ; 9. 19 ; 15. 90. -2 To stir up, rouse, agitate, shake vehemently, make agitated or restless. -3 To distort ; अर्दयित्वानिलो वक्त्रमर्दितं जनयत्यतः Susruta. -WITH अति to torment excessively fall upon or attack ; अत्यार्दीत् वालिनः पुत्रं Bk. 15. 115. -अभि to distress, afflict, pain, oppress ; अभ्यर्दितो वृषलः (शीतेन पीडितः) P. VII. 2. 25 Sk. —नि Ved. to stream forth, flow out. —प्र to overwork, to work or exert oneself beyond measure ; to cause to flow away. —प्रति to oppress or press hard in return, assail in return, return an attack. —वि Ved. to go or move away ; to oppress, harass, pain. (*-Caus*) to cause to be scattered or dissolved, destroy, annihilate. —सं *caus.* to pain greatly, wound distress.

अर्दन *a.* 1 Distressing, afflicting, tormenting ; पुर°, बल°. -2 Moving restlessly, being agitated. —नं [भावे ल्युट्] Distressing, afflicting ; pain, trouble, anxiety, disturbance, excitement, agitation, restlessness —नं, -ना 1 Going, moving. -2 Asking begging. -3 Killing, hurting, giving pain.

अर्दनिः 1 Asking, begging. -2 Sickness, disease. -3 Fire.

अर्दित *p. p.* [अर्द्-क्त] Tormented, afflicted ; begged &c. -तं A disease, spasm of the jaw-bones, tetanus or hemiplegia (paralysis of the muscles on one side of the face and neck).

अर्दितिन् *a.* [अर्दितमस्त्यस्य-इनि] Suffering from the spasms of jaw-bones.

अर्ध *a.* [ऋध्-णिच्-अच् ; according to Nir. from धृ or ऋधु] Half, forming a half (divided into 2 parts) ; -अर्ध-अर्ध the one half-the other half. —र्धः [ऋध्-घञ्] 1 A place, region, country ; house, habitation (Ved.). -2 Increase (वृद्धि). -3 Wind. -4 A part, portion, side. —र्धं,-र्धः 1 A half, half portion ; सर्वनाशे समुत्पन्ने अर्धं त्यजति पंडितः ; गतमर्धं दिवसस्य V. 2 ; पूर्वार्धः first half ; so उत्तर° latter half ; दक्षिण° southern half (half on the right side) so जघन°, अवर°, पर°, ग्राम° &c. ; यदर्धे विच्छिन्नं *S.* 1.9 divided in half ; ऋज्वायतार्धं M. 27 ; R. 3. 59, 12. 99; रात्रौ तदर्धं गतं Bh 3.107; one part of two, apart, partly (Ved.). -2 Nearness, proximity ; see अर्धदेव (अर्ध may be compounded with almost every noun and adjective ; as first member of compound with nouns it means 'a half of', and forms an एकदेशिसमास or तत्पुरुष; °कायः = अर्धं कायस्य ; °पिप्पली, °मार्गः, °पुरुषः &c.; with adjectives, it has an adverbial force ; °श्याम half dark ; °भुक्त half eaten ; so °पिष्ट, °पूर्ण &c. ; with numeral adjectives it may mean either ' a half of ' or 'with an additional half' ; °शतं half of 100 *i. e.* 50 ; or अर्धेन सहितं शतं *i. e.* 150 ; with ordinal numerals 'with a half or that number' ; °तृतीय containing two and the third only half ; *i. e* two and a half ; so °चतुर्थ three and a half. **-Comp.** —अक्षि *n.* side-look, wink ; Mk. 8. 42. —अंगं half the body. -अंतरं half the distance ; °एकपदता a fault in composition ; see S. D. 575. —अंशः a half, the half. —अंशिन् *a.* sharing a half. -अर्धः,-र्धं 1. half of a half, quarter ; चराचरार्धभागाभ्यां तामयोजयतामुभे R. 10. 56. -2 half and half. —अवभेदकः pain in half the head, hemicrania (Mar. अर्धशिशी). (-कं) dividing in equal parts. -अवशेष *a.* having only a half left. —अक्षरः 1. half the letter अ. -2. N. of अवग्रह q. v. -आसनं 1. half a seat ; अर्धासनं गोत्रभिदोऽधितष्ठौ R. 6. 73; मम हि दिवौकसां समक्षमर्धासनोपवेशितस्य *S.* 7 (it being considered a mark of very great respect to make room for a guest &c. on the same seat with oneself). -2. greeting kindly or with great respect. -3. exemption from censure. —इंदुः 1. the half or crescent moon. -2. semicircular, impression of a finger-nail, crescent-shaped nail-print ; N. 6. 25. -3. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head (= अर्धचंद्र below.); °मौलि N. of *Ś*iva Me. 59. —इंद्र *a* that of which a half belongs to Indra. —उक्त *a.* half said or uttered ; रामभद्र इति अर्धोक्ते महाराजः U. 1. -उक्तिः *f.* a broken speech ; an interrupted speech. -उदकं water reaching half the body. -उदयः 1. the rising of the half moon -2. partial rise. -3. a kind of *parvan* ; °आसनं a sort of posture in meditation. -उदित *a.* 1. half risen. -2. half uttered. -ऊरुक *a.* [अर्धमूरोः अर्धोरु तत्र काशते] reaching to the middle of the thighs. (-कं) 1. a short petti-coat (Mar. परकर) ; see चंडातक, -2. mantle, veil. -कृत *a.* half done, incomplete. —केतुः N. of Rudra. -कोशः a moiety of one's treasure.-कौडविक *a.* measuring half a kudava. —खारं, -री a kind of measure, half a Khârî; P. V. 4. 101. -गंगा N. of the river Kâverî; (स्नानादौ गंगास्नानार्धफलदायिनी) ; so °जाह्नवी -गर्भ *a.* Ved. 1. in the middle of the womb. -2. N. of the rays of the sun. -गुच्छः a necklace of 24 strings. -गुंजा half a gunja. —गोलः a hemisphere. —चक्रवर्तिन्, -चक्रिन् *m.* N. of the nine black Vasudevas and the nine enemies of Vishṇu.—चंद्र *a.* crescent-shaped. (-द्रः) 1. the half moon; सार्धचंद्रं बिभर्ति यः Ku. 6. 75. —2, the semicircular marks on a peacock's tail.-3.an arrow with a crescent-shaped head; अर्धचंद्रमुखैर्बाणैश्चिच्छेद कदलीसुखम् R. 12. 96. -4. a crescent-shaped nail-print. -5. the hand bent into a semicircle, as for the purpose of seizing or clutch-

in anything ; °इं दा to seize by the neck and turn out; दीयतामेतस्यार्धचंद्रः Pt. 1. (-द्रा) N. of a plant (कर्णस्फोट). —चंद्राकार, -चंद्राकृति a. half-moon-shaped. (-रः, -तिः f.) a meniscus. —चंद्रिका N. of a climbing plant. —चोलकः a short bodice. —जरतीयन्यायः a kind of न्याय, see under न्याय. —तनुः f. half the body. —तिक्तः N. of a plant (नेपालनिंब). —तूरः a kind of musical instrument. —दिनं, -दिवसः 1. half a day, mid-day. -2. a day of 12 hours. —देवः 1. demi-god. -2. Ved. being near the gods ; (देवानां समीपे वर्तमानः Sây.). —द्रौणिक a. measuring a half *droṇa*. —धारः a knife or lancet with a single edge (one of the 20 surgical instruments mentioned by Suśruta). —नाराचः a crescent-shaped iron-pointed arrow ; पृथुलक्ष्यवेधी अर्धनाराचः V. 5. —नारायणः a form of Vishṇu. —नारीशः, —नारीश्वरः a form of *Śiva*, (half male and half female). —नावं half a boat. —निशा midnight. —पंचाशत् f. twenty-five. —पणः a measure containing half a paṇa. —पथं half way. (-थे) midway Y. 2. 198. -पादः half a pâda or foot ; अर्धपादं किरुकुविरुकंभसुदृत्य Dk. 109. —पादिक a. having half a foot ; Ms. 8. 325. —पांचालिक a. born or produced in the *ardhapanchâla*. —पारावतः a kind of pigeon (अर्धेनांगेन पारावत इव). —पुलायितं a half gallop, canter ; चित्रं चकार पदमर्धपुलायितेन Si. 5. 10. —प्रहरः half a watch, one hour and a half. —भागः a half, half a share or part ; तदर्धभागेन लभस्व कांक्षितं Ku. 5. 50 ; R. 7. 45. —भागिक a. sharing a half ; मृते पितरि कुर्युस्तं भ्रातरस्त्वर्धभागिकं Y. 2. 134. —भाज् a. 1. sharing a half, entitled to a half ; Ms. 8. 39. -2. a companion, sharer. —भास्करः mid-day. -भोटिका a kind of cake. —भ्रमः, -भ्रमकः a kind of artificial composition ; for instances see Ki. 15. 27 ; Si. 19. 72. The Sar. K. describes it as a figure of speech thus :—आहुरर्धभ्रमं नाम श्लोकार्धभ्रमणं यदि. —माणवकः, -माणवः a necklace of 12 strings (माणवक consisting of 24). -मात्रा 1. half a (short) syllable. -2. a term for a consonant (व्यंजनं चार्धमात्रकं). —मार्गे *ind.* midway ; V. 1. 3. —मासः half a month, a fortnight. —मासतम = °मासिक see P. V. 2. 57. —मासिक a. 1. happening every fortnight. -2. lasting for a fortnight ; Y. 2. 177. —मुष्टिः f. a half-clenched hand. —यामः half a watch. —रथः [अर्धः असंपूर्णः रथः रथी] a warrior who fights on a car with another (who is not so skilled as a रथी) ; रणे रणेऽभिमानी च विमुखश्चापि दृश्यते । घृणी कर्णः प्रमादी च तेन मेऽर्धरथो मतः Mb. —रात्रः [अर्धं रात्रेः] 1. midnight ; अथार्धरात्रे स्तिमितप्रदीपे R. 16. 4 ; स्थितेऽर्धरात्रे Dk. 109. -2. a night containing half a whole day or 24 hours. —रात्रार्धदिवसः equinox. —लक्ष्मीहरिः Hari having a form half like Lakshmî. —विसर्गः, -विसर्जनीयः the Visarga sound before क्, ख्, प् and फ्, so called because its sign is the half of a Visarga (ᳲ).-वीक्षणं a side-look, glance, leer. -वृद्ध a. middle-aged. -वैनाशिकः N. of the followers of Kaṇâda (arguing half perishableness). -वैशसं half or incomplete murder; विधिना कृतमर्धवैशसं ननु मां कामवधे विमुंचता Ku. 4. 31. —व्यासः the radius of a circle. —शतं fifty. —शनं [अर्धमशनस्य शक°] half a meal. -शफरः a kind of fish. -शब्द a. having a low voice. -शेष a. having only a half left.-श्याम a. half clouded. —श्लोकः half a Sloka or verse.-सम a. equal to a half. (-मं) N. of a class of metres in which the 1st and 3rd and 2nd and 4th lines have the same syllables and *Gaṇas* ; such as पुष्पिताग्रा. -सस्य a. half the crops, half grown. -सीरिन् m. 1. a cultivator, ploughman who takes half the crop for his labour ; Y. 1. 166. -2. = अर्धिक q. v. —हर, -हारिन् a. occupying the half (of the body) : Ku. 1. 50, Bh. 3. 121. -हारः a necklace of 64 strings. —ह्रस्वः half a (short) syllable.

अर्धक a. Half ; see अर्ध.

अर्धर्चः-र्चं Half a verse, hemistich ; °आदिगणः a class of words either *m.* or *n.*

अर्धिक a. (की f.) [अर्धमर्हति ठन्] 1 Measuring a half ; तदर्धिकं Ms. 3. 1. -2 Entitled to half a share : Y. 2. 296. -कः A half-caste man ; वैश्यकन्यासमुत्पन्नो ब्राह्मणेन तु संस्कृतः । अर्धिकः स तु विज्ञेयो भोज्यो विप्रैर्न संशयः Parâśara.

अर्धिन् a. [अर्ध-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] Sharing or entitled to a half ; Ms. 8. 210.

अर्धुक a. Prospering, succeeding.

अर्ध्य a. 1 Belonging to the half (of anything). -2 Fit to be increased.

अर्पणं [ऋ-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Placing or putting upon, setting upon ; पादार्पणानुग्रहपूतपृष्ठं R. 2. 35. -2 Inserting, placing or putting in. -3 Giving, offering, resigning ; स्वदेहार्पणनिष्क्रयेण R. 2. 55 ; सुखार्पणेषु प्रकृतिप्रगल्भाः 13. 9 ; तत्कुरुष्व मदर्पणं Bg. 9. 27. -4 Restoration, delivery, giving back ; न्यास° Ak. -5 Piercing, perforating ; तीक्ष्णतुंडार्पणैर्ग्रीवां नखैः सर्वां व्यदारयत् Râm. (Said to mean also fire, god, an oblation, a Mantra and the tongue of fire. -Tv.).

अर्पिसः [ऋ-णिच्-इसुन् Uṇ. 4. 2] The heart ; flesh in the heart.

अर्ब् 1 P. (अर्बति, आनर्ब, अर्बितुं) 1 To go towards. -2 To kill, hurt.

अर्बु(र्बु)दः, -दं 1 A swelling, tumour, (of various kinds) ; मांस°, मासा°, शोणित &c. -2 One hundred millions. -3 N. of a mountain in the west of India (Abu). -4 A serpent-like demon killed by Indra. -5 A serpent. -6 A cloud. -7 A place of pilgrimage (of the Jainas). -8 A long round mass, lump of flesh ; यदि पिंडः पुमान्स्त्री चेत् पेशी नपुंसकं चेदर्बुदं Susr.; Y. 3. 75, 89 (मांसपिंड). -9 N. of a people. -10 N. of a hell.

अर्बुदिः 1 A serpent-like demon conquered by Indra. -2 All-pervading lord.

अर्बुदिन् a. Afflicted with swelling or tumour.

अर्भ a. [ऋ-भन्] Uṇ. 3. 152] Ved. Little, small, unimportant. —र्भः A child, pupil. [cf. L. *orbus*.].

अर्भक a. [According to Nir. अवहृतं भवति ह्रस्वं तस्मादर्भकः .] 1 Small, minute, short ; नमो महद्भ्यो नमोअर्भकेभ्यः Rv. 1. 27. 13. -2 Weak, emaciated, lean. -3 Foolish. -4 Young, childish. -5 Like, similar. -कः 1 A boy, child ; श्रुतस्य यायादयमंतमर्भकः R. 3. 21, 25, 7. 67. -2 The young of an animal. -3 A fool, idiot.

अर्भग a. Ved. Youthful, young.

अर्मः-र्मं [ऋ-मन् Uṇ. 1. 137] 1 A disease of the eye. -2 A country to which one should go (गंतव्यदेशः or चिरंतनग्रामनिवासः). -3 A cemetery.

अर्मक a. Narrow, thin. —कं Narrowness.

अर्मणं A measure of one droṇa.

अर्मन् n. [ऋ-मनिन्] A disease of the eye (said to be of 5 kinds).

अर्य a. [ऋ-यत्] 1 Excellent, best. -2 Respectable. -3 Attached, true, devoted. -4 Dear, kind. —र्यः 1 A master, lord ; अर्यः प्रेम्णा नो तथा वल्लभस्य Si. 18. 52 ; Sânti. 1. 18. -2 A man of the third tribe, Vaiśya. —र्या 1 A mistress. -2 A woman of the Vaiśya tribe. —र्यी The wife of a Vaiśya. -Comp. —आणी the mistress of an *Arya*. —पत्नी the wife of a true or legitimate husband. —वर्यः a Vaiśya of rank.

अर्याणी [अर्य-आनुक्-ङीप् च]. A woman of the Vaiśya tribe.

अर्यमन् m. [अर्यं श्रेष्ठं मिमीते, मा-कनिन् निपातोऽयं Uṇ. 1. 158] 1 The sun ; प्रोषितार्यमणं मेरोरंधकारस्तटीमिव Si. 2. 33. -2 The head of the Pitṛis or Manes ; पितॄणामर्यमा चास्मि Bg. 10. 29. -3 The constellation उत्तराफल्गुनी. -4 N. of the *arka* plant. -5 One of the Âdityas. -6 A bosom-friend, playfellow. -Comp. -देवा N. of the 12th lunar mansion.

अर्यमिक a. Compassionate ; (diminutive of अर्यमदत्त P. V. 3. 84).

अर्यम्यः The sun ; a bosom-friend.

अर्व् 1 P. To kill.

अर्वटं Ashes.

अर्वन् *a.* [ऋ-वनिप्] 1 Going, moving, running. -2 Mean, unworthy, censurable (गर्ह्य Un. 4. 112; कुत्सित 5. 54). —*m.* (अर्वा, अर्वंतौ, अर्वंतः &c.) 1 A horse ; श्लथीकृतप्रग्रहमर्वतां व्रजाः Si 12. 31. -2 An epithet of a horse or its driver. -3 One of the ten horses of the moon -4 Indra -5 A short span (गोकर्णपरिमाण) —ती 1 A mare. -2 A bawd, procuress. -3 A nymph. -Comp. -वसुः one of the principal seven days of the sun.

अर्वश *a.* Possessed of coursers, quick.

अर्वाच् *a.* [अवरे काले देशे वा अंचति पृषो० अर्वादेशः] 1 Coming hitherward (opp पराञ्च्). -2 Turned towards, coming to meet any one. -3 Being on this side (as the bank of a river) (opp. पर). -4 Being below or behind (in time or place). -5 Following, subsequent. —क् *ind.* 1 Hitherward, on this side. -2 From a certain point. -3 Before (in time or place). पश्चादुच्चैर्भवति हरिणःअर्वाङ्मल्लिलनयं बह्मांडमभूर् K 125; अर्वाक् संवत्सरात्स्वामी हरेत परतो नृपः Y. 2 176, 113 ; 1. 254 ; Ms 8. 30 ; 5 59. -4 On the lower side, behind, downwards (opp. ऊर्ध्व). -5 Afterwards, subsequently. -6 (With loc) Within, near ; एते चार्वागुपवनभुवि छिन्न- दर्भांकुरायां । S. 1. 15. -Comp —कालः posterior time.—कालिक *a.* belonging to proximate time, modern ; °ता modernness, posterity of time ; Ms. 12. 96.—कूलं the near bank of a river. —बिल *a.* Ved. having the hole or mouth hitherward. —वसु *v.* offering riches. (-सुः) 1. rain. -2. a cloud -सामन् *n.* Ved. epithet of three days during which the Soma sacrifice is performed. —स्रोतस् *m* N. of a creation of beings in which the current of nutriment tends downwards, or where the men are addicted to sensual enjoyments.

अर्वाके *ind.* In the proximity of, near.

अर्वाचीन *a.* [अर्वाच्-ख] 1 Turned towards ; favouring. -2 Being on this side, below.-3 Born afterwards, posterior. -4 Modern, recent. -5 Reverse, contrary; °ता state of being posterior or recent ; state of being contrary.-नं *ind.*(With abl.) 1 On this side of. -2 Thenceforward. -3 Less than. -4 Later than ; यदूर्ध्वं पृथिव्या अर्वाचीनमंतरिक्षात् Sat. Br.

अर्वावत् *a.* [अवरकालोऽस्त्यस्य मतुप् पृषो०] Later, modern. —*f.* Proximity.

अर्वावसु N. of the Hotri of the gods (देवानां होता).

अर्बुक [अर्व्-हिंसने बाहु० उकञ्] N. of a tribe or people in the south mentioned in the Mahâbhârata and conquered by Sahadeva ; N. of kings living in the southern forest.

अर्श *a* Bringing misfortune, sinful; indecent —र्शः 1 Damage, hurt. -2 = अर्शस् q v.

अर्शस् *n* [ऋ असुन् श्याधी शुट् च Un. 4. 195] Pile. -Comp. —घ्न *a.* destroying piles (-घ्नः): 1 N. of the plant शुरण, so called because it is said to cure piles -2 one part of buttermilk with three parts of water. (-घ्नी) 1. N. of the plant Curculigo Archioides Lin. -2 the marking nut plant (भल्लातक). —युज् *a.* afflicted with piles. —हित *a.* curing piles. (-तः) the marking nut plant.

अर्शस *a.* [अर्शस् अस्त्यर्थे-अच्] Afflicted with piles ; Ms. 3. 4.

अर्शिन् *a.* [अर्शांसि सन्त्यस्य इनि] Afflicted with piles.

अर्शसान *a.* [ऋश्-असानुच् सुट् च] Striving to hurt, malicious. —नः 1 Fire. -2 N. of a demon.

अर्षण *a.* [ऋष् गतौ ल्युट्] Flowing, moveable. —णं Going, moving. —णी 1 Means of moving, conveyance. -2 A piercing or pricking pain.

अर्ह् 1 P. [अर्हति, अर्हितुं, आनर्ह, अर्हित] (epic A. as रावणो नार्हते पूजां Râm.) 1 To deserve, merit, be worthy of (with acc. or inf.); किमिव नायुष्मानमरेश्वरान्नार्हति S 7 ; so दंडं, प्रायश्चित्तं, वधं &c. -2 To have a right to, be entitled to, be allowed to do any thing (with acc.); ननु गर्भः पित्र्यं रिक्थमर्हति S 6 ; न स्त्री स्वातंत्र्यमर्हति Ms. 9 3 ; also with inf. ; न स तल्लब्धुमर्हति Ms. 8. 147 ; 11. 7, 18. -3 To be obliged or required to do a thing, oft implying duty or obligation ; नान्यस्त्री दातुमर्हति Y. 2. 49 ; इमां प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88. -4 To be fit or deserve to be done ; अर्थना मयि भवद्भिः कर्तुमर्हति N. 5, 112 ; Dk. 137. -5 To be equal to ; be worth, न ते गात्राण्युपचारमर्हंति S. 3. 18 are not equal to ; सर्वे ते जपयज्ञस्य कलां नार्हंति षोडशीं Ms. 2. 86 ; 3. 131. -6 To be able, translateable by ' can ' ; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4 ; विनाशमव्ययस्यास्य न कश्चित्कर्तुमर्हति Bg. 2. 17 ; अनुद्योगेन तैलानि तिलेभ्यो नाप्तुमर्हति H. Pr. 30 cannot get. -7 To worship, honour ; see *caus.* below. -8 (Used with inf. in the second pers. and sometimes in the third) अर्ह् represents a mild form of command, advice or courteous request, and may be translated by pray ', ' deign ', 'be pleased to ', ' will be pleased to '; द्वित्राण्यहान्यर्हसि सोढुमर्हन् R. 5. 25 pray wait. &c. ; नार्हसि मे प्रणयं विहंतुं 2. 58 ; तं संतः श्रोतुमर्हंति 1. 10 will be pleased or be good enough to listen to it ; Ku 6. 32 ; Ms 1. 2 ; Bg 10. 16. 2. 17 ; R. 1. 72 ; 1. 88 ; 3 46. -*Caus.* or 10 P. To honour, worship ; राजानमिह नं मधुपर्कपाणिः Bk. 1. 17 ; Ms. 3. 3, 119.

अर्ह *a* 1 Respectable, worthy of respect, deserving ; अदंड्यान्दंडयन् राजा दंडमर्हति मानवः Ms 8 392. -2 Worthy of, having a claim to, entitled to (with acc., inf.. or in comp); नैवार्हः पैतृकं रिक्थं पतितोत्पादितो हि सः Ms 9. 144 ; संस्कारमर्हस्त्वं न च लप्स्यसे Râm. ; तस्मान्नार्हा वयं हंतुं धार्तराष्ट्रान् स्वबांधवान् Bg. 1 37; प्रदक्षिणक्रियार्हायां R. 1. 76 ; so मान°, वध°, दंड° &c. -3 Being required, obliged, or allowed (with inf.). -4 Becoming, proper, fit , केवलं यानमर्हं स्यात् Pt. 3 ; with gen. also ; स भृत्योऽर्हो महीभुजां Pt. 1. 87-92; or in comp.: तदर्हेण प्रायश्चित्तेन 1. 275 ; so नृप°, यज्ञ° Ak. -5 Worth (in money), costing ; see below. —र्हः [अर्ह्-अच्] 1 N. of Indra. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Price (as in महार्ह); महार्हशय्यापरिवर्तनच्युतैः Ku. 5. 12 (महानर्हो यस्याः Malli.). -4 Fitness, propriety. -5 Motion, course (गति). —र्हा Worship, adoration ; Ki. 2. 58 ; R. 1. 75.

अर्हणं-णा [अर्ह् भावे-ल्युट्] Worship, adoration, honour, treating with respect or veneration ; अर्हणामर्हते चक्रुर्मुनयो नयचक्षुषे R. 1 55 ; Si. 15. 22 ; 14. 58, R. 11 23, Ms 3. 54.

अर्हणा *ind.* Ved. According to what is due ; according to one's means.

अर्हणीय *pot. p* Fit to be worshipped, adored.

अर्हत् *a.* [अर्ह् शतृ] 1 Worthy, deserving, deserving respect, respectable, adorable : S 5. 15 ; R 5. 25 ; 1. 55 ; Ru. 6. 56 ; Ms. 3. 128. -2 Praised, celebrated (स्तुत. ख्यात). -3 Worthy of, deserving, entitled to (mostly Ved.). —*m.* 1 A Buddha ; the highest rank in Buddhist hierarchy. -2 A superior divinity with the Jainas ; सर्वज्ञो जितरागादिदोषस्त्रैलोक्यपूजितः यथास्थितार्थवादी च देवोऽर्हन् परमेश्वरः । see the word जैन also.

अर्हत *a.* [अर्ह्-बा० झ] Worthy, deserving.—तः 1 A Buddha.-2 A Buddhist mendicant. -3 N. of Siva.

अर्हंती The quality of being fit to be worshipped, veneration, adoration ; श्रीब्राह्मती चणेर्गुण्यैः Sk.

अर्ह्य *pot. p.* [अर्ह्-ण्यत्] 1 Worthy, respectable. -2 Fit to be praised. -3 Right, fit, proper. -4 Fit to be obtained.

अर्हरिष्वणि *a.* Ved. Making enemies cry aloud ; exultant.

अल् 1 U. (अलति-ते, अलितुं, अलित) 1 To adorn. -2 To be competent or able. -3 To prevent, ward off; see अलम्.

अलं [अल्-अच्] 1 The sting in the tail of a scorpion. -2 Yellow orpiment; cf. आल.

अलकः [अल्-क्वुन्, अलति भूषयति मुखं] 1 A curl, lock of hair, hair in general; ललाटिकाचंदनधूसरालका Ku. 5. 55; अरुद्धालकवेष्टनैः R. 1. 42; 4. 54; अलकभंगतां गतः K. 4; अलके बालकुंदानुविद्धं Me 65 (the word is *n.* also, as appears from a quotation of Malli.; स्वभाववक्राण्यलकानि तासां). -2 Curls on the fore-head. -3 Saffron besmeared on the body. -4 A mad dog (for अलर्क). -का 1 A girl from eight to ten years of age. -2 N. of the capital of Kubera (situated on a peak of the Himâlaya above the peak of Meru, inhabited also by *Siva*), and of the lord of the Yakshas; अलकामतिवाह्यैव Ku. 6. 37; विभाति यस्यां ललितालकायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10; गंतव्या ते वसतिरलका नाम यक्षेश्वराणां Me. 7. -Comp. -अधिपः, -पतिः, -ईश्वरः 'lord of Alakâ', N. of Kubera; अत्यजीवदमरालकेश्वरौ R. 19. 15. -अंतः the end of a curl or ringlet; *Si.* 4. 9; Me. 8. —नंदा 1. N. of the Ganges, or a river falling into it. -2. a girl from eight to ten years of age. -प्रभा N. of the capital of Kubera. —प्रियः N. of a tree (पीतसाल). —संहतिः *f.* rows of curls; *Si.* 6. 3.

अलकं *ind.* In vain, for nothing.

अलक्तः —क्तकः [न रक्तोऽस्मात्, रस्य लत्वं, स्वार्थे कन् Tv.] The red resin of certain trees, red lac or sap (formerly used by women to dye certain parts of their body, particularly the soles of the feet and lip); (दंतवाससा) चिरोज्झितालक्तकपाटलेन Ku. 5. 34, 68; 7. 58; विन्यस्तालक्तकः M. 3. 5; अलक्तकांकां पदवीं ततान R. 7. 7; स्त्रियो हृतार्थाः पुरुषं निरर्थं निष्पीडितालक्तकवत्त्यजंति Mk. 4. 15. -Comp. -रसः red lac, juice; अलक्तरसरक्ताभावलक्तरसवर्जितौ । अद्यापि चरणौ तस्याः पद्मकोशसमप्रभौ Râm. -रागः the red colour of *alakta.*

अलक्षण *a.* 1 Having no signs or marks. -2 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks, undefined, undistinguished; Ms. 1. 5 -3 Having no good marks, inauspicious, unfortunate, ill-omened; क्लेशावहा भर्तुरलक्षणाहम् R. 14. 5. —णं 1 A bad or inauspicious sign; Ms. 4. 156. -2 That which is no definition, a bad definition.

अलक्षित *a.* 1 Unseen, unperceived, unobserved; अलक्षितोपस्थित H. 1; अलक्षिताभ्युत्पतनो नृपेण R. 2. 27. -2 Uncharacterized; not marked. -Comp. —अंतक *a.* suddenly dead. —उपस्थित *a.* one who has approached unobserved.

अलक्ष्य *a.* 1 Invisible, unknown, unobserved. -2 Unmarked. -3 Having no particular marks. -4 Insignificant in appearance. -5 Having no pretence, free from fraud. -6 Not लक्ष्य or secondary (as meaning). -Comp. —गति *a.* moving invisibly. —जन्मता unknown birth, obscure origin; वपुर्विरूपाक्षमलक्ष्यजन्मता Ku. 5. 72. —लिंग *a.* disguised, *incognito.* —वाच् *a.* addressing words to no visible object; Ku. 5. 57.

अलक्ष्मीः *f.* Evil fortune, bad luck, distress, poverty; कामान् दुग्धे विप्रकर्षत्यलक्ष्मीं U. 5 31.

अलगर्दः [Ety. ?] A water-serpent, the black variety of the Cobra de Capello (also written अलगर्थ). —र्दा A large poisonous leech.

अलग्न *a.* 1 Speaking unconnectedly. -2 Stammering.

अलघु (घु-घ्वी *f.*) 1 Not light, heavy, big, weighty (as breast, hips &c.); आयासादलघुतरस्तनैः *Si.* 8. 1; 7. 5. -2 Not short long (in prosody). -3 Serious, solemn. -4 Intense, violent, very great. -Comp. -उपलः a rock. -ऊष्मन् *m.* intense heat. -प्रतिज्ञ a. solemnly pledged or promised.

अलाघवं Meanness, niggardliness; R. 9. 16.

अलंघनं Not surmounting, not transgressing, not passing over or beyond.

अलंघनीय *a.* Insurmountable, impassable, inaccessible, beyond the reach of; त्रिदशपरिपक्षस्यालंघनीये कृते स्वः V. 2 proof against injury; V. 4. Ki. 14. 37.

अलंघनीयता 1 Impassableness, insurmountableness, inaccessibility; *Si.* 2. 48. -2 Inviolability; respectability. -3 Authoritative or absolute rule, superiority.

अलंघ्य *a.* 1 Not to be transgressed, overcome &c.; *Si.* 3. 64. -2 Beyond the reach of, impossible to be done; Ki. 13. 7. -3 Difficult to secure or attain, unattainable; K . 10. 6, 13; *Si.* 8. 57; °ता state of being proof against an attack or injury; Ki. 11. 63.

अलजः A kind of bird.

अलजी Inflammation of the eye; a sort of disease of the joints.

अलज्ज *a* Shameless. —ज्जा 1 Boldness. -2 Impudence.

अलंजरः -जुरः [अलं सामर्थ्यं जृणाति, जृ-अच्, पृषो° उत् Tv.] An earthen jar.

अलातिः [अल्-बा°-आतिच्] Commencement of the notes of a song.

अलब्ध *a.* Unobtained. -Comp. -अभीप्सित *a.* disappointed in one's desired object. —नाथ *a.* friendless, without a patron.

अलभ्य *a.* Unobtainable, unattainable.

अलम् *ind.* [अल्-बाहु° अम्] 1 (*a*) Enough, sufficient for, adequate to (with dative or inf.); तस्यालमेषा क्षुधितस्य तृप्त्यै R. 2. 39; Ku. 6. 82: अन्यथा प्रातराशाय कुर्याम त्वामलं वयम् Bk. 8. 98; *Si.* 2. 40, 106, 110; K. 133; Bh. 3. 22; Ms. 11. 77; R. 2. 39, 9. 32; 15. 64; Me. 64, 88. (*b*) A match for, equal to (with dat.); दैत्येभ्यो हरिरलं Sk.; अलं मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. -2 Able, competent (with inf.); अलं भोक्तुं Sk.; वरेण शमितं लोकानलं दग्धुं हि तत्तपः Ku. 2. 56; V. 3 10; with loc also; त्रयाणामपि लोकानामलमस्मि निवारणे Râm. -3 Away with, enough of, no need of, no use of (having a prohibitive force), with instr. or gerund; अलमन्यथा गृहीत्वा M. 1. 20; अलमलं बहु विकत्थ्य M. 1; आलप्यालमिदं बभ्रोर्यत्स दारानपाहरत् *Si.* 2. 40; अलं महीपाल तव श्रमेण R. 2. 34; Ku. 5. 82; अलमियद्भिः कुसुमैः *S.* 4 so many flowers will do; *Si.* 10. 75; sometimes used, though less correctly, with the inf. in the same sense; अलमात्मानं खेदयितुं Ve. 2, 3; अलं सुप्तजनं प्रबोधयितुं Mk. 3. -4 (*a*) Completely, thoroughly; अर्हस्येनं शमयितुमलं वारिधारासहस्रैः Me. 53; स्वमपि विततयज्ञः स्वर्गिणः प्रीणयालम् *S.* 7. 34; R. 10. 80; K. 169; *Si.* 3. 58; 4. 39. (*b*) Greatly, excessively, to a high degree; दुदंति अलम् K. 2; यो गच्छत्यलं विद्विषतः प्रति Ak; Mv. 6. 40; इत्थलमन्वशात् मुनिर्मा Ki. 13. 13 again and again, pressingly. -5 In vain. -6 Surely, verily. -7 In the sense of आस्ति and भूषण also. -Comp. —कामण *a.* [अलं समर्थः कर्मणे ख] competent to do any act, skilful, clever. -कुमारि *a.* [अलं कुमार्यै] sufficient to support a maiden (धन); P. 1. 2. 44. —कृ, -कार &c. see separately below. —गामिन् *a.* [अलं पर्याप्तं गच्छति,णिनि] going after, following in due or proper manner; P. V. 2. 15. —जीविक *a.* [अलं जीविकायै च. त.] sufficient for livelihood. —जुष *a.* [अलं जुष्यते कर्माणि बाहु° क] sufficient, adequate to eating. —तम *a.* able, sufficient, having power. -धन *a.* [अलं प्रभूतं धनमस्त्यस्य अच्] possessing sufficient wealth, rich; निरादिष्टधनश्चेत्तु प्रतिभूः स्यादलंधनः Ms. 8 162. —धूम *a.* [अलमत्यर्थो धूमः] thick smoke, volume of smoke. —पशुः [अलं यज्ञे नियुक्तः पशुः] a bad or useless animal (for sacrifice). (-*a.*) able to keep cattle. —पुरुषीण *a.* [अलं समर्थं पुरुषाय: स्वार्थे-ख] 1. fit for a man, becoming a man. -2 sufficient for a man. (-णः) a man

who is chief of the opposite warriors in a battle. —बल *a.* 1. strong enough, having sufficient power. -2. an epithet of *Siva.* —बुद्धिः 1. sufficient sense. -2. false notion (मिथ्याबुद्धि). —भूष्णु *a.* [अलं सामर्थ्यं भू-ष्णु] able, competent ; विनाप्यस्मदलंभूष्णुरिज्यायै तपसःसुतः *Si.* 2. 9.

अलंकृ 8 U. 1 To prepare, make ready [Ved.]. -2 To ornament, decorate, grace ; तत्र च शयनीयमलंचकार K. 207 ; कतमो वंशोऽलंकृतः *S.* 1. -3 To prevent from, impede (with gen.).

अलंकरणं 1 Decoration, ornamenting. -2 An ornament (lit. and fig.) ; सृजति तावदशेषगुणाकरं पुरुषरत्नमलंकरणं भुवः Bh. 2. 92. -3 Preparation.

अलंकरिष्णु *a.* 1 Fond of ornaments, -2 Decorating, skilled in decorating. -3 Ornamented. -ष्णुः An epithet of *Siva.*

अलंकर्तृ *a.* A decorator, skilled in decoration.

अलंकारः 1 Decoration, act of decorating or ornamenting. -2 An ornament (fig. also); अलंकारः स्वर्गस्य V. 1; अनुत्सेकः खलु विक्रमालंकारः *ibid.* -3 A figure of speech of which there are three kinds :—शब्द°, अर्थ°, and शब्दार्थ° ; शब्दार्थयोरस्थिरा ये धर्माः शोभातिशायिनः । रसादीनुपकुर्वंतोऽलंकारास्तेंऽगदादिवत् ॥ S. D. 631 ; उपकुर्वंति तं संतं येऽङ्गद्वारेण जातु चित् । हारादिवदलंकारास्तेऽनुप्रासोपमादयः K. P. 8. -4 The whole science of Rhetoric. -Comp. —चंद्रिका a commentary on Kuvalayânanda. —शास्त्रं the science and art of Rhetoric, poetics. —सुवर्णं gold used for ornaments.—सूत्रः N. of a kind of meditation in Buddhism. —हीनं *a.* unadorned.

अलंकारकः Ornament, decoration ; Ms. 7. 220.

अलंकृतिः *f.* 1 Decoration. -2 An ornament ; कर्णालंकृति Amaru. 13. -3 A rhetorical ornament, a figure of speech ; तददोषौ शब्दार्थौ सगुणावनलंकृती पुनः क्वापि K. P. 1; यो विद्वान् मन्यते काव्यं शब्दार्थावनलंकृती । असौ न मन्यते कस्मादनुष्णमनलं कृती ॥ ; Chandr. 1 ; सालंकृतिः श्रवणकोमलवर्णराजिः Bv. 3. 6. (where अ° has senses 2 and 3).

अलंक्रिया Adorning, ornamenting, decoration (fig. also) ; प्रशमस्तस्य भवत्यलंक्रिया Ki. 2. 32.

अलंपट *a.* Not libidinous, chaste. —टः Women's apartments.

अलंबुषः 1 Vomiting. -2 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. -3 Prahasta, the minister of Râvaṇa. -4 A demon killed by Ghaṭotkacha. —षा 1 N. of a nymph or of a class of nymphs. -2 A kind of plant (लज्जालु). -3 A barrier, a line of water drawn to prevent entrance (अन्याप्रवेशार्थं दत्ता जलरेखा).

अलय *a.* [नास्ति लयः अवस्थानं यस्य] 1 Houseless, vagrant, moving about ; Si. 4. 57. -2 Without destruction or loss, imperishable. —यः 1 Non-destruction, permanence. -2 Birth, production.

अलंबुसा N. of a country.

अलर्कः 1 A mad dog or one rendered furious. -2 A fabulous animal like a hog with eight legs. -3 A kind of worm. -4 N. of a plant (श्वेतार्क).

अलपस् *n.* Merit.

अलले *ind.* A word of no import, occurring in the dialect of the Pisâchas (mostly used in dramas).

अलवालं A basin for water at the root of a tree ; see आलवाल.

अलस् *a.* Not shining.

अलस *a.* [न लसति व्याप्रियते, लस्-अच्] 1 Inactive, without energy, lazy, idle, indolent. -2 Tired, fatigued, languid ; मार्गश्रमादलसशरीरे दारिके M. 5 ; Amaru. 4. 90 ; खेदालसेव K. 143, 197, 211, 62, 98 ; Si. 8. 7 ; V. 3. 2 ; Dk. 20, Si. 13. 48 ; 9. 39 ; U. 1. 24 ; Ki. 10. 60, V. 5 ; गगनमलसं Mâl. 1. 17. -3 Soft, gentle. -4 Slow, dull (as in gait or motion) ; श्रोणीभारादलसगमना Me. 82 ; तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भभरालसायाः U. 3. 28. -सः 1 A sore or ulcer between the toes. -2 A kind of tree. -3 N. of a sage. -4 N. of a small poisonous animal. -सा N. of a plant (हंसपदी). -Comp. —ईक्षणा a woman with languishing looks.

अलसक *a.* Indolent, idle. —कः Flatulence, intumescence of the abdomen, with constipation and wind ; प्रयाति नोर्ध्वं नाधस्तादाहारो न च पच्यते । आमाशयेऽलसीभूतस्तेन सोऽलसकः स्मृतः ॥

अलस्य *a.* Idle, lazy.

अलांडुः N. of a small noxious insect or other animal.

अलातः -तं [ला-क्त, न. त.] A firebrand, half-burnt wood ; निर्वाणालातलाघवं Ku. 2. 23 coal ; °सदृशेक्षणा Râm. °चक्रप्रतिमं V. 5. 2.

अलातृण *a.* Ved. 1 Disposed to afflict or injure very much. -2 Not granting anything. —णः A cloud.

अलाबुः -बूः *f.* [न-लंबते ; न-लंब्-उणित् न लोपश्च वृद्धिः Tv.] The bottle-gourd. —बु (*n.*) 1 A vessel made of gourd. -2 A fruit of the gourd which is very light and floats in water ; किं हि नामैतत् अंबुनि मज्जंत्यलाबूनि ग्रावाणः प्लवंत इति Mv. 1 ; Ms. 6. 54. -Comp. —कटं the dust or down (रजः) of the bottle-gourd. —पात्रं a jar made of the bottle-gourd.

अलाबुमय *a.* Made of a bottle ; Y. 3. 60.

अलाभ *a.* [न. ब.] Without gain or profit. -भः 1 Non-acquirement, Ms. 2. 43 ; 6. 57, 2. 184. -2 Loss ; Ms. 9. 331, 11. 81 ; Bg. 2. 38.

अलाय्य *a.* Ved. 1 Going forward (to meet). -2 An assailing enemy, an assailant. -3 Epithet of Indra.

अलारं A door.

अलासः Inflammation and abscess at the root of the tongue.

अलास्य *a.* Devoid of dancing, idle, unengaged ; R. 16. 14.

अलिः [अल्-इन् Uṇ. 4. 138] 1 A black bee. -2 A scorpion. -3 A crow. -4 The (Indian) cuckoo. -5 The sign of the zodiac called वृश्चिक. -6 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. —कुलं a flight or number of bees ; °संकुल full of a swarm of bees ; अलिकुलसंकुलकुसुमनिराकुलनवदलमालतमाले Gît. 1. ; °संकुलः the *kubja* plant. —जिह्वा, -ह्विका [अलिरिव क्षुद्रा जिह्वा] the uvula, soft palate. —दूर्वा N. of a plant (मालादूर्वा), —पत्रिका, -पर्णी N. of a tree. (वृश्चिकपत्रावृक्षः).—प्रिय *a.* pleasing to the bees. (—यः) the red lotus. (—या) the trumpet flower. —माला a flight of bees. —मोदा N. of a plant (गणिकारी). —विरावः, -रुतं song or hum of a bee. —वल्लभः = °प्रिय q. v.

अलिन् *m.* [अल्-इनि] 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee ; मलिनिमाऽलिनि माधवयोषिताम् Si. 6. 4. -नी A swarm of bees ; अरमतालिनी शिलिंध्रे Si. 6. 72 ; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5.

अलिंशः Ved. A kind of demon.

अलिकं [अल्यते भूष्यते अल्-कर्मणि इकन्] The forehead ; अलिकेन च हेमकांतिना Bv. 2. 171 ; Vb. 3. 6.

अलिक्लवः A kind of carrion bird.

अलिगर्दः A kind of snake.

अलिंग *a.* 1 Having no characteristic marks, having no marks. -2 Having bad marks. -3 (In gram.) Having no gender. —गः An epithet of the Supreme Being. —गं Absence of marks.

अलिंगिन् *m.* An impostor, a pretended ascetic.

अलिंजरः A water-jar ; see अलंजर.

अलिन *a.* [अल्-बाहु० इनन्] Greatly advanced in penance (तपोभिरतिवृद्ध). —नः N. of a tribe.

अलिंदः [अल्यते भूष्यते, अल्-कर्मणि-किंदच्] 1 A terrace before a house-door ; मुखालिंदतोरणं M. 5, Dk. 74. -2 A place (like a square) at the door. -3 (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants ; or its ruler also.

अलिपकः 1 A cuckoo. -2 A bee. -3 A dog.

अलिप्सा Freedom from desire or cupidity.

अलिमकः = अनिमक q. v.

अलिंपक -चक see अनिमक.

अलीक *a.* [अल्-वीकन् Uṇ.4.25 निपातः] 1 Unpleasing, disagreeable. -2 Untrue, false, pretended; °मुग्धः K. 84; अलीककोपकातेन K. 147; °वचन Amaru. 23, 33, 43. -3 Little, not much, few. -कं 1 The forehead; दिशामलीकालकभंगतां गतः K. 4. -2 Anything displeasing, falsehood, untruth. -3 Heaven. -Comp. —मत्स्यः a kind of dish resembling taste of fish ('mock-fish').

अलीकायते Den. A. To be deceived.

अलीकिन् *a.* 1 Disagreeable, unpleasant. -2 False, deceiving.

अलीक्य *a.* False.

अलीगर्दः A snake; see अलिगर्द.

अलुः [अल्-उन्] A small water-pot.

अलुक्, समासः [नास्ति विभक्तेः लुक् लोपो यत्र] A compound in which the case terminations are not dropped, but retained; *e. g.* सरसिजं, आत्मनेपदं, जनुषांधः &c.

अलुप्त *a.* 1 Not cut off, undiminished. -2 Not destroyed, preserved; R. 2. 55.

अलुब्ध *a.* Moderate, content; not covetous; °त्वं contentment.

अलूक्ष *a.* Soft (Ved. for अरूक्ष).

अले / **अलेले** *ind.* Unmeaning words in the dialect of the Piśāchas chiefly introduced in plays.

अलेपक *a.* Stainless. —कः An epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अलेश *a.* Not little, much, large. -शं *ind.* Not at all.

अलेशेज *a.* Firm, steady.

अलोक *a.* 1 Not having space (Ved.). -2 That which cannot be seen, as in लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 (न लोक्यत इत्यलोकः Malli.); see लोकालोक also. -3 Having no people. -4 One who does not go to any other world after death (not having performed meritorious deeds). -कः, -कं 1 Not the world. -2 End or destruction of the world; absence of people; रक्ष सर्वानिमाँल्लोकान् नालोकं कर्तुमर्हसि Rām. -3 The immaterial or spiritual world. -4 The nether world (पाताल). -5 A *Ritvij* or any such priest. -6 One who is not a seer or observer. -का A kind of bird. -Comp. -सामान्य *a.* extraordinary, uncommon; °गुणस्तनूजः Māl. 1. 10.

अलोकनं Invisibility, disappearance.

अलोकनीय *a.* Invisible.

अलोकित *a.* Unseen.

अलोक्य *a.* Not securing the other world or heaven; unusual, unallowed; Ms. 2. 161; °ता unfitness for heaven.

अलोपांग *a.* Not defective in a single limb.

अलोभः 1 Freedom from covetousness, moderation. -2 Non-confusion right process.

अलोभिन् *a.* Not wanting or desiring anything.

अलोल *a.* 1 Tranquil; unagitated. -2 Firm, steady. -3 Not fickle. -4 Not thirsty, free from desire. -लं N. of a metre of 14 syllables.

अलोलु *a.* Indifferent to sensual objects; °त्वं indifference to sensual objects.

अलोलुप *a.* 1 Free from desire. -2 Not greedy or covetous, apathetic, indifferent to sensual objects.

अलोहित *a.* Bloodless, not red. -तं Nymphæa Rubra, a red lotus.

अलौकिक *a.* (-की *f.*) 1 Not current in the world, not relating to this world, uncommon, supernatural. -2 Unusual, rare. -3 Not current in the usual language, peculiar to the sacred writings, not used in classics, Vedic; अधिदृरि हरि रिः इत्यलौकिके -4 Theoretical; °त्वं rare occurrence of a word; अलौकिकत्वादमरःस्वकोषे न यानि नामानि समुल्लिलेख विलोक्य तैस्त्वधुना प्रचारमयं प्रयत्नः पुरुषोत्तमस्य Trik. 1. -Comp. -संनिकर्षः proximity not common to the world (of three kinds).

अल्कः 1 A tree. -2 A member of the body.

अल्प *a.* [अल्-प] 1 Trifling, unimportant, insignificant (opp. महत् or गुरु); Ms. 11. 36. -2 Small, little, minute, scanty (opp. बहु); अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; 1. 2; अल्पकुचान्तरा V. 4. 26. -3 Mortal, of short existence; अथ यदल्पं तन्मर्त्यं Ch. Up. -4 Young. -5 Seldom, rare. -ल्पं Very little. -ल्पं-ल्पेन-ल्पात् *adv.* 1 A little. -2 For a slight reason; प्रीतिरल्पेन भिद्यते Rām. -3 Easily, without much trouble or difficulty. -Comp. -अल्प *a.* very little or minute, little by little; Ms. 7. 129; °भासं Me. 81. -असु = °प्राण q. v. -आकांक्षिन् *a.* desiring little, contented or satisfied with little. -आयुस् *a.* short-lived; Ms. 4. 157. (-युः *m.*) 1. a young one, cub. -2. a goat. -आरंभः a small or gradual beginning. -आहार, -आहारिन् *a.* eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. (-रः) taking little food, moderation, abstinence in food. -इच्छु *a.* moderate in wishes, seeking little. -इतर *a.* 1. other than small, large. -2. other than few, many; as °राः कल्पनाः many or various ideas. -ईशाख्य *a.* named after an insignificant chief or master, of low origin. -ऊन *a.* slightly defective, not quite complete. -उपायः small means. -कार्यं a small matter. -केशी 1. N. of a plant (भूतकेशी). -2. the root of a sweet flag. -क्रीत *a.* bought for a small sum, cheap. -गंध *a.* having little scent or odour. (-धं) a red lotus. -चेष्टित *a.* inert. -छद, -छाद *a.* scantily clad, Mk. 1. 37. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing little, shallow, superficial. -तनु *a.* 1. of short stature, dwarfish, short. -2. weak, thin. -3. having small bones. (-नुः) a kind of tree. -दक्षिण *a.* defective in presents (as a ceremony), not liberal in sacrificial gifts; Ms. 11; 39-40. -दृष्टि *a.* narrow-minded, short-sighted. -धन *a.* of little wealth, not affluent or rich, poor, Ms. 3. 66; 11, 40. -धी *a.* weak-minded, having little sense, foolish. -पत्रः 1. N. of a plant (a species of the Tulsi). -2. a tree having a few leaves. -त्रं a red lotus. -पशु *a.* Ved. having a small number of cattle. -प्रजस् *a.* having few descendants or subjects. -प्रभाव *a.* of small weight or consequence, insignificant, unimportant; °त्वं insignificance. -प्रमाण, प्रमाणक *a.* 1. of little weight or measure. -2. of little authority, resting on little evidence. (-णः -णकः) common cucumber. -प्रयोग *a.* of rare application or use, rarely used. -प्राण, -असु *a.* having little power or strength, having short breath, asthmatic; °णाश्च क्रियासु भवति Suśr. (-णः) 1. slight breathing or weak aspiration. -2. (in gram.) a name given to the unaspirated letters of the alphabet (in pronouncing which little effort is required); अनुस्मि वर्गयमगा यणश्चाल्पासवः स्मृताः Sk. *i. e.* the vowels, semi-vowels, nasals and the letters क् च् ट् त् प् ग् ज् ड् द् ब्. —बल *a.* weak, feeble, having little strength. —बाध *a.* causing little annoyance or inconvenience, not very harmful. —बुद्धि-मति *a.* weak-minded, unwise, silly, ignorant; Ms. 12. 74. —भाषिन् *a.* speaking little, taciturn. —मध्यम *a.* slender-waisted. —मात्रं 1. a little, a little merely. -2. a short time, a few moments. —मारिषः [अल्पः मारिषः शाकः कर्म°] a kind of amaranth (शाक) Amaranthus polygamus. —मूर्ति *a.* small-bodied, diminutive, dwarfish. (-र्तिः *f.*) a small figure or object. -मूल्य *a.* of small value cheap. -मेधस् *a.* of little understanding, ignorant, silly. —वयस् *a.* young in age, youthful. —वादिन् *a.* speaking little, taciturn. —विद्य *a.* ignorant, ill-taught, uneducated. —विषय *a.* 1. of limited range or capacity; क्व चाल्पविषया मतिः

R. 1. 2. -2. engaged in trifling matters. —शक्ति *a.* of little strength, weak, feeble. —शमी a small tree like शमी. —सरस् *n.* a basin, a small pond (one which is shallow or dry in hot seasons).

अल्पक *a.* (ल्पिका *f.*) 1 Small, little, minute. -2 Contemptible, mean; *Si.* 16. 28; नाग्निपरिशुद्धिमपि अल्पका प्रतिपद्यंते U. 4. —कं Little. —कः N. of a plant (यवास).

अल्पता,-त्वं 1 Smallness, minuteness; Bh. 3. 47. -2 Smallness of intellect, folly; Ki. 6. 37. -3 Inferiority, insignificance.

अल्पंपच *a.* Cooking little, stingy, niggardly. —चः A miser.

अल्पशः *ind.* 1 In a low degree, slightly, a little; बहुशो ददाति आभ्युदायिकेषु, अल्पशः श्राद्धेषु P. V. 4. 42 Com., P. II. 1. 38. -2 Separately. -3 Seldom, now and then.

अल्पित *a.* [अल्प, कृतार्थे णिच् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Diminished. -2 Lowered in estimation, disparaged; मृषा न चक्रेऽल्पितकल्पपादपः N. 1. 15.

अल्पिष्ठ *a.* [अतिशयेन अल्पः इष्ठन्] Least, smallest, very small.

अल्पीकृ 8 U. To make small, diminish, reduce in number, comminute.

अल्पीभूत *a.* Become small, diminished, reduced in number.

अल्पीयस् *a.* [अतिशयेन अल्पः ईयसुन्] Smaller, less; very small.

अल्ला (Ety.?) 1 A mother (Voc. अल्ल) P. VII. 3. 107. -2 The Supreme Goddess.

अव् 1 P. [अवति, आव, आवीत्, अविष्यति, अवितुं, अवित or ऊत] 1 To protect, defend; यमवतामवतां च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः *S.* 1. 1. -2 To please, satisfy, give pleasure to; do good to; विक्रमस्तेन मामवति नाजिते त्वयि R. 11. 75; न मामवति सद्वीपा रत्नसूरपि मेदिनी 1. 65. -3 To like, wish, desire, love. -4 To favour, promote, animate. (In the Dhâtupâtha several other meanings are assigned to this root, but they are very rarely used in classical literature; *e. g.* गति, कांति, अवगम, प्रवेश, श्रवण, स्वाम्यर्थ, or सामर्थ्य, याचन, क्रिया, दीप्ति, अवाप्ति, ग्रहण, व्याप्ति, आलिंगन, हिंसा, आदान, दहन, भाव, भाग and वृद्धि). —*Caus.* To consume, devour. —With अनु to encourage, inspire. —उद् 1. to regard, attend to. -2. to wait for. -3. to promote, impel. -उप 1. to cherish, behave friendly towards. -2. to encourage. —सं 1. to satisfy, satiate. -2. to protect, maintain. [cf. L. *aveo*].

अवन *a.* [अव्-ल्युट्] Protecting, defending; अलवनी नवनपिवनावलिः *Si.* 6. 37. —नं Protection &c.

अव *ind.* (The initial अ is sometimes dropped, as in पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य Ku. 1. 1.) 1 (As a preposition) Away, off, away from, down. -2 (As a prefix to verbs) It expresses (*a*) determination; अवधृ, अवसो; (*b*) diffusion, pervasion; अवकृ, -कीर्ण; (*c*) disrespect; अवज्ञा, अवमन्; (*d*) littleness; व्रीहीनवइंति; (*e*) support, resting upon; अवलंब; (*f*) purification, अवदात; (*g*) depreciation, discomfiture; अवहंति शत्रून् (पराभवति); (*h*) commanding; अवक्लृप्; (*i*) depression, bending down; अवनृ, अवगाह्; (*j*) knowledge; अवगम्, अवइ -3 As the first member of Tat. compounds it means अवकुष्ट; अवकोकिलः =अवकुष्टः कोकिलया; Sk.

अवंशः A bad family, wrong family; °पतितो राजा Châṇ. 81.

अवकट *a.* [अव-स्वार्थे-कटच् P. V. 2. 30] 1 Downwards; backwards. -2 Opposite, contrary. —टं Contrariety, opposition.

अवकटिका Dissimulation.

अवकर,-कर्त &c. See under अवकृ-कृत्.

अवकर्ण् 10 P. To hear; *Si.* 15. 67.

अवकर्णनं Hearing; K. 108.

अवकर्षणं Drawing with strength, removing a thing from one place to another.

अवकलित *a.* 1 Seen, observed. -2 Known. -3 Taken, received. -4 Wicked, perverse.

अवका A grassy plant (शैवाल) growing in marshy land.—Comp.—अद् *a.* eating moss. —उल्ब *a.* covered or surrounded with अवका plants.

अवकाश् 1, 4 A. To be visible, to be manifest. —*Caus.* To cause to look at.

अवकाशः 1 Occasion, opportunity; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5; उत्तरावकाशमपाहरंस्या K. 204, 265; साहाय्यदानावकाशः Dk. 96; M. 3. 13; M. 2; oft used with लभ् in the sense of 'to get an opportunity or scope for action'; लब्धावकाशोऽविध्यन्मां तत्र दग्धो मनोभवः Ks. 1. 41. -2 (*a*) Place, space, room; अवकाशं किलोदन्वान् रामायाभ्यर्थितो ददौ R. 4. 58; अन्यमवकाशमवगाहे V. 4; Ms. 3. 201; यथावकाशं नी to take to its proper place, R. 6. 14; अस्माकमस्ति न कथं चिदिहावकाशः Pt. 5. 8; अवकाशो विविक्तोयं महानद्योः समागमे Râm.; सदोषावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषः V. 3. your unfinished sentence shows that there is room to find fault. (*b*) Footing, admission, scope, access, entrance; (छाया) शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा *S.* 7, 32; oft used in these senses with लभ्; लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना, लब्धावकाशो मे मनोरथः *S.* 1; शोकावेगदूषिते मे मनसि विवेक एव नावकाशं लभते Prab.; also with कृ or दा 'to make room for,' 'admit,' 'give way to'; असौ हि दत्त्वा तिमिरावकाशं Mk. 3. 6; तस्माद्देयो विपुलमतिभिर्नावकाशोऽधमानां Pt. 1. 366; शयने दत्तोऽवकाशः Amaru. 18; अदत्तावकाशो मत्सरस्य K. 45 not swayed by malice; Ms. 9. 271; Y. 2. 276; ददौ च निजचित्तेपि सोवकाशं मनोभुवः Ks. 20. 71; K. 132, 141, 207; Ratn. 2. 14; अवकाशं रुध् to obstruct, hinder or impede; नयनसलिलोत्पीडरुद्धावकाशां (निद्रां) Me. 91. -3 Interval, intermediate space or time -4 An aperture, opening. -5 A glance cast on anything. -6 N. of certain verses during the recitation of which the eyes must be fixed upon certain objects.

अवकाशवत् *a.* Spacious.

अवकाश्य *a.* Admitted in the recitation of the *Avakâsa* verses.

अवकीर्ण -र्णिन् See under अवकृ.

अवकुंचनं 1 Bending, curving, contraction. -2 A kind of disease.

अवकुटार *a.* [अव स्वार्थे अतिशये वा कुटारच्] Very deep, downwards, backwards. —रं Deformity See अवकट.

अवकुपित *a.* 1 Vexed, inflamed. -2 Cut off.

अवकुंठनं 1 Investing, surrounding. -2 Attracting, engaging.

अवकुंठित *a.* 1 Investing, surrounded. -2 Attracted.

अवकुत्स् 10 U. To blame, revile, contemn.

अवकुत्सित *p. p.* Blame, reviled &c. —तं Blame, censure.

अवकृत् 6 P. To cut off or away. —*Caus.* To cause to cut off.

अवकर्तः A part cut off, a strip; वस्त्रावकर्तेन संवीता Nala. 10. 22.

अवकर्तनं Cutting off, excision; वस्त्रार्धस्यावकर्तनं Nala. 10. 16.

अवकर्तिन् *a.* Cutting off or out; चर्म° Ms. 4. 218.

अवकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw off or away, to pull off, drag down or pull down. -2 To extract, take out.

अवकर्षणं 1 Taking or pulling out, extraction. -2 Expulsion.

अवकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn away or down, pulled down. -2 Removed. -3 Expelled, turned out or away. -4 Inferior, low, degraded, outcast (opp. उत्कृष्ट or प्रकृष्ट); °जातिः Ms. 8. 177; प्रतिकर्तुं प्रकृष्टस्य नावकृष्टेन युज्यते Râm. —ष्टः A servant who performs the lowest menial duties (such as sweeping &c.) (संमार्जनशोधनादिनियुक्त);

णो देयोऽवकृष्टस्य षड्उत्कृष्टस्य वेतनं Ms. 7. 126.

अवकॄ 6 P. 1 To bestow, pour upon, to shower upon, cover with, fill; Si. 11. 62; (तं) अवाकिरन् बाललताः प्रसूनैः R. 2. 10, 4. 27; लाजांजलिभिरवकीर्यमाणः K. 86; Ki. 6. 2; अवकीर्यंत्तिरीयाणि Mb. spreading on the ground; तीर्थानि अवकीर्णानि तपस्विभिः Mb. filled with; Y. 3. 281; Me. 54. -2 To pour out, throw out; Ms. 6. 48. -3 To shake off, throw off, leave. -4 (*Atm.*) (Used reflexively) (*a*) To extend, spread itself; अवकिरते हस्ती स्वयमेव Sk. (*b*) To fall asunder. (*c*) To pass away, fall off. (*d*) To become faithless or untrue.

अवकरः [कृ अप्] Dust, sweepings; अवकरनिकरं विकिरति Bh. 2. 124.

अवकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered, filled, covered over; किमपैति रजोभिरौर्वैरवकीर्णस्य मणेर्महार्घता Si. 16. 27. -2 Coarsely pounded. -3 Destroyed. -4 Violated (as the vow of a ब्रह्मचारिन्), degraded.

अवकीर्णिन् *a.* [अवकीर्णमनेन इष्टा° इनि] Violating the vow or engagements of continence. —*m.* (-र्णी) A religious student who has committed an act of incontinence (such as sexual intercourse) against his vow of celibacy; अवकीर्णी भवेद्गत्वा ब्रह्मचारी तु योषितम्। गर्दभं पशुमालभ्य नैर्ऋतं स विशुध्यति॥ Y. 3. 280; Ms. 3. 155, 11, 118-9; °व्रतं penance for an act of incontinence.

अवक्लृप् 1 A. 1 To correspond with, to answer. -2 To be right or fit, to be possible; इतश्च न प्रधानस्य प्रवृत्तिरवकल्पते S. B. -3 To help to, to serve, to accomplish, result in (with dat.); शरीराणि संसृतयेऽवकल्पते Bhāg. -*Caus.* 1 To put in order, to prepare; to make ready; संभारानवकल्पय Mb. -2 To use or employ becomingly. -3 To consider as possible; नावकल्पयामिदं ग्लायेयर हच्छेतु भवानपि Bk. 19. 17; यत्तत्र भवान्वृषलं याजयेत्तावकल्पयामि P. III. 3. 147 Sk.

अवकल्पित *p. p.* Corresponding with; right, fit.

अवकृतिः *f.* 1 Considering as possible, possibility, probability; क्व भोक्ष्यसे अनवक्लृप्तावेव Sk. (अनवक्लृप्तिरसंभावना). -2 Suitableness.

अवकेश *a.* Having the hair hanging down.

अवकेशिन् *a.* 1 Unfruitful, barren (as a tree). -2 [अवसन्नाः केशा विद्यंते अस्य इति] Having small or very few hair. —*m.* A fruitless tree.

अवकोकिल *a.* [अवक्रुष्टः कोकिलया] Drawn or called down to by a cuckoo.

अवक्तव्य *a.* 1 Not fit to be uttered, improper. -2 Censurable (as a saying). -3 False. -4 Indescribable, inexpressible.

अवक्त्र *a.* Having no opening (as a vessel, wound &c.).

अवक्र *a.* Not crooked, straight; (fig.) honest, upright.

अवक्राशिन् [अव-क्रुश् णिनि पृ°] Dashing down, overcoming; अवक्रक्षिणं वृषभं यथा जुरम् Rv. 8. 1 2.

अवक्रंद् 1 U. To cry out, roar.

अवक्रद् *a.* Crying slowly, roaring, neighing. —दः A cry.

अवक्रंदनं Crying out, weeping aloud.

अवक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step down or away, run away, escape, withdraw. -2 To tread down, overcome; वज्रेणैवेनमवक्रामति Sat. Br. -3 To descend, come down. -*Caus.* To cause to go down.

अवक्रमः Descending, descent.

अवक्रांतिः *f.* 1 Descending, descent. -2 Approach.

अवक्रामिन् *a.* Ved. Running away, escaping.

अवक्रिया Neglect, omissions non-performance of prescribed acts.

अवक्री 9 A. 1 To purchase. -2 To let out, hire. -3 To bribe, buy off.

अवक्रयः 1 Price. -2 Wages, hire, farm, rent. -3 Letting out to hire, leasing; Y. 2. 238. -4 A tax or tribute (to be paid to the king), duty (राजग्राह्यं द्रव्यं Sk.)

अवक्रुश् 1 P. To call down to; to revile.

अवक्रुष्ट *p. p.* Sounded ill or badly, reviled, censured.

अवक्रोशः 1 Discordant noise. -2 A curse. -3 Abuse, censure.

अवक्लिन्न *a.* Wet, thoroughly wet.

अवक्लेदः 1 Trickling, descent of moisture. -2 Ichor.

अवक्लेदनं Trickling, falling (as dew or moisture).

अवक्वणः A discordant note.

अवक्वाथः Imperfect digestion or decoction.

अवक्षामः Ved. Propitiatory offering; satisfaction of claims, compensation.

अवक्षि 1, 5, 9 P. To remove, carry off, destroy. —*Pass.* To waste away; decay.

अवक्षयः 1 Destruction, decay, waste, loss; लब्धं रक्षेदवक्षयात् H. 2. 8. -2 A kind of malady.

अवक्षपणं Means of extinguishing (fire &c.); as in अंगार°.

अवक्षीण *p. p.* Wasted, emaciated. —णं Loss, destruction.

अवक्षिप् 6 U. 1 To fling away, to throw or cast off; सूक्ष्मवस्त्रमवक्षिप्य मुनिवस्त्राण्यवस्त ह Rām.; to hurl. -2 To cause to fly down or away. -3 To reprimand, revile any one, censure, slander; मद्लेखामवक्षिप्य K. 317; अवाक्षिपद्वासुदेवं Mb. -4 To grant, yield. -*Caus.* To cause to fall down.

अवक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown down; badly thrown. -2 Said sarcastically, imputed, insinuated. -3 Reviled, censured, blamed.

अवक्षेपः 1 Blaming, reviling. -2 Objection.

अवक्षेपणं 1 Throwing down, considered as one of the five kinds of *karman* q. v. -2 Contempt, despising; अवक्षेपणे कन् P. V. 3. 95. -3 Censure, blame; P. I. 3. 32; VI. 2. 195 -4 Overcoming, subduing. —णी Rein, bridle.

अवक्षु 2 P. To sneeze upon.

अवक्षुत *p. p.* Sneeze upon; द्विषदन्नं नगर्यन्नं पतितान्नमवक्षुतं Ms. 4. 213.

अवखंड् 10 P. 1 To cut down, break into pieces. -2 To waste away, wear away; अर्धयाममात्रावखंडितायां विभावर्यां K. 49 when the night had advanced only half a watch. -3 To destroy, annihilate.

अवखंडनं Dividing, destroying.

अवखातं [निम्नः खातः] A deep ditch.

अवखादः [अवज्ञातः निंदितः खादः खाद्यं] Bad or contemptible meal; an unworthy oblation.

अवगण् 10 P. To disregard, not to heed, disrespect, despise, slight; पर्वतीय इति मावजीगणः Ki. 13. 67; अवगणितखलीनाकर्षणः Pt. 5.

अवगणनं 1 Disobedience, disrespect, contempt, disregard -2 Censure, blame. -3 Insult, mortification. -4 Defeat.

अवगण *a.* Separated from one's companions, isolated, solitary, alone.

अवगंडः A boil or pimple upon the face or cheeks.

अवगथ *a.* [निपातः Up. 2. 9] Bathed early in the morning (प्रातःस्नात).

अवगदितः 1 Having exception. -2 Censured, blamed.

अवगम् 1 P. 1 To go down, descend अंजः समुद्रमवजग्गुरापः Rv. 1. 32. 2. -2 To come to, visit, go near. -3 To reach, obtain. -4 (*a*) To know, learn, understand, think, believe; कृतापराधमिवात्मानमवगच्छति आत्मानं K. 203; मामेव

मवगच्छति V. 2 ; कथं शांतमित्यभिहिते श्रांत इत्यवगच्छति मूर्खः Mk. 1; न खल्ववगच्छामि, परस्तादवगम्यत एव S. 1; तत्तेनावगच्छ त्वं मम तेजोंऽशसंभवं Bg. 10. 41; R. 8. 88; Bk. 5. 81. (b.) To consider, regard, look upon. -5 To assure oneself, be convinced.-*Caus.* 1 To bring near. -2 To inform oneself of, find out, know; तावद्वेतेभ्यः प्रियाप्रवृत्तिमवगमयितव्या V. 4. -3 To inform, cause to know, teach; पुरुषविशेषमवगमयति Mn. 5 ; सर्वमिदं विज्ञारवगमय्य Dk. -4 To indicate, show; संनाहोपं साहसमवगमयति Dk. 96 ; Bk. 10. 53, 62.

अवगत *p. p.* 1 Gone away or down. -2 Known, learnt, understood; sometimes used actively ; तदेवत्यानादवगतोस्मि S. 7 I l arnt ; ऊढपूर्वा तद्दुहितरमवगतोहं *ibid.* came to know. -3 Assented, promised.

अवगतिः *f.* 1 Knowledge, perception, comprehension. -2 True or determinate knowledge ; ब्रह्मावगतिर्हि पुरुषार्थः; ब्रह्मावगतिस्त्वमतिज्ञाता S. B.

अवगमः,-गमनं 1 Going near, descending. -2 Understanding, comprehension, perception, knowledge, being acquainted with. -3 True or determinate knowledge ; प्रत्यक्षावगमं धर्म्यं सुसुखं कर्तुमव्ययम् Bg. 9. 2.

अवगादः A small wooden basin for bailing water out of a boat.

अवगाह् 1 A. 1 (*a*) To bathe oneself in, plunge into, dive into ; with acc. or loc. ; तमोपहंत्रीं तमसां वगाह्य R. 14. 76 ; अन्यमवकाशमवगाहिष्ये V. 4 ; स्वभेऽवगाहतेत्यर्थं जलं Y. 1. 272 ; Bk. 6. 29, 16. 38. (*b*) To go deep into, be absorbed into (fig.) ; अमात्यराक्षसेनाप्यनवगाहितमार्यचाणक्यस्य चरितमवगाहितुमिच्छसि Mn 6. -2 To enter, penetrate, fully pervade ; विमानशृंगाण्यवगाहमानः (घोषः) Ku. 7. 40 ; पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य Ku. 1. 1; पूर्वापरसमुद्रावगाढ। S. 7 ; Mk. 2 ; see अवगाढ also. -*Caus.* To bathe, cause to bathe.

अवगाढ *p. p.* 1 Plunged into, entered into, immersed ; जलावगाढस्य वनद्विपस्य Mk. 2 ; अमृतह्रदमिवावगाढोस्मि S. 7 ; अवगाढः शोकसागरं Râm. -2 Depressed, low, deep (lit. and fig.) ; अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तादवगाढा जघनगौरवात्पश्चात् S. 3. 8; मन्युरभजदवगाढतरः Si. 15. 2. -3 That in which one bathes ; अवगाह्या च पीता च (गंगा) पुनात्यासप्तमं कुलं Mh. -4 Congealed, curdling (as blood).

अवगाहः,-हनं 1 Bathing ; सुभगसलिलावगाहाः S. 1. 3 ; अवगाहमस्थितमिव वनमाहिषयूथं K. 29 ; स्वदावगाहक्षमवारिसंचयः Rs. 1. 1.-2 Plunging, immersing (in general); entering into; हुतभुगवगाहनसाहसिका Dk. 16; परदेशावगाहनात् H. 3. 95 ; जलावगाहक्षणमात्रशांता R. 5. 47 ; दुग्धानामवगाहनाय विधिना रम्यं सरो निर्मितं S. Til. 1. -3 (fig.) Mastering, learning, studying completely ; सकलशास्त्रावगाहगंभीरबुद्धिः K. 56. -4 A place of bathing. -5 A bucket.

अवगाह्य *pot. p.* 1 Fit for bathing. -2 Fit to be plunged into.

अवगुणः A fault, defect, demerit ; अस्यदोषं परावगुणं Malli. on K. 13, 48.

अवगुंठ् 10 P. 1 To c e with, shroud : परुषचर्मावगुंठितं] . 1 ; Ms. 4. 49. -2 To draw over, co oeal; veil.

अवगुंठनं 1 The act of covering the head of women ; hiding, veiling. -2 A veil (for the face) ; (fig. also); अवगुंठनसंवीता कुलजाभिसरेद्यदि S. D. ; चांडालस्तिमिरावगुंठनपटक्षेपं विधत्ते विधुः *ibid.* ; कृतशीर्षावगुंठनं Mu. 6 ; उत्सृष्टसत्पुरुषोचितलज्जावगुंठनानां Ve. 3; Mk. 4. 24 ; Si. 5. 17. -3 A covering, mantle (in general). -4 A sweeping broom. -Comp. -मुद्रा [अवगुंठनाय मुद्रा] a sort of religious ceremony ; सव्यहस्तकृता मुष्टिर्दीर्घाधोमुखतर्जनी । अवगुंठनमुद्रेयमभितो भ्रमिता मता ॥

अवगुंठनवत् *a.* Covered with a veil, veiled ; °वती नारी S. 5.

अवगुंठिका 1 Veilling, hiding, covering. -2 A veil. -3 A curtain.

अवगुंठित *p. p.* 1 Veiled, covered, concealed ; रजनीतिमिरावगुंठिते Ku. 4. 11 enveloped in nocturnal darkness. -2 Powdered, pounded.

अवगुंडित *a.* Pounded, ground.

अवगुंफित *a.* Woven.

अवगुर् 6 U. To assail with threats, to attack, to raise a weapon for the purpose of striking a blow (with loc. or dat.) ; न कदाचिद् द्विजे तस्माद्विद्वानवगुरेदपि Ms. 4. 169 ; ब्राह्मणायावगुर्यैव 165 ; 11. 207.

अवगुरणं-गोरणं Menacing, assaulting with intent to kill, assailing with weapons.

अवगुह् 1 U. 1 To cover, to hide, conceal ; (रविः) पांशुपुंजावगूढः Mb. -2 To put into or inside ; उष्णावं संवेष्ट्य निर्वातेऽवगूहत Kâty.-3 To embrace; या ममोद्विजते नित्यं सा मामद्यावगूहते Pt. 4.

अवगूहनं 1 Hiding, concealing. -2 Embracing.

अवगै 1 P. 1 To sing in a discordant tone. -2 To sing deprecatingly, satirize in a song, revile, reproach (mostly used in p. p.).

अवगीत *p. p.* 1 Sung in a discordant tone, sung badly. -2 Reproached, abused, censured ; अनवगीतः पारिचिप; U. 2. 2 ; अवगीतां गमिते दशामिमां Ki. 2. 7 ; सोढावगीतप्रथमायुधस्य 17. 28 ; Si. 11. 10. -3 Wicked, vile. -4 Satirized in a song. -5 Seen frequently, well-known (मुहुर्दृष्ट). -तं 1 A satire in song, derision. -2 Reproach, blame. -3 Bad or discordant singing.

अवग्रह् 9 U. 1 To let loose, let go (as reins). -2 To divide, separate (as words or parts of words) ; पितृपाणमित्यत्र हि पितृ पाणमित्युकारोऽवगृह्यते P. VIII. 2. 46 Com. -3 To break off, discontinue ; to distinguish, discriminate, discern. -4 To punish, chastise ; मंदोपि नाम न महानवगृह्य साध्यः Si. 5. 49. -5 To seize, choke ; गद्गदिकावगृह्यमाणकंठा K. 307, 328. -6 To capture, take in possession, overpower ; स्वामिनमवग्रमवगृह्णंति Dk. 157 ; Dk. 32 ; Ve. 46. -7 To oppose, resist, hinder, obstruct.-8 To lay hold of (with the feet).-*Caus.* To knead, make dough.

अवगृहीत *p. p.* Obstructed, impeded, restrained.

अवगृह्य *a.* Separable. —ह्यं A pada having the name प्रगृह्य.

अवग्रहः 1 Separation of the component parts of a compound, or of other grammatical forms. -2 The mark or interval of such a separation ; समासेऽवग्रहो ह्रस्वसमकालः. -3 The syllable or letter after which such separation occurs ; ऋदवग्रहात् P. VIII. 4. 26. -4 A hiatus, absence of sandhi (as in धिक् तां च तं च मदनं च इमां च मां च instead of चेमांच) Bh. 2. 2. -5 The mark (ऽ) used to mark the elision of अ after ए and ओ.-6 Withholding of rain, drought, failure of rain ; वृष्टिर्भवति शस्यानामवग्रहविशोषिणां R. 1. 62 ; रावणावग्रहक्लांतमिति वागमृतेन सः 10. 48 ; नभोनभस्ययोर्वृष्टिमवग्रह इवांतरे 12. 29 : वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षतां Ku. 5. 61. -7 An obstacle, impediment, hindrance, restraint ; संसार° Mâl. 1 the bonds or fetters of worldly existence ; प्रसह्य रक्षोभिरवग्रहं च Râm. ; see अनवग्रह and निरवग्रह. -8 A herd of elephants. -9 The forehead of an elephant. -10 Nature, original temperament. -11 A sort of knowledge, a false idea. -12 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह); अनुग्रहावग्रहयोर्विधाता Si. 1. 71. -13 An imprecation, a term of abuse. -14 An iron hook with which elephants are driven.

अवग्रहणं 1 An obstacle, impediment. -2 Disrespect, disregard. -3 Knowledge.

अवग्राहः 1 Breaking, separation. -2 Impediment ; अवग्राहस्ते भूयात् Sk. -3 A curse ; see अवग्रह.

अवघट्ट् 1 A. 1 To push or brush away or off. -2 To split, break or cut asunder ; पंचबाणान् अवघट्टयंती Dk. 124. -3 To touch, feel, rub ; जलौकोव्रणाग्मधुनाऽवघट्टयेत् Susr. -4 To stir up, agitate.

अवघट्टः 1 A hole in the ground, a cave, a cavern. -2 A grindstone, stone-mill for grinding corn. -3 stirring up, shaking.

अवघट्टनं Rubbing away or off.

अवघुष् 1 P. 1 To proclaim aloud. -2 To send for, summon, convoke ; as a conclave (समाज). -3 To fill with cries, make resonant ; नदीषु क्रौंचावघुष्टासु Mb.

अवघोषः, -षणं Proclaiming, denouncing. —णा A proclamation.

अवघूर्ण् 1 U. To whirl round, brandish, move to and fro ; as in अवघूर्णमानताम्रदृष्टिः ; वने यथा शाल इवावघूर्णितः Mb. rocked to and fro.

अवघूर्णः Whirling round, a whirlpool.

अवघूर्णनं Rolling or whirling round.

अवघृष् 1 U. To rub off, rub to pieces, grind to powder ; मृदुना सलिलेन खन्यमानान्यवघृष्यंति गिरेरपि स्थलानि Pt. 1. v. l.-*Caus.* To rub off, scratch.

अवघर्षणं 1 Rubbing into.-2 Grinding. -3 Cleaning, rubbing off ; सलिलैः शुद्धिरेतेषां गोवालैश्चावघर्षणात् Y. 3. 60.

अवघोटित a. Covered on all sides, concealed.

अवघ्रा 1 P. 1 To smell at ; touch with the mouth ; Ms. 3. 218. -2 To kiss (as the head) मूर्धनि त्रिरवघ्राय *Aśval.* ; अवघ्रातश्च मूर्धनि Râm. -*Caus.* (घ्रापयति) To cause to smell at.

अवघ्राणं The act of smelling at.

अवच a. Lower.

अवचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To look down upon (Ved.).-2 To perceive, observe.

अवचक्षण a. One telling a censured tale. —णं Looking down upon.

अवचन a. [न. ब.] Not speaking, silent, speechless ; शकुंतला साध्वसादवचना तिष्ठति S. 1. —नं [अभावे न. त.] 1 Absence of assertion, silence, taciturnity ; अवचनेऽग्निहोमः Kâty. -2 Censure, blame, reproof ; °कर a. not doing what one is bid, disobedient.

अवचनीय a. 1 Not to be spoken or uttered, obscene or indecent ; (language); वाक्ष्वेवमवचनीयेषु तदेव त्रिगुणं भवेत् Ms. 8. 269. -2 Not censurable ; not blamable, free from censure ; लोकैरवचनीया भवति Mk. 2 ; °ता impropriety of speech, freedom from censure; सर्वथा व्यवहर्तव्ये कुतो ह्यवचनीयता U. 1. 5.

अवचस्कर a. Not speaking, silent, taciturn.

अवचंद्रमसं The looking down of the moon (Ved.).

अवचर् 1 U. 1 To move or come down. -2 To go down towards. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to move or descend upon -2 To employ, use, apply ; लेपान्, शस्त्रं, कषायं &c.

अवचार a. Going or moving down in or upon. —रः A place of descent, road; field of action.

अवचारण a. Moving, going. —णं 1 Employing, application, mode of proceeding. -2 A kind of saline preparation (क्षारपाकविधि).

अवचार्य a. To be cast down, to be given, to be put on or applied.

अवचि 3 P. 1 To worship, honour, respect. -2 (5 U.) To gather pick up, pluck (with two acc.) ; गतास्यादवचिन्वाना कुसुमान्याश्रमद्रुमान् Bk. 6. 10 ; वृक्षमवचिनोति फलानि Sk. -3 To take off. -4 To let down behind, to open (one's cloak).

अवचयः Gathering (such as flowers, fruits &c.) ; इतः प्रविशतः कुसुमावचयमभिनयंत्यौ सख्यौ S. 4.

अवचायः [अव-चि-घञ्] Gathering flowers (with the hands) ; अविरतकुसुमावचायखेदात् Si. 7. 71.

अवचायिन् a. Gathering, picking off.

अवचित p. p. 1 Gathered.-2 Filled, inhabited.

अवचूडः-लः [अवनता चूडा अग्रं यस्य वा. डो लः] The pendent cloth on a chariot, an ornament (like a *chowri*) hanging from the top of a banner ; पिच्छावचूडमनु माधवधाम जग्मुः Si. 5. 18 ; दिवसकरवारणस्यावचूलचामरकलापः K. 26, 114, 116 ; Si. 20. 46, 12. 18.

अवचूर्ण् 10 P. 1 To sprinkle with meal, dust. -2 To cover, put on or over, overlay; चूर्णैः शनैर्व्रणमुखमवचूर्णयेत् Susr. ; भेर्यो दिव्यपुष्पावचूर्णिताः Mb.

अवचूर्णनं 1 Pounding, grinding, reducing to powder. -2 Sprinkling with powder ; especially, throwing absorbent powders on wounds. -3 A kind of disease or wound.

अवचूर्णित a. 1 Pounded coarsely ; त्रिजातावचूर्णितेन mixed with Dk. 133. -2 Ground, crushed, reduced to powder.

अवचूल = अवचूड q. v.

अवचूलका,-कं A *chowri* or brush (formed of a cow's tail or peacock's feathers) for fanning off flies.

अवच्छद् 10 P. 1 To cover over, overspread. -2 To conceal, obscure, leave in darkness.

अवच्छ(च्छा)दः A cover, covering ; कांचनावच्छादान् (रथान्) Râm.

अवच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off, separate, tear in pieces, break asunder. -2 To discriminate, distinguish, characterize. -3 To define, limit, modify (as by time, space &c.) used in Nyâya ; see अवच्छिन्न below. -4 To detach, excerpt. -5 To interrupt.

अवच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Cut off. -2 Separated, divided, detached, excerpted. -3 (In logic) Separated or excluded from all other things by the properties predicated of a thing as peculiar to itself. -4 Bounded, modified determined ; दिक्कालाद्यनवच्छिन्न Bh. 2. 1. -5 Particularized, distinguished, characterized as by an attributive word.

अवच्छेदः 1 A part, portion (अवयव). -2 Boundary, limit. -3 Separation. -4 Distinction, distinguishing, particularization (as by attributes). -5 Determination, decision, settlement; शब्दार्थस्यानवच्छेदे विशेषस्मृतिहेतवः Vâk. P. -6 That property of a thing which distinguishes it from every thing else, a characteristic property. -7 Bounding, defining. -8 Pervading (व्याप्तिः). °अवच्छेदः generalizing, removing, distinctions.

अवच्छेदक a. 1 Separating. -2 Determining, deciding, प्रतियोगिकावच्छेदकावच्छिन्न. -3 Bounding, limiting. -4 Pervading. -5 Distinguishing, particularizing.-6 Peculiar, characteristic. —कः 1 That which distinguishes. -2 A predicate, characteristic property. -3 Boundary, limit.

अवच्छेदनं Cutting off, separating ; determining, bounding &c.

अवच्छुरित a. Mixed. —तं A horse-laugh.

अवजि 1 P. 1 To spoil (deprive by conquest), to win ; अवजित्य च तद्धनं Mb. ; Ms. 11. 81 ; पुष्पकं नाम विमानं वीर्यादवजितं Râm.-2 To recover ; हृतं कृष्णामवाजयत् Mb. -3 To ward off, prevent. -4 To conquer, अवजितमधुना तवाहमक्ष्णोः Si. 7. 60.

अवजयः Defeat, victory over ; येनेंद्रलोकावजयाय दृप्तः R. 6. 62.

अवजित p. p. Conquered; contemned, disregarded.

अवजितिः f. Conquest, defeat ; Ki. 6. 43.

अवजुष्ट a. Visited, frequented.

अवज्ञा 9 P. To have a low opinion of, to despise, to treat with contempt, disregard; अवजानासि मां यस्मात् R. 1. 77 ; अवजानंति मां मूढा मानुषीं तनुमाश्रितं Bg. 9. 11 ; Bk. 3. 8.

अवज्ञा [अव-ज्ञा अङ्] Disrespect, contempt ; slighting, low opinion ; नात्मन्यवज्ञा कर्तव्या H. 1 ; disregard (with the obj. in loc. or gen.) ; आत्मन्यवज्ञां शिथिलीचकार R. 2. 41 ; ये नाम केचिदिह नः प्रथयंत्यवज्ञां Mâl. 1. 6 ; Sânti. 3. 23 ; अविज्ञावज्ञेय परितपति मो- चैरपि बुधं Udb. -Comp. —उपहत a. treated with contempt, humiliated. —दुःखं the agonies of humiliation ; मा जीवन् यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धोऽपि जीवति Si. 2. 45.

अवज्ञात *p. p.* Disrespected, contemned, disregarded.

अवज्ञातं Disrespect, disregard, contempt ; ईप्सितं तदवज्ञानात् विद्धि सार्गलमात्मनः R 1 79

अवज्ञेय *pot p.* To be treated with disrespect ; contemptible ; विप्रा हि क्षत्रियात्मानो नावज्ञेयाः कदाचन Y. 1. 153.

अवट *a.* [अव-अटच्] Produced in a hole. —टः 1 A hole, cavity. -2 A pit; अवटे चापि मे राम प्रक्षिपेमं कलेवरं ; अवटे ये निधीयन्ते Râm. -3 A well. -4 Any low or depressed part of the body, sinus ; अवटश्चैवमेतानि स्थानान्यत्र शरीरके Y. 3. 98. -5 A juggler -Comp -कच्छपः a tortoise in a hole ; (fig.) one who has had no experience, who has seen nothing of the world. —निरोधनः N. of a particular hell.

अवटि, टी *f.* [अव-अटि] 1 A hole. -2 A well. -3 A sinus.

अवटीट *a* [नासिकायाः नतं अवटीटं, अवटीटन् नासिकायाः संज्ञायां ; नासिकाप्यवटीटा, पुरुषोऽप्यवटीटः P. V. 2. 31 Sk.] Having a flat nose, flat-nosed.

अवटुः [अव -टिक् मित° टु] 1 A hole in the ground. -2 A well. -3 The back or nape of the neck -4 The depressed part of the body. -5 A kind of tree. —टुः *f.* The raised portion of the neck. —टु *n.* A hole, a rent. -Comp. —जः a hind curl, the hair on the back of the head ; Si. 10. 12.

अवटस्थ *a.* Ved. Being in a hole.

अवडंगः —कः A market, a mart.

अवडीनं [अव डी-भावे-क्त] The flight of a bird, flying downwards.

अवंड *a.* Ved. Not without a tail said of a cow).

अवतः [अव-अटच् वेदे पृ० टस्य तः] A well, cistern.

अवतंसः —सं [अव-तंस् घञ्] 1 A garland -2 An ear ring, a ring shaped ornament. an ear ornament (fig. also) ; गता नवेन्द्रस्य रवतंसताः K u 1. 55 स्वताह नप्रोषकलावतंसः 7. 38 , चंद्रमपल्लवावतंसा K 11, 12, 140, 97 ; R 13 49 ; Dk 5. 88: Ki 3 11 : Si. 3. 81 ; °उत्पलं a lotus used as an ornament : Ku. 4 8 ; oft with अ omitted ; वतंसकुसुमैः प्रियेणाः S. 10 67.-3 An ornam nt worn on the head, crest; (fig.) anything that serves as an ornament; ' decked with ' ; नामरमावतंसा जलसंनिवेशा Bhât. 2. 3 ; पुंडरीकावतंसाभिः पद्मिनीभिः Râm. ; पुष्पावतंसं सालिलं Susr., कल्याणावतंसा कल्प.णसंपत् Mâl. 6.

अवतंसयति Den. P. To use as earrings, make ear rings of अवतंसयंति दयमानाः प्रमदाः शिरीषकुसुमानि S. 1. 4 ; अवतंसयेन M. 3.

अवतंसकः An ear-ornament, an ornament in general ; अशोकं पल्लवैव विद्रुमखरपावतंसक V. 5. 3 ; मासाद्वाद्रावतंसका (लंका) Râm.

अवतंसित *a.* Having a garland, crested ; (fig.) decked, adorned.

अवतक्षणं 1 Anything cut in pieces. -2 Chopped straw.

अवतड् 10 P To strike downwards; विद्युद्वताडयति Nir. ; to crush under, trample down upon.

अवताडनं 1 Crushing, trampling or treading under; नै .मिकोः सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14 -2 Striking.

अवतन् 8 U. 1 To stretch or extend downwards ; ऊर्ध्वदेहानैरवतस्य कंधराः Si. 12. 18; विशालमूलावततः (न्यग्रोधः) Hariv.-2 To overspread, cover ; नभसि मेघावतते Susr. ; खमवतस्य सलिलवा Bri S. 24 19. -3 To loosen, undo (especially a bow string).

अवतत *p. p.* 1 Overspread, covered; लताशतैरवतता (नदी) Râm. ; तुरंगैश्चैरवतता (भूः) *ibid.* -2 Loosened, slackened; °धन्वन् whose bow is unbent.

अवततिः *f.* Stretching, extending ; मालेयावततिम्लान Ki. 11. 4 (snow-fall).

अवतानः 1 Stretching. -2 The unbending of a bow. -3 A downward face. -4 The spreading of a plant ; लताशतैरवततामवतानशतैस्तथा Râm. -5 A cover (in general) ; an awning.

अवतप् 1 P. To radiate heat or light downwards. *-Caus.* 1 To irradiate, heat; अथावताप्य पृथिवीं पृथा दिवससंक्षये जगामास्तं Mb. -2 To illuminate.

अवतप्त *p p.* Heated, irradiated; अवतप्तेनकुलस्थितं an ichneumon's standing on hot ground (metaphorically said of the inconstancy of man) P. II. 1. 47 ; अवतप्तेनकुलस्थितं त एतत् Sk.

अवतापिन् *a.* (A place) where the sun strikes vertically down.

अवतमसं [अवततं व्याप्तं तमः अच् समासः P V 4 79.] 1 Slight or dim darkness; .वीतेऽवतमसं तमः Ak -2 Darkness (in general) ; अवतमसभिदायै भास्वताभ्युद्गतेन Si. 11 57. (where Malli says यद्यपि क्षीणेऽवतमसं तमः इत्युक्तं तथापि इह विशेषा द्विशेषानादरेण सामान्यमेव ग्राह्यं).-3 Obscurity.

अवतरं *ind.* Ved. Farther away, more distantly.

अवतस् *ind.* Below, in the lower world ; Ki 5 27.

अवतर्पणं A soothing remedy.

अवतॄ 1 P 1 To descend, alight, come down ; रथादवततार च R. 1. 54, 13. 68; चलन् दद्दशावतरंतमंबरात् Si. 1. 1; यमुनातटमवतीर्णः Pt. 1; मेघपदवीमवतीर्णो स्वः S. 7, कदैतदवतरिष्यति चक्रं मस्तकात् Pt. 5 ; (fig. also) इति मतिरेव न बोधपदवीमवतरति K. 289 fails to see ; वागेव मे नाभिधेयविषयमवतरति त्रपया 151 I cannot speak for very shame. -2 To flow or run into, disharge contents, join (as a river); सागरं वर्जयित्वा कुत्र वा महानद्यवतरति S. 3 ; see अवतीर्ण also. -3 To enter, enter into, to come to; M. 1. 22; Si. 9. 32 ; त्वदीयं देशमवतीर्य M. 5.-4 To begin, commence; अवतरतु भवान् Dk. 152 ; तस्यैवसीमाद्भुय संगीतकमवततार.सि.Dhûr.. 1. 5 To present oneself, appear forth, come; प्रसभमवततार चित्तजन्मा Ki. 10. 17. -6 To descend (as a deity) into the world in the form of a mortal ; शापावतीर्ण Ks. 2. 21 ; मुनिकन्या च सा शापात्तस्यां जाताववातरत् 2. 31. Râj T. 1. 130 ; 5. 66. विष्णुरेवावतीर्णोऽसौ Mârk. P. -7 To get over, subdue, conquer; अवतीर्णोऽस्मि यद्योगमतिदुस्तरं Ks. 21. 194 ; अव तस्य बलं तिर Rv. 10. 133. 5 *-Caus.* 1 To cause to descend, bring or fetch down; मार्गे कथंचिदवतार्य Mu. 3. 9 ; रथात्, वृक्षात्, शूलाग्रात् &c. -2 To take down, put or set down अवतार्य सलिलसमीपं K. 38 ; मात्रां कक्षांतरादवतार्य Pt. 1 ; स्वभुजादवतारिता R. 1. 34 ; अवतार्यतां रथः V. 1. -3 To take off, remove, withdraw, put aside; स्वगात्रादवतार्य भूषणानि Mu. 2, 5 ; अथांगराजादवतार्य चक्षुः R. 6. 30 ; अधोरुदेशादवतार्य पादं Ku. 3. 11, Si. 9. 36. -4 To bring downwards. -5 To bend down.-6 To introduce, set a-going, make current, begin ; तेन विद्यावतारिता Râj. T. 4. 585 ; तत्र तया सत्रेऽवतारिते 2. 58

अवतरः Descent, N. 3, 53; Si. 1.43.

अवतरणं 1 Descending for bathing in water &c., गंगा°, अप्सरस्तीर्थ° ; descending or alighting (in general), coming down ; स्तन्य°. -2 An incarnation ; see अवतार. -3 Crossing. -4 Sudden disappearance. -5 Steps or stairs leading to a river. -6 A holy bathing-place (तीर्थ). -7 Translating from one language into another. -8 Introduction. -9 An extract, a quotation.

अवतरणिका 1 A short prayer at the beginning of a work which, it is supposed, causes the divinity so addressed to descend from heaven. -2 Introduction, preface.

अवतरणी [अवतरति ग्रंथोऽनया अवनुकरणे ल्युट्] 1 Preface. -2 Succession, order, method,

अवतारः [अव तृ करणे घञ्] 1 Descent, alighting; descending or going down into ; (fig.) accepting, resorting to; पाखंडिपथावतारः Dk. 7; advent, setting in; वसंतावतारसमये S. 1.-2 Form, manifestation; मत्स्यादिभिरवतारैरवतारवता वताऽवतावसुधा Sankara.-3 Descent of a deity upon earth, incarnation in general ; कोऽप्येष संप्रति नवः पुरुषावतारः U. 5. 34; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणामवतार इवांगवान् R. 10. 84; ऋष्यवतारोयं नृपतिः Ks. 7. 18. -4 An incarnation of Vishnu ;

विष्णुर्येन दशावतारगहने क्षिप्तो महासंकटे Bh. 3. 95. (There are ten incarnations of Vishṇu ; the following verse from Gît. describes them; वेदानुद्धरते जगन्निवहते भूगोलमुद्बिभ्रते दैत्यं दारयते बलिं छलयते क्षत्रक्षयं कुर्वते ॥ पौलस्त्यं जयते हलं कलयते कारुण्यमातन्वते म्लेच्छान्मूर्च्छयते दशाकृतिकृते कृष्णाय तुभ्यं नमः ॥ मत्स्यः कूर्मो वराहश्च नरसिंहोऽथ वामनः। रामो रामश्च कृष्णश्च बुद्धः कल्की च ते दश ॥ -5 Any new appearance, growth, rise; नवावतारं कमलादिवोत्पलम् R. 3 36, परीवाहनवावतारः 5. 24 ; यौवनावतारे K. 289 ; Ve. 3 ; Śānti. 2 26 ; 3. 14 ; Ks. 8. 30.-6 Any distinguished person (who, in the language of respect, is called an अवतार or incarnation of a deity). -7 Aiming at an object.-8 A landing-place ; कच्छे गजेन सरितः सरवावतारे Si. 5. 33. -9 A sacred bathing-place. -10 Translation. -11 A pond, tank. -12 Introduction, preface. -13 Crossing ; °रं लभ् to gain one's object (with gen.). -Comp. —कथा account of an अवतार. N. of a chapter in शंकरविजय. —मंत्रः the prayer causing the descent of a deity.

अवतारक *a.* (-रिका *f*) 1 Making one's appearance. -2 Making a descent.

अवतारणं 1 Causing to descend. -2 Translation. -3 Possession by an evil spirit. -4 Worship, adoration. -5 The ends or border of a garment. -6 Preface or introduction (to a work).

अवतारिन् *a.* Making one's appearance, making a descent.

अवतीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Descended, alighted, come down ; शैलराजावतीर्णा जह्नोः कन्यां Me. 50 ; जलनिधिमनुरूपं जह्नुकन्यावतीर्णा R. 6 85 ; संसारपथमवतीर्णानां K. 175 who have entered upon mundane life. -2 Bathed in ; जलधिमिवावतीर्णः K. 158 ; come to, entered into. -3 Appeared as an incarnation ; तदर्थमवतीर्णोऽसौ मन्नियोगाच्चतुर्भुजः Mb. ; Pt. 1. -4 Crossed, passed over ; अपि नामावतीर्णोऽसि बाणगोचरं Māl. 1 crossed the path, gone within the range, of arrows ; दर्शनपथमवतीर्णा S. 3. -5 Fallen (as the night); अवतीर्णायां तस्यां यामिन्यां K. 269 ; भरेणावतीर्णायां रजन्यां K. 368. -6 Translated. -Comp. —ऋण *a.* absolved from debt.

अवतूलयति Den. P. To rub with cotton ; तूलैरवकुष्णाति तूलेन तृणाग्रमवचूहयति Bop.

अवतोका [अवपतितं तोकं अस्याः ; प्रा० ब०] A woman or a cow miscarrying from accident.

अवत्त, अवत्तिन् See under अवदो.

अवत्रस्त *a* Terrified.

अवत्सीय *a.* Not suitable for a calf.

अवदंशः [अवदश्यते पानरुच्यर्थं ; अवदंश् कर्मणि घञ्] Any pungent food which excites thirst, stimulant.

अवदत्त *a* 1 Given away -2 Finished, accomplished

अवदह् 1 P. To burn down, destroy.

अवदाघः 1 Heat, burning down. -2 The hot season, summer.

अवदाहः हं [अवसादिता दाहो येन ; प्रा० ब०] 1 N. of the root of a plant (वीरण). -2 Burning down, heat; °इष्टकापथं the root of the वीरण plant.

अवदात *a.* [अव-दैप्-क्त] 1 Beautiful ; अवदातकान्तिः Dk. 107, 37. -2 Clean, clear, pure, spotless, refined, purified, polished ; सर्वविद्यावदातचेताः K. 36 ; so विद्यावदातं मुखं ; शास्त्र°. -3 Bright, white ; आपिंगावदातया देहप्रभया K. 36, 65, 128, 187, 189, 43, 62, 95 ; रजनिकरकलावदातं कुलं K. 233; कुंदावदाताः कलहंसमालाः Bk 2. 18 ; cf. also Bh. 2. 25 ; Ki. 11. 75, 3. 25 ; 13. 37 ; Śānti. 3. 14. -4 Virtuous, meritorious ; अन्यस्मिन्न् जन्मनि न कृतमवदातं कर्म K 62. -5 Yellow. —तः White or yellow colour.

अवदानं 1 A pure or approved occupation. -2 An accomplished act. -3 A valorous or glorious act, prowess, heroic act, heroism, glorious achievement ; संगीयमानत्रिपुरावदानः Ku. 7. 48 ; Si. 7. 2, 13, 16 ; प्रापदस्त्रमवदानतोषितात् R. 11. 21 ; Ki. 17. 16 ; तरस्वपूर्वोऽवदानेभ्यो न रोचते Dk. 52 ; Ki. 3. 43, 13. 32. -4 Object of a legend.

अवदान्य *a.* Niggardly, stingy.

अवदावद *a.* Ved. Having no bad reputation.

अवदॄ 9 P. To split or force open to tend or tear asunder. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to burst, to rend, split ; मनःशिलागिरेः शृंगं वज्रेणेवावदारितं Rām. -2 To dig down, excavate ; तदर्थमुर्वीमवदारयद्भिः R. 13. 3 ; वसुधां चावदारयेत् Rām.

अवदरणं Breaking (as a boil), bursting, separating.

अवदारणं 1 Tearing, dividing, digging down, cutting into pieces. -2 (करणे-ल्युट्) A spade, hoe.

अवदीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Split into two, divided, broken ; अवदीर्णशुक्तिपुटमुक्तमौक्तिकमकरैः Si. 13. 37. -2 Melted, fused, liquefied. -3 Bewildered, perplexed ; भयावदीर्णः संत्रासादबद्धं बहु भाषसे Mh.

अवदो 4 P. 1 To cut off, divide. -2 (Ved.) To appease (anger).

अवत्त *p. p.* [अव-दो-खंडने कर्मणि क्त] Cut off.

अवत्तिन् *a.* [अवदानेन इष्टा° इनि] One who divides or cuts off ; पंच° dividing into five parts.

अवदानं [अव दो ल्युट्] 1 Cutting or dividing into pieces -2 A part, portion ; हृदयाद्यवदानानाम् S. B. -3 Transgression -4 The root of a plant ; see अवदाह also.

अवदोहः 1 Milking -2 Milk

अवद्य *a* 1 Fit to be condemned, censurable, not to be praised ; न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2 ; किमवद्यः करिकुंभजो माणः Si. 16. 45. -2 Defective, faulty, blamable, disagreeable, disliked ; उद्वहद्वनवद्यां तामवद्यादुपेतः R. 7 70 ; see अनवद्य also. -3 Unfit to be told -4 Low, inferior. -5 Sinful. —द्यं 1 A fault, defect, imperfection. -2 Sin, vice. -3 Blame, censure, reproach ; उद्वहद्वनवद्यां तामवद्यादुपेतः R 7. 70. -4 Shame. -Comp —गोहन *a.* concealing or keeping off want. —भीः *f.* fear of vices or sin.

अवद्यवत् *a.* Ved. Disgraceful, lamentable.

अवद्योतनं Light.

अवद्योतिन् *a.* Shining down upon, illuminating.

अवद्रंगः A market.

अवध *a.* Ved. Inviolable, invulnerable. —धः Exemption from death ; Ms. 5. 39.

अवध्य *a.* Not to be killed, inviolable, sacred, ; °ता, °भावः, °त्वं exemption from death, inviolability ; वधार्हाणामवध्यताम् R. 17. 19; सर्वेषामवध्यभावेन दूतो वदति नान्यथा H. 3. 15 ; R. 10. 43.

अवधर्ष्य *a.* To be defied.

अवधा 3 A. 1 To place down, deposit ; अवधाय श्वभ्रे मृत्पिंडं Kāty. ; यथा क्षुरः क्षुरधानेऽवहितः Śat. Br. ; ततस्तांस्तेषु कुंडेषु गर्भानवदधे तदा Mh. ; वासुदेवः स्वमाययात्मन्यवधीयमानः Bhāg. ; to fix ; पादाग्रे दृशमवधाय निश्चलांगी Mu. 5. 13. -2 To apply (as the mind). -3 To be attentive ; इतोऽवधत्तां देवराजः Mv. 6. -4 To shut, close, press together. *Pass.* To be placed, applied, or directed (mind); अवधीयतां listen, hear.

अवधातव्य } अवधानीय } *pot. p.* To be attended to, deserving attention and care.

अवधानं 1 Attention, अवधानपरे चकार सा प्रलयांतोन्मिषिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2 ; अवधानं दीयमानं प्रार्थये Ve. 1 ; intentness, attentiveness ; दत्तावधानः शृणोति hears attentively -2 Devotion, care, carefulness ; अवधानात् carefully or attentively : शृणुत जना अवधानात् क्रियामिमां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2. v. 1.

अवधानिन् *a.* Attentive.

अवधिः [अव-धा-कि] 1 Application, attention. -2 Boundary, limit exclusive or inclusive, (in time or space); conclusion, determination ; एकैकस्य जगत्त्रयप्रमथनत्राणावधिर्योग्यता Mv. 1. 46; रवितेजसामवधिनाधिवेष्टितम् Ki. 12. 22. -3 Furthest limit ; दुष्ट आह्लादनीयानामवधिः K. 124 ; स्मरशापावधिदां सरस्वतीं Kn. 4. 43 conclusion ; oft. at the end of comp., in the sense of 'ending with,' 'as far as', 'till' ; एष ते जीवितावधिः प्रवादः U. 1 ; तत्प्रत्यागमनकालावधयोपि तावत् ध्रियंतां प्राणाः K. 171 ; व्याहीं रक्षतु मे देहं ततः प्रत्यागमावधि Ks. 4. 100 ; स्कंधः स्यान्मूलाच्छाखावधिस्तरोः Ak. -4 Period of time, time ; सर्वे निदाघावधिना प्रमृष्टाः R. 16 ; 52 ; शेषान् मासान् विरहदिवसस्थापितस्यावधेर्वा Me. 87 ; अपि समाप्तः वनवासस्यावधिः Mv. 7. 2. 48 ; विवाहं मासावधिकम कल्पयत् Dk. 54. 174 , K. 328 ; Ki. 12. 17 ; यदवधि-तदवधि from or ever since, till, Bv 2 79 ; अद्य चेदवधिः प्रतीक्ष्यते Ki. 2 16. -5 An engagement, appointment ; रमणीयोवधिर्विधिना विसंवादितः S. 6. -6 A division, district, department ; जनपदतदवध्योश्च P. IV. 2. 124. -7 A hole, pit. °ता, °त्वं limit, limitation.

अवधिमत् *a.* Limited, bounded.

अवधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be placed down or deposited. -2 To be attended to, to be believed. -3 To be known or apprehended. —यं Attention.

अवहित *p. p.* 1 Deposited, placed. -2 Attentive, careful ; शृणुत मनोभिरवहितैः V. 1. 2 ; शृणु मेऽवहिता वचः Râm ; Me. 100.-3 Celebrated known. °ता application, attention. -Comp. —अंजलि *a.* with joined hands.

अवधाव् 1 U. To run down, to drop down, to run after.

अवधावनं 1 Running after, pursuing, seizure. -2 Cleaning, washing.

अवधावित *p. p.* 1 Chased, pursued. -2 Cleaned, washed.

अवधीर् 10 P. To disregard, disrespect treat with contempt, slight; अवधीरितसुहृद्वचनस्य H. 1. ; Si. 9 59, Amaru. 83, to despise, repudiate, repulse ; तत्किमवधीरयति मामार्यपुत्रः M. 5.

अवधीरणं Treating with disrespect.

अवधीरणा Disrespect, despising ; repulse ; कृतवत्यसि नावधीरणामपराद्धेऽपि यदा चिरं मयि R. 8. 48 ; M. 3. 19 ; अयं स ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुको विशंकसे भीरु यतोवधीरणां S. 3. 14.

अवधीरित *p. p.* Disrespected, disregarded, slighted ; अवधीरितार्तवगुणं Ki. 6. 25 excelled, set at naught अचेतनं नाम गुणं न लक्षयेन्मयैव कस्मादवधीरिता प्रिया S. 6. 12.

अवधीरिन् *a.* 1 Despising, scorning. -2 Excelling.

अवधू 5 U. 1 To shake, move, wave, cause to tremble ; रेणुः प्रपन्नावधूतः R. 7. 43 ; लीलावधूतैः चामरैः Me. 35 ; Rs. 6. 15 ; Ki. 6. 3 ; Si. 13 36. -2 To shake off or out, shake, toss (lit. and fig.), remove (fig. also) ; overcome, get the better of ; राजसत्त्वमवधूय मातृकं R. 11. 90 ; सुरवधूरवधूतभयाः शरैः 9. 19 removing the fears of ; अवधूय तद्व्यथां 3. 61 ; व्रजंति शत्रूनवधूय निस्पृहाः शमेन सिद्धिं मुनयो न भूभृतः Ki. 1. 42 ; इत्यवधूय रक्षांसि Râm. -3 To discard, spurn, reject or treat with contempt, disregard ; चंडी मामवधूय पादपतितं Ve. 4. 38 ; Kn. 3, 8 ; अवधूतप्रणिपाताः V. 3. 5 ; अवधूतदुहितृप्रार्थनस्य Dk. 13. —*Caus.* (-धूनयति) To shake.

अवधूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken, waved. -2 Discarded, rejected, despised ; R. 19. 43. -3 Insulted, humiliated. -4 Excelled, surpassed ; Ratn. 2. 8. -5 Attacked, overcome. -6 Serparated from worldly attachments. —तः An ascetic who has renounced all worldly attachments and connections ; यो विलंघ्याश्रमान्वर्णानात्मन्येव स्थितः पुमान् । अतिवर्णाश्रमी योगी अवधूतः स उच्यते ॥ or अक्षरत्वात् वरेण्यत्वात् धूतसंसारबंधनात् । तत्त्वमस्यर्थसिद्धत्वादवधूतोऽभिधीयते ॥. -Comp. -वेश *a.* undressed, naked.

अवधूननं 1 Shaking, waving ; पादस्पर्शस्तु रक्षांसि दुष्कृतीनवधूननं Ms. 3. 239 ; अमंदवृष्टोष्ठकरावधूननम् Ki. 8. 6. -2 The practice of medicine, curing. -3 Agitation, trembling.-4 Disregarding. -5 Trampling on, treading.

अवधूकः One having no wife.

अवधूपित *a.* Perfumed with incense.

अवधूलनं Sprinkling absorbent powders on sores.

अवधृ 10 U. 1 (*a*) To determine, fix, resolve ; इत्यवधार्य Pt. 1 ; यन्मयाऽवधारितं Mk. 4 ; वयस्त्विषामित्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3 ; विदर्भगतमनुष्ठेयमवधारितं M. 5. (*b*) To ascertain, determine accurately, make out; know, perceive, understand ; न विश्वमूर्तेरवधार्यते वपुः Ku. 5. 78 ; Mn. 3, 4. -2 To consider or regard, think, look upon ; मृतां मामवधारय Mb. ; कुलीनेत्यवधार्यतां Ks. 21. 124 ; Si. 9. 22. -3 To hear, listen to, become acquainted with ; वानप्रस्थस्य धर्मं ते कथयाम्यवधार्यतां Mârk. P. -4 To reflect. consider, think ; बालकोयमित्यवधार्य Pt. 4. -5 To limit, restrict.

अवधारः Accurate determination, limitation ; सर्वत्र यदवधारेणोच्यते स एकांतः Susr.

अवधारक *a.* 1 Determining accurately ; इष्टावधारकं वाक्यं आशीः Bharata. -2 Restricting oneself to anything.

अवधारण *a.* Restrictive, limiting. —णं-णा 1 Ascertainment, determination ; मान° Dk. 161. -2 Affirmation, emphasis. -3 Limitation (of the sense of words); यावदवधारणे एवावधारणे; मात्रं कार्त्स्न्येऽवधारणे Ak. ; तुरन्त्रवाधारणार्थः. -4 Restriction to a certain instance or instances to the exclusion of all others.

अवधारणीय, अवधार्य *pot. p.* To be ascertained, determined or considered ; विष्णोरिवास्यानवधारणीयं R. 13. 5 ; परिणतिरवधार्या यत्नतः पंडितेन Bh. 2. 99.

अवधारित *p. p.* Ascertained, known, well observed, marked ; सम्यगवधारिते Ratn. 1.

अवधृत *p. p.* 1 Determined, resolved, settled. -2 Heard.

अवध्य See under अवध.

अव(व)ध्र *a.* Ved. Not injurious, innoxious, beneficent.

अवध्वंस् 1 A. 1 To apply oneself to, set about. -2 To strew over, scatter, spread ; चूर्णैरवध्वंसते Sk. —*Caus.* 1 To cast down. -2 To strew over.

अवध्वंसः 1 Abandoning, quitting. -2 Powder, dust. -3 Disrespect, censure, blame. -4 Falling off or from. -5 Sprinkling.

अवध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Destroyed, perished. -2 Censured, disrespected. -3 Pounded coarsely or badly. -4 Abandoned. -5 Sprinkled. -6 Scattered.

अवनं [अव-ल्युट्] 1 Protection, defence ; भुजेऽवने P. I. 3. 66, Nalod. 1. 4.-2 Gratifying, pleasing.-3 Wish, desire. -4 Delight, satisfaction. -5 Hurry, speed.

अवनक्षत्रं The disappearance of the stars.

अवनम् 1 P. 1 To bow down, to bend down, stoop ; Si. 9. 74. -2 To bend oneself, hang down ; स्वय्यादातुं जलमवनते Me. 46. See अवनत also. —*Caus.* (अव-ना-मयति) To bend down, bend ; अवनमय द्विषतां शिरांसि K. 1. 9 ; स्वपुच्छमवनामितम् Pt. 4.

अवनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, hung down, downcast ; विनय°, प्रश्रय°, लज्जा°, °उत्तरकायं R. 9. 60 ; फलपुष्पैरवनतान् Râm. -2 Verging in the west, setting ; रजनिरवनतेंदुर्लज्जयाधोमुखी च Si. 10. 91. -3 Bending, stooping, deepened, not projecting. -4 Humble. -Comp. —अंग *a.* with stooping limbs ; Kn. 5. 86. —काय *a.* bending the body, crouching down. —मुख *a.* with down-cast countenance. -शीर्ष *a.* bowing the head.

अवनतिः *f.* 1 Bending, bowing down, stooping ; अवनतिमवनेः Mu. 1. 2, 3. 8 ; Si. 9. 8. -2 Declining in the west, setting ; Si. 9. 8. -3 A bow, prostration. -4 Bending (as a bow) ; धनुषामवनतिः K. (where अ० also

means ‘ stooping ’). -5 Modesty, absence of insolence, humility.

अवनम्र *a.* Bowed, bent ; पर्याप्तपुष्पस्तबकावनम्रा Ku. 3. 54 ; पाद° fallen at the feet.

अवनामः 1 Bending or bowing, falling at the feet ; गलितनयनवारियोनि पादावनामं *Si.* 11. 35. -2 Causing to bend down.

अवनामक *a.* What depresses or causes to bend or bow.

अवनामिन् *a.* Bending or bowing down ; Ki. 7 19.

अवनह् 4 U. To bind on, tie on, put over, cover with.

अवनद्ध *p. p.* 1 Formed, made.-2 Fixed, seated ; स्त्यानावनद्धघनशोणितशोणपाणिः Ve. 1. 21. -3 Covered, encircled ; तांबूलीलतावनद्धपुगखंडमंडितैः K. 19; *Si.* 3 7; bound on, tied ; चर्मावनद्धं दुर्गन्धिपूर्णं मूत्रपुरीषयोः Ms. 6. 76; हेममालावनद्धः (रथः) Mb.; पुष्पभारावनद्धः (पादपः) Râm.; *Bri.* S. 3. 19. 20, 67, 59, 84 fastened, woven, put together; स्मरनद्धमनोरमपल्लवा *Si.* 6. 53; 7. 52.-द्धं A drum.

अवनाहः Binding, girding, putting on.

अवनाट *a.* [नतं नासिकायाः अव-नाटच् see अवटीट] Flat-nosed. -टं The Condition of having a flat nose.

अवनिः -नी *f.* [अव्-अनि Uṇ. 2. 101] 1 The earth ; oft used at the end of comp. meaning ‘ ground ’ ‘ place ’ ; काननावनौ Dk. 7. 13 ; लीलावनौ place of recreation 25. -2 A finger (Nir.). -3 A river ; Rv. 1. 190. 7. -4 N. of a plant. -5 Course, bed of a river. अवनिगत *a.* fallen prostrate on the ground. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -नाथः, -पतिः, -पालः lord of the earth, king; पातेरवनिपतीनां तैश्चकाशे चतुर्भिः R. 10. 86, 11. 93. -चरः *a.* roving over the earth, vagabond.-ध्रः a mountain; *Si.* 16. 78. -तल the surface of the earth. -मंडलं the globe. -रुहः, -रुह् a tree.

अवानज् 3 U. To wash, purify, cleanse, to wipe off. *-Caus.* 1 To cause to wash off.-2 To fill with, pervade ; सुसुगंधतयावनेजितानां Ghat. 15.

अवनिक्त *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleansed. -2 Searched.

अवनेज्य *a.* Used for washing.

अवनेजनं 1. Washing, ablution; न कुर्याद्गुरुपुत्रस्य पादयोश्चावनेजनम् Ms. 2. 209. -2 Washing off, ablution. -3 Water for washing, foot-path ; आपः पादावनेजनीः Ait. Br. -4 Sprinkling water on the *darbha* grass at a Srâddha ceremony.

अवनिश्चयः Deduction, ascertainment.

अवनिष्ठीवनं Spitting upon.

अवनी 1 P. 1 To lead or bring down, to push into ; अश्वानपोऽवनीयमानान् Kâty.-2 To cause to descend or flow.-3 To lead away. -4 To pour down or over.

अवनयः 1 Throwing down, precipitating. -2 Causing to descend.

अवनयनं Leading down, pouring down.

अवनायः Throwing down &c.

अवनायक *a.* Causing to descend.

अवंतिः -ती *f.* [अव-बाहु° झिच् Uṇ. 3. 50] 1 N. of a city, the modern उज्जयिनी one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, to die at which is said to secure eternal happiness ; cf. अयोध्या मथुरा माया काशी कांचिरवंतिका ॥ पुरी द्वारावती चैव सप्तैता मोक्षदायिकाः ॥ The women of Avanti are said to be very skilful in all erotic arts: cf. आवंत्य एव निपुणा सुदृशो रतकर्मणि B. R. 10. 82.-2 N. of a river. *-m.* pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants ; its capital being उज्जयिनी on the river सिप्रा ; and there is also the temple of महाकाल in the suburbs. [According to Hemachandra अवंति is synonymous with *Malava* or the modern Malavâ ; but the latter country covered in ancient times, as now, a wider area than Avanti, as *Bana* applies the name to a neighbouring kingdom in the east, whose capital was Vidisa on the Vetravati or Betva. In the time of the Mahabharata Avanti appears to have extended on the south to the banks of the Narmada and on the west probably to the banks of the Myhe or Mahi] अवंतिनाथोऽयमुदग्रबाहुः R. 6. 32; असौ महाकालनिकेतनस्य वसन्नदूरे किल चंद्रमौलेः 6. 34, 35 ; प्राप्यावंतीनुदयनकथाकोविदग्रामवृद्धान् Me. 30; अवंतीषूज्जयिनी नाम नगरी K. 52. -Comp.-पुरं the city of उज्जयिनी. -ब्रह्मः [अवंतिषु ब्रह्मा अच् समासः P. V. 4. 104.] a Brâhmaṇa residing in Avanti.-सोमः [अवंतिषु सोम इव] sour gruel (prepared from the fermentation of rice-water (कांजिकं).

अवंध्य *a.* Not barren, fruitful, productive : अवंध्यवांछितफलप्रदान K. 260; अवंध्यपातेन बाणेन V. 2. 2; H. 2. 12.

अवपद् 10 P. To split. *-pass.* To split oneself, to be split.

अवपाटिका Laceration of the prepuce.

अवपत् 1 P. To fall down, fly down, jump down, descend, alight, pounce or swoop upon; श्येनावपातमवपत्य Prab.; फलैर्वृक्षावपतितैः Râm. *-Caus.* To thrown, fell down.

अवपतनं Alighting, descending.

अवपातः 1 Falling down; जलं कूलावपातेन प्रसन्नं कलुषायते Mk. 9. 24; अधश्चरणावपातं Bh. 2. 31 falling down at the feet (fig) bringing. -2 Descent, descending ; शस्त्रावपातः Y. 2. 277. कपोत° H. 1; श्येन° चकिता *Mal.* 8. 8 sudden swoop or pouncing. -3 A hole, pit. -4 Particularly a hole or pit for catching elephants : अवपातस्तु हस्त्यर्थं गर्ते छन्नं तृणादिना Yâdava ; रोधांसि निघ्नन्नवपातमग्नः करीव वन्यः परुषं ररास R. 16. 78.

अवपातनं Felling, knocking down, throwing down ; द्रुमाणां Ms. 11. 65 ; कुड्यावपातनं Y. 2. 223.

अवपद् 4 A. 1 To go down, glide down: to descend, fall down as केश, गर्भ &c. -2 To be deprived of (with abl.). -3 To fall, meet with an accident. -4 To overthrow, ruin. *-Caus.* To cause to glide or go down.

अवपन्न *p. p.* 1 Mixed with. -2 Cooked together with.-3 fallen on or into. -4 Alighted, descended.

अवपादः falling down.

अवपाक *a.* 1 Badly or ill-cooked. -2 Without a net. -कः Bad cooking.

अवपात्र *a* [अवरं भोजनायोग्यं पात्रं यस्य] A Mlechchha whose eating in a vessel makes it useless for others.

अवपात्रित *a.* [अवपात्र कृतर्थे णिच्-क्त] One who has lost his caste, a person not allowed by his kindred to eat in a common vessel ; see अपपात्रित (= भिन्नोदकीकृत Dây.)

अवपालित *a* Unprotected, neglected.

अवपाशित *a* [अवपाशः समंतात् पाशो जातोऽस्य तार° इतच्] Snared, having a snare laid over (on all sides); पश्यात्मैव हि कंठे त्वां कालपाशावपाशितं Râm.

अवपीड् 10 P. To compress; मज्जेव मही तस्य भूरिभारावपीडिता Mb.; पादौ शिरोभिरवपीडितौ Râm.; to press or squeeze together ; एकीकृतस्त्वचि निषिक्त इवावपीड्य Mâl. 6 12.

अवपीड *a.* Pressed on all sides. -डः 1 Pressing down, pressure -2 A kind of medicinal drug used to cause sneezing, sternutatory.-3 A kind of medical treatment.

अवपीडनं 1 The act of pressing down -2 A sternutatory.-ना Damage, violation ; Ms. 8. 287.

अवपूर्ण *a.* Full of, filled.

अवप्रजनः The end of the warp of a web.

अवफः Flatulence, wind from the bowels.

अवबाधा Segment of the base of a triangle.

अवबंध् 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten (fig also); नीत्वा कामं गौरवेणावबद्धः *Si.* 18. 19 -2 To arrest, rivet ; शिल्पकुशलतयाऽवबध्नाति दृष्टिं Mk. 9.

अवबंधः 1 Falling or palsy of the eyelids, Blepharoptosis; व्याधिर्नेत्रावबं-

धकः Susr. -2 A kind of disease. -3 Binding on all sides.

अवबाधा 1 Pain, agony. -2 Resistance, opposition.

अवबाहुकः [अवबद्धो बाहुर्येन प्रा० स०] Spasm in the arm.

अवबुध् 4 A. 1 To awake ; to recognise ; तं चावबुध्यामहम् Dk. 127. -2 To become sensible or aware of, feel, perceive, know, understand ; त्वक्स्पर्शं नावबुध्यंते Mb. ; एकांतमौग्ध्यानवबुद्धविभ्रमैः Si. 12. 39 ; Bk. 15. 101 ; Ms. 8. 53; अधीत्यावबुध्य च; येनावबुध्यते तत्त्वं प्रकृतेः पुरुषस्य च Bhâg. knows.—*Caus.* 1 To awaken, rouse ; रामो रामावबोधितः R. 12. 23. -2 To make one aware of, inform; ब्रह्मचोदनात्पुरुषमवबोधयेत् केवलं S. B. ; प्रागेव विदुरो वेद तेनास्मानवबोधयत् Mb. -3 To remind, put in mind of ; आर्य सम्यगवबोधितोऽस्मि S. 1. v. l. -4 To teach, instruct.

अवबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Known.-2 [कर्तरि-क्त] One who knows.

अवबोधः 1 Waking, becoming awake (opp. स्वप्न) ; यौ तु स्वप्नावबोधौ तौ भूतानां प्रलयोदयौ Ku. 2. 8; Bg. 6. 17. -2 Knowledge, perception ; स्वभर्तृनामग्रहणाद्बभूव सांद्रे रजस्यात्मपरावबोधः R. 7. 41 ; भावावबोधकलुषा दयितेव रात्रौ 5.64; प्रतिकूलेषु तैक्ष्ण्यस्यावबोधः क्रोध इष्यते S. D. : M. 3. 10; स्वात्मावबोधं महः Prab. 1. 1.-3 Discrimination, judgment; अवबोधवारि रजसः शमनं Ki. 6. 41. -4 Teaching, informing.

अवबोधक *a.* Indicating, showing ; निजपराक्रमावबोधकानि चरितानि Dk. 175. -कः 1 The awakener, the sun. -2 A panegyrist, bard. -3 A teacher.-4 Thought, intention; मदवबोधकं प्रकटयतां Dk. 153 ; °त्वं instruction, guidance, explanation.

अवबोधनं Knowledge, perception.

अवब्रवः [कुत्सितः ब्रवः] Ill-report, defamation.

अवभंज् 7 P. To break off, smash; वनस्पतिं वन्य इवावभज्य Ku. 3. 74; अवभग्नश्च मे मानः Râm. broken down, humbled.

अवभंगः Humbling, overcoming, defeating ; मानावभंगनिपुणं त्वममोघमस्त्रं V. 4. 11.

अवभंजनं Breaking, off, tearing, humbling.

अवभाषणं Speaking, telling.

अवभास् 1 A. 1 To shine ; नात्यर्थमहोरवभासवानः Ki. 3. 46; स तेजसा सूर्य इवावभासते Mb. -2 To shine forth, become manifest; आहारित्वमुखमवभासते मुखरः Si. 8. 29. -3 To appear ; seem (apparently or falsely); एतत्त्रयं तत्रायः-पिंडवदेकत्वेनावभासते Vedânta. -*Caus.* To irradiate, illuminate ; अधिकावभासितदिशो निकरः Si. 9. 37.

अवभासः 1 Splendour, lustre, light. -2 Knowledge, perception. -3 Appearance, manifestation, inspiration; येनास्य तत्त्वेषु कृतेऽवभासे Ki. 3. 26. -4 Space, reach, compass. -5 False knowledge. -Comp. —करः N. of a divinity. —प्रभाः (pl.) N. of a whole class of deities.

अवभासक *a.* Luminous, irradiating. —कं The Supreme Spirit ; °त्वं luminousness.

अवभासित *p. p.* 1 Illumined, lighted, irradiated. -2 Evident, manifest.

अवभासिन् *a.* Shining, bright. —नी The outer skin or cuticle.

अवभिद् 7 P. To break off, shatter.

अवभेदः Breaking off, shattering.

अवभेदिन् *a.* Breaking off, shattering, dividing.

अवभुज् 6. P. To bend down, curve.

अवभुग्न *p. p.* Contracted, bent, crooked; अवभुग्नभोगिफणमंडलं भुवं Si. 15. 54.

अवभृथः [अव-भृ-क्थन् Un. 2. 3] 1 The end or completion of a principal sacrifice. -2 Bathing at the end of a principal sacrifice for purification ; नावभृथे सरस्वत्यां Kâty. ; भुवं कोष्णेन कुंडोध्नी मेध्येनावभृथादपि R. 1. 84 ; प्रीत्याश्वमेधावभृथार्द्रमूर्तेः 6. 61 ; 9. 22; 11. 31. 13. 61 ; Y. 3. 244 ; Ms. 11. 83. -3 Purification by bathing of the sacrificer and the sacrificial vessels at the end of a sacrifice. -4 The water of purification. -5 A supplementary sacrifice to atone for defects in a principal and preceding one ; a sacrifice in general ; स्नातवत्यवभृथे ततस्त्वयि Si. 14. 10. -Comp. —स्नानं ablution after a sacrificial ceremony.

अवभ्रः Abduction, carrying off.

अवभ्रट *a.* [नतं नासिकायाः, अव-भ्रटच् P. V. 2. 31] Flat-nosed; see अवटीट. —टं The state of having a flat nose.

अवम *a.* [अव-अमच् Un. 5. 54.] 1 Sinful, wicked. -2 Contemptible, mean, undermost, lowest. -3 Base, low, inferior (opp. परम) ; अनलकानलकानवमां पुरीं R. 9. 14 ; see अनवम : या त उत्किरवमा या परमा Rv. 6. 25. 1. -4 Next, intimate.-5 Last, youngest -6 decreasing. —मः 1 A protector.-2 A class of Manes ; त्रिविधाः पितरः अवमा ऊर्वाः काव्याश्च. —मं 1 Sin. -2 A lunar day exactly coinciding with a solar one; the difference between a Chândra (29 days, 31 Ghaṭikâs and 50 Palas) and a solar month (30 days); तिथ्यंतद्वयमेको दिनवारः स्पृशति यत्र तद्भवत्यवमदिनं Jyotisha.

अवमन् 4 A. (or Poet. P.) 1 To despise, contemn, disregard, disrespect ; चतुर्दिगीशानवमस्य मानिनी Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 2. 11, 4. 135, 7. 150; V. 2. 11. -2 To undervalue, depreciate, slight, make light of: तद्गीशितारं चेदीनां भवांस्तमवमंस्त मा Si. 2. 95; जगन्मंगलमात्मानं कथं त्वमवमन्यसे U. 7. 8 ; Bk. 8. 81 ; 12. 25; 15. 14. 66. —*Caus.* To despise &c.; या चैनं नावमानयेत् Ms. 2. 50, 4. 136.

अवमत *p. p.* Despised, contemned &c. -Comp. —अंकुशः a restive elephant (that disdains the hook), one in rut ; अन्वेतुकामोऽवमतांकुशग्रहः Si 12. 16.

अवमतिः A master, an owner. —तिः *f.* 1 Disregard, disrespect. -2 Aversion, dislike.

अवमंतव्य, अवमान्य *pot. p.* 1 To be treated with disrespect, or slighted ; बालोऽपि नावमंतव्यो मनुष्य इति भूमिपः Ms. 7. 8. 9. 82. -2 Contemptible, mean.

अवमंतृ *a.* 1 Disrespectful, contemptuous, despising. -2 Arrogant.

अवमानः Disrespect, contempt, disregard; अमृतस्येव चाकांक्षेदवमानस्य सर्वदा Ms. 2. 162, Bg. 14. 25. °ता, —त्वं dishonourableness, contempt.

अवमाननं,-ना Despising, disrespect, contempt ; अवमाननार्थमिह किं निमंत्रितैः Si. 15. 18.

अवमानिन् *a.* Contemning, despising, slighting, undervaluing; धिङ् मामुपस्थितश्रेयोऽवमानिनं S. 6 ; अयि आत्मगुणावमानिनि S. 3.

अवमंथ *a.* [अवमथ्नाति अव-मंथ्-अच्] Producing swellings. —थः A kind of disease, swellings caused by boils or contusions.

अवमर्शः 1 Consideration, investigation. -2 One of the five principal parts or *Sandhis* of a play ; यत्र मुख्यफलोपाय उद्भिन्नो गर्भतोऽधिकः शापाद्यैः सांतरायश्च सोऽवमर्श इति स्मृतः S. D. 336 ; also written विमर्श. -3 Attacking ; वीर्यावदानेषु कृतावमर्शः Ki. 3. 43.

अवमर्षणं 1 Intolerance, impatience, -2 Effacing, obliterating, banishing from recollection.

अवमुच् 6 P. 1 To let loose, loosen (as a horse).-2 To take off (a garment &c.); मेखला, किरीट, वासांसि भूषणानि &c. -3 To unharness.

अवमोचनं Setting at liberty, loosening,, letting go.

अवमूर्धन् *a.* [अवनतो मूर्धाऽस्य] With one's head hanging down. -Comp. —शय *a.* [अवमूर्धा सन् शेते ; शी-अच्] lying with the head hanging down. (-यः) one who sleeps with his head hanging down, such as man (opp. देव) ; उत्तानशया देवा अवमूर्धशया मनुष्याः

अवमृज् 2 P. 1 To rub off, to strip off, remove; लेपमवमार्ष्टि. -2 To efface.

अवमार्जनं Washing &c.

अवमृद् 9 P. 1 To grind or pound down, to reduce by friction; crush, tread down, trample upon; अवमृद्नन् राष्ट्राणि पार्थिवानां हयोत्तमः Mb. -2 To rub. -*Caus*. To pound down &c.

अवमर्दः 1 Trampling upon. -2 Pain, toil; रणावमर्दमासाद्य Rām. -3 An expedient of a Government, inflicting punishment on an enemy by laying his country waste, devastation, oppression; अवमर्दः प्रतीघातस्तथा चैव बलीयसां Mb. -4 Slaying, killing; U. 5. 8.

अवमर्दन *a*. Trampling down, grinding, crushing; शत्रुबल° Rām. -नं 1 Rubbing, shampooing; हस्तपाद° Pt. 1. -2 Oppression, crushing down.

अवमृश् 6 P. 1 To touch; अवमृशंती कलहंसकान् K. 232. -2 To consider, ponder, reflect. —*Caus*. 1 To cause to touch. -2 To destroy; interrupt.

अवमर्शः Touch, contact.

अवयज् 1 A. 1 To expiate (sin) drive away, expel, disperse (enemies &c.) by performing sacrifices. -2 Not to worship, to abandon.

अवयजनं Purification, means of expiating; देवकृतस्यैनसोऽवयजनमसि &c. Tāṇḍya Br. (अपगमनसाधनं).

अवयाज् *f*. [अव-यज्-ण्वि] A particular portion of a sacrifice.-*m*. (-याः, -याजौ) A kind of priest.

अवयवः [अवयूयते कार्यद्रव्येण संबध्यते, अव-यु-कर्मणि-अप्] 1 A limb (of the body); सुखावयवलूनां तां R. 12. 43, Amarn. 40, 46; a member (in general); कस्मिंश्चिदपि जीवति नंदान्वयावयवे Mu. 1. -2 A part, portion (as of a whole); पदे न वर्णा विद्यंते वर्णेष्ववयवा न च Bhartṛ.; द्रुमाणां केनचिदवयवेन Dk. 61; स्नेहाद्दोरात्रावयवाः P. II. 1. 45; I. 1. 46.-3 A member or a component part of a logical argument or syllogism. (These are five:—प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन). -4 The body. -5 A component, constituent, ingredient (in general), as of a compound &c. -6 A means (साधन, उपकरण). -Comp. —अर्थ the meaning of the component parts of a word.

अवयवशः *ind*. Part by part, severally, piece-meal.

अवयविन् *a*. [अवयवः कारणत्वेनास्त्यस्य इनि] Having limbs, having portions or subdivisions (as a whole); अवयविना सह पूर्वादयः समस्यंते P II. 2. 1. Sk. —*m*. (वी) 1 A whole, any substance formed of several constituents; ननु अवयविनि किं मानं Sid; Mukt. -2 A syllogism, or any logical argument.

अवया 2 P. 1 To go down, to give away. -2 To desist from, turn off or away. -3 To know, understand; अथवा न धर्ममसुबोधसमयमवयात बालिशाः Si. 15. 19.; न जनोऽयमित्यवयये स तापसैः Ki. 12. 5. -4 To avert, prevent, remove.

अवया,-यात *a*. Ved. Giving way, desisting, ceasing; °हेळा Ved. one whose anger is appeased.

अवयातृ *a*. 1 One who separates. -2 Turning away, averting. -3 Appeasing, pacifying.

अवयानं 1 Going away, retreat. Ved.). -2 Appeasing, pacification. -3 Expiation (of sins &c.)

अवयुन *a*. [वयुनं प्रज्ञा निष्° न. ब.] Having no intellect (Ved.).

अवर *a*. [वृ—बा°. अप् न. त.] 1 (*a*) Younger (in years); मासेनावर=मासावरः Sk. (*b*) Later; posterior, hinder (in time or space); दक्षो विवस्वानवरः Rām; पूर्वजे नावरः पुत्रो ज्येष्ठो राज्येऽभिषिच्यते Rām.; यदवरं कौशाम्ब्याः, यदवरमाग्रहायण्याः P. III. 3. 136-7 Sk.; रामाद्वंगाधोक्षजोऽवरः Bop. -2 Following, succeeding; जरावराः (शूद्राः) Ak.; चतुरोऽवरान् Ms. 3. 23. -3 Below, under, lower, inferior, less; वर्णावरो भ्राता M. 1. -4 Mean, unimportant, worst, lowest (opp. उत्तम); अध्यंगमवरं स्मृतं K. P. 1; दूरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्धनंजय Bg. 2. 49; श्रद्दधानः शुभां विद्यामाददीतावरादपि Ms. 2. 238. -5 Last (opp. प्रथम), सामान्यमेषां प्रथमावरत्वं Ku. 7. 44. -6 Least; usually as the last member of comp. with numerals; त्र्यवरैः साक्षिभिर्भाव्यः Ms. 8. 60, 3. 187; 11. 81, 12. 110; त्र्यवरा परिषद् ज्ञेया 112; Y. 2. 69. -7 Western. -8 Nearer, next. -9 Most excellent (अत्यंतश्रेष्ठ). —रः 1 A country behind. -2 Time gone.-रा 1 A direction. -2 N. of Durgā. —रं The hind thigh of an elephant (also °रा). -Comp. -अर्धः 1. the least part, the minimum. -2. the last half. -3. the hinder part of body. (-र्धं) *ind*. in a certain succession of parts, successively. °तः *ind*. from below. —अर्ध्य *a*. [अवरार्धे भवः यत्] 1. being on the lower or near side. -2. belonging to the last half. -3. beginning from below. -4. defective (न्यून). (-र्ध्यं) the least or smallest part. —अवर *a*. lowest, most inferior of all; न हि मद्धुतान् प्रेष्यांस्तु प्रेषयंत्यवरावरान् Rām. —उक्त *a*. named last. -ज *a*. 1. younger, junior, born afterwards; Si. 14. 74. -2. of a low birth, inferior.(-जः) 1. a younger brother; R. 11. 54; 14. 11, 36. -2. a Sūdra. (-जा) a younger sister; विद्धि भोराजावरजा R. 6. 58, 84; 12. 32. —परं *ind*. one after another. —पुरुषाः (pl.) one's descendants. —वर्ण *a*. belonging to a low caste or tribe. (-र्णः) 1. a Sūdra, a man of the fourth tribe. -2. the last or fourth tribe; Ms. 3. 241, 9. 248. —वर्णकः, -वर्णजः a Sūdra. —व्रत *a*. having no vow (हीनव्रत or अधमव्रत). (-तः) [अवरं अत्यंतश्रेष्ठं व्रतमस्य] 1. the sun. -2 a kind of tree (*arka*). —शैलाः [अवरः पश्चाद्वर्ती शैलः] the western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set).

अवरतः *ind*. [अवर-तसिल्] Behind, afterwards, hinder, posterior, downwards, below, from below.

अवरस्तात् *ind*. [अवर-प्रथमार्थे अस्ताति P. V. 3. 29, 41] Behind, hinder, posterior, below, downwards.

अवरीण *a*. Degraded, censured, debased, despised (अधरीण).

अवरेण *ind*. (With acc.) Below.

अवर्यति Den. P. To become lower.

अवरम् 1 A. To leave off, cease (only in *p. p.*)

अवरत *p. p.* Stopped, ceased, resting.

अवरतिः *f*. 1 Stopping, ceasing, cessation. -2 Repose, relaxation, rest.

अवरहस *a*. [अवततं रहः अच् P. V. 4. 81] Having no people, desolate.

अवरुग्ण *a* 1 Broken, torn; अवरुग्णतुंगसुरदारुतरौ Ki. 6. 5. -2 Diseased.

अवरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, stop, prevent, detain; मा गा इत्यवरुद्धया *S*. 2. 2. -2 To shut up, besiege; अवारोधि गौर्गोपेन; अवारुद्ध गौः (स्वयमेव) P. III. 1. 64. Sk.; so पुरमवारुणत्; to confine, lock up (oft with two acc.); शोकं चित्तमवारुधत् Bk. 6. 9; व्रजमवरुणद्धि गां Sk.; with loc. case also; आत्मानमात्मन्यवरुध्य Bhāg. -3 To furnish, supply, procure, obtain (for one); get, attain to; कामं, अन्नं.-4 To suspend, attach oneself.

अवरुद्ध *p. p*. 1 Obstructed, stopped, checked, hindered. -2 Shut up or in, enclosed. -3 *Incognito*, disguised; अस्ति कश्चिद्राजसुतुरवरुद्धश्चरन् Dk.; अवरुद्धोऽचरत्पार्थो वर्षाणि त्रिदशानि च Mb. -4 Protected, and not seen by others; Y. 290; Ms. 8. 236. -5 Imprisoned secluded as in the inner apartments. -Comp. —देह *a*. incarcerated.

अवरुद्धिः *f*. [रुध्-क्तिन्] 1 Obstruction, restraint; इंद्रियाणां वीर्याणां चावरुद्धौ Ait. Br. -2 Besieging. -3 Gaining.

अवरोधः 1 Hindrance, obstruction; कनायमानं स्रोतोऽवरोधः Susr. -2 Restraint; अंतःप्राणावरोध Mk. 1. 1. -3 Inner apartments or women's apartment, harem, seraglio; निन्ये विनीतैरवरोधदक्षैः Ku. 7. 73; Si. 5. 7; अवरोधजनः K. 57; °गृहेषु राज्ञः *S*. 5. 3, 6. 11. -4 The wives of a king taken collectively (oft pl.); अवरोधे महत्यपि R. 1. 32, 4. 68, 87, 6. 48, 16. 58, Mv.

6. 20. -5 An enclosure, confinement. -6 Siege, investment, blockade; दुर्गावरोधः H. 3. -7 A covering, lid. -8 A fence, a pen. -9 A watchman. -10 Depression, hollow. -11 Layer (plant) see under अवरुह्. -Comp. -अयनं 1. a seraglio. -2. siege

अवरोधक a. 1 Obstruction, hindering, impeding. -2 Besieging; सुधन्वा वीर्यवान् राजा मिथिलामवरोधकः Râm. —कः A guard. —कं A barrier, fence

अवरोधनं 1 A siege, blockade. -2 Hindering, obstructing. -3 An obstacle, impediment. -4 A closed or private place. -5 The innermost part of anything. -6 The inner or women's apartments in a royal palace; राजावरोधनवधूरवतारयंतः Si. 5. 18; अवरोधने स्थास्यति Dk. 120. -7 An inmate of the harem, a queen, wife; अवरोधनानि सिंधोः Si. 8. 8 (समुद्रमहिष्यो नद्यः)

अवरोधिक a. Obstructive, impeding —कः [अवरोधे तद्रक्षणादौ नियुक्तः ठन्] A guard of the queen's apartments. —का A female of the inner apartments; ययुस्तुरंगाधिरुहोऽवरोधिकाः Si 12. 20.

अवरोधिन् a. 1 Obstructing, hindering. -2 Besieging.

अवरुह् 1 P. To descend, alight, go down to; कूपं, पंथानं &c.; come down (in general): to dismount, get down; यानासनस्थश्चैवैनमवरुह्याभिवादयेत् Ms. 2. 202; R 4 80; Bk. 8. 104; so प्रासादात्, वृक्षाग्रात्; ऐश्वर्यात् अवरूढः come down from, bereft of, prosperity.—Caus. (-रोहयति or-रोपयति) 1 To cause to descend or alight; तामवारोहयत् R. 1. 54; helped her down; to bring down, or set down; तां सरस्तीरेऽवरोप्य Dk. 139; वृक्षाद्धनूंषि, गांडीवं &c. -2 To lower, lessen, reduce; Ms. 1. 82. -3 To plant (as trees). -4 To depose, dethrone, dismiss, remove (as from a throne &c.); मयाऽधिकाराम्यामवरोप्य Mu. 3; चाणक्यं साचिव्यादवरोपयेत्.

अवरूढ p. p. 1 Descended, alighted; dismounted. -2 Uprooted.

अवरोधः 1 Moving down, descending. -2 A shoot sent up by the root of a plant; a slip (for planting); the pendent shoots of the (Indian) fig-tree.

अवरोधनं Ved. Descending motion, desending.

अवरोपणं 1 Uprooting. -2 Causing to descend. -3 Taking away, depriving, diminishing. -4 Setting (as of the sun).

अवरोपित p. p. 1 Uprooted. -2 Deprived of, curtailed. -3 Diminished, lost.

अवरोहः 1 Descent, going or coming down. -2 A creeping plant winding itself round a tree from the bottom to the top (such as the गुडूची creeper). -3 Heaven (तस्माद्धि भोगवसाने सर्वेऽवरोहंति). -4 Mounting, ascending. -5 A shoot sent out by a plant, a pendent branch, one that strikes fresh roots into the earth, as of the fig-tree (वट); अवरोहशताकीर्णं वटमासाद्य तस्थतुः Râm. -6 The growth of a plant or vine. -7 (In music) The descending scale of notes. -Comp —शाखिन् the Indian fig-tree; so —शाखः, -शाखिन्...

अवरोहणं 1 Alighting, descending. -2 Ascending.

अवरोहिका N. of a plant अश्वगंधा.

अवरोहिन् a. Descending.-m. (ही) N. of the Indian fig-tree (वट). -णी A particular condition (दशा) brought about by a particular position of the stars; उच्चांगपंचमस्तस्य दशा स्यादवरोहिणी। तस्यामल्पमवाप्नोति फलं क्लेशाच्छुभं नरः॥

अवरूप a 1 Mis-shapen, deformed. -2 Degenerated, degraded.

अवरोकिन् a. Ved. Shining, brilliant.

अवरोचकः A kind of disease, loss of appetite; स्नेहगंधिमुखं तत्र कामश्वासावरोचकः

अवरोहित a. Light red-coloured.

अवर्ग a. Having no class. -र्गः The vowels.

अवर्चस् a. Ved. Without splendour, mean-looking.

अवर्जिवस् a. Ved. Not hindering, not being able to prevent.

अवर्ण a. 1 Colourless, having no marks. -2 Bad, low, destitute of good qualities. -र्णः 1 Scandal, ill-repute, stigma, spot; सोढुं न तत्पूर्वमवर्णमीशे R. 14. 38. -2 Blame, censure; न चावदद्भर्तुरवर्णमार्या 57 spoke no ill words. -3 Epithet of 18 letters according to ह्रस्व, दीर्घ, प्लुत, उदात्त, अनुदात्त &c. -Comp. -वादः reproach, censure.

अवर्तन a. Destitute of livelihood. -नं 1 Want of livelihood. -2 Non-existence.

अवर्तिः f. Ved. Bad fortune, poverty, distress, want.

अवर्त्र a. Ved. Not turning back.

अवर्षः, अवर्षणं Want of rain, drought.

अवर्षुक a. Ved. Not raining.

अवर्ष्य a. Being active in rainless bright weather.

अवलक्ष a. (Also written वलक्ष) White. -क्षः [अवलक्ष्यते, अव-लक्ष्-घञ्] The white colour.

अवलग्न a. 1 Clinging or adhering to, touching, in contact with; विपुलतरनितंबावलग्न Si. 7. 71. -2 Hanging down. -3 Placed contiguously, impressed. —ग्नः The waist.

अवलंब् 1 A. 1 (a) To hang, slip or glide down, hang down, be suspended, कनकशृंखलावलंबिनी Mu. 2. suspended by a golden chain; स्तनवद्वलंबते यः कंठेऽजायां मणिः स विज्ञेयः Bri. S. 65. 3; शाखायां मृतकमवलंबितमास्ते Ved. (b) To rest, recline, sink down, remain; यस्य वचनात्तत्रावलंबिताः H. 1. -2 To catch hold of. hold, cling to, throw or support oneself on, lean on, rest on; ययौ तदीयामवलंब्य चांगुलिं R. 3. 25; उर्वशी राजानमवलंबते V. 1; दंडकाष्ठमवलम्ब्य स्थितः S. 2; चित्रलेखाहस्तावलंबिता V. 1 leaning on supported by; K. 17, 185. -3 To hold up, bear up, support, sustain, take up; अवलंब्यतां पुत्रः S 7; हस्तेनावलंब्योर्वशीं V. 3; हृदयमवलंबे रात्रिसंभोगलक्ष्मीः Ki. 9. 78; अधिकारानवलंब्य Ku. 2. 18; हृदयं न त्ववलंबितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 60. नात्मनैवावलंबे Me. 109; हस्तेन तस्थाववलंब्य वासः R. 7. 9: Ku. 3. 55, 6. 68; 7. 58; तदहस्या जीवितमवलंबितुं S. 3; Dk. 162; Ve. 4; M. 3; V. 2; Mu. 5; K. 163. -4 To depend on or upon, hang or hinge on; सर्वोऽयं जनस्त्वामवलंबते Bk. 18. 41; व्यवहारोऽयं चारुदत्तमवलंबते, वसंतसेनामातरमवलंबते Mk. 9; Bhâsha P. 16. -5 To have recourse to, resort to; नैराश्यमवलंबितं H. 1; व्यथां Bk. 7, 71; वैक्लव्यं Mâl. 8 to give way to despair; धैर्यमवलंब् to summon or pluck up courage, not to despair: माध्यस्थ्यमिष्टेऽप्यवलंबतेऽर्थे Ku. 1. 52; दाक्षिण्यमवलंब्य M. 2 politely; K. 155; Ki. 2. 15; K. 220; आशां to cherish hopes; किं स्वातंत्र्यमवलंबसे S. 5 act wantonly, quite independently; अवलंब्योत्तरां दिशं Ks. 37. 33 taking the northern direction.-6 To be slow or tardy, be late. —Caus. 1 To cause to hang down, suspend; तं कलशं नागदंतेऽवलंब्य Pt 4. -2 To make one rest upon or catch hold of.

अवलंबः 1 Hanging down. -2 Hanging on, dependence on (fig. also); तंतुजालावलंबाः Me. 70; कुनृपतिभवनद्वारसेवा° Bh. 1. 67. -3 A prop, stay, support (lit. and fig.); help, assistance (fig.); सावलंबगमना R. 19. 50 walking supported by others; नभसि निरवलंबे Chât. 1. 8; संततिविच्छेदनिरवलंबानां S. 6; दैवेनेत्थं दत्तहस्तावलंबे Ratn. 1. 8; चित्रलेखादत्तहस्तावलंबा V. 1; see हस्तावलंब also. -4 Hence a crutch or stick for support. -5 A suspender. -6 An appendage. -7 A perpendicular line.

अवलंबकः N. of a metre.

अवलंबनं 1 A prop, support, stay; अवलंबनाय दिनभर्तुरभून्न पतिष्यतः करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6; सहिष्यते तस्प्रथमावलंबनं Ku. 5. 66; कथं स्यात्पुनरिहावलंबनं भव-

स्था: H. 3; प्रस्थानविक्लवगतेरवलंबनार्थं S. 5. 3; मम पुच्छे करावलंबनं कृत्वोत्तिष्ठ H. 1. -2 Help, assistance. -3 Having recourse to, resorting to; adoption; इतरपक्षावलंबनद्वारेण K. 160. -4 Walking-stick.

अवलंबित *p. p.* 1 Supported, protected. -2 Suspended, hung down; सौधावलंबितया वरत्रया Pt. 2; चूतशाखावलंबिते समुद्गके S. 4. -3 Expeditious, prompt (शीघ्र). -4 Alighting, descending (actively used). -5 Depending upon, trusting to.

अवलंबितव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be caught hold of or grasped. -2 Expeditious, quick.

अवलंबिन् *a.* Hanging down, depending upon, resting or reclining on, holding, supporting &c; अस्ताचलचूडावलंबिनि कुमुदिनीनायके H. 1; अथ धूमाभिताम्राक्षं वृक्षशाखावलंबिनं R. 15. 49; गवाक्षविवरावलंबिना 19. 7; अपरश्चूर्यदावलंबी 5. 66, Kn. 7. 37; इयं हि निद्रा नयनावलंबिनी Mk. 3. 8; पुष्पभारावलंबिभिः (तरुभिः) Râm.

अवलिप् 6 P. To smear, anoint, (generally used in *p. p.*).

अवलिप्त *p. p.* [लिप्-क्त] 1 Proud, arrogant, haughty. -2 Anointed, plastered, smeared. -3 Killed; केनाप्येनावलिप्ताः Mu. 3. 27. °ता, °त्वं unction; pride, arrogance, vanity.

अवलेपः 1 Pride, haughtiness; प्रियसंगमेष्वनवलेपमदः Si. 9. 51 (where अ° also means ointment); व्यक्तमानावलेपाः Mn. 3. 22; R. 5. 53; हस्त° Me. 14. -2 Violence, attack, assault, insult, outrage; किं भवतीनामसुरावलेपेनापराद्धं V. 1; असुर° *ibid.*; दद्भशे पवनावलेपजं सृजती बाष्पमिवांजनाविलं R. 8. 35. -3 Smearing, anointing. -4 Ornament (भूषा). -5 Union, association (संग).

अवलेपनं 1 Anointing. -2 Oil, any unctuous substance. -3 Union, association. -4 Pride, arrogance. -5 The sandal tree (चंदन).

अवलिह् 2 U. To lick, lap; see अवलीढ below. -*freq.* (लेलेढि) To lick again and again.

अवलीढ *p. p.* 1 Eaten, chewed; दर्भैरर्धावलीढैः S. 1. 7; Ms. 4. 208. -2 Licked, lapped; touched (fig. also); विषज्वालावलीढावयवा Dk. 9; नवयौवनावलीढावयवा 17, 75 pervaded by youth; अस्त्रज्वालावलीढप्रतिबलजलधेरंतरौर्वायमाणे Ve. 3. 5 surrounded (on all sides); Ki. 13. 11; bit; बीजांजलिः पतति कीटमुखावलीढः Mk. 1. 9. -3 Devoured, destroyed. —ढा Disregard, contempt.

अवलेहः 1 Licking, lapping. -2 An extract (as of Soma). -3 An electuary, confection; दाडिम°.

अवलेहनं Licking with the tongue.

अवलेहिका = अवलेह (3)

अवली 4 A. To stick, hang on.

अवलीन *p. p.* Sticking to, clinging to, resting under; विहगादिभिरवलीनैः Bri. S. 53. 114.

अवलीला [अवरा-लीला] 1 Sport, play, mirth. -2 Disrespect, contempt.

अवलुंच् 1 P. To pull down or out.

अवलुंचनं 1 Cutting off, tearing or pulling out; केश°. -2 Uprooting. -3 Not tying up, allowing to hang down. -4 Taking away, pulling out.

अवलुंठनं 1 Rolling or wallowing on the ground. -2 Robbing.

अवलुप् 6 U. 1 To rush upon (as a wild beast on its prey), to burst or break in upon; वृकवच्चावलुंपेत. -2 To eat, devour, swallow (fig. also); अन्योन्यस्यावलुंपंति सारमेया यथामिषं Mb.; सर्वमेवावलुंपति H. 2. 99; अवलुप्यमान इव हरिपोतैः K. 93, 109. -3 To suppress, crush, keep down, stifle; रक्षत्यवलुंपते च पा। Bhâg.; जरावलुप्तमानावमानार्दितः having lost all sense of &c.

अवलुंपनं Leaping on suddenly.

अवलोपः 1 Cutting off or away; destruction. -2 Biting; kissing (as a lip); Si. 7. 45.

अवलोप्य *a.* That can be broken in upon or assailed suddenly.

अवलेखः 1 Breaking, scraping or scratching off. -2 Anything scraped off.

अवलेखनं Scraping off.

अवलेखा 1 Rubbing. -2 Adorning the person.

अवलोक् 1 A. or 10 P. 1 To see, behold, view, look at; observe (lit.); नोलूकोऽप्यवलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणं Bh. 2. 93; परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च (in dramas); सलिलेऽवलोकयत इवात्मानं प्रतिष्ठानस्य V. 2 being reflected in; मार्गं or वर्त्म अवलोक् to wait for; प्रयोगं witness a performance; M. 2; निमित्तानि Bri. S. 53. 105; look out for, seek; consult (as opinions). -2 To look at or see (in astron.); exercise influence upon; सुरपतिगुरुणावलोकिते 5. 62; शुक्रवाचस्पतिभ्यां च तत्र भार्यावलोकिता Mârk. P. -3 To find; observe, see; be aware of, meditate or reflect upon; आत्मानमात्मन्यवलोकयंतं Ku. 3. 50; R. 8. 74; 11. 67.

अवलोकः 1 Seeing, beholding; जृंभांगभंगनयनमीलनांगावलोककृत् S. D.; वनशोभावलोकाय V. 4. 31. -2 Sight. -3 Looking down upon with compassion.

अवलोकक *a.* Looking at, wishing to see.

अवलोकनं 1 Looking at, beholding, seeing; नो वधूरवलोकनक्षमाः R. 11, 60. -2 Looking over, commanding a view of; दीर्घिकावलोकनगवाक्षगता M. 1. -3 Sight, eye. -4 A look, glance; योगनिद्रांतविशदैः पावनैरवलोकनैः R. 10. 14. -5 Looking out for, inquiry, seeking.

अवलोकयितृ *a.* Looking upon, considering.

अवलोकित *p. p.* Seen &c. —तः N. of a Buddha. —तं A look, glance; परिवृत्यावलोकितं R. 4. 72. -Comp. —ईश्वरः N. of a Bodhisatva worshipped by the northern Buddhists.

अवलोकिन् *a.* Looking at, seeing. चतुरावलोकिनः (चक्षुषः) Kn. 5. 49.

अवलोभनं Sensual desire.

अवलोम *a.* [अवनद्धं लोम आनुकूल्यं P. V. 4. 75] One who is favourable; suitable.

अवल्गुज *a.* Of no good origin or extraction. —जः N. of a plant सोमराजी.

अवल्गुली A poisonous insect.

अववदः-वदनं Censure, an evil report or reputation.

अववदितृ *a.* 1 One who speaks finally or decisively. -2 An adjudicator.

अववादः 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Trust, confidence. -3 Disregard, disrespect. -4 Support, dependence on. -5 Evil report. -6 A command, an order. -7 Information.

अववरकः 1 An aperture. -2 Window; see अपवरक.

अववर्षणं Raining upon (completely.).

अवविद्ध *a.* Cast down.

अवव्रश्च् 6 P. To splinter, to cut off.

अवव्रश्चः A splinter, chip.

अवश *a.* [नास्ति वशं आयत्तत्वं यस्य] 1 Independent, free. -2 Not compliant or docile, disobedient, self-willed; स्त्री स्वावशा Pt. 1. 424; Ms. 5. 33. -3 Not subjected to or swayed; अवशो विषयाणां K. 45; uncontrolled, unrestrained; °इंद्रियचित्तानां H. 1. 18; 2. 182; Dk. 34; मधुरैरवशानि लंभयन् वशं Ki. 2. 55 wild. -4 Not master of oneself, subject to the senses; कामपरमवशं न विप्रकुर्युः Kn. 6. 95. -5 Not having one's own will, dependent, helpless, powerless; सकलमवशं सीदति जगत् H. 2. 77; कार्यते ह्यवशः Bg. 3. 5; K. 174; Pt. 1. 335; U. 3; कथमवशो ह्ययशोविषं पिबामि Mk. 10.13; बिभुंचंत्यवशा देहं कालस्य वशमागताः Râm.; Mu. 1. 12. -6 Necessary, certain; किमस्य भवतो यथा सुहृद एव नाशोऽवशः Mu. 6. -Comp. -इंद्रियचित्त *a.* whose mind and senses are not held in subjection.

अवशंगमः Not submitting to another's will.

अवशिका = अवश; Mk. 1. 23.

अवशीभूत *a.* 1 Unrestrained, independent. -2 Not influenced by magic.

अवश्य *a.* 1 Untameable, ungovernable, unruly. -2 Inevitable; अथ मरणमवश्यमेव जंतोः Ve. 3. 4. -3 Indispensable, necessary. —Comp. —पुत्रः a son whom it is impossible to govern or teach.

अवश्यं *ind.* [अव-श्यै-डमु Tv.] 1 Necessarily, inevitably; त्वामवश्यं नवजलमयं मोचयिष्यंत्यवश्यं Me. 93. -2 Certainly, at all events, by all means, surely, of course; अवश्यं यान्ति तिर्यक्त्वं जग्धा चवाहुतं हविः Ms. 12. 68; अवश्यं यातारश्चिरतरमुषित्वापि विषयाः Bh. 3. 16; तां चावश्यं दिवसगणनातत्परामेकपत्नीं (द्रक्ष्यसि) Me. 10, 61. अवश्यमेव Most surely; if compounded with pot. pass. the final nasal is dropped; अवश्यपाच्य to be necessarily cooked; अवश्यकार्य to be necessarily done.

अवश्यंभाविन् *a.* Destined to take place, inevitable; °आदेशः M. 5: अवश्यंभावि लक्षणम् H. 3; अवश्यंभाविनो भावा भवंति महतामपि H. Pr. 28; S. 6.

अवश्यक *a.* Necessary, inevitable, indispensable.

अवश्यकता, -त्वं Necessity, obligation, certainty.

अवशक्थिका = अवसक्थिका q. v.

अवशस् *f.* [अव-शंस् क्विप्] 1 A wrong desire. -2 Censure, abuse.

अवशा Ved. Not a cow, a bad cow.

अवशातनं 1 Destroying, cutting or lopping off. -2 Withering, drying up. -3 Emaciation.

अवशिरस् *a.* Having the head bent or hung down.

अवशिष् (Used mostly in *pass.*) To be left last or as a remainder, to remain over or behind; Bg. 7. 2. —*Caus.* To leave as a remainder; देहमात्रावशेषिता Bhāg.

अवशिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Left, remaining; स्तंभेन नावार इवावशिष्टः R. 5 15; किमवशिष्टमत्र: Ratn. 3; निद्रागमसीम्नः कियदवशिष्ट Mv. 6; कियद्वशिष्टं रजन्याः *S.* 4. how much of the night yet remains (has yet to run). -2 Remaining over and above, surplus. —ष्टं, -ष्टकं Rest, remainder, remnant; Y. 2 47

अवशेषः 1 Remnant, rest, leavings, remainder; रत्नमात्रावशेषेण, अङ्गः, पुण्यानां Rām.; वृत्तांत° M. 5 the rest of the story; in this sense usually in comp.; अर्ध° having only one half left; कथा° or नाम° one who survives only in narration or name, having only the tale or name left behind; used figuratively for dead; see the words s. v.; भस्म° remaining only in ashes, reduced to ashes; *S.* 3. 3; भस्मावशेषं मदनं चकार reduced to ashes Kn. 3. 72, Si. 10. 16; सावशेषमिव भाषितं वचनं M. 4. unfinished; सावशेषो विग्रहः *ibid.* still remaining; शरीरावशेषीकृतः Bh. 2. 34; Ratn. 2. 2; R. 2. 69; शृणु मे सावशेषं वचः S. 2 hear me out, let me finish my speech; अल्पावशेषायुः K. 46 having a short span of life; see निरवशेष also.

अवशेषित *p. p.* Left, remaining.

अवशीनः A Scorpion.

अवशीर्ष-र्षक *a.* [अवनतं शीर्षं यस्य वा कप्] Having the head bent down. -र्षः 1 An error made in sleeping (as regards position). -2 A kind of eye-disease.

अवश्या [अव-श्यै क] 1 Hoar-frost, a fog or mist. -2 An Independent woman.

अवश्यायः [अव श्यै-ण P. III. 1. 141] 1 Frost, dew. -2 Hoar-frost, white dew; अवश्यायावसिक्तस्य पुंडरीकस्य चारुता U. 6. 29. -3 Pride.

अवश्रयणं Taking anything from off the fire (opp. अधिश्रयण); अधिश्रयणावश्रयणांतादिदूर्वादिपिठ्युते स्थापारकलापः पाकादिशब्दवाच्यः S. D. 2.

अवष्कयणी A cow that bears a calf after a long interval.

अवष्टंभ् 5, 9 P. 1 To lean or rest upon; धनुरवष्टभ्य Mv. 5; so दंडं; प्रकृतिं स्वामवष्टभ्य Bg. 9. 8 by the help of; वृद्धं भार्यामवष्टभ्य Rām. on account of. -2 To block up; कोसलद्वारतोऽर्गलमवष्टभ्य Ratn. 4. -3 To wrap, envelop, cover with; K. 116; तिमिरेणावष्टभ्यमाने जीवलोके 159 occupy; Dk. 159. -4 To support, prop, hold up; clasp, embrace; अवष्टभ्यासौ तां Mv. 5. 5; क्रोडविभागेन मामवष्टभ्य K. 33, 42, 54. -5 To hinder, stop, arrest, hold or keep back; अवष्टभ्यमान इव जलधरैः K. 303. -6 To be near. -7 To be astounded or bewildered.

अवष्टब्ध *p. p.* [अवस्तंभ्-क्त, षत्वम्] 1 Supported; rested on, protected r held, seized. -2 Hanging from or upon; अवष्टब्धा यष्टिः Sk. -3 Near; contiguous; अदूरश्चासावष्टब्धे P. V. 2. 13, Bk. 9. 72. -4 Obstructed, stopped, suspended. -5 Paralysed. -6 Bound, tied, attached -7 Wrapped up, enfolded. -8 Opposed. -9 Surpassed, overcome.

अवष्टंभः [स्तंभ् घञ्, सत्य षत्वं] 1 Leaning, resting upon. -2 Support, prop; पद्मायस्मीवस्कृतावष्टंभ K. 34, 44, 186, 231, 248; खड्गलतावष्टंभनिश्चलः Māl. 3; (hence) having recourse to, plucking up or summoning (as courage); तत्कथमहं धैर्यावष्टंभं करोमि Pt. 1; so पौरुष°, धीरत्व°. Māl. 2; सहजसत्त्व° K. 286. -3 Haughtiness, pride, dignity, majestic greatness; सावष्टंभाकृतिना K. 179 dignified, noble; see सावष्टंभ. -4 A post, pillar. -5 Gold. -6 Commencement, beginning. -7 Stopping, standing still, staying. -8 Courage, steadiness; K. 156, 157 resolute determination; इंद्रशोऽस्यावष्टंभः Ratn. 4; अविनयकोपितेनोऽवष्टंभं कृत्वा K. 261 plucking up courage; पलायनमवष्टंभो वा Pt. 4 holding out (as opposed to पलायनं). -9 Obstruction, impediment. -10 Paralysis, stupefaction; K. 141. -11 Excellence.

अवष्टंभमय *a.* (यी *f.*) Golden, made of gold, or as large as a post; रथोऽवष्टंभमयेन पत्त्रिणा R. 3. 53 (अ° is usually rendered in the above manner, but from the immediate context, it should more properly mean 'full of dignified boldness,' 'breathing defiance.'

अवष्टंभनं 1 Resting upon, having recourse to. -2 Supporting. -3 Paralysing, stupefying. -4 A post; pillar. -5 Stopping, staying.

अवष्वन् 1 P. To smack (one's lips), make a noise in eating.

अवष्वाणः [अव स्वन्-घञ् षत्वम्] Noisy eating, smacking (the lips).

अवस् *n.* [अव्-भावे असिन्] Ved. 1 Protection, assistance. -2 Fame, celebrity. -3 Food, provision. -4 Wealth, riches. -5 Going. -6 Satisfaction, pleasure. -7 Wish, will, desire, aspiration. —*ind.* [अवर-प्रथमायाः पंचम्या सप्तम्या वाऽर्थे असि, अव् आदेशः P. V. 3. 39] 1 Below, downwards, hitherward. -2 (As a preposition with instr or abl.) (*a*) Below, at the lowest place. (*b*) Without, on the outside.

अवस्वत् *a.* Ved. Striving, aspiring.

अवसः [अव्-असच् Uṇ. 3. 117; अवतीत्यवसो राजा भानुश्च Ujjval.] 1 A king. -2 The sun. -3 A kind of tree (अर्क). —सं 1 Refreshment, food, provision (especially for a journey) *viaticum* (°सः also); एतत्ते स्वावसं Yv. 3. 61. -2 Preserving, protecting.

अवसक्थिका [अवबद्धे सक्थिनी यस्याः कप्] 1 A cloth girt round the legs and knees (by a person), when sitting on his hams; also, the act of girding round this cloth, or the posture itself; शयानः प्रौढपादश्च कृत्वा चैवावसक्थिकाम् Ms. 4. 112; अनेन अवसक्थिकाबंधहेतुभूतेन Malli. on Ki. 12. 22. -2 (Hence) A wrapper, a girth or band in general.

अवसंज् 1 P. 1 To suspend, attach, cling to, throw, place; अशिथिलमपावसज्य कंठे Si. 7. 16; so स्कंधे पाणिं,

शरीरे भूषणानि &c. -2 To entrust to, throw on.

अवसक्त *p. p.* 1 Suspended from, placed ; कर्णावसक्तामलदंतपत्रं Ku. 7. 23, K. 206 ; Ki 7. 40 ; *Si.* 5. 16, 18, 9. 7, Ch. P. 4. -2 In contact with, bound round, touching ; अविज्ञातावसक्तेन दूषिता मम वाससा Mk. 1. 54. -3 Engaged in, intent on, eager. —क्तं Contact.

अवसंजनं / **अवसज्जनं** Embracing, clinging.

अवसंडीनं The downward flight of birds in a body.

अवसथः [अव-सो-कथन्] 1 A dwelling place, habitation. -2 A village. -3 A school, college (छात्रालयः, मठः,) see आवसथ. -थं A house.

अवसथ्यः [अवसथ-स्वार्थे यत्] A college, school

अवसद् 1 P. 1 To sink down, faint, fail, give way ; करिणी पंकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6. sinks or fails ; पौरुषं 7 ; अवसीदंति मे प्राणाः Mb. ; न हीनिमज्जोऽवसरेऽवसीदति Ki. 4. 20 fails not (does not shut his lips) ; न कृच्छ्रेष्ववसीदति Mb. ; Ms. 4. 187, Bk. 6. 24. -2 To suffer, be neglected or interfered with ; नावसीदति वा गुरु प्रयोजनं K. 181. -3 To become disheartened or exhausted ; Dk. 127. -4 To perish, come to an end, be ruined ; सर्वमस्मत्कुटुंबकमवसीदेत् Dk. 60, नास्त्युद्यमसमो बंधुः कृत्वा यं नावसीदति Bh. 2. 86. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to sink ; to dispirit, render downhearted, to ruin ; कुटुंबकं चावसादितं Dk. 41, ruined ; आत्मानमात्मनानवसाद्यैवोद्धरंति सतः 54 without ruining or sinking ; Bg. 6. 5 ; राज्यस्य मूलं हरत्यश्वमवसादयेत् Mn. 3 ruin. -2 To allay, remove ; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति प्रतिष्ठा *S.* 5. 6 ; अयमहमवसादयामि वा सपत्नान् Dk. 127 destroy, kill; अवसादितवाचो Si. 10. 30 rendered speechless.

अवसन्न *p. p.* 1 Sunk down (fig. also), enervated, sinking, drooping, अतिप्रबलविपाकावसन्नानि K. 26 ; Si. 15. 85 ; मदावसन्नहस्त Dk. 62 powerless. -2 Dispirited, sad, melancholy, unhappy ; वधिकर्णोऽवसन्नो व्रते H. 2 lean, weakened. -3 Ended, terminated, gone off ; अवसन्नतापमतमिस्रमभात् Si 9. 12 devoid of heat ; अवसन्नायां रात्रौ H. 1. -4 Unable to do one's duty. -5 Lost, deprived of ; पित्रोः सकाशमवसन्नदृशोर्निनाय R. 9. 77 who had lost their sight. -6 (In law) Non-suited, defeated.

अवसन्नता-त्वं 1 Affliction, dejection. -2 Termination, completion.

अवसादः 1 Sinking, fainting, sitting down ; Ki. 18. 47 ; अनवसादः safety, protection; failure, as of the voice. -2 Ruin, loss, destruction, decline ; पर्यायजयावसादा Ki. 17. 18 ; विपदेति तावदवसादकरी Ki. 18. 23, 6. 41, 3. 38 ; Mv. 2. -3 End, termination. -4 Want of energy, exhaustion, languor, fatigue ; किमिवावसादकरमात्मवतां Ki. 6. 19. -5 (In law) Badness of a cause, defeat, losing (a cause) ; अलं स्वपक्षावसादशंकया M. 1.

अवसादक *a.* 1 Causing to sink, faint, or fail.-2 Causing dejection or fatigue ; एष शोकः परित्यक्तः सर्वकार्यावसादकः Rām. -3 Exhausting, wearisome, tiresome, fatiguing. -4 Ending, finishing.

अवसादनं 1 Decline, loss, destruction ; असूनामवसादनं Ve. 6. -2 Inability to do one's duty. -3 Oppression. -4 Finishing.-5 An escharotic. -6 Removing proud flesh (from boils) by escharotic application ; उत्सन्नमृदुमांसानां व्रणानामवसादनं Susr.

अवसादिन् *a.* Sinking, drooping ; *Si.* 15. 81.

अवसभ *a.* Ved. Excluded from society.

अवसृ 1 P. To spread, pervade ; गगनांगनावकाशावसरत्कलकलं Māl. 8.

अवसरः 1 Occasion, opportunity, time ; उत्सवावसरमर्थितं M. 3 ; नास्यावसरं दास्यामि *S.* 2; भवद्गिरामवसरप्रदानाय वचांसि नः *Si.* 2. 8 ; विसर्जनं सत्कारः *S.* 7 ; °प्राप्त suited to the occasion M. 1 ; 158 ; °तुलितानिः Pt. 5. 28 equal to the occasion ; वेदस्यावसरोऽत्र कः Ks. 5. 62 what has the Veda to do here ?. -2 (Hence) A fit or proper opportunity, proper or opportune time; शशंस सेवावसरं सुरेभ्यः Ku. 7. 40 ; अवसरोयमात्मानं प्रकाशयितुं *S.* 1 ; see अनवसरः also; अवसरोपसर्पणीया राजानः *S.* 6. -3 Space, room, scope ; कुमुदवना मनसि चावसरं (अलभत) *Si.* 9. 41. -4 Leisure, advantageous position. -5 Introduction. -6 A kind of संगति q.v. -7 A year. -8 Raining. -9 Descent. -10 A consultation in private.

अवसारणं Removing, causing to move.

अवसर्पः A spy, a secret emissary.

अवसर्पणं Stepping or going down.

अवसर्पिन् *a.* Stepping down. —णी A long period of time (with the Jainas) ; according to Hemachandra it is equal to 2000,000,000,000,000 Sāgaras of years.

अवसव्य *a.* Not left (=अपसव्य).

अवसामं [अवरं साम अत्र समा॰ P. V. 4. 75] A bad song.

अवसिच् 6 P. To sprinkle, bedew, bespatter.

अवसिक्त *p. p.* Sprinkled ; °अंग having the limbs sprinkled.

अवसेकः 1 Sprinkling, bedewing ; देशः को नु जलावसेकशिथिलः Mk. 3.12. -2 A disease of the eye.

अवसेकिमः [अवसेकेन निर्वृत्तः अवसेक-इमन्] A kind of cake, pulse ground with oil and butter (वटकभेदः).

अवसेचनं 1 Sprinkling. -2 Water used for sprinkling; पाद° Ms. 4.151. -3 Bleeding.

अवसुप्त *a.* Asleep.

अवसृज् 6. P. 1 To throw or cast down, pour out, let fall, drop ; U. 3. 23 ; Ms. 1. 8 ; so सायकान्, बीजं, वृष्टिं &c. -2 To let loose, liberate, dismiss &c.-3 To remit. -4 To form, create. -5 To place on, throw or cast at. -6 To leave, give up, abandon ; as क्रोधं, वैरं &c.

अवसर्गः 1 Letting off, relaxation, -2 Non-prevention, allowing one to follow one's inclinations. —3 Independence.

अवसर्जनं Liberation.

अवसृष्ट *p. p.* Given away, left, abandoned, dismissed, let go.

अवसो 4 P. 1 To finish, accomplish. -2 To destroy. -3 To determine, understand ; किमप्यनवसीयमानं K. 278; आवासासीच्च वैपासिकीं (वाणीं) Malli. -4 (Intrans.) To fail; be at an end; शक्तिर्ममावस्यति हीनयुद्धे Ki. 16. 17. —5 To put up (as at an inn). -6 To let loose, liberate. -7 To draw near, approach.-8 To dwell, stay. -9 To settle, fix -10 To stand firm, to persist in. -11 To know; Bk. 19. 28. -12 To get, attain to, reach. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to be completed, finish, complete ; अथ विधिमवसाय्य शास्त्रदृष्टं R. 5. 76.-2 To understand, comprehend ; अवसाययितुं क्षमाः सुखं Ki.2. 29.

अवसा Ved. Liberation, release.

अवसातृ *m.* Ved. A deliverer.

अवसानं [अव-सो ल्युट्] 1 Stopping. -2 Conclusion, termination, cessation, end ; दोहावसाने पुनरेव दोग्ध्रीं R. 2. 23, 45; तच्छिष्याध्ययननिवेदितावसानां 1. 95 ; इत्येतदवसानं कथायाः M. 5 thus ends the story ; °विरसे K. 180 ; आत्मनः सुखावसानेन V. 3 at the sacrifice of ; (at the end of comp.) ending with, terminating at ; स चायमंगुलीयकदर्शनावसानः *S.*7; यत्खलु दुःखावसानमेव दुःखं K. 328. -3 Death, decease; अवसानेऽङ्गराजस्य योद्धव्यं भवता किल Ve. 5. 38 ; मूलपुरुषावसाने संपदः परमुपतिष्ठन्ति *S.* 6.-4 Boundary, limit; त्रिलोकिता दर्शनीयानामवसानभूमिः K. 124 furthest or highest limit. -5 (In gram.) The last part of a word or period (opp. आदि) ; आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता याति लाघवं ; अनीकपदावसानं देवादि नाम R. 18. 10 (*i.e.* देवानीक); वर्णानामभावोऽवसानसंज्ञः स्यात् P. I. 4. 110; VIII. 3. 15. -6 A pause. -7 The end of a verse, or the verse itself; पदावसानाद्यवसाना-ऋक्.-8 A place of dismounting from a horse. -9 A place (स्थान)

resting place, residence;°दृश् a. looking at one's place of destination.

अवसानक a. Coming to an end, dying, perishing.

अवसान्य a. Ved. Belonging to the end of a verse.

अवसायः [अव-सो-घञ् P. III. 1. 141] 1 Conclusion, end, termination ; destruction ; शरवर्षैरवसायमाश्रयाश: Si. 20. 72. -2 Remainder. -3 Completion. -4 Determination, resolution, decision, certainty.

अवसायिन् a. Residing, dwelling in ; cf, अंत्यावसायिन्.

अवसित p. p. [सो-क्त] 1 Finished, ended, completed ; अवसितो वृत्तान्तः M. 2 ; यूपवत्यवसिते क्रियाविधौ R. 11. 37 ; अवसितश्च पशुरसौ Dk. 91 it is all over with the brute ; °मंडनासि S. 4 ; वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन्ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53; अनवसितवचन एव मयि Dk. 103 ; Bk. 10. 6. -2 Known, understood.-3 Well cooked; matured. -4 Resolved, determined, ascertained. -5 Standing in a pause. -6 Stored, gathered (as grain) -7 Tied, fastened, bound. -8 Gone. -9 Remaining, dwelling (Ved.). —तं 1 A dwelling place ; नवावसिते वैनमाहरेयुः Sat. Br. -2 Corn ground.

अवसेय pot. p. 1 To be determined, finished. -2 Perishable.

अवस्कंद् 1 P. 1 To attack, storm, assault ; overpower ; overwhelm ; छायामप्यवस्कंदितुं Mv. 3 ; प्रभुरिव मामवस्कंदयितुं ; ibid. to attack or insult ; पुरीमवस्कंद लुनीहि नंदनं Si. 1. 51 ; स्नेहावस्कन्नहृदया Râm. affected. -2 To spring or leap down. -3 To pour out.

अवस्कंदः-दनं 1 Attacking ; attack ; assault; °प्रदान Pt. 3. 39 leading an assault. -2 Descending; स नद्यवस्कंदमुपास्पृशच्च Bk. 2. 11. -3 A camp. (जिगीषूणां निवेशस्थानं Halây.).

अवस्कंदित p. p. 1 Attacked.-2 Gone down, descended. -3 Refuted. -4 Bathed, bathing.

अवस्कंदिन् a. 1 Attacking, assaulting, outraging ; गौतमदारावस्कंदिनं Mv. 1. -2 Covering. -3 Leaping upon.

अवस्कृ 6 U. To scratch, butt against; रोधांसि धीरमवचस्करिरे महोक्षाः Si. 5. 63.

अवस्करः [अवकीर्यते इत्यवस्करः, कृ-अप् सुट् P. VI. 1. 148] 1 Ordure, excrement. -2 The privities (गुह्यदेश). -3 Dirt, sweepings (in general) ; गृहद्वाराशुचिस्थानरथ्यावस्करशोधनं Nârada. -4 A place for fæces, dung-hill. -Comp. —मंदिरं a privy, water-closet.

अवस्करक a. [अवस्करे भवः, वुञ् P. IV. 3. 28] Existing in the ordure.—कः 1 An insect.-2 A sweeper, a scavenger. -3 A brush, broom.

अवस्कव a. Noxious, injurious. —वः A kind of worm.

अवस्तात् ind. [अवरस्मिन् अवरस्मात् अवरस्मिन्नर्थे अस्ताति अव् आदेशः P. V. 3. 41] 1 Below, from below, downwards, hitherwards; °प्रपदन a. attained from below (as heaven &c.). -2 (Used as a preposition) Under.

अवस्तु n. [कुत्सितार्थे नञ्] 1 A worthless thing or matter ; अवस्तुनिर्बंधपरे कथं नु ते Ku. 5. 66 intent on a bad object. -2 Unreality (of matter), insubstantiality ; वस्तुन्यवस्त्वारोपोऽज्ञानं attribution of unreality ; °ता-त्वं unreality.

अवस्तृ 9 P. To cover, spread, overspread, overcast; प्रकंपयन्गामवतस्तरे दिशः Ki. 14. 29 pervaded, filled; उरसि रसादवतस्तरे स्तनाभ्यां Si. 7. 47.

अवस्तरणं Spreading out.

अवस्तारः [अव-स्तॄ कर्मणि घञ् P. III. 3. 120] 1 A curtain. -2 A covering; a screen or wall of cloth around a tent -3 A mat.

अवस्त्र a. Without clothes, naked.

अवस्था 1 A. 1 To remain, stay, abide; तेन सह सुखमवतिष्ठते K. 103 oft. with an adj. or adv. ; विलोकयंती तावदवतस्थे 205 ; वादौ विहस्य क्षणं भद्रावतिष्ठस्व Bk. 8. 11 stay, wait ; अनीत्वा पंकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -2 To abide by, conform to, obey; न शासनेऽवास्थित यो गुरूणां Bk. 3. 14. -3 To live; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते श्वसन् यदि जंतुर्ननु लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -4 To stand (still), make a halt, stop ; Bg. 1. 30, 14. 23 ; R. 2. 31, Ku. 3. 43, Si. 9. 83. -5 To stand, exist, chance to be. -6 To fall to, devolve on. -7 To enter ; reach, attain to. -8 To stand apart, go off, withdraw. -9 To descend; go to.-10 To place (Ved.). -Caus. (-स्थापयति-ते) 1 To cause to stand or stop, station, keep, place ; पश्चादवस्थापितवाहिनीक R. 13. 66 ; स्कंधावारमवस्थाप्य Dk. 174 having encamped; भिक्षापात्रं नागदंतकेऽवस्थाप्य H. 1. 3. -2 To fix, settle ; शक्योऽवस्थापयितुं Mu. 1. -3 To establish, found; वैराग्यमवस्थापयितुकामोऽस्मि M. 5. -4 To compose, collect, steady, fix (as heart &c.) ; न शक्नोमि हृदयमवस्थापयितुं U. 4. -5 To comfort, console. -6 To separate, divide.

अवस्थः The membrum virile. —स्था [अव-स्था-अङ्] 1 State, condition, situation ; स्वामिनो महत्यवस्था वर्तते Pt. 1 a critical state ; तदनु कथयेमांवयामवस्थां Mâl. 9. 26 ; तुल्यावस्थः स्वसुः कृतः R. 12. 80 ; तां तामवस्थां प्रतिपद्यमानं 13. 5 ; ईदृशीमवस्थां प्रपन्नोऽस्मि S. 5 ; Ku. 2. 6 ; सर्व° Me. 108 ; oft. in comp. ; तदवस्थः Pt. 5. reduced to that state ; एतद्°, बालावस्थः अधिपतिः V. 5 ; अंत्यावस्था Pt. 4 ; so कामयमानावस्थो राजा S. 3 ; स्फुलिंगावस्थया वह्निः 7. 15 ; अंतर्मदावस्थो द्विपेंद्रः R. 2. 7. rutting state. -2 Position, circumstance. -3 Period, stage (of life &c.); यौवन°; वयोवस्थां तस्याः शृणुत Mâl. 9. 29. -4 Form, appearance. -5 Degree, proportion. -6 Stability, fixity, as in अनवस्थ q. v.-7 Appearance in a court of law ; कृतावस्थो धनैर्विणा Ms. 8. 60. -8 The female organ of generation. -Comp. —अंतरं another or altered state ; °रं आरोपिता S 3. 5. —चतुष्टयं the four periods or states of human life, i. e. बाल्यं (childhood) ; कौमारं (youth) ; यौवनं (manhood) ; and वार्धकं (old age).—त्रयं the three states, i. e. जागृति (waking), स्वप्न (dreaming), and सुषुप्ति (sound sleep). —दशकं the ten states of lovers ; दृङ् मनः संगसंकल्पौ जागरः कृशताऽरतिः ह्रीत्यागोन्मादमूर्छांता इत्यनंगदशा दश ॥ D. R. —द्वयं the two states of life, i. e. सुखं and दुःखं (happiness and misery). —षट्कं the six states of an action mentioned by Yâska ; जायतेऽस्ति वर्धते विपरिणमतेऽपक्षीयते नश्यति Nir.

अवस्थानं 1 Standing, remaining, residing, abiding, dwelling ; पूर्वकृतावस्थानेन राजलोकेन K. 92 ; किमिह निवृत्त्यावस्थानं Pt. 1 ; चतुर्मंडलावस्थानेन ibid. -2 Situation, station, position ; मधुर° दर्शनीयः S. 6. -3 Residence, abode, place ; घनावस्थानैः K. 127. -4 Period of staying.

अवस्थापनं 1 Fixing, settling. -2 Residence, abode.

अवस्थायिन् a. Staying, residing, dwelling ; पश्चादवस्थायि बलं Ak.

अवस्थित p. p. 1 Remained, stayed ; कथमियंतं कालमवस्थिता मया विना भवती V. 4 ; remaining, standing firm or fixed ; staying, abiding, lasting &c. ; R. 6. 19 ; एवमवस्थिते K. 158 under these circumstances. -2 Firm of purpose, steady ; see अनवस्थित. -3 Engaged in prosecuting ; following ; abiding by ; Ms. 8. 42, Bg. 4. 23. -4 Resting with, dependent on ; मयि सृष्टिर्हि लोकानां रक्षा युष्मास्ववस्थिता Ku. 2. 28 ; K. 344. -5 Settled, a matter of course ; पितुरस्याः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 5. -6 Resolved ; युद्धाय Pt. 1.

अवस्थितिः f. 1 Abiding, dwelling. -2 Residence, abode ; अत्र कृतावस्थितिना धर्मेण K. 44. -3 Following, practising.

अवस्पर्तृ a. Preserver, saviour.

अवस्फूर्जितं Roar, thunder ; K. 305.

अवस्फोटः Appearance.

अवस्यति Den. P. Ved. To seek favour or assistance.

अवस्यु a. [अवः रक्षणं तदिच्छति क्यच् उन्] Ved. Desiring favour, help or protection.

अवस्वत् a. [अवो रक्षणमस्त्यस्य मतुप् मस्य वः] Defended, protected.

अवस्यंदनं Trickling, oozing.

अवस्रंसनं Dropping or falling down, falling off, a fall.

अवस्रंसित *a.* Burst, fallen down.

अवस्रस् *a.* 1 Apt to fall down. -2 Burst, cut.

अवस्वन् 1 P. To sound, to smack the lips, make a noise in eating.

अवस्वन्य *a.* Ved. Roaring, boisterous.

अवह *a.* 1 Not carrying. -2 Having no stream. -हः A kind of wind.

अवहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, beat off, hit, kill. -2 To destroy, remove; दुरितं, क्षुधां, द्विषः &c. -3 To thresh (as rice); अवहत्य तण्डुलान् Dk. 132.

अवहतिः *f* Beating, threshing.

अवहननं 1 Threshing, beating off rice: अवहननायोलूखलं Mbh. -2 The lungs; वपा वसावहननं Y. 3. 94 (अवहननं = फुप्फुसः Mit.).

अवघातः [अव हन्-घञ्] 1 Striking. -2 Hurting, killing. -3 A violent or sharp blow, stroke or blow in general; कर्णाविघातनिपुणेन च ताड्यमाना दूरीकृताः करिवरेण (भृंगाः) Nītipr. 2; अधरे दत्तदंतावघाते S. D. -4 Threshing corn by bruising it with a wooden pestle in a mortar. -5 Unnatural or accidental death.

अवघातिन् *a.* Striking, killing.

अवहस् 1 P. To deride, mock, laugh or scoff at, ridicule; Bk. 1. 6.

अवहासः 1 Smiling, a smile. -2 A jest, joke, ridicule; यच्चावहासार्थमसत्कृतोसि Bg. 11. 42.

अवहास्य *pot. p.* To be derided or ridiculed, ridiculous.

अवहस्तः [अवरं हस्तस्य ष॰ त॰] The back of the hand.

अवहा To leave, abandon (used only in derivatives).

अवहानिः *f.* Loss.

अवहीन *p. p.* Abandoned, left; अवहीनाः कथाः Dk. 129 over, at an end; अस्मास्ववहीनेषु *S.* 2 we being left behind, having fallen in the rear.

अवहालिका A wall.

अव(ब)हित्था-त्थं 1 Dissimulation in general. -2 Dissimulation or concealment of an internal feeling, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभिचारिभाव); भयगौरवलज्जादेर्हर्षाद्याकारगुप्तिरवहित्था S. D.; or according to R. G. व्रीडादिना निमित्तेन हर्षाद्यनुभावानां गोपनाय जनितो भावविशेषोऽवहित्थं; for ex. see Kn. 6. 84, or Bv. 2. 80.

अवहृ 1 P. 1 To take away, put or lay aside; place down; अर्भकं कस्मादवहृतं भवति Nir. -2 To hold, contain; कुडवमवहरति Sk. -3 To throw or knock down (Ved.).

अवहरणं 1 Taking away, removing. -2 Throwing away. -3 Stealing, plundering. -4 Removing from the battle-field to the camp. -5 Re-delivery. -6 Temporary suspension of hostilities, truce.

अवहारः [अवहृ-कर्तरि ण P. III. 1. 141] 1 A thief. -2 A shark, a water-elephant. -3 Taking away the wealth of invited Brāhmaṇas. -4 Temporary cessation of hostilities, suspension of arms, truce. -5 Removing to the camp; ततोऽवहारं सैन्यानां तव तेषां च भारत Mb. -6 Cessation, stop (in general). -7 Summoning, inviting. -8 Any object fit to be brought near (उपनेतव्य). -9 Apostacy, abandoning a sect or caste. -10 Re-delivery, redeeming.

अवहारक *a.* 1 One taking away from one place to another. -2 One who desists from fighting. -3 Preventing, stopping. -कः A shark, a marine monster.

अवहार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be taken away or removed. -2 Finable, punishable; Ms. 8. 198. -3 What one is forced to restore or redeem; आधिश्चोपनिधिश्चोभौ न कालात्ययमर्हतः। अवहार्यौ भवेतां तौ दीर्घकालमवस्थितौ॥ Ms. 8. 145. -4 To be completed. -5 Recoverable, redeemable.

अपहृत *p. p.* 1 Taken off, back or away. -2 Seized, stolen. -3 Fined.

अवहेलः-ला Disrespect, disdain, contempt, disregard; सावहेलं K. 244; अवहेलां कुटज मधुकरे मा गाः Bv. 1. 6.

अवहेलनं-ना Disregard.

अवहेलित *a.* Disregarded, slighted, contemned; किमिति बकैरवहेलितानभिज्ञैः Bv. 1. 8. -तं Disregard.

अवह्वर *a.* [अव-ह्वृ-अच्] Crooked. -रः A crooked way; (fig.) deceit.

अवाकिन् Ved. Not speaking.

अवाक्क Ved. Speechless.

अवाकृ 6 P. To strew, pour upon; sprinkle with.

अवाकरः A mint.

अवाक्ष *a.* [अवनतान्यक्षाणि इंद्रियाणि यस्य] A guardian, keeper.

अवाग्र *a.* [अवनतमग्रमस्य] Having the head bent down, stooping, bowed.

अवाच् *a.* [न. ब.] Speechless, dumb. -*n.* Brahma. -Comp. -मनसगोचर *a.* beyond the power of thought and words, indescribable and inconceivable. -श्रुति *a.* deaf and dumb.

अवाच्य *a.* 1 Not proper to be addressed; अवाच्यो दीक्षितो नाम्ना यवीयानपि यो भवेत् Ms. 2. 128. -2 Improper to be uttered; vile, bad; अवाच्यं वदतो जिह्वा कथं न पतिता तव Rām.; °वादांश्च बहून् वदिष्यंति तवाहिताः Bg. 2. 36. -3 Not distinctly expressed, not expressible in words; °ता, °त्वं impropriety; reproach, calumny. -Comp. -देशः 'the unspeakable place,' the vulva (योनि).

अवाच् *a.* [अवाचति अव-अञ्च्-क्विप्] 1 Turned downwards, bent down, stooping; कुर्वंतमित्यतिभरेण नगानवाचः Si. 6. 79; वनान्यवांचीव चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34. -2 Being or situated below, lower than (with abl.), यद्वाक् पृथिव्याः Sat. Br. -3 Headlong, looking downwards. -4 South. —*m*, *n.* Brahma. —ची 1 The south. -2 The lower region.

अवाक् *ind.* 1 Downwards. -2 Southern, southward. -Comp. —ज्ञानं disrespect. -पुष्पी [अवाक् अधोमुखं पुष्पमस्याः] N. of a plant Anethum Sowa Roxb (अधःपुष्पी). —भागः the part below. —भव *a.* southern. —मुख *a.* (खी *f.*) 1. looking downwards, with the face hung downwards; अवाङ्मुखस्योपरि पुष्पवृष्टिः R. 2. 60; तस्थुस्तेऽवाङ्मुखाः सर्वे 15. 78. -2. headlong. (-खः) N. of a weapon. —शाखः [अवाच्यः शाखा यस्य] 'having the branches turned downwards,' epithet of the sacred fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). -शिरस् *a.* having the head hung downwards; स मूढो नरकं याति कालसूत्रमवाक्शिराः Ms. 3. 249, 8. 94, 11. 74.

अवाचीन *a.* [अवाच्-ख P. V. 4. 8] 1 Downward, headlong. -2 Southern. -3 Descended, gone down.

अवांचित *a.* Bent, low.

अवाच्य *a.* Southern, southerly.

अवाजिन् *m.* A bad horse (Ved.).

अवात *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Windless, not shaken by wind. -2 Not breathing the air. -3 Not exposed to, or not dried up by, wind. -4 Unattacked, unconquered (Ved.).

अवादिन् *a.* 1 One who is no speaker or disputer. -2 One who does not prosecute or bring any action, peace-loving.

अवान् 2 P. [अव-अन्] To breathe or inhale.

अवानः Breathing, inhaling; see अनवान also.

अवान *a.* [अव-अन्-अच्] Dried, dry.

अवांतर *a.* [अवगतमंतरं मध्ये प्रा. स.] 1 Situated or standing between; see compounds. -2 Included, involved. -3 Subordinate, secondary. -4 Not closely connected, extraneous, extra. -Comp. -दिश्, -दिशा an intermediate quarter (such as the आग्नेयी, ऐशानी, नैर्ऋती, वायवी). —देशः a place situated between (two others), an intermediate region.

अवांतराम् *ind.* [अवांतर ना॰ आम्] Between (Ved.).

अवाप् 5 U. 1 To get, obtain, secure, gain ; तमवाप्य सत्पतिं R. 3. 33 ; दीर्घमायुः Ms. 4. 76 ; कीर्ति, फलं, कामं &c. ; पुत्रं सम्राजमवाप्नुहि S. 4. 6. -2 To reach, go to, enter. -3 To suffer, incur, receive, meet with; निंदामवाप्नोति Ms. 5. 161 ; so दोषं &c. ; मृत्युमवाप्नोति meets with death.

अवाप्त *p. p.* Got, obtained, received; अनवाप्तचक्षुःफलोऽसि S. 2.

अवाप्तव्य *pot. p.* Attainable ; Bg. 3. 22, R. 10. 31.

अवाप्तिः *f.* Obtaining, getting ; तपः किलेदं तदवाप्तिसाधनं Ku. 5. 64.

अवाप्य *pot. p.* Attainable.

अवाप्य *a.* [न. त.] Uncut, not to be cut (as hair).

अवापित *a.* 1 Not sown (as grain) but planted. -2 Not cut (as hair).

अवाम *a.* 1 Not left, right. -2 Favourable, not adverse. -3 Inauspicious, inelegant.

अवायः [अव-इ-घञ्] 1 A limb. -2 Giving way, conceding, complying with.

अवारः,-रं [न वार्यते जलेन वृ-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 The near bank of a river. -2 This side ; यो वै संवत्सरस्यावारं पारं च वेद Ait. Br. °तस् *ind.* to this side. -Comp. —पारः The ocean (P. IV. 2. 93, V. 2. 11.). —पारीण *a.* [अवारपारं गच्छति, ख P. IV. 2. 93] 1. belonging to the ocean. -2. crossing a river.

अवारीण *a.* [अवारं गच्छति, ख P. IV. 2. 93] Crossing a river.

अवार्य *a.* Being on the near side.

अवारण *a.* Insufferable, not to be remedied, irremediable. —णं Not warding off or preventing.

अवारणीय *a.* 1 Unable to be warded off (as enemies). -2 Treating of incurable diseases.

अवार्य, अवारयितव्य *a.* Not to be warded or kept off, irremediable.

अवारिका [नास्ति वारि यत्र] N. of a plant (धन्याक).

अवावटः The son of a woman by any man (of the same caste) other than her first husband ; द्वितीयेन तु यः पित्रा सवर्णायां प्रजायते । अवावट इति ख्यातः शूद्रधर्मा स जातितः ॥

अवावन् *m.* [Said to be fr. ओण् P. VI. 4. 41] A thief, stealing away.

अवासस् *a.* Unclothed, naked. -*m.* N. of Buddha.

अवास्तव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Unreal, unsubstantial. -2 Unfounded, irrational (as an argument.).

अवास्तु *a.* Ved. Having no abode, homeless.

अवाहन *a.* Having no carriage, not driving in a carriage.

अवि *a.* Ved. [अव्-इन्] Favourable, kindly or favourably disposed. —विः 1 A sheep ; (*f.* also in this sense) ; जीवनकार्मुकवस्तावीन् Me. 11. 139, 3. 6, 12. 55. -2 The sun. -3 N. of a tree (अर्क). -4 A goat. -5 A mountain. -6 Air, wind. -7 A woollen blanket (of the skin of mice). -8 A blanket, shawl in general. -9 A woollen strainer (for Soma juice). -10 A master. -11 A wall, enclosure. -12 A rat. —वि *f.* 1 An ewe -2 Shame. -3 A woman in her courses. [cf. L. *ovis*; Gr. *ois*]. -Comp. —कटः [अवि संघाते कटच् P. V. 2. 29 Vârt.] a flock of sheep. —कटोरणः [अविकटे मेषसंघाते देयः उरणः मेषः P. VI. 3. 10] a kind of tribute (consisting of sheep). -गंधा, -गंधिका N. of a plant (=अजगंधा). -दुग्धं,-दूसं, -मरीसं,-सोढं the milk of an ewe. -पट्टः sheep's skin, a woollen cloth. -पालः [अवीन् पालयति उप. स.] a shepherd. -प्रिया a kind of grass liked by sheep. (-या:) N. of a plant. —स्थलं sheep-place ; N. of a town ; अविस्थलं वृकस्थलं माकंदी वारणावतं Mb.

अविकः [अविरेव अविकः, अवि-क P. V. 4. 28] A sheep. —का An ewe. —कं A diamond.

अविला An ewe, a sheep.

अविकत्थ *a.* Not boasting, not bragging or vaunting.

अविकत्थन *a.* One who does not boast, not vaunting; सत्यप्रतिज्ञेप्यविकत्थनेपि R. 14. 73 ; विद्वांसोऽविकत्थना भवन्ति Mu. 3.

अविकल *a.* 1 Unimpaired, not defective, entire, perfect, whole, all; नानींद्रियाण्यविकलानि Bh. 2. 40 ; Pt. 5. 26 ; °लं फलं Me. 24, 34 ; °शरच्चंद्रमधुरा Mâl. 2. 11 full, full orbed ; °इंद्रियः K. 35, 71 ; Mv. 2. 17, 4. 29 ; °लमश्नुत् 5. 5 entirely, competely ; यल्लोकेष्वविकलमाप्तमाधिपत्यं Ki. 18. 36 entire, supreme. -2 Regular, orderly ; consistent, not discordant ; कलमविकलतालं गायकैर्बोधिहेतोः Si. 11. 10.

अविकल्प *a.* Unchangeable. —ल्पः 1 Absence of doubt. -2 Absence of option or alternative. -3 Positive act or precept. —ल्पं *ind.* Without doubt, unhesitatingly.

अविकार *a.* Immutable, unchangeable. —रः Immutability.

अविकृत *a.* Unchanged.

अविकृतिः *f.* 1 Absence of change. -2 (In Sân. phil.) The inanimate principle called प्रकृति, regarded as the material cause of the universe ; मूलप्रकृतिरविकृतिः Sân. K.

अविक्रिय *a.* Unchangeable, immutable. —यं Brahma.

अविक्रम *a.* Powerless, feeble. —मः Cowardice, timidity.

अविक्रांत *a.* 1 Unsurpassed. -2 Feeble, powerless.

अविक्लमः Absence of fatigue, vigour, freshness.

अविक्षत *a.* Unimpaired, uninjured : unhurt, whole, entire ; त्रिकेतुः प्रतिदेयं तत्तस्मिन्नेवाह्न्यविक्षतम् Smriti.

अविक्षित *a.* Unimpaired, unhurt; undiminished (Ved.).

अविक्षिप *a.* [P. VI. 2. 157-8] Unable to distribute or dispense (आक्रोशार्थे), (विक्षेप्तुं न शक्तः or यो न विक्षिपति) ; not distributing or hardly distributing.

अविक्षिप्त *a.* 1 Not thrown away. -2 Attentive, composed.

अविगत *a.* Not gone off, retained, present.

अविगम *a.* Unseparated, unremoved. -मः Non-separation, association, inherence, presence, existence.

अविघ्नः N. of a fruit-tree (करमर्दक).

अविग्रह *a.* [नास्ति विग्रहो यस्य] 1 Bodiless, incorporeal ; epithet of the Supreme Being (who has no body). -2 Not known. —हः (In gram.) A compound the sense of which cant not be expressed by its constituen parts separately (नित्यसमास).

अविघात *a.* Unimpeded, unobstructed ; °गति *a.* unobstructed in one's course.

अविघ्न *n.* Unobstructed, free from impediments ; °क्रियोपलंभाय S. 1. —घ्नं Freedom from obstacle or impediment, welfare ; (this word is usually neuter, though विघ्न is *m.*) ; साधयाम्यहमविघ्नमस्तु ते R. 11. 9 ; अविघ्नमस्तु ते स्थेयाः पितेव धुरि पुत्रिणां 1. 19 ; अविघ्नमस्तु सावित्र्याः प्रदाने दुहितृस्तव Mb.

अविचाचल *a.* Ved. Not, staggering or fluctuating, standing firmly.

अविचार *a.* 1 Void of judgment, undiscriminating, ill-judging, unwise. -2 Unhesitating, prompt. -3 Having spies. —रः 1 Absence of judgment, indiscretion, error, folly. -2 Promptitude. -3 A country fit for the grazing of sheep.

अविचारणीय *a.* Not to be called in question ; आज्ञा गुरूणां ह्यविचारणीया R. 14. 46.

अविचारित *a.* 1 Ill-judged, not well thought out or considered. -2 Determined, certain. -Comp. —निर्णयः a prejudice, prejudiced opinion.

अविचारिन् *a.* 1 Unthinking, inconsiderate, indiscreet. -2 Prompt,

अविचालित *a.* 1 Unmoved, unshaken. -2 Victorious.

अविचृत्य *a.* Ved. Not to be loosened.

अविच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Not separated, undivided. -2 Continuous, uninterrupted; °संताना संततिः K. 65, R. 17. 11.

अविच्छेद *a.* 1 Uninterrupted. -2 Undivided, entire, whole. —दः 1 Entirety, wholeness. -2 Connection, continuity; Ki. 14. 32.

अविच्युत *a.* 1 Not deviated from, observed or followed strictly. -2 Eternal, permanent.

अविजात *a.* Ved. Not having brought forth, having no offspring.

अविजातीय *a.* Of the same kind.

अविज्ञ *a.* 1 Ignorant, untaught. -2 Clumsy, stupid, awkward; °ता ignorance, folly.

अविज्ञात *a.* 1 Unknown. -2 Unintelligible, doubtful, indistinct. -Comp. —गद *a.* Ved. speaking in an unintelligible way.

अविज्ञातृ *a.* Not knowing. —*m.* (ता) 1 The Supreme Being (परमेश्वर) -2 N. of Vishṇu; अविज्ञाता सहस्रांशुः V. Sah.

अविज्ञेय *a.* Undistinguishable, not to be recognized or known, unknowable. —यः The Supreme God.

अविडीनं A direct flight of birds (पक्षिणामाभिमुख्याभिगमनं).

अवितथ *a.* 1 Not false, true; तदवितथमवादीर्यन्मम त्वं प्रियेति *Si.* 11. 33; अवितथा वितथा सखि मा गिरः 6. 18. -2 Realised, not fruitless; अवितथफलाः स्मराः K. 65; कुरु गुरुवचनमवितथं K. 178; चकाराविततथां भ्रातुः प्रतिज्ञां R. 15. 95; 5. 26. —थं Truth; अवितथमाह प्रियंवदा *S.* 3, P. is right, what P. says is right; Ve. 2. —थं *ind.* Not falsely, according to truth; Ms. 2. 144. —था N. of a metre.

अवितारिन् *a.* Ved. 1. Not doing any harm, harmless (अनपायिन्). -2 Not departing, remaining.

अवित्त *a.* 1 Not famous, unknown. -2 Poor.

अवित्ति *a.* 1 Not obtaining or getting. -2 Unwise, foolish. —त्तिः *f.* 1 Not finding, getting, or possessing. -2 Want of wisdom. -3 Poverty.

अवित्यजः -जं Quicksilver.

अविथुर *a* Not separated, united (Ved. for अविधुर).

अविथ्या [अवये हिता, अवि यत् P. V. 1. 8] N. of the plant अजध्या.

अविदग्ध *a.* 1 Unlearned, inexperienced, stupid. -2 Not well burnt, undigested.

अविदाहिन् *a.* 1. Imperfectly digested, producing heart-burn. -2 Not burning or afflicting.

अविदस्य *a.* Ved. Unceasing, inexhaustible, perennial, perpetual.

अविदासिन् *a.* Perennial.

अविदित *a.* Unknown; °गतयामा रात्रिः U. 1. 27 the watches of which stole away (glided imperceptibly away). —तः The Supreme God.

अविदीधयु *a.* Ved. 1 Not delaying or hesitating. -2 Shining.

अविदूर *a.* Not distant, near, contiguous. —रं Proximity, vicinity. —रं *ind.* Near to, not far from; so अविदूरेण, अविदूरात्, -दूरतः, -दूरे.

अविद्ध *a.* Unpierced. -Comp. —कर्णा, -र्णी [अविद्धः अछिद्रः पर्णरूपः कर्णोऽस्याः] N. of a plant (पाठा) Cissampelos Hexandra. —दृश् *a.* all-seeing. —वर्चस् *a.* of unimpaired glory.

अविद्य *a* 1 Not educated, unlearned, foolish, unwise: अविद्यानां तु सर्वेषामीहातश्चेद्धनं भवेत् Ms. 9. 205. -2 Not pertaining to knowledge. —द्या 1 Ignorance, folly, want of learning. -2 Spiritual ignorance. -3 Illusion, illusion personified or Mâyâ (a term frequently occurring in Vedânta; by means of this illusion one perceives the universe, which does not really exist, as inherent in Brahma which alone really exists). The term appears also in the systems of Gautama, Patanjali, Kapila, where it has different bearings; (with Buddhists) ignorance together with non-existence.

अविद्यामय *a.* Caused by ignorance or illusion.

अविद्रिय *a.* Ved. 1 Without a rent or hole. -2 Impenetrable, solid.

अविधवा Not a widow, a married woman whose husband is still living; भर्तृमित्रं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि मामम्बुवाहं Me. 99.

अविधा *ind.* An interjection meaning 'help, help' used in calling for help in danger.

अविधान *a* [न. ब.] Deviating from the fixed rule, irregular. —नं Absence of a definite rule; irregularity, deviation from rule.

अविधि *a.* Not lawful, contrary to rule. —धिः Irregularity, absence of a rule or precept; °पूर्वकं not according to rule.

अविधेय *a.* Unmanageable, adverse; विधेरविधेयतां Mu. 4. 2; दुर्विपाकृपरविधेयत्वं Dk. 161 not being influenced or swayed by &c.

अविनः [अवति यज्ञं, अव्-इनन् Uṇ. 2. 46] 1 A sacrificer. -2 An officiating priest at a sacrifice.

अविनय *a.* [न. ब.] Immodest, insolent, ill-behaved, ill-mannered. —यः 1 Want of good manners or modesty; बहवोऽविनयान्नष्टा राजानः सपरिच्छदाः Ms. 7. 40, 41. -2 Rude behaviour, rudeness, immodest or rude act; °बहुलतया चाभिनवयौवनस्य K. 143; अयमाचरत्यविनयं मुग्धासु तपस्विकन्यासु S. 1. 25 indecorum, impropriety of conduct. -3 Incivility, disrespect. -4 Offence, crime, fault. -5 Pride, arrogance, insolence; अविनयमपनय विष्णो Sankara.

अविनीत *a.* 1 Immodest, ill-bred, unmannered. -2 Acting improperly, wicked, vile. -3 Insolent, rude. -4 Not tamed, ill-trained; Ms. 4. 67. —ता An unchaste woman.

अविनश्वर *a.* Indestructible. -रः The Supreme God.

अविनाभावः 1 Non-separation. -2 Inherent or essential character, inseparable connection. -3 Connection (in general); अविनाभावोऽत्र; संबंधमात्रं न तु नांतरीयकत्वं K. P. 2.

अविनिगमः An illogical conclusion.

अविन्ध्यः N. of a Râkshasa, minister of Râvaṇa. —न्ध्या N. of a river.

अविपक्व Not ripe (fig. also); immature, undigested; °बुद्धि inexperienced, of undeveloped understanding.

अविपाक *a.* Suffering from indigestion. —कः The state of not being ripe, indigestion, a disease arising from indigestion.

अविपद् *f* Absence of misery, prosperity.

अविपन्न *a.* 1 Uninjured, unhurt. -2 Not defiled or polluted, pure.

अविप्र *a.* Ved. 1 Not (spiritually) excited, not inspired. -2 Not a worshipper or praiser. —प्रः One not a Brâhmaṇa.

अविप्लुत *a.* Undeviating, steadily observing; unviolated.

अविभक्त *a.* 1 Undivided, unpartitioned, joint, (as property of a family, or co-heirs); अविभक्ता विभक्ता वा सपिण्डाः स्थावरे समाः. -2 Not broken, entire. -3 Not different. -4 Existing everywhere.

अविभाग *a.* Unpartitioned, undivided. —गः 1 Not dividing. -2 Undivided inheritance.

अविभाज्य *a.* Indivisible. —ज्यं 1 Indivisibility. -2 Not being liable to be partitioned; (said of certain articles which are not to be divided at the time of partition); *e. g.* वस्त्रं पात्रमलंकारं कृतान्नमुदकं स्त्रियः। योगक्षेमं प्रचारं च

न विभाज्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 9. 219. °ता indivisibility, unfitness for partition.

अविभावना -नं Non-perception ; disappearance.

अविभावनीय a. Imperceptible, undistinguishable.

अविमुक्त a. Unloosed, not quitted or let go. —क्तं 1 N. of a Tīrtha or sacred place near Benares, or Benares itself ; न विमुक्तं शिवाभ्यां यदविमुक्तं ततो विदुः. -2 The space between the chin and the head. -Comp. —ईश्वरः a celebrated Śiva-linga at Benares.

अविमृष्य a. Undoubted, unquestionable ; Ki. 6. 44.

अविमोक्य a. Ved. Not to be loosened.

अवियुक्त a. Undivided, conjoined, united ; not separated, present.

अवियोग a. Not separated, united, connected. —गः 1 Non-separation, presence. -2 Conjunction, association. -Comp. -तृतीया N. of a certain festival or holiday. —व्रतं a vow to be observed by women on the third day of the first fortnight of Mârgaśîrsha.

अविरत a. 1 Not desisting or ceasing from (with abl.) ; uninterrupted, continual, unbroken, perpetual ; अविरतोत्कंठमुत्कंठितेन Me. 102 ; Prov. मंदोऽप्यविरतोद्योगः सदैव विजयी भवेत् 'slow and steady wins the race'. -2 Abandoned. —तं ind. Eternally, continually ; अविरतं परकार्यकृतां सतां Bv. 1. 113.

अविरति a. Incessant, ceaseless. —तिः f. 1 Continuity, uninterruptedness. -2 Incontinence.

अविराम a. Uninterrupted, continuous. —मः Uninterrupted succession, continuance. —मं ind. Uninterruptedly.

अविरल a. 1 Thick, dense ; °धारासार U. 6 sharp-driving shower ; °अश्रुबिंदु ; not thin, many ; सादरमभिमुखदत्ताविरलपदः K. 95. -2 Contiguous, close. -3 Coarse, gross, substantial. -4 Uninterrupted, continuous. —लं ind. 1 Closely ; अविरलमालिंगितुं पवनः S. 3. 7. -2 Uninterruptedly, incessantly, constantly ; U. 3. 24.-Comp. —धारासारः an incessant down pour of heavy rain.

अविरलित a. Closely stuck, lying very close ; °कपोलं U. 1. 27. cheek to cheek.

अविराधयत् a. Ved. Not withdrawing oneself ; not desisting.

अविरुद्ध a. 1 Not opposed, compatible, consistent with. -2 Living together. -3 Unobstructed, unhindered, unimpeded. -4 Allowed; proper ; यदविरुद्धं श्रोष्यामि V. 2.

अविरोधः 1 Consistency compatibility, congruity ; सामान्यास्तु परार्थमुद्यमभृतः स्वार्थाविरोधेन ये Bh. 2. 74 consistently with their own interest ; सर्वेषामविरोधेन ब्रह्मकर्म समारभे Pûjâmantra. -2 Absence of impediment. -3 Assent, concurrence.

अविरेचनं Anything which causes constipation.

अविरेच्य a. Not to be purged.

अविलक्ष्य a. 1 Having no aim or mark. -2 Guileless.-3 Irremediable.

अविलंघनं Non-transgression.

अविलंघनीय a. 1 Not to be transgressed. -2 Prescribed, fixed, settled.

अविलंब a. Prompt, not delaying-quick. -बः Absence of delay, quickness, promptitude. —बं, अविलंबेन ind. Without delay, quickly.

अविलंबित a. Without delay, quick' expeditious, prompt.—तं ind. Quickly, without delay.

अविला [अव्-इलच्] An ewe.

अविलास a. Free from whims, faithful, constant. —सः Absence of pastime or whim.

अविलिख 1 Not writing or painting, or unable to do so ; (P. VI. 2. 157-8). -2 Writing badly. -3 Different from one who writes.

अविवक्षित a. 1 Not intended or aimed at ; भ्रातरः इत्यत्र एकशेषग्रहण म विवक्षितं. -2 Not to be said or spoken.

अविवादः Agreement, consent.

अविवादिन् a. Not contending, quiet, peaceable.

अविवाहिन् a. 1 Not marrying, remaining single or celibate. -2 Not relating to marriage. -3 Interdicted as to marriage.

अविविक्त a. 1 Uninvestigated, not properly thought out. -2 Indiscriminate, confounded.-3 Public. -4 Making no difference ; °दृश् viewing all as one with God.

अविवेक a. Wanting in judgment or discrimination, thoughtless. —कः 1 Want of discrimination or judgment, absence of prudence, imprudence ; अविवेकः परमापदां पदं Ki. 2. 30. -2 Hastiness, rashness, recklessness. -3 Ignorance (अन्योन्यतादात्म्यरूपामिथ्याज्ञानं). -Comp.—कृत a. done rashly.

अविवेकिन् a. 1 Undiscriminating, inconsiderate, thoughtless.-2 Superficial, short-sighted, ignorant.

अविवेन a. Ved. Not disaffected. —नं ind. Not disaffectedly, favourably.

अविशंक a. Having no fears or doubt, fearless. —का Absence of doubt or fear, confidence, certainty. —कं, -अविशंकेन ind. Without doubt, hesitation.

अविशंकित a. 1 Unapprehensive, fearless.-2 Without doubt, confiding; गृध्रवाक्यात्कथं मूढास्त्यजध्वमविशंकिताः K. P.

अविशस्तृ m. An unskilful cutter up or killer (of animals at a sacrifice)

अविशुद्धिः f. Impurity.

अविशेष a. Without any difference, alike, similar, uniform. —षः, -षं 1 Absence of difference, uniformity, similarity.-2 Identity, sameness. -3 The subtle elements (in Sân. phil.). -Comp. —ज्ञ a. Not knowing the difference (in things), undiscriminating.

अविश्रांत a. 1 Untiring, incessant, ceaseless ; S. 6. -2 Unhurt. —तं ind. Incessantly, continuously.

अविश्वास a. Not inspiring confidence, mistrusted. —सः Mistrust, suspicion. —सा A cow calving after loving intervals.

अविश्वस्त a. Not trusted, suspected; न विश्वसेदविश्वस्ते H. 1.

अविश्वासिन् a. Mistrusting, unbelieving, diffident.

अविष a. 1 Not poisonous.-2 Anti venomous, antidote. -3 Protecting. —षः [अव्-टिषच् Un. 1. 45] 1 An ocean. -2 A king. -3 Sky. —षा N. of a plant (निर्विषातृण). —षी 1 A river. -2 The earth. -3 Heaven.

अविषय a. 1 Unperceived, invisible, beyond the reach of the senses. -2 Insensible. -3 Disregarding objects of sense ; °मनसां यतीनां M. 1. 1. —यः 1 Absence, disappearance ; रवेरविषये किं न प्रदीपस्य प्रकाशनं H. 2. 79. -2 Not an object of (anything), not within the reach of, beyond, transcending ; न कश्चिद्वीमतामविषयो नाम S. 4 ; सकलवचनानामविषयः Mâl. 1. 30 beyond the reach (power) of words ; सौमित्रेरपि पत्रिणामविषये तत्र प्रिये क्वासि भोः U. 3. 45. -3 Disregard of the objects of sense.

अविषयीकरणं Not making anything an object of.

अविष्ट Ved. Gladly accepting, protecting very carefuly or attentively; Rv. 7. 28. 5.

अविष्या [अव् गतौ इष्‌न् अविर्गतिमिच्छाति क्यच् भावे अ Tv.] 1 Wish to go (गमनेच्छा) ; Rv. 2. 38. 3. -2 Wish.

अविष्यु a. Ved. 1 Attacking. -2 Desirous, wishing. -3 Violent, vehement. -4 Wishing to protect.

अविस् *n.* [अव्-भावे इसुन्] 1 Protection. -2 Going. —*m.* An extender, enlarger.

अविसंवादिन् *a.* Unfailing, not false ; Ki. 13. 15 ; लक्षणान्येव तराविसंवादीनि Dk. 67 entirely agreeing.

अविसर्गिन् *a.* Not quitting, retaining, adhering to. —*m.* (-र्गी) An unintermittent fever.

अविस्तर *a.* Of small extent or length, concise.

अविस्तारः Absence of amplification or diffuseness.

अविस्तीर्ण *a.* Not extended or amplified, curtailed, concise.

अविस्तृत *a.* Compact, compressed, close.

अविस्पष्ट *a.* Not clear or plain, indistinct ; obscure. —ष्टं An indistinct speech.

अविहर्यत *a.* Not desired (अनभिलषित); येनाविहर्यतक्रतोः Rv. 1. 63. 2 doer of undesired acts ; whose will cannot be averted.

अविह्रुत *a.* Ved. 1 Not to be killed, unassailable. -2 Unbent, unbroken -3 Not curved.

अविह्रुत *a.* Ved. 1 Not slipping, not falling. -2 Undeviating.

अवी [अवत्यात्मानं लज्जया अव्-ई Uṇ. 3. 158] A woman in her courses.

अवीचि *a.* Waveless. —चिः N. of a particular hell ; °मयः a place of punishment for liars (यत्र जलमिव स्थलमश्मपृष्ठमवभासते Bhāg.)

अवीज-जक (अबीज) *a.* 1 Seedless; Ms. 10. 71. -2 Impotent ; Ms. 9. 79. -3 Having no prime cause. —जः Restraint, controlling the mental passions. —जा Vine plant. —जं 1 Bad seed, bad grain; °विक्रयिन् Ms. 9. 291. -2 Absence of seed. -Comp. -हन् *a.* Ved. nor pernicious to men.

अवीतं A variety of अनुमान or inference ; (व्यतिरेकमुखेन प्रवर्तमानं निषेधकमवीतं ; यथा पृथिवी पृथिवीतरभिन्ना गंधवत्त्वात् Tv.).

अवीर *a.* 1 Unmanly, effeminate, cowardly. -2 Having no son (as a woman). -3 Helpless. -4 Destitute of men. —रा A woman wh has neither sons nor husband ; अजाग्नेयुतजा विधवा साध्वीरा परिकीर्तिता ; (opp. वीरा which is thus defined ; पतिपुत्रवती नारी वीरा प्रोक्ता मनीषिभिः) ; अनर्चितं वृथा मांसमवीरायाश्च योषितः Ms. 4. 213 ; Y. 1. 163.

अवीर्य *a.* Ved. Weak, ineffective.

अवृक *a.* 1 Free from danger, safe. -2 Not hurting, inoffensive, true. -3 Free from one who obscures. -कं 1 Safety, peace, security. -2 Quiet, repose.

अवृजिन *a.* Ved. Straightforward, sincere, not deserting (freinds); an epithet of the *Adityas* ; Rv. 2. 27. 2.

अवृत *a.* 1 Unchecked, unimpeded -2 Unselected. -3 Uncovered, unprotected. -4 Unsubdued.

अवृत्ति *a.* [न ब.] 1 Not existing, not present, not being in.-2 Having no livelihood. -त्तिः *f.* 1 Absence of subsistence or means of livelihood, inadequate support ; अवृत्तिकर्षिता हि स्त्री प्रदुष्येत् स्थितिमत्यपि Ms. 9. 74 ; 10. 101 ; आददीताममेवास्मादवृत्तावेकरात्रिकं 4. 223. -2 Absence of wages ; °त्वं non-existence.

अवृथा *ind.* Not in vain, successfully. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* successful, gaining one's desired object.

अवृद्धिक *a.* Not augmentative, not bearing interest (as capital) .-कं Original capital, principal.

अवृध *a.* Ved. 1 Not increasing. -2 Not promoting, not honouring.

अवृष्टि *a.* Not p uring down rain (as a cloud). —ष्टिः Want of rain, drought ; famine.

अवे 2 P. [अव इ] 1 (*a*) To know, understand, learn, perceive, be aware of ; अवैमि ते तस्यां सोदर्यस्नेहं S. 4 ; अवैमि चैनामनघेति R. 14. 40 ; द्विषदाभियोग इत्यवैति Mu. 1. 7 ; अवैमि ते सारं Ku. 3. 13 ; R. 2 35 (*b*) To know, look upon or consider, regard, तदवैमि कैतवं Ku. 4. 9 ; *S.* 5. 11 ; Bk. 7. 33 ; किं मां सुतक्षयकरं सूत इत्यवैषि Ve. 5. 2. -2 To go or move away. -3 To go to, approach (with acc.). -4 To rush upon, come down upon (Ved). —*Freq.* or *Pass.* (अवेयते) To beg pardon for conciliate.

अवेत *p. p.* 1 Elapsed, past. -2 Obtained, attained. -3 Joined or united with.

अवेक्ष् 1 A. [अव-ईक्ष्] 1 To look at, perceive, observe, behold. -2 To aim at, have in view ; योत्स्यमानानवेक्षेऽहं Bg. 1. 23 ; take into account or consideration have regard to; अवेक्ष्य धातोर्गमनार्थमर्थवित् R. 3. 21 ; किमपि निमित्तमवेक्ष्य V. 5, त्रिदिवोत्सुकयाप्यवेक्ष्य मां R. 8. 60 out of regard for me ; K. 320 ; oft. with न meaning 'not to mind or heed,' 'disregard' : R 11. 69 ; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतंगजः M. 3. (it may also mean 'expect' here); निद्रावशेन भवता ह्यनवेक्षमाणा R. 5. 67.-3 To look to or after, attend to ; अवेक्षमाणं महतीं मुहुर्मुहुः *Si.* 1. 10. -4 To take care o , guard, watch over, protect ; वसुधेयमवेक्ष्यतां त्वया R. 8. 83 ; श्वश्र्वाद्या दुहितरमवेक्षस्व जानकीं U. 1. 7. -5 To think, consider ; यदवोचदवेक्ष्य मानिनी Ki. 2. 3. -6 To look into or examine, inspect; स कदाचिदवेक्षितप्रजः R. 8. 32 ; प्रकृतीरवेक्षितुं 18 inquire into ; *Si.* 6. -7 To expect, hope for.

अवेक्षक *a.* 1 Showing showing all round. -2 Inspecting, supervising ; a superintendent.

अवेक्षणं 1 Looking towards or at, seeing. -2 Guarding, watching over, protection, taking care of, attending to, supervision, inspection, पर्णाश्रमावेक्षणजागरूकः R. 14. 85 ; हस्त्यश्वावेक्षणेऽनभियुक्तः Mu. 3. -3 Attention, care, observation. -4 Regarding, considering ; see अनवेक्षणं.

अवेक्षणीय *pot. p.* To be looked to or respected, to be looked upon or considered ; तपस्विसामान्यमवेक्षणीया R. 14. 67.

अवेक्षा 1 Seeing, looking at. -2 Attention, care, regard ; लब्धं रक्षेदवेक्षया Ms. 7. 101 ; अत्रास्त्यवेक्षा स्वार्थे मे Rām. -3 Agreement, engagement

अवेक्षित *a.* Looking at ; thinking of, regarding &c.

अवेक्षिन् *a.* Seeing, observing ; धर्मावेक्षिन् *S.* 5. regard or justice or righteousness.

अवेणि *a.* 1 Not braided. -2 Having no braid of hair. -3 Not flowing together or commingled (as the waters of rivers).

अवेदयान *a.* Not knowing, not ascertaining.

अवेदिः *f.* Absence of knowledge.

अवेद्य *a.* 1 Unknowable, secret. -2 Unattainable. -द्यः A calf. —द्या (A woman) not to be married ; Ms. 10. 24.

अवेनत् *a.* Ved. Unconscious.

अवेल *a.* 1 Having no boundary or limit, unlimited.-2 Having no time, untimely. —लः Concealment of knowledge. —ला 1 Unfavourable time —2 Chewed betel (supposed to be = अव + इला).

अवेष्टिः Ved. Expiation (of sins) by sacrifices.

अवैध *a.* (धी *f.*) 1 Irregular, not conformable to law or rule ; अवैधं पंचमं कुर्वन् राज्ञो दंडेन शुध्यति. -2 Not sanctioned by the Śāstras.

अवैमत्यं Unanimity.

अवैरहत्य Ved. Security from slaughter.

अवोक्षणं [अव उक्ष्-भावे ल्युट्] Ved. Sprinkling with the hand slightly bent ; उत्तानेन हस्तेन प्रोक्षणं परिकीर्तितं । न्यंचताऽभ्युक्षणं प्रोक्तं तिरश्चावोक्षणं स्मृतं ॥

अवोद *a.* [अव-उद्-भावे घञ् निपातः नलोपः P. VI. 4. 29] Wet, moist. —दः Sprinkling, moistening.

अर्वादेव *a.* [देवानामवस्तात् अव्ययी॰] Bringing down the gods; below (the region of the) gods.

अशोष: Hot food.

अव्य *a.* [अवि मवार्थे यत्] Coming or belonging to a sheep.

अव्यक्त *a.* 1 Indistinct, not manifest or apparent, inarticulate ; °वर्ण indistinct accents *S.* 7 17 ; फलमव्यक्त-मनर्वात्.-2 Invisible, imperceptible.-3 Undetermined; अव्यक्तोयमचिंत्योयं Bg. 2. 25 ; 8. 20. -4 Undeveloped, uncreated. -5 (In alg.) Unknown (as a quantity or number). —क्त: 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Cupid. -4 Primary matter which has not yet entered into real existence. -5 A fool. —क्तं (In Vedânta phil.) 1 The Supreme Being or universal Spirit, Brahma. -2 Spiritual ignorance. -3 The subtle body. -4 The state of sleep (सुषुप्त्यवस्था). -5 (In Sân. phil.) The primary germ of nature (सर्वकारण), the primordial element or productive principle from which all the phenomena of the material world are developed ; बुद्धेरिवाव्यक्तमुदाहरन्ति R. 13. 60 ; महत: परमव्यक्तमव्यक्तात्पुरुष: पर: Kath., Sân. K. 2, 10, 14, 16, 58. -6 The soul. -7 Nature. —क्तं *ind.* Imperceptibly, indistinctly, inarticulately. —Comp. —अनुकरणं imitating inarticulate or unmeaning sounds ; P. V. 4. 57; VI. 1. 98. —आदि *a.* whose beginning is inscrutable. —क्रिया 1. an algebraic calculation. -2. any act of an indistinct character. —पद *a.* inarticulate. —मूर्ति *a.* having an incomprehensible form. —मूलप्रभव: the tree of mundane existence (In Sân. phil.). —राग *a.* dark-red, ruddy. (-ग:) the colour of the dawn ; अव्यक्तरागस्त्वरुण: Ak. —राशि: an unknown number or quantity (in algebra). —लक्षण:-व्यक्त: an epithet of Siva (whose qualities are not perceptible). —लिंग *a.* whose signs are invisible (as a disease). (-ग:) an ascetic (संन्यासी). (-गं) the great principle (महत्) (in Sân. phil). —वर्त्मन् -मार्ग *a.* Whose ways are mysterious or inscrutable. —वाच् *a.* speaking indistinctly. —साम्यं an equation of unknown quantities.

अव्यग्र *a.* 1 Not agitated or ruffled, steady, cool.-2 Not engaged or occupied (in business) ; अव्यग्रस्य पुनरस्य U. 2. -3 Indifferent, undisturbed. -4 Attentive, careful. —ग्रं *ind.* Quietly, at ease, coolly, leisurely; अव्यग्रमव्यग्रमत्ति Mâl. 5. 16.

अव्यंग *a.* 1 Not mutilated or defective, well-made, sound, perfect ; अव्यंगांगीं सौम्यनाम्नीं Ms. 3. 10. -2 Plain, not figurative (as a meaning). —गा 1=अव्यंडा q. v. -2 A legume or pod of the awn of barley.

अव्यचस् *a.* Ved. Not spacious.

अव्यंजन *a.* 1 Having no distinctive or characteristic marks or signs (as of the sex) ; °ना कन्या. -2 Having no good marks. -3 Indistinct. -4 Not figurative. —न: An animal without horns, though of an age to have them.

अव्यंडा [न विगतमंडं बीजमस्या:] 1 N. of the plant Carpopogon Pruriens Roxb. -2 A legume or pod of the awn of barley.

अव्यति: *f.* Ved. 1 Satisfaction, satiating. -2 Desire.

अव्यतिकीर्ण *a.* Unmixed, unblended, distinct ; specific, separate.

अव्यथ *a.* 1 Not giving or inflicting pain, merciful. -2 Free from pain. —थ: [न व्यथते पद्भ्यां न संचलति व्यथ् भयचलनयो: अच्] A snake. —था 1 N. of two plants ; Terminalia Citrina Roxb., and Hibiscus Mutabilis. -2 Dry ginger. -3 (Ved.) Firmness, steadiness.

अव्यथय: A horse.

अव्यथि *a.* Ved. [व्यथ्-इन्, न॰ त॰] Not tremulous or tottering (in steps), steady, sure-footed, undaunted; epithet of the horses of the Asvins. —थि: *f.* 1 A firm step. -2 Undauntedness.

अव्यथिन् *a.* [Cf. P. III. 2. 157] 1 Free from pain. -2 Free from fear, fearless ; *Si.* 15. 12. -3 Not giving pain.

अव्यथिष: [न-व्यथ्-टिषच् Uṇ. 1. 49] 1 The Sun. -2 The ocean. -षी 1 The earth. -2 Midnight ; night (अव्यथिषी धरारात्र्यो: Ujjval.)

अव्यथ्य *a.* Free from pain ; not giving pain.

अव्यध *a.* Not pierced ; *Si.* 18. 47.

अव्यनत् *a.* Ved. Not breathing, lifeless.

अव्यपेक्षा Carelessness ; °च्युतेन M. 3. 20 inadvertently fallen down.

अव्यभि(भी)चार: 1 Non-separation ; अन्योन्यस्याव्यभीचारो भवेदामरणांतिक: Ms. 9. 101. -2 Constancy, fidelity, steadiness, fidelity.

अव्यभिचारिन् *a.* 1 Not opposed or adverse, favourable ; भवंत्यव्यभिचारिण्यो भर्तुरिष्टे पतिव्रता: Ku. 6. 86. -2 Not subject to exceptions, true in all cases, without any instance to the contrary ; यदुच्यते पार्वति पापवृत्तये न रूपमित्यव्यभिचारि तद्वच: Ku. 5. 36 ; यद्योपनिपातिनोऽनर्था इति यदुच्यते तदव्यभिचारि वच: S. 6 ; इंद्रियार्थसंनिकर्षज्ञानमव्यपदेश्यमव्यभिचारि Gaut. Sût. -3 Virtuous, moral, chaste. -4 Steady, permanent, faithful (as devotion.).

अव्यय *a* [नास्ति व्ययो यस्य] 1 (*a*) Not liable to change, imperishable, undecaying, immutable; वेदाविनाशिनं नित्यं य एनमजमव्ययं Bg. 2. 21 ; विनाशमव्ययस्यास्य न कश्चित्कर्तुमर्हति 17, 4. 1, 6, 13 ; 7. 24-5 ; 15. 5, 17; Ms. 1. 18, 19, 57 ; 2. 81 ; R. 8. 24. (*b*) Eternal, everlasting ; अश्वत्थं प्राहुरव्ययं Bg. 15. 1 ; अकीर्तिं कथयिष्यंति तेऽव्ययां 2. 34. -2 Unexpended, unwasted. -3 Economical. -4 Giving imperishable fruit. —य: 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 N. of Siva. —यं 1 (In the Vedânta) A member or corporeal part of an organized body. -2 Brahma. -3 (In gram.) An indeclinable particle &c. ; सदृशं त्रिषु लिंगेषु सर्वासु च विभक्तिषु । वचनेषु च सर्वेषु यन्न व्येति तदव्ययम् ॥ —Comp. —आत्मन् of an imperishable or eternal nature. (-त्मा) the soul or spirit. —वर्ग: the class of indeclinable words.

अव्ययत्वं Imperishableness.

अव्ययीभाव: [अनव्ययमव्ययं भवत्यनेन; अव्यय-च्वि-भू करणे घञ्] 1 N. of one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit, an adverbial or indeclinable compound (formed of an indeclinable, *i. e.* a preposition or an adverb, and a noun) ; अधिहरि, सतृणं &c. -2 Absence of expenditure (owing to poverty) ; द्वंद्वो द्विगुरपि चाहं मद्गेहे नित्यमव्ययीभाव: । तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहि: ॥ Udb. (which, by the bye, gives the names of compounds in Sanskrit). -3 Unchangeable state, imperishableness.

अव्यर्थ *a.* 1 Not useless or fruitless, fruitful, profitable. -2 Effectual, successful.

अव्यलीक *a.* 1 Not false, true. -2 Agreeable, having no disagreeable feelings (प्रिय) ; इत्थं गिर: प्रियतमा इव सोऽव्यलीका: शुश्राव सूततनयस्य तदा व्यलीका: *Si.* 5. 1.

अव्यवधान *a.* 1 Close, immediate, without any intervening object, direct.-2 Not screened or concealed, open. -3 Not covered, bare (as ground). -4 Careless, inattentive. —नं Carelessness ; °ता, °त्वं contiguity ; carelessness.

अव्यवहित *a.* = अव्यवधान (1) above.

अव्यवस्थ *a.* 1 Not fixed, moving, unstable ; स्थलारविंदश्रियमव्यवस्थां Ku. 1. 33. -2 Unlimited. -3 Unsettled indiscriminate ; भंगं जयं चाप्यतुरव्यवस्थं R. 7. 54 ; disorderly, irregular. —स्था 1 Irregularity, deviation from established rule ; किमव्यवस्था चलितोऽसि केशव: *Si.* 12. 36. -2 An incorrec

opinion given on a point of religious or civil law.

अव्यवस्थित *a.* 1 Not conformable to law or practice, unacquainted with the law or custom. -2 Ill-regulated, fickle, unstable ; अव्यवस्थितचित्तस्य प्रसादोऽपि भयंकरः Niti. 9. -3 Not in due order, unmethodical.

अव्यवहार्य *a.* 1 Not entitled to eat, drink, or commune in general with people of the same caste, excommunicated. -2 Not to be made the subject of litigation.

अव्यसन *a.* Free from evil practices, not vicious, moral. -नं absence of vice, morality, virtue.

अव्यस्त *a.* 1 Undecomposed, simple. -2 Not separated, collected.

अव्याकृत *a.* 1 Not developed, not manifest ; तद्धेदं तर्ह्यव्याकृतमासीत्, इदं नामरूपाभ्यामव्याकृतं *S. B.* -2 Not decomposed, elementary. -तं (In Vedânt phil.) 1 An elementary (substance from which all things were created (considered identical with Brahma). -2 (In Sân. phil.) The prime germ of nature (प्रधान).

अव्याख्या -ख्यानं Want of clearness or explanation, obscurity.

अव्याख्यात *a.* Unexplained, obscure.

अव्याख्येय *a.* 1 Inexplicable, unintelligible. -2 Not requiring explanation, easy.

अव्याज *a.* Free from guile or fraud. -जः, -जं 1 Absence of guile or fraud, honesty. -2 Simplicity, artlessness; oft. in comp. with सुंदर, मनोहर &c. in the sense of 'artlessly', 'naturally'; इदं किलाव्याजमनोहरं वपुः *S.* 1. 18 ; *M.* 2. 14 ; °रमणीयं प्रेम *K.* 175.

अव्यापक *a.* 1 Not comprehensive. -2 Not spread over or pervading the whole ; not an invariable concomitant, special, individual, peculiar; °ता, °त्वं non-comprehensiveness, speciality, individuality.

अव्यापिन् *a.* 1 Not comprehensive, not invariably concomitant, special, individual. -2 Partial, limited.

अव्याप्त *a.* 1 Not pervaded, peculiar special. -2 Limited.

अव्याप्तिः *f.* 1 Inadequate extent or pervasion of a proposition. -2 Non-inclusion or exclusion of a part of the thing defined, one of the three faults of a definition ; लक्ष्यैकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः ; यथा शिखावत्त्वान् ब्राह्मणः इत्यस्य संन्यासिन्यव्याप्तिः, तस्य ब्राह्मणत्वेपि शिखावत्त्वाभावात्.

अव्याप्य *a.* Not extending to the whole circumstances, not pervading the whole extent ; बहिर्भूमस्याव्याप्यः. -Comp. -वृत्तिः *f.* (Vais. phil.) a category of limited application, partial inherence with regard to time or space, as pleasure, pain &c.; अव्याप्यवृत्तिः क्षणिको विशेषगुण इष्यते Bhâshâ P. 27.

अव्यापार *a.* Having no work, unemployed. -रः 1 Cessation from work, state of being unemployed. -2 A business not practised or understood. -3 Not one's own business ; अव्यापारेषु व्यापारं कृ to meddle with affairs not one's own (which do not concern one).

अव्यायाम *a.* Having no exercise. -मः Non-exertion, absence of fatigue from exertion.

अव्यायत *a.* Not occupied ; not detached.

अव्याहत *a.* Not broken or interrupted, unobstructed; obeyed; भर्तुरव्याहताज्ञा R. 19. 57. -तं A true or uncontradicted statement.

अव्युत्पन्न *a.* 1 Not proficient, inexperienced, not practised, ignorant; अव्युत्पन्नो बालभावः K. 196. -2 Having no proper or regular derivation (as a word) (अवयवार्थशून्य), उणादयोऽव्युत्पन्नाः प्रातिपदिकं.—न्नः A person not versed in the grammar, idiom &c. of a language, a smattering or superficial linguist (शब्दावयवार्थानभिज्ञोऽवैयाकरणः).

अव्रण *a.* Without wounds or scars or rents, unhurt, sound. -णं One of the four diseases of the eye.

अव्रत *a.* Not observing (the prescribed) religious rites or obligations; अव्रतानाममंत्राणां जातिमात्रोपजीविनाम् सहस्रशः समेतानां परिषत्त्वं न विद्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 114 ; 3. 170 ; 10. 20.

अव्रत्यं [व्रताय हितं, यत् न. त.] Violation of religious duties, offence against the rule of an ascetic.

अश् I. 5 A [अश्नुते, आनशे, आशिष्ट-आष्ट, आशिता-अष्टा, अशिष्यते —अक्ष्यते, आशितुं-अष्टुं, अशित-अष्ट] 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate; खं प्रावृषेण्यैरिव चानशेऽब्दैः Bk. 2. 30; सदिगन्तरवाननिव विश्वमोजसा Ki. 12. 21; Si. 17. 46, 65. -2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to : सर्वमानन्त्यमश्नुते Y. 1. 260. -3 To get, gain, obtain, enjoy, experience; अत्युत्कटैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलमश्नुते H. 1. 83 ; उदयमस्तमयं च रघूद्वहादुभयमानशिरे वसुधाधिपाः R. 9. 9; न वेदफलमश्नुते Ms. 1. 109 ; 4. 149 ; 5. 46 ; अर्थज्ञ इत्सकलं भद्रमश्नुते Nir. ; फलं दृशोरानशिरे महिष्यः N. 6. 43 ; Bg. 3. 4; 5. 21; Bk. 3. 37; 5. 14; 14. 19. -4 To become master of ; to master, to be able (Ved.). -5 To heap, accumulate. -With अनु 1. to reach, come up to. -2. to equal. —आ 1. to reach to. -2. to obtain, get. -3. to addict oneself to. —उद् 1. to reach to the top of. -2. to reach, obtain, get. -3. to be master of. —उप 1. to obtain, enjoy, acquire; न च लोकानुपाश्नुते Mb.; क्रियाफलमुपाश्नुते Ms. 6. 82, 12. 20, 81. -2. to become master of. —परि to reach, attain; fill completely, pervade. —प्र 1. to arrive at, reach, occupy, fill completely. -2. to fall to the lot of one (acc.). -II. 9. P. (rarely A.) (अश्नाति, आश, आशीत्, अशिता, अशिष्यति, अशित) 1. To eat, to consume ; निवेद्य गुरवेऽश्नीयात् Ms. 2. 51 ; अश्नीमहि वयं भिक्षां Bh. 3. 117. -2. To taste, enjoy; यद्ददाति यदश्नाति तदेव धनिनो धनं H. 1. 164-165; अश्नन्ति दिव्यान् दिवि देवभोगान् Bg. 9. 20; प्रत्यक्षं फलमश्नन्ति कर्मणां Mb. —*Caus* (आशयति) To feed give to eat, cause to eat or drink (with acc. of person); आशयच्चामृतं देवान् Sk. ; Ms. 3. 83, 94, 219, 220; (for derivatives from the causal see under आ). -With अति to precede or surpass in eating. -उप to eat; taste, enjoy.

अशन *a.* [अश्-ल्युट्] Reaching, reaching across. —नः N. of a tree = असन q. v. -नं 1 Pervasion, penetration. -2 The act of eating, feeding. -3 Tasting, enjoying. -4 Food ; अशनं धात्रा मरुत्कल्पितं व्यालानां Bh. 3. 10 ; मांसाशनं च नाश्नीयात् Ms. 5. 73 ; यज्ञशिष्ट° 3. 118; फलमूलाशनैः 5. 54; oft. at the end of adjective comp. in the sense of 'eating', 'one whose food is' &c.; फलमूलाशन, हुताशन, पवनाशन &c. -Comp. —कृत् *a.* Ved. preparing food. -पतिः lord of food. —पर्णी a kind of tree.

अशना [अशनमिच्छति अशन-क्यच्-क्विप्] Desire to eat, hunger.

अशनायति Den. P. To desire food, to be hungry; P. VII. 4. 34; यावद्वै पुरुषस्य स्वं भवति नैव तावदशनायति Sat. Br.

अशनाया [अशनमिच्छति अशन-क्यच् स्त्रियां भावे अ] Hunger ; च्युताशनायः फलवद्भिभूत्या Bk. 3. 40; अस्माद्वाऽशनाया निवर्तते पानात्पिपासा Sat. Br.

अशनायित, **अशनायुक** *a.* Hungry.

अशित *p. p.* [अश्-कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Eaten, satisfied. -2 Enjoyed.

अशितंगवीन *a.* Formerly grazed by cattle ; see आशितंगवीन.

अशितृ *a.* [अश्-तृच्] An eater, eating.

अशिन् *a.* [अश्-णिनि] Reaching far, enduring, lasting.

अशकुनः -नं An inauspicious or bad omen ; Si. 9. 83.

अशक्त *a.* Unable, incompetent ; °ता, °त्वं inability.

अशक्तिः *f.* 1 Weakness, impotence, powerlessness. -2 Inability, incapacity; श्रमेण तदशक्त्या वा न गुणानामियत्तया R. 10. 32. -3 (In Sân. phil.) Incapacity of the intellect to produce knowledge.

अशक्य *a.* Impossible, impracticable; यदशक्यं न तच्छक्यं H. 1. 90. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* unavailing, useless.

अशङ्क, अशङ्कित *a.* 1 Fearless, undaunted प्रविशदशङ्कः H. 1. 81. -2 Secure, certain, having no doubt.

अशत्रु *a.* 1 One who has no enemy. -2 One whom no enemy defies or challenges. -3 Without opposition from foes. —त्रु *n.* The condition of having no enemies. —त्रुः The moon.

अशन् *m.* Ved. A stone for slinging: a stone or cloud.

अशनिः *m. f.* [अश्नुते संहतिं, अश् अनि Uṇ. 2. 101] 1 Indra's thunderbolt; शक्रस्य महाशनिध्वजं R. 3. 53. -2 Flash of lightning; अनुवमनःशनिर्गता Sk.; अशनिः पार्थिव एव वेधसा R. 8. 47; अशनेरमृतस्य चोभयोर्वशिनश्चाम्बुधराश्च योनयः Ki. 4. 43.-3 A missile.-4 The tip of a missile.-5 A sacrificial rite (अनुयाज) to kill an enemy. -6 A master. -निः *m.* 1 Indra.-2 Fire.-3 Fire produced from lightning.

अशब्द *a.* Not expressed in words; किमर्थमशब्दं रुद्यते K. 60 inaudibly. —ब्दं 1 The 'inexpressible,' *i. e.* Brahma. -2 (In Sān. phil.) प्रधान or primary germ of nature; ईक्षतेर्नाशब्दं *S. B.*

अशम् *ind.* Ved. Non-welfare, harm, mischief.

अशरण *a.* Helpless, forlorn, destitute of refuge; बलवदशरणोऽस्मि *S.* 6; so अशरण्य.

अशरीर *a.* Bodiless, incorporeal. -रः 1 The Supreme Being (परमात्मन्), Brahma. -2 (In Mīmāṁsā) A god or deity in general. -3 Cupid, the god of love; चेतांसि चिताभिरिवाशरीरः Ki. 17. 10; *Śi.* 9. 61. -4 An ascetic who has renounced all worldly connections; °त्व- °ता absolution.

अशरीरिन् *a.* Incorporeal, unearthly, heavenly; usually with words like वाणी, वाच् &c. U. 2, Ve. 3, *S.* 4. -री *m.* 1 Brahmā. -2 A god.

अशर्मन् *a.* Unhappy, afflicted, sorry.-*n.* Unhappiness, misery, affliction, sorrow; एकांशभूतं तदशर्म कृष्णा (बवे) Ki. 3. 35; 12. 25.

अशस् *a.* Ved. 1 Not blessing, not praising.-2 Cursing, hating.

अशस्त *a.* Ved. 1 Inexpressible, untold. -2 Not esteemed, hated, ill-starred. -Comp. —वार *a.* Ved. who is not asked for wealth, *i. e.* who grants it of his own accord; Rv. 10. 99. 5; having indescribable treasures (?).

अशस्ति *f.* Ved. 1 Not wishing well, an evil wish or design, curse, imprecation. -2 A curser, hater.

अशस्त्र *a.* Having no weapons, unarmed. —स्त्रं Not a weapon; °विहितो वधः H. 2. 85; °पूतं मरणमुपादिशानि Ve. 2 (आत्मघातित्वेन शस्त्रेण न पूतं); अशस्त्रपूतं Māl. 5. 12.

अशान्त *a.* 1 Not quelled, violent, wild, restless, anxious; नास्ति बुद्धिरयुक्तस्य अशान्तस्य कुतः सुखं Mb. -2 Not sacred, irreligious, profane.

अशाम्य *a.* Unappeasable, implacable, irreconcilable (as hatred, enmity &c.)

अशारीरिक = अशरीरिन् q. v.

अशाश्वत *a.* Perishable, transient.

अशासन *a.* Having no order or rule —नं Want of government, anarchy, disorder.

अशासनीय *a.* Ungovernable, unruly.

अशास्त्र *a.* Not conformable to sacred authority, not scriptural, heterodox. -Comp. -विहित, -सिद्ध *a.* not sanctioned or enjoined by scriptures.

अशास्त्रीय *a.* Unscriptural, heterodox; illegal, immoral.

अशित्रः [अश्-संज्ञायां इत्र Uṇ. 4. 172] 1 A thief. -2 An oblation of rice.

अशिरः [अश्-इरन्] 1 The fire. -2 The sun. -3 Wind. -4 A demon; N. of a Rākshasa. —रा The wife of a Rākshasa. —रं A diamond.

अशिरस् *a.* Headless. —*m.* A body without head, a trunk. -Comp. —स्नानं bathing the whole body except the head.

अशिव *a* 1 Inauspicious, causing or threatening mischief; अशिवा दिशि दीप्तायां शिवास्तत्र भयावहाः (रुरुवुः) Rām. -2 Unlucky, unfortunate.-3 Unkind, unfriendly, envious. -4 Pernicious, dangerous. -वः N. of a certain divine being. —वा A female demon or goblin. —वं 1 Ill-luck, misfortune. -2 Mischief. -Comp.—आचारः 1. improper behaviour, rudeness of conduct. -2. conduct opposed to every (sacred) authority.

अशिशु *a.* Childless, without young ones. —शुः A youth. —श्वी, अशिश्विका 1 A childless female; without young ones (as a cow). -2 A childless woman.

अशिष्ट *a.* 1 ill-bred, ill-behaved, rude. -2 Unrefined, barbarous, not respectable, unworthy; °आलापेन Pt. 4. -3 Atheistical, profane. -4 Not sanctioned by any recognized authority. -5 Not prescribed in any work of authority; °ता, °त्वं rudeness.

अशिष्य *a.* Not to be taught, not to be informed.

अशिष्ठ *a.* 1 Eating much.-2 Ved. Reaching very far. —ष्ठः Fire.

अशीत *a.* Not cold, hot. -Comp. —करः -रश्मिः &c the sun.

अशीतिः *f.* [निपातोऽयं P. V. 1. 59] Eighty (used in the singular and fem. gender whatever be the number and gender of the noun it qualifies); sometimes in dual and pl.; विंशतिं त्रिंशतोऽशीतीः Ms. 11. 221. -Comp. —भागः the eightieth part, one part out of eighty; Ms. 8. 140.

अशीतिक *a.* [अशीतिः परिमाणं यस्य, ठन्] 1 An octogenerian, one eighty years of age. -2 Measuring eighty.

अशीर्षक *a.* = अशिरस् q. v.

अशील *a.* 1 Ill-behaved, vulgar, rude. -2 Indifferent. —लं Bad manners, rudeness, depravity.

अशुचि *a.* 1 Not clean, dirty, foul, impure; सोऽशुचिः सर्वकर्मसु; in mourning; त्रिरात्रमशुचिर्भवेत्. -2 Black.—चिः The black colour -चिः *f.* 1 Impurity. -2 Degradation.

अशुद्ध *a.* 1 Impure, foul. -2 Inaccurate, incorrect, wrong. -3 Unknown, unascertained. -Comp. —वासकः a vagrant, a suspicious person.

अशुद्धि *a.* 1 Impure, foul.-2 Wicked. —द्धिः *f.* Impurity, foulness.

अशोधन,-धित *a.* Unclean. —नं 1 Uncleanliness -2 Inaccuracy, incorrectness.

अशुभ *a.* 1 Inauspicious. -2 Impure, dirty, foul (opp. शुभ); शुभेनाशुभेन वोपायेन K. 158 by any means, fair or foul. -3 Unlucky, unfortunate.—भं 1 Inauspiciousness.-2 Sin, a shameful deed -3 Misfortune, calamity; नाथे कुतस्त्वय्यशुभं प्रजानां R. 5. 13; प्रायः शुभं च विदधात्यशुभं च जन्तोः Māl. 1. 23. -Comp —उदयः an inauspicious omen.

अशुष *a.* Ved. 1 Eating, consuming, voracious. -2 [न शुष्यति शुष् क, न. त.] Not causing to dry up; Rv. 1. 174. 3. -3 Not extinguished.

अशून्य *a.* 1 Not empty or vacant; तस्य निन्युरशून्यतामुभे R. 19. 13 occupied. -2 Not unattended to, fulfilled, executed; स्वनियोगमशून्यं कुरु (occurring frequently in dramas) execute or go about your business. -न्यं 1 Not a void. -2 Something sent to accompany another; लेखस्याशून्यार्थं किंचिद् नुपेषितं Mu. 5; अथ लेखस्याशून्यार्थो भविष्यति *ibid.* (an accompaniment such as a customary present accompanying a letter). -Comp. —शयनं, -शयनद्वितीया, -शयनव्रतं N. of a certain ceremony or vow

अशूला The tree Vitex Alata.

अशृत *a.* Uncooked, raw, unripe.

अशृथित *a.* Ved. Not loosened.

अशेव *a.* [शी-वनिप् न. त.] Giving pleasure or happiness.

अशेष *a.* [न. ब.] Without remainder, whole, all, entire, complete, perfect; अशेषशेमुषीमोषं माषमश्नामि केवलं Ubd.; कृतारशेषेण फलेन युज्यतां R. 3. 65, 48. —षः Nonremainder. —षं, अशेषेण, अशेषतः *ind.* Wholly, entirely, completely; तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82; येन भूतान्यशेषेण द्रक्ष्यस्यात्मन्यथो मयि Bg. 4. 35, 10. 16. एतद्वोयं भृगुः शास्त्रं श्रावयिष्यत्यशेषतः Ms. 1. 59, 2. 66, 9. 105. -Comp. —साम्राज्यः N. of a Siva.

अशेषता Totality.

अशेषयति Den. P. To finish completely; स वेद निःशेषमशेषितक्रियः Ki. 1. 20; Ku. 7. 29.

अशेषस् *a.* Ved. Without offsprings or descendents.

अशैक्षः An Arhat (no longer a pupil).

अशोक *a.* Without sorrow, not feeling or causing sorrow. —कः 1 N. of a tree having red flowers (Jonesia Asoka Roxb.); (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth flowers when struck by ladies with the foot decked with jingling anklets; cf. असूत सद्यः कुसुमान्यशोकः... पादेन नापैक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमाशिञ्जितनूपुरेण Ku. 3. 26: Me. 78; R. 8. 62; M. 3. 12. 16; also पादाघातादशोकस्तिलककुरबकौ वीक्षणालिंगनाभ्यां स्त्रीणां स्पर्शात् प्रियंगुर्विकसति बकुलः सीधुगंडूषसेकात्। मंदारो नर्मवाक्यात् पटुमृदुहसनाच्चंपको वक्त्रवातात् चूतो गीतान्नमेरुर्विकसति च पुरो नर्तनात्कर्णिकारः). -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 N. of a minister of king Dasaratha. -4 N. of a celebrated king of the Maurya dynasty, said to have reigned from 234-198 B. C. -5 N. of the tree बकुल. —कं 1 N. of a medical plant (कटुक). -2 The sixth day in the first half of Chaitra. -3 One of the female domestic deities of the Jainas. —का 1 Quicksilver. -2 The blossom of the Asoka plant (forming one of the five arrows of Cupid.). -Comp. —अरिः the कदंब tree. —अष्टमी [नास्ति शोका यस्याम्] the eighth day in the first half of *Chaitra.* —तरुः, -नगः, -वृक्षः the Asoka tree. -तीर्थं a holy place named Asoka near Benares. -त्रिरात्रः, -त्रं N. of a festival or व्रत which lasts for three nights; अस्यशोकत्रिरात्रस्य व्रतं शोकभयापहं। त्रिरात्र तच्च कर्तव्यं व्रतं शोकविनाशनं ॥. —पूर्णिमा N. of a certain holiday, a ceremony to be observed on the 15th day of the month of Phâlguna. —मंजरी N. of a metre. —रोहिणी N. of a medical plant (कटुका). —वनिका a grove of Asoka trees; °न्याय see under न्याय. —षष्ठी N. of a certain holiday; चैत्रे मास्यसिते पक्षे षष्ठ्यां षष्ठीं प्रपूजयत्। सुताय पुत्रलाभाय शुक्लपक्षे तथैव च ॥.

अशोचः 1 Absence of care or anxiety. -2 Tranquillity, calmness. -3 Modesty.

अशोच्य *a.* Not to be lamented or deplored; अशोच्यानन्वशोचस्त्वं प्रज्ञावादांश्च भाषसे Bg. 2. 11.

अशौचं 1 Impurity, dirtiness, foulness; Pt. 1. 195. -2 Legal impurity or contamination; defilement caused either by child-birth (called जननाशौच) or by the death of some relation (called मृताशौच); it lasts for 10 days; during the मृताशौच a person defiled by it is not to touch any body else, or to eat with others in the same row or to do any sacred action; अहोरात्रमुपासीरन्नशौचं बांधवैः सह Ms. 11. 184. -Comp. —अंतः end of defilement. —संकरः blending or coming together of two or more defilements.

अश्न *a.* [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति अश्नाति वा, अश्-नन्] 1 Pervading. -2 Eating, voracious. -3 Pervaded, filled. —श्नः 1 N. of a demon. -2 A cloud (Nir.). -3 A stone to grind Soma on.

अश्नया Hunger.

अश्नीतपिबता [अश्नीत पिबत इत्युच्यते यस्यां निर्देशक्रियायां, मयू° स०] Invitation to eat and drink, a feast where people are called to eat and drink; अश्नीतपिबतीयंती प्रसृता स्मरकर्मणि Bk. 5. 92.

अश्मः 1 A mountain, a rock (at the end of comp.). -2 (Ved.) A cloud.

अश्मकः [अश्मेव स्थिरः, इवार्थे कन्] 1 N. of a sage. -2 N. of a country in the south; तथाश्मकाः पुलिंदाश्च कलिंगाश्च विशेषतः Râm.; (probably an old name of Travancore); according to Bṛi. S. 14. 22 it is in the north-west. -3 The inhabitants of the country (pl.). -4 A part of the साल्व country or its inhabitants; or its king.

अश्मन् *a.* Ved. Eating or pervading. -*m.* [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति संहत्यनेन वा० मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 146] 1 A stone; नाराचक्षेपणीयाश्मनिष्पेषोत्पातितानलं R. 4. 77. -2 A hard stone, rock. -3 Flint. -4 A cloud. -5 A thunderbolt -6 A mountain. -Comp. —आस्य *a.* having a stone mouth or source, flowing from a rock. —उत्थं bitumen. —कदली N. of a plant, a kind of कदली. —कुट्ट, —कुट्टक *a.* 1. breaking anything on stone -2. broken by a stone. (-ट्टः, -ट्टकः) a class of devotees; a वानप्रस्थ; Y. 3. 49; Ms. 6. 17. —केतुः [अश्मेव केतुर्यस्य] N. of a plant. —गंधा N. of a plant. -गर्भः, -र्भं, -गर्भजा, -जं, -योनिः an emerald. -गर्भजः fire produced from a flint. —गुडः-डा a kind of weapon. —घ्नः N. of a tree. —चक्र *a.* furnished with a disc of stone.—जः, -जं 1. red-chalk. -2. iron. —जतु *n.*, —जतुकं bitumen. —जातिः an emerald named पान्ना. —दारणः an axe or crow for breaking stones. (-णं) breaking stones or rocks. —दिद्यु *a.* one who has obtained a stony weapon, having adamantine weapons or grasped weapons (व्याप्तायुध, अश्ममयायुध). —पुष्पं bitumen, benzoin. —भालं a mortar of stone or iron. -भिद्, -भेदः, -भेदकः the plant Coleus Scutellarioides (supposed to dissolve stone in the bladder). —रथः N. of a sage. -व्रज *a.* included in rocks. —सार *a.* like iron or stone. (-रः, -रं) 1. iron; प्राणाः सत्वरमश्मसारकठिना गच्छन्ति गच्छन्त्वमी S. D. -2. sapphire. °मय *a.* made of iron. —हन्मन् *n.* 1. a weapon of iron; Rv. 7. 104. 5. -2. a stroke of the thunderbolt.

अश्ममय, अश्मवत् *a.* Stony, made of stone.

अश्मर [अश्मन्-र] 1 Stony, rocky. -2 Pertaining to stones.

अश्मरी [अश्मानं राति रा- क गौरा० ङीष्] (In medicine) A disease called *stone* (in the bladder), gravel, strangury. -Comp. —घ्नः N. of the tree वरुण (used as a lithontriptic.). -भेदनं a lithontriptic. —हरः N. of the tree Pentaptera Arjuna, as a lithontriptic.

अश्मरिः -रं Stone or gravel (the disease.)

अश्मंत *a.* 1 Inauspicious, unlucky (अशुभ). -2 Unlimited. —तः N. of a Marut.—तं [अश्मनोऽन्तोऽत्र शक° पररूपम्] 1 A fire-place. -2 A field, plain. -3 Death.

अश्मंतकः -कं 1 A fire-place. -2 The shade for a lamp (दीपाधार). -3 A kind of grass. —कः N. of several trees:-(*a*) अम्लोटक; its leaf; Mâl. 9. 7; (*b*) N. of a tree कोविदारक; (*c*) N. of a plant from the fibres of which a Brâhmaṇa's girdle may be made.

अश्रः A corner, mostly at the end of comp; चतुरश्र, त्र्यश्र &c. —श्रं [अश्नुते नेत्रं, अश्-रक्] 1 A tear. -2 Blood (usually written अस्र q. v.). -Comp. —पः a blood-drinker, a fiend, cannibal.

अश्रिन् *a.* Having tears, in tears.

अश्रद्ध *a.* Without faith, unbelieving, diffident. —द्धा Unbelief, diffidence.

अश्रद्दधान *a.* Unbelieving, incredulous.

अश्रद्धेय *a.* Not to be believed, incredible.

अश्रम a. Ved. Indefatigable, untiring. —मः 1 Freedom from fatigue, freshness, vigour. -2 Absence of toil, laziness.

अश्रमण a. Indefatigable. —णः One who is not an ascetic or Buddhist mendicant.

अश्रांत a. 1 Unwearied, not fatigued, untired. -2 Incessant, continual; अश्रांतपुण्यकर्मणः Mv. 1. 26. —तं Absence of rest. —तं ind. Incessantly, continually; मयूखैरश्रांतं तपति यदि देवो दिनकरः U. 6. 14.

अश्रवण a. Deaf, having no ears. —णः A snake. —णं Loss of hearing, deafness.

अश्राव्य a. 1 Not to be heard.-2 Unfit to be heard, not to be spoken of.

अश्रातस् ind. Ved. In an uncooked manner, raw.

अश्राद्ध a. Not performing the Srâddha ceremony; not entitled to it, not belonging or relating to it. —द्धः Non-performance of a Srâddha q. v. -Comp. —भोजिन् a. one who has vowed not to eat during the performance of a Srâddha ceremony.

अश्रिः -श्री f. [अश्यते संहन्यते अनया अश् वंक्रयादि॰ क्रि; cf. Un. 4. 137] 1 A corner, angle (of a room, house &c.) (changed to अश्र at the end of comp. with चतुर्, त्रि, षट् and a few other words; see चतुरस्र); अष्टाश्रिर्वै यज्ञः Ait. Br. -2 The sharp side or edge (of a weapon &c.); वृत्रस्य हंतुः कुलिशं कुंठिताश्रीव लक्ष्यते Ku. 2. 20. -3 The sharp side of anything.

अश्रिमत् a. Cornered, angular.

अश्रित a. Ved. Difficult of access.

अश्रीक a. 1 Having no splendour, without beauty, pale; Si. 15. 96. -2 Unlucky, unpropitious, not prosperous.

अश्रीमत् n. 1 Unfortunate, unlucky.

अश्रीर [न श्रीः अश्रीः अस्त्यर्थे॰ र] Ved. 1 Ugly, ill-looking; Rv. 8. 2. 20. -2 Inauspicious.

अश्रील = अश्रीक q. v.

अश्रु n. [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति नेत्रमदर्शनाय, अश्-क्रुन् Un. 5. 29, 2. 13, 4. 102] A tear; पपात भूमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 2. 61. [cf. Zend *asru*; Pers. *ars*]. -Comp. —उपहत a. affected by tears, covered with tears.—कला a tear-drop. —नाली Fistula Lachrymalis. —परिपूर्ण a. filled with tears; °अक्ष having eyes filled with tears.—परिप्लुत a. suffused or filled with tears, bathed in tears. —पातः flow of tears, shedding tears. —पूर्ण a. filled with tears; °आकुल troubled and filled with tears; Bg. 2. 1. —मुख a. suffused with tears, (suddenly) bursting into tears; एकपदे ऽश्रुमुखी संवृत्ता V. 5; संसदश्रुमुखी बभौ R. 15. 66; Ku. 6. 92. —लोचन, —नेत्र a. with tears in the eyes, with tearful eyes. —शालिन् a. having tears, tearful.

अश्रुत a. 1 Unheard, inaudible.-2 Contrary to the Vedas. -3 Not acquainted with the Sâstras, foolish, uneducated; भागं विद्याधनात्तस्मात् स लभेताश्रुतोऽपि सन् Dây. B.

अश्रौत a. Not sanctioned by the Vedas.

अश्रुति a. Without ears. —तिः f. Not hearing, forgetfulness; अश्रुतिमभिनीय U. 3. -Comp. —धर a. 1. not striking the ear or attention. -2. not knowing the Vedas.

अश्रेयस् a. 1 Not better, inferior, worse; Ms. 10. 64. -2 Worthless, useless. —n. (स्) Mischief, unhappiness.

अश्रेष्ठ a. Not the best, inferior, worse; bad, vile.

अश्लाघा Absence of self-praise, modesty.

अश्लाघ्य a. 1 Undeserving of praise or honour, worthless. -2 Base, mean, censurable.

अश्लीक a. Unlucky, unpropitious; Ms. 4. 206.

अश्लील a. [न श्रियं लाति, ला-क] 1 Unpleasant, ugly. -2 Vulgar, obscene, coarse; अश्लीलप्रायात् कलकलात् Dk. 49; °परिवाद Y. 1. 33. -3 Abusive. —लं 1 Rustic or coarse language, low abuse. -2 (In Rhet.) A fault of composition; using such words as produce in the mind of the hearer a feeling of shame, disgust or inauspiciousness; त्रिधा अश्लीलं; त्रिधेति व्रीडाजुगुप्सामंगलव्यंजकत्वात् K. P. 7; *e. g.* in साधनं सुमहद्यस्य, मुग्धा कुड्मलिताननेन दधती वायुं स्थिता तत्र सा, and मृदुपवनविभिन्नो मत्प्रियाया विनाशात्, the words साधन, वायु and विनाश are अश्लील, and produce respectively a sense of shame, disgust, and inauspiciousness, साधन suggesting the sense of लिंग (male organ of generation), वायु of the अपान wind (that escaping at the anus), and विनाश or मृत्यु (death); cf. the instances under S. D. 574; हतारिविजये राजन् साधनं सुमहत्तव । प्रससार शनैर्वायुर्विनाशे तन्वि ते तदा ॥

अश्लेषा [न श्लिष्यति यत्रोत्पन्नेन शिशुना, श्लिष्-घञ् Tv.] 1 The 9th Nakshatra or lunar mansion containing five stars. -2 Disunion, disjunction. -Comp. —जा, -भवा, -भूः N. of Ketu, i. e. the descending node. —शांतिः f. an expiatory ceremony performed on account of the birth of a child under the Asleshâ.

अश्लोन a. Ved. Not lame.

अश्वः [अश्नुते अध्वानं व्याप्नोति, महाशनो वा भवति Nir.; अश्-क्वन् Un. 1. 149] 1 A horse; the horses are said to have 7 breeds:— अमृताद्वाष्पतो वह्नेर्वेदेभ्योऽण्डाच्च गर्भतः । साम्नो हयानामुत्पत्तिः सप्तधा परिकीर्तिता ॥. -2 Symbolical expression for the number 'seven' (that being the number of the horses of the sun); सूर्याश्वैर्मसजस्तताः सगुरवः शार्दूलविक्रीडितं V. Ratn. -3 A race of men (horse-like in strength:); काष्ठतुल्यवपुर्धृष्टो मिथ्याचारश्च निर्भयः । द्वादशांगुलमेढ्रश्च दरिद्रस्तु हयो मतः ॥. —श्वौ (du.) A horse and a mare. [cf. L. *equus*; Gr. *hippos*; Zend *aspa*; Pers. *asp*]. -Comp. —अक्षः N. of a plant देवसर्षप. —अजनी a whip. —अधिक a. strong in cavalry, superior in horses. -अध्यक्षः a guardian of horses, commander of cavalry. -अनीकं a troop of horsemen, cavalry. -अरिः a buffalo. —अवरोहकः N. of a tree अश्वगंधा. -आयुर्वेदः veterinary science. —आरूढ a. mounted, sitting on horse-back. —आरोह a. riding or mounted on a horse. (-हः) 1. a horseman, rider. -2. one who is fighting. -3. a ride. (-हा), -आरोहकः N of the plant अश्वगंधा. -आरोहिन् a. mounted or riding on horse-back. —इषित a. hurried along by horses. —उरस a. broad-chested like a horse. (—सं) the chief or principal horse. -कंदा, -कंदिका N. of a plant अश्वगंधा. —कर्णा, -कर्णकः 1. a kind of tree (Vatica Robusta) Mâl. 9. -2. the ear of a horse. -3. a term in surgery for a particular fracture of the bones. (—र्णः) N. of a mountain. —कुटी a stable for horses; Pt. 5. -कुशल, -कोविद a. skilled in managing horses. —क्रंदः 1. N. of a bird. -2. a general of the army of the gods. -खरजः [अश्वश्च खरीच अश्वाच्च खरश्च वा ताभ्यां जायते पुंवद्भावः Tv.] a kind of horse, mule. —खुरः 1. a horse's hoof. -2. a kind of perfume. (—रा) N. of the plant अपराजिता. —गतिः f. 1. the pace of a horse. -2. N. of a metre containing four lines of sixteen syllables in each. —गंधा [अश्वस्य गंध एकदेशो मेढ्रमिव मूलमस्याः] N. of a plant Physalis Flexuosa Lin; °तैलं a kind of oil. —गोयुग, -गं a pair of horses. —गोष्ठं a stable. —ग्रीवः 1. N. of a demon who was a foe of Vishnu more commonly called Haya-griva. -2. an incarnation of Vishnu. —घासः a pasture for horses. —घ्नः [अश्वं हन्ति अमनुष्यकर्तृकत्वात्] 1. a horse-bane. -2. N. of a kind of Oleander, Nerium Odorum Ait. —चक्रं 1. a collection of horses. -2. a kind of wheel. -चलनशाला a riding-house. -चिकित्सकः, -वैद्यः a farrier, a veterinary surgeon. —चिकित्सा farriery, veterinary sci-

enoe. —चेष्टितं 1. the motion of horses. -2. an omen auspicious or inauspicious. —जघनः a kind of centaur; a creature having his lower limbs like those of a horse. —जित् a. gaining horses by conquest. -तीर्थं N. of a place of pilgrimage near Kânyakubja on the Gangâ. —द a. giving horses. —दंष्ट्रा the plant Tribulus Lanuginosus (गोक्षुर). -दाः, —दावन् m. giving horses. —दूतः a riding messenger. -नदी N. of a river. —नायः one who has the charge of a drove of grazing horses; a horse-herd. —निबंधिकः a groom, a horse-fastener. —निर्णिज् a. Ved. decorated or embellished with horses. -पः Ved. a groom. -पतिः 1. lord of horses. -2. N. of several persons; of a king of Madra and father of Sâvitrî. -पर्ण a. [अश्वानां पर्ण गमनं यत्र] 1. having horses (as a chariot); Rv. 1. 88. 1. -2. a cloud (that penetrates everywhere). —पालः, -पालकः, -रक्षः a horse-groom. —पुच्छी N. of the tree माषपर्णी. —पृष्ठं horse-back. —पेशस् a. decorated or embellished with horses. —बंधः a groom. —बंधन a. used for fastening horses. (-नं) fastening of horses. -बला N. of a vegetable. -बालः 1. a kind of reed, Saccharum Spontaneum Lin. -2. the tail or hair of a horse. -बुध्न a. Ved. based on horses, standing on horses, i. e. on a carriage drawn by horses. —बुध्य a. Ved. based on horses, having its origin in horses (wealth); distinguished by horses. —भा lightning. —माहिषिका [अश्वमहिषयोर्वैरं वुन्] the natural enmity between a horse and a buffalo. —मारः, -मारकः, -हन् m. 'horse-destroying,' a kind of Oleander, Nerium Odorum Ait. —मालः a kind of serpent. —मुख a. [अश्वस्य मुखमिव मुखमस्य] having the head or face of a horse. (-खः) a horse-faced creature, a Kinnara or celestial chorister; (according to others) a kind of demigod distinct from the preceding. (-खी) a Kinnara woman; भिंदंति मंदां गतिमश्वमुख्यः Ku. 1. 11. —मुष् m. a horse-stealer. -मेधः [अश्वः प्रधानतया मेध्यते हिंस्यतेऽत्र, मेधृ हिंसने घञ्] a horse-sacrifice; यथाश्वमेधः क्रतुराट् सर्वपापापनोदनः Ms. 11. 261. [In Vedic times this sacrifice was performed by kings desirous of offspring; but subsequently it was performed only by kings and implied that he who instituted it was a conqueror and king of kings. A horse was turned loose to wander at will for a year, attended by a guardian; when the horse entered a foreign country, the ruler was bound either to submit or to fight. In this way the horse returned at the end of a year, the guardian obtaining or enforcing the submission of princes whom he brought in his train. After the successful return of the horse, the rite called Asvamedha was performed amidst great rejoicings. It was believed that the performance of 100 such sacrifices would lead to the attainment of the seat or world of Indra, who is, therefore, always, represented as trying to prevent the completion of the hundredth sacrifice]. °कांडं N. of the thirteenth book of the Satapatha Brâhmaṇa. -मेधिक, -मेधीय a. fit for a horse-sacrifice, or relating to it. (-कः,-यः) a horse fit for the *As'vamedha* sacrifice. (-कं) the fourteenth parvan in the Mahâbhârata; ततोऽश्वमेधिकं पर्व प्रोक्तं तच्च चतुर्दशं Mb. —युज् a. 1. yoking the horses. -2. having horses yoked to it (as a carriage); रथेनाश्वयुजा Râm. -3. born under the constellation अश्वयुज्. (-f.) 1. N. of a constellation, the head of Aries. -2. the first lunar mansion. -3. the month of Asvina. -4. a chariot having horses. -यूपः the post to which the sacrificial horse was bound. -योग a. 1. causing the yoking of horses. -2 joining or reaching as quickly as horses. -रक्षः the keeper or rider of a horse, a groom. —रथः a carriage drawn by horses. (-था) N. of a river near गंधमादन. —रत्नं, -राजः the best or lord of horses; i. e. उच्चैःश्रवस्. —राधस a. Ved. furnishing horses. -रोधकः N. of a plant (अश्वमार). —लक्षणं a sign or mark of a horse. —ललितं N. of a species of the Vikriti metre. —लाला a kind of snake. —लोमन् n. horse-hair; a kind of snake. —वक्त्रः = अश्वमुख q.v.; a Kinnara or Gandharva. —वडवं a stud of horses and mares. (-वौ) a horse and a mare. (-वाः) horses and mares. -वदनः = °मुख. -वहः a horseman. -वारः, -वालः, -वारकः [अश्वं वारयति उप. स.] a horseman, groom; दुःखेन निश्चक्रमुरश्ववाराः Si. 3. 66. —वारणं N. of the Bos Gavæus (गवय). —वाहः, -वाहकः [अश्वं वाहयति चालयति] a horseman. —विक्रयिन् a. a horse-dealer. —विद् a. 1. skilled in taming or managing horses. -2. [अश्वं विंदते विद्-क्विप्] procuring horses. (-m.) 1. a jockey. -2. an epithet of Nala. —वृषः a stallion. -वैद्यः a farrier. —शकृत् n., -शकं Ved. 1. excrements of a horse, horse-dung. -2. N. of a river. —शंकुः a pillar to tie a horse. —शाला a stable. -शावः a colt, a foal. -शास्त्रं a manual or text-book of veterinary science. -शिरस् a. having the head of a horse, an epithet of Nârâyaṇa. (-n.) 1. a horse's head. -2. N. of a Dânava. -शृगालिका [अश्वशृगालयोर्वैरं द्वंद्वात् वैरे वुन्] the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal. —षड्गवं a set or team of six horses. —सनि,-षा,-सा a. Ved. (P. VIII. 3. 110 and Mbh.) gaining or procuring horses, giving horses. —सादः,-सादिन् m. a horseman, a rider, a horse-soldier; R. 7. 47. -सारथ्यं coachmanship, charioteership, management of horses and chariots; सूतानामश्वसारथ्यं Ms. 10. 47. —सूनृत a. Ved. 1. praised sincerely for (the gift of) horses. -2. whose praise for (giving) horses is agreeable and true. -सेनः 1. N. of a king. -2. N. of a Nâga. —स्तोमीय a. relating to the praise of the sacrificial horse. —स्थान a. born in a stable. (-नं) a stable or stall for horses. -हंतृ a. killing a horse. (-त्रा) N. of a fragrant plant. —हय a. [अश्वेन हिनोति गच्छति हि कर्तरि अच्] 1. driving or spurring a horse, riding a horse; Rv. 10. 26. 5. -2. to be traversed by a horse; Rv. 9. 96. 2. —हरकः a horse-stealer. -हृदयं [अश्वस्य हृदयं मनोगतभावादि] 1. the desire or intention of a horse. -2. a kind of veterinary science. -3. horsemanship; अश्वहृदये निवेशयास्मानं K. 80.

अश्वा A mare. -Comp. -मघ a. rich in horses.

अश्वक a. Horselike, acting like a horse. —कः 1 A small horse; horse. -2 A hack, a bad horse. -3 A stray horse, one whose owner is not known. -4 A horse (in general).

अश्वकिनी [अश्वस्य कं मुख तत्सदृशाकारोऽस्त्यस्य इनि ङीप् Tv.] The first Nakshatra or lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

अश्वतर a. Swift, speedy. —रः [तनुः अश्वः, अश्व तनुत्वे ष्टरच्, P. V. 3. 91] 1 A mule. -2 One of the chiefs of the Nâgas or serpent race inhabiting the lower regions. -3 A male calf. -4 A class of Gandharvas. —री A mule; उदरस्य समुत्थाने स्वगर्भोऽश्वतरीमिव Râm.; Pt. 2. 32; Châṇ. 19. [cf. Pers. *aster*].

अश्वति Den. P. To behave like a horse.

अश्वत्थः [न श्वश्चिरं शाल्मलीवृक्षादिवत् तिष्ठति स्था-क पृ० नि० Tv.] 1 The holy fig-tree; ऊर्ध्वमूलोऽवाक्शाख एषोऽश्वत्थः सनातनः Kath.; the tree of this world; Bg. 15. 1. -2 A kind of the Asvattha tree (नंदीवृक्ष). -3 N. of another tree गर्दभांड. -4 The constellation *Asvini*. -5 The time indicated or presided over by *Asvini*; अश्वत्थो मुहूर्तः Sk. on P. IV. 2. 5. -6 A vessel made of the अश्वत्थ tree (Ved.). -7 The fruit of the sacred fig-tree; अश्वत्थस्य फलमश्वत्थः Sk. -8 The time at which it bears fruit; अश्वत्थफलयुक्तः कालोऽप्यश्वत्थः P. IV. 3. 48 Sk. -9 An epithet of the sun. -10 N. of a people; Bṛi. S. 14. 8.

—त्था The day of full moon in the month of *Asvina*, (in which month the fruits of the sacred fig-tree generally become ripe). —त्थि [सुद्रोऽश्वत्थः अल्पार्थे ङीप्] A small fig-tree. -Comp. -कुणः [अश्वत्थस्य पाकः फीत्वा॰ कुणच् P. V. 2. 24] the fruit-season of the holy fig-tree. -भेदः N. of a tree (स्थालीवृक्ष).

अश्वत्थक *a.* To be given or to be done when the Asvattha tree bears fruit.-कः [अश्वत्थस्तत्फलम् तद्युक्तः कालोऽप्यश्वत्थस्तत्र देयमृणम् वुन् P. IV. 3. 48 Sk.] 1 A debt to be given when the Asvattha tree bears fruits. -2 [स्वार्थे कन्] The Asvattha tree.

अश्वत्थामन् *m.* [अश्वस्येव स्थाम बलमस्य, पृषो॰ °समासः; cf. Mh. अश्वस्येवास्य यत्स्थाम नदतः प्रदिशो गतम्। अश्वत्थामैव बालोयं तस्मान्नाम्ना भविष्यति॥] N. of a celebrated Brâhmana warrior and general on the side of Kauravas, son of Drona and Kripi. [After the last great battle in which Duryodhana was mortally wounded, Asvatthaman, with two other surviving Kauravas, entered the Pandava camp at night, where he stamped Dhrishtadyumna, the slayer of his father, to death and killed the five young sons of the Pandavas, killing even Parikshit while yet in the mother's womb who was, however, restored to life by Krishna. The next morning Draupadi clamoured for revenge upon the murderer of her children, but she consented to forego her demand for his blood if the precious jewel he wore on his head were brought to her. Bhima, Arjuna, and Krishna overtook Asvatthaman and compelled him to yield the jewel which Yudhishthira afterwards wore on his head. He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brahmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karna about the nomination of a general to succeed Drona clearly brings out the chief features of his character; see Ve. 3rd act. He is one of the 7 *Chirajivins* 'ever living persons.']

अश्वत्थिक *a.* [अश्वत्थेन चरति, ठन् P. IV. 4.10] Feeding on Asvattha fruits.

अश्वयिल *a.* See P. IV. 2. 80.

अश्वयति Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्वया A desire to get horses.

अश्वयु [अश्वोऽस्त्यस्य युच्] 1 Having horses. -2 Desiring horses.

अश्वलः [अश्वं लाति -क] N. of a sage, the Hotri-priest of Janaka. अथ ह जनकस्य वैदेहस्य होताऽश्वलो बभूव Bri. Up.

अश्वस्यति Den. P. To wish for a stallion.

अश्वायति Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्विक *a.* [P. IV. 4. 10.] Drawn or carried by horses.

अश्विन् *a.* [अश्व-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] Possessed of horses, consisting of horses; Rv. 4. 2. 5. *-m.* A cavalier, a horse-tamer. —नौ (du.) 1 The two physicians of the gods who are represented as the twin sons of the sun by a nymph in the form of a mare; cf. त्वाष्ट्री तु सवितुर्भार्या वडवारूपधारिणी। असूयत महाभागा सान्तरिक्षेऽश्विनावुभौ॥ [According to Vedic conception they are the harbingers of Ushas or the dawn; they are young, beautiful, bright, swift &c. and, according to Yaska, they represent the transition from darkness to light, when the intermingling of both produces that inseparable duality expressed by the twin nature of these deities; according to different interpretations quoted in the Nirukta they were 'heaven and earth', 'day and night', 'two kings, performers of holy acts' which may be traced to their dual and luminous nature. Mythically they were the parents of Nakula and Sahadeva, and the physicians of the gods, and are called *Godagadau*, *Svarvaidyau*, *Dasrau*, *Nasatyau*, *Vadaveyau*, *Abdhijau* &c. They were celebrated for their active benevolence and curative power which they showed in restoring the sage Chyavana, when grown old and decrepit, to youth, and prolonged his life]. -2 Two horses -3 (In astr.) The twins of the zodiac.

अश्विनी [अश्वस्तत्तुल्यमाकारोऽस्त्यस्य इनि ङीप्] 1 The first of the 27 Nakshatras or lunar mansions (consisting of three stars). -2 A nymph considered in later times as the mother of the Asvins, the wife of the sun, who concealed herself in the form of a mare. -Comp. —कुमारौ, -पुत्रौ, -सुतौ the twin sons of Asvini, the sun's wife.

अश्विमत् *n.* Containing the word Asvin (such as a Mantra).

अश्विय *a.* Referring to horses. -यः Ved. (pl.) A troop of horses.

अश्वीन *a.* [अश्व-ख] Distant, a day's journey for a horse.

अश्वीय *a.* [अश्व-छ] 1 Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses. -यं [अश्वानां समूहः P. IV. 2. 48] -2 A number of horses, cavalry; Si. 18.5; K. 222.

अश्व्य *a.* [अश्व-यत्] 1 Belonging to a horse. -2 Consisting of horses. —श्व्यं 1 A number of horses. -2 Possession of horses.

अषंढ *a.* 1 Unlucky, inauspicious. -2 Unbounded, unlimited. —ढः 1 Death. -2 A field -3 A fire-place. -4 Termination, limit.

अश्वस्तन,-स्तनिक *a.* 1 Not of tomorrow, of to-day. -2 One who makes no provision for the morrow; Ms. 4. 7.

अष् 1 U. [अषति-ते, अषितुं] 1 To shine. -2 To go, move. -3 To receive, take (trans.).

अषडक्षीण *a.* Not seen by six eyes known or determined by two persons only, (to the exclusion of a third); °णो मंत्रः द्वाभ्यामेव कृतः इत्यर्थः P. V. 4. 7 Sk. —णं A secret.

अषतर *a.* Ved. More accessible or acceptable.

अषाढ *a.* Ved. 1 Not to be overcome, invincible; Rv. 2. 21. 2. -2 Born under the constellation Ashâdhâ (P. IV. 3. 34.). —ढः 1 The month Ashâdha commencing with the sun's entrance into Gemini (usually written आषाढ). -2 A staff made of the wood of Palasa, carried by a religious student or ascetic. -3 N. of the Malaya mountain. -ढा 1 N. of a constellation, the twentieth (पूर्वाषाढा) and twenty-first (उत्तराषाढा) lunar mansions.

अषाढकः The month of Ashâdha.

अष्टन् *num. a.* [अश्-व्याप्तौ कनिन् तुट् च Uṇ. 1. 154.] (nom. acc. अष्ट-ष्टौ) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as अष्टा with numerals and some other nouns; as अष्टादशन्, अष्टाविंशतिः, अष्टापद &c. [cf. L. *octo*; Gr. *okto*; *Zend. astan*; Pers. *hasht*]. -Comp. -अक्षर *a.* consisting of eight letters or parts. (-रा) N. of a metre. —अंग *a.* consisting of eight parts or members. (-गं) 1. the eight parts of the body with which a very low obeisance is performed; °पातः,-प्रणामः, साष्टांगनमस्कारः a respectful obeisance made by the prostration of the eight limbs of the body; साष्टांगपातं प्रणनाम fell prostrate on the ground in reverence; (जानुभ्यां च तथा पद्भ्यां पाणिभ्यामुरसा धिया। शिरसा वचसा दृष्ट्या प्रणामोऽष्टांग ईरित). -2. the 8 parts of yoga or concentration; यमो नियमश्चासनं च प्राणायामस्ततः परं। प्रत्याहारो धारणा च ध्यानं सार्धं समाधिना। अष्टांगान्याहुरेतानि योगिनो योगसिद्धये॥. -3. materials of worship taken collectively. -4. the eight parts of every medical science; (they are:—शल्यं, शालाक्यं, कायचिकित्सा, भूतविद्या, कौमारभृत्यं, अगदतंत्रं, रसायनतंत्रं, and वाजीकरणतंत्र). -5. the eight parts of a court; 1 the law, 2 the judge, 3 assessors, 4 scribe, 5 astrologer, 6 gold, 7 fire, and 8 water. -6. any whole consisting of eight parts. -7. a die, dice. °अर्घ्यं an offering of eight articles. °धूपः a sort of medical incense removing fever. °मैथुनं 'sexual enjoyment of 8 kinds', the eight stages in the progress of a love-suit; स्मरणं कीर्तनं केलिः प्रेक्षणं गुह्यभाषणं। संकल्पोऽध्यवसायश्च क्रियानिष्पत्तिरेव च॥ °हृदयं N. of a medical work. -अध्यायी N. of Pâṇini's grammatical work

consisting of 8 Adhyâyas or chapters. -अर a. having a wheel with 8 spokes. -अस्रं an octagon. -अस्रिय a. octangular. -अह (न्) a. lasting for 8 days. -आदिशाब्दिकाः the first eight expounders of the science of words (grammar); इंद्रश्चंद्रः काशकृत्स्नापिशली शाकटायनः । पाणिन्यमरजैनेंद्रा जयंत्यष्टादिशाब्दिकाः ॥. -कपाल a. (°ष्टा°) prepared or offered in 'eight' pans. (-लः) a sacrifice in which ghee is offered in eight pans. -कर्ण a. one who has the number eight as a mark burnt in his ears (P. VI. 3. 115). (-र्णः) eight-eared, an epithet of Brahmâ. -कर्मन् m., -गतिकः a king who has 8 duties to perform; (they are:—आदाने च विसर्गे च तथा प्रैषनिषेधयोः। पंचमे चार्थवचने व्यवहारस्य चेक्षणे ॥ दंडशुद्धयोः सदा रक्तस्तेनाष्टगतिको नृपः ।. -कृत्वस् ind. eight times. -कोणः 1. an octagon. -2. a kind of machine. -खंडः a title of a collection of several sections of the *Rigveda*. -गवं [अष्टानां गवां समाहारः] a flock of 8 cows. -गाध् m. 1. a fabulous animal supposed to have eight legs. -2. a spider. -गुण a. eightfold; अन्नादष्टगुणं चूर्णं; दात्योष्टगुणमत्ययं Ms. 8. 400. (-णं) the eight qualities which a Brâhmaṇa should possess; दया सर्वभूतेषु, क्षांतिः, अनसूया, शौचं, अनायासः, मंगलं, अकार्पण्यं, अस्पृहा चेति । Gautama. °आश्रय a. endowed with these eight qualities. -च(चा)त्वारिंशत् a. forty-eight forms of the goddess तारिणी; तारा चोग्रा महोग्रा च वज्रा काली सरस्वती । कामेश्वरी च चामुंडा इत्यष्टौ तारिण्यो मताः ॥. -त्रिंशत् (°ष्टा°) a. thirty-eight. -त्रिकं [अष्टावृत्तं त्रिकं] the number 24. -दलं 1. a lotus having eight petals. -2. an octagon. —दशन् (°ष्टा°) see below after अष्टातय. -दिश् f. [कर्म° संज्ञात्वान्न द्विगुः] the eight cardinal points; पूर्वाग्नेयी दक्षिणा च नैर्ऋती पश्चिमा तथा । वायवी चोत्तरैशानी दिशा अष्टविमाः स्मृताः ॥ °करिण्यः the eight female elephants living in the eight points, करिण्योऽभ्रमुकपिलापिंगलानुपमाः क्रमात् । ताम्रकर्णी शुभ्रदंती चांगना चांजनावती ॥ Ak. °पालाः the eight regents of the cardinal points, इंद्रो वह्निः पितृपतिः (यमः) नैर्ऋतो वरुणो मरुत् (वायुः) । कुबेर ईशः पतयः पूर्वादीनां दिशां क्रमात् ॥ Ak. °गजाः the eight elephants guarding the 8 quarters, ऐरावतः पुंडरीको वामनः कुमुदोऽञ्जनः । पुष्पदंतः सार्वभौमः सुप्रतीकश्च दिग्गजाः ॥ Ak. -द्रव्यं the eight materials of a sacrifice; अश्वत्थोदुंबरप्लक्षन्यग्रोधसमिधास्तिलाः । सिद्धार्थपायसाज्यानि द्रव्याण्यष्टौ विदुर्बुधाः ॥. -धातुः the eight metals taken collectively; स्वर्णं रूप्यं च ताम्रं च रंगं यशदमेव च । शीसं लौहं रसश्चेति धातवोऽष्टौ प्रकीर्तिताः ॥. -पद -द् (°ष्ट or ष्टा°) a. 1. eight-footed. -2. a term for a pregnant animal. -पदः (°ष्टा°) 1. a spider. -2. a fabulous animal called Sarabha. -3. a worm. -4. a wild sort of jasmin. -5. a pin or bolt. -6. the mountain Kailâsa (the abode of Kubera). (-दः, -दं) [अष्टसु धातुषु पदं प्रतिष्ठा यस्य Malli.] 1. gold; आवर्जिताष्टापदकुंभतोयैः Ku. 7. 10; Si. 3. 28. -2. a kind of chequered cloth or a board for drafts, dice-board (Mar. पट); °परिच्छयचतुराभिः K. 196. °पत्रं a sheet of gold. -प(पा)दिका N. of a plant. -पदी (°ष्ट-ष्टा°) 1. wild sort of jasmin. -2. a variety of metre, often used in Jayadeva's Gitagovinda. -पलं a kind of medicinal preparation of ghee. -पाद a. (°ष्टा°) eight-fold. -मंगलः a horse with a white face, tail, mane, breast and hoofs. (-लं) [अष्टगुणितं मंगलं, शा° त°] a collection of eight lucky things; according to some they are—मृगराजो वृषो नागः कलशो व्यंजनं तथा । वैजयंती तथा भेरी दीप इत्यष्टमंगलम् ॥; aoccording to others लोकेऽस्मिन्मंगलान्यष्टौ ब्राह्मणो गौर्हुताशनः । हिरण्यं सर्पिरादित्य आपो राजा तथाष्टमः ॥. -मानं one: kudava. -मासिक a. occurring once in 8 months. -मुष्टिः a measure called कुंचि; अष्टमुष्टिर्भवेत् कुंचिः. -मूर्तिः the 'eigth-formed', an epithet of *Siva*; the 8 forms being the 5 elements (earth, water, fire, air and ether), the sun and moon, and the sacrificing priest; cf. *S*. 1. 1 -या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या वहति विधिहुतं या हविर्या च होत्री । ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया प्राणिनः प्राणवंतः । प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः । or, briefly expressed, the names in Sanskrit (in the above order) are:- जलं वह्निस्तथा यष्टा सूर्याचंद्रमसौ तथा । आकाशं वायुरवनी मूर्तयोऽष्टौ पिनाकिनः ॥. °धरः 'having 8 forms', *Siva*. -रत्नं the eight jewels taken collectively; the title of a collection of 8 *Slokas* on morality. -रसाः the 8 sentiments in dramas &c.; शृंगारहास्यकरुणरौद्रवीरभयानकाः । बीभत्साद्भुतसंज्ञौ चेत्यष्टौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः ॥ K. P. 4 (to which is sometimes added a 9th Rasa called शांत; निर्वेदस्थायिभावोऽस्ति शांतोऽपि नवमो रसः (*ibid*); °आश्रय a. embodying or representing the eight sentiments; V. 2. 18. -लोहकं a class of 8 metals; सुवर्णं रजतं ताम्रं सीसकं कांतिकं तथा । वंगं लौहं तद्दिणलौहं लौहान्यष्टाविमानि तु ॥ -वर्गः 1. a sort of diagram (चक्र) showing the good or bad stars of a person.-2. the 8 classes of letters; (अवर्ग, क°, च°, ट°, त°, प°, य°, श°). -3 a class of three principal medicaments. -वक्रः (ष्टा) see below. -विध a. [अष्ट विधाः प्रकाराः अस्य] eight-fold, of eight kinds. -विंशतिः f. (°ष्टा°) अष्टाविंशतिः शा. त.] the number twenty-eight. -शतं eight hundred. —श्रवणः, श्रवस् N. of Brahmâ (having 8 ears or four heads).

अष्टक a. [अष्टपरिमाणमस्य कन्] Consisting of 8 parts, eight-fold; क्रोधजोऽपि गणोऽष्टकः Ms. 7. 48. -कः 1 [अष्टकं (पाणिनेः) विदंति अधीयते वा इत्यष्टकाः P. IV. 2. 65 Sk.] One who studies or is acquainted with the eight books of Pâṇini's grammar. -2 N. of a son of Visvâmitra. —का [अश्नंति पितरोऽस्यां तिथौ अश्-तकन्] Un. 3. 148] 1 A collection of three days (7th, 8th, and 9th) beginning from the seventh day after the full moon. -2 The 8th day of three months on which the Manes are to be propitiated. -3 A *Srâddha* to be performed on the above days; worship of the Manes on certain days. -4 The 8th day of a month; Ms. 4. 113. 4. —कं 1 A whole consisting of 8 parts.-2 The 8 chapters of Pâṇini's sûtras; अष्टाध्यायाः परिमाणमस्य इत्यष्टकं; पाणिनेः सूत्रं Sk.). -3 The study of the Sûtras. -4 A division of the *Rigveda* (it being divided into 8 Ashṭakas or 10 Maṇḍals). -5 Any group of eight; as वानराष्टकं, ताराष्टकं, गंगाष्टकं &c. -6 The number eight. -Comp. —अंगः —गं a kind of board or cloth for playing with dice on (having eight divisions).

अष्टकिक, अष्टकिन् a. [अष्टकाऽस्त्यस्य ठन् इनि वा] Having eight parts. —की One who performs an Ashṭaka.

अष्टक्य a. [अष्टकेन क्रीतः यत् P. V. 1. 2] Bought for eight.

अष्टतय a. [अष्टावयवा अस्य अष्टन्-तयप्] Having eight parts or limbs. —यं An aggregate of eight.

अष्टधा ind. [अष्टन्-प्रकारे धाच्] 1 Eight-fold, eight times. -2 In 8 parts or sections, भिन्ना प्रकृतिरष्टधा Bg. 7. 4; भिन्नाष्टधा विप्रससार वंशः R. 16. 3.

अष्टम a. (मी f.) Eighth; गर्भाष्टमेऽब्दे कुर्वीत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. —मः The eighth part. —मी 1 The eighth day in a lunar half month; चतुर्दश्यष्टमी चैव अमावस्या च पूर्णिमा । पर्वाण्येतानि राजेंद्र रविसंक्रांतिरेव च ॥. -2 N. of a medical plant (काकोलता). [cf. L. *octavus*; Zend. *astemo*]. -Comp. -अंशः an 8th part. —कालिक a. [अष्टमः कालः भोजनेऽस्त्यस्य ठन्] one who omits seven meal times (*i. e.* full three days and the morning of the fourth) and partakes only of the 8th; Ms. 6. 19. -भावः the eighth condition or position (in astr.).

अष्टमक a. The eighth; षोडशमष्टमकं हरेत् Y. 2. 244.

अष्टमिका A weight of four Tolas.

अष्टातय a. Consisting of eight parts. —यः A collection of eight things.

अष्टादशन् a. [अष्ट च दश च] Eighteen; अगाहताष्टादशतां जिगीषया नवद्वयद्वीपपृथग्जयश्रियां N. 1. 5. -Comp. —[illegible]

-गं the eighteen parts of medical science. —उपचारः [कर्म°संज्ञात्वान्न द्विगुः] the eighteen modes of showing respect or worshipping; आसनं स्वागतं पाद्यमर्घ्यमाचमनीयकं । स्नानं वस्त्रोपवीतं च भूषणानि च सर्वशः । गंधपुष्पे तथा धूपदीपावन्नं च तर्पणं । माल्यानुलेपनं चैव नमस्कारविसर्जने । अष्टादशोपचारैस्तु मंत्री पूजां समाचरेत् Tantra. —उपपुराणं a secondary or minor Purâṇa; अष्टादशपुराणानि मुनिभिः कथितानि तु । आद्यं सनत्कुमारोक्तं नारसिंहमतः परं । तृतीयं नारदं प्रोक्तं कुमारेण तु भाषितं । चतुर्थं शिवधर्माख्यं साक्षान्नंदीशभाषितं । दुर्वाससोक्तमाश्चर्यं नारदोक्तमतःपरं । कापिलं मानवं चैव तथैवोशनसेरितं । ब्रह्मांडं वारुणं चाथ कालिकाह्वयमेव च । माहेश्वरं तथा शांबं सौरं सर्वार्थसंचयं । पराशरोक्तं प्रवरं तथा भागवतद्वयं । इदमष्टादशं प्रोक्तं पुराणं कौर्मसंज्ञितं । चतुर्धा संस्थितं पुण्यं संहितानां प्रभेदतः ॥ Hemâdri. —धान्यं the 18 kinds of corn; यवगोधूमधान्यानि तिलाः कंगुकुलत्थकाः । माषा मुद्गा मसूराश्च निष्पावाः श्यामसर्षपाः ॥ गवेधुकाश्च नीवारा आढक्योऽथ सतीनकाः । चणकाश्चीनकाश्चैव धान्यान्यष्टादशैव तु ॥ —पुराणं the eighteen Purâṇas ब्राह्मं पाद्मं वैष्णवं च शैवं भागवतं तथा । तथान्यन्नारदीयं च मार्कंडेयं च सप्तमं ॥ आग्नेयमष्टकं प्रोक्तं भविष्यन्नवमं तथा । दशमं ब्रह्मवैवर्तं लिंगमेकादशं तथा ॥ वाराहं द्वादशं प्रोक्तं स्कांदं चात्र त्रयोदशं । चतुर्दशं वामनं च कौर्मं पंचदशं तथा ॥ मात्स्यं च गारुडं चैव ब्रह्मांडाष्टादशं तथा ॥. —भुजा an epithet of the goddess महालक्ष्मी. -विद्या the eighteen kinds of learnings or lores; अंगानि वेदाश्चत्वारो मीमांसा न्यायविस्तरः ॥ धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणं च विद्या ह्येताश्चतुर्दश ॥ आयुर्वेदो धनुर्वेदो गांधर्वश्चेति ते त्रयः । अर्थशास्त्रं चतुर्थं तु विद्या ह्यष्टादशैव तु ॥. —विवादपदं the eighteen subjects of litigation (causes of dispute); see Ms. 8. 4-7. —स्मृतिकारिन् *m.* pl. the eighteen Smritikâras or law-givers of the *Aryas*: विष्णुः पराशरो दक्षः संवर्तव्यासहारिताः । शातातपो वसिष्ठश्च यमापस्तंबगौतमाः । देवलः शंखलिखितौ भरद्वाजोशनोऽत्रयः । शौनको याज्ञवल्क्यश्च दशाष्टौ स्मृतिकारिणः ॥

अष्टावक्रः [अष्टकृत्वः अष्टसु भागेषु वा वक्रः] N. of a celebrated Brâhmaṇa, son of the great sage Kahoḍa. [Kahoḍa married a daughter of his preceptor Uddalaka, but he was so devoted to study that he generally neglected her. When once she was far advanced in pregnancy, the unborn son was provoked at his father's neglect of her and rebuked him for his absorption in study to the neglect even of his wife. The sage was very angry at this impertinence and condemned him to be born crooked; so he came forth with his eight (*ashṭa*) limbs crooked (*vakra*); whence his name; यस्मात्कुक्षौ वर्तमानो ब्रवीषि तस्माद्वक्रो भवितास्यष्टकृत्वः Mb. When Kahoḍa was drowned into a river as the result of a wager in a dispute with a Buddhist, young Ashṭavakra defeated the sage and delivered his father who, being pleased, directed his son to bathe into the Samangâ river, on doing which the lad became perfecly straight].

अष्टिः *f.* [अस्यते भूमौ क्षिप्यते अस् क्तिन् पृषो° षत्वं] 1 A die for playing. -2 A metre consisting of sixty-four syllables. -3 [अक्ष्-व्याप्तौ-क्तिन्] Pervasion, reaching (Ved.). -4 The body (the instrument of enjoyment) -5 The number sixteen. -6 Seed. -7 Kernel.

अष्टिन् *a.* Consisting of eight members or parts.

अष्ट्रा [अश्यते व्याप्यतेऽनया अश्-करणे ष्ट्रन्] 1 A prick or goad for driving cattle, whip; Rv. 4. 57. 4, 6. 53. 9. -2 A part of the wheel of a chariot.

अष्ठिः *f.* 1 A stone or kernel. -2 Seed.

अष्ठीला [अष्ठिस्तत्तुल्यकाठिन्यमिलति इला ; रा-क, रस्य लः दीर्घः Tv.] 1 A round swelling below the navel produced by wind. -2 A kind of disease of urine. -3 A globular or round body (in general). -4 A round pebble or stone. -5 Kernel. -6 Seed-corn.

अष्ठीलिका 1 A kind of abscess. -2 A pebble.

अष्ठीवत् *m. n.* [निपातोयं P. VIII. 2. 12] The knee, the kneebone.

अस् I. 2 P. [अस्ति, आसीत्, अस्तु, स्यात्; defective in non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from the root भू] 1 To be, live, exist (showing mere existence); नासदासीन्नो सदासीत् Rv. 10. 129. 1; श्रुतिद्वैधं तु यत्र स्यात् Ms. 2. 14; शश्वधे नास्ति पातकं 8. 112; न त्वेवाहं जातु नासं Bg. 2. 12; आसीद्राजा नलो नाम Nala. 1. 1; Ms. 5. 79; न अस् not to be, to be lost, disappear, perish; नायमस्तीति दुःखार्ता Nala. 7. 16; अस्ति भोक्तुं Sk. it has to be eaten; (for other uses of अस्ति see अस्ति s. v.). -2 To be (used as a copula or verb of incomplete predication, being followed by a noun or adjective or adverb, or some other equivalent); भक्तोसि मे सखा च Bg. 4. 3; धार्मिके सति राजनि Ms. 11. 11; आचार्ये संस्थिते सति 5. 80; so एवमेव स्यात्, तूष्णीमासीत् &c. -3 To belong to, be in the possession of (expressed in English by *have*), with gen. of possessor; यन्ममास्ति हरस्व तत् Pt. 4. 76; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा 5. 70; न हि तस्यास्ति किंचित्स्वं Ms. 8. 417; नास्ति बुद्धिरयुक्तस्य Bg. 2. 66. -4 To fall to the share of, to happen to or befall any one (with gen.); यदिच्छामि ते तदस्तु S. 4; तस्य प्रेत्य फलं नास्ति Ms. 3. 139 he cannot enjoy or get. -5 To arise, spring out, occur; अमीभ्च मम मनसि K. 142 (this occurred to my mind. -6 To become; तां दृष्ट्वा दशविस्तारामासं विंशतियोजनः Râm.; also शुक्लीस्यात्, राजसात् स्यात् &c. Sk. -7 To lead or tend to, turn out or prove to be (with dat.); स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1; संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्योर्भूतयेस्तु सदा सतां 5. 24; oft with dat. alone without अस्; यतस्तौ स्वल्पदुःखाय Pt. 1. -8 To suffice (with dat.); सा तेषां पावनाय स्यात् Ms. 11. 86; अन्यैर्नृपालैः परिदीयमानं शाकाय वा स्याल्लवणाय वा स्यात् Jagannâtha. -9 To stay, reside, dwell, live; हा पितः क्वासि हे सुभ्रु Bk. 6. 11. -10 To take place, happen. -11 To be in a perticular relation, to be affected (with loc.); किंतु खलु यथा वयमस्यामेवमियमप्यस्मान् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. अस्तु well let it be; एवमस्तु, तथास्तु so be it, amen. The form आस joined to roots in forming their periphrastic perfect is sometimes separated from the root and used by itself; तं पातयां प्रथममास पपात पश्चात् R. 9. 61, 16. 86. [cf. L. *est* and Gr. *esti*; Pers. *hast*, *ast*]. -With अति to be over, excel, surpass. —अनु to be at hand, reach. -अपि (with loc. or an adv. of place). 1. to be in anything. -2. to belong to, be closely connected with. —अभि 1. to belong to, to fall to one's share; यन्ममाभिष्यात् Sk. -2. to be over. -3. to excel, surpass.-4 to domineer or to tyrannize over, rule over.—आविस् to arise, spring up, be visible; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् Mal. 1. 26. -उप to be near to or in. —परि 1. to be in the way.-2. to surpass. -3. to pass or spend (time). -4. to pervade. -प्र 1. to be in front of. -2. to be in an extraordinary degree, to preponderate, excel, surpass. —प्रति 1. to be equal to, be a match for. -2. to rival, emulate, vie with. -3 to be a representative of, stand in place of. —प्रादुस् to appear, spring up; प्रादुरासीत्तमोनुदः Ms. 1. 6; R. 11. 15. —व्यति (Atm. व्यतिहे व्यतिसे; व्यतिस्ते) to excel, surpass, be above or superior to, out-weigh; अन्यो व्यतिस्ते तु ममापि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35.

-II. 4 P. (अस्यति, आस, आस्थत्, असितुं, अस्त) 1. To throw, cast, hurl, discharge, shoot (with loc. of the mark); तस्मिन्नास्थदिषीकास्त्रं R. 12. 23; Bk. 15. 91, 14. 77; sometimes with dat. or gen.; वृत्रघ्ने हेतिमस्य Rv. 1. 103. 3. -2. To drive away, remove. -3. To frighten or scare away. -4. To throw or take away, let go, leave, give up; as in अस्तमान, अस्त-

शोक, अस्तकोप see अस्त. —WITH अति to shoot beyond or at, overpower (with arrows); अत्यस्त having shot beyond, having surpassed or excelled; joined in acc. Tat. comp.; P. II. 1. 24. —अभि to throw over or upon, hurl at. —परि to stretch. –III. 1 U. (असति-ते, असित) 1 To go. –2 To take or receive, seize. –3 To shine. (The examples usually cited to illustrate this sense are निष्प्रभश्च प्रभुरास भूभृतां R. 11. 81; तेनास लोकः पितृमान् विनेत्रा 14. 23; लावण्य उत्पाद्य इवास यत्नः Ku. 1. 35. But the sense of दिदीपे or 'shone' is far-fetched, though Vâmana is disposed to take it. It seems preferable to regard आस in these instances as equivalent to बभूव, either taking it, as Sâkaṭâyana does, as an indeclinable तिङन्तप्रतिरूपकमव्ययं, or considering it, as Vallabha does, as an ungrammatical form used against the rules of grammar, प्रामादिकः प्रयोगः; see Malli. on Ku. 1. 35).

अस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown, cast, given up, left; असमये यत्त्वयास्तोऽभिमानः Ve. 6. –2 Finished. –3 Despatched. —स्ता Ved. A missile, an arrow. –Comp. —करुण *a.* merciless; Mâl. 5. 24. —कोप-रुष् *a.* whose anger is pacified; *Śi.* 6. 65. —धी *a.* foolish. —व्यस्त *a.* scattered here and there, confused, disordered; Ratn. 4. 6. —संख्य *a.* Innumerable; Ki. 16. 16.

अस्तृ *a.* Ved. Throwing, a shooter.

अस्तः [अस्यंते सूर्यकिरणा यत्र अस्-आधारे क्त] 1 Setting or western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set); अधिरोढुमस्तगिरिमभ्यपतत् *Śi.* 9. 1; विडंबयत्यस्तनिमग्नसूर्यं R. 16. 11; यात्येकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीनां *Ś.* 4. 1. –2 Sunset. –3 Setting in general; (fig.) fall, decline; see below. –4 Conjunction of a planet with the sun, शुक्रास्त, बुधास्त &c. —स्तं 1 Home, abode, residence (Ved.); Rv. 7. 1. 2, 10. 34. 10. –2 Death, end. –3 The seventh house (in astr.); (लग्नात्सप्तमं स्थानं). —स्तं *ind* At home, home; अस्तं गम्, –या, –इ, –प्राप् (*a*) To set, decline in the western horizon; गतोऽस्तमर्कः the sun has set; (fig.) it is time to do the duties to be performed at sunset; *e. g.* for a cowherd to drive home his cattle, for a religious person to begin his prayers, for a thief to begin his nightly work &c.; कथमिदैव युवयोरस्तमितः सूर्यः V. 3. and Sar. S. 1. (*b*) To cease, vanish, be removed, disappear, be at an end; विषयिणः कस्यापदोऽस्तं गताः Pt. 1. 146; धृतिरस्तमिता R. 8. 66; इंद्रेनास्तमितत्विषा Ku. 2. 23; अस्तमितैषा कथा K. 156 at an end, over; 198, 204. (*c*) To die; अथ चास्तमिता त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51, 12. 11. –Comp. —अचलः, –अद्रिः, –गिरिः, –पर्वतः the setting or western mountain. —अवलंबनं the resting of a heavenly body on the western part of the horizon, being about to set. —उदयौ (dual) rising and setting, rise and fall; अस्तोदयावदिशदप्रविभिन्नकालं Mu. 3. 17. —ग *a.* set, become invisible (as a planet or star). –गमनं 1. setting, disappearance. –2. death, sunset of life; Mâl 9.

अस्तकः Final beatitude, absolution (मोक्ष). —कं Ved. Home.

अस्ततातिः Ved. Home.

अस्तमनं Setting (of the sun).

अस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun), करोत्यकालास्तमयं विवस्वतः Ki. 5. 35; (opp. उदय). –2 Destruction, end, decline, loss; भाग्यास्तमयमिवाक्ष्णोः M. 2. 12. –3 Fall, subjugation; उदयमस्तमयं च रघूद्वहात् R. 9. 9. –4 Obscuring, eclipsing; प्रभाप्ररोहास्तमयं रजांसि R. 9. 33. –5 Conjunction (of a planet) with the sun.

अस्तमिके, अस्ता *ind.* Ved. At hand, near.

अस्ति *ind.* [अस्-शतिप्] 1 Being, existent, present; as in अस्तिक्षीरा, °काय. –2 Often used at the commencement of a tale or narrative in the sense of 'so it is,' 'there,' or merely as an expletive; अस्ति सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 4; अस्त्यत्र नगरे...त्रयः पुरुषा देवस्य श्रियं न सहन्ते Mu. 1. 5; अस्ति पूर्वमहं व्योमचारी विद्याधरोऽभवम् Ks. 22. 56, 1. 27: अस्ति तत्रभवान् वृषलं याजयिष्यति P. III. 3. 146 is it that &c. —स्तिः *f.* N. of a sister of Prâpti, daughter of Jarâsandha and wife of Kamsa. –Comp. —कायः [अस्ति कायः स्वरूपं यस्य] a category or predicament (with the Jainas); these categories are 5: —जीव°, पुद्गल°, धर्म°, अधर्म°, and आकाश°. —क्षीर *a.* [अस्ति क्षीरं यस्य P. II. 2. 24 Vârt.] having milk. —नास्ति *ind.* doubtful, partly true and partly not; °त्वं, °ता doubtful or partial existence.

अस्तित्वं Existence.

अस्तिमत् *a.* [अस्ति विद्यमानं धनमस्य] Possessed of property, wealthy.

अस्तु *ind.* (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. Imperative of अस्) Let it be, be it so, well, implying permission; it is also said to have the senses of pain, contest, jealousy, superiority, acceptance, praise, indication, and acceptance with envy.

अस्तुंकार *a.* [P. VI. 3. 70 Vârt.] 1 Efficacious, working (as a medicine). –2 Producing that which the physician promises shall be.

असंयत *a.* 1 Unrestrained, not under control. –2 Not tied, as in असंयतोऽपि मोक्षार्थी; °आत्मन् having the soul unrestrained. —तः N. of Vishṇu.

असंयमः Absence of control or restraint, especially of the senses.

असंयुक्त *a.* 1 Separated. –2 Not conjunct (as a consonant). —क्तं 1 Non-combination. –2 (In gram.) Hiatus.

असंयुत *a.* Unblended, ununited. —तः An epithet of Vishṇu.

असंविद्वान *a.* Ignorant, foolish; असंविद्वानेव जामात्रे कुप्यसि U. 7, Ki. 18. 42.

असंवृत *a.* Uncovered, exposed. —तं N. of a hell.

असंव्यवहित *a.* Immediate, without any interval (of time or space).

असंशय *a.* Free from doubt, certain. —यं *ind.* Without doubt, undoubtedly, certainly, assuredly; असंशयं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा *Ś.* 1. 22.

असंश्रव *a.* Out of hearing, inaudible; असंश्रवे out of the hearing of; असंश्रवे चैव गुरोर्न किंचिदपि कीर्तयेत् Ms. 2. 203.

असंश्लिष्ट *a.* Not joined or united. —ष्टः An epithet of Śiva.

असंसृतिः *f.* Non-return to worldly existence, absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

असंसृष्ट *a.* 1 Not mixed with, not connected. –2 Not living in common, not reunited after partition of property (as an heir).

असंस्कृत *a.* 1 Unpolished, not refined or cleansed &c. –2 Not decorated or adorned. –3 One over whom no purificatory rite (any one of the samskâras) has been performed. —तः An ungrammatical form (अपशब्द).

असंस्तुत *a.* 1 Unknown, unacquainted, not familiar; असंस्तुत इव परित्यक्तो बांधवो जनः K. 173, 308; Ki. 3. 2. –2 Unusual, strange: असंस्तुतेषु प्रसभं भयेषु Ki. 3. 21. –3 Not in harmony or agreement with; धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः *Ś.* 1. 34.

असंस्थानं 1 Absence of cohesion. –2 Disorder, confusion. –3 Want, destitution.

असंस्थित *a.* 1 Not arranged, disordered, irregular; असंस्थितमभूयिष्ठं H. 3. 109. –2 Not collected. –3 Moving.

असंस्थितिः *f.* Disorder, confusion.

असंहत *a.* Not joined or united, scattered, loose, straggling. —तः The *Purusha* or soul (in Sân. phil.).

—र्त A form of array, open order of troops.

असकृत् *ind.* Not once, repeatedly, often and often ; असकृदेकरथेन तरस्विना R. 9. 23 ; Me. 92, 93. –Comp. —समाधिः repeated meditation. –गर्भवासः repeated birth.

असकौ *a.* = असौ this or that ; *Śi.* 7. 53.

असक्त *a.* 1 Not excessively attached, not feeling interested in, indifferent (to) ; असक्तः सुखमन्वभूत् R. 1. 21. –2 Not entangled ; *S.* 2. 12. –3 Not united, detached. –4 Not attached to worldly feelings and connections. —क्तं *ind.* 1 Without being excessively attached or addicted to ; Ki. 1. 11. –2 Without any hindrance, quickly ; Dk. 35. –3 Incessantly ceaselessly ; Ki. 4. 31.

असक्थ *a.* Thighless (P. V. 4. 121).

असक्र *a.* Ved. Not ceasing to flow, not drying up ; not going elsewhere (असंक्रमणी) ; Rv. 6. 63. 8.

असखिः An enemy, adversary.

असगोत्र *a.* Not belonging to the same *Gotra* or family.

असंकसुक *a.* Not fickle, steady.

असंकुल *a.* Not crowded, open, clear, broad, (as a road &c.). —लः A broad road.

असंक्रांत *a.* Not gone over or transmitted ; °मासः an intercalary month.

असंख्य *a.* Beyond calculation, numberless, countless, innumerable ; Ms. 1. 80 ; 12. 15; °ता, °त्वं infinity.

असंख्यात *a.* Countless, innumerable.

असंख्येय *a.* Innumerable. —यः 1 An epithet of *Śiva*. –2 An epithet of Vishṇu ; (V. Sahas). –यं An exceedingly large number. –Comp. –गुण *a.* innumerable.

असंग *a.* 1 Not attached, free from worldly ties. –2 Not hindered or obstructed, not blunted ; असंगमद्रिष्वपि सारवत्तया R. 3. 63 ; तस्य मुष्टिनिशितं खड्गमसक्तं पर्वतेष्वपि Mb. –3 Not united, solitary, unassailed. —गः 1 Non-attachment ; Ms. 6. 75. –2 *Purusha* or soul (in Sân. phil.) °क्त *a.* not attached to.

असंगत *a.* 1 Ununited, unaccompanied with. –2 Improbable, inconsistent. –3 Unequal. –4 Unesteemed. –5 Unbecoming, improper. –6 Rude, ill-mannered, unpolished.

असंगतिः *f.* 1 Not associating with. –2 Incongruity, improbability. –3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a cause and the effect are represented as locally different or separated (in which there is an apparent violation of the relation between cause and effect) ; भिन्नदेशतयात्यंतं कार्यकारणभूतयोः । युगपद्धर्मयोर्यत्र ख्यातिः सा स्यादसंगतिः ॥ K. P. 10 ; विरुद्धं भिन्नदेशत्वं कार्यहेत्वोरसंगतिः । विषं जलधरैः पीतं मूर्छिताः पथिकांगनाः ॥ Kuval.

असंगम *a.* Not united. —मः 1 Separation, disunion. –2 Incongruity.

असंगिन् *a.* 1 Not united or associated. –2 Not attached to the world.

असच्चद्विष् *a.* Ved. 1 Persecuting those who are not (his) worshippers. –2 Having no enemies.

असजात् *a.* Ved. Not related by blood.

असजात्य *a.* Without consanguinity or blood-relationship.

असंज्ञ *a.* Insensible. –ज्ञा Disunion, disagreement, discord.

असत् *a.* 1 Not being or existing ; तद्भावे सदप्यसत् H. 3. 3 ; असति त्वयि Ku. 4. 12 ; Ms. 9. 154. –2 Non-existent, unreal ; आत्मनो ब्रह्मणोऽभेदमसंतं कः करिष्यति. –3 Bad (opp. सत्) ; सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. –4 Wicked, vile, evil ; as °विचार. –5 Not manifest. –6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue ; इति यदुक्तं तदसत् (oft. occurring in controversial works). –7 Not answering its purpose. —*m.* (न्) Indra. –*n.* (त्) 1 Non-existence, non-entity ; नासदासीन्नो सदासीत् Rv. 10. 129. 1 ; असद्वा इदमग्र आसीत् ततो वै सदजायत Ait. Br., Ms. 12 118 ; 1. 11, 14, 74. –2 An evil, a harm. –3 Untruth, falsehood. –ती An unchaste woman ; असती भवति सलज्जा Pt. 1. 418. –Comp. —अध्येतृ *m.* a Brâhmaṇa who reads heterodox works, one who neglects his own Sâkhâ and studies another ; also called शाखारंडः ; स्वशाखां यः परित्यज्य अन्यत्र कुरुते श्रमं । शाखारंडः स विज्ञेयो वर्जयेत्तं क्रियासु च ॥. —आगमः 1. a heterodox Sâstra or doctrine. –2. acquisition (of wealth) by unfair or foul means. –3. a foul means itself. —आचार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (–रः) an evil practice. —आचारिन् *a.* one who follows evil practices, wicked, vile. —कर्मन्, –क्रिया &c. see below. —कल्पना 1. an untrue action. one which never took place. –2. fabrication of falsehood. —ख्यातिः *f.* wrong or improper perception or knowledge. —ग्र(ग्रा)हः 1. a bad trick. –2. a bad opinion, prejudice. –3. childish desire.—चेष्टितं harm, injury ; प्राणिष्वसच्चेष्टितं *S.* 5. 9. –जनः a bad, wicked, or contemptible man. –दृश् *a.* evil-eyed. –पथः 1. a bad road (lit.). –2. evil practices or doctrines ; नाशो हंत सतामसत्पथजुषामायुः समानां शतं Bv. 4. 36. —परिग्रहः acceptance of a bad road. –पुत्रः 1. a childless man. –2. a bad son or disreputable son. —प्रतिग्रहः 1. present of bad things. –2. receiving unfit presents (such as तिल) or from improper persons.–भावः 1. non-existence, absence. –2. a bad or wicked opinion. –3. an evil disposition –वृत्ति,–व्यवहार *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (–त्तिः *f.*) 1. a low or degrading occupation. –2. wickedness. —व्यवहार *a.* following evil practices. (–रः), evil practice. —शास्त्रं 1. a wrong doctrine. –2. a heterodox doctrine (such as that of the Buddhas).—संसर्गः bad company. —हेतुः 1. a statement having 'exceptions (in न्याय). –2. a bad or fallacious *hetu* ; see हेत्वाभास.

असतायी Wickedness.

असत्कृ 8 U. To disrespect, dishonour, not to receive hospitably.

असत्कर्मन् *a.* Of bad conduct, wicked. —*n.* (–र्म) 1 A bad action (prohibited by the Vedas). –2 Wickedness.

असत्कारः, असत्क्रिया Disrespect, dishonour, bad or inhospitable reception.

असत्कृत *a.* 1 Not honoured, disrespected. –2 Done from improper motives. —तं A bad or wicked deed.

असत्ता 1 Non-existence. –2 Untruth. –3 Wickedness, badness.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. –2 Having no animal. –3 Having no goodness. —त्त्वं 1 Non-existence. –2 Unreality, untruth.–3 Wickedness, badness.–4 Dust. –5 Darkness.

असत्य *a.* 1 Untrue, false. –2 Imaginary, unreal ; असत्यकंठार्पितबाहुबंधना Ku. 5. 57. —त्यः A liar. —त्यं Falsehood, untruth. –Comp. –वादिन् *a.* speaking falsely, liar. –संध *a.* not true to one's promise, false, perfidious, treacherous ; °धे जने सख्यं पदं कारिता *S.* 4. —सन्निभ *a.* improbable, unlikely.

असदृश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Dissimilar, unlike. –2 Unfit, improper, incongruous ; °व्यवहारिन् behaving improperly H. 2 ; °संयोगकारिन् K. 12 unworthy ; मातः किमप्यसदृशं विकृतं वचस्ते Ve. 5. 3.

असद्यस् *ind.* Not immediately, after delay.

असन् *n.* Blood (used only in the declension of असृज् after acc. pl.).

असनं Throwing, discharging, casting ; as in इष्वसनं a bow. —नः N. of a tree (पीतसाल) ; निरस्तैरसनैरुथार्धता Si. 6. 47. —ना Ved. A missile, an arrow. -Comp. —पर्णी N. of a tree (सातल).

असनिः One who throws &c.

असंतति a. } Having no issue,
असंतान } childless. -तिः, -नः Childlessness, failure of issue.

असंदिग्ध a. 1 Not doubtful, distinct, certain, clear. -2 Not vanished. -3 Confident, unsuspected. —ग्धं ind. Certainly, undoubtedly.

असंदित-न a. Ved. Not restrained, free.

असन्न a. Ved. Without rest or repose, untiring, restless.

असंधि a. 1 Not joined together (as words). -2 Not bound or restrained, at liberty. —धिः Absence of *Sandhi* or euphony.

असंनद्ध a. 1 Unarmed. -2 Pretending to knowledge, conceited (पंडितंमन्य). -3 Proud, arrogant. -4 Born or produced.

असंनिकर्षः 1 Non-perception of objects, not bringing them to the mind. -2 Remoteness.

असंनिकृष्ट a. 1 Unperceived. -2 Not near, remote.

असंनिधिः,-निधानं 1 Absence, distance. -2 Confidence.

असंनिहित a. 1 Not near, distant. -2 Placed in a wrong manner.

असंनिवृत्तिः f. Non-return ; असंनिवृत्त्यै तदतीतमेव S. 6. 9 gone never to return ; R. 8. 49

असपत्न a. 1 Without a rival wife. -2 Not an enemy, friendly. -3 Without enemies, not attacked. -त्नं Undisturbed condition, peace. -त्नी A sort of brick (इष्टकाभेद).

असपिंड a. Not connected by offerings of rice-balls ; or not connected by blood-relationship.

असभ्य a. Unfit for an assembly, vulgar, low, obscene, indecent (words &c.).

असम a. 1 Uneven, odd (as a number) ; असमशीलाः खलु मृगाः Bv. 1.2 mean, contemptible.-2 Unequal (in space, number or dignity) ; असमैः समीयमानः Pt. 1. 74. -3 Unequalled, matchless, unsurpassed; समवतारसमैरसमैस्तटैः Ki. 5. 7 ; वाग्विशेषाणामसमः श्रोता K. 12 ; Ms. 12. 73.-4 Uneven, not level (as ground). —मः N. of Buddha. -Comp. —इषुः, -बाणः, -सायकः 'having an odd number of arrows,' epithets of Cupid who has five arrows. —नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन a. 'having an odd number of eyes', epithets of Siva, who has three eyes. -वृत्तं a metre in which the *gaṇas* are not the same in all lines.

असमग्र a. Incomplete ; partial.

असमंजस a. 1 Indistinct, unintelligible ; स्खलदसमंजसमुग्धजल्पितं ते U. 4. 4 ; Mâl. 10. -2 Faltering, inarticulate and pretty prattle. -3 Unbecoming, improper ; यद्यपि न कापि हानिर्द्दाक्षामन्यस्य रासभे चरति। असमंजसमिति मत्वा तथापि तरलायते चेतः Udb. -4 Absurd, nonsensical, foolish. -सं Non-conformity, disparity, difference. —ind. 1 Unbecomingly, improperly. -2 In a fluctuating, or confused manner.

असमद् f. Ved. Non-conflict, harmony, concord.

असमद a [सह मदेन गर्वेण समदः कलहः स नास्ति यत्र] Without a quarrel or opposition.

असमन a. 1 Of different colours or minds. -2 Going in different directions. -3 Uneven, unequal.

असमयः 1 Unseasonableness. -2 Unfit or unfavourable time ; असमये मतिरुन्मिषति ध्रुवं N 4. 57.

असमर्थ a. 1 Not able or competent. -2 Weak, feeble. -3 (In Rhet.) Powerless to convey the intended meaning, a defect of a word; यत्तदर्थे पठ्यते न च तत्रास्य शक्तिः तदसमर्थत्वं K. P. 7 ; e. g. in कुंजं हंति कृशोदरी, हन्, though read in root books in the sense of 'going' is here powerless to convey that meaning.-Comp -समासः a compound in which the conjuction of words is not as it should be ; e. g. in अश्राद्धभोजिन्, असूर्यंपश्य, अ goes not with श्राद्ध or सूर्य but with भोजिन् or पश्य.

असमवायिन् a. Not intimate or inherent, accidental, separable. -Comp. —कारणं (In logic) an accidental cause ; not inherent and intimate relation ; गुणकर्ममात्रवृत्तिज्ञेयमथाप्यसमवायिहेतुत्वं Bhâshâ. P. ; यथा तंतुयोगः पटस्य.

असमवेत a. Not classed together, incoherent ; °त्वं incoherently.

असमस्त a. 1 Incomplete, imperfect, partial, not whole. -2 (In gram.) Not joined in a compound, not compounded. -3 Uncollected. -4 Separate, detached, unconnected (= व्यस्त). —स्तं An uncompounded word (the sentence showing the dissolution of a compound).

असमाति a. Having nothing equal, unparalleled.

असमान a. Unequalled, matchless ; °लावण्यं Dk. 13.

असमाप्त a. 1 Not completed or finished, left incomplete ; R. 8. 76 ; Ku. 4. 19. -2 Not fully acquired.

असमावृत्तः-त्तकः } A religious student who has
असमावर्तकः } not completed
असमावृत्तिकः }
the period of his residence with his preceptor ; Ms. 11. 157.

असमाहार a. Not joined. —रः 1 Non-recovery of anything. -2 Disunion.

असमीक्ष्य ind. Not having (properly) considered. -Comp. —कारिन् a. acting inconsiderately, imprudent, not circumspect.

असमृद्ध a. Unlucky, poor, miserable. —द्धिः f. 1 Ill-luck, want of success or wealth. -2 Non-accomplishment, failure.

असंपूर्ण a. 1 Not complete, unfinished. -2 Not whole or entire. -3 Not full, partial, as the moon ; चंद्रमसंपूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mn. 1. 6.

असंप्रज्ञात a. Not well discerned or distinguished, a kind of समाधि (= निर्विकल्पसमाधि q. v.)

असंबद्ध a. 1 Unconnected, incoherent. -2 Nonsensical, absurd, unmeaning ; °प्रलापिणी talking nonsense; असंबद्धः खल्वसि Mk. 9 absurd fellow ; °मनोरथा Mâl. 2 ; °द्धं प्रलपितुं प्रवृत्तः Ratn. 2. -3 Improper, wrong ; Ms. 12. 6. —द्धं An absurd sentence, unmeaning or nonsensical speech ; e. g. यावज्जीवमहं मौनी when uttered by some one ; see अबद्ध also.

असंबंध a. Unconnected, not relating or belonging to. —धः Nonconnection, absence of any relation or connection ; यद्वा साध्यवदन्यस्मिन्नसंबंध उदाहृतः Bhâshâ. P. 68.

असंबाध a. 1 Not narrow, spacious, wide. -2 Not crowded with people, lonely, solitary. -3 Open, accessible ; Ki. 3. 53. -4 Separated by an interval ; द्विरदसंबाधमयांबभूवे Si. 3. 67. -5 Without pain. —धा N. of a metre consisting of 56 syllables. —धं Ved. Open space.

असंभव a. Improbable, unlikely ; inconsistent ; असंभवं हेममृगस्य जन्म H. 1. 28. —वः 1 Non-existence ; रामेणापि कथं न हेमहरिणस्यासंभवो लक्षितः Pt. 2. 4 ; Si. 16. 34. -2 Improbability, impossibility. —वा, —वं An extraordinary event.

असंभव्य, असंभाविन् a 1 Impossible; असंभाव्यं न वक्तव्यं. -2 Incomprehensible. -व्यं ind. In an incomprehensible or extraordinary manner.

असंभावना 1 Difficulty or impossibility of comprehending. -2 Improbability.

असंभावनीय, असंभाव्य a. 1 Impossible. -2 Inconceivable, incomprehensible. -र्य = असंभव्यं q. v.

असंभूतिः f. 1 Non-existence. -2 Not being born again. -3 Undeveloped cause (प्रकृति).

असंभृत a. 1 Not brought about by artificial means, not artificial, natural; असंभृतं मंडनमंगयष्टेः Ku. 1. 31. -2 Not properly nourished.

असंभ्रम a. Free from agitation, composed, cool. -मः Calmness, steadiness; R. 4. 72.

असंमत a. 1 Disapproved, not allowed or permitted, not consented to; असंमतः कस्तव मुक्तिमार्गे Ku. 3. 5. -2 Disliked, averse. -3 Dissentient, differing from. -तः An enemy; यत्तु दोषैरसंमतान् K. P. 7. -Comp. -आदायिन् a. taking without the consent of the possessor, such as a thief.

असंमतिः f. 1 Dissent, difference of opinion, disagreement. -2 Disapproval; dislike, aversion.

असंमानः Disrespect, disgrace.

असंमित a. Not limited, immense.

असंमूढ a. 1 Not infatuated, undeluded. -2 Steady, composed.

असंमोहः 1 Absence of infatuation. -2 Steadiness, composure, coolness. -3 Real knowledge, true insight (into a thing).

असंसृष्ट a. Ved. 1 Not blended or united together. -2 Without any hurt, uninjured, safe. -3 Not cleansed.

असम्यंच् a. (-मीची f.) 1 Bad, improper, incorrect. -2 Imperfect, incomplete. -Comp. -कारिन् a. 1. inexpert, incompetent. -2. ill-conducted, profligate.

असरुः [सरति सृ-उन् न. त.] N. of a medicinal plant; Blumea Lacera.

असर्व a. Not all; °वीर a. Ved. not having; all one's men collected.

असलं [अस्यते क्षिप्यतेऽनेन ; अस्, कलच्] 1 Iron. -2 A Mantra used in discharging a missile. -3 Arms.

असवर्ण a. Of a different caste or tribe; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1.

असश्चत् a. Ved. 1 Not disposed to go, not going; Rv. 8. 31. 4. -2 Unceasing, inexhaustible, not drying up. -3 Not closed up, not defeated or overcome, untouched (as by any one attempting to enter a door).

अससत् a. Ved. Not sleeping, watchful, wakeful; Rv. 1. 143. 3.

असह a. 1 Not enduring, intolerant, impatient of; कालक्षेपासहः Ks. 9. 37. -2 Unable to bear, support or endure; oft with gen. of object; कुसुमपातस्याप्यसहं शरीरं K. 250; सा स्त्रीस्वभावादसहा भरस्य Mu. 4. 13; असहतरा कुचकुंभयोर्भरस्य Si. 7. 48; 10. 81; Ki. 7. 7. -हं The middle of the breast.

असहन a. Not enduring, intolerant, impatient, envious, jealous; दूरारूढः खलु प्रणयोऽसहनः V. 4; 4. 27; Me. 54; Ratn. 3. 15; Si. 15. 39. -नः An enemy. -नं Intolerance, impatience; परगुणासहनं = असूया.

असहनीय, असहितव्य, असह्य } a. Unbearable, insufferable, intolerable; असह्यपीडं भगवन्नृणमंत्यमवेहि मे R. 1. 71; 18. 25; Ku. 4. 1.

असहमान a. Impatient.

असहिष्णु a. 1 Impatient, unenduring, envious or jealous of; as in परगुणासहिष्णुः. -2 Quarrelsome; °ता impatience, envy.

असहाय a. 1 Friendless, lonely, solitary; एकमसहायमगारं P. V. 1. 113 Com. -2 Without companions or assistants; Ms. 7. 30, 55; °ता, °त्वं loneliness, solitude; Ms. 6. 44; °वत् without companions, friendless.

असहित a. Unassociated, unaccompanied.

असाक्षात् ind. 1 Not before the eyes, invisibly, imperceptibly. -2 Not present (used adjectively). -3 Indirectly. -Comp -कारः absence; non-perception.

असाक्षिक a. (की f.) 1 Having no witness, unattested, unwitnessed; असाक्षिकेषु त्वर्थेषु मिथो विवदमानयोः Ms. 8. 109. -2 Without a ruler.

असाक्षिन् a. 1 Not an eye witness. -2 One whose evidence is not admissible (in law). -3 One who is disqualified to attest a legal document.

असाक्ष्यं Want of evidence.

असाद् a. Ved. Not sitting; having no seat.

असाधन a. Without means, destitute of resources, materials or instruments; Pt. 2. 1. -नं 1 Non-accomplishment. -2 Not proving or establishing.

असाधनीय, असाध्य a. 1 Not to be accomplished or completed, not proper, easy or capable of being accomplished; नास्ति असाध्यं नाम मनोभुवः K. 157. -2 Not capable of being proved. -3 Incurable, irremediable (as a disease or patient); असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84; असाध्य इति वैद्येनातुर इव V. 3; Mv. 4. 23; भिषजामसाध्यं R. 8. 93.

असाधारण a. 1 Not common, peculiar, special, specific. -2 (In logic) Existing neither in सपक्ष or विपक्ष as a *hetu*; यस्तूभयस्माद् व्यावृत्तः स त्वसाधारणो मतः. -3 Not to be claimed by any one else, exclusively belonging to one (as wealth &c.); पिता पुत्रांतरेष्वपि साधारणो माता त्वसाधारणी Mit. -णः A fallacy or हेत्वाभास in logic; one of the three kinds of अनैकांतिक q. v. -णं Speciality, special property.

असाधु Not good, bad, distasteful, unpleasant; अतोऽर्हसि क्षंतुमसाधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. -2 Wicked. -3 Ill-behaved (with loc.); असाधुर्मातरि Sk. -4 Corrupt, not properly formed or *Sanskrit* (as a word). -ध्वी An unchaste woman. °ता, °त्वं Wickedness. -Comp. -वृत्ता an unchaste woman.

असामयिक a. (की f.) Inopportune, unseasonable; Ki. 2. 40.

असामान्य a 1 Not common, peculiar, exclusive, sole; R. 15. 39. -2 Extraordinary. -न्यं A peculiar or special property.

असामि a. Ved. Not half, whole complete. -मि ind. Completely, fully.

असांप्रत a. Unfit, unbecoming, improper; अनाचक्षाणयाऽसांप्रतं कृतं M. 5. -तं ind. Improperly, unfitly; oft. used with an adjectival force = असांप्रत; विषवृक्षोऽपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तुमसांप्रतं Ku. 2. 55; अप्रत्ययसांप्रतं वक्तुमुक्ते मुसलपाणिना Si. 2. 71; R. 8 61; Pt. 1. 245.

असाम्यं 1 Difference, dissimilarity. -2 Unsuitableness (in medicine or diet).

असार a. [न. ब.] 1 Sapless, insipid. -2 (*a*) Without essence, useless; असारः खलु संसारः Udh.; (*b*) worthless, unsubstantial, without strength, stuff or value, deprived of its essence; असारं संसारं परिमुषितरत्नं त्रिभुवनं Mâl. 5. 30; U. 1; असारे खलु संसारे सारमेतच्चतुष्टयं Dharm. 12, 13; Bh. 3. 146. -3 Vain, unprofitable; Pt. 1. 28. -4 Weak, feeble, infirm, fragile; श्रुतिपथमसारं Mu. 6. 14; बहूनामप्यसाराणां संहतिः कार्यसाधिका (समवायो हि दुर्जयः) Pt. 1. 331; Si. 2. 50. -5 Poor; Dk. 40. -रः -रं 1 Unessential or unimportant portion; कुर्यादसारभंगो हि सारभंगमपि स्फुटं H. 3. 89. -2 N. of a tree (एरंड). -3 Aloe wood.

असारता 1 Saplessness. -2 Worthlessness; Y. 2. 60. -3 Unsubstantial nature; transitory or frail state; धिगिमां देहभृतामसारतां R. 8. 51.

असाहसं Absence of violence, gentleness.

असिः [अस्यते क्षिप्यते ; अस्-इन् Uṇ. 4. 139] 1 A sword. -2 A knife used for killing animals. -3 [अस्यति सेवनेन पापानि] N. of a river to the south of Benares. -4 Breath (श्वास). —सि *ind.* The 2nd pers. sing. of the Present of अस् to be, used as an indeclinable in the sense of 'त्वम्' thou ; as in कृतवानसि विप्रियं न मे Ku. 4. 7. (where however असि may be taken as a verb). -Comp. —असि *ind.* sword against sword. —गंडः a small pillow for the cheeks ; (असिः क्षिप्तो गंडो यत्र Tv.). —जीविन् *a.* one who earns his livlihood by means of swords, a soldier fighting for wages. —दंष्ट्रः, -दंष्ट्रकः the marine monster *makara* or crocodile (painted on the banner of Kâmadeva). -दंतः a crocodile. -धारा the edge of a sword ; सुरगज इव दंतैर्भग्नदैत्यासिधारैः R. 10. 86, 41. -धारा-व्रतं [असिधारायां स्थितिरिव दुष्करं व्रतं] 1. (according to some) the vow of standing on the edge of a sword ; (according to others) the vow of keeping constant company with a young wife and yet steadily resisting the temptation of sexual intercourse with her ; यत्रैकशयनस्थापि प्रमदा नोपभुज्यते । असिधाराव्रतं नाम वदंति मुनिपुंगवाः ॥ or शयने मध्ये खड्गं विधाय स्त्रीपुंसौ यत्र ब्रह्मचर्येण स्वपतस्तत् ; or युवा युवत्या सार्धं यन्मुग्धभर्तृवदाचरेत् ॥ अंतर्निवृत्तसंगः स्यादसिधाराव्रतं हि तत् Yâdava. -2. (hence fig.) any hopelessly difficult task ; सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषममसिधाराव्रतमिदं Bh. 2. 28, 64 ; असिधाराव्रतमिदं यदरिणा सह संवासः Pt. 3. —धावः, -धावकः an armourer, furbisher. -धेनुः,-धेनुका [असिर्धेनुरिव यस्याः, वा कप्] a knife ; Vikr. 4. 69. —पत्र *a.* having sword-shaped leaves ; जातं तमालमन्यसिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14. 48. (-त्रः) 1. the sugar-cane. -2. a kind of tree which grows in the lower world. -3. a hell paved with swords. (-त्रं) 1. the blade of a sword. -2. a sheath, a scabbard. °वनं a hell where the trees have leaves as sharp as swords. -पत्रकः a sugar-cane.-पथः, -थं the course of the breath. —पुच्छः, पुच्छकः the Gangetic porpoise. -पुत्रिका, —पुत्री a knife (असेः पुत्रीव). —मेदः [असिरिव तीक्ष्णो मेदो निर्यासो यस्य] the fetid *Khadira* (विट्खदिर). —हत्य *a.* to be killed with a sword. (-त्यं) fighting with knives or swords -हेतिः [असिर्हेतिः साधनमस्य] a swordsman.

असिकं The part of the face between the underlip and the chin.

असिक्नी [सिता केशादौ शुभ्रा जरती, तद्भिन्ना अवृद्धा, सित क्नादेशः ङीप् च P. IV. 1. 39. Vârt.] 1 A young maid-servant of the harem. -2 Night (Nir.). -3 N. of a river in the Punjab, mentioned along with others in the line इमं मे गंगे यमुने &c.

असिक्निका A young woman-servant ; गौतो गणस्तूर्णमसिक्निकानां Kâsi. on P. IV. 1. 39.

असित *a.* 1 Unbound (Ved.). -2 [न सितः शुभ्रः] Not white, black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; असिता मोहरजनी *S*ânti. 3. 4 ; Y. 3. 166 ; °लोचना, °नयना &c. —तः 1 The dark or blue colour. -2 The dark fortnight of a lunar month. -3 N. of the planet Saturn. -4 A black snake. -5 N. of the sage देवल.-6 N. of a being presiding over darkness and magic. —ता 1 The Indigo plant. -2 A girl attending upon the harem (whose hair are not whitened by age) ; see असिक्नी. -3 The river Yamunâ. -4 N. of a daughter of Virana and wife of Daksha.-5 N. of the river Akesines in the Punjab. -Comp. —अंबुजं, -उत्पलं the blue lotus. —अर्चिस् *m.* fire. —अश्मन् *m.*,—उपलः a dark-blue stone; lapis lazuli. —केशा a woman having black hair. —केशांत *a.* having black locks of hair. —गिरिः, —नगः 'the blue mountain'; N. of a mountain. —ग्रीव *a.* having a black neck. (-वः) fire. —ज्ञु *a.* (for °जानु) having black knees. —नयनं *a.* black-eyed ; Me. 112. —पक्षः the dark fortnight ; Pt. 1. 173. —फलं the sweet cocoanut. —भ्रू *a.* having black eye-lids. —मृगः the black antelope. —यवन = कालयवन q. v. ; *Si.* 15. 56.

असिद्ध *a.* 1 Not accomplished -2 Imperfect, incomplete. -3 Unproved. -4 Unripe, raw, uncooked. -5 Not derivable by inference. —द्धः A fallacious *hetu* , one of the five principal divisions of हेत्वाभास or fallacies. It is of three kinds:-(1) आश्रयसिद्ध where the existence of any such locality (आश्रय) as that where the property is said to reside, is not established; as 'गगनारविंदं सुरभि अरविंदत्वात्'; (2) स्वरूपासिद्ध where the nature (स्वरूप) alleged does not really reside in the subject (पक्ष) ; as शब्दो गुणः चाक्षुषत्वात् ; and (3) व्याप्यतासिद्ध where the alleged invariableness of concomitancy is not real (the साध्यत्व not residing in साध्य) ; as पर्वतो वह्निमान् क चनमयधूमात्.

असिद्धिः *f.* 1 Imperfect accomplishment, failure. -2 Want of ripeness. -3 Non-accomplishment (in Yoga phil.). -4 (In logic) Conclusion not warranted by the premises. -5 Want of resolution.

असिन्व *a.* Ved. Insatiable.

असिरः [अस् क्षेपे किरच्] 1 A beam, a ray. -2 An arrow, a bolt.

असी N. of a river ; see असि.

असु [अस्यते क्षिप्यते अस्-उन् Uṇ. 1. 10; cf. Nir. ; स हि अस्तः शरीरे भवति तस्य तत्र नित्यमवस्थानं] 1 Breath, life, spiritual life. -2 Life of departed spirits. -3 Water. -4 Heat. -5 (pl.) (*a*) The five vital breaths or life-winds in the body ; असुभिः स्थास्नु यशश्चिचीषतः Ki. 2. 19 ; परीक्षितं दुर्लभानसून् पातितवान् K. 175; Bh. 2 110; (*b*) wisdom (प्रज्ञा Nir.). -6 The time taken in pronouncing 10 long syllables. -7 A sixth part of a *pala*, q. v. -*n.* (—सु) 1 reflection, thought. -2 Heart, mind. -3 Grief.-Comp.-धारणं-णा sustenence of life, life, existence. —नीतः the lord of spirits. (—तं) the world of spirits.-नीतिः *f.* the life or the world of the spirits (personified as a female deity invoked for the preservation of life). —भंगः 1. destruction or loss of life ; मलिनमसुभंगेऽप्यसुकरं Bh. 2. 28. -2. danger or fear about life.-भृत् *m.* a living being, a creature. -सम *a.* as dear as life, dearly loved. (-मः) a husband, lover ; सुदुरसुसम नाप्नती नितांतं *Si.* 7. 17.

असुमत् *a.* Living, breathing. -*m.* 1 A living being ; सततमसुमतामगम्यरूपाः *Si.* 4. 29. -2 Life, the principle of vitality.

असुख *a.* 1 Unhappy, sorrowful. -2 Not easy (to obtain), difficult ; Ki. 5. 49. —खं Sorrow, pain, affliction ; असुखं दर्शितं विकारेण M. 4. -Comp.—आवह *a.* pained with grief. —आविष्ट *a.* afflicted with grief or pain, causing great pain. —उदय *a.* causing or ending in unhappiness ; Ms. 4. 70. —उदर्क *a.* productive of or ending in unhappiness ; Ms. 11. 10. —जीविका an unhappy life.

असुखिन् *a.* Unhappy, sorrowful.

असुत *a.* 1 Childless. -2 Ved. Not pressed out, not cleared or purified (as the Soma juice).

असुन्व [सु अभिषवे बा० श. न. त.] Not pressing out the Soma juice.

असुतृप् *a.* Insatiable. —पः A servant of Yama, messenger of death.

असुप्त *a.* Not asleep ; °दृश् not closing the eyes in sleep.

असुम्न *a.* Ved. Contrary, adverse.

असुर *a.* [असु-र Uṇ. 1. 42] 1 Living, alive, spiritual. -2 An epithet of the Supreme Spirit or Varuṇa. -3 Incorporeal, superhuman-divine. —रः [According to Nir. अ सुरताः स्थानेषु न सुष्ठु रताः स्थानेषु चपला इत्यर्थः ; or अस्ताः प्रच्याविता देवैः स्थानेभ्यः ; or from असु ; असुः प्राणः तेन तद्वंतो भवंति रो मत्वर्थे; or सोदेवानसृजत तत्सुराणां सुरत्वं, असोः असुरानसृजत तदसुराणामसुरत्वं ; सोः = प्रशस्तादात्मनः प्रदेशात्] 1 An evil spirit, a demon ; the Râm. thus accounts for the name :—सुराप्रतिग्रहाद्देवाः सुरा इत्यभिविश्रुताः । अप्रतिग्रहणात्तस्या दैतेयाश्चासुरास्तथा [In the oldest parts of the *Rigveda* the term *asura* is used

for the Supreme spirit and in the sense of 'god', 'divine'; it was applied to several of the chief deities such as Indra, Agni, and Varuna. It afterwards acquired an entirely opposite meaning, and came to signify a demon or an enemy of the gods. The Brâhmanas state that Prajapati created *asuras* with the breath (*asu*); particularly from the lower breath. The Vayu P. says that Asuras were first produced as sons from Prajapati's groin; cf. also Nir. above]. -2 A general name for the enemies of gods, Daityas and Dânavas, distinguished from Râkshasas descended from Pulastya. -3 A ghost or spectre. -4 The sun (said to be from अस् to shine). -5 An elephant. -6 An epithet of Râhu. -7 A cloud. -8 N. of a warrior tribe.—रा 1 Night.-2 A zodiacal sign. -3 A prostitute. —री 1 A female demon, wife of an Asura. -2 N. of the plant Sinapis Racemosa Roxb. -Comp. —अधिपः, -राज्, -जः 1. the lord of the Asuras.-2. an epithet of Bali, grandson of Pralhâda. —आचार्यः, -गुरुः 1. N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, Sukrâchârya. -2. the planet Venus.—आह्वं bell-metal.—क्षपण, -क्षिति *a.* destroying the Asuras. —द्विष् *m.* an enemy of the Asuras. *i. e.* a god.—माया demoniacal magic. —रक्षस् *n.* (pl.) the Asuras and Râkshasas. (-सं) a demoniacal being partaking of the qualities of both the classes. —रिपुः, -सूदनः 'destroyer of Asuras', an epithet of Vishnu. —हन् *m.* 1. one who destroys the Asuras, an epithet of Agni, Indra &c.-2. N. of Vishnu.

असुर्य *a.* [असुराय हित, गवा० यत्] 1 Incorporeal, spiritual, divine. -2 Demoniacal, belonging to the Asuras or sprung from them (असुरस्य स्वं P. IV. 4. 123). —र्यं 1 The water of the clouds. -2 Spirituality, divine nature. -3 The collective body of spiritual beings.

असुरत्वं Spirituality, supernatural or divine nature.

असुरसा [न सुष्ठु रसो यस्याः] N. of a plant; a variety of तुलसी.

असुलभ *a.* Not easily attainable, difficult to secure; असुलभा सकलेंदुमुखी च सा V. 2. 9.

असुष्वि *a.* [सु-बा० कि द्वित्वम् न. त. Tv.] Not pressing out the Soma juice, irreligious, wicked.

असुसुः [असून् प्राणान् सुवति सू-क्विप्] An arrow; स सासिः सासुसूः सासो येयायेयायायः Ki. 15. 5.

अस्वस्थ *a.* Unwell, indisposed; °ता indisposition, sickness.

असुहृद् *m.* An enemy; S. 2. 117.

असू *a.* Not bringing forth, barren (as a cow).

असूत, असूतिक *a.* One who has not brought forth, barren.

असूतिः *f.* 1 Not-production, barrenness. -2 Obstruction, removal.

असूक्षणं [सूक्ष्-आदरे ल्युट् अभावे न. त.] Disrespect; also in the same sense असुक्षणं, असुर्क्षणं, असूर्क्षणं, अस्तर्क्षणं.

असूयति Den. P. (P. III. 1. 27) 1 To envy, to be jealous of; कथं चित्रगतो भर्ता मयाऽसूयितः M. 4. -2 To detract from; murmur, grumble at, be displeased with, scorn, be discontented with or angry with (with dat. of person or thing); असूयंति सचिवोपदेशाय K. 108; असूयंति मह्यं प्रकृतयः V. 4; न्यसनाय मसौरभस्य कस्तरुसुनस्य शिरस्यसूयति Si. 16. 20; Bg. 3. 31; sometimes with acc.; असूयंति हि राजानो जनाननृतवादिनः Mb.-*Caus.* To cause to murmur at.

असूयक *a.* [असूय्-ण्वुल् P. III. 2. 146] 1 Envious, detracting, calumnious. -2 Discontented, displeased. —कः A detractor, an envious man; Ms. 2. 114; Sânti. 3. 7, Y. 1. 28.

असूयनं 1 Detraction, calumny. -2 Envy, jealousy.

असूया 1 Envy, intolerance, jealousy (of the happiness of others); क्रुधद्रुहेर्ष्यासूयार्थानां यं प्रति कोपः P. I. 4. 37; III. 4. 28; VIII. 1. 8; सासूयं enviously. -2 Calumny, detraction (of the merits of others); असूया परगुणेषु दोषाविष्करणं Sk. (=दोषारोपो गुणेष्वपि Ak.); Ms. 7. 48; R. 4. 23. -3 Anger, indignation; वधूरसूयाकुटिलं ददर्श R. 6. 82; सासूयमुक्ता सखी *S.* 2. 2.

असूयितृ *a.* Envious, detracting.

असूयुः 1 Envious, jealous. -2 Displeased

असूर *a.* Ved. Devoid of praise or worship; Rv. 8. 10. 4 (स्तोत्ररहित). —रं Ved. Absence of a person to extract the Soma juice; a place devoid of praise.

असूर्त *a.* Not moving (अप्रेरित).

असूर्य *a.* Sunless. -Comp. —ग *a.* not entering into the sun, *i. e.* not set; R. 3. 13; (रविणास्तमयो योगी वियोगस्तूदयो भवेत् ।).

असूर्यंपश्य *a.* (सूर्यमपि न पश्यति दृश्-खश् मुम् च P. III. 2. 36] Not seeing even the sun; said of the wives of a king who, being shut up in the harem, have no opportunity of seeing the sun; असूर्यंपश्या राजदाराः Sk. —श्या A chaste and loyal wife

असृज् *n.* [न सृज्यते, इतररागवत् संसृज्यते सहजत्वात् न-सृज्-क्विन् Tv.] 1 Blood. -2 The planet Mars. -3 Saffron. —*m.* N. of the 16th of the 27 Yogas; घनीकुरूपः कुमती दुरात्मा विदेशगामी रुधिरप्रकोपः । महाप्रलोभी पुरुषो बलीयानसृक्प्रसूतौ किल यस्य जंतोः ॥ Sabdak. -Comp. —करः [असृक् शोणितं करोति कृ-ट] the essence of the body; lymph, serum, (the process of रस् turning into blood &c., is thus described by Susr. :—रसाद्रक्तं ततो मांसं मांसान्मेदः प्रजायते । मेदसोऽस्थि ततो मज्जा मज्जनः शुक्रस्य संभवः). —दरः an irregular or excessive menstruation, menorrhagia. —दोहः shedding blood. —धरा the skin.—धारा 1. a stream of blood. -2. the skin. —पः, -पाः 'a blood-drinker', a Râkshasa. —पातः the falling of blood. (pl.) drops of blood. -पावन *a.* Ved. drinking blood. -वहा a blood-vessel; pulse. -विमोक्षणं blood-letting, bleeding. -स्राव(स्रा)वः bleeding.

असृपाटः -टी [असृजः पाटी परिपाटी पृ०] A stream of blood.

असृणि *a.* Unrestrained (as by a goad).

असृष्ट *a.* 1 Uncreated.-2 Continued. -3 Unpresented or undistributed. -Comp. —अन्न *a.* one who does not distribute food.

असेचन, -नक *a.* That on which one cannot look enough, charming, lovely; नयनयुगासेचनकं मानसवृत्त्यापि दुष्प्रापम् S. D.

असेन्य *a.* Ved. 1 Not befitting an army. -2 Not striking.

असेवन *a.* 1 Not serving, disregarding. -2 Not following or practising, shunning. —नं Disregard, disobedience, inattention.

असेवित *a.* Neglected; disused, abstained from. -Comp. -ईश्वर or °द्वार *a.* not waiting at the doors of the rich or great.

असौनामन् *a.* Ved. Having such and such a name.

असौम्य *a.* Not lovely, ugly, disagreeable; °स्वर *a.* having a bad or croaking voice.

असौष्ठव *a.* 1 Devoid of beauty or loveliness, not in good trim; शरीरमसौष्ठवं Mâl. 1. 17. -2 Ugly, deformed. —वं 1 Worthlessness, absence of merit. -2 Deformity, ugliness.

अस्कन्न *a.* 1 Not split. -2 Not poured out or effused. -3 Not sprinkled, not covered. -4 Permanent, durable.

अस्कंदित *a.* Not split; not gone; not attacked; °व्रत true to one's vow.

अस्कृधोयु *a.* Not short or deficient, abundant, uninterrupted (अविच्छिन्न Sây.), Rv. 7. 53. 3; 6. 67. 11.

अस्खलित *a.* 1 Unshaken, unyielding, firm; permanent. -2 Un-

hurt, sound and safe ; °भ्रातृशतः Ve. 5. -3 Not stumbling or slipping, undeviating, careful ; स मे चिरायास्खलितोपचारां R. 5. 2. ; °प्रयाण a. with unfaltering steps, not stumbling in gait.

अस्त, अस्तु &c. See under अस्.

अस्तब्ध a. Not firm or self-possessed, confused ; °त्वं want of self-possession, confusion.

अस्तर्क्षणं = अस्रक्षणं q. v.

अस्ताघ a. Very deep.

अस्तिकः N. of a sage whose intercession saved the serpents from being burnt down in the sacrificial fire of Janamejaya.

अस्तृत a. Ved. Not overcome, invincible; °यज्वन् a. Ved sacrificing untiringly.

अस्तेयं Not stealing.

अस्त्यानं Reproach, blame.

अस्त्रं [अस्यते क्षिप्यते अस्-ष्ट्रन् Uṇ. 4. 158] 1 A missile ; a weapon in general ; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 2. 34 ; प्रत्याहतास्त्रो गिरिशप्रभावात् 2. 41, 3. 58 ; अशिक्षतास्त्रं पितुरेव R. 3. 31 the science of missiles. -2 An arrow ; sword. -3 A bow. -Comp. -अ(आ)गारं an arsenal, armoury. -आघातः a wound, a cut (made by a weapon). -आहत a. struck, wounded, killed -कंटकः [अस्त्रं कंटक इव] an arrow. -कारः, -कारकः, कारिन् a maker of weapons. -क्षेपक a. shooting arrows. -चिकित्सकः a surgeon. -चिकित्सा surgery. -जित् m. N. of a plant.-जीवः, -जीविन् m., -धारिन् m. a soldier, professional warrior. -धारणं the bearing of arms. -निवारणं the warding of a weapon.-मंत्रः a Mantra to be repeated in discharging or withdrawing a missile ; R. 5. 57, 59. -मार्जः -र्जकः a furbisher. -युद्धं fighting with weapons. -लाघवं dexterity in wielding or throwing missiles. -विद् a. skilled in the science of arms.-विद्या, -शास्त्रं, -वेदः the art or science of throwing missiles, military science, science of arms ; Ki. 13. 62, U. 6. 9. -वृष्टिः f. a shower of missiles. -शस्त्रं all sorts of weapons. -शिक्षा military exercise. -सायकः 1. an iron arrow. -2. the नाराच missile. -हीन a. unarmed.

अस्त्रिन् a. Fighting with a missile weapon, an archer ; अस्त्री जनः पुनरनेन कृतः किल स्त्री Udb. (a pun on the word).

अस्त्री 1 Not a woman. -2 (In gram.) The masculine and neuter genders ; वल्कं वल्कलमस्त्रियां Ak.

अस्त्रीक a. Having no wife ; without a woman.

अस्त्रैण a. Ved. Without a wife.

अस्थन् n. (The base used in some of the cases of अस्थि after acc.) A bone.

अस्था Ved. A thunderbolt.

अस्थाग a. Very deep.

अस्थान a. Very deep. -नं 1 A bad or wrong place ; अस्थाने पततामतीव महतामेतादृशी स्याद्गतिः S. D. -2 An improper place or object or occasion; °वर्षां Dk. 81 (= अपात्रदायिन्) ; अस्थानं परिभूतेः K. 45.

अस्थाने ind. Unseasonably, out of place, inopportunely, in a wrong place, on an unworthy object ; उभयोरप्यस्थाने प्रयत्नः Mu. 2 ; अस्थाने महानर्थोत्सर्गः क्रियते Mu. 3 ; अस्थाने कोपः M. 4.

अस्थायिन् a. Not permanent, transitory, perishable ; प्रायेण साधुवृत्तानामस्थायिन्यो विपत्तयः Bh. 2. 85.

अस्थावर a. 1 Moveable, moving, not fixed. -2 (In law) Personal, as property, money, cattle &c. as opposed to land (=जंगम).

अस्थि n. [अस्यते अस्-क्थिन् Uṇ. 3. 154] 1 A bone (changed to अस्थ at the end of certain compounds ; cf. अनस्थ, पुरुषास्थ). -2 The kernel or stone of a fruit ; न कर्पासास्थि न तुषान् Ms. 4. 78. [cf. L. os, *Gr. osteon*, Zend. *asta* ; Pers. *astah*]. -Comp. -कृत्, -तेजस्, -संभवः, -सारः, -स्नेहः marrow ; Mal. 5. 18. -छलितं a particular fracture of the bone ; (पार्श्वयोरस्थिहीनोद्वृत्तं) -जः 1. marrow. -2. thunderbolt. -तुंडः [अस्थीव कठिनं तुंडमस्य] 1. a kind of bird whose mouth or beak is as hard as a bone. -2. a bird. -तोदः pain in the bones. -त्वच् f. periosteum. -धन्वन् m. N. of Siva. -पंजरः 'a cage of bones', a skeleton. -प्रक्षेपः throwing the bones of the dead into the Ganges or any holy waters. -भक्षः, -भुक् 'an eater of bones'. a dog. -भंगः fracture of the bones. -भूयस् a. consisting chiefly of bones, dried up. -भेदः 1. fracturing or breaking a bone. -2. a sort of bone. -भेदकः a bone-breaker. -माला 1. a string or wreath of bones.-2. a row of bones. -मालिन् m. N. of Siva. -युज् m. [अस्थि युनक्ति] a kind of tree (हस्तिशुंडावृक्ष). -योगः the joining of a broken limb. -विग्रह a. reduced to a skeleton. (-हः) N. of भृंगिन्, Siva's attendant.-शृंखला,-संहारः,-संहारिका N. of the plant Heliotropium Indicum (ग्रंथिमतीवृक्ष). -शेष a. [अस्थिमात्रं शेषोऽस्य] very lean, reduced to a skeleton. -शोषः dryness and decay of the bones. -संहारकः 1. bone-seizer. -2. the adjutant bird. -संचयः 1. collecting the bones or their ashes after burning a corpse. -2. a heap of bones. -संधिः 1. a joint, an articulation. -2. uniting a broken bone. -समर्पणं throwing the bones of the dead body into the Ganges or holy waters. -स्थूणः 'having the Bones for its pillars', the body. -स्रंस a. Ved. causing the bones to fall asunder.

अस्थन्वत्, अस्थिमत्, अस्थिमय a. Bony, consisting of bones.

अस्थित a. Not firm or fixed.

अस्थिति a. 1 Not firm. -2 Having no settled boundary or limit. -तिः f. 1 Want of firmness or fixity (fig. also.). -2 Want of good manners or decorum.

अस्थिर a. 1 Not stable or firm, unsteady, fickle. -2 Uncertain. -3 Unworthy of confidence.

अस्थैर्य a. Unsteady. -र्यं Instability, unsteadiness.

अस्थूरिः A cart furnished with more than one horse (एकाश्वयुक्तशकटं स्थूरि तद्विपरीतं.

अस्नाविर a. 1 Without sinews or bands. -2 Without the gross body.

अस्निग्ध a. 1 Not smooth, hard, dry. -2 Unkind. -Comp. -दारु n. a kind of pine tree.

अस्नेह a. Unkind, cruel. -हः Unkindness, want of affection.

अस्पंद a. Not trembling or moving, motionless ; U. 5. 13.

अस्पर्श a. Not touching, not in contact. -र्शः Absence of contact.

अस्पर्शनं Non-contact, avoiding the contact (of anything) ; प्रक्षालनाद्धि पंकस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं ; cf. 'Prevention is better than cure'.

अस्पृश्य a. 1 Not to be touched. -2 Impure, unholy.

अस्पृष्ट a. Untouched. -Comp. -रजस्, -तमस्क a. perfectly pure. -वह्नि a. unsheathed by fire.

अस्पृष्टिः f. Not touching, avoiding contact.

अस्पष्ट a. 1 Not clear, not clearly visible. -2 Indistinct, not clearly understood, doubtful ; अस्पष्टब्रह्मलिंगानि वेदांतवाक्यानि S. B.

अस्पृत a. Irresistible, invincible.

अस्फुट a. Indistinct, obscure. -टं An indistinct speech. -Comp. -फलं indistinct fruit or result. -वाच् a. lisping, speaking indistinctly.

अस्मद् pron. [अस्-मदिक् Uṇ. 1. 136] A pronominal base from which several cases of the 1st personal pronoun are derived ; it is also abl. pl. of the word. -m. The individual soul, the embodied soul ; यूयं वयं वयं यूयमित्यासीन्मतिरावयोः । किं

जातमधुना येन यूयं यूयं वयं वयं ॥ Bh. 3. 65 (quite estranged from each other). -Comp. -द्रुह् *a.* Ved. forming a plot against us or me, inimical. —विध, -अस्मादृश *a.* similar or like us.

अस्मत्रा *ind.* To us, with or among us.

अस्मदीय *a.* [अस्मद्-छ] Our, ours ; यदस्मदीयं न हि तत्परेषां Pt. 2. 105; सहास्मदीयैरपि योधमुख्यैः Bg. 12. 26.

अस्मद्र्यंच् *a.* [अस्मानंचति P. VIII. 2. 80-81] Turned towrds us. —द्रू *ind.* Towards us.

अस्मयु *a.* Endeavouring to secure us, desiring us.

अस्माक *a.* Ved. for आस्माक (our, ours).

अस्मंतं = अश्मंतं q. v.

अस्मरणं Forgetfulness.

अस्मार्त *a.* 1 Not within memory, immemorial. -2 Illegal, not according to the Aryan institutes of Law. -3 Not belonging to the *Smarta* sect.

अस्मृतिः *f.* 1 Want of memory, forgetfulness. -2 Not forming part of the institutes of law. —ति *ind.* Ved. Inattentively.

अस्मि *ind.* (Strictly 1st. pers. sing. Pres. of अस् to be) Used in the sense of 'I', अहं ; आसंसृतेरस्मि जगत्सु जातः Ki. 3. 6 ; दासे कृतागसि भवत्युचितः प्रभूणां पादप्रहार इति सुंदरि नास्मि दूये ॥ quoted by Malli. ; त्वामस्मि वच्मि विदुषां समवायोऽत्र तिष्ठति S. D. ; अन्यत्र यूयं कुसुमावचायं कुरुध्वमत्रास्मि करोमि सख्यः K. P. 3.

अस्मिता Egotism ; दृग्दर्शनशक्त्योरेकात्मतेवास्मिता Pat. Sûtra.

अस्मेर *a.* Ved. Not sullen, confiding.

अस्यवामीयं [अस्यवामिति शब्दोऽस्त्यत्र सूक्ते मत्वर्थे छ] The hymn beginning with the words अस्य वाम् (Rv. 1. 164.).

अस्युद्यत *a.* = उद्यतासि with the sword raised.

अस्रः [अस्-रन्] 1 A corner, an angle. -2 Hair of the head. —स्रं 1 Tear ; अस्रोत्तरमीक्षितामिमां Ku. 5. 61. -2 Blood. -Comp. —अर्जक *a.* producing blood. (-कः) 1. the white Tulsi plant. -2. the humour producing blood. —कंठः [अस्रः कोणः इव कंठोऽस्य] an arrow. -खदिरः the red Mimosa —जं flesh.-जित् = अश्वजित् q. v. —पः 1. 'a blood-drinker', a Râkshasa or goblin ; वर्ष्यंतेऽस्रपपुंगवाः Mv. 6. 24. -2. the Nakshatra मूला. —पा 1. a leech. -2. a Dâkinî or female imp. —वल्कः N. of a plant (भिंडावृक्ष). -विसं hemorrhage, involuntary discharge of blood from the mouth, nostrils —फला, —ली N. of a plant (सल्लकी).

—मातृका chyle, chyme. —रोधिनी the plant लज्जालु Mimosa Pudica. -बिंदुच्छदा N. of a tuberous plant (लक्ष्मणाकंद).

अस्रायते Den A. To shed tears.

अस्रिः 1 An angle. -2 Ten millions ; see अश्रि.

अस्रिध्, अस्रेधत् *a.* Ved. Devout, faithful.

अस्रु = अश्रु q. v.

अस्रेमन् *a.* 1 Praiseworthy. -2 Undecaying, immortal.

अस्व *a.* 1 Indigent, poor (नास्ति स्वं धनं यस्य). -2 Not one's own.

अस्वक, -अस्वकीय, अस्विक *a.* Not one's own, belonging to another. -Comp.-ग *a.* Ved. not going to one's home, homeless ; °ता Ved. homelessness. —जाति *a.* of a different caste or kind.

अस्वत्वं -ता Absence of ownership.

अस्वच्छंद *a.* 1 Not self-willed, dependent. -2 Docile, tractable.

अस्वतंत्र *a.* 1 Dependent, subject, not one's own master ; अस्वतंत्रा स्त्री पुरुषप्रधाना Vasishṭa. -2 Docile, humble, tractable.

अस्वंत *a.* Ending, ill. —तः Death. —तं Fire-place (अश्मंत q. v.).

अस्वप्न *a.* Sleepless, wakeful. —प्नः 1 A god, deity. —2 Sleeplessness.

अस्वप्नज् *a.* Sleepless.

अस्वभाव *a.* Of a different nature. —वः Different or unnatural character.

अस्वर *a.* 1 Having a bad voice. -2 Indistinct, not loud, in a low tone (as a speech). —रः 1 A low tone. -2 A consonant. -3 Absence of any accent. —रं *ind.* Not aloud, in a low tone.

अस्वरूप *a.* Essentially different unlike.

अस्वर्ग्य *a.* Not securing or leading to heaven ; अस्वर्ग्यं लोकविद्विष्टं धर्ममप्याचरेन्न तु Y. 1. 156.

अस्ववेश *a.* Expelled from home.

अस्वाध्यायः [न स्वाध्यायो वेदाध्ययनमस्य] 1 One who has not yet commenced his studies, not being invested with the sacred thread. -2 Interruption of studies (as on अष्टमी, eclipses &c.)

अस्वस्थ *a.* Not well, unwell, indisposed, sick ; बलवत् अस्वस्था *S.* 3 seriously indisposed ; °शरीर *ibid.*, K. 159, 211 ; °ता want of firmness, weakness, ill-ness.

अस्वास्थ्यं 1 Indisposition, sickness. -2 Absence of ease or comfort trouble, anxiety ; य इत्थमस्वास्थ्यमहर्दिवं दिवः Si. 1. 51.

अस्वामिक *a.* Unowned, unclaimed —कं (Unclaimed) Treasure &c.

अस्वामिन् *a.* 1 Having no right to anything, not being master of it. -2 Unowned, unclaimed. -Comp. —विक्रयः a sale without ownership ; निक्षिप्तं वा परद्रव्यं नष्टं लब्ध्वापहृत्य वा । विक्रीयतेऽसमक्षं यत् स ज्ञेयोऽस्वामिविक्रयः ॥

अस्वाम्य *a.* 1 Unowned. -2 Not one's own. —म्यं Absence of right to property.

अह् I. 1 A. or 10 U. 1 = अंह् q. v. -II 1 P. To sing together, compose, celebrate, prepare. III. 5 P. (अह्नोति, आहीत्, आह) To pervade. -IV. (a defective verb pereserved only in five forms आत्थ, आहथुः, आह, आहतुः, आहुः) 1 To say, speak, mention. -2 To acknowledge, accept, state. -3 To declare, express, signify. -4 To hold, consider, regard. -5 To call.

अह *ind.* A particle implying (*a*) praise (पूजा) ; (*b*) separation ; (*c*) resolution, ascertainment, certainy ; and translated by 'surely,' 'certainly,' 'yes,' 'well'; (*d*) rejecting ; (*e*) sending ; (*f*) deviation from custom, impropriety ; त्वमह ग्रामं गच्छ, त्वमह रथेनारण्यं गच्छ Sk. ; स्वयमह रथेन याति 3, उपाध्यायं पदातिं गमयति Sk.

अहत *a* 1 Not hurt or struck, uninjured. -2 Unbeaten (as cloth in washing). -3 Unwashed, new. -4 Unblemished, unsoiled. -5 Not frustrated or disappointed (as hopes &c.). —तं An unwashed or new cloth ; cf. अप्रहत.

अहतिः, अहंतिः *f.* Ved. Safety, security from danger.

अहंस्य, अहंत्र, अहन्य: *a.* Ved. Indestructible, invincible.

अहन् *n.* [न जहाति न त्यजाति सर्वथा परिवर्तनं, न, हा-कनिन् Uṇ. 1. 55] (Nom. अहः, अह्नी-अहनी, अहानि, अह्ना, अहोभ्यां &c.; अहरिति हंति पाप्मानं जहाति च Sat. Br.) 1 A day (including day and night); अथाहानि Ms. 5. 84. -2 Day time; सन्ध्यापारामहनि न तथा पीडयेन्नाद्वियोगः Me. 88 ; यदह्ना कुरुते पापं by day. -3 The sky (as traversed by the sun); समारूढे च मध्यमह्नः सवितरि K. 99 ; M. 2. -4 A sacrificial or festival day. -5 A day's work. -6 Vishṇu. -7 Night. -8 A portion of a book appointed for a day. -9 A day personified as one of the eight Vasus. —नी (du.) Day and night. (At the end of comp. अहन् is changed to अहः, -हं or to अह्नः, see P. V. 4. 88-91 ; VI. 3. 110, VIII. 4. 7. *Note.* At the beginning of comp. it assumes the forms अहस् or अहर्, *e. g*, सवाहः, पकाहः

पूर्वाह्णः, पुण्याहं, सुदिनाहं, अहः—पतिः or अहर्पतिः &c. &c.). -Comp. -आगमः (अहरा°) the approach of day. -आदिः dawn ; Si. 11. 62. -करः (°हः °or °स्करः) 1 the sun ; अलंचकारास्य वधूरहस्करः Si. 1. 58 ; (P. III. 2. 21.). -2. A kind of tree. -गणः (°हर्ग°) 1. a series of sacrificial days. -2. a month. -3. any calculated term (Wilson) -जरः [अहोभिः परिवर्तमानो लोकान् जरयति जॄ-णिच्-अच्, अहानि वा अस्मिन् जीर्यति आधारे अप्-वा Tv.] Ved. the year as making days old. —जात a. Ved. born in the day or from day, not belonging to night. —दिव a. (°हर्दि°,) existing every day. (-वं) ind. [अहश्च दिवा च समा° द्वं°] daily, every day, day by day ; य इहत्यमस्वास्त्यमहर्दिवं दिवः Si. 1. 51. —दिवि ind. day by day, every day, constantly. -दृश् a. Ved. belonging to the day ; living. —नाथः 1. The sun, the lord of the day. -2. a kind of tree. -निशं [अहश्च निशा च समा° द्वं°] a day and night, a whole day ; Ms. 1. 74, 4. 97. (-शं) ind. day and night, during the whole day, continually. —पतिः [अहःपतिः, अहर्पतिः, अहस्पतिः P. VIII. 2. 70. Vârt.] 1. the sun ; ननु राहावहमर्पति तमः Si. 16. 57 ; R. 10. 54. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. A kind of tree. -4. swallow wort. —बांधवः the sun. —भाज्, -लोक a. Ved. partaking of the day. —मणिः the sun. -मुखं commencement of the day, morning, dawn. —रथंतरं (P. VIII. 2. 63 Vârt.) a portion of Sâma to be chanted at day. —रात्रः (-त्रं also) 1. a day and night (P. II. 4. 29) ; बीनहोरात्रान् Nala. 12. 44 ; त्रिंशत्कला मुहूर्तः स्यादहोरात्रं तु तावतः Ms 1. 64, 65 ; Ms. 11. 84 ; Y. 1. 147. -2. a day of the Pitris, a month of the gods and a year of Brahmâ. —विद् a. Ved. 1 existing many days. -2. known long ago. -3. one who knows the fit time or season of a sacrifice. —शेषः, -षं (°हः शेष) 1. evening. -2. the last day of defilement.

अहना Dawn, morning (उषा Sây.).

अहम् pron. (Nom. Sing. of अस्मद्). I. [cf. Zend azem; L. ego; Germ. ich.]. -Comp. —अग्रिका a contest for superiority, rivalry. —अहमिका [अहमहं शब्दोऽस्यत्र बीप्सायां द्वित्वं टन् न लोपः P. II. 1. 72] 1. emulation, competition, assertion of superiority ; अहमहमिका तु सा स्यात्परस्परं यो भवेदहंकारः Ak. ; अहमहमिकया प्रणामलालसानां K. 14, 81 ; अहमहमिकया मधुकरकुलैरनुबध्यमानं 139. Mv. 6 54. -2. egotism. -3. military vaunting. —कर्तव्य a. to be referred to self. (-व्यं) the object of. अहंकारकारः 1. egotism, sense of self, self-love considered as an अविद्या or spiritual ignorance in Vedânta phil. Bg. 2. 71, 7. 4 ; Ms. 1. 14 ; Y. 3. 177. -2. pride, self-consciousness, self-conceit, haughtiness. -3. (in Sân. phil.) the third of the eight producers or elements of creation, i. e. the conceit or conception of individuality, one of the 25 elements ; Sân. K. 22, 24, 25 ; °वत् a. selfish, proud. —कारिन् a. proud, self-conceited. —कार्यं that which is to be done by oneself, personal business or object. —कृत a. 1 egotistic ; Bg. 18. 17. -2. proud, haughty, Y. 3. 151. -कृतिः f. egotism, high opinion of oneself, pride. —पूर्व a. desirous of being first. -पूर्विका, -प्रथमिका [अहं पूर्वोऽहं पूर्व इत्यभिधानं यत्र] 1. the running forward of soldiers with emulation ; (hence) emulation, competition ; जवादहंपूर्विकया यियासुभिः Ki. 14. 32. -2. bragging, vaunting. —प्रत्ययः [अहमित्याकारकः प्रत्ययः] self conceit. —भद्रं [अहमेव भद्र इति निर्णयो यत्र] self-conceit, high opinions of one's own superiority. —भावः 1. pride, egotism; अहंभावावृतो निश्चयः Bv. 4. 10. -2=°मति q. v. -मतिः f. 1. self-love or self-illusion regarded as spiritual ignorance (in Vedânta phil.). -2. conceit, pride, egotism. -वादिन् a. speaking only of oneself, proud, haughty ; Bg. 18. 26. —श्रेयस् or °सं n. claiming superiority for oneself ; अहंश्रेयसे विवदमानाः Sat. Br. —सन a. Ved. gaining for oneself.

अहंयु a. [अहं अहंकारोऽस्त्यस्य, अहं युस् P. V. 2. 140] Selfish, proud, haughty ; Bk. 1. 20. —युः A warrior.

अहर a. Not taking away ; so अहारिन्. -रः A pure quantity.

अहरणीय, अहार्य a. 1 Not to be stolen, removed, or taken away ; अहार्यं ब्राह्मणद्रव्यं राज्ञां नित्यमिति स्थितिः Ms. 9. 189. -2 Not to be won over (by fraud), devoted, loyal ; Ms. 7. 217. -3 Firm, unflinching, inexorable ; °निश्चया Dk. 41, Ku. 5. 8. —र्यः A mountain ; °ता, -त्वं not being liable to be taken away, security ; H. Pr. 4.

अहल-लि a. Unploughed, unfurrowed.

अहल्य a. 1 Unploughed. -2 Not arable. —ल्यः N. of a country. -ल्या N. of the wife of Gautama. [According to the Ramayana she was the first woman created by Brahma, who gave her to Gautama. She was seduced by Indra who assumed the form of her husband and so deceived her, or, according to another version, she knew the god and was flattered by the great god's condescension. There is another story which states that Indra secured the assistance of the moon who, assuming the form of a cock, crowed at mid-night. This roused Gautama to his morning devotions, and Indra went in and took his place. Gautama, when he knew of her seduction, expelled her from his hermitage and cursed her to be a stone and become invisible till she should be touched by the feet of Dasarathi Rama which would restore her to her former shape. Rama afterwards delivered her from her wretched state and she was reconciled to her husband. Ahalya is one of the five very chaste and pure women whose names every one is recommended to repeat in the morning ; अहल्या द्रौपदी सीता तारा मंदोदरी तथा। पंचकन्याः स्मरेन्नित्यं महापातकनाशिनीः ॥ Kumarila Bhatta explains the seduction of Ahalya as Indra's (the sun's) carrying away the shades of night, Ahalya signifying night]. For a very succinct account, see also Mv. 1. -2 N. of a sea. -Comp. —जारः Indra. -नंदनः the sage Satânanda, son of Ahalyâ. —ह्रदः N. of a Tirtha near the hermitage of Gautama.

अहल्लिकः [अहनि लीयते, ली-ड, निपातः संज्ञायां किन् Tv.] 1 A dead body. -2 Ved. A talker.

अहवि a. Without oblations or sacrifices.

अहस्त a 1 Handless. -2 One whose hand is cut.

अहह-हा [अहं जहाति, हा-क पृषो°] A particle or interjection implying (a) Sorrow or regret ('alas,' 'ah'); अहह कष्टमपंडितता विधेः Bh. 2. 92 3 21 ; अहह ज्ञानराशिर्नष्टः Mu. 2. (b) Wonder or surprise ; अहह महतां निस्सीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः Bh. 2. 35, 36. (c) Pity ; भुवं ते जीवितोप्यहह मृतका मंदमतयः Bv. 4. 39. (d) Calling ; अहहारे त्वा शूद्र Ch. Up. (e) Fatigue.

अहि a. Killing ; pervaded, pervading. -हिः [आहंति, आ-हन्-इण् स च डित् आङो ह्रस्वश्च Un. 4. 137] 1 A serpent, snake ; अहयः सविषाः सर्वे निर्विषा डुंडुभाः स्मृताः Ks. 14. 84. -2 The sun. -3 The planet Râhu. -4 A traveller. -5 The demon Vritra. -6 A wicked man. -7 A cheat, rogue. -8 The Asleshâ Nakshatra. -9 Water. -10 Earth. -11 A milch cow. -12 Lead. -13 The navel. -14 A cloud. —ही (du) Heaven and earth. [cf. L. anguis, Grehis]. -Comp. -अर्यु, a. gliding away like a snake, not facing the enemy. -कांतः air, wind. -कोषः the slough of a snake. -क्षत्रः, -क्षेत्रः N. of a country in the east. -गोप a. Ved. guarded by a serpent. -घ्नं the slaying of the serpent or

demon Vṛitra. -घ्नी *m*. killing snakes. -छत्रः 1. N. of a country, conquered by Arjuna and given to Droṇa. -2. a kind of vegetable poison. (-त्रा) 1. sugar. -2. the plant मेषशृंगी. -3. N. of the city अहिच्छत्र. -छत्रकं a mushroom. -जित् *m*. 1. N. of Krishṇa. (the slayer of the serpent Kâliyâ). -2. N. of Indra. -जिह्वा N. of a plant (नागजिह्वालता). -तुंडिकः [अहेस्तुंड मुखं तेन दिव्यति ठञ्, ठक् वा] a snake-catcher, conjurer, juggler. -द्विष्, -द्रुह्, -मार, -रिपु, -विद्विष् *m*. 1. N. of Garuḍa. -2. an ichneumon. -3. a peacock. -4. Indra. -5. Krishṇa ; Ki. 4. 27, Si. 1. 41. -नकुलं snakes and ichneumons. -नकुलिका [अहिनकुलयोर्वैरम् वुन् P. II. 4. 9.] the natural antipathy between a serpent and an ichneumon. -नामभृत् *m*. N. of Baladeva. -निर्मोकः, -निर्लयनी the slough of a snake. -पताका a kind of snake (not venomous). -पतिः 1. 'the lord of snakes', Vâsuki. -2. any large serpent. -पुत्रका a kind of boat (serpent-shaped). -पूर्ण, -ना a kind of disease. -फेनः, -नं 'the saliva or venom of a snake', opium. -बुध्नि(ध्न्यः), -ब्रध्नः, -अहिर्बुध्नः -°न्यम् 1. one of the Rudras. -2. Siva.° -3. Uttarâbhâdrapadâ Nakshatra. -4. a name of a Muhûrta °देवता the twenty-sixth lunar mansion. -भयं 1. the fear of a lurking snake. -2. apprehension of treachery, danger arising from the one's own allies; °दा [अहिं भयं यति खंडयति दो-क] N of the plant भूम्यामलकी. -भानु *a*. Ved. 1. shining like serpents. -2. causing the motion of the sun (सूर्यगतिहेतु) as the wind ; an epithet of the Maruts. -भुज् *m*. 1. N. of Garuḍa. -2. a peacock -3. ichneumon. -4 N. of a plant. -भृत् *m*. Siva. -मन्यु *a*. 1. having destructive anger, or with unimpaired knowledge. -2. enraged like serpents, epithet of the Maruts. (-न्युः) the anger of a serpent. -मर्दनी N. of a plant (गंधनाकुली). -माय *a*. having multiform or versatile forms like a snake, showing a variety of colour and shape, such as Vritra. -मारकः, -मेदकः 1. N. of a plant (अरिमेद). -2. = °द्विष् q. v. -लता 1. the betel-nut plant. -2. N. of a plant (गंधनाकुली). -शुष्म *a*. having all pervading strength ; °सत्वन् Ved. one whose men hiss like serpents. -सक्थ *a*. having a long thigh like a serpent. (-क्थः) N. of a country. -हत्यं Ved. the slaying of the serpent or demon Vritra. -हन् *a* killing serpents or Vritra, Garuda, Indra.

अहिका 1 The polar star ध्रुव. -2 A blind snake. -3 (At the end of comp.) Lasting for a certain number of days; द्वयाहिक. -का The silk-cotton tree (शाल्मली).

अहिंसक *a*. Not hurting or injuring, harmless.

अहिंसा 1 Harmlessness, abstaining from killing or giving pain to others in thought, word, or deed, as अहिंसा परमो धर्मः ; Bg. 10. 5 ; Ms. 10. 63, 5. 44, 6. 75. -2 Security.

अहिंसान *a*. Ved. Not hurting, harmless.

अहिंस्र *a* Harmless, innocent ; Ms. 4. 246. -स्रा, -स्रा N. of a plant (कुलिक). -स्रं Harmless behaviour, innocence ; Ms. 1. 29.

अहिंडुका A kind of small poisonous animal.

अहित 1 *a*. Not placed, put or fixed. -2 Unfit, improper ; Ms. 3. 20. -3 Hurtful, detrimental, harmful, injurious, prejudicial. -4 Disadvantageous, evil. -5 Inimical, hostile. -तः An enemy ; अहिताननिलोद्धूतैस्तर्जयन्निव केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 9. 17, 11. 68 ; तदहितयुवतेरभीक्ष्णमक्ष्णोः Si. 7. 57 a rival ; Bg. 2. 36 ; K. 5, 77. -तं 1 Damage. -2 Food. -Comp. -इच्छु *a*. not wishing well, malevolent. -कारिन् *a*. inimical, acting unkindly. -नामन् *a*. having as yet no name assigned. -मनस् *a*. not friendly minded, hating, inimical. -हितं good and evil ; °विचारशून्यबुद्धि H. 2. 45.

अहिम *a*. Not cold, hot. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -तेजस्, -द्युतिः, -रश्मिः the sun.

अहीन *a*. 1 Unimpaired, whole, entire, all ; भुतभूतिरहीनभोगभाक् Si. 16. 71. -2 Not inferior, great ; अहीनबाहुद्रविणः शशास R. 18. 14 ; 9. 5. -3 Not deprived of, possessed of ; Ms. 2. 183. -4 Not outcast or vile. -5 (अहोभिः साध्यते, अहन्-ख P. VI. 2. 43) Lasting for several days ; द्व्यहीन, त्र्यहीन &c. -नः 1 A sacrifice lasting for several days (-नं also) ; Ms. 11. 198. -2 A large snake. -3 The lord of serpents, Vâsuki (अहि-इनः). -Comp. -गुः N. of a king of the solar race ; R. 18. 14. -वादिन् *m*. a witness unfit or incapable of giving evidence.

अहीरः A cowherd.

अहीरणिः [अहीन् ईरयति दूरीकरोति ईर्-अनि] A snake having two heads.

अहीश्रुवः [अहिरिव श्रूयते, श्रु-कवा° दीर्घः] An enemy.

अहु *a*. [अह्-व्याप्तौ-उन्] 1 Narrow. -2 Pervading.

अहुत *a*. 1 Not sacrificed or offered (as an oblation) ; Ms. 12. 68. -2 One who has not yet received any oblation. -तः Religious meditation, prayer, and the study of the Vedas (considered as one of the five great Yajnas and necessary duties); अहुतं च हुतं चैव तथा प्रहुत मेव च । ब्राह्मं हुतं प्राशितं च पंच यज्ञान् प्रचक्षते ॥ Ms. 3. 73, 74. -Comp. -अद् *a*. 1. not eating of a sacrifice. -2. not allowed to partake of a sacrifice.

अहृणान *a*. Not being angry, friendly (अक्रोधन) ; Rv. 7. 86. 2.

अहृणीयमान *a*. Ved. 1 Not angry or jealous. -2 Willing.

अहृदय *a*. 1 Heartless. -2 Absent-minded ; K. 84 ; हृदयमहृदया न नाम पूर्वं Ki. 10. 47.

अहृद्य *a*. Not desired or agreeable unpleasant ; °कृत् *a*. causing disgust.

अहे *ind*. [अह्-ए] A particle implying (*a*) Reproach. (*b*) Regret (*c*) Separation.

अहेतु *a*. Causeless, spontaneous involuntary ; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यः U. 5, 17. -तुः Absence of cause and reason.

अहे(है)तुक *a*. Groundless, causeless, without any motive ; Bg. 18. 22.

अहेळ(ड)त्, -हेडमान *a*. Ved. Not unwilling.

अहेरुः N. of the plant शतमूली Asparagus Racemosus.

अहो *ind*. 1 A particle showing (*a*) Surprise or wonder ; often agreeable (ah, how great or wonderful) ; अहो कामी स्वतां पश्यति S. 2. 2 ; अहो मधुरतासां दर्शनं S. 1 ; अहो बकुलावलिका *m* I Oh, it is B. -(meaning 'I did not expect to see you here') ; अहो राग-बद्धचित्तवृत्तिरालिखित इव सर्वतो रंगः S. 1 ; अहो रूपमहो वीर्यमहो सत्त्वमहो द्युतिः Râm. (how wonderful his form &c.) (*b*) Painful surprise ; अहो ते विगतचेतनत्वं K. 146. -2 Sorrow or regret in general, ('alas', 'ah') ; अहो दुष्यंतस्य संशयमारूढाः पिंडभाजः S. 6 ; विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. -3 Praise ('bravo,' 'well done') ; अहो देवदत्तः पचति शोभनं P. VIII. 1. 40 Sk. -4 Reproach (' fie,' 'shame') ; अहो भो धिग्बलं क्षात्रं Mb. -5 Calling out or addressing ; अहो हिरण्यक श्लाघ्योऽसि H. 1. -6 Envy or jealousy ; कटमहो करिष्यसि P. VIII. 1. 41 Com. -7 Enjoyment, satisfaction. -8 Fatigue. -9 Doubt (probably for आहो q. v.). -10 Sometimes merely as an expletive. Prov. अहो रूपमहो ध्वनिः (used to convey the idea of mutual adulation, the ass complimenting the camel upon its fine form and the camel the ass upon its melodious voice) ; अहो नु खलु (भोः) generally indicates surprise, often agreeable (आश्चर्य); अहो नु खल्वीदृशीमवस्थां प्रपन्नोऽस्मि S. 5 ;

अहो नु खलु भोस्तदेतत्काकतालीयं नाम Mâl. 5. अहो बत shows-(*a*) compassion, pity, regret ; अहो बत महत्पापं कर्तुं व्यवसिता वयं Bg. 1. 44 ; (*b*) satisfaction or admiration (संतोष) ; अहो बतासि स्पृहणीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20. (Oh, how enviable is your prowess; Malli. here takes अहो बत in the sense of संबोधन) ; (*c*) addressing, calling ; (*d*) fatigue. (अहो धिगर्थे शोके च करुणार्थविषादयोः। संबोधने प्रशंसायां विस्मये पादपूरणे ॥ असूयायां वितर्के च प्रायशोहो प्रयुज्यते । अहो बतानुकंपायां खेदामंत्रणयोस्तथा ॥). **-Comp.** —पुरुषिका = आहोपुरुषिका q. v.

अह्नः (The last member of a comp.) See under अहन्.

अह्नवाय्य *a*. Ved. 1 Not concealing. -2 Not to be denied or set aside.

अह्नाय *ind*. Instantly, speedily, at once; अह्नाय सा नियमजं क्लममुत्ससर्ज Ku. 5. 86 ; अह्नाय तावदरुणेन तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 71 : Ki. 16. 16.

अह्रय, अह्रयाण *a*. Shameles, proud presumptuously bold.

अह्रि *a*. [ह्र-क्रि] 1 Luxurious, fat, -2 Wise, learned (कवि).

अह्रीक *a*. Shameless, impudent. —कः A Buddhist mendicant.

अह्रुत *a*. Ved. 1 Not fluctuating or stumbling. -2 Not crooked (अ-कुटिल) ; °प्सु *a*. Ved. of straight or upright appearance.

अह्वल *a*. Not fluctuating, firm, steady. —ला N. of a tree (भल्लातक).

आ.

आ The second letter of the Alphabet.

आ 1 Used as a particle or interjection showing (*a*) Assent ; 'yes', 'verily'. (*b*) Compassion (अनुकंपा) 'Ah'. (*c*) Pain or regret (usually written आस् or आः q. v.) 'alas'. (*d*) Recollection (स्मरण) 'Ah', 'Oh' ; आ एवं किलासीत् U. 6. (*e*) But (used as a disjunctive conjunction). (*f*) And (used as a cumulative conjunction). (*g*) Sometimes used as an expletive ; आ एवं मन्यसे. In all these senses आ is treated as a Pragrihya vowel (does not form any Sandhi with a following vowel) P. I. 1. 14. -2 (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) (*a*) it expresses the senses of 'near, near to, towards, from all sides, all around' (see the several verbs). (*b*) With verbs of motion, taking, carrying &c. it shows the reverse of the action ; as गम् to go, आगम् to come ; दा to give; आदा to take ; नी to carry, आनी to bring. -3 (As a separable preposition with abl.) it shows either (*a*) the limit inceptive (अभिविधि), from, ever since, away from, out of, off, from among आमूलात् श्रोतुमिच्छामि S. 1 ; बहुभ्य आ from out of many; आ जन्मनः S. 5. 25 ever since (her) birth; आ मनोः U. 6. 18. Or, (*b*) it expresses the limit exclusive or conclusive (मर्यादा), till, until, upto, as far as, unto ; आङ् मर्यादाभिविध्योः P. II. 1. 13; see अभिविधि ; आ परितोषाद्विदुषां S. 1. 2 till the learned are satisfied ; आ कैलासात् Me. 11 upto or as far as Kailâsa ; आोदकांतात् S. 4; U. 1. 37; V. 2. 2. In this sense आ sometimes governs the acc.; शतमा जातीः upto a hundred births. (*c*) In both these senses आ frequently enters into compound, forming either Avyayîbhâva comp. or compound adjectives ; आबालं (or आ बालेभ्यः) हरिभक्तिः commencing with or including children ; आमुक्ति (or आ मुक्तेः) संसारः Sk. till final emancipation; आमेखलं Ku. 1. 5 as far as &c. ; आमरणं Pt. 1 till death; आगोपालं ननृतुः K. 70 down to the cowherd; आगोपाला द्विजातयः including the cowherds. Sometimes the compound so formed stands a the first member of other compounds; सोऽहमाजन्मशुद्धानामाफलोदयकर्मणां । आसमुद्रक्षितीशानामानाकरथवर्त्मनां R. 1. 5; आगंडविलंबि S. 6. 17; आकर्णलंबि M. 5. 10 S. (*d*) Used with loc. it has the sense of 'in', 'at' (mostly Ved.) ; गावो न यवसेष्वा Rv. 1. 91 13. —4 With adjectives (or sometimes with nouns) आ has a diminutive force ; आपांडुर a little white, whitish; आलक्ष्य S. 7. 17 slightly visible ; आकंपः gentle shaking ; so आनील, आरक्त. -5 (As a separable adverb) आ chiefly occurs in the Vedas and means 'near, near to, or towards, thereto. further ; and also, even '; in many cases it emphasizes the word which precedes it, and when placed after prepositions it strengthens their sense.

आं = आम् q. v.

आः 1 = आस् q. v. -2 N. of Lakshmi (आ).

आकत्थनं Boasting, swaggering.

आकंप् 1 A. To shake, tremble; to tremble with fear ; S. 4. -*Caus*. To shake, put in motion (fig. also) अनोकहाकंपितपुष्पगंधी R. 2. 13 ; (some take आकंपित = ईषत्कंपनं) ; Rs. 6. 22.

आकंप 1 Shaking a little. -2 Shaking, trembling ; अनाकंपधैर्यं V. 5. 22 v. l.

आकंपन *a*. Slightly shaking. —नं Trembling motion, shaking.

आकंपित, आकंप्र *a*. Shaking, trembling ; moved, agitated.

आकर्त्यं [अ-कृत-ष्यञ् P. V. 1. 121] Making any thing impure.

आकर्ण् 10 P. (properly a Den. form) To hear, give ear to, listen ; सर्वे साविस्मयमाकर्णयंति S. 1.

आकर्णनं Hearing, listening

आकल् 10 P. 1 To take hold of, seize, take; Si. 7. 21; कुतूहलाकलितहृदया K. 49 seized.-2 To conside, regard;. स्पर्शमपि पावनमाकलयति K. 108, 23 ; 5 खिलमसूयया हृदयं तवाकलयामि Gît. 3 -3 To observe, notice, take into consideration ; भयहेतुमाकलय्य H. 1. -4 (*a*) To bind, fasten, tie; स्वच्छदुकूलपल्लवाकलितमौलिः K. 99, 84 ; (*b*) To confine, to restrain, tie up ; सुवर्णसूत्राकलिताधरांबरां Si. 1. 6, 9. 45 ; Ku. 20. 52. -5 To shake, agitate; मारुताकलितास्तत्र द्रुमाः Mh.; Bh. 1. 42.-6 To cast, throw Si. 3, 73, 9. 72, -7 To surrender,

transfor. -8 To measure ; आकलयंतमिव त्रिभुवनं K. 73 to count, reckon.

आकलनं 1 Laying hold of, seizing; मेखलाकलनं K. 183; binding; Si. 5 42 confinement -2 Counting, reckoning. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Inquiry. -5 Comprehending, understanding.

आकल्पः 1 An ornament, decoration; आकल्पसारो रूपाजीवाजनः Dk. 63, K. 313, 365 ; R. 17. 22, 18. 52. -2 Dress (in general), accoutrement. -3 Sickness, disease. -4 Adding to, increasing.

आकल्पकः 1 Remembering with regret, missing. -2 Fainting, loss of sense or perception. -3 Joy or delight. -4 Darkness. -5 A knot or joint.

आकल्यं Sickness, disease.

आकषः A touch-stone.

आकषक a. Cutting, rubbing, or testing with a touch-stone ; (आकषे कुशलः, तत्र नियुक्तो वा) ; testing.

आकषिक a. [आकषेण चरति ठन्] Testing, touching.

आकस्मिक a. (की f.) (विनयादिगणः, अकस्मात्-ठक् टिलोपः] 1 Accidental, unforeseen, unexpected, sudden ; त्रासस्त्वाकस्मिकं भयं Hem. -2 Causeless, groundless ; नन्वदृष्टानिष्टौ जगद्वैचित्र्यमाकस्मिकं स्यात् S. B.

आकांक्ष् 1 U. 1 To desire, long or wish for, expect; प्रत्याश्वसंतं रिपुराचकांक्ष R. 7. 47, 5. 38 ; Ms. 2. 162, 10. 121 ; Y. 1. 153 ; Me. 91. -2 To try to reach a place, turn to ; Ms. 3. 258. -3 To require, need. -4 (In gram.) To require some word or words to be supplied for the completion of the sense ; see आकांक्षा below.

आकांक्ष a. 1 Desiring, wishing. -2 (In gram.) Requiring some words to complete the sense ; अंगयुक्तं तिङाकांक्षं P. VIII. 2. 96, 104. —क्षा 1 Desire, wish ; भक्त° Snsr., Amaru. 41. -2 (In gram. &c.) The presence of a word necessary to complete the sense, one of the three elements necessary to convey a complete sense or thought (the other two being योग्यता and आसत्ति) ; आकांक्षा प्रतीतिपर्यवसानविरहः S. D. 2 the absence of the completion of a sense; see Bhâshâ P. 82, 84 and T. S. 49 ; in the ex. गौरश्वः पुरुषो हस्ती there is आकांक्षा. -3 Looking at or towards. -4 Purpose, intention. -5 Inquiry. -6 The significancy of a word.

आकांक्षित p. p. Desired, wished, inquired ; looked at, wanted, necessary.

आकांक्षिन् a. 1 Wishing, desiring, expecting ; Bg. 17. 11 ; R. 19. 57. -2 Asking, inquiring.

आकांक्ष्य a. Desirable. —क्ष्यं Need of supplying a word or words for the completion of sense ; P. III. 4. 23.

आकाय: [आ-चि-कर्मणि घञ् चितौ कुत्वम्] 1 The fire on the funeral pile ; आकायमग्निं चिन्वीत P. III. 3. 41. Sk. -2 A funeral pile. -3 Abode, residence.

आकाय्य a. Ved. 1 Desirable. -2 Commendable in every way.

आकालः 1 The right time. -2 Wrong time.

आकालिक a. [अकाले भवः ठञ्] (की f.) 1 Momentary, transitory ; Ms. 4. 103, 105 ; आकालिकः स्तनयित्नुः, आकालिकी विद्युत्, उत्पत्त्यनंतरं विनाशिनीत्यर्थः P. V. 1. 114. -2 Unseasonable, premature, untimely ; आकालिकीं वीक्ष्य मधुप्रवृत्तिम् Ku. 3. 34 ; Mk. 5. 1. —की Lightning.

आकाश् 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To view, recognize.

आकाशः -शं [समंतादाकाशंते सूर्यादयोऽत्र Tv.] 1 The sky : आकाशभवा सरस्वती Ku. 4. 39 ; °ग, °चारिन् &c. -2 Ether (considered as the fifth element). -3 The subtle and ethereal fluid pervading the whole universe ; one of the 9 *dravyas* or substance recognized by the Vaiseshikas. It is the substratum of the quality 'sound'; शब्दगुणमाकाशं, cf. also श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1 ; अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञः पदं (scil. आकाशं) विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1 -4 Free space or vacuity ; यश्चायमंतरात्मन्नाकाशः Bri. Up -5 Space, place in general ; सपर्वतवनाकाशां पृथिवीं Mb. ; भवनाकाशमजायताम्बुराशिः Bv. 2. 165. -6 Brahma (as identical with ether) ; आकाशस्तल्लिंगात् Br. Sût. ; यावानयमाकाशस्तावानयमंतर्हृदयाकाशः Ch. Up. -7 Light, clearness. -8 A hole. -9 A dot, zero (In Math). आकाशे in the air ; आकाशे लक्ष्यं बद्ध्वा fixing the look on some object out of sight. आकाशे in the sense of 'in the air' is used in dramas as a stage-direction when a character on the stage asks questions to some one not on the stage, and listens to an imaginary speech supposed to be a reply, which is usually introduced by the words किं ब्रवीषि, किं कथयसि &c. ; दूरस्थाभाषणं यत्स्यादशरीरनिवेदनं । परोक्षांतरितं वाक्यं तदाकाशे निगद्यते ॥ Bharata ; cf. आकाशभाषितं below ; (आकाशे) प्रियंवदे, कस्येदमुशीरानुलेपनं मृणालवंति च नलिनीपत्राणि नीयंते । (श्रुतिमभिनीय) किं ब्रवीषि &c. S. 3. This is a contrivance used by poets to avoid the introduction of a fresh character, and it is largely used in the species of dramatic composition called भाण where only one character conducts the whole play by a copious use of आकाशभाषित. -Comp. —अनंतायतनं the abode of infinity or of infinite space ; N. of a world with the Buddhists. —अस्तिकायः N. of a category with the Jainas. —ईशः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. (in law) any helpless person (such as a child, a woman, a pauper) who has no other possession than the air. —कक्षा 'the girdle of the sky,' horizon —कल्पः Brahma. -गः a. moving through the atmosphere (-गः) a bird. (—गा) the heavenly Ganges. —गंगा [आकाशपथवाहिनी गंगा] the celestial Ganges;नदत्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतस्युद्दामदिग्गजे R. 1. 78. —चमसः the moon. —ज a. produced in the sky. —जननिन् m. a casement, loophole, an embrasure (loft in castle-walls). —दीपः, -प्रदीपः 1. a lamp lighted in honour of Lakshmî or Vishṇu and raised on a pole in the air at the Divâli festival in the month of Kârttika. -2. a beacon-light, a lantern on a pole.—भाषितं 1. speaking off the stage, a supposed speech to which a reply is made as if it had been actually spoken and heard; किं ब्रवीषीति यन्नाट्ये विना पात्रं प्रयुज्यते। श्रुत्वेवानुक्तमप्यर्थं तत्स्यादाकाशभाषितं S. D 425. -2. a sound or voice in the air.-मंडलं the celestial sphere. -मांसी [आकाशभवा मांसी] N. of a plant (क्षुद्रजटामांसी). —मूली the aquatic plant (कुंभिका ; Pistia Stratiotes.—यानं 1. a heavenly car, a balloon -2. moving or travelling through the sky ; आकाशयानेन प्रविशति enters passing through the sky (frequently occurring in dramas). -3. one who moves through the air. —रक्षिन् m. a watchman on the outer battlements of a castle (आकाश इव अत्युच्चप्राचीरोपरि स्थित्वा रक्षति). —वचनं = °भाषितं q v. —वर्त्मन् n. 1. the firmament. -2. the atmosphere, air. —वल्ली a sort of creeper, a parasitical plant (अमरवेल). —वाणी a voice from heaven, an incorporeal speech (अशरीरिणी वाणी). —सलिलं rain, dew. —स्थ a. abiding in the sky, aerial. —स्फटिकः a kind of crystal supposed to be formed in the atmosphere, hail (करका).

आकाशवत् a. 1 Filling a certain vacuum or space. -2 Going through the air.

आकाशीय, आकाश्य a. [आकाशस्येदं, छ-यत्] Atmospherical, aerial.

आकिंचनं, आकिंचन्यं Poverty, want of any possession.

आकीम् ind. Ved. From (with abl.); leaving, excluding.

आकुंच् 1 A., 6 P. To bend.-*Caus.* 1 To draw together, contract,

bend inward, curve, compress; आकुंचितसव्यपादं Ku. 3. 70; R. 6. 15; Bh. 1. 3. -2 To shorten.

आकुंचनं 1 Bending contraction, compression; K. 78. -2 Contraction regarded as one of the 5 *karmans* q. v. -3 Collecting, heaping. -4 Curving. -5 Contortion.

आकुल *a.* 1 Full of, burdened or filled with (in general); प्रचलदूर्मिमालाकुलं (समुद्रं) Bh. 2. 4; मृगपक्षिगणाकुलं Râm.; बाष्पाकुलां वाचं Nala. 4.18; आलापकुतूहलाकुलतरे श्रोत्रे Amaru. 81.-2 Overcome, affected or afflicted, smit; हर्ष°, शोक°, विस्मय°, स्नेह° &c.-3 Busily or intently engaged or absorbed in; *S.* 4.18.-4 Confounded, agitated, flurried, distracted; अभिचैद्यं प्रतिष्ठासुरासीत्कार्यद्वयाकुलः *Si.* 2. 1.; perplexed, at a loss what to do, undetermined; Ki. 2. 54. °आकुल very much agitated, K. 10. 28; Ki. 14. 32. -5 Dishevelled, disordered (as hair); असंयताकुलालकान् K. 60, 243; Ratn. 1. 17; Ki. 8. 18.-6 Wild, dreary; *S.* 2.-7 Taken out of one's natural condition.-8 Incoherent, contradictory. -लं An inhabited place; रहितेष्वाकुलेषु च Râm.-*adv.* In bewilderment; *Si.* 1. 2.

आकुलता,-त्वं 1 A multitude.-2 Perplexity, bewilderment, confusion, Amaru. 72; Bh. 1. 18.

आकुलयति Den. P. To confound, make disordered, agitate.

आकुलित *a.* 1 Distressed, confounded, agitated; मार्गाचलव्यतिकराकुलितेव सिंधुः Ku. 5. 85. -2 Entangled; K. 83. -3 Obscured, blinded; धूम° दृष्टेः *S.* 4.-4 Overcome or affected; शोक°, पिपासा° &c.-5 Disordered, deranged; R. 16. 67; Rs. 6. 17. -6 Tilled.

आकुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To fill with.-2 To confound, perplex, bewilder. -3 To overcome; कुतूहलेनाकुलीक्रियमाणो लतिमा K. 134. -4 To trouble, pain; *S.* 2.

आकुलीभू 1 P. To be perplexed or agitated; इति प्रतिपादितमाकुलीभवेत् *S. B.* this conclusion would be shaken.

आकूणित *a.* [आ-कूणक्त] Contracted, a little; मदनशरशल्यवेदनाकूणितत्रिभागेन R. 166, 81.

आकूतं [आ-कू-भावे-क्त] 1 Meaning, intention, purpose; इतीरिताकूतमनलिचाजिनं Ki. 14. 26. -2 A feeling, state of heart, emotion; चूडामंडलबंधनं तरलयत्याकूतजो वेपथुः U. 5 36; भावाकूतं Amaru. 4; Sân. K. 31; Mâl. 9. 11; स्नेहाकूत U. 6. 35; साकूतं feelingly, meaningly (oft occurring in plays as a stage-direction).-3 Wonder or curiosity; सर्वे °कर्त U. 4.-4 Wish, desire.

आकूतिः *f.* [आ कू-भावे-क्तिन्] Intention, wish, desire; Rv. 10. 128. 4; आकूतीनां च चित्तीनां प्रवर्तकः Mb. °पर *a.* accomplishing one's own intentions.

आकृ 8 U. 5. P. 1 To bring near or towards; to drive near or together. -2 To bring down; form wholly (Ved.). —*Caus.* 1 To invite, call, summon; रदनिकामाकारय Mk. 3; Dk. 174; Pt. 1; मध्यस्थस्य दृष्टिमाकारयति Mk. 4 calls or arrests; *Si.* 16. 52. -2 To prompt, incite, propel; ममापि कौतूहलेनाकारित एषः *S.* 6. -3 To call out boldly, challenge; Mk. 2 -4 To cause to appear, produce. -5 To ask anything of one.

आकारः [आ-कृ घञ्] 1 Form, shape, figure; द्विधा° of two forms or sorts, Pt. 3. 37. -2 Aspect, appearance, mien, countenance; आकारसदृशप्रज्ञः R. 1. 15, 16. 7; *S.* 1. -3 (Particularly) expression of the face, as giving a clue to one's inward thoughts or mental disposition; तस्य संवृतमंत्रस्य गूढाकारेंगितस्य च R. 1. 20; Pt. 1; भवानपि संवृताकारमास्तां V. 2; *S.* 7; Ki. 1. 14; साकारो निःस्पृहः Pt. 3. 88 giving no clue to his inward thoughts. reserved; K. 233; Mv. 6, Ms. 7. 63, 8.25-6.-4 Hint, sign, token. -5 Identity, oneness. -6 Recognition of identity (in Sân. phil.). -7 The letter आ. -Comp. —गुप्तिः, -गोपनं,-गूहनं dissimulation, suppressing all outward manifestation of the internal feelings.

आका(क)रणं, -णा 1 Invitation, calling; भवदाकारणाय Dk. 175. -2 A challenge.

आकारवत् *a.* 1 Embodied. -2 Symmetrical, well-formed.

आकारित *a.* 1 Called. -2 Agreed upon. -3 Demanded, exacted.

आकृत *p. p.* Ved. Brought near to, being near.

आकृतिः *f.* 1 Form, figure, shape (of anything); गोवर्धनस्याकृतिरन्वकारि *Si.* 3. 4. -2 Bodily form, body; किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां *S.* 1. 20; विकृताकृति Ms. 11. 53; घोर°, सौम्य° &c. -3 Appearance; oft a good or noble appearance, good form; न ह्याकृतिः सुसदृशं विजहाति वृत्तं Mk. 9. 16; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसंति Subhâsh.; आकृतिमनुगृह्णंति गुणाः Vb. 2. -4 Specimen, character. -5 Tribe, species. -Comp. —गणः a list of words belonging to a certain grammatical rule which does not give every word belonging to that rule, but only specimens, a list of specimens (frequently occurring in the Gaṇapâṭha); *e. g.* अर्श आदिगण, स्वरादिगण, चादिगण &c. —छत्रा the plant Achyranthes Aspera.

आकृतिमत् *a.* 1 Embodied. -2 Self-formed.

आकृष् 1 P., 6 U. 1 To draw towards, draw, drag, pull, attract (fig. also); केशेष्वाकृष्य चुंबति H. 1. 109; दूरमनुना सारंगेण वयमाकृष्टाः *S.* 1; (मनः) शैथार्यतस्वमाकष्टुमयस्कांतेन लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59; अनाकृष्टस्य विषयैः R. 1. 23 not attracted or seduced; लोभाकृष्टः H 1; Sânti. 3. 5, 4. 16; पादाकृष्टव्रततिः *S.* 1. 33, Amaru. 2, 72.-2 To draw or bend (as a bow); *Si.* 9. 40; *S.* 3. 5. -3 To draw or take out; हस्तात्कटकमाकृष्य Mk. 2; U. 1.-4 To extract, borrow (from another source). H. Pr. 9. -5 To draw or carry along; to waft or be charged with; U. 3. 2. -6 To deprive, take away by force, snatch; Bk. 16. 30.-7 To supply a word or words from another rule or sentence. —*Caus.* To draw near to oneself, pull together; वस्त्रमाकर्षयंती Rs. 5. 11.

आकर्षः 1 Attracting or drawing towards oneself. -2 Drawing away from, withdrawing; U. 3. 46. -3 Drawing (a bow). -4 Attraction, fascination. -5 Spasm. -6 Playing with dice; आकर्षस्तेऽवाक्फलः Mb. -7 A die or dice. -8 A board for a game with dice. -9 An organ of sense. -10 A magnet, a loadstone. -11 A touch-stone.

आकर्षक *a.* Attracting, attractive. —कः A magnet, a loadstone.

आकर्षण *a.* Attracting, carrying to another place. —णं 1 Pulling, drawing, attracting. -2 Seduction. —णी 1 A curved stick for pulling down fruits, flowers &c. (standing on elevated places); any instrument for pulling. -2 A variety of Mudrâ (or mark on the body).

आकर्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Magnetic, attractive (आकर्षेण चरति).

आकर्षिन् *a.* Attractive (as a smell at a distance). —णी A rod with a hook at the end for pulling down boughs in order to gather fruits &c.

आकृष्टिः *f.* 1 Attraction (in general). -2 Attraction, gravitation (in astr.); आकृष्टिशक्तिश्च मही तया यत् खस्थं गुरु स्वाभिमुखं स्वशक्त्या। आकृष्यते तत्पततीव भाति समे समंतात् क्व पतत्वियं खे ॥ Golârdh. 1. -3 Drawing or bending of a bow ज्या °Amaru. 1. -Comp.-मंत्रः an incantation by which another person is attracted; आकृष्टिमंत्रोपमं H. 1. 97.

आकृ 6 P. 1 To scatter or spread over, fill, fill up, cover, heap up (used chiefly in *p. p.* q. v.). -2 To dig up.

आकरः [By P. III. 3. 118 आकुर्वत्यस्मिन्; कृ-अप्] 1 A mine; मणिराकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18; आकारे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ms. 7. 62; Y. 3. 242; (fig.) a mine or rich sour-

of anything (उत्पत्तिस्थानं); मासो नु पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9; अशेषगुणाकरं Bh. 2. 92; Mk. 8. 38; Mu. 7. 7. -2 A collection, group; पद्माकरं दिनकरो विकचीकरोति Bh. 2. 73; Ku. 2. 29; Māl. 9. 47. -3 Best, excellent. -4 N. of a country. -5 N. of the Mahābhāshya.

आकरिकः [आकरे नियुक्तः ठञ्] A person appointed (by the king) to superintend a mine.

आकरिन् *a.* [आकर-इनि] 1 Produced in a mine, mineral. -2 Of good breed; बृधतमाकरिभिः करिभिः क्षतैः Ki. 5. 7.

आकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered or spread over. -2 Filled or overspread with, crowded, full of, abounding in; जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहपरीतं गृहमिव *S.* 5. 10; आकीर्णमृषिपत्नीनामुटजद्वाररोधिभिः R. 1. 50; Pt. 1. 375; Ms. 6. 51. —र्णं A crowd; V. 2.

आके *ind.* Ved. 1 Near, in the neighbourhood. -2 Distant.

आकेकर *a.* Half-shut, half-closed (eyes); निमीलदाकेकरलोलचक्षुषा Ki. 8. 53; Māl. 5; K. 81; Mu. 3. 21; दृष्टिराकेकरा किंचित्स्फुटापाङ्गे प्रसारिता। मीलितार्धपुटालोके ताराव्यावर्तनोत्तरा॥

आकेनिप *a.* Ved. Advancing near (as rays of light); wise (?).

आकोकेरः The sign Capricornus; (a word of Greek origin).

आक्रन्द् 1 U. 1 To lament, weep, cry, cry out, creak, scream; तुणाग्रलग्नैस्तुहिनैः पतद्भिराक्रन्दतीवोषसि शीतकालः Rs. 4. 7; Bk. 15. 50. -2 To shout, roar. -3 To invoke, call out to; आक्रंदीद्भीमसेनं वै Mb. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to weep or cry. -2 To call out to; एह्येहीति शिखंडिनां पटुतरैः केकाभिराक्रंदितः Mk. 5. 23. -3 To inspire courage by the sound of a drum. -4 To shout or roar at; to cry incessantly.

आक्रंदः 1 Weeping, crying out; किं क्रंदसि दुराक्रंद Pt. 4. 29. -2 Calling, invoking, calling out to; Ms. 8. 292. -3 Sound, war-cry, a cry (in general); आक्रंद उदभूत्तत्र Ks. 10. 94. -4 A friend, defender. -5 A brother. -6 A fierce or violent combat, war, battle. -7 A place of crying. -8 A king who prevents an ally from aiding another; a king whose kingdom lies next but one; पार्ष्णिग्राहं च संप्रेक्ष्य तथाक्रंदं च मंडले Ms. 7. 207 (see Kull. thereon).

आक्रंदनं 1 Lamentation, weeping, cry of lamentation. -2 Calling out.

आक्रंदिक *a.* [आक्रंदं धावति-ठञ् P. IV. 4. 38] One who runs to a place where cries (of distress) are heard.

आक्रंदित *p. p.* 1 Roaring, crying or weeping bitterly. -2 Invoked, called. —तं 1 A cry, roar; R. 2. 28. -2 Lamentation, weeping; V. 1.

आक्रंदिन् *a.* Calling out in a weeping tone, weeping, shouting at; Ku. 5. 26.

आक्रम् 1 U. 1 To go towards or near, approach; अंतरिक्षं आश्रमं &c. -2 To step or tread upon, enter, fill, take possession of, cover; भुजगपतिरयं मे मार्गमाक्रम्य सुप्तः Mk. 9. 12. covering; खं केशवोऽपर इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः 5. 2; छायामप्याक्रमितुं Ve. 3; *Si.* 8. 28 to enter or cross; Ms. 4. 130; V. 1. 152; पदा मस्तकमाक्रम्य Ms. 11. 43; जंबुद्वीपमाक्रम्य H. 3; आक्रामति धूमो हर्म्यतलं Mbh. -3 To occupy, extend over; योजनानां सहस्राणि बहूनाक्रम्य तिष्ठति Ks. 1. 15. -4 To attack, invade, seize, fall upon, conquer, overcome, vanquish; पक्षिशावकानाक्रम्य H. 1.; पौरस्त्यानेवमाक्रामंस्तांस्ताञ्जनपदाञ्जयी R. 4. 34; H. 4; तं न...शेकुराक्रमितुमन्यपार्थिवाः R. 19. 48; Bh. 1. 70; *Si.* 1. 70. -5 To surpass, excel, eclipse. -6 To undertake, begin, commence. -7 (A.) To rise, come up (as the sun); यावत्प्रतापनिधिराक्रमते न भानुः R. 5. 71; आक्रमते सूर्यः Mbh. -8 To ascend, mount, occupy (as sky, throne &c.); दिवमाक्रममाणेव Bk. 2. 23; *Si.* 18. 14, 51; सिंहासनं, स्वर्गलोकं, ध्वज &c. -9 To lie heavily upon, to press (as a load) (For further illustrations of the several senses see आक्रांत below). —*Caus.* (क-क्रा-मयति) To cause to enter, introduce, show into; स तैराक्रमयामास शुद्धांतं Ku. 6. 52.

आक्रमः,-मणं 1 Coming near, approaching. -2 Falling upon, attacking, an attack; *Si.* 16. 34. -3 Seizing, taking, covering, occupying. -4 Overcoming; obtaining. -5 Spreading or going over, surpassing. -6 Overloading. -7 Might, valour. -8 Possession of learning &c. -9 Food.

आक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Seized, taken possession of, overpowered, defeated, vanquished, overcome; आक्रांतविमानमार्गं R. 13. 37 reaching upto; रुजा° Pt. 5. 52; विदूक्षा° हृदयः Dk. 141 seized with; आतपाक्रांतोयमुद्देशः M. 3 exposed to heat; आक्रांतपूर्वमिव भुजंगं R. 9. 79 trodden or trampled under foot; filled with, full of, occupied, covered, overspread; शुशुभे तेन चाक्रांतं मंगलायतनं महत् R. 17. 29; Bh. 2. 108; वलिभिर्मुखमाक्रांतं Bh. 3. 14, 62; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40; *Si.* 1. 70; H. 1. 24; Dk. 141; K. 55; Ve. 2. 26; °मति having the mind engrossed or occupied; U. 5. 19; Māl. 9. 48; so मदन°, भय°, शोक° &c. -2 Loaded (as with a burden); भाराक्रांता वसुंधरा Mk. 8. 9; K. 118; Amaru. 30. -3 Surpassed, eclipsed, superseded; R. 10. 38, Ve. 5, M. 3. 5. -4 Obtained, possessed of; वर्णांतराक्रांतपयोधराग्रा R. 14. 27; Ki. 11. 7. -5 Accompanied, attended. -6 Pained, distressed.

आक्रांतिः *f.* 1 Placing upon, occupying; stepping or treading upon; आक्रांतिसंभावितपादपीठं Ku. 3. 11. -2 Overcoming, pressing upon, loading; Mu. 3. 10. -3 Ascending, rising. -4 Might, valour, force; *Si.* 5. 41.

आक्रामकः An invader.

आक्री 9 U. To purchase, buy.

आक्रयः A dealer, petty trader, a pedlar.

आक्रीड् 1 U. To play, sport, amuse oneself.

आक्रीड *a.* Playing, sporting. —डः, -डं 1 Play, sport, pleasure. -2 A pleasure-grove, pleasure-garden; आक्रीडपर्वतास्तेन कल्पिताः स्वेषु वेश्मसु Ku. 2. 43; कमप्याक्रीडमासाद्य तत्र विशश्रमिषुः Dk. 12.

आक्रीडनं Sporting, playing.

आक्रीडिन् *a.* Playing.

आक्रुश् 1 P. 1 To cry, cry out loudly; अये गौरीनाथ त्रिपुरहर शंभो त्रिनयन। प्रसीदेत्याक्रोशन् Bh. 3. 123; call out loudly to; पतिमाचुक्रुशुः Rām. -2 To revile, abuse, scold, assail with angry words; परस्य हेतोर्मामाक्रोशसि Dk. 58. 97; शतं ब्राह्मणमाक्रुश्य क्षत्रियो दंडमर्हति Ms. 8. 267; 6. 48; Bk. 5. 39. -3 To curse. -4 To censure, express displeasure.

आक्रुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Scolded, reviled, censured, abused, calumniated &c., *Si.* 12. 27. -2 Sounded, vociferated. -3 Cursed. —ष्टं 1 Calling out. -2 A harsh cry or sound, an abusive speech (परुषभाषणं); मार्जारमूषिकास्पर्शे आक्रुष्टे क्रोधसंभवे Kāty.

आक्रोशः,-शनं 1 Calling or crying out, vociferation, loud cry or sound. -2 Censure, blame, reviling; आक्रोशमपि परिहासमाकलयन्ति K. 235, 291; abuse Y. 2. 302. -3 A curse, imprecation; °गर्भमेवमुक्तं K. 291, 346. -4 An oath.

आक्रोशक,-क्रोष्टृ *a.* 1 Vociferous, one who calls out or vociferates. -2 A reviler, abusive.

आक्ली *ind.* An indeclinable joined to the roots कृ, भू and अस्; see Gaṇa. on P. I. 4. 61.

आक्लेदः Moistening, wetting, sprinkling.

आक्षद्यूतिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अक्षद्यूतेन निर्वृत्तम् ठक्] Effected or completed by gambling.

आक्षपणं Fasting, purifying by fasting, abstinence.

आक्षपाटिकः [अक्षपट-ठक्] 1 A judge at playing with dice, superintendent of a gambling house. -2 A judge, arranger of law-suits ; see अक्षपाटक.

आक्षपाद *a.* (दी *f.*) [अक्षपाद-अण्] Taught by Akshapâda or Gautama. —दः A follower of the Nyâya system of philosophy, a logician. —दं The Nyâya system of philosophy.

आक्षर् 10 P. 1 To abuse, revile, accuse falsely, calumniate ; यस्त्वनाक्षारितः पूर्वं Ms. 8. 355, 354, 275. -2 To punish.

आक्षारः A charge or calumny, accusation (of adultery).

आक्षारणं, -णा Calumnious accusation (especially of adultery); तत्र त्वाक्षारणा यः स्यादाक्रोशो मैथुनं प्रति Ak.

आक्षारित *p. p.* 1 Calumniated. -2 Accused of adultery or fornication. -3 Guilty, criminal.

आक्षि 2, 6 P. Ved. 1 To abide, dwell in, stay (with). -2 To be or exist. -3 To possess.

आक्षित् *a.* Abiding, dwelling.

आक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अक्षेण दीव्यति जयति जितं वा ; अक्ष-ठक् P. IV. 4. 2] 1 One who plays at dice. -2 One who uses loaded dice (मारमृतानक्षानाहराति वहति). -3 One who gains by gambling. -4 Won by gambling. -5 Relating to dice or gambling ; आक्षिकं ऋणं Ms. 8. 159 incurred in gambling. —का N. of a tree (= अक्षिक q. v.). —कं 1 Money gained by gambling. -2 Gambling debt, money lost at play. -Comp. -पणः a stake, a wager.

आक्षिप् 6 U. 1 To throw or cast down, dash down ; फलं तरंगाक्षिप्तं Pt. 4 ; शिलायामाक्षिप्य Pt. 1. -2 To attract, entice, allure, win over ; यथा नाक्षिप्यसे विषयैः K. 109 ; Si. 10. 79. -3 To strike with a dart, missile &c. -4 To draw near or together, contract, convulse (used in medicine). -5 To interrupt, cut short ; एवंवादिनो वचनमाक्षिप्य K. 18, 207 ; Ve. 6. -6 To draw back or withdraw ; take or throw off, snatch or draw away, pull off ; अग्रपादमाक्षिप्य R. 7. 7 ; Ku. 7. 58 ; वासो बलादाक्षिपन् Bh. 1 43 ; Me. 68. -7 To chase, drive out of a place, remove ; स एतानाक्षिपद्राष्ट्रात् Mh. ; आक्षिप्ताधिकारयोः Mu. 1. -8 To hang out, expose to view (as a banner). -9 To point to, refer to, hint at, indicate ; वस्तुतस्तु नेह पूर्वपदमाक्षिप्यते P. VI. 3. 34 Sk. ; अभ्यावृत्य आक्षिप्यन्ते S.D. 2. -10 To reject, neglect, disregard, spurn ; Amarn. 79. -11 To object to (as argument). -12 To insult ; अरेरे राधागर्भभारभूते किमेवमाक्षिपसि Ve. 3 ; to blame ; Sânti. 1. 18. -13 To eclipse, obscure ; आक्षिपंतीमिव प्रभां शनिनः स्वेन तेजसा Mh. -14 To infer (from circumstances) ; जात्या व्याक्रियाक्षिप्यते K. P. 2. -15 To say or state ironically. -16 To pass (as time) ; Si. 14. 45.

आक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Cast, thrown down. -2 Overthrown, repulsed ; Ratn. 4. 12. -3 Seized, grasped, snatched away ; V. 5. 5. -4 Drawn, attracted, overpowered ; कौतुक°, कुतूहल° U. 4 ; seduced, enticed ; K. 281. -5 Perplexed, distracted, bewildered ; °मिव मे चेतः Ve. 2. -6 Insulted, reviled, abused. -7 Equal or equivalent to.

आक्षिप्तिका A particular air or song sung by a character while approaching the stage ; V. 4.

आक्षेपः 1 Throwing off, tossing, pulling off, snatching away ; अंशुकाक्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14 ; withdrawing ; Ku. 7. 95 ; movement, shaking ; K. 13. -2 Reviling, censure, blame, abuse, reproach, defiant censure ; °प्रचंडतया U. 5. 29 ; विरुद्धमाक्षेपवचस्तितिक्षितं Ki. 14. 25 ; Bh. 2. 69. -3 Drawing together, attraction, diverting ; कथारसस्याक्षेपसामर्थ्यं K. 346, 348 power to interest. -4 Distraction, allurement ; विषयाक्षेपपर्यस्तबुद्धेः Bh. 3. 47, 23. -5 Throwing away, giving up. -6 Applying, laying on, putting in or into (as a colour) ; गोरोचनाक्षेपनितांतगौरैः Ku. 7. 17. -7 Hinting at, reference to, taking to oneself or assuming (as the meaning of another word) ; स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः K. P. 2. -8 An inference. -9 A deposit. -10 An objection or doubt. -11 Convulsion, palpitation. -12 Sustaining, as a sound. -13 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech (of. Greek paralipsis) in which something really intended to be said is apparently suppressed or denied to convoy a particular meaning ; आक्षेपः स्वयमुक्तस्य प्रतिषेधो विचारणात् । चंद्र संदर्शयात्मानमथवास्ति प्रियामुखम् ॥ Kuval. For fuller definitions and explanations see K. P. 10, S. D. 714 and *Akshepaprakarana* in R. G.

आक्षेपक *a.* 1 Drawing ; drawing or snatching off. -2 Censuring, reviling. —कः 1 A thrower. -2 A detractor, calumniator, accuser. -3 A hunter -4 (In medic.) Convulsion, spasm.

आक्षेपणं Throwing, tossing.

आक्षेपिन् *a.* 1 Drawing or snatching up ; Mâl. 9. 51. -2 Drawing in with a minute eye ; बाह्याभ्यंतरविषयाक्षेपी चतुर्थः Pat. Sût. -3 Applying to, regarding.

आक्षीब *a.* 1 Somewhat drunk. -2 Intoxicated. —बः = अक्षीब q. v.

आक्षैत्रज्ञ्यं [अक्षेत्रज्ञ-ष्यञ्] Spiritual ignorance.

आक्षोटः-डः A walnut ; see अक्षोट.

आक्षोदनं Hunting (for आच्छोदनं).

आक्ष्यत् *a.* (fr. अश् or अक्ष्) Leading to completion (as days), epithet of certain days on which the ceremony Ayana performed for the Adityas and Angirasas is finished.

आखण *a.* Hard (to dig up) (as a stone).

आखंडलः [आखंडयति भेदयति पर्वतान्, खंड्-डलच् ह्रस्व नेत्वम् Tv.] Indra ; आखंडलः काममिदं बभाषे Ku. 3. 11 ; तमीशः कामरूपाणामत्याखंडलविक्रमम् R. 4 83 ; Me. 15.

आखः, आखनः [खन्-ड P. III. 3. 125] A spade, hoe.

आखनिकः [आ-खन्-इकन् Up. 2. 45] 1 A digger, ditcher, miner. -2 A mouse or rat. -3 A hog. -4 A thief. -5 A spade.

आखनिकबकः [आ-खन्-करणे कर्त्तरि वा इकबक P. III. 3. 125 Vârt.] 1 A stork in relation to a mouse ; (fig.) a man who behaves like a hero towards a weak person -2 = आखनिक q. v. above (= खनित्रं Sk.)

आखरः 1 A spade. -2 A digger, miner. -3 A cover of any animal ; a stable.

आखातः -तं A natural pond or pool of water, bay.

आखानः [आ -खन् -घञ्] 1 Digging all around. -2 A spade, a digger.

आखुः [आखनतीत्याखुः, आखन्-डु Up. 1. 33] 1 A mouse, rat, mole ; अंसु वाञ्छति शांभवो गणपतेराखुं क्षुधार्तः फणी Pt. 1 159. -2 A thief. -3 A hog. -4 A spade. -5 A miser ; विभवे सति नैवात्ति न ददाति जहोति न तमाहुराखुं. -6 The grass Lipeocercis Serrata (देवताड). -Comp. —उत्करः a mole-hill. —उत्थ *a.* produced from a mouse. (त्थः) [आखूनामुत्थानं P. III. 2. 4 Vârt.] the rising or appearance of rats, a swarm of rats. -करीषं a mole-hill. -कर्णपर्णिका, -पर्णिका, -कर्णी, -पर्णी the plant Salvinia Cucullata Roxb. —गः, -पत्रः, -रथः, -वाहनः epithets of Ganesa (whose vehicle is a rat) ; तमाखुपत्रं राजेंद्र भज माज्ञानदायकं Subhâsh —घातः a Sûdra or a man of low caste and profession ; (lit.) rat-catcher or killer. —पाषाणः 1. a kind of mineral. -2. a loadstone. -भुक्, -भुजः a cat. —विषहा a kind of grass (देवताडवृक्ष, देवतालीलता) considered as a remedy for a rat's bite.

आखेटः [आखिट्यंते त्रास्यंते प्राणिनोऽत्र, आ-खिद् घञ् Tv.] Hunting, chase. -Comp. -शीर्षकं 1. a smooth floor or ground (कुट्टिमभेद). -2. a mine, cavern,

आखेटक *a.* Hunting, frightening (as beasts of prey &c.). —कः A hunter; Pt. 1. 129, 388. —कं Hunting.

आखेटिक *a.* [आखेटे कुशलः ठक्] 1 Skilful in chase. -2 Terrible, frightful. —कः 1 A hunter. -2 A hound.

आखोटः The walnut tree.

आख्या 2 P. 1 (*a*) To tell, say, inform, communicate, narrate (usually with dat. of person); ते रामाय वधोपायमाचख्युर्विबुधद्विषः R. 15. 5, 41, 71, 93; 12, 42, 91; Bg. 11. 31, 18. 63; Me. 100; Ms. 8. 224, 9. 73, Y. 1. 66, 2. 65; sometimes with gen. of person; आख्याहि भद्रे प्रियदर्शनस्य Pt. 4. 15; केनाहं तथाख्यातः Mu. (*b*) To declare, announce, signify; R. 2. 11. -2 To call, denominate, name; सुवर्णबिंदुरित्याख्यायते Mâl. 9; R. 10. 21, Ms. 4. 6. -3 To look at, count; to recite (Ved.) —*Caus.* (ख्यापयति) 1 To cause to tell or narrate. -2 To declare.

आख्या [आ-ख्यायते अनेन; आख्या-अङ्] A name, appellation; किं वा शकुंतलेत्यस्य मातुराख्या *S.* 7, 7. 33; पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; तदाख्यया भुवि पप्रथे R. 15. 101 became known by that name; often at the end of compounds meaning 'named' or 'called'; अथ किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः सा धर्मपत्नी *S.* 7; रघुवंशाख्यं काव्यं &c.

आख्यात *p. p.* 1 Said, told, declared. -2 Counted, recited. -3 Made known. -4 Inflected or conjugated. —तं A verb; भावप्रधानमाख्यातं Nir.; कार्यान्वयेन विशिष्टस्य विधेयत्वेन बोधने। समर्थः स्वार्थयत्नस्य शब्दो ह्याख्यातमुच्यते ॥

आख्यातिः *f.* 1 Telling, informing, communication, publication (of a report &c.). -2 Fame. -3 A name.

आख्यातृ *m.* 1 One who tells, communicates &c. -2 A teacher, instructor; P. I. 4. 29.

आख्यानं 1 Speaking, declaration, making known, relation, communication; इत्थंभूताख्याने P I. 4. 90; रामसंदेश° Râm. -2 Allusion to some old tale; आख्यानं पूर्ववृत्तोक्तिः S. D.; (*e. g.* देवः सोऽस्मरातिशोणितजलैर्यस्मिन्ह्रदाः पूरिताः Ve. 3. 31). -3 A tale, story; especially, a legendary story, legend; अप्सराः पुरूरवसं चकम इत्याख्यानविद आचक्षते Mâl. 2; Ms. 3. 232. -4 A legendary work such as the Mahâbhârata. -5 A reply; प्रश्नाख्यानयोः P. VIII. 2. 105, III. 3. 110. -6 A differentiating property (भेदकधर्म). -7 A canto of an epic poem.

आख्यानकं A tale, a short legendary narrative, an episode; आख्यानकाख्यायिकेतिहासपुराणाकर्णनेन K. 7; P. IV. 2. 63 Vârt. —की N. of a metre which is a combination of Indravajrâ and Upendravajrâ.

आख्यायक *a.* Telling, informing. —कः 1 A messenger, courier; आख्यायकेभ्यः श्रुतसूनुवृत्तिः Bk. 2. 44. -2 A herald; U. 5.

आख्यायिका 1 A species of prose composition, a connected story or narrative; आख्यायिका कथावत् स्यात् कवेर्वंशादिकीर्तनं। अस्यामन्यकवीनां च वृत्तं गद्यं क्वचित् क्वचित्। कथांशानां व्यवच्छेद आश्वास इति बध्यते। आर्यावक्त्रापवक्त्राणां छंदसा येन केनचित्। अन्यापदेशेनाश्वासमुखे भाव्यर्थसूचनं। S. D. 568. Writers on Rhetoric usually divide prose composition into कथा and आख्यायिका and make a distinction between them; thus they regard Bâṇa's हर्षचरित as an आख्यायिका and कादंबरी as a कथा; according to Daṇḍin, however, (Kâv. 1. 28) there is no distinction between the two; तत्कथाख्यायिकेत्येका जातिः संज्ञाद्वयांकिता।. -2 Narration (of what is known).

आख्यायिन् *a.* One who tells, informs, or communicates; रहस्याख्यायीव स्वनसि मृदु कर्णांतिकचरः *S.* 1. 24; Ms. 7. 223.

आख्येय *pot. p.* Fit to be communicated or told; शब्द° fit to be told in words, a verbal message; Me. 103.

आगम् 1 P. 1 To come, come near, approach. -2 To arrive at, attain, reach; fall into (a particular state or condition); आनृण्यमागम् to become free from debt; so विश्वासं, ध्यानं &c. -3 To have recourse to. —*Caus.* (-गमयति) 1 To cause to come or draw near. -2 To lead towards, take, convey; आगमितापि विदूरं Git. 12. -3 To announce the arrival of; राजानमागमयति = राजागमनमाचष्टे Sk. -4 To ascertain, inform oneself about; प्रज्ञामेवागमयति यः प्राज्ञेभ्यः स पंडितः Vop. -5 To learn, acquire, study; सम्यगागमिता विद्या प्रबोधविनयाविव R. 10. 71; तदप्यागमितं मया Mb.; आगमय वृद्धनीतिं कुलविद्यां Dk. 155; Mv. 5; Si. 9. 79. -6 (Atm.) To wait for, have patience; आगमयस्व तावत् = क्षमस्व Sk.; आगमयते कालं Vop.

आगं *a.* Accidental, sudden; °त्वं accident, chance.

आगत *p. p.* 1 Come, arrived. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Obtained, got; न्यायागतधनं Y. 3. 205; °साध्वस afraid; °क्षोभ perplexed; अन्वय° hereditary; °मन्यु angry; °विस्मय surprised. -4 Reduced to, fallen into (a particular state); हास्यत्वं, पंचत्वं, संदेहं, विस्मयं &c. -5 Living or residing in. —तं 1 Coming, arrival. -2 Occurrence, event.

आगतिः *f.* 1 Arrival, coming; लोकस्यास्य गतागतिं Râm.; इति निश्चितमियतमागतयः Si. 9. 48. -2 Obtaining, acquisition; Y. 3. 170. -3 Return. -4 Origin. -5 Accident, chance.

आगंतव्य *pot. p.* Likely to come, to be arrived; coming necessarily.

आगंतु *a.* [आ-गम्-तुन्] 1 Coming, arriving. -2 Stray. -3 Coming from the outside; external (as a cause &c.) -4 Adventitious, accidental, casual; निग्रहस्तु स यत्कर्म नित्यमागंतुसाधनं Ak. —तुः A new-comer, stranger, guest; R. 5. 62; H. 1. -Comp. —ज *a.* arising accidentally or casually; आगंतुजे रोगे Susr.

आगंतुक *a.* (का, की *f.*) 1 Coming of one's own accord, arriving uninvited; आगंतुका वयं Dhûrtas. -2 Stray (as an animal); Y. 2. 163. -3 Incidental, accidental; adventitious; इत्यागंतुका विकाराः Asval. -4 Interpolated; spurious (as a reading), having crept in without authority; अत्र गंधवदुंभमाद्नमित्यागंतुकः पाठः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. —कः 1 An intruder, interloper. -2 A stranger, guest, new-comer; *S.* 4. 6. -3 Interpolated reading.

आगमः 1 Coming, arrival, approach, appearance; लतायां पूर्वलूनायां प्रसूनस्यागमः कुतः U. 5. 20; Si. 1. 30; अव्यक्ताद् व्यक्तयः सर्वाः प्रभवंत्यहरागमे। रात्र्यागमे प्रलीयन्ते Bg. 8. 18; R. 14. 80; Pt. 3. 48; Ms. 8. 401; so व्यसन°, अंधकार° &c. -2 Acquisition; एषोऽस्या मुद्राया आगमः Mu. 1; *S.* 6 this is how I came by this ring; Dk. 139; वेदानामागमः K. 18; विद्यागमनिमित्तं V. 5. -3 Birth, origin, source; आगमापायिनोऽनित्यास्तांस्तितिक्षस्व भारत Bg. 2. 14 coming and going, of short birth or duration, transient; आगमः काव्यामृतरसानां K 5. -4 Addition, accumulation, acquisition (of wealth); अर्थ°, धन° &c. -5 Flow, course, current (of water); Ms. 8. 252, 9. 281; रक्त°, फेण°. -6 A voucher or written testimony; see अनागम. -7 Knowledge; शिष्यप्रदेयागमाः Bh. 2. 15; प्रज्ञया सदृशागमः आगमैः सदृशारंभः R. 1. 15; यस्यागमः केवलजीविकायै M. 1. 17; Y. 2. 212, 92. -8 Supply of money, income, revenue. -9 Lawful acquisition of anything; आगमेपि बलं नैव भुक्तिः स्तोकापि यत्र नो Y. 2. 27, 28. -10 Increase of property. -11 A traditional doctrine or precept, a sacred writing or scripture, Śâstra; अनुमानेन न चागमः क्षतः Ki. 2. 28, 5. 18; परिशुद्ध आगमः 2. 33; K. 55, 337. -12 The study of Śâstras, sacred knowledge or learning. -13 Science, a system of philosophy; सांख्यागमेनैव प्रधानपुरुषेपेतेन K. 51; बहुधाप्यागमैर्भिन्नाः पंथानः सिद्धिहेतवः R. 10. 26. -14 The Vedas, the sacred scripture;

न्यायनिर्णीतसारत्वान्निरपेक्षमिवागमे Ki. 11. 39. -15 The last of the four kinds of proof, recognized by the Naiyâyikas (also called शब्द or आप्तवाक्य, the Vedas being so regarded). -16 An affix or suffix. -17 The addition or insertion of a letter; भवेद्वर्णागमाद्धंसः Sk. -18 An augment; इडागमः. -19 Theory (opp. प्रयोग); चतुःषष्टिकलागमप्रयोगचतुरः Dk. 120. -20 (-मः,-मं) A work inculcating the mystical worship of शिव and शक्ति, a Tantra; आगतं पंचवक्त्रात्तु गतं च गिरिजानने। मतं च वासुदेवस्य तस्मादागममुच्यते॥ Sabdak. -21 The mouth of a river. -Comp. —आवर्तः N. of the plant Targia Involucrata Lin. (वृश्चिकाली). —निरपेक्ष a. independent of a voucher. —नीत a. studied, read, examined. —रहित a. 1. without a voucher. -2. devoid of Sâstras. —वृद्ध a. advanced in knowledge, a very learned man; प्रतीप इत्यागमवृद्धसेवी R. 6. 41. —वेदिन् a. 1. knowing the Vedas. -2. learned in Sâstras. (-m.) an epithet of Sankarâchârya's preceptor Gaudapâda. —सापेक्ष a. supposed by a voucher.

आगमवत् a. 1 Having an augment or addition. -2 Having approached for sexual intercourse.

आगमनं 1 Coming, approaching, arrival; R. 12. 24. -2 Return, returning. -3 Acquisition, getting into; एतत्ते सर्वमाख्यातं वैरस्यागमनं महत् Râm. -4 Arising, birth. -5 Approaching a woman for sexual intercourse.

आगमिन्, आगामिन् a. [आ-गम् णिनि वा ह्रस्वः] 1 Coming, future; कथयत्यागामिनमर्थं K. 46. -2 Impending, arriving. -3 Learned, versed in theory; द्वावप्यागमिनौ M. 3. -4 An intruder. -5 Having an augment.

आगमिष्ठ a. Coming very quickly, or gladly.

आगामिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to the future time; मतिरागामिका ज्ञेया बुद्धिस्तत्कालदर्शिनी Haima. -2 Impending, arriving.

आगामुक a. [आ-गम्-उकञ् P. III. 2. 154] 1 Coming, arriving. -2 Future.

आगरः [आ-गृ-अच्] The day of new moon (अमावास्या).

आगलित a. Drooping, languid, dejected, sad.

आगवीन a. [गोः प्रत्यर्पणपर्यंतं यः कर्म करोति स आगवीनः P. V. 2. 14 Sk. आगो -ख] One who is engaged in business till the return of the cows.

आगस् n. [इ-असुन्-आगादेशः Uṇ. 4. 211] 1 Fault, offence, transgression; सहिष्ये शतमागांसि सूनोस्त इति यत्त्वया Si. 2. 108, 1. 61; द्वौ रिपू मम मतौ समागसौ R. 11. 74; कृतागसः Mu. 3. 11; N. 3. 52; Amaru. 41. 43. -2 Sin. -3 Punishment. -Comp. —कृत् a. committing an offence, offender, criminal; अभ्यर्णमागस्कृतमस्पृशद्भिः R. 2. 32.

आगस्ती [अगस्त्यस्य इयं, अण्, यलोपः] The south.

आगस्तीय a. [अगस्तये हितः, यलोपः] Relating to or for the advantage of अगस्ति.

आगस्त्य a. [अगस्त्यस्येदम् यञ् यलोपः] 1 Southern (दिग्भाग). -2 Pertaining to Agastya; °आख्यानं सरः Mb. -3 Originating from the plant Agasti Grandiflorum. -स्त्यः, स्त्यी 1 The descendants of Agasti. -2 Persons of their race (गोत्र).

आगस्त्यायन a. Connected with Agasti; U. 2.

आगाध a. [अगाध एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Very deep or unfathomable (fig. also). -2 Difficult to obtain.

आगारं [आगमृच्छति ऋ-अण्] A house, dwelling; room, covered place. -Comp. —गोधिका a small lizard. —दाहः setting a house on fire. —दाहिन् a. an incendiary. —धूमः 1. smoke coming out from a house. -2. N. of a plant.

आगुर् 6 A. To approve, agree or assent to, promise to pronounce the आगुर्, see below.

आगुर् f. [आ-गुर्-क्विप्] 1 Assent, agreement, promise. -2 N. of a class of plauditory exclamations or formularies used by the priests in sacrificial rites; ये३ यजामह इत्यागूः Asval.

आगु(गू)रणं 1 Recitation of the Agur. -2 A secret suggestion.

आगूर्ण-र्त p. p. Repeated (as an exclamation &c.). -र्णं -र्तं Exertion, resolution.

आगूर्तिन् a. [आगूर्त-इनि] 1 Performing or pronouncing the Agur; आगूर्ती वा एष भवति यो दर्शपौर्णमासाभ्यां यजते Sat. Br. -2 Resolute, industrious.

आगुरव a. (वी f.) Belonging to agallochum (अगुरु); Si. 4. 52.

आगूः (f.) An agreement, promise.

आगै 1 P. 1 To sing to. -2 To obtain by singing.

आगातृ a. Obtaining by singing.

आगानं Obtaining by singing.

आग्नापौष्ण a. [अग्नापूषणौ देवते अस्य अण्] Belonging or referring to Agni and Pûshan (as an oblation).

आग्नावैष्णव a. 1 Referring to Agni and Vishṇu. -2 Containing the word अग्नाविष्णू (as a chapter अध्याय, or section अनुवाक).

आग्निक a. (की f.) [अग्नेरिदं वा° ठक्] Belonging to fire, belonging to the sacrificial fire.

आग्निपद a. [अग्निपदे दीयते कार्यं वा व्युष्टा° अण्] To be done at or given to the fire-place.

आग्निमारुत a [अग्नामरुतौ देवते अस्य अण्] Belonging to Agni and Marut offerings &c.); so आग्निवारुण belonging to Agni and Varuṇa.

आग्निष्टोमिक a. (की f.) [अग्निष्टोम-ठक्] 1 Belonging to the अग्निष्टोम; °कं भक्तं, °की दक्षिणा. -2 One who recites or is conversant with अग्निष्टोम (अग्निष्टोममधीते वेद वा).

आग्नीध्र a. Belonging to the अग्नीध्र (the priest who kindles the fire). —ध्रं [अग्निसिद्धे अग्नीत् तस्य शरणं, रण् भस्वाञ् जश् Tv.] 1 The place where the sacrificial or sacred fire is kindled. -2 The duty of the priest who kindles the sacred fire. —ध्रा Care of the sacred fire. -ध्रः The priest who kindles the sacred fire.

आग्नीध्रीय a. Being within the आग्नीध्र. -या 1 The fire within the आग्नीध्र. -2 The fire-place within the आग्नीध्र.

आग्नीध्र्य a. Belonging to the priest who kindles the sacred fire. —ध्र्या The place for the fire.

आग्नेंद्र a. [अग्निश्च इंद्रश्च अण् P. VI. 3. 28, VII. 3. 22] Belonging to Agni and Indra.

आग्नेय a. (यी f.) [अग्नेरिदं अग्निर्देवता वास्य ढक्] 1 Belonging to Agni; fiery. -2 Offered or consecrated to Agni; Y. 3. 287. -3 Similar to fire (as an insect). -4 Increasing the fire in the stomach; stimulating digestion. -5 Kindling the fire (as ghee &c.). -6 Belonging to Agnâyî. —यः 1 An epithet of Skanda or Kârttikeya. -2 N. of Agastya. -3 N. of a country. -4 A worshipper of Agni. -5 An offering or oblation to Svâhâ. —यी 1 N. of the wife of Agni. -2 The south-east quarter (presided over by Agni). -3 The first day of a month (प्रतिपत्तिथि which is presided over by Agni). -यं 1 The lunar mansion called Krittikâ. -2 Gold. -3 Blood. -4 Lac, the red animal dye. -5 Ghee. -6 A missile presided over by Agni. -7 A *Mantra* used in the worship of Agni. -8 A descendant of Agni. -9 Bathing by applying sacred ashes to the body (भस्ममर्दनपूर्वकस्नानं). -10 A kind of worm. -Comp. —कीटः a kind of insect which flies into the fire. —पुराणं = अग्निपुराण q. v.

आग्न्याधानिकी [अग्न्याधानस्य यज्ञस्य दक्षिणा ठञ्] The Dakshiṇâ or a gift of money given to Brâhmaṇas.

आग्रभोजनिकः [अग्रभोजनं नियतं दीयते अस्मै ठञ् P. IV. 4. 66] A Brâhmaṇa always entitled to occupy the foremost seat at a dinner.

आग्रयणः [अग्र अयनं भोजनं शस्यादेर्येन कर्मणा, पृ० ह्रस्वदीर्घः व्यत्ययः] 1 The first Soma libation at the Agnishṭoma sacrifice. -2 A form of Agni -3 The time of the sacrifice. —णी An oblation consisting of first-fruits ; see आग्रयणं. -णं An oblation consisting of first-fruits at the end of the rainy season (आश्विनी पूर्णिमा) ; आग्रयणं त्रिविधं श्यामक°, व्रीहि°, यव°, यथापूर्वं वर्षासु शरदि वसंते च तत्करणोपदेशात् Arya. S. ; आग्रयणेनेष्ट्वा नवान्नं प्राश्नीयात् Ait. Br. ; आग्रयणं व्रीहिश्यामाकयवानां Asval.

आग्रह् 9 U. 1 To seize, take hold of, catch. -2 To draw tight (as the reins) S. 1 v. l. -3 To persist in.

आग्रहः 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Attack. -3 Determination, strong attachment, persistence, insisting (स्नेह, अभिनिवेश) ; चलेति काकस्य पदार्थाग्रहः Naishadha ; Dk. 176 ; also Malli. on Ku. 5. 7. -4 Favour, patronage. -5 Surpassing, surmounting. -6 Moral power, courage.

आग्रहिका Favour, patronage, help.

आग्रहायणः [= अग्रहायण-अण्] N. of the month of मार्गशीर्ष. —णी 1 The full moon day of मार्गशीर्ष ; कार्तिक्या आग्रहायणी मासे Sk. -2 A particular kind of Pâka-yajna. -3 N. of a constellation called मृगशिरस्.

आग्रहायण(णि)क a [आग्रहायण्यां देयमृणं वुञ् ठञ्, वा P. IV. 3. 50] To be paid on the full moon day in मार्गशीर्ष (as debt) —क (-णिकः) [आग्रहायणी पौर्णिमास्यस्मिन् मासे ठक् P. IV. 2. 22] The month of मार्गशीर्ष.

आग्रहारिक a. (की f.) [अग्रहार ठञ्; see आग्रभोजनिक] One who appropriates to himself an अग्रहार (endowments of land conferred upon Brâhmaṇas).

आघट्ट् 10 P. 1 To strike against, touch ; आघट्टयामास गतागताभ्यां Ki. 17. 38. -2 To move.

आघट्टक a. Moving. —का The red Apâmârga.

आघट्टना 1 Moving, shaking, striking against : रणद्भिराघट्टनया नभस्वत Si. 1. 10. -2 Friction, contact.

आघर्षः,-र्षणं Rubbing, friction, strinking against ; गंडस्थलाघर्षगलन्मदोदकद्रवद्रुमस्कंधनिलायिनोलयः Si. 12. 64. —णी A brush, rubber.

आघाटः [आ-हन् घञ् निपात] 1 Killing, striking (sometimes used as an adj.). -2 A musical instrument -3 A cymbal or rattle. -4 Boundary, limit. -5 N. of a plant (अपामार्ग).

आघाटिः m. f. Musical instruments.

आघातः See under आहन्.

आघुष् 1 P. 1 To proclaim, cry aloud, declare. -2 To praise. -3 To listen. -4 To make oneself audible. 10 P. or Caus. 1 To make a noise, to cause to sound. -2 To proclaim, announce publicly. -3 To complain continually, weep bitterly.

आघोषः Calling out, invocation.

आघोषणं-णा A proclamation, public announcement ; एवमाघोषणायां कृतायां Pt. 5.

आघूर्ण् 1 A., 6 P. 1 To roll, stagger, whirl, toss about ; आघूर्णंतीवाग्निभिः (अंबरं) Mk. 5. 27 ; पवनाघूर्णितपादप Hariv., Bk. 14. 77. -2 To swim, roll (as eyes) ; Ku. 3. 38.

आघूर्णनं Rolling, tossing about, whirling round, swimming.

आघृ 10 P. or Caus. To pour down upon, sprinkle.

आघारः 1 Sprinkling (in general). -2 Especially sprinkling clarified butter upon the fire at certain sacrifices. -3 Ghee, clarified butter.

आघृणि a. [आगतो घृणिर्दीप्तिरस्य] Glowing with heat or endowed with splendour, having splendid wealth. —णिः The sun.

आघ्रा 1 P. 1 To smell, smell at ; गंधमाघ्राय Me. 21. -2 To kiss, touch (with the nose) as the head ; Bk. 14. 12. -3 (Fig.) To attack, devour, seize upon ; मामाघ्रातुमागतवान् Dk. 6 ; कामाघ्रातया अनया 116, smitten, affected ; Mâl. 5, 29 ; Bh. 3. 104

आघ्राण a. 1 Smelt (as flowers). -2 Satisfied. —णं 1 Smelling. -2 Satisfaction, satiety.

आघ्रात p. p. 1 Smelt, scented, touched. -2 Satisfied. -3 Surmounted, surpassed.

आंक्षी A musical instrument, a tabor.

आंकुशिकः [अंकुश-ठक्] One who strikes with the goad.

आंग a. (गी f.) [अंग-स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Bodily, corporeal. -2 (In gram.) Relating to the base (अंग). -3 Having limbs or parts. -4 Relating to the minor personages in a drama. -5 Belonging to a portion of the Vedas. -6 Produced or born in the country of the Angas. —गः A prince of the Anga country. —गं A delicate body.

आंगक a. (की f.) [अंगेषु जनपदेषु भवः वुञ्] Produced in the अंग country ; ruler of that country. —कः 1 An inhabitant of the Anga country. -2 A ruler of that country.

आंगविद्य a [अंगविद्यां वेद अण्] Occurring in or being familiar with अंगविद्या (chiromancy or the knowledge of lucky and unlucky marks on the body). —द्या A work or अंगविद्या.

आंगिक a. (की f.) [अंग-निर्वृत्तार्थे-ठक्] 1 Bodily, corporeal. -2 Gesticulated expressed by bodily actions ; आंगिकोऽभिनयः, act अभिनय. —कः A player on a tabor or drum.

आंगारं [अंगाराणां समूहः अण्] A multitude of fire-brands, charcoal.

आंगिरस a. (सी f.) Descended from or referring to Angiras. -सः 1 N. of Brihaspati, son of Angiras ; Ms. 2. 151. -2 Descendants of Angiras (pl.). -3 A particular Sûkta or hymn in the Atharvaveda. -4 The soul. -5 A Kshatriya by will of Brahmâ and by profession.

आंगूषः [अंगूष स्वार्थे अण्] Praise, hymn.

आचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To speak, announce, declare, teach, tell, relate, communicate, say, narrate (usually with dat. of person); गुरवे...प्रस्तुतमाचचक्षे R. 5. 19, 12. 55, 14. 36 ; Ms. 4. 59, 81 ; M. 5 ; इत्याख्यानविद आचक्षते Mâl. 2 ; sometimes with acc. ; तत्त्वं किमाचक्ष्महे Bv. 1. 63 say to or address. -2 To name, call, say ; शर्व इति प्राच्या आचक्षते Sat. Br. -3 To divine, bespeak ; यथा मे हृदयमाचष्टे M. 4. -4 To make known, acquaint, introduce to. -5 To look at, inspect (Ved.).

आचक्षुस् m. [Uṇ. 2. 120] A learned man.

आचतुरं ind. [चतुःपर्यंतं अव्ययी समा०] Till the fourth generation ; आचतुरं हीमे पशवो द्वंद्वं मिथुनायन्ते P. VIII. 1. 15 Sk.

आचम् 1 P. 1 To sip, lick, lap, drink (a small quantity) ; नाचेमे हिममपि वारि वारणेन Ki. 7. 34 ; पर्याप्तमाचामति U. 4. 1 ; Bv. 4. 38 ; Ms. 2. 60, 5. 139. -2 To rinse the mouth (with instr. of the thing) ; Ms. 2. 61. -3 To lick up, dry or drink up, absorb ; आचामति स्वेदलवान् मुखे ते R 13. 20. -Caus. To cause to sip water; Ms. 3. 251, 5. 142.

आचमः Rinsing the mouth, sipping.

आचमनं 1 Rinsing the mouth, sipping water before religious ceremonies, before and after meals &c. from the palm of the hand; दद्यादाचमनं ततः Y. 1. 242, 195 (part of the water sipped being usually allowed to drop down). -2 The water used for rinsing the mouth. -3 Gargling the throat.

आचमनकं [स्वार्थे आधारे वा कन्] 1 The water used for sipping. -2 A spitting pot (Mar. पिकदाणी).

आचमनीय pot. p. Used for rinsing the mouth. —यं Water used for rinsing the mouth ; a gargle.

आचांत p. p. 1 Sipped and ejected as water. -2 (Actively used) One

who has rinsed his mouth or sipped water. -3 Fit for sipping.

आचामः [चम् भावे-घञ्] 1 Sipping water, rinsing the mouth. -2 The water or foam of boiled water (Mar. पेज ;) Y. 3. 322.

आचामक a. Rinsing the mouth.

आचामकं A spitting pot.

आचाम्य pot. p. To be rinsed. —म्यं water used for rinsing.

आचयः 1 Collecting, gathering. -2 A collection, heap, plenty.

आचयक a. Skilful in collecting or gathering (आचये कुशलः).

आचर् 1 P. 1 To act, practise, do, perform, undertake, exercise ; तपस्विकन्यास्वविनयमाचरति S. 1. 25 practises rudeness; स्थितिं R. 1 89, 12. 22 ; त्वं च तस्येष्टमाचरेः V. 5. 20, 1. 17. नाचरेत्किंचिदप्रियं Ms. 5. 156 ; Y. 3; 65 ; न व्याप्याचरितः पूर्वैरयं धर्मः Mh.; so सेवां, विधिं, स्नानं, वृत्तिं. -2 To act or behave towards (with loc.) ; तस्यां त्वं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 79; विष्णाविवाचरति शिवे Vop. -3 To act, proceed, manage (without loc.); जडवल्लोक आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110. -4 To treat ; पुत्रं मित्रवदाचरेत् Chāṇ. 11 ; पुत्रमिवाचरति शिष्यं Sk. ; Ms. 8. 102. -5 To observe the usual formality ; S. 7.-6 To come near, approach (Ved.) ; आ वां चरन्तु हृदयः Rv. 8. 25. 6. -7 To step upon, pass through, wander over or about: frequent, resort to, follow ; तस्कराचरितो मार्गः Rām.; श्वापदाचरिते वने Mh.; अगस्त्याचरितामाशां R. 4. 44 ; परैराचरितां दिशं Rām. ; अविद्वज्जनाचरित एष मार्गः K. 173. -8 To have intercourse with ; Ms. 11. 181, 190. -9 To devour, eat into, corrode. -10 To help forward, put into ; हस्तेनाचरति Kāty. (हस्तेन प्रेरयति प्रक्षिपति).

आचरणं 1 Practising, doing, performing, following, observing; धर्म°, मंगल° &c. -2 Conduct, behaviour ; अधीतिबोधाचरणप्रचारणैः N. 1. 4 example (opp. precept) ; अधर्म°, दुर्° &c. -3 Usage, practice. -4 An institute ; rite or rule of conduct. -5 Approaching, arrival. -6 A chariot, carriage, cart.

आचरणीय, आचरितव्य, आचर्य pot. p. To be done, performed, followed, observed &c.; fit, right.

आचरित p. p. 1 Done, observed, practised, as a rite or usage &c. -2 Usual, customary. -3 Enjoined, fixed by rule. —तं 1 Conduct, behaviour. -2 One of the five means of recovering or paying back debt ; Ms. 8. 49 ; see also Brihaspati quoted by Kull.

आचारः [आचर्-भावे घञ्] 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of action or of conducting oneself ; सदाचारः good conduct ; नीच° &c.; लोकाचारविवर्जिताः Pt. 5. 40 ignorant of the ways of the world. -2 Good conduct or behaviour ; Bg. 16 7 ; Ms. 1. 109, 5. 4, 3. 165. -3 A custom, usage, practice ; तस्मिन्देशे य आचारः पारंपर्यक्रमागतः Ms. 2. 18 ; Y. 1. 342. -4 An established usage, fixed rule of conduct in life, customary law, institute or precept (opp. व्यवहार in law) ; आचार्य आचाराणां K. 56; Ms. 1. 109 ; oft as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'customary' 'usual', 'as is the custom', 'according to form' 'as a formality'; °पुष्पग्रहणार्थं M. 4 ; see °धूम, °लाज below ; °परिकर्मन् S. 1. -5 (a) Any customary observance or duty ; °प्रयतः V. 3. 2 ; गृहाचारव्यपदेशेन U. 3. (b) A form, formality ; आचार इत्यवहितेन मया गृहीता S. 5. 3 ; Mv. 3. 26. (c) The customary salutation or bow, usual formality ; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4 ; V. 2 ; अविषयस्तावद्वाचारस्य Mv. 2. -6 Diet. -7 A rule (of conduct). -Comp. —अंगं title of the first twelve sacred books of the jainas. —तंत्रं one of the four classes of the Tantras (with Buddhists). —दीपः [आचारार्थः नीराजनार्थो दीपः] 1. 'a lamp of religious customs', title of work. -2. a lamp waved about a person as a formality and token of auspiciousness. —धूमग्रहणं inhaling smoke as a customary rite (as of the sacrificial ceremony) ; R. 7. 27 ; Ku. 7. 82 —पूत a. purified by customary observances, of pure conduct ; R. 2 13. -भेदः differerence by the customary law. —भ्रष्ट, -पतित a. apostate, fallen from established usages or rules of conduct. —लाज (m. pl.) fried grain customarily showered upon a king or other important personage as a mark of respect (as when he passes through the streets of his capital) ; R. 1. 10. —वर्जित, -हीन a. 1. irregular, out of rule. -2. outcast, who has renounced all customary observances. -वेदी [आचारस्य वेदीव] 'altar of religious customs,' N. of Aryâvarta, the, sacred region of the Aryas.

आचारवत् a. Well-conducted, virtuous ; Ms. 12. 126.

आचारिक a. [आचार-ठक्] Conformable to rule or practice, authorized, prescriptive. —कं Rules for the preservation of health ; hygiene, regimen, diet.

आचारिन् a. [आचर्-णिनि, आचार-इनि वा] Following established customs.

आचारी N. of a plant (हिलमोचिका).

आचार्यः [आ-चर्-ण्यत् P. VI. 2. 35] 1 A teacher or preceptor (in general). -2 A spiritual guide or preceptor, holy teacher (one who invests a boy with the sacred thread, instructs him in the Vedas &c.) ; उपनीय तु यः शिष्यं वेदमध्यापयेद् द्विजः । सकल्पं सरहस्यं च तमाचार्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 2. 140, see अध्यापक also. -3 One who propounds a particular doctrine. -4 (When affixed to proper names) Learned, venerable (somewhat like the English Dr.). -5 An adviser or preceptor at a sacrifice &c. -6 An epithet of Droṇa. —र्या A female preceptor, a spiritual preceptress. -Comp. —उपासनं waiting upon or serving the spiritual preceptor. —करणं acting as a teacher ; P. I. 3. 36. —देवः one whose preceptor is his god. -भोगीन a. [आचार्यभोगाय हितं ख] to be enjoyed by, fit for the use of, a preceptor ; delighting the preceptor. —मिश्र a. venerable, honourable.

आचार्यक a. Originating from a spiritual preceptor ; P. IV. 2. 104 Vârt. —कं 1 Instruction, tuition, teaching (lessons &c.) ; लंकास्त्रीणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शरैः R. 12. 78 ; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् Mâl. 1. 26; Bv. 4. 37. -2 The proficiency of a spiritual teacher.

आचार्यता, -त्वं The office or proficiency of a holy teacher.

आचार्यानी [आचार्य-स्त्रियां आनुक्] P. VI. 1. 49 Vârt.] The wife of an आचार्य or holy preceptor ; शङ्कमूलमनुत्थाय न पुनर्द्रष्टुमुत्सहे । ज्यंबकं देवमाचार्यमाचार्यानीं च पार्वतीं Mv. 3. 6.

आचीर्ण p. p. Devoured or eaten into.

आचरण्यति Den. P. To move oneself, to move or extend towards.

आचि 5 U, 1 P. 1 To accumulate, heap up, collect. -2 To load with, fill or cover with, cover over, spread ; शैलैरिवाचिनत्स्थूर्मि Bk. 17. 69, 14. 46, 47.

आचित p. p. 1 Filled, loaded with, covered with ; कचाचितौ विष्वगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36 ; कुसुमाचिता वनराजिः, आचितनक्षत्रा द्यौः &c. -2 Tied, strung, woven; अर्धाचिता सत्वरमुत्थितायाः R. 7. 10 (v. l. for अर्धांचिता); Ku. 7. 61 ; inlaid, set (as with gems). -3 Collected, accumulated, heaped. -4 Spread, diffused. —तः 1 A cartload. -2 (n. also) A measure of 10 Bhāras or cart-loads (80,000 Tolas); आचितं दश भाराः स्यात् शाकटो भार आचितः. -3 A measure equal to 2000 palas.

आचितिक (की f.), आचितीन a. [आचित ठञ् ख वा P. V. 1. 3. 53-4. Holding, or being equal to, or cooking a quantity equal to an Achita ; e. g. व्याचितिक.

आचूषणं 1 Suction, sucking up. -2 Sucking out. -3 (In medic.) Application of cupping-glasses to the skin.

आच्छद् 10 P. 1 To cover (in general); नाच्छादयति कौपीनं Pt.3.97. -2 To hide ; भानोराच्छादयत्प्रभाम् Mb. -3 To clothe, dress, put on clothes ; Ms. 3. 27 ; अनेन वाससाच्छन्नः Mb. ; वस्त्रं, प्रावारान् &c. आच्छादयति &c.

आच्छद् f. Ved. 1 A cover, covering. -2 A sheath ; °विधानं an arrangement made for defence, a means for covering.

आच्छादः (छद्-घञ्) Cloth, clothes.

आच्छादक a. Covering, concealing.

आच्छादनं 1 Covering, concealing, hiding. -2 A covering, sheath. -3 Cloth, clothes ; भूषणाच्छादनाशनैः Y. 1. 82. -4 A mantle, cloak &c. -5 Disappearance. -6 The wooden frame of a roof.

आच्छादिन् a. Covering, concealing ; S. 1. 19.

आच्छा(च्छु)कः N. of a tree (= आविक).

आच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off or away, tear, cut in pieces, break ; आच्छिद्य धमनीमपि Mb. ; धनुः, ज्यां &c. -2 To snatch away, tear from, take away; जातवेदोमुखान्मायी मिषतामाच्छिनत्ति नः Ku.2.46; Mål. 5. 28, 8. 9; Dk. 99.-3 To disregard, take no notice of (as words) ; मम वच आच्छिद्य in spite of, notwithstanding, my words. -4 To cut off, exclude ; भर्तारमाच्छेत्स्यसि कामिनीभ्यः Mb. -5 To remove. -6 To take out, extract, draw or pull off.

आच्छेदः, -दनं 1 Cutting off, exclusion. -2 Cutting a little. -3 Taking away by force, snatching away.

आच्छुरित a. 1 Mixed, blended with. -2 Scratched. -3 Irritated. —तं 1 Making a noise with the finger-nails by rubbing them on one another (नखवाद्यं).-2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छुरितकं 1 A scratch with a finger-nail. -2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छोटनं Cracking the fingers.

आच्छोदनं Hunting, chase.

आजनिः f. Ved. A stick for driving.

आज a. (जी f.) [अजस्येदं-अण्] Coming from, belonging to or produced by goats. -जः A vulture. -जं 1 Ghee or clarified butter. -2 Throwing.

आजकं [अजानां समूहः वुञ्] A flock of goats.

आजकारः Siva's bull.

आजगर a. (री f.) [अजगर-अण्] Relating to *ajagara* or the boa ; a chapter in the Mahâbhârata.

आजगवं 1 The bow of *Siva*. -2 A strong bow like that of *Siva*.

आजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or come into existence, to be produced or born from. -2 To beget, cause to be born, render prolific.

आजननं High birth or origin, famous or well-known origin. —*ind.* From birth.

आजन्म -न्मं *ind.* From or ever since birth. -Comp. -सुरभिपत्रः N. of a plant (the leaves of which are fragrant from their first appearance).

आजातिः *f.* Birth, origin.

आजानः [आ जन्-घञ्] 1 Birth, origin. -2 Generating cause (said to be n. also in these two senses). —नं 1 Birth-place.-2 Birth,descent,species (Ved.). -*ind.* From the time of the creation. -Comp. —ज a. born since the creation (as gods &c.). —देवः a god from the very creation.

आजानिः *f.* 1 One giving birth, parent, especially a mother (Sây.). -2 Birth, descent.

आजानेय a. (यी *f.*) 1 Of good breed (as a horse). -2 Of noble birth, fearless, undaunted. —यः A well-bred horse ; शक्तिभिर्भिन्नहृदयाः स्खलंतोपि पदे पदे । आजानंति यतः संज्ञामाजानेयास्ततः स्मृताः ॥ *Sabdak.*

आजानेय्य a. Ved. Of good breed.

आजमीढ a. Belonging to or produced in the country of अजमीढ (or अजमीर). —ढाः (pl.) The kings of that country.

आजवनं Rushing upon, fighting, attacking.

आजानु *ind.* Up to the knees; °विलंबिबाहुं R. 18. 26, 16. 84.

आजिः *m.f.* [अजंत्यस्यां, अज्-इण् P. III. 3. 108 Vârt.] 1 A battle, fight, combat ; ते तु यावन्त एवाजौ तावांश्च ददृशे स तैः R. 12.45. -2 A fighting or running match; आजिं धाव् or इ, अज् or सृ to run with or against any one for prize. -3 Battle-field, place for running ; race-course, level ground ; शस्त्राण्याजौ नयनसलिलं चापि तुल्यं मुमोच Ve. 3. 9. -4 Limit, boundary. -5 A road, way (*m.*). -6 An instant (*m.*) -7 Abuse, invective. -Comp. —अंतः the goal in a race-course. —कृत् a. Ved. 1. running for a prize. -2. making a war. —क्रिया fighting. —तुर a. Ved. victorious in battles.

आजि 1 P. To conquer, win, acquire.

आजयनं 1 Conquering.-2 A battle.

आजिगीषु a. Ambitious, wishing to excel or surpass.

आजिग्रह a. One who takes, seizes.

आजिज्ञासेन्य a. Liable to be investigated. —न्याः (pl.) N. of a short section of the Kuntâpa hymns in the Aitareya Brâhmaṇa.

आजिरि a. [अजिर-इञ्] Situated near the court-yard.

आजिरेय a. Belonging to or produced in a court-yard.

आजीव् 1 P. To live by or maintain oneself with ; to have the use or enjoyment of ; to subsist.

आजीवः,-वनं 1 Livelihood, subsistence, maintenance ; भवत्याजीवनं तस्मात् Pt. 1. 48 ; cf. words like कृपाजीव, अजाजीव, शस्त्राजीव, खड्गाजीव &c ; आजीवनार्थः Ms. 10. 79 means of livelihood. -2 Profession, the means of maintaining oneself ; विशुद्ध इदानीमाजीवः S. 6. —वः A Jaina beggar.

आजीवकः A beggar, one who earns his livelihood everywhere.

आजीविका Profession, means of subsistence.

आजीविन् a. 1 Having a livelihood. -2 A particular kind of beggar (एकदंडिन्).

आजीव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be practised (as a profession). -2 Fit for or affording a livelihood. -3 Habitable, fertile ; Y. 1. 320 ; Ms. 7. 69. —व्यं A means of subsistence.

आजुर् *f.*, आजू *f.* 1 Working without wages. -2 A servant working without wages. -3 Doomed residence in a hell.

आज्ञा 9 P. To know, understand, learn, obtain information,ascertain, notice, perceive. -*Caus.* (ज्ञापयति) 1 To order, command, direct. -2 To assure.

आज्ञप्तिः *f.* An order, injunction, command; °हर a. bearing a message, messenger ; S. 2.

आज्ञा [आ-ज्ञा-अङ्] 1 An order, command ; तथेति शेषामिव भर्तुराज्ञां Ku. 3. 22. -2 Permission, allowance. -Comp. -अनुग, -अनुगामिन्, -अनुयायिन्, -अनुवर्तिन्, -अनुसारिन्, -संपादक, -वह a. obedient, submissive. —कर, -कारिन् a. obeying or executing orders, obedient. (-रः) a servant ; °करत्वमाधिगम्य V. 3. 19 being the obedient servant; कार्याणां गतयो विधेरपि नयंत्याज्ञाकरत्वं चिरात् Mu. 7. 16 subjection. —करणं, -पालनं obedience, execution of commands.-चक्रं a mystical circle or diagram ; one of the six described in Tantras. -पत्रं an edict, written order. —प्रतिघातः, -भंगः 1. disobedience, insubordination ; नाज्ञाभंगं सहंते

नृपवर नृपतयस्त्वाज्ञाः सार्वभौमाः Mn. 3. 22. -2. rebellion, disloyalty.—विधेय *a.* obedient to commands.

आज्ञातृ *a.* Ved. One who orders or directs.

आज्ञानं The act of observing, perceiving (आज्ञानं = आज्ञाप्तिः ईश्वरभावः Sankara.)

आज्ञापक *a.* Giving orders, a commander.

आज्ञापनं 1 Ordering, commanding. -2 Making known.

आज्ञायिन् *a.* Perceiving, knowing.

आज्यं [आज्यते, आ-अञ्ज्-क्यप्] 1 Clarified butter, ghee ; आज्यधूमोद्गमेन *S.* 1. 15 ; (it is often distinguished from घृत ; सर्पिर्विलीनमाज्यं स्याद् घनीभूतं घृतं भवेत्). -2 (In a wider sense) Oil, milk &c. used instead of clarified butter; घृतं वा यदि वा तैलं पयो वा दधि यावकं । आज्यस्थाने नियुक्तानामाज्यशब्दो विधीयते ॥. -3 N. of a sort of chant or religious service (सामस्तोत्रभेदः) ; आजिमीयुस्तस्मादाज्यानामाज्यत्वं Nir.-4 Turpentine.-Comp. —दोहं a hymn to be recited by a Sâmavedin. —प *a.* drinking ghee. (पाः pl.) a class of Manes who are the sons of Pulastya and the ancestors of the Vaisya order ; पुलस्त्यस्याज्यपाः पुत्राः Mb. ; Ms. 3. 197-8. -पात्रं, -स्थाली a vessel or dish to hold clarified butter.—भाज् *m.* 1. an epithet of Agni (the consumer of clarified butter).-2. a god, deity.—वारिः 'sea of clarified butter', one of the seven seas.

आंचनं Partial extraction of thorns, arrows and the like from the body.

आंछ् 1 P. (आंछति, आनंछ, आंछित) 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. -2 To make straight. -3 To regulate, bring or draw into the right position ; set (as a bone or leg) ; चक्रयोगेनांछेदूर्वस्थि निर्गतं Susr.

आंछनं Setting (a bone or leg) ; bringing into the right position by stretching, bending or drawing.

आंजन *a.* (नी *f.*) [अंजनस्येदं-अण्] Anointing or belonging to ointment. —नं 1 Ointment, especially for the eyes. -2 Fat. —नः N. of Mâruti or Hanûmat ; दशरथिबलैरिवांजननीलनलपरिगतमतैः K. 58.

आंजनी Ointment, especially for the eyes. -Comp. —कारी a woman who anoints or prepares ointments.

आंजनिक्यं [पुरोहितादिगण P. V. 1. 128] That which is used to prepare ointments.

आंजनेयः [अंजनायाः अपत्यं ढक्] N. of Mâruti.

आंजलिक्यं [cf. आंजनिक्यं] Folding the hands in supplication.

आंजिनेयः [अंजिन्यां भवः ढक्] A kind of insect, a kind of lizard.

आटरूष [अटरूष एव, स्वार्थे अण्] N. of a tree, see अटरूष.

आटविकः [अटव्यां चरति भवो वा ठक्] 1 A forester, a woodman, inhabitant of a forest. -2 A pioneer. -3 One of the six kinds of armies.

आटवी [अटव्याः सन्निकृष्टा पुः अण्] N. of a city of the Yavanas in the south.

आटिः [आ-अट्-इण्] 1 A kind of bird (शरारि) (also written आडि). -2 A sort of fish. -Comp. —मुखः, -खं a surgical instrument used in blood-letting (so called from its being like the beak of the bird आटि).

आटिक, आटिक्य *a.* [आटाय गमनाय प्रवृत्तः ठण्, ष्यञ् वा] Able to wander, being on a voyage or journey. —की A woman fit to go out (अनुपजातपयोधरादिस्त्रीव्यंजना Sankara).

आटीकनं [आटीक्-ल्युट्] The leaping motion of a calf ; so आटीलकं.

आटीकरः A bull.

आटोपः [आ-तुप-घञ् पृषो॰टत्वं Tv.] 1 Pride, self-conceit,arrogance; साटोपं proudly, in a stately or majestic manner, frequently used as a stage-direction. -2 Swelling, spreading, expanding, puffing ; Prov. फटाटोपो भयंकरः ; said also of clouds, अद्यापि साटोपाः मेघा दृश्यन्ते Pt. 1 ; *Si.* 3. 74. -3 Flatulence (in the belly).

आडंबरः [आ-डंब्-क्षेपे, अरन्] 1 Pride, arroganace. -2 Show ; means,external appendage ; विरचितनारसिंहरूपाडंबरं K. 5. 309; निर्गुणः शोभते नैव विपुलाडंबरोपि ना Bv. 1. 115. -3 The sounding of a trumpet as a sign of attack. -4 Commencement. -5 Fury, anger, passion ; दंतिनामाडंबररवेण K. 114. -6 Happiness, pleasure. -7 The roaring of clouds and of elephants ; Bv. 1. 4. -8 The eyelid. -9 A drum used in a battle. -10 (Hence) A charge sounded by musical instruments the din or uproar of the battle. —रं Rubbing and kneading the body. -Comp. —आघातः one who beats a drum.

आडंबरिन् *a.* Arrogant, proud.

आडिः = आटि q. v.

आडूः [अल्-ऊ, लस्य डः नि॰ वृद्धिः Tv.] A raft, a float.

आढकः, -कं A measure of grain, the 4th of a Drona = 64 Prasthas = 16 Kudavas = (nearly 7 lbs. 11 ozs. avoir.) ; अष्टमुष्टिर्भवेत् कुंचि कुंचयोऽष्टौ तु पुष्कलं । पुष्कलानि च चत्वारि आढकः परिकीर्तितः ॥. —की 1 A kind of pulse. -2 A kind of fragrant earth.

आढकिक, आढकीन *a.* [of. आचितिक] Holding an Âḍhaka, sown with an Âḍhaka of seed; cooking an Âḍhaka (of rice &c.)

आढ्य *a.* [आ-ध्यै-क-पृषो॰ Tv.] 1 Rich wealthy ; आढ्योऽभिजनवानस्मि कोन्योऽस्ति सदृशो मया Bg. 16. 15 ; Pt. 5. 8 ; Ms. 8. 169. - (*a*) Rich in, abounding in possessing abundantly, with instr. or as the last member of comp. ; सत्य॰ Pt. 3. 9 very truthful; वंशसंपल्लावण्याढ्याय Dk.18;एवमा गुणैराढ्यः Vet.; समुद्रमिव रत्नाढ्यं Râm. (*b*) Mixed with, watered with ; गंधाढ्य; स्रज उत्तमगंधाढ्याः Mb.; मूत्राढ्यैः करंजफलसर्षपैः Susr.-3 Abundant,copious.-Comp. —आशु *a.* striving to get wealth. —कुलीन *a.* [आढ्यकुले भवः ख] Descended from a rich family. —चर *a.* (री *f.*) [भूतपूर्व आढ्यः चरट्] once opulent. —वातः [आढ्यो वातो यत्र] a convulsive or rheumatic palsy of the loins.

आढ्यंकरण *a.* (णी *f.*) [P. III. 2. 56] Enriching. —णं The means of enriching, wealth, prosperity.

आढ्यंभविष्णु-भावुक *a.* [P. III. 2. 57] Becoming rich or eminent.

आढ्यता Opulence, wealth.

आणक *a.* [अणक एव स्वार्थे अण्] Low, inferior, vile.—कं Sexual enjoyment in a particular position; आणकं सुरतं नाम दंपत्योः पार्श्वसंस्थयोः ।.

आणव *a.* (वी *f.*) Exceedingly small. —वं Exceeding smallness or minuteness.

आणवीन *a.* [अणुधान्यानां भवनं क्षेत्रं वा खञ्] Bearing or fit to bear Aṇu (Panicum Miliaceum).

आणिः *m. f.* [अण्-इण् स्त्रियां वा ङीप्] 1 The pin of the axle of a cart, the linch-pin. -2 The part of the leg just above the knee (जानुन ऊर्ध्वमुभयतस्त्र्यंगुलमाणिर्नाम Susr.). -3 The corner of a house. -4 A boundary, limit. -5 The edge of a sword.

आंड *a.* [अंडे भवः अण्] Born from an egg (as a bird). —डः An epithet of Hiranyagarbha or Bramhâ. —डं 1 A multitude of eggs, brood. -2 Scrotum. —डौ (Ved.) The testicles. -Comp. —ज *a.* born from eggs. (-जः) a bird or a serpent. (-जं) the body of a bird.

आंडी Ved. A testicle.

आंडीक *a.* Bearing eggs.

आंडीर *a.* [आंडमस्त्यस्य ईरच्] 1 Having many eggs. -2 Grown up, full-grown (as a bull).

आद् The letter आ. —*ind.* Ved. 1 Afterwards, then ; generally used antithetically to यद्, यदा, यदि and then sometimes strengthened by the particles अह, उ, इद् &c. -2 Then, further, also, and (अपिच). -3 Sometimes it only strengthens the meaning of another word or gives emphasis to an

interrogative pronoun like उ, अंग, नु added to किं (possibly, at all).

आत *a.* [आ-अत्-अच्] Spread around. —तः Ved. 1 A quarter of the sky. -2 A scaffold. -3 The frame of a door.

आतंच् 7 P. To coagulate, to cause to shrink or contract.

आतंकः [आ-तंक्-घञ्, कुत्वं] 1 Disease, sickness of the body; दीर्घतीव्रामयग्रस्तं ब्राह्मणं गामथापि वा । दृष्ट्वा पथि निरातंकं कृत्वा वा ब्रह्महा शुचिः ॥ Y. 3. 245. -2 Fever. -3 Pain, affliction (of the mind), disquietude; anguish, agony; किमिति तोयमातंकः ; आतंकस्फुरितकठोरगर्भगुर्वी U. 1.49; *S.* 3, V. 3. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 Fear, apprehension; दुरवापुरुषजीविन्यो निरातंका निरीयतः R. 1. 63 ; fright, terror ; Ratn. 2. 2. -6 The sound of a drum or tabor.

आतंचनं 1 Causing to coagulate or curdle, casting butter-milk into heated milk to turn it. -2 Causing to contract in general. -3 Curdled milk.-4 That which causes coagulation, a runnet. -5 A sort of whey. -6 Conveying. -7 Gratifying, satisfying.-8 Casting away, destroying.-9 Danger, calamity. -10 Speed, velocity. -11 Calcining, adding flux to metals in fusion. -12 The flux so used. -13 Making fat.

आतन् 8 U. 1 To extend, stretch over, overspread, cover ; निषादिवक्षःस्थलमातनोति Ki. 16. 15 pervade, penetrate ; Ki. 7. 25. -2 To spread, diffuse. -3 To cause, produce ; आनंदेन जडतां पुनरातनोति U. 3. 12; Ki. 6. 18, 7. 39 ; K. 176 ; Mâl. 5. 9; Mv. 4. 31. -4 To bring to pass, effect, accomplish, do, perform; सुरतमातताम K. 57; सपर्यां 64. -5 to illuminate. -6 To take hold of ; seek to attain. -7 To assume a hostile attitude. -8 To stretch (as a bow.)

आतत *p. p.* 1 Spread, extended.-2 stretched (as a bow-string); R. 1.19; °ज्य stretched out on the bow; 11.45, 16. 77.

आततायिन् *a.* or *s.* (आततेन विस्तीर्णेन शस्त्रादिना अयितुं शीलमस्य Tv.] 1 'One whose bow is stretched to take another's life ', endeavouring to kill some one ; a desperado ; गुरुं वा बालवृद्धौ वा ब्राह्मणं वा बहुश्रुतं । आततायिनमायांतं हन्यादेवाविचारयन् ॥ Ms. 8. 350-1; Bg. 1. 36. -2 Any one who commits a heinous crime, such as a thief, ravisher, murderer, incendiary, a felon &c. ; अग्निदो गरदश्चैव शस्त्रोन्मत्तो धनापहः । क्षेत्रदारहरश्चैतान् षड् विद्यादाततायिनः ॥ Sukra N. °ता, -त्वं murdering, stealing, destroying &c.

आततावित् *a.* Ved. One whose bow is stretched.

आततनं 1 Spreading, penetrating, expanding. -2 Sight, view.

आतनि *a.* Ved. [तन्-इन्] Spreading; pervading.

आतानः [तन्-घञ्] 1 An extended cord or string (Ved.). -2 Long extension.

आतप् 1 P. To radiate, heat, blaze ; inflame, to cause to glow. *-pass.* To suffer pain, be afflicted ; to inflict (austerities) upon one-self.

आतप् *a.* Ved. Heating (आतापिन्). *-f.* Heat.

आतप *a.*Ved. Causing pain or affliction. —पः 1 Heat (of the sun, fire &c.), sunshine ; आतपायोज्झितं धान्यं Mh. exposed to the sun ; तमातपक्लांतं R. 2. 13 ; शीतातपाभिघातान् Ms. 12. 77 ; प्रचंड° Rs. 1. 11. 10 ; सूर्य° Me. 108 ; बालातपः Ms. 4. 69 the morning sun ; °आक्रांत exposed to heat. -2 Light ; छायातपौ ब्रह्मविदो वदंति Kath. -Comp. —अत्ययः passing of the sun's heat, sunset ; आतपात्ययसंक्षिप्तनीवारासु R. 1. 52. —अभावः non-existence of the sun's heat, shadow. —उदकं mirage. —त्रं,—त्रकं [आतपात् त्रायते, त्रै-क] an umbrella (of silk or leaves used as a parasol) ; तमातपक्लांतमनातपत्रं R. 2. 13, 47 ; पद्म° 4. 5 ; राज्यं स्वहस्तधृतदंडमिवातपत्रं *S.* 5. 6. -लंघनं being exposed to heat, catching the sun-stroke; आतपलंघनाद्बलवदस्वस्थशरीरा शकुंतला *S.* 3. -वर्ष *a.* (water &c.) produced by rain during sunshine. —वारणं [आतपं वारयति] an umbrella, parasol ; नृपतिककुदं दत्त्वा यूने सितातपवारणं R. 3. 70, 9. 15. —शुष्क *a.* dried in the sunshine.

आतपनः N. of Siva.

आतपवत् *a.* Exposed to sunshine, sunny ; Ku. 1. 5.

आतपीय *a.* Sunny.

आतप्य *a.* Ved. Being in the sunshine.

आतमाम् *ind.* Very near.

आतापिः [आ-तप्-इण्] N. of a demon ; आतापिर्भक्षितो येन वातापिश्च महासुरः । समुद्रः शोषितो येन स मेऽगस्त्यः प्रसीदतु ॥.

आतापि(यि)न् N. of a bird, a kite, falcon (Falco Cheela).

आताली *ind.* Compounded with अस्, भू and कृ ; P. I. 4. 61.

आतिः A kind of bird.

आतिः = आटि q. v. (cf. P. III. 3. 108 and Up. 4. 130).

आतिथेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [अतिथिषु साधुः ढञ् ; अतिथये इदं ढक्] 1 Attentive to guests, hospitable (as a man); प्रत्युज्जगामातिथिमातिथेयः R. 5. 2, 12. 25. तमातिथेयी बहुमानपूर्वया Ku. 5. 31. -2 Proper for, or suited to, a guest, intended for a guest; आतिथेयः सत्कारः *S.* 1. —यं Hospitality ; आतिथेयमनिवारितातिथिः *Si.* 14. 38 ; Ms. 3. 18 ; सज्जातिथेया वयं Mv. 2. 50. —यी Hospitality ; Bv. 1. 85.

आतिथ्य *a.* [अतिथिरिदं ष्यञ्] Hospitable, proper for a guest &c. (= आतिथेय); हविरातिथ्यं, आतिथ्या इष्टिः &c. —थ्यः A guest. —थ्यं 1 Hospitable reception, hospitality ; तमातिथ्यक्रिया शांतरथक्षोभपरिश्रमं R. 1. 58. -2 A particular rite, the reception of Soma when it is brought to the sacrificial place (also called आतिथ्येष्टिः). -Comp. —रूप *a.* being in the place of the आतिथ्य sacrifice. —सत्कारः, -सत्क्रिया the rites of hospitality.

आतिदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) (In gram.) Connected with अतिदेश q. v.

आतिरे(रै)क्यं [अतिरेक ष्यञ्] Superfluity, excess, abundance.

आतिवाहिक *a.* [अतिवाहे नियुक्तः ठक्] Employed to convey to the other world ; आतिवाहिकास्तल्लिंगात् Br. Sût. —कं An epithet of the *Sûkshma S'arira* (in *Sân.* phil.) from its surpassing the wind in swiftness.

आतिशय्यं [अतिशय स्वार्थे ष्यञ्] Excess, abundance, large quantity.

आतिष्ठं [अतिष्ठस्य भावः अण्] Being a universal ruler (अतिष्ठ).

आतुः [अत्-उण्] A raft, float.

आतुच् *f.* Evening, growing dusk.

आतुज् *m.* Destroyer of enemies or giver of wealth.

आतुजि *a.* Ved. [तुज्-इन्] 1 Rushing on, hastening towards. -2 Carrying off (आदातृ). -3 Injuring, destructive (हिंसक).

आतुद् 6 U. To strike, push, spur on, stir up.

आतोदिन् *a.* Ved. Striking, pushing, pricking.

आतोद्यं -द्यकं A musical instrument; आतोद्यविन्यासादिकाविधयः Ve. 1. ध्वजमातोद्यशिरोनिवेशिता R. 8. 34, 15. 88 ; U. 7.

आतुर *a.* [ईषदर्थे आ, अत्-उरच्] 1 Hurt, injured. -2 Suffering from, influenced or affected by, tormented, afflicted; रावणावरजा तत्र राघवं मदनातुरा R. 12. 32 ; Ku. 4. 25 ; so काम°, भय°, व्याधि° &c. -3 Sick (in body or mind), disabled, diseased ; आकाशेशास्तु विज्ञेया बालवृद्धकृशातुराः Ms. 4. 184, 6. 77 ; Pt. 1. 155. -4 Eager, over-anxious ; M. 2. -5 Weak, feeble, incapable of doing anything. —रः 1 A patient, one suffering from a disease ; V. 3 ; Pt. 5. 41. -2 Illness, disease. -Comp. —शाला an hospital. -संन्यासः a kind of

संन्यास (taken by a person when sick and grown hopeless of life).

आतुर्यं [आतुरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 A kind of fever. -2 Sickness.

आतृद् 7 P. 1 To split, sever, pierce. -2 To push open, open.

आतर्दनं Pushing open, opening.

आतृण्ण p. p. [आ-तृद्-क्त] Pierced, cut. -ण्णं 1 An opening, hole. -2 An open wound.

आतृप् 4, 5, 6 P. To be satisfied. -*Caus.* To satisfy.

आतर्पणं 1 Satisfaction, gratification. -2 Pleasing, satisfying. -3 White-washing the wall, floor or seat (on festive occasions) (मंगलालेपनं). -4 The pigment used for the above purpose.

आतृप्यः A kind of tree, the custard apple tree. -प्यं The fruit of the tree.

आतॄ 1 P. To pass through or over. -2 To cross over. -3 To overcome. -4 To enlarge, increase.

आतरः, आतारः [आतरति अनेन आ-तॄ अप् घञ् वा] Fare for being ferried over a river, passage-money, freight.

आतार्य a. 1 To be crossed. -2 Landing, coming to shore (Ved.).

आत्त See under आदा.

आत्मन् m. [अत्-मनिण् Uṇ. 4. 154, said to be from अन् to breathe also] 1 The soul, the individual soul, the breath, the principle of life and sensation; किमात्मना यो न जितेंद्रियो भवेत् H. 1 ; आत्मानं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु Kath. (In H. 4. 87 आत्मन् is compared to a river). -2 Self, oneself ; in this sense mostly used reflexively for all three persons and in the singular number, masculine gender, whatever be the gender or number of the noun to which it refers ; अन्या चिंतयात्मापि मे न प्रतिभाति Ratn. 1 ; आश्रमदर्शनेन आत्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1 ; गुप्तं ददृशुरात्मानं सर्वाः स्वप्नेषु वामनैः R. 10. 60, 4. 35, 14. 57 ; Ku. 6. 20 ; देवी...प्रसवस्वनात्मानं गंगाप्रवाहे विक्षिप्तवती U. 7. 2 ; गोपायंति कुलस्त्रिय आत्मानमात्मना Mb. ; K. 107 ; sometimes used in pl. also ; Si. 17. 19 ; Mâl. 8. -3 Supreme deity and soul of the universe, Supreme Soul, Brahma ; तस्माद्वा एतस्मादात्मन आकाशः संभूतः Upan. ; U. 1. 1 ; Ms. 1. 15, 12. 24. -4 Essence, nature ; काव्यस्यात्मा ध्वनिः S. D. see आत्मक below. -5 Character, peculiarity. -6 The natural temperament or disposition. -7 The person or whole body (considered as one and opposed to the separate memberr of it) ; स्थितः सर्वोन्नतेनोर्वी क्रांत्वा मेरुरिवात्मना R. 1. 14 ; योऽस्यात्मनः कारयिता Ms. 12. 12 ; Ki. 9. 66. -8 Mind, intellect ; मंदात्मन्, महात्मन्, महात्मन् &c. -9 The understanding; cf. आत्मसंभव, आत्मवत् &c. -10 Thinking faculty, the faculty of thought and reason. -11 Spirit, vitality, courage. -12 Form, image ; आत्मानमाधाय Ku. 3. 24 assuming his own form ; 2. 61 ; संरोपितेप्यात्मनि S. 5. 23 - myself being implanted in her. -13 A son; आत्मा वै पुत्रनामासि. -14 Care, efforts, pain. -15 The sun. -16 Fire. -17 Wind, air. आत्मन् is used as the last member of comp. in the sense of 'made or consisting of'; see आत्मक. The form त्मन् is also found to be used ; कृतार्थं मन्यते त्मानं Mb. [cf. Gr. *atmos*, *aitmen*]. -Comp. —अधीन a. 1. dependent on oneself, independent. -2. sentient, existing. (-नः) 1. a son. -2. a wife's brother.- 3. the jester or विदूषक (in dramatic literature). —अनुरूप a. worthy of oneself; Ku. 1. 18; R. 1. 33. —अनुगमनं personal attendance ; R. 1. 88. -अपहारः concealing oneself ; कथं वा आत्मापहारं करोमि S. 1. —अपहारकः one who pretends to belong to a higher class than his own, an impostor, a pretender. —आदिष्ट a. self-counselled. (-ष्टः) a treaty dictated by the party wishing it himself ; H. 4. 121. —आराम a. 1. striving to get knowledge (as an ascetic or योगिन्), seeking spiritual knowledge; आत्मारामा विहितरतयो निर्विकल्पे समाधौ Ve. 1. 23. -2. self-pleased, delighted in self; Bh. 3. 93; cf. Bg 5.24. -आशिन् m. a fish supposed to feed on its young, or on the weakest of its species ; cf. मत्स्या इव जना नित्यं भक्षयंति परस्परं Râm. -आश्रय a. dependent on oneself or on his own mind. (-यः) 1. self-dependence. -2. innate idea, abstract knowledge independent of the thing to be known. —ईश्वर a. self-possessed, master of self ; आत्मेश्वराणां न हि जातु विघ्नाः समाधिभेदप्रभवो भवंति Ku. 3. 40. —उदयः self-exaltation or elevation ; Si. 2. 30. —उद्भव a. born or produced from oneself. (-वः) 1. a son ; R 18. 12. -2. Cupid. -3. sorrow, pain. (-वा) 1. a daughter. -2. intellect. -3. N. of a plant (माषपर्णी). -उपजीविन् m. 1. one who lives by his own labour ; Ms. 7. 138. -2. a day-labourer. -3. one who lives by his wife (Kull. on Ms. 8. 362). -4. an actor, public performer. —उपनिषद् f. N. of an उपनिषद् which treats of the supreme spirit. —उपम a. like oneself. (-मः) a son. —काम a. 1. loving oneself, possessed of self-conceit, proud. -2. loving Brahma or the Supreme spirit only. —कार्यं one's own business, private affair. —कृत a. 1. self-executed, done by oneself -2. done against one's own self. —गत a. produced in one's mind ; °तो मनोरथः S. 1. (-तं) *ind.* aside (to oneself) being considered to be spoken privately (opp. प्रकाशं aloud); frequently used as a stage-direction in dramas ; it is the same as स्वगतं which is thus defined ; अश्राव्यं खलु यद्वस्तु तदिह स्वगतं मतं S. D. 6. —गतिः f. 1. course of the soul's existence. -2. one's own course. °त्या by one's own act. —गुप्तिः f. a cave, the hiding place of an animal, lair. —ग्राहिन् a. selfish, greedly. —घातः 1. suicide. -2. heresy. —घातकः, -घातिन् 1. a suicide, a self-destroyer ; K. 174 ; व्यापादयेत् वृथात्मानं स्वयं योऽग्न्युदकादिभिः । अवैधेनैव मार्गेण आत्मघाती स उच्यते ॥ -2. a heretic. —घोषः 1. a cock (calling out to himself). -2. crow. —जः, -जन्मन् m., -जातः, -प्रभवः, -संभवः 1. a son ; तमात्मजन्मानमजं चकार R. 5.36; तस्यामात्मानुरूपायामात्मजन्मसमुत्सुकः R. 1. 33 ; Mâl. 1 ; Ku. 6. 28. -2. Cupid. -3. a descendant. -जा 1. a daughter; वंशं युगं चरणयोर्जनकात्मजायाः R. 13. 78 ; cf. नगात्मजा &c. -2. the reasoning faculty, understanding —जयः 1. one's own victory. -2. victory over oneself, self-denial or abnegation. —ज्ञः, -विद् m. a sage, one who knows himself. —ज्ञानं 1. self knowledge. -2. spiritual knowledge, knowledge of the soul or the supreme spirit; Ms. 12. 85,—92. -3. true wisdom. —तत्त्वं 1. the true nature of the soul or the supreme spirit. -2. the highest thing. °ज्ञः a sage versed in the Vedânta doctrines. —तुष्ट a. self-satisfied. (-ष्टिः f.). self-satisfaction.—त्यागः 1. self-sacrifice. -2. suicide.—त्यागिन् m. 1. a suicide; आत्मत्यागिन्यो नाशौचोदकभाजनाः Y. 3. 6. -2. a heretic, an unbeliever. -त्राणं 1. self-preservation. -2. a body-guard. —दर्शः a mirror ; प्रसादमात्मीयमिवात्मदर्शः R. 7. 68. -दर्शनं 1. seeing oneself. -2. spiritual knowledge, true wisdom ; Y. 3. 157; cf. Ms.12.91. —दा a. Ved. granting one's existence or life. -दानं self-sacrifice, resigning oneself. —दूषि a. Ved. corrupting the soul ; self-destroying. —देवता a tutelary deity. —द्रोहिन् a. 1. self-tormenting, fretful. -2. a suicide. —निरय a. being constantly in the heart, greatly endeared to oneself. —निंदा self-reproach. —निवेदनं offering oneself (as a living sacrifice to the deity). —निष्ठ a. one who constantly seeks for spiritual knowledge. —पराजित a. one who has lost himself (Ved.). —पुराणं N. of a work elucidating the

Upanishads (consisting of 18 chapters). —प्रबोधः 1. cognition of the soul; self-consciousness. -2. title of an उपनिषद्. -प्रभ a. self-illuminated. —प्रवादः conversation about the supreme spirit. —प्रशंसा self-praise. —बंधुः, -बांधवः 1. one's own kinsman; आत्ममातुः स्वसुः पुत्रा आत्मपितुः स्वसुः सुताः। आत्ममातुलपुत्राश्च विज्ञेया ह्यात्मबांधवाः Sabdak., i. e. mother's sister's son, father's sister's son, and mother's brother's son. -2. the soul, the self. —बोधः 1. spiritual knowledge. -2. knowledge of self. —भावः 1. existence of the soul. -2. the self proper, peculiar nature. -3. the body. —भू a. self-born, self-existent. (-भूः) —योनिः 1. N. of Brahmâ; वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53, 3. 16. 5. 81. -2. N. of Vishṇu. -3. of Siva; S. 7. 35. -4. Cupid, god of love; Ku. 3. 70. -5. a son. (-भूः f.) 1. a daughter. -2. talent, understanding. —भूत a. 1. self-produced; peculiar, belonging to. -2. attached, devoted, faithful; Ms. 7. 217 (Kull = आत्मतुल्य). (-तः) 1. a son. -2. Cupid. (-ता) 1. a daughter. -2. talent. —भूयं 1. peculiarity, own nature. -2. Brahma. —मात्रा a portion of the Supreme spirit. —मानिन् 1. self-respecting, respectable. -2. arrogant; proud. -मूर्तिः 1. a brother; भ्राता स्वमूर्तिरात्मनः -2. soul, supreme spirit. —मूली N. of a plant (दुरालभा). —मूलि n. the universe. —याजिन् sacrificing of oneself or himself. (-m.) a learned man who studies his own nature and that of the soul (of others) to secure eternal felicity, one who looks upon all beings as self; सर्वभूतेषु चात्मानं सर्वभूतानि चात्मनि। समं पश्यन्नात्मयाजी स्वाराज्यमधिगच्छति; Ms. 12. 91. —योनिः = °भू (m.) q. v. Ku. 3. 70. —रक्षा 1. N. of a plant (इंद्रवारुणीवृक्ष). -2. self-protection. —लाभः birth, production, origin; वैरात्मलाभस्त्वया लब्धः Mu. 3. 1, 5. 23; Ki. 3. 32, 17. 19, 18. 34; K. 239. —लोमन् 1. the hair of the body. -2. the beard. —वंचक a. self-deceiver. -वंचना self-delusion; self-deception. —वधः, —वध्या, —हत्या suicide. —वश a. depending on one's own will; Ms. 4. 159, 160. (-शः) 1. self-control, self-government. -2. one's control, subjection; °शं नी, °वशीकृ to reduce to subjection, win over. —वश्य a. having control over self, self-possessed, self-restrained. —विक्रयः sale of oneself or one's own liberty; Ms. 11. 60. —विद् m. 1. a wise man, sage; as in तरति शोकमात्मवित् -2. knowing one's own self (family &c.); Si. 2. 116. -3. N. of Siva. —विद्या knowledge of the soul, spiritual knowledge; Ms. 7. 43. -विवृद्धिः, -वृद्धिः f. self-exaltation. —वीर a. 1. mighty, powerful, strong. -2. appropriate, suitable, good for oneself (as diet &c.). -3. existent, sentient. (-रः) 1. a son. -2. wife's brother -3. a jester (in dramas). —वृत्तं, -वृत्तांतः account of one's own self, autobiography. —वृत्ति a. dwelling in Atman or soul. (-त्तिः f.) 1. state of the heart; Ku. 2. 76. -2. action as regards oneself, one's own state or circumstance; विस्मापयन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ R. 2. 33. -3. practising one's own duties or occupation. —शक्तिः f. 1 one's own power or ability, inherent power or effort; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 to the best of one's power. -2 illusion. —शल्या N. of a plant (शतावरी). -श्लाघा, -स्तुतिः f. self-praise, boasting, bragging. —संयमः self-restraint. —सद् a. Ved. dwelling in oneself. —संतुष्ट a. self sufficient. —सनि a. Ved. granting the breath of life. —सम a. worthy of oneself, equal to oneself; Ku. 3. 13. —संदेहः 1. internal or personal doubt. -2 risk of life, personal risk. — संभवः, -समुद्भवः 1. a son; चकार नाम्ना रघुमात्मसंभवं R. 3. 21, 11. 57, 17. 8. -2. Cupid, god of love. -3. epithet of Brahmâ, Vishṇu, or Siva -4. the Supreme being (परमात्मन्) (-वा) 1. a daughter. -2. understanding intellect. —संपन्न a. 1 self-possessed. -2. talented, intelligent; R. 18. 18. —सिद्धिः f. self-aggrandizement. —सुख a self delighted. (-खं) the highest bliss. —हन् a. 1. one who kills his own soul (neglects its welfare &c.). -2. a suicide, self destroyer. -3. a heretic, unbeliever.-4 a priest in a temple, a servant or attendant upon an idol. —हननं, -हत्या suicide. —हित a. beneficial to oneself. (-तं) one's own good or welfare.

आत्मक a. (At the end of comp.) Made up or composed of, of the nature or character of &c.; पंच° five-fold, made up of five; संशय° of a doubtful nature; so दुःख° sorry, grieved; दहन° hot; विष° poisonous &c. &c.

आत्मकीय, आत्मीय a. Belonging to oneself, one's own; स ः कातमात्मीयं पश्यति S. 2; स्वामिनमात्मीयं करिष्यामि H. 2. win over; अहमात्मीयो न भविष्यामि Mk. 8 I shall lose my life; आत्मीयं कुर्वंति subject K. 135, 167; अयमात्मीयः क्रियतां 12 let him be taken under your protection; प्रसादमात्मीयमिवात्मदर्शः R. 7. 68; Ku. 2. 19; kindred, related, of kin; Bh. 2. 57.

आत्मता, -त्वं Identity with self, spirituality.

आत्मना ind. (instr. of आत्मन् Used reflexively; अथ चास्तमिते त्वमात्मना R. 8 51 thou thyself; आत्मना शुकनासमादाय K. 293. It is oft compounded with ordinal numerals; e. g. °द्वितीयः second including himself, i. e. himself and one more; so °तृतीयः himself with two others &c.

आत्मनीन a. [आत्मने हितः ख] 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own; कस्यैष आत्मनीनः M. 4 on whose side is he?. -2 Beneficial to oneself; आत्मनीनमुपतिष्ठते Ki. 13. 69, 3. 16; Bh. 3. 77; good, fit, suitable, appropriate (as diet &c.). -3 Existent, sentient. —नः 1 A son. -2 A wife's brother. -3 A jester (in dramas).

आत्मनेपदं [आत्मने आत्मार्थफलबोधनाय पदं अलुक् स°] 1 A voice for oneself, one of the two voices in which roots are conjugated in Sanskrit. -2 The terminations of this voice.

आत्मंभरि a. [आत्मानं बिभर्ति, भृ खि मुम् च P. III. 2. 26] Selfish, greedy (one who feeds his own self); आत्मंभरिस्त्वं पिशितैर्नराणां Bk. 2. 33; H. 3. 128.

आत्मन्वत्, आत्मन्विन् Ved. Having a soul, animated, alive.

आत्मवत् a. [अस्त्यर्थे मतुप् मस्य वः] 1 Self-possessed, possessed of self-restraint; Ms. 5. -2 Composed, prudent, wise; किमिवावसादकरमात्मवतां Ki. 6. 19; Bg. 2. 45, 4. 41; Ms. 1. 108, 5. 43, 7. 52. —ind Like oneself; आत्मवत् सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति स पंडितः.

आत्मवत्ता Self-possession, self-control, prudence, wisdom; प्रकृतिष्वात्मजमात्मवत्तया R. 8. 10, 84; Ms. 11. 87.

आत्मसात् ind. In one's own possession, one's own; mostly in combination with कृ or भू; °कृ to appropriate to oneself, take for oneself; दुरितैरपि कर्तुमात्मसात् R. 8. 2 to bring under subjection or power; so °भू come under one's subjection.

आत्मीकृ 8 U. To conquer, subdue; K. 117, 119.

आत्मीभावः Identification with the Supreme spirit.

आत्म्य a. 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own, personal. -2 (At the end of comp.) Having the nature of.

आत्यंतिक a. (की f.) [अत्यंत भवार्थे ठञ्] 1 Continual, uninterrupted, endless, infinite, permanent, everlasting; स आत्यंतिको भविष्यति Mu. 4; विष्णुगुप्तहतकस्यात्यंतिकश्रेयसे 2. 15; Ms. 2. 242; Bg. 6. 21. -2 Excessive, abundant, superlative. -3 Supreme, absolute; आत्यंतिकी स्वस्वनिवृत्तिः Mit. -Comp. —दुःखनिवृत्तिः f. absolution.

—प्रलयः the grand or universal destruction of the world.

आत्ययिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अत्ययः नाशः प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] 1 Destructive, disastrous. -2 Painful, unpropitious, ill omened, distressing. -3 Pressing, urgent, emergent, ending quickly. not suffering delay; Ms. 7. 165; H. 3; K. 294; extraordinary, special.

आत्यूहः A gallinule

आत्रेय *a.* (यी *f.*): [अत्रेरपत्यं ढक्] Belonging to, descended or sprung from Atri. —यः 1 A descendant of Atri. -2 The head of the descendants of Atri. -3 A priest closely related to the Sadasya. -4 An epithet of *S*iva. -5 An essential humour or juice of the body, lymph. —यी 1 A female descendant of Atri. 2 The wife of Atri. -3 A woman in her courses (रजस्वला); Ms. 11. 87; Y. 3. 251. -4 Any woman of the Brahmancial order. -5 N. of a river in the north of Bengal, also called Tistâ.

आत्रेयिका [अत्रियी स्वार्थे कन्] A woman in her courses.

आथर्वण *a.* (णी *f.*) [अथर्वणा मुनिना दृष्टः वेदः अण् आथर्वणः तमधीते वेत्ति वा अण् P. IV. 3. 133] Originating from, relating or belonging to the Atharvaveda or the Atharvans. —णः 1 A Brâhmaṇa knowing or studying the Atharvaveda. -2 A descendant of Atharvan. -3 A priest whose ritual is comprised in the Atharvaveda. -4 The Atharvaveda itself (अथर्वणां समूहः). -5 A house-priest. —णं A private room in which the sacrificer is informed of the happy event of the sacrifice by the officiating Brâhmaṇa.

आथर्वणिकः A Brâhmaṇa who has studied the Atharvaveda.

आदंश् 1 P. To bite, peck at, nibble.

आदंशः 1 A bite, a wound caused by biting. -2 A tooth.

आदघ्न *a.* Ved Reaching up to the mouth (आस्+दघ्न).

आददि *a.* Ved. Taking.

आदर, आदर्श &c. See under आदृ, आदृश्.

आदहनं 1 Burning. -2 Injuring, killing. -3 Reviling, despising. -4 A cemetery, a place where anything is burnt (आदहन्तेऽस्मिन्निति).

आदा 3 A. (आदत्ते) 1 To receive, accept, take (to oneself), resort to; व्यवहारासनमाददे युवा R. 8. 18, 10. 40; मलीमसामाददते न पद्धतिं R. 3. 46 follow or resort to; प्रदक्षिणार्चिर्हविरग्निराददे 3. 14, 1. 45; Ms. 2. 238, 117. -2 (With words expressing speech) To begin to speak, utter; वाचं आदा to speak, utter; विनिश्चितार्थामिति वाचमाददे Ki. 1. 3, 14. 2; *S*i. 2. 13; R. 1. 59; शिव शिव शिवेत्यात्तवचसः Bh. 3. 42. v. l. -3 To seize, take hold of; क्षितिधरपतिकन्यामाददानः करेण Ku. 7. 94; R. 2. 28, 3. 60; Ms. 8. 315; इदमेव निमित्तमादाय M. 1: स हि सर्वस्य लोकस्य मन आददे R. 4. 8 attracted, had a hold on, the mind. -4 To put on (as clothes &c.); यदृच्छशरीरमादत्ते *S*vet. Up. -5 To take up, absorb, drink up; R. 1. 18; प्रदीपः स्नेहमादत्ते दशयाभ्यंतरस्थया *S*i 2. 85. -6 To exact, take in (as taxes); take away, carry off; अग्रत्सुराददे सोऽर्थं R. 1. 21; Ms. 8. 341, 222; so बलिं, शुल्कं, दंडं &c. -7 To pluck, lop off, separate; *S*. 4. 8. -8 To carry, take, bear; जालमादाय Pt. 2 carrying or along with the net; कुशानादाय *S*. 3; तोयमादाय गच्छेः Me. 20, 46, 62; see आदाय below; काश्यपसंदेशमादाय bearing K.'s message. -9 To perceive, comprehend; घ्राणेन रूपमादत्स्व रसानादत्स्व च चक्षुषा श्रोत्रेण गंधानादत्स्व &c. Mb. -10 To agree to, undertake, begin. -11 To imprison, make captive. -*Caus.* To cause to take. —*Desid.* (-दित्सते). To wish to take, carry off &c.

आद *a.* (At the end of comp.) Taking, receiving; as in दायाद.

आदत्त, आत्त *p. p.* [आ-दा-क्त] 1 Taken, received, assumed, accepted; आत्तसारश्चक्षुषा स्वविषयः M. 2; एवमात्तरतिः R. 11. 57; M. 5. 1; °हासः Ratn. 1 smiling; 1. 2. -2 Agreed to, undertaken, begun. -3 Attracted. -4 Drawn out, extracted; शमात्तसारो रघुरप्यवेक्ष्य R. 5. 26; °बलं 11. 76 taken away. -Comp. —गंध *a.* 1. having one's pride humbled, attacked, insulted, defeated; पक्षच्छिदा गोत्रभिदात्तगंधाः R 13. 7; केनात्तगंधो माणवकः *S*. 6. -2. already smelt (as a flower); आत्तगंधमवधूय शत्रुभिः *S*i. 14. 84 (where आ° has sense 1 also). —गर्व *a.* humiliated, insulted, degraded. -दंड *a.* assuming the royal sceptre; *S*. 5. 8. -मनस्क *a.* one whose mind is transported (with joy &c.). -लक्ष्मी *a.* stripped of wealth. -वचस् *a.* Ved. 1. destitute of speech. -2. having commenced speaking.

आदातृ *a.* One who takes or receives.

आदानं 1 Taking, receiving, accepting, seizing; कुशांकुरादानपरिक्षतांगुलिः Ku. 5. 11; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिमुचामिव R. 4. 86. -2 Earning, getting. -3 A symptom (of a disease). -4 Binding, fettering (from आदा 2 P.). -5 A horse's trappings. —नी N. of a plant हस्तिघोषा.

आदापनं Inviting or causing another to receive something.

आदाय *ind.* Having taken; oft with a prepositional force 'with'; जालमादाय H. 1.

आदायः Receiving, taking &c. -Comp. —चर *a.* one who goes away after taking anything.

आदायिन् *a.* Taking, receiving, inclined to receive (gifts); अवृत्त° परस्व° &c.

आदित्सु *a.* (Fr. desid. of आदा) Wishing to take; Ku. 1. 34.

आदेय *a.* To be taken or received, receivable, acceptable.

आदादिक *a.* Belonging to the class of roots of which the first is अद्, *i. e.* to the second class.

आदि *a.* 1 First, primary, primitive; निदानं त्वादिकारणं Ak. -2 Chief, first, principal, pre-eminent; oft at the end of comp. in this sense; see below. -3 First in time, existing before. —दिः 1 Beginning, commencement (opp. अंत); अप एव ससर्जादौ तासु बीजमवासृजत् Ms. 1. 8; Bg. 3. 41; अनादि &c.; जगदादिरनादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9; oft at the end of comp. and translated by 'beginning with', 'et cætera' 'and others,' 'and so on' (of the same nature or kind), 'such like'; इंद्रादयो देवाः the gods Indra and others (इंद्रः आदिर्येषां ते); एवमादि this and the like; भ्वादयो धातवः भू and others, or words beginning with भू, are called roots; oft used by Pâṇini to denote classes or groups of grammatical words; अदादि, दिवादि, स्वादि &c. -2 First part or portion. -3 A firstling, first fruits. -4 Prime cause. -5 Nearness. -Comp. -अंत *a.* 1. having beginning and end. -2. first and last. (-तं) beginning and end. °वत् having beginning and end, finite. °अंतर्वर्तिन् *a.* having a beginning, end and middle; being all-in-all. —उदात्त *a.* having the acute accent on the first syllable. -उपांतं *ind.* from first to last. —करः, -कर्तृ, -कृत् *m.* the creator, an epithet of Brahmâ; Bg. 11. 37. -कर्मन् *n.* the beginning of an action. —कविः 'the first poet', an epithet of Brahmâ and of Vâlmîki; the former is so called because he first produced and promulgated the Vedas; and the latter, because he was the first to show to others 'the path of poets'; when he beheld one of a pair of Kraunch birds being killed by a fowler, he cursed the wretch, and his grief unconsciously took the form of a verse (श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य शोकः); he was subsequently told

by Brahmâ to compose the life of Râma, and he thus gave to the world the first poem in Sanskrit, the Râmâyaṇa; cf. U. 2 Vishkambhaka. —कांडं the first book of the Râmâyaṇa. -कारणं 1. the first or primary cause (of the universe), which, according to the Vedântins, is Brahma; while, according to the Naiyâyikas and particularly the Vaiseshikas, atoms are the first or material cause of the universe, and not God. -2. analysis. -3. algebra. —काव्यं the first poem, *i. e.* the Râmâyaṇa; see आदिकवि —तालः a sort of musical time or ताल; एक एव लघुर्यत्र आदितालः स कथ्यते. —देवः 1. the first or Supreme God; पुरुषं शाश्वतं दिव्यं आदिदेवमजं विभुं Bg. 10. 12, 18. 38. -2. Nârâyaṇa or Vishṇu. -3. Siva. -4. the sun. -दैत्यः an epithet of Hiraṇyakasipu. -पर्वन् *n.* 'the first section or chapter,' N. of the first book of the Mahâbhârata. -पुराणं the first Purâṇa, N. of the Brahma Purâṇa. —पु(पू)रुषः 1. the first or primeval being, the lord of the creation. -2. Vishṇu, Kṛishṇa, or Nârâyaṇa; ते च प्रापुरुदन्वंतं बुबुधे चादिपूरुषः R. 10. 6; तमस्यमस्यादिकयादिपूरुषः Si. 1. 14. -बलं generative power, first vigour. -बुद्ध *a.* perceived in the beginning. (-द्धः) the primitive Buddha. -भव, -भूत *a.* produced at first. (-वः,-तः) 1. 'the first-born', primeval being, an epithet of Brahmâ. -2. also N. of Vishṇu; रसातलादादिभवेन पुंसा R. 13. 8. -3. an elder brother. —मूलं first foundation, primeval cause. —योगाचार्यः 'the first teacher of devotion,' an epithet of Siva. -रसः the first of the 8 Rasas, *i. e.* शृंगार or love -राजः the first king पृथु; an epithet of Manu. -वंशः primeval race, primitive family. -वराहः 'the first boar,' an epithet of Vishṇu, alluding to his third or boar-incarnation. -विद्वस् *m.* the first learned man, कपिल. -शक्तिः *f.* 1. the power of माया or illusion. -2. an epithet of Durgâ. -शरीरं 1. the primitive body. -2. ignorance. -3. the subtle body. -सर्गः the first creation.

आदिक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on.

आदितः, आदौ *ind.* From the first or beginning, at first; तद्दैवेनादितो हतं U. 5. 20.

आदिम *a.* [आदौ भवः आदि-डिमच्] First, primitive, original.

आदिता, -त्वं Priority, precedence.

आदिमत् *a.* Having a beginning.

आद्य *a.* [आदौ भवः यत्] 1 First, primitive, being at the beginning. -2 Being at the head, excellent, unparalleled, pre-eminent, foremost; आसीन्महीक्षितामाद्यः प्रणवश्छंदसामिव R. 1. 11. -3 (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on; see आदि.—4 Immediately preceding; एकादशाद्यं Srut. 27 immediately before the 11th-*i. e.* 10th; so चतुर्थाद्यं 2. -5 Eatable (अद्-ण्यत्). -द्याः (*m.* pl.) A class of deities. -द्या 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 The first day (तिथि) of a month. -द्यं 1 The beginning.-2 Grain, food.-3 A kind of funeral obsequial ceremony (पितृश्राद्धभेद). -Comp. -कविः 'the first poet' an epithet of Brahmâ or Vâlmîki; see आदिकवि. -बीजं the primary or material cause of the universe, which, according to the Sânkhyas, is प्रधान or the inanimate principle. —माषकः a measure of five gunjes (about 17½ grains troy).

आदितेय [अदितेरपत्यं ढक्] 1 A son of Aditi. -2 A god, divinity in general. -3 The sun.

आदित्य *a.* [अदितेरपत्यं ण्य] 1 Solar, belonging to, or born in the solar line; U. 6. 18. -2 Devoted to, or originating from Aditi. -3 Belonging to, or sprung from, the *Adityas*. —त्यः 1 A son of Aditi; a god, divinity in general. (The number of *Adityas* appears to have been originally seven, of whom Varuṇa is the head, and the name *Aditya* was restricted to them. In the time of the Brâhmaṇas, however, the number of *Adityas* rose to 12, representing the sun in the 12 months of the year; धाता मित्रोऽर्यमा रुद्रो वरुणः सूर्य एव च। भगो विवस्वान् पूषा च सविता दशमः स्मृतः॥ एकादशस्तथा त्वष्टा विष्णुर्द्वादश उच्यते।); आदित्यानामहं विष्णुः Bg. 10 21; Ku. 2. 24. (These 12 suns are supposed to shine only at the destruction of the universe; cf. Ve. 3. 6; दग्धुं विश्वं दहनकिरणैर्नोदिता द्वादशार्काः). -2 The sun. -3 A name of Vishṇu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation; स्वयंभूः शंभुरादित्यः V. Sah. -4 N. of the *Arka* plant. —त्यौ (dual) N. of a constellation, the seventh lunar mansion. -Comp.-केतुः 1. N. of a son of Dhritarâshtra. -2. the charioteer of the sun. —चंद्रौ (dual) the sun and moon. —पत्रः N. of a plant. (—त्रं) the leaf of the *Arka* tree. -पर्णिनी a creeping plant with gold-coloured flowers, growing near the bank of water. -पुष्पिका red swallow wort. -भक्ता [आदित्ये भक्ता] N. of a plant; see अर्कभक्ता. —मंडलं the disc or orb of the sun. -व्रतं worship of the sun. -सूनुः 'the son of the sun' N. of Sugrîva, Yama, Saturn and Karṇa.

आदिन् *a* [अत्तीति अद् णिनि] Eating (in comp.); परस्परादिनः Ms. 12. 59.

आदि(दी)नवः, -वं 1 Misfortune, distress. -2 Hinderance; want of luck (in dice). -3 Fault; see अनादीनव. -Comp. —दर्श *a.* having evil designs towards a fellow-player at dice (Ved.).

आदिश् 6 U. 1 To point out, indicate, show; मार्गं आदिश (oft in dramas) lead the way; S. 5. -2 To order, direct, command; वेलोपलक्षणार्थमादिष्टोऽस्मि S. 4; पुनरप्यादिश तावदुत्थितः Ku. 4. 16; तेषामप्येतदादिशेत् Ms. 11. 193; आदिक्षद्वस्याभिगमं वनाय Bk. 3. 9, 7. 28; R. 1. 54, 2 65 · to appoint; वसुमित्रं गोप्तारमादिश्य M. 5. -3 To aim at; assign; आदिक्षत्सिंहासनं तस्य Bk. 3. 3; हरिवीराणामादिशद्दक्षिणां दिशं Râm. -4 To report, announce; teach, lay down, prescribe, instruct, advise; न चास्य व्रतमादिशेत् Ms. 480; कुशिकमादिश्य R. 12. 68. -5 To specify, determine; Y. 2. 260. -6 To foretell, predict; सा सिद्धेनादिष्टा Ratn. 4, Bri S. 5. 96; आदिष्टः सुरासुरसंगरो भावी V. 5. -7 To undertake, try; ब्रह्मास्त्रमादिश Mh. -8 To provoke, challenge.-9 To profess as one's own duty —*Caus.* To indicate, show, point out, announce, &c. (same as आदिश्).

आदिश् *f.* Ved. 1 Aim, design, intention. -2 A project, proposition. -3 A proposal, declaration. -4 A region, quarter. -5 A sacrifice offered to a particular deity.

आदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Directed, commanded, advised, enjoined &c. -2 Said, foretold. -3 Substituted. -ष्टं 1 Command order.-2 Advice. -3 Leavings of a meal (उच्छिष्ट).

आदिष्टिन् *a.* One who gives orders. -*m.* (अस्त्यर्थे इनि) 1 A Brâhmaṇa in the first order of his life; a pupil, student (ब्रह्मचारिन्). -2 A penitent, one engaged in any expiatory rite; Ms. 5. 88

आदेशः 1 An order, command; भ्रातुरादेशमादाय Râm.; आदेशं देशकालज्ञः प्रतिजग्राह R 1. 92; राजाद्दिष्टादेशकृतः Y. 2. 304 doing acts forbidden by the king. -2 Advice, instruction, precept, rule; आदित्यो ब्रह्मेत्यादेशः Ch. Ud. -3 Account, information, relation, pointing out, indication. -4 A prediction, prophecy; विप्रश्निकादेशवचनानि K 64; see सिद्धादेश also. -5 (Gram.) A substitute; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुग्रीवं संन्यवेशयत् R. 12. 58. -6 (In astrology) Event, result, consequence of the conjunction of stars. -Comp. -कारिन् *a.* obedient.

आदेशनं The act of instructing or commanding.

आदेशिन् *a.* 1 Ordering, commanding. -2 Causing, producing. -3 Ex-

citing, instigating ; कपोलपाटलादेशि बभूव रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68. —*m.* 1 A commander, director. -2 An astrologer, fortune-teller.

आदेष्टृ *a.* One who orders. —*m* 1 An adviser, commander, director. -2 An employer of priests (यजमान).

आदीनवः 1 Distress, pain, uneasiness. -2 Fault, transgression ; Śi. 2. 22. -3 An inflictor of distress.

आदीप् *Caus.* To kindle, set on fire ; to illuminate.

आदीपनं 1 Setting on fire, inflaming. -2 Exciting, stimulating ; embellishing. -3 Whitening the walls, floors &c. on festive occasions.

आदीपित, आदीप्त *p. p.* Set on fire, blazing up.

आदृ 6 A (-द्रियते) 1 To respect, honour, reverence ; सीतां रघूत्तम भवत्स्थितिमाद्रियस्व Mv. 7. 3 receive respectfully ; द्वितीयाद्रियते सदा H. Pr. 7 ; सर्वे तस्यादृता धर्मा यस्यैते त्रय आदृताः Ms. 2. 234 ; Bk. 6. 55. -2 To heed or care for, mind, take notice of ; usually with न ; न त्यागमाद्रियते K. 104, 167 ; वाक्यं नाद्रियते च बांधवजनः Bh. 3. 111 ; अनादृत्य disregarding ; मम वचनमनादृत्य in spite of or notwithstanding my words. -3 To feel timid from a feeling of respect, be awed. -4 To apply or devote oneself closely to, have regard for ; भूरि श्रुतं शाश्वतमाद्रियंते Mâl. 1. 5. -5 To desire, be eager for ; Mv. 6. 3. -6 To enjoy honour, be honoured.

आदरः [आ-दृ-अप्] 1 Respect, reverence, honour; निर्माणमेव हि तदादरलालनीयं Mâl. 9. 49 ; न जातहार्देन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33 ; Ku. 6. 20. -2 Attention, care, notice, close application ; आदरप्रयत्न Mâl. 7. careful efforts ; तां प्रणामादरस्रस्तजांबूनदवतंसकां Ku. 6. 91. -3 (*a*) Eagerness, desire, regard ; भूयान्स्वार्थमादरः Ku. 6. 13 ; आदरादुपसर्पितंतुरंगः K. 119 eagerly ; यत्किंचनकारितायामादरः 120; अन्वेष्टुमादरमकरवं 152 made up my mind ; Ki. 8 41, 26 ; 13. 58. (*b*) Earnest desire, request ; *S.* 6. -4 Effort, endeavour ; गृहयंत्रपताकाश्रीरपौरादरनिर्मिता Ku 6. 41. -5 Commencement, beginning. -6 Love attachment.

आदरणं Notice, respect.

आदरणीय, आदर्तव्य *pot. p.* Venerable, respectful.

आदारः Ved. 1 Allurement, attraction, an instigator (Sây.). -2 N of a plant used instead of Soma (when it is not available).

आदारिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Attracting. -2 Destroying.

आदुरि *a.* Ved. Careful, attentive.

आदृत *p. p.* 1 Honoured, respected. -2 (Used actively) (*a*) Zealous, diligent, earnest ; आदृततरमवोचत् K. 211, 170 ; Ku 7. 30. (*b*) Attentive, careful ; वृद्धनीत्यां नात्यादृतोऽभूत् Dk. 154. (*c*) Respectful (सादर) ; इत्यादृतेन कथितौ R. 13. 72 ; इति स्म पृच्छत्यनुवेलमादृतः 3. 5 respectfully or earnestly ; Ms. 11. 226, 7. 150.

आदृश् 1 P. To look at, see, behold. —*Caus.* To show, indicate, exhibit ; उत्कलादर्शितपथः R. 4. 38.

आदर्शः [आदृश्यतेऽत्र, दृश् आधारे घञ्] 1 A mirror, a looking-glass ; आत्मानमालोक्य च शोभमानमादर्शबिंबे स्तिमितायताक्षी Ku. 7. 22. -2 The original manuscript from which a copy is taken ; (fig.) a pattern, model, type ; आदर्शः शिक्षितानां Mk. 1. 48 ; आदर्शः सर्वशास्त्राणां K. 5 ; so गुणानां &c. -3 A copy of a work. -4 A commentary, gloss. -5 A particular boundary of a country. -6 N. of a country. -Comp. —मंडलः 1. a globular mirror. -2. the surface of a mirror (-लं). -3. a kind of snake (with globular spots).

आदर्शकः A mirror.

आदर्शनं 1 Showing, making apparent, displaying. -2 A mirror.

आदृष्टिः *f.* Looking at, power of looking.

आदॄ 9 U. Ved. 1 To crush, split open. -2 To make accessible, bring to light, manifest.

आदर्दिर *a.* Ved. Crushing, splitting open.

आदारिन्, आदुरि *a.* Crushing, destroying.

आदेवक *a.* [दिव्-ण्वुल्] One who sports or plays.

आदेवनं 1 Gambling. -2 A die used in gambling. -3 A board for gambling ; place for playing.

आद्य See under आदि.

आद्यून *a.* [आ-दिव्-क्त, ऊठ् नत्वं च P. V. 2. 67 ; perhaps derived from अद् to eat] Shamelessly voracious, gluttonous, hungry ; Ki. 11. 5.

आद्योतः Light, brilliance.

आद्रिसार *a.* Made of iron.

आधमनं 1 A deposit, pledge ; एको ह्यनेकशः सर्वत्र दानाधमनविक्रये ; Kâty. ; योगाधमनविक्रीतं योगदानप्रतिग्रहं Ms. 8. 165. -2 Fraudulent puffing of goods at a sale.

आधमर्ण्यं [अधमर्णस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] The state of being indebted.

आधर्मिक *a.* [अधर्मं चरति ठञ् P. IV. 4. 41 Vârt.] Unjust, unrighteous.

आधा 3 U. 1 To put, place, deposit, implant, lodge ; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ R. 9. 4 ; Bg. 5. 10 ; दुष्यंतेनाहितं तेजः S. 4. 3 ; आहितो जयविपर्ययोऽपि मे R. 11. 86 inflicted on me ; 19. 26 ; सभूतं शिखिनि गूढमादधुः 19. 54 consigned to the flames, burnt ; धैर्यं चाधिपताधिकं Bk. 7. 102 plucked up greater courage. -2 To apply, propose, fix upon, direct towards ; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1 ; मय्येव मन आधत्स्व Bg. 12. 8 ; गमने मतिमाधत्त Râm. ; S. 2. 3 ; आधीयतां धैर्ये धर्मे च धीः K. 63 direct ; सर्वकार्येष्वाहितमतिः K. 56. -3 To appropriate to oneself, hold, possess, take, carry, have, bear ; भूयो बभौ दर्पणमादधाना Ku. 7. 26; आधत्ते कनकमयातपत्रलक्ष्मीं Ki. 5. 29 takes or assumes ; गर्भमाधत्त राज्ञी R. 2. 75. 5. 57 ; आहितक्रोधा Amaru. 18. -4 To bear up, uphold, support ; शेषः सदैवाहितभूमिभारः S. 5. 4. -5 To cause, produce, create. rouse, excite (fear, wonder &c); छायाश्चरंति बहुधा भयमादधानाः S. 3. 17; K. 4. 12, 6. 19, 8. 46, 57; Ku. 2. 20; Bk. 2. 8 ; विस्मयं M. 5. 17; K. 246 ; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मितिमादधती भारती K. P. 1; to put in, infuse; Śi. 2, 76.-6 To supply, give; impart (with dat., gen. or loc.), शुद्धिमादधाना R. 1. 85 ; इंद्रे त्रैलोक्यमाधाय Mb. -7 To appoint; तमेव चाधाय विवादसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. -8 To consecrate (as fire) ; तत्राग्निमाधाय समित्समिद्धं Ku, 1. 57. -9 To perform, practise (as a vow &c).

आधातृ *a.* One that puts in, deposits, imparts &c.; M. 1. 6.

आधानं 1 Placing, putting upon ; समिदाधानं, तुलाधानं &c. -2 (*a*) taking, having. (*b*) Receiving, recovering. (*c*) Containing or being in possession of anything or consecrating. -3 Keeping the sacred fire (अग्न्याधान), a ceremony performed with the sacred fire; पुनर्दारक्रियां कुर्यात् पुनराधानमेव च Ms. 5. 168. -4 Doing, executing, performing. -5 Infusing, putting in, inspiring, imparting; गुणो विशेषाधानहेतुः सिद्धो वस्तुधर्मः S. D. 2 ; निश्चयाधानं K. 262; प्रजानां विनयाधानाद्रक्षणाद्भरणादपि R. 1. 24 imparting or providing moral instruction. -6 (*a*) Engendering, producing, कौतुकाधानहेतोः Me. 3 ; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयात् 9. (*b*) Assigning, attributing, employing. -7 Effort, exertion, application ; Mv. 3. 13. -8 A pledge, deposit; Y. 2. 238, 247. -9 A place where anything is deposited, a receptacle, as in पक्वाधानं, पुरुषाधानं. -10 A surety. -11 Enclosure, circuit. -12 A ceremony performed previous to conception ; see गर्भाधान.

आधानिकः [आधान-ठञ्] A ceremony performed after cohabitation to cause or favour conception.

आधायः One who has placed anything.

आधायक *a.* Putting, placing; assigning.

आधिः [आधीयते स्थाप्यते प्रतीकाराय मनोऽनेन, आ-धा कि P. III. 3. 92; connected with आध्ये in some sense] 1 Mental pain or anguish, agony, anxiety, (opp. व्याधि which is bodily pain); न तेषामापदः संति नाधयो व्याधयस्तथा Mb.; मनोगतमाधिहेतुं *S*. 3. 11; R. 8. 27, 9. 54; Bh. 3. 105; Bv. 4. 11; Mâl. 4; Ki. 1. 37. -2 A bane, curse, misery; यांत्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः *S*. 4. 17; Mv. 6. 28. -3 A pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage; Y. 2. 23, Ms. 8. 143.-4 A place, residence.-5 Location, site. -6 Definition, epithet. -7 Misfortune, calamity (व्यसन). -8 Reflection on religion or duty (धर्मचिंता). -9 Hope, expectation. -10 A man solicitous for the maintenance of his family (कुटुंबव्यापृत). -Comp. —ज्ञ *a.* 1. suffering pain, distressed. -2. crooked. —भोगः the use or enjoyment of a deposit (as of a horse, cow &c. when pledged) —मन्युः (pl.) feverish heat or burning. —स्तेनः one who uses a deposit without the owner's consent.

आधित्वं,-ता The nature or circumstance of a pledge; °उपाधि the object or purpose for which a pledge is given.

आधीकृ 8 P. To pledge, mortgage, pawn, deposit.

आधीकरणं Pledging; a pledge.

आधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be placed, pledged, appointed &c. -2 To be assigned, attributed, or given. -3 To be received, held, or supported; to be contained. —यं = आधानं.

आहित *p. p.* 1 Placed; set, deposited; मनस्याहितकर्तव्याः Kn. 2. 62 bearing in mind what they had to do; भारतीमाहितभरां *Si*. 2. 69 full of deep meaning. -2 Given, imparted. -3 Entertained, felt. -4 Comprising, containing. -5 Performed, done. -Comp. —अग्नि *a.* 1. one who keeps or places the fire on the altar, sacrificer; cf. अग्न्याहित. -2. a Brâhmaṇa who maintains and consecrates sacred fire in his house perpetually. —अंक *a.* marked, spotted. —औत्सुक्य *a.* one who creates anxiety; R 2.73. —क्लम *a.* exhausted, tired —लक्षण *a.* bearing a characteristic epithet; ककुत्स्थ इत्याहितलक्षणोऽभूत् R. 6. 71; (according to Malli. = प्रख्यातगुण noted or well-known for good qualities). —व्यथ *a.* pained, grieved. —स्वन *a.* making a sound, noisy.

आहितिः *f.* Ved. Placing on, anything placed on.

आधिकरणिकः [अधिकरणे नियुक्तः ठञ्] A judge; Mk. 9.

आधिकारण्यं Possession, location.

आधिकारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Supreme, superior, relating to a person or thing in authority. -2 Official, belonging to any office or duty.

आधिक्यं [अधिकस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Excess, abundance, preponderance, high degree; ऋद्धेराधिक्यं समृद्धिः Sk. -2 Superiority, supremacy; आधिक्यं साधितं H. 3.

आधिदैविक *a.* (की *f.*) [अधिदेव-ठञ्] 1 Relating to अधिदेव or tutelary deity (as a Mantra); अधियज्ञं ब्रह्म जपेदाधिदैविकमेव च Ms. 6. 83. -2 Caused by fate (as pain &c.); according to Susruta pain is of three kinds: आध्यात्मिक, आधिभौतिक or आधिदैविक.

आधिपत्यं [अधिपतेर्भावः कर्म वा यक्] 1 Supremacy, power, sovereignty, lordship; राज्यं सुराणामपि चाधिपत्यं (अवाप्य) Bg. 2. 8. -2 The duties of a king; पांडोः पुत्र प्रकुरुष्वाधिपत्ये Mb.

आधिभौतिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अधिभूत-ठञ्] 1 Caused by animals (as pain). -2 Relating to beings. -3 Elementary, material, derived from the primitive elements.

आधिराज्यं [अधिराजस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] Royalty, sovereignty, supreme sway; बभौ भूयः कुमारत्वादाधिराज्यमवाप्य सः R. 17. 50; Mn. 2.

आधिवेदनिकं [अधिवेदनाय हितं ठक् तत्र काले दत्तं ठञ् वा] Property, gifts &c. paid to a first wife upon marrying a second; यत्र द्वितीयविवाहार्थिना पूर्वस्त्रियै पारितोषिकं धनं दत्तं तदाधिवेदनिकं Vishṇu.; cf. Y. 2. 143., 148 also.

आधु 5 U. To shake, stir, agitate.

आधवः Ved. 1 One who stirs up or agitates. -2 That which is agitated, mixture. -3 Throwing.

आधवनं Shaking, agitating.

आधवनीयः A vessel in which the Soma plant is shaken and cleansed.

आधवः That which is shaken.

आधुनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अधुना भवः ठञ्] Now, modern, of recent origin.

आधृ 1, 10 P. 1 (*a*) To hold, keep, contain; सर्वं चाधारयेत् हृदि Ks. 2. 37. (*b*) To support, bear. -2 To bring, supply.

आधारः [आ-धृ-घञ् ; आश्रियंतेऽस्मिन्क्रियाः इति Kâsi.] 1 Support, prop, stay; Mn. 1. 2. -2 (Hence) Power of sustaining, aid, patronage, assistance; त्वमेव चातकाधारः Bh. 2. 50. -3 A receptacle, reservoir; तिष्ठंत्याप इवाधारे Pt. 1. 67; चराचराणां भूतानां कुक्षिराधारतां गतः Ku. 6. 67; अपामिवाधारमनुत्तरंग Ku. 3. 48; तोयाधारपथाश्च वल्कशिखानिष्यंदरेखांकिताः *S*. 1. 14; आधारः क्षमाभृता K. 44; V. 8. 144, 165. -4 That which holds or contains, a vessel, recipient. -5 A part, character (in dramas); Mv. 1. 3. -6 A basin round the foot of a tree; आधारबंधप्रमुखैः प्रयत्नैः R. 5. 6. -7 A dike, dam, embankment. -8 A canal. -9 The sense of the locative case, location, comprehension; आधारोऽधिकरणं; (आधार is of 3 kinds: — औपश्लेषिक, वैषयिक, and अभिव्यापक see Sk. on P. I. 4 45). -10 Relation -Comp. -आधेयभावः the influence, relation, or action of the support or recipient upon the thing received or supported; H. 3. 12. -शक्तिः *f.* 1. Mâyâ or illusion. -2. the supreme goddess.

आधारकः A foundation.

आधारणं Holding, supporting, sustaining.

आधार्य *pot. p.* To be located. -Comp. -आधारसंबंधः the relation of the recipient and the thing to be received or located.

आधृत *a.* Ved. Contained, supported

आधृष् 5 P. 1 To assail, defy. -2 To overcome, injure, hurt. —10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To defy, challenge; assail, attack; Y. 2. 5; injure, hurt, overcome. -2 To convict, refute.

आधर्षः 1 Contempt. -2 Injuring forcibly.

आधर्षणं 1 Conviction of crime or error; sentence. -2 Refutation. -3 Injuring, annoying.

आधर्षित *p. p.* 1 Injured, annoyed forcibly. -2 Aggrieved, censured, injured. -3 Refuted in argument, disproved. -4 Sentenced, convicted.

आधृष्ट *p. p.* Checked, overcome.

आधृष्टिः *f.* Assailing, attacking.

आधेनवं [अधेनु-ष्यञ्] Want of cows.

आधोरणः [आधोर् गतिचातुर्यं ल्युट्] The rider or driver of an elephant; आधोरणानां गजसंनिपाते R. 7. 46, 5. 48, 18. 39.

आध्मा 1 P. 1 To inflate, puff up, swell. -2 To blow or fill with wind, sound (as a conch &c.). —*pass.* To be elated or inflated, be filled; Ve. 3. 38; Mv. 5. 2.

आध्मात *p. p.* 1 Puffed up, inflated, elated, filled: with (lit. or fig.), charged with; पापेनेवाध्मातमूर्तयः K. 107; Dk. 110; मिथ्याध्मात Mv. 3. 28; 6. 30; Mk. 9. 12; अमृत° U. 6. 21, Mk. 5. 22; भर° हृदयः U. 1. 29; दर्प° filled with pride. -2 Excessively affected, increased, magnified; U. 5. 6; Mk. 5. 18. -3 Sounded, sounding. -4 Burnt. -5 Sick by the swelling of the belly. —तः 1 Flatulence; swelling of the abdomen with noise. -2 War, battle

आध्मानं [आ-ध्मा-ल्युट्] 1 Blowing, inflation ; (fig.) growth, increase, Ms. 7. 14. -2 Boasting, vaunting.-3 A bellows.-4 Intumescence, swelling of the belly, body &c., dropsy.

आध्मापनं A means of inflating or causing a sound.

आध्यक्ष्यं [अध्यक्ष-ष्यञ्] Ved. 1 Superintendence. -2 Presence.

आध्यात्मिक a. (की f.) [आत्मानं अधिकृत्य भवः ठञ्] 1 Relating to the Supreme Spirit, -2 Spiritual, holy. -3 Relating to self ; Y. 1. 101 ; Ms. 2. 117. -4 Caused by the mind (pain, sorrow &c.) ; see आधिदैविक.

आध्यापकः [अध्यापकं एव स्वार्थे अण्] A teacher, a spiritual preceptor.

आध्यायिक a. (की f.) [अध्याय ठञ्] Occupied or employed in reading or studying (the Vedas) (अधीतवेद).

आध्यासिक a. (की f.) [अध्यासेन कल्पितः ठञ्] Caused by *adhyâsa* i. e. by attributing the nature and properties of one thing to another (in Vedânta phil.).

आध्ये 1 P. To think on, meditate, remember.

आधि See under आधा.

आधी f. Ved. Thinking, longing, care, anxiety.

आधीत p. p. Ved. Reflected or meditated upon. —तं The object or subject of one's thought ; that which is intended or hoped for.

आध्या Remembering, especially with regret, sorrowful recollection.

आध्यानं 1 Anxiety. -2 Remembering with regret, pensive or sorrowful recollection. -3 Meditating or reflecting upon.

आध्र a. Ved [आ-धृ-क] Poor, indigent, weak. —ध्रः Support.

आध्वनिक a. (की f.) [अध्वनि व्यापृतः कुशलो वा ठञ्] Being on a journey, wayfaring ; कांतारेष्वपि विश्रामो जनस्याध्वनिकस्य वै Mb.

आध्वरिक a. (की f.) [अध्वर-ठञ्] One who knows or has studied works relating to the (Soma) sacrifice. —का [अध्वरस्य व्याख्यानो ग्रंथः] A work which treats of (Soma) sacrifice.

आध्वर्यव a. (वी f.) [अध्वर्योः इदं अञ्] 1 Belonging to the *adhvaryu* (q v.) or to the Yajur-veda. -2 One conversant with the Yajurveda; (P. IV. 3. 123). —वं 1 Service at a sacrifice. -2 Particularly, the office of an Adhvaryu priest.

आनः 1 Inhalation, breath inspired. -2 Mouth or nose (Sây.). -3 Breathing, blowing.

आनकः [आनयति उत्साहयति करोति अन्-णिच्-ण्वुल् Tv.] 1 A large military drum (beaten at one end), a double drum, a drum or tabor in general; पणवानकगोमुखाः सहसैवाभ्यहन्यंत Bg. 1. 13. -2 The thunder-cloud -Comp.-दुंदुभिः epithet of Vasudeva, father of Krishṇa ; cf. Hariv. वसुदेवो महाबाहुः पूर्वमानकदुंदुभिः । जज्ञे यस्य प्रसूतस्य दुंदुभ्यः प्राणदन्दिवि ॥ आनकानां च संह्रादः सुमहानभवद्दिवि । - भिः, -भी f.) a large drum or *dhol*, kettledrum (beaten at one end). —स्थली N. of a country.

आनडुह a. (ही f.) [अनडुह इदं अण्] Belonging to or originating from a bull ; Y. 1. 280.

आननं [आनित्यनेन, आ-अन् करणे ल्युट्] 1 The mouth, face ; R. 3. 3 ; नृपस्य कांतं पिबतः सुताननं 17. -2 A large division of a work, chapter, book &c. (e. g. the two *ânanas* of Rasagangâdhara).

आनंतर्यं [अनंतर-ष्यञ्] 1 Immediate succession. -2 Immediate proximity, absence of interval (of time or space).

आनंत्यं [अनंत-ष्यञ्] 1 Infinity, endlessness (in time, space or number) ; आनंत्याद् व्यभिचाराच्च K. P. 2. -2 Boundlessness. -3 Immortality, eternity ; Ms. 3. 266 ; 6. 84, 9. 107; लोकानंत्यं दिवः प्राप्तिः पुत्रपौत्रप्रपौत्रके Y. 1 78, 260. -4 An upper world, heaven, future happiness ; यस्तु नित्यं कृतमतिर्धर्ममेवाभिपद्यते । अशंकमानः कल्याणि सोऽमुत्रानंत्यमश्नुते Mb.

आनंद् 1 P. To rejoice, be glad or delighted ; आनंदितारस्त्वां दृष्ट्वा Bk. 22. 14 ; Gît. 11. —*Caus.* 1 To gladden, delight ; Y. 1. 356 ; Bk. 21. 12. -2 To amuse oneself.

आनंदः [आनंद-घञ्] 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure ; आनंदं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान्न बिभेति कदाचन supreme bliss or felicity ; आनंद एवास्य विज्ञानमात्मानंदात्मानो हैवं सर्वे देवाः *Sat. Br.* -2 God, Supreme spirit (ब्रह्म) (said to be *n.* also in this sense). -3 N. of the forty eighth year of the cycle of Jupiter. -4 N. of *Siva*. -5 N. of Vishṇu. -6 N. of Balarâma (according to Jaina doctrines). 7 N. of a cousin and follower and favourite disciple of Buddha Sâkyamuni, compiler of the Sûtras. -8 A variety of the Daṇḍaka metre. —दा, -दी N. of two plants. -दं 1 Wine, liquor. -2 A kind of house. -Comp. —अर्णवः the delight of Brahma. —काननं, -वनं N. of Kâsi. -गिरिः, -ज्ञानः, -ज्ञानगिरिः N. of a celebrated annotator on Sankarâ-chârya. —ज a. caused by joy (as tears). —द, -कर a. exhilarating, delighting. —दत्तः [आनंदो दत्तो येन] the membrum virile.-पटः [आनंदोजनको पटः] a bridal garment. —पूर्ण a. delighted supremery, full of bliss. (—र्णः) the Supreme spirit. —प्रभवः semen. —भैरव a. causing both joy and fear. (-वः) N. of *Siva*. —लहरिः, -री f. 'wave of enjoyment,' title of a small hymn by Sankarâchârya addressed to Pârvati.

आनंदक a. Delighting, gladdening blessing.

आनंदता Joyfulness, joy.

आनंदथु a. [आ-नंद्-अथुच्] Happy ; joyful. —थुः Happiness,joy,pleasure.

आनंदन a. Pleasing, delighting;°नं चेतसः H. 1. 210. -नं 1 Delighting, making happy.-2 Paying respects to. -3 Courteous treatment of a friend or a guest at meeting and parting, courtesy, civility. -4 What gives or produces delight.

आनंदमय a. Blissful, full of joy, made up or consisting of happiness ; सुषुप्तिस्थान एकीभूतः प्रज्ञाघन एवानंदमयो ह्यानंदभुक् Mând. Up. —यः The Supreme spirit. —या A form of Durgâ. °कोषः the innermost wrapper or vesture of the body, causal frame enshrining the soul ; see कोश.

आनंदयितव्यं The object of enjoyment or sensual pleasure.

आनंदयितृ a. One who gives joy or delight.

आनंदिः [आ-नंद्-इन्] 1 Joy, happiness ; कौसल्यानंदिवर्धनः Râm. -2 Curiosity.

आनंदिन् a. [आ-नंद्-णिनि] 1 Happy, joyful, delighted. -2 Pleasing, giving delight.

आनपत्यं Childlessness.

आनम् 1 P. 1 To bend, bend down, bow, incline, stoop ; *Si*. 1. 13. -2 To salute (respectfully), bow down to; तमपि राजकमानमाम K. 59. -3 To humble. —*Caus.* (-नमयति) To cause to bend down; कुचभारानमिता न योषितः Bh. 3. 27 ; विदूर्भपतिमानमितं बलैश्च M. 5. 3 humbled.

आनत p. p. 1 Respectfully saluted or bowed to. -2 (Actively used) Bent down, bending, stooping, inclined ; कुसुमानताः (तरवः) Ki. 5. 25 ; Rs. 6. 3; पादानतः Ku. 3. 8 ; so भ्रभय°, फलभार°. -3 Making a low bow, saluting respectfully ; R. 1. 92, 4. 69. -4 Humble, obedient, submissive, pacified, conciliated.

आनतिः f. 1 Bending, bowing, stooping (fig. also); गुणवत्निरन्नमिवानतिं प्रपेदे Ki. 13. 15 ; चरणानतिव्यतिकरे Amaru. 44 ; किं यश्चरणानतिव्यतिकरव्याजेन गोपाय्यते 22. -2 A bow or salutation, obeisance; आत्मजातिसदृशीं किलानतिं Ki. 13. 36 ; *Si*. 1. 11. -3 Homage, reverence. -4 Delight.

आनमः Bending, streching (as a bow) ; cf. दुरानम.

आनम्र a. A little bent, bowing, stooping.

आनर्तः [आनृत्यत्र आधारे घञ्] 1 A stage, theatre, a dancing-hall. -2 War, battle. -3 N. of a king of the solar race. -4 N. of a country or its inhabitants, or its king. (It was also called Saurâshṭra and may be identified with the modern Kattywar. Dvârakâ was its capital, which is called *Ânartanagarî*. There was also an important town called Valabhi, which afterwards became its capital. The celebrated Tîrtha called Prabhâsa also stood in the same peninsula.) —र्तं Water. -Comp. —पुरं,-नगरी the capital of the *Ânarta* country.

आनर्तक *a.* 1 Belonging to *Ânarta*. -2 Dancing about.

आनर्तीय *a.* [आनर्त-छ] Belonging to or coming from *Ânarta*.

आनर्थक्यं [अनर्थस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Uselessness, unprofitableness; श्रुत्यानर्थक्यमिति चेत् Kâty.; आम्नायस्य क्रियार्थत्वादानर्थक्यमतदर्थानां Jaimini S. -2 Unfitness, impropriety.

आनव *a.* [आनुः प्राणी तस्येदं अण्] 1 Human (as strength &c.). -2 Kind to men, benevolent. —वः 1 Men, people. -2 Foreign men or people.

आनस *a.* (सी *f.*) [अनसः शकटस्य पितुर्वा इदं अण्] Ved. 1 Belonging to a waggon or cart. -2 Belonging to a father.

आनह् 4 U. 1 To bind to, fasten. -2 (A.) To be stopped.

आनद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. -2 Costive (as stomach). —द्धः 1 A drum in general. -2 Dressing, putting on clothes, ornaments &c., accoutring. -Comp. —वस्तिता retention of urine or constipation.

आनाहः 1 Binding. -2 Suppression of urine, constipation, epistasis. -3 Length (especially of cloth).

आनाहिक *a.* [आनाह-ठञ्] To be used in cases of constipation.

आनाथ्यं [अनाथस्य भावः ष्यञ्] The state of being helpless or forlorn, orphanism, helplessness.

आनिर्हत *a.* Ved. Of indestructible nature; wholly gone out of the world (Mahîdhara). —तः A class of principal deities.

आनिल *a.* (ली *f.*) [अनिलस्येदं अण्] 1 Proceeding from or produced by wind, windy. -2 Presided over by or sacred to Vâyu (as an oblation &c). —लः, -आनिलिः N. of Hanûmat or Bhîma.

आनी 1 P. 1 To bring, fetch; भुवनं मत्पार्श्वमानीयते S. 7. 8; वेणामुदकमानीय Ms. 3. 210. -2 To bring on, produce, cause; आनिनाय भुवः कंपं R. 15. 24. -3 To lead towards or near, convey. -4 To mix in. -5 To reduce or lead to any condition; वशं आनी to reduce to subjection. -6 To lead off, divert. —*Caus.* To cause to bring (with instr. of person who brings); R. 12. 12, 15. 74.

आनयः, आनयनं 1 Bringing. -2 Investiture with the sacred thread (of. उपनय).

आनायः [आनीयते मत्स्योऽनेन नी-करणे घञ्] A net; जालमानायः P. III. 3. 124.

आनायिन् *m.* [आनाय इनि] A fisherman, fisher; आनायिभिस्तामपकृष्टनक्रां R. 16. 55, 75.

आनाय्य *a.* To be brought near. -य्यः [आनी-ण्यत् आयादेशः P. III. 1. 127] Consecrated fire taken from गार्हपत्य or household fire and placed on the south side (also called दक्षिणाग्नि); दक्षिणाग्निविशेष एवेदं स हि गार्हपत्यादानीयते अनित्यश्च सततमप्रज्वलनात् Sk.

आनीतिः *f.* [आ-नी-क्तिन्] Leading near; चंक्रमित्वा प्रियानीतिं रामो रक्षोवधे स्थितः। Mugdha.

आनेतव्य *a.* To be brought.

आनेय *a.* To be fetched.

आनेतृ *a.* Bringer, bringing.

आनील *a.* Darkish, slightly blue. —ला A black horse.

आनुकल्पिक *a.* [अनुकल्पं वेत्ति अधीते वा उक्थादि० ठक्] 1 One who knows or studies the *anukalpa* q. v. -2 To be obtained by अनुकल्प.

आनुकूलिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अनुकूल-ठञ्] Favourable, conformable.

आनुकूल्यं [अनुकूलस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] 1 Favourableness, conformity, suitableness; यत्रानुकूल्यं दंपत्योस्त्रिवर्गस्तत्र वर्धते Y. 1. 74. -2 Kindness, favour.

आनुगत्यं [अनुगत-ष्यञ्] Acquaintance, familiarity.

आनुगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a follower.

आनुगुण्यं [अनुगुणस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] Favourableness, suitableness, congruity.

आनुग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अनुग्रामं भवः ठञ्] Rural, rustic.

आनुजावर *a.* Ved. Posthumous.

आनुनासिक्यं [अनुनासिकस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Nasality.

आनुपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अनुपदं धावति ठक् वेद अधीते वा] Following, pursuing, tracking, studying.

आनुपूर्वं, -र्व्यं-र्वी [अनुपूर्वस्य भावः ष्यञ् ततो वा ङीपि यलोपः] 1 Order, succession, series; Ms. 2. 41. -2 (In law) The regular order of the castes, षडानुपूर्व्या विप्रस्य क्षत्रस्य चतुरोऽवरान् Ms. 3. 23. -3 (In logic) Conclusion regularly or syllogistically drawn.

आनुपूर्वे-र्व्ये-ण, आनुपूर्व्या *ind.* One after another, in due order; आनुपूर्व्येणोत्थितराजलोकः K. 95.

आनुमानिक *a.* (की *f*) [अनुमानादागतः ठक्] 1 Relating to a conclusion. -2 Derived from an inference, subject to inference, inferential. -3 Inferred —कं The Pradhâna of the Sânkhyas; आनुमानिकमप्येकेषामिति चेन्न Br. Sût.; °त्वं the state of being inferable.

आनुयात्रिकः A follower, attendant; Mâl. 6; U. 4.

आनुरक्तिः *f.* Passion, affection.

आनुलेपिक *a.* [अनुलेपिकायाः शिल्पं धर्म्यम्] Forming the duty of an अनुलेपिका.

आनुलोमिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अनुलोमं वर्तते अनुलोम ठक्] 1 Regular, orderly, in due course. -2 Favourable, suitable.

आनुलोम्य *a.* 'In the direction of the hair,' produced in natural or direct order. —म्यं [अनुलोमस्य भावः कर्म वा ब्राह्म० ष्यञ्] 1 Natural or direct order, proper arrangement; आनुलोम्येन संभूता जात्या ज्ञेयास्त एव ते Ms. 10. 5, 13. -2 Regular series or succession. -3 Favourableness, fit disposition. -4 Bringing to one's right place.

आनुविधित्सा Ingratitude.

आनुवेश्यः [अनुवेशं वसति] A neighbour who lives next to the next-door neighbour; प्रातिवेश्यानुवेश्यौ च कल्याणे विंशतिद्विजे Ms. 8. 392; (on which Kull. says; निरंतरगृहवासी प्रातिवेश्यः, तदनंतरगृहवास्यानुवेश्यः). The word is also found to be written as अनुवेश्य.

आनुशासनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अनुशासनाय हितं ठक्] Relating to or treating of instruction.

आनुशूक *a.* (की *f.*) Being with or within the awns (as rice).

आनुश्र(श्रा)विक *a.* (की *f.*) [गुरुपाठादनुश्रूयते अनुश्रवो वेदस्तत्र विहितः ठक्] According to hearing, resting on tradition. —कः Means of obtaining Heaven, absolution &c. Sk.

आनुषक् *ind.* Ved. In continuous order, uninterruptedly, one after the other.

आनुषंगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अनुषंगात् आगतः ठक् स्त्रियां ङीप्] 1 Connected with, concomitant. -2 Implied, inherent. -3 Necessarily following, inevitable, necessary. -4 Of secondary importance, secondary; असुभिः स्थास्नु यशश्चिचीषतः ननु लक्ष्मीः फलमानुषंगिकं Ki. 2.19; अन्यतरस्यानुषंगिकत्वेऽन्वाचयः Sk.; see अन्वाचय. -5 Attached to, fond of, frequenting; तत्र° Pt. 1. -6 Like, analogous. -7 Relative, proportionate. -8 (In gram.) Elliptical, including words not included in the sentence.

आनुषक् *ind.* In order, successively.

आनुपूक *a.* Promoting, urging, driving forward.

आनुष्टुभ *a.* (भी *f.*) [अनुष्टुप् छंदोऽस्य उत्सा॰ अञ्] 1 Consisting of Anushṭubhs. -2 Relating to Anushṭubh, formed like the metre. —भं The Anushṭubh metre.

आनुसूय *a.* (यी *f.*) [अनुसूयया अभिव्यक्त्या दत्तं अण्] Coming from or given by Anusūyā ; R. 14. 14.

आनूकं *ind.* Ved. In abundance, greatly.

आनूप *a.* (पी *f.*) [अनूपदेशे भवः अण्] 1 Watery, marshy, wet. -2 Produced in a marshy place. —पः Any animal frequenting marshy or watery places (as a buffalo) ; °मांसं the flesh of such animals.

आनूपक *a.* Living in marshy places.

आनृण्यं [अनृणस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] Acquittance of debt or obligation ; see अनृणता.

आनृत *a.* (ती *f.*) [अनृत शीलमस्य अण्] Always telling lies, untruthful.

आनृशंस-स्य *a.* Mild, kind ; merciful. —सं, -स्यं 1 Mildness. -2 kindness ; Ms. 1. 101, 8. 411. -3 Compassion, pity, mercy.

आनैपुणं, -ण्यं [अनिपुणस्य भावः अण्, ष्यञ् वा] Clumsiness, stupidity.

आनैश्वर्यं [अनीश्वरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Absence of power or supremacy.

आंत *a.* (ती *f.*) [अंत-अण्] Final, terminal. —तं *ind.* Completely, to the end.

आंत्यः Ved. One who finishes.

आंतर *a.* [अंतर् मध्ये भवः अण्] 1 Internal, secret, hidden ; U. 6. 12 ; Māl. 1. 24. -2 Inmost, inward ; U. 2. —रं Inmost nature. -Comp. —ज्ञ Knowing the hidden secret (of things &c.) ; Māl. 1. 8.

आंतरतम्यं, आंतर्यं Nearest or closest relationship (as of letters).

आंतरागारिक *a.* Belonging to the duties of a store-keeper or chamberlain.

आंतराल *a.* [अंतरालं वेत्ति अण्] One conversant with the inner nature.

आंतरि(रिं)क्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) [अंतरिक्षे भवः अण्] 1 Atmospherical, heavenly, celestial. -2 Produced in the atmosphere —क्षं The firmament, the intermediate region between the earth and sky.

आंतर्गणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अंतर्गणे भवः ठञ्] Included, comprised (as in a class, troop &c.).

आंतर्गेहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अंतर्गेहं वेश्मनि भवः ठञ्] Being or produced inside a house.

आंतिका [अंतिकेव अण् टाप्] An elder sister.

आंत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [अंत्र-अण्] Relating to the bowels. —त्रं Ved. Bowels, entrails.

आंत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Visceral, being within or relating to the bowels.

आंदोल् 10 P. [-दोलयति, दोलित] 1 To swing, rock or move to and fro -2 To shake, tremble (fig. also) Māl. 4 ; मंदमारुतांदोलिता लतेव Dk. 17, 21.

आंदोलः 1 Swinging, a swing. -2 Trembling.

आंदोलनं [आंदोल् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Swinging, a swing. -2 Moving to and fro, shaking, rocking ; किंत्वासामरविंदसुंदरदृशां द्राक्चामरांदोलनात् Udb -3 Trembling; oscillation.

आंधसः The scum of boiled rice.

आंधसिकः [अंधो भक्तं शिल्पमस्य ठक्] A cook.

आंध्यं [अंधस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Blindness.

आंध्र *a.* Belonging to Andhra (as language). —ध्राः (pl.) The Telagu cuntry, modern Telangaṇa ; see अंध्र.

आन्न *a.* (न्नी *f.*) [अन्नं लब्धा अन्न -ण P. IV. 4. 85] 1 Fed, having food. -2 Relating to, derived from food.

आन्यभाव्यं Another form.

आन्वयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अन्वये प्रशस्तकुले भवः ठञ्] 1 Of a good family, well-born, of noble birth.-2 Orderly.

आन्वाहिक *a.* (की *f*) [अन्वह-ठञ्] Daily occurring or to be performed every day ; पार्के चान्वाहिकीं Ms. 3. 67.

आन्वीक्षिकी [अन्वीक्षा प्रयोजनमस्याः ठञ्] 1 Logic, logical phylosophy. -2 Metaphysics (आत्मविद्या q. v.) ; आन्वीक्षिक्यात्मविद्या स्यादीक्षणात्सुखदुःखयोः। ईक्षमाणस्तया तत्त्वं हर्षशोकौ व्युदस्यति ॥ Kām. 2. 11 ; आन्वीक्षिकीं श्रवणाय Māl. 1 ; Ms. 7. 43; (न्याय आन्वीक्षिकी पंचाध्यायी गौतमेन प्रणीता Madhusūdana).

आन्वीपिक *a.* (की *f*) [अन्वीपं वर्तते ठक्] Favourable.

आप् 5 P , rarely 1 P. (आप्नोति or आपति, आप, आपत्, आप्स्यति, आप्तुं, आप्त) 1 To obtain, attain, get ; पुत्रमेवंगुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाप्नुहि S. 1. 12 ; अनुद्योगेन तैलानि तिलेभ्यो नाप्तुमर्हति H. Pr. 30 ; शतं क्रतुनामपविघ्नमाप सः R. 3. 8 ; so फलं, कीर्तिं, सुखं &c. -2 To reach, go to ; overtake, meet, fall in with ; शबरीमापत्तुर्वने Bk. 6. 59. -3 To pervade, occupy, enter into. -4 To undergo, suffer, meet with ; द्विषतामाप्स्यति भवान् R. 9. 79 ; Ms. 8. 188. -5 To equal. —*pass.* (आप्यते) 1 To be reached, found, met with, obtained &c. -2 To arrive at one's end or aim. -3 To become filled. —*Caus.* (आपयति) 1 To cause to reach or obtain. -2 To cause any one to feel or perceive. -3 To hit.

आपः [आप् घञ्] 1 N. of one of the 8 demigods called Vasus. -2 (At the end of comp.) दुराप difficult to be obtained. -पं [अपां समूहः] 1 A flood or stream of water, water. -2 Sky (Nir.),

आपक *a.* [आप्-ण्वुल्] Getting, obtaining.

आपनं [आप्-ल्युट्] 1 Getting, obtaining, reaching &c. -2 Pepper.

आपयितृ *a.* [आप्-णिच्-तृच्] One who gets or procures, procuring.

आपिः [आप्-णिच्-इन्] 1 Obtaining wealth &c. -2 A friend, acquaintance, ally (बंधु) ; °त्वं friendship, alliance.

आप्त *p. p.* [आप्-क्त] 1 Got, obtained, gained; °कामः, °शापः &c. -2 Reached, overtaken, equalled. -3 Reaching to, extending as far as. -4 Trustworthy, reliable, credible (as news &c.).-5 Trusty, confidential, faithful (person) ; R. 3. 12 ; 5. 39 : Ms. 8. 63. -6 (*a*) Clever, skilful ; प्राजकश्रेद्भवेदाप्तः Ms. 8. 294. (*b*) Apt, fit. -7 Full, complete, abundant ; यजेत राजा क्रतुभिर्विविधैराप्तदक्षिणैः Ms. 7. 79.-8 True, exact. -9 Intimate, closely related, acquainted; कन्यायाः किल पूजयंति पितरो जामातुराप्तं जनं U. 4. 17 relatives ; Ms. 5. 101.-10 Appointed.-11 Generally received, commonly used, authentic. -12 Accused, prosecuted. -13 Reasonable, sensible. —प्तः 1 A trustworthy, reliable, or fit person , credible person or source, guarantee; आप्तः यथार्थवक्ता T. S. -2 A relative, friend : निग्रहात्स्वसुराप्तानां वधाच्च धनदानुजः R. 12. 52 ; कथमाप्तवर्गोऽयं भवत्याः M. 5 ; Y. 1. 28, 2. 71 ; Ms. 2. 109, 8. 64. -3 An Arhat. —प्ता A twisted lock of hair. —प्तं 1 A quotient. -2 (In Math.) Equation of a degree. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* 1. an augment. -2. an affix. -3. a word of received acceptation and established by usage only ; see आप्तवाक् also. —काम *a.* 1 one who has obtained his desire. -2 one who has renounced all worldly desires and attachments. (-मः) the supreme soul. —कारिन् *a.* doing things in a fit or confidential manner; Ms. 9. 12 (-*m.*) a trusty agent or confidential servant. —गर्भा a pregnant woman. —दक्षिण *a.* having proper or abundant gifts. —वचनं 1. received text or authority,

revelation. -2. the words of a credible or trustworthy person; R. 11. 42, 15. 48. -वाक्यं a true or correct sentence, = वचनं above. -वाच् *a.* worthy of belief, regarded as authority, one whose words are credible and authoritative; परातिसंधानमधीयते यैर्विद्येति ते संतु किलाप्तवाचः *S.* 5. 25. (-*f.*) 1. the advice of a friend or credible person. -2. the Vedas or *S*ruti, a word of authority (said to apply to Smritis, Itihâsas and Purâṇas also, which are considered as authoritative evidence); आप्तवागनुमानाभ्यां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28 -श्रुतिः *f.* 1. the Vedas. -2. Smritis &c.

आप्तिः *f.* [आप्-क्तिन्] 1 Getting, obtaining, gain, acquisition; मित्र°, काम° &c. -2 Reaching, overtaking, meeting with. -3 Binding, connection, relation. -4 Union; especially with a woman. (Med.). -5 Fitness, aptitude, propriety. -6 Completion, fulfilment; कामस्याप्तिं जगतः प्रतिष्ठां Kaṭh. -7 Future time. (—pl.) N. of 12 sacrificial verses beginning with *Apaye.*

आप्य *a.* [अपां इदं अण् स्वार्थे ष्यञ्] 1 Watery. -2 Obtainable, attainable (आप्-ण्यत्). —प्यः A class of gods. —प्यं Ved. Confederation, alliance.

आपकर *a* (री *f.*) [अपकरे भवः अण्] अस्य च] Offensive, unfriendly, mischievous.

आपक्व *a.* Crude, raw, half-baked. —क्वं A cake, bread.

आपगा [अपां समूहः आपं; तेन गच्छति गम्-ड] A river, stream; फेनायमानं पतिमापगानां *Si.* 3. 72.

आपगेयः [आपगायाः गंगायाः भवः ढक्] A son of the river, an epithet of Bhishma or Krishṇa.

आपणः [आपण्-घञ्] A market; shop.

आपणिक *a.* [आपणादागतः ठक्] 1 Relating to traffic, market &c. mercantile. -2 Got from the market (as duties). —कः 1 A shop-keeper, merchant, dealer. -2 a tax on market shops. -3 Assize, market-rate.

आपत् 1 P. 1 To fall upon, attack, assail; उद्गायुधानापततः R. 12, 44, 5. 50; Bk. 3. 48. -2 To approach, come towards; K. 202; एतस्मात्रयेण श्रुतिविषयमापतितमेव K. 136 has reached the ears; 268. -3 To fly towards, come in flying, come or drive in haste, rush upon. -4 (*a*) To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; कथमिदमापतितं U. 2; K. 262, 158; अहो न शोभनमापतितं Pt. 2. (*b*) To fall to one's lot or share, befall; अहोऽस्माकं महद्दोजनमापतितं Pt. 1; आपतंति हि संसारपथमवतीर्णानामेते वृत्तांताः K. 175, 132; सर्वस्यैव स्खलितमापतति 291; H. 1. 30, 173.-5(*a*) To occur to, cross (the mind); इति हृदये नापतितं K. 288. (*b*) To be felt or regarded; मधुरतराण्यापतंति मनसः K. 103 are felt or regarded; 202, 236, 329. —*Caus.* (-पातयति) To go towards, approach (Ved.).

आपतनं 1 Approaching, coming, assailing &c. -2 Happening, occurrence. -3 Descending, alighting. -4 Obtaining.-5 Knowledge; क्वचित् प्राकरणिकादप्राकरणिकस्यार्थस्यापतनं S.D. 10. -6 Natural sequence, necessarily following.

आपति *a.* Ved. Coming in haste, rushing on. —तिः The wind (always blowing (सततगतिर्वायुः).

आपतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Accidental, unforeseen, sent from heaven. —कः A hawk, falcon.

आपतित *a.* 1 Fallen to the lot of. -2 Happened, befallen, occurred, come to pass.-3 Alighted, descended.

आपात *a.* Rushing upon, attacking. —तः 1 Rushing or falling upon, attack, descending, alighting; तदापातभयात्पथि Ku. 2. 45; गरुडापातविश्लिष्टमेघनादास्त्रबंधनः R. 12. 76. -2 Throwing down. -3 Causing to descend or fall, falling down; धारापातैः Me. 48. -4 (*a*) The present or current moment, the instant; आपातरम्या विषयाः पर्यंतपरितापिनः Ki. 11. 12; आपातसुरसे भोगे निमग्नाः किं न कुर्वते S. D.; H. 4. 75; Bv. 1. 115; Mâl. 5. (*b*) (Hence) First sight or appearance; see आपाततः. -5 Happening, becoming apparent, appearance. -Comp. -दुःसह *a.* unbearable at the first attack; U. 7. —दुष्प्रसह *a.* unbearable in its onset, making a furious charge; M. 5. 10.

आपाततः *ind.* At the first sight or attack, instantly, immediately; S. D. 632.

आपातिन् *a.* Falling on, attacking; descending, happening.

आपत्य *a.* (त्यी *f.*) [अपत्य-अण्] 1 Relating to offspring. -2 (In gram.) Relating to the formation of patronymic words.

आपथि *a.* Ved. Being on the way or journey. —थिः, -थीः, -ध्वः Ved. A wanderer, traveller.

आपद् 4 *A.* 1 To go near, walk towards, approach; एष रावणिरापादि वानराणां भयंकरः Bk. 15. 89. -2 To enter into, go to, attain to (a place, state &c.); बकत्रमापद्य मारुतः *Sik.* 9; निर्वेदमापद्यते becomes disgusted, Mk. 1. 14; आपेदिरेंऽबरपथं Bv. 1. 17; क्षीरं दधिभावमापद्यते S. B. milk turns into curds; पांडुरतामापद्यमानस्य K. 69 becoming pale; 160; विस्मयमापेदे 179; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70 assumed the form of a verse; चिंतामापेदे Dk. 130 fell a-thinking; so विश्वासं, निर्वृतिं, संशयं, वशं, पंचत्वं, &c. -3 To get intouble, to fall into misfortune; अर्थधर्मौ परित्यज्य यः काममनुवर्तते । एवमापद्यते क्षिप्रं राजा दशरथो यथा ॥ Râm.: see आपन्न below. -4 To happen, occur; Bk. 6. 31; एवमापद्यते M. 1 so it is, —*Caus.* 1 To bring about, bring to pass, accomplish, effect, कूजद्भिरापादितवंशकृत्यं R. 2. 12; Śânti. 3. 19. -2 To lead or reduce to, cause to suffer; R. 5. 5. -3 To cause to produce, bring on; लघिमानमापादयति K. 105, 109; दोषमपि गुणमापादयति makes the best of a bad matter.-4 To reach or attain to. -5 To spread, circulate (as news).-6 To turn or change into; एकामपि काकिणीं कार्षापणलक्षमापादयेम Dk 156.

आपत्तिः *f.* [आ-पद्-क्तिन्] 1 Turning or changing into, entering into any state or condition.-2 Obtaining, procuring, getting; स्थानापत्तेर्द्रव्येषु धर्मलाभः Kâty.-3 Misfortune, calamity, adversity; Y. 3. 42. -4 A fault, transgression. -5 Remonstrance, expostulation. -6 (In phil.) An undesirable conclusion or occurrence (अनिष्टप्रसंग).

आपद् *f.* [आ-पद्-क्विप्] A calamity, misfortune, danger, distress, adversity; दैवीनां मानुषीणां च प्रतिहर्ता त्वमापदां R. 1. 60; अविवेकः परमापदां पदम् Ki. 2. 30, 14; प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भाग्यरहितस्तत्रैव यांत्यापदः Bh. 2. 90; आपदि स्था, आपदं प्राप् to fall into difficulty. -Comp. —कल्पः an alternative to be used in times of difficulty; Ms. 11. 28. —काल days of adversity, time of distress, hour of danger; अब्राह्मणादध्ययनमापत्काले विधीयते Ms. 2 241. —कालिक *a.* (का-की *f.*) occurring in time of difficulty. —गत, -ग्रस्त-प्राप्त *a.* 1. fallen into misfortune, involved in difficulties. -2. unfortunate, unhappy, distressed. —धर्मः [आपदि कर्तव्यो धर्मः] a practice, profession, or course of procedure, not usually proper for a caste, but allowable in times of extreme distress or calamity; Ms. 1. 116, 10. 130. (-र्मं) N. of a पर्व in Bhârata.

आपदा *f.* Misfortune, calamity.

आपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained, acquired; जीविकापन्नः for आपन्नजीविकः Sk. -2 Gone or reduced to, fallen into; कष्टां दशामापन्नोऽपि Bh. 2. 29; so दुःख°. -3 Afflicted, distressed, being in difficulty; आपन्नाभयसत्रेषु दीक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः S. 2. 16; Me. 53; H. 4. 106, V. 2.-4 Befallen; परिच्छेदो हि पांडित्यं यदापन्ना विपत्तयः H. 1. 148. -Comp —सत्त्वा pregnant, quick or big with child; a pregnant woman; सममापन्नसत्त्वास्ता रेजुरापांडुरत्विषः R. 10. 59.

आपादः [आ-पद्-घञ्] 1 Attainment, obtaining. -2 Reward, remuneration.

आपादनं Causing to arrive at, leading or contributing to, bringing about; tending to; द्रव्यस्य संस्थांतरापादनं Sk.

आपनिकः [आ-पन्-इकन् Up-2. 46] 1 An emerald, sapphire. -2 A *Kira'ta* or barbarian.

आपमित्यक a. [अपमित्य परिवर्त्य निर्वृत्तम् कक्] Received by barter or exchange. —कं Property or anything obtained by barter or for a consideration.

आपया [आपेन जलपूरेण याति या-क] N. of a river near the Sarasvati.

आपराह्णिक a. (की f.): Being in the afternoon.

आपर्तुक a. (की f.) Not restricted to particular times or seasons.

आपवः An epithet of Vasishtha.

आपवर्ग्य a. Conferring final beatitude.

आपस् n. [आप्-असुन्] 1 Water; आपोभिर्मार्जनं कृत्वा. -2 Sin. -3 A religious ceremony.

आपस्कारं The root or extremity of the trunk or body.

आपा 1 P. 1 To drink up (lit. and fig.); वदाननापीतपयोधरासु R. 14. 22; आपतितसूर्यं नभः Mk. 5. 20 quite concealed or obscured; दिवाकरापीतरसा महौषधीः Mb. -2 To drink with the ears or eyes, hear or see intently; तं राघवं दृष्टिभिरापिबंत्यः R. 7. 12; K. 86; भगवत्कथासुधामापिब कर्णाञ्जलिभिः Bhâg. -3 To eclipse, surpass.

आपानं, -नकं 1 A drinking party, banquet; Mk. 8; आपाने पानकलिता दैवेनाभिप्रणोदिताः Mb. -2 A tavern, liquor-shop, a place for drinking in company (°भूमि); तांबूलीनां दलैस्तत्र रचितापानभूमयः R. 4. 42; Ku. 6. 42; आपानकमुत्सवः K. 32.

आपायिन् a. Drinking, fond of drinking.

आपाकः [समंतात् परिवेष्ट्य पच्यतेऽत्र] A baking oven, a potter's kiln.

आपांग्यं [अपांगे देयं ष्य] To be used for anointing the corners of the eyes (as अंजन).

आपालिः A louse.

आपिंजर a. Somewhat red, reddish; R. 16. 51. —रं Gold.

आपिशलिः N. of an old grammarian.

आपिशल a. Originating from आपिशलिः. —लः pupil of आपिशलि.

आपी, आपीन See आप्ये.

आपीड् 10 P. 1 To press, weigh down; पयोधरभारेणापीडितः Gît. 12; भुजाभ्यां तमापीड्य clasping him to the bosom. -2 To press hard, afflict, perplex, worry. -3 To compress.

आपीड a. 1 Giving pain, hurting. -2 Squeezing, compressing. -3 (m.) A chaplet (tied on the crown of the head), garland in general; चूडापीडकपालसंकुलगलन्मंदाकिनीवारयः Mâl. 1. 2. -4 (Hence fig.) A crest-jewel; तस्मिन्कुलापीडनिभे विपद्धि R. 18. 29; Mâl. 1, 6, 7.

आपीडनं 1 Compressing, squeezing; tying tightly. -2 Embracing, clasping. -3 Giving pain, hurting.

आपीडित p. p. 1 Compressed, bound tightly; embraced &c. -2 Decorated with chaplets.

आपीत a. 1 Yellowish. -2 Drunk or sipped a little (as water). —तः Yellowish colour. —तं A pyritic mineral (माक्षिकधातु).

आपूपिक a. (की f.) [अपूप-ठक्] 1 A good maker of अपूप (cakes). -2 Accustomed to eat cakes. -3 Fond of cakes, eating cakes (with benefit). -4 Selling cakes. -5 Baking cakes. -6 Forming an ingredient of cakes, good for cakes (as गुड). —कः A baker; confectioner. —कं A multitude of cakes (अपूपानां समूहः).

आपूप्यं [अपूपाय साधुः क॰ य] Flour.

आपूषं A kind of metal (perhaps tin).

आपृच् 7 U. 1 To fill, pervade, occupy completely. -2 To mix or blend with. -3 (A.) To satiate oneself.

आपृच् a. [पृच्-क्विप्] Connected, blended. -ind. In a mixed manner, confusedly.

आपॄ 9 U. or *Caus.* To fill: R. 16. 65; Bg. 11. 30; Bk. 6. 118; (fig.) to make full, complete, to fulfil (wishes); भृत्यैरापूर्यते नृपः H. 2. 74. -*pass.* To be filled, to be filled with wind, be blown (as a conch); आपूर्यमाणानां स्नानशंखानां K. 16.

आपूर a. Becoming full. —रः 1 Flow, current, large flood, quantity; स्वेदापूरो युवतिसरितां व्याप गंडस्थलानि Si. 7. 74; हर्षभरापूरपीडनोत्फुल्लया दृशा Ks. 23. 71. -2 Filling, making full.

आपूरण a. Becoming full. —णं Filling, making full; गर्त° कृतं Pt. 1.

आपूर्ण p. p. Filled &c.; आपूर्णश्च कलाभिरिंदुरमलः Mâl. 9. 39.

आपूर्तिः f. 1 Filling. -2 Fulness, satisfaction, satiety.

आपूर्यमाण a. Becoming full, being filled; °पक्षः the crescent or waxing moon.

आपेक्षिक a. (की f.) [अपेक्षा-ठक्] Raising expectations.

आपोक्लिमं N. of the 3rd, 6th, 9th or 12th position; तृतीयं षडनवममंत्यं चापोक्लिमं विदुः [cf. Gr. *apoklima*].

आपोमय a. (यी f.) [आपस्-विकारे प्राचुर्ये वा मयट्] Consisting of water.

आपोमात्रा The subtle elementary principle of water.

आपोशानः N. of a kind of prayer or formula repeated before and after eating (the formulas being respectively अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अमृतापिधानमसि स्वाहा); आपोशानक्रियापूर्वं सत्कृतान्नमकुत्सयन् Y. 1. 31, 106. —नं The act of making an उपस्तरण (seat) and अपिधान (covering) for the food eaten.

आप्त, आप्य See आप्.

आप्त्यः Ved. N. of a class of deities, especially of the deity Trita as belonging to that class.

आप्ये 1 A. 1 To grow fat, stout, or full, become full, increase; आहुत्याप्यायते सूर्यः Y. 3. 71. -2 To make full, strengthen, enlarge. -*Caus.* (-प्याययति) 1 To make fat, full, or comfortable, increase, enlarge; तेजसा तव तेजश्च विष्णुराप्याययिष्यति Mb.; सेव कांतिर्मन्मथाप्यायिता श्रुतिः S. D.; वायुभिराप्यायितशरीरः Pt. 1; Me. 44; Ms. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale, satisfy, please; आप्यायितो वचनामृतेन H. 1; K. 124, Mv. 1, 2.

आपी a. Fat, stout. —पी f. The 20th Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

आपीन p. p. [प्यै-क्त] Stout, fat, strong. —नः A well; आपीनोंऽधुः Sk. —नं An udder, teat; आपीनभारोद्वहनप्रयत्नात् R. 2. 18.

आप्यान p. p. 1 Fat, stout, robust, strong; Bk. 5. 56, 9. 2. -2 Pleased, satisfied. -नं 1 Love. -2 Growth, increase.

आप्यायः Becoming full or fat.

आप्यायन a. Causing fulness or stoutness, promoting welfare. —नं, -ना [प्याय्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of making full or fat. -2 Satisfying, refreshing, pleasing. -3 Satisfaction, satiety; देवस्याप्यायना भवति Pt. 1. -4 Advancing, promoting. -5 Corpulency, growing fat or stout. -6 Anything which causes corpulency or good condition. -7 A strengthening medicine. -8 Pouring water on Soma and thus causing it to swell. -Comp. —शील a. satisfying.

आप्यायित a. 1 Satisfied, pleased. -2 Improved; grown, increased. -3 Stout, fat, robust.

आप्र a. Ved. [आ-प्रु-मूल॰ क] 1 Filling. -2 Able to reach (Sây.). -3 Busy, zealous.

आप्रच्छ् 6 A. 1 To bid adieu, bid farewell; आपृच्छस्व प्रियसखममुं तुंगमालिंग्य शैलं Me. 12; R. 8. 49, 12. 103; Mâl. 7.; Bk. 14. 63. -2 To salute on

receiving, put particularly parting with a visitor (साधो यामि इति वचनं).-3 To ask. -4 To extol.

आपृच्छा [प्रच्छ्-अङ्] 1 Conversation. -2 Bidding farewell. -3 Curiosity.

आपृच्छ्य *pot. p.* 1 To be saluted, welcomed or honoured. -2 Praiseworthy, commedable. -3 Beautiful.

आप्रच्छनं 1 Bidding adieu, taking leave at the time of departure. -2 Welcoming, hailing.

आप्रच्छन्न *a.* Secret, hidden.

आप्रदिवं *ind.* For ever.

आप्रपदं [प्रपदं पदाग्रं तत्पर्यंतं अव्ययी०] A dress reaching to the feet. —*ind.* To the end of the foot, reaching to the feet.

आप्रपदीन *a.* [आप्रपदं व्याप्नोति ख] Reaching to the feet (as dress); K. 130 ; (आप्रपदीनकं also).

आप्री *f.* [आप्रीणात्यनया आ-प्री-ड गौरा० ङीष्] Ved. 1 Conciliation, propitiation, gaining one's favour. -2 (Pl. 'Propitiatory verses', a name given to certain invocations addressed to several deified objects in consecutive order, and said to be introductory to the animal sacrifice : some take the *Apris* to represent the objects themselves, the verses being consequently called *Apri* verses. The objects invoked are 12—Susamiddha, Tanûnapât, Narâsamsa, the divine being bearing invocations to the gods, Barhis, the doors of the sacrificial chamber, night and dawn, the two divine beings protecting the sacrifice, the three goddesses Ilâ, Sarasvati, and Mahi, Tvashtri, Vanaspati and Svâhâ, (all these being regarded by Sâyana to be different forms of Agni) ; स एता आप्रीरपश्यत्ताभिर्वै स मुखत आत्मानमाप्रीणीत ; cf. also Max Muller's Hist. Anc. Lit. pp. 463-466.

आप्रीतपः, -पाः N. of Vishnu (protecting those who have appeased his anger).

आप्लु 1 A. 1 To jump up, dance, spring ; आप्लुत्य पद्मान्यहरौ Mb. ; (स्वं) आप्लुप्लुवे सिंह इवाचलाग्रं. -2 To bathe, wash, immerse oneself (fig. also); प्रयागे आप्लुत्य गात्राणि Mb.; आप्लुत्याकाशगंगायां *ibid.* ; Ms. 7. 216, 11. 203. —*Caus.* (-प्लावयति) 1 To cause to be washed or bathed ; आप्लावयत गात्राणि Mb. -2 To wash, wet, sprinkle; अन्नाद्याप्लाव्य वारिणा Ms. 3. 244, 11. 98. -3 To overflow, overwhelm, inundate, flood over. -4 To set in commotion -5 (Atm.) To bathe.

आप्लवः, -प्लवनं 1 Bathing, immersing. -2 Sprinkling with water (on all sides). -Comp. —व्रतिन् or आप्लुतव्रतिन् *m.* a house-holder who has passed through the first order (ब्रह्मचर्य) and is admitted into the second (गार्हस्थ्य), an initiated house-holder ; cf. स्नातक.

आप्लावः 1 Bathing, immersing. -2 Sprinkling, wetting. -3 Submerging. -4 A flood, an inundation.

आप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Bathed ; अवभृथाप्लुतो मुनिः R. 11. 31 ; Ku. 6. 5. -2 Wetted, sprinkled ; R 17. 37 -3 Overflowing with, filled or overcome with ; बाष्प°, व्यसन°, रुधिर° &c. -तः, °व्रती An initiated house-holder, see आप्लवव्रतिन्. —तं Bathing.

आप्वन् *m* [आप्-वन् Uṇ. 1. 152] Wind, air (आप्वः according to Ujjval).

आप्वा The neck.

आफूकं Opium.

आबंध् 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten, tie on, place, fix ; क्व समाधानमाबध्नातु अवष्टंभः K. 290 ; न क्वचिन्निर्भरमाबध्नाति पदं 104 places ; तेऽपि पोषिताः पोषितरि स्नेहमाबध्नंति 289. -2 To make, form ; आबद्धांजलिः, see आबद्ध below. 3 To hold fast, cling to.

आबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied. -2 Fixed ; स्पंदनाबद्धदृष्टिषु R. 1. 40. -3 Formed, made ; आबद्धमंडला तापसपरिषद् K. 49 sitting in a circle ; आबद्धरेखमभितो रविमंडलाभिः Git. 11 ; Bk. 3. 30; Ki. 5. 33. -4 Obtained. -5 Hindered. —द्धं (द्धः also) 1 Binding, joining. -2 A yoke. -3 Ornament. -4 Affection. -Comp. -माल *a.* forming a wreath, arranged in a row ; Me. 9.

आबधः Ved. Binding.

आबंधः, -धनं 1 A tie or bond (fig. also) ; प्रेमाबंधविवर्धित Ratn. 3. 18 ; Amaru. 38. -2 The tie of a yoke, or that which fastens the ox to the yoke, or the yoke to the plough. -3 Ornament, decoration. -4 Affection.

आबर्ह *a.* Having the power of tearing or pulling out. —र्हः, -र्हणं [-आ-बर्ह्-हिंसायां घञ् ल्युट् वा] 1 Tearing or pulling out. -2 Killing.

आबर्हिन् *a.* [आबर्ह-इनि] Fit for tearing out ; मूलमस्याबर्हि P. IV. 4. 88.

आबल्यं [अबलस्य भावः] Weakness.

आबाध् 1 A. 1 To check, rein in, restrain. -2 To interrupt, obstruct. -3 To annoy, harass, attack, molest, injure. -4 To set forth or declare wrongly.

आबाधः 1 Affliction, injury, trouble, molestation, damage ; न प्राणाबाधमाचरेत् Ms. 4. 54, 51. -2 Interruption, hindrance. -3 Attack (Ved.). —धा 1 Pain, distress. -2 Mental agony or anguish. -3 Segment of the base of a triangle.

आबाल्य Age ending with childhood.

आबिल *a.* 1 Turbid, dirty (= आविल q. v.). -2 Clearing, breaking.

आबुत्त = आवुत्त q. v.

आबुध् 1 P. To perceive, notice, understand (Ved.).

आबोधनं 1 Knowledge, understanding. -2 Instructing, informing.

आब्द *a.* (ब्दी *f.*) [अब्द्-अण्] Belonging to, or produced from a cloud.

आब्दिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अब्द-ठक्] Annual, yearly ; आब्दिकश्च करः Ms. 7. 129, 3. 1.

आभगः Ved. A partner (of any thing) ; to be shared in (Sây.).

आभरणं See under आभृ.

आभा 2 P. 1 To shine, blaze ; सुतरां रत्नमाभाति चामीकरनियोजितं Subhâsh. ; R. 3. 33. -2 To appear, look like ; आभासि तीर्थप्रतिपादितर्द्धिः R. 5. 15, 70, 13. 14 ; Bk 7. 8, 66. -3 To outshine.

आभा [आ-भा-अङ्] 1 Light, splendour, lustre ; दीपाभां शलभा यथा Pt. 4. -2 Colour, appearance, beauty ; प्रशांतमिव शुद्धाभं Ms. 12. 27. -3 Likeness, resemblance ; oft at the end of comp. in these two senses ; रुक्माभं appearing or shining like gold ; यमदूताभं Pt. 1. 58 ; मदरक्ताभं R. 2. 10. -4 A reflected image, shadow, reflection.

आभातिः *f.* [आ-भा-क्तिच्] 1 Reflection. -2 Splendour, light.

आभाणकः A popular saying, proverb ; तथा च लौकिकानामाभाणकः as the proverb goes.

आभाष् 1 A. 1 To address, speak to, converse with ; वैशंपायनश्चंद्रापीडमाबभाषे K. 117; कुशले नालापमाभाषिता Nâg. 4. -2 To say or speak (something) (with two acc.) ; आबभाषे रामेण वचः कनीयान् Bk. 3. 51 -3 To say or speak ; सखी वेत्रभृदाबभाषे R. 6. 82, 14. 44. -4 To name. -5 To talk aloud, shout.

आभाषः [भाष्-घञ्] 1 Addressing. -2 An introduction, preface.

आभाषणं 1 Addressing, speaking to (संबोधन). -2 Conversation ; संबंधमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58.

आभाष्य *pot p.* To be addressed, worthy of being spoken to ; जनमाभाष्यमिमं न मन्यसे R. 8. 48. —ष्यं What is to be said by way of address ; Me. 101.

आभास् 1 A. 1 To shine, blaze -2 To be bright. -3 To appear

seem, look like ; स्थानांतरं स्वर्ग इवाबभासे Ku. 7. 3 ; R. 7. 43, 63 ; 14. 12. -4 To appear, untruly, have an appearance ; शुक्तिः रजतवद्भासते ; Ki. 17. 21. —*Caus.* To illuminate.

आभास् *f.* Splendour, lustre, light.

आभासः [भास्-अच्] 1 Splendour, light, lustre. -2 A reflection ; तत्राज्ञानं धिया नश्येदाभासात्तु घटः स्फुरेत् Vedânta. -3 (*a*) Resemblance, likeness ; oft at the end of comp. ; नभश्च रुधिराभासं Râm. &c. ; चिदाभास. (*b*) Semblance, phantom ; युक्तिमद्वचनवदाभाससमाश्रयाः S. B. ; तत्साहसाभासं Mâl. 2 looks like wantonness. -4 Any unreal or fallacious appearance (as in हेत्वाभास) ; पुनरुक्तवदाभासः S. D. —5 A fallacy, fallacious reasoning, semblance of a reason, an erroneous but plausible argument ; see हेत्वाभास ; S. D. 270. -6 An intention, purpose.

आभासनं Making apparent or clear ; illuminating.

आभासु(स्व)र *a.* Splendid, bright, shining. —रः 1 A collective name of 64 demigods. -2 N. of an attendant *Gaṇa*.

आभिचरणिक, आभिचारिक *a.* (की *f*) [अभिचरण-चार-ठञ्] 1 Magical. -2 Imprecatory, maledictory. —कं A spell or incantation, magic.

आभिजन *a.* (नी *f.*) [अभिजन-अण्] Relating to birth (अभिजन), patronymic (as a name) ; तं पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना Ku. 1. 26. —नं Nobility or loftiness of birth.

आभिजात्यं [अभिजातस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Nobility of birth ; °शंसिनी च मुद्रा Dk. 137 ; Ratn. 3. 18 ; Mv. 2. 18.-2 Rank. -3 Learning.-4 Beauty.

आभिजित *a.* [अभिजिति नक्षत्रे जातः अण्] Born under the constellation *Abhijit*.

आभिधा [अभिधैव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A sound, word. -2 A name ; mentioning ; see अभिधा.

आभिधानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Contained in a dictionary. —कः A lexicographer.

आभिधानीयक *a.* Relating to a word or name. —कं The property of a name.

आभिप्लविक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभिप्लव-ठञ्] Relating to the religious ceremony called अभिप्लव q. v.

आभिमुख्यं [अभिमुखस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Direction towards ; °ख्यं याति goes to meet or encounter. -2 Being in front of or face to face ; नीताभिमुख्यं पुनः Ratn. 1. 2. -3 Favourableness.

आभिरामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Good, agreeable ; Mu. 4.

आभिरूपकं, आभिरूप्यं [अभिरूप वुञ् ष्यञ् च] Beauty.

आभिषेचनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभिषेचन-ठञ्] Relating to the inauguration of a king ; आभिषेचनिकं यत्ते रामार्थमुपकल्पितं Râm. ; Mv. 4.

आभिहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभिहार ठञ्] 1 To be offered as a present. -2 Taken by force, or fraud. —कं 1 A present. -2 A room.

आभीकं [आभीकेन दृष्टं साम अण्] N. of a Sâma melody.

आभीक्ष्ण्यं [अभीक्ष्णस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Continued repetition ; बहुलमाभीक्ष्ण्ये P. III. 2. 81, 4 22.

आभीय *a.* Contained in a chapter of Pâṇini which ends with *bha* (भ).

आभीरः [आ समंतात् भियं राति, रा-क Tv.] 1 A cowherd ; आभीरवामनयनाहृतमानसाय दत्तं मनो यदुपते तदिदं गृहाण Udb.; according to Ms. 10. 15 आभीर is the offspring of a Brâhmaṇa and a female of the Ambashṭha tribe. -2 (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants ; श्रीकोंकणादधोभागे तापीतः पश्चिमे तटे। आभीरदेशो देवेशि विंध्यशैले व्यवस्थितः ॥. -री 1 A cowherd's wife. -2 A woman of the Abhîra tribe. -3 The language of the Abhîras; आभीरेषु तथाभीरी(प्रयोक्तव्या) S. D. 432. -Comp. -पल्लिः, -ल्ली *f.*, -पल्लिका a station or abode of herdsmen, a village inhabited by cowherds.

आभील *a.* [आभियं लाति ददाति ला-क] 1 Fearful, terrible ; Si. 18. 78. -2 Suffering from. —लं Injury, physical pain.

आभु *a.* [आ-भू-डु] Pervading, reaching (Sây.) ; ; empty ; stingy, empty-handed.

आभुक *a.* Ved. Empty, powerless.

आभुग्न *a.* A little curved or bent.

आभू 1 P. Ved. To be present, continue one's existence.

आभू *a.* Ved. 1 Approaching (as a praiser). -2 Strong, sufficient, efficacious. -3 Applied according to rule (as a hymn). -4 Very prosperous. -*m.* A prison, a place of confinement.

आभूतिः *f.* 1 Pervasion. -2 Overpowering strength. -3 Capability, efficiency.

आभूषेण्य *a.* Ved. Praiseworthy.

आभृ 1 P. 1 To bring ; आ नो अग्ने रयिं भर Rv. 1. 79. 8 ; कदपत्याभृतं दुःखं Bhâg. -2 To carry. -3 To fill, fill with. -4 To bear, support

आभरणं 1 An ornament, decoration (fig. also) ; किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्द्धकशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44; प्रशमाभरणं पराक्रमः Ki. 2. 32. (आभरण occurs in the names of works ; *e. g.* सरस्वतीकंठाभरण). -2 The act of nourishing.

आभरित *p. p.*-1 Filled. -2 Decorated.

आभेरी One of the modes of music (रागिणी) personified as a female.

आभोगः [आ-भुज्-घञ्] 1 Curving, winding. -2 A curve ; आभोगकुटिला (गंगा) Mb. ; crumpling. -3 Circuit, circumference, expanse, extension, precincts, environs ; अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्येति *S.* 1 ; गगनाभोगः the expanse of heaven, wide firmaments of the sky ; Bh. 3. 57 .; Mv. 6. 30 ; Mâl. 9. 16. -4 Magnitude, fulness, extent, expansive form ; गंडाभोगात् Me. 92 from the broad cheek ; प्रतिरवाभोग Mâl. 3. 8, 4. 10, 5. 11 ; प्रतिभया भोगैः प्लवंगाधिपे Mv. 6. 24. bodily form or stature ; U. 2, 2. 14 ; भवाभोगोद्विग्नाः Bh. 3. 42, 86 ; Mv. 2 ; K. 305, 333. -5 Effort. -6 The expanded hood of a cobra (used by *Varuṇa* as his umbrella). -7 Enjoyment, satiety, completion ; विषयाभोगेषु नैवादरः *Sântilakshaṇa*. -8 A serpent.

आभोगय *a* [आभोगं याति या-क] To be enjoyed (as Soma juice). —यं Livelihood (Ved.).

आभोगिः Ved. 1 Enjoyment. -2 Living, supporting lif.

आभ्यंतर *a.* (री *f.*) [अभ्यंतरे भवः अण्] 1 Interior, inner, inward ; as आभ्यंतरो भृत्यवर्गः. -2 One of the two kinds of प्रयत्न or effort giving rise to the vocal sounds.

आभ्यवकाशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Living in the open air.

आभ्यवहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्यवहाराय हितं ठक्] Eatable (as food &c.).

आभ्यादानिकं [अभ्यादान-ठञ्] A kind of स्त्रीधन or woman's property.

आभ्यासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्यास-ठक्] 1 Resulting from practice. -2 Practising, repeating. -3 Being near, neighbouring, adjoining (आभ्याशिक).

आभ्युदयिक *a* (की *f.*) [अभ्युदय-ठक्] 1 Tending to good, granting prosperity ; अनाभ्युदयिकं श्रमणकदर्शनं Mk. 8. -2 Relating to the rise or beginning of anything ; सुख° Ms. 12. 88. -3 High, exalted, important. —कं A *Srâddha* or offering to ancestors ; an occasion of rejoicing.

आभ्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्रया खनति ठक्] One who digs with a spade.

आम् *ind.* An interjection of (*a*) assent, acceptance, 'oh', 'yes'; आं कुर्मः M. 1; (b) recollection; आं तस्मिन्नुर्वश्या वचनं स्खलितमासीत् V. 3; आं ज्ञातम् S. 3, Oh, I see it now; M. 3; (*c*) determination, 'surely,' 'verily', आं चिरस्य खलु प्रतिबुद्धोऽस्मि; (*d*) reply.

आम *a.* [आम्यते ईषत् पच्यते ; आ-अम् कर्मणि घञ् Tv.] 1 Raw, uncooked, undressed (opp. पक्व) (oft applied to the cow in the Veda); आमान्नं Ms 4. 223; Y. 1. 287. -2 Unripe, immature. -3 Unbaked, unanealed (as a jar).-4 Undigested. -मं 1 State of being raw. -2 Constipation, passing hard excretion. -3 Grain freed from chaff. -मः 1 Disease; sickness. -2 Indigestion; आहारस्य रसः सारः यौन पक्वोऽग्निलाघवात् । आमसंज्ञां स लभते महाव्याधिसमाश्रयः ॥ Susr. -Comp. —अतिसारः dysentery or diarrhœa caused by vitiated mucus in the abdomen (the excretion being in this case mixed with hard and fetid matter). —अद् *a.* eating raw flesh or food. —अन्नं undressed rice. —आशयः [आमस्यापक्वस्याशयः] 'receptacle of undigested food,' the upper part of the belly to the navel, stomach. —कुंभः a jar of unbaked clay; H. 4. 66. -गंधि *n.* smelling of raw meat or of a burning corpse. —गंधिकं the smell of raw meat. —ज्वरः a kind of fever; cf. स्वेयमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कोऽम्भसा परिषिंचति Si 2. 54 —त्वच् *a.* of tender skin. —पाका a preliminary stage of the disease called dropsy. —पात्रं an unannealed vessel; विनाशं व्रजति क्षिप्रमामपात्रमिवांभसि Ms. 3. 179. —पीनसं running at the nose, defluxion. —मांसाशिन् *m.* a cannibal, an eater of raw flesh. —रक्तं dysentery. —रसः imperfect chyme. —वातः constipation, torpor of the bowels attended with flatulence and intumescence. —शूलः pain of indigestion, colic. —श्राद्धं a Srâddha performed with uncooked food; आपद्यनग्नौ तीर्थे च चंद्रसूर्यग्रहे तथा । आमश्राद्धं द्विजैः कार्यं शूद्रेण च सदैव हि ॥ Prâchetasa.

आमक *a.* Raw.

आमता, -त्वं Rawness, unreadiness.

आमंजु *a.* Lovely, charming; U. 2. 23.

आमंडः The castor-oil plant.

आमनं Ved. Friendly disposition or inclination, affection.

आम(मा)नस्यं [अमनस्-ष्यञ्] Pain, sorrow.

आमंत्र् 10 A. 1 To bid farewell, bid adieu; आमंत्रयस्व सहचरं S 3; लतामगिनीं S. 4; Kn. 6. 94; K. 223. -2 To speak to, call out to, address, converse with; तथामंत्र्यतामूच K. 81, 197, Ve. 1; A. R. 3. -3 To say, speak; परिजनोऽप्येवमामन्त्र्यते K. 195. -4 To call, invite, ask (to come); आमंत्रयध्वं राष्ट्रेषु ब्राह्मणान् Mb. -5 To invoke.

आमंत्रणं—णा 1 Addressing, calling, calling out to; अंवेति वै योषाया आमंत्रणं Sat. Br. -2 Bidding adieu, taking leave of. -3 Greeting, welcome, courtesy. -4 Invitation; अनिंद्यामंत्रणाद्दृते Y. 1. 112. -5 Permission. -6 Conversation; अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यस्याज्जनांते तज्जनांतिकं S. D. 6. -7 The vocative case. -8 Deliberation; asking; interrogation.

आमंत्रयितृ *a.* Asking, inviting, calling &c. —*m.* (-ता) An inviter, entertainer, especially of Brâhmaṇas.

आमंत्रित *p. p.* 1 Invited, called. -2 Appointed to do unnecessary things. —तं 1 Addressing. -2 Talk, conversation; V. 2. -3 The vocative case; संबोधने च प्रथमा सामंत्रितसंज्ञा स्यात् Sk.

आमंत्र्य *pot. p.* To be addressed or called to, to be invited &c. —ग्यं A word in the vocative case.

आमंत्रः Castor-oil plant.

आमंद्र *a.* Having a slightly deep tone, uttering a low, muttering sound, rumbling; आमंद्राणां फलमविकलं लप्स्यसे गर्जितानां Me. 34. -द्र: A slightly deep tone, rumbling.

आमयः [आ-मी करणे अच्; Tv.: said to be fr. अम् also] 1 Disease, sickness, distemper; दर्पामयः Mv. 4. 22; आमयस्तु रतिरागसंभवः R. 19. 48; समौ हि शिष्टैराम्नातौ वत्स्र्यंतावामयः स च । Si. 2. 10. -2 Damage, hurt. -3 Indigestion. —यं N. of the medical plant Costus Speciosus.

आमयाविन् *a.* [आमय-विन्-निपातः P. V. 2. 122 Vârt.] Sick, dyspeptic, affected with indigestion; °वित्वं indigestion, dyspepsia.

आमरणांत,-तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Lasting till death, lasting for life, आमरणांताः प्रणयाः कोपास्तत्क्षणभंगुराः H. 1. 118; अन्योन्यस्याव्यभीचारो भवेदामरणांतिकः Ms. 9. 101.

आमरितृ *m.* Ved. A destroyer.

आमर्षः, -र्षणं Anger, wrath, impatience; see अमर्ष.

आमलकः, -की 1 The tree, Emblic Myrobalan, Emblica Officinalis Gaertn (Mar. आवळा). -2 N. of another tree (वासक). —कं Fruit of the Emblic Myrobalan; बदरामलकाम्रदाडिमानां Bv. 2. 8.

आमहीया *f.* N. of a particular Rik or verse of the Rig-veda; (Rv. 8. 48. 3).

आमात्यः [अमात्य स्व स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A minister, counsellor. -2 A general; see अमात्य.

आमानस्यं [अमानस-ष्यञ्] Pain, sorrow.

आमावास्य *a.* (स्यी *f.*) [अमावास्या अण्] 1 Belonging to the new moon or its festival.-2 Happening or born at the time of new moon or conjunction. —स्यं The new moon oblation.

आमिक्षा [आमिष्यते सिच्यते, मिष्-सक् Tv.] Curd of milk and whey, a mixture of boiled and coagulated milk; तप्ते पयसि दध्यानयति सा वैश्वदेव्यामिक्षा भवति.

आमिक्ष्यं, आमिक्षीयं [आमिक्षा यत् छ] Curd suitable for the preparation of Amikshâ; so आमिक्षीणं in the same sense.

आमित्र *a.* [अमित्र-अण्] Inimical; odious.

आमित्रिः *m. f.* The child of an enemy.

आमिश्र-श्लु *a.* Readily mixing.

आमिष् *n.* [आ-मिष्-क्विप्] Flesh.

आमिष [अम् टिषच् दीर्घश्च Uṇ. 1. 46] 1 Flesh; उपानयत् पिंडमिवामिषस्य R. 2. 59; यथामिषं जले मत्स्यैर्भक्ष्यते श्वापदैर्भुवि । आकाशे पक्षिभिश्चैव तथा सर्वत्र वित्तवान्. -2 (Hence fig.) A prey, victim, object of enjoyment; (राज्यं) रंध्रान्वेषणदक्षाणां द्विषामामिषतां ययौ R. 12. 11 fell a prey &c.; Dk. 164. -3 Food, bait. -4 A bribe. -5 Desire, lust; as in निरपेक्षो निरामिषः Ms. 6. 49. -6 Enjoyment; pleasing or lovely object. -7 Form. -8 A leaf. -9 The fruit of the Jambira tree. -Comp. -आशिन् *a.* carnivorous, eating flesh. —प्रियः, -भुज् 'fond of flesh,' a kind of bird, heron.

आमिस् *m.* Ved. 1 Raw flesh or meat. -2 A dead body.

आमिषी N. of a plant (जटामांसी).

आमीक्षा = आमिक्षा q. v.

आमील् 1 P. To close (the eyes); नेत्रे चामीलयन्नेष Kâv. 2. 11; to shut; चैतन्यं Mv. 2. 22 benumbing; धाराकदंबरजोवृष्टिषु चामीलयन् K. 303 being absorbed in.

आमीलनं Shutting or closing of the eyes; K. 256.

आमीवत् *a.* Ved. Attacking.

आमुखं 1 Commencement. -2 (In dramas) A prologue, prelude (प्रस्तावना); (every Sanskrit play is introduced by आमुख. It is thus defined in S. D. नटी विदूषको वापि पारिपार्श्वक एव वा । सूत्रधारेण सहिताः संलापं यत्र कुर्वते ॥ चित्रैर्वाक्यैः स्वकार्योत्थैः प्रस्तुताक्षेपिभिर्मिथः । आमुखं तत्तु विज्ञेयं नाम्ना प्रस्तावनापि सा ॥ 287. —खं *ind.* To the face.

आमुच् 6 U. 1 To loosen, to go. -2 To wear, tie round or fasten; put on (as a garment &c.) ; acoontre with ; करोऽयमामुक्तविवाहकौतुकः Ku. 5. 66, 7. 21 ; आमुंचतीवाभरणं द्वितीयं R. 13. 21, 12. 86, 16. 74, 17. 25; Ki. 11. 15 ; आमुंचद्वर्म रत्नाढ्यं Bk. 17. 6. -3 To throw, cast, discharge ; आमोक्ष्यते त्वयि कटाक्षान् Me. 35. -4 To throw or cast off, take off, put aside (as garments &c.)

आमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened, let go, liberated. -2 Put on, worn &c.; see above. -3 Discharged, cast, shot off.

आमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Liberation, heing let loose. -2 Final beatitude. -3 Putting on, wearing (clothes, ornaments &c.). —क्ति *ind.* Till final beatitude is obtained.

आमोचनं 1 Loosening, liberating. -2 Emitting, shedding, letting forth, discharging. -3 Putting or tying on.

आमुर्, -रि *a.* Ved. Destroying, hurting.

आमुष्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अमुष्मिन् परलोके भवः ठञ्] Belonging to the next or other world ; आमुष्मिकं श्रेयः Susr.; नैवालोच्य गरीयसीरपि चिरादामुष्मिकीर्यातनाः S. D.

आमुष्यायण *a.* or -णः (णी *f.*) [अमुष्य ख्यातस्यापत्यं नडा° फक् अलुक्] Well-born, a son or descendant of such a one ; *i. e.* of an illustrious person or family ; आमुष्यायणो वै स्वमसि Sat. Br. ; तत्रामुष्यायणस्य तत्रभवतः सुगृहीतनाम्नो भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Mâl. 1 ; Mv. 1.

आमृण *a.* Vulnerable.

आमृद् 9 P. 1 To crush by rubbing. -2 To crumple. -3 To press, squeeze.

आमर्दः 1 Crushing. -2 Roughly handling ; अर्धपीतस्तनं मातुरामर्दक्लिष्टकेशरं *S.* 7. 14. -3 Pressing, squeezing. -4 N. of a town.

आमर्दिन् *a.* Crushing, pressing.

आमृश् 6 P. 1 To touch ; handle (roughly), lay hands upon; नवातपामृष्टसरोजचारुभिः Ki. 4. 14 ; (तां) मुहुरामृशन्मृगधराऽग्रकरैः *Si.* 9. 34 ; शरासनज्यां मुहुराममर्श Ku. 3. 64 ; K. 163 ; Dk. 71 ; *S.* 7. 2. -2 (*a*) To seize upon, eat up ; R. 5. 9. (*b*) To attack, assail ; आमृष्टं नः परैः पदं Ku. 2. 31. -3 To rub, injure.

आमर्शः, -र्शनं 1 Touching, close contact. -2 Rubbing, wiping. -3 Counsel, advice.

आमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Touched, attacked, seized &c.-2 Sweetened, made delicious ; Pt. 4. -3 Rubbed, struck against ; *S.* 7. 2. -4 Wiped, rubbed.

आमेन्य *a.* To be measured from all sides ; to be reached with an arrow or bolt (?).

आमोटनं Crushing ; Mâl. 3.

आमोद *a.* Gladdening, cheering up, delighting. —दः 1 Joy, pleasure ; delight ; आमोदं परमं जग्मुः Râm. —2 Fragrance (diffusive), perfume ; आमोदमुपजिघ्रंतौ स्वनिःश्वासानुकारिणं R. 1. 43 ; आमोदं कुसुमभवं मृदेव धत्ते मृद्गंधं न हि कुसुमानि धारयंति Subhâsh.; *Si.* 2. 20 ; Me. 31. -3 Strong smell.

आमोदन *a.* Delighting, pleasing. —नं 1 Delighting, rejoicing. -2 Making fragrant.

आमोदित *p. p.* 1 Pleased, delighted. -2 Made fragrant, scented.

आमोदिन् *a.* 1 Happy, delighted. -2 Fragrant ; fragrant or perfumed with ; oft. at the end of comp. ; नग्नकुटजकदंबामोदिनो गंधवाहाः Bh. 1. 35. —*m.* (-दी) A perfume for the mouth (made in the form of a pill of camphor &c.).

आमोष *a.* Robbing, stealing. —षः Theft, robbing.

आमोषिन् *m.* A thief.

आमोहनिका A kind of fragrant odour.

आम्ना 1 P. 1 (*a*) To hand down traditionally or in sacred texts ; भवत्प्रणीतमाचारमामनंति हि साधवः Ku. 6. 31 ; एवं किल सूत्रकारा आमनंति Mâl. 7. (*b*) (Hence) To regard, consider, mention, lay down ; त्वामामनंति प्रकृतिं पुरुषार्थप्रवर्तिनीं Ku. 2. 13, 5. 81 ; M. 1. 4 ; Bk. 18. 5 ; Kâm. 8. 24 ; U. 5; Mv. 4. 30. -2 To keep in mind, commit to memory, learn, study, repeat; आमनन्मंत्रमुत्तमं Bk. 17. 30 ; यद् ब्रह्म सम्यगाम्नातं Ku. 6. 16 learnt. -3 To celebrate, hail,

आम्नात *p. p.* 1 Considered, regarded, said to be ; समौ हि शिष्टैराम्नातौ वत्स्यंतावामयः स (शत्रुः)च *Si.* 2. 10. -2 Studied, repeated. -3 Remembered, kept in mind. -4 Handed down in sacred texts or traditionally. —तं Study.

आम्नातिन् *a.* [आम्नात-इनि] One who has studied the Vedas.

आम्नानं [आ-म्ना-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Recitation or study of the sacred texts or Vedas. -2 Mention ; repetition in general.

आम्नायः [आ-म्ना-घञ्] 1 (*a*) Sacred tradition, sacred texts handed down by tradition or repetition. (*b*) Hence, the Veda, Vedas taken collectively (including Brâhmaṇas, Upanishads and *A*raṇyakas also) ; अधीती चतुर्ष्वाम्नायेषु Dk. 122 ; आम्नायवचनं सत्यमित्ययं लोकसंग्रहः । आम्नायेभ्यः पुनर्वेदाः प्रसृताः सर्वतोमुखाः ॥ Mb. -2 A sacred text or precept in general ; U. 4.-3 Traditional usage, family or national customs. -4 Received doctrine. -5 Advice or instruction (in past and present usage). -6 A Tantra.-7 A series of families. -Comp. -सारिन् *a.* 1. pious, observing the traditional usages -2. containing the essence of the Veda.

आम्नायवत् *a.* Attended with, or learnt by, traditional instruction; U. 6.

आंबरीषपुत्रकः A country inhabited by the Ambarishaputras

आंबष्ठः An inhabitant of Ambashṭha.

आंबिकेयः [अंबिकाया अपत्यं ढक्] An epithet of (*a*) Dhṛitarâshṭra ; (*b*) Kârttikeya.

आंभस *a.* (सी *f.*) [अंभस्-अण्] Watery, fluid.

आंभसिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अंभसा वर्तते ठक्] Aquatic. —कः A fish.

आम्रः [अम् गत्यादिषु रन् दीर्घश्च Uṇ. 2. 16] The mango-tree. —म्रं The fruit of the mango-tree. -Comp. —आवर्तः 1. N. of a tree (आम्रातक). -2. inspissated mango juice. (—र्तं) the fruit of आम्रातक. —कूटः the name of a mountain ; सानुमानाम्रकूटः Me. 17. —गंधकः N. of a plant (समष्ठिलवृक्ष). —पेषी [आम्रस्य पेशीव] a portion of dried mango-fruit. —वणं [आम्रस्य वनं of. P. VIII. 4. 5] a grove of mango-trees ; सोऽहमाम्रवणं छित्त्वा Râm.

आम्रातः [आम्रे आम्ररसं अतति अत्-अण् Tv.] The hog-plum, Spondias Mangifera (its juice resembling that of the mango). —तं The fruit of this tree.

आम्रातकः 1 The hog-plum. —2 Inspissated mango juice (Mar. साट); आम्रस्य सहकारस्य कटे विस्तारितो रसः । घर्मशुष्को मुहुर्दत्त आम्रातक इति स्मृतः ॥ Bhâv. P. -3 N. of a mountain.

आम्रिमन् *m.* Acid taste ; see Gaṇa to P. V. 1. 123.

आम्रेड् *Caus.* To repeat ; एतद्वेद यदा वाक्यमाम्रेडयति देवराट् Mb.

आम्रेडनं Tautology ; repetition of words or sounds.

आम्रेडित *p. p.* Reiterated, repeated (as words). —तं 1 Repetition of sound or word. -2 (In gram.) Reduplication, the second word in reduplication ; द्वितीयाम्रेडितांतेषु Sk.

आम्लः, —म्ला The tamarind tree. —म्लं Sourness, acidity.

आम्लि(ली)का 1 The tamarind tree. -2 Acidity of stomach.

आयः [आ इ-अच्, अय्-घञ् वा] 1 Arrival, approach. -2 Gaining or acquisition of money, acquiring (opp. व्यय) ; आये दुःखं व्यये दुःखं Pt. 1. 163. -3 Income, revenue, receipt ; ग्रामेषु स्वामिग्राह्यो भाग आयः Sk. ; Y. 1. 322, 326 ; Mk. 2. 6 ; आयद्वाराणि Dk. 162 sources of income ; आयव्ययौ च

नियतावाकरान् कोशमेव च Ms. 8. 419, आयाधिकं व्ययं करोति he lives beyond his means. -4 Gain, profit. -5 The eleventh house (in astrology). -6 The guard of the women's apartments. -Comp. —व्ययौ (dual) receipt and disbursement, income and expenditure. -स्थानं a place where revenues are collected.

आयत् *a.* Ved. Coming, approaching; °वसु one to whom good or wealth comes.

आयतीगवम् *ind.* At the time when cows return home; प्रक्रान्तामायतीगवं Bk. 4. 14.

आयनं Ved. Coming.

आयिन् *a.* Ved. Coming or driving near.

आयःशूलिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अयःशूल-ठक् P. V. 2. 76] Active, diligent, indefatigable. —कः A man who, in order to gain an object, uses forcible instead of gentle means (तीक्ष्णोपायेन योऽन्विच्छेत्स आयःशूलिको जनः) cf. K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अन्विच्छति (scil. अर्थान्) इत्यायःशूलिकः.

आयज् 1 A. 1 To honour, worship (the gods). -2 To give, present, furnish, supply. -3 To consecrate, ordain, dedicate.

आयजि *a.* Ved. Performing sacrifices from all sides; procuring, granting.

आयजिष्ठ *a.* Sacrificing or procuring best.

आयज्यु *a.* Inclined to sacrifice.

आयागः A gift given at a sacrifice; °भूत *a.* obtained by sacrifice.

आयत् 1 A. 1 To strive, endeavour. -2 To rest or depend on, rest with (with loc.); वयं त्वय्यायत्तामहे Mv. 1. 49, 3. 34; Dk. 42. -3 To arrive, come to, reach, dwell (Ved.).

आयतनं [आयतन्तेऽत्र, यत् आधारे ल्युट्] 1 Place, abode, house, resting-place; (fig. also); शूलायतनाः Mu. 7 hangmen; स्नेहस्तदेकायतनं जगाम Ku. 7. 5 was centred in her; R. 3. 36; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनम् K. 103 °मृगेण 130 domestic deer; Chāṇ. 32; (hence) a receptacle, home, support, seat. -2 The place of the sacred fire, altar, a shed for sacrifices. -3 A sanctuary, sacred place; as in देवायतनं, महायतनं &c. -4 The site of a house, ground-plot. -5 A barn. -6 An inner-seat (with Buddhists who consider the five senses with *manas* as the six Āyatanas). -7 The cause of disease.

आयतनत्वं State of being an altar or seat.

आयतनवत् *a.* Having a certain seat or home. —*m.* N. of the fourth foot of Brahmā.

आयत्त *p. p.* [आ-यत्-क्त] 1 Dependent on, resting with (with loc. or in comp.); दैवायत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरुषं Ve. 3. 33; भाग्यायत्तमतः परं *S.* 4. 16. -2 Docile, tractable. -3 Attempted, tried; °ता,-त्वं dependence, humility, docility.

आयत्तिः *f.* [आ-यत्-क्तिन्] 1 Dependence, subjection. -2 Affection. -3 Strength, power, might. -4 Boundary, limit. -5 An expedient, remedy. -6 Majesty, dignity. -7 A day. -8 Steadiness of conduct, continuance in the right path. -9 Length -10 Future time. (These two senses should perhaps be referred to आयति q. v.)

आयथातथ्यं Unfitness, unsuitableness, impropriety; Śi. 2. 56.

आयम् 1 U. 1 To extend, lengthen out, stretch out; वस्त्रं-पाणिं-आयच्छते Sk.; स्वांगमायच्छमानः S. 4. v. l; आयच्छति कूपाद्रज्जुं Sk. draws up; बाणयुग्ममायंसीत् Bk. 6. 119 stretched out. -2 To restrain, draw in (as breath &c); Ms. 3. 217; 11. 100; Y. 1. 24. -3 To stretch oneself, to grow long (Atm.); P. I. 3. 28. -4 To grasp, possess; Bk 8. 46. -5 To bring or lead towards. —*Caus.* 1 To lengthen, stretch, spread or draw out. -2 To remove, transplant.

आयत *p. p.* 1 Long; दशाङ्गुलमायता यष्टिः a stick ten fingers long; शतमध्यर्धं (योजनं) आयता Mb.; °स्वभावानि च दुःखानि K. 175 lasting. -2 Diffuse, prolix. -3 Big, large, great; Pt. 1. -4 Drawn, attracted. -5 Long-drawn, distant. -6 Curbed, restrained. —तः An oblong (in geometry). —तं *ind.* Deeply, long; as in आयतं निश्वस्य. -Comp. —अक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*), —ईक्षण, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* (a woman) with large eyes. —अपाङ्ग *a.* having long-cornered eyes. -अर्धः half an oblong. —आयतिः *f.* long continuance, remote futurity; Śi. 14. 5. —च्छदा a plantain tree. —लेख *a.* long curved; Ku. 1. 47. —स्तूः *m.* [आयतं स्तौति, नि° दीर्घः] a panegyrist, bard.

आयतिः *f.* 1 Length, extension. -2 Future time; the future; °भंग K. 55 (length also), 58, Dk. 29; भूयसी तव यदायतायतिः Śi. 14. 5; रहयत्यापदुपेतमायतिः Ki. 2. 14; Ms. 7. 169; अनायति क्षमं वचः Pt. 3. 112 imprudent, no good for the future; °ग्लानिभूतः Mn. 4. 12; स्थिर° Ki. 1. 23 permanent. -3 Future consequence or result; आयतिं सर्वकार्याणां तदात्वं च विचारयेत् Ms. 7. 178; Ki. 1. 15, 2. 43, 3. 43; Ki 4. 21 fruit-yielding season. -4 Majesty, dignity. -5 Stretching the hand, accepting, obtaining. -6 Work (कर्मन्); यथा मित्रं ध्रुवं लब्ध्वा कृशमप्यायतिक्षमं Ms. 7. 208 (कर्मक्षमं Kull.). -7 Connection, junction. -8 Meeting, union. -9 Source, descent; तदायतिः Dk. 154 descended from him. -10 Restraint (of mind).

आयतिमत् *a.* 1 Long, extended. -2 Dignified, majestic, stately. -3 Self-restrained.

आयंतृ *m.* Ved. One who approaches, one who fastens or raises.

आयमनं 1 Length, extension. -2 Restraint, curbing. -3 Stretching (as a bow).

आयामः [आ-यम्-घञ्] 1 Length; तिर्यगायामशोभी Me. 57. -2 Expansion, extension; Ki. 7. 6. -3 Stretching, extending. -4 Restrain, control, stopping; प्राणायामपरायणाः Bg. 4. 29, प्राणायामः परं तपः Ms. 2. 83.

आयामवत् *a.* Extended, long; V. 1. 4; Śi. 12. 65.

आयामित *a.* Stretched out, extended.

आयामिन् *a.* 1 One who restrains. -2 Long (in space or time); K. 25, 55; °यामासु Ki. 11. 48.

आयल्लकः Impatience, longing.

आयवनं Ved. A spoon for stirring or any similar implement.

आयवसः,-सं Pasture-ground, place for feeding.

आयस् 4 P. 1 To exert oneself; पित्रर्थमायस्यतः Mu. 3. 14. -2 To weary oneself, become exhausted or fatigued; नायस्यति तपस्वी Bk. 6. 69, 14. 104, 15. 54. —*Caus.* 1 To trouble, afflict; आयासयति मां जलाभिलाषः K. 35; Mu. 7. 8; V. 2. -2 To weary, tire out, worry. -3 To injure, affect; lessen, diminish; Bk. 8. 61. -4 To string (as a bow); अनायासितकार्मुकः Pt. 1. 385.

आयस्त *p. p.* [यस्-क्त] 1 Pained, distressed, afflicted. -2 Hurt, injured, killed. -3 Vexed, angry. -4 Effected with difficulty. -5 Thrown, cast, sent forth. -6 Sharpened, whetted. -7 (Actively used) Toiling, labouring, exerting oneself.

आयासः [आ-यस्-घञ्] 1 Effort, exertion, trouble, difficulty, pain, labour; बहुलायासं Bg. 18. 24; cf. अनायास also. -2 Fatigue, weariness; स्नेहमूलानि दुःखानि देहजानि भयानि च ॥ शोकहर्षौ तथायासः सर्वे स्नेहात् प्रवर्तते ॥ Mb. -3 Mental pain, anguish.

आयासक *a.* [आ-यस्-ण्वुल्] Causing fatigue, wearisome, troublesome; Bh. 3. 58.

आयासिन् *a.* [आ-यस्-णिनि] 1 Exhausted, fatigued. -2 Making exertions, striving; मनस्तु तद्भावदर्शनायासि *S.* 2. 1. v. l.

आयस *a.* (सी *f.*) [अयसो विकारः अण्] 1 Made of iron, iron, metallic;

आयसं दंडमेव वा Ms. 8. 315 ; सखि मा जल्प: तवायसी रसज्ञा Bv. 2. 59. -2 Armed with an iron weapon. -सी A coat of mail, an armour for the body. -सं 1 Iron ; मूढं बुद्धमिवात्मानं हैमीभूतमिवायसं Ku. 6. 55; स चकर्ष परस्मात्तदयस्कांत इवायसं R. 17. 63. -2 Anything made of iron. -3 A weapon. -4 A wind instrument.

आयस्कारः The upper part of the thigh of an elephant.

आया 2 P. 1 To come, arrive, approach. -2 To reach, attain, go to (any particular state) ; क्षयं, वशं, बंधनं, तुलां &c. -3 To follow, result. -4 To be possible or practicable (with inf.).

आयात a. Come, approached. —तं Excess, superabundance (उद्रेक) ; Ki. 5. 23.

आयातिः f. [आ-या-क्तिन्] Coming near, arrival.

आयानं 1 Coming, arrival.-2 Natural temperament, disposition, nature.

आयापनं Causing to come, inviting.

आयाचित a. Urgently requested or asked for.

आयु a. [इ-उण् Uṇ. 1. 2] Ved. Living, going, moveable. —युः 1 A living being, man. -2 Mankind, human race. -3 Living beings taken collectively. -4 The first man. -5 Life, duration of life. -6 Wind. -7 A son, descendant, offspring. -8 The son of Purûravas and Urvasi. -Comp. —सच् a. attached to ; joined with men.

आयुज् 7 A. or *Caus.* 1 To join, fasten or tie, yoke (to anything). -2 To appoint. -3 To fix or direct (the mind) towards ; अयोजितस्तपस्यात्मा K. 173. —*Caus.* 1 To fix, or place ; Rs. 2. 21. -2 To make or form ; कुसुमैरायोजितकार्मुको मधुः Ku. 4. 24.

आयुक्त p. p. 1 Appointed, charged with (with gen. or loc.) ; कुशलोऽन्वेषणस्याहमायुक्तो दूतकर्मणि Bk. 8. 115. -2 United, joined, obtained. —क्तः A minister, an agent or deputy.

आयोगः 1 Appointment, entrusting, one with something. -2 Action, performance of an act. -3 Offering flowers, perfumes &c. -4 A shore or bank ; a quay to which boats are attached. -5 Connection, union ; स देशो भ्रमरायोगः प्रदीप इव लक्ष्यते Râm.-6 Obstruction (रोध).

आयोजनं 1 Joining. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Collecting. -4 Effort.

आयुत a. 1 Mixed, mingled. -2 Melted. —तं Half-melted butter.

आयुध् 4 A. To fight with, attack, oppose. —*Caus.* To oppose, attack, fight with ; रथिनः पादचारानायोधयंति U. 5.

आयुधः,-धं [आयुध् घञर्थे क] 1 A weapon, shield &c. ; it is of 3 kinds (1) प्रहरण, *e. g.* a sword ; (2) हस्तमुक्त, *e. g.* a disc ; (3) यंत्रमुक्त, *e. g.* an arrow ; न मे त्वदन्येन विसोढमायुधं R. 3. 63. -2 A vessel (Ved.). —धं 1 Gold used for ornaments. -2 (pl.) Water (Ved.). -Comp. (-अ) आगारं an armoury, arsenal ; अहमप्यायुधागारं प्रविश्यायुधसहायो भवामि Ve. 1 ; Ms. 9. 280. —जीविन् a. living by one's weapon. (-m.) a warrior, soldier. —धर्मिणी the tree called जयंती (रोगनाशने तस्या आयुधधर्मत्वात्). —पिशाचिका 'devil of arms,' devilish warlike spirit ; Mv. 3 ; A. R. 4 ; B. R. 4.

आयुधिक a. Relating to arms. —कः [आयुधेन जीवति ठञ्] A soldier, warrior.

आयुधिन्, आयुधीय a. [आयुध-इनि-छ] Bearing or using weapons. —धी, -धीयः A warrior ; *Si.* 18. 11.

आयोधनं 1 A battle, fight, war ; आयोधने कृष्णगतिं सहायं R. 6. 42 ; आयोधनाग्रसरतां त्वयि वीर याते 5. 71. -2 Battle-field ; प्रययौ तूर्णमायोधनं प्रति Mb. -3 Slaughter, killing.

आयुस् n. [इ-असि-णिच्च Uṇ. 2. 117] 1 Life, duration of life ; दीर्घमायुः R. 9. 62, 12. 48 ; तक्षकेणापि दष्टस्य आयुर्मर्माणि रक्षति H. 2. 16 ; आयुर्वर्षशतं नृणां परिमितं Bh. 3. 107 ; शतायुर्वै पुरुषः Ait. Br. ; प्राणो हि भूतानामायुः। तस्मात्सर्वायुषमुच्यते। सर्वमेव ते आयुर्यंति Tait. Up. -2 Vital power. -3 Food. -4 N. of a ceremony called आयुष्टोम performed to secure long life. (In comp. the final स of this word is changed to ष् before hard consonants, and to र् before soft ones). -Comp. —कर a. (री *f.*) promoting long life ; K. 351. -काम a. wishing for long life or health. —कृत् a. giving or producing life. —द्रव्यं 1. a medicament. -2. ghee. —योगः N. of a योग in astronomy. —वृद्धिः *f.* long life, longevity. —वेदः [आयुरस्मिन् विद्यतेऽनेन वा आयुर्विंदतीत्यायुर्वेदः Susr.] the science of health or medicine, counted as a sacred science, and regarded as a supplement to the Atharvaveda ; (it comprises 8 different departments : (1) शल्यं surgery ; (2) शालाक्यं diagnosis of diseases belonging to the head and its organs ; (3) कायचिकित्सा treatment of diseases of the whole body ; (4) भूतविद्या treatment of diseases of the mind supposed to be caused by the influence of evil spirits ; (5) कौमारभृत्यं treatment of children ; (6) अगदतंत्रं doctrine of antidotes, (7) रसायनतंत्रं doctrine of elixirs ; and (8) वाजीकरणतंत्रं treatment of remedies to increase generative power). -वेददृश्, -वेदमय, -वेदिक, -वेदिन् a. 1. belonging to medicine. -2. acquainted with medical science, medical. (-m.) a physician. —शेषः 1. remainder of life ; °शेषतया Pt. 1 ; °जीवित Pt. 4 being destined to live longer. -2. end or decline of life. —स्तोमः (आयुष्टोमः) a sacrifice performed to obtain long life.

आयुष्मत् a. [आयुस् मतुप्] 1 Alive, living. -2 Long-lived ; आयुष्मंतं सुतं सूते Ms. 3. 263. (Generally used in dramas by elderly persons in addressing a nobly-born person ; *e. g.* a charioteer addresses a prince as आयुष्मन्. A Brâhmaṇa is also so addressed in saluting ; cf. Ms. 2. 125 ; आयुष्मान् भव सौम्येति वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवादने). -3 Lasting. -4 Old. -m. 1 The third of the 27 Yogas or divisions of the ecliptic. -2 The Yoga star कृत्तिका ; the third lunar mansion.

आयुषं (At the end of a few comps.) Life ; *e. g.* पुरुषायुषजीविन्यः R. 1. 63.

आयुष्कः [आयुः कायते, कै-क Tv.] 1 That which proclaims age or duration of life. -2 (With Jainas) Connection with the body or person.

आयुष्य a. [आयुः प्रयोजनमस्य, यत्] Promoting long life, vital, preservative of life ; इदं यशस्यमायुष्यमिदं निःश्रेयसं परं Ms. 1. 106, 3. 106, 4. 13 ; M. 4. 4 v. l. ; Dk. 158. -ष्यं 1 Vital power, abundance of life or vigour. -2 N. of a ceremony performed after the birth of a child.

आये *ind.* An interjection of calling, expressive of affection.

आयोगवः [अयोगव एव, स्वार्थे अण्] The son of a *Sûdra* by a Vaisya wife (his business being carpentry ; cf. Ms. 10. 48) ; शूद्रादायोगवः क्षत्ता चांडालश्चाधमो नृणाम्। वैश्यराजन्यविप्रासु जायंते वर्णसंकराः॥ —वी A woman of this tribe.

आरः, -रं [आ-ऋ-घञ्] 1 Brass. -2 Oxide of iron. -3 An angle, corner. -4 N. of a tree (मधुराम्रफल). -रः 1 The planet Mars. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 Going. -4 Distance. -5 Nearness, as in आरात् q. v. -6 Extremity (प्रांतभाग). -रा (आ-ऋ अच्) 1 A shoemaker's awl. -2 A knife, probe, instrument of iron. -3 A spoke ; cf. अर. -4 A goad, or whip ; उद्यम्यारामग्रकायोरस्थितस्य *Si.* 18. 7. -Comp. -अग्र 1 the point of an awl. -2 the iron thong at the end of a whip. -आवलिः N. of a chain of mountains, a part of the Vindhya. —कूटः, -टं brass ; U. 5. 14.

आरकात् *ind.* Ved. Far from.

आरक्ष *a.* Preserved, defended, fit to be protected.–क्षः,–क्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guard ; आरक्षे मध्यमे स्थितान् Râm. ; *Sânti.* 3. 5; Ms. 3. 204. –2 The junction of the frontal sinuses of an elephant (कुंभसंधि). –3 The part of the forehead below this junction. –4 An army.

आरक्ष(क्षि)कः 1 A watchman, patrol, sentinel. –2 A village or police magistrate.

आरग्वधः The tree Cassia Fistula (Mar. बाहवा) largely used in medicinal recipes. –धं Its fruit.

आरचित *a.* Arranged, prepared, formed &c. ; see रचित.

आरटः [आ रट् अच्] An actor.

आरट्टः 1 N. of a country to the north-east of Panjab, famous for its breed of horses ; (the people of Guzarath in Râvalpindi still call their country Hairat or Airatdesa); the inhabitants of this country (pl.). –2 A horse from this country.

आरणं Ved. 1 Depth, abyss. –2 A precipice.

आरणिः [आ-ऋ-अनि] An eddy, whirlpool.

आरणेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [अरणि-ढक्] Relating to or sprung from Arani q. v. —यः N. of *Suka.* —यं or °पर्वन् Title of the last section of the third book of the Mahâbhârata.

आरण्य *a.* (ण्या,–ण्यी *f.*) [अरण्ये भवः ण] Wild, forest-born, relating to a forest (opp. ग्राम्य) ; °पशुः Ms. 10. 48 ; (आरण्यपशु is of 7 kinds :—सरिंहो हस्तीन महिषो वानरस्तथा । पुषतश्च मृगश्चैव पशुरेव सप्तधा मतः ॥). —ण्यः,–ण्यं 1 A forest. –2 A kind of corn growing without sowing seed. –3 N. of certain signs of the zodiac (see °राशि below). –4 Cow-dung (–ण्यः only). –5 N. of a Parvan in the Mahâbhârata.–6 N. of a Kânda in the Râmâyana. –Comp. –कुक्कुटः a wild cock. –गानं one of the four Gânas or psalmbooks of the Sâma veda. –पर्वन् *n.* N. of the third book of the Mahâbhârata, usually called Vana-Parvan. –पशुः a wild beast. —मुद्गः a kind of bean. –राशि (in the zodiac) 1. the signs Leo, Aries, and Taurus. –2. the former half of Capricorn.

आरण्यक *a.* [अरण्ये भवः वुञ्] Relating to or produced in a forest, wild, forest-born (usually with the words अध्याय, मनुष्य, न्याय, पथिन्, विहार and हस्तिन् P. IV. 2. 129 Vârt.). —कः A forester, an inhabitant of the woods ; तदाद्युभाग-भक्ष्यं वृद्धारण्यका हि नः *S.* 2. 13; R. 5. 15. —कं An *Aranyaka* ; it is one of a class of religious and philosophical writings (connected with the Brâhmanas) which are either composed in forests, or must be studied there; *e. g.* ऐतरेयारण्यकं, बृहदारण्यकं and तैत्तिरीयारण्यकं, अरण्येऽनूच्यमानत्वात् आरण्यकं Bri Ar. Up.; (अरण्येऽध्ययनादेव आरण्यकमुदाहृतं). -Comp. —काण्डं the title of the third book of the Râmâyana.

आरथः [ईषत्स्वल्पो रथः] A carriage drawn by one horse or ox.

आरनालं Gruel made from the fermentation of boiled rice.

आरभ् 1 A 1 To begin, commence, undertake ; आरभंतेऽल्पमेवाज्ञाः Subhâsh. ; आरब्धा बलिविग्रहं Bk. 5. 38. –2 To be active or energetic, be busy : अप्यनारभमाणस्य *Si.* 2. 91. –3 To rely on. –4 To reach or attain to, obtain. –5 To seize, grasp. –6 To form, make ; भूतैः पंचभिरारब्धे देहे Bhâg.

आरब्ध *p. p.* Begun, commenced. —ब्धं Beginning.

आरब्धिः *f.* Beginning, commencement.

आरभटः [आरभ्-अटि] An enterprising or courageous man. –टः,–टी Boldness, confidence. —टी 1 A branch of the dramatic art, machinery of the drama, representation of supernatural horrible events on the stage ; मायेंद्रजालसंग्रामक्रोधोद्भ्रांतादिचेष्टितैः । संयुक्ता वधबंधाद्यैरुद्धतारभटी मता ॥ (said to be of four kinds, see S. D. 420 *et. seq.*). –2 A kind of literary style (वृत्ति). –3 A particular style of dancing.

आरभ्य *ind.* Having begun, beginning with, ever since, since, with a prepositional force (with abl.) : मालत्याः प्रथमावलोकदिवसादारभ्य Mâl. 6. 3; *S.* 3 ; K. 102, 134. 196; sometimes with acc. also ; प्रतिपद्दिनमारभ्य Bhâg.

आरंभः [आ-रभ्-घञ् मुम्] 1 Beginning, commencement ; °उपायः plan of commencement ; कुत्यारंभे हर पशुपतेरार्द्रना-गाजिनेच्छां Me. 99. –2 An introduction. –3 (*a*) An act, undertaking, deed, work ; आगमैः सदृशारंभः R. 1. 15 ; Ku. 7. 71 ; V. 3 ; Bh. 2. 69; R.7. 31 ; Bg. 12. 16. (*b*) Preparation ; U. 4 (*c*) A thing begun ; U. 4. –4 Haste, speed, velocity ; चंडारंभः समीरः Ve. 2. 18. –5 Effort, exertion ; Bg. 14. 12. –6 Scene, action; चित्रार्पितारंभ इवावतस्थे R. 2. 31. –7 Pride. –8 Killing, slaughter.

आरंभक *a.* [आ-रभ्-ण्वुल् मुम्] Undertaking, beginning.

आरंभणं [आ रभ् ल्युट् मुम्] 1 Taking hold of, seizing. –2 The place of seizing, a handle.

आरंभिन् *a* Enterprizing ; one who forms new projects.

आरम् 1 P. 1 To delight in, take pleasure in, sport ; आरमत परं रमरे Bk. 8. 52, 3. 38. –2 To cease, stop (to speak) ; leave off ; विरामोऽस्त्विति चारमेत् Ms. 2. 73. –3 To rest, take rest.

आरत *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; Ki 5. 6 ; see अनारत also. –2 Quiet, gentle.

आरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping. –2 Waving lights before an image (Mar. आरती).

आरमणं 1 Taking delight. –2 Cessation, pause. –3 A resting place.

आराम *a.* [रम्-घञ्] Pleasing, delightful ; रामभद्र गुणाराम Mv. 7. 40. —मः 1 Delight, pleasure : इंद्रियारामः Bg. 3. 16 ; आत्मारामाः Ve. 1. 31 ; एकाराम Y. 3. 58. –2 A garden, grove; प्रियारामा हि वैदेह्यासीत् U. 2; आरामाधिपतिर्विवेकविकलः Bv. 1. 31. [cf. Pers. *ârâm*]. -Comp. —शीतला N. of a fragrant plant (आनंदी).

आरामिकः A gardener.

आरंबणं (Vedic for आलंबनं) Support.

आरव &c. See under आरु.

आरस्यं [अरसस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Insipidity, tastelessness.

आरा See under आर.

आरात् *ind.* [आ-रा-बा॰ आति Tv. ; abl. of आर q. v.] 1 Near, in the vicinity of; (with abl. or by itself); तमर्थमारादभिवर्तमानं R. 2. 10 ; 5. 3. –2 Far from ; with acc. also in both these senses ; *Si.* 3. 31, 8. 29, 12. 28 ; to a distant place, distant. –3 Far, from a distance ; U. 2. 24.-4 Directly, immediately.

आरातीय *a.* [आरात्-छ ; P. IV. 2. 104 Vârt.] 1 Near, proximate. –2 Remote, distant.

आरात्तात् *ind.* Ved. From a distant place.

आरातिः [आ-रा-क्तिच्] An enemy.

आरात्रिकं [अरात्रावपि निर्वृत्तं ठञ्] 1 Waving a light (or the vessel containing it) at night before an idol (Mar. आरती ओंवाळणें); सर्वेषु चांगेषु च सप्तवारान् आरात्रिकं भक्तजनस्तु कुर्यात्. –2 The light so waved; शिरसि निहितभारं पात्र-मारात्रिकस्य भ्रमयति मयि भूयस्ते कृपार्द्रः कटाक्षः Sankara.

आराध् 5, 10 P. 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please, try to win the favour of; परेषां चेतांसि प्रतिदिवसमाराध्य बहुधा Bh. 3. 34, 2. 4–5 ; R. 1. 77, 81, 10. 86, 18. 23 ; Me. 45. –2 To honour, worship, respect. –3 To deserve, merit.

आराधक *a.* A worshipper.

आराधनं 1 Pleasing, satisfaction, entertainment, gratification; येषामाराधनाय U. 1 ; यदि वा जानकीमपि आराधनाय लोकानां मुंचतो नास्ति मे व्यथा 1. 12.

41. -2 Serving, worshipping, adoration, propitiation (as of a deity); आराधनायास्य सखीसमेताम् Ku. 1. 58; Bg. 7. 22; कृतमाराधनं स्वे॰ Mh. -3 A means of pleasing : इदं तु ते भक्तिनम्रं सतामाराधनं वपुः Ku. 6. 73. -4 Honouring, respecting; U. 4. 17. -5 Cooking. -6 Accomplishment, undertaking. -7 Acquirement, attainment; Bh. 3. 4. —ना Service. —नी Worship, adoration, propitiation (of a deity)

आराधनीय, आराध्य *pot. p.* Fit to be worshipped or propitiated; R. 16. 82.

आराधयितृ *a.* An adorer, humble servant, worshipper; नन्वयमाराधयिता जनस्तव समीपे वर्तते S. 3; पितरमाराधयिता भव V. 5.

आराध्यविष्णु *a.* Endeavouring to please, desirous of worshipping.

आरालिकः [आरालं कुटिलं चरति ठक्] 'One who deals crookedly', a cook : (धनलोभेन परप्रोत्साहितः पाचको विषादिसंसृष्टं पचतीति तस्य तथात्वं).

आरिच् 7 U. To empty.

आरेकः [आ-रिच् घञ्] 1 Emptying. -2 Contraction. -3 Doubt. -4 Excess.

आरेचित *a.* [आ-रिच्-णिच् क्त] 1 Emptied. -2 Mixed. -3 Contracted; आरेचितभ्रूचतुरैः कटाक्षैः Ku. 3. 5.

आरित्रिक *a.* [P. IV. 2. 116] Pertaining to an oar &c.

आरु 2 P. 1 To cry out, shout; Ki. 17. 24, to low (as cows). -2 To praise.

आर(रा)वः [आ-रु-अप् पक्षे घञ्] 1 A cry, howling; वानराश्चक्रुरारवं Râm -2 Sound; *Si*. 11. 8, 12. 18, 8. 45. -3 N. of a people.

आराविन् *a.* Sounding, noisy; नूपुराराविणा M. 3. 16.

आरुः [ऋ-उण्] 1 A hog. -2 A crab. -3 N. of a tree.—रूः *f.* A pitcher.

आरुकः A medicinal plant having cooling properties (growing on the Himâlayas).

आरुच् *Caus.* To regard as pleasant, choose, like; वासं नारोचयेऽरण्ये Râm.

आरोकः 1 Shining through. -2 Small points of light between the threads of a web.

आरोचन *a.* Shining.

आरुज्, -ज *a.* [आ-रुज्-क] 1 Distressing, giving pain. -2 Killing, destroying, breaking.

आरुजत्नु *a.* Ved. Breaking.

आरुणि [अरुणस्य अपत्यं इञ्] Belonging to, or sprung from Aruṇa. q. v. —णिः 1 N. of Uddâlaka. -2 Descendants of the sage अरुण. -3 The son of the sun, as Yama. -4 The son of Vinatâ (वैनतेय.)

आरुणी *f.* Ved. 'The red one', a name given to the horses of the Maruts which are females.

आरुध् 7 U. 1 To keep or ward off, keep away, restrain; बंधुता शुचमारुणत् Bk. 17. 49 -2 To shut up, confine. -3 To besiege. -4 To hold fast, grasp. —*Caus.* To obstruct, impede, block, besiege.

आरोधनं Ved. Obstruction, means of obstruction.

आरुषी N. of a daughter of Manu and the mother of और्व.

आरुष्करं The fruit of the tree called भल्लातक q. v.

आरुह् 1 P. 1 To ascend, mount, bestride, get upon (with acc. sometimes loc.); सिंहासनमारुरोह K. 111; आरुरुहू रथादिषु Bk. 14. 8; आरूढकुलालचक्रमिव Mu. 5. 5 mounted on a potter's wheel; 7. 12. -2 To ride upon, get ascendancy over, domineer over (fig.); वृषल भृत्यमिव मामारोढुमिच्छसि Mu. 3; Pt. 1. 26. -3 To venture upon, undertake, enter upon, make : प्रतिज्ञामारोढुं पुनरपि चलत्येव चरणः Mu. 3. 30. 27; so यौवनारूढ, योगारूढ. -4 To attain, gain, get to, reach; सौंदर्यस्य पारमारूढा न वा Dk. 88; K. 2. 13; तुलां यदारोहति दंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34; आरोह कुमुदाकरोपमां R. 19. 34. The senses of this root are modified according to the noun with which is joined; आरूढक्रुधा Ku. 7. 67 excited to anger; तदागमारूढगुरुप्रहर्षः R. 5. 61; संदिग्धपदमारूढः Mu. 6; तर्कारूढा 6. 19 engaged in guessing; *S*. 5. 9; शीघ्रं बुद्धिमारोहति S. B. strikes the mind; यौवनपदवीमारूढः attained his majority; अवस्थांतरमारूढा M. 3; संशयं पुनरारुह्य H. 1. 7. running a risk; महत्यमारोह शैलः Ki. 13. 16. —*Caus.* (-रोह-प-यति) 1 To cause to go up or ascend, raise up, elevate; अमात्यपोऽस्मात्पूर्वाननीमवस्थामारोपयिष्यति Mu. 2 will raise or elevate; शूलानारोपयेत् Y. 2. 273; आरोपिता मनोविषयमात्मना Ku. 6.17. -2 To cause to mount or sit (on one self) (Atm.); करेणुरारोहयते निषादिनं *Si*. 12. 5. -3 To cause to grow, plant (lit.). -4 To establish, instal, seat (fig.); राज्ये चारोपिता वयं Mu. 7. 18; इत्यारोपितपुत्रास्ते R. 15. 91. -5 To cause, produce, bring out; उष्मार्ण K. 105; प्रणयं 134, 142; आरोपितप्रीतरभूत् 173, 212; प्रतापमारोपयितुं 110, 119 show or exhibit. -6 To place, fix, direct; अंकमारोप्य placing in the lap; R. 3. 26, 14. 27; Ku. 1. 37; चक्षुः° cast a look at; Pt. 1. 243; आशीर्वादमारोपयंतः Ki. 18. 46 conferring or pronouncing; आभरणभारमंगेषु नारोपयंति K.:203 put or wear; पत्रे आरोपितं कुरु *S*. 6 commit to paper; आरोप्यते शिला शैले H. 2. 47. -7 To entrust to, appoint to, charge with; मंत्रिणि राज्यभारमारोप्य K. 57; अमात्यपदे आरोपितः Pt. 1. -8 To cause to go to or attain a particular state; करतलं कर्णपूरतामारोपितं K. 60; आरोपय गरीयस्त्वं 207 raise to greatness; 315; Dk. 118 -9 To ascribe, attribute, impute; आत्मन्यारोपिताभिमानाः K. 108. 185; छाया हि भूमेः शशिनो मलत्वेनारोपिता शुद्धिमतः प्रजाभिः R. 14 40. -10 To string (as a bow); धनुरारोपयन् U. 4; तं देशमारोपितपुष्पचापे Ku. 3. 35; Bk. 14. 8.

आरुरुक्षु *a.* Wishing to ascend, mount or reach; कैलासगौरं वृषमारुरुक्षोः R. 2. 35; योगं Bg. 6. 3.

आरुहु *a.* Ved. Ascending. —*f.* 1 Excrescence. -2 A shoot (of a plant).

आरुह *a.* [आ-रुह्-क] Ascending, mounting &c. —हा Ascent.

आरूढ *p. p.* 1 Mounted, ascended; seated on; आरूढो वृक्षो भवता Sk.; oft used actively; आरूढमद्रीन् R. 6. 77; Me. 8, 18; *S*. 4; so वृक्षं. नावं, हर्यं, रथं &c.; चक्र°, दोला°. -2 Raised up, elevated on high. -3 Arisen, produced. —ढं Ascending, mounting; See अत्यारूढ.

आरूढिः *f.* Ascent, mounting; rise, elevation (lit. and fig.); अत्यारूढिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा *S*. 4. v. l.

आरोपः 1 Attributing the nature or properties of one thing to another; वस्तुन्यवस्त्वारोपोऽध्यारोपः Vedânta S.; attributing or assigning to, imputation; दोषारोपो गुणेष्वपि Ak. -2 Considering as equal; identification (as in सारोपा लक्षणा). -3 Super-imposition. -4 Imposing (as a burden), burdening or charging with. -5 Placing in or upon. -6 Relating to. -7 Superior position.

आरोपक *a.* Placing, fixing, planting.

आरोपणं 1 Placing or fixing in or upon, putting; आद्रसिकतारोपणमभवभूतां R. 7. 28; Ku. 7. 88; (fig.) establishing, installing : अधिकारारोपणं Mu. 3. -2 Causing to mount or ascend, raising (to heaven). -3 Planting. -4 The stringing of a bow. -5 Trusting, delivering.

आरोपित *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated. -2 Fixed, placed, made. -3 Strung (as a bow). -4 Deposited, entrusted. -5 Consecrated, hallowed. -6 Accidental, adventitious, ascribed.

आरोहः [आ-रुह्-घञ्] 1 One who mounts, a rider, as in अश्वारोह, स्यंदनारोह; सारोहाणां च वाजिनां Râm.; one who is seated in a carriage. -2 Ascent, rising, mounting, ascending, riding. -3 An elevated place, eleva-

tion, altitude, height ; नगारोह उच्छ्रायः Ak. -4 Haughtiness, pride. -5 A mountain, a heap. -6 A woman's waist ; the buttocks ; स्तन भार न वरारोहा Udb. ; आरोहैर्नितम्बिनीबृहद्भिर्नितम्बैः Śi. 8. 8. -7 Length. -8 A kind of measure. -9 A mine. -10 Descending.

आरोहक *a.* 1 Ascending, mounting, riding. -2 Raising up, elevating. -3 Rising. —कः 1 A rider, driver ; हस्त्यारोहकः Pt. 2. -2 A tree.

आरोहणं 1 The act of rising, ascending, mounting ; आरोहणार्थं नवयौवनेन कामस्य सोपानमिव प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. -2 Riding (on a horse &c.). -3 A stair-case, ladder. -4 The rising or growing of new shoots, growing (of plants) -5 A raised stage for dancing. -6 A carriage (Ved.).

आरोहणिक *a.* Relating to mounting or ascending.

आरोहिन् *a.* Ascending, mounting.

आरू *a.* Of a tawny colour. —रूः *m.* 1 The tawny colour. -2 A hog ; a crab ; see आरु. -3 N. of a medicinal plant on the Himālaya.

आरे *ind.* Ved. 1 Far, far from (with abl.). -2 Near. -Comp. -अघ *a.* Ved. having evil far removed. —अवद्य *a.* one from whom blame is far removed. -शत्रु *a.* one whose enemies are driven far away.

आरेवतः N. of a tree (आरग्वध q. v.). —तं The fruit of this tree.

आरोहणं Ved. Licking, kissing.

आरोग्यं [अरोगस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Freedom from disease, good health. -Comp. —शाला an hospital.

आर्किः [अर्कस्य अपत्यं इञ्] A son of अर्क, epithet of (1) Yama, (2) the planet Saturn, (3) Karṇa, (4) Sugrīva, (5) वैवस्वतमनु.

आर्क्ष (क्षी *f.*) [ऋक्षस्येदं अण्] Stellar, regulated by stars or pertaining to them. —क्षः A son or descendant of *Rikshka*. -Comp. —वर्षः a stellar year or revolution of a constellation.

आर्क्षोद [ऋक्षोद-अण्] Inhabiting the mountain *Rikshoda*.

आगलः -ली [अर्गलमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A bolt or bar ; see अर्गलं.

आग्वध = आरग्वध q. v.

आघा [आ अघ-अच्] A kind of yellow bee.

आर्घ्य *a.* Relating to this bee. -र्घ्यं Wild honey.

आर्च *a.* (र्ची *f.* [अर्चा अस्त्यस्य ण P. V. 2. 101] 1 Devout, worshipping, pious. -2 *Relating to the Rik* or *Rigveda*.

आर्चिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ऋचि भवः, ऋचो व्याख्यानो ग्रंथो वा ठञ्] Relating to the *Rigveda*, or explaining it. —कं An epithet of the Sāma-Veda.

आर्चीक *a.* [ऋचीके पर्वते भवः अण्] Belonging to the ऋचीक mountain. —कः The mountain ऋचीक.

आर्जवं [ऋजोर्भावः अण्] 1 Straightness ; दूरं यात्युदरं च रोमलतिका नेत्रार्जवं धावति S. D. -2 Straightforwardness, rectitude of conduct, uprightness, honesty, sincerity, open-heartedness ; अहिंसा क्षान्तिरार्जवं Bg. 13. 7 ; क्षेत्रमार्जवस्य K. 45 ; Bh. 2. 22. -3 Simplicity, humility ; Ki. 4. 13 ; Mv. 5. 46.

आर्जीक *a.* [ऋजीकस्येदं अण्] Belonging to the ऋजीक country, or a vessel called ऋजीक. —कः A lake in the ऋजीक country; (according to others) perhaps a milk-vessel or celestial vessel in which the heavenly Soma is purified.

आर्जीकीय = आर्जीक *a.* —या 1 A terrestrial river. -2 N. of a river (विपाशा).

आर्जुनिः [अर्जुनस्य अपत्यं इञ्] The son of Arjuna, अभिमन्यु.

आर्त *a.* [आ-ऋ-क्त] 1 Afflicted with, struck by, suffering from, pained by; usually in comp., कामार्त, क्षुधार्त, तृषार्त &c. -2 Sick, diseased ; आर्तस्य यथौषधं R. 1. 28; Ms. 4. 236. -3 Distressed, afflicted, struck by calamity, oppressed, unhappy ; आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि S. 1. 11, R. 2. 28, 8. 31, 12. 10, 32. -4 Perishable (विनाशिन्). —Comp. —नादः, -स्वानः, -स्वरः a cry of distress. —बंधुः, -साधुः a friend of the distressed.

आर्ति *f.* [आ-ऋ-क्तिन्] 1 Distress, affliction, suffering, pain, injury (bodily or mental) : आर्तिं न पश्यसि पुरूरवसस्तदर्थे V. 2 16 ; अज्ञातनिप्रशमनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां Me. 53. -2 Mental agony, anguish ; उत्कंठार्ति Amarn. 39. -3 Evil, mischief. -4 Sickness, disease. -5 The end of a bow. -6 Ruin, destruction.

आर्तिमत् *a.* Suffering from pain, afflicted.

आर्तगलः N. of a tree नीलझिंटी.

आर्तन Ved. 1 A mortal combat. -2 An uncultivated ground.

आर्तव *a.* (वा-वी *f.*) [ऋतुरस्य प्राप्तः, अण्] 1 Conforming or relating to the season ; seasonal ; अभिभूय विभूतिमार्तवीं R. 8. 36 ; स्वयमंगेषु ममेदमार्तवं Ku. 4. 68 ; V. 1. 13 ; vernal ; R. 9. 26 48. -2 Menstrual, relating to or produced by this discharge. —वः A section of the year, a combination of several seasons (Ved). —वी A mare. —वं 1 The menstrual discharge (of women) ; नोपगच्छेत्प्रमत्तोऽपि स्त्रियमार्तवदर्शने Ms. 4. 40, 3. 48. -2 Certain days after menstrual discharge, favourable to conception. -3 A flower.

आर्तवेयी A woman during her courses.

आर्त्निः The end of a bow.

आर्त्विजीन *a.* (नी *f.*) [ऋत्विजं तस्कर्माहति खञ्] Fit for the office of a sacrificial priest (ऋत्विज्).

आर्त्विज्य [ऋत्विजो भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] The office of a priest, his rank.

आर्थ *a.* (र्थी *f.*) [अर्थादागतः अण्] 1 Relating to a thing or object. -2 Relating to, dependent on, sense (opp. शाब्द) ; आर्थी उपमा &c. -3 Material, significant.

आर्थपत्यं Power over a thing, possession of a thing.

आर्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अर्थं गृह्णाति ठक्] 1 Significant. -2 Wise. -3 Rich. -4 Substantial. real, material.

आर्द्र *a.* [आ-अर्द्-रक् दीर्घश्च Uṇ. 2. 18] 1 Wet, moist, damp ; तंत्रीमार्द्रां नयनसलिलैः Me. 86, 43 ; आर्द्राक्षतारोपणमन्वभूताम् R. 7. 28. -2 Succulent, living, not dry. green, juicy ; आर्द्रं द्रव्यं द्विधा प्रोक्तं सरसं नीरसं तथा. -3 Fresh, new ; कामीवार्द्रापराधः Amarn. 2 ; कांतमार्द्रापराधं M. 3. 12 ; R. 14. 4. -4 Soft, tender ; oft used with words like स्नेह, दया, करुणा in the sense of 'flowing with,' 'moved,' 'melted' ; स्नेहार्द्रं हृदयं a heart wet or melted with pity ; करुणार्द्र°, दयार्द्र°, प्रेमार्द्रः चेष्टाः Māl. 5. 7. -5 Full of feeling, warm. -6 Loose, flaccid. -र्द्रा N. of a constellation or the sixth lunar mansion so called (consisting of one star). [cf. Gr. *ardo*]. -Comp. —काष्ठं green wood. —दानु *a.* Ved. giving moisture. —नयन *a.* weeping. —पदी a woman with wet feet. —पवित्र *a.* Ved. having a wet strainer, epithet of the Soma. —पृष्ठ *a.* watered, refreshed ; आर्द्रपृष्ठाः क्रियंतां वाजिनः S. 1. —माषा a leguminous shrub (माषपर्णी). —शाकं fresh ginger. —लुब्धकः (°र्द्रा°) the dragon's tail or descending node, N. of Ketu.

आर्द्रता Wetness, moisture, freshness, tenderness, softness.

आर्द्रक *a.* (की *f.*) Born under the constellation *Ārdrā* ; cf. P. IV. 3. 28. —कं Ginger in its undried state, wet ginger (Mar आलें).

आर्द्रयति Den. P. To wet, moisten ; Bh. 2. 51.

आर्ध *a.* (Only used at the beginning of comp.) Half. -Comp.

—धातुक a. (की f.) (In gram.) applicable to half the root or to the shorter form of the verbal base. (-कं) a name given to those terminations and affixes which belong to the six non-conjugational or general tenses (opp. सार्वधातुक); cf. P. III. 4. 114, I. 1. 4; II. 4. 35; VII. 2. 35 &c. —प्रस्थिक, —कंसिक a. (-की f.) bought with half a Prastha or Kamsa. —मासिक a. (की f.) lasting for half a month, observing or practising (penance &c.) for a fortnight. —रात्रिकाः (pl.) N. of an astronomical school who reckoned the beginning of the motions of the planets from midnight.

आर्धिक a. (की f.) [अर्धमर्हति ठञ्] Sharing half, relating to a half. -कः One who ploughs the land for half the crop; one born of a Vaiśya woman, and brought up by a Brâhmaṇa; see the quotation under अर्धिक.

आर्धुक a. (की f.) Ved. Conducive to success, beneficial profitable.

आर्पयितृ m. Ved. One who injures or hurts.

आर्भव a. (वी f.) Belonging or sacred to the Ṛibhus.

आर्य a. [ऋ-ण्यत्] 1 Aryan. -2 Worthy of an Arya. -3 Worthy, venerable, respectable, honourable, noble, high; यदार्यमस्यामभिलाषि मे मनः S. 1. 22; so आर्यवेषः respectable dress; oft. used in theatrical language as an honorific adjective and a respectful mode of address; आर्यचाणक्यः, आर्या अरुंधती &c.; आर्य revered or honoured Sir; आर्ये revered or honoured lady. The following rules are laid down for the use of आर्य in addressing persons :— (1) वाच्यौ नटीसूत्रधारावार्यनाम्ना परस्परं। (2) वयस्येत्युत्तमैर्वाच्यो मध्यैरार्येति चाग्रजः। (3) (वक्तव्यो) अमात्य आर्येति चेतरैः। (4) स्वेच्छया नामभिर्विप्रैर्विप्र आर्येति चेतरैः। S. D. 431. -4 Noble, fine, excellent. —र्यः 1 N. of the Hindu and Iranian people, as distinguished from अनार्य, दस्यु and दास; विजानीह्यार्यान्ये च दस्यवः Rv. 1. 51. 8. -2 A man who is faithful to the religion and laws of his country; कर्तव्यमाचरन् कार्यमकर्तव्यमनाचरन्। तिष्ठति प्रकृताचारे स वा आर्य इति स्मृतः॥. -3 N. of the first three castes (as opp. to शूद्र). -4 A respectable or honourable man, esteemed person; वृत्तेन हि भवत्यार्यो न धनेन न विद्यया Mb. -5 A man of noble birth. -6 A man of noble character. -7 A master, owner. -8 A preceptor. -9 A friend. -10 A Vaiśya. -11 A father-in-law (as in आर्यपुत्र) -12 A Buddha. -13 (With the Buddhists) A man who has thought on the four chief principles of Buddhism and lives according to them. -14 A son of Manu Sâvarṇa. —र्या 1 N. of Pârvatî. -2 A mother-in-law. -3 A respectable woman. -4 N. of a metre, see Appendix. -Comp. —अष्टशतं title of a work of Arya Bhaṭṭa consisting of eight hundred verses. —आवर्तः [आर्या आवर्तते अत्र] 'abode of the noble or excellent (Aryas)'; particularly N. of the tract extending from the eastern to the western ocean, and bounded on the north and south by the Himâlaya and Vindhya respectively; cf. Ms. 2. 22; आसमुद्रात्तु वै पूर्वादासमुद्रात्तु पश्चिमात्। तयोरेवान्तरं गिर्योः (हिमवद्विन्ध्ययोः) आर्यावर्तं विदुर्बुधाः; also 10. 34. -गृह्य a. [आर्यस्य गृह्यः पक्षः] 1. to be respected by the noble. -2. a friend of the noble, readily accessible to honourable men; तमार्यगृह्यं निगृहीतधेनुः R. 2. 33. -3. respectable, right, decorous. —देशः a country inhabited by the Aryas. —पुत्रः 1. son of an honourable man. -2. the son of a spiritual preceptor. -3. honorific designation of the son of the elder brother; of a husband by his wife; or of a prince by his general &c. -4. the son of the father-in-law, i. e. a husband (occurring in every drama; mostly in the vocative case in the last two senses). —प्राय a. 1. inhabited by the Aryas. -2 abounding with respectable people —भट्टः N. of a renowned astronomer, the inventor of Algebra among the Hindus; he flourished before the 5th century of the Christian era. —भावः honourable character or behaviour. —मार्गः the path or course of the respectable, a respectable way. —मिश्र a. respectable, worthy, distinguished. - (—श्रः) a. gentleman, a man of consequence; (pl.) 1. worthy or respectable men, an assembly of honourable men; आर्यमिश्रान् विज्ञापयामि V. 1. -2. your reverence or honour (a respectful address); ननु आर्यमिश्रैः प्रथममेव आज्ञप्तं S. 1.; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1. —युवन् m. an Aryan youth. —रूप a. having only the form of an Aryan, a hypocrite, impostor. —लिंगिन् m. an impostor; Ms. 9. 260, —वृत्त a. virtuous, good, pious; Ms. 9. 253; R. 14. 55. (-त्तं) the conduct of an Aryan or nobleman; Ms. 4. 175. —वेश a. well-clothed, having a respectable dress, fine. —व्रत a. observing the laws and ordinances of the Aryans or noblemen. (-तं) the duty of an Aryan. —श्वेतः a noble or honourable man. —संघः the whole body of the Aryans. —सत्यः a noble or sublime truth; (there are four such truths forming the chief principles of Buddhism). —हलं ind. [cf. P. I. 1. 47] forcibly. —हृद्य a. liked by the noble.

आर्यकः [आर्य-स्वार्थे-कन्] 1 An honourable or respectable man. -2 A grand-father. -3 N. of a cow-herd who became a king; cf. Mk. 7. —कं A ceremony performed to the Manes or the vessel used in sacrifices to the Manes.

आर्यका, आर्यिका 1 A respectable woman. -2 N. of a Nakshatra.

आर्वाक् ind. After, afterwards; behind.

आर्श a. Belonging to the antelope.

आर्ष a. (र्षी f.) [ऋषेरिदं अण्] 1 Used by a Ṛishi only, relating or belonging to sages, archaic, Vedic (opp. लौकिक or classical); आर्षः प्रयोगः संबुद्धौ शाकल्यस्येतावनार्षे Sk; आर्षो धर्मः Ms. 3. 29; Y. 1. 59; आर्षः प्रत्ययः P. II. 4. 58. -2 Sacred, holy, divine, superhuman; U. 6. -र्षः A form of marriage derived from the Ṛishis; one of the eight forms of marriage in which the father of the bride receives one or two pairs of cows from the bridegroom; आदायार्षस्तु गोद्वयम् Y. 1. 59; Ms. 3. 53, 9. 196; for the names of the 8 forms see उद्वाह; आर्षोढा a wife married according to this form. -र्षी A class of Vedic metres. -र्षं 1 The holy text, the Vedas. -2 Sacred descent. -3 Derivation (of a poem) from a Ṛishi author.

आर्षेय a. (यी f.) [ऋषि-ढक्] 1 Relating to a Ṛishi. -2 Worthy, venerable, respectable. —यं 1 Sacred descent. -2 A collection of Ṛishis (ऋषिसमूहः).

आर्षभ a. (भी f.) [ऋषभ-अण्] Derived from or produced by a bull; Ms. 9. 50.

आर्षभ्यः [ऋषभ-ञ्य] A steer sufficiently full-grown to be used or let loose, one fit to be castrated.

आर्हत a. (ती f.) [अर्हत्-अण्] Belonging to the Jaina doctrines. -तः A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. -तं The doctrines of the Jainas.

आर्हन्त्यं The quality or practice of an Arhat.

आर्हती—त्यं [P. V. 1. 124 Vârt.] Fitness.

आल a. [आ-अल् पर्याप्तौ अच्] Large, extensive. —लः, -लं 1 Spawn, any discharge of venomous matter from poisonous animals; °अक्त anointed with poison as an arrow. -2 Trick,

fraud ; पेशां श्रुतमालजालाय K. 288 ; °जालानि चिंतयंती 310. -3 Yellow arsenic, orpiment.

आलक्ष् 10 U. To descry, behold.

आलक्षि *a.* [लक्ष्-इन्] Knowing, seeing.

आलक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 Visible, apparent ; R. 13. 30. -2 Slightly visible ; °दंतमुकुलान् *S.* 7. 17.

आलक्षण्यं [अलक्षणस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Misfortune, crime.

आलगर्दः [अलगर्द एव स्वार्थे अण्] A water cobra.

आलप् 1 P. To address, speak to, converse; व ालपामि K. 164; तस्या नामधेयेन भर्त्रा वेश्यालपिता V. 2 addressed. —*Caus.* To talk with, engage in conversation with, to question ; यदा कश्चित्त्वामालापयिष्यति Pt. 5, 1. 387 ; K. 188.

आलापः 1 Talking, speaking to, speech, conversation; अये दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते *S.* 1 ; प्रवसनालाप Amaru. 97 ; ललितालापे *Srut.* 36. -2 Narration, mention. -3 The seven notes in music (Mar. सा, रि, ग, म, प, ध, नि). -4 Statement of a question in an arithmetical or algebraical sum. -5 A question.

आलापन *a.* Causing to speak or converse with. —नं 1 Speaking to, conversation. -2 Congratulation (स्वस्तिवाचनं).

आलाप्य,—लापनीय *pot. p.* To be spoken to, conversed with or narrated.

आलापिन् *a.* Speaking to, conversing with. —नी A lute made of a gourd.

आलभ् 1 A. 1 To touch ; गामालभ्यार्कमीक्ष्य वा Ms. 5. 87, 4. 117 ; Bk. 14. 91 ; सत्येनायुधमालभे; सत्येन (सत्यं) आत्मानमालभे Mb. -2 To get, attain to ; अतितरां कांतिमालप्स्यते ते (वपुः) Me. 15 v. 1. ; Kâm. 9. 63. -3 To kill, immolate (as a victim in sacrifices); प्रातर्वै पशूनालभंते *Sat. Br.*; गर्दभं पशुमालभ्य Y. 3. 280. -4 To take hold of, seize, grasp, handle. -5 To gain or win over. —*Caus.* 1 To touch. -2 To commence.

आलब्ध *p. p.* 1 Touched ; united or in contact with. -2 Killed.

आलब्धिः *f.* 1 Touching. -2 Killing : immolation.

आलभनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 Touching. -3 Killing.

आलभ्य, आल(लं)भनीय *pot. p.* To be killed or sacrificed ; to be touched or rubbed.

आलंभः, -भनं [आ-लभ् घञ् ल्युट् मुम्] 1 Taking hold of, seizing, touching ; Y. 3. 157 ; Ms. 2. 179. -2 Tearing off, uprooting (of plants) ; Ms. 11 145. -3 Killing (especially an animal at a sacrifice) ; अश्वालंभं गवालंभं *Adipurâṇa.*

आलंभिन् *a.* Touching, seizing.

आलंब् 1 A. 1 To rest or lean upon, support oneself on ; शाखामालंब्य Râm. -2 To lay hold of, seize, take : अथालंब्य धनू रामः Bk. 6. 35, 14. 95. -3 To support, hold or take up ; आधोरणालंबितं R. 18. 39. -4 To win, conquer, overcome ; तस्य कविता मच्चित्तमालंबते Dhûrtas. -5 To resort to, have recourse to, take, assume ; अमुमेवार्थमालंब्य Mu. 2. 20; स्वातंत्र्यमालंब्य K. 181; 13. 14 ; यशःशरीरं नवमाललंबे Mv. 7. 18 obtained ; Ki. 17. 34 ; so ध्यानं, धैर्यं, क्रोधं, औदास्यं, दक्षिणां दिशं &c. -6 To hang from, be suspended ; मुखालंबितहेमसूत्रं V. 5. 2. -7 To depend upon ; तमालंब्य रसोद्गमात् S. D. 63. -8 To stretch forth ; V. 4. 34. -9 To strike up (a tune or note).

आलंब *a.* Hanging down. —बः 1 Depending on or from. -2 That on which one rests or leans, prop, stay; इह हि पततां नास्त्यालंबो न चापि निवर्तनं *Sânti.* 3. 2. -3 Support, protection ; तवालंबादंब स्फुरदलघुगर्वेण सहसा Jag. ; सीतां शून्ये यथासुखं निरालंबां हरिष्यामि Râm. -4 Receptacle. -5 A perpendicular. -बा N. of a plant with poisonous leaves.

आलंबनं 1 Depending on or from, hanging from. -2 Support, prop, stay ; Ki. 2. 13 ; Pt. 1. 32 : sustaining, supporting ; Me. 4. -3 Receptacle, abode ; U. 6. 10. -4 Reason, cause. -5 Base -6 (In Rhet.) That on which a रस or sentiment, as it were, hangs ; person or thing with reference to which a sentiment arises, the natural and necessary connection of sentiment with the cause which excites it. The causes (विभाव) giving rise to a *Rasa* are classified as two:-आलंबन and उद्दीपन ; *e. g.* in the Bîbhatsa sentiment stinking flesh &c. is the आलंबन of the *Rasa* and the attendant circumstance which enhance the feeling of loathing (the worms &c. in the flesh) are its उद्दीपनानि (exciters) ; for the other *Rasas* see S. D. 210-233. -7 The mental exercise practised by the Yogin in endeavouring to bring before his thoughts the gross form of the Eternal. -8 Silent repetition of a prayer. -9 (With Buddhists) The five attributes of things corresponding to the five senses, *i. e.* रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द. -10 *Dharma* or law corresponding to *manas.*

आलंबित *p. p.* 1 Pendent, suspended. -2 Supported, sustained, held, R. 7. 7 ; V. 5. 2.

आलंबिन् *a.* 1 Hanging from, resting or leaning upon ; दशालंबी शाटकः Pt. 1. 144 ; depending on ; R. 12. 85. -2 Laying hold of, supporting, maintaining, upholding ; कुलालंबी पुत्रः H. Pr. 20. -3 Wearing ; गजाजिनालंबि Ku. 5. 78.

आलर्क *a.* [अलर्कस्येदं अण्] Relating to or caused by a mad dog ; आलर्कं विषमिव सर्वतः प्रसृतं U. 1. 40.

आलवण्यं [अलवणस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Insipidity, tastelessness. -2 Ugliness.

आलवालं [आसमंतात् लवं जललवं आलाति, आ-ला क Tv.] A basin or trench for water (round the root of a tree); °पूरणे नियुक्ता Si. 1 ; विश्वासाय विहंगानामालवालांबुपायिनां R. 1. 51.

आलस *a.* (सी *f.*) [आलसति ईषत् व्याप्रियते अच्] Idle, lazy, slothful.

आलस्य *a.* Idle, slothful, apathetic. —स्यं [अलसस्य भावः, ष्यञ्] Idleness, sloth, want of energy ; शक्तस्य चाप्यनुत्साहः कर्मस्वालस्यमुच्यते Susr.; आलस्य 'want of energy' is regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभिचारिभाव) ; for example:-न तथा भूषयत्यंगं न तथा भाषते सखीं । जृंभते मुहुरासीना बाला गर्भभरालसा S. D. 183.

आलातं [अलातमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A firebrand.

आलानं [आलीयतेऽत्र, आ-ली-ल्युट्] 1 The post to which an elephant is tied ; tying post, also the rope that ties him ; अरुंतुदमिवालानमनिर्वाणस्य दंतिनः R. 1. 71, 4. 69, 81 ; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती Mk. 1. 50. -2 A fetter, tie. -3 A chain, rope, string. -4 Tying, binding.

आलानिक *a.* (की *f.*) [आलान-ठक्] Serving as a post to which an elephant is tied; आलानिकं स्थाणुमिव द्विपेंद्रः R. 14. 38.

आलाबुः (बूः) *f.* A pumpkin gourd ; see अलाबु.

आलावर्तं A fan made of cloth.

आलास्यः [आल पर्याप्तमास्यं अस्य] A crocodile.

आलि *a.* 1 Useless, idle, unmeaning. -2 Honest, sincere (विशदाशय). —लिः 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee. —लिः, —ली *f.* 1 A female companion or friend (of a woman) ; निवार्यतामालि किमप्ययं बटुः Ku. 5. 83, 7. 68; Amaru. 23. -2 A row, range, continuous line ; (cf. आवलि) ; तोयांतर्भास्करालीव रेजे मुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49 ; रथ्यालि Amaru. 89 ; खद्योतालि Me. 81. -3 A line, streak. -4 A bridge. -5 A dike. -6 A line, race, family.

आलिख् 6 P. 1 To write, delineate; draw lines ; मनो निश्राशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Māl. 1. 31 : Mk. 2. -2 To paint, draw in a picture आलिखित इव सर्वतो रंगः S. 1 ; V. 2 ; त्वामालिख्य प्रणयकुपितां Me. 105 ; R. 19. 19; M. 2. 2. -3 To portray, write, sketch. -4 To scratch, scrape, touch; as in बिंबमालिखंतमिवांबरं.

आलेखः 1 Writing. -2 A letter, document.

आलेखन a. Scratching, painting. —नी A brush, pencil. —नं 1 Writing. -2 Painting. -3 Scratching.

आलेख्य pot. p. To be written, painted &c. -ख्यं 1 A painting, picture; इति संरंभिणो वाणीर्बलस्यालेख्यदेवताः Si. 2 67 ; R. 3. 15 ; V. 2. 10. -2 A writing.-Comp. -लेखा a. painting. -शेष a. having nothing left but a painting, i. e. deceased, dead ; आलेख्यशेषस्य पितुः R. 14. 15.

आलिंग् 1 U. or 10 P. To embrace, clasp, encircle.

आलिंगः 1 Embracing. -2 A kind of drum.

आलिंगनं Embracing, clasping, an embrace ; (स प्राप) ; आलिंगननिर्वृतिः R. 12. 65 ; (said to be of seven kinds : आमोद°, मुदित°, प्रेमन्°, मानस°, रुचि°, मदन and विनोद°).

आलिंगित p. p. Embraced, clasped. -ता A kind of Mantra of 20 letters. —तं An embrace.

आलिंगिन् a. Embracing &c. -m (-नी), आलिंग्यः A small drum shaped like a barley-corn (यव) ; चतुरंगुलहीनोंकयान्मुखे चैकांगुलेन यः । यवाकृतिः स आलिंग्य आलिंग्य स हि वाद्यते ॥ Sabdārṇava.

आलिंजरः [अलिंजर एव स्वार्थे अण्] A large earthen water-jar.

आलिंदः, -दकः [अलिंद एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A terrace before a house. -2 A raised place for sleeping upon ; see अलिंद.

आलिन् m. A scorpion.

आलिप् 6 P. 1 To anoint, besmear ; आलिंपन्नमृतमयैरिव प्रलेपैः U. 3. 39 ; plaster, bedaub. -2 To rub (on the body) ; आलिप्यते चंदनमंगनाभिः Rs. 6. 12.

आलिप a. Anointing,

आलिंपनं [लिप्-ल्युट्-मुम्] Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions ; cf. आदीपन.

आलेप a. To be anointed. —पः, -पनं 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Liniment.

आली = आलि q. v.

आली 4 A. 1 To settle down upon; निर्भिद्योपरि कर्णिकारकुसुमान्यालीयते षट्पदः V. 2. 23. -2 To faint ; हृदुरालीयते भीता Mb. -3 To melt.

आलयः,-यं [आलीयतेऽस्मिन्, आ ली-अच्] 1 An abode, a house, a dwelling ; आलयं देवशत्रूणां सुघोरं खांडवं वनं Mb. ; न हि दुष्टात्मनामार्या निवसंत्यालये चिरं Rām. ; सर्वाञ्जनस्थानकृतालयान् Rām. who lived or dwelt in Janasthāna. -2 A receptacle, seat, place ; हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1 ; so देवालयं, विद्यालयं &c. ; fig. also ; दुःख° Bg. 8. 51 ; गुण°. -3 Contact. —4 ind. Till destruction.

आलीन p. p. 1 Embraced. -2 Sticking or clinging to ; आलीनचंदनौ R. 4. 51 ; so °भ्रमरे पद्मे. -3 Melted, fused —नं,-नकं 1 Tin. -2 Lead. -3 Contact.

आलीढ p. p. [आ-लिह्-क्त] 1 Licked, eaten, lapped, scraped. -2 Wounded, hurt ; सेनान्यमालीढमिवासुराश्रैः R. 2. 37. -3 Closed (as in sleep) Dk. 117. -ढं A particular attitude in shooting, the right knee being advanced and the left leg retracted ; अतिष्ठदालीढविशेषशोभिना R. 3. 52 ; see Malli. on Ku. 3. 70.

आलीढकं The frolicking of a calf.

आलुः 1 An owl. -2 An esculent root (not applied to potato &c.). -3 Ebony ; black ebony. —लुः f. A pitcher, water-jar. —लु (n.) A raft, float.

आलुकः 1 A kind of ebony (कामालु). -2 An epithet of Sesha. —कं An esculent root.

आलुंचनं Rending, tearing to pieces ; श्येनो ग्रहालुंचने Mk. 3. 20.

आलुड् 1 P. or Caus. To stir up, agitate, shake, disturb ; कौरववनमालोडयंतो Ve. 3. 4 ; विषमालोड्य पास्यामि Mb.; (fig.) to dive into ; Pt. 1 ; to examine scrutinizingly ; भरतादिमतं सर्वमालोड्यातिप्रयत्नतः ।.

आलोडनं 1 Stirring, shaking, agitating. -2 Mixing, blending.

आलोडित p. p. 1 Shaken, agitated. -2 Mixed, blended. -3 Powdered.

आलुंठनं Plundering, taking away by force.

आलुल a. Shaking, unsteady.

आलू See आलु

आलून p. p. Cut, cut off Ku. 2. 41.

आलोक् 1 A., 10 P. 1 To see, perceive, behold ; त्वन्मार्गमालोकते S. D. ; अथालुलोके तपोवनं Bk. 2. 24 ; used in an astrological sense also. -2 To consider, regard, contemplate ; तृणमिव जगज्जालमालोकयामः Bh. 3. 66. -3 To express congratulations, greet ; इति वीरलोक आलोकयितुं प्रवृत्तः Ve. 4.

आलोकः,-कनं 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Sight, aspect, appearance ; यदालोके सूक्ष्मं S. 1. 9 ; Ku. 7. 22, 46 ; सुख° V. 4. 24 ; S. 1. 33 ; R. 1. 84 ; Me. 3, 37. -3 Range of sight ; आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Me. 85 ; R. 7. 5 ; Ku. 2. 45. -4 Light, lustre, splendour ; आलोकमार्गं सहसा व्रजंत्या R. 7. 6 air-hole, or window ; निरालोकं लोकं Māl. 5. 30 ; 9. 37 ; 10. 4. 11 ; Ve. 2 ; K. 160, 290, 348, 68, 98. -5 Panegyric, praise, complimentary language ; especially, a word of praise uttered by a bard (such as जय, आलोकय); यत्नाद्वंदीरितालोकः R. 17. 27, 2. 9 ; K. 14. -6 Section, chapter.

आलोकित p. p. Seen, beheld &c. —तं A look, glance ; Māl. 1. 27.

आलोकिन् a. Seeing, beholding.

आलोच् 1 A., 10 U. 1 To see, perceive. -2 To consider, reflect, think, ponder over, study ; K. 7 ; आलोचयंतो विस्तारमंभसां दक्षिणोदधेः Bk. 7. 40 ; इति-एवं-आलोच्य so thinking.

आलोचक a. 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Causing to see. —कं The faculty of vision, the cause of sight.

आलोचनं,-ना 1 Seeing, perceiving, survey, view. -2 Considering, reflecting.

आलोल a. 1 Slightly, trembling, rolling (as eyes) ; आलोलायतलोचना Bh. 3. 48. -2 Shaken, agitated ; आलोलामलकावलीं Amaru. 3 ; क्रीडालोलाः Me. 61. —लः Trembling, agitation.

आलोलित a. Shaken, agitated.

आवक a. [अव्-ण्वुल्] Protecting.

आवत् f. Ved. Proximity.

आवनेयः [अवन्या अपत्यं ढक्] 'Son of the earth', an epithet of the planet Mars.

आवंतः [अवंतेरयं राजा अण्] A king of Avanti.

आवंतिक a.-(की f.) Coming from or belonging to Avanti.

आवंत्य a. [अवंतिषु भवः ञ्य] Coming from or belonging to Avanti. —त्यः 1 A prince or an inhabitant of Avanti. -2 The offspring of a degraded Brāhmaṇa ; see Ms. 10. 21.

आवप् 1 U. 1 To scatter, throw about ; वयोम्यश्चावपेत्भुवि Mb.; so अक्षान् throws. -2 To sow (as seed). -3 To fit in, insert. -4 To pour out or forth. -5 To offer (as in a sacrifice), perform (as a Srāddha). —Caus. -1 To shave, cut off. -2 To trim. -3 To mix with.

आवपनं 1 The act of sowing, throwing, scattering. -2 Sowing seed. -3 Wearing. -4 Shaving. -5 A vessel, jar, ewer. -6 Instilling, inserting. —नी Ved. A vessel, jar.

आवपंतिक a. Ved. Scattering.

आवाप a. [आवप्-घञ्] Throwing, scattering ; (as in अक्षावाप q. v.). —पः 1 Sowing seed. -2 Scattering, throwing in general ; casting, direct-

ing. -3 Mixing, inserting. -4 Especially, throwing additional ingredients into a compound in course of preparation. -5 A basin for water round the root of a tree (आलवाल). -6 A vessel, jar for corn. -7 Setting out or arranging vessels. -8 Hostile purpose, intention of fighting (with another); foreign affairs ; Si. 2. 88. -9 A principal sacrifice or oblation to fire. -10 A kind of drink. -11 A bracelet (आवापक). -12 Uneven ground.

आवापकः A bracelet.

आवापनं 1 A loom. -2 A reel or frame for winding thread. -3 Shaving.

आवापिक a. [आवापाय साधु ठक्] 1 Good for sowing, shaving &c. -2 Additional, supplementary.

आवयः 1 Coming. -2 One who comes. -3 N. of a country. —यः,-या Water (Ved). -यं Ved. Non-conception, barrenness.

आवयाज् m. One who makes a sacrifice to reach the gods (Sây.); or one who averts by means of sacrifices.

आवरक, आवरण &c. see आवृ.

आवरसमक a. (की f.) [अवरसमे देयणं वुञ्] (A debt) To be paid in the following year.

आव(ब)र्हित a. Eradicated, uprooted.

आवलिः, -ली f. [आ-वल्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 A line, row, range ; अरावली V. 1. 4 ; so अलक°, धूम°, दंत°, हार°, रत्न° &c. -2 A series, continuous line. -3 A dynasty, lineage.

आवलित a. [वल्-क्त] Slightly turned ; K. 46.

आवल्गित a. Shaking gently ; Ki. 4. 17.

आवल्गुज a. Produced from the plant अवल्गुज.

आवश्यं [अवश्य-अण्] Necessity, inevitable act or conclusion.

आवश्यक a. (की f.) [अवश्य-वुञ्] Inevitable, necessary ; एतेष्वावश्यकस्त्वसौ Bhâshâ. P. 22, 20. —कं 1 Necessity, inevitable act or duty. °कृ to do what nature compels one do, Ms. 4. 93. -2 An inevitable conclusion.

आवश्यकता,-त्वं Necessity, inevitability.

आवस् 1 P. (With acc.) 1 To inhabit, dwell in ; रविमावसते सतां क्रियायै V. 3. 7; पुरीमिमामावसत् Râm. ; sometimes with loc. ; Ms. 7. 69 ; Y. 1. 320. -2 To be occupied or engaged, enter upon ; गृहस्थाश्रमं Ms. 3. 2. -3 To take part carnally ; co-habit. -4 To pass, spend (as night). -Caus. 1 To allow one to dwell, receive hospitably. -2 To inhabit, settle in a place. -3 To halt or encamp (for the night).

आवसतिः f. Night (the time during which one rests) ; mid-night.

आवसथः [आवस्-अथच् Uṇ. 3. 116] 1 A dwelling, dwelling-place, residence, house, habitation; निवसन्नावसथे पुराद्बहिः R. 8. 14. -2 A resting place, asylum. -3 A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. -4 A village -5 A particular religious observance. -6 A fire-sanctuary, a place where sacrificial fire is preserved.

आवसथिक a. (की f.) [आवसथे गृहे वसति ठञ् Tv.] 1 Inhabiting a house. -2 Household, domestic. -3 Keeping a sacred fire in a house.

आवसथ्य a. [आवसथ ञ्य] Being in a house. —थ्यः The sacred fire kept in the house, one of the five fires used in sacrifices ; see पंचाग्नि. -थ्यः-थ्यं A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. —थ्यं 1 Placing a sacred fire within a house. -2 A house.

आवासः (a) A house, habitation, abode ; आवासवृक्षोन्मुखबर्हिणानि R. 2. 17. (b) Apartment, room. (c) A place of refuge.

आवसान a. [अवसानमभिजनोऽस्य अञ्] Living at the extremity of a town (as a चांडाल).

आवसित a.[आ-अव सो-क्त] 1 Finished or completed. -2 Decided, determined, settled. -3 Stored (as grain); winnowed. -4 Ripe, fullgrown. —तं Ripe corn (when thrashed).

आवस्थिक a. (की f.) [अवस्थायां भवः ठञ्] Suited or adapted to circumstances.

आवह् 1 P. 1 To bring ; अग्ने पत्नीरिहावह Rv. 1. 22. 9. -2 To bring home (as a bride). -3 To conduce, lead or tend to, produce, bring on ; व्रीडमावहति मे स संप्रति R. 11. 73 shames me ; मनोरुजमावहन् S. 3. 4 tending to mental anguish ; न मे सौख्यमावहति does not tend to my happiness Pt. 1 ; संगमं K. 174; Ms. 3. 82. -4 To pay ; Y. 2.193. -5 To lead forth, conduct away. -6 To flow (as blood &c.). -7 To bear, support, wear; मंडनमावहंतीं Ch. P. 18. -8 To apply, use, employ ; मा रोद्वीर्धैर्यमावह Mârk. P. -Caus. 1 To send for, cause to be brought. -2 To invoke a deity (by means of Mantras) ; गणपतिमावाहयामि &c.

आवह a. (As last member of comp.) Producing, leading or tending to, bringing on ; क्लेशावहा भर्तुरलक्षणाऽहं R. 14. 5 ; so दुःख°, भय° &c. -हः 1 N. of one of the seven winds or bands of air, usually assigned to the भुवर्लोक or atmospheric region between the भूर्लोक and स्वर्लोक. -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

आवहनं Bringing near, producing.

आवहमान a. 1 Bringing near. -2 Followed or succeeded by.

आवाहः Marrying.

आवाहनं 1 Sending for, inviting, calling. -2 Invoking a deity (to be present) (opp. विसर्जन); आवाहने विनियोगः, आवाहनं न जानामि न जानामि तवार्चनं Pûjâ Mantra. -3 Offering, oblations to fire ; Y. 1. 251. —नी A particular position of the hands at the time of invoking a deity ; हस्ताभ्यांजलिं बद्ध्वाऽनामिकामूलपर्वणोः । अंगुष्ठौ निक्षिपेत्सेयं मुद्रा त्वावाहनी स्मृता ॥ Sabdak.

आवालं [आ-बल्-णिच् अच् Tv.] A basin for water round the root of a tree ; see आलवालं.

आविक a. (की f.) [अविना तल्लोम्ना निर्मितं ठक्] 1 Relating to a sheep, आविकं क्षीरं Ms. 5. 8, 2. 41. -2 Woollen. —कं A woollen cloth, blanket ; Ms. 5. 120. -Comp. —सौत्रिक a. made of woollen thread ; Ms. 2. 44.

आविग्न a. distressed, troubled. —ग्नः N. of a fruit-tree (अविग्न).

आविद् Caus. 1 To make known, report, declare, announce, tell, communicate, inform ; किमिति नावेदयसि-अथवा किमावेदितेन Ve. 1 ; राज्ञ आवेदयस्व मां संप्राप्तं Râm. ; आयुषः प्रमाणनावेदयति K. 46, 47 ; आवेदयंति प्रत्यासन्नमानंदं...निमित्तानि 65, 67 foreshadow ; 81, 168 ; Bk. 3. 49 ; Ku. 6. 21 ; R. 5. 23 ; आत्मनः सुमहत्कर्म व्रणैरावेद्य R. 12. 55 ; K. 158. -2 To bring to, offer, give.

आविद् a. Ved. 1 Knowledge. -2 A technical name of the Vedic formulas beginning with आविस् and आवित्त.

आविद्वस् a. Ved. Knowing fully, skilled in.

आवेदक a. Making known, reporting, communicating. —कः 1 One who makes known, an informer. -2 A suitor, plaintiff.

आवेदनं 1 Communicating, reporting, or addressing respectfully. -2 Representation. -3 Stating a complaint (in law); राज्ञे कुर्यात् पूर्वमावेदनं यः Nârada. -4 A plaint.

आवेदनीय,-वेद्य pot. p. 1 To be declared or reported. -2 To be made the subject of a plaint.

आवेदित p. p. Made known, communicated &c. —तः The person to whom something is made known. —तं That which is communicated.

आवेदिन् *a.* 1 Declaring, announcing. -2 Giving orders.

आविदूर्यं [अविदूरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Proximity.

आविद्ध, आविध See under आव्यध्.

आविर्भाव &c. See आविस्.

आविल *a.* [आविलति दृष्टिं स्तृणाति विल् स्तृतौ-क Tv.] 1 Turbid, foul, dirty, muddy; पंकच्छिदः फलस्येव निकषेणाविलं पयः M. 2. 8; तस्याविलांभःपरिशुद्धिहेतोः R. 13. 36. -2 Impure, spoiled; Ki. 8. 37; fig. also; त्वदीयैश्चरितैरनाविलैः Ku. 5. 37. -3 Dark-coloured, dark-blue, darkish; V. 5. 8. -4 Dim, obscure; आविलां मृगलेखां R. 8. 42.

आविलयति Den. P. To sully, make turbid, stain, blot; *S.* 5. 21.

आविश् 6 P. 1 To enter; गौरीगुरोर्गह्वरमाविवेश R. 2. 26, 3. 28. -2 To take possession of, possess, affect; मूढमाविशति न पंडितं H. 1. 3; so भयं, मोहः, क्रोधः &c. -3 To go towards, approach. -4 To go or attain to a particular state; सुखं, मन्युं &c. -5 To arise. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to enter. -2 To possess; K. 107.

आविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered. -2 Possessed (by an evil spirit); K. 120, 167, 318. -3 Possessed of, seized or filled with, full of, overpowered or overcome; भय°, क्रोध°, निद्रा°; कृपयाविष्टं Bg. 2. 1; भोगिना कंचुकाविष्टः Pt. 1. 55 covered with, clad in. -4 Engrossed or occupied in, intent on (तत्पर, उद्युक्त). -Comp. —लिंग *a.* (a noun) which in every relationship preserves its own gender (नियतलिंग); *e.g.* प्रधानं, अर्थः, उपसर्जनं

आवेशः 1 Entering into, entrance; आवेशं कृ Pt. 1 to enter or infuse oneself into. -2 Taking possession of, influence, exercise; स्मय° influence of pride R. 5. 19; so मदन°, क्रोध°, भय° &c. -3 Intentness, devotedness to an object, complete absorption in one wish or idea. -4 Pride, arrogance. -5 Flurry, agitation, anger, passion; K. 291. -6 Demoniacal possession. -7 Apoplectic or epileptic giddiness.

आवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Demoniacal possession. -3 Passion, anger, fury. -4 A manufactory work-shop; Ms. 9. 265. -5 The disc of the sun or the moon. -6 A house, dwelling.

आवेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [आविश-ठञ्] 1 Peculiar, one's own (असाधारण). -2 Inherent. —कः A guest, visitor. —कं 1 Entering into. -2 Hospitality.

आविस् *ind.* A particle meaning 'before the eyes', 'openly', 'evidently' (usually prefixed to the roots अस्, भू and कृ); आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् Mâl. 1. 26.

आविर्भू 1 P. To become manifest, appear, become visible, show oneself to; तमस्तपति घर्मांशौ कथमाविर्भविष्यति *S.* 5. 14; तेषामाविरभूद् ब्रह्मा परिम्लानमुखश्रियां Ku. 2. 2; आविर्बभूव कुशगर्भमुखं मृगाणां यूथं R. 9. 55.

आविर्भावः 1 Manifestation, presence, appearance. -2 An incarnation. -3 Nature or property of things.

आविष्कृ 8 U. To make apparent, lay bare, reveal, show, manifest, put forth; (याति) आविष्कृतारुणपुरस्सर एकतोऽर्कः *S.* 5. 1; *Si.* 20. 76.

आविष्करणं,-ष्कारः 1 Manifestation, making visible, showing; असूया गुणेषु दोषाविष्करणं Sk. -2 The means of making visible.

आविष्य *a.* Ved. Manifest.

आविस्तराम् *ind.* In a more manifest way.

आवी *f.* [अवीरेव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A woman in her courses. -2 A pregnant woman. -3 The pangs of childbirth.

आवीत *a.* [आ-व्ये-क्त] 1 Worn, put on, held after throwing round. -2 Entered, passed, gone. —तं The sacrificial cord worn in any particular position.

आवीतिन् *m.* [आवीत-इनि] A Brâhmaṇa who makes the sacrificial cord hang over the right shoulder.

आवीरचूर्णः The opposite-leaved fig-tree.

आवुकः A father (in theatrical language).

आवुत्तः A sister's husband; brother-in-law; U. 1; *S.* 6.

आवृ 5, 9, 10 U. 1 To cover, hide, conceal; आवृणोदात्मनो रंध्रं R. 17. 61; K. 199; आवरीतुमिवाकाशं Bk. 9 24; धूमेनाव्रियते वह्निः Bg. 3. 38 -2 To fill, pervade; सर्वमावृत्य तिष्ठति Bg. 13. 13; Ms. 2. 144. -3 To choose, desire. -4 To enclose, obstruct, shut, hem in, block; आवृत्य पंथानमजस्य तस्थौ R. 7. 31; 12. 28. -5 To keep off; Bk. 14. 109. —*Caus.* 1 To cover or conceal. -2 To ward or keep off.

आवरक *a.* Covering, concealing. —कं A cover, veil.

आवरण *a.* Covering, hiding, obscuring, obstructing; नेत्रावरणमश्रु R. 14. 71. —णं 1 Covering, concealing, hiding, obscuring; सूर्ये तपत्यावरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा R. 5. 13, 10. 46, 19. 16. -2 Shutting, enclosing, fencing. -3 A covering, anything that covers or protects &c.; हस्तौ स्वौ नयति स्तनावरणतां M. 4. 14; *S.* 3. 22; (fig.) protection, defence; शीलमावरणं स्त्रियाः Râm.; चरित्रावरणाः स्त्रियः Chân. 76. -4 Obstruction, interruption, restraint (of bashfulness &c.); कालेनावरणात्ययात् U. 1. 39. -5 An enclosure, fence, surrounding wall; लब्धांतरा सावरणेऽपि गेहे R. 16. 7; Ki. 5. 25. -6 A bolt, latch. -7 A shield. -Comp. —शक्तिः mental ignorance (which veils the real nature of things).

आवरि(री)तृ *a.* One that covers or envelops; Ki. 18. 40.

आवारः Enclosing, keeping off, as in दुरावार q. v.

आवारिः [आवृ बा° इञ्] A shop, a stall (*n.* according to some).

आवृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, screened, concealed. -2 Invested, blocked. -3 Enclosed, surrounded (by a ditch, wall &c.). -4 Spread, overspread, overcast; आवृते नभस्तले H. 3. -5 Filled or abounding with. —तः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Brâhmaṇa by a woman of the Ugra caste; Ms. 10. 15.

आवृतिः *f.* Covering, hiding; see आवरण.

आवृज् 1 A. 1 To bestow, give (Ved.). -2 To turn to or towards. -3 To choose. —*Caus.* 1 To bend, bend down; incline; गौरवेणावर्जिता Pt. 4.; आवर्ज्य शाखाः सदयं च यासां R. 16. 19; 13. 17, 24; Mv. 5. 63; K. 14. 58; Ku. 2. 26, 3. 54; 7. 54; Me. 46. -2 To subdue, win or gain over, attract, please; आवर्जितानि मनांसि Nâg. 1; मरीचिमावर्जितवतीव श्लाघसे Dk. 45, 58, 133, 155; Mv. 2; K. 368. -3 To bring, collect; R. 6. 76. -4 To pour out, offer, give; अपि त्वदावर्जितवारिसंभृतं Ku. 5. 34; R. 15. 80; तनयावर्जितपिंडकांक्षिणः 8. 26; 1. 62, 67; Mn. 4; K. 241. -5 To draw or force out; Nâg. 4. -6 To empty, pour out the contents of (as a jar &c.); कलशमावर्जयति *S.* 1; V. 5; Ku. 7. 10; K. 82, 310.

आवर्जनं 1 Bending down &c. 2 Giving. -3 Winding over, Dk. 139, 172.

आवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve. -2 To return, come or turn back; धेनुरावृत्ते वनात् *R.* 1. 82, 2. 19; Bg 8. 26. -3 To go to or towards. -4 To be restless or uneasy; Mâl 1. 41 —*Caus.* 1 To cause to turn or revolve; अक्षवलयमावर्तयंत K. 42 telling the beads. 2 To roll, turn about or over -3 To cause to roll down, shed (as tears &c). -4 To attract, win over (see आवृज्). -5 To repeat, recite.

आवर्तः 1 Turning round, winding, revolving; प्रदक्षिणावर्तशिखः Râm. -2 A whirlpool, an eddy whirl; सूर्ये त-

मावर्तमनोज्ञनाभिः R. 6. 52 ; दर्शितावर्तनाभेः Me. 28 ; Dk. 2 ; आवर्तः संशयानां Pt. 1. 191. -3 Deliberation, revolving (in the mind), anxiety. -4 A lock of hair curling backwards, especially on a horse. -5 The two depressions of the forehead above the eye-brows. -6 A crowded place (where many men live closely together). -7 A kind of jewel. -8 N. of a form of cloud personified ; आवर्तो निर्जलो मेघः. -9 Melting (of metals). -10 Doubt. -11 Worldly existence (संसार). —र्तं A mineral substance, pyrites (माक्षिकधातु).

आवर्तक a. [आवर्त एव स्वार्थे कन्] Revolving again and again. —कः 1 N. of a form of cloud personified ; जातं वंशे भुवनविदिते पुष्करावर्तकानां Me. 6 ; Ku. 2. 50. -2 Depression above the eye-brows. -3 A whirlpool. 4 Revolution. -5 Revolution of the mind from the influence of the senses. -6 A curl of hair -7 A sort of poisonous insect. —की N. of a creeping plant.

आवर्तन a 1 Turning round or towards -2 Revolving. —नं 1 Turning round, returning, revolution. -2 Circular motion, gyration. -3 Churning or stirring up anything in fusion.-4 Melting together, fusion, alligation (said of metals). -5 Mid-day, the time when shadows are cast in an opposite direction. -6 Repeating, doing over and over again. -7 Study, practising. —नः Vishṇu. —नी 1 A crucible. -2 A spoon, ladle.

आवर्तिन् a. 1 Whirling or turning upon itself, returning ; आब्रह्मभुवनाल्लोकाः पुनरावर्तिनोऽर्जुन Bg. 8. 16 ; कालेनावर्तिनि H. 1. 207. -2 Melting, mixing &c. -m. (-र्ती) A horse having curls of hair on various parts of the body (considered as a sign of auspiciousness).—नी 1 A whirlpool. -2 N. of a plant (अजशृंगी).

आवृत् f 1 Causing to turn towards. -2 Turning towards or round ; entering. -3 Order, succession, method, mode, manner ; अनयैवावृता कार्यं पिंडनिर्वपणं सुतैः Ms. 3 248 ; Y. 3. 2. -4 Progress of an action; occurrence.-5 Turn of a path, course, direction.-6 A purificatory rite ; Ms. 2. 66.

आवृत्त p p. 1 Turned round, whirled, returned ; Māl. 1. 29. -2 Repeated ; द्विरावृत्ता दश द्वादश: Sk. -3 Learnt (by heart), studied; U. 6. -4 Reverted, returned. -5 Averted. -6 Retreated, fled.

आवृत्तिः f. 1 Turning towards ; return, coming back ; तपोवनावृत्तिपथं R. 2. 18 ; Bg. 8. 23. -2 Reversion, retreat, flight. -3 Revolving, whirling, going round ; Māl. 5. 4. -4 Recurrence to the same point or place (of the sun) ; उदगावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. -5 Repetition of birth and death, worldly existence ; अनावृत्तिभयं Kn. 6. 77. -6 Repetition in general ; an edition (modern use); सप्तमीयमंकनावृत्तिः seventh edition -7 Repeated reading, study ; आवृत्तिः सर्वशास्त्राणां बोधादपि गरीयसी Udb. -8 Use, employment, application. -9 Turn of a way, course or direction. -10 Occurrence. -Comp —दीपकं a rhetorical figure : त्रिविधं दीपकावृत्तौ भवेदावृत्तिदीपकम् । ("दस्यार्थस्योभयोर्वा आवृत्तिः) क्रमेणोदाहरणं— वर्षत्यंबुदमालेयं वर्षत्येषा च शर्वरी ॥ उन्मीलंति कदंबानि स्फुटंति कुटजोद्गमाः । माद्यंति चातकास्तृप्ता माद्यंति च शिखावलाः ॥ Kuval.

आवृष्टिः f. Raining, a shower of rain

आवेग: 1 Uneasiness, anxiety, excitement, agitation, flurry ; अलमावेगेन S. 3, 7; Amaru. 83. शोक°, दुःख°, साध्वस° &c. -2 Hurry, haste ; S. 4. -3 Agitation, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings.-गी N. of a tree (वृद्धदारकवृक्ष).

आवेष्ट् 10 P. To surround ; तृणैरावेष्ट्यते रज्जुः is made or formed of straw ; Pt 1. 331.

आवेष्टक: A wall, fence, an enclosure.

आवेष्टनं 1 Wrapping round, tying, binding. -2 A wrapper, an envelope. -3 A wall, fence, enclosure.

आव्य a. (वी f.) [अवेर्मेषस्य विकारः ष्यञ्] 1 Belonging to a sheep. -2 Woollen.

आव्यध् 4 P. 1 To hit, pierce ; see अनाविद्ध -2 To wound. -3 To break or pierce through. -4 To put on ; Bk. 20. 11. -5 To shoot at, throw or cast towards. -6 To throw away, cast off. -7 To wave, brandish. -8 To pin on. -9 To rouse, agitate, stir up. -10 To drive away, expel ; निर्बंधमाविध्यति Mv. 5. 39.

आविद्ध p. p. 1 Pierced, bored, rent, splintered, broken down ; उत्पाताविद्धमूर्तिः Mv. 5. 44 rent or contracted ; R. 12. 73. -2 Curved, crooked, uneven ; V. 4. 28 ; हर्षाविद्धमभ्युत्थितः Dk. 37. -3 Cast with force; दूरनिक्षेप° Māl. 8 cast forth in taking long strides ; Mv. 2 ; Ms. 9. 40 ; thrown, put in motion. -4 Disappointed. -5 Fallacious, false. -6 Stupid, foolish. -Comp. -कर्णी, -कर्णिका N. of a plant (पाटा).

आविधः [आ-व्यध्-घञर्थे-क] An awl ; drill.

आव्याधिन् a. [आ-व्यध्-णिनि] Giving pain, wounding, attacking. —नी A gang of robbers (Ved.).

आव्रश्च् 6 P. To tear off, cut off, tear in pieces, interrupt.

आव्रश्चनं 1 Cutting or tearing off. -2 The stump of a tree (Ved.).

आव्रस्कः Being torn off or tearing itself off (Ved.).

आव्रीडकः [अव्रीडानां विषयो देशः] A country of the shameless.

आश a. One who eats, eater (mostly as the last member of comp.) ; e. g हुताश, आश्रयाश &c. &c. -शः [अश्-घञ्] Eating (as in प्रातराश).

आशकं Eating.

आशयितृ a. 1 Feeding, a feeder. -2 Protecting.

आशिः f. The act of eating food.

आशित a. 1 Eaten, given to eat. -2 Satisfied by eating. -3 Voracious, gluttonous. —तं Eating.

आशितंगवीन a [आशिता अशनेन तृप्ता गावो यत्र, खञ् नि० मुम्] Formerly grazed by cattle.

आशितंभव a [आशितोऽशनेन तृप्तो भवत्यनेन P. III. 2. 45] Satiating, satisfying (as food). -वं 1 Food, victuals. -2 Satisfaction, satiety (m. also) ; फलैर्येनास्याशितंभवं Bk. 4. 11.

आशितृ a. Voracious, gluttonous.

आशिन् a. Eating (in comp.) ; फलाशी &c.

आशंस् 1 A. (Rarely P.) 1 To hope for, expect, desire, wish or long for ; स्वकार्यसिद्धिं पुनराशशंसे Ku. 3. 57 ; Bk 14. 70, 90 ; S. 2. 15 ; M. 1 ; मनोरथाय नाशंसे S. 7. 13. -2 To bless, wish well to: एवं ते वृथा आशंसतु Mk. 1 ; इत्याशशंसे करणैरबाह्यैः R. 14. 50. -3 To speak, say. -4 To tell ! Ku. 3. 14. -5 To ask for, beg. -6 To praise. -7 To repeat, recite. -8 To fear, be afraid of. —*Caus.* To render famous or celebrated.

आशंसनं 1 Expecting, wishing ; इष्टाशंसनमाशीः Sk. -2 Telling, declaring.

आशंसा 1 Desire, wish, expectation, hope ; निद्रधे विजयाशंसा चापे सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44 ; Bk. 19. 5. -2 Speech, declaration. -3 Indication, reference ; शरत्समयवर्णनाशंसया Ve. 1. 4 Imagination; आशंसापरिकल्पितास्वपि भवत्यानंदसांद्रो लयः Māl. 5. 7.

आशंसित a. 1 Wished, hoped, expected. -2 Said, declared. -3 Considered, said to be.

आशंसितृ, आशंसिन् a. 1 Wishing, desiring, expecting ; V. 2. -2 Announcing, declaring.

आशंसु a. [आ-शंस्-उ] Desirous, hopeful.

आशस् a. Ved. [आ-शंस्-क्विप्] Hoping. —f. 1 Praise. -2 Desire.

आशक् 5 P. Ved. To make one capable or a master or possessor (of a thing).

आशक्त a. Able, powerful.

आशक्तिः f. Power, ability.

आशंक् 1 A. 1 To suspect, distrust; दयिताः साध्वीं त्वमाशंकिष्यथाः कथं Bk. 21. 1. -2 To suspect or believe to be ; आशंकसे यदग्निं S. 1. 28 ; Si. 3. 72 ; Bk. 6. 6. -3 To be in doubt or suspense; M. 4 5. -4 To fear, be afraid, apprehend ; भरतागमनमाशंक्य R. 12. 24 ; Pt. 392 ; कृतपूर्वेत्याशंक्यते Mâl. 4. -5 To start a doubt or objection.

आशंकनीय *pot p.* 1 To be doubted or suspected. -2 To be apprehended. -3 Doubtful, questionable.

आशंका 1 Fear, apprehension ; नष्टाशंका हरिणशिशवो मंदमंदं चरंति S. 1. 16 ; आशंकया मुक्तं Bh. 3. 5. -2 Doubt, uncertainty ; इत्याशंकायामाह Gadâdhara. -3 Distrust, suspicion ; °अन्वित *a.* apprehensive, afraid.

आशंकित *p. p.* Feared, dreaded; यदं तदाशंकितं गुरुजनेनापि U. 3; doubted, suspected. -तं 1 Fear, apprehension. -2 Doubt, uncertainty.

आशंकिन् *a.* Doubting, fearing ; R. 4. 21 ; attended with fears ; Pt. 1. 284.

आशन *a.* [अशन-अण्] One who feeds. -ना 1 F. of a tree ; see अशन. -2 The thunderbolt.

आशय &c. See under आशी.

आशरः [आ-शॄ-अच्] 1 Fire. -2 A demon, goblin (रक्षस्). -3 Wind.

आशारिकः Violent and acute pain in the limbs (Ved.).

आशलः A tree ; see जीवक.

आशवं [आशोर्भावः अण्] 1 Speed, quickness. -2 Distilled spirit, more usually written आसव q. v.

आशसनं Ved. Cutting up an animal (when killed).

आशा [आसमंतात् अश्नुते आ-अश्-अच्] 1 (*a*) Hope, expectation, prospect ; तामाशां च सुरद्विषां R. 12. 96 ; आशा हि परमं दुःखं नैराश्यं परमं सुखं Subhâsh. ; त्वमाशे मोघाशे Bh. 3. 6 ; so भग्न°, हत°, निराश &c. (*b*) Wish, desire (in Bh. 3. 25 आशा is compared to a river). -2 False hope or expectation. -3 Space, region, quarter of the compass, direction ; अगस्त्याचरितामाशामनाशास्यजयो ययौ R. 4. 44 ; Ki. 7. 9. -Comp. —अन्वित, -जनन *a.* hopeful, inspiring hope ; V. 3. 9. —कृत *a.* attended with the hope of success. —गजः a guardian elephant of a quarter or point of the compass ; see अष्टदिग्गज. -तंतुः a thread of hope, slender hope; Mâl. 4. 3, 9 26. —पालः a guardian or regent of the regions or quarters ; see अष्टदिक्पाल. -पिशाचिका deceptive or illusive hope, phantom of hope. -पुरसंभवः or -संभवः a kind of Bdellium. —प्राप्त *a.* successful (= प्राप्ताश). —बंधः 1. the tie or bond of hope, confidence, trust, expectation ; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखमाशाबंधः साहयति S. 4. 15; Ve. 6. 25; V. 3; U. 3; Me. 10. -2. consolation. -3 a spider's web. —भंगः disappointment. -वह *a.* inspiring hope. (—हः) N. of a son of heaven. —विभिन्न *a.* disappointed in expectation. —हीन *a.* despairing, despondent.

आशावत् *a.* Having hopes, trusting.

आशाढः See अ(आ)षाढ.

आशारः Shelter ; °एषिन् seeking shelter.

आशास् 2 A. 1 To bless, pronounce or give a blessing ; ऋक्छंदसा आशास्ते S. 4 ; किमन्यदाशास्महे केवलं वीरप्रसवा भूयाः U. 1. -2 To desire, wish, hope, expect ; यस्य भवान् मंगलमाशास्ते Ve. 6 ; Ms. 3. 80 ; सर्वमस्मिन्वयमाशास्महे S. 7 ; शांतिं Bk. 17 1. -3 To order, command, relate (P. in this sense). -4 To praise.

आशास्य *pot p.* 1 To be obtained by a boon. -2 To be blessed: Mv. 4. 13 -3 To be wished for, desirable; अनाशास्यजयो ययौ R. 4 44 (who had not to *wish for victory*, to whom victory came unsought). —स्यं 1 A thing to be wished for, wish, desire; संपत्स्यते सर्वाशिषः Mu. 7 ; M. 5. 20 -2 A blessing, benediction : आशास्यचिंतासंमितो बभूव Ku. 7. 87 ; आशास्यमन्यत् पुनरुक्तभूतं R. 5. 34.

आशिस् *f* (°शीः, °शीर्भ्यां &c.) [आशास्-क्विप्, अत इत्वम्] 1 A blessing, benediction (It is thus defined :—वात्सल्याद्यत्र मान्येन कनिष्ठस्याभिधीयते । इष्टावधारकं वाक्यमाशीः सा परिकीर्तिता ॥). आशिस् is sometimes distinguished from वर, the former being taken to be merely an expression of one's good wishes which may or may not be realized ; while a वर is a boon which is more permanent in character and surer of fulfilment ; cf वरः खल्वेष नाशीः S. 4; आशिषो गुरुजनवितीर्णा वरतामापद्यते K. 291 ; अमोघाः प्रतिगृह्णंतावर्घ्यानुपदमाशिषः R 1. 44, 11. 6 ; Ku 5. 76, 7. 47. -2 Act of bestowing a blessing upon others. -3 A prayer, wish, desire ; Ku. 5. 76, Bg. 4. 21, 6. 10. -4 A serpent's fang (cf. आशी) -5 One of the eight chief medicaments (वृद्धि). -Comp —वादः, —वचनं (आशीर्वादः &c.) a blessing, benediction, expression of a prayer or wish ; आशीर्वचनसंयुक्ता नित्यं यस्मात् प्रकुर्वते S. D. 6 ; Ms. 2. 33. —विषः (आशीर्विषः) 'having poison in its fangs,' a snake.

आशिंजित *a.* Tinkling (as of the ornaments worn on the hands and feet) ; Ku. 3. 26.

आशित, आशिन् &c. See under आश.

आशिन *a.* Ved. Aged.

आशिर् *f.* [आश्रीयते पच्यते आ-श्री-क्विप् Tv.] Milk &c. that is being boiled ; (क्षीरादिकं श्रपणद्रव्यं Sây.) ; the milk mixed with the Soma juice to purify it.

आशिर *a.* Voracious. —रः 1 Fire. -2 The sun. -3 A demon.

आशी [आशीर्यतेऽनया, आ-शॄ क्विप् पृ°] 1 A serpent's fang. -2 A kind of venom. -3 A blessing, benediction. -Comp. —विषः [आश्यां विषमस्य] 1. a snake ; गरुत्मदाशीविषभीमदर्शनैः R. 3. 57. -2. a particular kind of snake ; कर्णाशीविषभोगिनि प्रशमिते Ve. 6. 1.

आशी 2 A. 1 To be lie or sleep on ; कुसुमान्याशेरते षट्पदाः V. 2. 23 v. 1. -2 To pass (the night) in sleep. -3 To wish, pray for. -4 To dwell, live, inhabit.

आशयः [आ-शी-अच्] 1 A bed-chamber, resting-place, asylum. -2 A place of residence, abode, seat, retreat वायुर्गंधानिवाशयात् Bg. 15 8, अपृथगाशय U. 1. 45. -3 Sleeping, lying down. -4 Receptacle, reservoir : विषमोऽपि विगाह्यते नयः कृततीर्थः पयसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3 ; cf. also words like जलाशय, आमाशय, रक्ताशय &c. -5 Any recipient vessel or viscus of the body the *Asat* as are 7:—वात° पित्त°, श्लेष्मन्°, रक्त°, आम°, पक्व° (and गर्भ° in the case of women). -6 The stomach ; आशयाग्निर्दीप्तिः Dk. 160. -7 Meaning, intention, purport, gist ; इत्याशयः ; एवं कवेराशयः (oft used by commentators ; see अभिप्राय). -8 The seat of feelings, mind, heart ; अहमात्मा गुडाकेश सर्वभूताशयस्थितः Bg. 10 20 ; Mv. 2. 37 -9 Disposition of mind -10 Prosperity. -11 A barn. -12 Will or pleasure. -13 Virtue or vice (as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain). -14 Fate, fortune. -15 Property, possession. -16 A miser. -17 A kind of pit (made for catching animals) ; आस्ते परमसंतप्तो नूनं सिंह इवाशये Mb. -18 N. of a tree (पनस). -Comp —आशः fire.

आशु *a.* [अश्-व्याप्तौ उण्] Fast, quick —शुः Ved. 1 'The quick one', a horse. -2 Rice (ripening quickly in the rainy season). -शु *ind* Fast, quickly, immediately, directly ; धर्मं भानोस्त्यजाशु Me. 39, 22. [of L. *acu* Gr. *okus*]. -Comp. —आपद् *a.* obtaining quickly. —कारिन्, —कृत *a.* 1. doing anything quickly, smart, active. -2. operating quickly (as a medicine) —कोपिन् *a.* irascible, irritable. -क्रिया quick operation of a medicine. —ग *a.* swift, quick. (-गः) 1. the wind. -2. the sun. -3. an

arrow ; पयावमाश्वनिशितपूर्वमाशुगः R. 3. 54, 11. 83, 12. 91. —गामिन् *a* going quickly (*-m.*) the sun. —तोषा *a.* easily appeased or pleased. (-षः) an epithet of Śiva. —पत्री a tree which yields frankincense (शल्लकीलता). -पत्वन् *a.* flying quickly. —बोध *a.* teaching quickly, N. of a grammar. —या *a.* going quickly. (*-ind.*) quickly. -व्रीहिः rice ripening in the rainy season. —षेण *a* Ved. having swift arrows. —हेमन् *a.* running on quickly, urging the horses. -हेषस् *a.* Ved. quickly neighing; having quick horse, quickly praised; (शीघ्रशब्दायमान).

आशुत्वं, -त्वा Quickness, speed.

आशिमन् *m.* [आशोर्भावः इमनिच्] Quickness.

आशुशुक्षणि *a.* [आ शुष् सन् अनि Uṇ. 2. 102.] 1 Being worshipped on account of shining very quickly, or causing sorrow to one's enemies (Sāy.). -2 Shining forth. —णिः 1 Wind, air. -2 Fire; मंत्रपूतानि हवींषि प्रतिगृह्णात्यन्यत्रमीत्याशुशुक्षणिः K. 44.

आशु *a.* Quick, fast (Ved.).

आशोकटिन् *m.* A mountain.

आशोकेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [अशोक-ढञ्] (A place &c.) Near an Aśoka tree.

आशोषणं The act of drying.

आशौचं [अशुचेर्भावः अण्; P. VII. 3. 30] Impurity, see अशौच; दशाहं शावमाशौचं ब्राह्मणस्य विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61, 62 74, 80; Y. 3. 18.

आश्चर्य *a.* [आ चर्-ण्यत् सुट् P. VI. 1. 147] Marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary, astonishing, strange, curious; आश्चर्या गवां दोहोऽगोपेन Sk.; तदस्तु वपुषः पुष्पमाश्चर्यमेघाः R. 16. 87; °दर्शनो मनुष्यलोकः *S.* 7. —र्यं 1 A wonder, miracle, marvel; किमाश्चर्यं क्षारदेशे माणवा यमदूतिका Udb.; कर्माश्चर्याणि U. 1 wonderful deeds; K. 65; Mv. 1; Bg. 11. 6. 2. 29. -2 Surprise, wonder, astonishment; °मय Bg. 11. 11. -3 A strange appearance, prodigy. -4 (Used as an exclamation) A wonder, how strange or curious; आश्चर्यं परिपीडितोऽभिरमते यश्चातकस्तृष्णया Chât. 2. 4; usually with यच्च, यत्र or यदि with a following potential or future. -Comp. —भूत *a.* wonderful, being an object of wonder; K. 8.

आश्चर्यता, -त्वं Wonderfulness, astonishment.

आश्चोत-श्च्योत-तन *a.* Sprinkling. —नं 1 Aspersion, sprinkling. -2 Applying ghee &c. to the eyelids.

आश्म *a.* (श्मी *f.*) [अश्मन्-अण्] Made of stone, stony. —श्मः Anything made of stone. -Comp. -भारिक *a.* having a mass of stones. —रथ्यः N. of a teacher of ritual.

आश्मन *a.* (नी *f.*) [अश्मनो विकारः अण्] Stony, made of stones. —नः 1 anything made of stone. -2 N. of Aruṇa, the charioteer of the sun.

आश्मरिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्मर्येव स्वार्थे बा० ठञ्] Suffering from stone in the bladder. -कः N. of a disease (अश्मरी q. v.).

आश्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of stone. -2 Carrying or bearing stones.

आश्यै 1 A. To become congealed or coagulated, to become dry; यावदाश्यायते वेदिः R. 17. 37.

आश्यान *p. p.* 1 Congealed, consolidated; पंकैरिवाश्यानघनैस्तटानि Ki. 16. 10. -2 Partially dried; पथश्चाश्यानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 9; dried by fumigation (as hair); R. 17. 22.

आश्रं [अश्रमेव, स्वार्थेऽण्] Tear.

आश्रपणं [आ-श्रा-णिच् ल्युट्] The act of cooking or boiling.

आश्रमः, -मं [आ-श्रम् आधारे घञ् वृद्ध्यभावः] 1 A hermitage, hut, cell, dwelling or abode of ascetics. -2 A stage, order, or period of the (religious) life of a Brâhmaṇa. [These are four:- ब्रह्मचर्य the life of a student; गार्हस्थ्य the life of a house-holder; वानप्रस्थ the life of an anchorite or hermit; and संन्यास the life of a Bhikshu or beggar. Kshatriyas (and Vaisyas also) can enter upon the first three *Aśramas*; cf. *S.* 7. 20; V. 6; (according to some authorities they can enter the fourth also; cf. स किलाश्रमंत्यमाश्रितः R. 8. 14)]; पूर्वाश्रमः Ku. 5. 50. -3 A college, school. -4 A wood or thicket (where ascetics practise penance). -5 N. of Vishṇu. -Comp.-गुरुः the head of a religious order, a preceptor, principal. —धर्मः 1. the special duties of each order of life. -2. the duties of one leading a hermit's life; य इमामाश्रमधर्मे नियुंक्ते *S.* 1. —पदं, —मंडलं, —स्थानं 1. a hermitage (including the surrounding grounds), a penance forest (तपोवनं); शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं *S.* 1. 16 -2. a period in the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa. —भ्रष्ट *a.* fallen from any religious order, apostate. —वासः residence in a hermitage. —वासिक *a.* relating to residence in a hermitage; °कं पर्व the 15th book of the Mb. —वासिन्, -आलयः, -सद् *m.* an ascetic, hermit.

आश्रमिक, आश्रमिन् *a.* [आश्रम-ठन्-इनि] 1 Belonging to one of the four orders or periods of religious life; Ms. 6. 90-91, 12. 111, 3. 78. -2 Belonging to a hermitage.

आश्रवः 1 Stream, river. -2 Fault, transgression; see आस्रव and under आश्रु also.

आश्रि 1 U. 1 (*a*) To resort or betake oneself to; to have recourse to (a place, way, course of action); विचरितमृगयूथान्याश्रयिष्ये वनानि V. 5. 17; Rs. 1. 17 v. l.; दक्षिणां मूर्तिमाश्रित्य K. 128, 132; न वयं कुमारमाश्रयामहे Mu. 4; आशिश्राय च भूतलं Bk. 14. 111 fell on the ground; 17. 92; वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसीं R. 4. 35 resorting to or following; so धैर्यं, शोकं, बलं, मित्रभावं, संस्कृतमाश्रित्य &c.; आश्रित्य having recourse or reference; तामाश्रित्य M. 4. 1; कतमत्प्रकरणमाश्रित्य गीयतां *S.* 1. (*b*) To seek refuge with, dwell with or in, inhabit (as a place &c.); शरण्यमेनमाश्रयंते R. 13. 7; Pt. 1. 51; तथा गृहस्थमाश्रित्य वर्तंते सर्व आश्रमाः Ms. 3. 77; सर्वे गुणाः कांचनमाश्रयंते. -2 To go through, experience; एको रसः... पृथक् पृथगिवाश्रयते विवर्तान् U. 3. 47. -3 To rest or depend upon. -4 To adhere or stick to, fall to the lot of, happen, occur; पापमेवाश्रयेदस्मान् Bg. 1. 36 we shall incur sin. -5 To choose, prefer. -6 To assist, help.

आश्रयः [आश्रि-अच्] 1 A resting-place, seat, substratum; सोढ्वादपृथगाश्रयामिमां U. 1. 45 v. l.; so आश्रयासिद्ध q. v. below. -2 That on which anything depends or rests, or with which it is closely connected. -3 Recipient, receptacle, a person or thing in which any quality is present or retained &c.; तमाश्रयं दुष्प्रसहस्य तेजसः R. 3. 58. -4 (*a*) A place of refuge, asylum; shelter; भर्ता वै ह्याश्रयः स्त्रीणां Vet.; तदहमाश्रयोन्मूलनेनैव त्वामकामां करोमि Mu. 2. (*b*) A dwelling, house. -5 Having recourse or resort to, resort; oft in comp. साभूद्रामाश्रया भूयः R. 12. 35; नानाश्रया प्रकृतिः &c. -6 Following, practising; Ms. 2. 11. -7 Choosing, taking, attaching oneself to. -8 Dependence on; oft in comp.; मम सर्वे विषयास्त्वदाश्रयाः R. 8. 69. -9 Patron, supporter; विनाश्रयं न तिष्ठंति पंडिता वनिता लताः Udb. -10 A prop, support; R. 9. 60. -11 Help, assistance, protection. -12 A quiver; बाणमाश्रयमुखात् समुद्धरन् R. 11. 26. -13 Authority, sanction, warrant. -14 Connection, relation, association. -15 Union, attachment. -16 A plea, an excuse. -17 Contiguity, vicinity. -18 Seeking shelter or protection with another (= संश्रय), one of the six *guṇas*, q. v. -19 An appropriate act, or one consistent with character. -20 Source, origin. -21 (In gram.) The subject, or that to which the predicate is attached. -22 (With Buddhists) The five

organs of sense with *Manas* or mind. –Comp. –असिद्धः, –द्धिः *f.* a kind of fallacy, one of the three sub-divisions of असिद्ध ; that whose substratum is false or fictitious ; *e. g.* गगनारविंदं सुरभि अरविंदत्वात्सरोजारविंदवत्. –आशः, –भुज् *a.* 1. consuming every thing with which it comes in contact. (–शः, –क्) 1. fire ; दुर्वृत्तः क्रियते धूर्तैः श्रीमानात्मविवृद्धये । किं नाम खलसंसर्गः कुरुते नाश्रयाशवत् ॥ Udb. –2. a forfeiter of asylum. –3. the constellation कृत्तिका. –भूत *a.* one who is the refuge or support (of another person). –लिंगं an adjective (a word which must agree in gender with the word which it qualifies or refers to).

आश्रयण *a.* (णी *f.*) 1. Resorting to, seeking refuge with ; Kn. 4. 20. –2 Referring to. –णं 1 Betaking oneself to, taking refuge with. –2 Accepting, choosing. –3 Joining. –4 Refuge, asylum.

आश्रयणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be had recourse to ; R. 17. 60. –2 To be practised or followed &c.

आश्रयिन् *a.* 1 Resting with, dependent on. –2 Related to, concerning ; तदाश्रयिणी कथा V. 3. 10 ; K. 213. –3 Resorting to ; R. 6. 4 ; Ratn. 2.

आश्रित *p. p.* (Used actively) (with an acc.) 1 Resorting to, having recourse to ; स किलाश्रममंत्यमाश्रितः R. 8. 14 ; कृष्णाश्रितः=कृष्णमाश्रितः Sk.; मानुषीं तनुं Bg. 9. 11; R. 13. –2 Dwelling in, inhabiting, seated or resting on, stationing oneself at or on ; इदं स्फटिकतलमाश्रितो भवामि M. 4 ; so वातायनमाश्रितः पश्यति ; द्रव्याश्रितो गुणाः Ak. ; R. 12. 21, 1. 75 ; द्वार°, दुर्ग° &c. –3 Using, employing. –4 Following, practising, observing ; मात्सर्यं, धर्मं, प्रव्रज्यां ; Kn, 6. 6 ; Bk. 7. 42. –5 Receiving anything as an inherent or integral part. –6 Dependent on ; राष्ट्रं बाहुबलाश्रितं Ms. 9. 255. –7 Referring to, regarding ; भीष्माश्रिताः कथाः Mb. –8 (Passively used) Resorted to, inhabited &c. ; षट्कर्णाश्रिता शाखा Pt. 1 ; R. 3. 11. –तः A dependent, servant, follower ; अस्मदाश्रितानां H. 1 ; प्रभूणां प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु Kn. 3. 1. –तं (pl.) The objects perceived by the senses and mind.

आश्रिः *f.* The edge of a sword

आश्रु 5 P. 1 To hear, listen to. –2 To promise (with dat. of person ; cf. P. I. 4. 40 ; Y. 2. 196). –3 To accept, undertake. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to hear. –2 To call, particularly in ritualistic formulas ; ओमित्याश्रावयति Ch. Up. –3 To draw towards, win over, attract ; Bk. 12. 30. –4 To say, repeat (as a Mantra).

आश्रव *a.* [आ-श्रु-अच्] Obedient, compliant ; भिषजामनाश्रवः R 19. 49 ; N. 3. 84. –वः 1 A promise, engagement. –2 Fault, transgressing. –3 One of the categories according to the Jainas ; see आस्रव.

आश्रावणं 1 Calling out so as to make one listen –2 N. of the certain short words uttered at ceremonies ; ओं स्वधेत्याश्रावणमस्तु स्वधेति प्रत्याश्रावणं *As*. val.

आश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Heard. –2 Promised, agreed, accepted. –तं Calling so as to make one listen.

आश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing. –2 Accepting.

आश्रुत्कर्ण *a.* One whose ears hear all around (Ved.)

आश्लिष् 4 P. 1 To embrace, clasp ; Bh. 3. 92. –2 To cleave or stick to.

आश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Embraced, clasped; used actively also ; आश्लिष्टो लक्ष्मीं Sk.–2 Connected, interwoven, blended ; परस्पराश्लिष्टशाखैः पादपैः Mb. –3 Joined to, touching, in contact with ; अवनितलाश्लिष्टललाटरेखया K. 67 ; अंगद° भुज R. 6. 53 ; *Si.* 3. 72 ; मेघमाश्लिष्टसानुं Me. 2. –4 Joining what adhe or attaches to. –5 Invested ; spread. –6 Deduced, concluded.

आश्लेषः 1 Embracing, clasping, an embrace ; आश्लेषलोलुपवधूस्तनकार्कश्यसाक्षिणी *Si.* 2. 17 ; Amaru. 15. 72, 94 ; कंठाश्लेषप्रणयिनि जने Me. 3, 106. –2 Contact, intimate connection ; relation ; सामीप्यश्लेषविषयैर्व्याप्त्याधारश्चतुर्विधः Mugdha. –3 The site of an act. –षा *f.* (pl.) N. of the ninth Nakshatra.

आश्व *a.* (श्वी *f.*) [अश्वस्येदं अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from a horse, equestrian ; आश्वं कफहरं मूत्रं कृमिदद्रुषु शस्यते Susr. –2 Drawn by horses (as a chariot). –श्वं 1 A number of horses. –2 A chariot drawn by horses. –3 The state or action of a horse (अश्वस्य भावः कर्म वा Sk.).

आश्वत्थ *a.* (त्थी *f.*), आश्वत्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्वत्थस्येदं अण्, ठक् वा] 1 Relating to or made of the holy fig-tree.–2 Relating to the fruit-bearing season of this tree, as a मुहूर्त. –त्थी The night having the अश्वत्थ Nakshatra. –त्थं The fruit of the holy fig-tree.

आश्वभारिक *a.* (की *f.*)= अश्वभारं हरति, वहति आवहति वा.

आश्वमेधिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्वमेधाय हितं ठञ्] Belonging to the horse-sacrifice. –कं N. of the 14th Parvan of Mahâbhârata.

आश्वयुज *a.* (जी *f.*) [अश्वयुज्-अण्] 1 Belonging to the month *Asvina*. –2 Born under the constellation अश्वयुज्. –जः The month आश्विन ; भाद्रपदाश्वयुजौ वर्षाः Susr. ; Ms. 6. 15 ; Y. 3. 47. –जी The day of the full moon in *Asvina*.

आश्वयुजक *a.* (की *f.*) Sown at the day of full moon in *Asvina*.

आश्वरथ *a.* (थी *f.*) [अश्वरथ-अण्] Belonging to a chariot drawn by horses.

आश्वलक्षणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्वलक्षण-ठक्] Knowing the marks of horses. –कः A farrier, groom.

आश्विक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्व-ठञ्] Relating to a horse, drawn by horses, equestrian, cavalier. –कः 1 A cavalier. –2 A combination of stars or omens presaging acquisition of horses.

आश्विन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Belonging or sacred to the Asvins (अश्विनौ देवते अस्य). –2 Pervading. –नः 1. N. of a month (in which the moon is near the constellation Asvini). –2 A sacrifice or a weapon presided over by the Asvins. –3 (du.) The *Asvins*. –नी 1 N. of certain bricks. –2 A pile, stack (चितिभेदः). –नं A day's journey for a horse or rider (Ved.).

आश्विनेय *m.* [अश्विन्याः अपत्यं ढक्] The two Asvins (physicians of gods). –नः 1 N. of Nakula and Sahadeva, the last two of the five Pâṇḍava princes. –2 A day's journey for a horse.

आश्वीन *a.* (नी *f.*) [अश्व खञ्] Made or traversed by a horse (as a journey &c.) ; °नोऽध्वा Sk. –नः –नं The distance travelled by a horse in a day ; सहस्राश्वीने वा इतः स्वर्गो लोकः Ait. Br.

आश्वीयं A number of horses.

आश्वलायनः N. of the author of a celebrated ritual work, called the *Asvalâyana Sûtras*.

आश्वस् 2 P. 1 To breathe ; सुखमाश्वसंति गिरयः Mv. 5. 51 are lying at ease. –2 To breathe freely, recover breath, take courage, take heart, rest secure, be at ease ; प्रत्ययादाश्वसत्यः Me. 8; Pt. 1. 307 ; Bk. 4. 38, 5. 23. –3 To revive. –4 To have confidence in. —*Caus.* 1 To encourage, comfort, console, cheer up ; तदा संकीर्तनेनाश्वासयाम्यात्मानं V. 3; R. 12. 5, 14. 58, 15. 45 ; Me. 113; V. 5. 16.–2 To refresh, gratify; छायाश्वासितपथिकजनसार्थः Pt 2. –3 To conciliate.

आश्वासः 1 Taking or recovering breath, breathing freely, recovery, revival. –2 Consolation, cheering up.

inspiring confidence; U. 6. 10. -3 An assurance of safety or protection. -4 Cessation, completion, stop. -5 A chapter or section of a book. -6 A probable story.

आश्वासक *a.* Consolatory, comforting. —कः Clothing.

आश्वासनं Consoling, encouraging, cheering up, consolation; तदिदं द्वितीयं हृदयाश्वासनं *S.* 7; देवस्याश्वासनं भवति Pt. 1 cheering up of spirits, recovery.

आश्वासिन् *a.* [आ-श्वस्-णिनि] 1 Breathing freely, reviving, becoming cheerful; *S.* 2 1. -2 Consoling.

आषाढः [आषाढीपूर्णिमा अस्मिन्मासे अण्] 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to June and July); आषाढस्य प्रथमदिवसे Me. 2; शेते विष्णुः सदाषाढे कार्तिके प्रतिबोध्यते V. P. -2 A staff of the Palâśa wood carried by an ascetic; अथाजिनाषाढधरः प्रगल्भवाक् Ku. 5. 30. -3 The Malaya mountain. —ढा The 20th and the 21st lunar mansion, usually called पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा. -ढी The day of full moon in the month of *Ashâḍha.* -Comp. —भव, -भू *a.* produced in the month of *Ashâḍha.* (-वः, -भूः) the planet Mars.

आषाढकः The month आषाढ.

आषाढिन् *a.* Bearing a Palâśa staff; K. 21.

आषाढीय *a.* [आषाढा-छ] Born under the constellation *Ashâḍhâ.*

आष्टमः [अष्टमो भागः, अष्टम-अ] The 8th part; P. V. 3. 50-1.

आष्ट्रं [अशू-व्याप्तौ-ष्ट्रन् Uṇ. 4. 159] Sky, ether, atmosphere.

आष्ट्री 1 An extensive forest. -2 A kitchen, fire-place.

आस्, आः *ind.* An interjection implying (*a*) Recollection; आः उपनयतु भवान् भूर्जपत्रं V. 2. (*b*) Anger; आः कथमद्यापि राक्षसत्रासः U. 1; आः पापे तिष्ठ तिष्ठ Mâl. 8. (*c*) Pain; आः शीतं K. P. 10. (*d*) Angry contradiction (अपाकरण); आः क एष मयि स्थिते Mu. 1; आः वृथामंगलपाठक Ve. 1. (*e*) Sorrow, regret; विप्रमातरमाः प्रवृद्धं सपद्युत्‍ भिक्षामहे निश्रपाः Udb.; (आः स्मरणेऽपाकरणे कोपसंतापयोस्तथा Med.).

आस् I. 2 A. (आस्ते, आसांचक्रे, आसिष्ट; आसितुं, आसित) 1 To sit, lie, rest; एतद्वासनमास्यतां V. 5; आस्यतामिति चोक्तः सन्नासीताभिमुखं गुरोः Ms. 2. 193. -2 To live, dwell; तावद्वर्षाण्यासते देवलोके Mb.; यत्रास्मै रोचते तत्रायमास्तां K. 196; कुरूनास्ते Sk.; यत्रामृतास आसते Rv. 9. 15. 2; Bk. 4. 6, 8. 79. -3 To sit quietly, take no hostile measures, remain idle, आसानं त्वामुत्थापयति द्वयम् *Si.* 2. 57. -4 To be, exist. -5 To be contained in; जगंति यस्यां सविकाशमासत *Si.* 1. 23. -6 To abide, remain, continue or be in any state, be doing anything, last; oft used with present participles to denote a continuous or uninterrupted action; विदारयन्प्रगर्जंश्चास्ते Pt. 1 kept on, continued, tearing up and bellowing; used in this sense also with an adj., subst., indeclinable, past part., an adverb (तूष्णीं &c.), or with the instr. of a noun; सुखेनास्ते &c. -7 To lead to, result in (with dat.); आस्तां मानसतुष्टये सुकृतिनां नीतिर्नवोढेव वः H. 1. 212. -8 To cease, have an end. -9 To solemnize, celebrate. -10 To let go, lay or put aside; आस्तां तावत् let it aside, let it go, to say nothing of, not to mention; K. 18. —*Caus.* To cause to sit, seat, fix; आसयत्सलिले पृथ्वीं Sk. —*Desid.* आसिसिषते To wish to sit &c. -II. 4 P. [आस्यति, आसितुं] 1 To enclose, border. -2 To admit (as water) into.

आसः [आस्-घञ्] 1 A seat. -2 A bow (-सं also); स सासिः सासुसूः सासः Ki. 14. 5. -3 Ashes. -सं 1 Seat or lower part of the body. -2 Proximity.

आसनं [आस्-ल्युट्] 1 Sitting down. -2 A seat, place, stool; स वासवेनासनसंनिकृष्टं Ku. 3. 2; आसनं मुच् to leave one's seat, rise; R. 3. 11. -3 A particular posture or mode of sitting; cf. पद्म°, वीर°, भद्र°, वज्र°, &c -4 Sitting down or halting, stopping, encamping. -5 Abiding, dwelling; Ms. 2. 245, 6. 59. -6 Any peculiar mode of sexual enjoyment (84 such *âsanas* are usually mentioned). -7 Maintaining a post against an enemy (opp. यानं), one of the six modes of foreign policy; which are: संधिर्ना विग्रहो यानमासनं द्वैधमाश्रयः Ak.; प्रतिबद्धशक्त्योः कालप्रतीक्षया तूष्णीमवस्थानमासनं; परस्परस्य सामर्थ्यविघातादासं स्मृतं Agni P.; Ms. 7. 160, 162, 166; Y. 1. 346; Pt. 3. -8 The front part of an elephant's body, withers. -9 Throwing (fr. अस् to throw). -10 N. of two trees (असन and जीवक). —ना A seat, stool, stay. -नी 1 Stay, abiding, sitting. -2 A small seat or stool. -3 A shop, stall. -Comp. —बंधधीर *a.* resolute to sit down, firm in one's seat; निषेदुषीमासनबंधधीरः R. 2. 6.

आसित *p. p.* [आस्-क्त] Seated, at rest; आसितः सः; आसितं तेन Sk. —तं 1 Sitting down. -2 A seat; इदमेषामासितं Sk. -3 Abode, a place where one has lived; a city.

आसीन *pres. p.* Sitting, seated; °प्रचलायितं nodding when seated, falling asleep.

आस्या Sitting, abode, state of rest.

आसा, आसः (Instr. and abl. of आस्) Before one's eyes, by word of mouth, personally; in close vicinity.

आसंसार, -संसृति *a.* Liable to progress or alteration. —रं, -ति *ind.* 1 Till the end of the world or worldly existence; Pt. 1. -2 Within the limits or range of worldly existence, throughout the sphere of worldly life; Bh. 3. 46; Ki. 3. 6 (Malli. यावत्संसारं)

आसंगत्यं Detachment, disunion.

आसंज् 1 P. 1 To fasten, fix on, attach to, join or add to, place or put on (dress, armour &c.); चापमासज्य कंठे Ku. 2. 64; अनुबंध आसज्यते Sk.; आसज्यमानेक्षणः *S.* 3. 26 with the eyes intently fixed; (fig. also); भुजे...स भूमेर्धुरमाससंज R. 2. 74; so पुत्रे राज्यं; जने दोषं &c.; आससंज भयं तेषां Bk. 14. 104 fear overtook them. -2 To confer upon, conduce to; Ki. 13. 44. -3 To stick or adhere to, depend upon. -4 To take up. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to attach, have anything fastened or put on. -2 To place, put, throw round; आसंजयामास यथाप्रदेशं कंठे गुणं R. 6. 83. -3 To entrust or appoint. —*pass.* (-सज्यते) To adhere, stick, be attached; यदि नेष्टात्मनः पीडा मासंजि भवता जने Ki. 11. 29; cf. "Do unto others as you would be done by."

आसक्त *p. p.* 1 Strongly attached to, intent on, devoted or addicted to, (usually with loc. or in comp.); द्यूत°, मृगया°. -2 Absorbed or engaged in, zealously following or pursuing -3 Fixed on, directed towards, joined attached to, placed or resting on; मन्मुखासक्तदृष्टिः K. 158; यद्दासक्तं सकंपं जने Mv. 5. 58 formed; शिखरासक्तमेघाः Ku. 6. 40 resting on; °बाहुलतया 8. -4 Surrounded, encircled. -5 Continuous, perpetual, eternal. -6 Trusting to, confiding in. —क्तं *ind.* Eternally, perpetually. -Comp -चित्त, -चेतस्, -मनस् *a.* having the mind fixed on any object.

आसक्तिः *f.* 1 Attachment, devotion, fondness; बालिशचरितेष्वासक्तिः K. 120; intentness, application. -2 Waylaying (Ved.). —क्ति *ind.* Ved. Purposely.

आसंग *a.* Uninterrupted, perpetual. —गः 1 Attachment, devotion (to any object) (to enjoy or protect it); सुख° लुब्धः K. 173; U. 3; Bh. 3. 60. -2 Intentness, close application. -3 Contact, adherence, clinging; (पंकजं) सशैवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; 3. 46; व्रततिवलयासंगसंजातपाशः *S.* 1. 33; Mn. 1. 14; अनासंगः absence of consolation; Mâl. 2. -4 Association, connection, union; त्यक्त्वा कर्मफलासंगं Bg. 4. 20; so कांतासंग &c. -5 Fixing, fastening to. -6 Pride about the authorship of a thing (कर्तृत्वाभिमान). -7 That which is fastened; cf. उत्तरासंग. -8 Waylaying (?). —गं A kind

of fragrant earth ; (सौराष्ट्रमृत्तिका). -गं *ind.* Without interruption, eternally.

आसंगिनी A whirlwind.

आसंगिमः [आसंगे भवः डिमच्] (In surgery) A kind of bandage.

आसंजनं 1 Fastening to, fixing, putting on the body (as dress, armour &c.). -2 Getting entangled, clinging ; व्रततिवलयासंजनात् *S.* 1. 33 v. l. -3 Attachment, devotion. -4 Contact, proximity -5 A handle, hook.

आसद् 1 P. 1 To sit down or near (with acc. or loc.). -2 To watch or lie in wait for. -3 To approach reach, to go to or towards (a place &c.) ; हिमालयस्यालयमाससाद Kn. 7. 69 ; Bk. 7. 31 ; *Si.* 2. 2 ; आसन्नं R. 6. 4. 53 ; 11. 23 -4 To meet with, find, form ; सख्यं R. 5. 60 ; 14 25 ; अपायं Bk. 3 26 suffering : 4. 43 -5 To encounter, attack. -6 To commence, undertake. -7 To place. —10 P. or *Caus.* 1 (*a*) To meet with, find ; सुखमयमासादिता Bhâg (*b*) To get, obtain ; अमरगणनालेख्यमासाद्य R. 8. 95; Me. 4. 227 ; धनं, सुखं &c. -2 To approach, go to, reach ; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेंद्रमपि कर्षति ; ते पुण्यमासाद्य सुरेंद्रलोकं Bg 9. 20 ; Me 34 ; Bk 8 37. -3 To overtake, come up with ; अनेन रथवेगेन पूर्वप्रस्थितं वैनतेयमप्यासादयेयं V. 1, Ve. 3. 7. -4 To encounter, attack; आसादितो कथं भ्रांतं न गजैः कूलमुद्रुजैः Bk. 6 95. -5 To effect, occasion, accomplish. -6 To make one sit down (Ved.).

आसात्तिः *f.* [आ-सद्-क्तिन्] 1 Meeting, junction. -2 Intimate union, nearness, close contact ; किमपि किमपि मंदं मंदमासत्तियोगात् U. 1. 27. -3 Gain, profit, acquirement. -4 (In Logic) Proximity, the absence of interruption in the apprehension of what is said ; relation between two or more proximate terms and the sense conveyed by them ; कारणं सन्निधानं तु पदस्यासत्तिरुच्यते Bhâshâ. P. 83 ; वाक्यं स्याद् योग्यताकांक्षासत्तियुक्तः पदोच्चयः S. D. 2.

आसदनं 1 Gain, profit. -2 Contact, union. -3 Nearness, proximity. -4 The act of sitting down. -5 A seat.

आसन्न *p. p.* 1 Drawn near, approached, near (in time, place or number) ; आसन्नविंशाः nearly or about 20 ; at hand, close by, impending, imminent ; आसन्नपतने कूले S. B.; °मरण, °काल q. v. -2 Adjacent, adjoining. -3 Well-placed. -4 About to die. —न्नः The setting sun. -Comp. -कालः 1. the hour of death. -2 one whose death is near. —परिचारकः,-चारिका personal attendant, body-guard; U. 1 ; *S.* 6. —प्रसव *a.* about to be confined or delivered; about to bring forth or lay eggs (as a hen &c.). —मृत्यु -शरीरपात *a.* one whose death has drawn near ; Kn. 3. 44.

आसादः Ved Cushion.

आसादनं 1 Putting or laying down. -2 Attacking. -3 Overtaking, meeting with, going towards. -4 Obtaining, attaining, accomplishing.

आसादयितव्य, आसाद्य *pot. p.* Attainable, to be attained &c.

आसादित *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got. -2 Reached, gone to. -3 Spread, extended. -4 Effected, completed. -5 Met with, attacked, overtaken.

आसन् *n.* Mouth ; (a word optionally substituted for आस्य in all cases after acc. dual).

आसन्वत् *a.* Ved. Having a mouth.

आसन्य *a.* Ved. Being in the mouth.

आसंदः [आसीदत्यास्मिन् प्रलयकाले निपातः] Vishnu or Vâsudeva.-दी [आसद्यतेऽस्याम्] 1 A small conch or oblong chair ; an arm-chair ; K. 94 ; इयं वा आसंदी अस्यां हीदं सर्वमासन्नं *Sat.* Br. -2 A raised seat in a hall or assembly.

आसंदिका [स्वल्पार्थे कन्] A small chair ; K. 219.

आसंबाधः *a.* Blocked up, obstructed, confined (on all sides); आसंबाधा भविष्यंति पंथानः शरवृष्टिभिः Râm.

आसव See under आसु.

आसा Ved. Proximity, nearness ; आसया near, in the presence of.

आसाधनं Accomplishment, attainment.

आसारः [आ-सृ-घञ्] 1 A hard or sharp-driving shower (of anything); आसारसिक्तक्षितिबाष्पयोगात् R. 13. 29 ; Me. 17 ; पुष्पासारैः 43 ; so तुहिन°, रुधिर° &c. ; बाष्पासारा M. 3. 20 flooded or suffused with tears ; धारासारैर्वृष्टिर्बभूव H. 3 it rained in torrents. -2 Surrounding an enemy. -3 Attack, incursion. -4 The army of an ally or king (whose dominions are separated by other intervening states). -5 Provision, food ; Pt. 3. 41, 51.

आसिकः [असिः प्रहरणमस्य ठक्] A swordsman.

आसिका [पर्यायेण आसनं, आस्-ण्वुल्] Turn or order of sitting, sitting.

आसिधारं [असिधारा इव अस्त्यत्र अण्] N. of a particular vow ; अभ्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67 ; for explanation see असिधारा.

आसिच् 6 P. 1 To pour in or on, wet, water, sprinkle. -2 To fill with. —*Caus.* To have anything poured in.

आसिच् *f.* An oblation which is poured out ; a dish, vessel (?).

आसेकः Wetting, watering, pouring in.

आसेक्यः A kind of eunuch or neuter man ; पित्रोस्तु तुल्यबीजत्वादासेक्यः पुरुषो भवेत् ।

आसेचन *a.* (नी *f.*) Charming, beloved ; so आसेचनक. —नं 1 Pouring into, wetting, sprinkling. -2 A vessel for fluids (Ved); °वत् hollow, concave. -नी A small vessel.

आसिध् 1 P. To arrest,, keep in custody (only in *p. p.*).

आसेद्धृ *m.* One who arrests another.

आसेधः Arrest, custody, legal restraint ; it is of four kinds:— स्थानासेधः कालकृतः प्रवासात् कर्मणस्तथा Nârada ; *i. e.* confinement to a place, limitation of time, prohibition against departure, and restriction from doing anything.

आसेधक *a.* Restraining, confining.

आसु 5 U. 1 To press out Soma juice, distil (mostly Ved.). -2 (P.) To excite, enliven (Ved.).

आसवः [आ सु-अप्] 1 Distillation. -2 Decoction. -3 Any spirituous liquor (distilled from sugar, molasses &c.); अनासवाख्यं करणं मदस्य Kn. 1. 31 ; कुमारी°, द्राक्षा° &c. ; यत् पक्वौषधांबुभ्यां सिद्धं मद्यं स आसवः Bhâva P. -4 A vessel for liquor. -5 Exciting. -Comp. —द्रुः [आसवस्य कारणं द्रुः शाक° त°] N. of the Palmyra tree (the juice of which, on fermenting, forms a spirituous liquor).

आसावः A Praiser, or one who extracts Soma juice.

आसुतिः *f.* 1 Distilling, distillation. -2 Decoction. -3 A draught so prepared. -4 Birth, production (प्रसव). -5 Exciting, enlivening (Ved.).

आसुतीवलः [आसुतिरस्त्यस्य वलच् दीर्घः P. V. 2. 112] 1 A sacrificing priest (who extracts Soma juice). -2 A sacrificer at the full and change of the moon. -3 A distiller. -4 A guardian of girls (कन्यापालक).

आसुर *a.* (री *f.*) [असुरस्येदं अण् opp. दैव] 1 Belonging to *Asuras*. -2 Belonging to evil spirits आसुरी माया, आसुरी रात्रिः &c. -3 Infernal, demoniacal ; आसुरं भावमाश्रिताः Bg. 7. 15 (for a full exposition of what constitutes आसुर conduct, see Bg. 16. 7-24). -4 Not performing sacrifices. -5 Divine, spiritual. —रः 1 A demon [स्वार्थे अण्]. -2 One of the eight forms of marriage, in which the bridegroom purchases the bride from her father or other paternal kinsmen ; (see उद्वाह) ; आसुरो द्रवि-

णाद्वानात् Y. 1. 61; Ms. 3. 31. -3 (pl.) The stars of the southern hemisphere. -4 A prince of the warrior tribe Asura. —री 1 Surgery, curing by cutting by instruments. -2 A female demon, demoness; संप्रमाद्य सुरीभिः Ve. 1. 3. -3 N. of a plant Sinapis Ramosa Roxb (Mar. मोहरी; राई). —रं 1 Blood. -2 Black salt.

आसुरिः A pupil of Kapila.

आसुरीय *a.* Belonging to or coming from *Asuri*.

आसूत्रित *a.* 1 Forming or wearing a garland. -2 Interwoven.

आसेव् 1 A. 1 To carry out, practise, perform zealously; धर्मं, व्रतं &c. -2 To indulge in, enjoy; अमृतरसमासेवमाना M. 1; V. 4; Ku. 1. 15. -3 To accomplish: attend to.

आसेवा, -वनं 1 Zealous practice, assiduous performance of any action. -2 Frequency, repetition; P. VIII. 3. 102; आसेवनं पौनःपुन्यं Sk.-3 Intercourse.

आसेवित *p. p.* 1 Performed, done. -2 Repeated. —तं Performance.

आसेविन् *a.* Performing assiduously, indulging in

आस्कंद् 1 P. 1 To invade, attack; कथामिवानीमुन्मादोपरागो माधवेंदुमास्कंदति Mâl. 9; आस्कंदल्लक्ष्मणं बाणैः Bk. 17.82. -2 To step over, tread; Ki. 2. 20. -3 To depend or hang on (as the Vedângas on the Vedas). -4 To jump, leap.

आस्कंदः, -दनं 1 An attack, assault; assailing, outraging; परवानेता °प्रगल्भस्य Ve. 2. -2 Ascending, mounting; treading, stepping over; Ki. 13. 18. -3 Reproach, abuse. -4 The walk of a horse. -5 An assailant.-6 Battle, war. -7 Drying. -8 Effacing, destroying.

आस्कंदितं,-तकं The walk of a horse, galloping at full speed.

आस्कंदिन् *a.* 1 Jumping upon, assailing, attacking; R. 17. 52. -2 Causing to flow. -3 Granting. -4 Spending.

आस्क्र *a.* 1 Attacking or assailing enemies, approaching. -2 Joined or united.

आस्तावः [आ-स्तु-घञ्] 1 The place of reciting hymns in a sacrifice. -2 Praise, hymn.

आस्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [आस्ति परलोकः इति मतिर्यस्य, ठक्] 1 One who believes in God and another world; यथास्त्येव तद्वस्ति वस्तिवति मृषा जल्पद्भिरेवास्तिकैः Prab. 2. -2 A believer in sacred tradition. -3 Pious, faithful, believing; आस्तिकः श्रद्दधानश्च Y. 1. 268. —कः or आस्तीकः N. of a Muni.

आस्तिकता, -त्वं, आस्तिक्य 1 Belief in God and another world; आस्तिक्यशुद्धमवतः प्रियधर्म धर्म Ki. 18. 43. -2 Piety, faith, belief; Bg. 18. 42; आस्तिक्यं श्रद्धधानता परमार्थेष्वागमार्थेषु *S*ankara.

आस्तीक *a.* Relating to, or treating of, the sage आस्तीक. —कः N. of an old saint, son of Jaratkâru; (at whose intercession king Janamejayg spared the Nâga Takshaka from the destruction to which he had doomed the serpent race). Mb. gives the following etymology of the name; नाम चास्यामवत्ख्यातं लोके-ष्वास्तीक इत्युत । अस्तीत्युक्त्वा गता यस्मात्पिता गर्भस्थमेव तम् ॥. —कं A section (पर्व) of the first book of the Mahâbhârata.

आस्तृ-स्तॄ 5, 9 U. To spread over, strew, cover, scatter over, bestrew, deck; दर्भानास्तीर्य, वसनमास्तीर्य &c.

आस्तरः [आ-स्तृ-अप्] 1 A covering, coverlet. -2 A carpet, bed, mat; वासो वल्कलमास्तरः किसलयानि *S*ântl. 2. 20. -3 Spreading, (clothes &c.).

आस्तरण *a.* 1 Spreading, covering. —णं 1 Spreading, strewing. -2 A bed, layer; कुसुम° a bed of flowers; Ku. 4. 35; सकुसुम° strewn with flowers *S*. 3; तमालपत्रास्तरणासु रंतुं R. 6. 64. -3 A cushion, quilt, bed-clothes; गत° without the bedclothes. -4 A rug, carpet. -5 An elephant's housings, painted cloth (thrown on his back). -6 A layer of Kusa grass spread out at a sacrifice.

आस्तरणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [आस्तरणं प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] 1 For spreading (as clothes &c.).-2 Resting on a carpet.

आस्तारः [आ- स्तृ-घञ्] Spreading, strewing, scattering. -Comp. —पंक्तिः N. of a metre, see App.

आस्त्र *a.* [अस्त्रस्येदं अण्] Belonging to a missile.

आस्था 1 U. 1 To stand or remain on or by, to occupy. -2 To ascend, mount; रथं, स्यंदनं &c. -3 To use, have recourse to, resort to, practise, take, assume, follow; यथा यथा हि सद्वृत्तमातिष्ठंत्यनसूयकाः Ms. 10. 128, 2. 133, 10. 101; समाधिमास्थाय Ku. 5. 2. practising concentration of mind; स्वरूपं Ku. 5. 84 assuming his own form; तनुं Mn. 7. 19; R. 6. 72; कूर्मसंकोचं Pt. 3. 21 contracting himself like a tortoise; पद्ममातस्थुषा Ku. 6. 72 taking a place among; व्रतं Ve. 3. 19; so क्लीबरूपं Pt. 3. 31; आस्थितविषादधियः Ki. 6. 29 gloomy; Bg. 7. 20; K. 165; आस्थितविष्टरः R. 15. 79; हृदयाधिष्ठितापि सभायां Ku. 7. 29; विषमाग्निं जलं रज्जुमास्थास्ये तव कारणात् Mb. use; चिंतामौनामिवास्थिता V. 4. 38 lost in moody abstraction. -4 To do, perform, carry out. -5 To recognise, acknowledge, own.-6 To exhibit, aim at. -7 To undertake, promise, agree.-8 To behave -*Caus.* 1 To cause to stand.-2 To hold fast, cling to. -3 To collect, obtain. -4 To place in, infix.-5 To show, represent, introduce; प्रविश्य स्थापकस्तद्वत्काव्यमास्थापयेत्ततः S. D. 283; Mv. 1. 13. -6 To step.

आस्था [आस्था-अङ्] 1 Regard, care, respect, consideration, care for (with loc); मर्त्येष्वास्थापराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43; मय्यप्यास्था न ते चेत् Bh. 3. 30; 2. 98; see अनास्था also.-2 Assent, promise. -3 Prop, support, stay. -4 Hope, confidence; जयलक्ष्म्यां बबंधास्थां Râj. T. 5. 245. -5 An effort. -6 State, condition. -7 An assembly. -8 A place or means of abiding.

आस्थातृ *a.* Standing, mounting.

आस्थानं 1 A place, site. -2 Ground, base. -3 An assembly. -4 Care, regard; see आस्था. -5 A hall of audience; K. 8, 14.-6 Recreation-ground (विश्रामस्थानं) -नी An assembly-room. -Comp. —गृहं, —निकेतनं, —मंडपः an assembly-room; तदीयमास्थाननिकेतनाजिरं Ki. 1. 16.

आस्थापनं 1 Placing, fixing, causing to stay or remain. -2 A strengthening remedy. -3 An enema of oil or ghee.

आस्थायिका An audience.

आस्थित *p. p.* (Used actively) 1 Dwelt, abiding; यत्नं Pt. 1. 220 using efforts carefully; उपायमास्थितस्यापि Si. 2. 80, 9. 84; so नियमं, ध्यानं, धर्मं &c. -2 Having recourse to, resorting to, using, practising, betaking oneself to; सलिलाशयं Pt. 2. -3 Having obtained or got, having reached to; ऐश्वर्यं, कामवशं &c. -4 Occupied; enclosed (as a hunting ground); R. 9. 53; वानरैरास्थितः शैलः Râm. -5 Engrossed, engaged. -6 Covered (व्याप्त); Ki. 9. 9; spread, overspread. -7 Got, obtained.

आस्थितिः *f.* Condition.

आस्नानं 1 Purity. -2 Water for washing, bath.

आस्नेय *a.* Bloody (fr. असृज्); being in the mouth (fr. आसन्).

आस्पदं [आ-पद्-घ सुट् च] 1 A place, site, seat, room; तस्यास्पदं श्रेयुवराजसंज्ञितं R. 3. 36; स्थानास्पदं भूतपतेर्विवेश Ku. 3. 43, 5. 10, 48, 69; कथं तादृशानां गिरि वैतद्यमास्पदं कुर्यात् K. 174; राजन्यास्पदमलभत Dk. 160 obtained a bold on the king. -2 (Fig.) An abode,

subject, receptacle ; निधनता सर्वापदामास्पदं Mk. 1. 14 ; करिण्या कारुण्यास्पदं Bv. 1. 2 ; आस्पदं त्वमसि सर्वसंपदां Ki. 13.39 ; so दोष°, उपहास° &c. -3 Rank, position, station ; काव्यार्थभावेनायमपि सम्यपदास्पदं S. D. -4 Dignity, authority, office ; लब्धास्पदोऽस्मीति विवादभीरोः M. 1. 17. -5 Business, affair. -6 Prop, support. -7 The tenth place from the लग्न q. v.

आस्पर्धा Emulation, rivalry.

आस्पर्धिन् *a.* Emulous, striving after.

आस्फल्, -स्फुल् 10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To cause to flap, rock or shake ; to strike or press against; आस्फालितं यत्प्रमदाकराग्रैः R. 16. 13 : पयोराशेरोघः मलयपवनास्फालित इव U. 5. 9 lashed, stirred ; Nâg. 1 ; शिलायामास्फालितः Pt. 1. -2 To twang ; धनुरास्फालयन् U. 4. -3 To sound, play upon (as a lute), strike ; वीणामास्फालयंती K. 131 ; Si. 1. 9. -4 To rend asunder, tear in pieces.

आस्फालः 1 Striking, rubbing, causing to move gently. -2 Flapping. -3 Particularly, the flapping motion of an elephant's ears.

आस्फालनं 1 Rubbing, striking or pressing against, stirring (as water &c.) ; flapping ; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनक्रूरपूर्वं S. 2. 4 ; आसां जलास्फालनतत्पराणां R. 16. 62, 3. 55, 6. 73 ; Amaru. 54 ; कुचतट° K. 6, 14, 57 ; ऐरावत° कर्कशेन हस्तेन Ku. 3. 22 striking against. -2 Pride, arrogance.

आस्फुजित् *m.* N. of the planet Venus.

आस्फोटः 1 The Arka plant. -2 The sound made by striking on the arms (Mar. दंड ठोकणें) ; कर° मिश्रेण K. 28. -3 Trembling, quivering. -4 Striking or rubbing against, blow ; पुच्छ° Mv. 5. 63 ; लांगूलास्फोटशब्दाच्च चलितः स महागिरिः Mb. —टा The नवमल्लिका plant, wild variety of jasmin.

आस्फोटक *a.* Making a sound by striking on the arms. —कः = पर्वतजपीलुभेद.

आस्फोटनं 1 Flapping, moving to and fro. -2 Trembling, shaking. -3 Blowing, expanding. -4 Contracting, closing. -5 Slapping or clapping the arms, or the sound produced by it. -6 Disclosing, manifesting. -7 Winnowing, thrashing. —नी A gimlet.

आस्फोतः, -तकः [आ-स्फुट् अच् पृषो० टस्य तत्वं] N. of several trees ; अर्क, कोविदार, भूपलाश. -ता, -तका N. of several plants ; मल्लिका, अपराजिता, सारिवा.

आस्माक *a.* (की *f.*), आस्माकीन *a.* [अस्मद्-अण्-खञ् अस्माकादेशः] Our, ours ; आस्माकदंतिसान्निध्यात् Si. 2. 63, 8. 50.

आस्य *a.* Belonging to the mouth or face. —स्यं [अस्यते ग्रासोऽत्र, अस्-ण्यत्] 1 The mouth, jaws ; आस्यकुहरं, विवृतास्यः. -2 Face ; आस्यकमलं. -3 A part of the mouth used in pronouncing letters ; तुल्यास्यप्रयत्नं सवर्णं P. I. 1. 9 ; आस्ये भवमास्यं ताल्वादिस्थानं Sk. ; षडास्यानि Pt 5. 55 ; (the six parts being the throat, head or brain, palate, tooth, lip, and nose -4 Mouth, opening ; व्रणास्यं, अंकास्यं &c. -Comp. —आसवः spittle, saliva. -पत्रं a lotus. —लांगलः 1. a dog. -2. a boar. -लोमन् *n.* beard.

आस्यंधय [*a.* आस्य धयति धे-खश् मुम्] Kissing.

आस्यंदनं Flowing, oozing.

आस्या See under आस्.

आस्रं [अस्रमेव स्वार्थेऽण्] Blood. -Comp. —पः 1. 'blood drinker', demon. -2. the 19th lunar mansion.

आस्रवः [आ-स्रु-अप्] 1 Pain, affliction, distress. -2 Flowing, running. -3 Discharge, emission. -4 Fault, transgression. -5 The foam on boiling rice. -6 (With Jainas) The impulse called योग or attention which the soul participates in the movement of its various bodies ; it is defined as the 'action of the senses which impels the soul towards external objects' ; it is good or evil according as it is directed towards god or evil objects.

आस्राव *a.* Flowing, running. —वः 1 A wound. -2 Flow, issue, discharge. -3 Spittle, saliva. -4 Pain, affliction. -5 A disease of the body. -Comp. —भेषजं medicament, medicine.

आस्राविन् *a.* Flowing, emitting fluid or humour ; an epithet of the elephant when ichor is issuing from its temples.

आस्वद् 1 A. To taste. —*Caus.* To taste, enjoy ; संभोगं Me. 87 ; R. 3. 54 ; (fig.) to plunder, defraud ; नास्वाद्यसे भुजंगैः K. 109.

आस्वाद *a.* Tasting, eating. —दः 1 Tasting, eating ; चूतांकुरास्वादकषायकंठः Ku. 3. 32 ; काव्यामृतरसास्वादः H. 1. 152 ; सुखास्वादः Y. 3. 229 kissing. -2 Relish, flavour, taste ; ज्ञातास्वादो विवृतजघनां को विहातुं समर्थः Me. 41 ; सुखास्वादपरः H. 4. 76 ; चित्रास्वादकथैर्भृत्यैः Pt. 1. -3 Enjoying, experiencing ; °वत् *a.* delicious in flavour, palatable ; आस्वादवद्भिः कवलैस्तृणानां R 2. 5

आस्वादक *a.* Tasting, enjoying.

आस्वादनं Tasting, eating.

आस्वाद्य *pot. p.* To be tasted, delicious, sweet, palatable.

आस्वनित or आस्वांत [आ-स्वन्-क्त] Sounded.

आह *ind.* 1 An interjection showing (*a*) reproof ; (*b*) severity ; (*c*) command ; (*d*) casting, sending. -2 An irregular verbal form of the 3rd pers. sing. Pres. of a defective verb meaning 'to say,' or 'to speak' (supposed by Indian grammarians to be derived from ब्रू and by European scholars from अह् the only forms of the root existing in the language are :—आत्थ, आहथुः, आह, आहतुः, and आहुः).

आहकः [आ हन्-ड-कन्] A peculiar disease of the nose ; तनुना रक्तशाधेन युक्तो नासापुटांतरे । नासाशूलज्वरकरः श्लेष्मणा ह्याहको ज्वरः ॥

आहं सायं Conceitedness.

आहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, hit, beat ; कुट्टिममाजघान K. 10 ; परस्य शिर आहंति Sk. ; Si. 7. 17 ; वृजेयान करिणः...आहन्यात् Kâm. 19 60 ; said to be Atm. when the object is some limb of one's own body ; आहने शिरः ; but cf. आजघ्ने विषमविलोचनस्य वक्षः Ki. 17. 63 ; so आहध्वं मा रघूत्तम ; Bk. 8. 15, 5. 102 ; (see Sk. on P. I. 3. 28 also). -2 To strike, ring, beat (as a bell, drum &c) Bk 1. 27, 17. 7. Me. 66 ; R. 17. 11. -3 To kill, slaughter.

आहत *p. p.* 1 Struck, beaten (as a drum &c.) ; Ku. 4. 25, 30 ; R. 4. 23, 12. 77. -2 Trodden ; पादाहतं यदुत्थाय मूर्धानमधिरोहति Si. 2. 46 ; गजकुंताहता वृक्षाः Râm. -3 Injured, killed. -4 Dispelled, destroyed, removed. -5 Multiplied (in Math.) ; सूर्याविधसंख्यया द्वित्रिसागरैर्युताहतैः Sûrya S. ; एकैकमब्देषु नवाहतेषु Bri. S. 8. 22. -6 Known, understood. -7 Rolled (as dice). -8 Uttered falsely. —तः A drum. -तं 1 A new cloth or garment. -2 An old garment. -3 A nonsensical or meaningless speech, an assertion of impossibility ; *e. g.* एष वंध्यासुतो याति Subhâsh. -Comp. —लक्षण *a.* = आहितलक्षण q. v. under आधा.

आहतिः *f.* 1 Killing. -2 A blow, hit, striking. -3 Coming (आगति). -4 Multiplication ; अंशाहतिश्छेदवधेन भक्ता Lilâ.

आहनन 1 Striking at, beating. -2 A stick.

आहननीय *a.* Making oneself known by beating a drum.

आहनस् *a.* [आ हन् असुन्] To be beaten or pressed out (as Soma).

आघातः [आ-हन्-घञ्] 1 Striking, striking against ; अभ्यस्यंति तटाघातं Ku. 2. 50 ; U. 5 9. -2 A blow, stroke ; तीव्राघातप्रतिहततरुस्कंधलग्नैकदंतः S. 1. 33 ; कठिनकुचतट° Amaru. 55 ; पवन°, पाद° &c. -3 A wound. -4 Killing ; प्राणाघातान्निवृत्तिः Bh 2. 26 ; Y. 3. 275. -5 One who beats or strikes. -6 A misfortune, distress.

-7 Retention of urine (मूत्राघात). -8 A slaughter-house ; आघात नीयमानस्य वध्यस्येव पदे पदे H. 4. 67.

आघातनं 1 Striking, killing. -2 A slaughter-house.

आहव, आहाव, आहवन &c. see under आहु and आह्वे.

आहिका [अहिरिव, कन् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The descending node (केतु). -2 An epithet of Pâṇini.

आहिंड् 1 A. To roam about, wander ; आहिंड्यते अटव्या अटवीं S. 2.

आहिंडिकः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Nishâda father and Vaidehi mother ; आहिंडिको निषादेन वैदेह्यामेव जायते Ms. 10. 37 ; (according to Kull. he was employed as a watchman on the outside of jails, and hence called आहिंडिक).

आहितुंडिकः [अहितुंडेन दीव्यति ठक्] A juggler, a snake-catcher. conjurer ; अहं खल्वाहितुंडिको जीर्णविषो नाम Mn. 2.

आहीरणिन् m. A two-headed snake.

आहु 3 U. To sacrifice, offer an oblation, worship (as fire).

आहवः A sacrifice ; तत्र नाभवदसौ महाहवे Si. 14. 44 (for other meanings see under आह्वे).

आहवनं 1 A sacrifice ; द्रुमाहवनमजन्मनाम् Si. 14. 38. -2 An oblation.

आहवनीय pot. p. To be offered as an oblation. —यः A consecrated fire taken from the house-holder's perpetual fire, one of the three fires. (i. e. the eastern) burning at a sacrifice ; गार्हपत्यादाहवनीयं ज्वलंतमुद्धरेत्। पिता वा एषोऽग्नीनां यद्दक्षिणः पुत्रो ग ईपत्यः पौत्र आहवनीयः Asval. ; see also अग्नित्रेता un ler अग्नि.

आहवनीयक a. Fit for a burnt offering. —कः A consecrated fire.

आहावः [आ-हु आधारे घञ्] Fire ; see under आह्वे also.

आहुत p p. Offered to the gods, sacrificed -तं 1 An offe ing made to men, hospitality. -2 The nourishment of all created beings (भूतयज्ञ or मनुष्ययज्ञ), regarded as one of the five principal sacrifices of the Hindus ; cf. पंचयज्ञ.

आहुतिः f. 1 Offering an oblation to a deity, any solemn rite accompanied with oblations ; होतुराहुतिसाधनं R. 1. 82. -2 An oblation offered to a deity.

आहुकः N. of a prince, grandfather of Krishṇa. —काः N. of a people.

आहुल्यं N. of a leguminous shrub; (तगर, तरवट &c.).

आहृ 1 U. 1 To bring, fetch ; यद्देव यत्रे तदपश्यदाहृतं R. 3. 6 ; पुष्पं फलं चाहरस्व 14. 77, 18. 8 ; प्रतिवाक्यं to bring an answer ; वार्ता bring news. -2 To bring near, give ; चंद्रगुप्ताय मे श्रियं Kâm. 1. 5 ; अयाचिताहृत Y. 1 215. -3 To recover, bring back. -4 To obtain, get, receive : Ms. 2. 183, 6. 27, 7. 80, 8. 151, 11. 12 ; Y. 1. 97. -5 To have, assume ; आजह्रतुस्तच्चरणौ ...श्रियं Ku. 3. 33. -6 To cause, produce, lead to : बलोपचयं K. 105 ; प्रीतिं, क्रोधं &c. ; जनकानां कुले कीर्तिमाहरिष्यति मे सुता Râm. -7 To bring near (as wife), marry ; Ku. 6. 28. -8 To wear, put on (as armour &c.) ; Ki. 1. 25. -9 To offer in a sacrifice, to perform (as a sacrifice); स विश्वजितमाजह्रे R. 4. 86, 14. 87. -10 To take away, attract (as mind). -11 To separate, remove, draw off from. -12 To scare or frighten away, drive forth. -13 To use as food or drink, eat. -14 To speak, say, name, call. —Caus. 1 To make one fetch or bring, cause to give or pay ; Ms 10. 119. -2 To eat. -3 To bring together, collect ; Pt. 3. 151. -4 To cause, produce -5 To exact. -6 To show, exhibit.

आहर a (At the end of comp.) Bringing, fetching, taking, seizing ; समित्कुशफलाहरैः R. 1. 49. —रः 1 Taking, seizing. -2 Accomplishing, performing. -3 Offering a sacrifice. -4 Drawing in breath, inhaling. -5 The air so inhaled. -6 Inspiration, breath inspired. -Comp. —करटा, -चेला,-निवपा,-निष्किरा,-वसना,-वितना, -सेना compounds of the class called मयूरव्यंसकादि.

आहरण a. Taking away, robbing ; as in अमृताहरण. —णं 1 Fetching, bringing (near) ; समिदाहरणाय प्रस्थिता वयं S. 1. -2 Seizing, taking; R. 6. 75. -3 Removing, extracting. -4 Performing, accomplishing (as sacrifice) ; अश्वमेधस्य कौरव्य चकाराहरणे मतिं Mb. -5 A dowry or present given to a bride (at the time of her marriage); सत्त्वानुरूपाहरणीकृतश्रीः R. 7. 32. -6 Causing, inducing.

आहर्तृ a. 1 One who takes or seizes. -2 Bringing, fetching. -3 Performing ; आहर्ता क्रतूनां K. 5. -4 Causing, bringing on ; आत्मनो महावनं कार्तो विहगतस्कर: V. 5. 1. -m. (-र्ता) A copy holder (in law).

आहार a. (रा or री f.) 1 Bringing near, procuring, getting ; भाराहारः कार्यवशात् Sk. -2 Going to fetch ; अयं गच्छति भर्ता मे फलाहारो महावनं Sâv. 4. 23. —रः 1 Taking, fetching, or bringing near. -2 Employing, using. -3 Taking food. -4 Food ; (आहरंति रसमस्मादित्याहारः Sk.) ; °वृत्तिमकरोत् Pt. 1 took his dinner; फलाहार; °वृत्तिः means of livelihood ; भैक्षाहारः living on alms ; पयआहार, निराहार &c. -Comp. —अर्थिन् a. begging or seeking for food. —निःसरणमार्गः the posterior part, passage of voiding excrements. —पाकः 1. cooking. -2. digestion (of food). —विरहः want of food, privation, starvation. —संभवः the juice of the body, chyle, lymph.

आहारक a. Going to fetch or bring; एधानाहारको व्रजति Sk.

आहारिकं (With the Jainas) One of the five bodies belonging to the soul ; according to Colebrooke, it is 'a minute form issuing from the head of a meditative sage to consult an omniscient saint and returning with the desired information.'

आहार्य pot. p. 1 To be taken or seized. -2 To be fetched or brought near. -3 To be extracted or removed. -4 To be pervaded (व्याप्य). -5 Artificial, adventitious, incidental, external, accessary ; आहार्यशोभारहितैरमायैः Bk. 2. 14 ; न रम्यमाहार्यमपेक्षते गुणं Ki. 4. 23 ; निसर्गसुभगस्य किमाहार्यकाडंबरेण Malli. on Ku. 7. 20. -6 Purposed, intended (as for instance, the identification or आरोप of उपमान or उपमेय in रूपक of which the speaker is fully cognisant) ; अयं चंद्रो मुखमित्यादौ चंद्राभिन्ने मुखे चंद्राभेदज्ञानं तच्चाहार्यमेव Tv. -7 Conveyed or effected by decoration or ornamentation, one of the 4 kinds of अभिनय q. v. -8 To be eaten. -9 To be worshipped (as Agni). —र्यः A kind of bandage (बंध). —र्यं 1 Any disease to be trea ed by means of extracting -2 Extraction. -3 A vessel. -4 The ornamentative part of the drama, such as dress, decorations &c.

आहेय a. [अहेरिदं ढक्] Pertaining to a serpent ; Pt. 1. 111.

आहो ind. An interjection expressing (a) Doubt or alternative (or), and usually standing as a correlative of किं :वैखानसं किमनया व्रतं निषेवितव्यं... आहो निवत्स्यति समं हरिणांगनाभिः S. 1 27 ; दारत्यागी भवाम्याहो परस्त्रीस्पर्शपांसुलः S. 5. 29. (b) Interrogation -Comp. —पुरुषिका [अहोपुरुष वुञ् P. III. 1. 72] 1. great self-conceit or pride ; आहोपुरुषिका दर्पाद्या स्यात्संभावनात्मनि Ak. ; आहोपुरुषिकां पश्य मम सद्रत्नकांतिभिः Bk. 5. 27. -2. military vaunting, boasting. -3. vaunting of one's own prowess ; निजभुजबलाहोपुरुषिका Bv. 1. 84. —स्वित् ind. a particle implying doubt, 'or perhaps,' or 'may it be &c.' (corr. of किं), आहोस्वित्प्रसवो ममापचरितैर्विष्टंभितो वीरुधाम् S. 5. 9. किं द्विजः पचति आहोस्विद् गच्छति P. VIII. 1. 44 Sk.

आह्न a. (ह्नी f.) Daily, performed in a day. -ह्नं [अह्नां समूहः अञ्] A series of days, many days.

आह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) [अह्नि भवः, अह्ना निर्वृत्तः साध्यः टञ्] 1 Daily, diurnal, performed every day or on a day; आह्निकः स्वाध्यायः daily course of study; °आचारः daily observances. -2 Employed or occurring every day (as a teacher, servant, or fever). —कं 1 Any religious rite or duty which is to be performed every day at a fixed hour; अत्राह्निकं सुरश्रेष्ठो जपते Mb. -2 Anything to be performed daily, such as taking meals, bathing &c.; कृताह्निकः संवृत्तः V. 4; सद्यद्दे कृताह्निकः Mv. 5. -3 Daily food. -4 Daily work or occupation, what may be read on one day. -5 A division of a work (such as that of the Mahâbhâshya).

आह्लादः Delight, joy; साह्लादं वचनं Pt. 4; °कृत् *a.* conferring delight.

आह्लादन *a.* Giving delight. —नं Gladdening, delighting.

आह्लादिन् *a.* 1 Delighted, glad. -2 Giving delight, gladdening.

आह्वृ 1 P. Ved. To make crooked, injure.

आह्वर्य *a.* 1 To be invoked. -2 To be bent down or brought near. -3 To be made favourable.

आह्वृत *p. p.* Injured; °भेषज *a.* curing what is injured or bent.

आह्वरकः A low or expelled man (who, after having offered a sacrifice to the Manes, takes the sacrificial food for himself); अन्नमपहर्तार आह्वरका भवंति श्राद्धे सिद्धे P. III. 2. 135 Com.

आह्वारकः A recension of the black Yajur-veda

आह्वृति *a.* Making crooked.

आह्वे 1 P. 1 To call, summon. -2 To invite, invoke (in a liturgical sense). -3 (A.) To provoke, challenge; कृष्णश्चाणूरमाह्वयते Sk.; आहूत चेदिराण्मुरारिं Si. 20 1; Bk. 6. 25, 8. 18, 15. 28 42, 89. —*Caus.* 1 To send for, call; कविमाह्वाययामास प्रस्तुतप्रतिपत्तये R. 15. 75; Bk. 6. 121. -2 To cause to invite or summon.

आहवः [आहूयंतेऽस्मिन्, आ-ह्वे-अप्] 1 Battle, war, fight; एवंविधेनाहवचेष्टितेन R. 7. 67; हत्वा स्वजनमाहवे Bg. 1. 31. -2 Challenge, provoking, calling; °काम्या Desire of fighting.

आहावः 1 A trough near a well for watering cattle. -2 War, battle. -3 Invoking, calling.

आहुतिः *f.* Calling, invoking, challenging.

आहू: Ved. Calling, invoking.

आहूत *p. p.* 1 Called, invoked, invited; प्रियसमागमेनाहूतः पार्थनाय द्विषन्तुरम् Si. 2. 1. -2 Named, called. —तं Calling. -Comp. —प्रपलायिन् *m.* a defendant or witness not appearing when summoned. -संप्लवः the time of universal destruction.

आहूतिः *f.* [आ-ह्वे-क्तिन्] Calling, invoking.

आह्व *a.* [आ-ह्वे-ड] 1 Who or what calls, a crier. -2 Named, called. -ह्वा [आ-ह्वे-अङ्] 1 Calling, calling out. -2 A name, appellation, oft at the end of comp.; अमृताह्वः, शताह्वा &c.

आह्वयः 1 A name, appellation (as last member of comp.); काव्यं रामायणाह्वयं Râm.; चक्रसाह्वयं, चरणाह्वयाः, वृद्धेरप्याह्वया इमे Ak. -2 A law-suit arising from a dispute about games with animals, as cock-fighting &c.; (one of the 18 titles of law); पणपूर्वकं पक्षिमेषादियोधनं आह्वयः Râghavânanda on Ms. 8. 7.

आह्वयन *a.* Taking one's name. —नं Name, appellation.

आह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. -2 A call, invitation, summons (in general); सुहृदाह्वानं प्रकुर्वीत Pt. 3. 47. -3 A legal summons (from court or govt. to appear before a tribunal); Mk. 9. -4 Invocation of a deity; Ms. 9. 126. -5 A challenge. -6 A name, appellation. -7 N. of a liturgical formula. -Comp. —दर्शनं day of trial.

आह्वानयति Den. P. (In law) To summon.

आह्वायः 1 A summons. -2 A name;

आह्वायक *a.* Calling, inviting. —कः A messenger, courier; आह्वायकान् भूमिपतेरयोध्यां Bk. 2. 43.

इ.

इ The third letter of the Devanâgarî alphabet.

इः [अ-इ ञ्] N. of Kâmadeva.-*ind.* An interjection of (1) anger; (2) calling; (3) compassion; (4) reproach; (5) wonder; (6) sorrow; (7) distress.

इ I. 2 P. (In Dhâtup. written as इण्) (एति, इय, य, अगात्, एतुं, इत) 1 To go, go to or towards, come to or near; शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56; ईयुर्भरद्वाजमुनेर्निकेतं Bk. 3. 40. -2 To arrive at, reach, obtain, attain to, go to or be reduced to a particular state, fall into; निर्बुद्धिः क्षयमेति Mk. 1. 14 goes to ruin, is ruined; so वशं, शत्रुत्वं, शूद्रतां &c. -3 To return. -4 To go away, retire; elapse, pass. -5 To spring from, come or arise from. -6 To undertake anything (with acc.); सत्रमायन् Vâj. -7 To ask, beg. -8 To be; to appear. -9 To be employed in, go on with, be in a particular condition or relation, with a part. or instr.; कुर्वतो ह स्म वै यंतो यति Sat. Br.; गवामयनेनेयुः Kâty. -10 To thrive, prosper. -11 1 U. = अय्q. v. -III. 4 A. 1 To come, appear. -2 To run, wander. -3 To go quickly or repeatedly. -4 To ask, request. —*Caus.* To cause to go or come. [cf. L. *eo*; Gr. *eimi* with प्रति].

इत् *a.* [इ क्विप्] Going (at the end of a few comp.; as अर्थेत्).

इत *p. p.* [इ-क्त] 1 Gone to; इचिरंकमनीयत रागमिता Si. 6. 71.-2 Returned. -3 Obtained. -4 Remembered. -5 Attended by; स खलु तुरगैः समभिरितः K. P. 10. —तं 1 Course, mode of going. -2 A way. -3 Knowledge.

इतिः *f.* Going, moving.

इत्य *a.* To be gone towards or approached; इत्यः शिष्येण गुरुवत्. —त्या 1 Going; way.-2 A litter, palanquin.

इत्वन् *a.* [इ-क्वनिप्] Going.

इत्वर *a.* (री *f.*) [इ क्वरप्] 1 Going, travelling, a traveller. -2 Cruel, harsh. -3 Low, vile. -4 Despised, contemned. -5 Poor. -रः A eunuch. -री 1 A disloyal or unchaste woman. -2 An abhisârikâ q. v.

एष्यत् *a.* Future, to come; Ki. 1. 23; Si. 1. 26.

इकटः A sprout or stem of a reed.

इक्कटः A kind of reed or grass for mats.

इक्बालः (In astr.) Good fortune, prosperity [cf. Pers. *iqbâl*].

इक्षुः [इष्यतेऽसौ माधुर्यात्, इष्-क्सु Un. 3. 157] 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of another tree कोकिला. -3 Wish, desire.-Comp. -काण्डः, -ण्डं N. of two different species of sugar-cane. (काश and मुंजतृण). —कुट्टकः a gatherer of sugar-cane. -गंधः Saccharum Spontaneum. -ज *a.* produced from sugar-cane. -दंडः, -यष्टिः *f.* the stem or cane of Saccharum Officinale. -दर्भा a kind of grass. -दा N. of a river. —नेत्रं 1. a kind of sugar-cane. -2 the eye of sugar-cane. —पत्रः a kind of grain. —पाकः molasses. —प्रः N. of a tree (शरवृक्ष). —बालिका a kind of grass (काश). —भक्षिका a meal of sugar and molasses. —भक्षिती a woman who eats a sugar cane. —मती, —मालिनी, -मालवी N. of a river. —मूलं the root of sugar-cane; a kind of sugar cane. —मेहः diabetes or *diabetes mellitus* (cf. मधुमेह). —मेहिन् *a.* diabetic. —यंत्रं a sugar-mill. —योनिः [इक्षोरिव योनिः यस्य] Saccharum Officinarum (पुंड्रकइक्षु). —रसः 1. the juice of sugar-cane. -2. molasses; unrefined sugar. -3 a kind of काश grass, °क्वाथः raw or unrefined sugar, molasses -वणं a sugar-cane wood. -वल्लरि, -वल्ली the common yellow cane. —वारि *n*, -समुद्रः the sea of syrup, one of the seven seas. —वालिका [इक्षुरिव वलति वल्-ण्वुल्] 1. N. of a tree (Mar. तालिमखाना). -2 the काश grass. —वाटिका,—वाटी 1. a kind of sugar-cane (पुंड्रक.) -2. a garden of sugar-canes —विकारः 1. sugar, molasses. -2. any sweetmeat. -शाकटं,-शाकिनं a field fit for planting the sugar-cane. —सारः molasses, raw or unrefined sugar.

इक्षुकः Sugar-cane; see इक्षु.

इक्षुकीया A place abounding in sugarcane.

इक्षुरः 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of a kind of grass (काश).

इक्ष्वाकुः 1 N. of the celebrated ancestor of the solar kings who ruled in Ayodhyâ; (he was the first of the Solar kings and was a son of Manu Vaivasvata; (cf. Bhâg. क्षुवतस्तु मनोर्जज्ञे इक्ष्वाकुर्घ्राणतः सुतः); इक्ष्वाकुवंशोऽभिमतः प्रजानां U. 1. 44. -2 A descendant of Ikshvâku; गलितवयसामिक्ष्वाकूणामिदं हि कुलव्रतं R. 3. 70. —कुः *f.* A kind of bitter gourd.

इख्, इंख् 1 P. (एखति, इंखति) To go, move; usually with प्र, q. v.

इंग् (इंगति-ते, इंगितं, इंगित) 1 To move, shake, be agitated; यथा दीपो निवातस्थो नेंगते Bg. 6. 19, 14. 23; त्वया सृष्टमिदं विश्वं यच्चेंगं यच्च नेंगति Mb. -2 To go, move. —*Caus.* 1 To move, agitate, shake. -2 (In gram.) To separate the members of a compound; cf. इंग्य below.

इंग *a.* 1 Moveable; त्वया सृष्टमिदं विश्वं यच्चेंगं यच्च नेंगति Mb. -2 Wonderful, surprising. —गः 1 A hint or sign. -2 An indication of a sentiment by gesture. -3 Knowledge. —गा A kind of counting.

इंगनं [इंग-ल्युट्] 1 Moving, shaking, causing to move. -2 Knowledge. -3 The operation of separating one member of a compound from another as by an *Avagraha.*

इंगित *p. p.* Moved, shaken. —तं [भावे-क्त] 1 Palpitation, shaking. -2 Internal thought, inward thought or secret aim, intention, purpose; °आकारैरिंगितैः K. 7; Pt. 1. 43; अगूढसद्भावमितीङ्गितज्ञया Ku. 5. 62; तस्य संवृतमंत्रस्य गूढाकारेंगितस्य च R. 1. 20: Si. 9. 69. -3 A hint, sign, gesture; Pt. 1. 44. -4 Particularly, the gesture or motion of the various limbs of the body indicating one's intentions; gesture suited to betray internal feelings; आकारैरिंगितैर्गत्या...गृह्यतेऽंतर्गतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. -Comp. —कोविद,-ज्ञ *a.* skilled in the interpretation of internal sentiments by external gestures, understanding signs.

इंग्य *pot. p.* 1 Moveable from its place. -2 (In the Prâtisâkhyas) A term for those words or parts of a compound which in certain grammatical operations may be separated from the preceding parts; a word which in the Pada-Pâṭha is divided by the *Avagraha.*

इंगुः A disease.

इंगुदः,-दी, इंगुलः N. of a medicinal tree, Terminalia Catappa; (Mar. हिंगणबेट); इंगुदीपादपः सोऽयं U 1 21; प्रस्निग्धाः क्वचिदिंगुदीफलभिदः सूच्यंत एवोपलाः S. 1. 14. —दं The nut of the tree.

इचिकिलः A pond; mud.

इच्छकः, इच्छा See under इष्.

इच्छुकः N. of a tree, the citron.

इज्जलः A small tree growing near water (हिज्जल).

इज्य *pot. p.* (of यज्) To be worshipped. -ज्यः 1 A teacher. -2 An epithet of बृहस्पति, the teacher of the gods. -3 The Pushya Nakshatra. -4 The Supreme being. -5 An epithet of Vishṇu. —ज्या 1 A sacrifice; जगत्प्रकाशं तदशेषमिज्यया R. 3. 48, 1. 68, 15. 2 Bg. 11. 53, 9. 25. -2 A gift, donation. -3 An image. -4 Worship, reverence. -5 Meeting, union. -6 A bawd or procuress. -7 A cow. -Comp. -शीलः a constant sacrificer.

इंचाकः A shrimp (जलवृश्चिक).

इट् 1 P. [एटति, इटित] 1 To go, go to or towards. -2 To err. -3 To make haste (Ved.).

इटः Ved. 1 Cane or grass. -2 A mat, a web made of cane or grass. -Comp. -सूनं a mat (Ved.).

इट्चरः [इषा कामेन चरति] A bull or steer allowed to go at liberty.

इड् *f.* (also witten इळ् in Veda). [इल् क्विप्, वा लस्य डः] 1 An offering or oblation, libation offered to the gods. -2 Prayer, flow of speech. -3 The earth. -4 Food. -5 The rainy season. -6 The third of the five *prayâgas* (इडो यजति). -7 People or subjects. —(-pl.) The object of devotion. -Comp. -देवता a deity of libation.

इड(ल)स्पतिः N. of Vishṇu or of Pûshan.

इडः An epithet of Agni.

इडा—ला [इल्-अच्, वा लस्य डत्वं] 1 The earth; प्रबुध्यते सुप्तमिडातलस्थः Mb. -2 Speech. -3 An offering, libation (coming between प्रयाग and अनुयाग). -4 Refreshing draught. -5 (Hence) Food. -6 (Fig.) Stream or flow of praise or worship personified as the goddess of sacred speech. -7 Libation and offering of milk. -8 A cow. -9 N. of a goddess, daughter of Manu. (-She is the wife of Budha and mother of Purûravas; she is also called मैत्रावरुणी as the daughter of मित्र and वरुण). -10 N. of Durgâ. -11 Heaven. -12 A tubular vessel (नाडीभेद) (being in the right side of the body).

इडावत् *a.* 1 Possessed of sacrificial food. -2 Refreshing.

इडाचिका A wasp.

इडिका The earth.

इडिक्कः A wild goat.

इड्वरः see इट्चर.

इंड्वः, -ड्वं (इंड्वे) (Dual) Two round small plates used as coverings for the hands in taking the fire-pans from the fire; अथैनमिंड्वाभ्यां परिगृह्णाति Sat. Br. (उखां याभ्यां गृह्णते तौ इंड्वौ Karka).

इतर *pron. c.* (रा *f.*,-रत् *n.*) 1 Another, the other (of two), the remaining one of the two; इतरो दहने स्वकर्मणां R. 8. 20 v.l. -2 The rest or others (pl.). -3 Other than, different from (with abl.); इतरतापशतानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udh.; इतरो रावणादेष राघवानुचरो यदि Bk. 8. 106. -4 Opposite of, either used by itself as an adj. or at the end of comp.; संयमानितरानि

च Râm. ; विजयायेतराय वा Mh. ; सुलभेतरसंप्रयोगा M. 5. 3 opposite of, other than easy, difficult ; so दक्षिण° left ; वाम° right &c. -5 Low, mean, vulgar, ordinary ; इतर इव परिभूय ज्ञानं मन्मथेन जडीकृतः K. 154, 160, 203, 273. इतर- इतर the one-the other, this-that. -Comp. -इतर *pron. a.* respective, reciprocal, one with another (chiefly in oblique cases or in comp.) ; वियुक्तावितरेतरं Ms. 9. 102 ; °काम्यया 3. 35 ; R. 7. 54. °आश्रयः mutual dependence, inter-connection. °योगः 1. mutual connection or union ; *Si.* 10. 24. -2. a variety of the Dvandva compound (opp. समाहारद्वंद्व) where each member of the compound is viewed separately ; as प्लक्षन्यग्रोधौ छिनत्ति. —जनाः (pl.) 1. other men. -2. euphemistically said of certain beings considered as spirits of darkness of which Kubera is one.

इतरतः, इतरत्र *ind.* Otherwise than, different from, elsewhere; see अन्यतः, अन्यत्र.

इतरथा *ind.* 1 In another manner, in a contrary manner. -2 Perversely. -3 On the other hand.

इतरेद्युः *ind.* On another day, the other day.

इतस् *ind.* [इदम्-तसिल् इशादेशः Tv.] 1 Hence, from here or hence. -2 From this person, from me ; इतः स दैत्यः प्राप्तश्रीर्नेत एवार्हति क्षयं Ku. 2. 55. -3 In this direction, towards me, here ; इतो निषीदेति विसृष्टभूमिः Ku. 3. 2 ; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 2. 34 ; इतः स्वपिति केशवः &c., Bh. 2. 76; इतोगतमनुरागं V. 2 ; °गतवृत्तांतं न स्मरति *S.* 4 news of this place ; इत इतो देवः this way, this way, my lord (in dramas). -4 Hence, for this reason, on this ground ; इतश्च परमात्मैवेहात्मा भवितुमर्हति S. B. -5 From this world. -6 From this time. इतः -इतः (*a*) on the one hand-on the other hand ; इतस्तपस्विकार्यमितो गुरुजनाज्ञा *S.* 2 ; (*b*) in one place-in another place, here-there ; K. 27 ; इतश्चेतश्च hither and thither ; hence and thence, here and there, to and fro ; इतश्चेतश्च धावतां ; now, therefore ; इतस्ततः here and there, hither and thither, to and fro : लांगूलविक्षेपविसर्पिशोभैरितस्ततश्चंद्रमरीचिगौरैः Ku. 1. 13.

इति *ind.* 1 This particle is most generally used to report the very words spoken or supposed to be spoken by some one, as represented by the quotation marks in English. The speech reported may be (1) a single word used merely to express what the form of the word is, when it is used as it is (शब्दस्वरूपद्योतक) ; राम रामेति रामेति कूजंतं मधुराक्षरं Râm. ; अत एव गवित्याह Bhartri. ; (2) or a substantive, which must be put in the nominative case when its meaning is to be indicated (प्रातिपदिकार्थद्योतक) ; चयस्त्विषामित्यवधारितं पुरा... क्रमादमुं नारद इत्यबोधि सः *Si.* 1. 3 ; अवैमि चैनामनघेति R. 14. 40 ; दिलीप इति राजेंदुः R. 1. 12 ; sometimes with acc. कैवर्तमिति यं प्राहुः Ms. 10. 34 ; Bg. 6. 2 ; (3) or a whole sentence when इति is merely used at the end of that sentence ; (वाक्यार्थद्योतक.) : ज्ञास्यसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणांक इति *S.* 1. 13; तयोर्मुनिकुमारयोरन्यतरः कथयति अक्षमालामुपयाचितुमागतोस्मीति K. 151. -2 Besides this general sense, इति has the following senses :—(*a*) Cause, as expressed by 'because', 'since', 'on the ground that,' in English ; वैदेशिकोस्मीति पृच्छामि U. 1; पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं M. 1. 2 ; oft with किं q. v. (*b*) Purpose or motive, as expressed by 'that' 'in order that' शरीरस्य विनाशो मा भूदिति मयेदमुत्क्षिप्य समानीतं K. 320 ; R. 1. 37. (*c*) Thus, to mark the conclusion (opp. अथ) ; इति प्रथमोंकः thus or here ends the first Act. (*d*) It is often used to include under one head a number of separate objects grouped together ; पृथिव्यापस्तेजो वायुराकाशं कालो दिगात्मा मन इति द्रव्याणि T. S. (*e*) So, thus, in this manner ; इत्युक्तवंतं परिरभ्य दोर्भ्यां Ki. 11. 80. (*f*) Of this nature or description ; गौरश्वः पुरुषो हस्तीति जातिः. (*g*) As follows, to the following effect ; रामाभिधानो हरिरित्युवाच R. 13. 1. (*h*) As for, in the capacity of, as regards, showing capacity or relation ; पितेति स पूज्यः, अध्यापक इति निंद्यः, शीघ्रमिति सुकरं, निभृतमिति चिंतनीयं भवेत् *S.* 3 (*i*) It is often used with the name of an author to form an *Avyayibhâva* comp. ; इतिपाणिनि thus according to Pâṇini. (*j*) Illustration (usually with आदि); इंदुरिंदुरिव श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनन्वयः Chandr. ; गौः शुक्लश्चलो डित्थ इत्यादौ K. P. 2. (*k*) A quotation or an opinion accepted ; इति पाणिनिः, इत्यापिशलिः, इत्यमरः, विश्वः &c. (*l*) It is often used by commentators after quoting a rule in the sense of 'according to such a rule' शकि लिङ् च (P. III. 3. 172) इति शक्यार्थे लिङ् Malli. Other senses mentioned are:—(*m*) Manifestation. (*n*) Order. (*o*) Arrangement. (*p*) Identity. (*q*) Proximity. (*r*) Visibility. (*s*) Excess or superiority. (*t*) Requiring. (इति स्वरूपे सान्निध्ये विवक्षानियमे मते । हेतौ प्रकारप्रत्यक्षप्रकाशेप्यवधारणे, एवमर्थे समाप्तौ च ॥ Hem.). -Comp. —अर्थः sum and substance, meaning in short (often used by commentators). —अर्थं *ind.* for this purpose, hence. —आदि *a.* having such a thing or things at the beginning, so forth, et cætera (&c.). —उक्तं information, report. —कथ *a.* 1. not fit to be believed, untrustworthy. -2. wicked, lost. (—था) a meaningless or nonsensical talk. —कर्तव्य, —करणीय *a.* proper or necessary to be done according to certain rules. (-व्यं,-यं) duty, obligation ; एवं सर्वं विधायेदमितिकर्तव्यमात्मनः Ms. 7. 142, Ki. 7. 17 ; °ता, —कार्यता, -कृत्यता any proper or necessary duty; obligation ; इतिकर्तव्यतामूढः wholly at a loss what to do, embarrassed, perplexed. -मात्र *a.* of such extent or quality. —वृत्तं 1. occurrence, event. -2 a tale, story.

इतिथ *a.* Ved. Such a one, such.

इतिवत् *ind.* In the same manner.

इतिह *ind.* Thus indeed, quite in conformity to tradition.

इतिहासः [fr. इति-ह-आस (3rd. pers. sing. Perf. of अस् to be) ; so it has been] 1 History (legendary or traditional) ; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणामुपदेशसमन्वितं।पूर्ववृत्तं कथायुक्तमितिहासं प्रचक्षते ॥.-2 Heroic history (such as the Mahâbhârata). -3 Historical evidence, tradition (which is recognized as a proof by the Paurâṇikas). -Comp. -निबंधनं legendary composition or narrative ; *S.* 3. —पुराणं history and legendary stories. -वादः historical story, legend ; Mâl. 3. 3.

इत्किला N. of a perfume.

इत्थं *ind.* Thus, so, in this manner ; इत्थं रतेः किमपि भूतमदृश्यरूपं Ku. 4. 45 ; इत्थंगते under these circumstances, such being the case, इत्थंगते किमस्माभिः करणीयं *S.* 4 ; R. 9. 81. -Comp. —कारं *ind.* in this manner. —भूत *a.* 1. so circumstanced, being in this state, being thus ; आख्याने P. I. 4. 90 ; Me. 94 ; Ku. 6. 26 ; *S.* 3. 5 ; कथमित्थंभूता M. 5, K. 146. -2. true or faithful (as a story). —भावः being thus endowed, having these qualities. —विध *a.* 1. of such kind. -2. endowed with such qualities.

इत्थशालः N. of the third Yoga.

इत्था *ind.* Ved. 1 In this manner, thus -2 A particle of affirmation used to lay stress on a following word, indeed. -3 Truly, really. °धी *a.* performing such or true works.

इत्थात् *ind.* Thus, in this way.

इद् *ind.* 1 A particle of affirmation, even, just, only ; especially in strengthening a statement ; अर्थेड

इत्सकलं भद्रमस्तुते Nir. -2 It is often added to words expressing excess or exclusion ; विश्व इत्, एक इत् &c. -3 At the beginning of sentences it often adds emphasis to pronouns, prepositions &c. (Its place is taken by एव in classical Sanskrit).

इदं *pron a.* [अयं *m.* ; इयं *f.*, इदं *n.*) 1 This here, referring to something near the speaker (इदमस्तु संनिकृष्टं रूपं); इदं तत्...इति यदुच्यते *S.* 5 here is the truth of the saying. -2 Present, seen; the nominative forms are used with verbs in the sense of 'here' ; इयमस्मि here am I ; so इमे स्मः ; अयमागच्छामि here I come. -3 It often refers to something immediately following, while एतद् refers to what precedes ; अनुकल्पस्त्वयं ज्ञेयः सदा सद्भिरनुष्ठितः । Ms. 3. 147 (अयं = वक्ष्यमाणः Kull.); श्रुत्वैतदिदमूचुः. -4 It occurs connected with यद्, तद्, एतद्, अदस्, किं or a personal pronoun, either to point out anything more distinctly and emphatically, or sometimes pleonastically ; कोयमाचारत्यविनयं *S.* 1. 25 ; सेयं, सोयं, this here ; so इमास्ताः, अयमहं भोः *S.* 4. O, here am I. —*ind.* Ved. 1 Here, to this place. -2 Now. -3 There. -4 With these words, herewith. -Comp. —प्रथम *a.* doing anything for the first time. -प्रकारं *ind.* in this manner. —युगं the present Yoga. —रूप *a.* of this shape. —वसु *a.* Ved. rich in this and that.

इदंतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Of this time, present ; momentary.

इदंता [इदमो भावः] Identity, sameness.

इदंमय *a.* Made or consisting of this.

इदंयु *a.* Wishing this.

इदा *ind.* Now, at this (present) moment ; oft with अह्न् ; इदाचिदह्नः, इदा ह्यः only yesterday. -Comp. —वत्सरः, so इद्वत्सरः or इद्वत्सरः one of the five years in which gifts of clothes and food are said to be productive of great rewards. -वत्सरीय or इद्वत्सरीय *a.* belonging to such a year.

इदानीं *ind.* [इदं-दानीं इश् च] 1 Now, at this moment, in this case, just now, even now ; वत्से प्रतिष्ठस्वेदानीं *S.* 4 ; आर्यपुत्र इदानीमसि U. 3 ; इदानीमह्नः now a-days ; इदानीमेव just now ; इदानीमपि now also, in this case also ; तत इदानीं thereupon, then, from that time. -2 As a measure of time, it is equal to one-fifteenth part of an एतर्हि ; cf. यावंत्येतर्हीणि तावंति पंचदशकृत्व इदानीनि *Sat. Br.*

इदानींतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Present, momentary, of the present moment.

इध्म, इद्ध See under इंध्.

इन्व् 6, 8 P. Ved. 1 To go. -2 To advance or rush upon, press upon ; drive -3 To invigorate. -4 To force, compel. -5 To drive away, remove. -6 To take possession of, prevade, fill. -7 To dispose. -8 To be lord or master (of anything).

इन *a.* 1 Able, strong, powerful, mighty. -2 Bold, determined. -3 Glorious. —नः 1 A lord, master. -2 The sun ; *Si.* 2 65. -3 A king ; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5. -4 The lunar mansion Hasta. -Comp. —कांतः sun-stone (सूर्यकांत) ; Bh. 2. 37. —सभं a royal court or assembly.

इनक्षति (Desid. of नक्ष्) Ved. To try to reach, strive to get.

इंथिहा An astronomical term taken from the Arabic (=मुथहा).

इंद् 1 P. [इंदति, इंदितुं] To be powerful (occurring in the etymology of इंद्र q. v.).

इंदंबरं = इंदीवर q. v.

इंदिंदिरः A large bee ; लोभादिंदिंदिरेषु निपतत्सु Bv. 2. 183.

इंदिरा [इंद्-किरच्] N. of Lakshmi, wife of Vishṇu. -Comp. —आलयं 'abode of Indirâ,' the blue lotus. —मंदिरः an epithet of Vishṇu. (-रं) the blue lotus.

इंदि(दी)वरं [इंदिर्लक्ष्मीस्तस्या वरं वरणीयं Tv.] The blue lotus ; बाले तव मुखांभोजे कथमिंदीवरद्वयं *S. Til.* 17.

इंदीवरिणी A group of blue lotuses.

इंदीवारः A blue lotus.

इंदुः [उनत्ति क्लेदयति चंद्रिकया भुवनं उंद्-उ आदेरिच्च Uṇ. 1. 121] 1 The moon ; दिलीप इतिराजेंदुरिंदुः क्षीरनिधाविव R. 1. 12 (इंदु is said to mean in the Veda a drop of Soma juice, a bright drop or spark ; सुतास इंदवः Rv. 1. 16. 6). -2 The मृगशिरस् Nakshatra. -3 (In Math.) The number 'one'. -4 Camphor.-(pl.) 1 The periodical changes of the moon. -2 The time of moonlight, night. -Comp. —कमलं the white lotus. —कला 1. a digit of the moon. (These are 16, each of which is mythologically said to be devoured by 16 deities in succession). -2. N. of several plants ; अमृता, गुडूची, सोमलता. —कलिका 1. N. of a plant (केतकी). -2. a digit of the moon. —कांतः the moon-stone. (-ता) 1. night. -2. N. of a plant (केतकी). —क्षयः 1. waning or disappearance of the moon. -2. the new moon day. —जः, —पुत्रः the planet Mercury. (—जा) N. of the river Revâ or Narmadâ. —जनकः 1. the ocean (the moon being produced amongst other jewels at the churning of the ocean). -2. the sage अत्रि. —दलः a digit, crescent. —पुष्पिका N. of a plant (कलिकारी or लांगली). —भं 1. the sign called Cancer. -2. the Nakshatra called मृगशिरस्. —भा a kind of water-lily —भृत्, -शेखरः, —मौलिः 'the moon-crested god,' epithets of *Siva*. —मणिः 1. the moon-stone. -2. a pearl. —मंडलं the orb or disc of the moon. —रत्नं a pearl. —ले(रे)खा 1. a digit of the moon. -2. N. of several plants, see इंदुकला. —लोकः the world of the moon. —लोहकं, -लौहं silver. —वदना N. of a metre ; see Appendix. —वारः a kind of yoga. —वासरः Monday. —व्रतं a religious observance depending on the age of the moon. It consists in diminishing the quantity of food by a certain portion daily, for a fortnight or a month ; cf. चांद्रायण.

इंदुमत् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

इंदुमती 1 A day of full moon. -2 The wife of अज and sister of भोज.

इंदुरः A rat, mouse.

इंद्रः [इंद् -रन् ; इंदतीति इंद्रः ; इदि ऐश्वर्ये Malli.] 1 The lord of gods. -2 The god of rain, rain ; cloud. -3 A lord or ruler (as of men &c.); first or best (of any class of objects), always as the last member of comp.; नरेंद्रः a lord of men, *i. e* a king ; so मृगेंद्रः a lion ; गजेंद्रः the lord or chief of elephants ; so योगींद्रः, कपींद्रः. -4 A prince, king. -5 The pupil of the right eye. -6 N. of the plant कुटज. -7 Night. -8 One of the divisions of भारतवर्ष. -9 N. of the 26th *Yoga*. -10 The human or animal soul. -11 A vegetable poison. -12 The Yoga star in the 26th Nakshatra. -13 Greatness. —द्रा The wife of Indra, Indrâṇi. [Indra, the god of the firmament, is the Jupiter Pluvius of the Indian *Aryans*. In the Vedas he is placed in the first rank among the gods ; yet he is not regarded as an uncreated being, being distinctly spoken of in various passages of the Vedas as being born, and as having a father and a mother. He is sometimes represented as having been produced by the gods as a destroyer of enemies, as the son of Ekashtaka, and in Rv. 10. 90. 13 he is said to have sprung from the mouth of Purusha. He is of a ruddy or golden colour, and can assume any form at will. He rides in a bright golden chariot drawn by two tawny horses. His most famous weapon is the thunderbolt which he uses with deadly effect in his warfare with the demons of darkness, drought and inclement weather, variously called Ahi, Vritra, Sambara, Namuchi &c.

He storms and breaks through their castles, and sends down fertilizing showers of rain to the great delight of his worshippers. He is thus the lord of the atmosphere, the dispenser of rain, and governor of the weather. He is represented as being assisted by the Maruts or storm gods in his warfare. Besides the thunderbolt he used arrows, a large hook, and a net. The Soma juice is his most favonrite food and under its exhilarating influence he performs great achievements (cf Rv. 10. 119), and plesses his devout worshippers, who are said to invite the god to drink the juice. He is their friend and even their brother; a father, and the most fatherly of fathers; the helper of the poor, and the deliverer and comforter of his servants. He is a wall of defence; his friend is never slain or defeated. He richly rewards his adorers, particularly those who bring him libations of Soma, and he is supplicated for all sorts of temporal blessings, as cows, horses, chariots, health, intelligence, prosperous days, long life, and victory in war. In the Vedas Indra's wife is Indra*n*i, who is invoked among the goddesses

Such is the Vedic conception of Indra. But in later mythology he falls in the second rank He is said to be one of the sons of Kasyapa and Dakshavani or Aditi. He is inferior to the triad Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesa (though in some places Vish*n*u is re garded as his younger brother, cf. R. 14. 59, 15. 40), but he is the chief of all the other gods, and is commonly styled Suresa, Devendra &c. As in the Vedas so in later mythology, he is the regent of the atmosphere, and of the east quarter, and his world is called Svarga. He sends the lightning uses the thunderbolt and sends down rain. He is frequently at war with Asuras, whom he constantly dreads, and by whom he is sometimes defeated. The Indra of mythology is famous for his incontinence and adultery, one prominent instance of which is his seduction of Ahalya, wife of Gautama (see Ahalya), and for which he is often spoken of as Ahalya-jara. The curse of the sage impressed upon him a 1000 marks resembling the female organ, and he was therefore called Sayoni; but these marks were afterwards changed into eyes, and he is hence called Netra-yoni and Sahasraksha. In Ramaya*n*a Indra is re presented as having been defeated and carried off to Lanka by Rava*n*a's son called Meghanada, who for this exploit received the title of 'Indrajit'. It was only at the intercession of Brahma and the gods that Indra was released, and this humiliation was regarded as a punishment for his seduction of Ahalya. He is also represented as being in constant dread of sages practising potent penances, and as sending down nymphs to beguile their minds (see *Apsaras*). In the Puranas he is said to have destroyed the offspring of Diti in her womb, and to have cut off the wings of mountains when they grew troublesome. Other stories are also told in which Indra was once worsted by Raji, grandson of Pururavas, owing to the curse of Durvasas, and other accounts show that he and Krish*n*a were at war with each other for the Parijata tree which the latter wanted to remove from Svarga, and which he succeeded in doing in spite of Indra's resistance. His wife is Indra*n*i, the daughter of the demon Puloman, and his son is named Jayanta. He is also said to be father of Arjuna. His epithets are numerous, mostly descriptive of his achievements, *e. g.* वृत्रहन्, बलाभिद्, पाकशासन, गोत्रभिद्, पुरंदर, शतक्रतु, जिष्णु, नमुचिसूदन &c. (see Ak. I. 1 44-47). The Heaven of Indra is Svarga; its capital, Amara*v*ati; his garden, Nandana; his elephant, *a*irâvata; his horse, Uchchaisravas; his bow, the rain bow and his sword, Paranja]. –Comp. –अग्निः the fire produced from the contact of clods; °धूमः frost, snow; °दैवतं the 16th lunar-mansion. —अनुजः, —अवरजः an epithet of Vishṇu and of Nârâyaṇa. —अरिः an Asura or demon. —अवसानः a desert. —अशनः 1. hemp (dried and chewed). –2. the shrub which bears the seed used in jeweller's weight (गुंजावृक्ष). —आयुधं Indra's weapon, the rainbow; इंद्रायुधद्योतिततोरणांकं R. 7. 4. 12. 79; K. 127. (–धः) 1. N. of a horse in Kâdambari (*i. e.* Kapinjala changed into a horse). –2. a horse marked with black about the eyes. (–धा) a kind of leech. –आसनं 1. the throne of Indra –2 a throne in general. –3. a foot of five short syllables. –इज्यः N. of बृहस्पति the preceptor of gods. —ईश्वरः one of the forms of Siva-linga. —उत्सवः a festival honouring Indra. —ऋषभ *a.* having Indra as a bull, or impregnated by Indra, an epithet of the earth. —कर्मन् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. (performing Indra's deeds). —कीलः 1. N. of the mountain मंदर. –2. a rock. (–लं) the banner of Indra. —कुंजरः Indra's elephant, Airâvata. —कूटः N. of a mountain. —कृष्ट *a.* 'ploughed by Indra,' growing exuberantly or in a wild state (–ष्टः) a kind of corn produced by rain-water. —केतुः Indra's banner. –कोशः –पः, –षकः 1 a couch, sofa. –2. a platform. –3. a projection of the foot of a house. –4. a pin or bracket projecting from the wall (नागदंत). –गिरिः the महेंद्र mountain. —गुरुः, –आचार्यः the teacher of Indra; *i. e.* बृहस्पति. –गोपः, —गोपकः [इंद्रो गोपो रक्षकोऽस्य, वर्षाभवत्वात्तस्य] a kind of insect of red or white colour; K. 100. —चंदनं the white sandal wood. —चापं, –धनुस् *n.* 1. a rain-bow; विद्युत्वंतं ललितवनिताः सेंद्रचापं सचित्राः Me. 64; Si. 7 4. –2. the bow of Indra. —छंदस् *n.* [इंद्र इव सहस्रनेत्रेण सहस्रगुच्छेन छाद्यते] a necklace consisting of 1000 strings. –जननं Indra's birth. –जननीय *a.* treating of Indra's birth (as a work). —जा *a.* Ved. born or arising from Indra. —जालं [इंद्रस्य परमेश्वरस्य जालं मायेव] 1. the net of Indra. –2. a weapon used by Arjuna; a stratagem or trick in war. –3. deception, cheating. –4. conjuring, jugglery, magical tricks; स्वप्नेंद्रजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Sânti. 2. 2; K. 105. —जालिक *a.* [इंद्रजाल-ठन्] deceptive, unreal, delusive. (–कः) a juggler, conjurer. —जित् *m.* 'conqueror of Indra,' N. of a son of Râvaṇa who was killed by Lakshma*n*a. [Indrajit is another name of Meghanada, a son of Rava*n*a. When Rava*n*a warred against Indra in his own heaven, his son Meghanada was with him, and fought most valiantly. During the combat, Meghanada, by virtue of the magical power of becoming invisible which he had obtained from Siva, bound Indra, and bore him off in triumph to Lanka. Brahma and the other gods hurried thither to obtain his release, and gave to Meghanada the title of Indrajit, 'conqueror of Indra'; but the victor refused to release his prisoner unless he were promised immortality. Brahma refused to grant this extravagant demand, but he strenuously persisted, and achieved his object. In the Ramaya*n*a he is represented to have been decapitated by Lakshma*n*a while he was engaged in a sacrifice]. °हंतृ or विजयिन् *m.* N. of Lakshma*n*a. —ज्येष्ठ *a.* Ved led by Indra. –तापनः the thundering of clouds. –तूलं –तूलकं a flock of cotton. —दमनः the son of Bâṇâsura. —दारुः the tree Pinus Devadâru. –द्रुः, –द्रुमः 1. the plant Terminalia Arjuna (अर्जुन). –2. the plant कुटज. –द्वीपः, –पं one of the 9 Dvipas or divisions of the continent (of India). —ध्वजः a flag raised on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhâdra. –नक्षत्रं Indra's lunar mansion फल्गुनी. –नेत्रं 1. the eye of Indra. –2. the number one thousand. —नीलः [इंद्र इव नीलः श्यामः] a sapphire; R. 13. 54; 16. 69; Me. 46, 77. —नीलकः an emerald. —पत्नी Indra's wife, शची. –पर्णी, –पुष्पा N. of a medicinal plant. —पर्वतः 1. the महेंद्र mountain. –2. a blue mountain. –पुत्रा

N. of अदिति. —पुरोगम, -पुरःसर, —श्रेष्ठ *a.* led or preceded by Indra, having Indra at the head. —पुरोहितः N. of बृहस्पति. (-ता) the asterism Pushya. —प्रस्थं N. of a city on the Yamunâ, the residence of the Pâṇḍavas (identified with the modern Delhi) इंद्रप्रस्थगमस्तावत्कारि मा संतु चेदयः Si. 2 63. —प्रहरणं Indra's weapon, the thunderbolt. —भेषजं dried ginger —मखः a sacrifice in honour of Indra —महः 1. a festival in honour of Indra. -2 the rainy season; °कामुकः a dog. -मादन *a.* animating or delighting Indra. —मेदिन् *a.* Ved. whose friend or ally is Indra. —यवः, —वं seed of the *Kuṭaja* tree. —लुप्तः, -प्तं -लुप्तकं 1. excessive baldness of the head. -2. loss of beard. —लोकः Indra's world, Svarga or Paradise.-लोकेशः 1. lord of the Indra's world, *i. e.* Indra. -2. a guest (who, if hospitably received, confers paradise on his host). -वंशा, —वज्रा N. of two metres, see Appendix. -वल्लरी, -वल्ली N. of a plant (पारिजात) or of इंद्रवारुणी. —वस्तिः [इंद्रस्य आत्मनः वस्तिरिव] the calf (of the leg). —वाततम *a.* Ved. desired by Indra. —वायू (du) Indra and Vâyu. —वारुणी,-वारुणिका Colocynth, a wild bitter gourd (Mar. मोठी कंवडळ). -वाहु *a.* carrying Indra. —वृक्षः the Devadâru tree. —वृद्धा a kind of abscess. —वैदूर्यं a kind of precious stone. —व्रतं Indra's rule of conduct; one of the duties of a king (who is said to follow इंद्रव्रत when he distributes benefits as Indra pours down rain); वार्षिकांश्चतुरो मासान् यथेंद्रोप्यभिवर्षति। तथाभिवर्षेत्स्वं राष्ट्रं कामैरिंद्रव्रतं चरन्॥. —शक्तिः *f.* Indrâṇi, the wife of Indra, or his energy personified. -शत्रुः 1. an enemy or destroyer of Indra (when the accent is on the last syllable), an epithet of प्रल्हाद; R 7. 35. -2. [इंद्रः शत्रुः यस्य] one whose enemy is Indra, an epithet of वृत्र (when the accent is on the first syllable). (This refers to a legend in the Sat. Br., where it is said that Vritra's father intended his son to become the destroyer of Indra, and asked him to say इंद्रशत्रुर्वर्धस्व &c., but who, through mistake, accented the word on the first syllable, and was killed by Indra; cf. Sik. 52: मंत्रो हीनः स्वरतो वर्णतो वा मिथ्याप्रयुक्तो न तमर्थमाह। स वाग्वज्रो यजमानं हिनस्ति यथेंद्रशत्रुः स्वरतोपराधात्॥. —शलभः a kind of insect —संधा connection or alliance with Indra. —सारथिः 1. N. of Mâtali. -2. an epithet of Vâyu, driving in the same carriage with Indra. —सुतः, -सूनुः 1. N. of (*a*) Jayanta; (*b*) Arjuna; (c) Vâli, the king of monkeys. -2. N. of the अर्जुन tree. —सुरसः, -सुरा a shrub the leaves of which are used in discutient applications (निर्गुंडी). —सेना Indra's missile or host. —सेनानीः the leader of Indra's armies, epithet of Kârtikeya. —स्तुत् *m.*, -स्तोमः 1. praise of Indra, N. of a particular hymn addressed to Indra in certain ceremonies. -2. a sacrifice in honour of Indra. —हवः invocation of Indra. —हस्तः a kind of medicament.

इंद्रकं [इंद्रस्य राज्ञः कं सुखं यत्र Tv.] An assembly room, a hall.

इंद्रतम *a.* Ved. Most Indra-like, mighty, strong.

इंद्रता, -त्वं Power and dignity of Indra, kingship, might.

इंद्रस्वत् *a.* Ved. Accompanied by Indra, possessed of power.

इंद्रयुः *a.* Longing to go to Indra.

इंद्राणिका The pland निर्गुंडी.

इंद्राणी [इंद्रस्य पत्नी आनुक् ङीप्] 1 The wife of Indra. -2 N. of Durgâ, considered as one of the eight mothers or divine energies. -3 A kind of coitus. -4 Large cardamoms. -5 N. of a tree (नीलसिंदुवार) also the plant निर्गुंडी.

इंद्रिय *a.* Fit for, belonging to or agreeable to Indra. -यं [इंद्-घ; इंद्रेण दुर्जयं; by P. V. 2. 93 इंद्रियं = इंद्रलिंगमिंद्रदृष्टमिंद्रसृष्टमिंद्रजुष्टमिंद्रदत्तमिति वा] 1 Power, force, the quality which belongs to Indra. -2 An organ of sense, sense or faculty of sense. (Indriyas are often compared to restive horses, which, if not properly checked, will lead one astray; cf. मा भूवन्नपथहरास्तवेंद्रियाश्वाः Ki. 5. 50.). There are two kinds of Indriyas: (*a*) ज्ञानेंद्रियाणि or बुद्धींद्रियाणि:—श्रोत्रं त्वक्चक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी (also मनः according to some); and (*b*) कर्मेंद्रियाणि:—पायूपस्थं हस्तपादं वाक् चैव दशमी स्मृता Ms. 2 90 In the Vedânta मनः, बुद्धि, अहंकार and चित्त are said to be the four internal organs, the total number of organs being, therefore, 14, each presided over by its own ruler or नियंतृ. In Nyâya each organ as connected with its own peculiar element; the eye, ear, tongue, nose, and skin being connected respectively with Light or fire, Ether, Water, Earth and Air. -3 Bodily or virile power, power of the sense. -4 Semen. -5 Symbolical expression for the number '5.'—Comp. —अगोचर *a.* imperceptible. —अर्थः 1. an object of sense; these objects are:-रूपं शब्दो गंधरसस्पर्शाश्च विषया अमी Ak., Bg. 3. 34; Bh. 3. 58, R 14. 25. -2. anything exciting these senses. —असंगः non-attachment to sensual objects, stoicism. —आत्मन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. an organ of sense. -आदिः the principle called *ahankâra* (in Sân. phil.). -आयतनं 1. the abode of, the senses, *i. e.* the body. -2. the soul. —आराम *a.* given to enjoying the objects of sense. -ईशः the soul. —गोचर *a.* perceptible to the senses. (-रः) an object of sense. —ग्रामः, -वर्गः the assemblage or collection of organs, the five organs of sense taken collectively; बलवानिंद्रियग्रामो विद्वांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215, 100, 175, निर्ववार मधुनींद्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. -ज *a.* in one's presence, visible. —ज्ञानं consciousness, the faculty of perception. —निग्रहः restraint of senses. —बुद्धिः *f.* perception by the senses, exercise of any organ of sense. -बोधन *a.* exciting power; stimulating or sharpening the senses. (-नं) any excitement of senses, a stimulus. —वधः insensibility. —विप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* perversion of the organs, wrong perception. —वृत्तिः *f.* function of the organs. —सुखं sensual pleasures; R. 19. 47. —सन्निकर्षः the contact of an organ of sense (either with its object or with the mind). —स्वापः insensibility, unconsciousness, stupor.

इंद्रियवत् *a.* 1 One who has curbed his senses. -2 One having the organs of sense.

इंध् 7 A. [इंद्धे or इंधे, इंधांचक्रे, ऐंधिष्ट, इद्ध] To kindle, light, set on fire. —*pass.* (इध्यते) To be lighted, blaze, flame.

इद्ध *p. p.* [इंध्-क्त] 1 Kindled, lighted; Mv. 1. 53; क्रोध° Ratn. 1. 4; Mu. 1. 2; °राग S. 7. 16 whose glow or red colour has just broken out -2 Shining, glowing, blazing, bright; Ki. 2. 59; Si. 1. 63; °बोधैः Bk. 1. 5 (पटुबुद्धिभिः) sharp. -3 Clean, clear. -4 Wonderful. -5 Obeyed, unresisted (as order); °शासनः Ki. 1. 22. -द्धं 1 Sunshine, heat. -2 Refulgence, splendour. -3 Wonder. —Comp. -दीधितिः fire; Si. 16. 35. —मन्यु *a.* having the anger excited.

इध्मः [इध्यतेऽग्निरनेन इंध्-मक्] Fuel, especially that used for the sacred fire; ग्रीष्म इध्मः शरद्धविः Rv. 10. 90. 6; R. 14. 70. —ध्मं Wood, fuel. -Comp. —जिह्वः fire. —प्रव्रश्चनः a hatchet, an axe.

इध्या *f.* Kindling, lighting.

इंध *a.* [इंध्-अच्] Kindling, lighting. —धः [इंध्-घञ्] 1 Fuel. -2 The Supereme being.

इंधन *a.* [इंध्-णिच्-ल्युट्] Kindling, lighting. —नं 1 Kindling lighting. -2 Fuel wood, &o.; शोकानलेंधनतां K. 169.

इंधनवत् *a.* Possessed of fuel.

इध्मन्वत् *a.* Ved. Possessed of fuel.

इन्व् 6. P. 1 To go. -2 To pervade, surround. -3 To seize, take posses-

sion of. -4 To invigorate, gladden; see इन् also.

इन्वकाः Stars in the head of Orion.

भः [इ-भन्-किच्च Uṇ. 3. 151] 1 An elephant. -2 Fearless power or servants, dependants (Ved.). -भी A female elephant. [cf. L. *ebur*]. -Comp. -अरिः a lion. -आढ्यः, -केशरा the plant नागकेशर. -आननः N. of Gaṇeśa; cf. गजानन. -उषणा, -कणा a kind of aromatic plant (गजपिप्पली). -गंधा N. of a plant (the fruit of which is poisonous). -निमीलिका 1 shrewdness, sagacity, sharpness. -2. hemp (भंगा). -पालकः the driver or keeper of an elephant. -पोटा [पोटा पुंलक्षणा इभी] a young female elephant. -पोतः a young elephant, a cub. -भरः a collection of elephants. -युवतिः *f.* a female elephant.

इभमाचलः [इममाचलयति] A lion.

इभया N. of the tree स्वर्णक्षिरी.

इभ्य *a.* [इभं गजमर्हति यत्] 1 Wealthy, opulent, rich; Dk. 41. -2 Belonging to one's servants (Ved.). -भ्यः 1 A king. -2 An elephant-driver. -3 An enemy or foe (Śāy.). -भ्या 1 A female elephant. -2 N. of the Olibanum tree, Boswellia Serrata. -Comp. -तिल्वि(व)ल *a.* wealthy, rich.

इभ्यक *a.* Wealthy, rich.

इमथा *ind.* Ved. As here, as now.

इयक्षु *a.* Ved. Longing for, seeking to gain.

इयत् *a.* So much, so large, of this extent; इयत्तवायुः Dk. 93; इयंति वर्षाणि तया सहोग्रं R. 13. 67 so many years; इयं नीतिरितीयती Śi. 2. 30 this much; इयन्तो दिवसास्तस्य आसीत् U. 1.

इयत्ता, इयत्त्वं 1 (*a*) So much, fixed measure or quantity; ईदृक्तया रूपमियत्तया वा R. 13. 5; न...यशः परिच्छेतुमियत्तयालं 6. 77; K. 129, 182. (*b*) Limited number, limitation; न गुणानामियत्तया R. 10. 32. -2 Limit, standard.

इयत्तक *a.* So small, very small. -का A bad limit.

इयस् *a.* Ved. Going.

इयसा Ved. Low spirits, dejection.

इर् 6 P. (इरति) To go.

इरज्य Ved. (इरज्यति-ते) 1 To grow. -2 To be jealous -3 To order, prepare; arrange, dispose of. -4 To be master of. -5 To lead.

इरज्यु *a.* Ved. Engaged in preparations for the sacrificial rite.

इरणं 1 A desert. -2 Salt or barren ground; cf. इरिण.

इरंमद *a.* [cf. P. III. 2. 37] Delighting in drinking, an epithet of Agni. -दः 1 A flash of lightning, the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt; इरंमदमिव मेघमालाऽसृत K. 70. -2 The Submarine fire.

इरस्यति Ved. 1 To behave, insolently, be angry. -2 (With dat.) To be ill-affected towards.

इरस्या 1 Ill will, malevolence. -2 Wish for food.

इरा [इ-रन् Uṇ. 2. 28; इं कामं राति रा-क वा Tv.] 1 The earth. -2 Speech. -3 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatī. -4 Water. -5 Food. -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 Any drinkable fluid; a draught (especially of milk). -8 Refreshment, comfort, (Ved. in the last three senses). -Comp. -ईशः 1. N. of Varuṇa, of Vishṇu and of Gaṇeśa. -2. a king, sovereign. -क्षीर *a.* Ved. whose milk is a refreshment or enjoyment. (-रः) the milk ocean. -चर *a.* 1. earth-born, terrestrial. -2. aquatic. (-रं) hail; so इरावरं. -जः N. of Kāma or Cupid. -वेल्लिका pimples on the head.

इरावत् *a.* 1 Granting drink or refreshment, satiating. -2 Endowed with provisions, comfortable. -*m.* (वान्) 1 Ocean. -2 A cloud. -3 A king. -4 N. of a son of Arjuna. -ती 1 N. of a river in the Panjab (रावी). -2 N. of a plant. -3 N. of Durgā, Rudra's wife.

इरिका N. of a plant or tree. °वनं a grove of such trees.

इरिणं [ऋ-इनन्-किदिच्च Uṇ. 2. 51] 1 A salt ground, saline soil; यथेरिणे बीजमुप्त्वा न वप्ता लभते फलं Ms. 3. 142; Y. 1. 151. -2 Hence, a bare or barren soil, desert, dreary region. -3 Non-support. -4 A rivulet, well (Ved.). -5 A hollow, hole.

इरिण्य *a.* Belonging or relating to a desert.

इरिन् *a.* Ved. -1 Instigating. -2 Powerful, violent. -3 A proud or overbearing fellow.

इरिमेदः = अरिमेद q. v.

इरिविल्ला or इरिविल्लिका Pimples on the head.

इर्गलं,-ला = अर्गल q. v.

इर्य *a.* Ved. 1 Instigating (प्रेरक). -2 Destroying the enemies. -3 A lord, master. -4 Active, powerful, an epithet of Pūshan and of the Aśvins.

इर्वारु-लु *a.* Destructive, carnivorous (हिंसक). -रुः *m. f.* A cucumber. -Comp. -(लु)शुक्तिका a kind of melon.

इर्वारुकः An animal living in caves.

इल् 6 P. (इलति, इयेल, ऐलीत्, एलितुं, इलित) or 10 U. (इलयति or एलयति, ऐलिलत्) 1 To go, to move. -2 To sleep. -3 To throw, send, cast. -4 To keep still, not to move. -5 To become quiet. [cf. Germ. *Eile*, Gr. *elao*].

इलय *a.* Motionless.

इलव *a.* Ved. Loud, noisy.

इलविला N. of the wife of Viśravas and mother of Kubera; (hence the name ऐलविल for Kubera).

इल *a.* [इल्-क] Sleepy. -ला 1 The earth. -2 A cow. -3 Speech; &c., see इडा. -Comp. -गोलः, -लं the earth, the globe. -तलं 1. the fourth place in the circle of the zodiac. -2. the surface of the earth. -धरः a mountain; Śi. 20. 54. -वृतं one of the nine Varshas or divisions of the known world; पश्चान्माल्यवतः प्राच्यां गंधमादनशैलतः। इलांवृतं नीलगिरेर्याम्यतो निषधादुदक् ॥.

इलिका The earth.

इली [इल्-क ङीप्] A cudgel, a stick shaped like a sword, a short sword (करवाल).

इलीविषः N. of a demon conquered by Indra.

इलीषः, इल्लिशः A sort of fish, commonly bilsa or sable.

इल्वकाः, -ला (*pl.*) N. of the five stars in the head of Orion (मृगशिरस्).

इव *ind.* 1 Like, as (showing उपमा or comparison); वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ R. 1. 1; वैनतेय इव विनतानंदनः K. 5. -2 As if, as it were (denoting उत्प्रेक्षा); पश्यामीव पिनाकिनं S 1. 6; लिंपतीव तमोंगानि वर्षतीवांजनं नभः Mk 1. 34. -3 A little, somewhat, perhaps; कडार इवायं G. M. -4 (Added to interrogative words) 'Possibly', 'I should like to know', 'indeed'; विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30, क इव of what sort, what-like: क इव कालः Māl. 2 what a long time has elapsed. -5 इव is frequently used with adverbs, especially with such as involve restriction by way of emphasis in the sense of even or just so, just, exactly, quite, indeed, very; मुहूर्तमिव but for a moment; किंचिदिव just a little bit; so ईषदिव, नाचिरादिव &c.; (इव is considered by grammarians as forming compounds with the word after which it stands; इवेन नित्यसमासो विभक्त्यलोपश्च).

इष् I. 6 P. [इच्छति, इयेष, ऐषीत्, एषितुं-एष्टुं, इष्ट] 1 To wish, desire, long for; इच्छामि संवर्धितमाज्ञया ते Ku. 3. 3; oft with pot. or imperat. mood; इच्छामि भुंजीत or भंक्ता भवान्; भुंजीयेतीच्छति

Sk. -2 To choose ; मूत्रेण मौञ्ज्यमिच्छेत् न कथिचं वृंबमेव वा Ms. 8. 384. -3 To endeavour to obtain, strive or seek for ; भूतिमिच्छता, स्वर्गं &c. -4 To be willing, be about to do anything, mean or intend (with inf.). -5 To ask or expect anything (acc.) from any one (loc. or abl.); देवेषु यज्ञे भागमीषिरे Sat. Br. -6 To acknowledge, regard. -7 To request, ask. -8 To be favourable. -9 To try to make favourable. -10 To assent or consent. *-pass.* 1 To be wished or liked. -2 To be asked or requested. -3 To be prescribed or laid down ; हस्तच्छेदनमिष्यते Ms. 8. 322 ; त्रिरात्र दशरात्रं वा शावमाशौचमिष्यते Y. 3. 18. -4 To be approved, accepted, or regarded as ; जंभो दंतेपि चेष्यते Trik. -II 4 P. (इष्यति, इयेष, एषिष्यति, एषितुं) 1 To move ; to cause to move. -2 To let fly, cast, throw. -3 To raise (as one's voice). -4 To sprinkle. -III 9 P. (इष्णाति) 1 To cause to move quickly, let fly, cast. -2 To fly off, escape. -3 To strike, smite. -4 To impel, urge, incite, animate, promote. -IV 1 U. (एषति-ते, एषांत्-पेषिद) To go, move.

इच्छक *a.* Wishing, desiring &c. —कः 1 (In Arith.) The sum sought. -2 N. of a tree.

इच्छत् *pres. p.* Wishing, desirous, willing ; अनिच्छतोपि तस्य against his will.

इच्छा [इष् भावे श] 1 Wish, desire, inclination of mind, will ; इच्छया according to one's desire, at will. -2 Willingness. -3 (In Math.) A question or problem. -4 (In gram.) The form of the Desiderative. -Comp. —दानं fulfilment of a wish. —निवृत्तिः *f.* suppression of desire, indifference to worldly desires. —फलं the solution of a question or problem. —रतं desired sports, favourite pastimes ; Me. 89. —वसु *a.* 'possessing wealth according to wish', epithet of Kubera. —संपद् *f.* fulfilment of one's wishes.

इच्छु *a.* Wishing, desirous ; usually in comp.

इच्छुक *a.* Wishing &c.

इष *a.* 1 Speedy ; going quickly. -2 Wishing, desirous. *-f.* Ved. 1 A draught, refreshment, food. -2 Libation. -3 Strength power, sap, freshness. -4 Comfort ; increase. -5 Affluence. -6 Refreshing waters of the sky. -7 Wish.

इषः 1 One possessed of sap or strength. -2 The month आश्विन ; इवानिमिषेऽनिमिषेक्षणमग्रतः Si. 6. 49.

इषणयते Den. A. To move, excite ;

इषणिः *f.* 1 Sending, despatching. -2 Wish, desire, impulse.

इषण्यति Den. P. To excite, drive, urge on.

इषण्या Impulse, desire.

इषयति Den. P. 1 To be juicy. -2 To swell, increase. -3 To be fresh or active. -4 To animate, strengthen.

इषव्य *a.* 1 (The object) of aim. -2 Skilled in archery.

इषि *a.* [इष्-कि] Wishing, desiring.

इषित *p. p.* (fr. इष् 4 cl.) 1 Moved, driven, sent, despatched. -2 Excited, animated. -3 Quick, speedy.

इषिर *a.* Ved. [इष्-गतौ-किरच्] 1 Juicy, succulent, refreshing, fresh. -2 Powerful, strong, quick, active. -3 Moving. -रः Fire. -रं *ind.* Quickly.

इष्ट *p. p.* [इष् इच्छायां कर्मणि क्त] 1 Wished, desired, longed for, wished for ; उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टैः Nala.1.1. -2 Beloved, agreeable, liked, favourite, dear ; °आत्मजः Mu. 2. 8 fond of sons. -3 Worshipped, reverenced. -4 Respected. -5 Approved, regarded as good. -6 Desirable ; see इष्टापूर्त. -7 Valid. -8 Sacrificed, worshipped with sacrifices. -9 Supposed (कल्पित) ; oft used in Lilâvatî. —ष्टः 1 A lover, husband, beloved person ; इष्टप्रवासजनितानि S. 4. 2. -2 A friend ; Pt. 1. 57 ; 2. 167. -3 N. of a tree (एरंड). -4 N. of Vishnu. -5 A sacrifice. -ष्टा N. of a tree (शमी). -ष्टं 1 Wish, desire. -2 A holy ceremony or संस्कार. -3 A sacrifice ; see इष्टापूर्त. —*ind.* Voluntarily. -Comp. —अर्थः desired object. °उद्युक्त *a.* zealously engaged in gaining one's desired object. -आपत्तिः *f.* occurrence of what is desired ; a statement by a debater which is favourable to his opponent also ; इष्टापत्तौ दोषांतरमाह Jag. —कर्मन् *n.* (In Arith.) rule of supposition, operation with an assumed number. —काथः the root of a fragrant grass (खसखसमूल). -कामदुह् *a.* granting the desired objects, an epithet of the cow of plenty. —गंध *a.* fragrant. (—धः) any fragrant substance. (-धं) sand. -जनः a beloved person (whether man or woman) ; U. 3. —देवः, —देवता a favourite god, one's tutelary deity. —यामन् *a.* going according to one's desire. —व्रत *a.* 1. performing desired vows. -2. obeying one's wish. -3. (food &c.) for the fulfilment of a vow. -4. that by which good works succeed.

इष्टापूर्त [इष्टं च पूर्तं च तयोः समाहारः पूर्वपददीर्घत्वं] Performance of pious or charitable deeds ; performing sacrifices, and digging wells and doing other acts of charity इष्टापूर्तविधेः सपत्नशमनात् Mv. 3. 1 ; वापीकूपतडागादिदेवतायतनानि च । अन्नप्रदानमारामाः पूर्तमर्थ्याः प्रचक्षते ॥ एकाग्निकर्महवनं त्रेतायां यच्च हूयते । अंतर्वेद्यां च यद्दानमिष्टं तदभिधीयते ॥.

इष्टिः *f.* [इष्-क्तिन्] 1 Wish, request, desire. -2 Seeking, striving to get. -3 Any desired object. -4 A desired rule or desideratum ; (a term used with reference to Patanjali's additions to Kâtyâyana's Vârtikas ; इष्टयो भाष्यकारस्य, इति भाष्यकारेष्ट्या &c. cf. उपसंख्यान). -5 Impulse, hurry. -6 Invitation, order. -7 (यज्-क्तिन्) A sacrifice. -8 An oblation consisting of butter, food &c. -Comp. -अयनं a sacrifice lasting for a long time. -पचः 1. a miser. -2. a demon ; an Asura ; so °मुष्. -पशुः an animal to be killed at a sacrifice.

इष्टुः *f.* A wish, desire.

इष्म *a.* [इष्-इच्छायां कर्मणि मक्] Wishing. —ष्मः 1 Cupid, god of love. -2 The spring. -3 Course, going.

इष्मिन् *a.* Speedy, impetuous, an epithet of the winds.

इष्यः, -ष्यं [इष्-क्यप्] The spring.

इषि(षी)का [इष् गत्यादौ कुन् अत इत्वं] 1 Reed, rush, stalk of grass ; कुशकाशशरेषिकाः Râm. ; °अस्त्रं R. 12. 23. -2 An arrow. -3 A sort of sugar-cane ; Saccharum Spontaneum. -4 A small stick of wood or iron used to see whether gold in a crucible is melted or not. -5 A brush. -6 The eye-ball of an elephant. -Comp. —तूलं the point or upper part of a reed.

इषुः [इष्-उ ; cf. also Un. 1. 13] 1 An arrow. -2 The number five. -3 (In Math.) A versed sine. -4 N. of a Soma ceremony. -Comp. -अग्रं, -अनीकं the point of an arrow. —असनं, -अस्त्रं the bow ; रामभिष्वसनदर्शनोत्सुकं R. 11. 37 ; °यंत्रमुक्तो बाणः Dk. 9. —आस *a.* throwing arrows. (-सः) 1. a bow. -2. an archer, a warrior ; Bg. 1. 4, 17. —कारः, -कृत् *m.* an arrow-maker. —धरः, -भृत् *m.* an archer. —पथः,-विक्षेपः an arrow-shot, the range of an arrow. —प्रयोगः discharging an arrow ; R. 2. 42. —मात्र *a.* having the length of an arrow (about 5 short spans or three feet). (-त्रं) 1. the length of an arrow. -2. an altar. (कुंड). —हस्त *a.* carrying arrows in the hand.

इषुत्रिकांडा 'The three-fold arrow', N. of a constellation.

इषुक *a.* Arrow-like. —का Ved. An arrow.

इषुधिः [इषवो धीयंतेऽत्र धा-कि] A quiver.

इषुष्यति Den. P. 1 To contain arrows. -2 To implore, request, ask. -3 To desire oblations.

इषुष्या Imploring, request.

इषुष्यु *a.* 1 Going. -2 Requesting.

इषूयति Den. P. 1 To long for food. -2 To request.

इष्वः A spiritual teacher.

इष्कृ 8 U. 1 To arrange, set in order. -2 To prepare.

इष्कर्तृ *a.* Arranging &c.

इष्कृत *a.* Arranged &c. °आहव *a.* whose Soma vessel is prepared or ready.

इष्कृतिः *f.* A mother.

इष्टका [इष्-तकन् टाप् Uṇ. 3. 148] 1 A brick ; Mk. 3. -2 A brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar &c. -Comp. -गृहं a brick house. --चयन collecting fire by means of a brick. —चित *a.* made of bricks ; Dk. 84 ; also इष्टकचित. —न्यासः laying the foundation of a house. —पथः a road made of bricks. —राशिः a pile of bricks.

इष्टिका A brick &c. ; see इष्टका.

इस् *ind.* An interjection of anger, pain, or sorrow.

इह *ind.* [इदं- ह इशादेशः P. V. 3. 11 Sk.] 1 Here (referring to time, place or direction) ; in this place or case. -2 In this world (opp. परत्र or अमुत्र) ; oft with जगति, K. 35. -3 In this case ; in this book or system. -4 Now, at this time. [cf. Zend *idha*]. -Comp. —अमुत्र *ind.* in this world and the next world, here and there. —आगत *a.* come here. -इह *ind.* here and there, now and then, repeatedly. °मातृ *a.* 1. whose mother is here and there, that is, everywhere. -2. of whose mothers one is here and one there. —कालः this life. —क्रतुः, -चित्त *a.* whose intentions or thoughts are centred in this world or place. —भव or -तन *a.* belonging to this world. —लोकः this world or life ; °के in this world. —समये *ind.* here, now, at such a time as this. —स्थ *a.* standing here. -स्थान *a.* one whose residence is on the earth.

इहत्य *a.* [इह-त्यप्] Being here, of this place or world.

इहलः N. of a country (चेदि).

ई.

ईः (*m.*) N. of Kâmadeva, Cupid. -*f.* N. of Lakshmî. —*ind.* An interjection of (1) dejection ; (2) pain ; (3) sorrow ; (4) anger ; (5) compassion ; (6) perception or consciousness ; (7) calling.

ई I. 4 A. (ईयते) To go. -II. 2 P. 1 To go.-2 To shine.-3 To pervade.-4 To desire, wish. -5 To throw.-6 To eat. -7 To beg (A.). -8 To become pregnant.

ईक्ष् 1 A. (ईक्षते, ईक्षांचक्रे, ऐक्षिष्ट, ईक्षितुं, ईक्षित्वा, ईक्षित) 1 To see, behold, view, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. -2 To regard, consider, look upon ; सर्वभूतस्थमात्मानं ...ईक्षते योगयुक्तात्मा Bg. 6. 29. -3 To take into account, care for ; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104, न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. -4 To think, reflect ; तत्तेज ऐक्षत बहु स्यां प्रजायेय Ch. Up. —5 To require ; Pt. 1. 151. -6 To look to or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person) ; कृष्णाय ईक्षते गर्गः Sk. (शुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति) ; Bk. 8. 76— WITH अधि to suspect ; सत्येप्यपायमधीक्षते H. 4. 102 v. l. —अन्वव 1. to see, behold. -2. to consider. -3. to care for, take into account.

ईक्षकः [ईक्ष्-ण्वुल्] A spectator, beholder.

ईक्षणं [ईक्ष्-ल्युट्] 1 Seeing, beholding &c. -2 A look, sight, aspect, view. -3 An eye ; इत्यद्रिशोभाप्रहितेक्षणेन R. 2. 27 ; so अलसेक्षणा. -4 Regarding, looking after, caring for.

ईक्षणिकः [ईक्षण-ठन्] A fortuneteller ; Ms. 9. 258.

ईक्षतिः [ईक्ष्-श्तिप्] Looking, sight ; ईक्षतेर्नाशब्दं Br. Sût.

ईक्षा [ईक्ष्-अ टाप्] 1 Sight. -2 Viewing, considering.

ईक्षिका 1 An eye. -2 A glance, look ; Pt. 5.

ईक्षित *p. p.* Seen, beheld, regarded, &c. —तं 1 A look, sight. -2 An eye ; अभिमुखे मयि संहृतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11.

ईक्षितृ *a.* [ईक्ष्-तृच्] Seeing, beholding, a beholder.

ईक्षेण्य *a.* Ved. Deserving to be seen ; curious.

ईख्,-ईङ्ख् 1 P. (ईखति, ईखांचक्रे, ईखितुं, ईखित) To go, move, vacillate. —*Caus.* 1 To move backwards and forwards, swing, oscillate. -2 To shake, cause to tremble.

ईज्-ईञ्ज् 1 A. 1 To go. -2 To censure, blame.

ईजान *a.* [यज्-ताच्छील्ये कानच्] Performing sacrifices.

ईड् 2 A. (ईट्टे, ईडांचक्रे, ऐडिष्ट, ईडितुं, ईडितं) 1 To praise ; अग्निमीळे पुरोहितं Rv. 1. 1. 1 ; शालीनतामव्रजदीड्यमानः R. 18. 17 ; नेदिष्ठे यदि काकुत्स्थं Bk. 9. 57, 18. 15. -2 To implore, request, ask for (with two acc.) ; उपस्थाय मातरमन्नमीड्ट Rv. 3. 48. 3. —*Caus.* 1 To ask. -2 To praise.

ईट् *f.* Refreshment, libation.

ईडनं [ईड्-ल्युट्] Praising.

ईडा [ईड्-अ टाप्] Praise, commendation.

ईडे(ळे)न्य. Ved. = ईड्य.

ईड्य *pot. p.* To be praised or glorified, praiseworthy, laudable ; भवंतमीड्यं भवतः पितेव R. 5. 34 ; Bg. 11. 44.

ईणमत् *a.* [ईट्-अस्त्यस्य मतुप्] Having a lord or master.

ईति *a.* [ई-क्तिच्] Produced, effected. —तिः *f.* 1 Plague, distress, a calamity of the season. The *ītis* are usually said to be six:-1 excessive rain ; 2 drought ; 3 locusts ; 4 rats ; 5 parrots ; and 6 foreign invasions ; अतिवृष्टिरनावृष्टिः शलभा मूषकाः शुकाः। प्रत्यासन्नाश्च राजानः षडेता ईतयः स्मृताः ॥ (some read for the second line स्वचक्रं परचक्रं च सप्तैता ईतयः स्मृताः ॥ making the total number seven) ; M. 5. 20 ; Mv. 7. 42 ; निरातंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63. -2 An infectious disease. -3 Travelling (in a foreign country), sojourning (प्रवास). -4 An affray.

ईदक्ष-श *a.* (क्षी-शी *f.*), also ईदृश् Such, of this kind, of this aspect, endowed with such qualities. -क्षं *n.* Such a condition ; such occasion

ईदृक्ता Quality (opp इयत्ता) ; विष्णोरिवास्यानवधारणीयं ईदृक्तया रूपमियत्तया वा R. 13. 5; मामीदृक्तया जानाति knows me to be so.

ईद् 1 P. To bind ; cf. अद्.

ईप्सा [आप्तुमिच्छा आप्-सन्-अ] 1 Desire to obtain. -2 A wish, desire.

ईप्सित *a.* Desired, wished for, dear to ; अपीप्सितं क्षत्रकुलांगनानां R. 14. 4 ; S. 3. 14. —तं Desire, wish.

ईप्सु *a.* Striving to obtain, wishing or desiring to get (with acc. or inf., but usually in comp.) ; सौरभ्यमीप्सुरिव ते मुखमारुतस्य R. 5. 69 ; काम°, धन° &c. -Comp. —यज्ञः a particular Soma sacrifice.

ईम् *ind.* [ई-बा॰ मुक्] Ved. 1 A particle of affirmation or restriction; usually after short words at the beginning of a sentence, after यत्, relative pronouns, prepositions and particles like उत, अथ &c. -2 Now.-3 This, here (एनं).

ईय [ई बा॰ क्यप्] Pervading; °चक्षस् of pervading sight.

ईर् 2 A. (ईर्ते, ईरांचक्रे, ऐरिष्ट, ईरितुं, ईर्ण); also 1 P. (*p. p.* ईरित) 1 To go, move, shake (trans. also). -2 To rise, arise or spring from. -3 To go away, retire. -4 To agitate, elevate, raise one's voice. —10 U. or *-Caus.* (ईरयति, ईरित) 1 To agitate, throw, cast ; Si. 8. 39 ; discharge, dart, hurl; ऐरिरच्च महाद्रुमं Bk. 15. 52; R. 15. 20. -2 To excite, prompt, urge ; Bk. 12. 6. -3 To cause to rise, produce. -4 To utter, pronounce, proclaim ; say, repeat ; Mâl. 1. 25 ; Si. 9. 69 ; Ki. 1. 26 ; R. 9. 8 ; इतीरयंतीव तया निरैक्षि N. 14. 21 ; निबोध चेमां गिरमीरितां मया Sâv. 5. 23. -5 To cause to go, set in motion, move, shake ; वातेरितपल्लवांगुलिभिः S. 1 ; अपरागसमीरणेरितः Ki. 2. 50 ; Si. 8. 20. -6 To draw towards, attract; Si. 10. 32. -7 To employ, use. -8 To bring to life, revive. -9 To elevate. -10 To raise oneself (A.).

ईरण *a.* [ईर्-ल्युट्] Agitating, driving. —णः The wind. —णं 1 Agitating, moving, driving. -2 Going. -3 = इरण q. v.

ईरित *p. p.* 1 Sent, despatched. -2 Said, uttered &c. ; °आकूतं declared purpose or intention.

ईरिन् *a.* [ईर्-णिनि] 1 Moving, agitating. -2 Going.

ईर्य *a.* To be excited. —र्या Wandering about as a religious mendicant -Comp. —पथः 1. the observances of a religious mendicant to obtain knowledge. -2. the four positions of the body, *i. e.* going, standing upright, sitting, and lying down.

ईरिण *a.* [ईर्-इनन्] Desert, barren. —णं A desert, barren soil ; मुहूर्तमिव निःशब्दमासीदीरिणसंनिभं Ram.

ईर्क्ष्य See ईर्ष्य.

ईर्म *a.* [ईर्-मक्] 1 Agitated. -2 Going constantly or instigating everything (Sây.). —*ind.* Here, in or to this place. —र्मः The arm ; the fore-quarter of an animal. —र्मं A wound, sore (*m.* also).

ईर्मान्त *a.* Ved. Full-haunched, or thin-haunched.

ईर्वारुः *m. f.* A cucumber.

ईर्षा = ईर्ष्या q. v.

ईर्ष्य्, ईर्क्ष्य् 1 P. (ईर्ष्यति, ईर्ष्यांचकार, ईर्ष्यितुं, ईर्ष्यित) To envy, be jealous of, be impatient of the success of (with dat. of person); हरये ईर्ष्यति Sk.; Si. 8. 36.

ईर्ष्य, ईर्ष्यु, ईर्ष्यक *a.* Envious, jealous.

ईर्ष्या -र्षा [ईर्ष्य्-अङ्] Envy, jealousy, envy of another's success, spite, malice.

ईर्ष्या(र्षा)लु, ईर्ष्यु(र्षु) *a.* Envious, impatient.

ईलिः (ली *f.*) 1 A weapon, a cudgel or a short sword. -2 A stick shaped like a sword (करवालिका).

ईवत् *a.* 1 Going. -2 So large, so stately or magnificent.

ईश् 2 A. (ईष्टे, ईशांचक्रे, ऐशिष्ट, ईशिता, ईशितुं, ईशित) 1 To rule, be master of, govern, command (with gen.); नार्यं गात्राणामीष्टे K. 312 v.l., अर्थानामीशिषे त्वं वयमपि च गिरामीश्महे यावदर्थं Bh. 3. 30 ; sometimes with acc. ; ईमाँल्लोकानीशत ईशनीभिः Svet. Up (also used in the Veda with gen. of an infinitive or loc. of an abstract noun). -2 To be able, have power; expressed by 'can' ; माधुर्यमीष्टे हरिणान् ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13, 14. 38 ; कमिवेशते रमयितुं न गुणाः Ki. 6. 24 ; U. 7. 4 ; Si. 1. 38 ; Mâl. 10. 13. -3 To act like a master, allow. -4 To own, possess. -5 To belong to.

ईश् *m.* A master, lord, the Supreme spirit.

ईश *a.* [ईश्-क] 1. Owning, possessing, sharing, master or lord of ; see below. -2 One who is completely master of anything. -3 Capable of (with gen.). -4 Powerful, supreme. —शः 1 A lord, master ; with gen. or in comp. ; कथंचिदीशा मनसां बभूवुः Ku. 3. 34 with great difficulty controlled (were masters of) their minds ; so वागीश, सुरेश &c. -2 A husband. -3 A Rudra. -4 The number 11 (derived from the eleven Rudras). -5 N. of Siva (as regent of the north-east quarter). -शा 1 Supremacy, power, dominion, greatness. -2 N. of Durgâ. -3 A woman having supremacy ; a rich lady. -Comp. —कोणः the north-east quarter. —पुरी, -नगरी N. of Benares. —बलं the missile पाशुपत. —सखः an epithet of Kubera.

ईशनं [ईश्-ल्युट्] Commanding, reigning &c.

ईशान *a.* [ईश् ताच्छील्ये चानश्] 1 Owning, possessing, master or lord. 2 Reigning, ruling. -3 Wealthy, rich. -नः 1 A ruler, master, lord. -2 N. of Siva, ईशानसंदर्शनलालसानां Ku. 7. 56 ; K. 10. -3 The Ardrâ Nakhshatra. -4 One of the Rudras. -5 The number 'eleven'. -6 The sun as a form of Siva. -7 A Sâdhya. -8 N. of Vishnu. —नी N. of Durgâ. —नी, -नः The silk-cotton tree (शाल्मली). —नं Light, splendour. -Comp. -आदिपंचमूर्तिः *f.* one of the five forms of Siva. —कृत् *a.* 1. making one a master or able. -2. acting like a competent person.

ईशितृ *a.* [ईश्-तृच्] An owner, a master, proprietor. —*m.* The lord of the Universe ; Si. 18. 3.

ईशित्वं Power, superiority.

ईशिता, -त्वं Superiority, greatness, one of the eight *Siddhis* or attributes of Siva. See अणिमन्.

ईशिन् *a.* [ईश् णिनि] Commanding, reigning &c. —*m.* 1 A god. -2 A husband. -3 A lord, master. —नी Supremacy.

ईश्वर *a.* (-रा-री *f.*) [ईश्-वरच् P. III. 2. 175] 1 Powerful, able, capable of (with inf.) ; Ku. 4. 11 ; R. 15. 7. -2 Rich, wealthy ; Pt. 2. 67. —रः 1 A lord, master ; ईश्वरं लोकोऽर्थतः सेवते Mn. 1. 14 ; so कपीश्वरः, कोशलेश्वरः, हृदयेश्वरः &c. -2 A king, prince, ruler ; राज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं R. 12. 11 ; Ms. 4. 153, 9. 278. -3 A rich or great man ; तृणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां Pt. 1. 71 ; R. 3. 46 ; Bh. 3. 59 ; मा प्रयच्छेश्वरे धनं H. 1. 15 ; cf. "To carry coals to Newcastle." -4 A husband ; नेश्वरे परुषता सखि साध्वी Ki. 9. 39. -5 The Supreme God (परमेश्वर); ईश एवाहमत्यर्थं न च मामीशते परे। ददामि च सदैश्वर्यमीश्वरस्तेन कीर्तितः ॥. -6 N. of Siva ; V. 1. 1. -7 The god of love, Cupid. -8 The Supreme soul ; the soul. -9 The eleventh year (संवत्सर) of the Sâlivâhana era. —रा, -री N. of: Durgâ ; of Lakshmî ; or of any other of the Saktis ; ईश्वरीं सर्वभूतानां त्वामिहोपह्वये श्रियं. —री N. of several plants and trees ; लिंगिनीलता, वंध्याकर्कटी, क्षुद्रजटा and नाकुलीवृक्ष. -Comp. —अधीन *a.* subject to a lord or king, dependent on a lord or god. —निषेधः denial of the existence of god, atheism. —निष्ठ *a.* trusting in god. —पूजक *a.* pious, devout. —पूजा worship of god. —प्रसादः divine favour. —भावः royal or imperial state. -विभूतिः *f.* the several forms of

the Supreme god ; for a full enumeration, see Bg. 10. 19-42. —सद्मन् *n* a temple. —सभं a royal court or assembly. —सेवा worship of god.

ईश्वरता,-त्वं Superiority, supremacy.

ईष् 1 U. (ईषति-ते, ऐषीत्, ईषितुं, ईषित) 1 To fly away, escape. -2 To creep along. -3 To glean, collect a few grains. -4 To look, see. -5 To give. -6 To attack, hurt, kill.

ईषः [ईष्-क] 1 The month *Asvina*; cf. इष. -2 A servant of *Siva*.

ईषण, ईषाण *a.* Hastening. —णा Haste, speed.

ईषत् *ind.* [ईष्-अति] Slightly, to some extent, a little ; ईषत् चुंबितानि *S.* 1. 3 ; ईषच्च कुरुते सेवां Pt. 1. 141. -Comp. —उष्ण *a.* tepid, slightly warm. -ऊन *a.* not quite complete, a little less than ; ईषदूनार्थे कल्पप्. —कर *a.* 1. doing little. -2. easy to be accomplished ; Mv. 4. (-रं) very little. —गुण *a.* of little merit. —जलं shallow water, a little water. -दर्शनं a glance, sight, view, glimpse. —नाद *a.* slightly sounding (a term applied to unaspirated soft consonants). —नियम *a.* exchanged for a little. —पांडु *a.* a little white or pale, whitish. (-डुः) a pale or light-brown colour. —पान *a.* that of which a little is drunk. (-नं) a small draught. —पुरुषः a mean or contemptible person. —रक्त *a.* pale red. (-क्तः) 1. pale-red colour. -2. undistinguishable colour. —लभ, -प्रलंभ *a.* to be got for little. —विवृत *a.* slightly open. —श्वास *a.* slightly resounding. —स्पृष्ट *a.* slightly touched (applied to the semi-vowels). —हासः slight laughter, a smile.

ईषा [ईष्-क] 1 The pole or shafts of a cariage or a plough. -2 A part of a charriot. -Comp. —दंडः the handle of a plough ; *Si.* 18. 43. -दंत *a.* with projecting teeth. (-तः) 1. an elephant with a large tusk or tooth. -2. the handle of a plough ; *Si.* 18. 38. -3. the tusk of an elephant.

ईषिका 1 An elephant's eye-ball. -2 A painter's brush. -3 A weapon, arrow, dart. -4 A kind of missile.

ईषिरः [ईष्-किरच्] Fire.

ईषीका 1 A painter's brush. -2 An ingot-mould. -3 = इषिका q. v.

ईष्मः, -ष्वः See इष्मः, इष्वः.

ईह् 1 A. (ईहते, ईहांचक्रे, ऐहिष्ट, ईहिष्यते, ईहितुं, ईहित) 1 To wish, desire, long for ; have in mind, think of (with acc or inf.) ; ईहंते....अर्थसंचयान् Bg. 16. 12, 7. 22 ; Ms. 4. 15, 3. 126 ; ऐहिष्ट तं कारयितुं कृतात्मा Bk. 1. 11. -2 To endeavour to obtain. -3 To aim at or attempt, endeavour, strive ; मधुरैर्मधुबिंदुना रचयितुं क्षारांबुधेरीहते Bh. 2.6 ; Y. 2. 116. -4 To take care of.-*Caus.* To impel, urge.

ईहः Attempt ; as in ऊर्ध्वेहः.

ईहा [ईह्-अ] 1 Wish, desire ; जलनिधिमकरोत्तरीतुमीहां Râm. ; see अनीह also. -2 An undertaking, act. -3 Effort, exertion, activity ; ईहातश्चेष्टनं भवेत् Ms. 9. 205. -Comp. -अर्थिन् *a.* aiming at any object, seeking wealth ; Ms. 2. 37. —मृगः [ईहाप्रधानो मृगः] 1. a wolf. -2. an artificial deer. -3. a division of the drama consisting of four acts ; for definition &c. see S. D. 518. —वृकः a wolf.

ईहित *p. p.* [ईह्-क्त] 1 Wished, desired ; शिरसीहितः Ratn. 1. 1. -2 Attempted, sought, striven for ; Ve. 1. 24. —तं 1 A wish, desire. -2 Effort, exertion. -3 An undertaking, deed, act ; प्रतीयते धातुरिवेहितं फलैः Ki. 1. 20, 8. 46, 11. 43, 18. 31 ; *Si.* 9. 62.

उ

उ I. 1 A. (अवते, ऊवे, औष्ट, ओतुं, उत) 1 To sound, make a noise. -2 To roar, bellow (as a bull &c.). -II. 5 P. (उनोति) Ved. To ask, demand.

उः 1 N. of *Siva*, the second of the three syllables in ओम् ; see अ. -2 N. of Brahmâ. -3 The orb of the moon. -*ind.* 1 As a particle used expletively ; उ उमेशः Sk. -2 An interjection of:—(*a*) calling ; उ मेति मात्रा तपसो निषिद्धा पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26 ; (*b*) anger ; (*c*) compassion ; (*d*) command ; (*e*) acceptance ; (*f*) interrogation ; or (*g*) used merely as an expletive. In the Veda used as an enclitic copula implying restriction and emphasis (and, but, on the other hand, now, I ask &c.) ; in classical literature used chiefly with अथ (अथो), न (नो) and किम् (किमु) ; see these words. उ - उ or उत on the one hand-on the other hand, partly-partly.

उकारः 1 The vowel उ. -2 The god *Siva*.

उकानहः A horse of a red and yellow (or red and black) colour, a bay or chestnut horse.

उकुणः A bug.

उक्त, उक्ति See under वच्.

उक्थं [वच्-थक्] 1 A saying, sentence, verse, hymn (स्तोत्रं). -2 Eulogy, praise. -3 N. of the Sâmaveda (Trik.) ; a variety of Sâma ; (साममेदः सामविशेषः). -4 (In ritual) A kind of recitation or certain recited verses (opp. सामन् chanted, and यजुस् muttered verses). -5 The उक्थ sacrifice. —कथा N. of a metre, see Appendix. -Comp. —पत्रः 1. a sacrifice (having verses as its vehicle or leaves). -2. a sacrifice (यजमान). —पात्रं 1. a sacrificer. -2. vessels or libations offered during the recitation of an उक्थ. —भृत् *m.* a sage who offers or divides Ukthas. -वर्द्धन *a.* to be magnified or celebrated in praise, an epithet of Indra. -वाहस् *a.* offering verses ; or one to whom verses are offered. —शंसिन् *a.* praising, uttering the Ukthas. (*-m.*) a kind of priest. —शस्, -शास्, -शस *a.* Ved. uttering a verse, praising. -शुष्म *a.* 1. whose strength is praise. -2. loudly resonant with verses. (-क्था) थी *a.* fond of or reciting verses.

उक्थिन् *a.* [उक्थ-इनि] 1 Uttering verses, praising. -2 Accompanied by praise or Ukthas. —*m.* Indra and others.

उक्थ्य *a.* [उक्थमर्हति यत्] 1 Accompanied by praise. -2 Deserving praise or verses. —क्थ्यः 1 A libation at the morning and midday sacrifices. -2 N. of a sacrifice forming part of the ज्योतिष्टोम sacrifice. -3 A Soma sacrifice.

उक्ष् 1, 6 U. (उक्षति, उक्षांचकार, ववक्षे Ved., औक्षीत्, उक्षितुं, उक्षित) 1 To sprinkle, wet, moisten, pour down upon ; औक्षन् शोणितमंभोदाः Bk. 17. 9, 3. 5 ; Si. 5. 30 ; R. 11. 5, 20 ; Ku. 1. 54. -2 To emit, send forth. -3 To scatter, throw out (as sparks). -4 To clean, purify. -5 To grow up, become strong (Ved.)

उक्ष *a.* [उक्ष्-अच्] 1 Sprinkling. -2 Sprinked. -3 Large.

उक्षणं [उक्ष्-ल्युट्] 1 Sprinkling. -2 Consecrating as by sprinkling ; वसिष्ठमंत्रोक्षणजात् प्रभावात् R. 5. 27.

उक्षण्यति Den. P. To desire one who sends down riches.

उक्षण्यु *a.* Desirous of one who sends down riches.

उक्षन् *a.* 1 Large. -2 Sprinkling. —*m.* (-क्षा) [उक्ष्-कनिन् Uṇ. 1. 156] 1 An ox or bull ; Ku. 7. 70 ; (changed to उक्ष in some comp. महोक्षः, वृद्धोक्षः, &c.). -2 An epithet of Soma ; the Maruts ; the sun and Agni. -3 One of the eight chief medicaments (ऋषभौषधि). -Comp. —अन्न *a.* one whose food is oxen (Ved.). —तरः a small bull or ox ; *Si.* 12. 10 ; cf. वत्सतर. —वश *a.* dependent on a bull (यदि वशा न विंदेदुक्षवश एव स्यात्); male calf (?).

उक्षाल *a.* Swift, terrible, high ; large; excellent. —लः A monkey.

उक्षित *p. p.* [उक्ष्-क्त] 1 Sprinkled, moistened. -2 Cleansed, perfumed. -3 Adult, of full growth. -4 Old.

उख् -उंख 1 P. (ओखति, उंखति, उवोख or उंखांचकार, ओखित, उंखित) To go, move.

उखः A boiler, pot, vessel. —खा 1 A boiling vessel, a boiler or cooking pot (such as a sauce-pan). -2 A fire-place at a sacrifice. -3 A part of the body.

उख्य *a.* [उखायां संस्कृतं यत्] 1 Dressed or boiled in a pot (as fish &c.) ; शूल्यमुख्यं च होमवान् Bk. 4. 9. -2 Being in a boiler (Ved.).

उखर्वलः, उखलः A kind of grass (धूरिपत्रः तृणभेदः).

उगण *a.* Ved. Consisting of troops with uplifted or ready weapons (उद्यतायुधगणोपेत).

उग्र *a.* [उच्-रन् गश्चांतादेशः Uṇ. 2. 28] 1 Fierce, cruel, ferocious, savage (as a look &c.) ; °दर्शनः having a fierce or cruel look. -2 Formidable, terrific, frightful, fearful ; सिंहनिपातमुग्रं R. 2. 60 ; Bg. 11. 30 ; Ms. 6. 75, 12. 75 ; °दंतः, °नासिकः &c. -3 Powerful, mighty, strong, violent, intense ; उग्रतपो वेलां *S.* 3 intensely hot ; उग्रशोका Me. 113 v. l. -4 Sharp, pungent, hot. -5 High, noble. -6 Angry, passionate, wrathful. -7 Ready to do any work, industrious. —ग्रः 1 N. of Siva or Rudra. -2 N. of a mixed tribe, descendant of a Kshatriya father and Sûdra mother (his business being to catch or kill animals dwelling in holes, such as snakes ; cf. Ms. 10. 9, 13, 15). -3 N. of a tree शोभांजनवृक्ष. -4 A group of five asterisms ; their names are:— पूर्वाफाल्गुनी, पूर्वाषाढा, पूर्वाभाद्रपदा, मघा and भरणी). -5 N. of a country called Kerala (Modern Malabar). -6 The sentiment called रौद्र. -7 Wind. —ग्रा 1 N. of different plants ; वचा, यवानी, धन्याक. -2 A cruel woman. —ग्री A kind of being belonging to the class of demons. —ग्रं 1 A certain deadly poison, the root of Aconitum Ferox (वत्सनाभविषं). -2 Wrath, anger. -Comp. —ईशः the mighty or terrible lord, N. of *Siva.* —कर्मन् *a.* fierce in action, cruel. —कांडः a sort of gourd (कारवेल). —गंध *a.* strong-smelling. (-धः) 1. the Champaka tree. -2. N. of other trees also ; कट्फल, अर्जकवृक्ष. -3. garlic. (-धा) 1. Orris root. -2. a medicinal plantt. -3. N. of various plants ; यवानी, वचा, अजमोदा. (-धं) Asafœtida. —गंधिन् *a.* strong-smelling. —चयः a strong desire. —चारिणी, -चंडा N. of Durgâ. —जाति *a.* base-born. —तारा N. of a goddess. —तेजस् *a.* endowed with powerful or terrible energy. —दंष्ट्र *a.* having terrific teeth. —दंड *a.* ruling with a rod of iron, stern, cruel, relentless; Pt. 3. —दर्शन, -रूप *a.* frightful in appearance, fierce-looking, grim, terrible. —दुहितृ *f.* the daughter of a powerful man. —धन्वन् *a.* having a powerful bow. (-*m.*) N. of *Siva* and Indra. —नासिक *a.* large nosed. -पुत्र *a.* born in a mighty family. (-त्रः) N. of Kârttikeya. —पूति *a.* horribly stinking; Mâl. 5. 16. —रेतस् *m.* a form of Rudra. -वीर *a.* having powerful men. —शासन *a.* strict in orders, severe in commands. —शेखरा 'crest of *Siva*', N. of the Ganges. —शोक *a.* sorely-grieving, deeply afflicted. —श्रवणदर्शन *a.* terrible to hear and see. —सेनः 1. N. of a son of Dhritarâshtra. -2. N. of a king of Mathurâ and father of Kamsa. He was deposed by his son ; but Krishṇa after having slain Kamsa restored him to the throne. (-ना) N. of the wife of Akrûra. °जः N. of Kamsa, the uncle and enemy of Krishṇa.

उग्रक *a.* Brave, powerful &c.

उग्रता,-त्वं Violence, fearfulness, passion, anger, pungency, acrimony.

उग्रंपश्य *a.* [उग्रं पश्यति, उग्र-दृश्, खश् -मुम्] 1 Fierce-looking, frightful, hideous. -2 Malignant, wicked.

उंकुणः A bug.

उच् 4 P. (उच्यति, उवोच, औचीत्, उचिष्यति, उचितुं, उचित or उग्र mostly used in *p. p.*) 1 To collect, to gather together. -2 To take pleasure in, delight in, be fond of. -3 To be accustomed or used to. -4 To be suitable, suit, fit.

उचित *p. p.* 1 Fit, proper, right, suitable ; उचितस्तदुपालंभः U. 3 ; usually with inf.; उचितं न ते मंगलकाले रोदितुं *S.* 4. -2 Usual, customary ; उचितेषु करणीयेषु *S.* 4. 7. 12 ; K. 64 ; M. 3. 3. -3 Accustomed or used to, in comp.; नीवारभागधेयोचितैः R. 1. 50, 2. 25; 3. 54, 60; 11. 9; चंदनोचितः Ki. 1. 34. -4 Praiseworthy. -5 Delightful, agreeable, pleasurable. -6 Known, understood. -7 Entrusted, deposited. -8 Measured, accurate, adjusted (मित) -9 Acceptable (ग्राह्य).

उचथं [उच्यते स्तूयतेऽनेन वच्-कथन्] Praise, verse (स्तोत्रं).

उचथ्य *a.* [उचथ-यत्] Deserving praise.

उच्च *a.* 1 High (in all senses), tall ; क्षितिधारणोच्चं Ku. 7. 68 ; elevated, superior, exalted (family &c.). -2 Loud, high-sounding ; उच्चाः पक्षिगणाः Si. 4. 18. -3 Intense, violent, strong. -4 (In astr.) Ascendant ; see उच्चसंश्रय below. -च्चः The apex of the orbit of a planet. -Comp. —तरुः 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. a lofty tree in general. —तालः (heightened) music, dancing &c. at a tavern. —देवता time personified, chronos. —नीच *a.* 1. high and low. -2. various multiform. (-च्चं) 1. the upper or lower stations of planets. -2. change of accent. —भाषणं speaking aloud, vociferous. —भाषिन् *a.* shouting, bawling. —ललाटा, -टिका a woman with a high or projecting forehead. —संश्रय *a.* occupying a high station (said of a planet) ; R. 3. 13 ; see Malli. thereon.

उच्चता,-त्वं Height, superiority.

उच्चकैः *ind.* 1 High, above, lofty (fig. also); श्रितोदयाद्रेरभिसायमुच्चकैः *Si.* 1. 16. 16. 46. 46 ; Ki. 2. 57. -2 Pre-eminently ; Si. 1. 70. -3 Loud.

उच्चा *ind.* High, above, upwards, aloft ; °चक्र, °बुध्न.

उच्चैः *ind.* [cf. Uṇ. 5. 12] 1 Aloft, high, on high, above, upwards (opp. नीचं-चैः); पश्चादुच्चैर्भवति हरिणः *S.* 4 v.l.; विपद्युच्चैः स्थेयं Bh. 2. 28 ; उच्चैरुदात्तः P. I. 2. 29. -2 Loudly, with a loud noise; उच्चैर्विहस्य ; R. 2. 12. 51 ; Bg. 1. 12. -3 Powerfully, intensely, very much, greatly ; विदधाति भयमुच्चैर्वीक्ष्यमाणा वनांताः Rs. 1. 22. आश्लेषमर्पय मदर्पितपूर्वमुच्चैः Amaru. 94. -4 (Used as an adj. in comp. or by itself) (*a*) high, noble ; जनोयमुच्चैः पदलंघनोत्सुकः Ku. 5. 64 ; 6. 75 ; °कुलं चात्मनः *S.* 4. 19 ; किं पुनर्यस्तथोच्चैः Me. 17 ; Ratn. 4. 16. (*b*) distinguished, pre-eminent,

famous; उच्चैरुच्चैःश्रवास्तेन Ku. 2. 47, M. 5. 17. –Comp. —कर a. making acutely accented. —घुष्टं 1. clamour, great uproar. -2. loud proclamation. —घोष a. boisterous, crying, roaring. (षः) 1. loud noise. -2. a form of Rudra. —द्विष् a. having strong or powerful enemies; Ku. 3. 14. -भुजतरु a. having tree like outstretched arms; Me. 36. —वादः high praise; जामदग्न्यस्य दमन इति कोऽयमुच्चैर्वादः U. 5. —शिरस् a. high-minded, one of high rank, magnanimous; क्षुद्रेऽपि नूनं शरणं प्रपन्ने ममत्वमुच्चैःशिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. —श्रवस्,-स a. 1. long-eared. -2. deaf. (-m.) N. of the horse of Indra (said to be churned out of the ocean); उच्चैरुच्चैःश्रवास्तेन हयरत्नमहारि च Ku. 2. 47. —स्वर a. high-sounding. (-रः) a loud sound or voice.

उच्चैस्तम a. Highest, tallest, loudest.

उच्चैस्तमां ind. 1 Exceedingly high. -2 Very loudly.

उच्चैस्तर a. Higher, taller, louder.

उच्चैस्तरं-रां ind. 1 Very loud. -2 Exceedingly high, on high; Ku. 7. 68.

उच्चक्षुस् a. 1 With the eyes directed upwards, looking upwards; सर्वा उच्चक्षुषः पश्यंति V. 1. -2 With the eyes taken out, blind.

उच्चघनं A secret smile, a laughter in the mind not expressed in the countenance.

उच्चट् 1 P. To go away, disappear. —Caus. 1 To scare or drive away, expel. -2 To destroy, root out; Bh. 3. 129; N. 3. 7.

उच्चाटनं 1 Driving away, expulsion, removal from a place. -2 Separation. -3 Eradication, extirpation (of a plant). -4 A kind of charm or magical incantation. -5 Working this charm, ruining one's enemy, making a person leave his business by magical spells by making him disgusted with it.

उच्चटा 1 Pride, arrogance. -2 Habit, usage. -3 A kind of garlic. -4 N. of different plants; गुंजा, चूडाला, भूम्यामलकी, नागरमुस्ता.

उच्चंड a. 1 Fierce, terrible, formidable; U. 6. -2 Quick, expeditious. -3 Loud. -4 Angry, irascible, violent. -5 Hanging down.

उच्चंद्रः [उच्छिष्टः चंद्रो यत्र] The last watch of the night.

उच्चर् 1 P. 1 To go upwards, to rise; बाष्पमुच्चरति Mbh.; K. 14. -2 To ascend (as the sun), issue or go forth, go up; Si. 17. 52; Mâl. 5. 21. -3 To arise, appear forth, rise (as a voice), to be heard; उच्चचार निनदोंऽभसि तस्याः R. 9. 73; 15. 46; 16. 87; कोलाहलध्वनिरुदचरत् K. 27; U. 2; Ratn. 1. -4 To empty the body by evacuations, void one's excrement; तिरस्कृत्योच्चरेत्काष्ठलोष्टपत्रतृणादिना Ms. 4. 49. -5 To emit (sounds), utter, pronounce; शब्द उच्चरित एव मामगात् R. 11. 73. -6 (Used in the Atm.) (a) To quit, leave. (b) To sin against, be unfaithful (to a husband or wife), transgress against; धर्ममुच्चरते Sk. (c) To violate or deviate from; Bk. 8. 31. (d) To rise up to, ascend (trans.); N. 5. 48, Si. 17. 52. —Caus. 1 To cause to issue. -2 To utter, pronounce, declare. -3 To void one's excrement. -4 To emit.

उच्चरणं 1 Going up or out. -2 Utterance, pronunciation.

उच्चरित p. p. 1 Gone up or out, risen. -2 Uttered, pronounced &c. —तं Excrement, fæces.

उच्चारः 1 Utterance, pronunciation, declaration; वर्ण°, काम°. -2 Excrement, dung, fæces; मातुरुच्चार एव सः H. Pr. 16; Ms. 4. 50. -3 Discharge (in general). -4 Passage (of heavenly bodies) to another zodiacal sign or asterism.

उच्चारणं 1 Pronunciation, utterance; वाचः Sik. 2; वेद°. -2 Declaration, announcement, enunciation. —Comp. —अर्थ a. 1. useful for pronunciation. -2. necessary for pronunciation, such as a redundant letter only used to facilitate pronunciation. —ज्ञः a linguist. —स्थानं the part of the throat from which certain sounds (such as nasals, gutturals &c.) issue.

उच्चारित p. p. 1 Pronounced, uttered. -2 Having excrement.

उच्चारक a. Pronouncing, uttering.

उच्चल् 1 P. 1 To start, set out; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां R. 2. 6; उच्चचाल बलभित्सखो वशी 11. 51; sometimes with dat. of place; नगरायोद्चलं Dk. -2 To go or remove away or fly away (from one's place), fly away from; स्थानादनुच्चलन्नपि S. 1. 29; पुष्पोच्चलितषट्पदं R. 12. 27. -3 To free or extricate oneself from.

उच्चल a. Moving. —लं Mind, understanding.

उच्चलनं Moving away, setting out.

उच्चलित p. p. 1 On the point of going, setting out. -2 Gone up or out; winnowed (as grain).

उच्चावच [मयूरव्यंसकादिगण] 1 High and low, uneven, irregular, undulating; Ms. 6. 73. -2 Great and small, variegated, heterogeneous. -3 Various, multiform, of various kinds, diverse; उच्चावचाश्च पदार्था भवंतीति गार्ग्यः Nir.; Ms. 1. 38; Si. 4. 46; Dk. 48, 104, 156.

उच्चि 5 U. To collect, gather, accumulate.

उच्चयः 1 A collection, heap multitude; रूपोच्चयेन S. 2. 9; पदोच्चयः S. D. 2; cf. शिलोच्चय also. -2 Gathering, collecting (flowers &c.); पुष्पोच्चयं नाटयति S. 4; Ku. 3. 61. -3 The knot of a woman's (wearing) garment (नीविबंध); Ki. 8. 15, 51. -4 Nîvâra rice (collected by winnowing). -5 Prosperity, rise; उच्चयापचयौ H. 3. 133. -6 The opposite side of a triangle.

उच्चिंगटः 1 A passionate or angry man. -2 A kind of crab. -3 A kind of cricket.

उच्चिटं(टिं)गः A crab.

उच्चित्र a. With the pictures prominently appearing; Mâl. 6. 5.

उच्चूडः-लः 1 The flag of a banner, or the banner itself. -2 An ornament fastened on the top of a banner.

उच्छन्न a. [उद्-छद्-क्त] 1 Destroyed, out down (perhaps for उत्सन्न); see उच्छिन्न. -2 Extinct (as a work).

उच्छल् 1 U. To fly upwards or away, move onwards, wave.

उच्छलत् pres. p. 1 Shining, moving about; Si. 3. 37; Mâl. 3; स्वच्छंदोच्छलदच्छ &c. K. P. -2 Appearing, bursting forth; Mâl. 7. -3 Moving, going on; ibid. -4 Flying up or away, going up high.

उच्छलनं Going or moving upwards.

उच्छालित p. p. 1 Moved, waved above. -2 Shaken. -3 Gone.

उच्छादनं 1 Covering. -2 Rubbing the body with perfumes.

उच्छासन a. [उत्क्रांतः शासनं] Not amenable to rule or command, ungovernable, unruly.

उच्छास्त्र, °वर्तिन् a. 1 Contrary or opposed to शास्त्र (civil or religious law-books). -2 Deviating from or transgressing the law-books; Y. 1. 140; Ms. 4. 87.

उच्छिख a. [उद्गता शिखा यस्य] 1 Crested, with erected crest; U. 3. 18. -2 Having the flame pointed upwards, flaming, blazing up; Ki. 1. 32; K. 127; R. 16. 87. -3 Radiant, bright.

उच्छिंघनं Breathing through the nostrils, snoring.

उच्छिद् 7 U. 1 (a) To cut off, extirpate, eradicate, destroy; नोच्छिंद्यादात्मनो मूलं परेषां चातितृष्णया Mb.; किं वा रिपूंस्तव गुरुः स्वयमुच्छिनत्ति R. 5. 71, 2. 23; Pt. 1. 47, 365. (b) To dispel, chase away; उच्छेत्तुं प्रभवति यन्न सप्तसप्तिः S. 6. 29. (c) To snap

(thread); Mâl. 9. 26. -2 To interfere with, interrupt, stop; न्यायात्तुच्छिद्य Mb.; तैस्तैर्भावैरुच्छिन्ना S. D. —*pass.* 1 To be cut or snapped. -2 To be stopped or interrupted, cease: उच्छिद्यंते क्रियाः सर्वा ग्रीष्मे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. -3 To waste away, fail, be wanting or deficient; एतान्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यंते कदाचन Ms. 3. 101.

उच्छित्तिः *f.* Extirpation, destruction; कोसल° Ratn. 4.

उच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Extirpated, destroyed, cut down or off; उच्छिन्नाश्रयकातरेव कुलटा गोत्रांतरं श्रीर्गता Mu. 6. 5. -2 Abject, vile. —न्नः Peace obtained by ceding valuable lands.

उच्छेत्तृ *a.* An extirpator, destroyer.

उच्छेदः, -दनं 1 Cutting off. - 2 Extirpation, eradication, destruction, putting an end to; सतां भवोच्छेदकरः पिता ते R. 14. 74. -3 Excision.

उच्छेदिन् *a.* Destroying.

उच्छिरस् *a.* [उन्नतं शिरोऽस्य] 1 With the neck raised (lit.). -2 High, lofty. -3 (Hence) Noble, great, exalted; शैलात्मजापि पितुरुच्छिरसोऽभिलाषं Kn. 3. 75, 6. 70.

उच्छिलींध *a.* Full of mushrooms (shot up); कर्तुं यच्च प्रभवति महीमुच्छिलींध्रामवंध्याम् Me. 11. -ध्रं A mushroom.

उच्छिष् 7 P. (chiefly in *pass.*) To leave (as a remainder), reject.

उच्छिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Left as a remainder. -2 Rejected, abandoned; अन्° R. 12. 15. -3 Stale; °कल्पना stale idea or invention. -4 (Used actively) One who has not washed his mouth and hands after meals, and (hence considered impure; न चोच्छिष्टः क्वचिद् व्रजेत् Ms. 2. 56. -ष्टं 1 Leavings, fragments, remainder (especially of food or sacrifice); नोच्छिष्टं कस्यचिद्दद्यात् Ms. 2. 56; so द्विज°, गृध्र°. -2 Honey. -Comp. -अन्नं leavings, offal. —चांडालिनी a form of the goddess मातंगी. -भोजन, -भोजिन्, -भाज् *a.* one who eats the leavings of another or eats the leavings of offerings to gods (as an attendant upon an idol). —भोजनं eating the leavings of another.

उच्छेषः, -षणं 1 Rest, remainder; सरस्वतीमुखग्रहणोच्छेषणीकृतो दशनच्छद एष चुंबितुं Dk. 27. -2 Leavings (of food).

उच्छीर्षक *a.* Having the head raised. —कं [उत्थापितं शीर्षं यस्मिन्] 1 A pillow. -2 The head; Ms. 3. 89.

उच्छुष् *Caus.* To dry up, make dry, wither up.

उच्छुष्क *a.* Dried up, withered.

उच्छोषण *a.* 1 Making dry, withering up; यच्छोकमुच्छोषणमिंद्रियाणाम् Bg. 2. 8. -2 Burning, parching. —णं Drying up; parching, withering.

उच्छोषुक *a.* Making dry, drying up, withering.

उच्छुल्मं Confusion.

उच्छूडा = उच्चूड q. v.

उच्छून *a.* [उद्-श्वि-क्त] 1 Swollen; प्रबलरुदितोच्छूननेत्रं प्रियायाः Me. 84; उत्तानोच्छूनमंडूकपाटितोदरसंनिभे K. P. 7; अनवरतरुदितोच्छूनताम्रदृष्टि Dk. 95. -2 Fat, bulky. -3 High, lofty.

उच्छृंखल *a.* 1 Unbridled, unrestrained, uncurbed; °वाचा Pt. 3; अन्यदुच्छृंखलं सत्त्वमन्यच्छास्त्रनियंत्रितं Si. 2. 62. -2 Self-willed, perverse. -3 Irregular, desultory, unsystematic.

उच्छोचनं Burning (Ved.).

उच्छोफः Swelling; Mâl. 5. 16.

उच्छ्रावणं Making one hear loudly.

उच्छ्रि [उद्-श्रि] 1 U. 1. To rise, be erected (A.). -2 To raise, erect, lift up. -3 To praise, extol. —*Caus.* To increase; Mv. 1. 8.

उच्छ्र(च्छ्रा)यः [उद्-श्रि-अच् घञ् वा] 1 Rising (of a planet &c.); Y. 1. 147. -2 Raising, erecting. -3 Height, elevation (physical and moral); शृंगोच्छ्रायैः कुमुदविशदैर्यो वितत्य स्थितः खं Me. 62; K. 105; Ki. 7. 27, 8. 23, 17. 61; Si. 4. 10, 8. 22. -4 Growth, increase, intensity; गुण° Ki. 8. 21, 16. 10; नीतोच्छ्रायं 5. 31, 14. 21. -5 Pride. -6 The upright side of a triangle. —यी (उच्छ्रायी) Plank. -Comp. —उपेत *a.* possessing height, high, lofty, elevated.

उच्छ्रयण *a.* Raised, erected. —णं Raising, elevation.

उच्छ्रायिन् *a.* High, raised, lofty; Si. 5. 21.

उच्छ्रित *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; H. 2. 164; R. 17. 33. -2 Gone up, risen; °सितांशुकर Si. 4. 25; K. 206. -3 High, tall, lofty, exalted; Ki. 5. 1; Bg. 6. 11; R. 9. 19; पंचयोजनमुच्छ्रिता Mb. -4 Produced, born. -5 Increasing, growing, prosperous; Ms. 7. 170; increased (in size or bulk), grown. -6 Proud.

उच्छ्रितिः = उच्छ्रय q. v.

उच्छ्रेय *a.* High, lofty, tall.

उच्छ्लंकः Ved. A part of the human body (used only in dual).

उच्छ्लंकः Ved. Gaping; cleaving open.

उच्छ्वस् 2 P. 1 To breathe, live; आत्मेच्छया न शक्यमुच्छ्वसितुमपि K. 175; Ve. 5. 15; Ms. 3. 72; अनुच्छ्वस्य without breathing, in one breath. -2 To take heart or courage, cheer up, revive, breathe a sigh of relief; मायाप्युच्छ्वसितीति U. 3. 7; स्वरसाभिधायुच्छ्वसितीव चेतः Ki. 3. 8 is delighted; Si. 18. 58; Ratn. 4; °दिगंतः Ki. 9. 21. -3 To open, bloom (as a lotus); नोच्छ्वसिति तपनकिरणैः (कुमुदं) V. 3. 16; M. 2. 11; Si. 10. 58, 11. 15. -4 To take a deep breath, pant, sigh deeply; Bk. 6. 120, 14. 55. -5 To throb, heave, palpitate. -6 To be loosened or relaxed. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to breathe. -2 To console, cheer up, delight; Rs. 6. 8; U. 3; Si. 9. 34. -3 To loosen, relax, disjoin, Me. 62.

उच्छ्वसनं 1 Breathing, sighing. -2 Taking a deep breath, heaving. -3 Loosening; Mâl. 2. 5.

उच्छ्वसित *p. p.* (Used actively) 1 Heaving, breathing; U. 3. -2 Emitting or sending out vapour (refreshed); V. 4. -3 Full-blown, opened, expanded; Mâl. 4; °मूर्तिः K. 92 raised up, Ch. P. 13. -4 (*a*) Enlivened, gladdened, refreshed; Me. 46. (*b*) Inspired or animated with hope; Kn. 6. 14. -5 Breathing a sigh of relief; M 3. 6; R. 10. 73; K. 181. -6 Consoled; उत्कंठोच्छ्वसितहृदया Me. 106. -7 Waving, dishevelled: °अलकं R. 8. 55. -8 Effaced (सद्°) Kn. 3 38. —तं 1 Breath, the (very) life; सा कुलपतेरुच्छ्वसितमिव S. 3; Ku. 7. 4. -2 Bloming, blowing. -3 Exhalation; R. 8. 3. -4 Heaving, upheaval, throbbing; R. 6. 68; V. 1. -5 Becoming loose or relaxed. -6 Sighing. -7 The vital airs of the body.

उच्छ्वासः 1 Breath, exhalation, breathing out; मुखोच्छ्वासगंधं V. 4. 22; Rs. 1. 3; Me. 108. -2 Support of life, being alive; U. 3. 30; K. 158. -3 A sigh. -4 Consolation, encouragement; Amaru. 11. -5 Expiring, dying. -6 An air-hole. -7 A division or chapter of a book, as of the Harsha-charita; cf. अध्याय.

उच्छ्वासित *p. p.* 1 Breathless, out of breath. -2 Much, excessive. -3 Loosened, released. -4 Detached, separated, divided. -5 Consoled.

उच्छ्वासिन् *a.* 1 Breathing, inhaling air. -2 Heaving, throbbing; V. 1. 6; Me. 108. -3 Sighing. -4 Expiring, dying. -5 Vanishing, fading away; Ku. 7. 82. -6 Pausing, stopping. -7 Rising, coming forward.

उछ् 6 P. (उच्छति, औच्छीत्, उच्छित, उष्ट) 1 To finish. -2 To bind. -3 To abandon, transgress. -4 To cease, stop.

उज्जस् *Caus.* To kill, destroy, extirpate (with gen.); विद्वौजसोज्जासयितुं जगद्द्रुहां Si. 1. 37.

उज्जासनं Killing, slaughter; चोरस्योज्जासनं Sk.

उज्जय(यि)नी N. of a city, the modern Oujein in Mâlvâ, the capital of Vikramâditya. It is one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus (cf. अवंति), and the first meridian of their geographers from which they calculate longitude; सौधोत्संगप्रणयविमुखो मा स्म भूरुज्जयिन्याः Me. 28.

उज्जानकः N. of a province in the North.

उज्जि 1 P. 1 To win, acquire by conquest, conquer. -2 To be victorious, triumph. —*Caus.* (-जापयति) 1 To cause to conquer. -2 To help one in winning.

उज्जितिः *f.* Ved. 1 Victory. -2 N. of certain verses in the Vâjasaneyi-Samhitâ.

उज्जेष *a.* Victorious. —षः Obtaining prosperity.

उज्जिघ्र *a.* [उद्-घ्रा-श] Smelling.

उज्जीव् 1 P. To revive, return to life. —*Caus.* To restore life.

उज्जीवनं Revival.

उज्जीविन् Reviving, coming to life again.

उज्जृंभ् 1 A. 1 To gape, open. -2 To part asunder. -3 To become visible, come or break forth, expand, rise, go up; वक्त्रेंदौ तव सत्ययं यदपरः शीतांशुरुज्जृंभते Ratn. 3. 13; K. 290. -4 To revive, come to senses; Mv. 6 52. —*Caus.* 1 To display, show. -2 To produce; U. 5. 6.

उज्जृंभ *a.* 1 Blown, expanded; उज्जृंभवदनांभोजा भिनत्त्यंगानि सांगना S. D. -2 Gaping, open. —भः 1 Opening, expansion, blowing. -2 Gaping of the mouth. -3 Breaking asunder, parting.

उज्जृंभा, -भणं 1 The act of gaping, opening the mouth, yawning. -2 Spreading, increase; Mâl. 5. 23. -3 Flurry, agitation; U. 3. 36.

उज्जृंभित *a.* Opened, stretched, expanded, blown. —तं 1 The act of gaping. -2 Effort, exertion.

उज्ज्य [उद्गता ज्या यस्य] Having the bow-string loosened. —ज्यं A bow with the string fastened to it.

उज्ज्वल् 1 P. To blaze up, shine. —*Caus.* (-ज्वलयति) To light up, illuminate, irradiate; Si. 9. 42; Git. 12.

उज्ज्वल *a.* 1 Bright, shining, luminous, splendid; उज्ज्वलकपोलं मुखं Si. 9. 48, 47. -2 Burning. -3 Clean, clear, white; Si. 6. 5. -4 Lovely, beautiful; सर्गो निसर्गोज्ज्वलः N. 3. 136. -5 Mixed with, seasoned; Mk. 8. 13. -6 Blown, expanded. -7 Unrestrained, full; Si. 5. 48. —लः Love, passion. —ला 1 Splendour, brightness. -2 Clearness. -3 A form of the Jagati metre. —लं Gold. -Comp. —दत्तः N. of the author of a commentary on the Uṇâdi Sûtras.

उज्ज्वलनं 1 Burning, shining. -2 Splendour, brilliance. -3 Fire. -4 Gold.

उज्ज्वलित *p. p.* Lighted, shining, brilliant.

उज्झ् 6 P. [उज्झति, उज्झांचकार, उज्झितुं, उज्झित] 1 To abandon, leave, quit; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्तल्पमुज्झांचकार R. 5. 75; तत्क्षणोज्झितवृक्षकं R. 1. 40, 51; आतपायोज्झितं धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun. -2 To avoid, escape from; उदये मदवाच्यमुज्झता R. 8 84; Si. 1. 63. -3 To emit, give out, drop or pour down; अविरतोज्झितवारिविपांडुभिः Ki. 5. 6; Si. 4. 63.

उज्झ *a.* [उज्झ्-अच्] Leaving, quitting.

उज्झकः 1 A cloud. -2 A devotee.

उज्झनं [उज्झ्-ल्युट्] Abandoning, removing, leaving.

उज्झटित *a.* Perplexed, bewildered, confounded.

उंछ् 6 P. (उंछति, उंछितुं, उंछित) To glean, gather (bit by bit); शिलानप्युंछतः Ms. 3. 100.

उंछः [उंछ्-घञ्] Gleaning or gathering grains; तान्युंछषष्ठांकितसैकतानि R. 5. 8; Ms. 10. 112. —छं Gleaning. -Comp. —वृत्ति, —शील *a.* one who lives by gleaning grains, a gleaner.

उंछनं Gleaning grains of corn in market-places &c.

उटं 1 A leaf. -2 Grass. -Comp. —जः, -जं [उटेभ्यो जायते] a hut, cottage, the residence of hermits, or saints, a hermitage (being mostly made of grass or leaves). उटजद्वारविरूढं नीवारबलिं विलोकयतः S. 4. 20; मृगैर्वर्तितरोमंथमुटजांगनभूमिषु R. 1. 52, 50.

उद = ऊद् 1 P. (ओदति, उवोठ, औदीत्, ओठितुं, उठित) 1 To go. -2 To strike or knock down.

उडुः *f.*, उडु *n.* [उड् बा० कु] 1 A lunar mansion; a star; इंदुप्रकाशांतरितोडुतुल्याः R. 16. 65. -2 Water (said to be n. only). -Comp. -चक्रं zodiacal circle. —पः,-पं [उडुनि जले-पाति] a raft, boat; तितीर्षुर्दुस्तरं मोहादुडुपेनास्मि सागरं R. 1. 2; केनोडुपेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23. (-पः) the moon; Mk. 4. 23. —पति, —राज् 1. the moon; जितमुडुपतिना Ratn. 1. 5; स्मरात्मकस्योडुपतेश्च रश्मयः Ku. 5. 22. -2. Varuṇa, regent of waters. —पथः the sky, the firmament.

उडुंबरः 1 N. of a tree; Ficus Glomerata (Mar. औदुंबर). -2 The threshold of a house. -3 A eunuch. -4 A part of a sacrifice. -5 A kind of leprosy with copper spots (-रं also). -6 A kind of worm said to be produced in the blood and to produce leprosy. —रं 1 The fruit of the उडुंबर tree. -2 Copper. -3 A *Karsha*, a measure of two tolas. -Comp. -दला, -पर्णी the plant Croton Polyandra.

उडूपः = उडुप q. v.

उड्डामर *a* 1 Agreeable, excellent, respectable. -2 Formidable, terrific; उड्डामरव्यस्तविस्तारिदोःखंडपर्यासितक्ष्माधरम् Mâl. 5. 23.

उड्डी 1, 4 A. To fly up, soar. —*Caus.* To scare away.

उड्डयनं Flying up, soaring; गतो विरत्युड्डयने निराशतां N. 1. 125.

उड्डीन *p. p.* Flown up, flying up. —नं 1 Flying up, soaring. -2 A particular flight of birds.

उड्डीयनं Flying up.

उड्डीशः 1 N. of a work containing charms and incantation. -2 N. of Siva.

उड्रः N. of a country; the modern Orissa; see ओड्र.

उणक *a.* (की *f.*) Removing, driving out.

उणादिः A class of terminations beginning with उण्.

उंडुकः 1 A species of leprosy. -2 A texture, net. -3 A part of the body.

उंडेरकः A ball of flour, roll-loaf; तथैवोंडेरकस्रजः Y. 1. 288.

उत् *ind.* A particle of (*a*) doubt (*b*) interrogation; (*c*) deliberation; (*d*) intensity.

उत *ind.* 1 A particle expressing (*a*) doubt, uncertainty, guess (*or*); तत्किमयमातपदोषः स्यादुत यथा मे मनसि वर्तते S. 3; स्थाणुरयमुत पुरुषः G. M. (*b*) alternative; usually a correlative of किं (whether, or); किमियं गुरुभिरुपदिष्टमुत धर्मशास्त्रेषु पठितमुत मोक्षप्राप्तियुक्तिरियं K. 155; किं येन सृजसि व्यक्तमुत येन बिभर्षि तत् Kn. 6. 23; the place of उत is also taken by आहो or आहोस्वित्; sometimes आहो, आहोस्वित् or स्वित् are joined to उत; (*c*) association, connection, (having a cumulative force, 'and', 'also'); उत बलवानुताबलः; (*d*) interrogation; उत दंडः पतिष्यति; (*e*) deliberation; (*f*) intensity; (*g*) wishing (especially at the beginning of a sentence followed by a potential 'would that'); (*h*) sometimes used as an expletive; (*i*) oft used for the sake of emphasis especially at the end of a line after इति or a verb; तदा विद्याद्विवृद्धं सत्त्वमित्युत Bg.

14. 11 ; धर्मे नष्टे कुलं कृत्स्नमधर्मोऽभिभवत्युत 1. 40. -2 With a preceding प्रति = on the contrary, on the other hand, but ; सामवादाः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत दीपकाः Si. 2. 55 : न केवलं प्रियते प्रत्युत पर्युपास्यमानस्तिष्ठति Nāg. 5. -3 With a preceding किं = how much more or how much less ; see किम्. उत-उत Either-or ; एकमेव वरं पुंसामुतराज्यमुताश्रमः G. M. उत वा Or else, and ; वा-उत वा उताहोऽपि-वा either-or.

उतथ्यः N. of a son of Angiras and elder brother of Brihaspati. -Comp. -अनुजः, -अनुजन्मन् m. Brihaspati, teacher of the gods ; तथ्यानुतथ्यानुजवज्जगादाग्रे गदाग्रजं Si. 2. 69. -तनयः N. of Gautama.

उत्क a. [उद् स्वार्थे-कन् ; उत्कः = उत्कण्ठितः P. V. 2. 80 Sk.] 1 Desirous of, longing for, anxiously wishing for (in comp.) ; अद्रिसुतासमागमोत्कः Ku. 6. 95 ; मानसोत्काः Me. 11 ; sometimes with an inf. ; Si. 4. 18. -2 Regretting, sad, sorrowful. -3 Absent-minded. -त्कः 1 Desire. -2 Opportunity.

उत्कता 1 A state of longing or regret, anxiety. -2 N. of a plant having aromatic seeds (गजपिप्पली).

उत्कायते Den. A. To long for.

उत्कयति Den. P. to make uneasy ; Si. 1. 59.

उत्कच a. 1 Having the hair erect ; as in घटोत्कच. -2 Having no hair.

उत्कच्छा A metre of six lines, each line containing eleven syllable instants.

उत्कंचुक a. 1 Without bodice or jacket. -2 Without a coat of mail.

उत्कट् 1 P. To start or burst out ; Mv. 5. 33.

उत्कट a. 1 Large, spacious ; U. 4. 29.-2 Powerful, mighty, extraordinary, fierce ; Pt. 1. 103 ; Mv. 1. 39, 5. 33. -3 Excessive, much ; अत्युत्कटैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलमश्नुते H. 1. 83. -4 Prominently visible, conspicuous ; °लांछनस्य U. 5. 36. -5 Abounding in, richly endowed with ; पादपान् कुसुमोत्कटान् Rām. -6 Drunk, mad, furious ; मदोत्कटः. -7 Superior, high. -8 Proud haughty. -9 Uneven. -10 Difficult. -टः 1 A fluid (ichor) dropping from the temples of an elephant in rut. -2 An elephant in rut. -3 The plant Saccharum Sara. -4 Pride, intoxication. -टा The plant Laurus Cassia (सैंहिलता). -टं The fragrant bark of Laurus Cassia.

उत्कटुकासनं Sitting on the hams, squatting.

उत्काणिका A raised particle.

उत्कंठ a. [उन्नतः कंठो यस्य] 1 Having the neck uplifted, ready, on the point of (doing anything), in comp. आज्ञापनोत्कंठा S. 2 ; रथस्वनोत्कंठमृगे वाल्मीकीये तपोवने R. 15. 11.-2 (Hence) Anxious, eager. -ठः, -ठा A mode of sexual enjoyment.

उत्कंठते Den. A. 1 To be anxious, pine or be sorry for ; S. 4 ; Si. 9. 54.-2 To yearn, be eagerly desirous of (with gen. or dat.); स्वर्गाय नोत्कंठते V. 3. 4 ; Mv. 6 ; उत्कंठते च युष्मत्साक्षिकर्षस्य U. 6, 6. 21 ; Māl. 4 ; Bk. 5. 72. -*Caus* (उत्कंठयति) To create anxiety or longing, inspire with tender emotions ; Bh. 1. 35 ; Ghaṭ. 5.

उत्कंठा 1 Anxiety, uneasiness (in general); यास्यत्यद्य शकुंतलेति हृदयं संस्पृष्टमुत्कंठया S. 4. 5 ; अवाप्त° Māl. 2. 12 seized with fright, suddenly startled. -2 Longing for a beloved person or thing ; दुहितरधिकं सोत्कंठमुद्वीक्षते Amaru. 24. -3 Regret, sorrow, missing anything or person ; गाढोत्कंठा Māl. 1. 15 ; Me. 83.

उत्कंठित *p. p.* 1 Anxious, uneasy. -2 Regretting, grieving for sorrowful. -3 Longing for a beloved person or thing. -ता A mistress longing for her absent love or husband, one of the eight heroines ; she is thus defined :- आगंतुं कृतचित्तोऽपि दैवान्नायाति यत्प्रियः । तदनागमदुःखार्ता विरहोत्कंठिता तु सा ॥ S. D. 121.

उत्कंधर a. [उन्नतः कंधरोऽस्य] Having the neck uplifted ; उत्कंधरं दारुकमित्युवाच Si. 4. 18. -रं Bending back the neck.

उत्कंप् 1 A. To tremble, quiver, shake. -*Caus.* To cause to tremble, shake, agitate.

उत्कंप a. Trembling ; श्वास° कुचं Amaru. 90. -पः, -पनं Trembling, tremor, agitation ; किमधिकत्रासोत्कंपं दिशः समुदीक्षसे Amaru. 28 ; Me. 72.

उत्कंपिन् 1 Trembling. -2 Agitating.

उत्करः See under उत्कॄ.

उत्कर्करः A kind of musical instrument.

उत्कर्ण a. Having the ears erect. -र्णः An erect ear.

उत्कल a. Excessive, piteous ; K. 306. -लः 1 N. of a country, the modern Orissa, or the inhabitants of that country (pl.) ; जगन्नाथप्रांतदेश उत्कलः परिकीर्तितः ; see ओड्र ; उत्कलादर्शितपथः R. 4. 38.-2 A fowler, bird-catcher.-3 A porter (carrying a load with him). -4 A sub division of Brāhmaṇas.

उत्कलित a. 1 Unbound loosened. -2 Regretting, sorry for.-3 Opened, blossomed (as flowers). -4 Rising, prosperous.

उत्कलाप a. Having the tail erect and expanded ; R. 16. 64.

उत्कलापयति Den. P. 1 To ask (one) permission to go, take leave of; Pt. 5. -2 To cause the peacock to spread its plumage. -3 To cause (one) to be proud, produce conceit by an acknowledgment of merit.

उत्कलिका 1 Anxiety in general, uneasiness ; जाता नोत्कलिका Amaru. 78 ; K. 138, 205, 210, 234 ; Dk. 17, 20. -2 Longing for, regretting, missing anything or person. -3 Wanton sport, dalliance (हेला). -4 A bud. -5 A wave; वनावलीरुत्कलिकासहस्रं Si. 3. 70 ; क्षुभितमुत्कलिकातरलं मनः ruffled by waves Māl. 3. 10 (where उत्कलिका also means anxiety); K. 161. -Comp. -प्रायं a variety of prose composition abounding in compound words and hard letters ; भवेदुत्कलिकाप्रायं समासाढ्यं दृढाक्षरं Chand. M. 6.

उत्कषणं 1 Tearing, pulling up. -2 Ploughing, drawing through (as a plough) ; सद्यःसीरोत्कषणसुरभि क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं Me. 16.

उत्काका A cow calving every year.

उत्काशनं Ordering, commanding.

उत्कासः,-सनं, -उत्कासिका Hemming, clearing the throat of mucus.

उत्कीलित a. Nailed up.

उत्कुंचिता,-का The plant Nigella Indica.

उत्कुट [उन्नतः कुटो यत्र] Lying down or sleeping with the face (or head) upwards, stretching out on the back.

उत्कुटक a. Stretched on the back with the face upwards. -Comp. -आसनं a posture with the face upwards.

उत्कुणः 1 A bug. -2 A louse.

उत्कुल a. [उत्क्रांतः कुलात्] Fallen from the family, disgracing or dishonouring one's family ; यदि यथा वदति क्षितिपस्तथा त्वमसि किं पितुरुत्कुलया त्वया । S. 5. 67.

उत्कूजः The singing (of the cuckoo).

उत्कूटः [उन्नतं कूटमस्य] A parasol or umbrella.

उत्कूर्दनं Jumping up, springing upwards ; °शाक्तिर्नास्ति Pt. 2.

उत्कूल a. [उत्क्रांतः कूलात्] 1 Going uphill (as rivers), (Ved.). -2 Reaching the bank. -3 Overflowing the bank ; K. 303.

उत्कूलित a. Brought to the bank or shore, reaching the bank ; प्रतिश्रणोत्कूलितशैवलाभाः Si. 3. 70.

उत्कृ 8 A. To inform against.

उत्कृतिः f. N. of a class of metres having 104 syllables.

उत्कृत् 6 P. 1 To cut out or off, tear out or off; तस्मिन्रामशरोत्कृत्ते चले R. 12. 49; Ms. 11. 105; Y. 3. 259. -2 To cut to pieces, cut up, hack, butcher; उत्कृत्योत्कृत्य कृत्तिं Māl. 5. 16.

उत्कर्तनं 1 Cutting off, tearing out, cutting to pieces. -2 Rooting out, eradication.

उत्कृष् 1 P. 1 To draw or pull up, raise or lift up; उत्कर्षति Śi. 13. 60; to draw or take out, extract, extricate; अंगदकोटिलग्नं प्रालंबमुत्कृष्य R. 6. 14. -2 To draw, attract; Śi. 17. 42. -3 To pull or put off. -4 To increase, enhance (opp. अपकृष्). -5 To bend (as a bow). -6 To tear asunder. —*Caus.* To elevate, raise, increase. —*pass.* 1 To be lifted, raised. -2 To rise, be supreme or eminent.

उत्कर्ष a. 1 Superior, eminent. -2 Much, abundant. -3 Exaggerated, boastful. -4 Attractive. -र्षः 1 Pulling off or upwards, drawing or pulling up. -2 Elevation, eminence, rise, prosperity; निनीषुः कुलमुत्कर्षं Ms. 4. 244, 9. 24. -3 Increase, abundance, excess; पंचानामपि भूतानामुत्कर्षं पुपुषुर्गुणाः R. 4. 11. -4 Excellence, highest merit, glory; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यंति लक्ष्ये चले Ś. 2. 5. -5 Self-conceit, boasting. -6 Joy, pleasure.

उत्कर्षक a. Drawing upwards, raising, elevating, increasing &c.

उत्कर्षणं 1 Drawing upwards. -2 Taking or pulling off.

उत्कर्षिन् a. Drawing or pulling up.

उत्कृष्ट p. p. 1 Drawn up or out, raised, elevated. -2 Extracted. -3 Excellent, eminent, superior, best, highest; Ms. 5. 163, 7. 126, 8. 281; बल° Pt. 3. 36 superior in strength; so ज्ञान°, गुण° &c. -4 Much, excessive, very great, increased; जिह्वालौल्य° Pt. 1. -5 Tilled; ploughed. -Comp. —उपाधिता state of high illusion. —भूमः f. good soil. —वेदनं marrying a man of a higher caste; Ms. 3. 44.

उत्कृष्टता,-त्वं Excellence, eminence; greatness.

उत्कॄ 6 U. 1 To scatter upwards, throw up, pile up or heap; रजोभिस्तुरगोत्कीर्णैः R. 1. 42. -2 To dig up, excavate. -3 To engrave, carve, sculpture; उत्कीर्णा इव वासयष्टिषु निशानिद्रालसा बर्हिणः V. 3. 2; R. 4. 59; see उत्कीर्ण also.

उत्कर a. (-रा, -री f.) [कृ-अप्] That which piles or throws up or raises. —रः 1 A heap, multitude; नक्षत्रोत्कर Ki. 8. 5. -2 A pile, stack. -3 Rubbish, what is thrown up, (मूषिकोत्कर) Mk. 3.

उत्करिका A sort of sweetmeat made with milk, treacle, and ghee.

उत्करीय a. Belonging to a heap.

उत्कारः [कृ-घञ् P. III. 3. 30] 1 Winnowing corn. -2 Piling up corn. -3 One who sows corn.

उत्कारिका [कृ-ण्वुल्] Poultice.

उत्किर a. [कृ-कर्तरि श] Carrying or bearing away, wafting, scattering upwards (at the end of comp.); पुष्परेणूत्किरैः R. 1. 38; निनाय सात्यंतहिमोत्किरानिलाः Ku. 5. 26; 6. 5.

उत्कीर्ण p. p. 1 Thrown or piled up, scattered. -2 Engraven, carved, sculptured; Māl. 5. 10; K. 17, 36, 79, 106, 129, 133, 141, 186, 206; °नामधेयं engraven with a name -3 Bored, perforated; घुण° Pt. 3. 139.

उत्कृत् 10 P. To proclaim, celebrate, praise, extol; महिमानं यदुत्कीर्त्य R. 10. 32.

उत्कीर्तनं 1 Crying out, proclaiming. -2 Praising, celebrating, extolling; S. D. 495.

उत्कीर्तित p. p. 1 Proclaimed, promulgated. -2 Praised, celebrated, renowned.

उत्कोचः [उत्कुच्-घञ्] A bribe (lit. bending one from the right path); उत्कोचमिव ददती K. 232, Dk. 155; Y. 1. 338.

उत्कोचक a. Bribed. —कः 1 A bribe. -2 The receiver of a bribe; Ms. 9. 258.

उत्कोटि a. Pointed.

उत्क्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To go up, step up, ascend. -2 To step beyond; उत्क्रान्तशैशवो R. 15. 33 past childhood. -3 To step out, go out or away, depart; ऊर्ध्वं प्राणा ह्युत्क्रामंति Ms. 2. 120; Mv. 1. -4 To pass away, die. -5 To go or pass over, omit. -6 To disregard, not to notice, neglect; आर्षं प्रमाणमुत्क्रम्य, धर्ममुत्क्रम्य Mh. -7 To transgress, violate; उत्क्रान्तसीमा Dk. 101, 97. —*Caus.* (-क्रामयति) To cause to go up or ascend.

उत्क्रमः 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 Progressive increase. -3 Going astray, deviation, transgression, violation.

उत्क्रमणं 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 Ascent, soaring aloft. -3 Surpassing, exceeding. -4 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), *i. e.* death (= प्राणोत्क्रमणं) Ms. 6. 63.

उत्क्रमणीय *pot. p.* To be transgressed, to be given up or abandoned.

उत्क्रान्त p. p. 1 Gone forth or out, departed; उत्क्रान्तमिवासुभिः K. 33; R. 7. 53. -2 Faded, effaced (as colour); R. 16. 17. -3 Gone over or beyond, passed, surpassed. -4 Dead. -5 Trespassing, exceeding, surpassing (actively used).

उत्क्रान्तिः f. 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), death.

उत्क्रान्तिन् a. Passing away, gone, departed.

उत्क्रामः 1 Going out or up, departure. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Violation, transgression. -4 Opposition, contrariety.

उत्क्रुश् 1 P. 1 To cry out, exclaim, cry aloud. -2 To call out to; उदक्रोशत् स पांडवान् Mb. -3 To proclaim.

उत्क्रुष्ट p. p. Crying out, exclaiming. —ष्टं 1 Crying out, calling, exclaiming. -2 Loud speaking or conversation.

उत्क्रोशः 1 Clamour, outcry, loud noise. -2 Proclamation. -3 An osprey (कुररी).

उत्क्रोदः Ved. Exultation, joy.

उत्क्लिश् 9 P. To feel uneasy or distressed. -*Caus.* 1 To excite, stir up, agitate, torment. -2 To expel, drive away.

उत्क्लेशः 1 Excitement, disquietude, agitation. -2 Disorder of the humours (of the body). -3 Sickness; particularly, sea-sickness, nausea.

उत्क्लेशक a. Causing the disorders of the humours. —कः A kind of poisonous insect.

उत्क्लेशन,-शिन् a. Exciting, stirring up, producing disorder; as in कफ° exciting phlegm.

उत्क्लेदः Becoming wet or moist.

उत्क्लेदिन् a. 1 Wet. -2 Making wet or moist.

उत्क्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or toss up, raise, set up, erect; उत्क्षिप्तगात्रः Śi. 12. 5, 8. 14; बलिमाकाशे उत्क्षिपेत् Ms. 3. 90; Rs. 1. 22; so बाहुं, मुखं &c.; R. 6. 14. -2 To throw away, reject, get rid of. -3 To emit, vomit up.

उत्क्षिप्त p. p. 1 Thrown upwards, tossed, raised. -2 Held up, supported; R. 15. 83. -3 Seized or overcome with, distracted by, struck with; विस्मय° Ratn. 1; so लोभ°, अनुराग°. -4 Demolished, destroyed. -5 Thrown out, rejected, dismissed. —प्तः The thorn apple, the Dhattūra plant.

उत्क्षिप्तिका A crescent-shaped ornament worn in the upper part of the ear.

उत्क्षेप *a.* Throwing up, tossing. -पः 1 Throwing or tossing up; पद्मोत्क्षेप Me. 47. -2 That which is thrown or tossed up; बिंदूत्क्षेपान् पिपासुः M. 2. 13. -3 Sending, despatching. -4 Throwing away, rejecting. -5 Vomiting. -6 The region above the temples (dual).

उत्क्षेपक *a.* One who throws or tosses up, who or what elevates or raises; Y. 2. 274. —कः 1 A stealer of clothes &c.; वस्त्राद्युत्क्षिप्यापहरतीत्युत्क्षेपकः Mit. -2 One who sends or orders.

उत्क्षेपणं 1 Throwing upwards; lifting or tossing up; अतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाहू घटोत्क्षेपणात् S. 1. 30. -2 Throwing upwards, regarded by the Vaiseshikas as one of the five *karmans* q. v. -3 Vomiting. -4 Sending away; despatching. -5 A kind of basket for cleaning corn; a kind of stick for threshing corn. -6 A fan. -7 A measure of sixteen Paṇas.

उत्खचित *a.* Intermixed, interwoven, set or inlaid with; कुसुमोत्खचितान् वलीभृतः R. 8. 53, 13. 54.

उत्खन् 1 P. 1 To dig up or out, excavate; उत्खातं निधिशंकया क्षितितलं Bh. 3. 4. -2 To tear up by the roots, eradicate; वंगानुत्खाय तरसा R. 4. 36, 33; 14. 73; 18. 22; Me. 52; Bk. 12. 5, 15. 55. -3 To draw or tear out (eye &c.); Bk. 14. 32. -4 To draw or pull out; Si. 5. 59, 18. 37; उत्खातखड्गा Ve. 3 unsheathed.

उत्खात *p. p.* 1 Excavated, dug up. -2 Extracted, drawn out; उत्खातं परित्यागशल्यं U. 3. -3 Uprooted, plucked up by the roots (lit.): लीला° uprooted in sport U. 3. 16; Mâl. 9. 34. -4 (fig.) (*a*) Eradicated, totally destroyed, annihilated; किमुत्खातं नंदवंशस्य Mu. 1; °लवणो मधुरेश्वरः प्राप्तः U. 7. (*b*) Deposed, deprived of power or authority; फलैः संवर्धयामासुरुत्खातप्रतिरोपिताः R. 4. 37 (where उत्खात means 'uprooted' also). -तं A hole, cavity, hollow, uneven ground; अनुत्खातस्तिमित not stopped by uneven ground; S. 7. 33. -Comp. —केलिः *f.* digging out earth in sport (by means of horns, tusks &c.); उत्खातकेलिः शृंगाद्यैर्वप्रक्रीडा निगद्यते.

उत्खातिन् *a.* [उत्खात-इनि] 1 Uneven, having ups and downs, rugged (opp सम); उत्खातिनी भूमिरिति मया रश्मिसंयमनाद्रथस्य मंदीकृतो वेगः S. 1. -2 Destructive.

उत्खला A kind of perfume.

उत्खिद् 6 P. To draw out, extract.

उत्खेदः Cutting out; drawing out.

उत्त See उंद्.

उत्तंसः [उद्-तंस्-अच्] 1 A crest, chaplet, an ornament worn on the crown of the head; उत्तंसानरहत वारि मूर्धजेभ्यः Si. 8. 57; सुधांशुकलितोत्तंसस्तापं हरतु वः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59, cf. कर्णोत्तंस. -2 An ear-ring; Mâl. 5. 18; Bv. 2. 55.

उत्तंसयति Den. P. 1 To cause to serve as a crest, to deck, adorn. -2 To tie or bind up (as hair); Ve. 1. 21.

उत्तंसित *a.* 1 Having ear-rings. -2 Put or worn on the crest; Bh. 3. 129; अंजलिकिसलय° Dk. 99.

उत्तट *a.* [उत्क्रांतः तटं] Overflowing the bank; उत्तटा इव नद्योरयाः स्थलीं R. 11. 58.

उत्तन् 8 U. 1 To stretch upwards or out. -2 To try to rise.

उत्तान *a.* 1 Stretched out, spread out, expanded, dilated; उत्तानतारकस्य लोचनयुगलस्य K. 143; U. 3. 23. -2 (*a*) Lying on the back, with the face upwards, supine; Mâl. 3; उत्तानोच्छूनमंडूकपाटितोदरसंनिभे K. P. 7; Y. 1. 248. (*b*) Upright, erect. -3 Open, turned upwards; उत्तानपाणिद्वयसंनिवेशात् Ku. 3. 45; °शङ्किषु Pt. 3. 150. -4 Open, unreserved, frank, candid; स्वभावोत्तानहृदयं S. 5 frank-minded. -5 Elevated; Mâl. 7. -6 Concave; having the mouth upwards. -7 Shallow. -Comp. —कर्मकं a particular posture in sitting. —पत्रकः a species of Ricinus (रक्तैरंड). —पद् *f.* vegetation, the whole creation of upward-germinating plants (Sây.) —पाद् *a.* with extended legs (children). (-दः) 1. N. of a king, father of Dhruva. -2. the Supreme Spirit. °जः N. of Dhruva, the polar star. —शय *a.* sleeping supinely or on the back, lying with the face upwards: कदा उत्तानशयः पुत्रकः जनयिष्यति मे हृदयाह्लादं K. 62. (—यः, -या) a little child, suckling, infant. —शीवन् *a.* lying extended; stagnant. —हस्त *a.* having the hands stretched out in prayers. (-स्तौ) (du.) the two hands with the fingers stretched out and with the backs turned towards the grounds.

उत्तानकः A species of the Cyperus grass (उच्चटा).

उत्तानिका N. of a river.

उत्तानित *a.* 1 Raised, up lifted; K. 38, 209, 298. -2 Dilated, expanded; K. 82, 84.

उत्तप् 1 P. 1 To warm, make hot, heat thoroughly, scorch, burn, sear; उत्तपनाराच्चलीलत् Si. 11. 50; उत्तपति सुवर्णं सुवर्णकारः Mbh. melts; so चैत्रो मैत्रस्य पाणिमुत्तपति. (Used in the Atm. when used intransitively 'to shine', or when it has a limb of the body for its object; उत्तपमानः आतपः Bk. 8. 15 scorching heat; Si. 20. 40; उत्तपते पाणी Mbh.). -2 To pain, torment, torture by heat; कुसुमेषुरुत्तपति यद्विशिखैः Si. 9. 67. -3 To excite, urge on, press hard. —*Caus.* To warm, heat.

उत्तप्त *p. p.* 1 Burnt, heated, seared, made red-hot. °कनक K. 43, 36; U. 5. 14. -2 Bathed, washed. -3 Anxious. -4 Enraged, inflamed, fired; Ve. 2. —प्तं 1 Dried flesh. -2 Great heat.

उत्तापः 1 Great heat, inflammation. -2 Affliction, torment, distress. -3 Excitement, passion; प्रत्यूहः सर्वसिद्धीनामुत्तापः प्रथमः किल H. 3. 45. -4 Anxiety, ardour. -5 Energy, effort.

उत्तापित *a.* 1 Heated, made hot. -2 Tormented, distressed. -3 Excited, urged, roused.

उत्तम् 4 P. 1 To be afflicted or distressed, lose heart, faint. -2 To be uneasy or impatient, be anxious; हृदय मा उत्ताम्य S. 1; K. 85, 231, 268, 275; Mâl. 3.

उत्तमनं Losing heart, impatience.

उत्तम *a.* [उद्-तमप्] 1 Best, excellent (oft. in comp.); द्विजोत्तमः the best of Brâhmaṇas; so सुर°, नर° &c.; प्रायेणाधममध्यमोत्तमगुणः संसर्गतो जायते Bh. 2. 67. -2 Foremost, uppermost, highest (opp. हीन, जघन्य). -3 Most elevated, chief, principal. -4 Greatest, first; Ms. 2. 249. —मः 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 The last person (= first person according to English phraseology). —मा 1 An excellent woman. -2 A kind of pustule or pimple. -3 The plant Asclepias Rosea Roxb. —Comp. —अंगं 'the best limb of the body', the head; कश्चिद् द्विषत्खड्गहृतोत्तमांगः R. 7. 51; Ms. 1. 63, 8. 300; Ku. 7. 41; Bg. 11. 27. -अधम *a.* high and low; °मध्यम good, midding, and bad; high, low, and middling; (the order is often reversed); cf. Pt. 1. 210. —अंभस् *n.* a sort of satisfaction (acquiescence) in Sân. phil. -अरणी the plant Asparagus Racemosus (इंदीवरी). —अर्धः 1. the best half. -2. the last half or part. -अर्ध्य *a.* pertaining to the best half. —अहः the last or latest day; a fine or luckly day. —उक्त्य *a.* one to whom the best term is applicable, best, excellent —ऋणः, -ऋणिकः (उत्तमर्णः) a creditor (opp. अधमर्णः) धारेरुत्तमर्णः P. I. 4. 35; Ms 8. 47, 50; Y. 2. 42. —ओजस् *a.* of excellent valour. —गंधाढ्य *a.* possessing copiously the most delicious fragrance. —गुण *a.* of the best qualities, best, highest; Mu. 2. 17. —पदं a high

office. —पु(पू)रुषः 1. the last person in verbal conjugation ; (= first person according to English phraseology ; in Sanskrit verbs are conjugated by putting the English 1st person last and 3rd person first). -2. the Supreme Spirit. -3. an excellent man. —लाभः an excellent profit. —वेशः N. of Śiva. —शाखः a tree having excellent branches. —श्लोक a. of excellent fame, illustrious, glorious, well-known, famous. —संग्रहः (°स्त्री°) intriguing with another man's wife, i. e speaking with her privately, looking amorously at her &c. —साहसः, -सं the highest (of the fixed) pecuniary punishments ; a fine of 1000 (or according to some 80,000) paṇas ; Ms. 9. 240 ; Y. 1. 365 ; पणानां द्वे शते सार्धे प्रथमः साहसः स्मृतः । मध्यमः पंच विज्ञेयः सहस्रं त्वेव चोत्तमः ॥ Capital punishment, banishment, confiscation, and mutilation are also regarded as forms of this punishment.

उत्तमता -त्वं 1 Excellence. -2 Goodness, good quality.

उत्तमाय्य a. Ved. Made excellent.

उत्तमीय a. Uppermost, highest, best, principal.

उत्तंभ् 5, 9 P. [उद्-स्तंभ्] To stay, prop, support, hold up; K. 281, Ve. 6; स्कंधोत्तंभिततीर्थवारिकलशाः Ve. 6; Śi. 4. 25. —Caus. 1 To increase, heighten, rouse ; Ki. 2. 48. -2 To bind up.

उत्तंभः, -भनं 1 Upholding, propping, supporting ; भुवनोत्तंभनस्तंभान् K. 260 ; Śi. 18. 46. -2 A prop, stay, support. -3 Stopping, arresting.

उत्तर a. [उद्-तरप्] 1 Being or produced in the north, northern (declined like a pronoun). -2 Upper, higher (opp. अधर) ; उत्तरे-अधरे वृत्ताः Śat. Br. अवनतोत्तरकायं R. 9. 60 ; P. II. 2. 1. -3 (a) Later-latter, following, subsequent (opp. पूर्व) ; पूर्वमेघः, उत्तरमेघः, °मीमांसा ; उत्तरार्धः &c. ; °रामचरितं later adventures of Rāma U. 1. 2 ; पूर्वः-उत्तरः former-latter H. 1. 2 ; Ms. 2. 136. (b) Future, concluding ; °कालः subsequent time ; °फलं ; °वचनं a reply. -4 Left (opp. दक्षिण). -5 Superior, chief, excellent ; dominant, powerful. -6 Exceeding, transgressing, beyond ; तर्कोत्तरा Mv. 2. 6. -7 More, more than (generally as the last member of a comp. with numerals) ; षडुत्तरा विंशतिः 26 ; अष्टोत्तरं शतं 108. -8 Accompanied or attended with, full of, consisting chiefly of, followed by (at the end of comp.) ; राज्ञां तु चरितार्थता दुःखोत्तरैव S. 5 ; चपलोत्तरा R. 7. 49 ; लज्जोत्तरमीक्षिता Ku. 5. 61 ; उत्सवोत्तरो मंगलविधिः Dk. 39, 166 ; K. 311 ; H. 1. 150 ; प्रवाल°पुष्पशय्ये R. 6. 50 overspread with ; धर्मोत्तरं 13. 7. rich in ; 18. 7 ; कंप° 13. 28 ; 17. 12 ; 19. 23. -9 To be crossed over. —रः 1 Future time, futurity. -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 N. of Śiva. —रा 1 The north ; अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा Ku. 1. 1. -2 A Inner mansion. -3 N. of the daughter of Virāṭa and wife of Abhimanyu. —रं 1 An answer, reply ; प्रत्यक्षमेव प्रतिवक्ष्युत्तरं R. 3. 47 ; उत्तरादुत्तरं वाक्यं वदतां संप्रजायते Pt. 1. 60 a reply is suggested to a reply. -2 (In law) Defence, a rejoinder -3 The last part or following member of a compound. -4 (In Mīm.) The fourth member of an अधिकरण q. v. ; the answer. -5 The upper surface or cover. -6 Conclusion. -7 Remainder, rest, what followed or took place next ; U. 3. 26. -8 Superiority, excellence. -9 Result, the chief or prevalent result or characteristic. -10 Excess, over and above ; see above (उत्तर a. 8). -11 Remainder, difference (in arith.). —रं ind. 1 Above.-2 Afterwards, after ; तत उत्तरं, इत उत्तरं &c. -Comp. -अधर a. higher and lower (fig. also). (-रौ du.) the upper and under lip, the two lips ; पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83 (स्फुरणमुपरिष्टोऽधरो यस्य Malli.). —आधिकारः, -रिता, -त्वं right to property, heirship, inheritance. —अधिकारिन् m. an heir or claimant (subsequent to the death of the original owner). —अपरा north-west. —अयनं (°यणं, न being changed to ण) 1. the progress of the sun to the north (of the equator) ; Bg. 8. 24. -2. the period or time of the summer solstice. —अरणिः, -णी f. The upper अरणि (which by cutting becomes the मंथ or churner). —अर्थं a. for the sake of what follows. —अर्धं 1. the upper part of the body. -2. the northern part. -3. the latter half (opp. पूर्वार्ध). -4. the further end. —अर्ध्य a. being on the northern side. —अहः the following day. —आभासः a false reply, an indirect, evasive, or prevaricating reply. °ता, -त्वं the semblance of a reply without reality. —आशा the northern direction. °अधिपतिः, -पतिः the regent of the northern direction, an epithet of Kubera. —आषाढा the 21st lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —आसंगः 1. an upper garment ; कृतोत्तरासंगं K. 43 ; Śi. 2. 19 ; Ku. 5. 16. -2. contact with the north. —इतर a. other than उत्तर i. e. southern. (-रा) the southern direction. —उत्तर a. [उत्तरस्मादुत्तरः] 1. more and more, higher and higher, further and further. -2. successive, ever increasing ; °स्नेहेन बुधः Pt. 1 ; Y. 2. 136 (-रं) 1. a reply to an answer, reply on reply ; अलमुत्तरोत्तरेण Mu. 3. -2. conversation, a rejoinder. -3. excess, exceeding quantity or degree. -4. succession, gradation, sequence. -5. descending. (-रं) ind. higher and higher, in constant continuation, more and more ; उत्तरोत्तरमुत्कर्षः K. P. 10 ; उत्तरोत्तरं वर्धते H. 1. —उत्तरिन् a. 1. ever-increasing. -2. one following the other. —ओष्ठः the upper lip (उत्तरो-रौ-ष्ठः). —कांडं the seventh book of the Rāmāyaṇa. —कायः the upper part of the body ; R. 9. 60. —कालः 1. future time. -2. time calculated from one full moon to another. —कुरु (m. pl.) one of the nine divisions of the world, the country of the northern Kurus (said to be a country of eternal beatitude) —कोसलाः (m. pl.) the northern Kosalas ; पितुरनंतरमुत्तरकोसलान् R. 9.1 —कोशला the city of Ayodhyā ; यदुपतेः क्व गता मथुरा पुरी रघुपतेः क्व गतोत्तरकोशला ॥ Udb. —क्रिया funeral rites, obsequies. —खंडं the last section or book. —खंडनं refutation. —ग्रंथः supplement to a work. —छदः a bed-covering, covering (in general) ; R. 5. 65, 17. 21 ; नागचर्मोत्तरच्छदः Mb.. —ज a. born subsequently or afterwards ; Y. 1. 59. —ज्या the versed sine of an arc (Wilson) ; the second half of the chord halved by the versed sine (B. and R.). —ज्योतिषाः (m. pl.) the northern Jyotishas. —तंत्रं N. of a supplementary section in the medical work of Suśruta. —दायक a. replying, disobedient, pert, impertinent ; H. 2. 121. —दिश् f. the north. °ईशः -पालः 1. Kubera, the regent of the north. -2. the planet बुध. °बलिन् 1. the planet Venus. -2. the moon. —देशः the country towards the north. —धेय a. to be done subsequently. —पक्षः 1. the northern wing or side. -2. the dark half of a lunar month. -3. the second part of an argument, i. e. a reply, the reason pro. (opp. पूर्वपक्ष) ; प्रापयन् पवनव्याधेर्गिरमुत्तरपक्षताम् Śi. 2. 15. -4. a demonstrated truth or conclusion. -5. the minor proposition in a syllogism. -6. (in Mīm.) the fifth member of an *Adhikaraṇa* q. v. —पटः 1. an upper garment. -2. To bed-covering (उत्तरच्छदः). —पथः the northern way, way leading to the north. —पथिक a. travelling in the northern country. —पदं 1. the last member of a compound. -2. a word that can be compounded with

another. —पदिक, पदकीय *a.* relating to, studying or knowing the last word or term. —पश्चार्धः the north western half. —पश्चिम *a.* north-western. (-मा) the north-western country. (-मा) [उत्तरस्याः पश्चिमायाश्च दिशोरन्तरालं] the north-west. —पादः the second division of a legal plaint, that part which relates to the reply or defence; पूर्वपक्षः स्मृतः पादो द्वितीयश्चोत्तरः स्मृतः । क्रियापादस्तृतीयः स्याच्चतुर्थो निर्णयः स्मृतः ॥. —पुरस्तात् *ind.* north-eastward (with gen.).—पुरुषः = उत्तमपुरुषः q. v. —पूर्व *a.* north-eastern. (-र्वा) the north-east. —प्रच्छदः a coverlid, quilt. —प्रत्युत्तरं 1. a dispute, debate, a rejoinder, retort. -2. the pleadings in a law-suit. —फ(फा)ल्गुनी the twelfth lunar mansion consisting of two stars (having the figure of a bed). —भाद्रपद -दा the 26th lunar mansion consisting of two stars (figured by a couch). —मंद्रा a loud but slow manner of singing. —मात्रं a mere reply. —मीमांसा the later Mîmâmsâ, the Vedânta philosophy, an inquiry into the nature of Brahma or Jnâna Kâṇḍa (distinguished from मीमांसा proper which is usually called पूर्वमीमांसा). —रहित *a.* without a reply. -रामचरितं -त्रं N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhûti, which describes the later life of Râma. —लक्षणं the indication of an (actual) reply. —लोमन् *a.* having the hair turned upwards. —वयसं, -स् *n.* old age, the declining period of life. —वस्तिः a kind of small syringe. —वस्त्रं, -वासस् *n.* an upper garment, mantle, cloak. -वादिन् *m.* 1. a defendant, respondent; Y. 2. 17. -2. one whose claims are of later date than another's. —वेदिः 1. the northern altar made for the sacred fire. -2. N. of a Tîrtha near the कुरुक्षेत्र. —सक्थं the left thigh. —संज्ञित *a.* denoted or named in reply (as a witness). (-तः) hearsay-witness. —साक्षिन् *m.* 1. a witness for the defence. -2. a witness deposing to facts from the reports of others. —साधक *a.* 1. finishing what remains or follows, assisting at a ceremony. -2. who or what proves a reply. (-कः) an assistant, helper —हनुः Ved. the upper jaw-bone.

उत्तरंग [उत्तरमंगं शकंध्वा० पण] A wooden arch surmounting the door-frame.

उत्तरतर *a.* Still further, or higher; remote, distant.

उत्तरतः, -रात् *ind.* 1 From the north; to the north. -2 To the left (opp. दक्षिणतः) -3 At the top, above. -4 Behind. -5 Afterwards.

उत्तरत्र *ind.* 1 Subsequently, later or further on, below (in a work), in the sequel. -2 In the second case (opp. पूर्वत्र in the first case).-3 Northward.

उत्तराहि *ind.* [उत्तर-आहि] Northerly, to the north of (with abl.); Bk. 8. 107.

उत्तरिन् *a.* Superior.

उत्तरीयं, -यकं [उत्तर-छ वा-कप्] An upper garment; R. 16. 17, 43.

उत्तरेण *ind.* [उत्तर-एनप्] (With gen., acc. or at the end of a comp.) Northward, on the north side of; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहानुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75. v. l., K. 120; निषधस्योत्तरेण तु V. P., Mâl. 9. 24.

उत्तरेद्युः *ind.* On a subsequent day, on the day following, to-morrow.

उत्तरंग *a.* 1 Ruffled or washed by waves, inundated; trembling, tremulous; Mn. 6. 3. -2 With surging waves; R. 7. 36; Kn. 3. 48. -3 Bouncing; Dk. 1.

उत्तरंगित *a.* Heaving, panting; Mâl. 7.

उत्तर्जनं [उच्चैस्तर्जनं] Violent, threatening.

उत्तलित Thrown or cast upwards.

उत्तान See under उत्तन्.

उत्ताल *a.* 1 Great, strong; अनुत्तालतालवृंतवात K. 251. -2 (*a*) Violent, loud (as sound); Mâl. 1; Si. 12. 31. (*b*) Roaring, gusty (wind); Mâl. 5. 4. -3 Formidable, terrific, fierce; उत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपयसः पुण्याः सरित्संगमाः U. 2. 30; तुमुल U. 6; Si. 20. 68; Mâl. 5. 11, 23. -4 Huge, of monstrous shape; °ताडका Mv. 1. 37. -5 Arduous, difficult. -6 Manifest; distinctly visible; Si. 18. 54. -7 Speedy, swift. -8 Best, excellent; Si. 12. 31. -9 Elevated, lofty, tall; Si. 3. 80. —लः An ape. —लं A particular number.

उत्तिज् *Caus.* P. To excite, stimulate, instigate, stir up, animate, provoke.

उत्तेजक *a.* 1 Instigating, stirring up. -2 Exciting, stimulating; क्षुध्°, काम° &c.

उत्तेजनं, -ना 1 Excitement, instigation, animating, stirring up; °समर्थैः श्लोकैः Mu. 4; Mv. 2. -2 Urging on, driving. -3 Sending, despatching. -4 Whetting, sharpening, furbishing, polishing (weapons &c.); Si, 3. 6. -5 An exciting speech. -6 An inducement; incentive, stimulant.

उत्तेजित *p. p.* 1 Instigated, excited. -2 Animated. -3 Sent. -4 Sharpened polished &c. —तं 1 An inducement. -2 One of the five places of a horse, sidling; moderate velocity in a horse's pace; उत्तेजितं मध्यवेगं योजनं श्लथवल्गया ।

उत्तुंग *a.* 1 Lofty, high, tall; करप्रचेयामुत्तुंगः प्रभुशक्तिं प्रथीयसीं Si. 2. 89; °हेमपीठानि 2. 5. -2 Swollen, increased (as a stream).

उत्तुंडितं The head of a thorn (which enters the skin).

उत्तुल् 10 P. 1 To raise up (by means of a balance). -2 To raise, erect, lift up. -3 To weigh.

उत्तोलनं Lifting up, raising (by means of a balance).

उत्तुषः [उद्गतः तुषोऽस्मात्] 'Freed from husks'; fried grain.

उत्तॄ 1 P. 1 To pass out of (water), disembark, come out of; Si. 8. 63, 64; to get or jump out of, rise from; 12. 31; पल्वलोत्तीर्ण R. 2. 17; अभिषेकोत्तीर्णाय, स्नानोत्तीर्णा S. 4. -2 To cross, pass or get over (a river &c.); उदुत्तारिषुरंभोधिं Bk. 15. 33, 10; शोकसागरमुत्तीर्य Ve. 3; तेनोत्तीर्य पथा R. 12. 71, 16. 33; Me. 47. -3 To vanquish, overcome, get out of, escape from (a difficulty); व्यसनमहार्णवादुत्तीर्णे Mk. 10. 49. -4 To descend, alight; तद्गृहे उत्तीर्णौ Vet. -5 To give up, leave, quit.-6 To raise, strengthen, increase. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to come out, deliver, lift up, rescue; Si. 11. 44; Dk. 30, 77. -2 To take down, to take off (as ornaments); let down, place down. -3 To cause to cross over, convey, transport across. -4 To land, disembark.-5 To vomit up, emit.

उत्तर *a.* 1 Crossing over. -2 To be crossed over, as in दुरुत्तर.

उत्तरण *a.* Coming out of, crossing. -णं 1 Coming forth or out of (water &c.). -2 Landing, disembarking. -3 Crossing, passing over; संसारसमुद्र°.

उत्तार *a.* 1 Surpassing others, excellent, pre-eminent. -2 Having the eye-balls turned up (as eyes). —रः 1 Transporting over, conveying. -2 Fording, crossing; दुःखोत्तारतां K. 326. -3 Landing, disembarking.-4 Delivering, rescuing. -5 Getting rid of. -6 Vomiting. -7 Instability.

उत्तारकः 1 A deliverer, saviour. -2 N. of Siva.

उत्तारण *a.* Transporting or bringing over, conveying; rescuing, delivering. —णः N. of Vishṇu. -णं 1 The act of landing, delivering or rescuing. -2 Transportation, conveying across.

उत्तारिन् *a.* 1 Transporting over. -2 Unsteady, unstable, changeable. -3 Sick.

उत्तार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be vomited; Ms. 11. 161. -2 To be made to land. -3 To be crossed over.

उत्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Landed, crossed, passed over. -2 Rescued, delivered. -3 Released from obligation. -4 One who has finished his course of studies; experienced, clever.

उत्तेरितं One of the five paces of a horse.

उत्तोरण *a.* [उन्नतं तोरणमत्र] Adorned with raised or upright arches; उत्तोरणं राजपथं प्रपेदे Ku. 7. 63; R. 14. 10.

उत्त्यक्त *a.* 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Thrown, tossed. -3 Free from passion or attachment.

उत्त्यागः 1 Abandonment, leaving. 2 Throwing, throwing up, tossing. 3 Renunciation of all wordly attachments.

उत्त्रस् 1, 4 P. To be afraid. —*Caus.* To frighten, alarm.

उत्त्रासः Extreme fear, terror, alarm.

उत्त्रिपदं An upright tripod.

उत्था 1 P. [उद्-स्था] 1 To get up, stand, rise, raise oneself; उत्तिष्ठेत्प्रथमं चास्य Ms. 2. 194; R. 9. 59; *Si.* 9. 39. -2 To get up from, leave, give up or cease from; अनशनादुत्तिष्ठति Pt. 4. -3 To rise, come up (as the sun &c.). -4 To rebound (as a ball); कराभिघातोत्थितकंदुकेयं R. 16. 83. -5 To come forth, arise, spring or originate from, accrue from; ग्रामाच्छतमुत्तिष्ठति Mbh.; यदुत्तिष्ठति वर्णेभ्यो नृपाणां क्षयि तत्फलं *S.* 2. 13; अग्न्यदमुत्तादुत्थितम् K. 136; उदतिष्ठन् प्रशंसावाचः Dk. 49 shouts of applause burst forth (were heard); N. 22. 44. -6 To rise, increase in strength or power, grow, (as an enemy, disease &c.); (Atm.) उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता *Si* 2. 10 (= Pt. 1. 234.). -7 To become animated, rise (from the dead); मृतोत्थिता Ku. 7. 4. -8 To be active or brave, rise up; हृदयदौर्बल्यं त्यक्त्वोत्तिष्ठ Bg. 2. 3, 37; Mv. 2; Pt. 3. 21. -9 To make efforts; take pains, strive, try; उत्तिष्ठमानं मित्रार्थे कस्त्वां न बहु मन्यते Bk. 8. 12; 20. 18; Mv. 4. 6; मुक्तावुत्तिष्ठते जनः Ki. 11. 13; उदस्थित कर्ता *Si.* 14. 17. -10 To excel, surpass. -*Caus.* (उत्थापयति) 1 To cause to stand up, raise, lift up, उत्थाप्यते ग्रावा H. 3. 42; R. 14. 59; raise or throw up (as dust); R. 7. 39. -2 To instigate, excite, rouse to action; रसादुत्थापयति दुर्वं *Si.* 2. 57, 102; Kâm. 5. 40; H. 3. 92; Dk. 107. -3 To arouse, awaken, raise to life, make alive; प्राणो हीदं सर्वमुत्थापयति Sat. Br. -4 To support, feed, aid; अत्र परिकरोत्थापितोऽर्थान्तरन्यासालंकारः Malli. on Ki. 8. 4.

उत्थ *a.* [उद्-स्था-क] (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Born or produced from, arising, springing up, or originating from; दरीमुखोत्थेन समीरणेन Ku. 1. 8; 6. 59; R. 12. 82; आनंदोत्थं नयनसलिलं Me. 71; Pt. 1. 274. -2 Standing up, coming up or forth. —त्थः Arising, coming forth.

उत्थातृ *a.* Ved. 1 One who rises or gets up. -2 Resolving.

उत्थान *a.* Causing to arise or spring up. —नं 1 The act of rising or standing up, getting up; शनैर्यष्ट्युत्थानं Bh. 3. 9. -2 Rising (as of luminaries); इंदुं नवोत्थानमिवेंदुमत्यै R. 6. 31. newly risen. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Resurrection. -5 (*a*) Effort, exertion, activity; मेदश्छेदकृशोदरं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोग्यं वपुः *S.* 2. 5; °शील: Dk. 153 disposed to work; Mv. 6. 23; यदुत्थानं भवेत्सह Ms. 9. 215, effort (for money), acquisition of property. (*b*) Manly exertion, manhood. -6 Energy. -7 Joy; pleasure. -8 War, battle. -9 An army. -10 Evacuating (by stool &c.). -11 A book. -12 A court-yard. -13 A shed where sacrifices are offered. -14 A term, limit, boundary. -15 Business (cares &c.) of a family or realm. -16 Reflection. -17 Proximate cause of a disease. -18 Awakening. -Comp. —एकादशी the eleventh day in the light fortnight of Kârttika when Vishṇu rises from his four months' sleep (also called प्रबोधिनी)

उत्थापक *a.* 1 Raising up, causing to get up. -2 Exciting, instigating, animating.

उत्थापनं 1 Causing to rise, come up or get up. -2 Raising, elevating. -3 Causing to leave (a house). -4 Exciting. -5 Awakening, rousing, (fig. also). -6 Vomiting. -7 Finishing, completing. -8 Bringing about. -9 Bringing forth. -10 (In Math.) Finding the quantity sought, an answer to the question, substitution of a value (Colebr.). —नी The concluding verse (ऋच्).

उत्थाप्य *pot. p.* 1 To be raised or lifted. -2 To be excited or animated. -3 To be mixed.

उत्थायिन् *a.* Rising (fig. also); coming forth, becoming visible; चंद्रमुखसहोत्थायिना Mu. 3; Pt. 3. 153.

उत्थित *p. p.* 1 Risen or rising (as from a seat); वचो निशम्योत्थितमुत्थितः सन् R. 2. 61, 7. 10, 3. 61; Ku. 7. 61; *Si.* 1. 15. -2 Raised, gone up; पांशुः *Si.* 5. 11; R. 6. 33; *Si.* 4. 1, 17. 7. -3 Rescued, saved; Ratn. 4. -4 Born, produced, sprung up, arisen; वचः R. 2. 61, 12. 49; broken out (as fire); अग्निः Ratn. 4. 14; हृदयेऽग्निरिवोत्थितः R. 4. 2 burst into a flame. -5 Striving, active, diligent; Kâm. 1. 17; 8. 49. -6 Increasing, growing (in strength), advancing. -7 Bounded up, rebounded; पतिता उत्थिता Mu. 1. -8 Occurring. -9 High, lofty, eminent. -10 Extended stretched; आयतभाग° *S.* 4. 4. -11 An epithet of a Pragâtha consisting of ten Pâdas. -Comp. —अंगुलिः the palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

उत्थितिः *f.* Elevation, rising up.

उत्पक्ष्मन् *a.* With up-turned eyelashes; उत्पक्ष्मणोर्नयनयोरुपरुद्धवृत्तिं *S.* 4. 15.; V. 2.

उत्पचिष्णु *a.* Apt to ripen or cook.

उत्पट् 10 P. 1 To root up, extirpate, eradicate, pull up by the roots; R. 15. 19; Ku. 2. 43. -2 To tear up or out, draw out; दंतैर्नोत्पाटयेन्नखान् Ms. 4. 69; कीलमुत्पाटयन् Pt. 1. -3 To remove, dispel; भयं, दर्पं, कोपं &c.; राज्यात् to depose.

उत्पटः Sap issuing from the cleft of a tree.

उत्पाटः 1 Uprooting, eradication, destroying root and branch. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्पाटकः 1 One who roots out. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्पाटनं Uprooting, eradicating, destroying root and branch.

उत्पाटिका The external bark of a tree.

उत्पाटिन् *a.* (oft at the end of comp.) Eradicating, tearing out; कीलोत्पाटीव वानरः Pt. 1. 21.

उत्पत् 1 P. 1 (*a*) To fly or jump up; मंक्षूत्पाति पतत्त्रिः पटलैरलीनां *Si.* 5. 37, 3. 77; oft with acc. or dat. of place; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पतंती V. 1. 19; उत्पतोदङ्मुखः खं Me. 14; Bk. 5. 30. 6. 89; Ku. 6. 36; K. 46, 132; V. 4; स्वर्गायोत्पतिता भवेत् V. 4. 2. (*b*) To go or rush towards; R. 9. 63. (*c*) To start up, emerge into view; मातंगनक्रैः सहसोत्पतद्भिः R. 13. 11. -2 To rebound (as a ball); पतितोऽपि कराघातैरुत्पतत्येव कंदुकः Bh. 2. 85. -3 To rise, be produced or originated; निष्पेषोत्पतितानलं R. 4. 77; रसात्परस्माद्रश्मिय उत्पेतुः Râm.; Rs. 1. 26. -4 To be born (as from the womb).

उत्पतः A bird.

उत्पतनं 1 Flying up, a leap, spring. -2 Rising or going up, ascending. -3 Throwing up. -4 Birth, production.

उत्पतिष्णु *a.* Flying, going up, springing up; R. 4. 47; Pt. 3.

उत्पातः 1 Flying up, a spring, jump; एकोत्पातेन at one jump. -2 Rebounding, rising up (fig. also); करनिहतकंदुकसमाः पातोत्पाता मनुष्याणां H. 1. v. l. -3 A portent, any portentous or unusual phenomenon boding calamity; उत्पातेन ज्ञापिते च Vâit.; °जलधरः K. 111, 287; Ve. 1. 22; सापि सुकुमारसुभगेत्युत्पातपरंपरा केयं K. P. 10; Mv. 1. 37. -4 Any public calamity (as an eclipse, earthquake &c.); °केतु K. 5; °धूमलेखा Ketu; Mâl. 9. 48. —Comp. —पवनः, -वातः, -वातालिः portentous or violent wind, whirlwind, a hurricane; R. 15. 23; Mv. 1.

उत्पातक *a.* 1 Causing a calamity. -2 Flying up. —कः = उत्पादकः q. v.

उत्पताक *a.* [उत्तोलिता पताका यत्र] With uplifted banners, where flags are hoisted; पुरंदरश्रीः पुरमुत्पताकं R. 2. 74.

उत्पथः [उत्क्रांतः पंथानं] A wrong road (fig. also); गुरोरप्यवलिप्तस्य कार्याकार्यमजानतः। उत्पथप्रतिपन्नस्य न्याय्यं भवति शासनं Mb. (परित्यागो विधीयते Pt. 1. 306); Ms. 2. 214; Si. 12. 24; a mistaken path, (wrong guess), error; U. 4. 22. —थं *ind.* Astray, on the wrong road.

उत्पद् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, arise, originate, spring up; उत्पत्स्यतेऽस्ति मम कोपि समानधर्मा Mâl. 1. 6; वायोर्ज्योतिरुत्पद्यते Ms. 1. 77. -2 To occur, happen; उदपादि चास्य मनसि K. 132 it occurred to his mind; युद्धमुत्पत्स्यते महत् Mb.; उत्पन्नावसरमर्थित्वं M. 3 for which an occasion has presented itself; Ms. 5. 48. —*Caus.* 1 To produce, beget, cause, effect, bring about, prepare; वस्त्राणि सदैवोत्पादयति Pt. 2; Ms. 1. 63, 2. 147, 9. 60; so दुःखं, दोषं, भयं, शंकां &c. -2 To bring forward.

उत्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Birth; विपदुत्पत्तिमतामुपस्थिता R. 8. 83. -2 Production; कुसुमे कुसुमोत्पत्तिः श्रूयते न तु दृश्यते *S.* Til. 17. -3 Source, origin; उत्पत्तिः साधुतायाः K. 45. -4 Rising, going up, becoming visible, coming into existence. -5 Profit, productiveness, produce; स्वल्पोत्पत्तिवृंशः Râj. T. 5. 68. -6 Producing as a result or effect. -7 Resurrection. -Comp. कालीन *a.* taking place at the time of birth. —क्रमः order of birth. —प्रयोगः 1. production by the combined action of cause and effect. -2. purport, meaning. -व्यंजकः a type of birth (as investiture with the sacred thread), a mark of the twice-born; Ms. 2. 68.

उत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Born produced, arisen. -2 Risen, gone up. -3. Acquired, gained. -4 Effected, accomplished. -5 Occurred. -6 Known, ascertained. -Comp. —तंतु *a.* having a line of descendants. —भक्षिन् *a.* living from hand to mouth, (eating what is earned). —विनाशिन् *a.* perishing as soon as born.

उत्पादः *a.* With the feet up-lifted. —दः Birth, production, appearance; दुःखे च शोणितोत्पादे शाखांगच्छेदने तथा Y. 225; 2 °भंगुरं Pt. 2. 177. -Comp —शयः, -शयनः 1. a child. -2. a kind of partridge.

उत्पादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) Productive, effective, bringing about; अर्थस्योत्पादकं मंत्रिणं H. 3. 17 acquiring. —कः 1 A producer, generator, a father; Ms. 2. 146; 9. 32. -2 A fabulous animal with eight feet, called शरभ. -कं Origin, cause.

उत्पादन *a.* Bringing forth, producing. -नं Giving birth, production, generating; उत्पादनमपत्यस्य जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

उत्पादिन् *a.* 1 Produced, born; सर्वमुत्पादि भंगुरं H. 1. 208. -2 Bringing forth, causing, producing (in comp.).

उत्पादिका 1 N. of a certain insect, the white ant. -2 A mother.

उत्पल *a.* [उत्क्रांतः पलं मांसं] Fleshless, emaciated, lean. -ली A kind of cake made with unwinnowed corn. —लं 1 A blue lotus, any lotus or water-lily; नवावतारं कमलादिवोत्पलं R. 3. 36, 12. 86; Me. 26; नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया *S.* 1. 18; so रक्त°. -2 the plant Costus Speciosus. -3 A plant in general. -Comp. -अक्ष, -चक्षुस् *a.* lotus-eyed. —आभ *a.* lotus like. —गंधिकं a variety of sandal of the colour of brass (which is very fragrant). —पत्रं 1. a lotus-leaf. -2. a wound caused by a female's finger-nail, nail-print. -3. a Tilaka or mark on the forehead made with sandal. -4. a broad-bladed knife or lancet. —पत्रकं a broad-bladed knife or lancet. —भेद्यकः a kind of bandage. —माला N. of a lexicon.

उत्पलिन् *a.* Abounding in lotus-flowers. —नी 1 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -2 A lotus plant having lotuses. -3 A species of the Atijagati metre (= चंद्रिका q. v.)

उत्पवनं See under उत्पू.

उत्पश्य *a.* Looking upwards.

उत्पारणं Ved Conveying over, transportation.

उत्पाली Health.

उत्पिंजर -ल *a.* 1 Unconfined, uncaged. -2 Out of order, excessively confused, disordered; कुर्वाणमुत्पिंजलजातपत्रैः Si. 4. 6.

उत्पिष् 7 P. 1 To rub together. -2 To crush, grind, reduce to powder.

उत्पिष्ट *a.* Ground, rubbed —ष्टं A disease, a grating of the bones or of the joints upon each other.

उत्पीड् 10 P. 1 To press against, strike or rub against; अन्योन्यमुत्पीडयदुत्पलाक्ष्याः Ku. 1. 40; Si. 3. 66. -2 To throw or strike upwards; press out, propel, urge; R. 16. 66, 5. 46. -3 To overwhelm, overpower, trouble; K. 242.

उत्पीड *a.* Pressing out. —डः 1 Pressing out. -2 (*a*) Gush, gushing flow, rushing column or mass; बाष्पोत्पीडः K. 296; उत्पीड इव धूमस्य मोहः प्रागावृणोति मां U. 3. 9; नयनसलिलोत्पीडरुद्धावकाशां Me. 91. (*b*) Overflow, excess; पूरोत्पीडे तडागस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29; Mâl. 6, 7. -3 froth, Foam.

उत्पीडनं 1 Pressing out. -2 Pressing or striking against; K. 82.

उत्पुच्छ *a.* With the tail erect.

उत्पुच्छयते Den. A. 1 To raise the tail. -2 (P.) To make one raise the tail.

उत्पुट *a.* Blown, expanded.

उत्पुटकः A sort of disease in the lobe of the ear.

उत्पुलक *a.* 1 Thrilled, bristling. -2 Joyful, delighted.

उत्पू 9 U. 1 To cleanse, purify; सवितुर्वः प्रसव उत्पुनाम्यच्छिद्रेण पवित्रेण Vâj. -2 To extract anything that has been purified.

उत्पवनं 1 Cleansing, purifying; द्रव्याणां चैव सर्वेषां शुद्धिरुत्पवनं स्मृतं Ms. 5. 115. -2 Straining liquids for domestic or religious purposes. -3 Any instrument for cleansing. -4 Sprinkling ghee (or other fluids) on the sacrificial fire with two blades of Kusa grass, the ends of which are held in either hand and the centre dipped into the liquid; अप्रच्छिन्नाग्रावनंतर्गर्भौ प्रादेशमात्रौ कुशौ नानातयोर्गृहीत्वा अंगुष्ठोपकनिष्ठिकाभ्यामुत्तानाभ्यां पाणिभ्यामुत्पुनाति सकृन्मंत्रेण द्विस्तूष्णीं *Asval.*

उत्पवितृ *a.* Purifying, a purifier.

उत्पावः [पू-घञ्] Purifying ghee.

उत्प्रबंध *a.* Continuous, unceasing; Mâl. 2. 5.

उत्प्रभ *a.* Flashing forth or diffusing light, bright. —भः Blazing fire.

उत्प्रसवः Abortion.

उत्प्राशनं Eating by lifting up anything.

उत्प्रासः,-सनं 1 Hurling, flinging away. -2 Jest, joke. -3 Violent burst of laughter. -4 (*a*) Ridicule, derision. (*b*) Satire, irony; Ratn. 3; Mv. 6; S. D. 478. -5 Excess.

उत्पुष् *f.* Ved. A bubble.

उत्प्रेक्ष् 1 A. [उत्-ईक्ष्] 1 To look up to; Pt. 1; to expect; K. 35, 22; 9; to anticipate, see in prospect; उत्प्रेक्षमाणा जघनाभिघातं Mu. 2. -2 To see, perceive, behold. -3 To guess, conjecture; भगवति किमुत्प्रेक्षसे कुतस्त्योयमिति U. 4, 6; K. 67, 121, 198-9. -4 To believe, fancy; K. 108; Ve. 2. 9; उत्प्रेक्षामो वयं तावन्मतिमंतं विभीषणं Râm. -5 To remember, think of; Amaru. 38; U. 6. 37. -6 To transfer (with loc.). -7 To illustrate by a supposed simile; see उत्प्रेक्षा below.

उत्प्रेक्षणं 1 Looking into, perceiving. -2 Looking upwards. -3 Guess, conjecture. -4 Comparing.

उत्प्रेक्षा 1 Conjecture, guess. -2 Disregarding, carelessness, indifference. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, 'Poetical fancy,' which consists in supposing उपमेय and उपमान as similar to each other in some respects and in indicating, expressly or by implication, a probability of their identity based on such similarity; it is the imagining of one object under the character of another; संभावनमथोत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् K. P. 10. *e. g.* लिंपतीव तमोंगानि वर्षतीवांजनं नभः Mk. 1. 34; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः Ku. 1. 1. It is usually expressed by इव, or by words like मन्ये, शंके, ध्रुवं, प्रायः, नूनं &c. (see Kâv. 2. 234); cf. S. D. 686-692 and R. G. under उत्प्रेक्षा also. -4 A parable. -5 An ironical comparison.

उत्प्लु 1 A. 1 To jump or leap up, bound, bound away; *Si.* 12. 22, 5. 5; leap out of; Rs. 1. 18. -2 To spring or jump upon; यामुत्प्लुत्य वृकोहन्यात् Ms. 8. 236. -3 To float; K. 42. -4 To be fluctuating; K. 296.

उत्प्लवः A jump, leap, bound. —वा A boat.

उत्प्लवनं 1 Jumping or leaping up, springing upon. -2 Skimming off impure oil or ghee or any dirt floating upon a liquid by passing a blade of Kusa grass over it.

उत्फल् 1 P. 1 To spring, leap. -2 To part asunder, expand, open (as a flower). —*Caus.* To open, cause to expand.

उत्फालः 1 A jump, spring, leaping up; rapid motion; Mk. 6. -2 Shuffling of feet. -3 The jumping attitude.

उत्फुल्ल *p. p.* [उद्-फल्-क्त] 1 Opened, full blown (as flowers); उत्फुल्लनीलनलिनादरतुल्यभासः *Si.* 11. 36. -2 Widely opened, expanded, dilated (eyes); विस्मय° नयनः Pt. 1. -3 Swollen, increased in bulk. -4 Sleeping supinely or on the back; cf. उत्तान. —ल्लं 1 The female organ of generation (स्त्रीकरणं). -2 A kind of coitus.

उत्फलं An excellent fruit.

उत्सः [उनत्ति जलेन, -उद्-स किच्च नलोपः Un. 3. 68] 1 A spring, fountain; यथारण्यान्यागुत्साश्चरंतः *Sat.Br.* -2 A watery place. -Comp. -धिः Ved. a well.

उत्सक्थ *a.* Opening the thighs (Ved.).

उत्संकलित Permitted; अनुत्° K. 260, 275.

उत्संगः [उद्-संज्-आधारे-घञ्] 1 The lap; पुत्रपूर्णोत्संगा with a boy seated in the lap U. 1; V. 5. 10; न केवलमुत्संगश्चिरान्मनोरथोपि मे पूर्णः U. 4; Me. 87. -2 Embrace, contact, union; Mâl. 8. 6. -3 Interior, vicinity; दरीगृहोत्संगनिषक्तभासः Ku. 1. 10; कर्ण° K. 15; शय्योत्संगे Me. 93. -4 Surface, side, slope; दृषदो वासितोत्संगाः R. 4. 74; 14. 76. -5 The haunch or part above the hip (नितंब). -6 The upper part, top; सौधोत्संगप्रणयविमुखो मा स्म भूरुज्जयिन्याः Me. 27; K. 52. -7 (*a*) The acclivity or edge of a hill; तुंगं नगोत्संगमिवारुरोह R. 6. 3; (*b*) Peak, summit; उत्संगे महाद्रेः Ki. 7. 21. -8 The roof of a house. -9 Vault, canopy (as of sky); Mv. 5. 53. -10 The bottom or deep part of an ulcer. -11 A high number (=100 Vivâhas). -12 An ascetic (उत्क्रांतः संगं).

उत्संगित *a.* 1 Associated, joined, brought in contact with; उत्संगिताम्भःकणिको नभस्वान् *Si.* 3. 79 wafting sprays. -2 Taken in the lap; °एकैकदारकाभ्यां U. 7.

उत्संगिन् *a.* 1 Associating with, an associate, partner. -2 Deep-seated (as an ulcer). —*m.* An ulcer, a deep sore. —नी Pimples on the inner edge of the eye-lids.

उत्संजनं Throwing upwards, lifting up; P. I. 3. 36.

उत्सद् 1 P. 1 To sink (fig. also), fall into ruin or decay; उत्सीदेयुरिमे लोकाः Bg. 3. 24. -2 To leave off, quit. -3 To rise up. —*Caus.* 1 To destroy, annihilate, bring to ruin; उत्साद्यंते जातिधर्माः Bg. 1. 43; Ms. 9. 267. -2 To overturn, upset (pots &c.). -3 To rub in, anoint (as with oil, perfumes &c.); Y. 1. 277.

उत्सन्न *p. p.* 1 Decayed. -2 Destroyed, ruined, uprooted, left off; उत्सन्नोस्मि K. 164 undone; मकरध्वज इवोत्सन्नविग्रहः K. 54; Bg. 1. 44; °निद्रा K. 171; उत्सन्नो युधिष्ठिरः Ve. 2. extirpated. -3 Cursed, wretched; K. 198. -4 Fallen into disuse, extinct (as a book). -5 Finished, completed. -6 Risen, increased (opp. अवसन्न). -7 Accomplished easily (Ved.).

उत्सादः 1 Destruction, decay, ruin, loss; गतिासुत्सादकारि मृगाणां K. 32. -2 A particular part of the sacrificial animal (Ved.).

उत्सादक *a.* Destroying.

उत्सादनं 1 Destroying, overturning; उत्सादनार्थं लोकानां Mb.; Bg. 17. 19. -2 Suspending, interrupting. -3 Cleaning the person with perfumes, chafing the limbs; Ms. 2. 209, 211. -4 Healing a sore. -5 Going up, ascending, rising. -6 Elevating, raising. -7 Ploughing a field twice (or thoroughly).

उत्सादनीय *pot. p.* To be destroyed, effected or ascended &c. —यं Any application to a sore that produces granulation.

उत्सादित *p. p.* 1 Destroyed. -2 Cleansed, purified with oil or perfumes &c. -3 Risen, ascended. -4 Raised.

उत्सवः [उद्-सू-अप्] 1 A festival, joyous or festive occasion, jubilee; रत° *S.* 6. 19; तांडव° festive or joyous dance U. 3. 18; Ms. 3. 59. -2 Joy, merriment, delight, pleasure; स कृत्वा विरतोत्सवान् R. 4. 78, 16. 10; Mv. 3. 41; Ratn. 1. 23, *Si.* 2. 61; पराभवोप्युत्सव एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41. -3. Height, elevation. -4 Wrath. -5 Wish, rising of a wish. -6 A section of a book. -7 Enterprise. -8 An undertaking, beginning. -Comp. —संकेताः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people, a wild tribe of the Himâlaya; शरैरुत्सवसंकेतान् स कृत्वा विरतोत्सवान् R. 4. 78.

उत्सह् 1 A. 1 To be able, have power or energy; (expressed by 'can'); dare, venture (with inf.); तथापि वृत्तिं न च कर्तुमुत्सहे Ku. 5. 65; *S.* 5; Mu. 4. 14; *Si.* 14. 83; Bk. 3. 54, 5. 59, 14. 89; sometimes with acc. and dat. also; Pt. 1. -2 To attempt, be prompted or incited; Ki. 1. 36; to cheer up, not to sink or give way; अज्ञवचोत्सहेथास्त्वं Bk. 19. 16. -3 To feel at ease, enjoy pleasure; क्षणमप्युत्सहते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36. -4 To go forward, march on; K. 249. —*Caus.* To encourage, excite, instigate, incite; करुणोत्साहितेन वेधसा K. 22; Bk. 9. 69.

उत्साहः [उद्-सह्-घञ्] 1 Effort, exertion; धृत्युत्साहसमन्वितः Bg. 18. 26. -2 Energy, inclination; desire; मंदोत्साहः कृतोस्मि मृगयापवादिना माठव्येन *S.* 2; ममोत्साहभंगं मा कृथाः H. 3. do not damp my energy. -3 Perseverance, strenuous effort, energy, one of the three Saktis or powers of a ruler (the other two

being मंत्र and प्रभाव); नीताविवोत्साहगुणेन संपद् Ku. 1. 22. -4 Determination, resolution; हस्तिन भाविमरणोत्साहस्तया सूचित: Amarn. 10. -5 Power, ability, Ms. 5. 86. -6 Firmness, fortitude, strength. -7 (In Rhet.) Firmness or fortitude regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the वीर or heroic sentiment; कार्यारंभेषु संरंभ: स्थेयानुत्साह उच्यते S. D. 3; परपराक्रमदानादिस्मृतिजन्मा औन्नत्याख्य उत्साह: R. G. -8 Happiness. -9 A thread. -Comp. -वर्धनः the heroic sentiment (वीररस). (-नं) increase of energy, heroism. -वृत्तांतः plant or scheme of encouraging or exciting; S. 2. -शक्तिः f. firmness, energy; see (3) above. —संपन्न a. active, energetic, persevering. —हेतुक a. one who encourges or excites to exertion; अपेहि रे उत्साहहेतुक S. 2.

उत्साहक a. Persevering, active.

उत्साहनं 1 Effort, perseverance. -2 Encouraging, exciting.

उत्साहिन् a Active, persevering.

उत्सिच् 6 P. 1 To sprinkle, spread, pour down. -2 To make proud. —*Pass.* 1 To spout or foam up; उत्सिच्यमाने पयसि Bhâg. -2 To be puffed up or proud, be elated; न तस्योत्सिषिचे मन: R. 17. 43; स्तूयमाना नोत्सिच्यंते K. 329. -3 To overflow, increase.

उत्सिक्त p. p 1 Sprinkled. -2 Proud, haughty, puffed up. -3 Flooded, overflowing, excessive. -4 Enlarged, increased. -5 Raised, elevated. -6 Fickle, disturbed (in mind); जानीयादस्थिरां वाचमुत्सिक्तमनसां तथा Ms. 8. 71.

उत्सेक: 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2 Spouting out or over, showering. -3 Overflow, increase, excess; रुधिरोत्सेका: Mv. 5. 33 streams of blood; Me. 55 v. l.; दर्प°, बल° &c. -4 Pride, haughtiness, insolence; उपदा विविशु: शश्वन्नोत्सेका: कोसलेश्वरं R. 4. 70; अनुत्सेको लक्ष्म्यां Bh. 2. 64.

उत्सेकिन् a. 1 Overflowing, excessive; Mu. 1 26. -2 Proud, haughty, puffed up; भाग्येष्वनुत्सेकिनी S. 4. 17.

उत्सेचनं The act of showering or spouting upwards.

उत्सुक a. 1 Anxiously desirous, eagerly expecting, striving for (any object) (with instr. or loc. or in comp); निद्रया निद्रायां वोत्सुक: Sk.; मनो नियोगक्रिययोत्सुकं मे R. 5. 11; सोत्सुका सुतजन्मनि Ks. 21. 139; R. 2. 45; Me. 99; संगम° S. 3. 14; so रण°, गमन°, जय° &c. -2 Restless, uneasy, anxious; R. 12. 24. -3 Fond of, attached to; वत्सोत्सुकापि R. 2. 22. -4 Regretting, repining, sorrowing for. —कः Longing for, anxious desire; प्रकुर्वते कस्य मनो न सोत्सुकं Rs. 1. 6.

उत्सुकता,-त्वं 1 Restlessness, uneasiness. -2 Zeal, ardent desire. -3 Attachment, affection. -4 Sorrow regret.

उत्सुकयति Den. P. To make uneasy; M. 5. 4.

उत्सुकायते Den. A. To become uneasy or anxious.

उत्सूत्र a. [उत्क्रांत: सूत्रं] 1 Unstrung, loose, detached (from the string); °मणिभि: Si. 8. 53. -2 Irregular. -3 Deviating from the rule (सूत्र) of Pânini; अनुत्सूत्रपदन्यासा सद्वृत्ति: सन्निबंधना Si. 2. 112.

उत्सूर: [उत्क्रांत: सूरं सूर्यं] Evening, twilight.

उत्सृ Caus. 1 To expel, turn out, drive away; वेत्रदंडैरिवोत्सार्यंते गुणा: K. 106; Mv. 4. 39. -2 To remove, keep or put aside; K. 204; to push far; R. 4. 53; परमेश्वरस्य चार्वाकेण दूरोत्सारितत्वात् Sar. S. 1.

उत्सर: A variety on the अतिशक्करी metre having 15 syllables.

उत्सर्या [उद्-सृ-यत्] A cow when she is fit to take the bull (गर्भग्रहणयोग्यावस्थापन्ना गौ:).

उत्सारक: 1 A policeman, (one who drives away men and makes room for others). -2 A guard. -3 A porter, door-keeper.

उत्सारणं 1 Removing, keeping at a distance, driving out of the way; °वेत्रलता K. 106, 112. -2 Helping one to step out (of a palanquin &c.). -3 Reception of a guest.

उत्सृज् 6 P. 1 To pour out, emit, send forth or down; व्यलीकनिश्वासमिवोत्ससर्ज Ku. 3. 25; सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रवि: R. 1. 18 to give back; Bg. 9. 19; so बाष्पं, वारि. -2 (a) To quit leave, abandon, give up; मातापितृभ्यामुत्सृष्टं Ms. 9. 171; नियतमात्मानमुत्स्रक्ष्यामि K. 177, 191, 194; R. 5. 51, 6. 46, 7. 7; Ku. 2. 36, 5. 86; kill; so तनुं, प्राणान्, रणं &c.; परार्थे प्राज्ञ उत्सृजेत् H. 1. 44. (b) To put off, lay aside; भयोत्सृष्टविभूषाणां R. 4. 54 3. 60. -3 To let loose, allow to roam at liberty; तुरगं R. 3. 39. -4 To avoid, escape. -5 To cast forth or away, discharge, throw (as arrows); Bk. 14. 45. -6 To let fall down, sow, scatter (as seed &c.); Ms. 10. 71. -7 To present, give; Mâl. 10. 23. -8 To widen, stretch out, extend. -9 To abolish (as a rule), restrict or limit the scope of a rule. -10 To send one to a place. -11 To permit to go, discharge, dismiss. -12 To adjourn. -13 To hear to the end. -14 To make, form, shape (Ved.).

उत्सर्ग: 1 Laying or leaving aside, abandoning, suspension; Ku. 7. 45. -2 Pouring out, dropping down omission; तोयोत्सर्गद्रुततरगति: Me. 19, 37; so शुक्र°. -3 A gift, donation, giving away; Ms. 11. 194. -4 Spending; अर्थ° Mn. 3. -5 Loosening, letting loose, as in वृषोत्सर्ग:. -6 An oblation, libation. -7 Excretion, voiding by stool &c.; पुरीष°, मलमूत्र°. 8 Completion (as of study or a vow); cf. उत्सृष्टा वै वेदा: (opp. उपाकृता वै वेदा:). -9 A general rule or precept (opp. अपवाद a particular rule or exception); अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गा: कृतव्यावृत्तय: परै: Ku. 2. 27; अपवाद इवोत्सर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वर: R. 15. 7. -10 Offering what is promised (to gods, Brâhmaṇas &c.) with due ceremonies. -11 The anus; मित्रमुत्सर्गे Ms. 12. 121.

उत्सर्गत: ind. Generally, without any exception.

उत्सर्गिन् a. 1 Leaving out or off. -2 Omitting, abandoning.

उत्सर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandoning, letting loose, quitting &c. -2 A gift, donation. -3 Suspension of a Vedic study. -4 A ceremony connected with this suspension (to be performed half yearly); Ms. 4. 96; वेदोत्सर्जनाख्यं कर्म करिष्ये Srâvaṇi Mantra.

उत्सृष्ट p. p. 1 Left, cast, thrown. -2 Used, employed; Pt. 1. 206. -3 Given, offered. -4 Poured forth, cast into or upon. -Comp. —पशु a bull set at liberty upon particular occasions.

उत्सृष्टि: f. Abandonment, leaving, emission.

उत्सृप् 1 P. 1 To go upwards, glide or soar upwards. -2 To go up to, approach; रात्रिराश्वस्तदुत्ससर्प R. 5. 46. -3 To spread out. -4 To rise (as the sun).

उत्सर्प:, -र्पणं 1 Going or gliding upwards. -2 Swelling, heaving, undulating.

उत्सर्पिन् a. 1 Moving or gliding upwards, rising; पयोधरोत्सर्पिषु (शीकरेषु) R. 16. 62. -2 Soaring, towering: उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्रार्थना S. 7 -3 Transcendental. —णी f. A division of time (with the Jainas), a long period said to be = ten crores of crores of oceans of years; cf. अवसर्पिणी.

उत्सेध a. High, tall. —ध: 1 A height, elevation (fig. also); पयोधरोत्सेधविशीर्णसंहति (वल्कलं) Ku. 5. 8, 24 high or projecting breasts; सोत्सेधै: स्कंधदेशै: Mu. 4. 7 raised high up. -2 Thickness, fatness. -3 Intumescence, swelling. -4 The body. -5 Sublimity, greatness. —धं Killing, slaughter.

उत्स्मि 1 A. To smile at, deride. —*Caus.* To ridicule, make a fool of one.

उत्स्मयः Smile.

उत्स्य *a.* Coming from a well or fountain (as water).

उत्स्वन *a.* High-sounding. —नः A loud sound.

उत्स्वप्नायते Den. A. To talk in one's sleep, dream through uneasiness ; सीतोत्स्वप्नायते U. 1 ; सांप्रतं मालविकामुत्स्वप्नायते M. 4.

उद् *ind.* A prefix to verbs and nouns. G. M. gives the following senses with illustrations :—1 Superiority in place, rank or power ; up, upwards, upon, on, over, above ; (उद्गल). -2 Separation, disjunction ; out, out off, from, apart &c.; उद्गच्छति. -3 Motion upwards (उत्तिष्ठति). -4 Acquisition, gain ; उपार्जति. -5 Publicity ; उच्चरति. -6 Wonder ; anxiety ; उत्सुक. -7 Liberation ; उद्गत. -8 Absence ; उत्पथ. -9 Blowing, expanding, opening ; उत्फुल्ल. -10 Pre-eminence ; उद्दिष्ट. -11 Power ; उत्साहः; उत् प्राबल्यवियोगोर्ध्वकर्मलाभप्रकाशाश्चर्यमोक्षणामामदलप्राधान्यशक्तिषु. With nouns it forms adj. and adv. compounds ; उदर्चिस्, उच्छिख, उद्बाहु, उन्निद्र, उत्पथं, उद्दामं &c. It is sometimes used in the Veda as an expletive simply to fill out the verse.

उदू = उंदू q. v.

उदकं [उंद्-ण्वुल् नि० नलोपश्च Uṇ. 2. 39] Water ; अनीत्वा पंकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. उदकं दा, -प्रदा or कृ To offer a libation of water to a dead person ; उदकं उपस्पृश् to touch certain parts of the body with water, bathe ; [cf. Gr. *hudor* ; L. *unda* 'a wave'] -Comp. —अंतः margin of water, bank, shore ; ओदकांतात्स्निग्धो जनोऽनुगंतव्य इति श्रूयते S. 4. —अर्थिन् *a.* desirous of water, thirsty. -आत्मन् *a.* chiefly consisting of water. —आधारः a reservoir, a cistern, well. —उदंजनः a water-jar. —उदरं dropsy. —उदरिन् *a.* dropsical. —ओदनः rice boiled with water. —कर्मन्, -कार्य, -क्रिया, -दानं presentation of (a libation) of water to dead ancestors or the Manes ; वृकोदरस्योदकक्रियां कुरु Ve. 6 ; Y. 3. 4. —कुंभः a water-jar. —कृच्छ्रः a kind of vow. —गाहः entering water, bathing. —गिरिः -पर्वतः a mountain abounding in streams of water. —ग्रहणं drinking water ; Pt. 1. —चंद्रः a kind of magic. —द, -दातृ, -दायिन्, -दानिक *a.* giver of water. (-दः) 1. a giver of water to the Manes -2. an heir, near kinsman. —दानं=°कर्मन् q. v. —धरः a cloud. —परीक्षा a kind of ordeal. —पूर्वकं *ind.* preceded by the pouring of water, by pouring water on the hand as preparatory to or confirmatory of gift or promise. —प्रतिकाश *a.* watery, like water. —भारः, -वीवधः a yoke for carrying water. -भूमः water or moist soil. -मंडलुः a water-pitcher (Ved.). -मंथः a kind of peeled grain. —मेहः a sort of diabetes (passing watery urine). —मेहिन् *a.* suffering from this disease. —वज्रः 1. a thunder-shower. -2. thunderbolt in the form of shower ; Si. 8. 39. —शाकं any aquatic herb. —शांतिः *f.* sprinkling holy or consecrated water over a sick person to allay fever ; cf. शांत्युदकं. —शुद्ध *a.* bathed, purified by ablutions. —सक्तुः ground rice moistened with water. —स्पर्शः 1. touching different parts of the body with water. -2. touching water preparatory to or in confirmation of an oath, gift, or promise. -हारः a water-carrier

उदकेचरः An aquatic animal.

उदकेविशीर्ण *a.* Dried in water ; figuratively used for anything unheard of or impossible.

उदक(कि)ल *a.* [cf. P. V. 2. 97] Watery, containing water.

उदक्य *a.* [उदकमर्हति दंडा० यत्] 1 Requiring water. -2 Being in water. —क्या A woman in her courses (requiring water for purification).

उदग्र *a.* [उद्गतमग्रं यस्य] 1 With elevated top, projecting, pointing upwards ; as in °दंत. -2 Tall, lofty, high, elevated, exalted (fig. also) ; उदग्रदशनांशुभिः Si. 2. 21, 4. 19 ; उदग्रः क्षत्रस्य शब्दः R. 2. 53 ; उदग्रप्लुतत्वात् S. 1. 7 high leaps ; Si. 12. 65 ; °प्लावन् Dk. 6 ; विक्रमोदग्रं शिरः R. 15. 27 exalted ; गंधोदग्रं पुष्पं 16. 87 rich in odour. -3 Large, broad, vast, big ; अवंतिनाथोयमुदग्रबाहुः R. 6. 32 ; Mn. 6. 12. -4 Noble, good-looking (उदार); Ki. 14. 41. -5 Advanced in age. -6 Conspicuous, distinguished, exalted, magnified, increased ; स मंगलोदग्रतरप्रभावः R. 2. 71, 9. 64, 13. 50. -7 Intense, unbearable (as heat) ; Si. 4 12. -8 Fierce, fearful; संयुगे दुःसहोदग्रतारकौ R. 11. 69 -9 Excited, furious, enraptured ; मदोदग्राः ककुद्मंतः R. 4. 22 -10 Mighty, strong ; Ki. 18. 1 ; वेगोदग्रं विषं V. 5. 18 strong or sharp (deadly). -Comp. —दत् *a.* having projecting teeth, large-toothed.

उदग्रयति Den. P. To display prominently ; Mn. 6. 13.

उदज् 1 U. [उद्-अज्] To drive out, expel, pull off.

उदजः Driving out or forth (of cattle &c.).

उदाजः The driving out (of cattle), leading out.

उदंच् 1 U. [उद्-अंच्] 1 To raise, elevate, lift or throw up, draw up (as water) ; एकैकमेव पादमुदच्य तिष्ठति अश्वः Sat. Br. . उदंचिताक्षः Bk. 2. 31 ; उदंचय मुखं मनाक् Vh 3. 27. -2 To utter, send forth, cause to sound हरिमनुगायति काचिदुदंचितपंचमरागं Git. 1. -3 (Intrans.) (*a*) To go up ; (*b*) to rise, rise forth : उदंचन्मात्सर्य G. L. 6 ; Bv. 2. 76 ; K. 221 ; welter up ; Mv. 3. 32.

उदक्त *p. p.* 1 Raised or lifted up (as water from a well) ; उदक्तमुदकं कूपात् Sk. -2 Risen, ascended. -3 Sent forth, uttered.

उदंका [अंच्-घञ्] A leathern vessel (for oil &c.).

उदच्, उदंच् *a.* (*m.* उदङ्, *n.* उदक्, *f.* उदीची) 1 Turned or going upwards. -2 Upper, higher ; °कूलः, °तीरः &c. -3 Northern, turned towards the north. -4 Subsequent. —क् *ind.* 1 Above. -2 Northward, to the north of (with abl.) : Ms. 3. 217. -3 Subsequently. -Comp. —अद्रिः the northern mountain, Himâlaya. —अयनं the sun's progress north of the equator (= उत्तरायणं q. v.). —आवृत्तिः *f.* return from the north ; उदगावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. —दश *a.* having its skirts or border turned upwards or towards the north (as a garment). —पथः a northern country. —प्रवण *a.* 1. inclining or sloping towards the north. -2. proceeding well (as a sacrifice). -भूमः, -भूमिः good or fertile soil. —मुख *a.* facing the north ; उत्पतोदङ्मुखः खं Me. 14.

उदक्तात् *ind.* Towards the north, northwards.

उदंचनं [अंच् करणे- ल्युट्] 1 A bucket, a pail for drawing water out of a well ; उदंचनं सरज्जुं पुरः चिक्षेप Dk. 130. -2 Throwing upwards. -3 Rising, ascending. -4 A cover or lid.

उदंचु *a.* [अंच्-उन्] Turned or going upwards.

उदीची The north ; तेनोदीचीं दिशमनुसरेः Me. 57.

उदीचीन *a.* 1 Turned towards the north. -2 Northern.

उदीच्य *a.* Situated or living in the north. -च्यः 1 The country to the north and west of the river Sarasvati ; northern country. -2 (pl.) The inhabitants of the north ; R. 4. 66. —च्यं A kind of perfume. -Comp. —वृत्तं a kind of Vaitâliya metre.

उदंजलि *a.* One who hollows the palms and then raises them, folding the hands in supplication.

उदंडपाल: 1 A fish. -2 A kind of snake.

उदधि: See under 2. उदन्.

1. उदन् 2 P. (उद्-अन्) To breathe upwards, send out the breath in an upward direction (opp. अपान्).

उदान: [अन्-घञ्] 1 Breathing upwards. -2 Breathing, breath in general. -3 One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head; the other four being प्राण, अपान, समान and व्यान; स्पंदयत्यधरं वक्त्रं गात्रनेत्रप्रकोपनः। उद्वेजयति मर्माणि उदानो नाम मारुतः॥ -4 (With Buddhists) An expression of praise or joy. -5 The navel. -6 An eye-lash. -7 A kind of snake.

2. उदन् *n.* [उंद्-कनिन्] Water (usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for उदक after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. it drops its न्); *e. g.* उदधि, अच्छोद, क्षीरोद &c. -Comp. —ओदनः water-meal. —कीर्णः —र्यः N. of a tree (महाकरंज) (the bark of which is rubbed and thrown in water to stun the fishes). —कुंभः a water-jar; Ms. 2. 182, 3. 68. —ग्रामः a cloud (Ved.). —ज *a.* aquatic, watery, produced in or by water. —धानः [उदकं धीयते अत्र] 1. a water-jar. -2. a cloud. —धिः [उदकानि धीयंतेऽत्र धा कि उदादेशः] 1. the receptacle of waters, ocean; उदधेरिव निम्नगाशतेष्वभवन्नास्य विमानना क्वचित् R. 8 8. -2. a cloud. -3. a lake, any large reservoir of water. -4. a water-jar. -5. a symbolical expression for the number 4 or 7. °कन्या, तनया, सुता Lakshmi, the daughter of the ocean (produced from the ocean among the 14 jewels). °क्रमः, -क्राः *m.* a voyager, mariner. °मलः 1. cuttle fish-bone -2. the foam of the ocean °मेखला the earth (girdled by the ocean, sea-girt). °राजः the king of waters, *i. e.* the chief ocean. —सुता N. of Lakshmi; and of Dvârakâ, the capital of Krishṇa (said to have been reclaimed from the ocean) -प *a* Crossing the water (as a boat). —पात्रं,-त्री a water-jug, vessel. —पानः, -नं a small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself; K. 50. °मंडूकः (lit.) a frog in a well; (fig.) one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; cf. कूपमंडूक. —पेषं a paste, anything ground with water. (-षं) *ind.* by grinding in water. —प्लुत *a.* Ved. causing water to flow; swimming or splashing in water (?). —प्लुत *a.* swimming in water. —बिंदुः a drop of water; Kn. 5. 24. —भारः a water-carrier, *i. e.* a cloud. —मंथः barley-water. —मानः, —नं a fiftieth part of an आढक q. v. —मेघः 1. watery cloud. -2. a shower of rain. -लावणिक *a.* salted, prepared with brine, briny. —वज्रः 1. a thunder-shower; water-spout. -2. thunderbolt in the form of water; Si. 8. 39 —वापः one who offers waters to the Manes. -वास standing or residence in water; सहस्यरात्रीरुदवाससत्परा Ku. 5. 26. (-सं) a house on the borders of a stream or pond. —वासिन् *a.* standing in water; K. 23. —वाह *a.* bringing water; (-हः) a cloud. —वाहनं a water-vessel. —वीवधः a yoke for carrying water. —शरावः a jar filled with water. —शुद्धः a water-jar. —श्वित् *n.* [उदकेन जलेन श्वयति] butter-milk containing fifty per cent. water (*i. e.* 2 parts of butter-milk and 1 part of water). —स्थानं 1. a place full of water. -2. residence in water. -स्थाली a kettle, vessel for holding water. —हरणः a vessel for drawing water. -हार *a.* fetching or carrying water. (-रः) a cloud (water-carrier).

उदन्वत् *a.* Wavy, watery, abounding in water (Ved.). —*m.* The ocean; उदन्वच्छन्ना भूः B. R. 1. 8; R. 4. 52. 58, 10. 6; नवैरुदन्वानिव चंद्रपादैः Ku. 7. 73.

उदन्य *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Watery. -न्या Thirst; निर्वर्त्यतामुदन्याप्रतीकारः Ve. 6; श्यस्युदन्यां शिशिरैः पयोभिः Bk. 3. 40. -Comp. -ज *a.* Ved. born or living in water.

उदन्यति Den. P. 1 To be thirsty. -2 To irrigate.

उदन्यु *a.* 1 Thirsty, seeking water. -2 Walking in water.

उदक् See under उदंच्.

उदंत *a.* [उद्गतोऽंतो यस्य] Reaching to the end or border of anything. -तः [उद्गतोऽंतो निर्णयो यस्मात्] 1 News, intelligence, report, full tidings, account, history; श्रुत्वा रामः प्रियोदंतं R. 12. 66; आत्मोदंतं कथयिष्यति K. 132; कांतोदंतः सुहृदुपगतः संगमात्किंचिदूनः Me. 100. -2 A pure and virtuous man (साधु) -3 Supporting oneself by sacrificing for others (वृत्तियाजनं). -4 One who gets a livelihood by a trade &c. (Wilson).

उदंतकः News, intelligence.

उदंतिका Satisfaction, satiety.

उदंत्य *n.* Living beyond a limit or boundary.

उदन्य See under उदन्.

उदंभस् *a.* Full of water; R. 4. 31

उदयः, उदयन See under उदि.

उदरं [उद्-ऋ-अप्] 1 The belly; दुष्पूरोदरपूरणाय Bh. 2. 119; cf. कृशोदरी, उदरभरणं, उदरंभरि &c. -2 The interior or inside of anything, cavity; तडाग° Pt. 2. 150; R. 5 70; U. 2. 16, 4. 29; त्वां कारयामि कमलोदरबंधनस्थं S. 6. 19; Sânti. 1. 5; S. 1. 19; Amaru. 88; जलदोदरेभ्यः Mk. 5; Rs. 3. 12; घनानां वारिगर्भोदराणां S. 7. 4. -3 Enlargement of the abdomen from dropsy or flatulence; तस्य होदरं जज्ञे Ait Br. -4 Any morbid abdominal affection, such as liver, spleen &c. (said to be of 8 kinds वात°, पित्त°, कफ°, त्रिलिंग° or दूर्षी°, प्लीहा°, बद्धगुद°, आगंतुक°, and जल°). -5 Slaughter. [cf. L. *uterus*; Zend. *udara*]. -Comp. -आध्मानः flatulence of the belly. —आमयः disease of the belly, dysentery, diarrhœa. —आमयिन् *a.* suffering from dysentery. -आवर्तः the navel. —आवेष्टः the tape-worm. —ग्रंथिः —गुल्मः disease of the spleen. —त्राणं 1. a cuirass, armour covering the front of the body. -2. a belly-band. —पिशाच *a.* [उदरे तत्पूर्तौ पिशाच इव] gluttonous, voracious (having a devilish appetite). (-चः) a glutton. —पूरं *ind.* till the belly is full; उदरपूरं भुंक्ते Sk. eats his fill. —पोषणं, -भरणं feeding the belly, support of life. -शय *a.* sleeping on the face or the belly. (-यः). fœtus. —सर्वस्वः a glutton, an epicure (one to whom the belly is all-in-all).

उदरक *a.* Abdominal.

उदरंभरि *a.* [उदरं बिभर्ति, स्र लि मुम्च P. III. 2. 26] 1 Nourishing one's own belly, selfish. -2 Gluttonous, voracious.

उदरवत्, उदरिक-ल *a.* Having a large belly, corpulent, fat.

उदरिन् *a.* [उदर-इनि] 1 Having a large belly, fat, corpulent. -2 Abdominal. -णी A pregnant woman.

उदर्य *a* [उदर-यत्] Belonging to the belly. -र्यं Contents of the belly.

उदरथिः [उद्-ऋ-थयिन् Un. 4. 88] 1 The ocean. -2 The sun.

उदर्कः [Said to be fr. ऋच्) 1 (*a*) End, conclusion; °स्वादुनः कर्मणः Dk. 79; सुखोदर्कं K. 328. (*b*) Result, consequence, future result of an action; उदर्कस्तव कल्याणो भविता Nala. 12. 67; किंतु कल्याणोदर्कं भविष्यति U. 4; प्रयत्नः सफलोदर्कं एव Mâl. 8; Ms. 4. 176, 11. 10, 9. 25, 12. 18; Pt. 5. 73. -2 Remote consequence, reward. -3 Future time, futurity. -4 Elevation of a building (as a tower). -5 Surpassing. -6 N. of a tree Vanguiera Spinosa Roxb.

उदर्चिस् *a.* [ऊर्ध्वमर्चिः शिखाऽस्य] Shining or blazing upwards, resplendent, radiant, glowing; स्फुरन्नुदर्चिः सहसा तृतीयादक्ष्णः कृशानुः किल निष्पपात Ku. 3. 71, 7, 79; R. 7. 24, 15. 76 -*m.* 1 Fire; प्रक्षिप्योदर्चिषं कक्षे शेरते तेऽभिमारुतं *Si.* 2. 42, 20. 75. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of *S*iva.

उददः [अर्द्-अर्द्] (In Medic.) Erysipelas.

उदधः Scarlet fever.

उदवग्रहः A Svarita accent depending on an Udâtta which stands in the Avagraha q. v.

उदवसानीय *a.* Ved. Last, final.

उदवसितं [उद्-अव-सो-क्त] A house, dwelling; जानीषे रेभिलस्योदवसितं Mk. 4; *Si.* 11. 18.

उदश्रु *a.* [उद्गतान्यश्रूणि यस्य] Bursting into tears, one whose tears gush forth, weeping; तस्य पश्यन् ससौमित्रेरुदश्रुर्वसतिद्रुमान् R. 12. 14; Amaru. 11.

उदस् 4 P. [उद्-अस्] 1 To cast up, throw up; *Si.* 15. 81; to raise, lift up, elevate, erect; स्वयमिति मुग्धवधूमुदास दोर्भ्यां *Si.* 7. 49; पुच्छमुदस्यति Sk. -2 To throw down; उदस्ताधोरणः Dk. 35. -3 To throw out, expel, drive away, leave, quit; उदस्य धैर्यं दयितेन सादरं Ki. 8. 50 -4 To destory, dispel, तिमिरं Ki. 1. 46. -5 To drive, propel; Ki. 8 55. -6 To turn away. -7 To take pains, make efforts. —*pass.* To be driven off, fall off, deviate from; अतिमूढ उदस्यते नयात् Ki. 2. 49.

उदसनं 1 Throwing, raising, erecting. -2 Expelling, turning out.

उदस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast up, raised, erected. -2 Turned out, expelled. -3 Removed, scattered. -4 Shamed, humbled, humiliated

उदासः [उद्-अस्-घञ्] 1 Throwing upwards, elevation, raising. -2 Expulsion.

उदात्त *a.* [उद्-आदा-क्त] 1 High, elevated, lofty, exalted, noble; °अन्वयैः K. 92; Ratn. 4; sublime; Ve. 1. -2 Noble, dignified; अत्युदात्तमुजनश्चंद्रकेतुः U. 6. -3 Generous, bountiful, donor. -4 Famous, illustrious great; *Si.* 20. 82; ललितोदात्तमहिमा Bv. 1. 79. -5 Dear, beloved. -6 Highly or acutely accented (as a Svara), see below. —त्तः 1 The acute accent, a high or sharp tone; उच्चैरुदात्तः P. I. 1. 29; ताल्वादिषु सभागेषु स्थानेषूर्ध्वभागे निष्पन्नोऽजुदात्तः Sk.; see under अनुदात्त also; निहंत्यरीनेकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरानिव *Si.* 2. 95. -2 Gift, donation. -3 A kind of musical instrument, a large drum. -4 A variety of the hero; see धीरोदात्त. —त्तं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which describes supermundane prosperity, or an action of one that is great respresented collaterally to the subject in hand; लोकातिशयसंपत्तिवर्णनोदात्तमुच्यते। यद्वापि प्रस्तुतस्यांगं महतां चरितं भवेत् ॥ S. D. 752; cf. also K. P. 10; उदात्तं वस्तुनः संपन्महतां चोपलक्षणं. -Comp. —श्रुति *a.* pronounced with the acute accent.

उदात्ततर *a.* More elevated, more acute.

उदान See under 1. उदन्.

उदाप्यं *ind.* Ved. Against the stream.

उदायुध *a.* With uplifted weapon, upraising weapons; मनुजपशुभिर्निर्मर्यादैर्भवद्भिरुदायुधैः Ve. 3. 22; उदायुधानापततस्तान्दृप्तान्प्रेक्ष्य राघवः R. 12. 44.

उदार *a.* 1 Generous, liberal, munificent. -2 (*a*) Noble, exalted, dignified; स तथेति विनेतुरुदारमतेः R. 8. 91, 5. 12; वाचः 65; Bg. 7. 18. (*b*) High, lofty, great, best, illustrious, distinguished; °कीर्तेः Ki. 1. 18; तपसः Bh. 3. 51. -3 Honest, sincere, upright. -4 Good, nice, fine; उदारः कल्पः *S.* 5. -5 Proper, right. -6 Eloquent. -7 Kind, soft, agreeable; °वाचः कन्यकाः R. 14. 77. -8 Rich, plentiful; उदारमव्यवहारविधिं Dk. 49; Mn. 3. 8. -9 Large, extensive, grand, splendid; साकेतोपवनमुदारमध्युवास R. 13. 79; उदारनेपथ्यभृतां 6. 6 richly dressed. -10 Beautiful, charming, lovely; Ku. 7. 14; *Si.* 5. 21; see उदारदर्शन below; R. 16. 26, 51. -11 Unperplexed. -12 Exciting, driving forth (Ved.). —रं *ind.* 1 Loudly; *Si.* 4. 33. -2 By means of arguments; Ki. 12. 40. -रः Ved. 1 A rising fog or vapour. -2 A sort of grain with long stalks. -3 A figure in Rhetoric which attributes greatness to inanimate objects. -Comp. —आत्मन्, -चेतस्, -चरित, -मनस्, -सत्त्व *a.* noble-minded, magnanimous; उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुंबकं H. 1. —धी *a.* 1. of sublime genius, highly intelligent; धियः समग्रैः स गुणैरुदारधीः R. 3 30. -2. noble-minded. (-*m.*) N. of Vishnu. (-*f.*) good abilities. -दर्शन *a.* good-looking (having large eyes); तथा हि ते शीलमुदारदर्शने Ku. 5. 36. —रमणीय *a.* grand and lovely, transcendental; *S.* 7.

उदारता 1 Liberality, generosity. -2 Richness (as of expression); वचसां Mâl. 1. 7; *S.* 6; (as applied to words) उदारता = कठिनवर्णघटनारूपविकटत्वलक्षणा R. G.; (as applied to the sense) = चुंबनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालतृप्तये इत्यादिग्राम्यार्थपरिहारः *ibid.*

उदारथि *a.* 1 Going upwards. -2 Rising, enlightening the organs of sense -3 Steaming (as a hot dish). —थिः N. of Vishnu.

उदावत्सरः A year, one of the five years forming a period.

उदावर्तः A disease of the bowels, 'iliac passion' (characterized by the retention of excrements). —र्ता *a.* painful menstruation with foamy blood; सफेनिलमुदावर्ता रजः कृच्छ्रेण मुंचति Susr.

उदास् 2 A. [उद्-आस्] To be indifferent or unconcerned, be careless or apathetic; to be passive or inactive; तत्किमित्युदासते भरताः Mâl. 1; विधाय वैरं सामर्षे नरोऽरौ य उदासते *Si.* 2. 42; Bg. 9. 9; *S*âu. K. 20; not to share in, show no interest in; Mu. 1.

उदास,-सिन् *a.* Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. -सः,-सिन् *m.* 1 A stoic, philosopher. -2 One who has no passion for anything, a religious mendicant in general. -3 Indifference, apathy.

उदासित *a.* Indifferent, apathetic.

उदासीन *pres. p.* 1 Indifferent, unconcerned, apathetic, passive; तद्दर्शिनमुदासीनं त्वामेव पुरुषं विदुः Ku. 2. 13 (taking no part in the creation of the material universe); see सांख्य; Pt. 1. -2 (In law) Not involved in any dispute. -3 Neutral (as a king or nation). —नः 1 A stranger. -2 A neutral, an indifferent person; अरिमित्रोदासीनव्यवस्था Mn. 5; Ms. 7. 158; Y. 1. 345; Bg. 6. 9. -3 A common acquaintance.

उदास्थित *a.* Set over, appointed to. -तः 1 A superintendent. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A spy, an emissary. -4 An ascetic who has given up his vow.

उदाहित *a.* Elevated, raised.

उदाहृ 1 P. 1 To relate, narrate, declare, announce. -2 To say, speak, utter; उदाजहार द्रुपदात्मजा गिरः Ki. 1. 27; Mk. 9. 4; Pt. 2.; चिकित्सका दोषमुदाहरंति M. 2; Mâl. 1; त्वां कामिनो मदनदूतिमुदाहरंति V. 4. 11; mutter, repeat; धर्माक्षराणि Mk. 8. -3 To cite as an instance or illustration, illustrate; त्वमुदाहियस्व कथमन्यथा जनैः *Si.* 15. 29.

उदाहरणं 1 Relating, declaration, saying, utterance. -2 Narration, recital, opening a conversation; अथांगिरसमग्रण्यमुदाहरणवस्तुषु Ku. 5. 65; अद्भुतोदाहरणानि Mv. 5 stories or narrations. -3 A declaratory song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning

with words like जयति and full of alliteration; पत्रे निवेशितमुदाहरणं प्रियायाः V. 2. 14; चारणेभ्यस्त्वद्वीर्यं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा V 1; जयोदाहरणं बाह्वोर्गापयामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78; (येन केनापि तालेन गद्यपद्यसमन्वितं । जयत्युपक्रमं मालिन्यादिप्रासविचित्रितम् ॥ तदुदाहरणं नाम विभक्त्यष्टांगसंयुतं । Pratâparudra).–4 An instance, example, illustration; समूलघातमघ्नंतः परान्नोद्यंति मानिनः । प्रध्वंसितांधतमसस्तत्रोदाहरणं रविः ॥ Śi. 2. 33; किमुदाहरणं Kâśi. -5 (In Nyâya) The third member of an Indian syllogism (which has five members). -6 Beginning, commencement, introduction. -7 Exhibition, illustration; U. 1. -8 (In Rhet.) An illustration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians. It resembles अर्थांतरन्यास; e.g. अमितगुणोपि पदार्थो दोषेणैकेन निंदितो भवति । निखिलरसायनराजो गंधेनोग्रेण लशुन इव ॥ R. G. (For a clear distinction between the two figures see R. G., under उदाहरण).

उदाहारः 1 An example or illustration. -2 The beginning of a speech.

उदाहृत *p. p.* 1 Said, uttered. -2 Named, called; श्रुतान्वितो दशरथ इत्युदाहृतः Bk. 1. 1. -3 Illustrated.

उदाहृतिः *f.* An example, illustration.

उदि 2 P. 1 To rise (as a star, cloud &c.) (fig. also); come up; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फलं *S.* 7. 30; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च Subhâsh.; Mâl. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 36; Bk. 6. 110, 8. 35, 18. 20; to be seen, appear. -2 To be produced, come out or arise from, spring or proceed from; उदितवय Dk. 13; पुण्यः कृशानोरुदियाय धूमः R. 7. 26; उदितश्रियं 1. 93 v.l.; *S.* 1. 26. -3 To go out, escape. -4 To start up; R. 17. 77. -5 To rise up against; Ku. 2. 57; य एनमुदीयाद्वधी Mb.

उदय *a.* (In gram.) Following, coming after or upon (as a letter, accent &c.): उदयशब्दः परशब्दसमानार्थः प्रातिशाख्येषु प्रसिद्धः. –यः 1 Rise (fig. also); चंद्रोदय इवोदधेः R. 12. 36, 2. 73; going upwards, ascending (as of the sun, start &c.). -2 (*a*) Rising up, coming forth; द्रविण° acquisition of wealth; Pt. 2.; so भाग्य° dawn of fortune; Amaru. 25; स्वगुणोदयेन Pt. 1. 94. (*b*) Appearance, becoming visible, production; घनोदयः प्राक् *S* 7. 30; मेघ° Ku. 6. 54; हसितमन्यनिमित्तकृतोदयं *S.* 2. 11 raised from some other cause; Amaru. 88; *S.* 7. 8; फलोदय R. 1. 5 rising or accomplishment of the fruit; Ms. 3. 169; Ku. 3. 18. -3 Creation (opp. प्रलय); यो तौ स्वमावबोधौ तौ भूतानां प्रलयोदयौ Ku. 2. 8. -4 The eastern mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to rise); यैर्यत्र दृश्यते भास्वान्स तेषामुदयः स्मृतः; उदयगूढशशांकमरीचिभिः V. 3. 6. -5 Advancement, prosperity, rise; (opp. व्यसन); तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद्व्यसनोदयाभ्यां *S.* 4 1; उदये मदवाच्यमुज्झता R. 8. 84; K. 5; importance, celebrity: °उन्मुखे त्वयि R. 11. 73. -6 Elevation, exaltation, rise, growth; उदयमस्तमयं च रघूद्वहात् R. 9. 9; तमुदयाय न वा नवयौवना 7; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिः *Si.* 2. 30, 11. 60. -7 Result, consequence; असुखोदयं कर्म Ms. 4. 70; Amaru. 42; following; नोदात्तस्वरितोदयं P. VIII. 4. 67. -8 Accomplishment, fulfilment; उपस्थितोदयं R. 3. 1; प्रारंभसदृशोदयः 1. 15. -9 Profit, advantage. -10 Income, revenue; Ms. 7. 55; Y. 2. 43. -11 Interest, consideration paid for the use of money; Y. 2. 67, 146. -12 Light, splendour. -13 Outlet, exit. –Comp.—अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः, शैलः the eastern mountain behind which the sun, moon &c. are supposed to rise; उदयगिरिवनालीबालमंदारपुष्पं Udb.; श्रितोदयाद्रेरभिसायमुच्चकैः *Si.* 1. 16; तत उदयगिरेरिवैक एव Mâl. 2. 10. क्रमः gradual rise; नाडीनां Mâl. 5. 2 by gradually inflating or filling with wind the Nâdis, (as in the act of restraining the wind).—पुरं N. of the capital of Mârwâr. —प्रस्थः the plateau of the mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

उदयनं 1 Rising, ascending, going up. -2 Result, consequence. -3 End, conclusion. -नः 1 N. of Agastya. -2 N. of the king Vatsa; प्राप्यावंतीनुदयनकथाकोविदग्रामवृद्धान् Me. 30. [A celebrated Prince of the lunar race, who is usually styled Vatsarâja. He reigned at Kausambi. *Vasavadatta*, Princess of Ujjayini, saw him in a dream and fell in love with him. He was decoyed to that city and there kept in prison by Chaṇḍamahasena, the king. But on being released by the minister he carried off *Vasavadatta* from her father and a rival suitor. Udayana is the hero of the play called *Ratnavali* and his life has been made the subject of several other minor compositions. See Vatsa also].

उदयनीय *a.* Belonging to the end or conclusion, concluding (as a ceremony). –या A concluding sacrifice.

उदयिन् *a.* 1 Rising or ascending. -2 Streaming or flowing forth; Mâl. 5. 17. -3 Prosperous, flourishing.

उदित *p. p.* 1 Risen, ascended; उदितभूयिष्ठः Mâl. 1 Mostly risen; Bv. 2. 85; नित्योदितः Bh. 3. 80 over-existing. -2 High, tall, lofty. -3 Grown, augmented. -4 Born, produced. -5 Spoken, uttered. (fr. वद्). —तं 1 A kind of perfume. -2 A kind of accent. –Comp. –उदित *a.* well grounded in the Śâstras. —होमिन् *a.* sacrificing after sunrise.

उदितिः *f.* 1 Ascending, rising (of the sun). -2 Setting. -3 Speech.

उदेयत् *a.* Increasing, rising; *Si.* 2. 76.

उदीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To look up to, look at, view, behold; सप्तर्षिमुदीक्षिताः Ku. 6. 7, 7. 67; Amaru. 71. -2 To expect, look out for, wait for, शत्रुघ्नमन Mu. 4; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमार्यृतुमती सती Ms. 9. 90.

उदीक्षणं 1 Looking up to. -2 Seeing, beholding, seeking.

उदीचीन, उदीच्य See under उदंच्.

उदीप *a.* [उद्गता आपो यत्र, अप ईप्] Flooded. —पः High water, inundation, flood.

उदीर् 2 A. [उद्-ईर्] 1 To rise (sound &c.); उदीरत रणितानि Dk. 123. were heard. -2 To start (to go or come). -3 To move upwards, ascend, go up. -4 To arise, originate. –*Caus.* 1 To cause to rise or move. -2 To utter, pronounce, speak; गिरमुदीरयति K. 13; U. 5, 6; उदीरितोर्थः पशुनापि गृह्यते Pt. 1. 43; so आलोकशब्दं R. 2. 9. -3 To call, name; स भीमरूपः शिव इत्युदीर्यते Ku. 5. 77. -4 To put forth; यदशोकोयमुदीरयिष्यति R. 8. 62. -5 To cast; throw, roll down (as dice); उदीरयामास सलीलमक्षान् R. 6. 18; to discharge, drive forward. -6 To raise, throw up; उदीरितं रजः *Si.* 12. 58; उदीरयच्छिरः Dk. 103 expanded its hood. -7 To display, manifest, make visible, cause; तिसृभिस्त्वमवस्थाभिर्महिमानमुदीरयन् Ku. 2. 6; *Si.* 11. 7. -8 To bring about, effect; Ki. 13. 28. -9 To rouse, excite, stimulate; उदीरितेंद्रियः Ku. 4. 41; °धी acute-minded. –*pass.* 1 To be cast or thrown upwards, excited, uttered &c. -2 To sound. -3 To issue forth.

उदीरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation, expression: उद्घातः प्रणवो यासां न्यायैस्त्रिभिरुदीरणं Ku. 2. 12. -2 Speaking, saying. -3 Throwing, discharging (as a missile.).

उदीर्ण *p. p.* [ईर्-क्त] 1 Grown, ascended, risen, produced, caused; *Si.* 18. 37. -2 Puffed up, elated, grown haughty; भवल्लब्धवरोदीर्णस्तारकाख्यो महासुरः Ku. 2. 32. -3 Excited, stimulated, roused; *Si.* 1. 32; Dk. 43, 47. -4 Increased, intense. -5 Generous, great; excellent. -6 Uttered, pronounced; *Si.* 13. 42. -7 Ready,

strong; °धन्वा U. 5. 11. —र्णः N. of Vishnu. -Comp. -दीधिति a. intensely bright. -वेग a. violent, impetuous in its course (as a torrent).

उदीपित a. Risen, elevated.

उदुंबरः See उदुंबर. °मशक = कूपमंडूक q. v.

उदुंबल a Ved. Mighty, of extended power (उरुबल). —लः The fig-tree.

उदुह a Ved. Red.

उदूखल = उलूखल q. v.

उद्दच् f. [उत्कृष्टा ऋक्] 1 An excellent *Rik*. -2 Future time. -3 Remainder, conclusion, end. -4 Prosperity, rise.

उद्देजय a. Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying; उद्देजयान् भूतगणान् न्यषेधीत् Bk. 1. 15.

उद्दोजस् a. Very powerful, violent (Ved.).

उद्गंधि a. 1 Fragrant; विजृंभणोद्गंधिषु कुड्मलेषु R. 16. 47. -2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

उद्गम् 1 P. 1 To rise or go up, ascend (as a star &c.); असह्यवातोद्धतरेणुमंडला Rs. 1. 10. v. l. -2 To shoot up, dart upwards, appear; अचिरोद्गतपल्लवं V. 4. 23; Rs. 6. 18; so उद्गतशृंगो वत्सः. -3 To rise or spring from, proceed, originate, arise; इत्युद्गताः पौरवधूमुखेभ्यः शृण्वन् कथाः R. 7. 16; Amaru. 91. -4 To go out, break out, depart (as life &c.). -5 To be famous or well-known, spread; उत्ताभ इत्युद्गतनामधेयः R. 18. 20.

उद्गत p. p. 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. -2 Proceeded forth or from. -3 Gone, departed. -4 Vomited. —ता N. of a metre. -Comp. —असु a. deceased, dead.

उद्गतिः f. 1 Going up, rising, ascent. -2 Appearance; कुसुम° K. 59; rise, origin. -3 Vomiting.

उद्गमः 1 Going up, rising (of stars); ascent; आज्यधूमोद्गमेन S. 1. 15. -2 Standing erect (of hair); रोमोद्गमः प्रादुरभूदुमायाः Ku. 7. 77; व्यक्तरोमोद्गमत्वात् M. 4. 1; Amaru. 36. -3 Going out, departure, expiry; — as in प्राण°. -4 Birth, production, creation; पारिजातस्योद्गमः Mâl. 2; appearance; फलेन सहकारस्य पुष्पोद्गम इव प्रजाः R. 4. 9; V. 4. 38; Bh. 2. 70; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3. 20; so स्तन°, पक्ष°, ग्रंथि° &c. Amaru. 81; origin, parentage; Mâl. 2. -5 Action, vision (of eyes); Mâl. 1. 35. -6 Projection, elevation; पयोधरोद्गमा Mâl. 7. -7 A shoot (of a plant); हरिततृणोद्गमशंकया मृगीभिः Ki. 5. 38. -8 Vomiting, casting up.

उद्गमनं Rising, becoming visible.

उद्गमनीय *pot. p.* To be gone up or ascended. —यं A pair of bleached or washed clothes (तत्स्यादुद्गमनीयं यद्धौतयोर्वस्त्रयोर्युगं); धौतोद्गमनीयवासिनी Dk. 42; गृहीतपत्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11 (where Malli. renders उ० by धौतवस्त्रं, and says युगग्रहणं तु प्रायिकाभिप्रायं &c. see *ad loc.*).

उद्गाढ a. Deep, intense, violent, strong, excessive, much; उद्गाढरागोदयाः Mâl 5. 7, 6. 6. —ढं Excess. —*ind.* Excessively, extremely.

उद्गातृ, उद्गार &c. See under उद्गै, उद्गॄ.

उद्गुर् 6 A. To raise the voice in a menacing manner.

उद्गूर्ण p. p. [गुर्-क्त] 1 Raised, uplifted, held up; क्रोधोद्गूर्णगदस्य Ve. 6. 12; Si. 5. 25. -2 Erected, excited.

उद्गॄ 6 P. 1 To eject, spit out, vomit; उद्गिरतो यद्गरलं फणिनः पुष्णासि परिमलोद्गारैः Bv. 1. 11; उद्गिरन्निव स्नेहं Si. 14, 1. -2 (a) To emit, send or put forth, pour down or out, discharge, belch out; सहाभिसंवासपदमुद्गिरंति Pt. 5. 67; निक्षेपणात् रागमिवोद्गिरंतौ Ku. 1. 33. (b) To send out of the mouth, speak, utter (as words); महीपतेः शासनमुज्जगार R. 14. 53; Ve. 5. 14; यदुद्गिरति भ्रमरः Mn. 2. 11 (where it also means 'vomits' or, 'emits'). -3 To breathe out. -4 To rise from. —*Caus.* To cause to pour forth, raise (as sound.).

उद्गारः [उद्-गॄ-घञ् P. III. 3. 29] 1 (a) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, emitting; खर्जूरीस्कंधनद्धानां मदोद्गारसुगंधिषु R. 4. 57; Bh 2 36; सलिलोद्गारमुच्चैर्विमानाः Me. 63, 69; Si. 12. 9. (b) Oozing, flowing out, stream, issuing out; सनिर्झरोद्गार इवाद्रिराजः R. 6. 60; रुधिर° दिग्धाखिलांगाः Mv. 6. 33. -2 Repeating, narration, citing repeatedly; Mâl. 2. 13; साम° K. 42; H. 3. 106; सौजन्य° Mv. 4 expression of goodness. -3 Quantity, mass (thrown out); Mn. 3. -4 Spittle, saliva. -5 Eructation, belching. -6 Sound, roaring, echo, hissing sound (शब्दः, कंठगर्जनं, नागवायुकर्म); Sânti. 1. 21; गंभीरगद्गद° Mâl. 9.

उद्गारिन् 1 Going up, rising, being sent forth; Mv. 3. 29; U. 4. 29. -2 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down; धारास्वनोद्गारिदरीमुखोऽसौ R. 13. 47; Mk. 5. 27.

उद्गिरणं 1 Vomiting. -2 Ejecting anything (as saliva) from the mouth, slavering. -3 Eructation, belch. -4 Extermination.

उद्गै 1 P. 1 To sing in a loud tone, sing aloud; उद्गास्यतामिच्छति किन्नराणां Ku. 1. 8; गेयमुद्गातुकामा Me. 86; to sing (in general); उद्गीयमानं वनदेवताभिः R. 2. 12; निभृताक्षरमुज्जगे Si. 6. 20. -2 To begin to sing. -3 To sing or chant (applied to the singing of Sâmaveda); ग्राम सामविदसंगमुज्जगौ Si. 14. 21; cf. उद्गातृ. -4 To announce, to celebrate in song. -5 To sing before one (with acc.). -6 To fill or make resonant with song.

उद्गातृ m. One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Sâmaveda.

उद्गाथा A variety of the *Aryâ* measure, the same as Gîti q. v.

उद्गीतिः f. 1 Singing aloud. -2 Chanting of the Sâmaveda. -3 A variety of the *Aryâ* metre; see Appendix.

उद्गीथः [उद्-गै-थक्] 1 Chanting of the Sâmaveda (the office of an udgâtri). -2 The second part of the Sâmaveda; भूयांस उद्गीथविदो वसंति U. 2. 3. -3 Designation of ओम्, the three syllabled name of God.

उद्ग्रंथ् 1, 9 U. 1 To bind up, tie into bundles. -2 To tie up, put or sew together (as garlands &c.); इयमुद्ग्रथते स्रजो विचित्राः Mn. 1. 4; tie or fasten, intertwine; लताप्रतानोद्ग्रथितैः स केशैः R. 2. 8. -3 To unbind, loosen (as a knot &c.) Si. 10. 63.

उद्ग्रंथ a. Unbound, loosened. —थः A section, chapter.

उद्ग्रंथि a. 1 Untied (fig. also). -2 Free from worldly ties or attachments.

उद्ग्रह् 9 P. 1 To take up, lift up; शार्ङ्गं चोग्रमुदग्रहीत् Bk. 15. 52; elevate, erect, raise; उद्गृहीतालकांताः Me. 8. -2 To take or draw out, take away. -3 To deposit. -4 To preserve. -5 To cease (to rain). -6 To break off, discontinue (speaking). —*Caus.* 1 To cause to take up or out, cause to pay. -2 To state, place before, adduce; विशेषविदुषः शास्त्रं यत्तवोद्ग्राह्यते पुरः Si. 2. 75. -3 to extol, laud up.

उद्ग्रभणं, -उद्ग्राभः 1 Ved. Taking up, raising. -2 Giving, donation.

उद्ग्रहः, -हणं 1 Taking up, raising. -2 An object that can be accomplished by religious or other acts. -3 Eructation.

उद्ग्राहः 1 Lifting or taking up. -2 (In the Prâtisâkhyas) The rule of Sandhi which causes the change of the terminations अः, ए and ओ to अ before a following vowel. -3 Replying in argument; rejoinder. -4 An objection. -Comp. —पदवृत्तिः f. the Sandhi called Udgrâha; see above.

उद्ग्रहणिका Replying in argument.

उद्ग्राहित *p.p.* 1 Lifted or taken up. -2 Taken away. -3 Excellent; exalted. -4 Deposited, delivered. -5 Bound, tied. -6 Recalled, remembered.

उद्ग्रीव, उद्ग्रीविन् *a.* With the neck uplifted; उद्ग्रीवैर्मयूरैः M. 1. 21; Amaru. 93.

उद्घः [उद्-हन् अप् नि°] 1 Excellence, eminence; (at the end of comp.); ब्राह्मणोद्घः = an excellent or superior Brâhmaṇa; उद्घादयश्च नियतलिंगा न तु विशेष्यलिंगाः Sk.; cf. मतल्लिकामचर्चिका प्रकांडमुद्घतल्लजौ प्रशस्तवाचकान्यमूनि Ak. -2 Happiness. -3 The hollow hand. -4 Fire. -5 A model. -6 Organic air in the body.

उद्घनः A carpenter's bench (the planks on which he works); लौहोद्घनघनस्कंधा ललितापघनां स्त्रियं Bk. 7. 62.

उद्घातिन् *a.* Uneven, rough.

उद्घट् 1 A. To open; Ku. 7. 53. —*Caus.* (-घाटयति) 1 To open; unlock; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्घाटयंति Bh. 1. 63; कपाटमुद्घाटयामि Mk. 3. -3 To peel off, shell. -3 To reveal, expose, make known. -4 To undertake, commence. -5 To rub over, stroke gently, tickle.

उद्घट्टितं A hint.

उद्घाटः A watch or guard-house

उद्घाटकः 1 A key; उद्घाटको भवति यंत्रदृढे कपाटे Mk. 3. 16. -2 The rope and bucket of a well (-कं also).

उद्घाटन *a.* (-नी *f.*) Opening, unlocking; धर्मं यो न करोति निंदितमतिः स्वर्गार्गलोद्घाटनं H. 1. 153. —नं 1 Opening; Ve. 1. -2 Raising, lifting up, hoisting. -3 A key, any means of opening. -4 The rope and bucket of a well; a water-wheel.

उद्घाटित *p. p.* 1 Opened, manifested. -2 Undertaken; commenced. -3 Raised, lifted up. -Comp. -अंग *a.* 1 naked. -2 intelligent, wise. —ज्ञ *a.* wise, intelligent.

उद्घट्टक: A kind of time (in music).

उद्घट्टनं,-ना 1 Friction, striking against; Me. 61. -2 Opening upwards (as a lid.)

उद्घट्टित *a.* 1 Opened, unlocked. -2 Separated; Si. 11. 42.

उद्घसं Flesh.

उद्घातः 1 Beginning, commencement; उद्घातः प्रणवो यासां Ku. 2. 12; आकुमारकथोद्घातं शालिगोप्यो जगुर्यशः R. 4. 20. -2 Allusion, reference; कथोद्घाताः U. 2. -3 Striking wound-, ing, inflicting an injury. -4 A stroke, blow, wound. -5 Tripping, slipping, jolting, shaking (as of a carriage); ययावनुद्घातसुखेन सोऽध्वना Si. 12. 2; R. 2. 72; Ve. 2. 28; चक्र° V. 1; U. 5. 1. -6 Rising, elevation. -7 A club, mallet -8 A weapon (in general). -9 Breathing through the nostrils as a religious exercise (Wilson). -10 A division of a book, chapter; section.

उद्घुष् 1 P. To sound, cry out or shout. —10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To proclaim, declare aloud -2 To fill with cries.

उद्घुष्ट *p. p.* Sounded out, proclaimed. —ष्टं A sound, noise.

उद्घोषः 1 Announcing aloud, proclaiming. -2 Popular talk, general report.

उद्घृष् 1 P. 1 To rub; lessen by rubbing. -2 To rub over, strike against.

उद्घर्षणं 1 Rubbing, rubbing up; यस्योद्घर्षणलोष्टकैरपि सदा पृष्ठे न जातः किणः Mk. 2. 11. -2 Rubbing the skin with hard substance. -3 A cudgel.

उद्घृष्टं A peculiar fault in pronunciation.

उद्दंशः 1 A bug. -2 A louse. -3 A mosquito, gadfly.

उद्दंड *a.* 1 With the stalk, stem, or staff raised or rising up; उद्दंडपद्म गृहदीर्घिकाणां R. 16. 46; °धवलातपत्राः Mâl. 6 long; H. 2. 29. -2 Formidable, terrific —Comp.-पालः 1. a punisher (whether king or magistrate). -2. a kind of fish. -3. a kind of serpent; cf. (उद्दंडपाल).

उद्दंतुर *a.* 1 Large-toothed or having projecting teeth. -2 High. tall (उत्तुंग).-3 Terrific, formidable(कराल).

उद्दम: Subduing, overpowering.

उद्दांत *a.* 1 Energetic. -2 Humble.

उद्दानं [दो बंधने ल्युट्] 1 Binding, confinement; उद्दाने क्रियमाणे तु मत्स्यानां तत्र रज्जुभिः Mb. -2 Taming, subduing. -3 The middle, the waist.-4 A fire-place. -5 The submarine fire. -6 Entrance of the sun into a zodiacal sign.

उद्दाम *a.* 1 Unbound, unrestrained, unchecked, free, bold; *Si.* 4. 10. -2 (*a*) Strong, powerful, violent; Pt. 3. 148; Mâl. 3, 7; °देहपरिदाहमहाज्वराणि 6. 13. (*b*) Furious, intoxicated; स्रोतस्युद्दामदिग्गजे R. 1. 78; *Si.* 11. 19; U. 3. 6.-3 Dreadful, formidable; °शरीरसंनिवेशः Mâl. 3. -4 Self-willed. -5 Luxuriant, large, great, excessive; Me. 25; उद्दामोत्कलिका Ratn. 2. 4, 4. 22; गंधोद्दाम [illegible] exhaling great smell; Mk. 5. 22. 6 Proud, haughty; पौलस्त्यविजयोद्दाम Mv. 3. 45 elated. -7 Unlimited, extraordinary. -मः 1 N. of Yama. -2 N. of Varuṇa. —मं *ind.* Violently, fiercely, strongly; अद्योद्दामं ज्वलिष्यतः U. 3. 9.

उद्दित [उद्-दो क्त] Tied, bound.

उद्दालः 1 N. of a plant, Cordia Myxa or Latifolia (बहुवारक) (Mar. भोंकरी). -2 The sage उद्दालक.

उद्दालकः = 1 उद्दाल q. v. -2 N. of a sage. —कं A kind of honey. -Comp. --पुष्पभंजिका [उद्दालकानां पुष्पाणि भज्यंते यत्र क्रीडायां ण्वुल्] a sort of game played by the people in the eastern districts (in which Uddâlaka flowers are broken or crushed).

उद्दिनं Midday.

उद्दिश् 6 U. 1 To point out, signify, declare, denote, mention, tell; प्रथमोद्दिष्टमास्पदं Ku. 6. 35; Ms. 8. 52, 3. 182; Me. 30; यथोद्दिष्टव्यापारा S. 3. अनेकमूक उद्दिष्टः शठे Med. denotes or signifies. -2 To enunciate, prophesy; त्वं साधुभिरुद्दिष्टः *S.* 5. -3 To refer or allude to, have reference to; स्मरमुद्दिश्य Ku. 4. 38; *S.* 6, see उद्दिश्य below. -4 To mean, intend, aim at, direct towards, destine for, assign to, dedicate to; K. 40; उद्दिष्टामुपनिहितां भजस्व पूजां Mâl. 5. 25; फलमुद्दिश्य Bg. 17. 21. -5 To explain, teach, advise; सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषममसिधाराव्रतमिदं Bh. 2. 28.

उद्दिश्य *ind.* 1 With reference to, aiming at, in the direction of, towards; वध्यशिलामुद्दिश्य प्रस्थितः Pt. 1. -2 For, for the sake of, on account of, in the name of; त्वां° *S.* 3 on thy account; किं for what purpose, on what account; निमित्त° Pt. 1. 283 for some cause; त्वामुद्दिश्य सभाजनाक्षराणि M. 5 in your name. -3 Demanding, stipulating for.

उद्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Mentioned, particularized, specially told. -2 Desired, wished for. -3 Explained, taught &c.

उद्देशः 1 Pointing to or at, directing; सूर्योद्देशेन तिला दातव्याः Pt. 2. in the name of. -2 Mention, specification; सार्थपद्रद्वयोद्देशे Pt. 5; स्वरसंस्कारोद्देशः Nir. -3 Illustration, explanation, exemplification. -4 Ascertainment, determination, inquiry, investigation, search. -5 A brief statement or account; एष तूद्देशतः प्रोक्तो विभूतेर्विस्तरो मया Bg. 10 40. -6 Assignment, allotment. -7 Stipulation, bargain. -8 Object, motive. -9 A spot, region, place; अहो प्रवातसुभगोयमुद्देशः *S.* 3; M. 3; वन° a part of the forest. -10 Upper region, high position. -11 (In phil.) The enunciation of a thing by its name (which is to be

further discussed and explained), the other two processes being लक्षण and परीक्षा.

उद्देशक *a.* Illustrative. —कः 1 An illustration, example. -2 An illustrator, a guide. -3 (In Math.) A question, problem ; अत्रोद्देशकः (frequently occurring in Lilâvati).

उद्देश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be illustrated or explained. -2 To be intended or aimed at. -3 That to which one refers or which one has in view. -श्यं 1 The object in view, an incentive. -2 The subject of an assertion (opp. विधेय) ; see the word अनुवाद्य also.

उद्देष्टृ *a.* 1 Pointing out. -2 One who acts with a certain object in view.

उद्दीप् 4 A. To flame, blaze up, be kindled ; बाणवह्नमुद्दीपि भिये *Si*. 15. 48 ; उद्दीप्यस्व जातवेदः Kaus. —*Caus.* 1 To light up, inflame, illuminate, kindle ; उद्दीपितकोपानलाः Ve. 2. -2 To excite, animate, fire; पुत्रवधामर्षोद्दीपितेन Ve. 2 ; न वैरमुद्दीपयति प्रशांतं Mb.

उद्दीपः 1 Inflaming, lighting. -2 An inflamer. -3 That which animates or excites. —पं Bdellium.

उद्दीपक *a.* 1 Exciting, rendering more intense ; गरलस्योद्दीपकतया Dk. 9 virulence. -2 Lighting, inflaming.

उद्दीपनं 1 Inflaming, exciting; क्रोध°, अग्नि°. -2 (In Rhet.) That which excites or feeds (a sentiment or *rasa*), any aggravating or attendant circumstance which gives poignancy to a feeling or passion ; उद्दीपनविभावास्ते रसमुद्दीपयंति ये S. D. 160 ; see आलंबनं also. -3 Illuminating, lighting, setting fire to, burning ; Ve. 5. 25. -4 Burning of a body.

उद्दीप्त *p. p.* 1 Lighted, set on fire. -2 Shining, bright. -3 Inflamed, excited, aggravated (as passion).

उद्दीप्र *a.* [दीप्-रन्] Shining, blazing. —प्रः, -प्रं Bdellium.

उद्दृश् 1 P. 1 To see above, look upwards (lit.). -2 To look into the future ; expect ; look up to ; Mv. 6 उत्पश्यतः सिंहनिपातमुग्रं R. 2. 60. -3 To doubt. -4 To be aware of. —*Caus.* To make visible.

उद्दर्शनं Making visible.

उद्देहिका The white ant.

उद्द्युत् 1 A. To blaze up, shine. —*Caus.* To cause to shine ; (hence) adorn, grace ; जाते पुनरप्युद्द्योतयोत्संगं U. 4. अलमुद्द्योतयामासुर्देवारण्यमिवर्तवः R. 10. 80.

उद्द्योत *a.* Shining, blazing. —तः 1 Light, lustre (lit. and fig.) ; त्रिभिर्नेत्रैः कृतोद्द्योतं Mb. ; कुलोद्द्योतकरी तव Râm. adorning or gracing. -2 Revelation. -3 A division of a book, chapter, section.

उद्द्राव *a.* Running away. —वः Flight, retreat.

उद्धन् 2. P. [उद्-हन्] To raise up, elevate (fig. also) ; see उद्धत.

उद्धत *p. p.* 1 Raised up, elevated, lifted up ; लांगूलमुद्धतं धुन्वन् Bk. 9. 7 ; आत्मोद्धतैरपि रजोभिः *S*. 1. 8 raised; खुर° R. 9. 50, heaved ; Ki. 8. 53. -2 Excessive, very much, exceeding. -3 Haughty, vain, puffed up ; अश्रवधोद्धता R. 12. 63. -4 Harsh ; *Si*. 16. 27. -5 Excited, inflamed, intensified ; °मनोभववरागा Ki. 9. 68, 69; मदोद्धताः प्रत्यनिलं विचेरुः Ku. 3. 31. -6 Majestic, stately ; ill-mannered. -तः A king's wrestler. -Comp. -मनस्, -मनस्क *a.* high-minded, haughty, proud.

उद्धतिः *f.* 1 Elevation. -2 Pride, haughtiness ; *Si*. 3. 28. -3 Rudeness, insolence ; 16. 72. -4 A stoke, shaking.

उद्धम See under उद्ध्मा.

उद्धर, उद्धार See under उद्धृ.

उद्धर्ष *a.* Delighted, glad. —र्षः 1 Great joy or delight. -2 Courage to undertake a thing. -3 A festival (especially a religious one).

उद्धर्षण *a.* Animating, encouraging, exciting ; हितमुद्धर्षणं चैव उवाच प्रथितं वचः Râm. —णं 1 Animating. -2 Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill.

उद्धर्षिन् *a.* 1 Encouraging. 2 Ved. One whose hair is erect.

उद्धवः 1 A sacrificial fire. -2 A festival, holiday. -3 N. of a Yâdava, uncle and friend of Krishna. [When Krishna was taken by Akrura to Mathura Uddhava was implored by the citizens of Gokula to go and fetch him. He was very much attached to Krishna. On seeing the destruction of the Yadavas to be inevitable, he went to Krishna and asked him what to do ; whereupon he was told to go to Badarikasrama to practise penance and to secure heaven. He is the subject of two short poems, उद्धवदूत and उद्धवसंदेश.]

उद्धस्त *a.* Extending or raising the hands.

उद्धा I. 3 P. Ved. 1 To abandon or expose (an infant). -2 To set up, erect, build. II. 3 A. 1 To go or move upwards, rise (as the sun, dust &c.); यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64 ; Mu. 4. 21 ; Bk. 18. 27 ; N. 22. 45, 55. -2 To go away from, depart ; उज्जिहानजीवितां Mâl. 10. -3 To raise ; शिरसा यूपमुज्जिहीते Kâty. -4 To throw up, knit (as eyebrows) ; Bk. 3. 47.

उद्धान *a* 1 Ejected, vomited. -2 Inflated, corpulent, fat. -3 Gone up, ascended, risen. —नं 1 A fireplace. -2 Ejecting, vomiting.

उद्धिः [उद्-धा-कि] Ved. 1 A particular part of a carriage (the part which rests on the axles). -2 An earthen stand on which the Ukhâ rests.

उद्धित *p. p.* Set up, erected.

उद्धांत *a.* Ejected, vomited. —तः An elephant out of rut (from whose temples ichor ceases to flow).

उद्धुर *a.* [उद्गता धुरस्मात्] 1 Freed from a burden or yoke, unrestrained, unchecked, free. -2 Firm, intrepid, bold ; अभियोग° Mv. 6. -3 Victorious, conquering. -4 High, loud (voice &c.); पितरमुद्धुरध्वनिमहाजनानुयातमानीय Dk. 104. -5 Heavy, full of ; *Si*. 5 64. -6 Thick, gross. -7 Lively, cheerful. -8 Able, competent ; Bv. 4. 40.

उद्धू 5, 9 U. 1 To shake, move up, rise, throw up, wave (as a chavari); केनोद्धुतानि चामराणि K. 117, 200 ; Ku. 2. 29 ; उद्धूनीयात सत्केतून् Bk. 19. 8 ; Ki. 5. 39. -2 To shake or throw off ; *Si*. 13. 8 ; dispel, destroy (fig.), उद्धूतपापाः Me. 55. -3 To disturb, excite, rouse up.

उद्धूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, fallen from ; raised or thrown up ; मारुतभरोद्धूतोपि धूलिव्रजः Dhan. V. -2 Exalted, high, loud.

उद्धूननं 1 Throwing upwards, raising. -2 Shaking.

उद्धूपनं Fumigating.

उद्धूलन 1 Powdering, sprinkling with dust or powder ; भस्मोद्धूलन K. P. 10 ; K. 123. -2 An article used to season food.

उद्धूलयति Den. P. To powder, sprinkle with powder or dust.

उद्धूषणं Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation.

उद्धृ I. 1, 10 P. 1 To draw out, raise up. -2 To save, deliver ; मगयति तव स्पृहानद्धिश्रियाद्दुद्धरद् U. 1. 23. -II. [उद्-हृ] 1 To draw or take out, extract, extricate; शरं...उद्धर्तुमैच्छत् R. 2. 30 ; 3. 64 ; to deliver from, relieve of, save, rescue, protect (with abl.) ; मां तावदुद्धर शुचो दयितामवृत्त्या V. 4. 16 ; Pt. 1. 358 ; Bg. 6. 5. -2 To uproot, extirpate, eradicate ; tear

or pull out; नमयामास नृपानुद्धृत्य R. 8. 9, 4. 66; त्रिदिवमुद्धृतदानवकंटकं S. 7. 3; Mv. 3. 13; Mâl. 9. 22; उद्धरणीये चक्षुषी Dk. 102. -3 To pluck up (flowers &c.); K. 21, 144. -4 To raise, lift up, elevate, extend (as hands); पातयितुमेव शक्तिर्नात्मानमुद्धर्तुं Pt. 1. 363; Ms. 4. 62; V. 4. 34. -5 To take up, absorb (water); R. 4. 66; Si. 3. 75. -6 To sustain, bear up; राज्यधुरमुद्धर्तुं Pt. 1. -7 To separate, abstract. -8 To remove, put away. -9 To deduct, subtract. -10 To select, pick out; Ms. 9. 116. -11 To present, offer; Y. 1. 159. -12 To prove; Y. 2. 28. -13 To divide (as with partners). -14 To publish, make known.-*Caus.* To cause to extract or draw out; R. 9. 78.

उद्धरणं 1 Drawing or taking out, taking off (clothes &c.). -2 Extraction, pulling or tearing out; कंटक° Ms. 9. 252; चक्षुषोरुद्धरणं Mit.; so शल्य°. -3 Extricating, deliverance, rescuing (from danger); दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25; स बंधुर्यो विपन्नानामापदुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 3. -4 Destruction, eradication, extermination, deposition, dethronement; चंद्रगुप्तस्योद्धरणात् Mu. 4. -5 Lifting, raising. -6 Taking a part or share. -7 Taking from the Gârhapatya fire to supply the other sacred fires. -8 Vomiting. -9 Anything vomited.-10 Final emancipation. -11 Acquittance of debt.

उद्धर्तृ, उद्धारक *a.* 1 One who raises or lifts up. -2 A sharer, co-heir. -3 One who recovers property. —*m.* 1 A destroyer, exterminator; Y. 2. 271. -2 A saviour, deliverer.

उद्धारः 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 Deliverance, redemption, saving, rescuing, extrication. -3 Raising, lifting up. -4 Deduction, a part to be set aside. -5 (In law) A part to be set aside from the paternal property for the benefit of the eldest son; the surplus allowed by Law to the eldest beyond the shares of the younger brothers; Ms. 9. 112. -6 The sixth part of booty taken in war which belongs to the king; Ms. 7. 97. -7 An obligation. -8 Debt, particularly such as bears no interest.-9 Recovering property. -10 Marching out. -11 Citing (a passage), quoting. -12 Final beatitude. -13 Prosperity, elevation. -रः The plant गुडूची. —रं A fire-place.

उद्धारणं 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Rescuing, drawing out of (danger), delivering. -3 Sharing, dividing.

उद्धृत *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out (water), extracted &c. -2 Raised, elevated, lifted up, thrown up or upwards; निक्षेपणाय पदमुद्धृतमुद्वहंती Ku. 5. 85. -3 Uprooted, eradicated; उद्धृतारिः R. 2. 30. -4 Separated, set apart. -5 Divided, partitioned. -6 Selected. -7 Dispersed, scattered. -8 Holding, containing. -9 Uncovered. -10 Vomited, cast up. -Comp.-उद्धार *a.* 1. one who has received his share of the patrimony. -2. that from which the proper part has been deducted; Ms. 10. 85. —स्नेह *a.* skimmed (as milk).

उद्धृतिः *f.* 1 Drawing or pulling out, extracting. -2 An extract, passage selected. -3 Delivering, rescuing. -4 Especially delivering or purifying from sin, final liberation; अपंते तीर्थानि त्वरितमिह यस्योद्धृतिविधौ G. L. 28.

उद्ध्मा 1 P. 1 To breathe out, puff, blow. -2 To inflate, to make known by blowing (a trumpet).

उद्धम *a.* [उद्-ध्मा-श] Sounding, blowing. —मः 1 Sounding, blowing. -2 Breathing hard, panting.

उद्ध्मानं A fire-place, stove.

उद्ध्यः [P. III. 1. 115; cf. उज्झत्युदकमिति उद्ध्यः Malli.] N. of a river; तोयदागम इवोद्ध्यभिद्ययोः R. 11. 8.

उद्ध्वंसः Hoarseness (of sound).

उद्बंध 9 P. To hang, tie up; कंठमुद्बध्नाति Mu. 6; पादपे आत्मानमुद्बध्य व्यापादयामि Ratn. 3; Pt. 2.

उद्बंध *a.* Loosened; R. 16. 67. —धः, —धनं 1 Tying up, hanging. -2 Hanging oneself.

उद्बंधकः N. of a mixed tribe (doing the duty of washermen); cf. Usanas:— आयोगवेन विप्रायां जातास्ताम्रोपजीविनः। तस्यैव नृपकन्यायां जातः सूनिक उच्यते॥ सूनिकस्य नृपायां तु जाता उद्बंधकाः स्मृताः। निर्णेजयेयुर्वस्त्राणि अस्पृश्याश्च भवत्यतः॥

उद्बंधुकः One who hangs up (Ved.).

उद्बल *a.* Strong, powerful.

उद्बाष्प *a.* Filled or suffused with tears; Ki. 3. 59; न...मम नयनयोरुद्बाष्पत्वं सखे न भविष्यति V. 2. 10 tears will gush up in the eyes.

उद्बाहु *a.* 1 Having the arms raised, stretching or extending the arms; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले लोभादुद्बाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3. -2 Having the trunk upraised (as an elephant).

उद्बिल *a.* Out of the hole (an animal).

उद्बुध् 1 P. 1 To awaken, remind. -2 To arouse, animate, excite.

उद्बुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, aroused excited; मनसि उद्बुद्धमात्रो विकारो भावः S. D. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; °कनकाब्ज Mâl. 1. 40. -3 Reminded, made to think of. -4 Recalled to memory (as an object seen before). -Comp. —संस्कारः association of ideas, calling anything to mind.

उद्बोधः, -धनं 1 Awakening, reminding. -2 Recalling to memory, rousing up; ननु कथं रामादिरत्याद्युद्बोधकारणैः सीतादिभिः सामाजिकानां रत्युद्बोधः S. D. 3; so रस°.

उद्बोधक *a.* 1 Reminding, that which reminds or calls to remembrance. -2 Exciting, rousing. -3 Discovering, exhibiting, showing. —कः N. of the sun.

उद्भट *a.* 1 Excellent, pre-eminent; पदे पदे संति भटा रणोद्भटाः N. 1. 132. -2 Exalted, magnanimous. —टः 1 A fan for winnowing corn. -2 A tortoise.

उद्भव, उद्भावना &c. See under उद्भू.

उद्भास् 1 A. To shine. —*Caus.* 1 To light up, illuminate, render beautiful, decorate; ornament; उद्भासितं मंगलसंविधाभिः R. 7. 16; काले घनोद्भासिते Mk. 5. 35. -2 (fig.) To bring into prominence, elevate, exalt; उद्भासिताखिलखलस्य Bh. 2. 59.

उद्भासः Radiance, splendour.

उद्भासिन्, उद्भासुर *a.* Shining, radiant, splendid; विभूषणोद्भासि पिनद्धभोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; क्रीडारसोद्भासिनि Mk. 8. 38; Bh. 1. 80; Amaru. 81.

उद्भिद् 7 U. To break up. —*pass.* To break out, burst forth, become visible, be produced; अद्यापि पक्षावपि नोद्भिद्येते K. 374; उद्भिद्यमानपक्षतिः 33, 29. 46; उद्भिन्नपयोधरया K. 100 developed; Ve. 4. 10. -*Caus.* To bring out, develop, unfold; Mu. 4. 3.

उद्भिद् *a.* [उद्-भिद्-क्विप्] 1 Sprouting, germinating, shooting forth. -2 Penetrating. -3 Destroying. -4 Causing to come forth. —*m.* 1 A sprout or shoot (of a plant); अंकुरोऽभिनवोद्भिदि Ak. -2 A plant; उद्भिदस्तरुगुल्माद्याः Ak. -3 A spring, fountain. -Comp. —ज *a.* (उद्भिज्ज) sprouting, germinating (as a plant). (-ज्जः) a plant; उद्भिज्जाः स्थावराः सर्वे बीजकांडप्ररोहिणः Ms. 1. 46. —विद्या the science of botany

उद्भिद *a.* Sprouting, germinating. —दं Culinary salt.

उद्भिन्न *p. p.* 1 Produced, generated, developed; formed; रूपमेव ब्रह्म-

बंधुनोद्भिन्नो दुर्गप्रयोगः M. 4; R. 13. 21; Rs. 1. 20. -2 Shot forth, germinated; नीतिपादपस्य पुष्पमुद्भिन्नं M. 1; Ku. 1. 24. -3 Opened, expanded, budded; as in यौवनोद्भिन्नशैशवा. -4 Breaking out, appearing; °रोमपुलकैः Ch. P. 34; S. 6. -5 Betrayed; उद्भिन्नास्मि सहवासिन्या विस्रंभेण Mâl. 7; Kâm. 17. 45.

उद्भेदः,-दनं 1 Breaking through or out, becoming visible, appearance, display, manifestation, growth, development; किसलयोद्भेदप्रतिद्वंद्विभिः S. 4 4; उमास्तनोद्भेदमनु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24; तं यौवनोद्भेदविशेषकांत R. 5. 38; Si. 13. 36; Mu. 5. 3. -2 Breaking, splitting; प्रस्तरोद्भेदयोग्यः U. 3. 25. -3 A spring, fountain. -4 Horripilation; as in पुलकोद्भेद, रोमोद्भेद. -5 Treason, betrayal.

उद्भू 1 P. 1 To arise, spring up, be produced from; उद्भून्मुरजध्वनिः अंतरिक्षात्सरस्वती &c. see उद्भव below. -2 To occur, take place; उद्भवत्तीव्रो दुर्भिक्षः Ks. 27. 97. -3 To ascend, go up, mount. -4 To suffice. -5 To rise in arms, revolt, rebel. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to exist, create, produce; मायां मयोद्भाव्य परीक्षितोसि R. 2. 62. -2 To proclaim; माहात्म्यं K. 109. -3 To use, employ. -4 To raise, elevate.

उद्भवः 1 Production, creation, birth, generation (lit. and fig.); इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1; Y. 3. 80; oft at the end of comp. in the sense of 'springing or arising from', 'produced from'; ऊरूद्भवा V. 1. 3; मणिराकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18. -2 Source, origin; उद्भवो यशसः K. 54. -3 N. of Vishnu; उद्भवः क्षोभनो देवः V. Sah. -Comp. —कर *a.* productive. —क्षेत्रं birth-place.

उद्भावः 1 Production, generation.-2 Magnanimity.

उद्भावनं 1 Thinking, thinking over. -2 Production, generation, creation. -3 Speaking, saying. -4 Inattention, neglect, disregard.

उद्भावयितृ *a.* Rising upwards, lifting up, exalting (fig. also); उद्भावयिता बंधून् Dk. 153.

उद्भूत *p. p.* 1 Born, produced, generated. -2 Lofty (lit. and fig.). -3 Visible, perceptible, capable of being perceived by the senses; as a गुण.

उद्भूतिः *f.* 1 Generation, production. -2 Elevation, exaltation, prosperity; वरः शंभुरलं ह्येष त्वत्कुलोद्भूतये विधिः Ku. 6. 82.

उद्भ्रम् 1, 4 P. To wander, roam about; धावत्युद्भ्रमति प्रमीलति पतत्युद्याति मूर्च्छत्यपि Git. 4.

-उद्भ्रमः 1 Whirling, turning round, flourishing (as of a sword). -2 Wandering. -3 Regret. -4 N. of a class of beings attending on Siva.

उद्भ्रमणं 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Rising.

उद्भ्रांत *p. p.* 1 Agitated, bewildered, distracted; °चेतनां R. 12. 74; gone mad; Mv. 4. -2 Terrified, frightened; मारीचोद्भ्रांतहारीताः R. 4. 46; U. 6. -3 Whirled, flourished, waved (as a sword). -4 Wandering upwards. —तं 1 Flourishing a sword. -2 (°-तकं) Rising (in the air).

उद्मन् *n.* Ved. Flooding.

उद्यम् 1 A. (P. in some cases) 1 To raise, elevate, lift up; बाहू उद्यम्य S. 1; परस्य दंडं नोद्यच्छेत् Ms. 4. 164, 8. 280; Bg. 1. 20; R. 15. 23, 11. 17; भारमुद्यच्छते Sk.; Bk. 4. 31, 17. 92. -2 To offer, give. -3 To prepare, become ready for, begin, set about (with dat., loc. or inf.); उद्यच्छमाना गमनाय पश्चात् R. 16. 29; Bk. 8, 47; see उद्यत. -4 To strive, be diligent, strive hard for; उद्यच्छति वेदं Sk. -5 To reign, manage, govern. -6 To keep back, stop, hinder. -7 To rise. —*Caus.* To prompt, stimulate; Ki. 9. 66.

उद्यत *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; उद्यतेष्वपि शस्त्रेषु H. 3. 15; so °असिः, °पाणिः &c. -2 Persevering; diligent, active. -3 Bent, drawn (as a bow); Ki. 1. 21. -4 Ready, prepared, on the point of, eager, bent or intent on, engaged in; with dat., loc., inf. or usually in comp.; अनर्थायोद्यता Râm.; उद्यतः स्वेषु कर्मसु R. 12. 61; हंतुं स्वजनमुद्यताः Bg. 1. 45; पक्षच्छेदोद्यतं शक्रं R. 4. 40; जय°, वध° &c. -5 Trained, disciplined. —तः 1 Time (in music). -2 A section, chapter, or any such division of a book.

उद्यत् *a.* Rising. —*m.* A star.

उद्यतिः *f.* 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Effort, exertion.

उद्यतृ *a.* Raising, elevating.

उद्यमः 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Strenuous or assiduous effort, exertion, diligence, perseverance; निशम्य चैनां तपसे कृतोद्यमां Ku. 5. 3; शशाक मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् 5, firm resolve; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यंति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः Pt. 2. 131. -3 Readiness, preparation; गंतुमुद्यमो विहितः became ready to go; Pt. 1. -Comp. -भंगः discouragement. —भृत् *a.* undergoing exertions, striving hard; Bh. 2. 74.

उद्यमनं Raising, elevation.

उद्यमिन् *a.* Diligent, persevering, active.

उद्यामः 1 Erecting, stretching out, levation. -2 A rope, a cord.

उद्या 2 P. 1 To go up, rise, ascend; क्रमशस्ते पुनस्तस्य चापात्सममिवोद्ययुः R. 12. 47; पतत्युद्याति Git. 4. -2 To originate, spring, arise; इति मतिरुदयासीत् पक्षिणः प्रेक्ष्य भैमीं N. 2. 109.

उद्यानं (-नः also) 1 Going or walking out. -2 A garden, park, pleasure garden; बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरशिरश्चंद्रिकाधौतहर्म्या Me. 7, 26. 33; oft. opp. to वन; cf. दूरीकृताः खलु गुणैरुद्यानलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. -3 Purpose, motive. -4 N. of a country to the North of India. -Comp. —पालः; -पालकः, -रक्षकः a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a garden; उद्यानपालसामान्यमृतवस्तमुपासते Ku. 2. 36.

उद्यानकं A garden, park.

उद्यापनं Bringing to a conclusion, completing, finishing (as व्रतोद्यापन).

उद्यापित *a.* Brought to a conclusion, accomplished.

उद्यावः [उद्-यु-घञ्] Mixing, joining; blending.

उद्यासः [उद्-यस्-घञ्] Effort, exerteon (Ved.).

उद्युज् 7 U. (Usually A. only). 1 To excite, make active or quick) stimulate to exertion. -2 (Intrans.; To exert, attempt, strive (with inf.)। भवंतमभियोक्तुमुद्युंक्ते Dk. 3. -3 To prepare.

उद्युक्त *p. p.* Zealously active, persevering, diligent, industrious; engaged, ready.

उद्योगः 1 Effort, exertion, industry; तद्दैवमिति संचिंत्य त्यजेन्नोद्योगमात्मनः Pt. 2. 140; उद्योगः खलु कर्तव्यः फलं मार्जारवत् भवेत्. -2 Work, duty, office; तुल्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृतश्चाधिकारो मतो नः V. 2. 1. -3 Perseverance, diligence. -Comp. —पर्वन् *n.* title of the 5th book of the Mahâbhârata.

उद्योगिन् *a.* Active, diligent, persevering, industrious; उद्योगिनं पुरुषसिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीर्दैवं हि दैवमिति कापुरुषा वदंति Pt. 1. 361.

उद्रः A kind of acquatic animal.

उद्रिन् *a.* Springing; abounding in water.

उद्रंकः,-गः N. of the town of हरिश्चंद्र.

उद्रथः [उद्गतो रथो यस्मात्] 1 The pin of the axle of a carriage. -2 A cock.

उद्रावः A loud noise, uproar,

उद्रिच् (Chiefly used in *pass.*) 1 To excel, surpass (with abl.); ममैवोद्रिच्यते जन्म- तव जन्मनः Mb. -2 To increase, exceed, preponderate. -3 To abound in.

उद्रिक्त *p. p.* 1 Increased, excessive, abundant. -2 Distinct, evident.

उद्रेकः 1 Increase, excess, preponderance, abundance; ज्ञानोद्रेकाद्विघटिततमोग्रन्थयः सत्त्वनिष्ठाः Ve. 1. 23; गन्धोद्रेकं जघनपुलिने Śi. 7. 74; so मोह°, धन°, मद° -2 Commencement, outset. —का The plant (महानिंब). -Comp. —भंगः discouraging a thing at the very beginning.

उद्रेकिन् *a.* Abounding in, increasing.

उद्रुज *a.* 1 Destroying, breaking down. -2 Undermining (as a bank); as in कूलमुद्रुज q. v.

उद्रोधनं Rising, growth.

उद्वत् *a.* 1 Excellent. -2 Raised, elevated. —*f.* An elevation, hill (Ved.)

उद्वत्सरः A year.

उद्वप् 1 P. 1 To pour out, send forth. -2 To raise, elevate.

उद्वपनं 1 A gift, donation. -2 Pouring or shaking out.

उद्वापः 1 Ejection, throwing out. -2 Shaving. -3 (In logic) Non-existence of a subsequent consequent on the absence of an antecedent (Wilson). -4 Rooting up. -5 Raising, elevating.

उद्वम् 1 A. To throw up, eject, vomit (fig. also); उद्ववाम वचो R. 12. 5 spoke out or uttered; shed (tears &c.); Mn. 6. 13.

उद्वमनं, उद्वान्तिः *f.* Vomiting, ejecting.

उद्वान्त *p. p.* 1 Vomited. -2 Out of rut (as an elephant). -3 Dropped down; S. 6.

उद्वपस् *a.* Throwing down food (as wind) (अन्नपातक).

उद्वर्धनं 1 Increase. -2 Sly or suppressed laughter.

उद्वस् —*Caus.* To banish, expel, drive away.

उद्वासः 1 Banishment. -2 Abandonment. -3 Killing.

उद्वासनं 1 Expelling, banishing. -2 Abandoning. -3 Taking out of or away (from the fire). -4 Killing, slaughter.

उद्वास्य *a.* 1 Relating to the killing of a sacrificial animal. -2 To be raised or lifted up. -3 To be taken out or extracted.

उद्वस *a.* From which honey has been extracted (as a bee-hive); Vb. 1. 11.

उद्वह् 1 P. 1 To marry, lead home (as a bride); पार्थिवीमुद्वहद्रघूद्वहः R. 11. 54; नोद्वहेत्कपिलां कन्यां Ms. 3. 8, 10, 15; Y. 1. 52; Bk. 2. 48. -2 To bear up, raise up, elevate. -3 hold up, sustain, support; पवमुद्वहंती Ku. 5 85; उद्वह धुरं K. 109; Ku. 6. 30; आत्मानमुद्वोढुमशक्नुवत्यः R. 16. 60, 11. 66; Śi. 9. 73; Bk. 9. 7; भारं &c. -4 To suffer, experience, feel; Māl. 6. 9; स्वाम्यर्थमुद्वहन् Mn. 2. 21 adhering to his master's cause. -5 To possess, have, assume, be endowed with; पुरुषाभिमानमुद्वहद्भिः Mn. 4; यौवनमुद्वहंत्या Ku. 1. 19; श्रियमुद्वहति सुखं ते बालातपरक्तकमलस्य V. 4. 42; M. 5. 14; so शब्दं, अंगुलिं, पाणिं, ज्ञानं, गर्वं, प्रमोदं &c. -6 To carry off or away, take or lead away; तमुद्वहंतं पथि भोजकन्यां R. 7. 35, 70. -7 To lead to termination, finish; प्रारब्धमुत्तमजनास्त्वमिवोद्वहंति Mu. 2. 17 v. 1. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to marry. -2 To spread above; Śi. 12. 73.

उद्वूढ *p. p.* 1 Married. -2 Coarse, gross. -3 Acquired, obtained; Śi. 1. 74. -4 Tall, protuberant, high; Ki. 14. 31. -5 Heavy, fat. -6 Material, substantial. -7 Excessive.

उद्वह *a.* 1 Carrying, leading up, taking up or away. -2 Continuing, perpetuating (as a family); कुल° U. 4; so रघु° 4. 22; R. 9. 9; 11. 54. -3 Eminent, head, principal, best, foremost. —हः 1 A son. -2 One (*i. e.* the 4th) of the seven courses of air. -3 The vital air which conveys nourishment upwards. -4 One of the seven tongues of fire. -5 Marriage. —हा A daughter.

उद्वहनं 1 Marrying. -2 Supporting, holding or lifting up, bearing, carrying; भुवः प्रयुक्तोद्वहनक्रियायाः R. 13. 8; कैलासनाथोद्वहनाय भूयः 14. 20; Māl. 10; R. 2. 18; Ku. 3. 13. -3 Being carried on, riding; खरेणोद्वहनं तथा Ms. 8. 370. -4 Possessing, having; लज्जा°, विनय° &c.

उद्वाहः 1 Bearing up, supporting. -2 Marriage, wedding; असवर्णास्वयं ज्ञेयो विधिरुद्वाहकर्मणि Ms. 3. 43. (The Smritis mention 8 forms of marriage:—ब्राह्मो दैवस्तथा चार्षः प्राजापत्यस्तथासुरः। गांधर्वो राक्षसश्चैव पैशाचश्चाष्टमः स्मृतः ॥).

उद्वाहन *a.* That which raises or draws up (in comp.); घटीयंत्रं सलिलोद्वाहनं मतः Ak. —नं 1 Lifting up. -2 Ploughing a field twice. -3 Marriage -4 Anxiety, anxious regret. —नी 1 A cord, rope. -2 A small shell, *cowarie* (वराटिका).

उद्वाहिक *a.* [उद्वाह-ठक्] Relating to marriage, matrimonial (as a Mantra); Ms. 9. 65.

उद्वाहित *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up. -2 Married. -3 Eradicated, pulled up.

उद्वाहिन् *a.* 1 Raising, drawing up. -2 Marrying. —नी A rope, cord.

उद्वोढृ *m.* A husband.

उद्वादनं Crying aloud.

उद्वान *a.* Vomited, ejected. —नं 1 Ejecting, vomiting. -2 A stove.

उद्वास -सस् *a.* One who has put off one's clothes.

उद्विज् 6 A. (P. epic.) 1 To be grieved or afflicted, be agitated; नोद्विजेत्प्राप्य चाप्रियं Bg. 5. 20; tremble, shake (lit. and fig.). -2 To fear, be afraid of, shrink from, abhor, (with abl.); तीक्ष्णादुद्विजते Mn. 3. 5, Bg. 12. 15; लोकापवादान्नोद्विग्नं K. 197; नायमुद्विजितुं कालः स्वामिकार्यात् Bk. 7. 92. -3 To be tired or sick of, be disgusted with; जीवितादुद्विजमानेन Māl. 3; sometimes with gen.; या ममोद्विजते नित्यं साद्य मामवगूहते Pt. 4. 76. -4 To grieve, afflict, frighten. *Caus.* 1 To trouble, harass, afflict, oppress; उद्वेजयत्यंगुलिपार्ष्णिभागान् Ku. 1. 11; उद्वेजिता वृष्टिभिः 5; स्वैश्छिद्रैरुद्वेज्यमाना Mn. 7. 19. -2 To terrify, frighten; उद्वेजिताः कूजितैः U. 2. 29. -3 To produce disgust or abhorrence; रमणीयान्युद्वेजयति K. 12; सीधुपानोद्वेजितस्य M. 3; S. 2.

उद्विग्न *p. p.* 1 Grieved, afflicted, sorrowful, anxious (as for any absent lover); °चित्त, -मनस् depressed in mind, sorry, anxious. -2 Alarmed, frightened; U. 4.

उद्वेग *a.* [उद्गतो वेगोऽस्मात्] 1 Going swiftly (as an express messenger), courier. -2 Steady, calm, tranquil. -3 Ascending, mounting. -4 One whose arms by long practice continue always raised above the head (as an ascetic). —गः 1 Trembling, shaking, waving. -2 Agitation, excitement; Bg. 12. 15. -3 Alarm, fear; शालोद्वेगस्तिमितनयनं दृष्टभक्तिर्भवान्या Me. 36; सहसोद्वेगमियं व्रजेदिति R. 8. 7. -4 Anxiety, regret, sorrow, distress (caused by separation from one's favourite object). -5 Admiration, astonishment. —गं A betel-nut (fruit).

उद्वेजि(गि)न्, -जक *a.* 1 Agitating, distressing, causing pain or distress. -2 Suffering distress, anxious, unhappy.

उद्वेजन *a.* Causing to tremble (with fear) ; hurting the feelings. —नं 1 Agitation, anxiety. -2 Infliction of pain, torture, affliction ; उद्वेजनकरैर्दंडैश्चिह्नयित्वा प्रवासयेत् Ms. 8. 352 painful. -3 Regret, sorrow for one's absence.

उद्वेजयितृ *a.* Terrifying ; *Si.* 3. 19.

उद्वीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To look up, view, see, perceive; दृष्टिरधिकं सोत्कंठमुद्वीक्षते Amaru. 24 ; प्रियस्य पदवीमुद्वीक्ष्य 74 looking at (waiting for) ; R. 13. 68. -2 To examine, consider, आत्मना शक्तिमुद्वीक्ष्य Pt. 1. 236.

उद्वीक्षणं 1 Looking up or upwards. -2 Sight, an eye ; seeing, looking at ; सखीजनोद्वीक्षणकौमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1.

उद्वीज् 10 P. 1 To fan. -2 To blow upon or towards.

उद्वीजनं Fanning.

उद्बृंहणं Increase, growth.

उद्वृत् 1 A. 1 To go upwards, ascend. -2 To fly asunder, burst out ; उद्वर्तमानमूलबंधनं U. 4 the strings of which are giving way or being snapped. -3 To tumble over, fall down. -4 To go out, depart. -5 To rise, swell, increase.-6 To be puffed up with pride, be haughty. —*Caus.* 1 To extirpate, eradicate, destroy ; उद्वर्तितं रसांतरेण लज्जालुत्वं Mv. 2. -2 To throw up, elevate. -3 To turn round, roll (as eyes). -4 To anoint, smear.

उद्वर्त *a.* 1 Superfluous, redundant, plentiful. -2 Left over as a remainder, surplus. —र्तः 1 A remainder, surplus. -2 Excess, preponderance. -3 Rubbing or smearing the body with perfumes.

उद्वर्तक *a.* 1 Causing to rise. -2 Rubbing and cleaning the body. —कः (In Math.) The quantity assumed for the purpose of the operation (Colebrooke).

उद्वर्तनं 1 Going up, rising. -2 Springing up, growth (of plants, grain &c.). -3 Prosperity, elevation. -4 Turning from side to side ; springing up, popping the head ; चटुलशफरोद्वर्तनप्रेक्षितानि Me.40.-5 Grinding, pounding.-6 Drawing out metal, wire-drawing. -7 Anointing, smearing ; करोद्वर्तनार्थं चंदनं समर्पयामि. -8 Particularly, rubbing and cleaning the body with perfumes or fragrant unguents, or the unguents used for this purpose or to relieve pain ; Y. 1. 152 ; Ms. 4. 132 (अभ्यंगमलापकर्षणपिष्टकादि Kull.). -9 Bad behaviour or conduct, rudeness.

उद्वर्तित *a.* 1 Risen, elevated. -2 Sprung up, drawn out. -3 Perfumed, scented, rubbed, kneaded.

उद्वृत्त *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated (स्तन, दंत, मेघ) &c. -2 Flowing out, not contained in, swollen, overflowing ; हृद्भारितोद्वृत्तविस्मय Mal. 4 ; अपामुद्वृत्तानां Mn. 3. 8 overflowing ; उद्वृत्ताः क इव सुखावहाः परेषां *Si.* 8. 18. (where उ° means also ' gone astray, ill-behaved'). -3 Grown, increased. -4 Exalted, prosperous. -5 Proud, furious, haughty ; °मृगपति K. 90. -6 Vomited up. -7 Left as a remainder. -8 Ill-conducted, ill-mannered, rude. -9 Agitated ; उद्वृत्तनक्रात् सहसोन्ममज्ज R. 16. 79.

उद्वृह् 6 P. 1 To raise up, elevate. -2 To draw up, eradicate, uproot.

उद्वृहित *a.* Drawn up ; eradicated.

उद्वेग See under उद्विज्.

उद्वेदि *a.* [उन्नता वेदिर्यत्र] Having a raised seat or throne in it ; विमानं नवमुद्वेदि R. 17. 9.

उद्वेपः Shaking, trembling, excessive tremor.

उद्वेल *a.* [उत्क्रांतो वेलां] 1 Overflowing its banks (as a river) ; भयमलयोद्वेलावाचश्युनैर्ऋतोदधेः R. 16. 34 ; K. 333. -2 Transgressing the proper limits. -3 Excessive ; K. 138.

उद्वेल्ल् 1 P. 1 To shake, wave; Mâl. 2. 6 ; उद्वेल्लद्बालकदली Ratn. 2. -2 To roll or move about, turn round ; उद्वेल्लंति पुराणचंदनतरुस्कंधेषु कुंभीनसाः U. 2. 29 ; Mv. 5. 2 ; Mâl. 8. 9.

उद्वेल्लित *p. p.* Shaken, tossed up. —तं Shaking.

उद्वेष्ट *a.* Investing, surrounding, covering on all sides. —ष्टः 1 Surrounding. -2 Investing or besieging (as a town &c.). -3 Devastating. -4 Overcoming in battle.

उद्वेष्टन *a.* 1 Loosened ; कयाचिदुद्वेष्टनवांतमाल्यः R. 7. 6 ; Ku. 7. 57. -2 Freed from bonds, unfettered, unbound. —नं 1 The act of surrounding or enclosing. -2 An enclosure, fence. -3 A pain in the buttocks or back of the body ; हृदय° convulsive pain in the heart.

उद्वेष्टयति Den. P. To open, unfasten, untie.

उद्वेष्टित *a.* Surrounded, invested.

उधस् An udder ; see ऊधस्.

उध्रस् 9, 10 P. (उध्रस्नाति, उध्रासयति) 1 To glean or gather little by little at a time. -2 To throw or cast upwards.

उंद् 7 P. [उनत्ति, उंदांचकार, औंदीत्, उंदितुं, उत्त-उन्न] 1 To wet, moisten, bathe ; यथा पृथिवीं पयसोनत्ति. -2 To flow or issue out, spring (as water). —*Caus.* (aor. औंदिदत्) To wet. —*desid.* (उंदिदिषति) [cf. L. *unda*].

उंदनं Moistening, wetting.

उन्न *p. p.* 1 Wet, wetted, moist. -2 (fig.) Kind, moved to pity.

उंदरः उंदुरः, उंदुरुः, उंदूरः [उंद्-उरउरु वा] A mouse, rat. —Comp. —कर्णी, —कर्णिका the plant Salvinia Cucullata.

उन्नद् 1 P. To roar or bellow aloud, sound, roar (in general) ; अमोघसिंहध्वनिरुन्ननाद Ku. 1. 56 ; कालमेघ इवोन्नदन् Mb.

उन्नादः Crying out, roar, humming, chirping &c.

उन्नम् 1 P. 1 (*a*) To rise, appear, उत्पद्योत्पद्य लीयंते दरिद्राणां मनोरथाः Pt. 2. 91. (*b*) To hang over, arise, impend ; उन्नमत्यकालदुर्दिनम् Mk. 4. 5 an untimely storm impends ; बहलोन्नमदंबुधराः Mâl. 9. 18. (*c*) To rise, ascend, go up (fig. also) ; उन्नमति नमति वर्षति गर्जति मेघः Mk. 5 ; नम्रत्वेनोन्नमंतः Bh. 2. 69. -2 To bend up, raise, elevate, erect ; Ki. 16. 35. —*Caus.* (-नमयति) 1 To bend upwards, raise, erect; मुखमुन्नमय्य Ku. 7. 23 ; *S.* 3. 25 ; R. 1. 41. -2 (fig.) To elevate, raise to eminence ; उन्नमय बंधुवर्गं K. 109.

उन्नत *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated, uplifted (fig. also) ; उपासितगुरुप्रज्ञाभिमानोन्नता Bh. 3. 24 ; *Si.* 9. 79 ; नतोन्नतभूमिभागे *S.* 4. 14. -2 High (fig. also), tall, lofty ; great, eminent ; स्थितः सर्वोन्नतेनोर्वीं क्रांत्वा मेरुरिवात्मना R. 1. 14 ; V. 5. 22 ; Ki. 5. 15, 14. 23 ; Pt. 1. 29 ; °इच्छः R. 6. 71 ; *Si.* 7. 27; °चेतस् *a.* noble-minded ; Pt. 1. 122. -3 Projecting, plump, full (as breasts) ; M. 2. 3 ; Rs. 1. 7. —तः A boa (अजगर). —तं 1 Elevation. -2 Ascension, altitude. —Comp. —आनत *a.* elevated and depressed, uneven; high and low ; बंधुरं तून्नतानतं Ak. —चरण *a.* with uplifted paws, rampant. —नाभि *a.* having a projecting navel, *i. e.* corpulent, fat. —शिरस् *a.* carrying the head high, holding up the head, proud.

उन्नतत्वं Height, sublimity, majesty ; R. 5. 37.

उन्नतिः *f.* 1 Elevation, height, (fig. also); see उन्नतिमत् below. -2 Exaltation, dignity, rise, prosperity, increase ; स्तोकेनोन्नतिमायाति स्तोकेनायात्यधोगतिं Pt. 1. 150 ; ध्वजानामुन्नतिः K. 55 ; *Si.* 16. 22, 72 ; Bv. 1. 40 ; महाजनस्य संपर्कः कस्य नोन्नतिकारकः

H. 3. v. l. ; °मान° Bh. 2. 23. -3 Raising. -4 The wife of Garuḍa.-Comp. —ईशः N. of Garuḍa (Lord of उन्नति).

उन्नतिमत् a. 1 Elevated, projecting, plump (as breasts); सा पीनोन्नतिमत्पयोधरयुगं धत्ते Amaru. 30; Śi. 9. 72. -2 High, sublime.

उन्नमनं 1 Raising, lifting up. -2 Height, elevation.

उन्नमित p. p. 1 Raised, lifted up. -2 Heightened, increased, proved to be superior ; °उपदेशः M. 3.

उन्नम्र a. Erect, upright, lofty, high (fig. also); उन्नम्रताम्रपटमंडप, मंडितं तत् Śi. 5. 68 ; °ता erectness, uprightness (of the body).

उन्नाम, Raising, lifting up ; शत बुद्धिः कृतोन्नामः Pt. 5. 45 lifted up.

उन्नय -यनं See under उन्नी.

उन्नस a. [उन्नता नासिका यस्य] Having a prominent nose ; उन्नसं दधाति वक्त्रं Bk. 4. 18.

उन्नह् 4 P. 1 To tie up, bind up, fasten round. -2 To draw out, pull out. -3 To come out of, rise from.

उन्नद्ध p. p. 1 Tied or bound up, fastened ; तेऽस्य मुक्तागुणोन्नद्धं मौलिमंतर्गतस्रजं R. 17. 23; 18. 50; Ku. 3. 46, -2 Swelled, increased, heaving ; श्वासोन्नद्धपयोधर Gīt. 12. -3 Unbound. -4 Elated, flushed with ; वीर्य°, मद°, बल° &c.

उन्नाहः 1 Projection, protuberance ; स्तनं Māl. 9 ; rise ; बलाहक° K. 26. -2 Trying up. —हं Sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice.

उन्नाभ a. Having a projecting navel, corpulent. —भः N. of a king of the Solar race.

उन्नाल a. With the stalk prominently appearing ; Māl. 9. 13.

उन्निद्र a. [उद्गता निद्रा यस्य] 1 Sleepless, awake, without one wink of sleep ; तामुन्निद्रामवनिशयनां सौधवातायनस्थः Me. 88 ; विगमयत्युन्निद्र एव क्षपाः Ś. 6. 4; Mu. 4. 2 ; Māl. 3. -2 Expanded, full-blown, budded (as lotuses); °अरविंदं K. 22; उन्निद्रपुष्पाक्षिसहस्रभाजा Śi. 4. 13, 31, 8. 28.

उन्नी 1 P. 1 To lead upwards, bring up. -2 To raise, erect, lift up. (A.) ; दंडमुन्नयते Sk. ; स्वदंष्ट्रयोन्नीतधरो वराहः Bhāg. -3 To bring out of, free from, help, rescue, redeem ; रसाया लीलयोन्नीतां उर्वीं Bhāg. -4 To draw up (as water). -5 To stroke ; straighten out. -6 To lead out or aside, lead away ; एकांतमुन्नीय Mb. -7 To press out, extract. -8 To infer, ascertain, guess, conjecture ; कथमपि स इत्युन्नेतव्यस्तथापि दृशोः प्रियः U. 3. 22, 1. 29, 6. 26 ; V. 4 ; प्रकृतिप्रत्ययाद्यर्थैः संकीर्णे लिंगमुन्नयेत Ak. -9 To fill completely. -10 To lead off (in singing).

उन्नयः, उन्नायः 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Height, elevation. -3 Analogy, resemblance. -4 Inference.

उन्नयन a. With the eyes raised upwards ; R. 4. 3. —नं 1 Raising, elevating, lifting up. -2 Drawing up water. -3 The vessel out of which a fluid is taken. -4 Leading away, extracting. -5 Making straight, smoothing ; सीमंत°. -6 Deliberation, discussion. -7 Inference ; श्रवणादनु पश्चादीक्षा अन्वीक्षा उन्नयनं.

उन्नायक a. 1 Raising lifting up. -2 What leads to an inference or conclusion.

उन्नेतृ a. 1 Rasing, leading up. -2 Leading to an inference. -m. One of the 16 priests at a sacrifice.

उन्नेत्रं The office of the उन्नेतृ.

उन्मज्ज् (मस्ज्) 6 P. To emerge, rise up ; वन्यः सरित्तो गज उन्ममज्ज R. 5. 43, 16. 79 ; उन्ममज्ज शनकैस्तुहिनांशुः Ki. 9. 23 ; Ś. 7. 8; Śi. 9. 30.

उन्मज्जक a. Emerging, rising up. —कः A kind of ascetic ; कंठदघ्ने जले स्थित्वा तपः कुर्वन् प्रवर्तते । उन्मज्जकः स विज्ञेयस्तापसो लोकपूजितः ॥

उन्मज्जनं Emerging, coming out of water —नः An attendant of Śiva.

उन्मथ्, उन्मंथ् 1, 9 P. 1 To shake up, disturb, excite, stir; pain. -2 To strike, kill, destroy ; मीमांसाकृतमुन्ममाथ सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनिं Pt. 2. 33; धैर्यमुन्मथ्य Māl. 1. 18 ; विकल्पानिद्रामुन्मथ्य Prab. -3 To tear, cut off, peel off ; वन्यद्विपेनोन्मथिता त्वगस्य R. 2. 37. -4 To mix.

उन्मथन a. Tearing, disturbing, paining. —नं 1 Shaking off, throwing off or down. -2 Killing, slaughter ; अन्योन्यसूतोन्मथनात् R. 7. 52.

उन्मंथः 1 Agitation, disturbance. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 A disease of the outer ear.

उन्मंथक a. 1 Shaking off, agitating, stirring. -2 Throbbing, beating. —कः Inflammation of the outer ear.

उन्मंथनं 1 Shaking off, agitating. -2 Killing, slaughter, hurting. -3 Beating (with a stick). -4 Probing, stirring a dart lodged in the body. -5 The instrument used for this purpose.

उन्माथ a. Destroying or killing. —थः 1 Torment, pang, deep pain ; °वेगाः Māl. 9. 45. -2 Shaking, agitation. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 A snare or trap ; प्रयोजयति चोन्माथं नित्यमस्तं गते रवौ Mb.

उन्माथिन् a. 1 Shaking, agitating. -2 Tormenting, excruciating ; Māl. 9. 10.

उन्मद् 4 P. 1 To be or become mad. -2 To delight, gratify. -Caus. (म-मा-दयति) To madden, inebriate, render drunk (lit. and fig.); लक्ष्म्योन्मादिताः K. 107 ; Ki. 4. 16.

उन्मत्त p. p. 1 Drunk, intoxicated. -2 Insane, frantic, mad ; हा वत्रोन्मत्तो V. 2 ; अहो उन्मत्तास्मि संवृत्ता U. 3, 5. 30 ; Ś. 6 ; Ms. 9. 79. -3 (a) Puffed, elevated. (b) Furious, wild ; मदोन्मत्तस्य भूपस्य कुंजरस्य च गच्छतः Pt. 1. 161; U. 2; Śi. 6. 31. -4 Possessed by a ghost or an evil-spirit ; Y. 2. 32 ; Ms. 3. 161 (वातपित्तश्लेष्मसंनिपातग्रहसंभवेनोपसृष्टः Mit.). —त्तः The thorn apple (धत्तूर); N. of another tree (मुचकुंद). -Comp. -कीर्तिः, -वेशः N. of Śiva. -गंगं N. of a country (where the Gaṅgā roars furiously along). —दर्शन, —रूप a. maniac-like, mad in appearance. -प्रलपित a. spoken in drunkenness or madness. (-तं) the words of a madman. —लिंगिन् a. pretending to be mad.

उन्मत्तक a. 1 Insane, mad. -2 Drunk, intoxicated.

उन्मद a. 1 Intoxicated, drunk ; उदीरयामासुरिवोन्मदानाम् R. 2. 9, 16. 54. -2 Mad, furious, extravagant ; Śi. 10. 4, 12. 44, 77; 16. 59. -3 Causing intoxication, intoxicating ; मधुरकरांगनया मुहुरुन्मदध्वनिभृता निभृताक्षरमुज्जगे Śi. 6. 20. -दः 1 Insanity. -2 Intoxication, ecstacy.

उन्मदन a. [उद्भूतो मदनोऽस्य] Affected or inflamed with love; तदाप्रभृत्युन्मदना बभूव Ku. 5. 55.

उन्मादिष्णु a. 1 Mad, insane. -2 Intoxicated, drunk. -3 In rut (as an elephant); Śi. 12. 28.

उन्माद a. 1 Mad, insane. -2 Extravagant. -दः 1 Madness, insanity; अहो उन्मादः U. 3; Māl. 9. -2 Intense passion, intoxication or extravagance of love; Māl. 3, 2. 11; विस्रंभसोन्मादः Mv. 2. 22 rapturous joy. -3 Lunacy, mania (considered as a disease of the mind); मदयंत्युद्धता दोषा यस्मादुन्मार्गमाश्रिताः । मानसोऽयमतो व्याधिरुन्माद इति कीर्तितः ॥ Suśr. -4 (In Rhet.) Madness considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; चित्तसंमोह उन्मादः कामशोकभयादिभिः S. D. 3; or according to R. G. विप्रलंभमहापत्तिपरमानंदादिजन्मान्यस्मिन्नन्यावभास उन्मादः. -2 Bloom ; उन्मादं वीक्ष्य पद्मानां S. D. 2.

उन्मादकः N. of the plant धत्तूर.

उन्मादन *a.* Maddening, exciting, intoxicating. —नः One of the five arrows of Cupid.

उन्मादयितृक *a.* Intoxicating, enrapturing ; *S.* 1.

उन्मादिन् *a.* Mad, intoxicated.

उन्मादुक *a.* Fond of drinking (Ved.).

उन्मनस् -नस्क *a.* [उद्भ्रांतं मनोऽस्य] 1 Excited or disturbed in mind, perplexed, agitated, uneasy ; उन्मनाः प्रथमजन्मचेष्टितान्यस्मरन्नपि बभूव राघवः R. 11. 22; Ki. 14. 45. –2 Regretting, repining for a lost or departed friend. –3 Anxious, eager, impatient; गंतुं पावकमुन्मनस्तदभवत् Bh. 2. 75. –4 Proud (मनस्विन्); *Si.* 16. 3 (where it also means "anxious").

उन्मनायते Den. A., **उन्मनीभू** 1 P. To become excited or disturbed in mind, be uneasy, regret ; अस्मद्विना मा भृशमुन्मनीभूः Ki. 3. 39.

उन्मनीकृ 8 U. To make excited, disturb ; Ki. 10. 37.

उन्मयूख *a.* Shining, radiant ; R. 16. 69.

उन्मर्दनं 1 Rubbing, kneading. –2 A fragrant essence used for the purpose of rubbing. –3 Act of purifying air.

उन्मा Ved. A measure.

उन्मानं 1 Weighing, measuring upwards ; ऊर्ध्वमानं किलोन्मानं. –2 A measure of size or quantity. –3 Price.

उन्मित *a.* Measured.

उन्मितिः *f.* Measure ; price.

उन्मेय *a.* To be weighed ; what is weighed. —यं Weight.

उन्मार्ग *a.* [उत्क्रांतः मार्गात्] Going to a wrong path. —र्गः 1 A wrong road, deviation from the right road, (fig. also) ; नित्यमुन्मार्गगामिनां Pt. 1. –2 An improper conduct, evil course, moral turpitude ; उन्मार्गप्रस्थितानि इंद्रियाणि K. 155; °प्रवर्तकः 103. —र्गं *ind.* Astray, by a wrong way ; Pt. 1. 161. –Comp. —ग *a.* going wrong. —गमनं following evil courses. —गामिन्, -वर्तिन् *a.* going wrong, erring, taking a wrong road.

उन्मार्गिन् *a.* Going astray ; finding an outlet (as water).

उन्मिश्र *a.* Mixed with, variegated.

उन्मिष् 6 P. 1 To open the eyes ; उन्मिमेष तदा मुनिः Bhâg, Bg. 5. 9; Dk. 111. –2 To open (as the eyes) ; मलयांतोन्मिषिते विलोचने Kn. 4. 2. –3 To open, bloom, be expanded (as lotuses) ; उन्मिषदुत्पलवन K. 22. –4 To rise, peep up (as stars) ; उन्मिषत्सु ग्रहग्रामणीषु K. 176. –5 To shine, glitter, flash ; as तेजस्. –6 To arise, originate ; उन्मिषद्धीमहर्षः उन्मिषत्तोषं &c.

उन्मिष *a.* Blown, opened. —षः Opening the eyes.

उन्मिषित *p. p.* Opened (as eyes), blown, expanded &c. —तं 1 A look, glance ; Ku. 5. 25 ; K. 72. –2 Opening ; R. 5. 68.

उन्मेषः,-षणं 1 Opening (of the eyes), winking, twinkling (of eyes); प्रत्यग्रोन्मेषजिह्मा Mn. 3. 21. –2 Blowing, opening, expansion ; उन्मेषं यो मम न सहते जातिवैरी निशायां K. P. 10 ; दीर्घिकाकमलोन्मेषः Kn. 2. 33. –3 Light, flash, brilliancy ; सतां प्रज्ञोन्मेषः Bh. 2. 114 light or flash ; विद्युदुन्मेषदृष्टिं Me. 81. –4 Awakening, rising, becoming visible, manifestation ; ज्ञान° *Sânti.* 3. 13.

उन्मेषिन् *a.* Flying about, glittering about ; Mâl. 6. 5.

उन्मील् 1 P. 1 To open (as the eyes); उदमीलीच्च लोचने Rk. 15. 102; 16. 8. –2 To be awakened or roused, be excited ; उन्मिमील विशदं विषमेषुः *Si.*10.72; Bk.1.33.–3 To expand, blow (as lotuses); सरोभिरुन्मीलितपद्मलोचनैः Ki. 4. 3; Mâl. 1. 38, 9. 15. –4 To be diffused or spread, cluster round ; प्रांतोन्मीलन्मनोहरकुंतलैः U.1.20; उन्मीलन्मधुगंध Git 1. –5 To appear, become manifest; खं वायुर्ज्वलनो जलं क्षितिरिति त्रैलोक्यमुन्मीलति Prab. 1. 2. –6 To break forth, burst out ; U. 4. –*Caus.* 1 To open (eyes, lotuses &c.); तदेतदुन्मीलय चक्षुरायतं V. 1. 5 ; Mk. 1. 33. –2 To display, show ; त्वयाद्य साधुतोन्मीलिता.

उन्मीलः, -लनं 1 Opening (of the eyes), awaking ; ज्ञानांजनशलाकाभिर्नेत्रोन्मीलनकारकः Mb. –2 Unfolding, opening (in general) ; प्रियागुणसहस्राणामेकोन्मीलनपेशलः U. 6. 34. –3 Touching up, painting ; आलेख्य° K. 267. –4 Expanding, blowing.

उन्मीलित *p. p.* 1 Opened ; अज्ञानतिमिरांधस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकया। चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ *Sik.* 58 ; Ki. 16. 12. –2 Blown, expanded ; ते चोन्मीलितमालतीसुरभयः प्रौढाः कदंबानिलाः ; K. P. 1 awakened ; Mv. 1 48; K. 110. –3 Touched up, painted; उन्मीलितं तूलिकयेव चित्रं Ku. 1. 32. —तं (In Rhet.) An open reference (to anything).

उन्मुख *a.* (खी *f.*) [उद्-ऊर्ध्वं मुखं यस्य] 1 Raising the face, looking up ; °दर्शन looking upwards ; अद्रेः शृंगं हरति पवनः किंस्विदित्युन्मुखीभिः Me. 14. 100 ; R. 1. 39, 11. 26 ; आश्रम° 1. 53. –2 Ready, intent on, on the point of, about to, prepared for ; तमरण्यसमाश्रयोन्मुखं R. 8. 12 about to retire to the woods, 16. 9, 3. 12 ; उदयोन्मुखचंद्रिका M. 5. 7 ; भेदोन्मुखं V. 2. 7 ; Ku. 6. 48. –3 Eager, waiting for, expecting, looking up to ; तस्मिन् संयमिनामाद्ये जाते परिणयोन्मुखे Kn. 6. 34 ; लक्ष्मीरिव गुणोन्मुखी R. 12. 26, 6. 21, 11. 23. –4 Sounding, speaking or making a sound ; परभृतोन्मुखी Kn. 6. 2 speaking through the cuckoo.

उन्मुखर *a.* Loud-sounding, noisy.

उन्मुच् 6 U. 1 To unfasten, pull off ; उन्मुच्य सूत्रेण विनैव हाराः R. 6. 28 ; take off (clothes &c.) ; आत्मकंठादुन्मुच्य K. 147, 67 ; Bk. 3. 22. –2 To loosen, liberate, free from (as a bond) ; ऋणमुन्मुच्य देवानां Mb. ; open (as a letter) ; लेखमुन्मुच्य Râj. T. 3. 235 ; K. 221. –3 To raise, elevate, send forth (as sound); आर्तनादो हि यः पौरैरुन्मुक्तः Râm. –4 To fling, hurl (as a missile). —*Caus.* 1 To extricate, loosen, free ; *Mv.* 6. 46. –2 To deliver.

उन्मुक्त *p. p.* Pulled off, loosened &c. : °कंठं bitterly.

उन्मोचनं Unfastening, loosening.

उन्मुद्र *a.* [उद्गता मुद्रा यस्मात्] 1 Unsealed. –2 Opened, blown, expanded (as a flower).

उन्मूल् 10 P. To eradicate, pluck up by the roots, exterminate; समूलमुन्मूलयतीव मे मनः Ki. 1. 41 ; उन्मूलिता हलधरेण पदावघातैः Udb.

उन्मूलनं Plucking up by the roots, eradication, destroying, uprooting ; न पादपोन्मूलनशक्ति रंह R. 2. 34.

उन्मृज् 2 P. 1 To rub or wipe off, clean by washing : Y. 1. 20. –2 To efface, blot out, obliterate. –3 To receive, accept (Ved.).

उन्मार्जन Rubbing, wiping off, removing ; मनःशल्य° Dk. 161.

उन्मृजावमृजा Repeatedly rubbing up and down.

उन्मृष्ट *p. p.* Blotted out, effaced, cleared, removed, wiped off ; R. 15 32; Y. 2. 91.

उन्मेदा *f.* Corpulence, fatness.

उप *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses 'towards', near to, by the side of, with, under, down' (opp. अप). According to G. M. the following are its senses:- उप सामीप्यसामर्थ्यव्याप्त्याचार्यकृतिश्रुतिदोषदानक्रियारंभाध्ययनपूजनेषु :—(1) nearness, contiguity ; उपविशति, उपगच्छति goes near ; (2) power, ability ; उपकरोति ;

(3) pervasion ; उपकीर्ण ; (4) advice, instructing as by a teacher; उपदिशति, उपदेश ; (5) death, extinction, उपरत; (6) defect, fault; उपघात; (7) giving, उपनयति, उपहरति ; (8) action, effort ; उपत्वानिध्ये; (9) beginning, commencement ; उपक्रमते, उपक्रम; (10) study ; उपाध्याय: ; (11) reverence, worship; उपस्थानं, उपचरति पितरं पुत्रः. It is also said to have the senses of disease, ornament, command, reproof, killing, wish, resemblance &c. -2 As unconnected with verbs and prefixed to nouns, it expresses direction towards, nearness, resemblance, relationship, contiguity in space, number, time, degree &c., but generally involving the idea of subordination or inferiority, उपकनिष्ठिका the finger next to the little finger; उपपुराण a secondary Purâṇa ; उपगुरुः an assistant master ;उपाध्यक्षः a vice-president. It usually, however, forms Avyayî. comp. in these senses ; उपगंगं = गंगायाः समीपे, उपकूलं, °वनं &c.; these are again compounded with other words ; उपकूपजलाशयः, उपकंठनिवासिनी. Prefixed to proper nouns it means a 'younger brother'; उपेंद्रः. -3 With numerals it forms संख्याबहुव्रीहि and means 'nearly', 'almost' ; उपत्रिंशाः nearly thirty ; उपविंशाः about twenty &c. -4 As a separable preposition (*a*) with acc. when it means inferiority (P. I. 4. 87); उप हरिं सुराः Sk. the gods are under *i. e.* are inferior to Hari ; शक्रादय उपाच्युतं Vop. ; (*b*) with loc. it expresses (1) over, above, superior to; उप निष्के कार्षापणं, उप परार्धे हरेर्गुणाः, (2) addition ; (3) near to, towards, in the direction of, under; (4) at, on, upon ; (5) upto, in, above; *e. g.* उप सानुषु on or above the peaks ; वधो न वसतीरुप ; or sometimes (*c*) with the instr. with, at the same time with, according to. -5 As a separable adverb it is rarely used in the sense of further, moreover. (उपासनेऽधिके हीने साहश्यप्रतियत्नयोः । तद्योगव्याप्तिपूजासु शक्तावारंभदानयोः ॥ दक्षिणाचार्यकरणदोषाख्यानात्ययेषु च ।. [cf. Gr. *hupo* ; L. *sub* ; Goth. *up* ; Germ. *ob*.].

उपकक्ष *a*. Ved. Reaching to the shoulder.

उपकंठ *a*. Near, proximate. —ठः, -ठं 1 Proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood ; प्राप तालीवनश्याममुपकंठं महोदधेः R. 4. 34 ; 13. 48 ; Ku. 7. 51 ; Mâl. 9. 2. ; आकृष्य चापं श्रवणोपकंठे S. 3. 5. to the very ear. -2 Space near a village or its boundary. -3 One of a horse's paces. —*ind*. 1 Upon the neck, near the throat ; प्रेम्णोपकंठं मुहुरंकभाजः Si. 3. 36. -2 In the vicinity of, near.

उपकथा A short story or tale.

उपकनिष्ठिका [उपगता कनिष्ठिकां] The finger next to the little finger, the last but one finger (अनामिका); Sik. 44.

उपकन्या The friend of one's daughter; °पुरं near the woman's apartments.

उपकर्ण् 10 U. To hear ; Si. 20. 5.

उपकर्णं *ind*. Close to the ear, into the ear.

उपकर्णनं Hearing.

उपकर्णिका Rumour, report.

उपकिरण See under उपकॄ.

उपकीचकः 1 A relation or follower of Kîchaka. -2 The army of Virâṭa under Kîchaka.

उपकुंचिः, -चिका 1 The plant Nigella Indica (कृष्णजीरक). -2 Small cardamoms.

उपकुंभ *a*. 1 Near, proximate. -2 Solitary, retired, secluded. —भं *ind*. Near a jar.

उपकुल्या 1 The plant Piper Longum. -2 A canal, trench.

उपकुश: Gum-boil, a disease of the mouth.

उपकूज् 1 P. To fill with cooing.

उपकूजित *p. p.* Made to resound (with cooing). —तं Filling with cooing.

उपकूपं-पे *ind*. Near a well ; °जलाशयः a trough near a well for watering cattle.

उपकूलं *ind*. One the shore ; R. 15. 28.

उपकृ 8 U. (*a*) उपकरोति-कुरुते. 1 To place or bring near, furnish or provide with, do or render ; किं ते भूयः प्रियमुपकरोतु पाकशासनः V. 5 ; Ms. 2. 149, 245, 5. 32. -2 To assist, serve, befriend, oblige, favour, benefit, help ; प्राणैरप्युपकुर्वते Pt. 1. 83 ; Bk. 8. 18 ; (oft with gen. of person) ; सा लक्ष्मीरुपकुरुते यया परेषां Ki. 7. 28, 8. 13 ; आत्मनश्चोपकर्तुं Me. 101 ; Si. 20. 74 ; K. 174 ; न हि द्वीपौ परस्परस्योपकुरुतः S. B.; sometimes with loc. also ; Ms. 8. 394. -3 To foster, take care of. -4 To render homage, serve, wait or attend upon (with acc.); हरिमुपकुरुते Sk. -5 To begin, set about anything (with dat.). -6 To subdue, overcome. (*b*) उपस्करोति,-स्कुरुते, 1 To add, supply (वाक्याध्याहारे); उपस्कृतं ब्रूते P. VI. 1. 139 Sk. -2 To provide or furnish with; सितातपत्रव्यजनैरुपस्कृतः Bhâg. -3 To attend or wait on, serve. -4 To adorn, decorate, elaborate, refine, polish, prepare, perfect ; राजतं चानुपस्कृतं Ms. 5. 112 ; उपस्कृता कन्या Sk. Bh. 2. 15. -5 (*a*) To care for, take care of (with acc. of person) ; P. I. 3. 32. VI. 1. 139. (*b*) To make efforts (with gen. of thing) ; एधोदकस्योपस्कुरुते, मा कस्यचिदुपस्तथाः Bk. 8. 19, 119. -6 To furnish badly, deform ; Ms. 3. 257. -7 To corrupt, defile, censure ; 7. 98. -8 To bring or call together ; उपस्कृता ब्राह्मणाः (=समुदिताः Sk.).

उपकरणं 1 Doing service or favour, helping, assisting. -2 Material, implement, instrument, means ; स्वंवृपकरणेषु U. 5 ; °द्रव्यं Mk. 3 ; उपकरणीभावमायाति U. 3. 3 serve as helping instruments, or assistants; परोपकारोपकरणं शरीरं K. 207 ; °so स्नान° bathing materials ; Pt. 1 ; व्यायाम° athletic materials ; आत्मा परोपकरणीकृतः H. 2. 24 ; K. 80, 102, 198, 204 ; Y. 2. 276, Ms. 9. 270. -3 An engine, machine, apparatus, paraphernalia (in general). -4 Means of subsistence, anything supporting life. -5 A means or expedient ; कर्म°, वेद°, यज्ञ° &c. -6 Fabricating, composing, elaborating. -7 The insignia of royalty. -8 The attendants of a king.

उपकर्तृ *a*. One who does a service or favour, useful, friendly ; आपत्स्वुपकर्ता Dk. 160 ; हीनान्यनुपकर्तॄणि प्रवृद्धानि विकुर्वते R. 17. 58 ; उपकर्त्री रसादीनां S. D. 624. ; Si. 2. 37.

उपकारः 1 Service, help, assistance, favour, kindness, obligation (opp. अपकार); उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः Si. 2. 37 ; शाम्येत्प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40, 3. 73 ; Y. 3. 284 ; Pt. 1. 22 ; उपकारे वृत् to be of service or useful (to another). -2 Preparation. -3 Ornament, decoration. -4 Particularly flowers, garlands &c. suspended at gate-ways as embellishments on festive occasions. -री 1 A royal tent, palace. -2 Caravansera.

उपकारक *a*. Doing service or favour, helping, contributing to, assisting, productive (of good results) ; उपकारकमायतेर्भृशं Ki. 2. 43.

उपकारिका 1 Protectress, a female assistant. -2 A palace. -3 A tent, a caravansera. -4 A kind of cake.

उपकारिन् *a*. Helping, serving, beneficial &c.; subservient, benefactor.

उपकार्य *a*. Deserving assistance or favour, fit to be assisted —र्या A royal house, palace ; रम्यां रघुप्रतिनिधिः स नवोपकार्यां बाल्यात्परामिव दशां मदनोऽध्युवास R. 5. 63 ; a royal tent ; तस्योपकार्यारचितोपचाराः 5. 41, 11. 93, 13. 79, 16. 55. 73.

उपकुर्वाण *a*. Doing service &c. —णः A Brâhmaṇa in a state of pu-

pilage (ब्रह्मचारिन्) who wishes to pass on to the state of a house-holder (गृहस्थ).

उपकृत *p. p.* Assisted, benefited, served &c. —तं Aid, favour, obligation ; गता नाशं तारा उपकृतमसाधाविव जने Mk. 5. 25.

उपकृतिः *f.*, उपक्रिया Favour, obligation.

उपकॄ 6 P. 1 To bestrew, scatter or throw down, scatter or pour upon ; रत्नोपकीर्णां वसुधां Mb. -2 (उपस्कॄ) (*a*) To cut up, split, lop. (b) To hurt, strike.

उपकिरणं 1 Scattering or throwing over, covering up ; burying. -2 Pervasion. -*ind.* Near the rays.

उपक्लृप् 1 A. 1 To be fit for ; तत्रेदमुपकल्पते Bhâg. -2 To be prepared or ready (at hand) ; आसनेषूपक्लृप्तेषु Ms. 3. 208, 8. 333. -3 To result in, serve as, lead to (with dat.) ; वार्यपि श्रद्धया दत्तमक्षयायोपकल्पते Ms. 3. 202. -4 To become, take a (particular) form or shape. —*Caus.* 1 To prepare, get ready, equip ; रथं Ve. 2. -2 To appoint, assign, allot ; उपकल्पितं पशुं Pt. 1 ; U. 2 ; Y. 1. 109. -3 To vow, promise ; देवतोपकल्पित Pt. 4. -4 To set up, exhibit. -5 To render (homage), communicate. -6 To bring near, fetch. -7 To assume, take.

उपकल्पनं,-ना 1 Preparation ; एवं विज्ञाय मतिमान् भोजनस्योपकल्पनां Susr. -2 Fabricating, making &c.

उपकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Prepared, made &c. -2 Secondary, substituted.

उपक्लृप्त *p. p.* 1 Brought near, at hand. -2 Ready, prepared. -3 Fitted for, adapted to. -4 Formed, produced.

उपक्रम् 1 A., 4 P. 1 To go near, approach, come to, advance towards; राज्ञस्तस्याज्ञया देवी वसिष्ठमुपचक्रमे Mb. ; Bk. 8. 25. -2 To do, perform, set about ; यथोक्तं निपुणमुपक्रान्तवान् Dk. 120 ; माधवसमक्षमुत्तरमुपक्रामिष्ये Mâl. 3, 2. 7 ; Y. 3. 200. -3 To begin, commence ; (with inf. or dat.) ; (Atm.); प्रसभं वक्तुमुपक्रमेत कः Ki. 2. 28 ; प्रतिग्रहीतुं...त्रिलोचनस्तामुपचक्रमे च Ku. 3. 66 ; R. 17. 13. -4 To go against, attack, assail, उपचक्रमाते वाग्भिः Râm. -5 To make advances (of love) to ; सर्वोपायैरुपक्रम्य सीतां Râm.; win over, Dk. 65. -6 To step over, stride, traverse.-7 To treat, act towards, attend on (as a physician) ; cure o heal (as wounds) ; यत्नादुपक्रम्यतां S. v. l. ; सर्वोपक्रान्तः Dk. 68 ; °ब्रणा 75.

उपक्रन्तृ A beginner, one who undertakes.

उपक्रमः 1 Beginning, commencement ; रामोपक्रममाचख्यौ रक्षःपरिभवं नवं R. 12. 42 begun by Râma ; किमुपक्रमो रावणः Mv. 2. -2 Approach, advance ; साहस° forcible advance Mâl. 7 ; so योषितः सुकुमारोपक्रमाः *ibid.* -3 An undertaking, work, enterprize. -4 A plan, contrivance, means, expedient, stratagem, remedy ; सामादिभिरुपक्रमैः Ms. 7. 107, 159 ; M. 3 ; R. 18. 15 ; Y. 1. 345 ; Si. 20. 76. -5 Attendance on a patient, treatment, practice of medicine, physicking. -6 A test of honesty, trying the fidelity of a friend &c. ; see उपधा.-7 A kind of ceremony preparatory to reading the Vedas.

उपक्रमणं 1 Approaching.-2 Undertaking. -3 Commencement. -4 (Medic.) Treatment, physicking.

उपक्रमणिका A preface, introduction.

उपक्रमणीय *a.* 1 To be gone to, approached, commenced &c. -2 Relating to the attendance (on a patient). —यं A work on medicine.

उपक्रमितव्य, उपक्रम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be commenced or undertaken. -2 Curable ; अनुपक्रम्य आतंकः V. 2.

उपक्रमितृ *a.* One who begins &c.

उपक्रीडा A play-ground, a place for playing.

उपक्रुश् 1 P. To blame, chide, revile.

उपक्रोशः, -शनं Censure, reproach, ignominy ; प्राणैरुपक्रोशमलीमसैर्वा R. 2. 53 ; वाक्संतक्षणैर्लोकोपक्रोशनैः Dk. 41, 60.

उपक्रोष्टृ *a.* Censuring, blaming.-*m.* An ass (braying aloud).

उपक(क्वा)णं [उप-क्वण्-शब्दे, अप्-घञ् वा] The sound of a lute.

उपक्रसः Ved. A kind of worm or insect.

उपक्षि 1 P. or *pass.* 1 To waste away, decay, be exhausted, disappear. -2 (2, 6 P.) To dwell near (Ved.).

उपक्षय *a.* Decayed, wasted. —यः 1 Waste, decay, loss. -2 Expenditure. —यं *ind.* Near the abode.

उपक्षित् *a.* Ved. 1 Dwelling near. -2 Clinging or attached to.

उपक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Decayed, exhausted, consumed, disappeared. -2 Powerless.

उपक्षेतृ *a.* One who draws near ; or one who dwells near, attached to.

उपक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw at, cast on, hurl against ; वपूंषि वधाय तत्र तव शस्त्रमुपाक्षिपतः Mâl. 5. 31 ; to direct ; त्वयि उपक्षिप्त आत्मा M. 2 ; to entrust, assign ; M. 3. -2 To insult, upbraid, accuse, charge with ; परस्परं वाग्भिरुपक्षिपंति Râm. -3 To throw out (a hint), hint, indicate, put forth, adduce ; छद्मं कार्यमुपक्षिपंति Mk. 9. 3; इति उपक्षिप्तमिनेन Mu. 1; Mâl. 1. -4 To throw down. -5 To commence, introduce, set on foot, begin; उपक्षिप्तमनेन किमपि Mu. 1 ; K. 162 ; Dk. 59 ; उपक्षिप्तो भित्तिबंधः M. 5.

उपक्षेपः 1 Throwing at, hurling. -2 Mention, allusion, hint, suggestion ; कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3 ; दारुणः खलूपक्षेपः पापस्य Ve. 5. -3 A threat, specific mention or charge ; कर्णनासाच्छेदोपक्षेपभीषिताभ्यां Dk. 61. -4 Commencement ; उपाय° M. 3. -5 Poetical or figurative style (Wilson).

उपक्षेपणं 1 Throwing or casting down. -2 Accusing, charging ; °धर्मः = शूद्रस्वामिकामान्नस्य पाकार्थं ब्राह्मणगृहे समर्पणं Sabdak.

उपगण *a.* Forming a small or subordinate class. —णः 1 A small or subordinate class. -2 A small number less than a troop.

उपगंधः Perfume, scent.

उपगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, approach, attain, reach (fig. also.), arrive at, visit ; शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85 ; so दैवादुपगत तूर्णं Pt. 4 ; पदमुपगता Bh. 2. 10 ; Bk. 1. 1 ; तदुपगतं Mu. 5 duly received. -2 To enter into, penetrate ; Si. 9. 39. -3 To undergo, suffer ; तपो घोरमुपागतः Râm. -4 To go to the state of, attain, acquire ; तानप्रदायित्वमिवोपगंतुं Ku. 1. 8 ; प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ Si. 9. 6 ; so निद्रावशं, हर्षं, तृप्तिं, शांतिं, विषादं &c. -5 To approach a woman (for sexual intercourse) ; सुप्तां मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति Ms. 3. 34, 4. 40. -6 To come upon, attack. -7 To occur, happen, present itself; कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपगतं Me. 109 v. l. -8 To undertake, begin. -9 To suffer, share in. -10 To admit, agree to, consent, allow ; वेदांतोपगतं फलं Ms. 2. 160. —*Caus.* To cause to come near or approach.

उपग *a.* (At the end of comp. only) 1 Approaching, following, joining. -2 Receiving ; ओषध्यः फलपाकांता बहुपुष्पफलोपगाः Ms. 1. 46 ; Si. 16. 68.

उपगत *p. p.* 1 Gone to, approached, arrived. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Near, at hand. -4 Got, obtained. -5 Undergone, experienced. -6 Furnished with. -7 Gone to, become. -8 Promised, agreed. -9 Passed away, dead. -10 Feeling,

suffering (actively used). —तं 1 Wealth acquired.-2 Receipt; धनीचोप-गतं दद्यात् स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नितं Y. 2. 93.

उपगतिः *f.* 1 Approach, going near. -2 Knowledge, aquaintance. -3 Acceptance, receipt. -4 Attainment, acquirement.

उपगंतृ *a.* 1 Approaching. -2 Getting, acquiring. -3 Knowing. -4 Accepting, receiving.

उपगमः, -मनं 1 Going to, drawing towards, approach; सीमंते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं वधूनां Me. 65 your advent; व्यावर्तितान्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69, 9. 50. -2 Knowledge, acquaintance. -3 Attainment, acquiring; विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः *S.* 1. 14 -4 Intercourse (as of the sexes). -5 Society, company; न पुनरधमानामुपगमः H. 1. 136. -6 Undergoing, suffering, feeling. -7 Acceptance, receipt. -8 An agreement, promise -9 A particular high number.

उपगामिन् *a.* Coming near.

उपगिरि-रं *ind.* Near a mountain. —रि N. of a country situated near a mountain in the north.

उपगु *ind.* Near a cow.

उपगुप्त *a.* Hidden, concealed; °वित्त whose wealth is concealed.

उपगुरुः An assistant teacher. —रु *ind.* Near a teacher.

उपगुह् 1 U. 1 To clasp, embrace; तरंगहस्तैरुपगूहतीव R. 13. 63, 18. 47; Bk 14. 52; Si. 9. 38. -2 To hide, conceal, cover, encircle, gird round; वनमालोपगूढः K. 24, 38.

उपगूढ *p. p.* 1 Hidden, concealed; R. 13. 30. -2 Embraced, clasped. -3 Held, supported; काश्चित्कराभ्यामुपगूढनालं R. 6. 13. -4 Suppressed. —ढं An embrace; उपगूढानि सवेपथूनि च Ku. 4. 17; Si. 10. 88; कंठाश्लेषोपगूढं Bh. 3. 82; Me. 97.

उपगूहनं 1 Hiding, concealing. -2 An embrace. -3 Astonishment, surprise.

उपगोह्य *pot. p.* 1 To be embraced. -2 To be taken or seized. —ह्यः 1 An embrace. -2 A kind of fire regarded as impure (and therefore to be hidden).

उपगै 1 P. 1 To sing to any one (with dat. or acc.); साम्नैनमुपगायत् Ch. Up. -2 To join in singing. -3 To praise in song, celebrate, extol; तपोलक्ष्म्या दीप्तं दिनकृतमिवोच्चैरुपजगुः Ki. 18. 47.

उपगः *m.* (गाः) A priest in a sacrifice who sings the hymns. —*f.* Accompaniment of a song.

उपगातृ *a.* Singing near. —*m.* One who accompanies the song of the Udgatri priest, a chorister.

उपगीत *p. p.* 1 Celebrated, sung by bards. -2 Commencing to sing; *Si.* 4. 57.

उपगीतिः *f.* A variety of the *Aryâ* metre; see App.

उपग्रंथः A subsidiary writing or a class of such writings.

उपग्रह् 9 U. 1 To hold under, seize or collect from below; as रसं. -2 To seize, take, take possession of; तवैव पादावुपगृह्य Râm.; उपगृह्यास्पदं चैव Ms. 7. 184. -3 To meet with, obtain; स मृत्युमुपगृह्णाति गर्भमश्वतरी यथा Chân. 19. -4 To subdue, vanquish. -5 To provide. -6 To conciliate, take as one's ally, favour, support; तदुपगृहीतेन म्लेच्छराजबलेन Mu. 1. -7 To conceive with one's mind, grasp mentally. -8 To decide, determine.-9 To accept, approve.

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure. -2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2. -3 A prisoner. -4 Joining, addition. -5 (*a*) Favour, encouragement, assistance, conciliation; सोपग्रहं K. 156. (*b*) Favourableness, kindness, complacence; सोपग्रह K. 264.-6 Use. -7 A kind of peace purchased by giving over every thing; cf. H. 4. 121.-8 The voice or pada of a verb. -9 A pile or heap of kusa grass.-10 The presiding spirit or cause which directs a planet's motion. -11 A minor planet (राहु, केतु &c.), a secondary heavenly body, such as a comet, meteor.

उपग्रहणं 1 Seizing (from below); taking hold of; as in पादोपग्रहणं. -2 Seizure, capture, taking one prisoner. -3Supporting,furthering,promoting. -4 Holy study, study of the Vedas (after being initiated into them); वेदोपग्रहणार्थाय तावग्राहयत प्रभुः Râm.

उपग्राहः 1 Making a present -2 A present; उच्चावचानुपग्राहान् राजभिः प्रापितान् बहून् Mb.

उपग्राह्य *pot. p.* To be favoured or retained in service; Mu. 5. —ह्यः 1 An offering or present. -2 Particularly, a present or offering to a great man or king; the modern *Nazarânâ.*

उपघात See under उपहन्.

उपघुष् 1, 10 P. To fill with noise, make resonant.

उपघुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Resounding with, noisy. -2 Resonant. -3 Sounding.

उपघोषणं Proclaiming, publication, making known.

उपघ्नः [उप-हन्-क] 1 Contiguous support; पर्वतोपघ्नः Sk.; छेदादिवोपघ्नतरोर्व्रतत्यौ R. 14.1.-2 Shelter, support, stay, protection. -3 That which rests upon or is supported by.

उपचक्रः [उपगतः चक्रं चक्रवाकं] A variety of the ruddy goose.

उपचक्षुस् *n.* [उपगतं चक्षुरिव] An eye-glass, spectacles; cf. उपनेत्र.

उपचर् 1 P. 1 (*a*) To serve, wait, or attend upon; गिरिशमुपचचार Ku. 1. 60; निमित्तज्ञान् K. 64; Ms 3. 193, 4. 254; समस्युपचर भद्रे सुप्रियं चाप्रियं च Mk. 1. 31; K. 326. (*b*) To honour, worship; प्रतिमाः पूजासत्कारेणोपचर्यंते K. 40. 323; V. 3. -2 To treat, deal with, act towards; entertain; मित्रत्वेन उपचरितस्य Dk. 71 treated as a friend; भोजनादिना मामुपाचरत् 77, 117; तां प्रियसखीमिवोपाचरत्134; उपाचरत्कृत्रिमसंविधाभिः R. 14. 17 honoured or entertained; 5. 62; स्थाने इयं देवीशब्देनोपचर्यते V. 3 honoured with the title of queen. -3 To attend on (as a patient), treat, tend, nurse; यत्नादुपचर्यतां S.3; मंत्रवादिभिरुपचर्यमाणः P. 1. -4 To approach, go towards. -5 To undertake, begin (mostly Vedic in these senses). -*pass.* To be used figuratively or metaphorically, be applied figuratively to any one (with loc.); तस्माच्चेतनवदुपचर्यते S. B.; पर एवात्मा बालैः शरीर इत्युपचर्यते *ibid*; कालोयं द्विपरार्धाख्यो निमेष उपचर्यते Bhâg.; मुक्ता ब्राह्मणा इत्यत्र अक्षरस्य मुक्तत्वं ब्राह्मणेषूपचर्यते Malli. on Ki. 1. 1; Bri. S. 5. 15; प्रत्यासत्त्या उपचर्य योज्यते K. P.

उपचरः 1 Cure, treatment; स्वभेद्यो व्रणः सूपचरः easily curable. -2 = उपचरणं Approach.

उपचर्य *pot. p.* 1 To be served or waited upon; to be honoured or worshipped; Ms 5. 154; अनुपचर्य (गुणे) Pt. 1. 101 not requiring flattery, unassuming; दुःख° Mu. 3. 5 difficult to serve. —र्या 1 Service, attendance. -2 Physicking, treating, curing.

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; Mk. 4; अस्खलितोपचारां R. 5. 20; K. 344. -2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); °परिभ्रष्टः H. 1. 133 devoid of civility, uncourteous; °विधिर्मनस्विनीनां M. 3. 3; उपचारैरुपाचरत् Ks. 16. 29; मिथ्योपचारैश्च वशीकृतानां H. 1. 78; नोपचारेण ब्रूयाः Râm.; पदं न चेदिदं Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment; मात्रमधुरं K. 222, 207; M. 4; °क्रिया Ms

8. 357 showing marks of favour, courting, (sending perfumes &c.). -3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage ; नोपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18 ; °यंत्रणया M. 4 ; °अतिक्रमं 4. 5 ; °अंजलिः R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. -4 A form or mode of address or salutation ; रामभद्र इत्येव मां प्रत्युपचारः शोभते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1 ; यथा गुरुस्तथोपचारेण 6 ; V. 5 ; Si. 9. 78. -5 External show or form, ceremony ; प्रावृषेण्यैरेव लिंगैर्मम राजोपचारः V. 4. royal service, pomp or state of royalty ; भूषणाद्युपचारेण Mu. 3. 23 v. l. -6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy ; शिशिर° Dk. 15 ; शीत° Pt. 1 ; Dk. 23 ; K. 102. -7 Practice, performance, art, conduct, management, procedure ; व्रतचर्या° Ms. 1. 111 ; प्रसाधन° 10. 32, 9. 259 ; कामोपचारेषु Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs ; समंत्रं सोपचारं (अस्त्रं) Mb. ; अवेशसदृशप्रणयोपचारां Mk. 8. 23 course of love &c. ; वाक्योपचारे कुशला Râm. skilled in the employment of words ; use, usage ; यत्र लौकिकानामुपचारः v. l. for व्याहारः in U. 6. -8 Means of doing homage or showing respect ; प्रकीर्णाभिनवोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4 (hanging garlands &c.) ; 5. 41. -9 Hence any necessary or requisite article (of worship, ceremony, decoration, furniture &c.) ; presenting flowers, perfumes &c. ; सन्मंगलोपचाराणां R. 10. 77 ; क्लृप्तोपचारां चतुरस्रवेदीं Ku. 7. 88 ; कुसुमैः कृतोपचारः V. 2 ; so °रमणीयतया S. 6 ; °वस्तु मंचेषु R. 6. 1 the necessary decorations (canopy &c.) ; (the Upachâras or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). -10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour ; वैश्यशूद्रोपचारं च Ms. 1. 116 ; (religious) conduct in life ; साधूनामुपचारज्ञः Râm.; परिजन° Mk. 1. -11 Use, employment ; K. 183. -12 Any religious performance, a ceremony ; पशुपतिरपि तान्यहानि कृच्छ्रादगमयदद्रिसुतासमागमोत्कः । कमपरमवशं न विप्रकुर्युर्विभुमपि तं यदमी स्पृशन्ति भावाः ॥ — [illegible] पाणिग्रहणोपचारैः Ku. 7. 86 ; Mv. 1. 24. -13 (*a*) Figurative or metaphorical use, secondary application (opp. मुख्य or primary sense) ; अचेतनेपि चेतनवदुपचारदर्शनात् S. B. ; कूलं पिपतिषतीत्यचेतनेपि कूले चेतनवदुपचारो दृश्यते Mbh. on P. IV. 3. 86 personification : so छत्रिणो गच्छन्तीत्येकेनापि छत्रिणा बहूनां छत्रित्वोपचारदर्शनात् S. B.; करणे कर्तृत्वोपचारात् *ibid.*; न चास्य करणत्वं तत्त्वतोस्तीति मुख्येपि उपचार एव शरणं स्यात् K. P. 10. (*b*) Supposed or fancied identification founded on resemblance ; उभयरूपा चेयं शुद्धा उपचारेणामिश्रितत्वात् K. P. 2. (S. D. explains उपचार by अत्यंतं विशकलितयोः सादृश्यातिशयमहिम्ना भेदप्रतीतिस्थगनमात्रं). -14 A bribe. -15 A pretext ; Si. 10. 2. -16 A request, solicitation. -17 Occurrence of स् and ष् in the place of Visarga.

उपचारिन् *a.* Attending, serving.

उपचार्य *pot. p.* To be served or waited upon ; to be worshipped &c. —र्यः Practice of medicine. —र्यं Treatment.

उपचर्म-र्मे *ind.* On the skin, near the skin.

उपचि 5 U. 1 To gather together, heap up, accumulate, collect ; शश्वत्सिद्धैरुपचितबलिं Me. 55. -2 To add, increase, strengthen ; उपाचिचिन्वन् प्रभां तन्वीं प्रत्याह परमेश्वरः Ku. 6. 25 ; चेतःपीडामुपचिनोति Mu. 2 ; अधोधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2 ; Bk. 6. 33 ; Si. 4. 10 ; 8. 6 ; उपचीयमानगर्भा K. 66 being developed ; बलेनेव सहोपचीयते मदः K. 290 ; क्षीणोऽप्युपचीयते पुनश्चंद्रः Bh. 2. 87 waxes. -3 To cover over with ; Si. 9. 35 ; Ms. 6. 41. —*pass.* 1 To be collected or accumulated; to increase, become strong, to be covered with &c. ; see above. -2 To be prosperous, succeed, thrive, be better off ; चत्वारस्तूपचीयंते विप्र आढ्यो वणिङ् नृपः Ms. 8. 169.

उपचयः 1 Accumulation, addition, accession. -2 Increase, growth, excess ; बल° K. 105 ; स्वशक्त्युपचये Si. 2. 57; अंभसामुपचयाय 9. 32 ; भाग्य° Ratn. 1. 6 dawn of good fortune ; so ज्ञान°, मांस° -3 Quantity, heap. -4 Prosperity, elevation, rise. -5 The third, sixth, tenth and eleventh house or position from the first of a zodiacal sign (or a *lagna* q. v.). -Comp. —अपचय (du.) rise and fall, prosperity and decay. -भवनं a species of the Dandaka metre

उपचायिन् *a.* 1 Increasing, growing. -2 Thriving, prosperous.

उपचाय्यः [उपचीयतेऽग्निरत्र आधारे ण्यत् P. III. 1. 131] 1 A kind of sacred fire. -2 A place for holding sacrificial fire, altar, hearth.

उपचित *p. p.* 1 Collected; gathered together, accumulated : अम्रैरुपचितैः Me. 105. -2 Increased, grown ; U. 6. 28 ; R. 9. 27 ; °अवयवा मंजरी 9. 44 full grown. -3 Grown in power, strengthened ; Si. 6. 63 ; R. 17. 54 ; °महामोहगहनः Mâl. 1. 30 ; °वपुः Me. 32 ; लोकप्रसिद्धैः उपचिता Mu. 2 the popular idea was strengthened. -4 full of, abounding in, covered over with ; R. 9. 53 ; विषदुपचितमेषं Bh. 1. 35. -5 Abundantly furnished with, plastered, smeared.

उपचितिः *f.* Accumulation ; collection, growth, increase.

उपचित्रा 1 N. of a tree (चित्रा). -2 N. of a lunar mansion स्वाति ; also हस्त.

उपचूलनं Heating, burning.

उपच्छदः A coverlet, cover in general.

उपच्छंद् 10 P. 1 To wheedle, flatter, coax, entice, invite ; जलेनोपच्छंदितः S. 5 coaxed to drink water ; परदारानुपच्छंदयति Sk. -2 To conciliate. -3 To beseech, request ; R. 5. 58. -4 To persuade one to do a thing. -5 To give one something.

उपच्छंदनं 1 Coaxing, persuading ; उपच्छंदनैरेव स्वं ते वादयितुं प्रयतिष्यते Dk. 65. -2 Inviting ; उपमंत्रणमुपच्छंदनं Sk.

उपच्यवः Passing into the chamber (from the house) ; Rv. 1. 28. 3 ; passing close to (in sexual intercourse?).

उपजगती A variety of the Trishtubh metre in which three Pâdas contain twelve instead of eleven syllables.

उपजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, originate, arise, grow ; उन्मज्जन्त्योपजायंते Ms. 1. 45 ; H. Pr. 44 ; संगात्संजायते Bg. 2. 62 ; 14. 11. -2 To happen, take place, become visible, appear ; प्राणविपत्तिरुपजायते K. 160. -3 To be or become, be or exist ; सतीत्वमुपजायते Pt. 1. 138. -4 To be born again ; सर्गेपि नोपजायंते Bg. 14. 2 ; Y. 3. 256. —*Caus.* (-जनयति) To produce, cause ; rouse ; उत्तराप्रलापोपजनितकृपः K. 175.

उपज *a.* Increased, being produced in addition.

उपजनः 1 Addition, increase. -2 Appendage. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Addition of a letter in the formation of words ; वर्ण° Nir. -5 Any letter, syllable or affix so added ; अनर्थका उपजनाः Nir. —नं The body.

उपजा Ved. Remote posterity.

उपजात *p. p.* 1 Produced, caused ; °कोप, °क्रोध excited, moved to anger ; °विश्वास confiding, believing, trusting. -2 Happened, taken place ; U. 4.

उपजातिः *f.* A mixed metre (see App.).

उपजप् 1 P. 1 To whisper into the ears of (another), win over to one's party by secretly suggesting anything in the ear ; अंगारवर्षं राजवधायोपजप्य Dk. 104 ; क्षत्तारं कुरुराजस्तु शनैः कर्णमुपाजपत् Mb. -2 (Hence) To instigate to rebellion or treachery, conspire with ; उपजप्यानुपजपत् Ms. 7. 197. -3 To commit mischief.

उपजप्य *a.* To be brought over or instigated to rebellion by whispering in the ear; उपजप्यानुपजपेत् Ms. 7. 197.

उपजापः 1 Secretly whispering into the ear or communicating; परकृत्य° Mu. 2 -2 Secret overtures or negotiations (with the enemy's friends), sowing the seeds of dissension, treachery, treason, instigating to rebellion; उपजापः कृतस्तेन तानाकोपवतस्त्वयि *Si.* 2. 99; उपजापसहान् विलंघयन् स विधाता नृपतीन्मदोद्धतः Ki. 2. 47, 16. 42; अपि सहते अस्मदुपजापं प्रजाः Mu. 2. -3 Disunion, separation.

उपजापक *a.* 1 Whispering into the ears of, instigating to rebellion; Ms. 9. 275. -2 Treacherous, traitor.

उपजरत् *ind.* Towards old age or in old age.

उपजल्प् 1 P. 1 To talk to, converse with, chatter. -2 To advise.

उपजल्पनं, उपजल्पितं A talk.

उपजल्पिन् *a.* Giving advice.

उपजिह्वा, -ह्विका 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 Enlargement of the under-side of the tongue. -3 A kind of ant.

उपजीक *a.* Living upon, subsisting by. —कः Ved. A water-deity.

उपजीव् 1 P. 1 To live upon, subsist by, derive livelihood from, be supported by; उपजीव्यमानपादच्छायः K. 5; कां वृत्तिमार्य उपजीवति Mk. 2; संवाहकस्य वृत्तिं *ibid.*; शेषास्तमुपजीवेयुर्यथैव पितरं तथा Ms. 9. 105; Y. 2. 301. -2 To live under, be dependent on, serve; *Si.* 9. 32. -3 To make use of, derive materials (for writing from); तदेतद्भारतं नाम कविभिस्तूपजीव्यते Mb. -4 To practise; Ms. 10. 74.

उपजीव *a.* Ved. Living on &c.

उपजीवक, -विन् *a.* 1 Living upon, subsisting by (instr. or in comp.); जातिमात्रोपजीविना Ms. 12. 114, 8. 20; नानापण्योपजीविनां 9. 257; द्यूतोपजीव्यस्मि Mk. 2. -2 Living under, depending upon, subject to, a dependant, servant (-*m.*); भीमकान्तैर्नृपगुणैः स बभूवोपजीविनाम् R. 1. 16; अस्मद्° K. 61. -कं Means of subsistence, profession.

उपजीवनं, -जीविका 1 Living. -2 Subsistence, livelihood; निवृत्तार्थोपजीवनं Y. 3. 236; क्षत्रियस्यैतदेवाहुर्धर्मं कृष्णोपजीवनं Mb. -3 A means of living, such as property; किंचिद्दत्त्वोपजीवनं Ms. 9. 207.

उपजीव्य *pot. p.* 1 Affording a livelihood; Y. 2. 227. -2 Giving patronage, patronizing (as a king &c.). -3 (fig.) Supplying materials for writing, that from which one derives his materials; सर्वेषां कविमुख्यानामुपजीव्यो भविष्यति Mb. —व्यः 1 A patron. -2 A source or authority (from which one derives his materials); इत्यलमुपजीव्यानां मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कटाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2. —व्यं A means of subsistence.

उपजुष्ट *a.* 1 Approached, received with courtesy; Mv. 3. 26. -2 Frequented, resorted to; Mv. 4.

उपजोषः, -षणं 1 Affection. -2 Enjoyment. -3 Frequenting, resorting to. —षं *ind.* 1 According to one's desire or pleasure. -2 Silently.

उपज्ञा 9 A. 1 To ascertain; to know. -2 To invent, find out, hit upon; (उपज्ञातं = विनोपदेशेन ज्ञातं); see उपज्ञा below.

उपज्ञा [उपज्ञायते इत्युपज्ञा कर्मण्यङ्] 1 Knowledge acquired by oneself and not handed down by tradition, invention, primitive or untaught knowledge; usually in comp. which is treated as a neuter noun (P. II. 4. 21); पाणिनेरुपज्ञा पाणिन्युपज्ञं ग्रंथः Sk.; प्राचेतसोपज्ञं रामायणं R. 15. 63. -2 Undertaking or commencing a thing not done before; लोकेऽभूद्युपज्ञमेव विदुषां सौजन्यजन्यं यशः Malli. on Raghuvamsa.

उपज्ञात *a.* Invented.

उपज्मत् *a.* Ved. Striding or stepping upon.

उपज्वलित *a.* Lighted, inflamed.

उपढौक् *Caus.* 1 To present (as an offering), make a respectful offering; एकैकं पशुमुपढौकयामः H. 2. -2 To carry out, accomplish.

उपढौकनं A respectful offering or present, *Nazarana*.

उपतटः The skirt or border; Me. 57. —टे *ind.* Near the skirt.

उपतप् 1 P. 1 To make warm, heat; उपतप्तोदका नद्यः Rām.; *Si.* 9. 65 (where it means to pain also). -2 To feel pain, become sick; आहिताग्निश्चेदुपतपेत् *Asval.* -3 To afflict, befall (as a sickness); sometimes used impersonally. —*pass.* 1 To be pained, become ill, be afflicted with; इत्यपूर्वमुपतप्यतेऽस्माभिः Mv. 2; so दुःखेनोपतप्यते &c -2 To be emaciated with penance, practise penance; उपतप्यामहे तपः Av. —*Caus.* 1 To kindle, ignite, burn. -2 To torment, hurt, pain. -3 To offend, oppress. -4 To mortify the body by penance.

उपतपत् *m.* Interior heat, disease (Ved.).

उपतपन *a.* Paining, afflicting; Ki. 12. 3.

उपतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, parched, consumed. -2 Distressed, pained, tormented.

उपतप्तृ *a.* Burning, heating. —*m.* 1 Morbid or extraordinary heat. -2 Any cause of heat, burning or inflammation. -3 A kind of disease.

उपतापः 1 Heat, warmth. -2 Trouble, distress, pain, sorrow; सर्वथा न कंचन न स्पृशंत्युपतापाः K. 135, 177; शरीरोपतापेन Māl. 3. -3 Calamity, misfortune. -4 Sickness, disease, injury. -5 Haste, hurry.

उपतापक *a.* Heating, igniting.

उपतापनं 1 Heating. -2 Distressing, tormenting.

उपतापिन् *a.* 1 Heating, inflaming; causing pain. -2 Suffering heat or pain, being sick; गुर्वर्थं पितृमात्रर्थं स्वाध्यायार्थ्युपतापिनः Ms. 11. 1.

उपतारक *a.* Overflowing (as water).

उपतिष्यं 1 N. of the lunar mansion or asterism called अश्लेषा. -2 N. of another asterism called पुनर्वसु.

उपतृण्यः Ved. A serpent (lurking in the grass).

उपत्य *a.* Situated under or below.

उपत्यका [उप-त्यकन् P. V. 2. 34; पर्वतस्यासन्नं स्थलं उपत्यका Sk.] A land at the foot of a mountain, low land; मलयाद्रेरुपत्यकाः R. 4. 46; एते खलु हिमवतो गिरेरुपत्यकारण्यवासिनः संप्राप्ताः S. 5.

उपदंश् 1 P. To bite or eat anything (as a relish or condiment).

उपदंशः 1 Anything which excites thirst or appetite, a relish, condiment &c. द्विजातुपदंशानुपाद्य Dk. 133; अग्रमांसोपदंशं पिब नवशोणितासवं Ve. 3. -2 Biting, stinging. -3 The venereal disease, chancre. -4 (*a*) A tree the root of which is used for horse-radish (शिग्रु). (*b*) N of another plant (समष्ठिल).

उपदंशिन् *a.* Afflicted with chancre.

उपदश *a.* (pl.) About or nearly ten.

उपदस् 4 P. To fail, be wanting, dry up or be consumed. -*Caus.* To cause to fail or cease, extinguish.

उपदासुक *a.* Ved. Wanting.

उपदा 3 U. 1 To give in addition. -2 To offer, give, grant (in general). -3 To add. -4 (1 A.) (Ved.) (*a*) To take upon oneself. (*b*) To erect, raise, support.

उपदा *a.* Ved. Giving a present. —दा (cf. P. III. 3. 106) 1 A present, an offering to a king or a great man, *Nazarānā*; उपदा

विविधुः शश्वमोत्सेका: कोसलेश्वरं R. 4. 70, 5. 41, 7. 30 ; P. V. 1. 47. -2 A bribe.

उपदीकृ 8 U. To offer as a present; तस्य रत्नमुपदीकृतं नृपा: Si. 14 39.

उपदानं:, -नकं 1 An oblation, a present (in general). -2 A gift made for procuring favour or protection, such as a bribe.

उपदानवी N. of the daughter of the demon Vrishaparvan and mother of Dushyanta.

उपदिग्ध a. 1 Smeared, covered anointed. -2 Spotted over.

उपदेहः 1 An ointment, liniment. -2 A cover. -3 A minor or secondary body (such as that which grows on diseased parts of the body.).

उपदिश् 6 U. 1 To instruct, teach, explain, advise ; यदात्मयोगविषये भाविकमुपदिश्यते मया तस्य......तत्तस्त्वमुपदिशतीव मे बाला M. 1. 5 ; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्य K. 156 it is easy to advise others ; ज्ञानमुपदिश् Bg. 4. 34 ; R. 16. 43. -2 To point, indicate, refer to ; गुणशेषामुपदिश्य भामिनीं R. 8. 73 ; सुवर्णपुरमार्गमुपदेक्ष्यति K. 120, 92 point out or tell. -3 To assign the right place to a thing, arrange. -4 (a) To mention, specify, tell ; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणं Mk. 9. 7 ; पृषोदरादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. (b) To inform, announce. -5 To prescribe, settle, sanction, lay down ; न द्वितीयश्च साध्वीनां क्वचिद्भर्तोपदिश्यते Ms. 5. 162, 2. 190, 3. 14, 43 ; पृषोदरादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. -6 To rule over, govern, command. -7 To name, call; कुतविलंबितमित्युपदिश्यते Srut. 28 ; Ms. 12. 89.

उपदिश् f, उपदिशा An intermediate quarter, such as ऐशानी, आग्नेयी, नैर्ऋती, and वायवी.

उपदिश्य a. Being in an intermediate quarter.

उपदिष्ट p. p. 1 Specified, pointed out, particularized ; पृथगुपदिष्टा कुहुहुर्दिर्शी Ku. 1. 2. -2 Taught, instructed, advised. -3 Put forward as a plea or reason. -4 Initiated. —ष्टं Advice.

उपदेशः 1 Instruction, teaching, advice, prescription ; सुशिक्षितोऽपि सर्व उपदेशेन निपुणो भवति M. 1 (see the act *inter alia*); स्थिरोपदेशामुपदेशकाले प्रपेदिरे प्राक्तनजन्मविद्या: Ku. 1. 30 ; अचिरप्रवृत्तोपदेशं नाट्यं M. 1, 2. 10 ; S. 2. 3; Ms. 8. 272 ; Amaru. 26 ; R. 12. 57 ; K. 26 ; M. 6 ; परोपदेशे पाण्डित्यं H. 1. 103. -2 Pointing out or referring to; शब्दानामितरेतरोपदेश: Nir. -3 Specification, mentioning, naming. -4 A plea, pretext. -5 Initiation, communication of an initiatory Mantra or formula ; चंद्रसूर्यग्रहे तीर्थे सिद्धक्षेत्रे शिवालये । मंत्रमात्रप्रकथनमुपदेशः स उच्यते ॥ -6 (In gram.) A form in a rule, an indicatory form (any word or part of a word, such as an affix, augment &c. with its *anubandhas* which show what particular grammatical rules are to be applied). -Comp. —अर्थवाक्यं, —वचनं a parable, moral fable. —सहस्री N. of a philosophical work by Sankarâchârya.

उपदेशक a. Giving instruction, teaching. —कः An instructor, a guide, preceptor.

उपदेशता 1 The state of being a precept or rule. -2 Instruction, teaching. -3 Doctrine.

उपदेशनं Advising, instructing. —ना Information, doctrine.

उपदेशिन् a. Advising, instructing. —m. 1 A teacher, adviser. -2 A word or affix &c. in the form in which it appears in grammatical rules.

उपदेष्टृ a. Giving instruction or advice. —m. (ष्टा) A teacher, preceptor, especially a spiritual preceptor ; चत्वारो वयमृत्विजः स भगवान्कर्मोपदेष्टा हरिः Ve. 1. 23.

उपदी N. of a plant (वंदाक).

उपदीका A kind of ant.

उपदीक्षिन् a. 1 Partaking in an initiatory or other religious rite. -2 A near relation.

उपदृश् 1 P. To see, behold, look at, perceive. —*pass*. To be or become visible. —*Caus*. 1 To cause to see, show or exhibit. -2 To place before, show up, communicate, make (one) acquainted (with) ; राज्ञः पुरो मामुपदर्श्य H. 3; नयविद्भिर्नवे राज्ञि सदसच्चोपदर्शितं R. 4. 10. -3 To present a false appearance, deceive a person by a false appearance, illude. -4 To explain, illustrate ; Y. 2. 8.

उपदर्शक a. Showing. —कः 1 One who shows the way, a guide. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A witness.

उपदर्शनं A commentary.

उपदृश् a. Seeing, witnessing (as the sun and the moon). -f. Aspect, view (Ved.).

उपदृष्टिः f. Show, view, appearance.

उपद्रष्टृ a. Seeing, overlooking. -m. 1 A supervisor, inspector. -2 A witness ; Bg. 13. 22.

उपदेवः, -देवता A minor or inferior god (as the Yakshas, Gandharvas and Apsarasas.)

उपदोहः 1 A nipple of the udder of a cow. -2 A milking vessel.

उपद्रु 1 P. 1 To run near to, run towards ; Si. 12. 42. -2 To attack, assault, rush at ; तमुपाद्रवदुद्यम्य दक्षिणं दोर्निशाचरः R. 15. 23 ; प्राग्ज्योतिषमुपाद्रवत् Mb.

उपद्रवः 1 An unhappy accident, misfortune, calamity. -2 Injury, trouble, harm ; पुंसामसमर्थानामुपद्रवायात्मनो भवेत्कोपः Pt. 1. 324 ; निरुपद्रवं स्थानं Pt. 1. -3 Outrage, violence. -4 A national distress (whether caused by the king or famine, seasons &c.). -5 A national disturbance, rebellion. -6 A symptom, a supervenient disease (one brought on whilst a person in suffering from another).

उपद्रविन् a. Attacking, oppressive, tyrannical, factious —m. 1 A tyrant, an oppressor. -2 A rebel.

उपद्रुत p. p. 1 Visited by calamities, oppressed, attacked, infested; वेदनाभिरुपद्रुतं H. 4. 88. -2 (In astr.) Eclipsed. -3 Boding evil, inauspicious. —तं A term used by the Bâshkalas for a kind of Sandhi, also called उद्ग्राह q. v.

उपद्वीपः An island.

*उपधर्मः 1 A by-law, a secondary or minor religious precept (opp. पर.); Ms. 2. 237, 4. 147. -2 A heretic.

उपधा 3 U. 1 To place or lay upon, place under or in ; अधिजानु बाहुमुपधाय Si. 9. 54 ; उपहितं शिशिरापगमश्रिया मुकुलजालमशोभत किंशुके R. 9. 31 ; Bk. 15. 47 ; Ku. 1. 44 ; हृदि चैनामुपधातुमर्हसि R 8. 77 treasure up, lay to heart ; Ms. 4. 54 ; उपहितसूक्ष्मग्रंथिना S. 1. 19. -2 To place, lay ; वामहस्तोपहितवदना S. 4 resting on. -3 (a) To place near ; Mv. 4. 56. (b) To put to or yoke (as a horse to a carriage &c.). -4 To cause, bring on or produce ; Mk. 1. 53. -5 to impose, entrust with, charge with (as a duty) तदुपहितकुटुंबः R. 7. 71. -6 To lay a command upon, enjoin, instruct in (with acc.); स्त्रीषु तुस्यमुपधाय शिक्षयन् R. 19. 36. -7 To lie down upon, use as a pillow ; उपधाय बाममुजमशयिषि Dk. 111 -8 To apply, employ, lay or bestow upon ; क्रिया हि वस्तूपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -9 To place over, cover, conceal. -10 To add, place in addition. -11 To communicate, impart, give, bestow ; उपहितशोभा Bk. 2. 55. -12 To locate ; एतदुपहितं चैतन्यं Vedânta S. -13 (In gram.) To precede without the intervention of another syllable.

उपधा 1 Imposition, forgery, fraud, deceit, trick, pretence ; Ms. 8. 193. -2 Trial or test of honesty, (धर्माद्यैर्यत्परीक्षणं) : (said to be of 4 kinds, 1 loyalty, 2 disinterestedness, 3 continence, 4 courage) ; (शोधयेत्) धर्मोपधाभिर्विप्रांश्च सर्वाभिः सचिवान् पुनः Kâlikâ P. -3 A means or expedient ; अयशोभिदुरा लोके कोपधा मरणादृते Si. 19. 58. -4 (In gram.) A penultimate letter (अलोऽन्त्यात्पूर्व उपधा). -Comp. -भृतः a servant who has been guilty of dishonesty. —शुचि a. tried, of approved loyalty.

उपधान a. Used (as a Mantra) in the putting up of the sacrificial bricks ; P. IV. 4. 125. —नं 1 Placing or resting upon. -2 A pillow, cushion ; विपुलमुपधानं भुजलता Bh. 3. 79. -3 Peculiarity, individuality (विशेष) ; फलोपधानाभावात् P. VI. 3. 39 Sk. -4 Affection, kindness. -5 A religious observance. -6 Excellence or excellent quality ; सोपधानां धियं धीराः स्थेयसीं खट्वयंति ये Si. 2. 77. (where उ० also means a pillow). -7 Poison.

उपधानीय a. To be placed near. —यं A pillow.

उपधायिन् a. Using as a pillow अशेत सा बाहुलतोपधायिनी Ku. 5. 12.

उपधिः [उप-धा-कि] 1 Fraud, dishonesty ; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीशा विदधति सोपधि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45 see अनुपधि also. -2 (In law) Suppression of the truth, a false suggestion ; Ms. 8. 165. -3 Terror, threat, compulsion, false inducement ; बलोपधिविनिर्वृत्तान् व्यवहारान्निवर्तयेत् Y. 2. 31, 88. -4 The part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference, or the wheel itself. -5 Foundation (with the Buddhists.)

उपधिकः A cheat, knave, one who imposes by threats, fraud &c. ; see औपधिक, the more correct form.

उपहित p. p. 1 Placed in or upon, deposited ; S. 1 ; °नध्यमस्वर M. 1. 21 taken as a basis. -2 Preceded by. -3 Joined, mixed, connected with. -4 Possessed of; Si. 16. 7 -5 Ready ; deputed to act as a spy. -6 Given, bestowed.

उपधातुः 1 An inferior metal, semi-metal. They are seven ; सप्तोपधातवः स्वर्णं माक्षिकं तारमाक्षिकं । तुत्थं कास्यं च रातिश्च सिंदूरं च शिलाजतु ॥.-2 A secondary secretion of the body (six in number) ; e. g. milk, menses, adeps, sweat, teeth, hair and lymph ; स्तन्यं रजो वसा स्वेदो दंताः केशास्तथैव च । औजस्यं सप्तधातूनां क्रमात्सप्तोपधातवः ॥.

उपधाव् 1 U. 1 To run towards, approach hastily. -2 To resort to. -3 To run, glide (A).

उपधावनः A follower. —नं 1 Going after, following. -2 Meditating upon.

उपधिः See under उपधा.

उपधूपित p. 1 Fumigated. -2 Being at the point of death. -3 Suffering extreme pain. —तः Death.

उपधृ 1, 10 P. 1 To hold up, support, sustain. -2 To bear, carry. -3 To hold as, consider or regard as ; सत्त्वं तदुपधारयेत् Ms. 12. 27; Bg. 7. 6, 9. 6. -4 To comprehend, perceive, hear ; experience, observe ; पुण्यो रामचरितश्रवणैरुपधारयन् Bhâg. -5 To reflect or meditate upon.

उपधारणं 1 Consideration, reflection. -2 Drawing, pulling (as by a hook).

उपधृतिः f. 1 A ray of light. -2 Holding up.

उपध्मा 1 P. To blow or breathe out ; excite by blowing, fan ; नाग्निं मुखेनोपधमेत् Ms. 4. 53.

उपध्मा 1 Blowing upon, breathing. -2 The effort of the voice which gives rise to the sound उपध्मानीय q. v. below.

उपध्मानः A lip. —नं Blowing upon, breathing.

उपध्मानिन् a. Blowing upon, fanning.

उपध्मानीयः The aspirate Visarga before the letters प् and फ् ; उपूपध्मानीयानामोष्ठौ Sk.

उपध्वस्त a. 1 Destroyed. -2 Mixed.

उपनक्षत्रं A subordinate constellation, secondary star (their number is said to be 729) ; सप्तविंशतिः सप्तविंशतिर्ह्योपनक्षत्राण्येकैकं नक्षत्रमुपतिष्ठंते Sat. Br.

उपनखं A disease of the finger nails, whitlow.

उपनगरं A suburb.

उपनम् 1 P. 1 To come to, arrive at, approach, bend or tend towards. -2 To befall, fall to the lot of, occur, happen (used by itself or with gen., dat. or acc. of person) ; मत्संभोगः कथमुपनमेत् स्वप्नजोऽपि Me. 91 ; तत्तस्योपनमेत् Bh. 2. 121 ; अंध आत्मने नोपनमति Bhâg.; उपैनं सहस्रं नमति Ait. Br. -3 To share in. —Caus. 1 To lead towards, introduce (with gen.). -2 To offer, give.

उपनत p. p. 1 (a) Come near, brought, arrived, approached, brought near to; S. 5. 19 ; R.12.102. (b) Got, obtained ; अचिरोपनतां स मेदिनीं R. 8. 7, 5. 52 ; चिंतितोपनतां K. 129 ; V. 3. 22 ; V. 2. -2 Presenting itself, fallen to the lot of, befallen, occurred ; कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपनतं दुःखमेकांततो वा Me. 109 ; यद्देवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं V. 3. 21 ; अनुपनतमनोरथस्य 22 ; 4. 3 ; so सुहृदुपनतः Me. 100 ; Mâl. 10 ; K. 33, 132, 348 ; सुख° that readily or without efforts presented itself S. 3 ; अज्ञानोपनतं R. 10. 39 unconciously committed. -3 Formed, brought about, effected. -4 Presented to, offered, given ; परलोकोपनतं जलांजलिं R. 8. 68. -5 Bent down, humble, subjected, surrendered ; दंडोपनतचरितं R. 17. 81, 8. 81 ; दंडोपनतं शत्रुं Mh. -6 Dependent on (for protection). -7 Approximate, near (in time or space.)

उपनतिः f. 1 Approach. -2 Bending, bow, salutation.

उपनामुक n. Ved. Bending towards.

उपनह् 4 P. 1 To tie up, tie together. -2 To form into a bundle, bind together. -3 To inlay, set with; as चर्मोपनद्ध.

उपनहनं 1 A cloth in which anything is bound up. -2 Binding, tying together.

उपनाहः 1 A bundle. -2 An unguent applied to a wound or sore ; शोफयोरुपनाहं कुर्यात् Susr. -3 The tie of a lute, a peg to which the strings of a lyre are attached and by which they are tightened, -4 Inflammation of the ciliary glands, stye.

उपनाहनं 1 Applying an unguent. -2 Anointing, plastering.

उपनागरिका A variety of वृत्त्यनुप्रास. It is formed by sweet-sounding letter (माधुर्यव्यंजकवर्ण) ; e. g. cf. the example cited in K. P. 9 ; अपसारय घनसारं कुरु हारं दूर एव किं कमलैः । अलमलमालि मृणालैरिति वदति दिवानिशं बाला ॥.

उपनामन् n. A surname, nickname.

उपनासिकं The part which is near the nose.

उपनिक्षिप् 6 U. To throw or place down, deposit. = निक्षिप् q. v.

उपनिक्षेपः 1 The act of depositing or placing down. -2 An open deposit, any article given in another's charge by letting him know its form, quantity &c. Y. 2. 25 ; (on which Mit. says: —उपनिक्षेपो नाम रूपसंख्याप्रदर्शनेन रक्षणार्थं परस्य हस्ते निहितं द्रव्यं). -3 A deposit sealed or covered up (?).

उपनिधा 3 U. 1 To put or place near ; to bring or lead near to; कर्णयोरुपनिधाय (मुखं) Asval.; वहति समीरे मदनमुपनिधाय Git. 5. -2 To produce, cause ; Bk. 4. 45. -3 To present ;

Mâl. 5. 25. -4 To deposit, entrust; Ms. 8. 37, 196.

उपनिधातृ, -धायक *a.* Depositing, placing near.

उपनिधानं 1 Placing near. -2 Depositing, entrusting to one's care. -3 A deposit.

उपनिधिः 1 A deposit, pledge, property entrusted to another. -2 (In law) A sealed deposit; Y. 2. 25; Ms. 8 145, 149; cf. Medhâtithi:— यदप्रदर्शितरूपं सचिह्नवस्त्रादिना पिहितं निक्षिप्यते ; also cf. Y. 2. 65 and Narada quoted in Mit.

उपनिहित *p. p.* 1 Deposited with. -2 Placed near to. -3 Presented, offered.

उपनिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly down to. -2 To take place in addition. -3 To be stated incidentally or casually.

उपनिपातः 1 Approaching, coming near. -2 A sudden and unexpected attack or occurrence.

उपनिपातिन् *a.* Coming (unexpectedly); रंध्रोपनिपातिनोऽनर्थाः *S.* 6.

उपनिबंध् 9 P. To compose, write; किंचिदुपनिबद्ध U. 7.

उपनिबंधनं 1 A means of accomplishment. -2 Binding.

उपनिमंत्रणं Invitation, inauguration.

उपनिवपनं The act of scattering or pouring down upon.

उपनिवेशित *a.* Placed, established, colonized; स्वर्गाभिष्यंदवमनं कृत्वेवोपनिवेशितं Ku. 6. 37; R. 15. 29.

उपनिवेशिन् *a.* Attached to, inherent.

उपनिषद् *f.* [Said to be from उप-नि-सद् 'Knowledge derived from sitting at the feet of the preceptor'; but, according to Indian authorities, it means 'to destroy ignorance by revealing the knowledge of the Supreme Spirit and cutting off the bonds of wordly existence'; यथा य इमां ब्रह्मविद्यामुपयंत्यात्मभावेन श्रद्धाभक्तिपुरःसराः संतस्तेषां गर्भजन्मजरारोगाद्यनर्थपूगं निशातयति परं वा ब्रह्म गमयति अविद्यादिसंसारकारणं चात्यंतमवसादयति विनाशयतीत्युपनिषद् उपनिपूर्वस्य सदेः एवमर्थस्मरणात् *Sankara*] 1 N. of certain mystical writings attached to the Brâhmaṇas, the chief aim of which is to ascertain the secret meaning of the Vedas; Bv. 2. 40; Mâl. 1. 7; (other etymologies also are given to explain the name:— (1) उपनीय तमात्मानं ब्रह्मापास्तद्वयं ततः । निहंत्यविद्यां तज्जं च तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥. or (2) निहत्यानर्थमूलं स्वाविद्यां प्रत्यक्तया परं । नयत्यपास्तसंभेदमतो वोपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ or (3) प्रवृत्तिहेतून्निःशेषांस्तन्मूलोच्छेदकत्वतः । यतोऽवसादयेद्विद्या तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत् ॥ In the मुक्तिकोपनिषद् 108 Upanishads are mentioned, but some more have been added to this number. They are said to have been the source of the six Darśanas or systems of philosophy, particularly of the Vedânta philosophy. The more important Upanishads are:— ईशकेनकठप्रश्नमुंडमांडूक्यतित्तिरिः । ऐतरेयं च छांदोग्यं बृहदारण्यकं तथा ॥. -2 (*a*) An esoteric or secret doctrine, mystical meaning, words of mystery. (*b*) Mystical knowledge or instruction; मंत्रपारायण° U. 6; Mv. 2. 2. -3 True knowledge regarding the Supreme Spirit. -4 Sacred or religious lore. -5 Secrecy, seclusion. -6 A neighbouring mansion. -7 A lonely place. 8 A religious observance.

उपनिषादिन् *a.* 1 Sitting at the feet (of another, such as a preceptor). -2 Subjected.

उपनिष्करः A street, a principal road, high way.

उपनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out, issuing. -2 One of the Saṁskâras or religious rites, *i. e.* taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); cf. Ms. 2. 34. -3 A main or royal road.

उपनी 1 P. 1 To bring near, fetch; उपनयति मुनिकुमारकेभ्यः फलानि K. 45, 62; विधिनैवोपनीतस्त्वं Mk. 7. 6; अर्घं Ms. 3 225; M. 2. 5; Y. 3. 122; तेन ह्युपनय शरं V. 5; R. 10. 52; Ku 7. 72. -2 (*a*) To offer, present to; हरये स्वदेहमुपानयत् R 2. 59; Bk. 6. 70; Ku. 3 65; आर्यस्यासनमुपनय Mk. 9; M. 3 (*b*) To hand over, give over; अंतःपुरपरिचारिकाभ्यमुपनीता K. 101; Mâl. 1; *S* 1; U. 2; अचिरोपनीता वः शिष्या M 1 recently made over (or instruction).-3 To bring to, subject, expose or put to; आत्मा क्लेशस्य पदमुपनीतः *S.* 1; R. 13. 39; K. 173. -4 To bring about, cause, produce, accomplish; उपनयत्यर्थान् Pt. 3. 180; उपनयन्नंगैरनंगोत्सवं Git. 1; K. 171. -5 To bring information, communicate.-6 To bring into any state, lead or reduce to; अपोऽन्येद्युरुपेन द्रवतामुपनीयते Kâm. 11. 47. -7 To take into one's possession, lead away, lead; K. 169.-8 To bring near to oneself, *i. e.* invest with the sacred thread (Âtm. P. I. 3. 36); क्षात्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; माणवकमुपनयते Sk.; R. 3. 29; Bk. 1. 15; Ms. 2. 49, 69, 140. -9 To hire, employ as hired servants; कर्मकरानुपनयते Sk -*Caus.* To cause (a master) to receive (a pupil), cause to invest with the sacred thread.

उपनयः 1 Bringing near, fetching. -2 Gaining, attaining, procuring. -3 Employing. -4 Investiture with the sacred thread, initiation into sacred study, handing a youth of the first three castes to a teacher; गृह्योक्तकर्मणा येन समीपं नीयते गुरोः । बालो वेदाय तद्योगात् बालस्योपनयं विदुः ॥ (By this ceremony spiritual birth is conferred upon the youth, and he becomes a द्विजन्मन् ; the ages at which the ceremony may be performed by the three castes are repectively 8-16, 11-22 and 12-24; see Ms. 2. 36-38; of what materials &c. the cords should be is mentioned in 2. 41-46). -5 The fourth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism (in logic), 'the application to the special case in question; व्याप्तिविशिष्टस्य हेतोः पक्षधर्मताप्रतिपादकं वचनमुपनयः Tarka K.

उपनयनं 1 Leading to or near. -2 Presenting, offering; V. 4. 4. -3 Investiture with the sacred thread; आसमावर्तनात्कुर्यात् कृतोपनयनो द्विजः Ms. 2. 108, 173.

उपनायः, नायनं = उपनय q. v.

उपनायक *a.* Leading to. —कः 1 (उप गौणो नायकः) A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the hero; (नायकस्य गुणोत्कर्षकथका उपनायकाः); *e. g.* Lakshmaṇa in Râm.; Makaranda in Mâl. &c. &c. -2 A paramour.

उपनायिका A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the heroine; *e. g.* Madayantikâ in Mâl.

उपनीत *p. p.* 1 Brought near. -2 Known. -3 Obtained, attained. -4 Presented, given -5 Adduced. —तः A youth led to the teacher and invested with the sacred thread.

उपनेतव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be brought near; M. 2. 4. -2 To be employed or observed &c.

उपनेतृ *a.* One who leads or brings near, fetching; Ku. 1. 60; मालत्यभिज्ञानस्योपनेत्री Mâl. 9. —*m.* (ता) A preceptor who performs the उपनयन ceremony, an *Acharya*; Pt. 4. 66.

उपनृत् 4 P. To dance before some body; dance with insulting gestures.

उपनृत्य A place for dancing.

उपन्यस् 4 P. 1 To lay upon, place or put down, put near, place before. -2 To entrust any one with, commit to the care of.-3 To explain, describe minutely. -4 To propose, suggest, hint, point out, state; मयोपन्यस्तेषु मंत्रेषु H. 3; इत्युभयलोकाविरुद्धं वचनमुपन्यस्तं Mâl. 2 spoken; सदुपन्यस्यति कृत्यवर्त्म यः Ki. 2. 3 tells or points out; किमिदमुपन्यस्तं *S.* 5 what is this that is

proposed or said. -5 To prove, establish argumentatively ; Y. 2. 19.

उपन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Placed near, deposited. -2 Said, proposed, spoken. -3 Pledged, entrusted. -4 Given, communicated. -5 Brought forward as an example, adduced, hinted.

उपन्यासः 1 Placing near to, juxtaposition. -2 A deposit, pledge. -3 (*a*) Statement, suggestion, proposal ; पावकः खलु एष वचनोपन्यासः *S.* 5 ; Mâl. 1, 3, 8. (*b*) Preface, introduction ; निर्यातः शनकैरलीकवचनोपन्यासमालीजनः Amaru. 23 ; चतुरो मधुरश्चायमुपन्यासः Ak.; सं° Ve. 5 overtures of peace. (c) Allusion, reference, hinting at ; आत्मन उपन्यासपूर्वं *S.* 3 ; M. 4 ; S. D. 363. -4 A precept, law. -5 A kind of peace ; H. 4. 114. -6 Propitiating (प्रसादनं).

उपपक्षः Ved. The shoulder.

उपपक्ष्य *a.* Near the shoulder.

उपपतिः [उपमितः पत्या, उप गौणः पतिः] A paramour ; उपपतिरिव नीचैः पश्चिमांतेन चंद्रः *Si.* 11. 65, 15. 63 ; Ms. 3. 155 ; 4. 216, 217.

उपपथं *ind.* Near the road.

उपपद् 4 A. 1 To reach, come to, approach, go near ; यमुनातटमुपपेदे Pt. 1 ; उपपद्यस्व स्वकर्मोचितां गतिं Dk. 93. -2 To be got or obtained, fall to one's share ; Bg. 6. 39 ; 13. 18. -3 To take place, occur, happen, be produced ; ब्रवेषि एवमुपपद्यते M. 1 even as you say, just so ; अर्थास्तस्योपपद्यंते Mb. ; उपपन्ना हि दारेषु प्रभुता सर्वतोमुखी *S.* 5. 26. -4 To be possible ; कर्तव्यं वो न पश्यामि स्याच्चेत्किं नोपपद्यते Ku. 6. 61 ; Ms. 9. 121, 40 ; 10. 102 ; नेश्वरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते S. B. -5 To be suitable, be fit for, be adequate for, fit, suit (with loc.) ; मा क्लैब्यं गच्छ कौंतेय नैतत्त्वय्युपपद्यते Bg. 2. 3 ; 18. 7 ; उपपद्यते it is fit ; ते गुणाः परस्मिन् ब्रह्मण्युपपद्यंते S. B. -6 To go against, attack. -7 To put in a word or statement ; इति ह विश्वामित्र उपपपाद Ait. Br. —*Caus.* 1 To bring into any state, cause to arrive or be obtained ; विश्वासमुपपादिता Râm. inspired with confidence ; get ready ; रथमुपपादय Ve. 2. -2 To offer, present any one with (acc.), bring to ; विद्यया त्वमासि मेधाया भीतिर्नैवोपपादितः R. 15. 18, 14. 8 ; 16. 32 ; Ms. 9. 72, 73 ; 3. 96 ; sometimes with dat.; Ms. 11. 77 ; 9. 214 ; or with loc. ; Y. 1. 315. -3 (*a*) To cause to happen or occur, bring about ; मरणमुपपादयेत् K. 36. (*b*) To accomplish, effect, cause, do, perform ; यावत्तु मानुष्यके शक्यमुपपादयितुं K. 62, 113, 120, 134 ; देवकार्यं R 11. 91 ; 17. 55 ; Me 29. -4 (*a*) To make a statement, adduce, put forward. (*b*) To justify. -5 To make good, establish, prove ; कथमीश्वरं विनाशधर्मिणमुपपादयसि Prab. -6 To pronounce, declare. -7 To make fit or adequate for ; कालोपपादिते क्षेत्रे Ms. 9. 36. -8 To furnish with, endow with ; Kâm. 11. 57 ; K. 2 ; आत्मानं प्रथमं राजा विनयेनोपपादयेत् Subhâsh. -9 To find out, ascertain ; Ms. 3. 206. 10 To examine.

उपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Happening, occurring, becoming visible, appearance, production, birth ; *Si.* 1. 69 (जन्म) ; इष्टानिष्टोपपत्तिषु Bg. 13. 9. -2 Cause, reason, ground ; प्रियेषु यैः पार्थ विनोपपत्तेः Ki. 3. 52. -3 Reasoning, argument ; उपपत्तिमदूर्जितं वचः Ki. 2. 1 argumentative ; giving a reason for the establishment of a matter ; S. D. 482. -4 Fitness, propriety. -5 Termination, end. -6 Association, connection. -7 Acceptance, adoption ; Mv. 5. -8 Ascertainment, demonstration, demonstrated conclusion ; उपपत्तिरुदाहृता बलात् Ki. 2.28. -9 (In Arith. or Geom.) Proof, demonstration. -10 A means, an expedient. -11 Assistance, support, help ; Ki. 14. 44. -12 Doing, effecting, gaining ; accomplishment ; स्वार्थोपपत्तिं दुर्बलाङ्गः R. 5. 12 ; तात्पर्यानुपपत्तितः Bhâshâ P.; H. 3. 118 ; see अनुपपत्ति. -13 Attainment, getting ; असंशयं प्राक् तनयोपपत्तेः R. 14. 78 ; Ki. 3. 1. -14 Religious abstraction (समाधि).

उपपन्न *p. p.* 1 Obtained, secured ; अतींद्रियेष्वप्युपपन्नदर्शनः R. 3. 41 ; V. 5. 15 ; R. 1. 60. -2 Accompanied or attended by, in company with ; श्रद्धेव साक्षाद्विधिनोपपन्ना R. 2. 16, 22. -3 Coming, presenting itself. -4 Right, fit, proper, suitable (with gen. or loc.) ; उपपन्नस्ते तर्कः V. 2 ; उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं वायोः *ibid.* this epithet befits the wind ; उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन् राजनि *S.* 2. -5 Possible ; उभयमप्युपपन्नं V. 2 ; Ku. 3 12 -6 Full of, endowed with, possessed of, furnished with ; उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टैः Nala. 1. 1 ; Ms. 9. 141, 244 ; तल्लक्षणोपपन्नः *S* 5. -7 Demonstrated, proved. -8 Offered, presented. -9 Cured.

उपपादक *a.* 1 Producing, effecting. -2 Well reasoned.

उपपादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing, doing. -2 Giving, delivering, presenting. -3 Proving, demonstration, establishing by arguments. -4 Examination, ascertainment, exposition (of a subject).

उपपादुक *a.* Self-produced. -कः A superhuman being, god ; दिव्योपपादुका देवाः Ak.

उपपदं 1 A word prefixed or previously uttered ; धनुरुपपदं वेदं Ki. 18. 44 (धनुर्वेदं) ; तस्याः स राजोपपदं निशांतं R. 16. 40. -2 A title, a degree ; epithet of respect, such as आर्य, शर्मन् ; कथं निरुपपदमेव चाणक्यमिति न आर्यचाणक्यमिति Mu. 3. -3 A secondary word of a sentence, a preposition, particle &c. prefixed to a verb or a noun derived from a verb which determines or qualifies the sense of the verb ; उपपदमतिङ् P. II. 2. 19 ; (see Sk. thereon). °तत्पुरुषः a kind of Tat. comp. in which the last member is some form of a verbal character ; *e. g.* वेदविद्, ग्रामणी, आकर्णलंबिन् &c.

उपपरीक्षा -क्षणं Investigation, examination.

उपपर्चन, उपपृच् *a.* Closely touching. —नं Impregnation or admixture (Ved.).

उपपर्शुका The false ribs.

उपपातः 1 An unexpected occurrence. -2 A calamity, misfortune, accident. -3 Destruction.

उपपातकं A minor sin, crime or sin of the second degree ; महापातकतुल्यानि पापान्युक्तानि यानि तु । तानि पातकसंज्ञानि तन्न्यूनमुपपातकम् ॥ Y. 2. 210.

उपपातकिन् *a.* One who has committed an उपपातक.

उपपादुक *a.* Having shoes, shod (as a horse).

उपपापं = उपपातकं q. v.

उपपार्श्वः -र्श्वं 1 A shoulder. -2 A flank, side. -3 The opposite side. -4 The lesser ribs.

उपपीड् 10 P. 1 (*a*) To press down or against, hurt, injure, pain ; स्तनोपपीडं परिरब्धुकामा Ki. 3. 54, 8. 16 ; *Si.* 10. 47 ; पार्श्वोपपीडं पार्श्वयोरुपपीडं, पार्श्वाभ्यामुपपीडं Sk. (*b*) To oppress, devastate, lay waste ; क्षुत्तृष्णोपपीडित troubled ; Ms. 8. 67, 7. 195 ; Kâm. 8. 72. -2 To eclipse.

उपपीडनं 1 Pressing down, devastating, laying waste. -2 Inflicting pain, injuring ; व्याधिभिश्चोपपीडनं Ms. 6. 62, 12. 80. -3 Pain, agony.

उपपुरं A suburb.

उपपौरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a suburb, suburban.

उपपुराणं A secondary or minor Purâṇa (for an enumeration of their names, see under अष्टादशन्).

उपपुष्पिका Yawning, gaping.

उपप्रदर्शनं Pointing out, indication.

उपप्रदानं 1 Delivering over, entrusting. -2 A bribe, present ; उपप्रदानैर्मार्जारो हितकृत्प्रार्थ्यते जनैः Pt. 1. 95 -3 A tribute.

उपप्रलोभनं 1 Seducing, alluring. -2 A bribe, an inducement, allurement ; उच्चावचान्युपप्रलोभनानि Dk. 48.

उपप्राणः A secondary life-wind (belonging to the body).

उपप्रेक्ष् = उपेक्ष् q. v.

उपप्रेक्षणं Overlooking, disregarding.

उपप्रैषः Invitation, summons.

उपप्लु 1 A. 1 To float, swim ; यदुपप्लवते तद्वपु Sk. -2 To overwhelm, cover with ; उपप्लुतमथोघेन Râm. -3 To assault violently, assail ; to trouble, oppress, distress ; पौलस्त्योपप्लुता हरिं R. 10. 5. 14. 64 ; Ms. 4. 118. -4 To jump or spring upon. -5 To depart from. —*Caus.* To water.

उपप्लवः 1 Misfortune, evil, calamity, distress, adversity ; अथ मदनवधूरुपप्लवान्तं ...परिपालयांबभूव Ku. 4. 46; जीवन्पुनः शश्वदुपप्लवेभ्यः प्रजाः पासि R. 2. 48 ; K. 32, 54. -2 (*a*) An unlucky accident, injury, trouble ; कच्चिन्न वाय्वादिरुपप्लवो वः R. 5. 6 ; Me. 17. (*b*) An obstacle, impediment ; Ki. 11. 20 -3 Oppression, harassing, troubling ; उपप्लवाय लोकानां धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः Ku. 2. 32. -4 Danger, fear ; see उपप्लविन् below. -5 Agitation, perturbation ; इंद्रिय° K. 146. -6 A portent or natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -7 Particularly, an eclipse of the sun or moon ; चंद्रमिवोपप्लवाम्मुक्तं V. 1. 11. -8 N. of Râhu, the ascending node ; केतूपप्लवभौमसंवृतवपुः पक्षे तृतीये क्षुभः. -9 Anarchy. -10 N. of *Siva.* -11 Doubt, scepticism (with Buddhists).

उपप्लविन् *a.* 1 One who has suffered calamity, distressed, troubled ; K. 208. -2 Suffering oppression ; नृपा इवोपप्लविनः परेभ्यः R. 13. 7.

उपप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Violently attacked, beset, distressed, pained &c. -2 Harassed (by Râhu), eclipsed. -3 Marked by prodigies. -4 Moistened, watered ; °अक्ष, °नयन weeping. —ता Morbid sensibility of the uterus.

उपबंधः 1 Connection. -2 An affix -3 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment ; Ch P. 44.

उपबर्हः,-र्हणं 1 A pillow. -2 Pressing down, oppressing.

उपबृंहणं Increase.

उपबृंहित *a.* Increased, magnified ; K. 27. 136, Dk. 42.

उपबृंहिन् *a.* Supplementary, additional.

उपबहु *a* A few, a tolerable number.

उपबाहुः The lower arm.

उपब्दः, —ब्दिः Sound produced at the sprinkling of Soma ; noise, sound in general.

उपभंगः 1 Fleeing away, retreat. -2 A division (of a verse).

उपभाषा A secondary dialect.

उपभुज् 7 U. 1 To enjoy, taste (in all senses) ; तपसामुपभुंजानाः फलानि Ku. 6. 10 ; नोपभुज्यते is not enjoyed, Pt. 2. 142 ; Ms. 12. 8. -2 To eat, drink ; पयः R. 2. 65, 1. 67 ; Bk. 8. 40 ; अर्धोपभुक्तेन Ku. 3. 37 ; Y. 3. 325. -3 To possess ; श्रीरत्नमुपभुंक्ष्व Hariv. -4 To use, make use of, receive.

उपभुक्तिः *f.* Enjoyment, use.

उपभोक्तृ *a.* Enjoying, an enjoyer, उपभोगः 1 (*a*) Enjoyment, eating, tasting ; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति Ms. 2. 94, 8. 285 ; Y. 2. 171. काम° Bg. 16. 11 ; प्रियोपभोग R. 12. 22. (*b*) Use, application ; चरणोपभोगसुलभः S. 4. 4. -2 Enjoyment (of a woman), cohabitation ; R. 14. 24. -3 Usufruct. -4 Pleasure, satisfaction.

उपभोगिन् *a.* Enjoying, using.

उपभोग्य, -भोक्तव्य, -भोज्य *pot. p.* To be enjoyed, used or eaten ; Ku. 1. 20 ; किंचित्कालोपभोग्यानि यौवनानि धनानि च Pt. 2. 114 ; अस्माकमुपभोग्यो भविष्यति Pt. 1 will become our prey. —ग्यं 1 Any object of enjoyment. -2 Food.

उपभोजिन् *a.* Eating, enjoying.

उपभूषणं A minor or inferior ornament.

उपभृत् *f.* [उप-भृ-आधारे क्विप्] A round cup used in sacrifices, made of the wood of the banian tree.

उपम *a.* Ved. 1 Highest, uppermost. -2 Most excellent, best, eminent, first. -3 Nearest.

उपमंत्र् 10 A. 1 To invoke, call, invite. -2 To address, call to ; स्त्री पुंसोपमंत्रिता. -3 To persuade, conciliate.

उपमंत्रणं 1 The act of addressing, inviting, calling. -2 Persuading, coaxing (उपच्छंदनं) ; P. I. 3. 47.

उपमंत्रिन् *a.* Inviting, persuading.

उपमंथनी A staff for stirring (fire.).

उपमंथितृ *a.* Ved. Stirring.

उपमन्यु *a.* Ved. 1 Understanding, intelligent. -2 Zealous, striving after.

उपमा 2 P., 3, 4 A. 1 To compare, liken ; तेनोपमीयेत तमालनीलं *Si.* 3. 8 ; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3. 20. -2 To give, grant (Ved.).

उपमा 1 Resemblance, similarity, equality ; स्फुटोपमं भूतिसितेन शंभुना *Si.* 1. 4 17. 69 ; Ki. 6. 23 ; इहोपमा सता Pt. 2. 7 the same is the case with the good. -2 (In Rhet.) Comparison of two objects different from each other, simile, comparison ; साधर्म्यमुपमा भेदे K. P. 10 ; or सादृश्यं सुंदरं वाक्यार्थोपस्कारकमुपमालंकृतिः R. G. ; or उपमा यत्र सादृश्यलक्ष्मीरुल्लसति द्वयोः । हंसीव कृष्ण ते कीर्तिः स्वर्गगामवगाहते ॥ Chandr. 5. 3 ; Kâv. 2. 14 ; उपमा कालिदासस्य Subhâsh. (Dandin mentions 32 varieties of उपमा; see Kâv. 2. 15-50 ; as to words expressive of उपमा see 2. 57-65); see K. P. 10 *ad. loc* also. -3 The standard of comparison (उपमान); यथा दीपो निवातस्थो नेंगते सोपमा स्मृता Bg. 6. 19 ; see °द्रव्य below ; mostly at the end of comp., 'like' 'resembling' कुसुमे न कुसुमोपमः R. 1. 47; so स्वर्गोपम, अमरोपम, अनुपम &c. -4 A likeness (as a picture, portrait &c.). -Comp. —द्रव्यं any object used for a comparison; सर्वोपमाद्रव्यसमुच्चयेन Ku. 1. 49. —रूपकं a figure in Rhetoric being a mixture of simile and metaphor.

उपमातृ *m.* An image-maker, a portrait-painter.

उपमानं 1 Comparison, resemblance; जातास्तदूर्वोरुपमानबाह्याः Ku. 1. 36. -2 The standard of comparison, that with which anything is compared (opp. उपमेय), one of the four requisites of an उपमा ; उपमानमभूद्विलासिनां Ku. 4. 5; उपमानस्यापि सखे प्रत्युपमानं वपुस्तस्याः V. 2. 3; *Si.* 20. 49. -3 (In Nyâya phil.). Analogy, recognition of likeness, considered as one of the four kinds of Pramânas or means of arriving at correct knowledge. It is defined as प्रसिद्धसाधर्म्यात् साध्यसाधनं or उपमितिकरणमुपमानं तच्च सादृश्यज्ञानात्मकं Tarka. K. -4 A particle of comparison. -Comp. -उपमेयभावः relation between the subject of comparison and the standard of comparison.

उपमित *p. p.* Compared, likened, similar &c.

उपमितिः *f.* 1 Resemblance, comparison, similarity ; पल्लवोपमितिसाम्यसपक्षं S. D. ; तदाननस्योपमितौ दरिद्रता N. 1. 24. -2 (In Nyâya phil.) Analogy, inference, deduction, knowledge of things derived from analogy, a conclusion deduced by means of an उपमान; प्रत्यक्षमप्यनुमितिस्तथोपमितिशब्दजे Bhâshâ P. 52. -3 A figure of speech = उपमा q. v. -4 A likeness, picture.

उपमेय *pot. p.* Fit to be likened or compared, comparable with ; (with instr. or comp.) ; भूयिष्ठमासीदुपमेयकांतिः मयूरपृष्ठाश्रयिणा गुहेन R. 6. 4 ; 18. 34, Ch. P. 29 v. l. —यं The subject of comparison, that which is compared (opp. उपमान) ; उपमानोपमेयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः Chandr. 5. 7. 9.

-Comp. —उपमा a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are compared to each other with a view to imply that the like of them does not exist; reciprocal comparison; विपर्यासे उपमेयोपमानयोः K. P. 10; e. g. कमलेव मतिर्मतिरिव कमला तनुरिव विभा विभेव तनुः। &c.

उपमातिः *f.* 1 Comparison. -2 Killing. -3 Approaching with a prayer, addressing. -तिः *m.* Granting wealth (Sây.), approaching in a friendly way; affable, an epithet of Agni (B. and R.). -Comp. —वनि *a.* destroyer of an enemy (Sây.); one who receives addresses in a friendly way (?).

उपमीमांसा Ved. Deliberation, investigation, consideration.

उपमातृ *f.* [उपमिता माता उप गौणे वा] 1 'A second mother,' wet nurse. -2 A near female relative; मातृष्वसा मातुलानी पितृव्यस्त्री पितृष्वसा। श्वश्रूः पूर्वजपत्नी च मातृतुल्याः प्रकीर्तिताः Sabdak.

उपमाद *a.* Giving delight. —दः Enjoyment, delight.

उपमारणं Ved. Submerging (in water).

उपमास्य *a.* Occurring every month, monthly (Ved.). —स्यं The Srâddha ceremony to be performed every month.

उपमित् *a.* Ved. 1 Dug up, excavated. -2 Placing near. —*f.* A prop, stay, pillar (स्थूणा).

उपमृद् 9 U. 1 To crush, bruise, dash to pieces, destroy, kill; यामिकाननुपमृद्य N. 5. 110. -2 To rub down. -3 To pass through.

उपमर्दः 1 Friction, rubbing or pressing down, crushing under one's weight; अभ्यासु तावदुपमर्दसहासु भृंग लोलं विनोदय मनः सुमनोलतासु S. D. (where उ० also means rough handling or enjoyment). -2 Destruction, injury, killing. -3 Reproach, abuse, insult, harsh or insulting treatment; Mk 1. -4 Unhusking. -5 Refutation of a charge. -6 Stirring, Shaking.

उपमर्दक *a.* Crushing, destroying. —कः Refutation of a charge.

उपयज् *m.* (cf. P. III. 2. 73) N. of eleven additional formulas at a sacrifice; एकादशोपयजः यद्यजंतमुपजयति तस्मादुपयजो नाम Sat. Br.

उपयष्टृ *m.* The priest who utters the above formulas.

उपयाजः Additional formulas at a sacrifice.

उपयंत्रं A minor surgical instrument, a secondary application of any kind.

उपयम् 1 U. 1 To marry, take a wife (A. in this sense); भवान् मिथःसमयादिमामुपायंस्त S. 5; आत्मानुरूपां विधिनोपयेमे Ku. 1. 18; R. 14. 87; Si. 15. 27; Ms. 3. 11; Bk. 4. 20, 28; 7. 101. -2 (*a*) To seize, hold; उपयच्छ शूर्पं Av.; उपायंस्त महास्त्राणि Bk. 15. 21; शस्त्राण्युपायंसत जित्वराणि 1. 16. (*b*) To take, receive, accept; कोपात्काश्चिन्प्रियैः प्रत्तमुपायंसत नासवं Bk. 8. 33. -3 To show, indicate (सूच्); मोपयस्व भयं Bk. 7. 101. -4 To lie under, support, prop up (Ved.). -5 To go to (a woman); Ms. 11. 173. -6 To curb, restrain.

उपयंतृ *m.* A husband; अथोपयंतारमलं समाधिना Ku. 5. 45; R. 7. 1; Si. 10. 45.

उपयमः 1 Marriage, marrying; कन्या स्वजातोपयमा सलज्जा नवयौवना S. D. -2 Restraint.

उपयमनं 1 Marrying, taking a wife; P. I. 2. 16. -2 Restraining, curbing. -3 Placing down the fire. -4 Support. —नी 1 Any support of stone for holding fire-wood; उपयमनीरुपकल्पयंति Sat. Br. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

उपयामः 1 A kind of vessel in a sacrifice. -2 The formulas uttered in taking out the Soma juice by means of a ladle. -3 Marriage (see उपयम).

उपया 2 P. 1 To approach, go towards, reach; सुरनिम्नगामुपयती सरितः Ki. 6. 16, 26; so पुरं, गतिं, नयनं, पदवीं, दुर्मंत्रिणं कमुपयांति न नीतिदोषाः H. 3. 117. -2 To attain to a particular state, meet with &c.; तनुतां, मृत्युं, वजं, पाकं, प्रसादं &c.

उपयात *p. p.* Come, arrived. -तं Arrival, return.

उपयानं Approaching, coming near; हरोपयाने त्वरिता बभूव Ku. 7. 22.

उपयायिन् *a.* Coming towards.

उपयाच् 1 A. To wish or ask for, solicit; त्वया पुरस्तादुपयाचितो यः R. 13. 53; अक्षमालामुपयाचितुं K. 151.

उपयाचक *a.* One who asks or solicits, suitor, beggar.

उपयाचनं Soliciting, begging, approaching with a request or prayer.

उपयाचित *p. p.* Begged, requested. —तं 1 A request or prayer in general. -2 A present promised to a deity for the fulfilment of a desired object and generally to propitiate her, (the present may be an animal or even a human being); निक्षेपी म्रियते तुभ्यं प्रदास्याम्युपयाचितं Pt. 1. 14; 2. 46; अद्य मया भगवत्याः करालायाः प्रागुपयाचितं स्त्रीरत्नमुपहर्तव्यं Mâl. 5; दीयते यत्तु देवेभ्यो मनोराज्यस्य सिद्धये। उपयाचितकं दिव्यं दोहदं तद्विदुर्बुधाः॥ -3 A request or prayer to a deity for the accomplishment of a desired object, K. 330.

उपयाचितकं =उपयाचित above; सिद्धायतनानि कृतविविधदेवतोपयाचितकानि K. 64.

उपयुज् 7 A. 1 To use, employ, apply; षाड्गुण्यमुपयुंजीत Si. 2. 93; बहुपायुक्त समीक्ष्य तत्फलं R. 8, 21; M. 5. 12; अनुपयुज्यमान useless, good for nothing S. 7; U. 4. -2 To enjoy, taste; पय उपयुज्य Me. 13. v 1.; फलान्युपायुंक्त स दंडनीतेः R. 13. 46; Bk. 8. 39. -3 To devote or attach oneself to; न सुगेरुपयुज्यते is not loved Pt. 2. 22; न वै प्राज्ञा गतश्रीकं भर्तारमुपयुंजते Subbâsh. -4 To yoke or harness (as horses to a carriage). -5 To appropriate, consume, eat; Ms. 8. 40. —*pass.* 1 To be used or applied. -2 To be fit or proper; तस्येयमुपयुज्यते Bhâg. -3 To be of use, be taken into account; Pt. 1. 328.

उपयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached &c. -2 Suited, appropriate; fit, right, proper. -3 Worthy, serviceable, useful. -4 Eaten, consumed.

उपयोगः 1 Employment, use, application, service; उपयोगं गम् or व्रज् to be used or employed, serve; व्रजंति ...अनंगलेखक्रिययोपयोगं Ku. 1. 7. -2 Administration of medicines, or preparation of them. -3 Fitness, suitableness, propriety. -4 Contact, proximity. -5 Any act contributing to the fulfilment of a desired object. -6 Good conduct, observing established customs.

उपयोगिन् *a.* 1 Employing, using. -2 Conducive or contributing to, serviceable, useful. -3 Appropriate, fit, proper. -4 Favourable, propitious. -5 Touching.

उपयोगिता or °त्वं 1 Usefulness, utility. -2 Fitness, propriety. -3 Occasion, need. -4 Favour.

उपयोजनं 1 Harnessing a horse. -2 A team.

उपर *a.* Ved. 1 Being below, under. -2 Posterior, later. -3 Nearer. —रः 1 The lower stone on which the Soma plant is laid that it may be ground by means of other stones (ग्रावन्). -2 The lower part of the sacrificial post. -3 A cloud. -4 A region, direction.

उपरतात् *ind.* In the proximity, near to.

उपरंज् 4 U. or in *pass.* To be red, to be eclipsed; उपरज्यते भगवान् चंद्रः Mu. 1. -*Caus.* 1 To colour, tint, dye. -2 To affect, greive, distress.

उपरक्त *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, overtaken by calamity, distressed. -2 Eclipsed; K. 314. -3 Tinged, coloured; *Śi.* 2. 18. —क्तः 1 The sun or moon in eclipse. -2 Rāhu.

उपरागः 1 An eclipse of the sun or moon; उपरागान्ते शशिनः समुपगता रोहिणी योगं *Ś.* 7. 22; *Śi.* 20. 45. -2 Hence, Rāhu or the ascending node. -3 Redness, red colour, colour; कोपोपरागजनिता Ratn. 3. 14; Mk. 4; कलहकोप° Māl. 3. -4 A calamity, affliction, injury; blighting influence; मृणालिनी हैममिवोपरागं R. 16. 7. -5 Misbehaviour, ill conduct. -6 Reproach, blame, abuse.

उपरक्षः A body-guard.

उपरक्षणं A guard, an out-post.

उपरत्नं [उपमितं रत्नेन उप गौणं वा] A secondary or inferior gem; उपरत्नानि काचश्च कर्पूराश्मा तथैव च । मुक्ताशुक्तिस्तथा शंख इत्यादीनि बहून्यपि ॥ गुणा यथैव रत्नानामुपरत्नेषु ते तथा । किंतु किंचित्ततो हीना विशेषोऽयमुदाहृतः॥.

उपरम् 1 P. (Sometimes A. also) 1 To cease, end, terminate; संगताडुपरराम च लज्जा Ki. 9. 44, 13 69; इत्युक्त्वोपरराम; युद्धमुपारमत् ceased &c.-2 To cease or desist from, stop (oft. with pres. part.); व्याहरन्नेवोपरराम Pt. 1; or with abl.; Bg. 2. 35; Bk. 8. 54; 9. 51; or with inf.; Ki. 4. 17; or by itself; Bk. 8. 55. -3 To be quiet or calm; यत्रोपरमते चित्तं Bg. 6. 20. -4 To await, wait for. -5 To make quiet (=*Caus.*). —*Caus.* To cause to cease, stop, make quiet or still.

उपरत *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; रजस्युपरते Ms. 5. 66. -2 Dead; अद्य दशमो मासस्तातस्योपरतस्य Mu. 4. -3 Withdrawn or retired from; रणात्, कलहात् &c. -4 One who is disgusted with the world and has retired from it. -Comp. —अरि *a.* having no foe. —कर्मन् *a.* ceasing from works, not relying on worldly acts. —विषयाभिलाष *a.* one who has renounced all desire for worldly things. —स्पृह *a.* void of desire, indifferent to worldly attachments or possessions.

उपरतिः *f.* 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Death. -3 Abstaining from sexual enjoyment. -4 Indifference. -5 Abstaining from prescribed acts; the conviction that ceremonial acts are futile and ceasing to rely on them. -6 Intellect.

उपर(रा)मः 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Abstaining from, giving up. -3 Death.

उपरमण 1 Abstaining from sexual pleasures. -2 Refraining from ceremonial acts. -3 Ceasing, stopping.

उपरवः A sort of hole used in the extraction of Soma juice (सोमाभिषवाणो गर्ताकारो देशभेदः) (name of certain holes which increase the sound of the stones when Soma juice is being extracted.

उपरसः 1 A secondary mineral. -2 Secondary passion or feeling. -3 A subordinate flavour.

उपराजः A viceroy, one inferior to the ruling authority.

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen, rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards; (opp अधः) (with gen.); गतमुपरि घनानां *Ś.* 7. 7; अवाङ्मुखस्योपरि वृष्टिः पपात R. 2 60; अर्कस्योपरि *Ś.* 2. 8; प्रासादानां Māl. 7. 5; U. 5. 2; *Śi.* 16. 9; 12. 37; so °स्थापनं, °स्थित &c.; with loc उपर्येव स लंकायां Rām.; or acc. यंत्राण्युपरि यंत्राणि *ibid.*; oft. at the end of comp.; रथ, तरुवर°, तरु°. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वानंदानामुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition to; पणस्योपरि संस्थाप्य व्ययं Y. 2. 253; मुक्तस्योपरि Susr (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards, upon; परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24; Śānti. 3. 28; तस्योपरि क्रुद्धः, ममोपरि दुष्टबुद्धिः &c.; तवोपरि प्रायोपवेशनं करिष्यामि on your account. (*e*) After; मुहूर्तादुपरि उपाध्यायश्चेदागच्छेत् P. III. 3. 9 Sk. उपरि joined to उपरि (with acc. or gen. or by itself) means (*a*) Just above; लोकानुपर्युपर्यास्ते माधवः Vop. (*b*) Higher and higher, far high, high above; उपर्युपरि सर्वेषामादित्य इव तेजसा Mb. -2 (As a separable adverb) It means (*a*) high above, upon, towards the upper side of (opp. अधः); उपर्युपरि पश्यंतः सर्व एव दरिद्रति H. 2. 2; so उपरिया, °स्थापन, °स्थित &c.; oft in comp. स्वमुद्रोपरिचिह्नितं Y. 1. 319. (*b*) Besides, in addition, further, more; शतान्युपरि चैवाष्टौ तथा भूयश्च सप्ततिः Mb. (*c*) Afterwards; यद्वा पूर्वं नासीदुपरि च तथा नैव भविता Śānti. 2. 7; सर्पिः पीत्वोपरि पयः पिबेत् Susr.; उपर्युपरि more and more, repeatedly, continuously. [cf. Zend *upairi, upara*; Gr. *huper*; L. *super*; Old Germ. *obar*; Germ. *uber*; Eng. *over*; Hindu. *upar*]. -Comp. —आसनं sitting on high. —गत *a.* gone up, ascended. —चर *a.* moving above (as a bird). —चित *a.* piled over or above. —ज *a.* produced above, elevated, high. —तन, स्थ *a.* upper, higher. —प्रुत *a.* Ved. coming from above. —बुध्न *a.* Ved. raised above the ground. —भागः the upper portion or side. —भावः being above or higher. —भूमिः *f.* the ground above. —मर्त्य *ind.* Ved. above men. —शयनं a place of rest. —श्रेणिक *a.* being in the upper line or series. —सद् *a.* lying or sitting above. (*-m.*) a class of gods. —सद्यं sitting above.

उपरिष्टात् *ind.* [cf. P. V. 3. 31] 1 As an adverb it means (*a*) Over, above, from above, on high; परहितकरणे नोपरिष्टान्न चाधः Bh. 3. 131; Y. 1. 106. (*b*) Further or later on, afterwards; कल्याणावतंसा हि कल्याणसंपदुपरिष्टाद्भवति Māl. 6; इदमुपरिष्टात् व्याख्यास्यते in the sequel. (*c*) Behind (opp. पुरस्तात्). -2 (As a preposition it means (*a*) Over, upon (with gen., rarely acc.); *Śi.* 11. 3. (*b*) Down upon. (*c*) Behind (with gen.). -Comp. —ज्योतिष्मती N. of a Vedic metre consisting of 43 or 44 syllables. —ज्योतिः *f.* a verse of the Trishṭubh metre, the last line of which consists of eight syllables. —बृहती N. of a Vedic metre having four Pādas, the first of which contains 12 syllables, each of the three others having only eight.

उपरीतकः A particular mode or posture of sexual enjoyment; (also called विपरीतक); ऊरावेकपदं कृत्वा द्वितीयं स्कंधसंस्थितं । नारीं कामयते कामी बंधः स्यादुपरीतकः ॥ Śabdak.

उपरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, interrupt, stop; उत्पक्ष्मणोर्नयनयोरुपरुद्धवृत्तिं *Ś.* 4. 14; Ve. 3. 8; उपरुध्यते तपोनुष्ठानं *Ś.* 4; V. 5; पण्यमुपरुंधतो Y. 2. 250; to detain; अन्याय्यमुपरोद्धुं V. 5. -2 (*a*) To disturb, trouble; पौरास्तपोवनमुपरुंधंति *Ś.* 1. (*b*) To press, trouble with a request; R. 5. 22. -3 To overcome, subdue; R. 4. 83. -4 To besiege (an enemy, town &c.); उपरुध्यारिमासीत Ms. 7. 195; Kām. 13. 67; उपरुद्धं कुसुमपुरं Mu. 2. -5 To lock up, pen, confine; व्रजोपरोधं गाः स्थापयति Sk. -6 To conceal, hide; R. 7. 39. -7 To cast off, repudiate, reject; ज्येष्ठपुत्रमुपारुधत् Rām.

उपरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded, stopped; confined, captive; वृत्तं हि राज्ञामुपरुद्धवृत्तं R. 18. 18. -2 Covered, spread, concealed. -3 Protected, favoured. -4 Besieged, locked up.

उपरोधः 1 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; शरत्प्रमृष्टाम्बुधरोपरोधः R. 6. 44; *Śi.* 20 74; सकौतुक° विनय U. 4. -2 Disturbance, trouble, molestation; तपोवननिवासिनामुपरोधो मा भूत् *Ś.*1,5,6 - अनुग्रहः खल्वेष नोपरोधः V. 3; उपरोधः महातो *ibid.*; detention; किं राजर्षेरुपरोधेन *Ś.* 3. -3 Opposition, refusal; check, restraint. -4 Covering, surrounding, blocking up. -5 Binding, tying, seizing. -6 Protection, favour. -Comp. —कारिन् *a.* impeding, obstructing.

उपरोधक *a.* 1 Obstrnoting. -2 Covering, surronnding. -3 Favouring. —कं An inner room, a private apartment.

उपरोधनं Obstruction, impediment &c. ; see उपरोध.

उपरोधिन् *a.* Obstrncting, impeding ; R. 18. 18.

उपरूपकं [उपगतं रूपकं दृश्यकाव्यं सादृश्येन] A drama of an inferior class, of which 18 kinds are enumerated ; नाटिका त्रोटकं गोष्ठी सट्टकं नाट्यरासकं । प्रस्थानोल्लाप्यकाव्यानि प्रेंखणं रासकं तथा ॥ संलापकं श्रीगादितं शिल्पकं च विलासिका । दुर्मल्लिका प्रकरणी हल्लीशो भाणिकेति च ॥ S. D. 276.

उपलः 1 A stone, rock ; उपलशकलमेतद्भेदकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15 ; क्वाते कथं घटितवानुपलेन चेतः S. Til. 3 ; Me. 19 ; S. 1. 14. -2 A precions stone, jewel. -3 Sand (Ved.). -4 A clond. —ला 1 Refined sugar. -2 Tho upper and smaller mill-stone which rests on the Drishad [cf. L. *opalus*].

उपलका A stone.

उपलक्ष् 10 P. 1 To look at, observe, behold, mark ; आसन्नवर्तिजनं उपलक्षयति K. 197 ; सम्यगुपलक्षितं भवत्या S. 1. -2 To regard or consider ; लोकप्रवादः सत्योयं पंडितैरुपलक्षितः Râm. -3 To mark, pnt a sign npon ; Y. 1. 30 ; 2. 151 ; Kâm. 7. 47. -4 To denote, designate, describe. -5 To imply in addition; नक्षत्रशब्देन ज्योतिःशास्त्रमुपलक्षयते Knll. on Ms. 3. 162. -6 To mind have in view ; Kâm. 16. 40.

उपलक्षक *a.* 1 Observing ; marking ; परचित्त°. -2 Designating ; indicating (as a word).

उपलक्षणं 1 Looking at, beholding, observing, marking, ascertainment ; वेलोपलक्षणार्थं S. 4. -2 A mark, characteristic or distinctive featnre ; उपलब्धमुपलक्षणं V. 4, 4. 33 ; उपलक्षणे तृतीया Sk. -3 Designation ; प्राद्युपलक्षणं Sk. -4 Implying something that has not been actually expressed, implication of something in addition or any similar object where only one is mentioned ; synecdoche of a part for the whole, of an individnal for the species, or of a quality for that in which the quality exists (स्वप्रतिपादकत्वे सति स्वेतरप्रतिपादकत्वं) ; मंत्रग्रहणं . ब्राह्मणस्याप्युपलक्षणं P. II. 4. 80 Sk. ; so अस्ति नास्तेरुपलक्षणं &c.

उपलक्षित *p. p.* 1 Observed, marked, comprehended, implied, metaphorically expressed &c. -2 Understood, comprehended. -3 Characterized.

उपलक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 Inferable. -2 To be described, designated &c. —क्ष्य 1 A prop, stay, support. -2 An asylum, shelter. -3 An inference.

उपलधिप्रियः [बालधिः प्रियोऽस्य पृषो॰] A kind of antelope (चमर).

उपलभ् 1 A. 1 To know, understand, see, perceive (directly) ; Pt. 1 76 ; अन्या प्रतिक्रिया नोपलभ्यते K. 152. -2 To ascertain, find out, learn, know ; ब्रूहि यदुपलब्धं U. 1 ; तत्त्वत एनामुपलप्स्ये S. 1 ; Mv. 7. 30 ; R. 12. 60 ; Bk. 3. 27 ; K. 159 ; M. 4, 3.6, 4. 6. -3 To get, obtain, acquire, enjoy, experience (happiness &c.); उपलब्धसुखः Ku. 4. 42 experiencing ; कथमुपलभे निद्रां V. 2. 10 enjoy ; इदानीं स्मृतिरुपलब्धा Mu. 2. now I recollect ; Ms. 11. 17 ; R. 8. 82, 10. 2, 18. 21. -4 To conceive, become pregnant. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to get. -2 To produce, bring about.

उपलब्ध *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Conceived. -3 Perceived, understood, known, guessed. —Comp. —अर्थ *a.* having the meaning understood. (-र्था *f.*) a tale, a true or probable story.

उपलब्धिः *f.* 1 Getting, obtaining, acquisition ; वृथा हि मे स्यात्स्वपदोपलब्धिः R. 5. 56, 8. 17. -2 Observation, perception, knowledge (ज्ञान) ; नाभाव उपलब्धेः of. Nyâya S. 2. 28, 30. -3 Understanding, mind (मति). -4 A conjecture, guess. -5 Perceptibility, appearance (recognized as a kind of proof by the Mîmâmsakas) ; see अनुपलब्धि.

उपलब्धृ *a.* 1 Gaining, acquiring, -2 Knowing, perceiving. -*m.* Soul, self.

उपलंभः [लभ्-घञ्-मुम् च] 1 Acquisition; अस्मादंगुलीयोपलंभात्स्मृतिरुपलब्धा S. 7. -2 Direct perception or recognition, comprehension otherwise than from memory (same as अनुभव q. v.) ; प्राक्तनोपलंभ Mâl. 5 ; ज्ञातो सुतस्पर्शसुखोपलंभात् R. 14. 2. -3 Ascertaining, knowing ; अविघ्नक्रियोपलंभाय S. 1.

उपलंभक *a.* Causing to observe, reminding.

उपलंभनं Apprehension &c.

उपलभ्य *pot. p.* 1 Obtainable. -2, Respectable, commendable, praiseworthy.

उपलिप्सा A desire to obtain.

उपलल् 10 P. To fondle, coax, flatter ; नतांगीमुपलालयन् Dk. 29 ; S. 7 ; M. 3

उपलालनं Fondling.

उपलोलिका Thirst.

उपलिंगं A portent, natural phenomenon, considered as boding evil.

उपलिप् 6 P. 1 To anoint, smear, besmear. -2 To defile, pollute ; तथात्मा नोपलिप्यते Bg. 13. 32. -3 To stick or adhere to; यो वक्त्रमुपलिंपति Vâgb.

उपलेपः 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Cleaning, white-washing. -3 Obstruction, being concealed, becoming deadened or dull (said of senses).

उपलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing, plastering. -2 An ointment, unguent.

उपलेपिन् 1 Serving as an ointment. -2 Anointing, smearing. -3 Obstructing.

उपवक्तृ *m.* 1 A priest at a sacrifice. -2 One who animates (by his words).

उपवटः The tree Buchanania Latifolia (प्रियसाल).

उपवद् 1 A. 1 To talk over, conciliate. -2 To flatter, cajole, coax ; भृत्यानुपवदते Sk. ; दातारं Bk 8. 28.

उपवादः Censure, blame (Ved.).

उपवादिन् *a.* Censuring, blaming.

उपवनं [उपमितं वनेन] A garden, grove, a planted forest ; पांडुच्छायोपवनवृतयः केतकैः सूचिभिन्नैः Me. 23 ; R. 8. 73, 13. 79 ; °लता a garden creeper.

उपवर्ण् 10 P. To describe in detail ; उपवर्णयेदानीं कुसुमपुरवृत्तांतं Mu. 1.

उपवर्णः Minute or detailed description.

उपवर्णनं Minute description, delineation in detail ; अतिशयोपवर्णनं व्याख्यानं Susr. ; Y. 1. 320.

उपवर्षः N. of a son of Sankara Svâmi, author of several writings on the Mîmâmsâ phylosophy.

उपवाष्पित *a.* Swollen or dimmed with tears (as eyes).

उपवल्लिका N. of a plant (अमृतस्रवा).

उपवल्हः Ved. Emulation, rivalry.

उपवस् 1 P. 1 To dwell in or at, inhabit (with acc.) ; वैकुंठं उपवसति Sk. -2 To be in a state of abstinence, abstain from food, fast; उपवसेद्दिनं Ms. 2. 220, 5. 20 ; Y. 3. 292, 264 ; (fig. also) ; उपोषिताभ्यामिव नेत्राभ्यां पिबंती Dk. 4. -3 To go to (a master). -4 To enter upon, learn, take to, begin. —*Caus.* To cause to fast.

उपवसथः [उप-वस्-आधारे अथ] 1 A village. -2 The day preceding a Soma sacrifice ; or a day of preparation for this sacrifice ; a fast-day.

उपवसथीय, उपवसथ्य *a.* Selected for an उपवसथ (as a day).

उपवस्तं A fast.

उपवस्तिः *f.* Support of life (as food, sleep &c.).

उपवस्तृ *a.* One who fasts.

उपवासः 1 A fast; सोपवासस्त्र्यहं वसेत् Y. 1. 175, 3. 190; Ms. 11. 196 (a fast is a religious act and consists in abstaining from every kind of sensual gratification). -2 Kindling a sacred fire. -3 A fire-altar.

उपवासक a. Fasting, observing a fast. —कं A fast.

उपवासिन् a. Fasting.

उपवह् 1 P. 1 Bear or lead near, lead towards. -2 bring about, commence.

उपोढ p. p. 1 Collected, accumulated, increased, stored up; उपोढतपसां S. 5. 7; °बलस्य ते M. 5. 1; V. 2. 7; so °मद्, °हर्ष &c. -2 Brought near, proximate, near; Ki. 17. 54, 13. 23. -3 Arrayed for battle (as an army). -4 Begun, commenced; उपोढशब्दा न रथांगनेमयः S. 7. 10 causing sound.-5 Married. -6 A battle-array.

उपवहं Ved. Anything placed on the neck of an ox under the yoke, to raise it to the right level for a yoke-fellow of greater height; M.W.

उपवहनं (In music) Preliminary singing, humming a tune before beginning to sing it aloud; M. 2.

उपवाहनं Carrying to, bringing near.

उपवाहिन् a. Flowing towards.

उपवाह्यः, -ह्या 1 A king's riding elephant (male or female); चंद्रगुप्तोपवाह्यां गजवशां Mu. 2. -2 A royal vehicle (in general).

उपवा Ved. Blowing at.

उपवाकः 1 Addressing, speaking to, conversing. -2 Praising. -3 Indra-grain (इंद्रयव.)

उपवाजनं A fan.

उपवासनं A dress, garment (Ved.).

उपविद् a. 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Knowing. —f. 1 Acquisition. -2 Investigating, inquiring into, knowledge.

उपविद्या Profane science, inferior kind of knowlege.

उपवेदः 'Inferior knowledge', a class of writings subordinate to the Vedas. There are four such *Upavedas*, one being attached to each of the four Vedas:— thus आयुर्वेद or Medicine to ऋग्वेद (according to some authorities such as Susruta it is a part of the Atharvaveda); धनुर्वेद or military science to यजुर्वेद; गांधर्ववेद or Music to सामवेद and स्थापत्यशास्त्र-वेद or Mechanics to अथर्ववेद.

उपविश् 6 P. 1 To sit down, take a seat. -2 To sit near to, wait upon. -3 To pitch a camp, encamp. -4 To go down, set (as the sun). -5 To enter upon, practise; as प्रायं उपविशति; so अनशनोपविष्ट. -6 To abstain from food, fast; सोऽशुक्त्वैवमुपाविशत् Bk. 7. 75. -7 To seize, take possession of. —*Caus.* To cause to sit down, place or set down.

उपवेशः-शनं 1 Sitting, sitting down; as in प्रायोपवेशन. -2 Directing one's mind to, being attached to. -3 Voiding by stool. -4 Placing down.

उपवेशिन् a. 1 Sitting. -2 Devoting oneself to.

उपवेष्टृ a. One who sits, sitting down.

उपविषः-षं 1 An artificial poison. -2 A narcotic, any poisonous drug; अर्कक्षीरं स्नुहीक्षीरं तथैव कलिहारिका। धत्तूरः करवीरश्च पंच चोपविषाः स्मृताः॥. -षा: N. of a plant (-अतिविष).

उपवीणयति Den. P. To play on the Vīṇā or lute (before a deity &c.); उपवीणयितुं ययौ रवेरुदयावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33; N. 6. 65; Ki. 10. 38; K. 131.

उपवीतं [उप वे-क्त] 1 Investiture with the sacred thread. -2 The sacred thread worn by the first three classes of the Hindus; पित्र्यमंशमुपवीतलक्षणं मातृकं च धनुरूर्जितं दधत् R. 11. 64; मुक्तायज्ञोपवीतानि Ku. 6. 6; Si. 1. 7; Ku. 12. 23; Ms. 2. 44, 64, 4. 36, 66.

उपवीतिन् a. Wearing the sacred thread.

उपवीरं A kind of demon.

उपवृंह, -हणं &c. See उपबृंह् &c.

उपवृत् 1 A. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To return.

उपवर्तः A particular high number.

उपवर्तनं 1 A place for exercise. -2 A place whether inhabited or not. -3 A district or *Pargana*. -4 A kingdom (राज्य). -5 A bog, marshy place.

उपवृत्ति f. Motion towards, approaching.

उपवेद See under उपविद्.

उपवेषः Ved. A stick (of green wood) used for stirring the sacrificial fire; स उपवेषमादत्ते Sat. Br.

उपवैणवं The three periods of the day, i. e. morning, midday, and evening (त्रिसंध्य).

उपव्याख्यानं A supplementary explanation or interpretation.

उपव्याघ्रः A small hunting leopard.

उपशम् 4 P. 1 To become calm or quiet, be assuaged; उपशाम्यतु ते बुद्धिः Bk. 20. 5. -2 To cease, stop; अग्निः, शब्दः, कोपः &c.; cease to speak; K. 110. —*Caus.* 1 To calm, tranquillize, -2 To appease, pacify, assuage, mitigate. -3 To extinguish, kill.

उपशमः 1 Becoming quiet, assuagement, pacification; कुतोऽस्या उपशमः Ve. 3; मन्युर्दुःसह एष यात्युपशमं नो सांत्ववादैः स्फुटं Amaru. 5; cessation, stopping, extinction. -2 Relaxation, intermission. -3 Tranquillity, calmness, patience; ज्ञानस्योपशमः Bh. 2. 82. -4 Control or restraint of the senses.

उपशमक a. Appeasing, pacifying, affording repose, making patient.

उपशमनं 1 Quieting, calming, appeasing.-2 Mitigation, assuagement. -3 Extinction, cessation.

उपशांत p. p. 1 Calmed, appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. -3 Lessened, diminished.

उपशांतिः f. 1 Cessation, allaying, quieting, alleviation; आर्तभयोपशांतये R. 8. 31; Amaru. 65. -2 Appeasing, assuaging, pacification, satisfaction (of desires); Pt. 1. 147.

उपशांतिन् a. 1 Appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. —m. A tame elephant.

उपशय See under उपशी.

उपशल्यं An open place in the vicinity of a town or village, suburb; अथोपशल्ये रिपुमग्नशल्यः R. 16. 37, 15. 60; Si. 5. 8; K. 50.

उपशाखा A secondary branch.

उपशांत्वनं Appeasing (see उपसांत्वन.)

उपशालं A place near a house, a court before a house. —लं ind. Near a house.

उपशास्त्रं A minor science or treatise.

उपशिक्षा-क्षणं Learning, training.

उपशिंघ(ह)नं 1 Smelling. -2 Anything given to smell at.

उपशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil; शिष्योपशिष्यैरुपगीयमानमवेहि तन्मंडनमिश्रधाम Udb.

उपशी 2 A. 1 To lie near. -2 To cohabit. -3 To do good to, agree with; यन्ममोपशेते Charaka.

उपशय a. 1 Lying by the side of. -2 Productive of happiness or rest. —यः 1 Lying by the side of. -2 A lair, ambush; Si. 2. 80. -3 Diagnosis by the effect of certain articles of food, or medicine (one of the five elements of निदान). -4 Allaying disease by diet, regimen &c. —या A prepared piece of clay.

उपशायः Sleeping in turn, rotation for sleeping with another (who keeps watch at night).

उपशायिन् a. 1 Lying near to. -2 Sleeping, going to bed. -3 Allaying,

calming. -4 Composing or narcotic (in midicine); °ता, -त्वं tranquilling; calming, secondary means of cure (as diet &c.).

उपशुभ् *Caus.* P. To adorn, ornament, decorate.

उपशोभनं,-शोभा Adorning, ornamenting.

उपशोषणं Drying up, withering.

उपश्री *f.* Covering, anything thrown above or upon.

उपश्रु 5 P. 1 To hear, listen; वचः, गिरः &c. -2 To promise.

उपश्रुत् *m.* A sacrifice.

उपश्रुत *a.* 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed.

उपश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Range of hearing. -3 A supernatural voice heard at night, and personified as a nocturnal deity revealing the future; नक्तं निर्गत्य यत्किंचिच्छुभाशुभकरं वचः। श्रूयते तद्विदुर्धीरा देवप्रश्नमुपश्रुतिं ॥ Hârâvali; परिजनोऽपि चास्याः सततमुपश्रुत्यै निर्जगाम K. 65. -4 Aspect of the stars, fortune-telling. -5 Promise, assent.

उपश्रोतृ *a.* Listening, hearing.

उपश्लिष् 4 P. 1 To embace. -2 To draw near, approach. —*Caus.* To bring near, place at hand; उपश्लेषय रथं V. 1; शरं V. 5.

उपश्लिष्ट *p. p.* Placed near, contiguous, adorning.

उपश्लेषः, -षणं 1 Juxta-position, contact. -2 An embrace.

उपश्लोकयति Den. P. To extol or praise in verses; समुत्तेजनसमर्थैः श्लोकैरुपश्लोकयितव्यः Mu. 4.

उपश्वस *a.* Ved. Sounding, roaring.

उपष्टुत् *ind.* Ved. Ready at one's call.

उपसंयमः 1 Curbing, restraining, binding. -2 The end of the world, universal destruction.

उपसंयमनं Binding.

उपसंयोगः A secondary connection, modification; नामाख्यातयोः कर्मोपसंयोगद्योतकाः Nir.

उपसंरोहः Growing together or over, cicatrizing; शल्यमार्गोपसंरोहः Susr.

उपसंवादः An agreement, a contract.

उपसंव्यानं An under-garment; अंतरं बहिर्योगोपसंव्यानयोः P. I. 1. 36.

उपसंस्कृ 8 U. 1 To prepare (as a meal). -2 To ornament. -3 To consecrate, purify; K. 40.

उपसंस्करणं Preparing, purifying.

उपसंहृ 1. P. 1 To draw or bring together, collect. -2 To sum or wind up, conclude; इत्यादौ उपसंहरति; प्रकृतमुपसंहरति Kull. on Ms. 1. 57. -3 To contract; as कूर्मोऽङ्गानि. -4 To withdraw, take away, withhold; छेतुः पार्श्वगतां छायां नोपसंहरते द्रुमः H. 1. 59. -5 To check, stop, curb. -6 To absorb, destroy, annihilate.

उपसंहरणं 1 Withdrawing, taking away or back. -2 Refusing, withholding. -3 Excluding. -4 Attacking, invading.

उपसंहारः 1 Drawing in or together, contracting. -2 Drawing away, withdrawing, excluding, withholding. -3 A collection, assemblage. -4 Summing up, winding up, conclusion (opp. उपक्रम). -5 A preparation (of a speech &c.). -6 A compendium, résumé. -7 Brevity, conciseness. -8 Perfection. -9 Destruction, death, end. -10 Attacking, invading. -11 (In logic) Refutation.

उपसंहारिन् *a.* 1 Comprehending. -2 Exclusive. —*m.* A *hetu* (हेतु) which is not exclusive; see अनुपसंहारिन्.

उपसंहृतिः *f.* 1 Comprehension. -2 Seizing, taking.

उपसंक्रांत *a.* Handed down.

उपसंक्षेपः An abstract, summary, résumé.

उपसंख्यानं 1 Addition. -2 Supplementary addition, further or additional enumeration (a term technically applied to the *Varttikas* of Kâtyâyana which are intended to supply omissions in Pâṇini's Sûtras and generally to supplement them); *e. g.* जुगुप्साविराम[illegible]प्रमादार्थानामुपसंख्यानं; cf. इष्टि. -3 (In gram.) A substitute in form or sense.

उपसंग्रह् 9 P. 1 To take upon oneself, experience, feel, suffer. -2 receive, accept. -3 To seize, catch hold of; पाणिभ्यां तूपसंगृह्य Ms. 3. 224. -4 To take into custody or possession. -5 To win over, conciliate, make favourable; पिंडदानादिनोपसंगृह्य Dk. 58. -6 To clasp, embrace.

उपसंग्रहः,-हणं 1 Keeping pleased, supporting, maintaining; तीक्ष्णरसदायिनामुपसंग्रहार्थं Mu. 2. -2 Respectful salutation (as by touching the feet of the person saluted); स्फुरति रभसात्पाणिः पादोपसंग्रहणाय च Mv. 2. 30. -3 Accepting, adopting; Br. Sût. I. 4. 11. -4 Polite address, obeisance. -5 Collecting, joining. -6 Taking, accepting (as a wife); दारोपसंग्रहः Y 1. 56. -7 (An external) appendage, any necessary article either for use or decoration (उपकरण)

उपसंग्राह्य *a.* To be respectfully saluted, respectable, venerble.

उपसद् 1 P., 6 P. 1 To sit near to, go near, approach; उपसेदुर्दशग्रीवं Bk. 9. 92, 3. 12, 6. 135. -2 To sit at the feet of; उपाध्यायमुपासदं Ks. 108. 21. -3 To wait upon, serve; (तं) आकल्पसाधनैस्तैस्तैरुपसेदुः प्रसाधकाः R. 17. 22; Si. 13. 24. -4 To march against. -5 To try to get or obtain. -6 To sink down. —*Caus.* 1 To place near. -2 To lead towards. -3 To get, find.

उपसत्तिः *f.* 1 Connection, union. -2 Service, worship, attendance upon. -3 Gift, donation.

उपसद् *a.* Serving, waiting upon. -*f.* 1 Siege, assault, attack. -2 Laying up, accumulating. -3 Service, worship. -4 N. of a ceremony, forming part of the ज्योतिष्टोम ceremony, and lasting for several days. -Comp. —व्रतिन् *a.* observing the rules of the *Upasad*, *i. e.* drinking milk in certain quantities, sleeping on the bare earth, keeping silence &c.

उपसद *a.* Going near to, serving -दः 1 Approach. -2 A gift, donation. -3 The उपसद् sacrifice.

उपसदनं 1 Going near to, aproaching. -2 Sitting at the feet of a teacher, becoming a pupil; तत्रोपसदनं चक्रे द्रोणस्येष्वस्त्रकर्मणि Mb. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 Service. -5 Partaking of.

उपसद्वा Ved. 1 A body of attendants (collectively). -2 Continuity.

उपसन्न *p. p.* 1 Approached; near, approximate. -2 Worshipped, served. -3 Serving, waiting upon. -4 Easily obtainable; got, obtained.

उपसंतानः 1 Immediate connection. -2 A descendant.

उपसंधा 3 U. 1 To put together, add, increase. -2 To join, connect; त्रिवर्गेणोपसंधत्ते Kâm. 1. 13. -3 To aim at, direct towards.

उपसंहित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, furnished or endowed with; श्रुतवृत्तोपसंहितः Mb. -2 Accompanied or surrounded by; regarding, referring to.

उपसंधानं Adding, joining.

उपसंन्यासः Laying down, giving up, resignation.

उपसमाधा 3 U. 1 To put on (as fuel on fire). -2 To arrange.

उपसमाधानं Gathering together, heaping; उपसमाधानं राशीकरणं Sk.

उपसमाहार्य *a.* To be brought together, or arranged.

उपसंपद् 4 A. 1 T come to, arrive at; तं देशमुपसंपेदे Mb. -2 To get, obtain. —*Caus.* 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To give, grant. -3 To receive into the order of priests, ordain.

उपसंपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, arriving at. -2 Entering into any condition.

उपसंपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Arrive at. -3 Furnished with, possessing; कुसुमैरुपसंपन्ना नदी Rām. -4 Familiar with. -5 Enough, sufficient. -6 Killed at a sacrifice (as an animal), immolated; Ms. 5. 81. -7 Dead, deceased. -8 Cooked, dressed (as food). —न्नं Condiment.

उपसंभाषः -षा 1 Conversation; Ki. 3. 3. -2 Friendly persuasion; उपसंभाषा उपसांत्वनं P. I. 3. 47 Sk.

उपसर, उपसर्ग, उपसर्पण See under उपसृ, सृज्, सृप्.

उपसांत्व् 10 P. To appease, conciliate, pacify; Ki. 2. 25.

उपसांत्वनं Appeasing, pacifying.

उपसि *ind.* Ved. In the lap, on the hip; near, at hand.

उपसीरः A plough.

उपसुंदः N. of an Asura, son of Nikumbha and younger brother of Sunda.

उपसूर्यकं The disc of the sun or its halo.

उपसृ 1 P. 1 To go towards, approach, draw near; राजानं...दुर्गं...उपसृत्य &c. -2 To go against, attack. -3 To have intercourse (as of a woman with a man).

उपसर *a.* Approaching. —रः 1 Approaching (as a cow).-2 The first pregnancy of a cow; गवामुपसरः Sk.

उपसरणं 1 Going towards.-2 Rapid flowing of the blood towards the heart (as in sickness). -3 That which is approached as a refuge.

उपसर्या A cow fit for a bull (cf. P. III. 1. 104).

उपसृज् 6 P. 1 Pour out or on, offer (water &c.). -2 To add to, annex; to join, attach, connect with, bring to. -3 To beset with, oppress, infest; Ms. 4. 61; see उपसृज below; रोगेण व्याधिना &c. -4 To eclipse; Ms. 4. 37; Y. 1. 272. -5 To come in contact with. -6 To produce, effect, create. -7 To destroy.

उपसर्गः 1 Sickness, disease, change occasioned by a disease; also a disease superinduced on another; क्षीणं हन्युश्चोपसर्गाः प्रभूताः Susr. -2 Misfortune, trouble, calamity, injury, harm; प्रशमिताशेषोपसर्गाः प्रजाः Ratn. 1. 10; सोपसर्गं वो नक्षत्रं M. 4. -3 Portent, natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -4 An eclipse. -5 An indication or symptom of death. -6 Addition. -7 Possession by an evil spirit. -8 A Preposition prefixed to roots; निपाताश्चादयो ज्ञेयाः प्रादयस्तूपसर्गकाः। द्योतकत्वात् क्रियायोगे लोकादवगता इमे। *Upasargas* are 20 in number:—प्र, परा, अप, सम्, अनु, अव, निस् or निर्, दुस् or दुर्, वि, आ (ङ्), नि, अधि, अपि, अति, सु, उत्, अभि, प्रति, परि, उप; or 22 if निस्-निर् and दुस्-दुर् be taken as separate words. There are two theories as to the character of these prepositions. According to one theory roots have various meanings in themselves (अनेकार्था हि धातवः); when prepositions are prefixed to them they simply bring to light those meanings already existent but hidden in them, but they do not *express* them, being meaningless themselves; cf. Si. 10. 15:—संतमेव चिरमप्रकृतत्वादप्रकाशितमदिद्युतदंगे। विभ्रमं मधुमदः प्रमदानां धातुलीनमुपसर्ग इवार्थम्॥ According to the other theory prepositions *express* their own independent meanings; they modify, intensify, and sometimes entirely alter, the senses of roots; cf. Sk.:— उपसर्गेण धात्वर्थो बलादन्यत्र नीयते। प्रहाराहारसंहारविहारपरिहारवत्॥ cf. also धात्वर्थं बाधते कश्चित्कश्चित्तमनुवर्तते। तमेव विशिनष्टयन्य उपसर्गगतिस्त्रिधा॥ (The latter theory appears to be more correct. For a fuller exposition see Nirukta).

उपसर्जनं 1 Pouring on. -2 A misfortune, calamity (as an eclipse), portent; Ms. 4. 105. -3 Leaving. -4 Eclipsing. -5 Any person or thing subordinate to another, a substitute. -6 (In gram.) A word which either by composition or derivation loses its original independent character, while it also determines the sense of another word (opp. प्रधान); *e. g.* in पाणिनीयः a pupil of पाणिनि, पाणिनि becomes उपसर्जन; or in राजपुरुषः, राजन् is उपसर्जन, having lost its independent character; P. I. 2. 43, 48, 57; II. 2. 30; IV. 1. 14, 54; VI. 3. 82; आचार्योपसर्जनश्चान्तेवासी.

उपसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected with, accompanied by. -2 Seized or possessed by (a demon or evil spirit); उपसृष्ट इव क्षुद्राधिष्ठितभवनाः K. 107. -3 Troubled, affected, injured; रोगोपसृष्टतनुदुर्वसतिं मुमुक्षुः R. 8. 94; K. 289.-4 Eclipsed. -5 Furnished with an उपसर्ग (as a root); क्रुधद्रुहोरुपसृष्टयोः कर्म P. I. 4. 38. -ष्टः The sun or moon when eclipsed. —ष्टं Sexual union.

उपसृप् 1 P. 1 To approach, move towards, draw near to; ममोपांतिकमुपसर्पन् M. 1; 1. 12. -2 To meet unexpectedly. -3 To move, go; प्रतिघातं न हि घनः कदाचिदुपसर्पति Pt. 3. 23. so प्रलयं, दुःखं &c. -4 To begin (with inf.); Ms. 10. 105. -5 To attack.

उपसर्पः 1 Approach, access. -2 Following a person.

उपसर्पणं Going near, approaching, advancing towards.

उपसर्पिन् *a.* Going near, approaching.

उपसेक्तृ *a.* One who sprinkles or pours down.

उपसेचन *a.* Pouring, sprinkling. —नं, उपसेकः 1 Pouring or sprinkling upon, watering. -2 Infusion; juice. —नी A ladle or cup for pouring.

उपसेव् 1 A. 1 To serve, worship, honour; Ms. 4. 133. -2 To practise, follow, pursue, cultivate; as a vow. -3 To make use of. -4 To be addicted to, enjoy; Bg. 15. 9; so दुःखं, संधिं, विग्रहं &c. -5 To frequent, inhabit. -7 To rub or anoint with (sandal &c.).

उपसेवक *a.* 1 Worshipping, serving. -2 Following, practising. -3 Enjoying (carnally); Y. 3. 136.

उपसेवनं, -सेवा 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring. -2 Service; राज° Ms. 3. 64. -3 Addiction to; विषय° Ms. 12. 7.-4 Using, enjoying (carnally also); छाया°; परदार° Ms. 4. 134.

उपसेविन् *a.* Serving, practising.

उपस्कृ 8 U. To prepare, elaborate, perfect, adorn; (see उपकृ).

उपस्करः 1 Any article which serves to make anything complete, an ingredient. -2 (Hence) Condiment or seasoning for food (as mustard, pepper &c.). -3 Furniture, appurtenance, apparatus, instrument (उपकरण); उपस्करो रथस्यासीत् Mb.; Si. 18. 72. -4 Any article or implement of household use (such as a broomstick); Y. 1. 83; 2. 193; Ms. 3. 68, 12. 66, 5. 150. -5 An ornament. -6 Censure, blame.

उपस्करणं 1 Killing, injuring. -2 A collection. -3 A change, modification. -4 An ellipsis. -5 Blame, censure.

उपस्कारः 1 Anything additional, a supplement. -2 (Supplying) An ellipsis; साकांक्षमनुपस्कारं विष्वग्गति निराकुलं Ki. 11. 38. -3 Beautifying, ornamenting by way of adding grace; उक्तमेवार्थं सोपस्कारमाह Malli. on R. 11. 47. -4 An ornament. -5 A stroke. -6 A collection.

उपस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Prepared, perfected. -2 Censured, blamed. -3 Killed, injured. -4 Collected. -5 Beautified, ornamented. -6 Supplied (as ellipsis). -7 Modified.

उपस्कृतिः *f.* Supplement.

उपस्तंभ् 5, 9 P. To prop, support (fig. also).

उपस्तंभः, -भनं 1 Stay, support. -2 Support of life (as food, sleep &c.). -3 Encouragement, incitement, aid; मंत्रोपस्तंभेन H. 3.-4 Basis, ground, occasion ; मूषकबलोपस्तंभेन कारणेन भवितव्यं H. 1.

उपस्तंभक *a.* Supporting, aiding, encouraging.

उपस्तरणं See under उपस्तृ.

उपस्तिः Ved. 1 A tree. -2 An attendant, a follower, servant.

उपस्तु 2 U. 1 To praise, extol -2 To invoke.

उपस्तुत् *f.* Ved. Praise, invitation.

उपस्तुतिः *f.* Invocation, praise.

उपस्तृ, -स्तॄ 5, 9 U. 1 To spread out (for another); spread under. -2 To strew or cover with. -3 To arrange, set in order.

उपस्तरणं 1 Spreading out, scattering. -2 A covering, garment. -3 A bed.-4 Anything spread out (as a covering); अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा.

उपस्तिर् *f.* Ved. 1 Spreading. -2 A covering, what is spread.

उपस्त्री *f.* [गौणी स्त्री] A concubine.

उपस्था 1 U. (cf. P. 1. 3. 25-6 and Vârt. 1) 1 To stand near; fall to one's share ; नाद्यत्तमुपतिष्ठति Pt. 2. 123 ; remain ; Mn. 4. 13. -2 To come near, approach ; मामुपतिष्ठस्व Mu. 1 come to me ; रामं मुनिरुपस्थितः R. 15. 76 ; Ku. 2. 64 ; Pt. 1. राजद्वारे U. 1 ; R. 1. 45. 87, 2. 39, 15. 15. -3 To wait or attend upon, serve : नाटकेनोपस्थातव्यमस्माभिः S. 1 we must wait upon (serve) the audience) with a play ; Ms. 2. 48, 3. 189; पुरा शुक्रमुपस्थाय R. 1. 75, 14. 24 ; U. 1.-4 To approach with prayers, worship (said to be Atm. only in this sense ; ये सूर्यमुपतिष्ठंते मंत्रैः Bk. 8. 13 ; न प्रत्यबकादभ्युपस्थितासौ 1. 3 ; Ku. 2. 3 ; R. 4. 6, 10. 63, 17. 10, 18. 22 ; Mâl.; U. 2. 3, 7 ; सख्येन मामुपतिष्ठते treat me as a friend. -5 To be or remain near, stay with. -6 To go to with the desire of getting (P. or A.); प्रभुमुपतिष्ठति-ते Sk. -7 To approach for intercourse ; कं रहस्युपतिष्ठते Bk. 5. 68; पतिमुपतिष्ठते नारी Vop. -8 To meet, join (as a river) (A.); गंगा यमुनामुपतिष्ठते Sk. -9 To form friendship with, make a friend of ; राधिकामुपतिष्ठते Sk.; उपतिष्ठेत्युक्ते तं सखायं राघवः पितुः Bk. 6. 42 ; संतमुपतिष्ठते साधुः Vop. -10 To approach with hostile intentions. -11 To lead to, go to or reach (A) (as a way); पंथाः स्रुघ्नमुपतिष्ठते Sk. (प्राप्नोति); Ms. 3.76. -12 To pass over to, devolve upon, fall to the share of ; मूलपुरुषावसानं संपदः परमुपतिष्ठंति S. 6 ; Ki. 13. 69 ; वीरभूरिति शब्दोयं तनयात्त्वामुपस्थितः M. 5. 16 applies to you ; R. 8. 2 ; विपदुत्पत्तिमतामुपस्थिता 8. 83 awaits or falls to the lot of. -13 To occur, arise ; be got ; अहोऽस्माकं भोजनमुपस्थितं H. 1. -14 To be present (A.); स्मृत्युपस्थितौ श्लोकौ U. 6 ; भोजनकाले उपतिष्ठते Sk. -15 To stand under for support. -16 To resort to ; वेशमुपतिष्ठंति Dk. 60. -17 To conciliate. —*Caus.* (-स्थापयति) 1 To provide, present with, furnish with ; to get ready, prepare ; अस्खलितमुखसंपातं रथमुपस्थापय U. 1 ; सभाजनासनं रथं S. 2. -2 To place upon or near. -3 To produce.

उपस्थ *a.* Near, approximate. -स्थः 1 The lap ; उपस्थं कृ to make a lap ; °स्थे कृ to take on the lap. -2 The middle part in general. —स्थः, -स्थं 1 The organ of generation (of men and women, particularly of the latter); स्नानं मौनोपवासेज्याखाध्यायोपस्थनिग्रहाः Y. 3. 314 (male); स्थूलोपस्थस्थलीषु Bh. 1. 20 (female); हस्तौ पायुरुपस्थश्च Y. 3. 92 (where the word is used in both senses). -2 The anus. -3 The haunch or hip. -Comp. —घ्न *a.* reaching to the lap. —निग्रहः restraint of sensual passions, continence ; Y. 3. 314.—पत्रः,-दलः, the Indian fig-tree (so called because its leaves resemble in shape the female organ of generation). —सद् *a.* sitting in the lap.

उपस्थातृ *a.* 1 Dependent on, humbled (उपनत). -2 Not late, come in time. —*m.* 1 An attendant, a servant. -2 A sacrificial priest.

उपस्थानं 1 Presence, proximity, nearness. -2 Approaching, coming, appearance, coming into the presence of ; गुणवद्वाचार्योपस्थानं M.1. -3 (*a*) Worshipping, waiting upon (with prayers); attendance, service ; सूर्योपस्थानात्प्रतिनिवृत्तं पुरूरवसं मामुपेत्य Y. 1 ; सूर्यस्योपस्थानं कुर्वा V. 4 ; V. i. 22, 3. 282. (*b*) Obeisance ; greeting ; °स्तोत्रपद्धति U. 1 a form of congratulatory panegyric. -4 Attending to, guarding ; राघवहित° Mv. 5. -5 An abode. -6 The sanctuary ; any sacred place (approached with respect). -7 An assembly. -8 Remembrance, recollection, memory ; Y. 3. 160. -9 Obtaining, getting.

उपस्थानीय *pot. p.* To be stayed with, be kept near. -To be waited upon or served.

उपस्थापक *a.* 1 Placing or bringing near. -2 Explaining, teaching. -3 Causing to remember.

उपस्थापनं 1 Placing near, getting ready. -2 The awakening of memory. -3 Attendance, service.

उपस्थायकः 1 A servant. -2 A follower of Buddha.

उपस्थायिन् *a.* Standing near, waiting upon, approaching &c.

उपस्थित *p. p.* 1 Approached, arrived, come (person or thing); तस्मिन्नंतरे भर्तोपस्थितः M. 1 ; °श्रेयोऽवयाभिनं S. 6 ; K. 157 ; Ms. 3. 243 ; Y. 2. 62 ; चिंतित° Ku. 6. 24 come as soon as thought of. -2 Close or near, at hand, impending, drawing near ; उपस्थिता रजनी S. 3 the night is at hand (arrived); °संप्रहारः V. 1 ; °उदयं R. 3. 1 approaching its fulfilment ; Mâl. 10 ; Ratn. 1 ; R. 14. 39. -3 Worshipped or waited upon, served. -4 Got, obtained, received ; अयाचित° Ku. 5. 22 got without solicitation ; अचिंतित° Pt. 2. -5 Taken place, happened, occurred, fallen to the lot ; V. 5. 16. -6 Caused, occasioned, produced, felt. -7 Known. -8 Cleansed, clean. -9 Followed by the particle इति in the Pada-text. —तं 1 The particle used in this manner. -2 The position of words before and after इति so used. -3 Service, worship.

उपस्थितिः *f.* 1 Approach. -2 Proximity, presence. -3 Obtaining, getting. -4 Accomplishing, effecting. -5 Rememberance, recollection. -6 Service, attendance.

उपस्नेहः Moistening.

उपस्नेहयति Den. P. To melt (to love); U. 2, 6.

उपस्पृश् 6 P. 1 To touch (water), bathe ; स्नानमुपस्पृशंती K. 172 ; तथेत्युपस्पृश्य जलं पवित्रं R. 5. 59, 18. 31 ; उपस्पृश्य मणिकर्णिकायां Dk. 95, 110 ; Ms. 11. 133. -2 To wash or rinse the mouth (or teeth), to sip water (and eject it); स नद्यवस्कंदमुपास्पृशच्च Bk. 2. 11 ; K. 100 ; Ms. 2. 53, 58, 5. 63 ; Y. 3. 30, 1. 18. -3 To sprinkle.

उपस्पर्शः,-र्शनं 1 Touching, contact. -2 Bathing, ablution, washing oneself. -3 Rinsing the mouth, sipping ejecting water as a religious act.

उपस्पर्शिन् *a.* 1 Touching. -2 Sipping water.

उपस्मृतिः *f.* A minor law-book. (They are 18 in all).

उपस्रवणं 1 The periodical flow of a woman, menses. -2 Flow (in general),

उपस्वत्वं Revenue, profit (derived from land or capital).

उपस्वेदः Moisture, sweat.

उपहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, smite ; दंडोपघातं गा कालयति Sk. -2 To waste, injure, destroy, kill ; अनुपघ्नन् पितृद्रव्यं Ms. 9. 208 ; लंका चोपहनिष्यते Bk. 16. 12. 5. 12 ; Bg. 3. 24. -3 To thrust in or into. -4 To err, mistake in reciting.

उपहत p. p. 1 Injured, struck, impaired; अनुपहतविधिः पंथा Bh. 2. 26; pained, hurt ; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Affected by, smit, injured, struck with, overpowered; भूत° K. 167 ; दारिद्र्य°, लोभ°, दर्प°, काम°, शोक° &c. ; Mu. 7. -3 Struck by lightning &c. -4 Doomed (to destruction) ; कथमत्रापि दैवेनोपहता वयं Mu. 2 ; दैवेनोपहतस्य बुद्धिरथवा पूर्वं विपर्यस्यति Mu. 6. 8. -5 Censured, rebuked, disregarded. -6 Vitiated, polluted, made impure; शारीरैर्मलैः सुराभिर्मद्यैर्वा यदुपहतं तदत्यंतोपहतं Vishnu. -Comp. -आत्मन् a. agitated in mind, mentally affected. -दृश् a. dazzled, blinded ; Ki. 12. 18. -धी a. infatuated.

उपहतक a. Ill-fated, unfortunate.

उपहतिः f. 1 Stroke. -2 Killing, injuring.

उपहत्नु a. Ved. Attacking.

उपहत्या Dazzling of the eyes.

उपहंतृ a. Ved. Having a country effect, disturbing, exciting.

उपघातः 1 A stroke, injury, insult ; Ms. 2. 179 ; Y. 2. 256. -2 Destruction, ruin. -3 Touch, contact (with an intention to hurt); -4 Personal violence, assault. -5 Disease, sickness. -6 Sin.

उपघातक,-तिन् a. Injuring, hurting, offending.

उपहस् 1 P. 1 To ridicule, deride, laugh at ; (fig.) to excel, surpass ; अमरवृक्षमपि प्रसवोपहसद्भिः K. 7 ; Dk. 10. -2 To couple oneself with.

उपहसित p. p. Ridiculed, derided. -तं Satirical laughter, ridicule.

उपहासः 1 Ridicule, derision ; R. 12. 37. -2 Satirical laughter. -3 Fun, play. -Comp. -आस्पदं,-पात्रं laughing-stock, butt of ridicule.

उपहासक a. Ridiculing others. -कः A jester.

उपहास्य pot. p. Ridiculous ; °ता ridiculousness ; °तां गम् or या· become an object of ridicule, be exposed to derision ; गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3 ; सर्वजनस्योपहास्यतामुपयाति K. 108.

उपहस्तिका [उपगता हस्तं अत इत्थम्] A small purse (or box) containing the ingredients necessary for betel-chewing (e. g. leaves, chunam, catechu, betel &c.) (Mar. चंची, बटवा, झोळणा) ; उपहस्तिकायास्तांबूलं कर्पूरसहितमुद्धृत्य Dk. 116.

उपहालकः N. of the Kuntala country, q. v.

उपहृ 1 P. 1 To fetch, bring near ; भक्त्युपहृत Bg. 9. 26 ; फलमिश्रमर्घमुपहर S. 1 ; तमस्योपहर S. 7 ; so बलिं, अर्घं &c. -2 To offer, present, give (with dat. or gen.) : तथापि राजपरिग्रहोऽस्य प्रभुत्वमुपहरति Mu. 1 invests with importance ; मातृभ्यो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1 ; नीवारभागधेयमस्माकमुपहरंतु S. 2 ; दृर्भान् अग्निशरणस्य उपहरामि S. 3 ; Mv. 6. 22 ; K. 40, 65 ; R. 14. 19, 16. 86, 19. 22 ; उपहर पादं M. 3 give. -3 To serve out or distribute (food). -4 To offer as a victim, sacrifice ; प्राणुपयाचितं स्त्रीरत्नमुपहर्तव्यं Mâl. 5 ; मालतीमुपहरन् 9 -5 To put down, throw. -6 To collect, gather together. -7 To take away, destroy. -8 To employ. apply, use. —Caus. To cause to offer or bring ; मां प्रियाण्युपहारय Bk. 8. 84.

उपहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Offering gifts to superiors, deities &c. -4 Offering victims. -5 Serving out food or distributing it.

उपहारः 1 An oblation. -2 A gift, present (in general) ; रत्नपुष्पोपहारेण छायामानर्च पादयोः R. 4. 34; नृत्योपहारः Me. 32 ; K. 17, 41, 130, 183. -3 A victim, sacrifice, an offering to the deity ; सपर्यां सपशूपहारां R. 16. 39 ; Mâl. 1 ; उपहारीकृतास्मि Mâl. 2 ; Ve. 4. 7. -4 A complimentary gift, present to a superior &c. -5 (a) Offering of flowers &c., flowery gifts, collection of flowers ; म्लानपुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74 ; Ku. 6. 42. (b) Presents (to gods) of flowers &c., materials of worship ; V. 3 ; Si. 11. 36. -6 Honour. -7 Indemnity, presents given as the price of peace ; H. 4. 110. -8 Food distributed to guests. -9 Exultation, mirth (consisting of laughter, dance, singing &c.)

उपहारिन् a. 1 Giving, presenting, bringing on ; परिमलोपहारिणः M. 5. -2 Sacrificing.

उपहृत p. p. 1 Offered, presented. -2 Immolated, offered as a victim. -3 Served out (as food). -4 Taken, collected.

उपहोमः A supplementary sacrifice.

उपह्वरः 1 A solitary or lonely place, privacy ; उपह्वरे पुनरिस्यशिक्षयं धनमित्रं Dk. 54 in secret. -2 Proximity. —रः 1 Ved. Bend, curve, slope. -2 Declivity. -3 The curved form of the Soma vessel. -4 A car.

उपह्वे 1 A. (P. also) 1 To invoke, call near to (in a liturgical sense) ; (with acc., dat. or loc.) ; तामिहोपह्वये श्रियं. -2 To call ; त्वयोपहूताः U. 5. 8 ; Si. 7. 58.

उपहवः 1 Calling to, invitation. -2 Summoning, invoking.

उपहव्यः A kind of sacrifice.

उपहूतिः f. Calling, inviting ; Si. 14. 30 ; 17. 49.

उपह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. -2 Invoking with prayers.

उपांशु ind. 1 In a low voice or whisper. -2 Secretly, in secret or private ; पत्नीमुपांशु धारणां R. 8 18; °व्रतं a vow observed in secret ; °वधमाकलय्य Mu. 2 ; Si. 13. 54. —शुः 1 A prayer uttered in a low voice, muttering of prayers ; जिह्वोष्ठौ चालयेत् किंचित् देवतागतमानसः । निजश्रवणयोग्यः स्यादुपांशुः स जपः स्मृतः ॥ ; Ms. 2. 85. -2 Hence silence itself. -3 N. of a Soma offering. -Comp. —क्रीडित a. made the companion of (a king's) private amusements. —याजः a kind of sacrifice.

उपाक a. Ved. Joined together, near. —के (du.) An epithet of night and morning. —ind. In the immediate neighbourhood, before or in the presence of.

उपाकृ 8 U. 1 To fetch, bring near ; तेस्य इमं बलिमुपाकरोति Asval. -2 To summon, invite. -3 To deliver, offer, grant, bestow, give (to another) ; गोसहस्रमुपाकुरु Râm. -4 To acquire, obtain (as fame). -5 To bring about, make preparations for a sacred rite ; perform a rite ; Ms. 4. 95, 5. 7 ; Y. 1. 171. -6 To undertake, begin, enter upon.

उपाकरणं 1 An invitation to begin, bringing near ; पवमान,° प्रातरनुवाक° &c. -2 A term given to certain sentences called Praishas (with which one priest calls another to perform a sacrifice). -3 Immolation, sacrifice of an animal consecrated according to rites. -4 Preparation, beginning, commencement. -5 Commencement of reading the Veda after the performance of the preparatory rite ; cf. उपाकर्मन् ; वेदोपाकरणाख्यं कर्म करिष्ये Srâvaṇi mantra.

उपाकर्मन् n. 1 Preparation, beginning, commencement ; अध्याय°. -2 A ceremony performed before commencing to read the Veda after the monsoons (cf. श्रावणी) ; अध्यायानामुपाकर्म श्रावण्यां श्रवणेन वा । हस्तेनौषधिभावे वा पंचम्यां श्रावणस्य तु ॥ Y. 1. 142 ; Ms. 4. 119.

उपाकृत p. p. 1 Brought near. -2 Invited, called with प्रैष sentences. -3 Killed at a sacrifice (an animal). -4 Begun, commenced. -5 Ominous, disastrous, calamitous. -तः 1 A sacrificial

animal killed during the recitation of prescribed prayers. -2 A misfortune, portent. —तं 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 The performance of the usual rites (संस्कार) over the sacrificial animal. -3 Invitation.

उपाक्षं ind. [अक्ष्णोः समीपं] Before the eyes, in the presence of.

उपाख्या 2 P. To tell, narrate, relate, give an account of (with acc.).

उपाख्या 1 Observing with one's own eyes ; P. VI. 3. 80 (उपाख्यायते प्रत्यक्षत उपलभ्यते). -2 Describing in words.

उपाख्यानं, -नकं 1 A short tale or narrative, an episode ; उपाख्यानैर्विना तावत् भारतं प्रोच्यते बुधैः Mb. -2 Repetition of a story already heard from others.

उपागम् 1 P. 1 To come, approach, go or draw near (a person or place). -2 (a) To go to, go to the state of ; पंचत्वमुपागतः or परां तुष्टिमुपागतः so क्रोधं, मोहं, क्षयं &c (b) To undergo, suffer, endure. -3 To obtain, get ; दायादुपागतो दासः Mit. ; Y. 2. 143. -4 To occur, fall to the lot of.

उपागत p. p. 1 Come, approached ; तपोधनं वेत्सि न मामुपागतं S. 4. v l. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Promised. -4 Suffering, feeling, enduring.

उपागमः 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Occurrence. -3 A promise, agreement. -4 Acceptance. -5 Suffering, feeling.

उपाग्रं 1 The part next to the end or top. -2 A secondary member.

उपाग्रहणं Reading the Vedas after being initiated to them.

उपांगः A mark of sandal on the forehead. —गं 1 A subdivision, a subhead. -2 Any minor limb or member (of anything) ; वर्गाः...सांगोपांगैरिहोदिताः Ak. -3 A supplement of a supplement. -4 A supplementary work (of inferior value). -5 A secondary portion of science ; a class of writings supplementary to the Vedângas ; (these are four :—पुराण-न्यायमीमांसाधर्मशास्त्राणि).

उपाचर् 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To attend or wait upon, serve, be attached to. -3 To be obedient or humble.-4 To treat (in medio. also); ज्वरान् &c.

उपाचरित p. p. Attached to any one's service, obedient. —तः (In gram.) That rule of Sandhi by which the sound Visarga becomes स् before क् and प्.

उपाचारः 1 Position (of a word in a sentence). -2 Procedure. -3 Same as उपाचरित q. v. above.

उपाजे ind. (Used only with the root कृ) Supporting ; उपाजेकृत्य or कृत्वा having supported ; P. I. 4. 73. Sk.

उपांजनं Anointing, plastering the ground with cow-dung ; chonam &c. ; Ms. 5. 105, 122, 124 ; (मठादेः सुधागोमयादिना संमार्जनानुलेपनं Medhâtithi).

उपात्ययः 1 Transgression of, deviation from established customs. -2 Disorderly conduct, rudeness.

उपादा 3 A. (p. p. उपात्त) 1 To receive, accept, take. -2 To acquire, obtain ; भूयः पितामहोपात्ता निबंधो द्रव्यमेव च Y. 2. 121. -3 To give to, furnish with ; Ku. 7. 41. -4 To take, appropriate to oneself, assume ; Si 6. 23. -5 To take away or off, carry away ; steal. -6 To seize, attack ; Pt. 3. 154. -7 To take, lay hold of ; R. 9. 54 ; to draw (water). -8 To assume a form. -9 To feel, perceive, experience ; उपात्तहर्षैः पुंस्कोकिलैः R. 6. 21. -10 To consider, regard. -11 To take in addition, include, comprise ; अत्र तैलशब्दस्तिलभवस्नेहरूपमुख्यार्थमुपादाय सार्षपादिस्नेहेषु वर्तते S. D. 2. -12 To employ, apply, use ; यत्परस्य कुत्सार्थमुपादीयते Mbh. -13 To undertake, begin ; as in उपात्तयज्ञः -14 To mention, enumerate ; इति पूर्वसूत्रोपात्तानां Sk. -Caus. 1 To cause to use, apply or employ. -2 To make use of.

उपात्त p. p. 1 Got, received, acquired, obtained ; °विद्यः R. 5. 1 ; जन्मांतर K. 96, 166, 334, 346. -2 Appropriated.-3 Taken away, seized. -4 Felt, perceived, regarded. -5 Employed, used ; Ku. 7. 20. -6 Comprised. -7 Begun, commenced. -8 Mentioned. -9 Allowed in argument, granted, conceded. -त्तः An elephant out of rut. -Comp. —रंहस् a. speedy, quick, fleet. —वर्ण a. celebrated in song ; Ku. 5. 56. —शस्त्र a. taking up arms, armed.

उपादानं 1 Taking, receiving, acquisition, obtaining ; विश्रब्धं ब्राह्मणः शूद्रात् द्रव्योपादानमाचरेत् Ms. 8. 417 ; 12. 7 ; विद्या° K. 75. -2 Taking away, appropriating to oneself. -3 Employment, using ; becoming familiar with. -4 Mention, enumeration. -5 Saying, speaking. -6 Including, containing. -7 Withdrawing the organs of sense and perception from the external world and its objects. -8 A cause, motive, natural or immediate cause; पाटवोपादानः भ्रमः U. 3. v. l. ; प्रकृष्टपुण्यपरिपाकोपादानो महिमा स्यात् U. 6. -9 The material out of which anything is made, the material cause ; निमित्तमेव ब्रह्म स्यादुपादानं च वेक्षणात् Adhikaranamâlâ. -10 A mode of expression in which a word used elliptically, besides retaining its own primary sense, conveys another (in addition to that which is actually expressed) ; स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः...उपादानं K. P. 2.-11 (With Buddhists) Conception. -12 Effort of body or speech. -Comp. —कारणं a material cause ; प्रकृतिश्चोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्माऽभ्युपगंतव्यं S. B. —लक्षणा = अजहत्स्वार्थी q. v. ; see K. P. 2 ; S. D. 14.

उपादेय pot. p. 1 Capable of being taken. -2 Capable of being endured ; Mâl. 10. -3 Acceptable, admissible. -4 To be chosen or selected. -5 Excellent, admirable.

उपादिकः A sort of insect.

उपाधा 3 U. 1 To place near or upon. -2 To offer, give, impart. -3 To put on, wear. -4 To create, cause, produce, कोपोपाहितबाष्प Bh. 3. 85 ; Git. 10. -5 To render, make, effect. -6 To keep, hold.

उपाधिः 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. -2 Deception, disguise (in Vedânta). -3 Discriminative or distinguishing property, attribute, peculiarity ; तदुपाधावेव संकेतः K. P. 2. It is of four kinds:—जाति, गुण, क्रिया, संज्ञा. -4 A title, nick-name ; (भट्टाचार्य महामहोपाध्याय पंडित, &c.) ; बी. ए. इत्युपाधिधारिणः (modern use.) -5 Limitation condition (as of time, space &c.) ; अनुपाधिरमणीयो देशः Prab. a country altogether (or naturally) beautiful; (oft occurring in Vedânta phil.) ; देशाद्युपाधिरचितो भेदः S. B. ; U. 6. 12 ; Mâl. 1. 24. -6 A trace, mark ; भौमा उपाधयः Mv. 7. 22. -7 A purpose, occasion, object. -8 (In logic) A special cause for a general effect ; साध्यव्यापकत्वे सति साधनाव्यापक उपाधिः ; as आर्द्रेंधनं (wet fuel) is the उपाधि of the hetu वह्निमत्त्व in the inference पर्वतो धूमवान् वह्नेः. -9 Reflection on duty or a virtuous reflection. -10 A man who is careful to support his family.

उपाधिक a. Exceeding, supernumerary, additional.

उपाहित p. p. 1 Deposited, placed. -2 Put on, worn. -3 Connected, joined ; °श्यामरुचश्च चंदनाः Ki. 8. 12 showing. -4 Ascribed or attributed to (आरोपित). -5 Agreed upon, done by mutual agreement. —तः A fiery portent, danger or destruction from fire.

उपाध्यायः [उपेत्याधीयते अस्मात्, अप-अधि-इ-घञ्] 1 A teacher or preceptor in general. -2 Particularly, a spiritual teacher, religious preceptor ; (by Y. 1. 35, a sub-teacher who instructs

for wages only in a part of the Veda and is inferior to an आचार्य; एकदेशमुपाध्यायः); cf. Ms. 2. 141 ; एकदेशं तु वेदस्य वेदांगान्यपि वा पुनः । योऽध्यापयति वृत्त्यर्थमुपाध्यायः स उच्यते ॥ see अध्यापक, and under आचार्य also. -या A female preceptor. -यी 1 A female precepor. -2 The wife of a preceptor.

उपाध्यायानी The wife of a preceptor.

उपानस् *a.* [उपगतमनः-शकटं पितरं वा] 1 Like a cart, being in a cart. -2 Like a father (uncle &c.). -*n.* 1 The space in a carriage. -2 Anything placed in a carriage, carriage-load.

उपानह् *f.* [उप-नह्-क्विप् उपसर्गदीर्घः] A sandal, shoe ; उपानद्गूढपादस्य सर्वा चर्मावृतेव भूः H. 1. 142 ; Ms. 2. 246 ; श्वा यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नाश्नात्युपानहं H. 3. 58 ; cf. ' What is bred in the bones cannot go out of flesh ' or ' Habit is second nature. '

उपांत *a.* Near to the end, last but one. -तः 1 Border, edge, margin, skirt, point (of anything) ; उपांतयोर्निष्कुषितं विहंगैः R. 7. 50; Ku. 3. 69, 7. 32 ; Amaru. 23 ; U. 1. 26 ; वल्कल° K. 136. -2 The corner or angle of the eye ; विलोचने तिर्यगुपांतलोहिते Ku. 5. 74 ; नयनोपांतविलोकितं च यत् 4. 23 ; R. 3. 26. -3 Immediate proximity, vicinity ; तपोवनोपांतस्थितसिद्धसैनिकं R. 3. 57, 7. 24, 16. 21 ; Me. 24. -4 Side or slope (नितंब) ; Me. 18. -5 The last letter but one.

उपांतिक *a.* Near, proximate, neighbouring. -कं Vicinity, proximity.

उपांतिम *a.* Proximate, near.

उपांत्य *a.* Last but one ; उत्तमपदमुपांत्यस्योपलक्षणार्थम् Sk. -त्यः The corner of the eye. -त्यं Vicinity.

उपाप्तिः *f.* 1 Reaching to. -2 Obtaining, getting.

उपाभृत् *f.* Bringing near or taking away (उपाहरण).

उपायः, उपायनं See under उपे.

उपायात *a.* Approached, come near. -तं 1 Arrival. -2 An event, incident.

उपारः [उप-ऋ-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Proximity. -2 A mistake, offence, sin.

उपारम् 1 P. 1 To sport, amuse oneself, delight in. -2 To cease, desist (from) ; दानप्रवृत्तेरनुपारतानां R. 16. 3 ; Ku. 3. 58 ; to rest, come to a stand-still ; वासवर्षमुपारतं Rām.

उपारत *p. p.* 1 Delighted.-2 Returned ; Ki. 4. 10. -3 Engaged in, occupied with. -4 Frequenting, resorting to.

उपारंभः Beginning, commencement.

उपारूढ *a.* Grown, increased, attained to ; °यौवन attained to majority ; °स्नेह K. 173 whose affection has increased.

उपार्ज् 1 P. To bring near to. -*Caus.* To gain, earn, acquire.

उपार्जक *a.* Acquiring, earning.

उपार्जनं,-ना Acquiring, gaining.

उपार्थ *a.* Of little worth.

उपालभ् 1 A. 1 To censure, blame, revile, scold, taunt ; पयोधरविस्तारयितृकमात्मनो यौवनमुपालभस्व मां किमुपालभसे *S.*1; रहस्युपालभ्यत चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58 ; R. 7. 44 ; Si. 9. 60 ; Bk. 3. 30, 6. 125. -2 To obtain (Ved.).

उपालंभः,-भनं 1 Abuse, taunt, censure ; अस्या महदुपालंभनं गतोस्मि S. 5 ; तवोपालंभे पतितास्मि M. 1 laid myself open to your censure ; उचितस्तदुपालंभः U. 3. -2 Delaying ; putting off.

उपावसायिन् *a.* Ved. Submissive, compliant, obedient.

उपावसु *a.* Ved. Bringing or granting wealth.

उपावहरणं Bringing down, taking down.

उपावृत् 1 A. 1 To turn or go, towards, approach. -2 To turn away from, return. -3 To give. -*Caus.* 1 To win over, induce ; Māl. 8. -2 To cause to turn ; lead or bring back ; M. 5. -3 To give to. -4 To cause, produce. -5 To stretch out more and more.

उपावर्तनं 1 Coming or turning back, return ; त्वदुपावर्तनशंकि मे मनः (करोति) R. 8. 53. -2 Revolving, turning round. -3 Approaching. -4 Ceasing.

उपावृत् *f.* Ved. Return.

उपावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, come, arrived. -2 Ceased, refraining. -3 Fit, proper. -4 Turned round ; rolling or wallowing on the ground. -त्तः A horse rolling on the ground (to remove his fatigue).

उपाव्याधः A vulnerable or unprotected place.

उपाशंसनीय *a.* To be expected.

उपाश्रि 1 U. To have recourse. to, resort to ; *Si.* 8. 53.

उपाश्रयः 1 Recourse (for aid), asylum, support ; Bh. 2. 48 ; पर्यंकस्योपाश्रये K. 186 resting-place. -2 Receptacle, recipient ; Ki. 13. 40. -3 Reliance, dependence upon.

उपाश्रित *a.* 1 Relying or depending upon. -2 Supporting (fig. also), bearing, holding, protecting.

उपास् 2 A. 1 To sit near to (with acc.), sit at the side of (as a mark of submission and respect); wait upon, serve, worship ; उद्यानपालसामान्यमृतवस्तमुपासते Ku. 2. 36 ; अंबामुपास्य सदयां Asvad. 13; Si. 16. 47 ; Ms. 3. 189. -2 To use, occupy, abide in, reside ; Ms. 5. 93. -3 To pass (as time); उपास्य रात्रिशेषं तु Rām. -4 To approach, go to or towards; उपासांचक्रिरे द्रष्टुं देवगंधर्वकिन्नराः Bk. 5. 107 ; परलोकमुपास्महे 7. 89. -5 To invest or blockade (as an enemy's town). -6 To be intent upon, be engaged in, take part in, (perform as a sacred rite) ; उपास्य पश्चिमां संध्यां K. 176, 179; तेऽयुपासंतु मे मखं Mb.; Ms. 2. 222, 3. 104, 7. 223, 11. 42. -7 To undergo, suffer ; अलं ते पांडुपुत्राणां भक्त्या क्लेशमुपासितुं Mb.; Ms. 11. 184. -8 To remain or continue in any state or action ; oft with a *pres. p.* ; Bg. 12. 6. -9 To expect, wait for ; दिष्टमुपासीनः Mb. -10 To attach oneself to, practise ; Y. 3. 192. -11 To resort to, employ, apply, use ; लक्षणोपास्यते यस्य कृते S. D. 2 ; वसितमुपास्यमानः Susr.-12 To respect, recognize, acknowledge.-13 To practise archery.

उपासकः 1 One who waits upon, a worshipper. -2 A servant, follower. -3 A Sûdra, a low fellow. -4 A worshipper of Buddha as distinguished from the *Bhikshu.*

उपासनं, -ना 1 Service, serving, attendance, waiting upon ; शीलं खलोपासनात् (विनश्यति) ; उपासनामेत्य पितुः स्म सृज्यते N. 1. 34 ; Pt. 1. 169; Ms. 3. 107 ; Bg. 13. 7 ; Y. 3. 156 ; Bh. 2. 42. -2 Engaging in, being intent on, performing ; संगीत° Mk. 6; Ms. 2. 69. -3 Worship, respect, adoration. -4 Practice of archery. -5 Regarding as, reflecting upon. -6 Religious meditation. -7 The sacred fire ; Y. 3. 45. -8 Injuring, hurting ; (fr. अस् 2).

उपासा 1 Service, attendance. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Religious meditation.

उपासितृ *a.* A worshipper.

उपासितिः *f.* 1 Service attendance upon (especially a deity). -2 Worship, adoration ; स्वर्मोपवर्गयोर्मार्गमामनंति मनीषिणः। यदुपास्तिमसावत्र परमात्मा निरूप्यते ॥ Kusum.

उपास्य *pot. p.* 1 To be served or worshipped. -2 To be performed or accomplished. -3 To be respected ; ° ता, -त्वं respectability.

उपासंगः 1 Proximity, vicinity. -2 A quiver.

उपास्तमनं Sunset.

उपास्तमयं *ind.* About sunset.

उपास्त्रं A secondary or minor weapon.

उपाहृ 1 U. 1 To offer, give. -2 To cause, produce; स्वर्शसुखं K. 124. -3 To make, prepare. -4 To seize.

उपाहारः Slight refreshment (fruits, sweetmeats &c.).

उपे 2 P. [उप-इ] 1 To approach, come near, arrive at, reach (a place, person &c.); लतासुपेत्य S. 1; so राजानं, दुर्गं &c.; योगी परं स्थानमुपैति चाद्यं Bg. 8. 28, 10, 15, 9. 28. -2 To go to (a master), become a pupil. -3 To have intercourse with (a woman), cohabit; Ms. 9. 4. -4 To undergo, perform, undertake, practise; तपः, सत्रं &c. -5 To go to or pass into any state; योगं R. 16. 84; भेदं Ku. 2. 4; to fall into (misfortune &c); क्षयं, मृत्युं, सुखं, दुःखं, निद्रां &c. -6 To obtain, attain to; उपैति शस्यं परिणामरम्यतां Ki. 4. 22. -7 To incur, be present at. -8 To fall to one's lot or share, befall; उद्योगिनं पुरुषसिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीः Pt 1. 361; Bg. 6. 27. -9 To consider as, admit, acknowledge.

उपायः 1 (a) Means, an expedient, remedy; उपायं चिंतयेत्प्राज्ञस्तथापायं च चिंतयेत् Pt. 1. 406; Amaru. 21; Ms. 8. 48, 7. 177. (b) A plan, contrivance; °निलया Mu. 1. 5. (c) A mode, way, stratagem. -2 A fact, circumstance; U. 7. -3 Beginning, commencement. -4 Effort, exertion; Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 9. 248; 10. 2. -5 A means of success against an enemy; (these are four:—सामन् conciliation or negotiation; दानं bribery; भेदः sowing dissensions; and दंडः punishment (open attack); some authorities add three more: —माया deceit; उपेक्षा trick, deceit or neglect; इंद्रजाल conjuring; thus making the total number 7); चतुर्थोपायसाध्ये तु रिपौ सांत्वमपक्रिया Si. 2. 54; सामादीनामुपायानां चतुर्णामपि पंडिताः Ms. 7. 109. -6 Joining (as in singing). -7 Approach. -Comp. —चतुष्टयं the four expedients against an enemy; see above (5). —चिंता devising an expedient or scheme. —ज्ञ a. fertile in expedients. —तुरीयः the 4th expedient, i. e. दंड or punishment —योगः application of means or remedy; Ms. 9. 10.

उपायनं 1 Going near, approach. -2 Becoming a pupil of. -3 Engaging in any religious rite. -4 Undertaking, beginning; व्रत°. -5 A present, gift; मालविकोपायनं प्रेषिता M. 1, रत्नोपायनयोग्यानि वस्तूनि सरितां पतिः Ku. 2. 37; R. 4. 79.

उपायिक a. Conducive to.

उपायिन् a. 1 Skilled in the use of means, having means. -2 Approaching 3 Having sexual intercourse with.

उपायु a. Ved. Approaching.

उपेत p. p. 1 Come near, approached, arrived at. -2 Present. -3 Endowed with, possessed of, having; with instr. or in comp.; पुत्रमेवंगुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाप्नुहि S. 1. 12. -4 Blockaded. -5 Fallen into.

उपेतिः f. Arrival, approach.

उपेतृ a. 1 Approaching near to. -2 Contriving, one who uses expedients.

उपेय pot. p. 1 To be gone to or approached. -2 To be effected by means; °उपायदर्शने M. 1. -3 Assailable. -4 To be sought. -5 To be obtained.

उपेक्ष् 1 A. 1 To neglect, overlook, disregard, connive at; किमात्मनिर्वादकथामुपेक्षे R. 14. 34; उपेक्षते यः श्लथलंबिनीर्जटाः Ku. 5. 47. -2 To let escape or let go; नोपेक्षेत क्षणमपि साहसिकं नरं Ms. 8. 344. -3 To quit, abandon. -4 To despise, slight. -5 To notice, consider, have regard to; एवमुच्चावचानर्थान् प्राहुः ते उपेक्षितव्याः Nir. -6 To look at, regard, perceive; प्रासादस्था ह्युपैक्षत Nala. 22. 5.

उपेक्षक a. 1 Disregarding, neglecting. -2 Patient, enduring.

उपेक्षणं = उपेक्षा.

उपेक्षा 1 Overlooking, disregard, neglect. -2 Indifference, contempt, disdain; कुर्यामुपेक्षां हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65. -3 Leaving, quitting. -4 Endurance, patience. -5 Dissent. -6 Neglect, trick or deceit (one of the 7 expedients in war). -7 A sort of भावना in Yoga, q. v. -8 Regard, consideration.

उपेनित a. Driven or pressed in.

उपेंद्रः [उपगत इंद्रं; अनुजत्वात्] N. of Vishṇu or Krishṇa as the younger brother of Indra in his 5th or dwarf incarnation; see इंद्र; उपेंद्रवज्रादपि दारुणोऽसि Git. 5; यदुपेंद्रस्त्वमतींद्र एव सः Si. 16. 70. -Comp. —वज्रा f. N. of a metre; see App.

उपोढ See under उपवह्.

उपोती = उपोदिका q. v.

उपोत्तम a. Last but one. —मं (अक्षरं) The last letter but one.

उपोदक a. Near water. —कः Proximity of water. —कं ind. Near water. —का, -दिका, -दीका The plant Basella Rubra (पूतिका).

उपोद्ग्रहः Knowledge.

उपोद्घातः 1 A beginning, commencement. -2 An introduction, a preface. -3 An example, an apposite argument or illustration. -4 An occasion, medium, means; तत्प्रतिच्छंदकमुपोद्घातेन माधवांतिकमुपेयात् Mâl. 1. -5 Analysis, ascertaining the elements of anything. -6 Alluding to, mentioning; Mu. 3.

उपोद्बलयति Den. P. To confirm, strengthen.

उपोद्बलक a. Confirming; तस्य पक्षस्योपोद्बलकानि S. B.

उपोद्बलनं Confirmation, corroboration.

उपोषणं, उपोषितं A fast.

उपोह् 1 P. (उप-ऊह्) 1 To propel, push or impel towards; उपोह्य रुधिरं नाकं Râm.; so धनुः. -2 To push under, insert; कूर्चाधस्तादुपोह्य Kâtyâyana. -3 To bring near, produce; connected with उपवह् in this sense; q. v. -4 To accumulate, collect. -pass. 1 To be brought about. -2 To advance, begin.

उपोढ p. p. 1 Brought near. -2 Advanced, begun.

उपोहः Ved. Adding, accumulating.

उप्त See under वप्.

उब्ज् 6 P. (उब्जति, उब्जांचकार, औब्जीत्, उब्जित) 1 To press down, subdue, keep under or check. -2 To make straight.

उभ्, उंभ् 6, 7, 9 P. (उभति or उंभति, उभ्नाति, उनत्ति, उंभित) 1 To confine. -2 To compact together. -3 To fill with; जलकुंभमुंभितरसं सपदि सरस्याः समानयंत्यास्ते Bv. 2. 144. -4 To cover or overspread with; स मर्मसु काकुत्स्थमौंभत्तीक्ष्णैः शिलीमुखैः Bk. 17. 88.

उभ pron. a. (Used only in the dual) Both; उभौ तौ न विजानीतः Bg. 2. 19; Ku. 4. 43; Ms. 2. 14; Si. 3. 8. [cf. Zend. uba; Gr. amphi; L. ambo].

उभय pron. a. (यी f.) (Though dual in sense, it is used in the singular and plural only; according to some grammarians in the dual also) Both (of persons or things); उभयमप्यपरितोषं समर्थये S. 7; उभयमानशिरे वसुधाधिपाः R. 9. 9; उभयीं सिद्धिमुभाववापतुः 8. 23, 17. 38; Amaru. 60; Ku. 7. 78; Ms. 2. 55, 4. 224; 9. 34. —Comp. —अर्थं ind. for a double object (for earthly prosperity and heavenly happiness also). —आत्मक a. belonging to both. —चर a. living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious. (—रः) a class of birds who live both on land and in the air. —द्युः ind. 1. on both days. -2. the day past and to come. —भागहर a. 1. applicable to two objects. -2. taking two shares. (—रं) a medicine that acts in two ways (bot

as an emetic and a purgative). —विद्या two-fold sciences, *i. e.* religious knowledge and knowledge about worldly affairs. —विध *a.* of both kinds. —वेतन *a.* receiving wages from both (parties), serving two masters, treacherous, perfidious ; उभयवेतनो भूत्वा Pt. 1 ; *Si.* 2. 113. -व्यंजन *a.* having the marks of both sexes. —संभवः a dilemma.

उभयतः *ind.* 1 From both sides, on both sides, to both sides (with acc.); उभयतः कृष्णं गोपाः Sk.; तथा पुनात्युभयतः पुरुषानेकविंशतिं Y. 1. 58 ; Ms. 8. 315. -2 In both cases. -3 In both ways ; Ms. 1. 47. -Comp. —क्षुत् *a.* two-edged (Ved.). —दत्, -दंत *a.* having a double row of teeth ; पशून् मृगान् मनुष्यांश्च व्यालांश्चोभयतोदतः Ms. 1. 43. -मुख *a.* 1. looking either way. -2. two-faced (as a house &c.). -(-खी) a cow ; Y. 1. 206-7. -ह्रस्व *a.* (an accented vowel) produced by two short vowels.

उभयत्र *ind.* 1 In both places. -2 On both sides ; °उदात्त having an Udātta accent on both sides. -3 In both cases ; Ms. 3. 125, 167.

उभयथा *ind.* 1 In both ways ; उभयथापि घटते V. 3. -2 In both cases.

उभया *ind.* Ved. In both ways. -Comp. —दत् *a.* having teeth on both sides. —विन् *a.* being on both sides, partaking of both. -हस्ति *ind.* as much as may be grasped with both hands. —हस्त्य *a.* filling both hands.

उभयीय *a.* Belonging to both.

उभये(य)द्युस् *ind.* 1 On both days. -2 On two subsequent days.

उम् *ind.* An interjection of (1) anger ; (2) interrogation ; (3) promise or assent ; (4) cordiality or pacification.

उमः 1 A town. -2 A wharf.

उमा [ओः शिवस्य मा लक्ष्मीरिव, उं शिवं माति मन्यते पतित्वेन मा-क वा Tv.] 1 N. of the daughter of Himavat and Menā and wife of *Śiva* ; Kālidāsa thus derives the name :— उ मेति (oh do not, *scil.* practise penance) मात्रा तपसो निषिद्धा पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26 ; उमावृषांकौ R. 3. 23. -2 Light, splendour. -3 Fame, reputation. -4 Tranquillity, calmness. -5 Night. -6 Turmeric (हरिद्रा). -7 Flax (अतसी). -Comp. —कटः, -टं the pollen of flax. —गुरुः, -जनकः N. of the Himālaya (as the father of उमा). —पतिः N. of *Śiva* ; मुहुरनुस्मरयंतमनुक्षपं त्रिपुरदाहमुमापतिसेविनः Ki. 5. 14 ; so °ईश, °वल्लभ, °सहायः &c. —वनं N. of the town Vanapura or Devikoṭa (शोणितपुर). -सुतः N. of Kārtikeya or of Gaṇeśa.

उम्यं A field of linseed or of Curcuma (उमायाः क्षेत्रं).

उब(बु)रः The upper timber of a door-frame.

उंबी *f.* The stalks of wheat or barley fried over a fire of wet grass (considered as a tonic); मंजरी त्वर्धपक्वा या यवगोधूमयोर्भवेत् । तृणानलेन संप्लुष्टा तुषैरुंबीति सा स्मृता ॥ Bhāva P.

उर् To go (a Sautra root).

उर *a.* Going (Ved.). —रा A sheep.

उरगः (-गी *f.*) [उरसा गच्छति, उरस्-गम्-ड ; सलोपश्च P. III. 2. 48 Vārt.] 1 A serpent, snake ; अंगुलीवोरगक्षता R. 1. 28, 12. 5. 91. -2 A Nāga or semi-divine serpent usually represented in mythology with a human face ; देवगंधर्वमानुषोरगराक्षसान् Nala. 1. 28 ; Ms. 3. 196. -3 Lead. —गा N. of a city ; R. 6. 59. —गी A female snake. -Comp. —अरिः, -अशनः, -शत्रुः 1. N. of Garuḍa (enemy of snakes). -2. a peacock. —आस्यं a kind of spade (serpent-shaped hoe). —इंद्रः, -राजः N. of Vāsuki or *Śesha*. —प्रतिसर *a.* having a serpent for a wedding-ring. —भूषणः N. of *Śiva* (decked with serpents). —सारचंदनः, -नं a kind of sandal-wood. —स्थानं the abode of the Nāgas, *i. e.* Pātāla.

उरंगः, —गमः A snake.

उरणः [cf. Uṇ. 5. 17.] (णी *f.*) 1 A ram, sheep ; वृकीवोरणमासाद्य मृत्युरादाय गच्छति Mh. -2 A certain demon killed by Indra. -णी A ewe. -Comp. —अक्षः, -क्षकः, -आख्यः, the plant Cassia Alata or Tora.

उरणकः 1 A ram. -2 A cloud.

उरभ्रः 1 A ram ; देवि पश्याम उरभ्रसंघातं किं सुधा वेतनदानेन M. 1. -2 The plant Cassia Alata. -3 A kind of poisonous insect.

उररी *ind.* A particle implying (1) assent, admission or acceptance. (In this sense it is usually used with the roots कृ, भू or अस्, and it has the force of a गति or preposition ; उररीकृत्य not उररीकृत्वा. Other forms of the word are उरी, उररी, ऊरी and ऊररी); (2) extension.

उररीकृ 8 U. To consent, allow, accept ; गिरं न का कामुररीचकार Bv. 2. 13 ; M. 5 ; Dk. 12 ; *Śi.* 10. 14.

उररीकारः Promise, agreement, admission.

उररीकृत *p. p.* 1 Promised, agreed, accepted. -2 Spread, extended.

उरल *a.* Moving (Ved.).

उरशः N. of a country inhabited by a warrior tribe.

उरस् *a.* Best, excellent. —*n.* (उरः) The breast, bosom ; व्यूढोरस्को वृषस्कंधः R. 1. 13 ; Ku. 6. 51 ; उरसि कृ to clasp to the bosom. -Comp. —कटः 1. the sacrificial thread hung round the neck and upon the breast. -2. an upper garment (for boys). -क्षतं injury to the chest. —गामिन् *a.* going on the breast (as a reptile), creeping, crawling. —ग्रहः, -घातः a disease of the chest, pleurisy. -छदः, -त्राणं a cuirass, breast-plate; *Śi.* 15. 80. -जः, -भूः, उरसिजः, उरसिरुहः the female breast ; रेजाते रुचिरदृशामुरोजकुंभौ *Śi.* 8. 53, 25, 59. -भूषणं an ornament of the breast. —सूत्रिका a necklace of pearls hanging over the breast. -स्थलं the breast, bosom.

उरसिलोमन् *a.* Having hair on the breast.

उरस्तस् *ind.* From the breast, towards the bosom.

उरस्वत्, उरसिल *a.* Broad-chested, full-breasted.

उरस्य *a.* [उरस्-यत्] 1 Being in the breast. -2 Pectoral. -3 Requiring an effort of the chest (as any exertion). -4 Legitimate (a son or daughter); born from a married couple of the same tribe or caste. -5 Excellent. —स्यः A son.

उरस्यति Den. P. To be strong.

उरा Ved. A ewe.

उराहः A horse of a pale colour with dark legs.

उरी A particle of assent ; see उररी.

उरीकृ 8 U. 1 To allow, admit, accept ; दुःखेनोरीकृतं त्वया Bk. 8. 11 ; R. 15. 70. -2 To follow, have recourse to ; अपि रोषमुरीकरोषि नो चेत् Bv. 1. 44, 1. 12, 2. 84.

उरीकार = उररीकार q. v.

उरु *a.* [ऊर्णु-कु नुलोपो ह्रस्वश्च Uṇ. 1. 31] (उरु-र्वी *f.*; compar. वरीयस् ; super. वरिष्ठ) 1 Wide, spacious. -2 Great, large ; R. 6. 74. -3 Excessive, much, abundant ; घनान्युरूणि *Śi.* 3. 76. -4 Excellent, precious, valuable. -*n.* Ved. Wide space, space or room. —*ind.* Far, far off (Ved.). -Comp. -अंगः 1. a mountain. -2. the ocean. —कालः, -कालकः the creeper Cucumis Colocynthis. —कीर्ति *a.* renowned, well-known ; R. 14. 74 -कृत् *a.* making room, granting space. -क्रम *a.* Ved. 1. taking wide strides. -2. of high rank. (-मः) an epithet of Vishṇu in the dwarf incarnation. -क्षय *a.* having spacious dwellings. (-यः) a spacious dwelling. -क्षिति *f.* Ved. a spacious dwelling. —गाय *a.* 1. sung or praised by the great ; Aśvad. 16. -2. offering wide scope for movement. (-यः) 1. N. of Vishṇu, the Aśvins, Soma and Indra. -2. wide space or scope (-यं also). -3. praise. —चक्रि *a.* granting

ample assistance, or allowing unrestrained motion. —चक्षुस् *a.* Ved. far-seeing. —जन्मन् *a.* noble born; M. 5. 17. —ज्मन् *a.* having a wide path or range. —ज्रयस्, —ज्रि *a.* of great speed, of mighty impetus. —ताप: great heat. -धार *a* Ved. giving a broad stream (of milk, as a cow). -प्रथस् *a.* wide-spreading, far-spread. —मार्ग: a long road. —लोक *a.* widely illuminating; or widely extended. (-कः) the best world. (-कं) the intermediate region between earth and heaven. —विक्रम *a.* valiant, mighty. —व्यचस् *a.* widely extended, extensive. (-*m.*) a malignant spirit, an imp. —व्यंच् *a.* Ved. 1. far-reaching, capacious. -2. perceived in a distant place (as a sound). -शंस *a.* 1. to be praised by many.-2 reigning over a wide region.-3. praising aloud. -शर्मन् *a.* Ved. widely pervading. -षा *a.* granting much, or granting wide or free scope. -सत्त्व *a.* of mighty or great strength, powerful; R. 2. 33; magnanimous, of a noble nature. —स्वन *a.* having a loud voice, stentorian. —हार: a valuable necklace.

उरुता, -त्वं Greatness, magnitude, vastness.

उरुबु:,-बुक:-बूक: The plant Ricinus Communis.

उरुष्यति Den. P. 1 To protect, guard, defend. -2 To desire wide scope or freedom. -3 To escape from (with acc.).

उरुष्या A desire to protect.

उरुष्यु *a.* Desirous of protecting.

उरूल *a.* 1 Liking space. -2 Fond of expatiating. -3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

उर्विया *ind.* Far, far off, far and near; widel· -

उर्वी 1 'Wide region', the earth; स्तोकमुर्व्यां प्रयाति S. 1. 7; जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वी R. 2. 3, 1. 14, 30, 75, 2. 66; Me. 21. -2 Land, soil. -3 The open space or expanse (comprising six spaces; *i. e.* the four quarters of the sky with the upper and lower spaces). -4 A river. -5 (du.) Ved. the two worlds or the heaven and earth. -Comp. —ईश:, -ईश्वर:, -पति:, -धव: a king.-धर: 1. a mountain -2. the serpent Sesha. -भृत् *m.* 1. a king. -2. a mountain. -रुह: a tree; Si. 4. 7, 5. 69.

उर्व्या 1 Greatness. -2 Protection, security.

उर्व्यूति *a.* 1 Yielding great protection. -2 Able to help far and near.

उरुरी = उररी q. v.

उरूक: = उलूक q. v.

उज्झ् 1, 10 P. To leave.

उर्जित *p. p.* 1 Aged, strong, powerful. -2 Abandoned, left.

उर्णनाभ: A spider; cf. ऊर्णनाभ.

उर्णा 1 Wool, felt. -2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows; see ऊर्णा.

उर्द् 1 A. (उर्दते, उर्दित) 1 To taste. -2 To give, grant. -3 To play. -4 To measure. -5 To be easy or cheerful.

उर्द: An otter.

उर्व् 1 P. (उर्वति, ओर्वीत्, उर्वित) To kill or hurt.

उर्वट: 1 A calf. -2 A year.

उर्वरा [उरु शस्यादिकमृच्छति, ऋ-अच्] 1 Fertile soil (yielding every kind of crop); पतत्त्तं गणैः पिबतु सार्धमुर्वरा Si. 15. 66. -2 Land in general. -3 A mixed mass of fibres, wool &c. -4 A humorous term for curled hair.

उर्वरित *a.* 1 Much, excessive. -2 Remaining after; भुक्त° Pt. 5.

उर्वर्य *a.* [उर्वरायां भवा यत्] Belonging to a field sown with corn.

उर्वरी 1 A superior woman. -2 Two, fibres drawn out of the distaff.

उर्वशी [उरून् महतोपि अश्नुते वशीकरोति, उरु-अश्-क गौरा॰ ङीष् Tv.] 1 N. of a famous Apsaras or nymph of Indra's heaven who became the wife of Purûravas. [Urvasi is frequently mentioned in the Rigveda; at her sight the seed of Mitra and Varuṇa fell down, from which arose Agastya and Vasishtha; (see Agastya). Being cursed by Mitra and Varuṇa she came down to the world of mortals, and became the wife of Purûravasa, whom she chanced to see while descending, and who made a very favourable impression upon her mind. She lived with him for some time, and went up to heaven at the expiration of her curse. Purûravas was sorely grieved at her loss, but succeeded in securing her company once more. She bore him a son named *Ayus*, and then left him for ever. The account given in the Vikramorvasiyam differs in many respects, where Indra is represented to have favoured Purûravas with her lifelong company though he had himself cursed her. Mythologically she is said to have sprung from the thigh of the sage Narayana, q. v.].-2 Wish, ardent desire.-Comp. —तीर्थं N. of a sacred place referred to in Bhârata. -रमण:, -सहाय:, -वल्लभ: N. of Purûravas.

उर्वारु: A kind of cucumber; see इर्वारु.

उर्वारुकं The fruit of the above.

उल् (A Sautra root) To burn.

उल: A kind of wild animal.

उलप: 1 A creeping plant, a spreading creeper.-2 Soft grass (कोमलं तृणं), the grass or reed Saccharum Cylindricum; गोगर्भिणीप्रियनवोलपमालभारिसेव्योपकंठविपिनावलयो भवंति Mâl. 9. 2; Ki. 10. 3; Si. 4. 8. -3 A shrub or bush; a wick (Ved.).

उलप्य *a.* Belonging to this grass. -प्य: N. of Rudra.

उलिंद: 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of Siva.

उलुप = उलप q. v.

उलुपिन् *m.* A guinea-pig, porpoise; so उल(-लू)पिन्.

उलुलि: Ved. Howling, a howl.

उलूक: 1 An owl; नोलूकोप्यवलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणं Bh. 2. 93; त्यजति मुदमुलूकः प्रीतिमांश्चक्रवाकः Si. 11. 64. -2 N. of Indra. -3 (Pl.) N. of a country and its king who was an ally of the Kurus. —कं N. of the reed Saccharum Cylindricum; see उलप.

उलूखल: A staff of Udumbara wood. —लं A wooden mortar used for cleansing rice (from the husk &c.); अवहननायोलूखलं Mbh.; वनस्पतिभ्य इत्येवं मुसलोलूखले हरेत् Ms. 3. 88, 5. 117. -Comp. —सुत: the Soma juice pressed out in a (wooden) mortar.

उलूखलकं 1 A mortar. -2 Bdellium, gummy substance or the plant which yields it.

उलूखलिक *a.* 1 Pounded in a mortar. -2 (At the end of comp.) Using as a mortar; दंत° using the teeth as a mortar; Ms. 6. 17; Y. 3. 49.

उलूत: A large snake, the Boa (अजगर).

उलप,-पन् See उलप, उलुपिन्.

उलूपी A Nâga princess. [She was the daughter of the serpent Kauravya. While one day she was bathing in the Ganges, she happened to see Arjuna, and being enamoured of his handsome form, she managed to have him conveyed to her home, the Patala and there induced him to take her as his wife, which he, after considerable hesitation, consented to do. She bore him a son named Iravat. When Arjuna's head was cut off by Babhruvahana's arrow, it was with her assistance that he was restored to life; see Arjuna].

उल्का (cf. Up. 3. 42) 1 A fiery phenomenon in the sky, a meteor; विरराज काचन समं महोल्कया Si. 15. 92; Ms. 1. 38, 4. 103; Y. 1. 145. -2 A fire-brand, torch; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागरांभस्तृणोल्कया H. 1. 86. -3 Fire, flame; Me. 53. -Comp. —धारिन् *a.* a torch-bearer. -पात: the fall of a meteor. —मालिन् *m.* N. of

one of Siva's attendants. -मुखः a demon or goblin (having a mouth of fire); Ms. 12. 71; Mâl. 5. 13.

उल्कुषी 1 A meteor. -2 A firebrand.

उल्बं, -ल्बः 1 The bag which surrounds the embryo, fœtus. -2 The vulva. -3 The womb. -4 A cave.

उल्बणं 1 Excess and vitiation of any one of the three humours of the body; *i. e.* phlegm, bile, or wind (त्रिदोष). -2 Any calamity.

उल्मुकः A firebrand, torch.

उल्ब(ल्व)ण *a.* 1 Thick clotted, copious, abundant (blood &c.); °रुधिरं Mv. 6. 33. -2 Much, excessive, intense: *Si.* 10. 54, 68, 12. 37: Ku. 7. 84. -3 Strong, powerful, great; *Si.* 20. 41; °रसः U 5. 26 the heroic sentiment; Dk. 23, 25: K. 299, 302. -4 Manifest, clear; वस्त्रमोल्बणं मार्गः R. 4. 33. -5 Gaudy showy: अतुलवर्णवेषेण K 66. —णं *ind.* Much, heavily (as sighing).

उल्कसनं Horripilation, erection of the hair of the body.

उल्लंघ् 1 A., 10 P. 1 To leap over, pass over or beyond: उल्लङ्घ्योच्चैः कुन्तदुर्ग *Si.* 7. 74, 12. 77. -2 To transgress, violate, disregard, exceed: *Si.* 12. 57; Mn. 1. 10: नोल्लङ्घयेत् Mu. 4; K. 160.; *Si.* 3. 29.

उल्लंघनं 1 Leaping or passing over. -2 Transgression, violation.

उल्लंघित *p. p.* 1 Jumped over or across, passed over or beyond; °अध्वन्.-2 Transgressed, violated; °शासन disobedient.

उल्लंबित *a.* Erected, elevated.

उल्लल *a.* 1 Shaking, tremulous. -2 Covered with thick hair, shaggy. -3 Affected by many diseases.

उल्ललत् *a.* 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 Moving irregularly or convulsively.

उल्ललित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, trembling, agitated. -2 Raised up, elevated.

उल्ललयति Den. P. To jump, spring (shake the body up); तावत्त्वरा प्रसरदुल्ललयांचकार *Si.* 5. 7; Pt. 4.

उल्लस् 1 P. 1 To jump up, sport, play, wave, flutter; उल्लसितासितपताकासहस्रं K. 96; *Si.* 5. 47, 53. -2 To flash, shine, glitter, sparkle, उल्लसत्काञ्चनकुंडलाग्रं *Si.* 3. 5, 33, 5. 55; 16. 61; 20. 56; (fig.) to brighten or cheer up; K. 189. -3 To rise, appear forth; *Si.* 4. 58, 6. 51, 16. 51; Mâl. 9. 38. -4 To be reflected; *Si.* 11. 54. -5 To blow, open, be expanded. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to jump or play. -2 To brighten, illuminate, grace; Ve. 1. 12; U. 4. -3 To divert, delight. -4 To shake, move K. 22; Ki. 16. 37.

उल्लस *a.* 1 Bright, shining. -2 Merry, happy. -3 Going out, issuing, appearing; °ता splendour, brilliancy; mirth, happiness, issuing &c.

उल्लसनं 1 Happiness, joy. -2 Horripilation.

उल्लसित *p. p.* 1 Shining, brilliant, splendid. -2 Happy, delighted. -3 Drawn up, uplifted, brandishing (as a sword). -4 Gleaming, fluttering: °हरिणकेतनः रथः V. 1.

उल्लासः 1 Joy, delight: सोल्लासं U. 6; सकौतुकोल्लासं U. 2: उल्लासः फुल्लपंकेरुहपटलपतत्पत्तपुष्पंधयानां S. D. -2 Light, splendour. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a reference is made to the merits or demerits of one thing by comparing or contrasting the merits or demerits of another; अन्यदीयगुणदोषप्रयुक्तमन्यस्य गुणदोषयोराधानमुल्लासः R. G.; for examples, see R. G. *ad. loc.*; cf. Chandr. 5. 131-133. -4 A division of a book, such as chapter, section &c.; as the ten Ullâsas of the Kâvyaprakasa. -5 Beginning, commencement.

उल्लासन *a.* Causing to leap or dance. —नं Splendour.

उल्लासित *a.* Delighted, rejoicing.

उल्लासिन् *a.* 1 Delighted. -2 Bright, splendid.

उल्लाघ *a.* 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Dexterous, clever, skilful. -3 Pure. -4 Happy, delighted. -5 Wicked -6 Black.

उल्लप् 1 P. To remove, allay; दीर्घदारुणमपि संतापं झटित्युल्लपता U. 4.

उल्लापः 1 Speech, words: श्रुता मयार्यपुत्रस्योल्लापाः U. 3. -2 Insulting words, taunting speech, taunt; खलोल्लापाः सोढाः Bh. 3. 6. -3 Calling out in a loud voice. -4 Change of voice by emotion, sickness &c. -5 A hint, suggestion.

उल्लापक *a.* Betraying, indicating.

उल्लापिन् *a.* Calling out; indicating.

उल्लाप्यं A kind of drama; see S.D. 545.

उल्लिख् 6 P. 1 To scratch, cut up, scrape, tear or rip up, scarify; जलदंसंहतिमुल्लिखन्त्यः *Si.* 5. 20; K. 30; to furrow (as ground); Mv. 1. 20. -2 To rub or grind against; विषाणोल्लिखितस्कंधं H. 3. 146; K. 14. -3 To grind down; polish; संस्कारोल्लिखितो महामणिः S. 6. 5; R. 6. 32; त्वष्टा विवस्वंतमिवोल्लिलेख Ki. 17. 48. -4 To carve. -5 To paint, write, draw in a picture; Kn. 5. 58. -6 To bear, raise.

उल्लिखित *p. p.* 1 Scratched, scraped &c. -2 Thrown up, tossed. -3 Written over or above. -4 Pared; made thin.

उल्लेखः 1 Allusion, mention. -2 Description, utterance, pronunciation. -3 Boring or digging out. -4 (In Rhetoric) A figure of speech in which an object is described according to the different impressions caused by its appearance: बहुभिर्बहुधोल्लेखादेकस्योल्लेख इष्यते। स्त्रीभिः कामोऽर्थिभिः स्वर्द्रुः कालः शत्रुभिरेष सः Chandr. 5. 19.; cf. S. D. 682. -5 Rubbing, scratching, tearing up; खुरक्षुण्णोल्लेख K. 191: कुट्टिम° 232.

उल्लेखनं 1 Rubbing, scratching, scraping &c. -2 Digging up; °Y. I. 188: Ms. 5. 124. -3 Vomiting. -4 Mention, allusion, utterance. -5 Raising up, elevating. -6 Writing, painting. -7 Marking out by lines (the स्थंडिल &c. in a sacrifice).

उल्लेखिन् *a.* Tearing; K. 50.

उल्लिंगित *a.* Famous, known.

उल्लीढ *a* Rubbed, polished; मणिः शाणोल्लीढः Bh. 2. 44.

उल्लुंचनं 1 Plucking out, cutting; पादकेशांशुककरोल्लुंचनेषु पणान् दश (दमः); Y. 2. 217. -2 Plucking or pulling out the hair

उल्लुंठनं, उल्लुंठा Irony; धीरोधीरा तु सोल्लुंठभाषणैः खेदयेदमुं S.D.105; सोल्लुंठं ironically, often occurring as a stage-direction in plays.

उल्लुंठित *a.* Rubbed against.

उल्लू *a.* Cutting up.

उल्लोचः A canopy, an awning.

उल्लोल *a.* Violently moving, excessively tremulous; °स्वनाकृत Mâl. 5. 3; °कल्लोल K. 302, high or surging; Mv. 5. 2; लोल° violently agitated or exercised; U. 3. 36. —लः A large wave or surge.

उल्व, उल्वण See उल्ब, उल्बण.

उशनस् *m.* [वश्-कनसि संप्र॰ Un. 4, 238] (Nom. sing. उशना, Voc. sing. उशनन्, उशन, उशनः) N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus, son of Bhrigu and preceptor of the Asuras. In the Vedas he has the epithet *Kavya* given to him, probably because he was noted for his wisdom; cf. Bg. 10. 37; कवीनामुशना कविः. He is also known as a writer on civil and religious law (Y. 1. 4.), and as an authority on civil polity; शास्त्रमुशनसा प्रणीतं Pt. 5; अध्यापितस्योशनसापि नीतिं Kn. 3. 6.

उशना *ind.* Ved. Joyfully, willingly.

उशाना Ved. 1 Wish, desire. -2 The plant from which Soma juice is produced.

उशिज् *a.* Ved. 1 Desiring, striving earnestly. -2 Devoted to, willing. *-m.* 1 Fire. -2 Ghee or clarified butter.

उशी Wish, desire.

उशेन्य Ved. To be wished for or desired.

उशती 1 Injurious talk. -2 Cutting speech.

उशीनराः (pl.) N. of a country (the modern Kandâhâra) and its inhabitants.

उशी(षी)रः,-रं, उशीर(षी)रकं The fragrant root of the plant Andropogon Muricatus (वाळणमूळ, Mar. काळावाळा); स्तनन्यस्तोशीरं *S.* 3. 9. —री A sort of grass, a small sort of Saccharum.

उशीरिक *a.* Trading in or selling Usira.

उष् 1 P. (ओषति, उवोष, ओषांचकार, ओषितुं, उषित) 1 To burn, consume; ओषांचकार कामाग्निर्दशवक्त्रमहर्निशं Bk. 6. 1, 14. 62; Ma. 4. 189. -2 To punish, chastise: दण्डेनैव तमप्योषेत् Ms. 9. 273. -3 To kill, injure.

उष *a.* Burning. —षः 1 Early morning, dawn, day-break. -2 A libidinous man. -3 Saline earth. -4 Bdellium.

उषणं 1 Black pepper. -2 Ginger. -3 The root Piper Longum. —णा 1 Piper Longum. -2 Piper Chaba (चविक). -3 Dried ginger.

उषपः 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

उषित *p. p.* 1 Burnt; consumed. -2 (fr. वस्) Dwelt, fixed, remaining in or on; stale. -3 Quick, expeditious. -तं Habitation.

उष्ण *a* [उष्-नक् Un. 3. 2] 1 Hot, warm; °अंशुः °करः &c. -2 Sharp, strict, active: आवृद्धे नातिशीतोष्णो नभस्वानिव दक्षिणः R. 4. 8 (where उष्ण has sense 1 also). -3 Pungent, acrid (as a रस). -4 Clever, sharp. -5 Choleric, warm, passionate. —उष्णः, ष्णं 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season (ग्रीष्म); Ms. 11. 114. -3 Sunshine. -4 A deep or feverish sigh. —ष्णः An onion. -ष्णा 1 Warmth, heat. -2 Consumption. -3 Bile. -Comp. —अंशुः, -करः, -गुः, -दीधितिः, -रश्मिः, -रुचिः 'hot-rayed', the sun; R. 5. 4, 8. 30; Ku. 3. 25. —अभिगमः, -आगमः, -उपगमः approach of heat, hot season. —असहः the cold season. —उदकं warm or hot water. —कालः -गः the hot season. —करण *a.* heating. —नदी the hot river वैतरणी or the river of hell. —बाष्पः 1 tears. -2 hot vapour. —वारणः -णं an umbrella parasol; यद्यर्थमम्भोजमिवोष्णवारणं Ku. 5. 52. —वीर्यः Delphinus Gangeticus.

उष्णक *a.* 1 Sharp, smart, active. -2 Sick with fever, suffering pain. -3 Warming, heating. -4 Bent, stooping. —कः 1 Fever. -2 The hot season, summer. -3 Revolving, turning round.

उष्णता, -त्वं Heat, warmth.

उष्णालु *a.* [उष्णं न सहते, आलु] Not being able to bear heat, scorched by, suffering from, heat; उष्णालुः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23.

उष्णिका Rice-gruel.

उष्णिमन् *m.* Heat.

उष्णीगंगा The hot Gangâ, *i. e.* the Badarî (having hot sources).

उष्मः, उष्मकः [उष्-मक्] 1 Heat. -2 The hot season, summer. -3 Spring. -4 Anger, warmth of temper. -5 Ardour, eagerness, zeal. -Comp. —अन्वित *a.* enraged. —आगमः, -उपगमः the hot season. —पाः 1. the son of Bhrigu. -2. the Manes; a deceased ancestor. —भास् *m.* the sun. —स्वेदः a vapour bath.

उष्मन् *m.* [उष्-आधारे मनिन्] 1 Heat, warmth: अर्थोष्मन् Bh. 2. 40: Ms. 9. 231, 2. 23: Ku. 5. 46, 7. 14. -2 Steam, vapour; Ku. 5. 23. -3 The hot season. -4 Ardour, eagerness. -5 The letters श्, ष्, स् and ह् (in gram.); see ऊष्मन्.

उष्मायणः The hot season.

उषस् *f.* 1 Dawn, morning; मङ्गलपार्थिवाविषोषसि R. 12. 1: उषसि उत्थाय rising at day-break. -2 Morning light; cf. Aurora; (personified as the daughter of heaven and sister of the Adityas). -3 The deity that presides over the morning and evening twilights (used in dual); उषसौ or उषासौ. -4 The outer passage of the ear. -5 The Malaya range. —सी The end of the day, evening twilight. -Comp. —बुध् *a.* awakening with the morning light, early awaked. —बुध *a.* awakening early. (-धः) 1. fire; U. 6. -2. a child. -3 N. of a tree (चित्रक).

उषासानक्तं Ved. Dawn and night.

उषस्य *a.* Sacred to the dawn.

उषा [ओषत्यंधकारं उष्-क] 1 Early morning, dawn. -2 Morning light. -3 Twilight. -4 Saline earth. -5 A cow. -6 Night. -7 A boiler, cooking vessel (स्थाली); cf. उखा. -8 N. of a wife of Bhava (who was a manifestation of Rudra). -9 N. of a daughter of demon Bâṇa and wife of Aniruddha. [She beheld Aniruddha in a dream and became passionately enamoured of him. She sought the assistance of her friend Chitralekhâ, who advised her to have with her the portraits of all young princes living round about her. When this was done, she recognized Aniruddha and had him carried to her city, where she was married to him: see अनिरुद्ध also]. —*ind.* 1 Early in the morning. -2 At night. -Comp. —कालः a cock. —पतिः, -रमणः, -ईशः N. of Aniruddha, husband of Ushâ.

उषंगुः N. of Siva.

उषती= उशती q. v.

उषीर= उशीर q. v.

उष्ट्रः [उष्-ष्ट्रन् किच्च Un. 4. 161] 1 A camel; अथोष्ट्रवामीशतवाहितार्थं R. 5. 32; Ms. 3. 162, 4. 120. 11. 202. -2 A buffalo. -3 A bull with a hump. -4 A cart or carriage. —ष्ट्री 1 A she-camel. -2 An earthen vessel in the shape of a camel. [cf Pers. *ushtar*; Zend *ustra.*] -Comp —कर्णिका (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants, in the south. —काण्डी a flower of a red colour. —क्रोशिन् *a.* making a noise like a camel. —गोयुगं a couple of camels —ग्रीवः, -शिरोधरः piles. —यानं camel-litter.

उष्ट्रिका 1 A she-camel. -2 An earthen wine-vessel of the shape of a camel; *Si.* 12. 26.

उष्ण, उष्णक, उष्मन् See under उष्.

उष्णिह् *f.* (Nom. उष्णिक्) 1 A Vedic metre of 3 Pâdas, the first two containing 8 syllables each, and the third 12. -2 A classical metre of 4 Pâdas with 7 syllables in each. -3 A brick sacred to उष्णिह्.

उष्णीषः, -षं [उष्णमीषते हिनस्ति ईष्-क Tv.] 1 Anything wound round the head. -2 Hence a turban, diadem, crownet; बलाकापाण्डुरोष्णीषं Mk. 5. 19; °पट्ट K. 106; Ratn. 1. 4. -3 A distinguishing mark. -4 A characteristic mark (of hair) on the head of a Buddha which indicates his future sanctity.

उष्णीषिन् *a.* [उष्णीष-इनि] Wearing a diadem; K. 229. —*m.* N. of Siva.

उष्मं, उष्म &c. See under उष्.

उस्र *a.* 1 Relating to, or seen in, the morning. -2 Bright, shining. —स्रः 1 A ray (of light), beam; सर्वैरुस्रैः समग्रैस्त्वमिव नृपगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसप्तिः M. 2. 13, R. 4. 66; Ki. 5. 31, 34. -2 A bull. -3 A god. -4 The sun. -5 A day. -6 The two Asvini-kumâras. —स्रा 1 Morning, dawn. -2 Light; bright sky. -3 A cow. -4 The earth. -Comp. —धन्वन् *a.* having a bright bow. (—*m.*) N. of Indra. —यामन् *a.* going out early in the morning (as the Asvins.)

उस्रि *a.* Going (Ved.).

उस्रिकः [अल्पार्थे कन्] 1 A small ox. -2 An old ox. —का A cow.

उस्रिय a. Belonging to or coming from, an ox or cow. -यः An ox. -या 1 A cow. -2 Brightness, light. -3 A calf. -4 Milk.

उह् 1 P. (ओहति, उवोह, उहित) 1 To hurt or give pain. -2 To kill, destroy ; see ऊह्.

उह, उहह ind. An interjection of calling.

उहूः f. [उह्-कू] A word expressive of sorrow or dejection.

उहूः A bull.

ऊ.

ऊः [अवतीति, अव्-क्विप् ऊठ्] 1 N. of Siva. -2 The moon. -3 A protector. —ind. 1 A particle used to introduce a subject. -2 An interjection of (a) calling ; (b) compassion ; (c) protection.

ऊढ See under वह्.

ऊतिः f. [अव्-क्तिन् P. III. 3. 97] 1 Weaving, sewing (fr. वे). -2 Protection. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Sport, play. -5 Favour, kindness. -6 Aid, assistance, help. -7 The money given to a tailor for sewing. -8 Wish, desire.

ऊधस् n 1 An udder (changed to ऊधन् in Bah. comp.); घुवं कोष्णेन कुंडोध्नी मेध्येनावभृथादपि R. 1 84.-2 A covered secret place to which only friends are admitted. -3 The bosom. -4 The breast of a mother.

ऊधन्यं or ऊधस्यं Milk (produced from the udder) ; ऊधस्यमिच्छामि तवोपभोक्तुं R. 2. 66.

ऊन a. [ऊन्-हानौ अच् Up. 3. 2] 1 Wanting, deficient, defective; किंचिदूनमनूनर्धेः शरदामयुतं ययौ R. 10. 1 ; incomplete, insufficient. -2 Less than (in number, size or degree) ; ऊनद्विवर्षं निखनेत् Y. 3. 1 less than two years old ; ऊनं वाभ्यधिकं वापि Y. 2. 295. -3 Fewer, smaller. -4 Weaker, inferior ; ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबाधे R. 2. 14. -5 Minus (in this sense used with numerals); एकोन less by one ; °विंशतिः 20 minus 1 = 19 ; so °त्रिंशत् 29 ; °पंचाशत् 49 ; अष्टोनं शतं 100 minus 8 = 92.

ऊनक a. Less, inferior.

ऊनयति Den. P. 1 To leave deficient or unfinished. -2 To deduct, lessen, diminish. -3 To measure. -4 To deal out in small quantities.

ऊनित p. p. Lessened by subtraction, less, fewer &c.

ऊम् ind. An interjection of (a) interrogation ; (b) anger ; (c) reproach, abuse ; (d) arrogance ; (e) envy.

ऊम a. Protecting. —मः Ved. A good friend, an affectionate companion.

ऊय् 1 A. [ऊयते, ऊत] To weave, sew.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊरी = उरी q. v. : Si. 2. 30.

ऊरुः (m.) [ऊर्णु-कर्मणि कु नुलोपश्च Up. 1. 30] The thigh ; ऊरू तदस्य यद्वैश्यः Rv. 10. 90. 12 ; Ms. 1. 31, 87 ; R. 12. 88 ; (at the end of fem. compounds the form is °रुः or °रूः, but more usually the latter ; रंभोरूः, वामोरूः, करभोरु Voc.). -Comp. -अष्ठीवं thigh and knee. —उद्भव a. born or sprung from the thigh ; V. 1. 3. —ग्लानिः f. weakness of the thigh. —ग्राहः = °स्तंभः q. v. —ज, -जन्मन्, -संभव a. sprung from the thigh.(-m.) a Vaisya. —द्घ्न, -द्वयस, -मात्र a. as high as or reaching the thighs, knee-deep. —पर्वन् m. n. the knee. —फलकं the thigh-bone, hip-bone. —भिन्न a. having a rent in the thigh ; see P. IV. 1. 52. —स्तंभः paralysis of the lower extremities, rheumatism of the thigh. (-भा) the plantain tree.

ऊरव्यः (व्या f.) [ऊरु-यत्] A Vaisya, a man of the third tribe (as born from the thighs of Brahma or Purusha) ; of. Ms. 1. 31, 87.

ऊरुरी = उररी q. v.

ऊर्ज् f. [of. P. III. 2. 177] 1 Strength, vigour. -2 Sap, juice. -3 Water. -4 Food ; oft with इष् ; इषे त्वा ऊर्जे, इषमूर्जं सुक्षिति &c.

ऊर्जः 1 N. of the month Kârtika (as giving vigour and energy); Si. 6. 50. -2 Energy. -3 Power, strength. -4 Procreative power. -5 Life, breath. -6 N. of the sons of हिरण्यगर्भ (reckoned among the seven Rishis of the third Manvantara). —र्जा 1 Food.-2 Energy.-3 Strength, sap. -4 Growth. -5 N. of a daughter of Daksha and wife of Vasishṭha. —र्जं Water.

ऊर्जयति Den. P. 1 To feed, strengthen, nourish. -2 (A.) To become strong or powerful.

ऊर्जव्य a. Ved. Abounding in food or strength.

ऊर्जस् n. [ऊर्ज्-असुन्] 1 Vigour, energy. -2 Food.

ऊर्जस्वत् a. 1 Rich in food ; juicy, succulent -2 Powerful, strong, vigorous.

ऊर्जस्वल a. [ऊर्जस्-वलच्] 1 Great, powerful, strong, mighty ; R. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 55 ; Mv. 4. 35 ; Mâl. 2. 9. -2 Excellent, pre-eminent ; U. 4.

ऊर्जस्विन् a. Mighty, strong, great; U. 5. 27. —नी A figure of Rhetoric, speaking of anything with contempt.

ऊर्जित a. 1 (a) Powerful, strong, mighty ; मातृकं च धनुरूर्जितं दधत् R. 11. 64 ; Bh. 2. 76 ; vigorous, strong (speech) ; Si. 16. 38 ; Ve. 1. 13.(b) Great, large, exceeding, much ; Mv. 2. 13.-2 Distinguished, glorious, superior ; excellent, beautiful ; °श्री Si. 16. 85 ; मकरोर्जितकेतनं R. 9. 39 ; 1. 93; Mâl. 7. 4. -3 High, noble, spirited ; °आश्रयं वचः Ki. 2. 1 spirited or noble. -4 Increased ; deep, grave ; Ki. 11. 40. —तं 1 Strength, might. -2 Energy.

ऊर्जिन् a. Abounding in food.

ऊर्णं [ऊर्णु-ड Up. 5. 47] 1 Wool. -2 A woollen cloth. -Comp. —नाभः, —पटः, —नाभिः a spider. —म्रद्, -वस् a. soft as wool.

ऊर्णा 1 Wool ; R. 16. 87. -2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows. -3 N. of the wife of Chitraratha. -Comp. —पिंडः a ball of wool. —वल, -वत् a. woollen. — सूत्रं a thread of wool. —स्तुका Ved. a tuft of wool.

ऊर्णायु a. Woollen. —युः 1 A ram. -2 Spider ; Bv. 1. 90. -3 A woollen blanket.

ऊर्णु 2 U. [ऊर्णो (र्णौ)ति, ऊर्णुते, और्णोत्-और्णुत, ऊर्णुनाव-नुवे, और्णवीत्-र्णावीत्-र्णुवीत्, ऊर्णवि-र्णुविष्यति-ते, ऊर्णवि-र्णुवितुं, ऊर्णित] 1 To cover, surround, hide ; ऊर्णुनाव स शङ्खौघैर्वानराणामनीकिनीं Bk. 14. 103, 3. 47 ; Si. 20. 14. -2 To cover oneself. —*Caus.* ऊर्णावयति. —*Desid.* ऊर्णुनूषति, ऊर्णुन-नु-विषति.

ऊर्द् = उर्द् q. v.

ऊर्दर 1 A vessel for measuring corn (such as a bushel). —रः A hero. -2 A Rākshasa or goblin.

ऊर्ध्व a. 1 Erect, upright, above ; °केश &c. ; rising or tending upwards. -2 Raised, elevated, erected; °हस्त, °बाहुः &c. -3 High, superior, upper. -4 Not sitting (opp. आसीन). -5 Torn (as hair). -6 Thrown up. -र्ध्वं Elevation, height. —र्ध्वं *ind.* 1 Upwards, aloft, above. -2 In the sequel (=उपरिष्टात्). -3 In a high tone, aloud. -4 Afterwards, subsequent to (with abl.) ; ते त्र्यहादूर्ध्वमाख्याय Kn. 6. 93 ; ऊर्ध्वं संवत्सरात् Ms. 9. 77 ; Y. 1. 53 ; R. 14. 66 ; Bk. 18. 36 ; पितुरूर्ध्वं Ms. 9. 104 after the fathers' death ; अत ऊर्ध्वं henceforward, hereafter. -Comp. —अंगुलि a. with uplifted finger. —अयन a. going upwards. (-नं) motion above. —आवर्तः rearing of a horse. —आसितः the plant Momordica Charantia (कारवेल्ल). —ईहः motion or tendency upwards. —कच, -केश a. 1. having the hair erect. -2. one whose hair is torn. (-चः) N. of Ketu. —कंठ a. with the neck upraised. (-ठी) N. of a plant (महाशतावरी). —कर्ण a. with the ears pricked up or erect ; S. 1. 8. —कर्मन् *n.* -क्रिया 1. motion upwards. -2. action for attaining a high place. (*-m.*) N. of Vishṇu. —कायः, -यं the upper part of the body. —कृशन a. having the sharp qualities stirred up ; effervescing (?). —ग, -गामिन् a. 1. going upwards, ascended, rising ; Kn. 5. 23. -2. being on high. -3. virtuous, pious (-गः) 1. a kind of disease. -2. N. of Vishṇu ; °पुरं the city of Harischandra. —गत a. gone up, risen, ascended. —गति a. going upwards. (-तिः *f.*) -गमः, -गमनं 1. ascent, elevation. -2. going to heaven. -3. going above (as life). —चरण, -पाद् a. having the feet upwards. (-णः) a fabulous animal called Sarabha. —चित a. Ved. collecting, piling or heaping up. —जानु, -ज्ञ, -ज्ञु a. [ऊर्ध्वमुच्चं जानु यस्य] 1. raising the knees, sitting on the hams ; *Si.* 11. 11. -2. long-shanked. —तिलकिन् a. having a sectarian mark on the forehead. —दंष्ट्र (ष्ट्रा)केशः N. of *Siva* (whose teeth and hair are erect). —दृष्टि, -नेत्र a. 1. looking upwards. -2. (fig.) aspiring, ambitious. (-ष्टिः *f.*) concentrating the sight on the spot between the eyebrows (in Yoga phil.). —देवः a superior deity, *i. e.* Vishṇu. —देहः a funeral ceremony ; निमित्तार्थमहं तातं जलांजलिं Rām. —नभस् a. being above in the clouds. —पथः the upper region, the ether. —पातनं causing to ascend, sublimation (as of mercury). -पात्रं a sacrificial vessel ; Y. 1. 182. -पुंड्रः —ड्रकः a perpendicular sign of sandal on the forehead of a Brāhmaṇa. -पूरं *ind.* full to the brim, full to overflowing ; °रं पूर्यते Sk. —पृश्नि a. Ved. spotted above. (-श्निः) a sacrificial beast. —बर्हिस् a. Ved. being above the sacrificial grass. (*-m.*) a kind of Manes called सोमप. -बाहुः a devotee who constantly holds his arms above his head till they are fixed in that position. —बुध्न a. Ved. upside-down, topsy-turvy. —भागः 1. the upper part. -2. any part of a word coming after another part. —भाज् a. 1. being upwards. -2. enjoying the upper part. (*-m.*) the submarine fire. —मंथिन् a. living in perpetual chastity, a Brahmachārin. —मानं an instrument for measuring altitude. —मायु a. Sending forth a loud noise. —मारुतं pressure of the wind (of the body) upwards. —मुख a. having the mouth or opening upwards ; cast or directed upwards; प्रबोधयत्यूर्ध्वमुखैर्मयूखैः Kn. 1. 16 ; R. 3. 57. (-खं) the upper part of the mouth. —मूल a. having the roots upwards. —मौहूर्तिक a. happening after a short time ; cf. P. III. 3. 9, 164. —रेतस् a. [ऊर्ध्वमूर्ध्वगं नाधः पतत् रेतो यस्य] one who lives in perpetual celibacy or abstains from sexual intercourse. (*-m.*) 1. N. of *Siva*. -2. Bhishma. —लिंगः N. of *Siva*. —लोकः the upper world, heaven. —वर्त्मन् *m.* the atmosphere. —वातः, -वायुः the wind in the upper part of the body. —वृत a. put on above, put over the head or shoulder (as the sacred thread of a Brāhmaṇa). —शायिन् a. sleeping with the face upwards (as a child). (*-m.*) N. of *Siva*. —शोधनं vomiting. —शोषं *ind.* so as to dry (anything) above; Bk. 3. 14. —श्वासः expiration. —सानु a. rising higher and higher. (*-m. -नु*) the top of a mountain. —स्थ a. being above, superior. —स्थितिः *f.* 1. the rearing of a horse. -2 a horse's back. -3. elevation, superiority. -स्रोतस् *m.* 1. an ascetic who abstains from sexual intercourse ; cf. ऊर्ध्वरेतस् -2. N. of a creation of beings whose stream of life or current of nutriment tends upwards. -3 a plant.

ऊर्ध्वकः A kind of drum.

ऊर्मिः *m. f.* [ऋ-मि अर्तेरुच्च Uṇ. 4. 44] 1 A wave, billow ; पयो वेत्रवत्याश्चलोर्मि Me. 24 ; R. 5. 61, 12. 85. -2 Current, flow -3 Light. -4 Speed, velocity. -5 A fold or plait in a garment. -6 A row, line. -7 A human infirmity (Wilson) ; शोकमोहौ जरामृत्यू क्षुत्पिपासे षडूर्मयः. -8 Distress, uneasiness, anxiety. -9 The course of a horse. -10 Missing, regretting. -11 Association, number, quantity. -Comp. -मालिन् a. wreathed or adorned with waves. (*-m.*) the ocean.

ऊर्मिमत् a. 1 Wavy, undulating. -2 Crooked. -3 Plaited, curled (as hair).

ऊर्मिका 1 A wave. -2 A finger-ring (shining like a wave). -3 Regret, sorrow for anything lost. -4 The humming of a bee. -5 A plait or fold in a garment.

ऊर्मिन् a Wavy, undulating.

ऊर्मिला N. of the wife of Lakshmaṇa : पार्थिवीमुदवहद्रघूद्वहो लक्ष्मणस्तदनुजामथोर्मिलां R. 11 54.

ऊर्म्य a. Wavy, undulating. —र्म्या Night.

ऊर्व a. Extensive, great. —र्वः 1 Submarine fire. -2 A receptacle of water -3 A cloud. -4 A stable for cattle. -5 An epithet of a class of the Manes or Pitris.

ऊर्व्य a. Ved. Being in lakes, reservoirs &c. —र्व्यः N. of Rudra.

ऊर्वरा Fertile soil.

ऊर्वंगं A mushroom.

ऊर्षा A kind of grass (देवताड).

ऊलुपिन् A porpoise ; see उलुपिन्.

ऊलूक = उलूक q. v.

ऊष् 1 P. (ऊषति, ऊषित) To be diseased or disordered ; be ill.

ऊषः [ऊष्-रुजायां-क] 1 Salt ground. -2 An acid. -3 A cleft, fissure. -4 The cavity of the ear. -5 The Malaya mountain. -6 Dawn, daybreak (-षं according to some). -7 Semen. —षी Saline earth.

ऊषकं 1 Dawn, day-break. -2 Salt ; pepper.

ऊषणा The plant Plumbago Zeylanica (चित्रक) —णं, —णा 1 Black pepper. -2 Ginger.

ऊषर a. [ऊष-मत्वर्थीयो रः] Impregnated with salt or saline particles. —रः, -रं A barren spot with saline soil ; न हि तस्मात्फलं तस्य सुकृताद्यूषरादिव Pt. 1. 47 ; *Si.* 14. 46. -Comp. -जं 1. salt produced from salt soil. -2. a kind of magnet.

ऊषरायते Den. A. To act like a sat desert (to allow no scope for the production of desires &c.); Pt. 5.12.

ऊषवत् = ऊषर a. q. v.

ऊषा = उषा q. v.

ऊष्म a. Hot. —ष्मः 1 Heat. -2 Summer.

ऊष्मन् m. 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season, summer. -3 Steam, vapour, exhalation. —4 Ardour, passion, violence. -5 (In gram.) The sounds श्, ष्, स् and ह्; applied also to ≍क्, ≍प्, ं and ः. -Comp. —अंता ending in an Ushman. -अंतस्थाः (m. pl.) the sounds called Ushman and semivowels. —उपगमः approach of summer. —प a. drinking the steam of hot food. (-पः) 1. fire. -2. a class of Manes (pl.).

ऊष्मण,-ण्य a. Ved. Hot, steaming.

ऊष्मायते Den. A. To emit heat or steam; perspire.

ऊह् I. 1 A rarely P. (ऊहति-ते, ऊहांचकार-चक्रे, ऊहितुं, ऊहित) 1 To note, mark, observe. -2 To guess, conjecture, infer; अनुक्तमप्यूहति पंडितो जनः Pt. 1. 43. -3 To comprehend, conceive, perceive, expect; ऊहां चक्रे जयं न च Bk. 14. 72, 3. 48, 15. 123 -4 To reason, deliberate about. -5 To reckon upon (with loc.). -6 To wait for. -7 To be regarded as.-II. 1 P. 1 To change or modify. -2 To push, thrust, remove (with a prep.). —Caus. To cause to reason, think, infer or conjecture; Ki. 16 19.

ऊह a. Observed, perceived. —हः [ऊह्-घञ्] 1 A change, modification. -2 A guess, conjecture. -3 Examination and determination. -4 Understanding. -5 Reasoning, arguing. -6 Supplying an ellipsis. -7 Attributing, ascribing -8 Collection. -Comp. —अपोहः full discussion, consideration, of the *pros* and *cons*; Bv. 2. 74; see अपोह.

ऊहनं Inferring, guessing.

ऊहनी A broom.

ऊहा Supplying an ellipsis.

ऊहिन् a. Who or what reasons; inferring, conjecturing. —नी 1 An assemblage, collection. -2 Arrangement, a multitude reduced to order (cf. अक्षौहिणी).

ऊह्य pot. p. 1 Inferable, to be investigated. -2 To be supplied, elliptical.

ऋ.

ऋ ind. An interjection of (1) calling; (2) ridicule; (3) censure or abuse; (4) used at the beginning of a sentence.

ऋ I. 1 P. (ऋच्छति, आर, आर्षीत्, अरिष्यति, ऋत; caus. अर्पयति; desid अरिरिषति) 1 To go, move; अंभश्छायामच्छामृच्छति Si. 4. 44. -2 To rise, tend towards. —II. 3 P. (इयर्ति, आर्त, ऋत) (Mostly used in the Veda) 1 To go. -2 To move, shake. -3 To obtain, gain, acquire, reach, meet with. -4 To move, excite, raise (as voice, words &c.) वाचमियर्ति. -5 To display. -III. 5 P. (ऋणोति, ऋत) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To attack. —Caus (अर्पयति, आर्पिपत्, अर्पित) 1 To throw, cast, fling; fix or implant in; हृदि शल्यमर्पितं R. 8. 87. -2 To put or place on, fix upon, direct or cast towards (as the eye &c.); वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेत्रः Ku 3. 41; S. 6. 5, 17, 3. 26; R. 17. 79; S. 6. 8; Bk. 5. 90; Ku. 5. 11; R. 15. 77; Bg. 8. 7, 12. 14; करपल्लवार्पित Si. 9. 54. -3 To place in, insert, give, set or place; अदये पदमर्पयंति हि R. 9. 74, 78; चित्रार्पिता S. 6. 15. drawn in a picture; 2. R 31; द्वारदेशे- Amaru. 62: V. 4. 35; Ms. 7 6; Bh. 3. 18; लोकोत्तरं चरितमर्पयति प्रतिष्ठां R. G. -4 To hand or make over; give to, give in charge of, consign, deliver; इति सुतस्याभरणान्यर्पयति S. 1, 4. 19; Bk. 8. 118; Y. 2. 65. -5 To give up, sacrifice (as the inherent sense); अत्र कलिंगसंगाशङ्की आत्मानमर्पयतः S. D. 2. -6 To give back, restore; R. 19, 10; Bk. 15. 16; Amaru. 94; Ms. 8. 191; Y. 2. 169. -7 To pierce through, perforate, penetrate.

ऋकण a. Wounded, injured, hurt.

ऋक्थं [ऋच्-थक्] 1 Wealth. -2 Especially, property, possessions, effects (left at death); see रिक्थ. -3 Gold. -Comp. -आदानः an inheritor, heir. —ग्रहणं receiving or inheriting property. —ग्राहः an inheritor or receiver of property. —भागः 1. division of property, partition. -2. a share, inheritance. —भागिन् -हर, -हारिन् m. 1. an heir. -2. a co-heir.

ऋक्क, ऋक्कन् a. Ved. Praising, rejoicing.

ऋक्षः [ऋष्-स किच Un. 3. 66] 1 A bear; Ms. 12. 67. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 N. of a plant (भल्लूक). —क्षः, -क्षं 1 A star, constellation, lunar mansion; Ms. 2. 101; 3. 9; 6. 10. -2 A sign of the zodiac. -3 A star under which a man happens to be born. —क्षाः (m. pl). The seven stars called Pleiades; afterwards the seven Rishis; R. 12. 25. —क्षा The north. -क्षी A -Comp. —गंधा The plant Argyreia female bear. [cf. Gr. *arkos*; L. *ursus*]. -Comp. —गंधा the Plant Argyreia. Argentea (जांगली, महाश्वेता क्षीरविदारी). —गंधिका the plaant Batatas Paniculata. —चक्रं the circle of stars. -नाथः, -ईशः 'lord of stars,' the moon. -नेमिः N. of Vishnu. —राज्, —जः 1. The moon. -2. Jâmbuvat, the king of bears. —हरीश्वरः the lord of bears and apes; R. 13. 72.

ऋक्षवत् m. N. of a mountain near the Narmadâ; वप्रक्रियामृक्षवतस्तटेषु R. 5. 44; ऋक्षवंतं गिरिश्रेष्ठमध्यास्ते नर्मदां पिबन् Ram.

ऋक्षीक a. Carnivorous like a bear. —का A goddess.

ऋक्षरः [ऋष्-क्सरन् Un. 3. 75] 1 A priest (ऋत्विज्). -2 A thorn. —रा,-रं Shower of rai.. ; stream.

ऋक्षला Ved. A fetter.

ऋघायति Den. U. 1 To tremble. -2 To tremble with anger, rage, rave.

ऋघावत् a. Ved. Raging, violent.

ऋच् 6 P. (ऋचति, आनर्च, आर्चीत्, अर्चितुं) 1 To praise, extol, celebrate: यास्यां गायत्रमृच्यते Rv. 8. 38. 10. -2 To cover, screen. -3 To shine.

ऋच् f. [ऋच्यते स्तूयतेऽनया, ऋच् करणे क्विप्] 1 A hymn (in general). -2 A single verse, stanza, or text; a verse of the Rigveda (opp. यजुस् and सामन्); त्रेधा विहिता वा ऋचो यजूंषि सामानि Sat. Br. -3 The collective body of the Rigvedas (pl.); ऋचः सामानि जज्ञिरे Rv. 10. 90. 9. -4 Splendour (for रुच्). -5 Praise. -6 Worship.

-Comp. —अयनं [ऋचामयनं] N. of a book, ऋक्पारायण ; °आदि N. of a collection of words in Pâṇini. —आवानं the time for reciting the Vedas. —गाथा N. of a certain song. —तंत्रं, -व्याकरणं N. of the Pariśishṭas of the Sâma-veda. —भाज् a. partaking of a Rik, (as a deity who is addressed with it). —विधानं the performance of certain rites by reciting verses of the Rig-veda. —वेदः the oldest of the four Vedas, and the most ancient sacred book of the Hindus. [The Rigveda is said to have been produced from fire; cf. Ms. 1. 23. This Veda is divided, according to one arrangement, into 8 Ashṭakas, each of which is divided into as many Adhyayas ; according to another arrangement into 10 Maṇḍalas, which are again subdivided into 1000 Anuvakas, and comprises 1000 Suktas. The total number of verses or Riks is above 1000]. —संहिता the arranged collection of the hymns of Rigveda. —सामे (°मे dual) the verses Rik and Sâman. °इंगः N. of Vishṇu.

ऋग्म a. Having the character of a Rik.

ऋग्मत्, ऋग्मिन् a. 1 Praising, jubilant with praise. -2 Worshipping, honouring.

ऋग्मिय a. Praiseworthy.

ऋचस् a Praising.

ऋचीकः [ऋच्-ईकक्] 1 The father of Jamadagni. -2 N. of a country.

ऋचीषः A hell. —षं A frying-pan.

ऋच्छ् 6 P. (ऋच्छति, आर्च्छत्, आनर्च्छ, आर्च्छितुं) 1 To become hard or stiff. -2 To go, move. -3 To fail in faculties.

ऋच्छका Wish, desire.

ऋच्छरा Ved. 1 A fetter. -2 A harlot.

ऋज् I. 1 A. (अर्जते, आर्जिष्ट, अर्जितुं, ऋजित) 1 To go. -2 To obtain, acquire. -3 To stand or be firm. —4 To be healthy or strong. -II. 1 P. To acquire, earn ; cf. अर्ज्

ऋजिप्य a. Ved. Going quick, striving upwards.

ऋजीक a. [ऋज् गतौ ईकन् किच्च Uṇ. 4. 22] Ved. 1 Coloured, variegated. -2 Mixed with. -3 Polluted, defiled. —कः 1 Smoke. -2 N. of Indra.- 3 N. of a mountain.

ऋजीति f. Ved. Burning, sparkling.

ऋजीष a. Ved. Seizing, driving away, hastening towards (epithet of Indra). —षं 1 A frying-pan. -2 A hell. -3 The residue of Soma. 4 Water (Sây.).

ऋजीषिन् a. Ved. 1 Hastening towards, seizing. -2 Consisting of or receiving the sediment of Soma.

ऋजु, ऋजुक [अर्जयति गुणान् अर्ज्-उ Tv.] (जु or ज्वी f.) (compar. ऋजीयस्, superl. ऋजिष्ठ) 1 Straight (fig. also); उमां स पश्यन् ऋजुनैव चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 32 ; Si. 10. 13, 12. 18, 20. 77 ; °प्रणाम R. 6. 25. -2 Upright, honest, straight-forward ; Pt. 1. 415. -3 Simple-minded, plain ; Mk. 5 ; Ratn. 2, 3. -4 Favourable ; beneficial, good. -Comp. —आयत a. sitting or being upright and stretched up or distended ; Ku. 3. 45 ; M. 2. 7. —क्रतु a. acting righteously. —गः 1. one who is honest in his dealings. -2. an arrow. —गाथ a. Ved. singing correctly. —नीतिः f. Ved. right conduct. —मिताक्षरा N. of a commentary on Yâjnavalkya's law-book, generally called Mitâksharâ. —रोहितं the straight red bow of Indra. —वनि a. granting auspicious gifts.

ऋजुधा, -त्वं Straight direction, straightness, honesty, sincerity ; Si. 20. 9.

ऋजुधा ind. Straight, right.

ऋजूक 8 U To straighten, rectify.

ऋजूयति Den. P. To be on the right way, walk straight-forward.

ऋजुया ind. In a straight line.

ऋजुड a. Honest, upright.

ऋज्वच् a. Going straight-forward.

ऋज्वी 1 A straight-forward or plain woman. -2 A particular gait (of the planets.).

ऋंज् I. 6 U. 1 To spring forward, run. -2 To strive or long for. -3 To decorate. -II. 1 A. To fry.

ऋंजमानं a. 1 Running towards. -2 Striving after. -नः A cloud.

ऋण a. [ऋ-क्त] 1 Going. -2 Guilty. —णं 1 Debt ; (as to the three kinds of debt, see अनृण) ; ऋणं कृ to incur debt ; ऋणं दा to pay off or discharge debt ; अंत्यं ऋणं (पित्र्यं) the last debt to be paid to the Manes, i. e. creation of a son. -2 An obligation in general. -3 (In alg.) The negative sign or quantity, minus (opp. धन). -4 A fort, strong-hold. - 5 Water. -6 Land. -Comp. —अंतकः the planet Mars. —अपनयनं, -अपनोदनं, -अपाकरणं, -दानं, -मुक्तिः, -मोक्षः, -शोधनं paying off debt, discharge or liquidation of debt. —आदानं 'recovery of a debt', receipt of money lent &c. (one of the 18 titles or subjects of litigation). —उद्ग्रहणं recovering a debt in any way from the debt or (by friendly or legal proceedings). -ऋणं (ऋणार्णं) debt for a debt, debt incurred to liquidate another debt. —कर्तृ a. one who gets into debt. —कांति a. one to whom praise is due as a debt ; or one who receives praise as a debt to be repaid in benefits (Sây.). —ग्रस्त a. indebted, involved in debt. —ग्रहः 1. borrowing (money). -2. a borrower. —ग्राहिन् a. borrowing. (-m) a debtor, borrower. —चित् a. acknowledging (praise) as a debt to be paid for. —दातृ,-दायिन् a. one who pays a debt. —दासः [ऋणात् मोचनेन कृतो दासः] one who is bought as a slave by paying off his debts; ऋणमोचनेन दासत्वमभ्युपगतः ऋणदासः Mit. —मत्कुणः —मार्गणः security, bail. —मुक्तः released from debt. —मुक्तिः &c. see ऋणापनयनं.-लेख्यं 'dept-bond,' a bond acknowledging a debt (in law); (Mar. कर्जरोखा).

ऋणवत्, —वन्, or ऋणावत् a. One who is in debt, indebted.

ऋणिकः [ऋणमस्त्यस्य-ठन्] A debtor ; Y. 2. 56, 93.

ऋणिन् a. A debtor, one indebted ; to another (on any account).

ऋत् A. ऋतीयते (a Sautra root) 1 To reproach, contemn. -2 To pity. -3 To go. -4 To rival ; have power.

ऋत a. [ऋ-क्त] 1 Proper, right. -2 Honest, true ; Bg. 10 14 ; Ms. 8. 82. -3 Worshipped, respected. -4 Bright, luminous (दीप्त) -5 Gone, risen, moved, affected by ; सुखेन ऋतः = सुखार्तः ; so दुःख°, काम°. —तं ind. Rightly, properly. —तः 1 A sacrifice. -2 The sun (n. also). —तं (Not usually found used in classical literature) 1 A fixed or settled rule, law (religious.) -2 Sacred custom, pious action. -3 Divine truth. -4 Absolution. -5 Divine law, divine truth. -4 Absolution. -5 Water ; सत्यं त्वा ऋतेन परिषिंचामि. -6 Truth (in general), right ; ऋतानृते Ms. 1. 29, 2 52, 8. 61, 104. -7 Truth (personified as an object of worship ; in later Sanskrit regards i as a child of Dharma). -8 Livelihood by picking or gleaning grains in a field (as opposed to the cultivation of ground) ; ऋतमुंच्छशिलं ज्ञेयं Ms. 4. 4. -9 The fruit of an action. -10 Agreeable speech.-11 N.of an Aditya. -12 The Supreme Spirit. (In the Vedas ऋत is usually interpreted by Sâyaṇa to mean 'water,' 'sun' or 'sacrifice, where European scholars take it in the sense of 'divine truth,' 'faith' &c.). - Comp. —ज, —जात a. Ved. of a true nature, sprung from sacred truth. —जातसत्य a. (Sây.) born for the sake of sacrifice and having true result. —जित् a. Ved. gaining the right. —ज्ञ a. (Sây.) knowing the sacrifice, familiar with the sacre

law. —शुभ्र *a.* shining with truth. —धामन् *a.* 1. of a true or pure nature. 2. having an imperishable place. (*-m.*) N. of Vishṇu. —धीति *a.* Ved. of true disposition, or receiving true praise. —ध्वजः N. of *S*iva. —नी *a.* leading in the right way. —पर्णः = ऋतुपर्णः q. v. —पेयः a sacrifice lasting one day. —पेशस् *a.* Ved. having a perfect shape. (*-m.*) one whose form consists of water; *i. e.* Varuṇa. —प्सुः 1. a god who consumes sacrificial food. -2. one whose form is truth. —युक्तिः *f.* true application of a hymn. -युज् *a.* going to a sacrifice. —वाक् Ved. true speech. —सद् *a.* dwelling in the sacrifice or truth. (*-m.*) fire. —सदनं, -नी the right or usual altar. -साप् *a.* pervading truth; steady in religious belief. —स्था *a.* standing right.

ऋतंभरः God, upholder of truth.

ऋतयति To desire sacrifice.

ऋतया *ind.* Through desire of reward.

ऋतस्पतिः Lord of sacrifices or of divine truth.

ऋतावन् *a.* Ved. 1 Bestowing food. -2 Possessed of sacrifice. -3 Of true nature or character; according to fixed order, pious.

ऋतावृध् *a* Increaser of sacrifice, water, or of truth; holy-minded (?).

ऋत(ता)यु *a.* Desirous of sacrifice.

ऋतेन *ind.* Duly, rightly, truly, honestly, justly.

ऋतिः [ऋ-क्तिन्] An army. —*f.* 1 Going, motion. -2 Assault, combat. -3 Abuse, censure. -4 Emulation, envy. -5 A road. -6 Manner of proceeding. -7 Prosperity. -8 Fitness, truth. -9 Remembrance. -10 Misfortune. -11 Protection -2 Auspiciousness (most of these meanings are found only in lexicons).

ऋतिकर *a.* 1 Injuring, giving pain. -2 Unfortunate.

ऋतीयति Den. P. 1 To quarrel, fight. -2 To be ashamed.

ऋतीया 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Shame.

ऋतीषह् *a.* Able to resist, enduring; overpowering an assailant.

ऋतुः [ऋ तु-किच Uṇ. 1. 71] 1 A season, period of the year, commonly reckoned to be six; शिशिरश्च वसंतश्च ग्रीष्मो वर्षाः शरद्धिमः; sometimes only five; शिशिर and हिम or हेमंत being counted together; cf. पंचर्तवो हेमंतशिशिरयोः समासेन Ait. Br.-2 An epoch, a period, any fixed or appointed time.-3 Menstruation, courses, menstrual discharge. -4 A period favourable for conception; वरमृतुषु नैवाभिगमनं Pt. 1; ऋतुः स्वाभाविकः स्त्रीणां रात्रयः षोडश स्मृताः Ms. 3. 46, 9. 70; Y. 1. 11, 79. -5 Any fit season or right time. -6 Fixed order or rule. -7 Light, splendour. -8 A month.-9 N. of Vishṇu.-10 A symbolical expression for the number 'six'.-11 A kind of collyrium. -Comp. —अंतः 1. the close of a season. -2. termination of menstruation. -कालः, समयः, -वेला 1. the time of menstruation, time favourable for conception, *i. e.* 15 nights from menstrual discharge; see ऋतु above. -2. the duration of a season. -गणः the seasons taken collectively. -गामिन् *a.* having intercourse with a wife (at the time fit for conception, *i. e* after the period of menstruation). -ग्रहः a libation offered to the seasons, a kind of sacrifice. -धामन् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. -पतिः 1. the lord of seasons, *i. e.* the spring.-2 N. of Agni. -पर्णः N. of a king of Ayodhyâ; son of Ayutâyu, a descendant of Ikshvâku. [Nala, king of Nishadha, entered into his service after he had lost his kingdom and suffered very great adversity. He was 'profoundly skilled in dice:' and he exchanged with Nala this skill for his skill in horsemanship; and by virtue of it the king succeeded in taking Nala to Kundinapura before Damayantī had put into execution her resolve of taking a second husband]. -पर्यायः,-वृत्तिः the revolution of the seasons. —पाः *m.* N. of Indra. —पात्रं the cup in which the libation is offered. —प्राप्त *a.* fertile, fruitful. —मुखं the beginning or first day of a season. —याजः a sacrifice offered to the seasons. —राजः the spring. —लिंगं 1. a characteristic or sign of the season (as the blossom of the mango tree in spring). -2. a symptom of menstruation.-स्थ(-स्थर) *a.* fixed at the proper seasons. —संहारः 'collection of the seasons,' N. of Kâlidâsa's work on the six seasons. -संधिः 1. the junction of two seasons. -2. the last day in the bright fortnight (पौर्णमासी) and in the dark one (दर्श). —सात्म्यं diet &c. suited to the season. —स्तोमः a kind of sacrifice. —स्नाता a woman who has bathed after menstruation and who is, therefore, fit for sexual intercourse; धर्मलोपभयाद्राज्ञीमृतुस्नातामिमां स्मरन् R. 1. 76. -स्नानं bathing after menstruation.

ऋतुमत् *a.* Ved. 1 Coming regularly. -2 Enjoying the seasons. —ती A woman during her courses.

ऋतव्य *a.* 1 Seasonable, relating to the season. -2 Devoted to or worshipping the seasons (as divinities).

ऋतुथा *ind.* 1 In order, duly. -2 Precisely, exactly. -3 At the right or fixed time.

ऋत्विय, ऋत्व्य *a.* 1 Due, regular.-2 Conforming to, or familiar with ceremonial rules. -3 Menstruating. -4 Being in the period most favourable to conception. -*n.* Menstruation.

ऋते *ind.* Except, without, with the exception of (usually with abl.). ऋते क्रौर्यात्समायातः Bk. 8. 105; अवेहि मां प्रीतमृते तुरंगमात् R. 3. 63; पापादृते S. 6. 22; Ku. 1. 51; 2. 57; sometimes with acc. ऋतेऽपि त्वां न भविष्यंति सर्वे Bg. 11. 32; rarely with instr.

ऋत्विज् *a.* Ved. Sacrificing at the proper season or regularly. —*m.* A priest who officiates at a sacrifice; यज्ञस्य देवमृत्विजं Rv. 1. 1. 1; ऋत्विग्यज्ञकृदुच्यते Y. 1. 35; cf. Ms. 2. 143 also; the four chief Ritvijas are होतृ, उद्गातृ, अध्वर्यु and ब्रह्मन्; at grand ceremonies 16 are enumerated.

ऋदूदर *a.* Ved. Mild, kind.

ऋध् 4, 5 P. (ऋध्यति, ऋध्नोति, आनर्ध, आर्धीत्, अर्धितुं, ऋद्ध); sometimes 7 P. (ऋणद्धि) 1 To prosper, flourish, thrive, succeed; नाब्रह्म क्षत्रमृध्नोति Ms. 9. 322. -2 To grow, increase (fig. also) -3 To cause to succeed, make prosperous. -4 To satisfy, gratify, please, propitiate; Mâl. 5. 29. -5 To accomplish. —*Desid.* ईर्त्सति or अर्दिधिषति.

ऋद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich; ऋद्धापणं राजपथं स पश्यन् R. 14. 30, 85; 2. 50, 5. 40, 8. 6; splendidly furnished:; मंदिरं Ku. 7. 55. -2 Increased, growing. -3 Stored (as grain). —द्धः N. of Vishṇu —द्धं 1 Increase, growth. -2 A demonstrated conclusion; distinct result.

ऋद्धि *f.* [ऋध्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Growth, increase. -2 Success, prosperity; affluence, good fortune. -3 Elevation, exaltation, greatness; U. 2. 11. -4 (*a*) Extent, magnitude, excellence; Ku. 2. 58. (*b*) Grandeur, magnificence; व्यक्ताधिं वः क्रीडितं Mâl. 5. 22. -5 Supernatural power or supremacy, perfection. -6 Accomplishment. -7 Prosperity personified as the wife of Kubera. -8 N. of Pârvatī, and of Lakshmī -9 N. of a medicinal plant; (Mar. केवणी, मुरुडशेंग)· -Comp. —काम *a.* desiring increase or prosperity. —साक्षात्क्रिया manifestation of supernatural power.

ऋद्धिमत् *a.* Prosperous, wealthy, respectable, rich; R. 19. 5.

ऋधत् *a.* Ved. Prospering, thriving; °वारः having abundant wealth.

ऋधक् (क्) *ind.* 1 Separately. -2 Aside, apart. -3 Singly, one by one. -4 Particularly. -5 Truly.

ऋफ्, -ऋंफ्, ऋम्फ् 6 P. To kill, injure.

ऋबीसं Ved 1 Warmth of the earth; fire. -2 A fissure, rent, abyss.

ऋभु *a.* Ved. 1 Skilful, clever, prudent (as an epithet of Indra, Agni and *A*dityas.). -2 Handy (as a weapon). -3 Shining far. —भुः 1 A deity, divinity a god dwelling in heaven. -2 The god who is worshipped by the gods. -3 A class of the attendants of gods. -4 An artist, smith, especially a coach-builder (रथकार). -5 N. of three semi divine beings called *R*ibhu, Vibhvan and Vâja, sons of Sudhanvan, a descendant of Angiras, who were so called from the name of the eldest son. [Through their performance of good works they obtained divinity, exercised super-human powers, and became entitled to worship. They are supposed to dwell in the Solar sphere, and are the artists who formed the horses of Indra, the carriage of the Asvins, and the miraculous cow of B*r*ihaspati. They made their aged parents young, and constructed four cups at a sacrifice from the one cup of Tvash*t*ri, who as the proper artificer of the gods, was in this respect their rival. They appear generally as accompanying Indra at the evening sacrifices. —M. W.].

ऋभुक्षः 1 N. of Indra. -2 Heaven (of Indra) or paradise. -3 The thunderbolt of *S*iva.

ऋभुक्षिन् *m.* [ऋभुक्षः वज्रं स्वर्गो वा अस्यास्ति इति] (Nom. ऋभुक्षाः acc. pl. ऋभुक्षः) 1 N. of Indra. -2 N. of the Maruts. -3 A *R*ibhu in general. -4 Governing far; reigning over *R*ibhus.

ऋभ्व *a.* Ved. 1 Attacking. -2 Courageous, determined. -3 Spreading far. -4 Clever, skilful.

ऋभ्वन् *a.* Shining far.

ऋलकः A player on a kind of musical instrument.

ऋल्लरी A kind of musical instrument.

ऋश् (A Sautra root) 1 To go. -2 To Kill.

ऋश्य *a.* [ऋश्-कर्मणि क्यप्] To be killed. —श्यः A white-footed antelope. —श्यं Killing. -Comp. -केतुः, -केतनः 1 N. of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. -2 N. of the god of love. —दः a pit for catching antelopes. —पद् *a.* having the feet of an antelope.

ऋष् I. 6 P. [ऋषति, आर्षीत्, आनर्ष, अर्षितुं, ऋष्ट] 1 To go, approach. -2 To kill, injure, pierce. -3 To push. -II. 1 P. (अर्षति) 1 To flow. -2 To glide.

ऋषभः [ऋष्-अभक् Un. 3. 123] 1 A bull. -2 (With names of other animals) the male animal; as अजर्षभः a goat. -3 The best or most excellent (as the last member of a comp.); as पुरुषर्षभः, भरतर्षभः &c. -4 The second of the seven notes of the gamut; (said to be uttered by cows; गावस्त्वृषभभाषिणः); *Si.* 11. 1; ऋषभोऽत्र गीयत इति *Aryâ S.* 141 -5 The hollow of the ear. -6 A boar's tail. -7 A crocodile's tail. -8 A dried plant, one of the 8 principal medicaments. -9 N. of an antidote. -10 An Incarnation of Vish*n*u. -11 A sacrifice (to be performed by kings). —भी 1 A woman with masculine features (as a beard &c.). -2 A cow. -3 A window. -4 The plant Carpopogon Pruriens (शूकशिंबी); also another plant. (शिराला). -Comp. —कूटः N. of a mountain. -द्वीपः, -दं N. of a country. —ध्वजः N. of *S*iva.

ऋषभकः N. of a medicinal plant.

ऋषभतरः A small or young bull.

ऋषिः [cf. Un. 4. 119] 1 An inspired poet or sage, a singer of sacred hymns, (*e. g.* कुत्स, वसिष्ठ, अत्रि, अगस्त्य &c.). These *R*ishis form a class of beings distinct from gods, men, Asuras &c. They are the authors or *seers* of the Vedic hymns; ऋषयो मंत्रद्रष्टारो वसिष्ठादयः; or, according to Yâska, यस्य वाक्यं स ऋषिः, *i. e.* they are the persons to whom the Vedic hymns were revealed. In every Sûkta the ऋषि is mentioned along with the देवता, छंदस् and विनियोग. The later works mention seven *R*ishis or *Saptarshayas*, whose names, according to *S*at. Br., are गौतम, भरद्वाज, विश्वामित्र, जमदग्नि, वसिष्ठ, कश्यप and अत्रि; according to Mahâbhârata, मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलह, क्रतु, पुलस्त्य and वसिष्ठ; Manu calls these sages Prajâpatis or progenitors of mankind, and gives ten names, three more being added to the latter list, *i. e.* दक्ष or प्रचेतस्, भृगु and नारद. In astronomy the seven *R*ishis form the constellation of "the Great Bear"). -2 A sanctified sage, saint, an ascetic, anchorite; (there are usually three classes of these saints; देवर्षि, ब्रह्मर्षि or राजर्षि; sometimes four more are added; महर्षि, परमर्षि, श्रुतर्षि and काण्डर्षि -3 A ray of light. -4 An imaginary circle. -Comp. —कुल्या 1. a sacred river. -2. N. of महानदी. -कृत् *a.* making one's appearance. -गिरिः N. of a mountain in Magadha. —चोदनं Ved. inspiring the singer. —छंदस् *n.* the metre of a *R*ishi. —जांगलः, —जांगलिका the plant ऋक्षगंधा. —तर्पणं libation offered to the *R*ishis. —पंचमी N. of a festival or ceremony on the fifth day in the first half of Bhâdrapada (observed by women.). —प्रोक्ता the plant माषपर्णी. —बंधु *a.* connected or related to the *R*ishi. —मनस् *a.* inspired —मुखं the beginning of a Ma*n*dala composed by a *R*ishi. —यज्ञः a sacrifice offered to a *R*ishi (consisting of a prayer in low voice). —लोकः the world of the *R*ishis. —स्तोमः 1. praise of the *R*ishis. -2. a particular sacrifice completed in one day.

ऋषीतत *a.* Celebrated by the (sacred) sages.

ऋषीवत् *a.* Praising a *R*ishi.

ऋषीवन् *a.* Ved. Accompanied by sages.

ऋषि(षी)कः N. of a country or its inhabitants (pl.),

ऋष्टु *a.* (ऋषू-गतौ-कु) 1 Going. -2 Great, powerful, strong. -3 Wise. —ष्टुः 1 A ray of the sun. -2 A fire-brand. -3 Glowing fire. -4 A *R*ishi (who sees the Mantras).

ऋष्टिः *m. f.* [ऋष्-किरणे-क्तिन्] 1 A double-edged sword. -2 A sword (in general). -3 Any weapon (as a spear or lance &c.) —Comp. —विद्युत् *a.* shining with weapons.

ऋष्टिमत् *a.* Furnished with spears (as the Maruts).

ऋष्यः [ऋष्-क्यप्] A white-footed antelope. —श्यं A kind of leprosy. —Comp. —अंकः, —केतनः, —केतुः N. of Aniruddha. —गता the plant Asparagus Racemosus (= ऋष्यप्रोक्ता). —गंधा the plant ऋक्षगंधा. —जिह्वं a kind of leprosy. —प्रोक्ता N. of several plants; शूकशिंबी, अतिबला, शतावरी. —मूकः a mountain near the lake Pampâ which formed the temporary abode of Râma with the monkey-chief Sugrîva: ऋष्यमूकस्तु पंपायाः पुरस्तात् पुष्पितद्रुमः. —शृंगः N. of a sage. [He was the son of Vibhan*d*aka. According to mythical account he was born of a female deer, and had a small horn on his forehead and hence called '*R*ishyasringa' or deer-horned. He was brought up in the forest by his father, and he saw no other human being till he nearly reached his manhood. When a great 'drought' well nigh devastated the country or Anga, its king Lomapada at the advice of Brahmanas, caused

Rishyasringa to be brought to him by means of a number of damsels, and gave his daughter *Santa* (adopted by him, her real father being Dasaratha) in marriage to him, who being greatly pleased caused copious showers of rain to fall in his kingdom. It was this sage that performed for king Dasaratha the sacrifice which brought about the birth of Rama and his three brothers].

ऋष्यकः A painted or white-footed antelope.

ऋष्व *a.* Ved. Great, high, noble. —ष्वः N. of Indra and Agni.

ऋहत् *a.* Ved. Small, weak.

ॠ.

ॠ *ind.* An interjection of (1) terror ; (2) warding off ; (3) reproach or censure ; (4) compassion ; (5) remembrance. —*m.* (ॠः) 1 N. of Bhairava -2 A Dânava or demon. —*f.* 1 The mother of the gods ; also of the demons. -2 Recollection. -3 Motion, going. —*n.* The breast.

ॠ 9 P. (ऋणाति, ईर्ण) To go, move.

ऌ, ॡ.

ऌ *ind.* 1 The earth. -2 A mountain. -3 The mother of the gods. -4 The female nature. -5 A mystical letter. (N. B. No Sanskrit word begins with ऌ or ॡ, except some of the tecnical names or Pâṇini for tenses and moods ; *e. g.* लृङ् and लृट्).

ॡ *ind.* A mother, a divine female. —*m.* Siva. —*f.* = ॡ.

ए.

ए 2 P. (आ+इ) To come, approach &c. ; (see इ).

एः *m.* N of Vishṇu —*ind.* An interjection of (1) remembering ; (2) envy ; (3) compassion ; (4) calling ; (5) contempt or censure.

एक *pron. a* [इ कन्] 1 One, single, alone, only ; Bh. 3. 14. -2 Not accompanied by any one ; U. 2. 28. -3 The same, one and the same, identical ; एकान्वयो मम *S.* 7 ; मनस्येकं वचस्येकं कर्मण्येकं महात्मनां H. 1. 101. -4 Firm, unchanged ; Pt. 1. 260. -5 Single of its kind, unique, singular. -6 Chief, supreme, prominent, sole ; °पार्थिव, °धनुर्धरः, °ऐश्वर्य M. 1. 1 sole sovereignty ; एको रागिषु राजते Bh. 3. 121. -7 Peerless, matchless. -8 One of two or many ; Mc. 30, 78. -9 Oft used like the English indefinite article 'a' or 'an' ; ज्योतिरेकं *S.* 5. 30. -10 True. -11 Little. Oft used in the middle of comp. in the sense of 'only', with an adjectival or adverbial force ; दोषैकदृक् looking only to faults; त्वद्वेकेषु Kü. 3. 15 your arrow only ; so भोगैकबद्धस्पृहः एकः— अन्यः or अपरः the one–the other ; it is used in the plural in the sense of some, its correlative being अन्ये or अपरे (others); *Si.* 12. 45 ; see अन्य, अपर also. —कः N. of Vishṇu, the Supreme being. —का N. of Durgâ. [cf. Persian *yak*; L. *æqus*]. -Comp. —अंशः a separate part, part in general. —अक्ष *a.* 1.

having only one axle. -2. having one eye. -3. having an excellent eye. (-क्षः) 1. a crow. -2. N. of Śiva. -अक्षर a. monosyllabic. (-रं) 1. a monosyllable. -2. the sacred syllable ओम्; Ms. 2. 83. °कोशः a vocabulary of monosyllabic words by Purushottamdeva. °रीभावः the production of only one syllable, contraction. -अग्र a. 1. fixed on one object or point only. -2. closely attentive, concentrated, intent; तद्गतश्रवणैकाग्रा R. 15. 66; K. 49; Bg. 18. 72; मुनिमेकाग्रमासीनं Ms. 1. 1. -3. unperplexed. -4. known, celebrated. -5. single-pointed. (-ग्रः) (in Math.) the whole of the long-side of a figure which is subdivided. °चित्त, -°मनस् a. with a concentrated mind, with undivided attention. °चित्त°, चित्तता intentness of purpose, concentration of mind. °दृष्टि a. fixing one's eye on one spot. —अग्र्य = °अग्र. (-ग्र्यं) concentration -अंगः 1. a body-guard. -2. the planet Mercury or Mars. -3. N. of Vishṇu. (-गं) 1 a single member or part. -2. sandal wood. -3. the head. —अंगिका preparation made with sandal-wood. -अंडः a kind of horse. —अधिपतिः a sole monarch or sovereign. —अनंशा the only (day) receiving no part of the moon, an epithet of Kuhū or day of new moon (born together with Kṛishṇa and worshipped with Krishṇa and Baladeva and indentified with Durgā). —अनुदिष्ट a. 1. left as a funeral feast or one who has recently partaken in it. (-ष्टं) a funeral ceremony performed for only one ancestor (recently dead). —अंत a. 1. solitary, retired. -2. aside, apart. -3. directed towards one point or object only. -4. excessive, great; °शैत्यात्कदलीविशेषाः Ku. 1. 36. -5. worshipping only -6. absolute, invariable, perpetual; स्वायत्तमेकांतगुणं Bh. 2. 7; कस्यैकांतं सुखमुपनतं Me. 109. (-तः) 1. a lonely or retired place, solitude; व्योम °विहारिणः Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 52. -2. exclusiveness. -3. an invariable rule or course of conduct or action; Pt. 3. 7. -4. exclusive aim or boundary. (-तं) an exlusive recourse, a settled rule or principle; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांतं कालज्ञस्य महीपतेः Si. 2. 83. (-तं, -तेन, -ततः, ते) ind. 1. solely, exclusively, invariably, always, absolutely. -2. exceeding, quite wholly, very much; वयमप्येकांततो निःस्पृहाः Bh. 3. 24; दुःखमेकांततो वा Me. 109; oft in comp; °विध्वंसिन् sure or destined to perish; R. 2. 57; °भीरु Mu. 3 5. always timid; so एकांतकृश very weak &c. -3. alone, apart, privately. °भूत being alone or solitary. °मति a. devoted to one object only. °विहारिन् a. a solitary wanderer. °सुषमा 'containing exclusively good years', a division of time with Jainas. °स्थित a. staying or remaining apart. —अंतर a. next but one, separated by one remove; S. 7. 27; V. 1. (-रः) a kind of fever. —अंतिक a. final, conclusive. —अंतित्वं devotion to one object. —अंतिन् a. devoted to one object only. (-m.) a worshipper of Vishṇu. —अन्नं one and the same food. (-न्नः) °आदिन् a mess-mate. —अब्दा a heifer one year old. —अयन a. 1. passable for only one (as a foot-path). -2. fixing one's thoughts on one object, closely attentive, intent; see एकाग्र. (-नं) 1. a lonely or retired place. -2. a meeting-place, rendezvous. -3. union of thoughts. -4. monotheism. -5. the sole object; सा स्नेहस्य एकायनीभूता M. 2. 15; एकायनीभूय Mv. 4 with one accord, unanimously. °गत = एकायन q. v. -अर्णवः general flood, universal deluge. —अर्थ a. having one and the same meaning, having the same object in view; Si. 2. 114. (-र्थः) 1. the same thing, object, or intention. -2. the same meaning. -3. N. of a glossary. —अवम a. inferior or less by one. —अवयव a. made up of the same components. —अशीत or °तितम a. eighty-first. अशीतिः f eighty-one. —अष्टका 1. the first or chief Ashṭakā after the full moon. -2. the eighth day of the dark fortnight in the month of Māgha (on which a श्राद्ध is to be performed). -अष्ठील a. having one kernel. (-लः) N. of a plant (बकवृक्ष). —अहन् (हः) 1. the period of one day. -2. A sacrifice lasting for one day. °गमः, °अध्वा a day's journey. —आतपत्र a. characterized by only one umbrella (showing universal sovereignty); एकातपत्रं जगतः प्रभुत्वं R. 2. 47, °त्रां भुवं 18. 4; K. 206; Si. 12; 33; V. 3. 19 —आत्मन् a. depending solely on one-self, solitary. —आदेशः one substitute for two or more letters (got by either dropping one vowel, or by the blending of both); as the आ in एकायन. —आयु a. 1. providing the most excellent food. -2. the first living being. —आवलिः, -ली f. 1. a single string of pearls, beads &c; एकावली कंठविभूषणं वः Vikr. 1. 30, लताविटपे एकावली लग्ना V. 1. -2 (in Rhetoric) a series of statements in which there is a regular transition from a predicate to a subject, or from a subject to a predicate; स्थाप्यतेऽपोह्यते वापि यथापूर्वं परस्परं । विशेषणतया यत्र वस्तु सैकावली द्विधा ॥ K. P. 10; cf. Chandr. 5. 103-4; नेत्रे कर्णांतविश्रांते कर्णौ दोःस्तंभदोलितौ &c. and Bk. 2. 19. —उक्तिः f. a single expression or word. —उत्तर a. greater or increasing by one. —उदकः (a relative) connected by the offering of funeral libations of water to the same deceased ancestor; Ms. 5 71. —उदरः, -रा uterine (brother or sister). —उदात्त a. having one Udātta accent. -उद्दिष्टं Shrāddha or funeral rite performed for one definite individual deceased, not including other ancestors, Ms. 4. 110. -ऊन a. less by one, minus one. —ऋच् a. consisting of one verse (ऋच्). —एक a. one by one, one taken singly, a single one; एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; R. 17. 83. (कं), -एकैकशः ind. one by one, singly, severally; S. 6. 11; °कं निर्दिशन् S. 7 pointing to each severally. —ओघः a continuous current. —कपाल a consisting of or contained in one cup. —कर a. (-री f.) 1. doing only one thing. -2 (-रा f.) one-handed. -3. one-rayed. —कार्य a. 1. acting in concert with, co-operating, having made common cause with; co worker; अस्माभिः सहैककार्याणां Mu. 2; R. 10. 40. -2. answering the same end. -3. having the same occupation. (र्यं) sole or same business. —कालः 1. one time. -2. the same time (-लं, -ले) ind. at one time, at one and the same time. °भोजनं eating but one meal in any given time. —कालिक, -कालीन a. 1. happening once only. -2. contemporary, coeval. —कुंडलः N. of Kubera; of Balabhadra; and Sesha —कुष्ठं a kind of leprosy; कृष्णारुणं येन भवेच्छरीरं तदेककुष्ठं प्रवदंत्यसाध्यं Susr. —क्षीरं the milk of one (nurse &c.). —गम्यः the Supreme spirit. —गुरु, -गुरुक a. having the same preceptor. (-रुः, -रुकः) a spiritual brother (pupil of the same preceptor). —ग्राम a. living in the same village. (-मः) the same village. —चक्र a. 1. having only one wheel. -2. governed by one king only. (-क्रः) the chariot of the sun. °वर्तिन् m. sole master of the whole universe, universal monarch. —चत्वारिंशत् f. forty-one. —चर a. 1. wandering or living alone, alone; Ki. 13. 3; 3. 53. -2. having one attendant. -3. living unassisted. -4. going together or at the same time. -5 gregarious. (-रः) a rhinoceros. —चरण a. having only one foot. —चारिन् a. 1. living alone, solitary. -2, going alone or with one follower only. (-णी) a loyal wife. -चित्त a thinking of one thing only, absorbed in one object. (-त्तं) 1. fixedness of thought upon one ob

ject. -2. unanimity ; एकचित्तीभूय H. 1 unanimously ; °ता fixedness of mind, agreement, unanimity. -चिंतनं thinking of only one object. —चेतस्, मनस् a. unanimous ; see °चित्त. —चोदन a. resting upon one rule. (-नं) referring to in the singular number. —ज a. 1. born alone or single. -2. growing alone (a tree); Pt. 3. 54. -3. alone of its kind. -4. uniform, unchanging. —जः, -जा a brother or sister of the same parents. —जन्मन् m. 1 a king. -2. a Sûdra : see °जाति below. —जात a. born of the same parents. —जाति a. 1. once born. -2. belonging to the same family or caste. (-तिः) a Sûdra (opp. द्विजन्मन्) ; ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वैश्यस्त्रयो वर्णा द्विजातयः । चतुर्थ एकजातिस्तु शूद्रो नास्ति तु पंचमः ॥ Ms. 10. 4 ; 8. 270. —जातीय a. of the same kind or family.—ज्या the chord of an arc; sine of 30. —ज्योतिस् m. N. of Siva. —तान a. concentrated or fixed on one object only, closely attentive ; ब्रह्मैकतानमनसो हि वसिष्ठमिश्राः Mv. 3. 11. (-नः) 1. attention fixed on one object only. -2. musical harmony, = °तालः. —तालः harmony, accurate adjustment of song, dance, and instrumental music (cf. तौर्यत्रिकं). (—ली) an instrument for beating time, any instrument having but one note. —तीर्थिन् a. 1. bathing in the same holy water. -2. belonging to the same religious order ; Y. 2. 137. (-m.) a fellow-student, spiritual brother. —तेजन a. Ved. having only one shaft (an arrow). —त्रिंशत् f. thirty-one ; °त्रिंश 31st. —त्रिकः a kind of sacrifice performed in or lasting for a day. -दंष्ट्रः, दंतः "one tusked," epithets of Ganesa. —दंडिन् m. N. of a class of Sannyâsins or beggars (otherwise called हंस). They are divided into four orders :—कुटीचको बहूदको हंसश्चैव तृतीयकः । चतुर्थः परहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात्स उत्तमः ॥ Hârita. —दिश् a. living in the same region or quarter. —दुःखसुख a. sympathising, having the same joys and sorrow. -दृश्,-दृष्टि a. one-eyed.(-m.) 1.a crow. -2. N. of Siva. -3. a philosopher. —दृश्य a. the sole object of vision, alone being worthy of being seen. —दृष्टिः f. fixed or steady look. —देवः the Supreme god. —देवत, -दे- (दै)वत्य a. devoted, directed, or offered to one deity. —देश a. occupying the same place. (-शः) 1. one spot or place. -2. a part or portion (of the whole), one side ; °अवतीर्णा K. 22 ; तदेकदेशः U. 4 ; Mv. 2 ; विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17. 'what is claimed should be given by one who is proved to have got a part of it'; (this is sometimes called एकदेशविभावितन्याय). -देशिन् a. consisting of parts or portions, divided into parts. —देह, -देहिन् a. 1. having only one body. -2. elegantly formed. (-हः) the planet Mercury. —धनः a kind of jug with which water is taken up at certain religious ceremonies. (-नं) 1. an excellent gift.-2. honorific offering. —धनिन् a. obtaining an honorific offering. —धर्मन्, -धर्मिन् a. 1. possessing the same properties, of the same kind. -2. professing the same religion. —धुर, -धुरावह, -धुरीण a. 1. fit for but one kind of labour. -2. fit for but one yoke (as cattle for special burden ; P. IV. 4. 79). —धुरा a particular load or conveyance. —नक्षत्र a lunar mansion consisting of only one star. —नटः the principal actor in a drama, the manager (सूत्रधार) who recites the prologue. —नवतः ninety-first. —नवतिः f. ninety-one.—नाथ a. having one master. (-थः) sole master or lord. —नायकः N. of Siva. -निश्चय a. come to the same conclusion or resolution, having the same aim. (-यः) general agreement or conclusion, unanimity. —निष्ठ a. 1. intently devoted or loyal (to one thing). -2. intently fixed on one object. —नेत्रः N. of Siva ; (one-eyed). —पक्ष a. 1. of the same side or party, an associate. -2. partial. (-क्षः) one side or party ; °आश्रयविक्लवत्वात् R. 14. 34 ; °क्षे in one point of view, in one case. —पतिक a. having the same husband. —पंचाशत् f. fifty-one. —पत्नी 1. a faithful wife (perfectly chaste) ; तां चावश्यं दिवसगणनातत्परामेकपत्नीं Me. 10. -2. the wife of a man who has no other wives ; Ms. 5. 158. -3. the wife of the same man ; a co-wife ; सर्वासामेकपत्नीनामेका चेत्पुत्रिणी भवेत् Ms. 9. 183. °व्रतं a vow of perfect chastity ; कामेकपत्नीव्रतदुःखशीलां Ku. 3. 7. —पत्रिका the plant Ocimum Gratissimum (गंधपत्रा). —पद्, -पाद् a 1. one-footed, limping, lame. -2. incomplete. (-पाद्) m. N. of Siva or Vishnu. (-पदी) a foot-path (for a single man to walk on). —पद a. 1. one-footed. -2. consisting of or named in one word. (-दं) 1. a single step. -2. a single or simple word. -3. the time required to pronounce a single word. -4. present time, same time. (-दः) 1. a man having one foot. -2. a kind of coitus (रतिबंध). (-दे) ind. suddenly, all at once, abruptly ; निहंत्यरीनेकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरानिव Si. 2. 95 ; R. 8. 48 ; K. 45 ; V. 4. 3. (-दा) a verse consisting of only one Pâda or quarter stanza. (-दी) 1. a woman having one foot. -2. a Gâyatrî consisting of one Pâda. —पर a. Ved. an epithet of the dice in which one is decisive or of pre-eminent importance. —परि ind. one over or under, (a term at dice ; cf. अक्षपरि). —पर्णा 1. N. of a younger sister of Durgâ. -2. N. of Durgâ. -3. a plant having one leaf only. —पलाशः a single Butea Frondosa. —पाटला N. of a younger sister of Durgâ.—पाणः a single wager.—पात a. happening at once, sudden. —पातिन् a. 1. sudden. -2. standing alone or solitary. (-नी) i. e. ऋच् a verse to be taken by itself or independently of the hymn to which it belongs. —पाद् a. 1. having only one foot. -2. using only one foot. (-दः) 1. one or single foot. -2 one and the same Pâda. -3. N. of Vishnu or Siva. —पादिका a kind of posture of birds. —पिंगः, -पिंगलः N. of Kubera, having a yellow mark in place of one eye ; (his eye was so made on account of a curse uttered by Pârvatî when he cast an evil eye at her). —पिंड a. united by the offering of the funeral rice-ball ; °ता, -त्वं consanguinity. —पुत्र a. having only one son. —पुरुषः 1. the Supreme being ; V. 1. 1.-2. the chief person. —पुष्कलः (लः) N. of a musical instrument. —प्रकार a. of the same kind. —प्रख्य a. singularly like. -प्रभुत्वं sole sovereignty. —प्रयत्नः one effort (of the voice). —प्रस्थः a measure. —प्रहारिक a. killed by one blow. —प्राणयोगः union in one breath. -बुद्धि a. Having only one thought. —भक्त a. 1. serving one master only. -2. worshipping one deity. -3. eating together. (-क्तं) N. of a religious ceremony ; eating but one meal (a day). °व्रतं eating but once a day as a religious observance. —भक्ति a. 1. believing in one deity. -2. firmly devoted. (-f.) eating but one meal a day. —भार्या a faithful or chaste wife. (-र्यः) one having one wife only.—भाव 1. a. of the same or one nature. -2. sincerely devoted. -3. honest, sincerely disposed. (-वः) 1. one feeling, the same or unchanged devotion ; Pt. 1. 285, 3. 65. -2. oneness, agreement.—भूत a. 1. being one, undivided. -2. concentrated, closely attentive. —भूमः a palace having one floor. —भोजन, —भुक्त a. 1. eating but one meal. -2. eating in common. —मति a. 1. fixed on one object. -2. unanimous, thinking in the same way. —मनस् a. 1. think-

ing with another, of one thought ; Mu. 2. 13. -2. fixing the mind upon one object, closely attentive ; एकमनाः श्रोतुमर्हसि देवः M. 2. -मात्र *a.* of one syllable. —मुख *a.* 1. having the face directed towards one place or object.-2. having the same aim.-3. having one chief or head.-4. having one door or entrance (as a मंडप). (-खं) 1. gambling. -2. kind of fruit (रुद्राक्षफल). मूर्धन् = °मुख q. v. —मूला = अतसी q. v. -यष्टिः, यष्टिका a single string of pearls. —योनि *a.* 1. uterine. -2. of the same family or caste ; Ms. 9. 148. —रजः the plant भृंगराज. —रस *a.* 1. finding pleasure only in one thing, of one flavour ; R. 10. 17. -2. of one feeling or sentiment only, साहस° U. 5. 21 influenced only by rashness ; विक्रम° K. 7 ; भावैकरसं मनः Kn. 5. 82 ; M. 3. 10 ; Bv. 2. 155 ; Si. 6. 26 ; V. 1. 9. -3. of one tenor, stable, equable ; Mâl. 4. 7 ; U. 4. 15. -4. solely or exclusively devoted (to one) ; अबलैकरसाः R. 9. 43, 8. 65. (-सः) 1. oneness of aim or feeling. -2. the only flavour or pleasure. (-सं) a drama of one sentiment. —राज्, -राजः *m.* an absolute king. —रात्रः a ceremony lasting one night. (-त्रं) one night. —रात्रिक *a.* lasting or sufficient for one night only. —राशिः 1. a heap, crowd. -2. a sign of the zodiac. °भूत *a.* collected or heaped together. —रिक्थिन् *m.* a coheir ; Ms. 9. 162. —रूप *a.* 1. of one form or kind, like, similar ; Ki. 8. 2. 9. 55. -2. uniform, one-coloured. (-पं) one form or kind ; °ता uniformity, invariableness. —रूप्य *a.* formed or arising from one. —लिंगः 1. a word having one gender only.-2. N. of Kubera. (-गं) a place in which for five krosas there is but one लिंग (Phallus) ; पंचक्रोशांतरे यत्र न लिंगांतरमिष्यते । तदेकलिंगमाख्यातं तत्र सिद्धिरनुत्तमा ॥ Sabdak. —वचन the singular number. -वर्ण *a.* 1. of one colour.-2. identical, same. -3. of one tribe or caste. -4. involving the use of one letter (°समीकरण). (-र्णः) 1. one form. -2. a Brâhmaṇa. -3. a word of one syllable. -4. a superior caste. (-र्णी) beating time, the instrument (castanet) ; °समीकरणं an equation involving one unknown quantity. —वर्णिक *a.* 1. of one colour. -2. of one caste. —वर्षिका a heifer one year old. —वस्त्र, -वसन् *a.* having only one garment, in one dress. (-स्त्रं) a single garment. —वाक्यं one or unanimous opinion ; एकवाक्यं विवव्रः R. 6. 85 raised a unanimous cry° ; °ता consistency in meaning, unanimity, reconciling different statements.

—वादः 1. a kind of drum or tabor. -2. the unitarian doctrine, monotheism. -वारं, -वारे *ind.* 1. only once. -2. at once, suddenly. -3. at one time. —विंश *a.* twenty-first ; consisting of twenty-one. (-शः) the Ekavimsastoma —विंशतिः *f.* twenty-one. —विध *a.* of one kind ; simple. —विलोचन *a.* one-eyed ; see एकदृष्टि. —विषयिन् *m.* a rival (having a common object or end in view). -वीरः a pre-eminent warrior or hero ; धर्म° Mv. 5. 48. —वृक्षः 1. one tree. -2. a district in which but one tree is seen for 4 Krosas.—वृत *f.* heaven. —वृंदं 1. a peculiar disease of the throat. -2. one heap or collection. —वृषः Ved. the chief bull. —वेणिः, -णी *f.* a single braid of hair (worn by a woman as a mark of her separation from her husband &c.) ; गंडाभोगात्कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं करेण Me. 92 ; °धरा S. 7 ; धृत° S. 7. 21. —वेश्मन् *n.* a solitary house or room. -व्यवसायिन् *a.* following the same profession. —शत *a.* 101st. (-तं) 101. —शफ *a.* whole-hoofed. (-फः) an animal whose hoof is not cloven (as a horse, ass &c.). —शरणं the sole recourse or refuge (especially applied to a deity). —शरीर *a.* of one body or blood, consanguineous. °अन्वयः consanguineous descent. °अवयवः a descendant in a right line, blood-kinsman. °आरंभः commencement of consanguinity by the union of father and mother. —शाख *a.* having one branch. (-खः) a Brâhmaṇa of the same branch or school. -शीर्षन् = °मुख q. v. —शुंग *a.* having one sheath. (-गा) N. of a medicinal plant -शृंग *a.* having only one horn. (-गः) 1. a unicorn ; rhinoceros. -2. N. of Vishṇu. -3. a class of Pitris. -4. a mountain having one top. —शेषः a tree having one root. —शेषः ' the remainder of one', a species of Dvandva compound in which one of two or more words only is retained ; *e. g.* पितरौ father and mother, parents (= मातापितरौ) ; so श्वशुरौ, भ्रातरः &c. —श्रुत *a.* once heard. °धर *a.* keeping in mind what one has heard once. —श्रुतिः *f.* 1. monotony. -2. the neutral accentless tone. (-ति) *ind.* in a monotonous manner. —श्रुष्टि *a.* Ved. obedient to one command. —षष्ट *a.* sixty-first. —षष्टिः *f.* sixty-one. °तम *a.* sixty-first. —संस्थ *a.* dwelling in one place ; R. 6. 29. —सप्तत, °तितम *a.* seventy-first.—सप्ततिः *f.* seventy-one. —सभं a common place of meeting. —सर्ग *a.* closely attentive. (-र्गः) concentration. —सहस्रं 1001 or one thousand. —साक्षिक *a.* witnessed by one. —सार्धं *ind.* together, in one company. -सूत्रं N. of a small double drum played by a string and ball attached to the body of it. —स्तोमः N. of a Soma ceremony. —स्थ *a.* 1. being or centred in one place ; Kn. 1. 49 ; Me. 104 v. l. -2. close-standing, standing side by side ; Pt. 3. 53.-3. collected, combined. —स्थानं one or the same place ; एकस्थाने प्रसूते वाक् Pt. 4. 5. —हंसः the chief or highest Hamsa (an allegorical designation of the soul). —हायन *a.* one year old ; Mâl. 4. 8 ; U. 3. 28. (-नी) a heifer one year old. (-नं) the period of one year.

एकक *a.* 1 Single, alone, solitary, without a co adjutor ; U. 5. 5 ; Dk. 111. -2 Same, identical.

एकतम *a.* (*n.* °मत्, *f.* °मा) 1 One of many. -2 One (used as an indefinite article).

एकतर (*n.* °तरं) 1 One of two, either ; P. VII. 1. 26. -2 Other, different. -3 One of many.

एकतस् *ind.* 1 From one side, on one side. -2 Singly, one by one ; एकतः अन्यतः on one side-on the other side ; R. 6. 85 ; Ki. 5. 2 ; एकतः, - एकतः on the one side-on the other side ; S. 4. 2.

एकता, - त्वं Oneness, unity, union, identity.

एकत्र *idd.* [एक-त्रल्] 1 In one place, in close connection. -2 Together, all taken together ; एवमेतान्येकत्र चतुर्दश कुलानि K. 136 ; एकत्र-अपरत्र or एकत्र on one side-on the other, here-there.

एकदा *ind.* 1 Once, once upon a time, at one time. -2 At the same time, all at once, simultaneously ; H. 4. 93.

एकधा *ind.* 1 In one way. -2 Singly. 3 At once, at the same time. -4 Together. -5 Once, sometimes.

एकल *a.* Alone, solitary ; U. 4.

एकशस् *ind.* One by one, singly.

एकाकिन् *a.* Alone, solitary.

एकादशन् *num. a.* Eleven.

एकादश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Eleventh. -2 Consisting of eleven. -3 Lasting for eleven months. —शी 1 The eleventh day of every fortnight of a lunar month, sacred to Vishṇu ; (when fasting is enjoined and is considered to be productive of great religious merit). -2 Presentations of offerings to deceased ancestors or Pitris on the eleventh day after decease. -शं The number eleven. -Comp. -अहः 1. a collection of 11 days. -2. a sacrifice lasting for eleven days. —उत्तमः N. of Siva (the chief of the 11 Rudras). —द्वारं the eleven holes of the

body ; see ख. —रुद्राः (pl.) the eleven Rudras ; see रुद्र.

एकादशक *a.* Consisting of 11 parts.

एकादशिन् *a.* Consisting of eleven.

एकीकृ 8 U. 1 To collect. -2 To unite, join together, combine.

एकीभू 1 P. 1 To become one, blend, combine, be mingled.

एकीभावः 1 Combination, association. -2 Common nature or property.

एकीय *a.* Belonging to, or proceeding from one. —यः A partisan, an associate.

एज् I. 1 A. (epic. P.) (एजते, एजांचक्रे, एजिष्ट, एजितुं, एजित) 1 To tremble, shake. -2 To move, stir ; धृतराष्ट्रोऽयमेजति Mb. -3 To shine (P.). -WITH अप to drive away. —उद् to rise, go upwards.

एजक *a.* Shaking.

एजत्क *a.* Trembling.

एजथुः *m.* Ved. Trembling, shaking (of the earth).

एजनं Trembling, shaking.

एजित *p. p.* Shaken, agitated.

एजि *a.* Affected by wind.

एठ् 1 A. (एठते, एठितुं, एठित) To annoy, resist, oppose.

एड *a.* Deaf. —डः A kind of sheep. -Comp. —गजः the medicinal plant Cassia Tora or Alata (उरण) used for curing ring-worms. —मूक *a.* 1. deaf and dumb ; cf. अनेडमूक. -2. wicked, perverse.

एडकः 1 A ram. -2 A wild goat. -3 A kind of medicinal plant. —का A ewe.

एडु (डू or डो) कः, —कं 1 A building constructed of rubbish, bones &c., or of hard substances resembling bones. -2 A tomb, a wall round bones. -3 (With Buddhists.) A sanctuary filled with relics.

एणः, एणकः a A kind of black antelope ; the several kinds of deer are given in this verses:—अतृषो माणवो ज्ञेय एणः कृष्णमृगः स्मृतः । रुरुर्गौरमुखः प्रोक्तः शंबरः शोण उच्यते ॥. -2 (In astr.) Capricorn. -Comp. —अजिनं deer-skin. —तिलकः, -भृत् the moon ; so °अंकः, °लांछनः &c. —दृश् *a.* one having eyes like those of a deer. (-*m.*) Capricorn.

एणी 1 A female black deer. -2 A kind of poisonous insect. -Comp. —पद *a.* having feet like those of a deer. (-दः) a kind of snake.

एत *a.* (एता- एनी *f.*) 1 Of a variegated colour ; shining. -2 Come, arrived. -3 Going, flowing. —ता 1 A deer or antelope. -2 The hide of a deer. -3 A variegated colour.

एनी A river, flowing stream.

एतग्व *a.* 1 Going on their way (said of the horses of gods). -2 Variegated. -ग्वः A horse of a variegated colour.

एतश *a.* Ved. Of a variegated colour, shining. —शः A dappled horse (particularly the horses of the sun).

एतशस् *m.* 1 A. Brâhmaṇa. -2 A horse.

एतिः *f.* Ved. Arrival, approach.

एतद् *pron. a.* (*m.* एषः, *f.* एषा, *n.* एतद्) 1 This, this here, yonder (referring to what is nearest to the speaker) (समीपतरवर्ति चैतदो रूपं) ; the Nom. forms are used like those of इदं in the sense of 'here' ; एष पृच्छामि-एष कथयामि Mu. 3 here I ask &c. ; कदा गमिष्यसि-एष गच्छामि Sk.; एषोस्मि कामंदकी संवृत्तः Mâl. 1 ; एते मर्वीकृताः स्मः S. 5. In this sense एतद् is sometimes used to give emphasis to the personal pronouns ; एषोहं कार्यवशादायोध्यिकस्तदानींतनश्च संवृत्तः U. 1. -2 As the subject of a sentence it agrees in gender and number with the predicate without reference to the noun to which it refers ; एतद् (शवला) मे धनं ; but may sometimes remain in the neuter ; एतद्धेव गुरुषु वृत्तिः Ms. 2. 206. -3 It often refers to what precedes, especially when it is joined with इदं or any other pronoun ; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः Ms. 3. 147 ; इति यदुक्तं तदेतच्चिरं ; एतानीमानि, एते ते &c. -4 It is used in connection with a relative clause, in which case the relative generally follows ; प्रच्छन्नवंचकास्त्वेते ये स्तेनाटविकादयः Ms. 9. 257. —*ind.* In this manner, thus, so, here, at this time, now. *Note.* एतद् appears as the first member of compounds which are mostly self-explaining ; *e. g.* °अनंतर immediately after this ; °अंत ending thus ; °अर्थः this matter ; °अर्थे on this account, therefore ; °अवधि to this limit, so far ; °अवस्थ *a.* of such a state or condition. -Comp. —कालः the present time. —कालीन *a.* belonging to the present time. —क्षणात् *ind.* hence-forth. —द्वितीय *a.* one who does anything for the second time. —प्रथम *a.* one who does anything for the first time. —योनिन् *a.* having one's origin in that.

एतदीय *a.* Belonging to this.

एतर्हि *ind.* 1 Now, at this time, at present, now-a-days ; Ki. 1. 32. -2 Then (correlative to यर्हि). -3 A certain measure of time = 51 idânîms or one-fifteenth of a *Kshipra* ; cf. इदानीं.

एतादृच्, -दृक्ष, -दृश (-शी, -क्षी) *a.* 1 Such, such like ; सर्वेपि नैतादृशाः Bh. 2. 51. -2 Of this kind, similar to this.

एतावत् *a.* So much, so great, so many, of such extent, so far, of such quality or kind ; एतावदुक्त्वा विरते मृगेंद्रे R. 2. 51 ; Ku. 6. 89 ; एतावान्मे विभवो भवंतं सेवितुं M. 2 so far ; oft. used in connection with a relative pronoun which generally follows ; एतावता नन्वनुमेयशोभि...आरोपितं यद्गिरिशेन पश्चादनंक Ku. 1. 37. —*ind.* So far, so much, in such a degree, thus.

एतावत्त्वं 1 Quantity or number. -2 Greatness ; such a state or condition ; such extent.

एतनः 1 Breath, expiration. -2 A kind of fish (Silurus Pelorius).

एतु *a.* Ved. 1 Going. -2 Asking, requesting.

एदिधिषुःपतिः The husband of a younger sister whose elder sister has not been married; cf. अग्रेदिधिषुः.

एध् 1 A. (एधते, एधांचक्रे, एधिष्ट, एधितुं, एधित) 1 To grow, increase ; विनापि संगमं स्त्रीणां कवीनां सुखमेधते Pt. 2. 164. -2 To prosper, become happy, live in comfort ; द्वावेतौ सुखमेधेते Pt. 1. 318. -3 To grow strong, become great. -4 To extend. -5 To swell, rise. —*Caus.* To cause to grow or increase ; to greet, celebrate, honour ; नैधिषः स्वपराक्रमं Bk. 15. 19 ; (तं) आशिभिरेधयामासुः Ku. 6. 90. —*Desid.* एदिधिषते.

एधः Fuel ; स्फुलिंगावस्थया वह्निरेधापेक्ष इव स्थितः S. 7. 15 ; Si. 2. 99 ; R. 9. 81.

एधतु *a.* Increased, grown. —तुः 1 A man. -2 Fire. -3 Prosperity, happiness (Ved.).

एधमान *a.* Prospering, increasing ; °द्विष् hating the impious who prosper (Sây.).

एधस् *n.* 1 Fuel ; यथैधांसि समिद्धोऽग्निर्भस्मसात् कुरुतेऽर्जुन Bg. 4. 37 ; अनलायागुरुचंदनैधसे R. 8. 71 ; Ms. 11. 71 ; Y. 2. 166. -2 Prosperity (in comp.).

एधा Prosperity, happiness.

एधित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased ; Si. 14. 31. -2 Brought up ; मृगशावैः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18. -3 Filled ; Mv. 7. 6.

एनस् *n.* [इ-असुन्-नुट् Uṇ. 4. 197] 1 Sin, offence, fault ; आत्मघातिन एनसा संयुज्यते K. 174 ; Si. 14. 35 ; 16. 8. -2 Mischief, crime. -3 Unhappiness. -4 Censure, blame.

एनस्य *a.* 1 Caused by crime. -2 Sinful, wicked, wrong.

एनस्वत् or एनस्विन् *a.* Wicked, sinful.

एना *ind.* Ved. Thus; then, at that time.

एम *a.* To be obtained. —मः, एमन् *n.* Ved. A course, way.

एरका A kind of grass (said to have turned to clubs when plucked by Krishṇa and his family; cf. Mb. मौसलपर्वन्).—कं A woolen carpet.

एरंगः A kind of fish.

एरंडः The castor-oil plant; (a small tree with a scanty number of leaves); and hence the proverb: निरस्तपादपे देशे एरंडोऽपि द्रुमायते. —डा Long pepper. -Comp. —पत्रिका, -फला the plant Croton Polyandrum (दंतीवृक्ष).

एरंडकः = एरंड.

एरु *a.* Ved. Going.

एर्वारुः, एर्वारुका A species of cucumber.

एलकः A ram; see एडक.

एलंगः A kind of fish.

एलवालु *n.*, एलवालुकं 1 The fragrant bark of कपित्थ (Feronia Elephantum). -2 A granular substance (used as a drug and perfume).

एलाबिलः N. of Kubera; see ऐलविल.

एला 1 Cardamom plant; एलानां फलरेणवः R. 4. 47, 6. 64. -2 Cardamom (the seed of the plant). -Comp. —पर्णी the plant Mimosa Octandra.

एलीका Small cardamoms.

एलायति Den. P. 1 To be merry or frolicsome. -2 To be wantonly mischievous in behaviour.

एलुकं 1 A kind of perfume. -2 A medicinal substance or plant.

1. एव *a.* Ved. 1 Going, moving. -2 Speedy, quick : एवो गंता ; ये च एवा मरुतः Uṇ. 1. 150. -वः A course, way; or a courser, a fleet horse; स्वेभिरेवैश्च्यवतः Rv. 1. 62. 8; (pl.) mode of proceeding, custom, habit; or, according to Sāy., a desire or hymn. -Comp. —या *a.* granting protection; or going in ways or courses. -यावन् *a.* going with horses or granting desires, going quickly. (*-m.*) N. of Vishṇu.

2. एव *ind.* This particle is most frequently used to strengthen and emphasize the idea expressed by a word:—(1) Just, quite, exactly; एवमेव quite so, just so; (2) same, very, identical; अर्थोष्मणा विरहितः पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2. 40 that very man; (3) only, alone, merely, (implying exclusion); सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63 only the truth, nothing but the truth; so नाम्नैव, स एव धीरः he alone (and not others); (4) already; गत एव न ते निवर्तते Ku. 4. 30; (5) scarcely, the moment, as soon as; chiefly with participles; उपस्थितेयं कल्याणी नाम्नि कीर्तित एव यत् R. 1. 87 as soon as the name was uttered; इति चिंतयत्येव while just thinking &c.; (6) also, likewise; तथैव so also; (7) like, as (showing similarity), श्रीस्त एव मेस्तु G. M. (= तव इव); and (8) generally to emphasize a statement; भवितव्यमेव तेन U. 4. it *will* (surely) take place. It is also said to imply the senses of (9) detraction; (10) diminution; (11) command; (12) restraint; or (13) used merely as an expletive. (This particle is used in the Vedas in the senses of so, just so, like, indeed, truly, really).

एवं *ind.* 1 Thus, so, in this manner or way; (referring to what precedes as well as to what follows); अस्त्येवं Pt. 1 it is so; एवंवादिनि देवर्षौ Ku. 6. 84; ब्रूया एवं Me. 101 (what follows); एवमस्तु be it so, amen; यद्येवं if so; किमेवं why so; नैवं, मा मैवं oh, not so, (do not do so); एवं has sometimes an adjectival force; एवं वचनं such words. -2 Yes, quite so (implying assent); सीता-अहो जाने तस्मिन्नेव काले वर्ते। रामः—एवं U. 1; एवं यदात्थ भगवन् Ku. 2. 31. It is also said to have the senses of (3) likeness; (4) sameness of manner; (5) affirmation or determination; (6) command; or it is often used merely as an expletive. (In the Vedas एवं occurs very rarely; its place being usually taken up by एव). -Comp. —अवस्थ *a.* so situated or circumstanced. -आदि, —आद्य *a.* of such qualities or kind, such and the like; एवमादिभिः S. 5; Ku. 5. 29. -कारं *ind.* in this manner. —काल *a.* containing so many syllabic instants. —क्रतु *a.* Ved. thus minded. -गत *a.* being in this condition or so circumstanced; एवं गते under these circumstances. —गुण *a.* possessing such virtues, पुत्रमेवंगुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाप्नुहि S. 1. 12. -नामन् *a.* so called, bearing this name. —प्रकार, -प्राय *a.* of such a kind; U. 5. 29; S. 7. 24. —भूत *a.* of such quality or description, so, such. —रूप *a.* of such a kind or form. —वाद् such an expression. -विद्, -विद्वस् *a.* knowing so or such, well-informed. -विध *a.* of such a kind, such. -वीर्य *a.* possessing such a power. —वृत्त or वृत्ति *a.* behaving such; of such a kind.

एवावद *a.* Ved. So speaking, true.

एष् 1 U. (एषति ते, एषितुं, एषित) 1 To go or approach. -2 To hasten towards, fly at, attack any one. -3 To endeavour to reach or gain. -4 To request. -5 To desire. -6 To creep or glide.

एष *a.* 1 Desirable, to be desired. -2 Gliding, running; epithet of Vishṇu. —षः 1 Running or hastening towards. -2 Seeking -3 Wish, choice. —षा Wish, desire.

एषण *a.* Seeking. —णः An iron arrow. -णं 1 Seeking. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Driving, pressing. -4 Probing. -णा 1 Seeking; wish, desire. -2 Begging, request. -णी 1 A goldsmith's balance. -2 A probe (of iron or steel).

एषणिका A goldsmith's balance.

एषणिन् *a.* Seeking, striving to get.

एषणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be desired or desirable; Ku. 7. 88. -2 To be aimed at or sought -3 To be approached. -4 (At the end of comp.) Relating to medical examination.

एषिन् *a.* Wishing, desirous.

एषिन् *a.* 1 Driving, impelling. -2 Desiring, desirous of, wishing (at the end of comp.); यौवने विषयैषिणाम् R. 1. 8.

एष्टिः *f.* Wish, desire.

एष्य *a.* 1 To be desired or sought. -2 To be approached. -3 To be probed.

एह Ved. 1 Desirous. -2 Striving well.

एहस् *n.* Anger.

एहिमाय *a.* Ved. Of all-pervading intellect, an epithet of the Visvedevas; cf. Rv. 1. 3. 9.

ऐ.

ऐ: *m.* N. of *Siva.* —*ind.* An interjection of (1) calling (=Hola, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) inviting.

ऐक *a.* Belonging to one.

ऐकध्यं *ind.* At once.

ऐकक्ष्यं Singleness of time or occurrence.

ऐकपत्यं 1 Sole sovereignty, supreme power. -2 Absolute monarchy.

ऐकपदिक *a.* (की *f.*). 1 Belonging to a simple word. -2 Consisting of single words. —कं The name given to the Naigama section of Yâska's commentary on the Nighaṇṭavas.

ऐकपद्यं 1 Unity of words. -2 Being formed into one word.

ऐकभाव्यं Singleness of nature or purpose.

ऐकमत्यं Unanimity, agreement, sameness of opinion; R. 18. 36; अत्र सर्वेषामैकमत्यं H. 1 all are unanimous on this point.

ऐकराज्यं Monarchy.

ऐकशतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 101.

ऐकशफ *a.* (फी *f.*) Produced by or relating to animals with uncloven hoofs (as milk &c.); Ms. 5. 8; Y. 1. 170.

ऐकश्रुत्यं, ऐकस्वर्यं The one accentless monotonous tone, monotony.

ऐकसहस्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 1001.

ऐकागारिकः 1 A thief (breaking into lonely houses); केनचित्तु हस्तवतैकागारिकेण Dk. 67; *Si.* 19. 111. -2 The owner of a single house.

ऐकाग्र *a.* Intent on one object.

ऐकाग्र्यं Intentness on one object.

ऐकांगः A soldier of the body-guard; Raj. T. 5. 249.

ऐकात्म्यं 1 Unity, unity of soul. -2 Identity, sameness. -3 Oneness with the Supreme soul.

ऐकाधिकरण्यं 1 Oneness of relation. -2 Existence in the same subject; co-extension (in Logic); साध्येन हेतोरैकाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhâshâ P. 69.

ऐकांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Absolute, complete, perfect; Bg. 14. 27. -2 Assured, certain; Sân. K. 68; Ms. 4. -3 Exclusive. —के In private, apart from others; Pt. 1.

ऐकान्यिकः A pupil who commits one error in reading or reciting (the Vedas).

ऐकार्थ्यं 1 Sameness of aim or purpose. -2 Consistency in meaning.

ऐकाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Ephemeral. -2 Of one or the same day, quotidian. -3 Lasting for one day (as a sacrifice, fever, festival &c.).

ऐक्यं 1 Oneness, unity, harmony; R. 10. 82; U. 6. 33. -2 Unanimity. -3 Identity, sameness. -4 Especially, the identity of the human soul or of the universe with the Deity. -5 An aggregate, whole. -6 (In alg.) The product of the length and depth of the portions or little excavations differing in depth (Colebrooke).

ऐक्षव *a.* (वी *f.*) [इक्षु-अण्] Made of, or produced from sugar-cane, sugary. -वं 1 Sugar. -2 A kind of spirituous liquor.

ऐक्षव्य *a.* Made of sugar-cane.

ऐक्षुक *a.* [इक्षु-ठञ्] 1 Suitable for sugar-cane. -2 Bearing sugar-cane. —कः A carrier of sugar-cane.

ऐक्षुभारिक *a.* [इक्षुभार-ठञ्] Carrying a load of sugar-canes.

ऐक्ष्वाक *a.* [इक्ष्वाकु-अण्] Belonging to Ikshvâku. —कः, -कुः 1 A descendant of Ikshvâku; सत्यमैक्ष्वाकः खल्वसि U. 5. -2 The country ruled by the Aikshvâkus.

ऐंगुद *a.* (दी *f.*) [इंगुदी-अण्] Produced from the इंगुदी tree. —दं The nut of the इंगुदी tree.

ऐच्छिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इच्छा-ठञ्] 1 Optional, voluntary; विकल्पो व्यवस्थितो न त्वैच्छिकः Dây. B. -2 Arbitrary.

ऐड *a.* Ved. [इडा-अण्] 1 Containing anything refreshing. -2 Containing the word (इडा) (such as a chapter). -3 Belonging to a sheep. —डः N. of Purûravas (इडायाः अपत्यं).

ऐडक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sheep. —कः A species of sheep.

ऐड(ल)विडः (लः) N. of Kubera.

ऐडु(ड)कं A wall &c. of bones and rubbish.

ऐण *a.* [एण-अण्] (णी *f.*) Of or belonging to an antelope (as skin, wool &c.): Y. 1. 259.

ऐणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Hunting black antelopes, a deer-killer.

ऐणेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [एणी-ढक्] Produced from the black doe or from anything connected with her. —यः A black antelope. —यं A kind of coitus (रतिबंध).

ऐतदात्म्यं The state of having this property or peculiarity.

ऐतरेय *a.* [इतरा-ढक्] Originating from Aitareya. —यः, -यं A descendant of Itarâ (or Itara, a sage) to whom the Aitareya Brâhmaṇa and *Araṇyaka* were revealed. —**Comp.** —उपनिषद् N. of an Upanishad.

ऐतरेयिन् *m.* A reader of the Aitareya Brâhmaṇa.

ऐतिहासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इतिहास-ठक्] 1 Traditional. -2 Historical. —कः 1 An historian. -2 One who knows or studies ancient legends.

ऐतिह्यं Traditional instruction, legendary account; ऐतिह्यमनुमानं च प्रत्यक्षमपि चागमम् Râm.; किलेत्यैतिह्ये. (ऐतिह्य is regarded as one of the Pramâṇas or proofs by the Paurâṇik as and reckoned along with प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान &c.; see अनुमव).

ऐदंपर्यं Substance, scope, bearing (lit. state of being इदंपर *i. e.* having this meaning, purport or scope); इदं त्वैदंपर्यं Mâl. 2. 7.

ऐदंयुगीन *a.* Fit for this yoke.

ऐनसं Sin.

ऐंदव *a.* (वी *f.*) [इंदु-अण्] Lunar; Mâl. 8. 1: U. 1. 34. —वः A lunar month. -वी The plant सोमराजी. —वं 1 The asterism Mrigasiras. -2 The *Vrata* called चांद्रायण q. v.; Ms. 11. 126.

ऐंद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*) [इंद्र-अण्] Belonging or sacred to Indra; R. 2. 50; 6. 27. —द्रः 1 N. of Arjuna and of Vâli (who are regarded as sons of इंद्र). -2 N. of a Samvatsara. -3 The part of a sacrifice offered to Indra. -द्री 1 N. of a *Rik* addressed to Indra; इत्याद्यिका काचिदैंद्री समाम्नाता J. N. V. -2 The east, eastern direction (presided over by Indra); अयमैंद्रीमुखं पश्य रक्तश्चुंबति चंद्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58; Ki. 9. 18. -3 The eighteenth lunar mansion. -4 The eighth day in the second half of the months of मार्गशीर्ष and पौष. -5 Indra's energy (personified as his wife *Sachi*). -6 Misfortune,

misery. -7 A kind of cucumber. -8 An epithet of Durgâ.-9 Small cardamom. —न्द्री 1 The eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्ठा). -2 Wild ginger.

ऐन्द्रजालिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इंद्रजालेन चरति ठक्] 1 Deceptive, magical, illusive. -2 Familiar with magic. —कः A juggler; *Si.* 15. 25.

ऐन्द्रतुरीयः The fourth part of a libation to Indra.

ऐन्द्रलुप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Affected with morbid baldness of the head.

ऐन्द्रशिरः A species of elephant.

ऐन्द्राग्न *a.* Relating to Indra and Agni; so ऐन्द्रवारुण, ऐन्द्रसौम्य &c.

ऐन्द्रिः [इंद्रस्यापत्यं- इञ्] 1 N. of Jayanta, Arjuna, or Vâli, the monkey-chief. -2 A crow; ऐन्द्रिः किल नखैस्तस्या विददार स्तनौ द्विजः R. 12. 22.

ऐन्द्रिय, -यक *a.* [इंद्रिय-अण्, वुञ् वा] 1 Belonging to the senses, sensual. -2 Present, perceptible to the senses. —यं The world of the senses.

ऐन्द्रियेधी *a.* Thinking only of sensual pleasures.

ऐन्धन *a.* (नी *f.*) [इंधन-अण्] Consisting of fuel. —नः N. of the sun.

ऐन्य *a.* [इन ष्य] Belonging to a master or the sun.

ऐभ *a.* (भी *f.*) [इभ-अण्] Belonging to an elephant; Mu. 3. 20.

ऐयत्यं [इयत्-ष्यञ्] Quantity, number.

ऐरावणः (See ऐरावत below) Indra's elephant (produced at the churning of the ocean).

ऐरावतः [इरा आपः तद्वान् इरावान् समुद्रः तस्मादुत्पन्नः अण्] 1 N. of the elephant of Indra. -2 An excellent elephant. -3 One of the chiefs of the Nâgas or serpent-race (inhabiting Pâtâla). -4 The elephant presiding over the east. -5 A kind of rainbow. -6 A kind of lightning; (said to be *n.* also in these two senses). -7 The orange tree. —तं 1 A vast and waterless region. -2 (pl.) N. of a Varsha. -3 N. of the northern path of the moon. -ती 1 The female of Indra's elephant. -2 Lightning. -3 N. of a plant (वटपत्री). -4 N. of the river Râvi in the Panjâba (=इरावती). -5 N. of a particular portion of the moon's path.

ऐरिणं [इरिणे भवं अण्] Fossil or rock salt.

ऐरेयं [इरायां अन्ने भवं ढक्] Spirituous liquor (prepared from food).

ऐर्म्यं [ईर्म-ष्यञ्] A plaster good for healing wounds.

ऐलः [इलाया अपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of Purûravas (son of Ilâ and Budha). -2 The planet Mars. —लं 1 Food, a quantity of food. -2 A particular number.

ऐलवः Ved. Noise, cry; °कारः Rudra's dog.

ऐलवालुकः N. of a perfume.

ऐलविलः 1 N. of Kubera; *Si.* 13. 18. -2 The planet Mars.

ऐलेयः 1 A kind of perfume. -2 Mars.

ऐश *a.* (शी *f.*) [ईश-अण्] 1 Belonging to *Siva*; R. 2. 75. -2 Supreme, regal.

ऐशान *a.* [ईशान-अण्] Belonging to *Siva*. —नी 1 The north-eastern direction. -2 N. of Durgâ.

ऐश्वर *a.* [ईश्वर-अण्] (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to or produced by a lord or the Supreme Being, majestic. -2 Powerful, mighty. -3 Belonging to *Siva*; R. 11. 76. -4 Supreme, royal. -5 Divine. —री N. of Durgâ.

ऐश्वरिकः (With Buddhists) A theist.

ऐश्वर्यं [ईश्वर-ष्यञ्] 1 Supremacy, sovereignty; एकैश्वर्यस्थितोऽपि M. 1. 1; भिक्षाचर°. -2 Might, power, sway. -3 Dominion. -4 Affluence, wealth, greatness; °मत्तेषु *S.* 5.18. -5 Superhuman power. -6 The divine faculties of omnipotence, omnipresence &c.

ऐषमस् *ind.* During this year, in the present year.

ऐषमस्तन-मस्त्य *a.* Belonging to the present year.

ऐषावीर *a.* Ved. Weak, powerless.

ऐषीक *a.* Consisting of stalks; made of reeds or canes; ऐषीकं पर्व a section of the सौप्तिक पर्व of Mb.

ऐष्टक Ved. Sacrificial bricks collectively.

ऐष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इष्टि-ठक्] 1 Sacrificial, ceremonial. -2 Treating of इष्टि or sacrifice (as a work). -Comp. —पूर्तिक *a.* belonging to इष्टापूर्त (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐहलौकिक *a* (की *f.*) [इहलोक-ठञ्] Happening in or belonging to this world, temporal, sublunary (opp. पारलौकिक).

ऐहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इह-ठञ्] 1 Of this world or place, temporal, secular, worldly. -2 Local, of this place. —कं Business (of this world). -Comp. —दर्शिन् *a.* worldly-minded.

ओ.

ओ *m.* (औ) N. of Brahmâ. *-ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh). -2 An interjection of (1) calling; (holla, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) compassion (ah!).

ओकः 1 A house. -2 A refuge, shelter. -3 A bird. -4 A Sudra.

ओकस् *n.* 1 A house, residence; as in दिवौकस् or स्वर्गौकस् a god. -2 An asylum, refuge. -3 A resting place. -4 Pleasure, gratification. [cf. Gr. *oikos*].

ओकिवस् *a.* Meeting together, united (समवेत).

ओक्य *a.* 1 Favourable to the house; *i. e.* to its inmates. -2 Good for a house, kind to a household. —क्यं 1 Gratification, pleasure. -2 A comfortable place. -3 A resting place, house (in general).

ओकणः (णिः) A bug; so ओकोदनी, ओकणी.

ओकुलः A cake of flour.

ओख् 1 P. (ओखति, ओखांचकार, ओखितुं, ओखित) 1 To be dry. -2 To be able; be sufficient. -3 To adorn or grace. -4 To refuse. -5 To ward off, prevent.

ओगण *a.* 1 United. -2 Solitary; despised, cast off by one's friends.

ओघः [उह्-घञ् पृषो० घ] 1 A flood, stream, current; पुनरोघेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; so रुधिर°, बाष्प° &c. -2 An inundation. -3 A heap, quan-

tity; mass, multitude बाण °, अघ°, जन° &c. -4 The whole. -5 Continuity. -6 Quick time in music. -7 Tradition, traditional instruction. -8 A kind of dance.

ओंकारः See under ओम्.

ओज् 1, 10 U. (ओजति, ओजयति, ओजयितुं, ओजित) 1 To be strong or able -2 To increase, grow.

ओज *a.* Odd, uneven. —जं =ओजस् q. v.

ओजस् *n.* 1 Bodily strength, vigour ; energy, ability. -2 Vitality. -3 Virility, the generative faculty. -4 Splendour, light. -5 (In Rhet.) An elaborate form of style, abundance of compounds ; (considered by Daṇḍin to be the 'soul of prose') ; ओजः समासभूयस्त्वमेतद्गद्यस्य जीवितम् Kâv. 1. 80; see K. P. 8 also; said to be of 5 kinds in R. G. -6 (In astr.) Each alternate sign of the zodiac (as the first, third &c.). -7 Water. -8 Metallic lustre. -9 Manifestation, appearance. -10 Skill in the use of weapons.

ओजसीन, ओजस्य *a.* Ved. Strong, powerful.

ओजस्वत्, ओजस्विन् *a.* 1 Strong, vigorous, energetic, powerful; रूपं तदोजस्वि तदेव वीर्यम् R. 5. 37 ; Si. 12. 35. -2 Splendid, bright.

ओजायते Den. A. To show strength or vigour, exhibit one's heroism ; Bk. 5. 76 ; U. 5. 32.

ओजिष्ठ *a.* (Super. of ओजस् = ओजस्विन्) Most strong, vehement.

ओजीयस् *a.* More vehement, stronger.

ओज्मन् *a.* An instigator. -*m.* 1 Speed. -2 Strength.

ओडवः,-डुवः A musical mode which omits two of the notes of the scale (रि and ध).

ओडिका, ओडी Wild rice.

ओड्राः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people and their country (the modern Orissa) ; Ms. 10. 44. -ड्रः The China-rose. —ड्रं The *Javâ*-flower.-Comp. -आख्या the China-rose. -पुष्पं the *Javâ*-flower; Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis and its flowers.

ओण् 1 P. (ओणति, ओणितुं) To remove, take or drag along.

ओणि *a.* Removing. —णी (du.) 1 Heaven and earth. -2 Vessels used in the preparation of Soma. -3 Preserving power, protection.

ओत *a.* [आ-वे-क्त] Woven, sewn with threads across. -Comp.—प्रोत *a.* 1. sewn crosswise and lengthwise. -2. extending in all directions. (-तं) *ind.* crosswise and lengthwise, vertically and horizontally.

ओतुः 1 The woof or cross threads of a web -2 A cat (*f.* also) as in स्थूलो(लौ)तुः.

ओदती Issuing out, rising upwards ; epithet of the dawn.

ओदनः, —नं [उन्द्-युच् Uṇ. 2. 76] 1 Food, boiled rice ; *e. g.* दध्योदनः, घृत°, गुड°, मांस° &c. -2 Grain mashed and cooked with milk. -3 A cloud. (Sometimes ओदन is prefixed to the names of pupils to denote that the pupil's object is more to be fed by his master than be taught) ; *e. g.* ओदनपाणिनीयाः P. VI. 2. 69 Sk. —नी The plant (बला) Sida Cordifolia. -Comp. —आह्वया, -आह्वा, -ओदनिका N. of a medicinal plant (महासमंगा).

ओदनीयति Den. P. To wish to make mashed food of anything ; पुरोडाशं पयोदनीयति.

ओद्मः, ओद्मन्, *n.* 1 Flowing. -2 Wetting.

ओधस् *n.* An udder.

ओपशः Ved. An ornament of the head ; curl ; a horn (Sây.).

ओम् *ind.* 1 The sacred syllable *om*, uttered as a holy exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work. -2 As a particle it implies (*a*) solemn affirmation and respectful assent (so be it, amen !). (*b*) assent or acceptance (yes, all right); ओमित्युच्यताममात्यः Mâl. 6 ; ओमित्युक्तवतोथ शार्ङ्गिण इति Si. 1. 75 ; द्वितीयश्चेदोमिति ब्रूमः S. D. 1. (*c*) command ; (*d*) auspiciousness ; (*e*) removal or warding off.- 3 Brahman. [This word first appears in the Upanishads as a mystic monosyllable, and is regarded as the object of the most profound religious meditation. In the *Mandukya* Upanishad it is said that this syllable is all what has been, that which is and is to be ; that all is *om*, only *om*. Literally analysed, *om* is taken to be made up of three letters or quarters ; the letter *a* is Vaiśvânara, the spirit of waking souls in the waking world ; *u* is Taijasa, the spirit of dreaming souls in the world of dreams ; and *m* is Prajna, the spirit of sleeping and undreaming souls ; and the whole *om* is said to be unknowable, unspeakable, into which the whole world passes away, blessed above duality ; (for further account see *Gough's Upanishads* pp. 69-73). In later times *om* came to be used as a mystic name for the Hindu triad, representing the union of the three gods *a* (Vishṇu), *u* (Śiva), and *m*. (Brahma). It is usually called Praṇava or Ekâksharam]. -Comp. -कारः 1.the sacred syllable ओम्.-2 the exclamation ओम्, or pronunciation of the same. -3. (fig.) commencement; एष तावदोंकारः Mv. 1; B. R. 3.78.

ओमः Ved. 1 A protector. -2 One who is favourably disposed (towards another). -3 Any one fit to be protected or favoured.

ओमन् *m.* 1 Protection. -2 Favour, kindness. -3 A kind person.

ओमन्वत् *a.* 1 Friendly. -2 Favourable, kind. -3 Satiating, pleasing.

ओमात्रा Protection, kindness, assistance.

ओम्या Ved. Favour, protection.

ओरंफः A hard scratch ; Mâl. 7.

ओल *a.* Wet, damp. —लः An esculent root (सूरण).

ओलंड् 1 P., 10 U.(ओलंडति,ओलंडयति, ओलंडित) To cast or throw upwards, throw up.

ओल्ल *a.* Wet, damp. —ल्लः A hostage ; °आगतः come or received as a hostage, (this word occurs once or twice in Viddhaśâlabhanjikâ).

ओषः 1 Burning, combustion. -2 Cooking, baking.

ओषणः Pungency, sharp flavour. —णी A pot-herb.

ओषधिः,-धी *f.* [ओषः पाको धीयते अत्र,-धा-कि Tv.] 1 A herb, plant (in general) ; ओषध्यः फलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 46 ; cf. संजीवन°. -2 A medicinal plant or drug. -3 An annual plant or herb which dies after becoming ripe. -Comp. —ईशः, -गर्भः, -नाथः the moon (as presiding over and feeding plants) ; cf. पुष्णामि चौषधीः सर्वाः सोमो भूत्वा रसात्मकः Bg. 15. 13 ; R. 2. 73 ; Ku. 7. 1 ; S. 4. 2. —ज *a.* produced from plants. (-जः) fire. —धरः, -पतिः 1. a dealer in medicinal drugs. -2. a physician. -3. the moon ; Si. 9. 36 (where it means 'physician' also). —प्रस्थः the capital of Himâlaya ; तत्प्रयातौषधिप्रस्थं स्थितये हिमवत्पुरं Ku. 6. 33, 36.

ओषं *ind.* Immediately, quickly.

ओषाविन् *a.* Burning.

ओष्ठः [उष्यते उष्णाहारेण, उष्-कर्मणि थन् Uṇ. 2. 4] A lip (lower or upper) ; द्वावोष्ठौ छेदयेन्नृपः Ms. 8. 282 ; अधर°, बिंब°. —ष्ठी A creeper bearing a red fruit to which the lip is commonly compared (बिंबफल). (In comp. the अ or आ of words before ओष्ठ may be optionally dropped, and the fem. may end in

आ or ई; as बिंबो(बौ)ष्ठा-ष्ठी. [cf. L. *ostium*]. -Comp. —अधरौ -रं the upper and lower lip. —उपमफला the creeper Bryonia Grandis (whose fruit resembles a lip). —कोपः -प्रकोपः a disease of the lips. —ज a. labial (produced by the lips). —जाहं the root of the lip. —पल्लवः -वं a sprout-like or tender lip. —पुटं the cavity made by opening the lips. —पुष्पः -ष्पं the tree बंधुक. —रोगः any disease of the lips.

ओष्ठक a. (At the end of comp.) Taking care of the lips. —कः A lip.

ओष्ठ्य a. [ओष्ठ-यत्] 1 Being at the lips. -2 Belonging to the lips, labial (as the sounds).

ओष्ण a. A little warm, tepid (ईषदुष्ण).

ओहः Ved. 1 Bringing, performing. -2 Reaching. -3 Meditation. -Comp. —ब्रह्मन् a. one who has sacred knowledge.

ओहस् n. Praise; idea, true notion (?).

औ.

औ m. 1 A sound. -2 N. of Sesha or Ananta. —f. The earth. -ind. An interjection of (1) calling (ho, holla); (2) addressing (oh!); (3) opposition; (4) asseveration or determination.

औक्थिकः [उक्थ-ठक्] A Brâhmaṇa who knows or studies or recites the *ukthas*.

औक्थिक्यं The text of the Ukthas.

औक्थं A peculiar mode of recitation.

औक्षकं, औक्षं A multitude of oxen; Si. 5. 62.

औख्य a. [उखायां संस्कृतं ष्यञ्] Boiled in a pot (उखा).

औग्र्यं [उग्र-ष्यञ्] Formidableness, fierceness, dreadfulness, cruelty &c.

औघः [ओघ-स्वार्थे अण्] Flood.

औचित्यं, औचिती [उचित-ष्यञ् यलोपे ङीष्] 1 Aptness, fitness, propriety, suitableness. -2 Congruity or fitness, as one of the several circumstances which determine the exact meaning of a word in a sentence (such as संयोग, वियोग &c.); सामर्थ्यमौचिती देशः कालो व्यक्तिः स्वरादयः S. D. 2; in the example पातु वो दयितामुखं there is औचिती or fitness in taking मुख to mean साम्मुख्यं (meeting) instead of आननं. -3 Habituation.

औच्चैःश्रवसः N. of Indra's horse.

औजसं Gold.

औजसिक a. (की f.) [ओजसा वर्तते ठक्] Energetic, vigorous, acting with strength. —कः A hero.

औजस्य a. Conducive to vigour or energy. —स्यं Strength, vigour of life, energy.

औज्ज्वल्यं [उज्ज्वल-ष्यञ्] Brightness, brilliancy.

औड a. Wet, moist.

औडव a. (वी f.) [उडु-अण्] Belonging to stars; K. 178. -वः A kind of *Râga* (in Music).

औडुप a. [उडुप-अण्] Performed by means of the moon or raft.

औडुपिक a. (की f.) उडुपेन तरति ठक्] Crossing in a boat. —कः A passenger in a boat or raft.

औडुंबर = औदुंबर q. v.

औड्रः [औड्र-अण्] An inhabitant, or the king of the Oḍra country, q. v.

औत्कंठ्यं [उत्कंठा-ष्यञ्] 1 Desire, longing for. -2 Anxiety.

औत्कर्ष्यं [उत्कर्ष-ष्यञ्] Excellence; superiority.

औत्तमिः N. of the third of the fourteen Manus.

औत्तमिक a. (की f.) Referring to the gods who are in the highest place.

औत्तर a. (-री-रा) [उत्तर-अण्] Northern, living in the north.-Comp. —अह a. belonging to the following day. -पथिक a. going in the northern direction. —पदिक a. comprehended in the last word or term.

औत्तरेयः [उत्तरायाः अपत्यं ढक्] N. of Parikshit, son of Abhimanyu and Uttarâ.

औत्तानपादः,—दिः [उत्तानपाद-अण् इञ् वा] 1 N. of Dhruva. -2 The polar star.

औत्पत्तिक a. (की f.) [उत्पत्ति-ठक्] 1 Inborn, innate, natural. -2 Produced at the same time.

औत्पात a. (ती f.) [उत्पात-अण्] Treating of portents, (such as a work).

औत्पातिक a. (की f.) [उत्पात-ठक्] Portentous, prodigious, calamitous; R, 14. 53. —कं A portent.

औत्पाद a. (दी f.) [उत्पाद-अण्] Relating to or treating of birth (उत्पाद q. v.).

औत्पुटिक a. (की f.) [उत्पुट-ठक्] Receiving anything with उत्पुट (the mouth or beak turned upwards).

औत्र a. Gross, rough.

औत्स a. (त्सी f.) [उत्स-अञ्] Born or produced in a fountain.

औत्संगिक a. (की f.) [उत्संग-ठक्] Borne or placed upon the hip.

औत्सर्गिक a. (की f.) [उत्सर्ग-ठञ्] 1 That which is liable to be abolished in exceptional cases, though generally valid (as a rule of grammar). -2 General (opp. to particular), not restricted. -3 Terminating, concluding. -4 Leaving, quitting. -5 Natural, inherent. -6 Produced naturally or directly. -7 Derivative.

औत्सुक्यं [उत्सुक-ष्यञ्] 1 Anxiety, uneasiness. -2 Ardent desire, eagerness, zeal; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6; औत्सुक्येन कृतत्वरा सहभुवा व्यावर्तमाना ह्रिया Ratn. 1. 2.

औदक a. (की f.) [उदक-अण्] Aquatic, watery, referring to water; °ज produced by aquatic plants.

औदंचन a. (नी f.) [उदंचन-अण्] Contained in a bucket or pitcher.

औदनिकः [ओदनाय प्रभवति ठञ्] 1 A cook, (one who knows how to cook). -2 One to whom rice or mashed grain is given at regular times.

औदपान a. (नी f.) [उदपानादागतः अण्] Raised from wells or drinking fountains (as a tax).

औदयकाः (Pl.) A school of astronomers who reckoned the first motion of the planets from sunrise (उदय).

औदयिक a. (की f.) [उदय-ठञ्] One of the five different states of the soul (with Jainas), when actions arise and exert an inherent influence on the future.

औदरिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उदरे एव प्रसितः ठञ्] Voracious, gluttonous; a glutton; सर्वत्रौदरिकस्याभ्यवहार्यमेव विषयः V. 3; M. 4.

औदर्य *a.* [उदरे भवः यत्] 1 Being in the womb. -2 Entered into the womb.

औदश्वित, -श्वित्क *a.* (ती, की *f.*) [उदश्वित्-अण् ठक् वा] Made of or seasoned with, butter-milk. —तं Butter-milk with an equal proportion of water.

औदस्थान *a.* (नी *f.*) [उदस्थान-ण] Accustomed to stand in water.

औदारिकं (With Jainas) The gross body which envelopes the soul.

औदार्यं [उदार ष्यञ्] 1 Generosity, nobility, magnanimity.-2 Greatness, excellence. -3 Depth of meaning (अर्थसंपत्ति); स सौष्ठवौदार्यविशेषशालिनीं विनिश्चितार्थामिति वाचमाददे Ki. 1. 3; see Malli. on Ki. 11. 40; and उदारता also under उदार.

औदासीन्यं, औदास्यं [उदासीन or उदास ष्यञ्] 1 Indifference, apathy; पर्याप्तोसि प्रजाः पातुमौदासीन्येन वर्तितुं R. 10. 25; इदानीमौदास्यं यदि भजसि भागीरथि G. L. 4. -2 Solitariness, loneliness. -3 Perfect indifference, (to worldly affairs), stoicism.

औदुंबर *a.* (री) *f.* [उदुंबर अञ्] Made of or coming from, the Udumbara tree.-रः 1 N. of a region abounding in Udumbara trees. -2 A form of Yama, the god of death. —री· A branch of the Udumbara tree. —रं 1 The wood of the Udumbara tree.-2 The Udumbara fruit. -3 A kind of leprosy. -4 Copper.

औदुंबरकः A place full of Udumbara trees.

औद्गात्रं [उद्गातृ अञ् अण् वा] The office of the Udgâtri priest.

औद्दालकं [उद्दालेन निर्वृत्तं: संज्ञायां कन्] A bitter and acrid substance like honey; प्रायो वल्मीकमध्यस्थाः कपिलाः स्वल्पकीटकाः । कुर्वंति कपिलं स्वल्पं तत्स्यादौद्दालकं मधु ॥

औद्देशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उद्देश-ठञ्] 1 Showing indicative of.-2 Enumerating.

औद्धत्यं [उद्धत-ष्यञ्] 1 Arrogance insolence.-2 Boldness, bold or adventurous deeds; औद्धत्यमायोजितकामसूत्रं Mâl. 1. 4.

औद्धारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उद्धार-ठञ्] Deducted from patrimony, portionable, heritable. —कं A portion or inheritance (deducted from patrimony).

औद्भिज्जं [उद्भिज्ज-अण्] Fossil salt.

औद्भिद *a.* (दी *f.*) [उद्भिद्-अण्] 1 Issuing (as from a well). -2 Victorious. -दं 1 Spring water. -2 Fossil salt, rock salt.

औद्भिद्यं 1 Victoriousness. -2 Production of plants.

औद्वाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उद्वाह-ठञ्] 1 Relating to marriage.-2 Obtained in marriage; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 9. 206. —कं A gift made to a woman at her marriage.

औधस *a.* (सी *f.*) [ऊधसः इदं अण्] Being or contained in the udder (as milk).

औधस्यं Milk (produced from the udder); R. 2. 66 v. l.

औन्नत्यं [उन्नत-ष्यञ्] Height, elevation (moral also).

औन्नेत्रं The office of the Unnetri, q. v.

औपकर्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपकर्ण-ठञ्] Being near the ears.

औपकार्यं -र्या [उपकार्य-अण्] A residence, a tent.

औपग्रस्तिकः -ग्रहिकः [उपग्रस्त-ग्रह-ठञ्] 1 An eclipse. -2 The sun or moon in eclipse.

औपचारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपचार-ठक्] Metaphorical, figurative; secondary (opp. मुख्य). —कं Figurative application.

औपच्छंदसिकं N. of a metre; see App.

औपजानुक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपजानु-ठक्] Being near the knees.

औपदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपदेश-ठक्] 1 Living by उपदेश or teaching. -2 Got by instruction (as wealth).

औपद्रविक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपद्रव-ठक्] Relating to or treating of symptoms (of diseases).

औपद्रष्ट्र्यं [उपद्रष्टृ ष्यञ्] 1 Superintendence. -2 The state of being an eye-witness.

औपधर्म्य [उपधर्म-ष्यञ्] 1 A false doctrine, heresy. -2 Inferior virtue, or a degraded principle of virtue.

औपधिक *a.* (की *f.*) Deceitful, deceptive.

औपधेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [उपधि-ठक्] Serving for the part of the wheel of a carriage called उपधि, q. v.—यं The wheel of a carriage (रथांग).

औपनायनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनयन-ठञ्] Relating to or serving for उपनयन (the rite of investiture with the sacred thread); Ms. 2. 68; Y. 1. 37.

औपनासिक (की *f.*) [उपनास-ठञ्] Being near the nose.

औपनिधिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनिधि-ठञ्] Forming or relating to a deposit. —कं A deposit or pledge; anything pledged or deposited; Y. 2. 65.

औपनिषत्क *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनिषदा जीवति ठञ्] Living by (teaching) the Upanishads.

औपनिषद *a.* (दी *f.*) [उपनिषद्-अण्] 1 Contained or taught in an Upanishad; scriptural, theological. -2 Based or founded on, derived from, the Upanishads; औपनिषदं दर्शनं (another name for Vedânta phil.). -दः 1 The Supreme soul, Brahman. -2 A follower of the doctrines of the Upanishads.

औपनीविक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपनीवि-ठक्] Being or placed near नीवि (the knot of the wearing garment) (of males or females); बद्धो दुर्बलरक्षार्थमसियैनौपनीविकः Bk. 4. 26; औपनीविकमरुंद्ध किल स्त्री (करं) Si. 10. 60.

औपपक्ष्य [उपपक्ष-ष्यञ्] Being in the arm-pit.

औपपत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपपत्ति-ठक्] 1 Ready at hand, within reach. -2 Fit, proper. -3 Theoretical.

औपपातिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपपात-ठक्] One who has committed an Upapâtaka, q. v.

औपभृत *a.* (ती *f.*) [उपभृत्-अण्] Being in the ladle (as an offering).

औपमिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपमा-ठक्] 1 Serving for a simile or comparison. -2 Shown by a simile.

औपम्यं [उपमा-ष्यञ्] Comparison, resemblance, analogy; आत्मौपम्येन भूतेषु दयां कुर्वंति साधवः H. 1. 12; करका °सुभगः U. 3. 40 v. l.

औपयज *a.* (जी *f.*) [उपयज्-अण्] Belonging to the sentences called उपयज् q. v.

औपयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपाय-ठक्] 1 Proper, fit, right. -2 Obtained by efforts. -कः-कं A means, an expedient, remedy; शिवमौपयिकं गरीयसीं Ki. 2. 35.

औपयोगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपयोग-ठञ्] Relating to the employment or application (of anything).

औपराजिक *a.* [उपराज्-ठक्] Belonging to a viceroy.

औपरिष्ट *a* (ष्टी *f.*) [उपरिष्ट-अण्] Being or produced above.

औपरैधिकः A staff made of the wood of the Pilu tree.

औपरो(रौ)धिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपरोध-ठक्] 1 Proceeding from or relating to favour or kindness. -2 Opposing, impeding. —कः A staff of the wood of the Pilu tree.

औपल *a.* (ली *f.*) [उपल-अण्] 1 Stony, of stone. -2 Raised from stones (as a tax).

औपवस्तं Fasting, a fast.

औपवस्त्रं [उपवस्त्र-अण्] 1 Food suitable for a fast. -2 Fasting.

औपवास *a.* (सी *f.*) [उपवास-अण्] Given during fasting (money); to be done during fast.

औपवासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपवास ठञ्] Fit for fasting; able to fast.

औपवास्यं Fasting.

औपवाह्य *a.* [उपवाह्य स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Serving for riding on. -2 Drawn for pleasure (as a carriage). —ह्यः 1 A king's elephant -2 Any royal vehicle.

औपवेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपवेश ठञ्] Getting livelihood by entire devotion to any employment.

औपश्लेषिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपश्लेष-ठञ्] Relating to close or immediate contact.

औपसंक्रमण *a.* (णी *f*) (Anything) Proper to be done at the Upasaṅkramaṇa.

औपसंख्यानिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपसंख्यान-ठक्] 1 Mentioned in a supplementary addition. -2 Supplementary.

औपसदः [उपसद्-अण्] 1 An अध्याय or अनुवाक containing the word उपसद्. -2 N. of a ceremony lasting for one day.

औपसर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपसर्ग ठञ्] 1 Able to cope with adversity. -2 Portentous. -3 Relating to change &c. -4 Superinduced (as a disease). -5 Connected with a Preposition. —कः Irregular action of the humours of the body, producing cold sweats &c. (वातादिसान्निपात).

औपस्थान (नी *f.*) [उपस्थान-ण] One whose business is to serve, wait on, or worship.

औपस्थानिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपस्थान-ठक्] Living by waiting on or worshipping.

औपस्थिक *a.* [उपस्थ-ठक्] Living by rnication.

औपस्थ्यं [उपस्थ-ष्यञ्] Cohabitation, sexual intercourse.

औपहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपहार-ठञ्] Serving as an oblation or offering. —कं An offering or oblation.

औपाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपाधि-ठञ्] 1 Conditional. -2 Pertaining to attributes or properties; an effect produced.

औपाध्यायक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपाध्याय-वुञ्] Coming or obtained from a teacher.

औपानह्य *a.* [उपानह्-ञ्य] 1 Used for making shoes. -2 To be tied or bound on (as leather &c.).

औपायिक = औपयिक q. v.

औपासन *a.* (नी *f.*) [उपासन-अण्] 1 Relating to गृह्याग्नि or household fire. -2 Belonging to worship or service, holy, sacred. -नः 1 A fire used for domestic worship. -2 A small rice-ball (पिंड) offered to the Manes.

औपेंद्र *a.* Belonging to Upendra; *Śi.* 20. 79.

औम् *ind.* The sacred syllable of the *Śūdras* (for ओम् which is forbidden to be uttered by them.)

औम, औमिक, औमक (मी, की *f.*) [उमा-अण्-वुञ् वा] Flaxen.

औमीनं [उमानां क्षेत्र खञ्] A field of flax.

औरग *a.* (गी *f.*) [उरग-अण्] Serpentine, relating to a serpent. —गं The constellation आश्लेषा.

औरभ्र *a.* (भ्री *f.*) [उरभ्र-अण्] Belonging to or produced from a ram. -भ्रं 1 Mutton. -2 Woollen cloth, coarse woollen blanket (°भ्रः also)

औरभ्रकं [उरभ्राणां समूहः वुञ्] A flock of sheep.

औरभ्रिक *a.* [उरभ्र-ठञ्] (की *f.*) Belonging to sheep. -कः A shepherd.

औरस *a.* (सी *f.*) [उरसा निर्मितः अण्] Produced from the breast, born of oneself, legitimate; *S.* 7; V. 5; R. 16. 88. -सः, -सी A legitimate son or daughter; Y. 2 128.

औरस्क *a* Excellent, distinguished.

औरस्य = औरस q. v.

और्जित्यं [ऊर्जित ष्यञ्] Greatness; Mv. 2. 16.

और्ण, और्णक, और्णिक *a.* (र्णी, -की *f.*) [ऊर्णा-अण्, वुञ् वा] Woollen.

और्ध्वकालिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ऊर्ध्व-काल-ठञ्] Relating to subsequent or later time.

और्ध्वदेहं [ऊर्ध्वदेह-अण्] A funeral ceremony.

और्ध्वदे(दै)हिक *a* (की *f.*) [ऊर्ध्वदेहाय साधु ठञ्] Relating to a deceased person, funeral, performed in honour of the dead (as a rite): °क्रिया obsequies, funeral rites; Pt. 1. —कं Funeral rites, obsequies.

और्ध्वस्रो(स्रो)तसिकः = शैवः, a *Saiva* or an adherent of the sect.

और्व *a.* (र्वी) [ऊरु-अण्] 1 Relating to Aurva. -2 Produced from the thigh. -3 Relating to the earth. -र्वः 1 N. of a celebrated *Ri*shi. [He was a descendant of Bhrigu, (the son of Chyavana by his wife *Arushi*, and grandson of Bh*r*igu). The Mahâbhârata relates that the sons of Kârtavîrya, with the desire of destroying the descendants of Bh*r*igu, killed even the children in the womb. One of the women of the family in order to preserve her embryo secreted it in her thigh (*ûru*), whence the child at its birth was called Aurva. Beholding him, the sons of Kârtavîrya were struck with blindness, and his wrath gave rise to a flame which threatened to consume the whole world, had he not, at the desire of his Pitris, the Bhârgavas, cast it into the ocean, where it remained concealed with the face of a horse; cf. Vad*a*vâgni. Aurva was afterwards preceptor to king Sagara of Ayodhyâ] -2 Submarine fire; त्वयि ज्वलत्यौर्व इवाम्बुराशौ *S.* 3. 3; so °अनलः. —र्वं Fossil salt.

और्वर *a.* Earthly; *Si.* 16. 27.

औलानं 1 Support. -2 Reservoir of water.

और्वशेयः [उर्वश्याः अपत्यं ढक्] N. of Agastya.

औलुकं [उलूकानां समूहः अञ्] A collection of owls.

औलुक्यः [उलूकस्यापत्यं यञ्] N. of Ka*n*ada, the propounder of the Vaiseshika philosophy; (see औलूक्यदर्शन in Sarva. S.].

औलूखल *a.* (ली *f.*) [उलूखले क्षुण्णं अण्] Coming from, pounded or ground in, a mortar.

औल्बण्यं [उल्बण-ष्यञ्] Excess, superabundance, virulence.

औशन, औशनस *a.* [-नी, -सी *f.*] उशनस्-अण्] Belonging or peculiar to Usanas; originating from Usanas, or taught by him. —सं 1 The law-book of उशनस् (a treatise on civil polity). -2 N. of an Upapurâ*n*a.

औशिज *a.* (जी *f.*): [उशिज-अण्] Desirous, zealous, wishing.

औशीनरः [उशीनरस्यापत्यं अञ्] The son of Usinara. --री N. of the wife of king Purûravas.

औशीरं [उशीर-अण्] 1 The handle of a fan or Chowri. -2 A bed; औशीरे कामचारः कृतोभूत् Dk. 72 at liberty to sleep or sit. -3 A seat (chair, stool &c). -4 An unguent made of Usira. -5 The root of the fragrant grass उशीर q. v. -6 A fan.

औशीरिका 1 The shoot (of a plant). -2 A basin.

औषणं [उषण-अण्] 1 Pungency. -2 Black peppe -Comp. --शौंडी dried ginger.

औषध *a.* (धी *f.*) [ओषधि-अण्] Consisting of herbs. --धं 1 A herb ; herbs taken collectively. -2 A medicament, medicinal drug, medicine in general. -3 A vessel for herbs. -4 A mineral. -5 N. of Vishṇu.

औषधिः, -धी *f.* 1 A herb, plant (in general); Y. 3. 276 v. l.; see ओषधि. -2 A medicinal herb ; अचिंत्यो हि मणिमंत्रौषधीनां प्रभावः Ratn. 2. -3 An herb which emits fire ; विरमंति न ज्वलितुमौषधयः Ki. 5. 24 (तृणज्योतींषि Malli.) ; cf. Ku. 1. 10. -4 An annual or deciduous plant ; °धीपतिः N. of Soma, the lord of plants.

औषधीकृ 8 U. To reduce to a medicament.

औषधीय *a.* Medicinal, consisting of herbs.

औषरं, -रकं [उषरे भवं अण्; ततः कन्] 1 Rock-salt. -2 Iron stone.

औषस *a.* (सी *f.*) [उषस्-अण्] Relating to dawn, early ; °आतप Ki. 9. 11. —सी Day-break, morning.

औषस्य *a.* Sacred to Ushas or the dawn.

औषसिक, औषिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Walking out at day-break. -2 Early born or produced at dawn.

औष्ट्र *a.* (ष्ट्री *f.*) [उष्ट्र-अण्] 1 Relating to or produced from a camel. -2 Abounding in camels. —ष्ट्रं 1 The milk of a camel. -2 Camel-nature.

औष्ट्रक *a.* (की *f.*) [उष्ट्र-वुञ्] Relating to a camel. —कं A multitude of camels ; Si. 5. 65.

औष्ट्ररथ *a.* (थी *f*) Belonging to a carriage drawn by camels.

औष्ठ्य *a.* [ओष्ठ-यत्] Relating to the lip, labial. -Comp. —वर्णः a labial letter, *i. e.* उ, ऊ, प्, फ्, ब्, भ्, म्, and व्. —स्थान *a.* pronounced with the lips. —स्वरः a labial vowel.

औष्ण्यं [उष्ण-अण्] Heat, warmth.

औष्ण्यं, औष्म्यं [उष्ण-उष्म-ष्यञ्] Heat, R. 17. 33.

क.

क The first consonant of the alphabet, and first letter of the guttural class.

कः 1 Brahman. -2 Vishṇu. -3 Kâmadeva. -4 Fire. -5 Wind or air. -6 Yama. -7 The sun. -8 The soul. -9 A king or prince. -10 Knot or joint. -11 A peacock. -12 The king of birds. -13 A bird. -14 The mind. -15 Body. -16 Time. -17 A cloud. -18 A word, sound. -19 Hair. -20 Light, splendour. -21 Wealth, property. —कं 1 Happiness, joy, pleasure (as in नाक which is explained thus ; न कं इति = दुःखं; न अकं यत्र). -2 Water ; सत्येन माभिरक्ष त्वं वरुणेत्यभिशाप्य कं Y. 2. 108 ; केशवं पतितं दृष्ट्वा पांडवा हर्षनिर्भराः Subhâsh. (where a pun is intended on केशव, the apparent meaning being Kesava). -3 The head; as in कंधरा (= कं शिरो धारयतीति). -Comp. —ज *a.* watery, aquatic. —दः cloud (giving water.)

क A Taddhita affix added to nouns and adjectives, mostly to the former, in the sense of diminution, deterioration, similarity, endearment, or sometimes to express the original meaning of the word itself ; *e. g.* वृक्षकः a small tree ; बालकः a chap ; पुत्रकः dear boy ; अश्वकः a bad horse, or like a horse, or a horse itself (स्वार्थे कन्).

कंरय *a.* Happy, prosperous.

कंबूलं N. of the eighth Yoga.

कंस् 2 A. (कंस्ते) 1 To go. -2 To command. -3 To destroy : see कस्.

कंसः —सं 1 A drinking vessel, cup, can, goblet. -2 Bell-metal, white copper. -3 A particular measure known as आढक, q. v. —सः N. of a king of Mathurâ, son of Ugrasena and enemy of Krishṇa. [He is identified with the Asura Kalanemi, and acted inimically towards Krishṇa and became his implacable foe. The circumstance which made him so was the following. While, after the marriage of Devakî with Vasudeva, he was driving the happy pair home, a heavenly voice warned Kamsa that the eighth child of Devakî would kill him. Thereupon he threw both of them into prison, loaded them with strong fetters, and kept the strictest watch over them. He took from Devakî every child as soon as it was born and slew it, and in this way he disposed of her first six children. But the 7th and 8th, Balarama and Krishṇa, were safely conveyed to Nanda's house in spite of his vigilance, and Krishṇa grew up to be his slayer according to the prophecy. When Kamsa heard this, he was very much enraged and sent several demons to kill Krishṇa, but he killed them all with ease. At last he sent Akrura to bring the boys to Mathura. A severe duel was fought between Kamsa and Krishṇa, in which the former was slain by the latter.] —सा N. of a daughter of Ugrasena and sister of Kamsa. -Comp. -अरिः, अरातिः, जित्, कृष्, द्विष्, हन् *m.* 'slayer of Kamsa, *i. e.* Krishṇa ; स्वयं मंधिकारिणा कंसारिणा दूतेन Ve. 1 ; निषेदिवान् कंसकृषः स विष्टरे Si. 1. 16. —अस्थि *n.* bell-metal. —उद्भवा a fragrant earth. —कारः (री *f.*) 1. a mixed tribe ; कंसकारशंखकारौ ब्राह्मणात्संबभूवतुः Sahdak. -2. a worker in pewter or white-brass, a bell-founder. —माक्षिकं a metallic substance in large grains, a sort of pyrites. -वणिज् *m.* a brazier or seller of brass vessels. —वधः —हनन the slaying of Kamsa.

कंसकं Bell-metal.

कंसवती N. of a daughter of उग्रसेन.

कांसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of bell-metal &c.

कंसीय *a.* Fit for or relating to a cup. —यं Bell-metal.

कंसारं Ved. 1 A bone. -2 Rice, the grain of which becomes hard in the middle.

कक् 1 A. (ककते, ककित) 1 To wish. -2 To be proud. -3 To be unsteady; see कङ्.

ककजाकृत a. Ved. Mutilated.

ककंदः Gold.

ककरः A kind of bird (Ved.).

ककर्दुः Destructor of happiness or of enemies ; Rv. 10. 102. 6.

ककाटिका A part of back of the head (घाटा.).

ककुंजलः The Châtaka bird.

ककुद् f. 1 A summit, peak. 2 Chief, head ; see ककुद् below.-3 The hump on the shoulders of the Indian bull. -4 A horn. -5 An ensign or symbol of royalty (as the छत्र, चामर &c.). -6 Any projecting corner. -7 N. of a daughter of Daksha and wife of Dharma. According to Pâṇini V. 4. 146-147 ककुद् is the form to be substituted for ककुद in adj. or Bah. comp. ; e. g. त्रिककुद्. -Comp. —स्थः [ककुदि तिष्ठतीति] an epithet of Puranjaya, son of Sasâda, a king of the solar race, and a descendant of Ikshvâku; इक्ष्वाकुवंश्यः ककुदं नृपाणां ककुत्स्थ इत्याहितलक्षणोऽभूत् R.6.71. [Mythology relates that, when in their war with the demons, the gods were often worsted, they, headed by Indra, went to the powerful king Puranjaya, and requested him to be their friend in battle. The latter consented to do so, provided Indra carried him on his shoulders. Indra accordingly assumed the form of a bull, and Puranjaya, seated on its hump, completely vanquished the demons. Puranjaya is, therefore, called *Kakutstha* 'standing on a hump'].

ककुदः -दं 1 The peak or summit of a mountain. -2 A hump (on the shoulders of an Indian bull). -3 Chief, foremost, pre-eminent ; ककुदं वेदविदां तपोधनश्च Mk. 1 5 ; इक्ष्वाकुवंश्यः ककुदं नृपाणां R. 6. 71. -4 A sign or symbol of royalty ; नृपतिककुदं R. 3. 70, 17. 27. -5 A species of serpent.

ककुद्मत् a. [अस्त्यर्थे मतुप्] 1 Furnished with a hump ; Pt. 1. -2 Running high (as a wave). -m. 1 A mountain (having peaks). -2 A buffalo ; मदोदग्राः ककुद्मंतः R. 4. 22 ; a humped bull ; 13 47; Ku. 1. 56. -3 N. of a medicinal plant (ऋषभ). —ती The hip and the loins.

ककुद्रत् m. A buffalo with a hump on his shoulders.

ककुद्मिन् a. Peaked ; furnished with a hump &c. -m. 1 A bull with a hump on his shoulders. -2 A mountain.-3 N. of Vishṇu; and of king रैवतक. °कन्या-सुता: N. of Revatî and wife of Balarâma ; Si. 2. 20.

ककुंदरं The cavities of the loins ; Y. 3. 96 (जघनकूप).

ककुभ् f. 1 A direction, quarter of the compass ; विद्युत्काः कांतेन प्रिय इव न राजंति ककुभः Mk. 5. 26 ; Si. 9. 25,3.33.-2 Splendour, beauty. -3 A wreath of Champaka flowers. -4 A sacred treatise or Sâstra. -5 A peak, summit. -6 A Râgiṇî or personified mode of music. -7 The personified quarter of the sky. -8 Breath, animation. -9 Unornamented hair ; or hair hanging down as a tail.

ककुभ a. Ved. Distinguished ; superior. —भः 1 A crooked piece of wood at the end of the lute. -2 The tree Arjuna; ककुभसुरभिः शैलाः U.1.33. -3 A kind of goblin or evil spirit.-4 One of the Râgas or personified musical modes. —भा 1 Space ; quarter. -2 One of the Râgiṇis. —भं A flower of the Kuṭaja tree ; Me. 22. -Comp. —अदनी 'food of the sky,' a kind of fragrance or perfume.

ककुह a. Ved. Eminent ; excellent. —हः A part of a carriage.

ककेरुकः A worm in the stomach.

कक्क् 1 P. To laugh.

कक्कटः A kind of animal.

कक्कुलः The Bakula tree.

कक्कोलः —ली N. of a plant bearing a berry ; कक्कोलीफलजाग्धि Mâl. 6. 19 v. l. -लं, -लक 1 A berry of this plant. -2 A perfume prepared from its berries.

कक्ख् 1 P. To laugh.

कक्खट a. 1 Hard, solid. -2 Laughing.

कक्खटी Chalk.

कक्षः 1 A lurking or hiding-place. -2 The end of the lower garment ; see कक्षा.-3 A climbing plant, creeper. -4 Grass, dry grass ; यतस्तु कक्षस्तत एव वह्निः R. 7. 55, 11. 75 ; Ms. 7. 110. -5 A forest of dead trees, dry wood. -6 The arm-pit ; °अंतर Pt. 1. the cavity of the arm-pit ; प्रक्षिप्योद्चिषं कक्षे शेरते तेऽभिमारुतं Si. 2. 42 -7 The harem of a king. -8 The interior of a forest ; आशु निगत्य कक्षात् Rs. 1. 27 ; कक्षांतरगतो वायुः Râm. -9 The side or flank (of anything). -10 A woman's girdle ; as in अवद्धनिविडकक्षैः. -11 A surrounding wall -12 A part of a boat. -13 The orbit of a plant. -14 A buffalo. -15 A gate. -16 The Belerio Myrobalan or Terminalia Belerica. -17 A marshy ground. —क्षा 1 Painful boils in the arm-pit. -2 An elephant's rope ; also his girth. -3 A woman's girdle or zone ; a girdle, waist-band (in general) ; Si. 17. 24. -4 A surrounding wall ; a wall. -5 The waist, middle part ; Mk. 5. 21. -6 A courtyard ; area. -7 An enclosure.-8 An inner apartment, a private chamber ; room in general ; Ku. 7. 70 ; Ms. 7. 224 ; गृहकलहंसकाननुसरन् कक्षांतरमधावित K. 63, 182. -9 A harem. -10 Similarity. -11 An upper garment. -12 Objection or reply in argument (in Logic &c.).-13 Emulation or rivalry. -14 A secluded part of an edifice. -15 A particular part of a carriage. -16 The jeweller's weight, *Ratti*. -17 The end of the lower garment which, after the cloth is girt round the lower part of the body, is brought up behind and tucked into the waistband (Mar. कासोटा). -18 Tying up the waist. -19 The wrist. -20 Border or lace. -21 The basin of the balance (कक्षः also). —क्षं 1 A star. -2 Sin. -Comp. —अग्निः wind fire, conflagration ; R. 11. 92. —अंतर inner or private apartment. —अवेक्षकः 1. a superintendent of the harem. -2. a keeper of a royal garden. -3. a door-keeper. -4. a poet. -5. a debauchee.-6. a player ; painter. -7. an actor. -8. a paramour. -9. strength of feeling or sentiment (Wilson).—उत्था a fragrant grass, (भद्रमुस्ता Cyperus).—धरं the shoulder-joint. —पः 1. a tortoise. -2. one of the nine treasures of Kubera. —(क्षा)पटः a cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities. —पुटः the arm-pit. —रुहा = नागरमुस्ता q. v. —शायः -युः a dog. —स्थ a. seated on the hip or the flank.

कक्षीकृत a. Agreed to, promised.

कक्षायते Den. A. 1 To lie in ambush. -2 To intend anything wicked.

कक्षीवत् m. N. of a renowned *Rishi* sometimes called Pajriya ; author of several hymns of the *Rigveda*.

कक्ष्य a. Ved. 1 Consisting of shrubs or dry grass. -2 Secret. -3 Filling the girth (Sây.). -क्ष्या 1 The girth of an elephant or horse. -2 A woman's girdle or zone ; Ki. 7. 8 ; Si. 10. 62. -3 Fingers. -4 The upper garment. -5 The border of a garment. -6 The inner apartment of a palace. -7 A wall, enclosure. -8 Similarity.-9 A shrub yielding the black and red berry that serves as a weight. —क्ष्यं 1 The cup or receptacle of a balance. -2 A part of a carriage. -3 The hinder part. -Comp. —अवेक्षक = कक्षावेक्षक q. v.

कख् 1 P. (कखति) To laugh at, deride.

कख्या An enclosure; division of a large building.

कग् 1 P. To act, perform.

कंक् 1 A. To go.

कंकः 1 A heron. -2 A variety of mango. -3 N. of Yama. -4 A Kshatriya. -5 A Vṛishṇi. -6 A false or pretended Brâhmaṇa. -7 Name assumed by Yudhishṭhira in the palace of Virâta. -8 One of the 18 divisions of the continent. -9 N. of a people (pl.). —का 1 A sort of sandal. -2 Scent of the lotus. -Comp. —त्रोट; -टि a kind of fish. —पत्र *a* furnished with the feathers of a heron. (—त्रः) an arrow furnished with a heron's feathers; R. 2. 31; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. (—त्रं) a heron's feather fixed on an arrow. —पत्रिन् *m.* = कंकपत्र. —माला 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. beating time by the clapping of hands. —मुख-वदन *a.* shaped like a heron's mouth. (खः-खं), -वदनं a pair of tongs; Ve. 5. 1. —शाय a dog (sleeping like a heron).

कंकटः, कंकटक 1 Mail; defensive armour; military accoutrements; Ve. 2. 26, 5. 1; R. 7. 59; *Si.* 18. 20. -2 An iron hook to goad an elephant (अंकुश).

कंकणः —णं 1 A bracelet; बालेन पाणिर्न तु कंकणेन विभाति Bh. 2. 71; इदं सुवर्णकंकणं गृह्यतां H. 1. -2 The marriage-string (fastened round the wrist); अपमार्गुहितकमनीयकंकण (करा) U. 1. 18; Mâl. 9. 9; वेध्या कंकणमोक्षणाय मिलिता राजन्वरा प्रेष्यतां Mv. 2. 50. -3 An ornament in general. —4 A crest. —णा Water-spray; नितंबे हाराली नयनयुगले कंकणभरं Udb. —णी, कंकणीका 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament. -2 An ornament furnished with bells. -Comp. —भूषण *a.* adorned with tinkling ornaments. —मणी *f.* the jewel in a bracelet.

कंकणिन् *a.* Adorned with a bracelet.

कंकतः-तं, कंकती,: -तिका A comb, haircomb; *Si.* 15. 33. —ता 1 A kind of tree. -2 A poisonous animal.

कंकर [कं सुखं किरति क्षिपति क्षिपति कृ-अच्] Bad, vile, despicable. —रं 1 Buttermilk (mixed with water). -2 A high number (= 100 niyutas).

कंकरोलः The plant Alangium Hexapetalum (निकोचक).

कंकलोड्यं A kind of drug.

कंकालः-लं A skeleton; Mâl. 5. 14. -Comp. —मालिन् *m.* N. of *Siva.* —शेष *a.* reduced to a skeleton (remaining in the form of a skeleton); U. 3. 43.

कंकालयः Body.

कंकुः A kind of corn.

कंकु(ष्ठ)ष्ठः -ष्ठं A kind of medicinal earth (described as of two colours, one of a silvery and one of a gold colour, or one of a light and one of a dark yellow).

कंकुषः The inner body (आभ्यंतरदेह).

कंकेरुः A kind of crow.

कंकेल —ल्लि The Asoka tree.

कंकोली = कक्कोली q. v.

कंखं Enjoyment, fruition.

कंगु *n*, **कंगुनी** A kind of Panic seed :(four kinds of it are mentioned in Bhâva P.)

कंगुलः The hand.

कच् I. 1 P. (कचति, कचित) To sound, cry. -II. 1 U. 1 To bind, fasten (with आ); स्रक्छत्रं चाचकचे वरं Bk. 14. 94. -2 To shine.

कचः [कच्यंते बध्यंते इति कचाः, कच्-अच्] 1 Hair (especially of the head); कचेषु च निगृहीतान् Mb.; ; see °ग्रह below : अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5. -2 A dry or healed sore, scar. -3 A binding, band. -4 The hem of a garment. -5 A cloud. -6 N. of a son of Brihaspati. [In their long warfare with the demons, the gods were often times defeated, and rendered quite helpless. But such of the demons as would be slain in battle were restored to life by *Sukracharya*, their preceptor, by means of a mystic charm which he alone possessed. The gods resolved to secure, if possible, this charm for themselves, and induced Kacha to go to *Sukracharya* and learn it from him by becoming his disciple. So Kacha went to the preceptor, but the demons killed Kacha twice lest he should succeed in mastering the lore; but on both occasions he was restored to life by the sage at the intercession of Devayani, his daughter, who had fallen in love with the youth. Thus discomfited the Asuras killed him a third time, burnt his body, and mixed his ashes with *Sukra's* wine; but Devayani again begged her father to restore to life the youth. Not being able to resist his daughter's importunities *Sukra* once more performed the charm, and, to his surprise, heard the voice of Kacha issuing from his own belly. To save his own life the sage taught him the much-coveted charm, and, on the belly of *Sukra* being ripped open, Kacha performed the charm and restored his master to life. Devayani thenceforward began to make stronger advances of love to him, but he steadily resisted her proposals, telling her that she was to him as a younger sister. She thereupon cursed him that the great charm he had learnt would be powerless; he, in return, cursed her that she should be sought by no Brâhmaṇa, but would become a Kshatriya's wife]. —चा 1 A female elephant. -2 Beauty, splendour. -Comp. —अग्रं curls, end of hair. —आचित *a.* having dishevelled hair; कचाचितौ विष्वगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. -आमोदः a fragrant ointment of the hair (वाळा). —ग्रहः seizing the hair, seizing (one) by the hair; R. 10. 47, 19. 31. —पः 1. 'cloud drinker', grass. -2. a leaf (-पं) a vessel for vegetables. —पक्षः, -पाशः -हस्तः thick or ornamented hair; (according to Ak. these three words denote a collection; पाशः पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थाः कचात्परे). —माला smoke.

कचाकचि *ind.* 'Hair against hair'. (fighting by) pulling each other's hair.

कचंगनं A free market:(where no duty or custom has to be paid).

कचंगलः The ocean.

कचाकु *a.* 1 Ill-disposed, wicked, vile. -2 Intolerable, unbearable. -3 Difficult to be attained. —कुः A snake.

कचाटुरः A gallinule.

कचुः *f.* An esculent root; see कच्वी.

कचेलं A string or cover containing and keeping together the leaves of a manuscript.

कचटं An aquatic plant.

कचर *a.* 1 Bad, dirty. -2 Wicked, vile, debased. —रं Buttermilk diluted with water.

कच्चित् *ind.* A particle of (*a*) interrogation (often translatable by 'I hope'); कच्चित् अहमिव विस्मृतवानसि त्वं *S.* 6; कच्चिन्मृगीणामनघा प्रसूतिः R. 5. 7; also 5, 6, 8, 9; (*b*) joy; (c) auspiciousness.

कच्छः -च्छं 1 Bank, margin, skirt, bordering region (whether near water or not); यमुनाकच्छमवतीर्णः Pt. 1; गंधमादनकच्छोऽध्यासित V. 5; *Si.* 3. 80; Mâl. 9. 16. -2 A marsh, morass, fen. -3 The hem of the lower garment tucked into the waistband; see कक्षा. -4 A part of a boat. -5 A particular part of a tortoise (in कच्छप). -6 A tree, the timber of which is used for making furniture (तुन). —च्छा 1 A cricket. -2 The plant Lycopodium Imbricatum (वाराही). -Comp. —अंतः the border of a lake or stream; marshy place; Ki. 7. 39; 12. 54. —देशः N. of a place in the South. -पः (पी *f.*)

1. a turtle, tortoise ; केशव धृतकच्छपरूप जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1 ; Ms. 1. 44, 12. 42 (thus explained by Durga ; कच्छं आत्मनो मुखसंपुटं पाति । स हि किंचित् दृष्ट्वा शरीर एव मुखसंपुटं प्रवेशयाति). -2. a tumour on the palate. -3. an apparatus used in the distillation of spirituous liquor. -4. an attitude in wrestling. -5. the tree Cedrela Toona. -6. one of the nine treasures of Kubera. (-पी) 1. a female tortoise. -2. a cutaneous disease, wart or blotch.-3. a kind of lute ; also the lute of Sarasvatî. —भूः *f.* marshy ground, morass. --रुहा a kind of grass (दूर्वा).

कच्छ(च्छा)टिका, कच्छाटी The end or hem of a lower garment which, after being carried round, the body, is gathered up behind and tucked into the waist-band.

कच्छापिका 1 Pimple, blotch. -2 A wart accompanying gonorrhœa.

कच्छोटिका = कच्छाटिका q. v.

कच्छुः कच्छू *f.* Itch, scab. -Comp. —घ्नी the plant (पटोल); another plant (हपुषाभेदः).

कच्छुमती The plant Carpopogon Pruriens शूकशिंबी (said to cause itching on being applied to the skin).

कच्छुर *a.* [कच्छु-र -ह्रस्वश्च] P. V. 2. 107 Vârt.] 1 Scabby, itchy. -2 Unchaste, libidinous.-3 Poor, wretched. —रा N. of several plants ; शटी, शूकशिंबी.

कच्छोरं A kind of Curcuma (शटी).

कच्वी A plant with an esculent root (Arum Colocasia) cultivated for food.

कज् 1 P. (कजति) 1 To be happy. -2 To be confused with joy, pride, or sorrow. -3 To grow (in the last sense a Sautra root).

कज See under क.

कज्जलं [कुत्सितं जलमस्मात्समवति, कोः कदादेशः] 1 Lamp-black or soot, considered as a collyrium and applied to the eyelashes or eyelids medicinally, or sometimes as an ornament ; यथा यथा चेयं चपला दीप्यते तथा तथा दीपशिखेव कज्जलमलिनमेव कर्म केवलमुद्वमति K. 105 ; अद्यापि तां विधुतकज्जललोलनेत्रां Ch. P. 15 ; °कालिमा Amaru. 88. -2 Sulphuret of lead or antimony (used as a collyrium.). -3 Ink. -ली 1 Sulphuret of mercury, Æthiop's mineral. -2 Ink. -Comp. --ध्वजः a lamp. -रोचकः -कं the wooden stand on which a lamp is placed.

कज्जलित *a.* Covered with lamp-black or with a collyrium prepared from it.

कज्ज्वलं Lamp-black (especially considered as an application to the eyes).

कंच् 1 A. 1 To bind. -2 To shine.

कंचारः 1 The sun. -2 The Arka plant.

कंचिका 1 A small boil. -2 The branch of bamboo.

कंचुकः 1 An armour, mail. -2 The skin of a snake, slough ; भोगिनः कंचुकविष्टाः Pt. 1. 65. -3 A dress, garb, cloth (in general) ; धर्म° प्रवेशिनः S. 5; कपटधर्म° Dk. 29. -4 A dress fitting close to the upper part of the body, robe ; अंतः कंचुकिकंचुकस्य विशति त्रासादयं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; सुभाषितरसास्वादजातरोमांचकंचुकं Pt. 2. 64. -5 A bodice, jacket ; क्वचिद्विचेद्रगजाजिनकंचुका Si. 6 51, 12. 20; Amaru. 81 ; (Phrase: --निंदति कंचुककारं प्रायः शुष्कस्तनी नारी ; cf. " a bad workman quarrels with his tools "). -6 A kind of drawers or short breeches. -7 A strap of leather. -8 Husk.

कचुकालुः A snake.

कंचुकित *a.* 1 Furnished with armour, mailed. -2 Having a garment; कंथा° Bh. 3. 130.

कंचुकिन् *a.* Furnished with armour or mail. *-m.* 1 An attendant on the women's apartments, a chamberlain; (an important character in dramas); अंतःपुरचरो वृद्धो विप्रो गुणगणान्वितः । सर्वकार्यार्थकुशलः कंचुकीत्यभिधीयते ॥ (he must be a Brâhmaṇa, very old, &c.; cf. V. 3 1 and S. 5. 3). -2 A libidinous man, debauchee. -3 A serpent. -4 A door-keeper. -5 Barley.

कंचुलिका, कंचुली A bodice ; त्वं मुग्धाक्षि विनैव कंचुलिकया धत्से मनोहारिणीं लक्ष्मीं Amaru. 23.

कंचूलं An article of female dress, *i. e.* a bodice.

कंजः 1 The hair. -2 N. of Brahmâ. —जं 1 A lotus. -2 Ambrosia, nectar. -Comp. -जः N. of Brahmâ. -नाभः N. of Vishṇu.

कंजकः-की A kind of bird, Gracula Religiosa.

कंजनः 1 The god of love. -2 A kind of bird (the bird of Kandarpa).

कंजरः, कंजारः 1 The sun. -2 An elephant. -3 The belly.-4 An epithet of Brahmâ. -5 A peacock. -6 A hermit.

कंजलः A kind of bird.

कंजिका The plant Siphonanthus Indica (ब्राह्मणयष्टिका).

कट्, कंट् 1 P. (कटति or कंटति) To go.

कट् 1 P. (कटति, अकटीत्, कटितुं) 1 To rain. -2 To surround. -3 To encompass, cover or screen.

कटः 1 A straw mat ; Ms. 2, 204. -2 The hip. -3 Hip and loins ; the hollow above the hips.-4 The temples of an elephant; कंडूयमानेन कटं कदाचित् R. 2. 37, 3. 37, 4. 47. -5 A particular throw of the dice in hazard ; नर्दितदर्शितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यासि Mk. 2. 8. -6 A kind of grass. -7 Excess (as in उत्कट). -8 A corpse. -9 A hearse, bier. -10 An arrow. -11 A custom. -12 A cemetery, burial ground. -13 A time or season. -14 The plant Saccharum Sara (शर). -15 An annual plant. -16 Grass (in general). -17 A thin piece of wood, plank. --टी Long pepper. --टं Dust of flowers. -Comp. --अक्षः a glance, a side-long look, leer ; गाढं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Mâl. 1. 29 ; also 25, 28. Me. 35. °मुष *a.* caught by a glance. °विशिखः an arrow-like look of love. -अग्निः a fire kept up with dry grass or straw ; the straw placed round a criminal to be burnt. --अंतः the extremity of the temples ; Si. 18. 42. --उदकं 1. water for a funeral libation. -2. rut, ichor (issuing from an elephant's temples). --कारः a mixed tribe (of low social position); (शूद्रायां वैश्यतश्चौर्यात् कटकार इति स्मृतः Usanas). --कोलः a spitting-pot. --खादकः *a.* eating much, voracious. --(कः) 1. a jackal -2. a crow. -3. a glass vessel, a tumbler or bowl. —घोषः a hamlet inhabited by herdsmen. --पूतनः, -ना a kind of departed spirits ; अमेध्यकुणपाशी च क्षत्रियः कटपूतनः Ms. 12. 71 ; उत्तालाः कटपूतनाप्रभृतयः सांरावणं कुर्वते Mâl. 5. 11 (पूतन v. l.) ; also 23. --प्रभेदः opening of the temples, appearance of rut ; R. 3. 37. --प्रु *a.* acting by will. (-प्रुः) 1. Siva.-2. an imp or goblin -3. one who gambles or plays with dice. -4. a worm. -5. a kind of demi-god, (of the class of Vidyâdharas). -प्रोथः, -थं the buttocks. --भंगः 1. gleaning corn with the hands. -2. any royal calamity or misfortune. -भी N. of several plants ज्योतिष्मती, अपराजिता &c. --मालिनी wine or any vinous liquor. --व्रणः N. of Bhîmasena. --शर्करा 1. a fragment of a mat broken off or of straw. -2. N. of a plant. --स्थलं 1. the hips and loins. -2. an elephant's temples.

कटंभरः N. of the कटभी tree. --रा N. of several plants:-- 1 नागवला; 2 प्रसारिणी; 3 रोहिणी; 4 हस्तिनी; 5 कलंबिका; 6 मूर्वा.

कटकः,-कं 1 A bracelet of gold ; आबद्धहेमकटकां रहसि स्मरामि Ch. P. 15 ; Si. 16. 77. -2 A zone or girdle. -3 A string. -4 The link of a chain. -5 A mat. -6 Sea-salt. -7 The side or ridge of a mountain ; प्रफुल्लवृक्षैः कटकैरिव स्वैः Ku. 7. 52 ; R. 16. 31,

-8 Table-land; *Si.* 4. 65.-9 An army, a camp; *Si.* 5. 59; Mu. 5. -10 A royal capital or metropolis (राजधानी). -11 A house or dwelling. -12 A circle or wheel. -13 A ring placed as an ornament upon an elephant's tusk. -14 N. of the capital of Orissa.

कटाकिन् *m.* A mountain.

कटसी A cemetory.

कटायनं The plant Andropogon Muricatus (वीरणमूल).

कटिन *a.* 1 Matted, screened. -2 Having handsome loins &c. —*m.* An elephant.

कटकट *a.* Excellent, best. —टः N. of *Siva.*

कटकटा An onomatopoetic word supposed to represent the noise of rubbing together.

कटकटापयति Den. P. To rub together, make a creeking or grating sound.

कटंकटः 1 Fire. -2 Gold. -3 N. of Ganesa; Y. 1. 285. -4 N. of *Siva.* -5 The चित्रक tree.

कटंकटेरी 1 Termeric. -2 Yellow saunders; cf. दारुहरिद्रा.

कटनं The roof (or thatch) of a house.

कटंबः 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 An arrow.

कटा(टा)कुः A bird.

कटाटंकः N. of *Siva.*

कटारः 1 A libidinous man, a lecher. -2 A citizen.

कटाहः [कटमाहंति, आ-हन्-ड Tv.] 1 A frying-pan, a shallow boiler for oil or butter (of a semispheriodal shape and furnished with handles; Mar. कढई). -2 A turtle's shell. -3 A well. -4 A hill or mound of earth. -5 A fragment of a broken jar; *Si.* 5. 37; N. 22. 32. -6 A winnowing basket. -7 Hell, the infernal regions. -8 A young female buffalo whose horns are just appearing. -9 A Dvipa or division of a known continent. -10 A heap or pile.

कटाहकं A par, pot.

कटिः, -टी *f.* [कट्-इन्] 1 The hip. -2 The buttocks (considered by rhetoricians as vulgar and colloquial in these senses; the word कटि in कटिस्ते हरते मनः is said to be ग्राम्य). -3 An elephant's cheek. —टी Long pepper. -Comp. —कूपः the hollow above the hip, the loins. —तट the loins; कटीतटनिवेशितं Mk. 1. 27. —त्रं 1. a cloth girt round the loins. -2. a zone, girdle. -3. an ornament of small bells worn round the loins. -4. an armour of the hip or the loins. —देशः the loins. —(टि or टी) प्रोथः the buttocks. —मालिका a woman's zone or girdle. —रोहकः the rider of an elephant (who sits upon the hinder parts of the elephant as distinct from the driver). —शीर्षकः the loins. —शृंखला a girdle furnished with small bells. —सूत्रं a zone or waistband.

कटिका The hip.

कटिलः A kind of gourd.

कटिल्लकः A species of the Balsam apple.

कटितलः A crooked sword.

कटीरः, -रं 1 A cave, hollow. -2 The cavity of the loins. —रं A hip.

कटीरकं The posteriors, hips; *Si.* 13. 34.

कटु *a.* (टु or ट्वी *f.*) 1 Pungent, acrid; (said of a *rasa* or flavour; the *rasas* are six; मधुर, कटु, अम्ल, तिक्त, कषाय, and लवण); Bg. 17. 9. -2 Fragrant, exhaling strong odour; R. 5. 48. -3 Ill-smelling, having a bad smell. -4 (*a*) Bitter, caustic (words); Y. 3. 142. (*b*) Disagreeable, unpleasant; श्रवणकटु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवव्रुः R. 6. 85. -5 Envious. -6 Hot, impetuous. —टुः 1 Pungency, acerbity (one of the six flavours). -2 N. of several plants. —टु *f.* A medical plant (कटुरोहिणी). —*n.* 1 An improper action. -2 Blaming, reviling, scandal. -Comp. —अंगः 1. the श्योनाक tree. -2. N. of the king Dilipa. —उत्कटं ginger. —कंदः -दं 1. ginger, the fresh root or the plant. -2. garlic. —कीटः, -कीटकः a gnat, mosquito. —क्वाणः the टिट्टिभ bird. —ग्रंथिः,-थि *n.* dried ginger; so °भंगः, °भद्रं dried ginger or ginger. -चातुर्जातकं an aggregate of four pungent substances, as of cardamoms, the bark and leaves of Laurus Cassia and of black pepper. —छदः the तगर tree. —ज *a.* prepared from acid substances. —तिक्तकः 1. the भूनिंब tree. -2. the शण tree. —तिक्ता = कटुतुंबी. —तुंबी a kind of bitter gourd. —त्रयं a compound substance of ginger, black and long pepper. -दला = कर्कटी plant. -निष्पावः grain not inundated. -पत्रः 1. N. of a medical plant. -2. सितार्जक tree. —पत्रिका N. of a tree कारी. —पाक -पाकिन् *a.* producing acid humors in digestion. —फलः a sort of cucumber. (-ला) N. of two plants, पटोल and श्रीवल्ली. —बीजा long pepper. —मंजरिका the अपामार्ग tree. —मोदं a certain perfume. —रव *a.* having a harsh sound. (-वः) 1. a frog. -2. a harsh word or sound. —रोहिणी the कटुकी plant. -विपाक *a.* producing acid humors in digestion. —स्नेहः the mustard-seed plant.

कटुक *a.* 1 Sharp, pungent. -2 Impetuous, hot. -3 Disagreeable, unpleasant. -4 Fierce. -5 Harsh. —कः 1 Pungency, acerbity. -2 N. of several plants :-- पटोल, सुगंधितृण, कुटज, अर्क, राजसर्षप. —का N. of several plants :-- कटुरोहिणी, ताम्बूली, राजिका, तिक्तालाबुक. —का = कटुरोहिणी. —कं 1 Pungency; (at the end of comp. in a bad sense; as दधिकटुकं 'bad curds'). -2 A compound of ginger, black and long pepper. -Comp. —आलाबु, (बू) *f.* a kind of bitter gourd. —त्रयं a compound of ginger, black and long pepper. -फलः = कक्कोल (Mar. कंकोळ). (-लं) N. of a perfume prepared from the berries of this plant. —रोहिणी = कटुरोहिणी. -वल्ली = कटी.

कटुकत्वं Pungency.

कटुकता Rough manners, rudeness.

कटुरं Buttermilk mixed with water.

कटोरं An earthen vessel.

कटोरा A shallow cup.

कटोल *a.* Pungent. —लः 1 A pungent flower. -2 A man of an inferior and degraded tribe, a Chânḍâla. -Comp. -वीणा a kind of lute played by the Chânḍâlas.

कट्टारः A weapon, dagger.

कट्फलः N. of a tree, commonly called कायफळ.

कड्वर *a.* Despised. —रं 1 The skim or whey of curds. -2 Buttermilk with water. 3 A sauce, condiment.

कठ् 1 P. (कठति, अकठीत्, कठित) To live in distress; see कद्.

कठः 1 N. of a sage, pupil of Vaisampâyana, teacher of that branch of Yajurveda which is called after him. -2 A Brâhmaṇa. -3 A note or simple sound. -4 A kind of *rik.* —ठाः The followers of that sage. —ठी 1 A female follower of Katha. -2 The wife of a Brâhmaṇa. -Comp. -अध्यापकः a teacher of the Katha branch of the Yajurveda. धूर्तः a Brâhmaṇa well-versed in the कठ branch of the Yajurveda. -श्रोत्रियः a Brâhmaṇa who has mastered the कठ branch of the Yajurveda.

कठमर्दः An epithet of *Siva.*

कठर *a* Hard, stiff.

कठल्यः, -कठल्लः Gravel.

कठाकुः A bird.

कठाहकः A gallinule.

कठिका Chalk.

कठिंजरः N. of a tree commonly called तुलसी.

कठिन a. 1 Hard, stiff; कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं सारयंतीं Me. 92; Amaru. 72; Mu. 2. 20; so °स्तनी. -2 Hard-hearted, cruel, ruthless; न विद्मो किं कठिनाः खलु स्त्रियः Ku. 4. 5; Pt. 1. 64; Amaru. 6; so °हृदय. -3 Inexorable, inflexible. -4 Sharp, violent, intense (as pain &c.); नितांतकठिनां रुजं मम न वेद सा मानसीं V. 2. 11. -5 Giving pain. —नः A thicket. —ना 1 A sweetmeat made with refined sugar. -2 An earthen vessel for cooking; (n. also in this sense). —नी Chalk. -Comp. —पृष्ठः, -कः a tortoise.

कठिनता, -त्वं 1 Hardness, firmness. -2 Severity -3 Cruelty, hard-heartedness; Ki. 10. 51. -4 Difficulty, obscurity.

कठिनिका, -कठिनी 1 Chalk.-2 The little finger.

कठेर a. Living in distress. -रः A needy or distressed man, a pauper.

कठोर a. 1 Hard (fig. also), solid, stiff; कठोरास्थिग्रंथि Mâl. 5. 34. -2 Cruel, hard-hearted, ruthless; अयि कठोर यशः किल ते प्रियं U. 3. 27; so °हृदय, °चित्त. -3 Sharp, piercing; °अंकुश Sânti. 1. 22. -4 Full, developed, complete, full-grown, of mature age; कठोरगर्भां जानकीं विसृज्य U. 1, 1. 49, 6. 25; Mâl. 6. 19; so कठोरताराधिपलांछनच्छविः Si. 1. 20; so अ° new, young; Mâl. 1. 2. -5 (Fig.) Matured, refined; कलाकलापालोचनकठोरमतिभिः K. 7; °रीभूतः दिवसः U. 2 it is noon-time. -Comp. —गर्भ a. far advanced in pregnancy; U. 1. 49. —गिरिमाहात्म्यं a portion of the Brahmânda purâna.

कठोरता, -त्वं Hardness, firmness, severity.

कठोरयति Den. P. To furnish with buds, expand the blossoms of; Mâl. 9. 41.

कठोल a. Hard, resisting

कड् I. 1 U. (कडति-ते, कडित) 1 To be proud. -2 To unhusk; of. कंडू. -3 To be disturbed or confused.-II 6 P. To eat, consume. -III. 10 U. 1 To protect. -2 To remove the chaff or husk of grain. -3 To break off a part, separate or detach, tear.

कड a. 1 Dumb. -2 Hoarse. -3 Ignorant, foolish.

कडकं Sea-salt obtained by evaration.

कडंगः A spirituous liquor, a kind of rum.

कडंग(क)रः Straw, the stalks of various sorts of pulse &c.

कडंग(क)रीय a. To be fed with straw. —यः An animal fed with straw, such as a cow or buffalo; R. 5. 9.

कड(ल)त्रं 1 A kind of vessel. -2 A wife. -3 Hip.

कडंदिका Science (कलंदिका).

कडं(लं)बः 1 The stem or stalk (of a pot-herb). -2 The end or point, angle.

कडार a. 1 Tawny; कडारं इमार्य G. M.; U. 5. 14; U. 6. -2 Proud, haughty, impudent. —रः 1 The tawny colour. -2 A servant.

कडितुलः 1 A sword, scimitar. -2 A sacrificial knife.

कड्ड 1 P. 1 To be hard or rough. -2 To be harsh or severe.

कण् I. 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To sound or cry (as in distress); moan. -2 To become small. -3 To go or approach. II. 10 P. or -Caus. 1 To wink, to close the eye with the lids or lashes. -2 To sigh, sound.

कणितं Crying out with pain.

कणः 1 A grain, a single seed; तंडुलकणान् H. 1; Ms 11. 93. -2 An atom or particle (of anything). -3 A very small quantity; द्रविण° Sânti. 1. 19; 3. 5. -4 A grain of dust; R. 1. 85; or of pollen; V. 2. 5. -5 A drop (of water) or spray; कणवाही मालिनीतरंगाणाम् S. 3. 7; अंबु°, अश्रु° Me. 26, 45, 69; Amaru. 54. -6 An ear of corn. -7 Spark (as of fire). -8 The spark or facet of a gem. -9 Flake (of snow). -10 श्वेतजीरक. —णा 1 A kind of fly. -2 Long pepper.-3 Cumin seed. —णी 1 An atom, a drop. -2 A kind of corn. -3 The plant Premna Spinosa or Longifolia. -Comp. —अदः, -भक्षः, -भुज् m. a nick-name given to the philosopher who propounded the Vaiseshika system of philosophy (which may be said to be a 'doctrine of atoms'). —अन्न a. one whose food consists of grains. °ता the state of one who is made to live on grains. —गुग्गुलः a kind of plant. —जीरः a white kind of cumin seed. -जीरकं small cumin seed. -भक्षः,-भक्षकः, -भुज् m. N. of Kanada. —भक्षकः a kind of bird. —लाभः a whirpool.

कणशः ind. In small parts or minute particles, grain by grain, little by little, drop by drop &c.; तदिदं कणशो विकीर्यते (भस्म) Ku. 4. 27.

कणिकः 1 A grain. -2 A small particle. -3 An ear of corn. -4 A meal of parched wheat. -5 An enemy.-6 N. of a purificatory ceremony, i. e. waving round lamps at sacrificial rites. —का 1 An atom, a small or minute particle. -2 A drop (of water); Me. 98. -3 A kind of corn or rice. -4 Cumin seed. -5 The अग्निमंथ tree.

कणिशः, —शं An ear or spike of corn.

कणिष्ठ a. The smallest, the most minute.

कणीक a. Small, diminutive.

कणपः A kind of iron lance or bar; लोहस्तंभस्तु कणपः Vaijayanti; चापचक्रकणपकर्पण &c. Dk. 35.

कणभः A kind of fly with a sting.

कणाटीनः,-टीरः, -टीरकः A wagtail.

कणादः 1 N. of a philosopher; see under कण. -2 A goldsmith.

कणाचिः,-ची f. 1 A sound. -2 A tree. -3 A creeper in flower.

कणे ind. A particle expressing the satisfaction of a desire (श्रद्धाप्रतीघात), कणेहत्य पयः पिबति Sk. 'he drinks milk to his heart's content or till he is satisfied.'

कणेरः, -रुः The कर्णिकार tree. —रा -रुः f. 1 A she-elephant.-2 A courtezan, harlot.

कंट् 1 P. (कंटति, कंटित) To go or move.

कंट a. Thorny.

कंटकः,-कं 1 A thorn; पादलग्नं करस्थेन कंटकेनैव कंटकं (उद्धरेत्) Chân. 22; Pt. 4. 18. -2 A prickle, a sting; Y. 3. 53. -3 The point of anything. -4 (fig.) Any troublesome fellow who is, as it were, a thorn to the state and an enemy of order and good government; उत्खातलोकत्रयकंटकेऽपि R. 14. 73; त्रिदिवमुद्धृतदानवकंटकं S. 7. 3; Ms. 9. 260; Mv. 7. 8. -5 (Hence) Any source of vexation or annoyance; nuisance; Ms. 9. 253.-6 Horripilation, erection of hair, thrill. -7 A finger-nail. -8 A vexing speech. -9 A fish-bone. -10 A sharp stinging pain, symptom of a disease. -11 (In Nyaya philosophy) Refutation of arguments, detection of error. -12 Impediment, obstacle. -13 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth lunar mansions. —कः 1 A bamboo. -2 A work-shop, manufactory. -3 Fault, defect. -4 N. of Makara or the marine monster, the symbol of the god of love. —की A kind of वार्ताकी,

-Comp. —अग्रः a kind of lizard.—अशनः,-भक्षकः,-भुज् m. a camel.—अष्ठीलः a kind of fish (having many bones). —आगारः a kind of worm. —आढ्यः a kind of tree.—उद्धरणं 1. (lit.) extracting thorns, weeding. -2. (fig.) removing annoyances, extirpating thieves and all such sources of public annoyance; कंटकोद्धरणे नित्यमातिष्ठेद्यत्नमुत्तमं Ms. 9. 252. —द्रुमः 1. a tree with thorns, a thorny bush; भवंति नितरां स्फीताः सुक्षेत्रे कंटकद्रुमाः Mk. 9. 7. -2 the Sâlmali tree or silk-cotton-tree (Mar. सांवरी). —फलः 1. the bread-fruit tree, Panasa tree. -2. the गोक्षुर plant. -3. the castor-oil tree. -4. the Dhattura tree. -5. a term applicable to any plant the fruit of which is invested with a hairy or thorny coat. —मर्दनं suppressing disturbance. —युक्त a. having thorns, thorny —विशोधनं extirpating every source of disturbance or trouble; राज्यकंटकविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1. —वृंताकी a species of nightshade with thorny leaves (वार्ताकी). —श्रेणिः, -णी f. 1. the Solanum Jacquini. -2. a porcupine.

कंटकारः N. of a tree (शाल्मली); also विकंकत. —री N. of several plants:— Solanum Jacquini, the silk-cotton tree.

कंटकारिका Solanum Jacquini; also the fruit of this tree.

कंटकालः = कंटकफल q. v.

कंटकाह्वयं The tuberous root of the lotus.

कंटकित a. 1 Thorny. -2 Covered with erect hair, thrilled; horripilated; प्रीति° त्वचः Ku. 6. 15; R. 7. 22; S. 3. 15.

कंटकिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Thorny, prickly; कंटकिनो वनांताः Vikr. 1. 116. -2 Vexatious, troublesome.—m. A fish. —m. f. N. of several plants:— खदिर, मदन, गोक्षुर, वंश, बदर. -Comp. —ज a. 1. produced from a fish. -2. produced by the Mimosa tree. -फलः the bread-fruit tree (पनस). (-ला) मधुखर्जूरी plant.

कंटकिलः A thorny kind of bamboo.

कंटलः 1 N. of a plant (बर्बर). -2 A tree yielding a species of Gum Arabic.

कंटालुः f. N. of several plants:— वार्ताकी, वंश, बर्बर, बृहती.

कंटिन् a. Thorny. —m. N. of several trees:—खदिर, अपामार्ग, गोक्षुर.

कंठ् 1. 10 U. (कंठति-ते, कंठयति-ते, कंठित) 1 To mourn, grieve for. -2 To miss, be anxious or long for, remember with regret; (in this sense generally used with the preposition उद् and a noun in the gen., loc. or dat. case).

कंठः,-ठं 1 Throat; कंठे निपीडयन् मारयति Mk. 8. कंठः स्तंभितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः S. 4. 5; कंठेषु स्खलितं गतेपि शिशिरे पुंस्कोकिलानां रुतं 6. 3. -2 The neck; कंठाश्लेषपरिग्रहे शिथिलता Pt. 4. 6.; कंठाश्लेषप्रणयिनि जने किं पुनर्दूरसंस्थे Me.3, 97, 111; Amaru. 19, 57; Ku. 5. 57. -3 Sound, tone, voice; सा मुक्तकंठं चक्रंद R. 14. 68; किमिदं किन्नरकंठि सुप्यते 8. 64; आर्यपुत्रोऽपि प्रमुक्तकंठं रोदिति U. 3. -4 The neck or brim of a vessel &c. -5 Vicinity, immediate proximity (as in उपकंठ).-6 The opening of the womb. -7 A bud on a stalk. -8 The space of an inch from the edge of the hole in which sacrificial fire is deposited.-9 The मदन tree. -10 Guttural sound. -Comp. —अग्निः a bird (digesting in the throat or gizzard). —अवसक्त a. clinging to the neck. —आगत a. come to the throat (as the breath or soul of a dying person).—आभरणं a neck-ornament, necklace; परीक्षितं काव्यसुवर्णमेतल्लोकस्य कंठाभरणत्वमेतु Vikr. 1. 24; cf. names like सरस्वतीकंठाभरण —आश्लेषः neck-embrace; Me. 3; Pt. 4. 6; °उपगूढ Bh. 3. 82. —उक्तं personal testimony. —कुब्जः a kind of fever. —कूणिका the Indian lute. —ग a. reaching or extending to the throat. —गत a 1. being at or in the throat, coming to the throat; i. e. on the point of departing; न चरेद्धर्मं भवा प्राणैः कंठगतैरपि Subhâsh.; Pt. 1. 296.-2. approaching or reaching the throat. —तटः,—टं, -टी the side of the neck. —तलासिका the leather or rope passing round the neck of a horse. —दघ्न a. reaching to the neck. —नीडकः a kite.—नीलकः a large lamp or torch, a whisp of lighted straw &c. (Mar.मशाल).-पाशः, —पाशकः 1. a rope tied round an elephant's neck.-2. a halter in general. -बंधः a rope for an elephant's neck. —भूषा a short neck-lace; विबुधा कंठभूषात्वमेतु Vikr. 18. 102. —मणिः 1. a jewel worn on the neck. -2. (fig.) a dear or beloved object. —लग्न a. 1. clinging to the throat.-2. suspended round the neck. -3. throwing the arms round the neck (in embraces); Mâl. 3. 2. —लता 1. a collar. -2. a horse's halter. —वर्तिन् a. being at or in the throat, i. e. on the point of departing; °प्राणः R. 12. 54. —शालूकं a hard tumour in the throat. —शुंडी swelling of the tonsils. —शोषः (lit.) 1. drying up or parching of the throat. -2. (fig.) fruitless expostulation. —सज्जन hanging on, by, or round the neck. —सूत्रं a kind of embrace; (thus defined :—यत्कुर्वते वक्षसि वल्लभस्य स्तनाभिघातं निबिडोपगूहात्। परिश्रमार्थं शनकैर्विदग्धास्तत्कंठसूत्रं प्रवदंति संतः॥); कंठसूत्रमपदिश्य योषितः R. 19. 32. —स्थ a 1. being in the throat. -2. guttural (as a letter). -3. being in the mouth, ready to be repeated by rote. -4. learnt and ready to be repeated.

कंठतः ind 1 From the throat -2 Distinctly, explicitly.

कंठिका A necklace of a single string or row.

कंठिम a. Belonging to the throat.

कंठी 1 Neck, throat. -2 A necklace, a collar. -3 A rope round the neck of a horse. -Comp. —रवः 1. a lion. -2 an elephant in rut: कंठीरवो मदाग्रहेण स्थपतत् Dk. 7. -3. a pigeon. -4. explicit declaration or mention; (इति कंठीरवेणोक्तम्.)

कंठेकालः N. of Siva (blue on the neck).

कंठ्य a. 1 Relating or suitable to, or being at, the throat. -2 Guttural. -Comp. -वर्णः a guttural letter; namely अ, आ, क, ख, ग, घ, ङ, and ह —स्वरः a guttural vowel (अ and आ).

कंठालः 1 A boat. -2 A spade, hoe. -3 War. -4 A camel.-5 An esculent root.-6 A churning vessel.-7 A bag. —ला A churning vessel.

कंठीलः A camel. —लः, —ला A churning vessel.

कंड् I. 1 U. (कंडति-ते कंडित) 1 To be glad or satisfied. -2 To be proud. -3 To unhusk. -II. 10 U. (कंडयति-ते, कंडित) 1 To thresh (corn, grain; &c.), unhusk. -2 To protect, defend.

कंडनं 1 Threshing, separating the chaff from the grain: अजानतार्थं तत्सर्वं (अध्ययनं) तुषाणां कंडनं यथा. -2 Chaff. —नी 1 A wooden mortar in which the threshing of corn or grain is performed. -2 A pestle.

कंडित a. Dislocated; S. 2.

कंडरा 1 A sinew (of which 16 are considered to be in the human body). -2 A principal vessel of the body, a large artery, vein &c.

कंडानकः N. of a servant of Siva

कंडिका 1 A short section, shortest subdivision; (as in the शुक्लयजुर्वेद) -2 N. of a country.

कंडुः m. f., कंडूः f. 1 Scratching.-2 Itching, itching sensation; कपोलकंडूः करिभिर्विनेतुं Ku. 1. 9; Sânti. 4 17. -Comp. —आदि m. pl. the nominal verbs. —करी N. of a plant शूकशिंबी. -घ्नः 1 N. of a plant. -2 white mustard.

कंडुर a. Scratching. -र: A species of reed.

कंडूतिः *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching, itch; सुभग त्वत्कथारंभे कर्णे कंडूतिलालसा S. D.

कंडूमत् *a.* 1 Scratching.-2 Itching.

कंडूयति-ते Den. U. (*p. p.* कंडूयित) 1 To scratch, rub gently; कंडूयमानेन कटं कदाचित् R. 2. 37; मृगीमकंडूयत कृष्णसारः Ku. 3. 36; so शृंगे कृष्णमृगस्य वामनयनं कंडूयमानां मृगीं *S*. 6. 16; Ms. 4. 82.

कंडूयन, -नक *a.* Scratching. -नं Scratching, rubbing; कंडूयनैर्दंशनिवारणैश्च R. 2. 5. -नी A brush for rubbing. -कः A tickler; Pt. 1. 71.

कंडूया 1 Scratching. -2 Itching.

कंडूयितं Scratching.

कंडूयितृ *a.* Scratching, a scratcher.

कंडूरा N. of a plant causing itch.

कंडूल *a.* 1 Having an itchy sensation, feeling the itch, itchy; कंडूलद्विपगंडपिंडकषणोत्कंपेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9. -2 Causing itch. -लः An esculent root.

कंडोलः 1 A basket for holding grain (made of cane or bamboo).-2 A safe, store-room. -3 A camel (also *f.*). -ली The lute of a Chāṇḍāla. -Comp.-वीणा The lute of a Chāṇḍāla.

कंडोलकः 1 A basket. -2 A safe, store-room.

कंडोषः A caterpillar.

कण्व *a.* [कण्-क्वन्] *a.* Ved. 1 Talented, intelligent. -2 Praising; प्रसक्षणो दिव्यः कण्वहोता Rv. 5. 41. 4. -3 Fit to be praised or honoured; Rv. 10. 115. 5. -4 Deaf. -ण्वः 1 N. of a renowned sage, foster-father of *S*akuntalā and progenitor of the line of काण्व Brāhma*n*as. He was the author of several hymns of the *Rig*veda. -2 (Ved.) A peculiar class of evil spirits against whom charms are used. -3 A praiser. -4 The founder of Vedic schools. -ण्वं Sin, evil. -Comp. -जंभन *a.* consuming or destroying the evil spirits called Kaṇvas (?). -दुहितृ, -सुता *S*akuntalā, Kaṇva's daughter. --सखिन् *a.* Ved. a friend of the Kaṇvas, friendly disposed to them. -होतृ *a.* one whose priest is a Kaṇva.

कण्वतम *a.* Ved. Very wise.

कण्वमत् *a.* United with a praiser or with the Kaṇvas (as Indra).

कतः,-कतकः [कं जलं शुद्धं तनोति तन् -ड Tv.] The clearing-nut plant, (the nut of which is said to clear muddy water); फलं कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्यंबुप्रसादकं। न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति ॥ Ms. 6. 67. --तं -तकं The nut of this tree, see अंबुप्रसादन also.

कतफलः The clearing-nut plant.

कतम *pron. a.* [किम्-डतम्] (°मत् *n.*) Who or which of many; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भागेन गतः स जाल्म इति V. 1; अथ कतमं पुनर्ऋतुमधिकृत्य गास्यामि *S.* 1; कतमे ते गुणास्तत्र यानुदाहरंत्यार्यमिश्राः Māl. 1; G. L. 22; (sometimes it is used merely as a strengthened substitute for किम्). When followed by च and preceded by यतम it means 'any whosoever,' 'whatsoever'. In negative sentences कतम with चन or अपि means 'not even one', 'none at all'. It also means 'best or excessively good-looking'.

कतर *pron. a.* (°रत् *n.*) Who, or who or which of two; नैतद्विद्मः कतरन्नो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6.

कतरतः On which of the two sides?

कति *pron. a.* [किम्+डति] (always declined in the plural only; कति, कतिभिः &c.) 1 How many; कत्यग्नयः कति सूर्यासः Rv. 10. 88. 18; एभिर्भूतैः स्मर कति कृताः स्वांत ते विप्रलंभाः *S*ānti. 3. 18; -3 Some. When followed by चित्, चन or अपि, कति loses its interrogative force and becomes indefinite in sense, meaning 'some', 'several', 'a few,; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा *S.* 2. 12; कत्यपि वासराणि Amaru. 25; तस्मिन्नद्रौ कतिचिदबलाविप्रयुक्तः स कामी नीत्वा मासान् Me. 2.

कतिकृत्वस् *ind.* How many times.

कतिधा *ind.* 1 How often. -2 In how many places or parts.

कतिपय *a.* [कति-अयच् पुक् च] 1 Some, several, a certain number; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3. 2; Me. 23; कतिपयदिवसापगमे some days having elapsed; वर्णैः कतिपयैरेव ग्रथितस्य स्वरैरिव *S*i. 2. 72; कतिपयेन or कतिपयात् with some effort.

कतिपयथ *a.* Advanced to a certain place or degree.

कतिविध *a.* How many kinds.

कतिशस् *ind.* How many at a time.

कतमालः [कस्य जलस्य तमाय शोषणायालंति पर्याप्नोति अल्-अंच् Tv.] Fire; cf. खतमाल.

कत्थ् 1 A. (कत्थते, कत्थित) 1 To boast, swagger; कृत्वा कत्थिष्यते न कः Bk. 16. 4; कुरुवैतत्कर्मणा सर्वे कत्थेथाः Mb.-2 To praise, celebrate.-3 To flatter or coax. -4 To abuse, revile.

कत्थन *a.* Boasting, praising. -नं, -ना Bragging, boasting.

कत्पय *a.* Ved. Swelling, rising. -यं Water causing happiness.

कत्र् 10 P. (कत्रयति, कत्रित) To loosen, slacken, remove.

कत्सवरं The shoulder.

कथ् 10 U. (कथयति-ते, कथित) 1 To tell, relate, narrate, communicate (usually with dat. of person); रामेभिष्वसनदर्शनोत्सुकं मैथिलाय कथयांबभूव सः R. 11. 37. -2 To declare, state, mention; Bg. 2. 34; R. 11. 15. -3 To converse, talk with, hold conversation with; कथयित्वा सुमंत्रेण सह Rām. -4 To indicate, betray, bespeak, show; V. 1. 6; Māl. 8. 10; आकारसदृशं चेष्टितमेवास्य कथयति *S.* 7. -5 To describe, relate; किं कथ्यते श्रीरुभयस्य तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तदिह कथ्यते H. Pr. 8; Pt. 4. 37. -6 To inform, give information about, complain against; Mk. 3. -7 To denounce. -8 To suppose. --*Pass.* (कथ्यते) 1 To be called. -2 To be regarded or considered as.

कथक *a.* [कथ्-ण्वुल्] A narrator, a relator. -कः 1 A chief actor, speaker of a prologue. -2 A disputant. -3 A story-teller.

कथन *a.* Telling, talkative. -नं Narration, relation, description.

कथनीय *a.* 1 To be said or told or declared. -2 Worthy of relation, to be named.

कथयान *a.* Telling, speaking.

कथा [कथ् नि॰ अ] 1 A tale, story; °प्रावीण्यं U. 4 historical knowledge. -2 A fable, feigned story; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तदिह कथ्यते H. Pr. 8. -3 An account, allusion, mention; कथापि खलु पापानामलमश्रेयसे यतः *S*i. 2. 40. -4 Talk, conversation, speech; प्रथमं कृता कथा *S.* 4. 1. -5 A variety of prose composition, often distinguished from आख्यायिका; (प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोकसत्यां प्राज्ञाः कथां विदुः। परंपराश्रया या स्यात् सा मताख्यायिका बुधैः ॥); see under आख्यायिका also. -6 (In phil.) Disputation. का कथा, or का कथा with प्रति (what mention) is often used in the sense of 'what need one say of', 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of', 'how much more', or 'how much less'; का कथा बाणसंधाने ज्याशब्देनैव दूरतः। हुंकारेणेव धनुषः स हि विघ्नानपोहति *S.* 3. 1; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; आप्तवागनुमानाभ्यां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा 10. 28; Ve. 2. 25. -Comp. -अनुरागः taking pleasure in conversation, attention. -अंतरं 1. the course of conversation; स्मर्तव्योस्मि कथांतरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7. -2. another tale. -अवशेष (or कथाशेष) *a.* one of whom only the narrative remains, *i. e.* deceased, dead. -आक्रमः the commencement of a conversation. -आरंभः commencement of a tale. -आरामः garden of fable. -आलापः speech, con-

versation. —उद्घा the beginning of a tale. —उद्घात: 1. the second of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना, where the first character enters the stage after over-hearing and repeating either the words of the manager (सूत्रधार) or their sense; see S. D. 290; e. g. in Ratn., Ve. or Mudrârâkshasa. -2. commencement of a tale or narration; अकुमारकथोद्घातं शालिगोप्यो जगुर्यशः R. 4. 20. —उपकथा —उपाख्यानं narration, relation, telling a story. —छलं 1. the guise of a fable. -2. giving a false account. -नायकः, -पुरुषः the hero or leading character of a story; रामायण° U. 4. 6. —पीठं 1. the introductory part of a tale or story.-2 N. of the first लंबक or book of the कथासरित्सागर. —प्रबंधः a tale, fiction, fable. —प्रसंग a. 1. talkative, talking much and foolishly.-2. mad, foolish.(-गः) 1. conversation, talk, or course of conversation; नानाकथाप्रसंगावस्थितः H. 1; कथाप्रसंगेन विवादं किल चक्रतुः Ks. 22. 181; N. 1. 35. -2. a curer of poisons (विषवैद्य); कथाप्रसंगेन जनैरुदाहृतात् Ki. 1. 24 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -प्राणः 1. an actor.-2. a professional story-teller. —मुखं the introductory portion of a story; Pt. 1. —योगः course of conversation, talk, discourse. —विपर्यासः changing the course of a story. —विरक्त a. reserved, taciturn, disliking conversation. —शेष a. see कथावशेष.

कथानकं A small tale; e. g. Vetâlapanchavimsati.

कथापयति Den. P. To tell, relate &c.

कथिकः 1 A narrator. -2 A story-teller.

कथित p. p. 1 Told, described, narrated. -2 Expressed. —तः The supreme being. —तं A conversation, discourse; पूर्ववृत्तकथितैः पुराविदः R. 11. 10. -Comp. पदं-पदता tautology, repetition, considered as a fault of composition relating to a sentence, where a word is used without any specific purpose; see K. P. 7; and S. D. 575 *ad. loc.*

कथीकृ 8 U. 1 To reduce to a tale. -2 To cause to remain only in narration

कथीकृत a. Remaining in narration (only), dead, deceased; Ku. 4. 13.

कथं *ind.* [किम्-प्रकारार्थे थमु कादेशश्च] 1 How, in what way, in what manner, whence; कथं मारात्मके त्वयि विश्वासः H. 1; अथ स वैद्यः कथं Mu. 2 'well how did the physician fare' सानुबंधाः कथं न स्युः संपदो मे निरापदः R. 1. 64, 3. 44; कथमात्मानं निवेदयामि कथं वात्मापहारं करोमि S. 1. (where the speaker is doubtful as to the propriety of what he says). -2 Oh what! indeed! (expressing surprise); कथं मामेवोद्दिशति S. 6. -3 It is often connected with the particles इव, नाम, नु, वा, or स्विद् in the sense of, 'how indeed', 'how possibly,' 'I should like to know', (where the question is generalized); कथं वा गम्यते U. 3; कथं नामैतत् U. 6. -4 When connected with the particles चित्, चन or अपि it means 'in every way'; 'on any account', 'somehow', 'with great difficulty,' 'with great efforts'; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3; कथमप्युन्नमितं न चुंबितं तु S. 3. 25; न लोकवृत्तं वर्तेत वृत्तिहेतोः कथंचन Ms. 4. 11, 5. 143; कथंचिदीशा मनसां बभूवुः Ku. 3. 34; कथं कथमपि उत्थितः Pt. 1; विसृज्य कथमप्युमा Ku. 6. 3; Me. 22; Amaru 12, 39, 50, 73; Pt 1. -5 Scarcely, hardly; कथमपि भुवनेऽस्मिंस्तादृशाः संभवंति Mâl. 2. 6. -Comp. —कथिकः an inquisitive person —कारं *ind.* in what manner, how; कथंकारमनालंबा कीर्तिर्द्यामधिरोहति Si 2. 52; कथंकारं भुंक्ते Sk.; N. 17. 126. —प्रमाण a. of what measure —भावः what state. —भूत a. 1. how being. -2. of what nature or kind (oft. used by commentators). —रूप a. of what shape. —वीर्य a. of what power.

कथंता 1 What sort or manner. -2 Inquiry, question, demand.

कद् I. 4 A. (कद्यते) To be confounded or confused, to suffer mentally. -II. 1 A. (कदते) also 1 P. 1 To cry, to weep or shed tears. -2 To grieve. -3 To call. -4 To kill or hurt; see कंद्.

कदनं 1 Slaughter, havoc, destruction; U 5. 10 -2 War. -3 Sin.

कद् *ind.* [कद्-क्विप्] Ved. A particle of interrogation, 'where'. This particle which is a substitute for the word कु is often used as the first member of a comp. and expresses the senses of badness, littleness, deterioration, uselessness, defectiveness &c. of anything. -Comp. —अक्षरं 1. a bad letter. -2 bad writing. —अग्निः a little fire. —अध्वन् a bad road. —अन्नं bad food. —अपत्यं a bad child, bad posterity. —अभ्यासः a bad habit or custom. —अर्थ a. 1 useless, unmeaning. -2. having what purpose or aim? (-र्थः) a useless thing. -अर्थनं, -ना troubling, tormenting, torture. —अर्थयति Den. P. 1. to despise, slight.-2. to trouble, torment; Bh. 3. 100; N. 8. 75. —अर्थित a. 1. despised, disdained, slighted; कदर्थितस्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्तेर्न शक्यते धैर्यगुणः प्रमार्ष्टुं Bh. 2. 106. -2. tormented, teased; प्राः कदर्थितोऽहमेभिर्वारंवारं परिसंचाद्विघ्नकारिभिः U. 5. -3. insignificant, mean. -4. bad, vile. —अर्थीकृ 8 U. to disdain, despise. —अर्थीकृत a. 1. despised, disdained. -2. rendered useless and unavailing. —अर्य a. 1. avaricious, miserly.-2. little, insignificant, mean. -3. bad, disagreeable. (-र्यः) a miser; Ms. 4. 210, 224; Y. 1. 161. °ता -त्वं 1. avarice. -2. insignificance. -3. badness. °भावः avarice, stinginess. —अश्वः a bad horse. —आकार a. deformed, ugly. —आचार a. following evil practices, wicked, depraved. (-रः) bad conduct. -इंद्रियं a bad organ of sense. —उष्ट्रः a bad camel. —उष्ण (also कोष्ण) a. tepid, lukewarm. (-ष्णं) lukewarmness. —तृणं 1. a fragrant grass. -2. the plant कुंभिकी. —तोयं an intoxicating drink, wine. —त्रि m. pl. three inferior articles. —रथः a bad chariot or carriage; युधि कद्रथवद्भीमं बभंज ध्वजशालिनं Bk. 5. 103. —वद् a. 1. speaking ill or inaccurately or indistinctly; येन जातं प्रियापाये कद्वदं हंसकोकिलं Bk. 6. 75; वाग्विदां वरमकद्वदो नृपः Si. 14. 1. -2. vile, contemptible.

कद a. 1 Giving water. -2 Giving happiness. —दः A cloud.

कदक A canopy, awning.

कदनं See under कद्.

कदंबः, कदंबकः [कद् करणे अंबच् Tv.] 1 A kind of tree (said to put forth buds at the roaring of thunderclouds); कलिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3. 20, 42; Mâl. 3. 7; Me. 25; R. 12. 99.-2 A kind of grass.-3 Turmeric. -4 The mustard-seed plant. -5 A particular mineral substance. —बी N. of a plant (देवदाली). S. 6; U. 5. 18. —बं A multitude. —बकं 1 A multitude, group; छायाबद्धकदंबकं मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु S. 2. 6. -2 The flower of the Kadamba tree; पृथुकदंबकदंबकराजितं Ki. 5. 9. -3 A kind of grass (देवताड).-Comp. -अनिलः 1. a fragrant breeze (charged with the odour of Kadamba flowers); ते चोन्मीलितमालतीसुरभयः प्रौढाः कदंबानिलाः K. P. 1. -2. spring. —कोरकन्यायः see under न्याय. —पुष्पा,-ष्पी a plant the flowers of which resemble those of Kadamba. —वायुः a fragrant breeze =°अनिल.

कदंबदः The mustard-seed plant.

कदरः 1 A saw. -2 An iron goad for driving an elephant. -3 N. of a tree sometimes substituted for Khadira as a sacrificial post. -रः, -रं A corn, a callosity of the feet caused by external friction. —रं coagulated milk.

कदलः, -कदलकः The plantain tree; ऊरुद्वयं मृगदृशः कदलस्य कांडौ Amaru. 95. —ला N. of several plants:—पृश्नि, डिंबिका and शाल्मलि. —ली 1 The plantain tree; किं यासि बालकदलीव विकंपमाना Mk. 1. 20; यस्योपांते कृतकतनयः ... मरकतकदलीस्तंभगौरश्चलत्त्वं Me. 96, 77; Ku. 1. 36; R. 12. 96; Y. 3. 8. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A flag carried by an elephant. -4 A flag or banner. -Comp. —(ली) कुसुमं the flower of the कदली plant. —वृंदः, -स्कंधः a kind of illusion.

कदलिका A banner, flag; Mâl. 6.

कदलिन् m. A kind of antelope.

कदलीक्षता 1 A sort of cucumber. -2 A beautiful woman.

कदा ind. When, at what time; कदा गमिष्यसि-एष गच्छामि; कदा कथयिष्यसि &c.; when connected with a following अपि it means 'now and then', 'at times', 'sometimes', 'at some time'; न कदापि never; with a following चन it means 'at some time', 'one day', 'at one time or another', 'once': आनंदं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् बिभेति कदाचन: Ms. 2. 54, 144, 3. 25, 101; with a following चित् it means 'at one time', 'once upon a time', 'at some time or other'; अथ कदाचित् once upon a time; R. 2. 37, 12. 21; नाश्नीयात् क्रीडेत्कदाचित्तु Ms. 4. 74, 65, 169; कदाचित्-कदाचित् 'now-now': कदाचित् काननं जगाहे कदाचित् कमलवनेषु रेमे K. 58 *et seq.* [cf. L. *quando*].

कद्रु a. [कद्-रु] (द्रु or द्रूf.) 1 Tawny. -2 Variegated, spotted. -द्रुः 1 The tawny colour. -2 The variegated colour. -द्रुः, -द्रूः f. Wife of Kaśyapa and the mother of the Nâgas -Comp. —पुत्रः, -सुता a serpent.

कद्रुण a. Reddish-brown, tawny.

कद्वरं 1 Whey. -2 Buttermilk mixed with water.

कधप्रिय-कधप्री a. Ved. Fond of praise.

कन् 1 P. Ved. (कनति, कंतुं). 1 To be satisfied or contented. -2 To love, wish. -3 To shine. -4 To go.

कनकं Gold; कनकवलयं स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13; Me. 2, 37, 67. —कः 1 The Palâśa tree. -2 The Dhattûra tree. -3 Mountain ebony. -Comp. -अंगदं a gold bracelet.-अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -शैलः epithets of the mountain Sumeru; अधुना कुचौ ते स्पर्धेते किल कनकाचलेन सार्धम् Bv. 2. 9. —अध्यक्षः the treasurer. —आह्वः the धतूर tree. (-ह्वं) = नागकेशर. —आलुका a golden jar or vase. —आह्वयः the Dhattûra tree. (-यं) a flower. —क्षारः borax. -टंकः a golden hatchet. -दंडं, —दंडकं (golden-sticked) the royal parasol. -दंडिका a golden sheath for a sword &c.; Mu. 2. —निकषः a streak of gold (rubbed on a touch-stone). —पत्रं an ear-ornament made of gold; जीवेति मंगलवचः परिहृत्य कोपात् कर्णे कृतं कनकपत्रमनालपंत्या Ch. P. 10. —परागः gold-dust. —पलः a kind of fish. (-लं) a weight of gold. -प्रभ a. bright as gold. (-भा) the महाज्योतिष्मती plant. -प्रसवा the स्वर्णकेतकी plant. —भंगः a piece of gold. —रंभा the स्वर्णकदली plant. —रसः 1. a yellow orpiment. -2. fluid gold. —शक्तिः N. of Kârtikeya. —सूत्रं a gold necklace; काकया कनकसूत्रेण कृष्णसर्पो विनाशितः Pt. 1. 207. —स्थली 'a land of gold,' gold mine.

कनकमय a. Made of gold, golden.

कनखलं N. of a Tîrtha or sacred place and the hills adjoining it; (तीर्थं कनखलं नाम गंगाद्वारेऽस्ति पावनं); तस्माद्गच्छेरनुकनखलं शैलराजावतीर्णां जह्नोः कन्याम् Me. 50.

कनटी Red arsenic.

कनन a. One-eyed; cf. काण.

कनयति Den. P. To lessen, reduce in size, make small, diminish; कीर्तिं नः कनयंति च Bk. 18. 25.

कना Ved. A girl; the youngest girl.

कनिक्रद a. Ved. Neighing, crying very much.

कनिष्ठ a. (Superl. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 The smallest, least. -2 The youngest. -3 Lower -4 Having the feet downwards. —ष्ठः N. of Śiva. —ष्ठा 1 The little finger. -2 A kind of heroine. -3 The wife of a younger brother. -Comp. —पदं -मूलं the least or first root.

कनिष्ठक a. The smallest. —ष्ठिका The little finger; कनिष्ठिकाधिष्ठितकालिदासा Subhâsh. —कं A kind of grass.

कनी A daughter or girl.

कनीन a. Ved. Young. —नी 1 The little finger. -2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीनकः 1 A boy, youth. -2 The pupil of the eye. —का 1 A maiden, girl. -2 The pupil of the eye. -निका 1 The little finger. -2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीयस् a (सी f.) (Compar. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 Smaller, less. -2 Younger; कनीयान् भ्राता, कनीयसी भगिनी &c.

कनीयस a. 1 Smaller, less. -2 Younger. —सं Copper.

कनीचिः f. 1 A cart. -2 A creeping plant.

कनूज = कन्याकुब्ज q. v.

कनेरा 1 A harlot. -2 A female elephant; (cf. कणेरा).

कंत a Happy.

कंतु a Happy. -तुः 1 Cupid, the god of love. -2 Heart (seat of thought and feeling). -3 Granary.

कंथा 1 A patched garment, wallet (worn by ascetics); जीर्णा कंथा ततः किं Bh. 3. 74, 19, 86, Sânti. 4. 4, 19. -2 A wall. -3 A town. -Comp. -धारणं wearing a patched garment, as practised by some Yogins. -धारिन् m. a religious mendicant, Yogin.

कंद् 1 P. (कंदति, कंदित) 1 To cry; lament. -2 (A.) To be confounded or perplexed. -3 To confound.

कंदः-दं 1 A bulbous root. -2 A bulb; Bh. 3. 69; (fig. also): ज्ञानकंद. -3 Garlic. -4 A knot, swelling. -5 An affection of the male or female organ —दः 1 A cloud. -2 Camphor. -Comp -मूलं a radish. —संज्ञं prolapsus uteri. —सारं the garden of Indra.

कंदिन् a. Having a bulbous root. —m. An esculent root.

कंदकः A palanquin.

कंदट्टं The white water-lily; cf. कंदोट.

कंदरः, -रं A cave, a valley; किं कंदराः कंदरेभ्यः प्रलयमुपगताः Bh. 3. 69; वसुधाधरकंदराभिसर्पी V. 1. 16; Me. 56. —रः A hook for driving an elephant. —रा-री A cave, valley, hollow. —रं Dry ginger. -Comp. —आकरः a mountain.

कंदर्पः 1 N. of Cupid, the god of love; प्रजनश्चास्मि कंदर्पः Bg. 10. 28; कंदर्प इव रूपेण Mb. -2 Love (कंदर्प is thus derived:—कं दर्पयामीति मदाज्जातमात्रो जगाद च। तेन कंदर्पनामानं तं चकार चतुर्मुखः॥). -Comp. —कूपः pudenda muliebre. —ज्वरः fever of love, passion, vehement desire. —दहनः, -मथनः N. of Śiva. -मुषलः-मुसलः the male organ of generation. -शृंखल 1. membrum virile. -2. a particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus (रतिबंध).

कंदलः-लं 1 A new shoot or sprout; U. 3. 40 -2 Reproach, censure. -3 The cheek, or the cheek and temple. -4 A portent. -5 Sweet sound. -6 The plantain tree, कंदलदलोल्लासाः पयोबिंदवः Amaru. 48. -7 Collection; U. 3. 11. —लः 1 Gold. -2 War, battle. -3 (Hence) War of words, controversy. —लं A Kandala flower; विद्युल्लकंदलकंपनलालितः Śi. 6. 30; R. 13. 29.

कंदली 1 The plantain (or the Banana) tree; आरक्तराजिभिरियं कुसुमै-

मेषकंबली सलिलगर्भा । कोपादंतर्बाष्पे स्मरयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5; Me. 21; Rs. 2. 5. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A flag. -4 Lotus-seed. -Comp. —कुसुमं 1. a mushroom. -2. the flower of the plantain tree.

कंद्रलित a. 1 Budded, blown. -2 Put forth, emitted.

कंदिरी N. of a plant (Mar. लाजाळू.)

कंदुः m.f. [Uṇ. 1. 14] A boiler, oven. -Comp. —पक्व a. parched, roasted (as grain).

कंदुकः-कं A ball for playing with; पतितोऽपि कराघातैरुत्पतत्येव कंदुक. Bh. 2 83; Ku. 1. 29, 5. 11, 19; R. 16. 83. -कं A pillow; Bh 3. 145. -Comp. -लीला any game with a ball.

कंदोटः (ट्टः) 1 The white lotus. -2 The blue lotus (a provincial form for नलोत्पल); मोहमुकुलायमाननेत्रकंदोट्टयुगलः Mâ. 7. —टं A blue lotus.

कंदोतः The white lotus.

कंधः 1 A cloud. -2 A kind of grass.

कंधरः [कं शिरो जलं वा धारयति] 1 The neck. -2 'The holder of water', a cloud. -3 A kind of grass. -4 N. of a vegetable (मारिष). —रा The neck; कंधरां समपहाय कं धरां प्राप्य संयति जहास कश्चित्; Y. 2. 220; Amaru. 16; see उत्कंधर also.

कंधिः [कं शिरो जलं वा धीयतेऽत्र] The ocean. —f. The neck.

कन्नं [कन्-क्त] 1 Sin. -2 A swoon, a fainting fit.

कन्यका 1 A girl; संबद्धवैखानसकन्यकानि R. 14. 28; 11. 53 -2 An unmarried girl, virgin, maiden; गृहे गृहे पुरुषाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्वहंति Mâl. 7; Y. 1. 105. -3 A technical name for a girl ten years old; (अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गौरी नववर्षा च रोहिणी । दशमे कन्यका प्रोक्ता अत ऊर्ध्वं रजस्वला Sabdak.). -4 (In Rhet.) One of the several kinds of heroines; an unmarried girl serving as a chief character in a poetical composition; see under अन्यस्त्री. -5 The sign Virgo -Comp. —छलः seduction; पैशाचः कन्यकाच्छलात् Y. 1. 61. —जनः a maiden; विशुद्धमुग्धः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mâl. 7. 1. —जातः the son of an unmarried girl; Y. 2. 129 (= कानीन); for instance व्यास, कर्ण &c.

कन्यका Ved. Calling a girl (कन्याह्वान); a girl (?).

कन्यला Ved. a girl.

कन्यसः The youngest brother. —सा The little finger. —सी The youngest sister.

कन्या [Uṇ. 4. 111] 1 An unmarried girl or daughter; R. 1. 51, 2. 10, 3. 33; Ms. 10. 8. -2 A girl ten years old. -3 A virgin, maiden; Ms. 8. 367, 3. 33. -4 A woman in general. -5 The sixth sign of the zodiac, i. e. Virgo. -6 N. of Durgâ. -7 Large cardamoms. -Comp. —अंतःपुरं the woman's apartments; सुरक्षितेऽपि कन्यांतःपुरे कश्चित्प्रविशति Pt. 1; Mv. 2. 50. —आट a. following after or hunting young girls. (-टः) 1. the inner apartments of a house. -2. a man who hunts or goes after young girls. —कुब्जः N. of a country. (-ब्जं) N. of an ancient city in the north of India, situated on a tributary of the Ganges, now called Kanoja. —कुमारि f., -री N. of Durgâ. —गतं the position of a planet in the sign Virgo. —ग्रहणं taking a girl in marriage. —दानं giving away a girl in marriage. —दूषणं defilement of a virgin. —दोषः a defect or blemish in a girl, bad repute (such as a disease &c). —धनं dowry. -पतिः 'daughter's husband', a son-in law. —पालः a dealer in slave girls. —पुत्रः, -गर्भः the son of an unmarried daughter (called कानीन). —पुरं the women's apartments. —भर्तृ m. 1. a son-in-law. -2. N. of Kârtikeya. -रत्नं a very fine girl; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते Mv. 1. 30. —राशिः the sign Virgo. —वेदिन् m. a son-in-law (marrying one's girl); Y. 1 262. -शुल्कं money given to the bride's father as her price, purchase-money of a girl. —स्वयंवरः the choice of a husband by a maiden. —हरणं ravishment or seduction of a maiden; Ms. 3. 33.

कन्यका, कन्यिका 1 Young girl. -2 A virgin.

कन्यस a. Younger. —सा The little finger. —सी The youngest sister.

कन्यामय a. Consisting of or in the form of a young girl; R. 6. 11, 16. 86. —यं The harem (consisting mostly of girls).

कन्युषं The hand below the wrist.

कप् 1 P. To move; see कंप्.

कप 1 N. of वरुण. -2 A class of demons.

कपटः-टं Fraud, deceit, trick, cheating; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191; कपटानुसारकुशला Mk. 9. 5. —टी A measure equal to the capacity of the hollows of the two hands joined together. -Comp. —तापसः one who pretends to be an ascetic, pseudo ascetic. —पटु a. adept in deceit, deceitful, crafty; छलयन् प्रजास्त्वमनृतेन कपटपटुरैंद्रजालिकः Si. 15. 35. —प्रबंधः a fraudulent contrivance; H. 1. —लेख्यं a forged document. —वचनं deceitful talk. —वेश a. disguised, masked. (-शः) disguise, false dress.

कपटिका A rogue, cheat.

कपटिन् a. Fraudulent, dishonest. —f. A kind of perfume (चिडा).

कपनः Shaking. —नः -ना Ved. A worm, caterpillar (घुण).

कपर्दः, कपर्दकः 1 A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin). -2 Braided and matted hair, especially of Siva; G. L. 22.

कपर्दिका A small shell or cowrie, (used as a coin); भिक्षाण्यमित्रतां यांति यस्य न स्युः कपर्दि(र्द)काः Pt. 2. 98.

कपर्दिन् a. [कपर्द इनि] 1 Shaggy. -2 Wearing braided and matted hair. —m. N. of Siva.

कपलं Ved. A half, a part.

कपाटः-टं [कं वातं पाटयति तद्गतिं रुणाद्धि Tv.] 1 Leaf or panel of a door; कपाटवक्षाः परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपटुर्धर्मोऽपि नोपार्जितः Bh. 3 11. -2 A door; Si. 11. 60. -Comp —उद्घाटनं 1. the opening of a door. -2. A door key. —घ्नः a house-breaker, thief. —वक्षस् a. broad-chested; R. 3. 34. —संधिः 1. the junction of the leaves of a door. -2. a manner of multiplying -संधिकः a disease of the ear.

कपालः-लं [कं शिरो जलं वा पालयति] 1 The skull skull-bone; चूडापीडकपालसंकुलगलन्मंदाकिनीवारयः Mâl 1. 2; ब्रह्मा येन कपालपाणिपुटके भिक्षाटनं कारितः Bh. 2. 95. -2 A piece of a broken jar, potsherd; कपालेन भिक्षार्थी Ms. 8. 93. -3 A multitude, collection. -4 A beggar's bowl; Ms. 6. 44. -5 A cup, jar in general; पंचकपाल -6 A cover or lid. -7 A treaty of peace on equal terms —लं 1 The shell of an egg. -2 The cotyla of the leg of a man, any flat bone. -3 A kind of leprosy. -ली A beggar's bowl. [cf L. caput; Gr. kephale]. -Comp. —नालिका a sort of pin or spindle for winding cotton &c. —पाणिः, -भृत्, -मालिन्, -शिरस् m. epithets of Siva. —मालिनी N. of Durgâ —संधिः a peace on equal terms, H. 4. 100.

कपालि N. of Siva.

कपालिका 1 A potshered; Ms. 4. 78, 8. 250. -2 The tartar of the teeth.

कपालिन् a. 1 Furnished with or having a skull; Y. 3. 243. -2 Wearing skulls; कपालि वा स्यादथवेंदुशेखरं (वपुः) Ku. 5. 78. —m. 1 An epithet of Siva; करं कर्णे कुर्वत्यपि किल कपालिप्रभृतयः G. L. 28. -2 A man of low caste (offspring of a Brâhmaṇa

mother and fisherman father). —नी N. of Durgâ.

कपिः [कंप्-इन् नलोपः ; Uṇ. 4. 143] 1 An ape, a monkey ; कपेरत्रासिषुर्नादात् Bk. 9. 11. -2 An elephant. -3 A species of Karanja. -4 Incense, storax or impure benzoin (शिलारस). -5 The sun. -6 N. of Vishṇu. —पि: f. -पी A female monkey. -Comp. —आख्यः incense. —इज्यः an epithet (1) of Râma ; (2) of Sugrîva. —इंद्रः (the chief of monkeys) an epithet (1) of Hanûmat ; नइयंति दृढ्शं वृंदानि कपींद्रः Bk. 10. 12 ; (2) of Sugrîva ; स्वयं यत्र कपींद्रसख्यमपि मे U. 3. 45 ; (3) of Jâmbavat. —कच्छुः f. N. of a plant. —कंडुकं the skull. —केतन, —ध्वजः N. of Arjuna ; Bg. 1. 20. —चूडा, -चूतः the hog-plum tree. -जः, -तैलं, -नामन् m. storax or benzoin. —प्रभुः 1. an epithet of Râma. -2. of Sugrîva. —रथः an epithet of (1) Râma ; (2) Arjuna. —लोमन् f. a kind of perfume. -लोहं brass. -वक्त्रः N. of Nârada. —शाका-कं a cabbage. —शीर्षं the upper part (coping) of a wall. —शीर्षकं vermilion (Mar. हिंगुळ). —शीर्ष्णी a kind of musical instrument.

कपिंजलः 1 The Châtaka bird. -2 The Tittiri bird.

कपित्थः The wood-apple tree. —त्थं 1 The fruit of the above tree. -2 A particular position of the hands and fingers. -Comp. -आस्यः a kind of monkey.

कपिल a. [कपि लच्] 1 Tawny, reddish ; वाताय कपिला विद्युत् Mbh. -2 Having tawny hair ; Ms. 3. 8 ; (Kull. = कपिलकेशा). —लः 1 N. of a great sage. [He reduced to ashes the 60,000 sons of Sagara who, while searching for the sacrificial horse of their father taken away by Indra, fell in with him and accused him of having stolen it ; (see U. 1. 23). He is also said to have been the founder of the Sankhya system of philosophy]. -2 A dog. -3 Benzion. -4 Incense. -5 A form of fire. -6 The tawny colour. -7 Impure benzoin. -8 N. of the sun.-9 N. of a country. -10 One of the incarnations of Vishṇu. —ला 1 A brown cow. -2 A kind of perfume -3 A kind of timber. -4 The common leech. -5 N. of the female elephant of the south-east. -Comp. —अक्षी a kind of deer. —अंजनः N. of Siva. —अश्वः an epithet of Indra. —आचार्यः Vishṇu. —द्युतिः the sun. -द्राक्षा a vine with brown grapes. द्रुमः a kind of perfume. —धारा 1. N. of the Ganges -2. a holy place. —स्मृतिः f. the Sânkhya Sûtras of Kapila.

कपिश a. [कपि-मत्वर्थे श] 1 Brown, reddish-brown. -2 Reddish ; (छायाः) संध्यापयोदकपिशाः पिशिताशनानां S. 3. 27 ; तोये कांचनपद्मरेणुकपिशे 7. 12 ; V. 2. 7 ; Me. 21 ; R. 12. 28. —शः 1 The brown colour. -2 A compound of red and black colour. -3 Storax or coarse benzoin. —शा 1 The Mâdhavî creeper. -2 N. of a river. —शा, -शी, -शं A spirit, a kind of rum. -Comp. —अंजनः N. of Siva. —अयनः 1. spirit, a kind of rum. -2. a deity

कपिशित a. Embrowned ; Si. 6. 5.

कपिशिका A kind of liquor.

कपीतनः N. of several plants such as the holy fig-tree, the betel-nut tree &c.

कपुच्छलं, कपुष्टिका 1 The ceremony of tonsure. -2 A patch of hair on each side of the head.

कपूय a. Mean; worthless, abject, low.

कपोतः [को वायुः पोत इव यस्य Tv.] 1 A dove, pigeon. -2 A bird in general. -3 A particular position of the hands.-4 The grey colour of a pigeon. -Comp. —अंघ्रिः f. a sort of perfume. —अंजनं antimony. —अरिः a hawk, falcon. —आभ a. of the colour of a pigeon. (-भः) a pale or dirty white colour. —चरणा a sort of perfume. —पालिका, -पाली f. an aviary, a pigeon-house, dove-cot. —राजः the king of pigeons. —वर्णी small cardamoms. —वर्णा a kind of perfume. —सारं antimony. —हस्तः a mode of folding the hands in supplication, fear &c. ; कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा S. 6.

कपोतकः 1 A small pigeon. -2 A mode of folding the hands together. —कं Antimony.

कपोतकीया A place abounding in pigeons.

कपोती 1 A female pigeon. -2 A kind of sacrificial post.

कपोलः [Uṇ. 1. 66] A cheek, क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10, 6. 14 ; R. 4. 68. —ली The knee-cap. -Comp. —काषः any object against which anything (especially the cheeks) is rubbed; Ki. 5. 36. -फलकः the (broad) cheeks. —भित्तिः f. the temples and cheeks ; or excellent (i. e. broad) cheeks ; cf. गंडभित्ति. —रागः the flush in the cheek.

कफः [केन जलेन फलति फल्-ड Tv.] 1 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and पित्त) ; कफापचयाद्दारोग्यैकमूलमाशयाग्निवृद्धिः Dk. 160 ; प्राणप्रयाणसमये कफवातपित्तैः कंठावरोधनविधौ स्मरणं कुतस्ते Udb. -2 A watery foam or froth in general. -Comp. —अरिः dry ginger. —कूर्चिका saliva, spittle. —क्षयः pulmonary consumption. —घ्न, नाशन, -हर a. removing phlegm, antiphlegmatic. -ज्वरः fever caused by excess of phlegm. —विरोधिन् m. pepper.

कफल a. Phlegmatic.

कफिन् a. (नी f.) [कफ-इनि] Affected with excess of phlegm, phlegmatic. —m. An elephant (?)

कफणिः, कफोणिः कफणी f. The elbow.

कफेलु a. Phlegmatic.

कफौडः Ved. The elbow.

कब् 1 P. (कबति, काबित) 1 To colour. -2 To praise.

कबंधः, -धं A headless trunk (especially when it retains life) ; (स्वं) नृत्यत्कबंधं समरे ददर्श R. 7. 51, 12. 49. —धः 1 The belly. -2 A cloud. -3 A comet. -4 N. of Râhu. -5 Water (said to be n. in this sense) ; Si. 16. 67. -6 N. of a mighty demon mentioned in the Râmâyaṇa. [While Râma and Lakshmaṇa lived in the Daṇḍaka forest, Kabandha attacked them and was slain by them. It is said that, though at first a heavenly being, he was cursed by Indra to assume the form of a demon and to be in that state till killed by Râma and Lakshmaṇa. He advised Râma to form friendship with Sugrîva ; see R. 12. 57].

कबं(धं)धिन् a. ' Endowed with water ', epithet of the Maruts. -m. N. of Katyayana.

कबर, -री Usually written कवर-री q. v.

कबित्थः The wood-apple tree.

कबिल a. Tawny. —लः The tawny animal.

कबुलिः f. The hinder part of an animal.

कम् ind. Ved. A particle used as an expletive or enclitic.

कम् 1 A. (कामयते, चकमे-कामयांचक्रे, कांत) 1 To love, be enamoured of, be in love with ; कन्ये कामयमानं मां न त्वं कामयसे कथं Kâv. 1. 63 (an instance of ग्राम्यता) ; कन्दर्पस्य मंदारिकां कामयते Mâl. 1. -2 To long for, wish, desire; न शरीरमुखच्छ्युमकामयेत R. 14. 4 ; निस्कटुमयं चकमे कुबेरात् 5. 26 ; 4. 48 ; 10. 53 ; Bk. 14. 82. -3 To have intercourse with. -4 To value highly.

कमन a. [कम्-युच्] 1 Lustful, libidinous. -2 Wishing for, desirous ; Si.

6. 74. -3 Lovely, beautiful. —नः 1 Cupid, the god of love. -2 The Asoka tree. -3 N. of Brahmâ. -4 A Brahmaṇa. -Comp. —छद: a heron (having beautiful plumage).

कमनीय a. 1 To be desired, desirable; अनन्यनारीकमनीयमंकं Kn. 1. 37. -2 Lovely, charming, beautiful; शाखावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40; तदपि कमनीयं वपुरिदं S. 3. 9. v. l.

कमर a. [कम्-अरच्] Lustful, desirous.

कमा Beauty, loveliness.

कमितृ a. (त्री f.) Lustful, libidinous.

कम्र a. 1 Desirous. -2 Beautiful.

कमठः [Uṇ. 1. 100] 1 A tortoise; संप्राप्तः कमठः स चापि नियतं नष्टस्त्वादेशतः Pt. 2. 184. -2 A bamboo. -3 A water-jar. —ठी A female tortoise or a small tortoise -Comp. —पतिः a king of tortoises.

कमंडलुः,-लु n. A water-pot (earthen or wooden) used by ascetics; कमंडलूपमोऽमात्यस्तनुत्यागो बहुग्रहः H. 2. 91; कमंडलुनोदकं सिक्त्वा; Ms. 2. 64; Y. 1. 133. -Comp. —तरुः the tree of which Kamaṇḍalus are made. —धरः an epithet of Siva.

कमल a. 1 Desirous. -2 Pale-red. —लः 1 The Sârasa bird. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of Brahma. —ली A collection of lotuses.—लं [कम्-कलच्] 1 A lotus; कमलमनंभसि कमले च कुवलये तानि कनकलतिकायां K. P. 10.; so हस्त°, नेत्र°, चरण°, &c. -2 Water; N. 1. 130; Ki. 5. 25. -3 Copper. -4 A medicament, drug. -5 The Sarasa bird. -6 The bladder, the right lobe of the lungs. Comp. —अक्षी a lotus-eyed lady. -आकरः 1. an assemblage of lotuses.-2. a lake full of lotuses. —आलया an epithet of Lakshmî; Mu. 2.—आसनः 'lotus-seated' N. of Brahma; क्रातानि पूर्वं कमलासनेन Kn. 7. 70. —ईक्षणा a lotus eyed lady. —उत्तरं safflower. —खंडं an assemblage of lotuses.—ज 1. an epithet of Brahma. -2 the lunar asterism called Rohiṇi. —अन्मन् m., -भवः, -योनिः, -संभवः 'lotus-born', epithets of Brahma.

कमलक A small lotus.

कमला 1 An epithet of Lakshmi.-2 An excellent woman. -Comp.—पतिः, -सखः an epithet of Vishṇu.

कमलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; साभ्रेऽह्नीव स्थलकमलिनीं न प्रबुद्धां न सुप्तां Me. 90; रम्यांतरः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः S. 4. 10; R. 9. 30, 19. 11. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses.

कंप् 1 A. (कंपते, चकंपे, कंपित) To shake, tremble, move about; (fig. also); चकंपे तीर्णलौहित्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्योतिषेश्वरः R. 4. 81; Mk. 4. 8; Bk. 14. 31, 15. 70. —Caus. 1 To shake, cause to tremble. -2 To utter with a thrill or shake.

कंपः [कंप् घञ्] 1 Shaking, tremor; कंपेन किंचित्प्रतिगृह्य मूर्ध्नः R. 13. 44 with a gentle nod or bend of the head; 13. 28; Kn. 7. 46; भयकंपः, विद्युत्कंपः &c. -2 A modification or the Svarita accent. —पा Shaking, moving, tremor. -Comp. —अन्वित a. tremulous, agitated.—लक्ष्मन् m. wind.

कंपन a. [कंप्-युच्] Trembling, shaking.—नः 1 Sisira season (November-December). -2 A kind of missile. -3 A kind of fever (सान्निपातिक). —नं 1 Shaking, tremor. -2 Quivering pronunciation.

कंपाकः Wind.

कंपिल्ल = कांपिल्ल q. v.

कंपित p. p. 1 Trembling, shaking. -2 Shaken, swung. —तं 1 Trembling, tremor. -2 Causing to shake.

कंप्र a [कंप्-र] 1 Shaking, tremulous, moving, agitating; विधत्य कंप्राणि मुखानि कं प्रति N. 1. 142; कंप्रा शाखा Sk. -2 Agile, quick.

कंब् 1 P. (कंबति, कंबित) To go, move.

कंबर a. Variegated.—रः Variegated colour.

कंबलः [Uṇ. 1. 106.] 1 A blanket (of wool); कंबलवंतं न बाधते शीतं Subhâsh.; कंबलावृतेन तेन H. 3.-2 A dewlap.-3 A sort of deer. -4 An upper garment of wool. -5 A wall. -6 A small worm.-लं Water.-Comp.-वाह्यकं a kind of carriage covered with a coarse blanket, and drawn by oxen.

कंबलकः -कं A woollen cloth, blanket.

कंबलिका 1 A small blanket. -2 A kind of female deer.

कंबलिन् a. Covered with a blanket. —m. A bullock, ox. -Comp.—वाह्यकं a carriage covered with blankets and drawn by oxen, a bullock-cart.

कंबिः,—बी f. 1 A ladle or spoon.-2 A shoot. -3 A branch or joint of a bamboo.

कंबु a. (बु or बू f.) Spotted, variegated. -बुः —बु (m., n !) A conch, shell; स्मरस्य कंबुः किमयं चकास्ति दिवि त्रिलोकीजयवादनीयः N. 22. 22; Si. 18. 54. —बुः 1 An elephant.-2 The neck. -3 The variegated colour. -4 A vein of the body. -5 A bracelet. -6 A tube-shaped bone. :-Comp. -आतायिन् m. a kind of kite. —कंठी a lady having the neck like a conch-shell. —ग्रीवा 1. a conch-shaped neck, (i. e. a neck marked with three lines like a shell and considered as a sign of great fortune). -2. a lady having the neck like the conch-shell.

कंबुका 1 A conch, shell. -2 A mean or contemptible person.

कंबू a Stealing. —m. 1 A thief, plunderer. -2 A bracelet; cf. Uṇ. 1. 93.

कंबोजः 1 A shell. -2 A kind of elephant.-3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; कंबोजाः समरे सोढुं तस्य वीर्यमनीश्वराः R. 4. 69 v. l.

कंबु n. The fragrant root (उशीर).

कयाधुः f. The wife of Hiraṇyakasipu and mother of Prahlâda.

कर a. (रा or री f.) [करोति, कीर्यते अनेन इति, कृ-कृ-अप्] (Mostly at the end of comp.) Who or what does, makes or causes &c.; दुःख°, सुख°, भय° &c. —रः 1 A hand; करं व्याधुन्वत्याः पिबसि रतिसर्वस्वमधरं S. 1. 24. -2 A ray of light, beam; यदुदर्कं पूषा व्यवसित इवालंबितकरः V. 3. 34; also प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता। अवलंबनाय दिनभर्तुरभून्न पतिष्यतः करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3 The trunk of an elephant; सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः U. 3. 16; Bh. 3. 20. -4 A tax, toll, tribute; युवा कराक्रांतमहीभृदुच्चकैरसंशयं संप्रति तेजसा रविः Si. 1. 70; (where कर means 'ray' also), (ददौ) अपरांतमहीपालव्याजेन रघवे करं R. 4. 58; Ms. 7. 128. -5 Hail. -6 A particular measure of length equal to 24 thumbs. -7 The asterism called हस्त. -Comp. -अग्रं 1. the forepart of the hand.-2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. —आघातः a stroke or blow with the hand. —आरोटः a finger-ring. —आलंबः supporting with the hand, giving a helping hand. —आस्फोटः 1. the chest.-2. a blow with the hand. —ऋद्धि f. 1. a cymbal. -2. a small musical instrument. -कंटकः,-कं a finger-nail. —कमलं,-पंकजं,-पद्मं a lotus-like hand, beautiful hand; करकमलवितीर्णैरंबुनीवारशष्पैः U. 3. 25. —कलशः,-शं the hollow of the hand (to receive water). —किसलयः,-यं 1. 'sprout like hand,' a tender hand; करकिसलयतालैर्मुग्धया नर्त्यमानं U. 3. 19; Rs. 6. 30. -2. a finger. —कुड्मलं the finger. —कोषः the cavity of the palms, hands hollowed to receive water; °पेयमंबु Ghaṭ. 22. —ग्रहः, -ग्रहणं 1. levying a tax. -2. taking the hand in marriage. -3. marriage. —ग्राहः 1. a husband. -2. a tax-collector. —घर्षणः, —घर्षिन् m. the churning-stick. —छदः the teak tree. —जः a finger-nail; तीक्ष्णकरजक्षुण्णात् Ve. 4. 1; Si. 11. 37; Bv. 1. 105;

Amaru. 85 (-जं) a kind of perfume. —जालं a stream of light.—तलः the palm of the hand; वनदेवताकरतलैः S. 4. 4; करतलगतमपि नश्यति यस्य तु भवितव्यता नास्ति Pt. 2. 124. °आमलकं (lit.) an *Amalaka* fruit (fruit of the Myrobolan) placed on the palm of the hand; (fig.) ease and clearness of perception, such as is natural in the case of a fruit placed on the palm of the hand; करतलामलकफलवदखिलं जगदालोकयतां K. 43. °स्थ *a.* resting on the palm of the hand —तालः,-तालकं 1. clapping the hands; स जहासदत्तकरतालमुच्चकैः *Si.* 15. 39. -2. a kind of musical instrument, perhaps a cymbal. —तालिका,-ताली 1. clapping the hands; उच्चाटनीयः करतालिकानां दानादिदानीं भवतीभिरेषः N. 3. 7. -2. beating time by clapping the hands. —तोया N. of a river. —दः *a.* 1. paying taxes -2. tributary: करदीकृताखिलनृपां मेदिनीं Ve. 6. 18. -3. giving the hand to help &c.—दक्ष *a.* handy, dexterous. —पत्रं 1. a saw. -2. playing in water °वत् *m.* The palm tree. —पत्रकं a saw. —पत्रिका splashing water about while bathing or sporting in it.—पल्लवः 1 a tender hand.-2. a finger; cf. °किसलय.-पालः,-पालिका 1. a sword. -2 a cudgel. -पात्रं 1. splashing water about while bathing. -2. the hand hollowed to hold anything. -पीडनं marriage; of. पाणिपीडन. -पुटः the hands joined and hollowed to receive anything. —पृष्ठं the back of the hand. -बालः,-वालः 1. sword; अघोरघंटः करवालपाणिर्व्यापादितः Mâl. 9; म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालम् Gît. 1. *Si.* 13. 60. -2. a finger-nail.-भारः a large amount of tribute. -भूः a finger-nail. —भूषणं an ornament worn round the wrist, such as a bracelet. -मालः smoke.-मुक्तं a kind of weapon; see आयुधं. —रुहः 1. A finger-nail; अनाघ्रातं पुष्पं किसलयमलूनं कररुहैः *S.* 2. 10; Me. 96. -2. a sword. -वालिका a small club. -वीरः, -वीरकः 1. a sword or scimitar. -2. A cemetery. -3. N. of a town in the S. M. country. -4. a kind of tree. (-रा) red arsenic. (-री) 1. a woman who has borne a son, a mother. -2. N. of Aditi. -3. a good cow. (-रं) the flower of the tree. -शाखा a finger. -शीकरः water thrown out by an elephant's trunk. -शूकः a finger-nail. -शोथः swelling of the hands.-सादः 1. weakness of the hand. -2. the fading of rays. -सूत्रं a marriage string worn round the wrist. -स्थालिन् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. -स्वनः clapping of the hands.

करकः,-कं [किरति करोति वा जलमत्र कॄ-वुन् Tv.] 1 The water-pot (of an ascetic); K. 41. -2 The shell of the cocoa-nut (used as a pot). -कः 1 The pomegranate tree. -2 Hand. -3 Tax. -4 A kind of bird. -का, -काः, -कं Hail; ताम्कुर्वीथास्तुमुलकरकावृष्टिपातावकीर्णान् Me. 54; Dv. 1. 35; U. 3. 40. -Comp. —अंभस् *m.* the cocoa-nut tree. —आसारः a shower of hail. —जं water —पात्रिका a water-pot used by ascetics.

करंकः 1 A skeleton. -2 The skull; प्रेतरंकः करंकादंकस्थादस्थिसंस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि क्रव्यमव्यग्रमत्ति Mâl. 5. 16; also 5. 19.-3 A small pot (of cocoa-nut); a small box: as in तांबूलकरंकवाहिनी (used in Kâdambarî). -4 A kind of sugar-cane. -5 Any bone of the body.

करंजः [कं शिरो जलं वा रंजयति Tv.] N. of a tree (used in medicinal preparations).

करटः [किरति मदं कॄ-अटन् Uṇ. 4. 81] 1 An elephant's cheek. -2 Safflower. -3 A crow; Sânti.4.19.-4 An atheist, unbeliever. -5 A degraded Brâhmaṇa. -6 A man of a low profession. -7 A musical instrument. -8 The first *Srâddha* ceremony performed in honour of a dead man. —टा 1 An elephant's cheek. -2 A cow difficult to be milked.

करटकः 1 A crow; Mk. 7. -2 N. of कर्णीरथ the propounder of the science and art of theft. -3 N. of a jackal in H. and Pt.

करटिन् *m.* An elephant; द्विपेंते श्रूयंते मदमलिनगंडाः करटिनः Bv. 1. 2.

कर(रे)टुः A kind of bird (crane).

करण *a.* [कृ-ल्युट्] 1 Making, doing, effecting, producing.-2 (Ved.) Clever, skilled.—णः 1 (Ved.) An assistant. -2 A man of a mixed tribe. -3 A writer. —णं 1 Doing, performing, accomplishing; effecting; परहित°, संध्या°, प्रिय° &c. -2 Act, action. -3 Religious action. -4 Business, trade. -5 An organ of sense; वपुषा करणोज्झितेन सा निपतंती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38, 42; पटुकरणैः प्राणिभिः Me. 5; R. 14. 50. -6 The body; उपमानमभूद्विलासिनां करणं यत्तव कांतिमत्तया Ku. 4. 5. -7 An instrument or means of an action; उपमितिकरणमुपमानं T. S. -8 (In Logic) The instrumental cause which is thus defined;—व्यापारवदसाधारणं कारणं करणं. -9 A cause or motive (in general). -10 The sense expressed by the instrumental case (in gram.); साधकतमं करणं P. 1. 4. 42; or क्रियायाः परिनिष्पत्तिर्यद्व्यापारादनंतरम्। विवक्ष्यते यदा यत्र करणं तत्तदा स्मृतम्॥ -11 (In law) A document, a bond, documentary proof; Ms. 8. 51, 52, 154. -12 A kind of rhythmical pause, beat of the hand to keep time; Ku. 6 40. -13 (In astrol.) A division of the day; (these Karaṇas are eleven). -14 The Supreme being. -15 Pronunciation.-16 The posture of an ascetic. -17 A posture in sexual enjoyment. -18 A field. -19 Plastering with the hand. -20 The usage of the writer caste. —णी 1 A woman of a mixed caste. -2 A surd or irrational number. -Comp. —अधिपः the soul. —ग्रामः the organs of sense taken collectively. —त्राणं the head.

करंडः [कृ-अंडच् Uṇ. 1. 126] 1 A small box or basket (of bamboo); करंडपीडिततनोः भोगिनः Bh. 2. 84; समेत्याकरंडं 1. 77. -2 A bee-hive.-3 A sword. -4 A sort of duck (कारंडव) -5 Liver.

करंडकः, -करंडिका, करंडी *f.* A small box made of bamboo.

करांडिन *m.* A fish.

करंधय *a.* Kissing the hand.

करभः [कृ-अभच् Uṇ. 3. 122; करे भाति, भा क Tv.] 1 The back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers; metacarpus, as in करभोरूः R. 6. 83.; see करभोरू below. -2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 A young elephant. -4 A young camel; Si. 5. 3. -5 A camel in general. -6 A kind of perfume. —भी A she-camel. -Comp. —ऊरूः *f.* a lady whose thighs resemble the back of the fore-arm; अंके निधाय करभोरु यथासुखं ते *S.* 3. 21; *Si.* 10. 69; Amaru. 69; or (according to another explanation), whose thighs resemble the trunk of an elephant; cf. Ku. 1. 36.

करभकः A camel.

करभिन् *m.* An elephant.

करभीरः A lion.

करमर्द्दः The betel-nut tree.

करमरिन् *m.* A prisoner.

करंब, करंबित *a.* कृ अंबच्; Uṇ. 4. 82] 1 Mixed, intermingled, variegated; प्रकाममादित्यमवाप्य कंटकैः करंबितामोदभरं विवृण्वती N. 1. 115, 85; स्फुटतरफेनकदंबकरंबितमिव यमुनाजलपूरं Gît. 11. -2 Set, inlaid.

करंभः (बः) 1 Flour or meal mixed with curds. -2 Mud; करंभवालुकातापान् Ms. 12. 76. (where the word is variously interpreted; but Medhâtithi takes it to mean 'mud'). -3 Groats or coarsely ground oats. -4 A mixed odour.

करंभकं 1 Groats. -2 Flour mixed with curds.

करहाटः 1 N. of a country ; (perhaps the modern Karhâda in Satâra district) ; करहाटपतेः पुत्री त्रिजगन्नेत्रकार्मणम् Vikr. 8. 2. -2 The fibrous root or stem of a lotus. -3 A group of lotuses.

करांगणः 1 A market or fare. -2 A place where revenue is collected.

करायिका A bird, (a small kind of crane.)

कराल a. 1 Dreadful, formidable, frightful, terrible ; U. 5. 5, 6. 1 ; Mâl. 3 ; Bg. 11. 23, 25, 27 ; R. 12. 98 ; Mv. 3. 48. -2 Gaping, opening wide ; U. 5. 6. -3 Great, large, high, lofty. -4 Uneven, jagged; pointed ; Ve. 2. 6 ; Mâl. 1. 38. -5 Harsh ; Mâl. 5. 3. -6 Wide, spacious ; Mk. 3. 12. -7 Deformed. —लः 1 Resin, pitch. -2 A disease of the teeth. -3 Black Tulasi. -ला A terrific form of Durgâ ; ° आयतनं ; न करालोपहाराच्च फलमन्यद्विभाव्यते Mâl. 5. 33. —ली One of the seven tongues of fire. —लं A particular condiment. -Comp. —दंष्ट्र a. having terrific teeth. —वदना an epithet of Durgâ.

करालिकः 1 A tree. -2 A sword. —का N. of Durgâ.

करिका Scratching, a wound caused by a finger-nail.

करिन् m. [कर-इनि] 1 An elephant. -2 The number '8' (in Math.). -Comp. —इंद्रः, -ईश्वरः, -वरः a large elephant, lordly elephant ; सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70 ; दूरीकृताः करिवरेण मदांधबुद्ध्या Nitipr. 2. -कुंभः the frontal globe of an elephant ; Bv 2. 177. —कुसुंभः a fragrant powder of नागकेशर. —गर्जितं the roaring of an elephant (बृंहितं करिगर्जितं Ak.) —दंतः ivory. —दारकः a lion. —नासिका a musical instrument. —पः an elephant-driver. —पोतः, —शावः, —शावकः a cub, young elephant. —बंधः a column to which an elephant is tied. —माचलः a lion. -मुखः an epithet of Ganesa. —यादस् n. a water-elephant. —वर = °इंद्र q. v. —वैजयंती a flag carried by an elephant. —स्कंधः a herd or troop of elephants.

करिणी A female elephant ; कथमेत्य मतिर्विपर्ययं करिणी पंकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6 ; Bv. 1. 2.

करीरः [कृ-ईरन् Uṇ. 4. 30] 1 The shoot of a bamboo. -2 A shoot in general , आनिन्यिरे वंशकरीरनीलैः Si. 4. 14; N. 5. 14. -3 A thorny plant growing in deserts and eaten by camels ; पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविटपे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93 ; cf. also किं पुष्पैः किं फलैस्तस्य करीरस्य दुरात्मनः । येन वृद्धिं समासाद्य न कृतः पत्रसंग्रहः Subhâsh. -4 A water-jar. -रा -री 1 The root of an elephant's tusk. -2 A cricket, a small grass-hopper.

करीरिका The root of an elephant's tusk.

करीरकं Battle, fight.

करीषः, -षं [कृ-ईषन् Uṇ. 4. 26] Dry cow-dung. -Comp. —अग्निः fire of dry cow-dung.

करीषंकषा A strong wind or gale.

करीषिणी The goddess of wealth.

करुण a. [करोति मनः आनुकूल्याय, कृ-उनन् Tv.] Tender, pathetic, pitiable exciting pity, mournful ; करुणध्वनिः V. 1 ; Si. 9. 67 ; विकलकरुणैरार्यचरितैः U. 1 28. —णः 1 Pity, compassion, tenderness. -2 Pathetic sentiment, grief, sorrow (as: one of the 8 or 9 sentiments) ; पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1, 13 ; 7. 12 ; विलपन्...करुणार्थग्रथितं प्रियां प्रति R. 8. 70. -3 The Supreme being. -4 A Jaina saint. —णं Ved. An action, a holy or sacred rite. -Comp. —मल्ली the Mallikâ plant. —विप्रलंभः (in Rhet.) the feeling of love in separation.

करुणा Compassion, pity, tenderness ; प्रायः सर्वो भवति करुणावृत्तिरार्द्रांतरात्मा Me. 93 ; so सकरुण kind ; अकरुण unkind. -Comp. —आत्मन् a. tender hearted. —आर्द्र a. tender-hearted, moved with pity, sensitive. -निधिः store of mercy. -पर, -मय a. very kind. -विमुख a. merciless, cruel ; करुणाविमुखेन मृत्युना R. 8. 67. -स्वनः -ध्वनिः a cry of distress, a piteous tone, wail.

करुणिन् a. Pitiable, distressed.

करेटः A finger-nail.

करेणुः [कृ-एणु Uṇ. 2. 1 ; कं मस्तकं रेणुरस्य Tv.] 1 An elephant in general ; करेणुरारोहयते निषादिनं Si. 12. 5, 5. 48. -2 The Karṇikâra tree. -णुः -णूः f. 1 A female elephant ; ददौ रसात्पंकजरेणुगंधि गजाय गंडूषजलं करेणुः Ku. 3. 37 ; R. 16. 16. -2 N. of the mother of Pâlakâpya. -3 N. of a medicinal plant. -Comp —भूः, -सुतः N. of Pâlakâpya, the founder of the science of elephants.

करेणुकं The poisonous fruit of the plant Kareṇu.

करेणू m. f. A male or female elephant.

करेन(व)ः Storax.

करोटं, करोटिः f. 1 The skull ; Mv. 5. 19. -2 A cup or basin.

कर्क् 1 P. To laugh (a Sautra root).

कर्क a. [कृ-क Uṇ. 3. 40] 1 White. -2 Good, excellent. -र्कः 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 Fire. -4 A water-jar. -5 A mirror. -6 A white horse. [cf. Pers. *kark* ; L. *cancer* ; Gr. *korkinos*]. -Comp. —चिर्भटी small cucumber.

कर्कटः 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 A kind of crane. -4 The fibrous root of a lotus. -5 A thorn. -6 The curved end of the beam of a balance. -7 A kind of coitus (रतिबंध). -8 The radius of a circle. -9 Compass, circuit. -10 A kind of pin or wedge. —टी 1 A female crab. -2 A kind of cucumber. -3 The curved end of a balance. -4 A small water-pot.

कर्कटकः 1 A crab. -2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. -3 Compass; circuit. -4 A kind of sugar-cane. -5 A hook. -की A female crab. -कं 1 A poisonous root. -2 A particular fracture of the bones. -Comp. —अस्थि n. the shell or crust of a crab. -रज्जुः a rope with a hook.

कर्कटिः, -टी f. A sort of cucumber.

कर्कटिका 1 A plant and its fruit, a species of cucumber ; Pt. 5. -2 A kernel.

कर्कटुः A kind of cranes.

कर्कंधुः, -धूः f. [कर्कं कंटकं दधाति, धा-कू Uṇ. 1. 93] 1 The jujube tree कर्कंधूफलपाकमिश्रपचनामोदः परिस्तीर्यते U. 4. 1 ; कर्कंधूनामुपरि तुहिनं रंजयत्यग्रसंध्या S. 4. v. 1. -2 The fruit of this tree ; Y. 1. 250.

कर्कर a. 1 Hard, solid. -2 Firm. —रः 1 A hammer. -2 A mirror. -3 A bone, broken piece (of skull); fragment ; Mâl. 5. 19. -4 A strap or rope of leather. -Comp. -अक्षः a wag tail. —अंगः the Khanjana bird. —अंधुकः a blind well ; cf. अंधकूप.

कर्कराटुः A side-long look, a glance, leer.

कर्करालः A curl of hair, ringlet.

कर्करी A water-jar with small holes at the bottom, as in a sieve.

कर्कश a. [कर्क-श] 1 Hard, rough (opp. कोमल or मृदु); शरासनज्यास्फालनकर्कशांगुलौ R. 3. 55, 12. 41, 13. 73 ; ऐरावतास्फालनकर्कशेन हस्तेन पस्पर्श तदंगमिंद्रः Ku. 3. 22, 1. 36 ; Si. 15. 10, 16. 18, 63. -2 Harsh, cruel, merciless (words, conduct &c.). -3 Violent, strong, excessive ; तस्य कर्कशविहारसंभवं R. 9. 68. -4 Hardy, strong, muscular, robust. -5 Strict, imperative, peremptory ; Mv. 2. 11.

-6 Desperate. -7 Ill-conducted, unchaste, unfaithful (as a woman). -8 Incomprehensible, difficult to comprehend; तर्के वा भृशकर्कशे मम समं लीलायते भारती P. R. —शः A sword.

कर्कशिका, कर्कशी Wild jujube.

कर्कारुकः A gourd; Mk. 1. 51.

कर्किः Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac.

कर्केतनः-नं A kind of gem or precious stone.

कर्कोटः, -टकः 1 One of the eight principal cobras. [When king Nala, being persecuted by Kali, was made to undergo many hardships, Karkoṭa, who was once saved by him from fire, so deformed him that none might recognise him during his days of adversity] -2 The sugar-cane. -3 The बिल्व tree.

कर्चूरः A kind of fragrant tree. —रं 1 Gold. -2 Orpiment.

कर्चूरकः Turmeric.

कर्द् 1 P. (कर्जति, कर्जित) To pain make uneasy, distress.

कर्ण् 10 U. (कर्णयति, कर्णित) 1 To pierce, to bore. -2 To hear; usually with the preposition आ q. v.

कर्ण a. Ved. 1 Having long ears. -2 Furnished with chaff (as grain) —र्णः 1 The ear; अहो खलभुजंगस्य विपरीतवधक्रमः । कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो वियुज्यते ॥ Pt. 1. 305, 304 also; कर्णं दा to listen; कर्णमागम् to come to the ear, become known; R. 1. 9; कर्णे कृ to put round the ear; Ch. P. 10; कर्णे कथयति whispers in the ear; of षट्कर्ण, चतुष्कर्ण &c. also. -2 The handle or ear of a vessel. -3 The helm or rudder of a ship. -4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -5 (In prosody) A spondee. -6 N. of a celebrated warrior on the side of the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahabharata. [He was the son of Kunti begotten on her by the god Sun while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house (see Kunti). When the child was born, Kunti, afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river where he was found by Adhiratha, charioteer of Dhritarâsh*t*ra and given over to his wife Rādhā who brought him up like her own child; whence Kar*n*a is often called *Sûtaputra*, *Rádheya* &c. Kar*n*a when grown up, was made king of Anga by Duryodhana, and became by virtue of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion Indra (whose care it was to favour his son Arjuna) disguised himself as a Brahma*n*a and cajoled him out of his divine armour and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war, he, calling himself a Brahma*n*a went to Parasurama and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not long remain concealed. On one occasion when Parasurama had fallen asleep with his head resting on Kar*n*a's lap, a worm (supposed by some to be the form assumed by Indra himself to defeat Kar*n*a's object) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it; but as Kar*n*a showed not the least sign of pain, his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him that the art he had learnt would avail him not in times of need. On another occasion he was cursed by a Brahma*n*a (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial. Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valiantly in the great war between the Pa*n*davas and Kauravas, while acting as generalissimo of the Kaurava forces after Bhi*sh*ma and Dro*n*a had fallen. He maintained the field against the Pa*n*davas for three days, but on the last day he was slain by Arjuna while the wheel of his chariot had sunk down into the earth. Kar*n*a was the most intimate friend of Duryodhana, and with *S*akuni joined him in all the various schemes and plots that were devised from time to time for the destruction of the Pa*n*davas]. -Comp. -अंजलिः the auditory passage of the outer ear. -अनुजः Yudhishṭhira. -अंतिक a. close to the ear; स्वनसि मृदु कर्णांतिकचरः *S*. 1. 24. -अंदुः -दू f. an ornament for the ear, ear-ring. -अर्पणं giving ear, listening. -आस्फालः the flapping of the elephant's ears. —इंदुः f. a semicircular ear-ring. -उत्तंसः an ear-ornament or merely an ornament (according to some authorities). (Mammaṭa says that here कर्ण means कर्णस्थितत्व; cf. also his remark *ad loc*:-कर्णावतंसादिपदे कर्णादिध्वनिनिर्मितिः । संनिधानार्थबोधार्थं स्थितेष्वेतत्समर्थनं ॥ K. P. 7). -उपकर्णिका rumour; (lit. 'from ear to ear'). —ऊर्णः a kind of deer. —कीटा-टी 1. a worm with many feet and of a reddish colour. -2. a small centipede. -क्ष्वेडः (in medio.) a constant noise in the ear. —गूथः ear wax (-थः) -गूथकः hardening of the wax of the ear. -गोचर a. audible. -ग्राहः a helmsman. -जप a. (also कर्णेजप) a secret traducer, talebearer, informer. —जपः -जापः slandering, tale bearing, calumniating. —जलूका a small centipede -जाहं the root of the ear; अपि कर्णजाहविनिवेशिताननः Mâl. 5. 8. -जित् m. 'conqueror of Kar*n*a', epithet of Arjuna, the third Pa*n*dava prince. —ज्वरः pain to the ear; U. 5. 6. —तालः the flapping of the elephant's ears, the noise made by it; विस्तारितः कुजरकर्णतालैः R. 7. 39, 9. 71; *S*i 17. 37. -दर्पणः an ear-ring. —दुंदुभिः = कर्णकीटा. —धारः a helmsman, a pilot; अकर्णधारा जलधौ विप्लवेतेह नौरिव H. 3. 2; अविनयनदीकर्णधार कर्ण Ve. 4. -धारिणी a female elephant. -पथः the range of hearing. -परंपरा from ear to ear, hearsay; इति कर्णपरंपरया श्रुतं Ratn 1. —पर्वन् n. the eighth (*i. e.* Kar*n*a) section of the Mahabharata. —पाकः inflammation of the outer ear. —पालिः -ली f. 1. the lobe of the ear. -2. the outer edge of the ear. (-ली) an ornament of the ear. -पाशः a beautiful ear; U. 6. 27. —पुटं the auditory passage of the ear. -पूरः 1. an ornament (of flowers &c.) worn round the ear, an ear-ring; इदं च करतलं किमिति कर्णपूरतामारोपितं K. 60. -2. the Asoka tree. -3. the *Sir*isha tree. -4. the blue lotus. —पूरकः 1. an ear-ring. -2. the Kadamba tree. -3. the Asoka tree. -4. the blue lotus. —प्रणादः, -प्रतिनाहः a disease of the ear. —प्रांतः the lobe of the ear. —फलः a kind of fish. -भूषणं, -भूषा an ear-ornament. —मूलं the root of the ear; R. 12. 2. —मोटी a form of Durga. —योनि a. having the ear as a source. -लता-लतिका the lobe of the ear. —वंशः a raised platform or *dais* of bamboo. -वर्जित a. earless. (-तः) a snake. —विवरं, -छिद्रं, -पुटं, -रंध्रं the auditory passage of the ear. -विट् f. ear-wax. —विषं 'poisoning the ear', slandering, backbiting. —वेधः piercing the ears to put ear-rings on. -वेधनी, -वेधनिका an instrument for piercing the ear. -वेष्टः, -वेष्टनं an ear-ring. -शष्कुली the outer part of the ear (leading to the auditory passage); N. 2. 8. -शूलः, -लं ear-ache. -श्रव a. audible, loud; कर्णश्रवेऽनिले Ms. 4. 102. -स्रावः, -संस्रवः 'running of the ear', discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear. —सूः f. Kunti, mother of Karṇa. -हीन a. earless (-नः) a snake.

कर्णकः Ved. 1 A prominence; handle. -2 The leaves and branches &c. of trees. -3 A tendril. -4 White hair; Bh. 3. 126. -5 A kind of fever.

कर्णलः a. Having ears.

कर्णवत् a. 1 Long eared. -2 Having tendrils or hooks.

कर्णाकर्णि ind. From ear to ear

कर्णिक a. 1 Having ears. -2 Hav-

ing a helm. —का A steersman. -का 1 An ear-ring.-2 A knot, round protuberance. -3 Pericarp of a lotus.-4 A small brush or pain.-5 The middle finger. -6 A fruit-stalk. -7 The tip of an elephant's trunk.-8 Chalk. -9 A trowel. -10 A bawd. -Comp. -अचलः N. of the mountain सुमेरु.

कर्णिन् a. 1 Having ears. -2 Long-eared. -3 Barbed (as an arrow). —m. 1 An ass. -2 A helmsman. -3 An arrow furnished with knots &c. -4 A disease of the uterus.

कर्णिकिन् m. an elephant.

कर्णेजप a. Long-eared.

कर्णाटः (pl.) N. of a country in the south of the Indian Peninsula; (कार्णाटं) कर्णाटेंदोरुत्पन्नानि विद्यन्ते कंठभूषात्वमेतु Vikr. 18. 102. —टी f. 1 A woman of the above country; कर्णाटीचिकुरप्रान्त तानवकरः Vb. 1. 29. -2 The हंसपदी plant. -3 One of the Rāginis or musical modes.

कर्णिकारः 1 N. of a tree; निर्भिद्योपरि कर्णिकारमुकुलान्यालीयते षट्पदः V. 2. 23; Rs. 6. 6, 20. -2 The pericarp of a lotus. —र A flower of the Karnikāra tree. (This flower, though it has an excellent colour, has no smell and hence it is not liked: cf. Kn. 3. 28.:—वर्णप्रकर्षे सति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्गंधतया स्म चेतः। प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः॥). -Comp. -प्रिया an epithet of Siva.

कर्णी 1 An arrow of a particular shape (barbed arrow). -2 N. of the mother of Mūladeva, father of the science and art of thieving. -Comp. —रथः a covered litter; a lady's vehicle. palanquin; कर्णीरथस्थां रघुवीरपत्नीं R. 14 13. —सुतः Mūladeva, father of the science and art of thieving; कर्णीसुतकथेव संनिहितविपुलाचला K. 19; कर्णीसुतप्रहिते च पथि मतिमकरवम् Dk.

कर्त् 10 P. (कर्तयति, कर्तित) 1 To slacken, unloose. -2 To remove.

कर्त a. Ved. Cutting. —र्तः 1 A hole, cavity. -2 Rending, tearing.

कर्तन a. Cutting. —नं 1 Cutting, lopping off; Y. 2. 229, 286. -2 Spinning cotton or thread (तर्कुः कर्तनसाधनं).

कर्तनी Scissors.

कर्तरिका, कर्तरी 1 Scissors. -2 A Knife. -3 Cutlass, small sword.

कर्तव्य a. What ought to be cut or lopped, fit to be destroyed or put down; पुत्रः सखा वा भ्राता वा पिता वा यदि वा गुरुः। रिपुस्थानेषु वर्तंतः कर्तव्या भूतिमिच्छता॥ Mb.

कर्तिका A mall sword, a knife.

कर्तिका-कर्त्री 1 Knife. -2 Scissors.

कर्तव्य pot. p. What is fit or ought to be done; इनिसेवा न कर्तव्या कर्तव्यो महदाश्रयः H. 3. 11; मया प्रातनिःसत्त्वं वनं कर्तव्यं Pt. —व्यं, कर्तव्यता What ought to be done, a duty, obligation: कर्तव्यं वो न पश्यामि Kn. 6. 61, 2. 62; Y. 1. 331.

कर्तृ a. or s. [कृ-तृच्] 1 A doer, one who does, makes, performs &c., an agent; वंशस्य° R. 2. 64; व्याकरणस्य कर्ता author; ऋणस्य कर्ता one who incurs debt; हितकर्ता a benefactor; सुवर्णकर्ता a goldsmith &c. -2 (In gram.) An agent (the meaning of the instrumental case). -3 The Supreme spirit. -4 An epithet of Brahmā. -5 N. of Vishnu and Siva also. -6 A priest. -Comp. —अभिप्राय a. accruing to the agent. —वाच्यः the active voice.

कर्तृक a. An agent, one who does anything.

कर्त्रै Ved. A spell, charm.

कर्त्व a. Ved. To be done. —र्त्वं 1 Obligation, duty. -2 Task.

कर्द् 1 P. (कर्दति, कर्दित) 1 To rumble (as the bowels). -2 To caw (as a crow).

कर्दनं Rumbling of the bowels. —नी The day of full-moon in the month of चैत्र.

कर्दः,-कर्दटः 1 Mud. -2 Clay. -3 The fibrous root of the lotus.-4 Any aquatic weed.

कर्दमः [Uṇ. 4. 85] 1 Mud, slime, mire; पादौ नूपुरलग्नकर्दमधरौ प्रक्षालयंती स्थिता Mk. 5. 35; पथश्चाश्यानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24. -2 Dirt, filth. -3 (Fig.) Sin. -4 N. of a Prajāpati. -मं flesh. -Comp. —आटकः a receptacle for filth, sewer &c.

कर्दमकः 1 A kind of granulous fruit. -2 A kind of serpent.

कर्दमित a. 1 Muddy. -2 Made clotty; Māl. 3. 9.

कर्पटः,-टं 1 Old, ragged or patched garment. -2 A piece of cloth, strip. -3 A solid garment; or a red-coloured garment. -4 A cloth; Pt. 5.

कर्पटिक,-न् a. Covered with ragged garments.

कर्पणः A kind of weapon; चापचक्रकणपकर्पणप्रासपट्टिश &c.; Dk. 35.

कर्परः 1 An iron sauce-pan, a frying-pan. -2 A pot or vessel in general (as of a potter). -3 A potsherd, piece of a broken jar; as in घटकर्पर; जीयेय येन कविना यमकैः परेण तस्मै वहेयमुदकं घटकर्परेण Ghat. 22. -4 The skull -5 A kind of weapon. -6 A back-bone; Māl. 5. 22.

कर्पासः, -सं, -सी The cotton tree.

कर्पूरः, -रं [Uṇ. 4. 90.] Camphor. -Comp. —खंडः 1. a field of camphor. -2. a piece of camphor. —तैलं camphor liniment. —नालिका a kind of food. —मणिः 1. a kind of jewel. -2. a white mineral (used in medicine).

कर्पूरकः Zedoary.

कर्फरः A mirror.

कर्ब् 1 P. (कर्बति) To go, move, approach.

कर्बु a. Variegated, spotted; Y. 3. 166.

कर्बु(र्बु)र a. 1 Variegated, or spotted; क्वचिद्गमदघननिकुरंबकर्बुरः Si. 17. 56. -2 Of the colour of pigeons, whitish, grey; पवनैर्भस्म कपोतकर्बुरं Kn. 4. 27. —रः 1 The variegated colour. -2 Sin. -3 An evil spirit, demon. -4 The Dhattura plant. -5 Rice growing amidst inundation. —रा N. of a plant (बर्बरी). —री An epithet of Durgā. —रं 1 Gold. -2 Water. -3 The Dhattūra plant.

कर्बु(र्बु)रित a. Variegated; U. 6. 4; Si. 5. 68.

कर्बू(र्बू)र a. Variegated. —रः 1 A demon. -2 N. of a plant. -3 The variegated colour. —रा A leech. —रं 1 Gold. -2 Yellow orpiment.

कर्मन् n. [कृ मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 144] 1 Action, work, deed. -2 Execution, performance. -3 Business, office, duty; संप्रति विषयैर्यातां कर्म M. 4. -4 A religious rite; (it may be either नित्य, नैमित्तिक or काम्य). -5 A specific action, moral duty. -6 (a) Performance of religious rites as opposed to speculative religion or knowledge of Brahman, (opp. ज्ञान); R. 8. 20. (b) Labour, work. -7 Product, result. -8 A natural or active property (as support of the earth).-9 Fate, the certain consequence of acts done in a former life; कर्मायत्तं फलं पुंसां बुद्धिः कर्मानुसारिणी Bh. 2. 89, 94. -10 (In gram.) The object of an action; कर्तुरीप्सिततमं कर्म P. I. 4. 49. -11 (in Vais. phil.) Motion considered as one of the seven categories of things; thus defined:- एकद्रव्यमगुणं संयोगविभागेष्वनपेक्ष कारणं कर्म Vais. Sutra (It is five-fold:-उत्क्षेपणं ततोऽवक्षेपणमाकुंचनं तथा। प्रसारणं च गमनं कर्माण्येतानि पंच च॥ Bhāshā P. 6.). -12 Organ of sense. -13 (In astr.) The tenth lunar mansion. -Comp. —अक्षम a. in-

capable of doing anything. -अंगं part of any act ; part of a sacrificial rite (as प्रयाज of the Darsa sacrifice). -अधिकारः the right of performing religious rites. -अनुरूप *a*. 1. according to action or any particular office. -2. according to actions done in a previous existence. -अनुष्ठानं practising one's duties. -अनुसारः consequence of, or conformity to acts. -अंतः 1. the end of any business or task.-2. a work, business, execution of business. -3 a barn, a store of grain &c. Ms. 7. 62 (कर्मांतः इक्षुधान्यादिसंग्रहस्थानं Kull.).-4. cultivated ground. -अंतरं 1. difference or contrariety of action. -2. penance, expiation. -3. suspension of a religious action. -अंतिक *a*. final.(-कः) a servant, workman. -अर्ह *a*. fit or suitable to the act or rite (-र्हः) a man. —आजीवः one who maintains himself by some profession (as that of an artisan &c.). -आत्मन् *a*. endowed with the principles of action, active ; Ms. 1. 22. (-*m*.) the soul. -इंद्रियं an organ of action, as distinguished from ज्ञानेंद्रिय; (they are:—वाक्पाणिपादपायूपस्थानि Ms. 2. 99 ; see under इंद्रिय also). -उदारं any valiant or noble act, magnanimity, prowess. -उद्युक्त *a*. busy, engaged, active, zealous. -करः 1. a hired labourer (a servant who is not a slave). कर्मकराः स्थपत्यादयः Pt. 1 ; Sl. 14. 16; -2. Yama. -कर्तृ *m*. (in gram.) an agent who is at the same time the object of the action ; *e. g*. पच्यते ओदनः, it is thus defined:—क्रियमाणं तु यत्कर्म स्वयमेव प्रसिध्यति सुकरैः स्वैर्गुणैः कर्तुः कर्मकर्तेति तद्विदुः ॥.-कांडः,-डं that department of the Veda which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites and the merit arising from a due performance thereof. -कारः 1. one who does any business, a mechanic, artisan (technically a worker not hired). -2. any labourer in general (whether hired or not). -3. a black-smith ; हरिणाक्षि कटाक्षेण आत्मानमवलोकय । न हि खड्गो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं ॥ Udb. -4. a bull. —कारिन् *m*. a labourer, artisan, workman. -कार्मुकः,—कं a strong bow. -कीलकः a washerman. -क्षम *a*. able to perform any work or duty ; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देहं क्षात्रो धर्म इवाश्रितः R. 1. 13. -क्षेत्रं the land of religious acts,that is, भरतवर्ष; cf. कर्मभूमि. -गृहीत *a*. caught in the very act (as a thief).-घातः leaving off or suspending work. -चं(चा)डालः 1. ' base in deed, ' a man of very low acts or deeds ; Vasishtha mentions these kinds:-असूयकः पिशुनश्च कृतघ्नो दीर्घरोषकः । चत्वारः कर्मचांडाला जन्मतश्चापि पंचमः ॥ -2. one who commits an atrocious deed ; U. 1. 46. -3. N of Râhu. -चेष्टा active exertion, action. -चोदना 1. the motive impelling one to ritual acts. -2. any positive rule enjoining a religious act. -ज *a*. resulting from an act. (-जः) 1. the holy fig-tree. -2. the Kali age. -3. the banian tree. -4. the effect arising from human acts:-संयोग, वियोग &c. -5. heaven.-6. hell. -ज्ञ *a*. one acquainted with religious rites. -त्यागः renunciation of worldly duties or ceremonial acts.-दुष्ट *a*. corrupt in action, wicked, immoral, disrespectable. -दोषः 1. sin, vice ; Ms. 6. 61, 95. -2. an error, defect, or blunder (in doing an act) : Ms. 1. 104.-3. evil consequence of human acts.-4. discreditable conduct.-धारयः N. of a compound, a subdivision of Tatpurusha, (in which the members of the compound are in apposition); तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. -ध्वंसः 1. loss of fruit arising from religious acts. -2. disappointment. -नामन् (in gram.) a participial noun. —नाशा N. of a river between Kâsi and Vihâra. -निष्ठ *a*. devoted to the performance of religious acts.-न्यासः renunciation or the result of religious acts.-पथः 1. the direction or source of an action. -2. the path of religious rites (:opp. ज्ञानमार्ग). -पाकः ripening of actions, reward of actions done in a former life ; Pt. 1. 372. -प्रवचनीयः a term for certain prepositions, particles or adverbs when they are not connected with verbs and govern a noun in some case ; *e. g*. आ in आ मुक्तेः संसारः is a कर्मप्रवचनीय ; so अनु in जपमनु प्रावर्षत् &o ; cf. उपसर्ग, गति and निपात also. -फलं fruit or reward of actions done in a former life, (pain, pleasure). -बंधः,-बंधनं confinement to repeated birth, as the consequence of religious acts, good or bad (by which the soul is attached to worldly pleasures &c.). -भूः,-भूमिः *f*. 1. the land of religious rites, *i. e*. भरतवर्ष, this world (a place for man's probation); प्राप्यैतां कर्मभूमिं Bh. 2. 100, K. 174, 319. -2. ploughed ground. -मीमांसा the Mîmâmsâ of ceremonial acts ; see मीमांसा. -मूलं a kind of sacred grass called कुश. -युगं the fourth (the present) age of the world, *i. e*. the Kali-yuga. —योगः 1. performance of actions, worldly and religious rites. -2. active exertion, industry. -वचनं (with Buddhists) the ritual. -वज्रः an epithet of Sûdra. —वशः fate considered as the inevitable result of actions done in a former life.-वाटी a lunar day (तिथि). -विपाक = कर्मपाक. -शाला a work-shop.-शील,शूर *a*. assiduous, active, laborious. —शौचं humility. —संगः attachment to worldly duties and their results. -सचिवः a minister. —संन्यासिकः, -संन्यासिन् *m*. 1. a religious person who has withdrawn from every kind of worldly acts. -2. an ascetic who performs religious deeds without looking to their reward. -साक्षिन् *m*. 1. an eye-witness ; Ku. 7. 83. -2. one who witnesses the good or bad actions of man ; (there are nine divinities which are said to witness and watch over all human actions ; सूर्यः सोमो यमः कालो महाभूतानि पंच च । एते शुभाशुभस्येह कर्मणो नव साक्षिणः ॥) सिद्धिः *f*. accomplishment of any business or desired object ; success. -स्थानं a public office, a place of business.

कर्मठ *a*. [कर्मन्-अठच् P. V 2. 35.]. 1 Proficient in any work, clever. -2 Working diligently. -3 Exclusively devoted to the performance of religious rites. -ठः The director of a sacrifice.

कर्मण्य *a*. [कर्मन्-यत्] Skilful, clever. -ण्या Wages. -ण्यं Activity.

कर्मिन् *a*. 1 Working, active, busy. -2 Engaged in any work or business. -3 One who performs religious deeds with the expectation of reward or recompense : कामम्यश्चाधिको योगी तस्माद्योगी भवार्जुन Bg. 6. 46. -*m*. A mechanic, artisan ; Y. 2. 265.

कर्मिष्ठ *a*. Skilled in business, clever, diligent.

कर्मंदिन् *m*. An ascetic, a religious mendicant.

कर्मरी The manna of the bamboo (वंशलोचन)

कर्मारः 1 A blacksmith ; Y. 1. 163, Ms. 4. 215. -2 A bamboo.

कर्मीर *a*. Variegated, spotted.

कर्द् 1 P. (कर्दति, कर्दित) To be proud, boast.

कर्षः 1 Love, desire. -2 A rat.

कर्वटः 1 The market-town or capital of a district (of two hundred villages). -2 Declivity of a mountain ; (also कर्वटक in this sense). -टं A city.

कर्व(र्ब)र *a*. Variegated. -रः 1 Sin. -2 Tiger. -3 A demon. -4 A sort of medicament. -री 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 Night.-3 A Râkshasa. -4 A tigress.

कशन *a*. Rendering lean. -नः Fire.

कर्षः [कृष्-अच् घञ् वा] 1 Drawing,

dragging, pulling; Y. 2. 217. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing. -4 A furrow, a trench. -5 A scratch. -र्षः, -र्षं A weight of gold or silver equal to 16 Mâshas. -Comp. -आपण = कार्षापण q. v.

कर्षक a. [कृष्-ण्वुल्] Who or what draws, attracts &c. -कः A cultivator, husbandman; Y. 2. 265.

कर्षण a. 1 Dragging. -2 Injuring. -3 Extending (in time), see below. -णं [कृष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling, bending (as of a bow); भज्यमानमतिमात्रकर्षणात् R. 11. 46, 7. 62. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, tilling. -4 Injuring, tormenting; emaciation, Ms. 7. 112. -5 Cultivated land.

कर्षणिः f. An unchaste woman.

कर्षित a. 1 Drawn, attracted. -2 Tormented, harassed &c. -3 Worn out, decayed. -4 Ploughed.

कर्षिन् a. 1 Who or what draws &c. -1 Attractive. -m. A ploughman. -णी 1 The bit of a bridle. -2 A medicinal moon-plant.

कर्षूः f. 1 A furrow, trench. -2 A river. -3 Canal. -m. 1 A fire of dried cow-dung. -2 Agriculture, cultivation. -3 Livelihood.

कर्हि ind. Ved. When, at what time?

कर्हिचित् ind. At any time, usually with न; Ms. 2. 4, 40, 97; 4. 77; 6. 50.

कल् I. 1 A. (कलते, कलित) 1 To count. -2 To sound. -II. 10 U. (कलयति-ते, कलित) 1 To hold, bear, carry, wield, have, put on; करात्करकंदलीकलितशस्त्रजालैर्बलैः U. 5. 5; म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालं Gît. 1; कलितललितवनमालः; हलं कलयते ibid.; कलय वलयश्रेणीं पाणौ पदे कुरु नूपुरौ 12; Sânti. 4. 18. -2 (a) To count, reckon; कालः कलयतामहं Bg. 10. 30 (b) To measure; सदा पांथः पूषा गगनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2. 114. -3 To assume, take, have, possess; कलयति हि हिमांशोर्निष्कलंकस्य लक्ष्मीं Mâl. 1. 22; Si. 4. 36, 9. 52. -4 To know, understand, observe, take notice of, think of; कलयन्नपि सव्यथोऽवतस्थे Si. 9. 83; कांपितं विरहखेदितचित्ता कांतमेव कलयंत्यनुनिन्ये 10. 29; N. 2. 65, 3. 12; Mâl. 2. 9. -5 To think, regard, consider; कलयेद्मानमनघं माम् Si. 9. 58 6. 54, 15. 55, 16. 64; Sânti 4. 15; व्यालनिलयमिलनेन गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरं Gît. 4, 7. -6 To undergo, be influenced by; मदलीलाकलितकामपाल Mâl. 8; धन्यः कोपि न विक्रियां कलयति प्राप्ते नवे यौवने Bh. 1. 72. -7 To do, perform. -8 To go. -9 To attach to, tie on; furnish with. -10 To urge on, impel, incite; Mâl. 9. 41. -11 To utter a sound, murmur. -12 To take hold of the die called Kali. -III. 10. P. (कालयति, कालित) 1 To push on, urge, drive forward. -2 To carry off. -3 To collect. -4 To throw, cast. -5 To proclaim the time.

कल a. [कल्-घञ्] 1 Sweet and indistinct (अस्पष्टमधुर); क र्गे कलं किमपि रौति H. 1. 81; सारसैः कलनिर्ह्रादैः R. 1. 41, 8. 59; M. 5. 1. -2 (Hence) Low, soft, sweet (note &c.); melodious, pleasing. -3 Making noise, gingling, tinkling, &c.; भास्वरकलनूपुराणां R. 16. 12; कलकिंकिणी रवं Si. 9. 74, 82; कलमेखलाकलकलः 6. 14, 4. 57. -4 Weak. -5 Crude; undigested. -लः 1 A low or soft and inarticulate tone -2 (In poetry) Time equal to four Mâtrâs. -3 (m. plu.) A class of Manes. -लं Semen. -Comp. -अंकुरः the Sârasa bird. -अनुनादिन् m. 1. a sparrow. -2. a bee -3. the Châtaka bird. -अविकलः a sparrow. -आलापः 1. a sweet humming sound. -2. sweet and agreeable discourse; स्फुरत्कलालापविलासकोमला करोति रागं हृदि कौतुकाधिकम् K. 2 -3. a bee. -उत्ताल a. high, sharp. -कंठ a. having a sweet voice. (-ठः) (-ठी f.) 1. the (Indian) cuckoo. -2. a goose, swan. -3. a pigeon. -कलः 1. murmuring or hum of a crowd. -2. indistinct or confused noise; चलितया विदधे कलमेखलाकलकलोऽलकलोलदृशान्यया Si. 6 14; नेपथ्ये कलकलः (in dramas); Bh. 1. 27, 37; Amaru. 28. -3. N. of Siva. -4 resin, pitch. -कूजिका, -कूणिका a wanton woman. -घोषः the (Indian) cuckoo. -तूलिका a wanton or lascivious woman. -धूतं silver. -धौतं 1. silver; Si. 13. 51, 4. 41. -2. gold; विमलकलधौतत्सरुणा खड्गेन Ve. 3. -3. a low or pleasing tone. °लिपि f. 1. illumination of a manuscript with gold. -2. characters written in gold; मरकतशकलकलितकलधौतलिपेरिव रतिजयलेखं Gît. 8. -ध्वनिः 1. a low sweet tone. -2 a pigeon. -3. a peacock. -4. the (Indian) cuckoo. -नाद a. having a low and sweet tone. (-दः) a swan; see कलध्वनि. -भाषणं lisping, the prattle of childhood. -रवः 1. a low sweet tone. -2. a dove. -3. the (Indian) cuckoo. -विशुद्ध a. soft and clear; S. 5. -हंसः 1. a gander, a swan; वधूदुकूलं कलहंसलक्षणं Ku. 5. 67. -2. a duck, drake; Bk. 2. 18; R. 8. 59. -3. the suprem soul. -4. an excellent king.

कलंकषः (षी f.) 1 A lion. -2 A musical instrument.

कलंकुरः A whirlpool, eddy.

कलन a. (at the end of comp.) Causing, effecting. -नः A sort of cane. -नं 1 A spot, mark. -2 A defect, an offence, fault. -3 Taking, seizing, grasping; कलनात्सर्वभूतानां स कालः परिकीर्तितः. -4 Knowing, understanding, apprehension. -5 Sounding. -6 A embryo at the first stage after conception. -ना 1 Taking, seizing, grasping; कालकलना A. L. 29. -2 Doing, effecting. -3 Subjection. -4 Understanding, comprehension. -5 Putting on, wearing.

कलित p. p. 1 Held, seized, taken; U. 5. 5. -2 Broken; Pt. 1. -3 Plucked, gathered; U. 3. 6. -4 Arisen, produced; U. 5. 2; कलितकुलिशघातः कोपि खेलति वातः R. G. -5 Influenced; Mâl. 8. -6 Mixed; Mâl. 10. 10. -7 Known, understood; Mâl. 8. 13, 2. 9. -8 Furnished, endowed; Mâl. 6. 6; Ku. 6. 76. -9 Gained, obtained. -10 Reckoned, counted. -11 Separated, divided. -12 Sounded indistinctly, murmured.

कलकः 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of prose.

कलंकः 1 A spot, a mark, a dark spot (lit.); R. 13. 15. -2 (Fig.) A stain, stigma, obloquy, disrepute; व्यपनयतु कलंकं स्वस्वभावेन सैव Mk. 10. 34; R. 14. 37; so कुल°. -3 A fault, defect; Bh. 3. 48. -4 Rust of iron. -Comp. -हृत् m. an epithet of Siva.

कलंकयति Den. P. To defame, stain with stigma, sully.

कलंकित a. Spotted, stained, defamed; U. 6. 37.

कलजः 1 A bird. -2 A deer or any other animal struck with a poisoned weapon. -3 Tobacco. -जं Flesh of such an animal.

कलटं The thatch of a house.

कलत a. Bald-headed.

कलत्रं 1 A wife, वसुमत्या हि नृपाः कलत्रिणः R 8. 83; 1. 32; 12. 34; यद्वत्तैरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2 68. -2 The hip and loins; इंदुमूर्तिमिवोद्दाममन्मथविलासगृहीतगुरुकलत्रां K. 189 (where क° has both senses); Ki 8. 9, 17 -3 Any royal citadel. -4 The seventh lunar mansion.

कलंदरः A man of a mixed tribe.

कलंदिका Wisdom, intelligence (सर्वविद्या).

कलभः (भी f.) [कल्-अभच् Un. 3. 122; करेण शुंडया भाति; भा-क, रस्य लत्वं Tv.] 1 A young elephant, cub; नतु कलभेन यूथपतेरनुकृतं M. 5; द्विपेंद्रभावं कलभः श्रयन्निव R. 3. 32; 11. 39; 18. 38. -2 An elephant 30 years old. -3 A young camel; the young of any other animal.

कलमः [Un. 4. 84] 1 Rice which is sown in May-June and ripens in December-January; सुतेन

पांशोः कलमस्य गोपिकाः Ki. 4. 9, 34 ; Ku. 5. 47 ; R. 4. 37. -2 A pen, a reed for writing with. -3 A thief. -4 A rogue, rascal.

कलंबः 1 An arrow. -2 The Kadamba tree.

कलंबिका The nape of the neck.

कलंबुट (Fresh) Butter.

कललः,-लं 1 The fœtus, uterus. -2 A term for the embryo a short time after conception.

कललजः 1 The resinous exudation of the Shorea Robusta. -2 Womb.

कलविंकः, -गः 1 A sparrow ; Ms. 5. 12 ; Y. 1. 174. -2 A sport, stain.

कलशः, -सः (शं, -सं) [केन जलेन लश-स-ति Tv.] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, a jar, dish ; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3. 20, 1. 97 ; स्तनकलस Amaru. 54. °जन्मन्, °उद्भवः N. of Agastya. 2 A churn. -3 A kind of measure. -4 A rounded pinnacle on the top of a temple. -Comp. -(स) उदधिः the ocean.

कलशी (सी f.) A pitcher, a jar ; Si. 11. 8. -Comp. —सुतः N. of Agastya.

कलहः,-हं [कलं कामं हंति हन्-ड Tv.] 1 Strife, quarrel ; ईर्ष्याकलहः Bh. 1. 2; लीला° S. Til. 8 ; so शुष्ककलहः, प्रणयकलहः &c. -2 War, battle. -3 Trick, deceit, falsehood. -4 Violence kicking, beating &c. ; Ms. 4. 121 ; (where Medhâtithi and Kullûka explain कलह by दंडादिनेतरेतरताडनं and वाग्द्वंद्वादि respectively). -5 A road, way. -6 The sheath of a sword. -7 A cry, sound ; Mâl. 9. 18. -Comp. —अंतरिता a woman separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel with him (one who is angry and yet sorry for it) ; she is thus defined in S. D. :—चाटुकारमपि प्राणनाथं रोषादपास्य या । पश्चात्तापमवाप्नोति कलहांतरिता तु सा ॥ 117. —अपहृत a. taken by main force or violence. —कार, —कारिन् a. quarrelsome, turbulent. —प्रिय a. fond of (promoting) quarrels ; ननु कलहप्रियोऽसि M. 1. (-यः) an epithet of Nârada. (-या) a bird (सारिका).

कला [कल्-अच्] 1 A small part of anything ; U. 1. 1; a bit, jot: कलामप्यकृतपरिलंघः K. 204 ; सर्वे ते मित्रगात्रस्य कलां नार्हंति षोडशीं Pt. 2. 55 ; Ms. 2. 86, 8. 36. -2 A digit of the moon (these are sixteen) ; जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेंदुकलादयः Mâl. 1. 36 ; Ku. 5. 71 ; Me. 89. -3 Interest on capital (consideration paid for the use of money); धनवीथिवीथिमवतीर्णवतो निधिरंभसामुपचयाय कलाः Si. 9. 32 (where कलाः means ' digits ' also). -4 A division of time variously computed; one minute, 48 seconds or 8 seconds. -5 The 60th part of one thirtieth part of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree. -6 Any practical art (mechanical or fine) ; there are 64 such arts as music, dancing &c. -7 Skill, ingenuity. -8 Fraud, deceit. -9 (In Prosody) A syllabic instant. -10 A boat. -11 The menstrual discharge. -12 A term for the seven substrata of the elements of the human body ; (they are:—आद्या मांसधरा प्रोक्ता द्वितीया रक्तधारिणी । मेदोधरा तृतीया तु चतुर्थी श्लेष्मधारिणी ॥ पंचमी च मलं धत्ते षष्ठी पित्तधरा मता । रेतोधरा सप्तमी स्यात् इति सप्त कलाः स्मृताः ॥). -13 An atom. -14 A term for the embryo -Comp. —अंतरं 1. another digit. -2. interest, profit ; मासे शतस्य यदि पंच कलांतरं स्यात् Lîlâ. —अयनः a tumbler, a dancer (as on the sharp edge of a sword). —आकुलं deadly poison. —केलि a. gay, wanton. (-लिः) an epithet of Kâma. —क्षयः waning (of the moon) ; R. 5. 16. —धरः, -निधिः, -पूर्णः the moon ; अहो महत्त्वं महतामपूर्वं विपत्तिकालेऽपि परोपकारः । यथास्यमध्ये पतितोऽपि राहोः कलानिधिः पुण्यचयं ददाति ॥ Udb. —भृत् m. 1. the moon. -2 an artist &c.

कलावत् a. Versed in the (64) arts ; Mâl. 2. 10. —m. The moon (having digits) ; Ku. 5. 71 ; Mâl. 2. 10.

कलिका 1 A digit of the moon.

कलांकुरः 1 The Sârasa bird, crane. -2 N. of Kamsa.

कलाचिक-कलाची 1 A ladle. -2 The fore-arm.

कलाटीन The white water wagtail.

कलादः,-दकः A goldsmith.

कलाधिकः A cock.

कलापः 1 A band, bundle ; मुक्ताकलापस्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 42 a round necklace of pearls ; रशनाकलापः a zone of several strings. -2 A group or whole collection of things ; अखिलकलाकलापालोचन K. 7. -3 A peacock's tail ; तं मे जातकलापं प्रेषय मणिकंठक शिखिनं V. 5. 13 ; Pt. 2. 80 ; Rs. 1. 16, 2. 14. -4 A woman's zone or girdle ; (oft. with कांची or रशना &c.) ; Bh. 1. 57, 67 ; Rs. 3. 20 ; Mk. 1. 27. -5 An ornament in general. -6 The rope round an elephant's neck. -7 A quiver. -8 An arrow. -9 The moon. -10 A shrewd and intelligent man. -11 A poem written in one metre. -12 A tuft (जटा°) or knot of braided hair. —पी A bundle of grass.

कलापकं 1 A series of four stanzas on the same subject and forming one grammatical sentence (चतुर्भिस्तु कलापकं) ; for an illustration see Ki. 3. 41, 42, 43, 44. -2 A debt to be paid when the peacocks spread their tails. —कः 1 A band or bundle in general. -2 A string of pearls. -3 The rope round an elephant's neck. -4 A zone or girdle (= कलाप), Si. 9. 45. -5 A sectarian mark on the forehead (विशेषक).

कलापिन् a. 1 Having a quiver. -2 Spreading its tail (as a peacock). —m. 1 A peacock ; कलविलापि कलापिकदंबकं Si. 6. 31 ; Pt. 2. 80 ; R. 6. 9. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo. -3 The Indian fig-tree (प्लक्ष). -4 The time (when peacocks spread their tails).

कलापिनी The night.

कलांबिः f. 1 Lending, loan. -2 Usury.

कलामकः A kind of rice ripening in the cold season.

कलायः N. of a leguminous seed (Mar. वाटाणा) ; Si. 13. 21.

कलाविकः A cock.

कलाहकः A kind of musical instrument (काहल).

कलिः [कल्-इन्] 1 Strife, quarrel, dissension, contention ; Si. 7. 55 ; कलिकामजित् R. 9. 33 ; Amaru. 19. -2 War, battle. -3 The fourth age of the world, the iron age (consisting of 432,000 years of men and beginning from the 13th of February 3102 B. C.) ; Ms. 1. 86, 9. 301 ; कलिवर्ज्यानि इमानि &c -4 Kali age personified, (this Kali persecuted Nala). -5 The worst of any class. -6 The Bibhîtaka tree. -7 The side of a die which is marked with one point. -8 A hero. -9 An arrow. —f. A bud. -Comp. —कारः,-कारकः,-क्रियः an epithet of Nârada. —द्रुमः, -वृक्षः the Bibhîtaka tree. —प्रिय a. quarrelsome. (-यः) 1. N. of Nârada. -2 a monkey, ape ; Ms. 1. 85.

कलिकः Curlew.

कलिका, -कलिः f. 1 An unblown flower, a bud ; चूतानां चिरनिर्गतापि कलिका बध्नाति न स्वं रजः S. 6. 3 ; किमाम्रकलिकाभंगमारभसे S. 6 ; Rs. 6. 17 ; R. 9. 33. -2 A digit, streak. -3 The bottom or peg of the Indian lute.

कलिंग a. 1 Clever. -2 Cunning. —गाः (pl.) N. of a country and its

inhabitants; (a district on the Coromandel coast); उत्कलादर्शितपथः कलिंगाभिमुखो ययौ R. 4. 38 ; (its position is thus described in Tantras :-जगन्नाथात्समारभ्य कृष्णातीरांतगः प्रिये । कलिंगदेशः संप्रोक्तो वाममार्गपरायणः ॥). —गः 1 The fork-tailed shrike. -2 N. of several plants ; (as शिरीष, प्लक्ष &c.). —गा A beautiful woman. —गं Indra grain (इंद्रयव).

कलिंजः A mat, a screen.

कलित See under कल्.

कलिंदः 1 N. of the mountain on which the Yamunâ rises. -2 The sun.-3 The Bibhîtaka plant. -Comp. —कन्या, —जा, -तनया, -नंदिनी, -सुता epithets of the river Yamunâ ; कलिंदकन्या मथुरां गतापि R. 6. 48 ; कलिंदजातीरे Bv. 2. 120, Gît. 3. —गिरिः the Kalinda mountain. °जा, °तनया, °नंदिनी epithets of the river Yamunâ ; Bv. 4. 3, 4.

कलिल a. [कल्-इलच् Uṇ. 1. 54] 1 Covered with, full of. -2 Mixed, blended with ; तत एवार्कंदकलिलः कलकलः Mv. 1. -3 Affected by, subject to ; अकल्ककलिला Si. 19. 98. -4 Impervious, impenetrable. —लं A large heap, confused mass ; त्वेिशसि हृदय क्लेशकलिलं Bh. 3. 34 ; confusion ; यदा ते मोहकलिलं बुद्धिर्व्यतितरिष्यति Bg. 2. 52.

कलुक्कः A cymbal. -क्का 1 A tavern. -2 A meteor.

कलुष a. [कल्-उषच् Uṇ. 4. 75] 1 Turbid, dirty, muddy, foul ; गंगारोधःपतनकलुषा गृह्णतीव प्रसादं V. 1. 8 ; Ki. 8. 32 ; Ghaṭ. 13. -2 Choked, hoarse, husky ; कंठः स्तंभितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः S. 4. 5. -3 Bedimmed ; full of ; Si. 6. 8. -4 Angry, displeased, excited ; U. 3. 13 ; भावावबोधकलुषा दयितेव रात्रौ R. 5. 64 (Malli. takes कलुष to mean 'unable,' 'incompetent'). -5 Wicked, sinful, bad. -6 Cruel, censurable ; R. 14. 73. -7 Dark, opaque. -8 Idle, lazy. -9 Perverted ; °भूतया बुद्ध्या Pt. 3. 184 ; कालुष्यमुपयाति बुद्धिः &c. —षः A buffalo. —षं 1 Dirt, filth, mud ; विगतकलुषमंभः Rs. 3. 22. -2 Sin. -3 Wrath. -Comp. —योनिज a. illegitimate, of impure origin ; Ms. 10. 57, 58.

कलुषित a. 1 Turbid or muddy. -2 Offended, displeased ; Mu. 3. 9. -3 Wicked.

कलुषीकृ 8 U. 1 To make turbid or unclean. -2 To obscure, taint, sully ; Pt. 2. 97.

कलेवरः,-रं The body ; यावत्स्वस्थमिदं कलेवरगृहं Bh. 3. 88; H. 1. 47; Bg. 8. 5 ; Bv. 1. 103, 2, 43.

कल्क a. [कल्-क Uṇ. 3. 40] Sinful, wicked. —ल्कः, -ल्कं 1 The viscous sediment deposited by oily substances when ground. -2 A kind of tenacious paste ; Y. 1. 277. -3 (Hence) Dirt, filth (in general). -4 Ordure, fæces. -5 Meanness, deceit, hypocrisy ; Si. 19. 98. -6 Sin. -7 Levigated powder ; तां लोध्रकल्केन हृतांगतैलां Ku. 7. 9. -8 Incense. -9 The wax of the ear. -Comp. —फलः the pomegranate plant.

कल्कनं Deceiving, over-reaching, falsehood.

कल्किः The tenth and last incarnation of Vishṇu in his capacity of the destroyer of the wicked and liberator of the world from its enemies ; (Jayadeva, while referring to the several *avatâras* of Vishṇu, thus refers to the last or *Kalki* avatâra :—म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालम् धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालम् । केशव धृतकल्किशरीर जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Gît. 1. 10).

कल्किन् a. 1 Foul, turbid, dirty. -2 Wicked. —*m.* see कल्कि above.

कल्प a. [कृप्-घञ्] 1 Practicable ; feasible, possible. -2 Proper, fit, right. -3 Strong, vigorous. -4 Able competent (with a gen., loc., inf. or at the end of comp.); धर्मस्य यशसः कल्पः Bhâg. able to do his duty &c. ; स्वक्रियायामकल्पः *ibid.*, not competent to do one's duty; अकल्प एवामधिरोढुमंजसा पदं *ibid.*, so स्वभरण कल्प &c. —ल्पः 1 A sacred precept or rule, law, ordinance -2 A prescribed rule, a prescribed alternative, optional rule ; प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य योऽनुकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30 'able to follow the prescribed rule to be observed in preference to all others'; प्रथमः कल्पः M. 1 a very good (or best) alternative ; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने हव्यकव्ययोः Ms. 3. 147. -3 (Hence) A proposal, suggestion, resolve, determination : उदारः कल्पः S. 7. -4 Manner of acting, procedure, form, way, method (in religious rites) ; क्षात्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2 ; कल्पवित्कल्पयामास वन्यामेवास्य संविधां R. 1. 94 ; Ms. 7. 185. -5 End of the world, universal destruction. -6 A day of Brahmâ or 1,000 Yugas, being a period of 432 million years of mortals and measuring the duration of the world ; श्वेतवाराहकल्पे (the one in which we now live) ; कल्पं स्थितं तदनुभूतं तद्विभिस्तता किम् Sânti. 4. 2. -7 Medical treatment of the sick. -8 One of the six Vedângas, *i. e.* that which lays down the ritual and prescribes rules for ceremonial and sacrificial acts ; see under वेदांग. -9 A termination added to nouns and adjectives in the sense of 'a little less than,' 'almost like,' 'nearly equal to.' (denoting similarity with a degree of inferiority); कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारं R. 5. 36 ; उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन्नृषिकल्पे राजनि S. 2 ; प्रभातकल्पा शशिनेव शर्वरी R. 3. 2 ; so मृतकल्पः, प्रतिपन्नकल्पः &c. -10 The doctrine of poisons and antidotes. -11 One of the trees of paradise ; cf. कल्पद्रुम. —ल्पा-ल्पं A kind of intoxicating liquor. -Comp. —अंतः end of the world, universal destruction ; Bh. 2. 16. °स्थायिन् *a.* lasting to the end of a कल्प. -आदिः renovation of all things in the creation.—कारः 1. author of Kalpasûtra, q. v. -2. a barber. —क्षयः end of the world, universal destruction; *e. g.* पुरा कल्पक्षये वृत्ते जातं जलमयं जगत् Ks. 2. 10. —तरुः, —द्रुमः, —पादपः, -वृक्षः 1. one of the trees of heaven or Indra's paradise ; R. 1. 75 ; 17. 26 ; Ku. 2. 39 ; 6. 41. -2. a tree supposed to grant all desires, 'wish-yielding tree'; नाबुद्ध कल्पद्रुमतां विहाय जातं तमात्मन्यसिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14. 48 ; N. 1. 15. -3 (fig.) a very generous person ; सकलार्थिसार्थकल्पद्रुमः Pt. 1. —पालः 1 a protector of order. -2. a seller of spirituous liquors. -लता. -लतिका 1 a creeper of Indra's paradise ; Bh. 1. 90. -2. a creeper supposed to grant all desires ; नानाफलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46 ; cf. कल्पतरु above. —विद् *a.* conversant with sacred precepts ; R. 1. 94. —सूत्रं a manual of ritual in the form of Sûtras.

कल्पकः [कृप्-ण्वुल्] 1 A rite. -2 A barber.

कल्पनं [क्लृप्-ल्युट्] 1 Forming, fashioning, arranging. -2 Performing, doing, effecting. -3 Clipping, cutting. -4 Fixing. -5 Anything placed upon another for decoration. -ना 1 Fixing, settlement ; अनेकपितृकाणां तु पितृतो भागकल्पना Y. 2. 120, 247 ; Ms. 9. 116. -2 Making, performing, doing.-3 Forming, arranging ; विषमासु च कल्पनासु Mk. 3. 14 ; केश° Mk. 4. -4 Decorating, ornamenting. -5 Composition. -6 Invention. -7 Imagination, thought ; कल्पनापोढः Sk. = कल्पनाया अपोढः. -8 An idea, fancy or image (conceived in the mind); Sânti. 2. 8. -9 Fabrication. -10 Forgery. -11 A contrivance, device. -12(In Mim. phil.) = अर्थापत्ति q. v. -13 Decorating an elephant.

कल्पनी Scissors.

कल्पनीय *a.* 1 To be made, fashioned or contrived. -2 Feasible. -3 To be substituted or supplied.

कल्पिक *a.* Fit, proper.

कल्पित *a.* Arranged, made, fashioned, formed ; *S.* 3. 22 ; see कृप् cause. —ता An elephant armed or caparisoned for war.

कल्मन = कर्मन् q. v.

कल्मलिः Ved. Splendour.

कल्मलीकं Brightness, lustre.

कल्मष *a.* 1 Sinful, wicked. -2 Foul, dirty. —षः, -षं 1 Stain, dirt, dregs. -2 The hand below the wrist. -3 Sin ; स हि गगनविहारी कल्मषध्वंसकारी H. 1. 21 ; Bg. 4. 30 ; 5. 16 ; Ms. 4. 260, 12. 18, 22 —षः Hell.

कल्माष *a.* (षी *f*) 1 Variegated, spotted. -2 Black and white. —षः 1 The variegated colour. -2 A mixture of black and white. -3 A demon, goblin. -4 The black colour. -5 A form of Agni. -6 A kind of fragrant rice. -षी 1 N. of the river Yamunā. -2 The spotted cow of Jamadagni. -षं Stain. -Comp. -कंठः an epithet of *S*iva. —पादः N. of a king (सौदास).

कल्य *a.* [कलयति चेष्टामत्र, कल-यक्; कल् कर्मणि यत्, कलासु साधु कला-यत् वा Tv.] 1 Sound, free from sickness, healthy ; सर्व कल्ये वयसि यतते लब्धुमर्थान्कुटुंबी V. 3. 1 ; Y. 1. 28 ; यावदेव भवेत्कल्यस्तावच्छ्रेयः समाचरेत् Mb. -2 Ready, prepared ; कथयस्व कथामेतां कल्याः स्मः श्रवणे तव Mb. -3 Clever. -4 Agreeable, auspicious (as a discourse). -5 Deaf and dumb. -6 Instructive. -ल्यं 1 Dawn, day-break. -2 To-morrow. -3 Spirituous liquor. -4 Congratulation, good wishes, -5 Good news. -Comp. —आशः, -जग्धिः *f.* the morning meal, breakfast. —पालः, —पालकः a distiller. —वर्तः morning meal, breakfast. (-र्तं) (hence) anything light, trivial, or unimportant ; a trifle ; ननु कल्यवर्तमेतत् Mk. 2 but a trifle ; स्त्रीकल्यवर्तस्य कारणेन 4 ; स इदानीमर्थकल्यवर्तस्य कारणादिदमकार्यं करोति 9.

कल्या 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 N. of a plant (हरीतकी). -3 Congratulation. -Comp. —पालः, —पालकः a distiller.

कल्याण *a.* (णा or णी *f.*) [कल्ये प्रातः अण्यते शब्द्यते. अण्-घञ्] 1 Blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate ; त्वमेव कल्याणि तयास्तृतीया R. 6. 29 ; Mo. 109. -2 Beautiful, agreeable, lovely. -3 Excellent, illustrious. -4 Auspicious, salutary, propitious, good ; U. 2. 2 : कल्याणानां त्वमसि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Māl. 1. 3. -णं 1 Good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity ; कल्याणं कुरुतां जनस्य भगवांश्चंद्रार्धचूडामणिः H. 1. 212 ; तद्वक्ष कल्याणपरंपराणां भोक्तारमूर्जस्वलमात्मदेहं R. 2. 50 ; 17. 11 ; Ms. 3. 60 ; so °अभिनिवेशी K, 104. -2 Virtue. -3 Festival. -4 Gold. -5 Heaven. -णी 1 A cow. -2 Holy or sacred cow ; R. 1. 87. -3 A young cow, heifer ; U. 4. —Comp. —कृत् *a.* 1. doing good, beneficial, good ; Bg. 6. 40. -2. propitious, lucky. -3. virtuous. —धर्मन् *a.* virtuous. —बीजं a kind of pulse ; (Mar. मसूर). —वचनं a friendly speech, good wishes.

कल्याणक *a.* (णिका *f.*) Auspicious, prosperous, blessed. —णिका Red arsenic.

कल्याणिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Happy, prosperous. -2 Lucky, fortunate, blessed. -3 Propitious, auspicious.

कल् 1 A. (कल्हते, कल्हित) 1 To sound indistinctly. -2 To sound. -3 To be mute.

कल्ल *a.* Deaf ; °ता—त्वं 1 Deafness. -2 Indistinctness of articulation.

कल्हि *ind.* To-morrow.

कल्लोल *a.* Inimical, hostile. —लः 1 A large wave, billow ; आयुः कल्लोललोलं Bh. 3. 82 ; कल्लोलमालाकुलं Bv. 1. 59. -2 An enemy. -3 Joy, happiness.

कल्लोलिनी A river ; स्वर्लोककल्लोलिनि त्वं पापं तिरयाधुना मम भवव्यालावलीढात्मनः G. L. 50 ; so विपुलपुलिनाः कल्लोलिन्यः.

क ार A white water-lily.

कव् 1 A. (कवते, कवित) 1 To praise. -2 To describe, compose (as poem). -3 To paint, picture.

कवकः A mouthful. —कं A mushroom ; विड्जानि कवकानि च Y. 1. 171 ; Ms. 5. 5 ; 6. 14.

कवचः, -चं [cf. Uṇ. 4. 2] 1 An armour, coat of mail, a mail. -2 An amulet, a charm, a mystical syllable (हुं-हूं) considered as a preservative like armour. -3 A kettle-drum. -Comp. —पत्रः the birch tree. —हर *a.* 1. wearing armour. -2. old enough to wear an armour ; कवचहरः कुमारः Sk. ; cf. वर्महर in R. 8. 94. (-रः) a boy, child.

कवटी The leaf or panel of a door.

कवडः Water for washing the mouth.

कवत्नु *n* A bad deed.

कवनं Water.

कव(ब)र *a.* [Uṇ. 4. 154.] (-रा, -री *f.*) 1 Mixed, intermingled ; *S*i. 5. 19. -2 Set, inlaid. -3 Variegated. —रः, -रं 1 Salt. -2 Sourness or acidity. —रा 1 A braid or fillet of hair. -2 A lecturer (पाठक).

कव(ब)री A braid or fillet of hair; दृधती विलोलकवरीकमाननं U. 3. 4 ; *S*i. 9. 28 ; Amaru. 59. -Comp. —भरः, —भारः a fine head of hair ; घटय जघने कांचीमंच स्रजा कवरीभरं Gīt. 12.

कवरकी A prisoner.

कवलः, -लं [केन जलेन वलते चलति; वल-अच् Tv.] 1 A mouthful ; आस्वादवद्भिः कवलैस्तृणानां R. 2. 5 ; 9. 59 ; कवलच्छेदेषु संपादिताः U. 3. 16. -2 A gargle.

कवलयति Den. P. To eat, devour ; Pt. 4 ; Māl. 7.

कवलिका A bandage.

कवलित *a.* 1 Eaten, swallowed up (as a mouthful). -2 Chewed. -3 (Hence) Taken, seized ; as in मृत्युना कवलिता.

कवष, -कवष् *a.* Ved. Sounding, creaking (as the door). —षः A shield.

कवसः 1 An armour. -2 A prickly shrub.

कवाट See कपाट.

कवार A lotus.

कवारि *a.* Ved. Selfish, stingy ; a mean or contemptible enemy.

कवि *a.* [कु-इ Uṇ 4. 138] 1 Omniscient ; Bg. 8 9 ; Ms. 4. 24. -2 Intelligent, clever, wise. -3 Thinking, thoughtful. -4 Praiseworthy. —विः 1 A wise man, a thinker, a sage ; कवीनामुशना कविः Bg. 10. 37 ; Ms. 7 49, 2. 151. -2 A poet ; तद्ब्रूहि रामचरितं आद्य कविरसि U. 2 ; मंदः कवियशःप्रार्थी R. 1. 3 ; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वेभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1 ; *S*i. 2 86. -3 An epithet of *S*ukra, the preceptor of the Asuras ; कविरिव वृषपर्वणः K. 56.-4 Vālmīki, the first poet. -5 Brahmā. -6 The sun. —*f.* The bit of a bridle ; see कविका. -Comp. —ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Vālmīki, the first poet. —पुत्रः an epithet of *S*ukra. —राजः 1. a great poet : श्रीहर्षः कविराजराजिमुकुटालंकारहीरः सुतं occurring in the last verse of every canto of Naishadha Charita. -2. N. of a poet, author of a poem called राघवपाण्डवीय. —रामायणः an epithet of Vālmīki.

कविकः, -का The bit of a bridle.

कविता Poetry ; सुकविता यद्यस्ति

राज्येन किं Bh. 2. 21 ; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपूरो मयूरो भासो हासः कविकुलगुरुः कालिदासो विलासः । हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः केषां नैषा कथय कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय ॥ P. R. 1. 22.

कवि(वी)यं The bit of a bridle.

कवेलं A lotus.

कवोष्ण *a.* Slightly warm, tepid ; R. 1. 67.

काव्यं (opp. हव्य) An oblation of food to deceased ancestors ; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने हव्यकव्ययोः Ms. 3. 147, 97, 128. —व्यः A class of Manes. -Comp. —वालः 1. fire. -2. a class of Manes. —वाहु *m.*, -वाहः, -वाहनः fire.

कश् 1 P. To sound.

कशः A whip (usually in pl.). —शा 1 A whip ; इदानीं सुकुमारेऽस्मिन् निःशंकं कर्कशाः कशाः । तव गात्रे पतिष्यंति सहास्माकं मनोरथैः ॥ Mk. 9. 35 (where the word may be *m.* or *f.*). -2 Flogging. -3 A string, rope. -4 The mouth. -5 A quality.

कश्य *a.* [कशामर्हति, कशा-यत्] Fit to be whipped or flogged. —श्यं 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 A horse's flank.

कशस् *n.* Water.

कशिकः A mongoose.

कशिपु *m.* or *n.* 1 A mat. -2 A pillow. -3 A bed. —पु 1 Food. -2 Clothing. -3 Food and clothing (according to विश्व).

कशे(से)रु *m. n.* 1 The backbone. -2 A kind of grass. —रुः One of the nine divisions of Jambudvîpa.

कशेरुकः, कसेरुकः-का A sort of grass. —का The back-bone.

कश्मल *a.*[Uṇ. 1. 106.] Foul, dirty, disgraceful, ignominious ; मत्संबंधात्कश्मला किंवदंती स्याच्चेदस्मिन्हंत धिङ्मामधन्यं U. 1. 42. —लं 1 Dejection of mind, lowness or depression of spirits ; कश्मलं महदाविशत् Mb. ; कुतस्त्वा कश्मलमिदं विषमे समुपस्थितं Bg. 2. 2. -2 Sin. -3 A swoon. -4 Consternation, alarm.

कश्मीरः (pl.) N. of a country the modern Kâshmira. (Its position is thus described in Tantras:—शारदामठमारभ्य कुंकुमाद्रितटांतकः । तावत्कश्मीरदेशः स्यात् पंचाशद्योजनात्मकः). -Comp. -जः, -जं, -जन्मन् *m. n.* saffron ; कश्मीरजस्य कटुताऽपि नितांतरम्या Bv. 1. 71. v. l.

कश्यप *a.* Having black teeth. —पः 1 A tortoise. -2 A sort of fish. -3 A kind of deer. -4 N. of a Ṛishi, the husband of Aditi and Diti, and thus the father both of gods and demons, (so called because he drank कश्य 'liquor' ; cf. कश्यपस्तस्य पुत्रोऽभूत् कश्यपानात् स कश्यपः । Mârk. P.). [He was the son of Marichi, the son of Brahmâ. He bears a very important share in the work of creation. According to Mahâbhârata and other accounts, he married Aditi and 12 other daughters of Daksha, and begot on Aditi the twelve Âdityas. By his other twelve wives he had a numerous and very diversified progeny—serpents, reptiles, birds, demons, nymphs of the lunar constellation. He was thus the father of gods, demons, men, beasts, birds and reptiles—in fact of all living beings. He is therefore often called Prajâpati]. -Comp. —नंदनः an epithet of Garuḍa.

कष् I. 1 U. (कषति-ते, कषित) 1 To rub, scratch, scrape ; समूलकंषं कषति Sk.; Bk. 3. 49. -2 To test, try, rub on a touch-stone (as gold) ; छदहेम कषन्निवालसत्कषपाषाणनिभे नभस्तले N. 2. 69. -3 To injure, destroy. -4 To itch. -5 To leap. -II. 10 P. (काषयति) To hurt.

कष *a.* [कष्-अच्] Rubbing, scratching. —षः 1 Rubbing. -2 A touch-stone ; छदहेम कषन्निवालसत्कषपाषाणनिभे नभस्तले N. 2. 69 ; Ms. 3. 17. -Comp. —पट्टिका a touch stone ; Vikr. 1. 3, 24.

कषण *a.* [कष्-ल्युट्] Unripe, immature. —णं 1 Rubbing, marking, scratching ; कंडूलद्विपगंडपिंडकषणोत्कंपेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9 ; कषणकंपनिरस्तमहाहिभिः Ki. 5. 47. -2 Test of gold by the touch-stone.

कषा = कशा q. v.

कषाकुः 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

कषि *a.* Injurious, harmful, hurtful.

कषित *a.* Hurt, injured.

काषिः *f.* 1 Test, trial. -2 Injury, trouble, pain.

कषाय *a.* 1 Astringent ; S. 2. -2 Fragrant ; स्फुटितकमलामोदमैत्रीकषायः Me. 31 ; U. 2 21 ; Mv 5. 41. -3 Red, dark-red ; चूतांकुरास्वादकषायकंठः Ku. 3. 32. -4 (Hence) Sweet sounding ; Mâl. 7. -5 Brown. -6 Improper, dirty. —यः, -यं 1 Astringent flavour or taste (one of the six *rasas*) ; see कटु ; यो वक्त्रं परिशोषयति जिह्वां स्तंभयति कंठं बध्नाति हृदयं कषति पीडयति च स कषायः Susr. -2 The red colour. -3 A decoction with one part of a drug mixed with four, eight, or sixteen parts of water (the whole being boiled down until one quarter is left); Ms. 11. 154. -4 Plastering, smearing ; Ku. 7. 17 ; anointing. -5 Perfuming the body with unguents ; Rs. 1. 4. -6 Gum, resin, extract or exudation from a tree. -7 Dirt, uncleanness. -8 Dulness, stupidity. -9 Attachment to worldly objects. -10 Decay, ruin. —यः 1 Passion, emotion. -2 Kali yuga.

कषायित *a.* 1 Tinged, reddened, coloured ; असुनैव कषायितस्तनी Ku. 4. 34 ; Si. 7. 11 -2 Affected.

कषायिन् *a.* 1 Yielding a resinous exudation, astringent. -2 Dyed of a red colour. -3 Worldly-minded. —*m.* N. of several plants :—खर्जूर, शाल &c.

कषिका A bird in general.

कषीका A kind of bird.

कषे(से)रुका The back-bone, the spine.

कष्कषः A kind of poisonous insect.

कष्ट *a.* [कष्-क्त] 1 Bad, evil, ill, wrong ; रामहस्तमनुप्राप्य कष्टात् कष्टतरं गता R. 15. 43 'gone from bad to worse', (reduced to a wretched condition). -2 Painful, grievous ; मोहादभूत्कष्टतरः प्रबोधः R. 14, 56 ; कष्टोऽयं खलु भृत्यभावः Ratn 1 full of cares ; Ms. 7. 50 ; Mâl. 9. 37 ; Y. 3. 29 ; कष्टं वृत्तिः पराधीना कष्टो वासो निराश्रयः । निर्धनो व्यवसायश्च सर्वकष्टा दरिद्रता ॥ Châṇ 59. -3 Difficult ; क्षीणु कष्टोऽधिकारः V. 3. 1 ; U. 7. -4 Hard to subdue (as an enemy) ; Ms. 7. 186, 210. -5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious. -6 Boding evil. -7 Sorrowful, miserable. —ष्टं 1 Evil, difficulty, misery, suffering, hardship, pain ; कष्टं खल्वनपत्यता S. 6 ; विगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163. -2 Sin, wickedness. -3 Difficulty, effort ; कष्टेन some how or other. —ष्टं *ind.* Alas ! Ah ! हा धिक कष्टं ; हा कष्टं जरयाभिभूतपुरुषः पुत्रैरवज्ञायते Pt. 4. 78 -Comp —आगत *a.* arrived or got with difficulty. —कर *a.* giving pain, troublesome. —कारः -कारकः the world (as the scene of miseries). —तपस् *a.* one who practises hard penance ; S. 7. -संश्रय *a.* attended with troubles ; Pt. 1. 163 ; 2. 118. —साध्य *a.* to be accomplished with difficulty. —स्थानं a bad station, a difficult or disagreeable place.

कस् I. 1 P. (कसति, कसित) To move, go, approach. -II. 2 A. (कस्ते or कंस्ते) 1 To go. -2 To destroy.

कसः A touchstone, cf. कष.

कसना A poisonous spider.

कसिपुः Food, boiled rice.

कसेरुः A kind of grass.

कस्तंभी Ved. The prop of a carriage-pole.

कस्तीरं Tin.

कस्तु(स्तू)रिका, कस्तूरी Musk ; कस्तूरिकातिलकमालि विधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4 ; 1. 121 ; Ch. P. 7. -Comp. —मृगः the musk-deer.

कस्मल = कश्मल q. v.

कस्वर *a.* 1 Going. -2 Injuring.

कह्वाहः A buffalo.

कह्लारं The white lotus कह्लारपद्मकुसुमानि मुहुर्विधुन्वन् Rs. 3. 15.

कह्वः A kind of crane.

कांशिः A cup ; (कंसपात्र).

कांसीयं White copper.

कांस्य *a.* [कंसाय पानपात्राय हितं कंसीयं तस्य विकारः यञ् छलोपः cf. P. IV. 3. 168] Made of white copper or bell-metal; Ms. 4. 65. —स्यं 1 Bell-metal or white copper; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190. -2 A gong of bell-metal. —स्यः, -स्यं A drinking vessel (of brass), a goblet ; Si. 15. 81. -Comp. —कारः (री *f.*) a brazier, a worker in bell-metal. —तालः a cymbal. —भाजनं a brass-vessel. —मलं verdigris.

कांस्यकं Brass.

काकः [कै शब्दकरणे-कन् Un. 3. 43] 1 A crow; काकोपि जीवति चिराय बलिं च भुंक्ते Pt. 1. 24. -2 (Fig.) A contemptible fellow, base or impudent person. -3 A lame man. -4 Bathing by dipping the head only into water (as crows do). -5 A sectarial mark (तिलक). -6 A kind of measure. -7 N. of a Dvipa. —का N. of several plants काकनासा, काकोली &c. —की A female crow. -कं 1 A multitude of crows. -2 A modus coeundi. -Comp. —अक्षिगोलकन्याय see under न्याय. —अरिः an owl. -उदरः a snake ; काकोदरो येन विनीतदर्पः Kavirâja ; काकोदरसोदरः खलो जगति Bv. 1. 76. —उलूकिका, -उलूकीयं the natural enmity of the owl and the crow ; (काकोलूकीयं is the name of the third Tantra in the Panchatantra). —चिंचा the Gunjâ plant. —छदः, -छदिः 1. a wag-tail. -2. a side-lock of hair ; see काकपक्ष below. —जातः the (Indian) cuckoo. —तालीय *a.* (anything) taking place quite unexpectedly and accidentally; an accident ; अहो नु खलु भोः तदेतत् काकतालीयं नाम Mâl. 5 ; काकतालीयवत्प्राप्तं दृष्ट्वापि निधिमग्रतः H. Pr. 35; sometimes used adverbially in the sense of 'accidentally' ; फलंति काकतालीयं तेभ्यः प्राज्ञा न बिभ्यति Ve. 2. 14. °न्याय see under न्याय. —तालुकिन् *a.* contemptible, vile. -दंतः (lit.) the tooth of a crow; (fig.) anything impossible or not existing ; °गवेषणं searching after impossibilities, (said of any useless and unprofitable task). —ध्वजः the submarine fire. —निद्रा a light slumber (easily broken). —पक्षः, -पक्षकः side-locks of hair on the temples of boys and young men (especially of the Kshatriya caste); काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचितः R. 11. 1, 31, 42 ; 3. 28 ; U. 3. -पदं 1. the sign (^) in Mss. denoting that something has been left out. -2. an incision in the skin. (-दः) a particular mode of sexual intercourse. -पुच्छः; -पुष्टः the (Indian) cuckoo. -पेय *a.* shallow; काकपेया नदी Sk. —भीरुः an owl. —मद्गुः a gallinule. —यवः barren corn (the ear of which has no grain) ; यथा काकयवाः प्रोक्ता यथारण्यभवास्तिलाः । नाममात्रा न सिद्धौ हि धनहीनास्तथा नराः ॥ Pt. 2. 86; तथैव पांडवाः सर्वे यथा काकयवा इव Mb ; (काकयवाः = निष्फलतृणधान्यं). -रुतं the shrill sound of a crow (considered as a sign of future good or evil under different circumstances); Si. 6. 76. —वंध्या a woman that bears only one child. —स्वरः a shrill tone (as that of a crow).

काकणं Leprosy with black and red spots.

काकणिः A kind of small coin.

काकरु(रू)क *a.* 1 Timid, cowardly. -2 Naked. -3 Poor, indigent. -कः 1 A hen-pecked husband. -2 (की *f.*) An owl. -3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

काक(का)लः A raven. —लं A jewel worn upon the neck.

काकलकः 1 The top of the wind-pipe. -2 The thyroid cartilage. -कः 1 An ornament of the neck. -2 A kind of rice.

काकलिः, -ली *f.* 1 A low and sweet tone; अनुबद्धमुग्धकाकलीसहितं U. 3; Rs. 1. 8. -2 A musical instrument with a low tone used by thieves to ascertain whether a person is asleep or not ; फणिमुखकाकलीसंदंशक...प्रभृत्यनेकोपकरणयुक्तः Dk. 49. -3 Scissors. -4 The Gunja plant. -Comp. —रवः the (Indian) cuckoo.

काकलाकः A low sweet tone.

काकार *a.* Scattering water (कं जलमाकिरति).

काकिणी, काकिणिका 1 A shell or *cowrie* used as a coin. -2 A sum of money equal to 20 *cowries* or to a quarter of a Paṇa -3 A weight equal to a quarter of a Mâsha. -4 A part of a measure. -5 The beam of a balance. -6 A cubit.

काकिनी 1 A quarter of a Paṇa q. v. -2 A quarter of a measure. -3 cowrie ; H. 3. 123.

काकिलः 1 A jewel worn upon the neck. -2 The upper part of the neck.

काकुः *f.* 1 Change of the voice under different emotions, such as fear, grief, anger ; भिन्नकंठध्वनिर्धीरैः काकुरित्यभिधीयते S. D. ; अलीककाकुकरणकुशलतां K. 222. -2 (Hence) A word of negation used in such a manner that it implies the contrary (affirmative), as in questions of appeal, (in such cases the intended meaning is suggested by a change of the voice), cf. Pt. 1. 146. -3 Muttering, murmuring. -4 Tongue. -5 Stress, emphasis.

काकुत्स्थः [ककुत्स्थस्यापत्यं, ककुत्स्थ-अण्] A descendant of ककुत्स्थ, an epithet of the kings of the solar dynasty; काकुत्स्थमालोकयतां नृपाणां R. 6. 2 ; 12. 30, 46 ; see ककुत्स्थ.

काकुदं The palate.

काकोलः 1 A raven ; Y. 1. 174. -2 A snake 3 A boar. -4 A potter. -5 A division of the infernal regions or hell ; Y. 3. 223. -6 A poisonous substance.

काक्षः [कुत्सितमक्षं अत्र, कोः कादेशः ; cf. P. VI. 3. 104] A side-long look, a glance. --क्षं Frown, look of displeasure, malicious look ; काक्षेणानादृत्येक्षितः Bk. 5. 24.

काक्षी A perfume, a kind of fragrant earth.

कागः A crow ; cf. काक.

कांक्ष् 1 P. (epic Atm. also). (कांक्षति, कांक्षित) 1 To wish, desire, long for ; यत्कांक्षंति तपोभिरन्यमुनयस्तास्मिंस्तपस्यंत्यमी S. 7. 12 ; न शोचति न कांक्षति Bg. 12; 7. न कांक्षे विजयं कृष्ण 1. 32 ; R. 12. 58 ; Ms. 2. 242. -2 To expect, wait for.

कांक्षा [कांक्ष्-अ] 1 Wish, desire. -2 Inclination, appetite ; as in भक्तकांक्षा.

कांक्षित *p. p.* 1 Wished, desired. -2 Expected. --तं A wish, desire.

कांक्षिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [कांक्ष्-णिनि] Wishing for, desirous ; दर्शन°, जल° &c. ; Bg. 11. 52.

कांक्षोरुः A heron.

काचः 1 Glass, crystal ; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44 ; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हंत चिंतामणिर्मया Sânti. 1. 12 ; मणिर्लुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते । यथैवास्ते तथैवास्तां काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः ॥ H. 2. 68. -2 A loop, a swinging shelf, a string so fastened to the yoke as to support burdens. -3 An eye-disease, an affection of the optic nerve, producing dimness of sight. -4 Alkaline ashes. -5 The string of the balance. --चं 1 Alkaline salt. -2 Wax. -Comp. --अक्षः N. of an aquatic bird (बक). —घटी a glass ewer. —भाजनं a glass vessel. —मणिः crystal, quartz. —मलं, —लवणं, —संभवं black salt or soda.

काचकः 1 A glass, stone. -2 Alkaline ashes &c.

काचिम *a.* Suspended in a loop or by a swing.

काचन, काचनकं A string or tape which ties a parcel or bundle of pa-

pers or the leaves of a manuscript ; cf. कचेल.

काञ्चनकिन् *m.* A manuscript, writing.

काञ्चिषः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 Gold. -3 A vegetable.

काञ्चूकः 1 A cock. -2 The Chakravâka bird.

काजलं 1 A little water. -2 Bad water.

कांच् 1 A. (कांचते, कांचित) 1 To shine. -2 To bind.

कांचन *a.* (नी *f.*) [कांच् ल्युट्] Golden, made of gold ; तन्मध्ये च स्फटिकफलका कांचनी वासयष्टिः Me. 79; कांचनं वलयं *S.* 6. 5 ; Ms. 5. 112. —नं 1 Gold (ग्राह्यं) अमेध्यादपि कांचनं Ms. 2. 239. -2 Lustre, brilliancy. -3 Property, wealth. -4 The filament of a lotus. -5 Yellow orpiment. -6 A binding. —नः 1 The Dhattûra plant. -2 The Champaka tree. —नी 1 Turmeric. -2 Yellow orpiment. -Comp. —अंगी a woman with a golden (*i. e.* yellow) complexion ; Bv. 2. 72. —कंदरः a gold-mine. —गिरिः N. of the mountain Meru.—भूः *f.* 1. golden (yellow) soil. -2. gold-dust. —संधिः a treaty of alliance between two parties on terms of equality ; cf. H. 4. 113.

कांचनकः The fruit of rice or grain. —कं Yellow orpiment.

कांचनारः (लः) The Kovidâra tree.

कांचनीय *a.* Golden. —या Yellow orpiment (गोरोचना).

कांचिः, -ची *f.* [कांच् बंधने इनि] 1 A woman's girdle or zone furnished with small tinkling bells or other ornaments; एतावता नन्वनुमेयशोभि कांचीगुणस्थानमनिंदितायाः Ku. 1. 37, 3. 55 ; Me. 28; *Si.* 9. 82 ; R. 6. 43. -2 N. of an ancient city in the south of India regarded as one of the sacred cities of the Hindus ; (for the names of the seven cities, see अवंति). —Comp. —पुरी, नगरी the same as कांची (2). -पदं the hips and loins.

कांचिकं Sour gruel.

कांजिकं, कांजिका, कांजी, कांजीकं Sour gruel.

काटः A well.

काटुकं Acidity.

काठः A rock, stone.

काठिनं,-न्यं 1 Hardness, tightness; काठिन्यमुक्तस्तनं *S.* 3. 10. -2 Sternness, hard-heartedness, cruelty. -3 Difficulty, obscurity (of style).

काण *a.* [कण् निमीलने कर्तरि घञ् Tv] 1 One-eyed ; अक्ष्णा काणः Sk ; काणेन चक्षुषा किं वा H. Pr. 12 ; Ms. 3 155. -2 Perforated, broken (as a cowrie) ; प्रायः काणवराटकोपि न मया तृष्णेऽधुना मुंच माम् Bh. 3. 4 ; (Mar. फुटकी कवडी). -णः A crow.

काणूकः 1 A crow. -2 A cook. -3 A kind of goose. -4 The bird which makes a hanging nest on the Tâla tree.

काणेयः,-रः Son of a one-eyed woman.

काणेली 1 An unchaste or faithless woman. -2 An unmarried woman. -Comp. —मातृ *m.* one whose mother is an unmarried woman, son of an unmarried woman ; (a term of reproach occurring usually in the voc. case only); काणेलीमातः अस्ति किंचिच्चिह्नं यदुपलक्षयसि Mk. 1.

कांडः,—डं 1 A section, a part in general. -2 The portion of a plant from one knot to another. -3 A stem, stock, branch ; लीलोत्खातमृणालकांडकवलच्छेदे U. 3. 16; Amaru. 95, Ms. 1. 46. 48, Mâl. 9. 34. -4 Any division of a work, such as a chapter of a book ; as the seven Kâṇḍas of the Râm. -5 A separate department or subject, *e.g.* कर्म° &c. -6 A cluster, bundle, multitude. -7 An arrow. -8 A long bone, a bone of the arms or legs. -9 Cane, reed. -10 A stick, staff. -11 Water. -12 Opportunity, occasion. -13 Private place. -14 A kind of measure. -15 Praise, flattery. -16 A horse. -17 Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of comp. only). -Comp. —कारः a maker of arrows. (-रं) the betel-nut. —गोचरः, an iron arrow. —पटः, —पटकः a screen surrounding a tent, curtain ; *Si.* 5. 22. —पातः an arrow's flight, range of an arrow. —पृष्ठः 1. one of the military profession, a soldier. -2. the husband of a Vaisya woman. -3. an adopted son, any other than one's own son. -4. (as a term of reproach) a base-born fellow, one who is faithless to his family, caste, religious, profession &c. In Mv. 3. Jâmadagnya is styled by शतानंद as कांडपृष्ठ, (स्वकुलं पृष्ठतः कृत्वा यो वै परकुलं व्रजेत् । तेन दुश्चरितेनासौ कांडपृष्ठ इति स्मृतः ॥). (-ष्ठं) the bow of Karṇa and Kâma. —भंगः, -भग्नं a fracture of the bone or limbs. —वीणा the lute of a Châṇḍâla. -संधिः a knot, joint (as of a plant). —स्पृष्टः one who lives by arms, a warrior, soldier.

कांडवत् *m.* An archer.

कांडालः A reed-basket.

कांडिका 1 A kind of corn. -2 A kind of gourd.

कांडीरः [कांड-ईरन् ईरच् वा] An archer, (this word also is sometimes used like कांडपृष्ठ as a term of reproach ; cf. Mv. 3.)

कांडोलः A basket of reed; see कंडोल.

काण्वः A descendant or follower of Kaṇva.

कात् *ind.* An exclamation of abuse or insult, usually in combination with कृ; कात्कृ to insult, dishonour ; यन्मयैश्वर्यमत्तेन गुरुः सदसि कात्कृतः Bhâg.

कातंत्रं N. of a grammar (said to have been written by Sarvavarman through the favour of Kârtikeya).

कातर *a.* [ईषत्तरति स्वकार्यसिद्धिं गच्छति, तृ-अच् कोः कादेशः Tv.] 1 Cowardly, timid, discouraged, वर्जयंति च कातरान् Pt. 4. 42 ; Amaru. 7, 30, 75 ; R. 11. 78 ; Me. 77. -2 Distressed, grieved, afraid; किमेवं कातरासि *S.* 4. -3 Agitated ; perplexed , confused; Bh. 1. 60. -4 Tremulous through fear (as eyes), R. 2. 52 ; Amaru. 79. -रः 1 A large kind of fish. -2 A boat, raft.

कातर्यं Cowardice ; कातर्यं केवला नीतिः शौर्यं श्वापदचेष्टितम् R. 17. 47.

काति *a.* Wishing, desiring.

कातीय *a.* Belonging to Kâtyâyana.—यः A pupil of the sage.

कात्यायनः 1 N. of a celebrated writer on grammar who wrote Vartikas to supplement the Sûtras of Pâṇini. -2 N. of a sage who is a writer on civil and religious law Y. 1. 4.

कात्यायनी 1 An elderly or middle-aged widow (dressed in red clothes). -2 N. of a wife of Yajnavalkya. -3 N. of Parvati. -Comp. —पुत्रः, सु N. of Kartikeya.

कात्यायनीय *a.* Composed by Katyayana. —यः A pupil of the sage.

कात्रुः A well.

काथंचित्क *a.* (त्की *f.*) Accomplished with difficulty.

काथिकः [कथायां साधुः, कथा-ठक्] A narrator of stories ; also a writer of stories.

कादंबः [cf. Uṇ. 4. 83] 1 A kind of goose (कलहंस) ; R. 13. 55 ; Rs. 4. 9. -2 An arrow ; *Si.* 18. 29. -3 A sugarcane. -4 The Kadamba tree. —बं Flower of the Kadamba tree ; R. 13. 27.

कादंबकः An arrow.

कादंबिनी A long line of clouds ; Mal. 9. 16 ; मदीयमतिचुंबिनी भवतु कापि कादंबिनी R. G. ; Bv. 4. 9

कादंबरं A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Kadamba tree ; निषेव्य मधु माधवाः सरसमत्र कादंबरं *Si.* 4 66 —री 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the कदंब tree. -2 Spirituous liquor or wine in general ; का

दंबरीसाक्षिकं प्रथमसौहृदमिष्यते S. 6; or कादंबरीमदविघूर्णितलोचनस्य युक्तं हि लांगलभृतः पतनं पृथिव्याम् Udb.; °रसभरेण K. 240 -3 The fluid issuing from the temples of a rutting elephant.-4 An epithet of Sarasvati, the goddess of learning.-5 A female cuckoo. -6 The rain-water collected into clefts or hollow places. -7 A female bird (सारिका).

कादाचित्क *a* (त्की *f*) Incidental, occasional.

काद्रवेयः A kind of snake; Si. 20. 43.

कानक *a.* [कनक-अण्]. Golden. —कं The seed of a plant (जयपाल बीज).

काननं 1 A forest, a grove; R. 12. 27, 13. 18; Me. 18, 42; काननावनि forest-ground. -2 The mouth of Brahma.-3 A house. -Comp. —अग्नि wild fire conflagration. —ओकस् *m* 1. an inhabitant of a forest. -2. a monkey.

कानिष्ठं The little finger.

कानिष्ठिनेयः, -यी [कनिष्ठा-अपत्यार्थे ढक् इनङ् च] The offspring or the youngest child.

कानीनः [कन्याया अनूढाया अपत्यं अण् कनीनादेशः : P. IV. 1. 116] The son of an unmarried woman; कानीनः कन्यकाजातो मातामहसुतो मतः Y. 2. 129; see also the definition given in Ms. 2. 172.-2 N. of व्यास. -3 N. of Karna.

कांत *p. p.* [कम्-क्त] 1 Desired, favourite, loved, dear; कांतं क्रतुं चाक्षुषं M 1. 4. -2 Pleasing, agreeable; भीमकांतैर्नृपगुणैः R. 1. 16. -3 Lovely, beautiful; सर्वः कांतमात्मीयं पश्यति S. 2 —तः 1 A lover. -2 A husband; कांतोदंतः सुहृदुपनतः संगमात् किंचिदूनः Me. 100; Si. 10. 3, 29. -3 Any beloved person. -4 The moon. -5 The spring. -6 A king of iron -7 A precious stone (in comp. with सूर्य, चंद्र and अयस्). -8 An epithet of (1) Kartikeya (2) Krishna.—तं 1 Saffron. -2 A kind of iron. -Comp. -अयसं the load stone. —पक्षिन् *m.* a peacock (of iron). —लोह the loadstone. —लोहं steel.

कांता 1 A beloved or lovely woman. -2 A mistress, wife in general; कांतासखस्य शयनीयशिलातलं ते U. 3. 21; so Si. 10 73.-3 The Priyangu creeper. 4 Large cardamoms. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 The earth. -Comp. —अंघ्रिदोहदः the Asoka tree; see अशोक.

कांतारः, -रं 1 A large or dreary forest; गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं कांतारादतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81; Bh. 1. 86; Y. 2. 38. -2 A bad road. -3 A hole, cavity. —रः 1 A red variety of the sugarcane. -2 Mountain ebony. -3 A bamboo. —री A kind of sugarcane. —रं 1 A symptom. -2 A lotus.

कांतारकः A kind of sugarcane.

कांतिः *f* [कम् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Loveliness, beauty; Me 15 अक्लिष्टकांति S. 5 19. -2 Brightness, lustre, effulgence; Me 84. -3 Personal decoration or embellishment. -4 Wish, desire -5 (In Rhet.) Beauty enhanced by love (S D. thus distinguishes कांति from शोभा and दीप्तिः रूपयौवनलालित्यं भोगाद्यैरंगभूषणं। शोभा प्रोक्ता सैव कांतिर्मन्मथाप्यायिता द्युतिः। कांतिरेवातिविस्तीर्णा दीप्तिरित्यभिधीयते 130, 131). -6 A lovely or desirable women. -7 An epithet of Durga. -8 A digit of the moon. -Comp. —कर *a* beautifying, illuminating, brightening. -द *a* beautifying, adorning.(दं 1 bile. -2. clarified butter. —द दायक, दायिन् *a* adornnig —भृत् *m* the moon.

कांतिमत् *a.* Lovely, beautiful, splendid; Ku. 4. 5, 5 71; Me 30. —*m* 1 The moon. -2 N. of Cupid.

कांदवं Anything roasted or baked in an iron pan or oven.

कांदविक A baker, a confectioner.

कांदिशीक *a* 1 Put to flight, running away, fugitive: मृगजनः कांदिशीकः संवृत्तः Pt. 1. -2 (Hence) Terrified, afraid; Bv. 2 178.

कान्यकुब्जः N. of a county; see कन्याकुब्ज.

कापटिक *a* (की *f*) [कपट-ठक्] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest -2 Wicked, perverse. —कः 1 A flatterer, parasite. -2 A student, scholar.

कापट्यं Wickedness, fraud, deceit

कापथः [कुत्सितः पंथाः] A bad road; (lit. and fig.). —थं N. of a fragrant root (उशीर).

कापाल कापालिक *a.* [कपाल-अण्-ठक्-वा] Relating to skulls. —लः,-लिकः A follower of a certain Saiva sect (the left-hand order) characterized by carrying skulls of men in the form of garlands and eating and drinking from them; Pt. 1. 212. —लं A kind of leprosy. -ली 1 A wreath of skulls. -2 A clever woman.

कापालिकत्वं Cruelty, brutality; Mal. 4.

कापालिन् *m.* N of Siva.

कापिक *a* (की *f.*) Shaped or behaving like a monkey.

कापिल *a* (ली *f*) 1 Peculiar or belonging to Kapila. -2 Taught by or derived from Kapila.—लः 1 A follower of the Sankhya system of philosophy propounded by Kapila. -2 Tawny colour.

कापिशं A spirituous liquor.

कापिशायनं 1 Liquor; Si. 10. 4. -2 A deity.

कापिशेयः An imp, goblin.

कापेय [कपेर्भावः कर्म वा, ढक्] 1 The monkey species -2 Monkey-like behaviour, monkey-tricks.

कापुरुषः A mean, contemptible fellow, coward, wretch; सुसंतुष्टः कापुरुषः स्वल्पकेनापि तुष्यति Pt. 1. 25, 361.

कापोत *a.* (ती *f.*) [कपोत-अण्] Grey, of a dirty white colour. —तं 1 A flock of pigeons. -2 Antimony. -3 Natron -4 Fossil. —तः The grey colour. -Comp. —अंजनं antimony applied to the eyes as collyrium.

काप्यकरः,-कारः A penitent.

काप्यकारः Avowal or confession of sin.

काफलः A bitter seed.

काम् *ind.* An interjection used in calling out to another.

कामः [कम्-घञ्] 1 Wish, desire; संतानकामाय R. 2. 65, 3. 67 oft. used with the inf. form; गंतुकामाः desirous to go; Bg. 2. 62; Ms. 2. 94.-2 Object of desire: सर्वान् कामान् समश्नुते Ms. 2. 5. -3 Affection, love. -4 Love or desire of sensual enjoyments, considered as one of the ends of life (पुरुषार्थ); cf. अर्थ (8) and अर्थकाम -5 Desire of carnal gratification, lust; Ms. 2. 214. -6 The god of love. -7 N. of Pradyumna. -8 N. of Balarâma. -9 A kind of mango tree. -10 The Supreme being. —मा Desire, wish. —मं 1 Object of desire. -2 Semen virile. [Kama is the Cupid of the Hindu mythology — the son of Krishna and Rukmini His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with Târaka, they sought the aid of Kâma in drawing the mind of Siva towards Pârvati, whose issue alone could vanquish the demon. Kâma undertook the mission; but Siva, being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him down with the fire of his third eye. Subsequently he was allowed by Siva to be born again in the form of Pradyumna at the request of Rati. His intimate friend is Vasanta or the spring; and his son is Anirudha. He is armed with bow and arrows — the bow-string being a line of bees, and arrows flowers of five different plants.]. -Comp. —अग्नि 1 a fire of love, violent or ardent love. -2. violent desire, fire

of passion. °संदीपनं 1. inflaming fire of love. -2. an aphrodisiac. —अंकुशः 1. a finger-nail. -2. the male organ of generation. —अंगः the mango tree. —अधिकारः the influence of love or desire. —अधिष्ठित a. overcome by love. —अनलः see कामाग्नि. —अंध a. blinded by love or passion. (-धः) the (Indian) cuckoo. —अंधा musk. —अन्निन् a. getting food at will. —अभिकाम a. libidinous, lustful. —अरण्यं a pleasant grove. —अरिः 1. an epithet of *Śiva* -2. a mineral substance. —अर्थिन् a. amorous, lustful, lascivious. —अवतारः N. of Pradyumna. —अवसायः 1. suppression of passion or at will. -2. unrestrained enjoyment. —आख्या, -अक्षी N. of Durgā. —आतुर a. love-sick, affected by love: कामातुराणां न भयं न लज्जा Subhāsh. —आत्मजा an epithet of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. —आत्मन् a. lustful, libidinous, enamoured; Ms. 7. 27. —आयुधं 1. arrow of the god of love. -2. membrum virile. (-धः) the mango tree. —आयुस् *m.* 1. a vulture. -2. Garuḍa. —आर्त a love-stricken, affected by love; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपणाश्चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5. —आसक्त a. overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. —ईप्सु a. striving to obtain a desired object. —ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Kubera. -2. the Supreme soul. —उदकं 1. voluntary libation of water. -2. a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law; Y. 3. 4. —उपहत a. affected by or overcome with passion. —कला N. of Rati, the wife of Kāma. —काम, -कामिन् a following the dictates of love or passion. —कार a. acting at will, indulging one's desires. (-रः) 1. voluntary action, spontaneous deed; Ms 11. 41, 45 -2. desire, influence of desire; Bg. 5. 12. —कूटः 1. the paramour of a harlot. -2. harlotry. —कृत् a. 1. acting at will, acting as one likes. -2. granting or fulfilling a desire. (-*m.*) the Supreme soul. —केलि a. lustful. (-लिः) 1. a paramour. -2. amorous sport. -3. copulation. —क्रीडा 1. dalliance of love, amorous sport. -2. copulation. —ग a. going of one's own accord, able to act or move as one likes. (-गा) an unchaste or libidinous woman; Y. 3. 6. —गति a. able to go to any desired place; R 13. 76 —गुणः 1. the quality of passion, affection. -2. satiety, perfect enjoyment. -3. an object of sense. —चर, -चार a. moving freely or unrestrained, wandering at will; Ku.1 50. —चार a. unchecked, unrestrained. (-रः) 1. unrestrained motion. -2. independent or wilful action, wantonness; न कामचारो मयि शंकनीयः R. 14. 62. -3 one's will or pleasure, free will; कामाचारानुज्ञा Sk.; Ms. 2. 220. -4. sensuality. -5 selfishness. —चारिन् a. 1. moving unrestrained; Me. 63. -2. libidinous, lustful. -3. selfwilled. (-*m*) 1 Garuḍa. -2. a sparrow. —ज a. produced by passion or desire; Ms 7. 46, 47, 50. —जित् a. conquering love or passion; R. 9. 33. (-*m.*) 1. an epithet of Skanda. -2. of *Śiva*. —तालः the (Indian) cuckoo. —द a. fulfilling a desire granting a request or desire. (-दः) an epithet of Skanda and of *Śiva*. —दा =कामधेनु q.v. —दर्शन a. looking lovely. —दुघ a. 'milking one's desires', granting every desired object; प्रीता कामदुघा हि सा R. 1. 81, 2. 63; Māl. 3. 11. —दुघा, दुह् *f.* a fabulous cow yielding all desires; Bg. 10. 28. —दूती the female cuckoo. —देवः 1. the god of love. -2. N. of *Śiva*. -3. N. of Vishṇu. —दोहिन् a. granting desires. —धेनुः *f.* the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires; कलतिबलता कामधेनुः. —ध्वंसिन् *m.* an epithet of *Śiva*. —पतिः. -पत्नी *f.* Rati, wife of Cupid. —पालः N. of Balarāma: also of *Śiva*. —प्रद a. granting desires. (-दः) 1. a kind of coitus. -2. the Supreme being. —प्रवेदनं expressing one's desire, wish or hope; कच्चित्कामप्रवेदने Ak. —प्रश्नः an unrestrained or free question. —फलः a species of the mango tree. —भोगाः (pl.) sensual gratifications —महः a festival of the god of love celebrated on the full-moon day in the month of Chaitra. —मालिन् *m.* N. of Gaṇesha. -मूढ, -मोहित a. influenced or infatuated by love; U. 2. 5. —रसः seminal discharge. —रसिक a. lustful, libidinous; क्षणमपि युवा कामरसिकः Bh. 3. 112. —रूप a. 1. taking any form at will; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषं कामरूपं मघोनः Me. 6. -2. beautiful, pleasing. (-पाः) (pl.) a district lying in the east of Bengal (the western portion of Assam); R. 4. 83, 84. —रूपिन् a. 1. taking any form at will. -2. beautiful. (-*m.*) 1. a pole-cat. -2. a boar. -3. a Vidyādhara. —रेखा, -लेखा a harlot, courtezan. —लता membrum virile. —लोल a. overcome with passion, love-stricken. —वरः a gift chosen at will. —वल्लभः 1. the spring. -2. the moon. -3. the mango tree. (-भा) moonlight. —वश a. influenced by love. (-शः) subjection to love. —वश्य a. subject to love. —वाद a. saying anything at will. —विहंतृ a. disappointing desires. —वीर्य a. 'showing heroism at will.' (*m.*) an epithet of Garuḍa. —वृत्त a. addicted to sensual gratification, licentious, dissipated; Ms. 5. 154. —वृत्ति a. acting according to will, self-willed independent; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. (-त्तिः) *f.* 1. free and unrestrained action. -2. freedom of will. —वृद्धिः *f* increase of passion. —वृंतं the trumpet flower. -शरः 1. a love-shaft. -2. the mango tree. -शास्त्रं the science of love, erotic science. —संयोगः attainment of desired objects. —सखः 1. the spring. -2. the month of Chaitra. -3. the mango tree. -सू a. fulfilling any desire; R. 5. 33. (-*m.*) N. of Vāsudeva. (-*f.*) N. of Rukmiṇī. —सूत्रं 1. N. of an erotic work by Vātsyāyana. -2. 'thread of love', love incident; Māl. 1. 4. —हैतुक a. produced by mere desire without any real cause; Bg. 16. 8.

कामतः, -कामेन *ind.* 1 Of one's own accord, willingly. -2 Voluntarily, knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; Ms. 4. 130; पदा स्पृष्टं च कामतः Y. 1. 168. -3 From passion or feeling, lustfully; Ms. 3. 173. -4 At will, freely, unrestrained.

कामन a. Lustful, libidinous. —नं Desire, wish. —ना Wish, desire.

कामनीयं Beauty, attractiveness.

कामंधमिन् *m.* A brazier.

कामम् *ind.* 1 According to wish or inclination, at will; कामंगामी. -2 Agreeably to desire; Mu. 1. 25. -3 To the heart's content; U. 3. 16. -4 Willingly, joyfully; Śānti. 4. 4. -5 Well, very well (a particle of assent). it may be that; मनागनभ्यावृत्त्या वा कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Śi. 2. 43. -6 Granted or admitted (that), true that, no doubt, (generally followed by तु, तथापि, —yet, still); कामं न तिष्ठति मदाननसंमुखी सा भूयिष्ठमन्यविषया न तु दृष्टिरस्याः S. 1. 31; 2. 1. R. 4. 13, 6. 22; 12. 75; Māl 9. 34. -7 Indeed, forsooth, really; R. 2. 43; (often implying unwillingness or contradiction). -8 Better, rather (usually with न): काममामरणात्तिष्ठेद् गृहे कन्यर्तुमत्यपि। न चैवैनां प्रयच्छेत्तु गुणहीनाय कर्हिचित् Ms. 9. 89; H. 1. 131.

कामयमान, कामयान, कामयितृ a. Lustful, libidinous; R. 19. 50; S. 3.

कामल a. Lustful, libidinous. —लः 1 The spring. -2 A desert. -3 Excessive obstruction of bile.

कामलिन् a. Suffering from jaundice.

कामलिका Spirituous liquor.

कामवत् a. 1 Desirous, wishing. -2 Lustful.

कामिः A libidinous man, lecher —*f.* N. of Rati.

कामिक *a.* Desired, wished for. —कः A wild duck.

कामित *a.* Wished, desired. —तं A desire, wish, love ; Ki. 10. 44.

कामिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [कम्-णिनि] 1 Lustful. -2 Desirous. -3 Loving, fond. -*m.* 1 A lover, a lustful person (paying particular attention to ladies); त्वया चंद्रमसा चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः *S.* 3 ; त्वां कामिनो मदनदूतिमुदाहरंति V. 4. 11 ; Amaru. 2 ; M. 3. 14. -2 A uxorious husband. -3 The ruddy goose or चक्रवाक bird. -4 A sparrow. -5 An epithet of *Śiva*. -6 The moon. -7 A pigeon. -8 The Supreme being. —नी 1 A loving, affectionate, or fond woman ; Ms. 8. 112. -2 A lovely or beautiful woman ; उदयति हि शशांकः कामिनीगंडपांडुः Mk. 1. 57; केयं नैषा कथय कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय P. R. 1. 22. -3 A woman (in general) ; मृगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69 ; Me. 63 ; Rs. 1. 28. -4 A timid woman. -5 Spirituous liquor.

कामुक *a.* (का or की *f.*) [कम्-उकञ्] 1 Wishing, desirous. -2 Lustful, libidinous. —कः 1 A lover, a libidinous man ; कामुकैः कुंभीलकैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4 ; R. 19. 33 ; Rs. 6. 9. -2 A sparrow. -3 The Asoka tree. —का A woman desirous of wealth. —की A libidinous or lustful woman.

काम्य *a.* [कम्-यत्] 1 To be desired, desirable ; सुधा विद्या च काम्यान्नं *Sānti.* 2. 8. -2 Optional, performed for some particular object (opp. नित्य); अंते काम्यस्य कर्मणः R. 10. 50 ; Ms. 2. 2 ; 12. 89 ; Bg. 18. 2.-3 Beautiful, lovely, charming, handsome ; नासौ, न काम्यः R. 6. 30 ; U. 5. 12. —म्या A wish, desire, intention, request ; ब्राह्मणकाम्या Mk. 3 ; R. 1. 35 ; Bg. 10. 1. -Comp. —अभिप्राय a self-interested motive or purpose. —कर्मन् *n.* a rite performed for some particular object and with a view to future fruition. —गिर् *a.* sweet-voiced, having a pleasing voice ; *Si.* 6. 8. (-*f.*) an agreeable speech. —दानं 1. an acceptable gift.-2. a free-will offering, voluntary gift. —मरणं voluntary death, suicide. -व्रतं voluntary vow.

कामठ *a.* [कमठ-अण्] Peculiar to the tortoise.

कामालिका Spirituous liquor.

कामोदा A musical note.

कांपिल्लः, -कांपिलः, -कांपिल्लकः N. of a tree ; Māl. 9. 31.

कांबलः [कंबल-अण्] A carriage covered with a woollen cloth or blanket.

कांबविकः [कंबु-ठक्] A vendor of shell ornaments, dealer in shells.

कांबोजः [कंबोज-अण्] 1 A native of the Kambojas ; Ms. 10. 44. -2 A king of the Kambojas. -3 The Punnâga tree. -4 A species of horse from the Kamboja country.

काम्ल *a.* [ईषदम्लं] Slightly acid, acidulous.

कायः —यं [चीयतेऽस्मिन् अस्थ्यादिकमिति कायः, चि-घञ् आदेः ककारः P. III. 3. 41 Sk.] 1 The body ; बिभर्ति कायः करुणापराणां परोपकारैर्न तु चंदनेन Bh.2.71; कायेन मनसा बुद्ध्या Bg. 5. 11 ; so कायेन वाचा, मनसा &c. -2 The trunk of a tree. -3 The body of a lute (the whole lute except the wires). -4 A multitude, assemblage, collection. -5 Principal, capital. -6 Home, residence, habitation. -7 A butt, a mark. -8 Natural temperament. —यं (with or without तीर्थ) The part of the hand just below the fingers, especially the little finger, or the last two fingers (this part being considered sacred to Prâjâpati is called प्रजापतितीर्थ ; cf. Ms. 2. 58-59). —यः One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as प्राजापत्य q. v. Y. 1. 60 ; Ms. 3. 38. -Comp. -अग्निः the digestive faculty. —क्लेशः bodily suffering or pain. —चिकित्सा the third of the eight departments of medical science, treatment of diseases affecting the whole body. —मानं measurement of the body. —बंधनं 1. girdle. -2. the union of semen virile and blood. —वलनं an armour. —स्थः 1. the Supreme being. -2. the writer-caste (proceeding from a क्षत्रिय father and a शूद्र mother.) -3. a man of that caste ; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1 ; Y. 1. 336 ; Mk. 9. (-स्था) 1. a woman of that caste. -2. the Myrobalan tree. (-स्थी) the wife of a कायस्थ. —स्थित *a.* corporeal, bodily.

कायक (-यिका *f.*), कायिक (की *f.*) *a.* [काय-ठक्] Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal ; कायिकतपः Ms. 12. 8. —का Interest (whatever is given for the use of money). -Comp. —वृद्धिः *f.* 1. interest consisting in the use of any animal or capital stock pawned. -2. interest of which the payment does not affect the principal, or the use of the body of an animal pledged by the person to whom it is pledged.

कायवत् *a.* Having a body, embodied ; U. 6. 9.

कायमानं A hut made of thatch.

कार *a.* (री *f.*) [कृ-घञ्] (At the end of comp.) Making, doing performing, working, maker, doer, author ; ग्रंथकारः author ; कुंभकारः, सुवर्णकारः &c. &c. —रः 1 Act, action ; as in पुरुषकार. -2 A term denoting a sound or a word which is not inflected ; as अकार Ms. 2. 76, 125 ; ककार, फूत्कार &c. -3 Effort, exertion ; *Si.* 19. 27. -4 Religious austerity. -5 A husband, lord, master. -6 Determination. -7 Power, strength. -8 A tax or toll. -9 A heap of snow. -10 The Himâlaya mountain. -11 Water produced by hail. -12 Killing slaughter. -Comp. —अवरः a man of a mixed and low caste, born from a Nishâda father and Vaidehî mother ; cf. Ms. 10. 36. —कर *a.* working, acting as agent. —भूः a toll-station.

कारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [कृ-ण्वुल्](Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating doer &c.; स्वमस्य कारकः Y. 3. 150; 2. 156 ; वर्णसंकरकारकैः Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 7. 204; Pt. 5. 36. -2 An agent. -3 Intending to act or do. —कं 1 (In gram.) The relation subsisting between a noun and verb in a sentences (or between a noun and other words governing it); there are six such Kârakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the genitive ; (1) कर्तृ ; (2) कर्मन् ; (3) करण ; (4) संप्रदान ; (5) अपादान ; (6) अधिकरण. -2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations ; *i. e.* syntax. -3 Water produced from hail. -Comp. —दीपकं (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kâraka is connected with several verbs in succession ; *e. g.* खिद्यति कूणति वेल्लति विचलति निमिषति विलोकयति तिर्यक् । अंतर्नंदति चुंबितुमिच्छति नवपरिणया वधूः शयने ॥ K. P. 10. —हेतुः the active or efficient cause (opp. ज्ञापकहेतु).

कारकवत् *a.* 1 Relating to one who is busy with anything. -2 Instrumental, causal.

कारज *a.* Relating to the finger nail.

कारणं [कृ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 A cause, reason ; कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिन्यः M. 1. 18 R. 1. 74 ; Bg. 13. 21 ; oft. with loc. of the effect ; Bh. 2. 84. -2 Ground, motive, object; किं पुनः कारणं Mbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 8. 347 ; कारणमानुषीं तनुं R. 16. 22. -3 An instrument, means ; V. 3. 20, 65. -4 (In Nyâya phil.) A cause, that which is invariably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted ; or according to Mill, 'the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent'; according to Naiyâyikas it is of three kinds: (1) समवायि ('intimate or inherent), as

threads in the case of cloth ; (2) असमवायि (non-intimate or non-inherent), as the conjunction of the threads in the case of cloth ; (3) निमित्त (instrumental) as the weaver's loom. -5 the generative cause, creator, father ; Ku. 5. 81. -6 An element, elementary matter ; Y. 3. 148 ; Bg. 18. 13. -7 The origin or plot of a play, poem, &c. -8 An organ of sense. -9 The body. -10 A sign, document, proof or authority ; Ms. 11. 85. -11 That on which any opinion or judgment is based.-12 Action.-13 A legal instrument or document.-14 Agency, instrumentality. -15 A deity (as the proximate or remote cause of creation). -16 Killing, injuring. —णा 1 Pain, agony ; Ve. 5. 32. -2 Casting into hell. -3 Urging, instigation. (कारणात् for the reason that ; द्वेष° on account of hatred ; मत्कारणात् for my sake ; Pt. 1. 22.). -Comp. —अन्वित a. having a cause or reason. —उत्तरं a special plea, denial of the cause of complaint ; admission of the charge generally, but denial of the actual issue (in law). —कारणं an elementary or primary cause ; an atom ; Ki. 18. 35. —गत a. referred to its cause, resolved into its principles. —गुणः a quality of the cause. —बलवत् a. strong by motives ; Pt. 5. 29. —भूत a. 1. caused. -2. forming the cause. —माला a figure of speech, ' a chain of causes ' ; यथोत्तरं चेत् पूर्वस्य पूर्वस्यार्थस्य हेतुता । तदा कारणमाला स्यात् K. P. 10 ; e. g. Bg. 2. 62, 63 ; also S. D. 728. —वादिन् m. a complainant, plaintiff. —वारि n. the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. —विहीन a. without a cause. —शरीरं (in Vedânta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame.

कारणक (At the end of comp.) Cause, reason &c.

कारणिक a. (का or की f.) 1 An examiner, a judge. -2 Causal, causative.

कारयितव्य a. To be caused or performed ; °दक्षा Ku. 7. 27.

कारयितृ, कारयिष्णु a. Causing to do, perform, effect &c.

कारिः f. Action, act, work. —m. An artist, a mechanic.

कारित a. Caused to be done or effected. -ता Interest, the amount of which is fixed by the debtor (being forced to do so by the creditor). —तं The causal form of a verb.

कारिन् a. Making, doing, causing bringing about (at the end of comp.). —m. A mechanic, artist.

कारंडवः A sort of duck ; तसं वारि विहाय तीरनलिनीं कारंडवः सेवते V. 2. 23.

कारंधमिन् m. 1 Brazier. -2 A mineralogist.

कारभ a. Produced or coming from a camel.

कारमिहिका Camphor.

कारंभा N. of a tree (प्रियंगु).

कारवः A crow.

कारस्करः N. of a tree (किंपाक).

कारा 1 Imprisonment, confinement. -2 A prison-house, a jail. -3 Part of a lute below the neck. -4 Pain, affliction. -5 A female messenger. -6 A female worker in gold. -7 A sound. -8 An instrument for drowning the sound of the lute. -Comp. —अगारं, -गृहं, -वेश्मन् n. a prison-house, a jail ; कारागृहे निर्जितवासवेन लंकेश्वरेणोषितमा प्रसादात् R. 6. 40, Sânti. 4. 10. —गुप्तः a prisoner. —पालः a guard of a prison, jailor.

काराधुनी A musical instrument (as a conch).

कारायिका A female crane.

कारिका 1 A female dancer. -2 A business, or trade. -3 A memorial verse, or a collection of such verses, on grammatical, philosophical, or scientific subjects; e. g. Bhartrihari's Kârikâs on grammar ; सांख्यकारिका. -4 Torment, torture. -5 Interest.

कारीर a. [करीर-अण्] Made of the shoots of reed or bamboo.

कारीषं [करीषाणां समूहः अण्] A heap of dried cow-dung.

कारु a. (रु: f.) [कृ-उण् Un. 1. 1] 1 A maker, doer, an agent, servant. 2 An artisan, mechanic, artist ; कारुभिः कारितं तेन कृत्रिमं स्वमहेतवे Vb. 1. 13 ; इति स्म सा कारुतरेण लेखितं नलस्य च स्वस्य च सख्यमीक्षते N. 1. 38 ; Y. 2. 249, 1. 187; Ms. 5. 129; 10. 12. (They are:— तक्षा च तन्त्रवायश्च नापितो रजकस्तथा । पंचमश्चर्मकारश्च कारवः शिल्पिनो मताः ॥). -3 Terrible, horrible. —रुः 1 An epithet of विश्वकर्मन् the architect of the gods. -2 An art, a science. -Comp. —चौरः one who commits burglary, a dacoit. —जः 1. a piece of mechanism, any product of manufacture. -2. a young elephant. -3. a hillock, an ant-hill. -4. froth. -5. sesamum growing spontaneously. -6. red orpiment.

कारुकः,-का An artisan.

कारुणिक a. (की f.) [करुणा-ठक्] Compassionate, kind, tender ; Nâg. 1. 1.

कारुण्यं Compassion, kindness, pity; कारुण्यमातन्वते Git. 1 ; कारुण्यः कारुण्यास्पदं Bv. 1. 2.

कारुंडिका, -कारुंडी A leech.

कारेणव a. Belonging to a female elephant.

कारोत(त्त)मः -रः Ved. 1 A filtering vessel. -2 Yeast, barm. -3 A well.

कार्कण a. Belonging to a pheasant.

कार्कवाकव a. Relating to a cock (कृकवाकु).

कार्कश्यं 1 Hardness, roughness. -2 Firmness. -3 Solidity ; Si. 2. 17; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Hard-heartedness, sternness, cruelty ; कार्कश्यं गमितेऽपि चेतसि Amaru. 24.

कार्कीक a. Like a white horse.

कार्ण a. Relating to an ear. —र्णं 1 The wax of the ear. -2 An ear-ring. —र्णः N. of Vrishaketu. -Comp. —छिद्रकं a sort of well. —वेष्टकिक a. fit for ear-rings.

कार्तयुग a. Relating to the कृतयुग.

कार्तवीर्यः The son of Kritavirya and king of the Haihayas, who ruled at Mâhishmatî. [Having worshipped Dattatreya, he obtained from him several boons, such as a thousand arms, a golden chariot that went wheresoever he willed it to go, the power of restraining wrong by justice, conquest of earth, invincibility by enemies &c. ; (cf. R. 6. 39). According to the Vayu Purana he ruled justly and righteously for 85000 years and offered 10000 sacrifices. He was a contemporary of Ravana whom he once captured and confined like a beast in a corner of his city ; cf. R. 6. 40. Kartavirya was slain by Parasurama for having carried off by violence the Kamadhenu of his revered father Jamadagni. Kartavirya is also known by the name Sahasrarjuna.].

कार्तस्वरं Gold ; स तप्तकार्तस्वरभासुरांबरः Si. 1. 20 ; °दंडेन K. 82.

कार्तांतिकः [कृतांतं वेत्ति ठक्] An astrologer, fortune-teller ; कार्तांतिको नाम भूत्वा भुवं बभ्राम Dk. 130.

कार्त्तिक a. (की f.) [कृत्तिका-अण्] Belonging to the month of Kârttika; R. 19. 39. —कः 1 N. of the month in which the full moon is near the कृत्तिका or Pleiades (corresponding to October-November). -2 An epithet of Skanda. —की The full moon day in the month of Kârttika.

कार्त्तिकिकः The month of Kârttika.

कार्त्तिकेयः [कृत्तिकानामपत्यं ढक्] N. of Skanda (so called because he was reared by the six Krittikâs). [Karttikeya is the Mars or the god of war of the Indian mythology. He is the son of Siva (but born without the direct intervention of a woman). Most of his epithets have reference to the circumstances of his birth. Siva cast his seed into Agni (who had gone to the god in the form of a dove while he was enjoying

Parvati's company), who being unable to bear it cast it into the Ganges ; (hence Skanda is called Agnibhu, Gang*a*putra). It was then transferred to the six Krittik*as* when they went to bathe in the Ganges), each of whom therefore conceived and brought forth a son. But these six sons were afterwards mysteriously combined into one of extraordinary form with six heads and twlve hands and eyes, (hence he is called Karttikeya, Shad*a*nana, Sha*n*mukha &c.). According to another account the seed of *S*iva was cast by the Ganges into a thicket of reeds (*S*ara); whence the boy was called *S*arava*m*bhva, or *S*arajanman. He is said to have pierced the mountain Krauncha, whence his name Kraunchad*a*rana. He was the commander of the army of the gods in their war with T*a*raka, a powerful demon q.v. whom he vanquished and slew ; and hence his names Senan*i* and T*a*rakajit. He is represented as riding a peacock.] -Comp. —प्रसूः *f.* Pârvatî, mother of Kârttikeya.

कात्स्न्यं Totality ; entirety ; ताञ्जिबोधत कात्स्न्येन द्विजाग्र्यान् पंक्तिपावनान् Ms. 3. 183.

कार्दम (मी *f.*), कार्दम (मि) क *a.* (की *f.*) [कर्दम-अण्-ठञ्-वा] Muddy; soiled or covered with mud.

कार्पटः [कर्पट-अण्] 1 A petitioner, a suitor, a candidate. -2 A rag. -3 Lac.

कार्पटिकः [कर्पट-ठञ्] 1 A pilgrim. -2 One who maintains himself by carrying water from holy rivers. -3 A caravan of pilgrims. -4 An experienced man. -5 A parasite.

कार्पण्यं 1 Poverty, indigence, wretchedness ; व्यक्तकार्पण्यता Dk. -2 Compassion; pity. -3 Niggardliness, imbecility ; Bg 2. 7. -4 Levity, lightness of spirit.

कार्पाणं Ved. Combat, battle.

कार्पास *a.* (सी *f.*) [कर्पास्याः अवयवः अण्] Made of cotton. -सः -सं 1 Anything made of cotton ; Ms. 8. 326 ; 12. 64. -2 Paper. -सी The cotton plant. -Comp. —अस्थि *n.* the seed of the cotton plant. -नासिका a spindle. —सौत्रिक *a.* made of cotton thread ; Y. 2. 179.

कार्पासिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of or from cotton.

कार्पासिका The cotton plant.

कार्म *a.* [कर्मन्-ण] Laborious, industrious.

कार्मण *a.* (णी *f.*) [कर्मन्-अण्] 1 Finishing a work. -2 Doing any work well or completely. —णं Magic, witchcraft ; निखिलनयनाकर्षणे कर्मणज्ञा Bv. 2. 79 ; Vikr. 2. 14, 8. 2.

कार्मारः An artist, mechanic.

कार्मारकं A smith's work.

कार्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कर्मन्-ठञ्] 1 Manufactured, made. -2 Embroidered, intermixed with coloured thread (as cloth). -3 Any variegated texture.

कार्मिक्यं Activity, industry.

कार्मुक *a.* (की *f.*) [कर्मणे प्रभवति उकञ्] P. V. 1. 103] Fit for or able to do a work, doing it well and completely. -कं 1 A bow; तत्कार्मुकं कर्मसु यस्य शक्तिः Ki. 3. 48 ; त्वयि चाधिज्यकार्मुके *S* 1. 6. -2 A bamboo. -3 The ninth sign of the zodiac. -4 A kind of machine or instrument shaped like a bow.-Comp. —भृत् *m.* 1. the archer or the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -2. an archer in general.

कार्य *pot. p.* [कृ-कर्मणि-ण्यत्] What ought to be done, made, performed, effected &c. ; कार्या सैकतलीनहंसमिथुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी *S.* 6. 16 ; साक्षिणः कार्याः Ms. 8. 61; so दंडः, विचारः &c. —र्यं 1 (*a*) Work, action, act, affair, business; कार्यं त्वया न प्रतिपन्नकल्पं Ku. 3. 14; Ms. 5. 150. (*b*) A matter, thing. -2 Duty; *Si.* 2. 1. -3 Occupation, enterprize, emergent business. -4 A religious rite or performance. -5 A motive, object, purpose ; कार्यमत्र भविष्यति Pt. 2. 65, 113 ; *Si.* 2. 36; H. 4. 61. -6 Want, need, occasion, business (with instr.); किं कार्यं भवतो हृतेन दयितास्नेहस्वहस्तेन मे V. 2. 20 ; तृणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां Pt. 1. 71, 4. 27 ; Amaru. 71.-7 Conduct, deportment. -8 A law-suit, legal business, dispute &c. ; बहिर्निष्क्रम्य ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्यार्थीति Mk. 9; Ms. 8. 43.-9 An effect, the necessary result of a cause (opp. कारण). -10 (In gram.) Operation ; विभक्तिकार्यं declension. -11 The denouement, of a drama ; कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3. -12 Healthiness (in medicine).-13 Origin. [cf. Germ. *kâra*; Pers. *kâr* ; Prâk. *kajja*; Mar. *kaja*]. -Comp. —अक्षम *a.* unable to do one's duty, incompetent. —अकार्यं to be done and not to be done, right and wrong (action), Pt. 1. 306. अकार्यविचारः discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of anything, deliberation on the arguments for and against any proceeding.—अधिपः 1. the superintendent of a work or affair. -2. the planet that decides any question in astrology. —अर्थः 1. the object of any undertaking, a purpose ; Ms. 7. 167.-2. an application for employment. -3. any object or purpose. —अर्थिन् *a.* 1. making a request. -2. seeking to gain one's object or purpose; Bh. 2. 81.-3. seeking an employment.-4. pleading a cause in court, going to law : Mk. 9.—आसनं seat of transacting business.-ईक्षणं superintendence of public affairs ; Ms. 7. 141. —उद्धारः discharge of a duty.—उद्योगः active engagement in any business. —कर *a.* efficacious. —कर्तृ *m.* 1. an agent, a workman.-2. a friend, benefactor ; pt. 1. 131.-कारणे (dual) 1. cause and effect ; object and motive; °वार्जितः Pt. 1. 413. -2. some special cause of an act; Pt. 1. 412. °भावः the relation of cause and effect —कालः time for action, season, fit time or opportunity. गौरं importance of the act, deed, or occasion ; ; respect for the performance U. 7. —चिंतक *a.* prudent, cautious, considerate.(-कः). manager of a business, executive officer; Y. 2. 191. —च्युत *a.* out of work, out of employ, dismissed from an office —जातं,-दर्शनं 1. inspection of a work.-2 inquiry into public affairs. —निर्णयः settlement of an affair. -पद्वी line of conduct, course of action ; Mâl. 2. 13. -पुटः 1. a man who does any useless thing. -2. a mad, eccentric or crazy man. -3. an idler. —प्रद्वेषः disliked to work, laziness. —प्रेष्यः an agent, a messenger.—भाजनं,-पात्रं any one engaged in active life. —वस्तु *n.* an aim or object. —विपत्तिः *f.* a failure, reverse, misfortune. -शेषः 1. the remainder of a business; Ms. 7. 153. -2. completion of an affair. -3. part of a business. —सिद्धिः *f.* success. —स्थानं a place of business, office. —हंतृ 1. obstructing or marring another's work ; H. 1. 77. -2. opposed to another's interests.

कार्यतः *ind.* 1 Through some object or motive. -2 Consequently, necessarily.

कार्यिक *a.* 1 Having business. -2 Engaged in a suit.

कार्यिन् *a.* 1 Active, assiduous. -2 Seeking for some business. -3 Having an object in view. -4 A party to a suit. -5 (In Gram.) Subject to a rule.

कार्शानव *a.* Fiery, hot.

कार्श्यं 1 Thinness, emaciation, leanness ; Me. 29. -2 Smallness, littleness, scantiness ; R. 5. 21.

कार्षः,—र्षकः A husbandman, cultivator.

कार्षि *a.* Ved. 1 Attracting, drawing. -2 Ploughing. -र्षिः Fire. -*f.* 1 Drawing. -2 Cultivation.

कार्षीवणः Ved. A husbandman.

कार्ष्मन् Ved. The goal of a racecourse.

कार्षापणः,—र्णं (or -पणकः) A coin or weight of different values ; Ms. 8. 136. 336 ; 9. 282. (कर्ष). —र्णं Money.

कार्षापणिक a. (की f.) Worth one कार्षापण.

कार्षिक = कार्षापण q. v.

कार्ष्ण a. (र्ष्णी f.) [कृष्ण-अण्] 1 Belonging to Krishna or Vishnu ; R. 15. 24. -2 Belonging to Vyâsa. -3 Belonging to the black antelope ; Ms. 2 41. -4 Black. —र्ष्णं Ved. The skin of the black antelope.

कार्ष्णायस a. (सी f.) [कृष्णायस-अण्] Made of black iron ; U. 3. 43. —सं Iron.

कार्ष्णिः [कृष्णस्यापत्यं-इञ्] An epithet of the god of love ; *Si.* 19. 10.

कार्ष्ण्यं Blackness, darkness.

काल a. (ली f.) 1 Black, of a dark or dark blue colour. -2 Injuring; hurting. —लः 1 The black or dark-blue colour. -2 Time (in general) ; विलंबितफलैः कालं निनाय स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33 ; तस्मिन्काले at that time; काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमताम् B. 1. 1 the wise pass their time &c. -3 Fit or opportune time (to do a thing), proper time or occasion ; (with gen , loc., dat , or inf.) ; R. 3. 12, 4. 6, 12. 69 ; पर्जन्यः कालवर्षी Mk. 10. 60. -4 A period or portion of time (as the hours or watches of a day) ; षष्ठे काले दिवसस्य V. 2. 1 ; Ms. 5. 153. -5 The weather. -6 Time considered as one of the nine *dravyas* by the Vaiseshikas. -7 The Supreme spirit regarded as the destroyer of the universe, being a personification of the destructive principle ; कालः काल्या भुवनफलके क्रीडति प्राणिशारैः Bh. 3. 39. -8 (*a*) Yama, the god of death ; कः कालस्य न गोचरांतरगतः Pt. 1. 146. (*b*) Death, time of death. -9 Fate, destiny -10 The black part of the eye. -11 The (Indian) cuckoo. -12 The planet Saturn. -13 N. of Siva. -14 A measure of time (in music or prosody) -15 A person who distils and sells spirituous liquor. -16 A section or part. -17 A red kind of plumbago. -18 Resin, pitch. -19 N. of an enemy of *Siva.* -20 (with the Jainas) One of the nine treasures. -21 A mystical name for the letter म. —ला 1 N. of several plants. -2 N. of a daughter of Daksha. -3 An epithet of Durgâ. -ली 1 Blackness. -2 Ink, black ink. -3 An epithet of Pârvatî, *Siva's* wife. -4 A row of black clouds. -5 A woman with a dark complexion. -6 N. of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa. -7 Night. -8 Censure, blame. -9 One of the seven tongues of Fire. -10 A form of Durgâ ; कालीतनयः a buffalo. -11 One of the *Mâtris* or divine mothers. -12 N. of a wife of Bhîma. -13 A sister of Yama. -14 A kind of learning (महाविद्या). -15 A small shrub used as a purgative. —लं 1 Iron. -2 A kind of perfume. -Comp. —अयसं iron —अक्षरिकः a scholar, one who can read and decipher. —अगरु n. a kind of sandal tree, black kind of aloe ; Bv. 1. 70, R. 4. 81. (-रु.) the wood of that tree ; Rs. 4. 5 ; 5. 5. —अग्निः, -अनलः 1. the destructive fire at the end of the world. -2. an epithet of Rudra. -3. a kind of bead (रुद्राक्ष) —अंग a. having a dark-blue body (as a sword with a dark-blue edge). —अजिनं the hide of a black antelope —अंजनं a sort of collyrium ; Ku. 7. 20. 82. (-नी) a small shrub used as a purgative. —अंडजः the (Indian) cuckoo —अतिक्रमः -मणं delay, being late ; Pt. 1. 154. —अतिपातः, -अतिरेकः loss of time, delay ; Mal. 2. —अतीत a. elapsed, passed by. -अत्ययः 1. delay, lapse of time. -2. loss by lapse of time. —अध्यक्षः 1. 'presiding over time', epithet of the sun. -2. the Supreme soul. - अनुनादिन् m. 1. a bee -2. a sparrow. -3 the Chataka bird —अनुसारकः 1. Tagara tree. -2 yellow sandal. —अनुसारिः, -अनुसारिन्, अनुसारिवा, -अनुसार्यः, -र्यकः benzoin. —अंतकः time, regarded as the god of death, and the destroyer of every thing. -अंतरं 1. an interval -2. a period of time. -3. another time or opportunity. °आवृत a. hidden or concealed in the womb of time. °क्षम a. able to bear delay ; अकालक्षमा देव्याः शरीरावस्था K. 263 ; S. 4. °प्रेक्षिन् Pt. 3. 172. °विषः an animal venomous only when enraged, as a rat. -अभ्रः a dark, watery cloud. -अवधिः appointed time. —अवबोधः knowledge of time and circumstances ; Mal. 3. 11. -अशुद्धि f., -अशौचं period of mourning, ceremonial impurity caused by the birth of a child or death of a relation in the family ; see अशौच. —आकृष्ट a. 1. led to death -2. produced or brought by time. -आत्मक a. depending on time or destiny. -आत्मन् m. the Supreme spirit. —आयसं iron. —उप्त a. sown in due season. कंजं a blue lotus. -कंटकः an epithet of *Siva*. —कंठः 1. a peacock. -2. a sparrow. -3. a wagtail. -4. a gallinule. -5. an epithet of *Siva* ; U. 6. —कंठकः -कंटकः a gallinule. -कंबुकः a water-snake. —करणं appointing or fixing time. —कर्णिका, -कर्णी misfortune. —कर्मन् n. death. —कलायः dark pulse. —कल्प a. fatal, deadly. -कालः Supreme being. —कीलः noise. -कुंठः Yama. —कुष्ठः a myrrh. —कूटः -टं (*a*) a deadly poison ; S. 6. (*b*) the poison churned out of the ocean and drunk by *Siva* ; अद्यापि नोज्झति हरः किल कालकूटं Ch. P. 50. —कृत् m. 1. the sun. 2. a peacock. -3 Supreme spirit. -कृत a. 1. produced by time. -2. fixed, appointed. -3. lent or deposited. -4. done for a long time. (-तः) the sun. —क्रमः lapse of time, course of time ; कालक्रमेण in course or process of time ; Ku. 1. 19. —क्रिया 1. fixing a time. -2. death. —क्षेपः 1. delay, loss of time ; Me. 22 ; मरणे कालक्षेपं मा कुरु Pt. 1. -2. passing the time. —खंजं, -खंजनं, -खंडं the liver. -गंगा the river Yamuna. -ग्रंथिः a year. -घातिन् a. killing by degrees or slowly (as a poison). —चक्रं 1. the wheel of time (time being represented as a wheel always moving). -2. a cycle. -3. (hence fig.) the wheel of fortune, the vicissitudes of life. (-क्रः) an epithet of the sun. —चिह्नं a symptom of approaching death. -चोदित a. summoned by the angel of death. -ज्येष्ठ a. senior in years, grown up ; U. 5. 12. —ज्ञ a. knowing the proper time or occasion (of any action) ; अत्यारूढो हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33 ; *Si.* 2. 83. (—ज्ञः) 1. an astrologer. -2. a cock. -ज्ञानिन् m. an epithet of *Siva*. -त्रयं the three times ; the past, the present, and the future; °दर्शी K. 46. —दंडः death. -दमनी an epithet of Durga. -धर्मः, -धर्मन् m. 1. the line of conduct suitable to any particular time. -2. the law or rule of time. -3. effects proper to the time -4. fated time, death ; न पुनर्जीवितः कश्चित्कालधर्ममुपागतः Mb. ; पिताः कालधर्मणा &c. -धारणा prolongation of time. —नरः (in astrology) the figure of a man's body. -नाथः, -निधिः *Siva*. —नियोगः decree of fate or destiny ; लंघ्यते न खलु कालनियोगः Ki. 9. 13. -निरूपणं determination of time, chronology. —नेमिः 1. the rim of the wheel of time. -2. N. of a demon, uncle of Râvaṇa, deputed by him to kill Hanûmat. -3. N. of a demon with 100 hands killed by Vishnu. °अरिः, रिपुः, हरः, हन् m epithets of Krishna. —पक्व a. ripened by time, *i. e.* spontaneously ; Ms. 6. 17, 21 ; Y. 3. 49. —परिवासः standing for a time so as to become stale. —पाशः the noose of Yama or death. —पाशिकः a hangman. —पुष्ठ 1 a species of antelope. -2. a heron. (-ष्ठं) 1. N. of the bow of Karṇa ; Ve. 4. -2. a bow in general. —प्रभातं autumn or *Sarad* ; (the two months following the rainy

season considered as the best time). —भक्षः an epithet of Siva. —भृत् m. the sun. —भैरवः an epithet of Siva. —मानं a measure of time. —मुखः a species of ape. —मेषी f. the Manjishtha plant. —यवनः a king of Yavanas and enemy of Krishṇa and an invincible foe of the Yâdavas. Krishṇa, finding it impossible to vanquish him on the field of battle, cunningly decoyed him to the cave where Muchakunda was sleeping who burnt him down. —यापः, -यापनं procrastination, delay, putting off. —योगः fate, destiny. °तः according to the requirements of the time; Pt. 1. 184. —योगिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —रात्रिः, -रात्री f. 1. a dark night. -2. a sister of Yama. -3. the Amâvasyâ on which lamps are lighted (in the Divâlî holidays). -4. the night of destruction at the end of the world (identified with Durgâ). -5. a particular night in the life of man, on the 7th day of the 7th month of the 77th year. —लोहं-लौहं steel. —विप्रकर्षः prolongation of time. —वृद्धिः f. periodical interest (payable monthly, quarterly, or at stated times); Ms. 8. 153. —वेला the time of Saturn, i. e. a particular time of the day (half a watch every day) at which any religious act is improper. —संकर्षा a girl 9 years old personating Durgâ at a festival. —संरोधः 1. keeping back for a long time, Ms. 8. 143. -2. lapse of a long period of time. —सदृश a. opportune, timely. —संपन्न a. dated, bearing a date. —सर्पः the black and most poisonous variety of the snake. —सारः the black antelope. (-रं) a yellow sort of sandal wood. —सूत्रं, -सूत्रकं 1. thread of time or death. -2. N. of a particular hell; Y. 3. 222; Ms. 4. 88. —स्कंधः the Tamâla tree. —स्वरूप a. terrible as death, (deathlike in form). —हरः an epithet of Siva. —हरणं loss of time, delay; S. 3; U. 5; Mv. 4. 41. -हानिः f. delay; R. 13. 16.

कालक a. Black, dark-blue. —कः 1 A mole, freckle, mark. -2 A water-snake. -3 The black part of the eye. -4 A kind of grain. —का Ved. 1 A kind of bird. -2 A daughter of Daksha. —कं 1 The liver. -2 An unknown quantity (in alg.).

कालायनी N. of Durgâ.

कालिक a. (की f.) [काल-ठन्-ठक् वा] 1 Relating to time. -2 Depending on time; विशेषः कालिकोऽवस्था Ak. -3 Seasonable, timely. —कः 1 A crane. -2 A heron. —का 1 Blackness, black colour. -2 Ink, black ink. -3 Price of an article to be paid by instalments. -4 Periodical interest paid at stated times. -5 A multitude of clouds, a dark cloud threatening rain; कालिकेव निबिडा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15. -6 Flaw (alloy &c.) in gold. -7 The liver. -8 A female crow. -9 A scorpion. -10 A spirituous liquor. -11 N. of Durgâ; Si. 17. 44. -12 A particular blood-vessel in the ear. 13 A line of hair extending from the pudenda to the navel. -14 A small singing bird. -15 A kind of fragrant earth. -16 A girl four years old personating Durgâ at a festival. —कं 1 Black sandal wood. -2 Hostility.

कालिनी N. of the sixth lunar mansion.

कालिय a. Relating to time, timely. —यः The Kaliyuga.

कालीन a. [काल-ख] 1 Belonging to a particular time. -2 Seasonable.

कालीयं [काल-छ] A kind of sandal wood; also कालीयक.

कालकुंचः N. of Vishṇu.

कालंजरः 1 N. of a mountain and adjacent country (modern Kalinjar). -2 An assembly of religious mendicants. -3 An epithet of Siva. —रा or री An epithet of Durgâ

कालशेयं Buttermilk (produced in a jar by churning).

कालापः 1 The hair of the head. -2 A serpent's hood. -3 A demon, an imp, a goblin. -4 A student of the Kalâpa grammar. -5 One who knows this grammar.

कालापकं 1 An assemblage of the pupils of Kalâpa. -2 The doctrines or teachings of Kalâpa.

कालिंग a. (गी f.) [कलिंग-अण्] Produced in or belonging to the Kalinga country. —गः 1 A king of that country; प्रतिजग्राह कालिंगस्तमस्त्रैर्गजसाधनः R. 4. 40. -2 A snake of that country. -3 An elephant. -4 A species of cucumber. -5 A poisonous plant. -6 A sort of iron. —गाः (pl.) N. of a country; see कलिंग. —गं A water melon.

कालिंद a. (दी f.) [कलिंद-अण्] Connected with or coming from the mountain Kalinda or the river Yamunâ. —दं A water melon. —दी 1 The river Yamunâ; कालिंद्याः पुलिनेषु केलिकुपिताम् Ve. 1. 2; R. 15. 28; Sânti. 4. 13. -2 A sort of vessel -3 N. of a wife of Krishṇa. -Comp. —कर्षणः, —भेदनः an epithet of Balarâma q. v. —सूः f. Sanjnâ (संज्ञा), a wife of the sun. (—m.) the sun. —सोदरः Yama, the god of death.

कालिमन् m. 1 Blackness; Amaru. 88; Si. 4. 57. -2 Paleness; Si. 8. 43.

कालियः N. of a tremendously large serpent who dwelt at the bottom of the Yamunâ (which was a ground forbidden to Garuḍa, the enemy of serpents, owing to the curse of the sage Saubhari). He was crushed to death by Krishṇa when he was but a boy; R. 6. 49; Si. 17. 69. —याः (pl.) The family of black serpents; Si. 19. 28. -comp. —दमनः, —मर्दनः epithets of Krishṇa.

कालीकः A heron.

कालीची The judgment hall of Yama.

कालीयकः,-कं 1 A species of aloe wood. -2 A kind of turmeric. -3 Yellow sandal. -4 A dark kind of sandal wood. -5 Saffron; Si. 12. 14.

कालुष्यं 1 Foulness, dirtiness, turbidness, muddiness (fig also); कालुष्यमुपयाति बुद्धिः K. 103 becomes muddy or defiled. -2 Opacity. -3 Disagreement.

कालेय a. Belonging to the Kali age. —यं 1 The liver. -2 Black sandal wood; Ku. 7. 9. -3 Saffron.

कालेयकः A kind of aloe wood. —कं 1 A fragrant wood. -2 The black sandal wood. -3 A disease like jaundice. —कः A dog, hound.

कालेयरुः 1 A dog. -2 A species of sandal.

काल्प a. [कल्प-अण्] 1 Preceptive, laying down a rule, ritual. -2 Relating to Kalpa.

काल्पनिक a. (की f.) [कल्पना-ठक्] 1 Existing only in fancy, fictitious; काल्पनिकी व्युत्पत्तिः -2 Counter-feit, fabricated.

काल्य a. [काल-यत्] 1 Timely, seasonable. -2 Agreeable, pleasant, auspicious. —ल्या 1 A cow fit for the bull. -2 A woman arrived at puberty or maturity (who has reached the time favourable to conception). —ल्यं Day-break.

काल्याणकं Auspiciousness.

कावचिक a. (की f.) [कवच-ठञ्] Armorial. —कं A multitude of men in armour.

कावारं Moss. —री An umbrella without a stick.

कावकः 1 A cock. -2 The Chakravâka bird.

कावेरं Saffron.

कावेरी 1 N. of a river in the south of India; कावेरीं सरितां पत्युः शंकनी-

दाभिषाङ्गहेतु R. 4. 45. -2 A harlot, courtezan. -3 Turmeric.

काव्य *a.* [कवि-यत्] 1 Possessed of the qualities of a sage or a poet. -2 Praiseworthy, fit to be described. -3 Prophetic, inspired, poetical. —व्यः N. of Sukra, preceptor of the Asuras. —व्या 1 Intelligence. -2 A female fiend. -व्यं 1 A poem ; महाकाव्यं, मेघदूतं नाम काव्यं &c. -2 Poetics, poetry, poetical composition. (काव्य is defined by writers on Poetics in different ways; तद्दोषौ शब्दार्थौ सगुणावनलंकृती पुनः क्वापि K. P. 1 ; वाक्यं रसात्मकं काव्यं S. D. 1 ; रमणीयार्थप्रतिपादकः शब्दः काव्यं R. G. ; शरीरं तावदिष्टार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kâv. 1. 10 ; निर्दोषा लक्षणवती सरीतिर्गुणभूषिता । सालंकाररसानेकवृत्तिर्वाक् काव्य-नामभाक् ॥ Chandr. 1. 7.). -3 Happiness, welfare. -4 Wisdom. -5 Inspiration. (The purpose of a Kâvya as mentioned by Mammaṭa are:—काव्यं यशसेऽर्थकृते व्यवहारविदे शिवेतरक्षतये । सद्यः परनिर्वृतये कान्तासंमिततयोपदेशयुजे ॥ K. P. 1.).-Comp. -अर्थः a poetical thought or idea. °चौरः a robber of the ideas of another poet, a plagiarist ; यदस्य दैत्या इव लुंठनाय काव्यार्थचौराः प्रगुणीभवंति Vikr. 1. 11. -चौरः a stealer of other men's poems. —मीमांसकः a rhetorician, critic. -रसिक *a.* one who has a taste for and can appreciate the beauties of poetry. -लिंगं *a.* figure of speech ; thus defined :—काव्यलिंगं हेतोर्वाक्यपदार्थता K. P. 10 ; *e. g.* जितोऽसि मंद कंदर्प मच्चित्तेऽस्ति त्रिलोचनः Chandr. 5. 119. —हास्यं a farce.

काश् 1, 4 A. (काश-श्य-ते, काशित) 1 To shine, look brilliant or beautiful ; R. 10. 86, 7. 24 ; Ku. 1. 24 ; Bk. 2. 25 ; Si. 6. 74. -2 To appear, be visible ; नैव भूमिर्न च दिशः प्रदिशो वा चकाशिरे Mb. -3 To appear, or look like.

काशः, -शं [काश-अच्] A kind of grass used for mats, roofs &c. —शी A flower of that grass ; Ku. 7. 11 ; R. 4. 17 ; Rs. 3. 1, 2, 28. —शा 1 = कास q. v. -2 Appearance. -3 Splendour.

काशि *m. pl.* N. of a country.

काशिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) (Usually at the end of comp.) Shining, appearing or looking like, having the semblance of ; जितकाशिन् *e. g.* one who behaves like a conqueror ; see the word.

काशिल *a* Made of Kâsa grass.

काशिष्णु *a.* Shining, brilliant.

काशिः, -शी *f.* N. of a celebrated city on the Ganges, the modern Benares and one of the seven sacred cities ; see काञ्ची. —शिः 1 The clenched hand, fist. -2 A handful. -3 The sun. -4 Light, splendour. -Comp. —पः an epithet of Siva. —राजः N. of a king, father of अंबा, अंबिका and अंबालिका, q. v.

काशिका 1 The city of Benares. -2 N. of a commentary on Pâṇini's Sutras (called काशिकावृत्ति).

काशी See काशि. - Comp. —नाथः an epithet of Siva. —यात्रा pilgrimage to Benares.

काश्मरी A plant commonly called गामारी ; काश्मर्याः कृतमालमुद्गतदलं कोयष्टिकष्टीकते Mâl. 9. 7.

काश्मीर *a.* (री *f.*) Born in, belonging to or coming from Kâshmîra.—राः *pl.* N. of a country or its inhabitants ; see कश्मीर also. -रा A sort of grape see कश्मीर also. —रं 1 Saffron ; काश्मीरगंधमृगनाभिकृताङ्गरागां Ch. P. 8 ; Bh. 1. 41 ; काश्मीरगौरवपुषामभिसारिकाणां Git. 11 ; also 1. -2 Root of a tree. -Comp. —जं, जन्मन् *n.* saffron ; Bv. 1. 71 ; Si. 11. 53.

काश्मीर(रि)क *a.* Born or produced in Kâshmîra.

काश्मीर्यं Saffron.

काश्यं Spirituous liquor. -Comp. —पं flesh.

काश्यपः 1 N. of a celebrated sage. -2 N. of Kaṇâda. -3 An epithet of Aruṇa. -पी The earth ; लानपि वृधामि मारः काश्यपि यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68. —पं Flesh. -Comp. -नंदनः 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. N. of Aruṇa. -3. a god.-4. a demon.

काश्यपिः An epithet of Garuḍa and of Aruṇa.

काश्यपेयः 1 An epithet of the twelve Adityas. -2 Of the sun. -3 Garuḍa. -4 Gods and demons.

काषः [कष्-घञ्] 1 Rubbing, scratching ; पथिषु विटपिनां स्कंधकाषैः सधूमः Ve. 2. 18. -2 That against which anything is rubbed (as the stock of a tree) ; लीलाविलिखुरकरिणां कपोलकाषः Ki. 5. 26 ; see कपोलकाष also.

काषाय *a.* (यी *f.*) [कषायेण रक्तं अण्] Red, dyed of a reddish colour ; काषायवसनाथवा Ak. —यं A red cloth or garment ; इमे काषाये गृहीते M. 5 ; R. 15. 77 ; न काषायैर्भवेद्यतिः 'it is not the hood that makes a monk'.

काष्ठं [काश्-क्थन् Up. 2. 2] 1 A piece of wood, especially one used as fuel : Ms. 4. 49, 241 ; 5. 69. -2 Wood or timber, a piece of log of wood in general ; यथा काष्ठं च काष्ठं च समेयातां महोदधौ H. 4. 69 ; Ms. 4 49.-3 A stick ; Y. 2. 218. -4 An instrument for measuring length. -Comp. —अगारः, —रं a wooden house or enclosure. —अंबुवाहिनी a wooden bucket. —कदली the wild plantain. -कीटः a small insect found in decayed wood. -कुटः, -कूटः a wood-pecker ; Pt. 1. 332 (a worm generally found in wood). —कुद्दालः a kind of wooden shovel used for baling water out of a boat or for scraping and cleaning its bottom. —तक्ष् *m.*, -तक्षकः a carpenter. —तंतुः a small worm found in timber. -दारुः the Indian pine tree ; also called देवदारु. -द्रुः the Palâsa tree. -पुत्तलिका a wooden statute or image. —प्रदानं piling up wood, forming a funeral pile. -भारिकः a wood-carrier. —मठी a funeral pile. -मल्लः a bier, a wooden frame on which dead bodies are carried. —लेखकः a small worm found in wood (= काष्ठकूट). —लौहिन् *m.* a cudgel armed with iron.—वाटः, —टं a wall made of wood.

काष्ठकं Aloe-wood.

काष्ठिकः A bearer of wood.

काष्ठिका A small piece of wood.

काष्ठा 1 A quarter or region of the world, direction, region (दिश्) Ki. 3. 55. -2 A limit, boundary ; स्वयं विशीर्णद्रुमपर्णवृत्तिता परा हि काष्ठा तपसः Ku 5. 28. -3 The last limit, extremity, pitch, climax, excess ; काष्ठागतस्नेहरसानुविद्धं Ku. 3. 35. -4 Race-ground, course. -5 A mark, goal. -6 The path of the wind and clouds in the atmosphere. -7 A measure of time = $\frac{1}{30}$ Kalâ. -8 Water. -9 The sun. -10 A fixed place of a lunar mansion. -11 N. of a wife of Kasyapa and daughter of Daksha.

काष्ठीला The plantain tree.

कास् 1 A. (कासते, कासित) 1 To shine ; see काश्. -2 To cough, make a sound indicating any disease.

कासः, -सा [कास्-घञ्] 1 Cough, catarrh. -2 Sneezing. -Comp. -कुंठ *a.* affected with cough. (-ठः) an epithet of Yama. —घ्न, -हृत् *a.* removing cough, pectoral. (-घ्नी) a sort of prickly nightshade. -मर्दः a cure of cough.

कासिका Cough.

कासिन् *a.* Having cough.

कासरः (री *f.*) A buffalo.

कासारः,—रं A pond, pool, lake ; Bv. 1. 43 ; Bh. 1. 32, Git. 2.

कासीसं Green vitriol, green sulphate of iron ; (Mar. हिराकस).

कासू(सू)*f.* [Up. 1. 85] 1 A sort of lance. -2 Indistinct speech. -3 Light, lustre. -4 Disease. -5 Devotion. -6 Understanding.

कासृतिः *f.* A by-way, a secret path.

काहका A kind of musical instrument.

काहल *a.* 1 Dry, withered. -2 Mischievous. -3 Excessive, spacious,

large. —लः 1 A cat. -2 A cock. -3 A crow. -4 A sound in general. —लं 1 Indistinct speech. -2 A kind of musical instrument ; *Si.* 18. 54. —लं *ind.* Very much, excessively; *Si.*18. 54. —ला A large drum (military). —ली A young woman. —लः, -ला, -लं A horn.

काहलः An epithet of *Siva.*

किंवद् *a.* Poor, mean, insignificant.

किंशारुः 1 The beard of corn. -2 A heron. -3 An arrow.

किंशुकः [किंचित् शुक इव शुकतुण्डसदृशपुष्पत्वाच्चयर्थं] A kind of tree having beautiful red blossoms, but without any odour ; विद्याहीना न शोभन्ते निर्गन्धा इव किंशुकाः Chan. 7 ; Rs. 6. 20 ; R. 9. 31. -कं The blossom of this tree ; किं किंशुकैः शुकमुखच्छविभिर्न दग्धम् Rs. 6. 21.

किंशु(ल)लुकः The Palâśa tree; see किंशुक.

किकिः 1 The cocoa-nut tree. -2 The blue jay. -3 The Châtaka bird; (the bird is also named as किकिन्, किकिदिवि, किकीदिवि.

किक्किशः A kind of worm (said to be injurious to the hair, nails, and teeth).

किखिः A monkey, an ape. —*f.* A jackal ; fox.

किंकणी, किंकिणिका, किंकिणी, किंकणीका 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament ; क्वणत्कनककिंकिणीझणझणायितस्यन्दनैः U. 5. 5 ; 6. 1 ; *Si.* 9. 74 ; Ku 7. 49. -2 N. of an acid sort of grape.

किंकिरः 1 A horse. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo. -3 A large black bee. -4 N. of Cupid, the god of love. -5 The red colour. —रं The frontal sinus of an elephant. —रा Blood.

किंकिरातः 1 A parrot. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo. -3 Cupid. -4 The Aśoka tree. -5 A species of amaranath.

किंचिलि(लु)कः An earthworm.

किंजं, —किंजलः, —किंजल्कः The filament or blossom of a lotus or any other plant ; आकर्षद्भिः पद्मकिंजल्कगंधान् U. 3. 2 ; R. 15. 52.

किद् 1 P. (केटति) 1 To go or approach. -2 To frighten, terrify. -3 To fear, dread.

किटिः A hog.

किटिभः 1 A louse. -2 A bug.

किटिमः A kind of leprosy.

किट्टं, -किट्टकं Secretion, excrement, sediment, dirt ; अन्न°. -Comp. —वर्जितं semen virilo.

किट्टालः 1 A copper vessel. -2 Rust of iron.

किणः 1 A corn, callosity, a scar ; ज्ञास्यसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणांक इति *S.* 1. 13 ; Mk. 2. 11 ; R. 16. 84 ; 18. 47 ; Git. 1. -2 A wart, a mole -3 An insect found in wood.

किण्वं Sin. —ण्वः, -ण्वं A drug or seed used to cause fermentation in the manufacture of spirits ; Ms. 8 326.

किण्विन् *m.* A horse.

कित् I. 1 P. (केतति) 1 To desire. -2 To live -3 (चिकित्सति) To heal, cure. -4 To doubt, suspect. -II. 3 P. Ved. (चिकेति) To know.

कितवः (वी *f.*) 1 A rogue, liar, cheat ; अर्हति किल कितव उपद्रवं M. 4 ; Amaru. 17, 41 ; Me. 111. -2 The Dhattūra plant. -3 A kind of perfume. -4 A gamester, gambler. -5 A mad or crazy person.

किनाटं The inner bark of a tree

किधिन् *m* A horse.

किन्नर See under किम्.

1. किम् *ind.* Used for कु only at the beginning of comp. to convey the senses of 'badness,' 'deterioration', 'defect,' 'blame' or 'censure'; *e. g.*, किंसखा a bad friend ; किंनरः a bad or deformed man &c.; see comp. below. -Comp. —दासः a bad slave, or servant. —नरः a bad or deformed man ; a mythical being with a human figure and the head of a horse (अश्वमुख); जयोदाहरणं बाह्वोर्गापयामास किंनरान् R. 4. 78 ; Kn. 1. 8. °ईशः, °ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Kubera. -2. a kind of musical instrument. (-री *f.*) 1. a female Kinnara ; Me. 56. -2. a kind of lute. —पुरुषः 'a low or despicable man', a mythical being with a human head and the form of a horse ; Kn. 1. 14. °ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera —प्रभुः a bad master or king ; हिताम्न यः संशृणुते स किंप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5. —राजन् *a.* having a bad king. (-*m.*) a bad king. —सखि *m.* (nom. sing. किंसखा) a bad friend; स किंसखा साधु न शास्ति योऽधिपं Ki. 1. 5.

2. किम् *pron. a.* (nom. sing. कः *m.*, का *f.*, किम् *n.*) 1 Who, what, which (used interrogatively); प्रजासु कः केन पथा प्रयातीत्यशेषतो वेदितुमस्ति शक्तिः *S.* 6. 25 ; करुणाविमुखेन मृत्युना हरता त्वां वद किं न मे हृतं R. 8. 67. का खल्वनेन प्रार्थ्यमानात्मना विकत्थते V. 2 ; कः कोऽत्र भोः. The pronoun is often used to imply 'power or authority to do a thing'; *i. e.* के आवां परित्रातुं दुष्यंतमाक्रंद *S.* 1 'who are we &c.' *i. e.* what power have we &c.; नृपसद्मनि नाम के वयं Bh. 3. 27 who are we. *i. e.* what position have we &c. Sometimes किं means 'long' as applied to time especially in combination with खलु or अपि or इव ; का खलु वेला तत्रभवत्याः प्रसादाः Ve. 1 'what a time' *i. e.* a long time has elapsed, &c.; so कोऽपि कालस्तस्या आगत्य गतायाः Ratn. 3 ; or क इव कालः Mâl. 3. -2 The neuter (किं) is frequently used with instr. of nouns in the sense of 'what is the use of'; किं स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 1; लोभश्चेदगुणेन किं &c. Bh. 2. 55 ; किं तया दृष्टया *S* 3 ; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शील मेवात्र कारणम् Mk. 9 7. अपि, चित्, चन, चिदपि or स्वित् are often added to किं to give it an indefinite sense ; विवेश कश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30 a certain ascetic &c.; कापि तत एवागतवती Mâl. 1 a certain lady ; कस्यापि कोपीति निवेदितं च 1. 33 ; किमपि...जल्पतोरक्रमेण U. 1. 27 ; कस्मिंश्चिदपि महाभागधेयजन्मनि मन्मथविकारमुपलक्षितवानस्मि Mâl. 1. किमपि, किंचित् 'a little', 'somewhat' ; Y. 2. 116 ; U. 6. 35. किमपि also means 'indescribable'; see अपि. इव is sometimes added to किम् in the sense of 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; (mostly adding force and elegance to the period); विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30 ; किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां *S.* 1. 20; see इव al o —*ind.* 1 A particle of interrogation ; जातिमात्रेण किं कश्चिद्धन्यते पूज्यते क्वचित् H. 1. 58 'is any one killed or 'worshipped' &c. ,ततः किं what then. -2 A particle meaning 'why', 'wherefore'; किमकारणमेव दर्शनं विलपंत्यै रतये न दीयते Ku 4. 7. -3 Whether (its correlatives in the sense of 'or' being किं, उत, उताहो, आहोस्वित्, वा, किंवा, अथवा ; see these words). -Comp. —अपि *ind.* 1. to some extent, somewhat, to a considerable extent. -2. inexpressibly, indescribably (as to quality, quantity, nature &c.) -3. very much, by far ; किमपि कमनीयं वपुरिदं *S.* 3 ; किमपि भीषण, किमपि करालं &c. —अर्थ *a.* having what motive or aim ; किमर्थोऽयं यत्नः. —अर्थं *ind.* why, wherefore. —आख्य *a.* having what name ; किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः सा पत्नी *S.* 7. —इति *ind.* why, Indeed, why to be sure, for what purpose (emphasizing the question) ; तत्किमित्युदासते भरताः Mâl. 1; किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्धकशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44. -उ, -उत 1. whether or (showing doubt or uncertainty); किमु विषविसर्पः किमु मदः U. 1. 35 ; Amaru. 9. -2. why (indeed) ; विप्रयुक्तस्तार्थो किमु त्यज्यते. -3. how much more, how much less; यौवनं धनसंपत्तिः प्रभुत्वमविवेकिता । एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु यत्र चतुष्टयं ॥ H. Pr. 11 ; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं किमुत समवायः K. 103 ; R. 14. 35 ; Ku. 7. 65. —करः a

servant, slave ; अवेहि मां किंकरमष्टमूर्तेः R. 2. 35. (—रा) a female servant. (री) the wife of a servant. -कर्तव्यता,-कार्यता any situation in which one asks oneself what should be done ; किंकर्तव्यतामूढः 'being at a loss or perplexed what to do'. —कारण *a.* having what reason or cause.—किल *ind.* what a pity (expressing displeasure or dissatisfaction, P. III. 3. 151); न संभावयामि न मर्षयामि तत्र भवान् किं किल वृषलं याजयिष्यति Sk. —क्षण *a.* one who says 'what is a moment,' a lazy fellow who does not value moments; H. 2. 91. -गोत्र *a.* belonging to what family. —च *ind.* moreover, and again, further. —चन *ind.* to a certain degree, a little. -चित् *ind.* to a certain degree, somewhat, a little ; किंचिदुत्क्रान्तशैशवौ R. 15. 33, 2. 46, 12. 21. °ज्ञ *a.* 'knowing little,' a smatterer. °कर *a.* doing something, useful. °काल sometime, a little time. °प्राण *a.* having a little life. °मात्र *a.* only a little. —छंदस् *a.* conversant with which Veda.—तनु a species of spider. —तर्हि *ind.* how then, but, however. —तु *ind.* but, yet, however, nevertheless ; अवैमि चैनामनघेति किंतु लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40, 1 65. —देवत *a.* having what deity. —नामधेय, -नामन् *a.* having what name. —निमित्त *a.* having what cause or reason, for what purpose. -निमित्तम् *ind.* why, wherefore. —नु *ind.* 1 whether ; किंनु मे मरणं श्रेयो परित्यागो जनस्य वा Nala. 10. 10. -2. much more, much less ; अपि त्रैलोक्यराज्यस्य हेतोः किंनु महीकृते Bg. 1. 35. -3. what in deed ; किंनु मे राज्येनार्थः.- नु खलु *ind* 1. how possibly, how is it that, why indeed, why to be sure ; किं नु खलु गीतार्थमाकर्ण्य इष्टजनविरहादृतेऽपि बलवदुत्कंठितोऽस्मि *S.* 5. -2. may it be that ; किं नु खलु यथा वयमस्यामेवमियमप्यस्मान् प्रति स्यात् *S.* 1. -पच,-पचान *a.* miserly, niggardly. —पराक्रम *a.* of what power or energy. —पुनर् *ind.* how much more, how much less ; स्वयं रोपितेषु तरुष्वप्युत्पद्यते स्नेहः किंपुनरंगसंभवेषु पुत्रेषु K 291 ; Me. 3, 17 ; V. 3. —प्रकारं *ind.* in what manner. -प्रभाव *a.* possessing what power. -भूत *a.* of what sort or nature. -रूप *a.* of what form or shape —वदंति, ती *f.* rumour, report ; मत्संबंधात्कश्मला किंवदंती U 1. 42 ; U. 1. 4. —वराटकः an extravagant man. —वा *ind.* 1. a particle of interrogation ; किंवा शकुंतलेत्यस्य मातुराख्या *S.* 7. -2. or (corr of किं 'whether'), राजपुत्रि कुशा किंवा जानासि Pt. 1 ; तत्किं मारयामि किंवा विषं प्रयच्छामि किंवा पशुधर्मेण व्यापादयामि *ibid.* ; *S.* Til. 7. —विद् *a.* knowing what. —व्यापार *a.* following what occupation —शील *a.* of what habits. -स्वित् *ind.* whether, how ; अन्नैः शृंगं हरति पवनः किंस्विदित्युन्मुखीभिः Me. 14.

कियत् *a.* [cf. P. V. 2. 40] (Nom. sing. कियान् *m.*, कियती *f.*, कियत् *n*) 1 How great, how far, how much, how many, of what extent or qualities (having an interrogative force) ; कियान्कालस्तवैवं स्थितस्य संजातः Pt. 5 ; N. 1. 130 ; अयं सुतावासो विमृश कियतीं याति न दशाम् Sânti. 1. 25 ; इयत्युसि कियत्कुजो मे रक्षति *S.* 1 13 ; कियदवशिष्टं रजन्याः *S.* 4. -2 Of what consideration, *i. e.* of no account, worthless ; राजेति कियती मात्रा P. 1. 40; मातः कियंतोऽरयः Ve. 5. 9. -3 Some, a little; a small number, a few (having an indefinite force) ; निजहृदि विकसंतः संतिः संतः कियंतः Bh. 2. 78; स्वद्भिसरणरभसेन वलंती पतति पदानि कियंति चलंती Git. 6. -Comp. - एतिका effort, vigorous and persevering exertion. —कालम् *ind.* 1. how long. -2. some little time. —चिरं *ind.* how long ; कियाच्चिरं श्राम्यसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. —दूरं *ind.* 1. how far, how distant, how long ; कियद्दूरे स जलाशयः Pt. 1 ; N. 1. 137. -2. for a short time, a little way.

कियाहः A horse of a red or bay colour.

किरः A hog.

किरकः 1 A scribe. -2 A pig.

किरणः [कृ-क्यु Uṇ. 2. 81] 1 A ray or beam of light, a ray (of the sun, moon or any shining substance); रविकिरणसहिष्णु *S.* 2. 4 ; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतींदोः किरणेष्विवांकः Ku. 1. 3 ; *Sânti.* 4. 6 , R. 5. 74; *Si.* 4. 58; °मय radiant, brilliant. -2 A small particle of dust. -3 The sun. -Comp. -मालिन् *m.* the sun.

किरात [किरं पर्यंतभूमिं अतति गच्छतीति किरातः] 1 N. of a degraded mountain tribe who live by hunting, a mountaineer; वैयाकरणकिरातादपशब्दमृगाः क यांतु संत्रस्ताः । यदि नटगणकचिकित्सकवैतालिकवदनकंदरा न स्युः॥ Subhâsh.; Pt 1. 17 ; पर्यंताश्रयिभिर्निजस्य सदृशं नाम्ना किरातैः कृतं Ratn. 2. 3 ; Ku. 1. 6, 15. -2 A savage, barbarian. -3 A dwarf. -4 A groom, a horseman. -5 N. of Siva in the disguise of a Kirâta. —ताः (pl.) N. of a country. -Comp. —अर्जुनीयं N. of a poem by Bhâravi (in which the combat of Arjuna with Siva in the form of a Kirâta or mountaineer is poetically described).-आशिन् *m.* an epithet of Garuḍa.

किरातिः *f.* 1 The ganges. -2 An epithet of Durgâ.

किराती 1 A female Kirâta, a woman of the Kirâta tribe. -2 A woman who carries a fly-flap or chowri ; R. 16. 57. -3 A bawd, a procuress. -4 Pârvatî in the disguise of a Kirâtî. -5 The celestial Gangâ.

किरिः [किरति भूमिं, कृ-इक्] 1 A hog, boar. -2 A cloud.

किरीटिः The fruit of the marshy date tree.

किरीटः, -टं [कृ-किटन् ; Uṇ. 4. 184] 1 A diadem, crown, crest, tiara ; किरीटबद्धांजलयः Ku. 7. 92. -2 A trader. -Comp. -धारिन् *m.* a king. —मालिन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna.

किरीटिन् *a.* [किरीट-इनि] Wearing a crown or diadem ; Bg. 11. 17, 46; Pt. 3. —*m.* N. of Arjuna ; Bg. 11. 35 (Mb. thus accounts for the name :—पुरा शक्रेण मे बद्धं युध्यतो दानवर्षभैः । किरीटं मूर्ध्नि सूर्याभं तेनाहुर्मां किरीटिनं ॥).

किर्मिः *f.* 1 A hall, building. -2 An image of gold or iron. -3 The Palâsa tree.

किर्मीर *a.* Variegated, spotted. -रः 1 N. of a Râkshasa slain by Bhîma ; Ve. 6. -2 The variegated colour. -3 The orange tree. -Comp. —जित्, -निषूदनः, -सूदनः epithets of Bhîma.

किर्मीरित *a.* Variegated spotted.

किर्याणी A wild hog.

किल् I. 6 P. (किलति, किलित) 1 To be or become white. -2 To freeze. -3 To play, sport. -II. 10 P. 1 To urge, instigate. -2 To throw, cast, send.

किलः Play, trifling. -Comp. —किंचितं amorous agitation, weeping, laughing, being angry &c. in the society of a lover ; त्वयि वीर विराजते परं दमयंतीकिलकिंचितं किल N. 2. 44.

किल *ind* 1 Verily, indeed, assuredly, certainly ; अर्हति किल कितव उपद्रवं M. 4 ; इदं किलाव्याजमनोहरं वपुः *S.* 1. 18. -2 As they say, as is reported (showing report or tradition ऐतिह्य); बभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38, 13 51 ; जघान कंसं किल वासुदेवः Mbh. -3 A feigned action (अलीक); प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तां चकर्ष R. 2. 27 ; Mu. 7. 9 ; पयस्याधे किल जातसंभ्रमा Ki. 8. 48, 11. 2. -4 Hope, expectation or probability ; पार्थः किल विजेष्यते कुरून् G. M. -5 Dissatisfaction, dislike ; एवं किल केचिद्वदंति G. M. -6 Contempt ; त्वं किल योत्स्यसे G. M. -7 Cause, reason (हेतु); (very rare) स किलैवमुक्तवान् *S.* M. 'for he said so'.

किलाकिलः, -ला A sound, a cry expressing joy or pleasure ; Mâl. 5. 11. —लः An epithet of Siva.

किलकिलायति-ते Den. To make a chattering noise ; Bk. 7. 102.

किलाटः Coagulated milk.

किलाटिन् *m.* A bamboo.

किलास *a.* Ved. Leprous. --सं 1 A white leprous spot. -2 A blotch, scab. -3 A kind of leprosy.

किलिंजं 1 mat. -2 A thin plank plank of green wood, board; also किलिंचं.

किलिंजकः 1 A mat. -2 A screen or twist of grass.

किलिमं The fir or pine tree.

किल्विन् *m.* A horse.

किल्बिषं 1 Sin; Ms. 4. 243; 10. 118; Bg. 3. 13, 6. 45; R. 11. 34. -2 A fault, offence, injury, guilt; Ms. 8. 235. -3 A disease, sickness.

किशलं A sprout, shoot.

किशलयः,-यं A sprout, a young shoot; see किसलय.

किशोरः [Uṇ. 1 65] 1. A colt, cub, the young of any animal; केसरिकिशोरः &c. -2 A youth, lad, a boy below fifteen, a minor in law (अप्राप्तव्यवहार) -3 The sun. --री A maiden, a young woman.

किष्किंधः-ध्यः 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of a mountain situated in that country. -धा, -ध्या N. of a city, the capital of Kishkindha.

किष्कु *a.* Vile, contemptible, bad. --ष्कुः *m.* or *f.* 1 The fore-arm. -2 A cubit, span. -3 An instrument for measuring lengths.

किसलः-लं, किसलयः,-यं A sprout, a young and tender shoot or foliage; अधरः किसलयरागः *S.* 1. 21; किसलयमलूनं कररुहैः 2. 10; किसलयैः सलयैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35.

कीकट *a* (टी *f.*) 1 Poor, indigent. -2 Miserly. --टाः (Pl.) N. of a country (Behar). --टं A horse.

कीकस *a.* Hard, firm. --सं A bone (*m.* also); Mv. 5. 19. -Comp. -आस्यः, -मुखः a bird in general.

कीकिः A blue jay.

कीचकः [Uṇ. 5. 56] 1 A hollow bamboo. -2 A bamboo rattling or whistling in the wind; शब्दायंते मधुरमनिलैः कीचकाः पूर्यमाणाः Me. 56; R. 2. 12; 4 73; Ku. 1. 8. -3 N. of a people. -4 N. of the commander-in chief of king Viraṭa. [While Draupadi in the guise of Sairandhri was residing at the court of king Varata with her five husbands also disguised, Kichaka once happened to see her, and her beauty stirred up wicked passion in his heart. He thenceforward kept a sinister eye on her, and endeavoured through the help of his sister, the king's wife, to violate her chastity. Draupadi complained of his unmannerly conduct towards herself to the king; but when he declined to interfere, she sought the assistance of Bhima, and at his suggestion showed herself favourable to his advances. It was then agreed that they should meet at mid-night in the dancing hall of the palace. Pursuant to appointment Kichaka went there and attempted to embrace Draupadi (as he fancied Bhima to be owing to the darkness of night). But the wretch was at once seized and crushed to death by the Powerful Bhima.] -Comp. --जित् *m.* an epithet of Bhima, the second Pâṇḍava prince.

कीज *a.* Ved. Wonderful.

कीट् 10 P. (कीटयति, कीटित) 1 To tinge or colour. -2 To bind, fasten.

कीट *a* Hard, harsh. -टः 1 A worm, an insect; कीटोपि सुमनःसंगादारोहति सतां शिरः H. Pr. 45. -2 A term expressive of contempt (generally at the end of comp.); द्विपकीटः a wretched elephant; so पक्षिकीटः Pt. 1; &c. -Comp. -घ्नः sulphur. -जं silk. -जा lac. -मणिः a fire-fly.

कीटकः *a.* Hard, harsh. --कः 1 A worm. -2 A bard of the Mâgadha tribe.

कीटिका 1 A small worm. -2 A poor insignificant creature; Pt. 1.

कीदृश, कीदृश (-शी *f.*), **कीदृक्ष** (-क्षी *f.*) Of what kind or sort, of what nature; तद्वोः कीदृगसौ विवेकविभवः कीदृक् प्रबोधोदयः Prab. 1; N. 1. 137.

कीनं Flesh.

कीनारः Ved. A vile man.

कीनाश *a.* [Uṇ. 5. 36] 1 Cultivating the soil. -2 Poor, indigent. -3 Niggardly. -4 Small, little. --शः 1 An epithet of Yama, the god of death; विधेहि कीनाशनिकेतनातिथिं Śi. 1. 73. -2 A kind of monkey.

कीरः 1 A parrot; एवं कीरवरे मनोरथमयं पीयूषमास्वादयति Bv. 1. 58; N. 3. 12. --राः (Pl.) The country and the people of Kâshmira. -रं Flesh. -Comp --इष्टः the mango tree (liked by parrots). --वर्णकं a kind of perfume.

कीरकः 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 A Buddha. -3 A kind of tree.

कीरिः Ved. Praise, hymn.

कीर्ण *p. p.* [कॄ-क्त] 1 Strewn, spread, cast, scattered. -2 Covered, filled. -3 Placed, put. -4 Injured, hurt. -Comp. --वर्त्मन *a.* strewing the way; *S.* 1. 7.

कीर्णिः *f.* [कॄ क्तिन्] 1 Scattering. -2 Covering, hiding, concealing. -3 Injuring.

कीर्तनं [कृत्-ल्युट्] 1 Telling, narrating. -2 Praising, celebrating. -3 A temple, any work of art, a building; न कीर्तनैरलंकृता मेदिनी K. 180; 119. --ना 1 Narration, recital. -2 Fame, glory.

कीर्तय् = कृत q. v.

कीर्तिः *f.* [कृत्-क्तिन्] 1 Fame, renown, glory; इह कीर्तिमवाप्नोति Ms. 2. 9; वंशस्य कर्तारमनंतकीर्तिं R. 2. 64; Me. 45. -2 Favour, approbation. -3 Dirt, mud. -4 Extension, expansion. -5 Light, lustre, splendour. -6 Sound. -7 Mention, speech, report. -Comp. -भाज् *a.* famous, celebrated, renowned. (-*m.*) an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas. -शेषः survival or remaining behind only in fame, leaving nothing behind but fame, *i. e.* death; cf. नामशेष, आलेख्यशेष; सरसीव कीर्तिशेषं गतवति भुवि विक्रमादित्ये Vâs.

कीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Said, asserted. -2 Mentioned, told. -3 Known; notorious. -4 Praised, celebrated.

कील् 1 P. 1 To bind. -2 To pin. -3 To stake.

कीलः [कील्-घञ्] 1 A wedge, a pin; कीलोत्पाटीव वानरः Pt. 1. 21. -2 A lance. -3 A post, pillar. -4 A weapon. -5 The elbow. -6 A blow with the elbow. -7 A flame. -8 A minute particle. -9 N. of Śiva. -10 A gnomon. -11 A position of the fœtus just before the time of delivery.

कीलकः 1 A wedge or pin. -2 A fence. -3 A pillar, column; see कील

कीलिका The pin of an axle.

कीलित *a.* 1 Tied, bound. -2 Fixed, nailed, pinned down; तेन मम हृदयमिदमसमशरकीलितं Git. 7; सा नश्चेतसि कीलितेव Mâl. 5. 10. -3 Staked, impaled. -4 Pierced, transfixed. -5 Set (as a stake or pole). --तं A tie.

कीलालः 1 A heavenly drink similar to Amṛta, beverage of the gods. -2 Honey. -3 A boast. -लं 1 Blood. -2 Water. -Comp. -जं flesh. -धिः the ocean. -पः a demon, goblin.

कीश *a.* Naked. --शः 1 An ape, monkey. -2 The sun. -3 A bird.

कुः *f.* 1 The earth. -2 The base of a triangle or any plane figure. -Comp. --पुत्रः Mars.

कु *ind.* A prefix implying 'badness,' 'deterioration,' 'depreciation,' 'sin,' 'reproach,' 'want,' 'deficiency,' &c. Its various substitutes are कद् (कदश्व), कव (कवोष्ण), का (कोष्ण), किं (किंप्रभुः); cf. Pt. 5.17. -Comp. -कर्मन् *n.* a bad deed, a mean act. --ग्रहः an unpropitious planet. -ग्रामः a petty village or hamlet (without a king's officer, an

agnihotrin, a physician, or a river) —चेल *a.* wearing bad or ragged garments. —चर्या wickedness, evil conduct, impropriety. —जन्मन् *a.* low-born. —तनु *a.* deformed, ugly. (-नुः) an epithet of Kubera. —तंत्री a bad lute. —तर्कः 1. sophistical or fallacious argument. -2. a heterodox doctrine, free-thinking ; कुतर्कष्वभ्यासः सततपरपैशुन्यमननम् G. L. 31. °पथः a sophistical mode of arguing. -तीर्थं a bad teacher.-दिनं an evil or unpropitious day. —दृष्टिः *f.* 1. weak sight. -2. an evil eye, sinister eye (fig.). -3. an opinion or doctrine opposed to the Vedas, heterodox doctrines ; Ms. 12. 95. —देशः 1. a bad place or country. -2. a country where the necessaries of life are not available or which is subject to oppression. —देह *a.* ugly, deformed. (-हः) an epithet of Kubera. —धी *a.* 1. foolish, silly, stupid. -2. wicked.—नटः 1. a bad actor.-2. a sort of trumpet flower. -3 red arsenic. —नदिका a small river, rill : सुपूरा स्यात्कुनदिका Pt. 1. 25. —नाथः a bad master. —नामन् *m.* a miser. —पथः 1. a wrong road, bad way (fig also). -2. a heterodox doctrine. —पथ्य *a.* unwholesome, improper. —परीक्षक *a.* examining badly, not valuing rightly ; Bh. 2. 15. —पुत्रः a bad or wicked son. —पुरुषः a low or wicked man. —पूय *a.* low, vile, contemptible. -प्रिय *a.* disagreeable, contemptible, low, mean. —प्लवः a bad boat ; कुप्लवैः संतरन् जलम् Ms. 9. 161. —ब्रह्मः, -ब्रह्मन् *m.* a bad or degraded Brâhmaṇa. —मंत्रः 1. a bad advice. -2 a charm used to secure success in a bad cause. —योगः an inauspicious conjunction (of planets).—योगिन् *m.* a false devotee, impostor. —रस *a.* having bad juice or flavour. (-सा) a kind of spirituous liquor. —रूप *a.* ugly, deformed ; Pt. 5. 19. —रूप्यं tin. —वंगः lead. —वचस्, -वाक्य *a.* abusive, bad, scurrilous ; using abusive, or foul language. (*-n.*) abuse, bad language. —वज्रकं crystal ; a stone resembling a diamond. —वर्षः a sudden or violent shower. —विवाहः a degraded or improper form of marriage ; Ms. 3. 63. —वृत्तिः *f.* bad behaviour. —वैद्यः a bad physician, quack. —शील *a.* rude, wicked, unmannerly, ill-tempered. —स्थलं a bad place. —सरित् *f.* a small river, rill ; उच्छिद्यंते क्रियाः सर्वा ग्रीष्मे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. 85. —सृतिः *f.* 1. evil conduct, wickedness. -2. conjuring, magic. -3. roguery. —स्त्री a bad woman.

कु I. 1 P. (कवते) To sound. -II. 6 A. (कुवते) 1 To moan, groan. -2 To cry. -III. 2 P. (कौति) To hum, coo (as a bee).

कुंश् (स्) 1, 10 P. 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

कुक् 1 A. (कोकते) To take, accept, seize.

कुकभं A kind of spirituous liquor.

कुकीलः A mountain.

कुकु (कू) दः One who gives away a girl in marriage with suitable decorations and in accordance with precribed ceremonies.

कुकुंद (दु) रः The cavity of the loins just above the hips (जघनकूप) ; see ककुंदर.

कुकुराः (pl.) 1 N. of a country ; also called दशार्ह. -2 N. of a people, a tribe of the Yâdavas ; Si. 6. 15, 13. 6, 16. 79.

कुकूलः,-लं 1 Chaff ; कुकूलानां राशौ तदनु हृदयं पच्यत इव U. 6. 38. -2 A fire made of chaff. —लं 1 A hole, ditch (filled with stakes). -2 An armour, mail.

कुक्कुटः 1 A cock, wild cock. -2 A whisp of lighted straw, a firebrand -3 A spark of fire. —टी 1 A hen. -2 A small house-lizard. -3 The silk-cotton tree.

कुक्कुटकः 1 A cock, wild cock. -2 A man of a mixed caste.

कुक्कुटिः, —टी *f.* Hypocrisy, interested observance of religious rites.

कुक्कुभः 1 A wild cock. -2 A cock in general. -3 Varnish.

कुक्कुरः (री *f.*) [Uṇ. 1. 41] A dog ; यस्यैतच्च न कुक्कुरैरहरहर्जंघांतरं चर्व्यते Mk. 2. 11. —रं A vegetable perfume. -Comp. —वाच् *m.* a species of deer

कुक्षः a belly.

कुक्षिः 1 The belly (in general) ; जिह्मितास्मातकुक्षिः (भुजगपतिः) Mk. 9. 12. -2 The womb, the part of the belly containing the fœtus ; कुंभी नस्याश्च कुक्षिजः R. 15. 15 ; Si. 13. 40. -3 The interior of anything ; R. 10. 65 (where the word is used in sense 2 also). -4 A cavity in general. -5 A cavern, cave ; R. 2. 38, 67. -6 The sheath of a sword. -7 N. of Bali. -8 A bay, gulf. -Comp. —शूलः belly-ache, colic.

कुक्षिंभरि *a.* 1 'Caring to feed his own belly', selfish, gluttonous, voracious. -2 Filling or pervading the interior ; Ku. 15. 56.

कुंकुमं 1 Saffron ; लग्नकुंकुमकेसरान् (स्कंधान्) ; R. 4. 67 ; Rs. 4. 2 ; 5. 9 ; Bh. 1. 10. 25. -2 Saffron, paint. Mâl. 1. 37. -Comp. —अद्रिः N. of a mountain.

कुच् I. 6. P. (कुचति, कुचित) 1 To utter a shrill cry (as a bird). -2 To go. -3 To polish. -4 To contract, bend. -5 To be contracted. -6 To stop, impede. -7 To write or delineate -8 To mix, connect. -II. 1 P., कुंच् also (कोचति, कुंचति, कुंचित) 1. To make crooked, bend or curve. -2 To move or go crookedly. -3 To make small, lessen. -4 To shrink, contract. -5 To go to or towards.

कुचः [कुच्-क] The female breast, a teat, nipple ; अपि वनांतरमल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26. -Comp. —अग्रं, -मुखं a nipple. —तटं, -तटी the slope of the female breast, the breast, (तट being स्वार्थे or meaningless). —फलः the pomegranate tree.

कुचित *a.* 1 Closed, contracted. -2 Small, little.

कुचर *a* (रा,-री *f.*) 1 Going slowly, creeping.-2 Detracting, censorious. —रः A fixed star.

कुचर्या Evil conduct, wickedness.

कुच्छं A species of lotus.

कुजः 1 A tree ; Pt. 3. 93. -2 The planet Mars. -3 N. of a demon killed by Krishṇa (also called नरक q.v.) —जा N. of Sîtâ ; also of Durgâ

कुजंभलः, कुजंभिलः,-रः A thief who breaks into a house.

कुज्झटिः कुज्झटिका, कुज्झटी *f.* A fog or mist.

कुंच् See कुच् II.

कुंचनं 1 Curving, bending, contraction. -2 A certain disease of the eye.

कुंचिः A measure of capacity equal to eight handfuls ; अष्टमुष्टिर्भवेत्कुंचिः.

कुंचिका 1 A key ; Bh. 1. 63. -2 The shoot of a bamboo. -3 A shoot of reed. -4 A kind of fish.

कुंचित *a.* Contracted, curved, bent &c.

कुंज् 1 P. (कुंजति) To murmur ; cf. कूज्.

कुंजः, -जं 1 A place overgrown with plants or creepers, a bower, an arbour ; चल सखि कुंजं सतिमिरपुंजं शीलय नीलनिचोलं Gît. 5 ; वंजुललताकुंजे 12 ; Me. 19 ; R. 9. 64. -2 The lower jaw. -3 A cave. -4 A tooth. -5 The tusk of an elephant. -Comp. —कुटीरः a bower, a place overgrown with plants and creepers ; गुंजत्कुंजकुटीरकौशिकघटा U. 2. 29 ; Mâl. 5. 19 ; कोकिलकूजितकुंजकुटीरे Gît. 1.

कुंजरः [कुंजो हस्तिहनुः सोऽस्यास्ति, कुंज-र, P. V. 2. 107 Vârt.] 1 An elephant. -2 Any thing pre-eminent or excellent of its class (at the end of comp. only). Amara gives the following words used similarly :— स्युरुत्तरपदे व्याघ्रपुंगवर्षभकुंजराः । सिंहशार्दूलनागाद्याः पुंसि श्रेष्ठार्थवाचकाः ॥. -3 The Asvattha tree. -4 The lunar asterism called हस्त. -5 Hair. —रा,-री A female elephant. -Comp. —अनीकं the division of an army consisting of elephant-corps. —अशनः the Asvattha tree. —अरातिः 1. a lion. -2. Sarabha (a fabulous animal with 8 feet). —ग्रहः an elephant-catcher.

कुंजलं Sour gruel.

कुट् I. 6. P. (कुटति, कुटित) 1 To be crooked or curved. -2 To curve or bend. -3 To act dishonestly, cheat, deceive.-II. 4 P. (कुट्यति) 1 To break to pieces, break asunder, divide, split; Pt. 2. -2 To speak indistinctly. -3 To be warm, burn.

कुटिक-त a. Bent, crooked.

कुटः,-टं [कुट्-क] A water-pot, a jar, pitcher. —टः 1. A fort, strong-hold. -2 A hammer. -3 A tree. -4 A house. -5 A mountain. -Comp. —जः 1. N. of a tree; Mâl. 9. 15; Me. 4; R. 19. 37; Rs. 3. 13; Bh. 1. 35. -2. N. of Agastya. -3. N. of Droṇa. —हारिका a female servant.

कुटकं A plough without a pole. —कः The post round which the string of the churning-stick passes.

कुटंकः A roof, thatch.

कुटंगकः 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants overrunning a tree. -2 A small house, hut or cottage.

कुटपः 1 A measure of grain (=कुडव). -2 A garden near a house. -3 A sage, an ascetic. —पं A lotus.

कुटरः The post round which the rope of the churning stick passes.

कुटरुः Ved. 1 A cock. -2 A tent.

कुटलं A roof, thatch.

कुटिः [कुट्-इन्] 1 The body. -2 A tree. —*f.* 1 A cottage, hut. -2 A curve, bend. -Comp. —चरः a porpoise.

कुटिरं A cottage, hut.

कुटिल a. [कुट्-इलच्] 1 Crooked, bent, curved, curled; भेदा भ्रुवोः कुटिलयोः S. 5. 23; R. 6. 82; 19. 17; Pt. 1. 65. -2 Tortuous, winding कोशं कुटिला नदी Sk. -3 (fig.) Insincere, fraudulent, dishonest; अ Pt. 1. 126. —ला 1 N. of Sarasvatî -2 A kind of perfume. —लं 1 N. of a plant (तगर). -2 Tin. -Comp. —आशय a. evil-minded, malevolent. —पक्ष्मन् a. having curved eye-lashes. —मति, -बुद्धि a. evil-minded, malevolent; Mu 1. 7. —स्वभाव a. crooked by nature, dishonest, malevolent.

कुटिलक a. Curved, bent, crooked.

कुटिलिका 1 Coming stealthily as a hunter on his prey, crouching -2 A blacksmith's forge.

कुटी 1 A curve. -2 A Cottage, hut; प्रासादीयति कुट्यां Sk.; Ms. 11. 73; पर्ण°, अश्व° &c. -3 A vessel with openings used for fumigation. -4 A nosegay.-5 A kind of perfume (मुरा). -6 Spirituous liquour. -7 A bawd, procuress. -Comp. —चकः a religious mendicant of a particular order, चतुर्विधा भिक्षवस्ते कुटीचकबहूदकौ । हंसः परमहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात् स उत्तमः ॥ Mb. —चरः a kind of ascetic who entrusts the care of his family to his son and devotes himself solely to religious penance and austerities.

कुटीरः, -रं, कुटीरकः A hut, cottage, U. 2. 29; Amaru. 48. —रं 1 Sexual intercourse. -2 Exclusiveness.

कुटीका A small house.

कुटुंगकः 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants. -2 A creeper winding round a tree. -3 A thatch, roof. -4 A hut. -5 A granary.

कुटुनी A bawd, procuress; see कुट्टनी.

कुटुंबं, कुटुंबकं 1 A household, a family; उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुंबकं H. 1. 70; Y. 2. 45; Ms. 11. 12, 22; 8. 166. -2 The duties and cares of a family; तदुपहितकुटुंबः R. 7. 71. —बः, -बं 1 A kinsman, a relation by descent or marriage. -2 Offspring, progeny. -3 A name. -4 Race. -5 A group, collection; Vikr 1. 92. -Comp. —कलहः,-हं internal or domestic quarrels. —भरः the burden of the family; भर्त्रा तदर्पितकुटुंबभरेण सार्धम् S. 4. 19; °चिंतया P. 5. 4. —व्यापृत a. (a father) who is provident and attentive to the good of the family.

कुटुंबिकः, कुटुंबिन् m. 1 A householder, married man, a *pater familias*, one who has a family to support or take care of; प्रायेण गृहिणीनेत्राः कन्यार्थेषु कुटुंबिनः Ku 6. 85; V. 3. 1; Ms. 3. 80; Y. 2. 45. -2 (fig.) One who takes care of anything. -3 A peasant. -4 A member of a family; Sânti. 4. 9. —नी 1 The wife of a householder, a housewife (in charge of the house); भवतु कुटुंबिनीमाहूय पृच्छामि Mu. 1; प्रभवंतोऽपि हि भर्तृषु कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिन्यः M. 1. 17; R. 8. 86; Amaru. 48. -2 A large household or family. -3 A woman in general.

कुट्ट् 10 U. (कुट्टयति, कुट्टित) 1 To cut, divide -2 To grind, pound. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To multiply. -5 To burn.

कुट्ट a. (At the end of comp.) Dividing, cutting, grinding. —ट्टः (in Math.) A multiplier.

कुट्टकः 1 A grinder.-2 A kingfisher.

कुट्टनं 1 Cutting. -2 Pounding. -3 Abusing, censuring.

कुट्ट(ट्टि)नी A bawd, procuress, a go-between.

कुट्टाक a. (की f.) Who or what divides or cuts; सारंगसंगरविधाविभकुंभकूटकुट्टाकपाणिकुलिशस्य हरेः प्रमादः Mâl 5 32.

कुट्टित a. 1 Cut. -2 Pounded &c. —ता Unskilful opening of a vein.

कुट्टमितं The affected repulse of a lover's endearments or caresses (one of the 28 graces or blandishments of the heroine). The S. D. thus defines it :—केशस्तनाधरादीनां ग्रहे हर्षेऽपि संभ्रमात् । प्राहुः कुट्टमितं नाम शिरःकरविधूननम् 142.

कुट्टारः A mountain —रं 1 Sexual intercourse. -2 A woollen blanket. -3 Exclusion or oneness.

कुट्टिम a. Paved with small stones, decorated with mosaic. —मः, मं 1 An inlaid or paved floor, ground paved with small stones, pavement; कांतेंदुकांतोपलकुट्टिमेषु Si. 3. 44; R. 11. 9. -2 Ground prepared for the site of a mansion. -3 A jewel-mine. -4 The pomegranate. -5 A hut, cottage, small house.

कुट्टिमित = कुट्टमित q. v.

कुट्टिहारिका A maid-servant, slave; cf कुटहारिका.

कुट्टीरः A small mountain.

कुट्टारकं A small house, hut.

कुद्मल = कुड्मल q. v.

कुठः A tree.; cf. कुट.

कुठर See कुटर.

कुठाकुः A bird, the wood-pecker.

कुठाटंकः, -का An axe.

कुठारः, -री 1 An axe, or hatchet; मातुः केवलमेव यौवनवनच्छेदे कुठारा वयं Bh. 3. 11. -2 A sort of hoe or spade. —रः A tree.

कुठारकः A small axe.

कुठारिकः A wood-cutter.

कुठारिका A small axe.

कुठारुः 1 A tree. -2 An ape, a monkey. -3 An armourer.

कुठिः 1 A tree. -2 A mountain.

कुठेरः Fire.

कुठेरुः The wind produced by a fan or chowri.

कुड् 6 P. (कुडति) To play or act as a child, trifle.

कुडंगः A bower, an arbour.

कुडवः (-पः) A measure of grain equal to ¼ of a Prastha and containing 12 handfuls.

कुड्डिः The body; cf. Uṇ. 4. 143.

कुडिका An earthen or wooden water-pot.

कुडी A hut; cf. कुटी.

कुडुपः The clasp of a necklace or bracelet.

कुड्मल a. [Uṇ. 1. 106] Opening, full-blown, expanding (as the blossom of a flower); R 18. 37. —लः An opening bud; विजृंभणोद्गंधिषु कुड्मलेषु R. 16. 47; U. 6. 17; Śi. 2. 7.—लं A particular hell; Ms. 4. 89; Y. 3. 222.

कुड्मलित a 1 Budded, blossomed. -2 Cheerful, smiling.-3 Half-closed; Māl. 9. 32.

कुड्यं 1 A wall; भेदे कुड्यावपातने Y. 2. 223; Śi. 3. 45. -2 Plastering (a wall). -3 Eagerness, curiosity. -Comp. —छेदिन् m. a house-breaker; a thief. —छेद्यः a digger. (-द्यं) a ditch, pit, breach or opening (in a wall).

कुण् I. 6 P. (कुणति, कुणित) 1 To support, aid.-2 To sound -II. 10 P. (कुणयति) 1 To counsel, advise.-2 To converse or speak with. -3 To invite. -4 To salute.

कुणकः A young animal just born.

कुणप a. (पी f.) [cf. Uṇ. 3. 143] Smelling like a dead body, stinking. —पः, -पं A dead body, corpse; शासनीया कुणपभोजनाः V. 5. (a vulture); अमेध्यकुणपाशी च Ms. 12. 71; often used as a term of contempt with living beings. —पः 1 A spear- -2 A foul smell, stench.

कुणारु a. Ved. Crying out, (क्रन्दनशील); Rv. 3. 30. 8.

कुणिः 1 A cripple with a withered or crooked arm. -2 A whitlow.

कुंटक a. (की f.) Fat, corpulent.

कुंठ् 1. P. (कुंठति, कुंठित) 1 To be blunted or dulled.-2 To be lame or mutilated.-3 To be dull or stupid, be idle. -4 To loosen. —Caus. or 10 P. To hide.

कुंठ a. 1 Blunt, dulled; वज्रं तपोवीर्यमहत्सु कुंठं Ku. 3. 12 has no effect on &c.; कुंठत्वमायाति गुणः कवीनां साहित्यविद्याश्रमवर्जितेषु Vikr. 1. 14; Śi. 12. 12; कुंठीभवंत्युपलादिषु क्षुराः S. B. -2 Dull, foolish, stupid. -3 Indolent, lazy. -4 Weak.

कुंठकः A fool.

कुंठित p. p. 1 Blunted, dulled; (fig. also); बिभ्रतोऽस्त्रमचलेऽप्यकुंठितं R. 11. 74; Bv. 2. 78, Ku. 2. 20; शास्त्रेष्वकुंठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 not hampered or impeded. -2 Stupid. -3 Mutilated. -4 Grasped, held. -5 Encircled.

कुंड् I. 1 A. 1 To burn. -2 To eat. -3 To heap. -II. 1 P. To maim or mutilate. -III. 10 U. To protect.

कुंडः, -डी, -डं [cf. Uṇ. 1. 112] 1 A bowl-shaped vessel, a basin, bowl. -2 A round hole in the ground for receiving and preserving water. -3 A hole in general; अग्निकुंड. -4 A pool, well; especially one consecrated to some deity or holy purpose. -5 The bowl of a mendicant. —डः (डा f.) A son born in adultery, the son of a woman by a man other than her husband while the husband is alive; पत्यौ जीवति कुंडः स्यात् Ms. 3. 174; Y. 1. 222. —डा An epithet of Durgā. —Comp. -आशिन् m. a pander, pimp, one who depends for his livelihood on a कुंड i. e. a bastard, or adulterine; Ms. 3. 158; Y. 1. 224. —ऊधस् (कुंडोध्नी f.) 1. a cow with a full udder. -2. a woman with a full bosom. —कीटः 1. a keeper of concubines.-2. a follower of the Chārvāka doctrine, an atheist. -3 a Brāhmaṇa born in adultery. —कीला a low or vile man.—गोलं, -गोलकं 1. gruel. -2. a group of कुंड and गोलक (taken together).

कुंडलः, -लं [कुंड-मत्वर्थे ल] 1 An ear-ring; श्रोत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुंडलेन Bh. 2. 71; Ch. P. 11; Rs. 2. 20, 3. 19; R. 11. 15.-2 A bracelet. -3 The coil of a rope. -4 A fetter, tie, collar.

कुंडलना Encircling (as a word) to denote that it is to be left out or not considered; तदोजसस्तद्यशसः स्थिताविमौ वृथेति चित्ते कुरुते यदा यदा। तनोति भानोः परिवेषकैतवात्तदा विधिः कुंडलनां विधोरपि ॥ N. 1. 14; cf. 2. 95 also.

कुंडलिन् (नी f.) 1 Decorated with ear rings. -2 Circular, spiral. -3 Winding, coiling (as a serpent). -m. 1 A snake. -2 A peacock. -3 An epithet of Varuṇa, and of Śiva. -4 The spotted or painted deer.—नी A form of Durgā or Śakti.

कुंडलीकृत a. Forming a ring, coiled.

कुंडिका 1 A pitcher. -2 A student's water-pot (कमंडलु).

कुंडिन् m. 1 An epithet of Śiva. -2 A bastard. -3 A horse.

कुंडिनं N. of a city, the capital of the Vidarbhas.

कुंडि(डी)रः a. Strong. -रः A man.

कुतपः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 A twice-born man (द्विजन्मन्). -3 The sun. -4 Fire. -5 A guest. -6 An ox, a bull. -7 A daughter's son. -8 A sister's son -9 Grain.-10 The eighth Muhūrta of the day; अह्नः मुहूर्ता विख्याता दश पंच च सर्वदा। तत्राष्टमो मुहूर्तो यः स कालः कुतपः स्मृतः ॥ -11 A musical instrument -12 A time suitable for the performance of sacrifices to the Manes —पं The Kuśa grass.

कुतस् ind. 1 From where whence; कस्य त्वं वा कुत आयातः Moha. M. 3. -2 Where, where else, in what (other) place &c.; ईदृग्विनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. -3 Why, wherefore, from what cause or motive; कुत इदमुच्यते S. 5. -4 How, in what manner; स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 15. -5 Much more, much less; न त्वत्समोऽस्त्यभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43, 4. 31; न मे स्तेनो जनपदे न कदर्यो...न स्वैरी स्वैरिणी कुतः Ch. Up. -6 Because, for; S. 1. कुतस् is sometimes used merely for the abl. of किम्; कुतः कालात्समुत्पन्नं V. P. (= कस्मात् कालात् &c.). कुतः becomes indefinite when connected with the particles चिद्, चन, or अपि.

कुतस्त्य a. 1 Whence come; U. 3. 7. -2 How happened.

कुतुकं 1 Desire, inclination. -2 Curiosity (= कौतुकं). -3 Eagerness, ardour, vehemence; केलिकलाकुतुकेन च काचिदमुं यमुनाजलकूले। मंजुलवंजुलकुंजगतं विचकर्ष करेण दुकूले Gīt. 1.

कुतुपः, कुतूः f. A small leathern bottle for oil. —पः 1 The eighth Muhūrta of the day.-2 = कुतप 12 q. v.

कुतूहल a. 1 Wonderful. -2 Excellent, best. -3 Praised celebrated. —लं 1 Desire, curiosity; उज्झितशब्देन जनितं नः कुतूहलं S. 1; यदि विलासकलासु कुतूहलं Gīt. 1; (पयो-) कुतूहलेनेव मनुष्यशोणितम् R. 3. 54; 13 21; 15, 65. -2 Eagerness. -3 What excites curiosity, anything pleasing or interesting, a curiosity. -4 Delight, pleasure; U. 1. 20.

कुतूहलिन् a. 1 Desirous, struck with curiosity.; Māl. 1. -2 Eager, impatient.

कुत्र ind. 1 Where, in which place; कुत्र मे शिशुः Pt. 1; प्रवृत्तिः कुत्र कर्तव्या H. 1. -2 In which case; तेजसा सह जातानां वयः कुत्रोपयुज्यते Pt 1. 328. (कुत्र is sometimes used for the loc. sing. of किम्). When connected with the particles चिद्, चन or अपि, कुत्र be-

comes indefinite in sense. कुत्रापि, -कुत्रचित् somewhere, anywhere; न कुत्रापि no where; कुत्रचित्-कुत्रचित् in one place-in another place, here-here; Ms. 9. 34.

कुत्रत्य a. Where living or residing.

कुत्स् 10 A. (कुत्सयते, कुत्सित) To abuse, revile, censure, condemn; Ms. 2. 54; Y. 1. 31; Sânti. 2. 30.

कुत्सनं, कुत्सा Abuse, contempt, reproach, abusive language; देवतानां च कुत्सनं Ms. 4. 163. —ना Expression of contempt.

कुत्सित p. p. 1 Despised, contemptible. -2 Low, mean, vile. —तं Censure.

कुथ् 4. P. (कुथ्यति, कुथित) To stink, become putrid or foul.

कुथः, The Kusa grass.

कुथः, -थं, -था 1 A painted cloth serving as an elephant's housings. -2 A carpet (in general).

कुद्दारः, लः, -लकः 1 A spade, hoe. -2 The Kânchana tree. —लकं A copper pitcher.

कुद्मलं = कुड्मल q. v.

कुद्रंकः, -गः 1 A watch house. -2 A dwelling raised on a scaffold.

कुध्रः A mountain.

कुनकः A crow.

कुनालिका The (Indian) cuckoo.

कुंतः 1 A lance, a barbed dart, spear; कुंताः प्रविशंति K. P. 2. (i. e. कुंतधारिणः पुरुषाः); विरहिनिकृंतनकुंतमुखाकृतिकेतकिदंतुरिताशे Gît. 1. -2 A small animal, an insect. -3 A kind of grain. -4 Passion.

कुंतलः 1 The hair of the head, a lock of hair; प्रतनुविरलैः प्रांतोन्मीलन्मनोहरकुंतलैः U. 1. 20. Ch. P. 4, 6; Gît 2. -2 A drinking cup. -3 A plough. -4 Barley. -5 A kind of perfume. —लाः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants.

कुंतलिका A butter knife.

कुंतयः (pl. of कुंति m.) N. of a country and its people.

कुंतिः N. of a king, son of क्रथ. -Comp. —भोजः N. of a Yâdava prince, king of the Kunties, who being childless, adopted Kuntî.

कुंती 1 N. of पृथा, daughter of Yâdava named शूर, adopted by कुंतिभोज. [She was the first wife of Pându. As he was prevented by a curse from having progeny, he allowed his wife to make use of a charm she had acquired from the sage Durvasas, by means of which she was to have a son by any god she liked to invoke. She invoked Dharma, Vayu and Indra, and had from them Yudhishthira, Bhima and Arjuna respectively. She was also mother of Karna by the deity Sun whom she invoked in her virginhood to test her charm.]. -2 A fragrant resin. -3 The wife of a Brâhmana.

कुंथ् 1, 9 P. (कुंथति, कुथ्नाति, कुंथित) 1 To suffer pain. -2 To cling to. -3 To hurt.

कुंदः, —दं [Un. 4. 98] A kind of jasmine (white and delicate); कुंदावदाताः कलहंसमालाः Bk. 2. 18; प्रातः कुंदप्रसवशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me. 113; S. 5. 19. —दं The flower of this plant; अलके बालकुंदानुविद्धं Me. 65, 47. —दः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A fragrant oleander. -3 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. -4 The number 'nine'. -5 A lotus. -6 A turner's lathe. -Comp. —करः a turner.

कुंदिनी A multitude of lotuses.

कुंदमः A cat.

कुंदरः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A kind of grass.

कुंदुः A rat, mouse.

कुप् I. 4. P. (कुप्यति, चुकोप, अकुपत्, कोपितुं, कुपित) 1 To be angry, (generally with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger, but sometimes with the acc. or gen. also); कुप्यंति हितवादिने K. 108; कुपितश्चंद्रगुप्तश्चाणक्यस्योपरि Mu. 2; M. 3. 21; U. 7; चुकोप तस्मै स भृशं R. 3. 56. -2 To be excited, to gather strength, be virulent; as in दोषाः प्रकुप्यंति Susr. - Caus. (कोपयति-ते) 1 To provoke, irritate; to excite, agitate. -2 To stir up. -II. 10 U. 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

कोपः [कुप्-भावे घञ्] 1 Anger, wrath, passion; कोपं न गच्छति नितांतबलोपि नागः Pt. 1. 123; न त्वया कोपः कार्यः do not be angry. -2 (In medicine) Morbid irritation or disorder of the humours of the body; i. e. पित्तकोप, वातकोप &c. —Comp. —आकुल, -आविष्ट a. enraged, furious. —क्रमः 1. an angry or passionate man. -2. the course of anger. -दीप्त, -ज्वलित a. inflamed with anger. -पदं 1. cause of anger. -2. pretended anger. -वशः subjection to anger. —वेगः violence, fury of anger.

कोपन a. [कुप्-ताच्छील्ये युच्] 1 Passionate, irascible, angry. -2 Causing anger. -3 Irritating, causing morbid disorder of the humours of the body. -नं Becoming angry.-ना A passionate or angry woman; कथासि कामिन् सुरतापराधात् पादानतः कोपनयावधूतः Ku. 3. 8; Amaru. 65.

कोपनक a. Angry. -कः A kind of perfume.

कोपयिष्णु a. [कुप्-णिच्-बा॰इष्णुच्] Intending to enrage or exasperate, inclined to make angry.

कोपित a. Enraged, furious, provoked &c.

कोपिन् a. [अवश्यं-कुप्यति कुप्-णिनि] 1 Angry, irritated; सत्यमेवासि यदि मयि कोपिनी Gît. 10.-2 Causing anger. -3 Irritating, causing disorder of the humours of the body. -m. A water-pigeon.

कुपः Ved. The beam or lever of a pair of scales.

कुपय a. Ved. To be guarded or protected.

कुपिंद See कुविंद.

कुपिनिन् m. A fisherman.

कुपिनी A kind of net for catching small fish.

कुपूय a. Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

कुप्यं 1 A base metal. -2 Any metal but silver and gold; Ki. 1. 35; Ms. 7. 96; 10. 113. -Comp.—शाला a braziery.

कुबे(वे)रः [कुत्सितं बे(वे)रं शरीरं यस्य सः] The god of riches and treasure and the regent of the northern quarter; कुबेरगुप्तां दिशमुष्णरश्मौ गंतुं प्रवृत्ते समयं विलंघ्य Ku. 3. 25 (vide Malli. thereon) [Kubera is the son of Visravas by Idavida, and thus the half-brother of Ravana. Besides being the lord of riches and regent of the north, he is the king of the Yakshas and Kinnaras, and a friend of Rudra. His abode is Kailasa. He is represented as being deformed in body, having three legs, only eight teeth, and a yellow mark in place of one eye]. -Comp. —अद्रिः, -अचलः an epithet of mountain Kailâsa. —दिश् f. the north.

कुब्ज a. [कु ईषत् उब्जमार्जवं यत्र शकं॰ Tv.] Hump-backed, crooked. —ब्जः॰ 1 A curved sword. -2 A hump on the back. —ब्जा A young female servant of Kamsa, said to be deformed in three parts of her body. [Krishna and Balarama, while proceeding to Mathura, saw her on the high road carrying unguent to Kamsa. They asked her if she would give them some portion of it, and she gave as much as they wanted. Krishna, being very much pleased with her kindness, made her perfectly straight and she began to appear a most beautiful woman]. -Comp. —किरातः—वामनः a hump-backed person and a dwarf. —गामिन् a. going crookedly,

going astray ; Pt. 2. 5. —लीला the manner, gait, or character of a hump-backed person ; *S*. 2.

कुब्जकः N. of a tree; Ms. 8. 247, 5. 2.

कुब्जिका An unmarried girl eight years old.

कुब्र 1 A forest. -2 A hole for sacrificial fire. -3 A ring ; an ear-ring. -4 A thread. -5 A cart.

कुभृत् *m*. A mountain or a king.

कुमारः [cf. Un. 3. 138] 1 A son, boy ; a youth ; R. 3. 48. -2 A boy below five. -3 A prince, an heir apparent (especially in dramas) ; विप्रोषितकुमारं तद्राज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं R. 12. 11; कुमारस्यायुषो बाणः V. 5 ; उपवेष्टुमर्हति कुमारः Mu. 4 (said by Râkshasa to Malayaketu). -4 N. of Kârttikeya, the god of war ; कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारं R. 5. 36 ; कुमारोऽपि कुमारविक्रमः 3. 55. -5 N. of Agni. -6 A parrot. -Comp. —पालनः 1. one who takes care of children. -2. N. of king *S*âlivâhana. —भृत्या 1. care of young children. -2. care of a woman in pregnancy or confinement, midwifery ; R. 3. 12. -वाहिन्, -वाहनः a peacock. -व्रतं a vow of eternal celibacy. —सूः *f*. 1. an epithet of Pârvatî, or -2. of the Ganges. (-*m*.) an epithet of Agni.

कुमारकः 1 A child, a youth. -2 The pupil of the eye.

कुमारयति Den. P. To play, sport (like a child).

कुमारयुः A prince, heir-apparent.

कुमारिक *a*. (की *f*.), कुमारिन् (णी *f*.) *a*. Furnished with girls, abounding in girls.

कुमारिका, कुमारी 1 A young girl, one from 10 to 12 years old. -2 A maiden, virgin; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमार्युतुमती सती Ms. 9, 90; 11. 59 ; व्यावर्तितान्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69. -3 A girl or daughter in general. -4 N. of Durgâ. -5 N. of several plants. -6 N. of Sîtâ. -7 Large cardamoms. -8 The southern extremity of the Indian peninsula (cf. the modern name Cape Comorin). -Comp. -पुत्रः 1. the son of an unmarried woman. -2. N. of Karṇa. -श्वशुरः the father-in-law of a girl defiled before marriage.

कुमुद् *a*. 1 Unkind, unfriendly. -2 Avaricious.-*n*. 1 The white water-lily. -2 The red lotus.

कुमुदः-दं [कौ-मोदते इति कुमुदं] 1 The white water-lily said to open at moon-rise; नोच्छ्वसिति तपनकिरणैश्चंद्रस्येवांशुभिः कुमुदं V. 3. 16 ; so *S*. 5. 28 ; Rs. 3. 2. 21. 23; Me. 40. -2 A red lotus. —दं Silver. —दः 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 N. of the elephant supposed to guard the south. -3 Camphor. -4 A species of monkey. -5 N. of a Nâga who gave his younger sister कुमुद्वती to Kusa, son of Râma ; see R. 16. 79. 86. -Comp. —अभिख्यं silver. —आकरः -आवासः a pond full of lotuses. —ईशः the moon. —खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. —नाथः, -पतिः, -बंधुः, -बांधवः, -सुहृद् *m*. the moon.

कुमुद्वती The lotus plant.

कुमुदिक *a*. Abounding in Kumudas. —का 1 N. of a plant, (कट्फला). -2 A small tree (the seeds of which are aromatic).

कुमुदिनी 1 A water-lily with white lotus-flowers ; यथोद्दावानंद व्रजति समुपोढे कुमुदिनी U. 5. 26 ; *S*i. 9. 34. -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotus. -Comp. -नायकः, -पतिः the moon.

कुमुद्वत् *a*. Abounding in lotuses ; कुमुद्वत्सु च वारिषु R. 4. 19. —ती 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moon-rise) ; अंतर्हिते शशिनि सैव कुमुद्वती मे दृष्टिं न नंदयति संस्मरणीयशोभा *S*. 4. 2; 3. 17 ; कुमुद्वती भानुमतीव भावं (न बबंध) R. 6. 36. -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses. °ईशः the moon.

कुमोदकः An epithet of Vishṇu.

कुंबः Ved 1 A kind of head-dress for women (?). -2 The upper part of a club. —बा 1 A thick petticoat. -2 An enclosure round the sacrificial ground.

कुंभः [कुं भूमिं कुत्सितं वा उंभति पूरयति उंभ्-अच् शकं° Tv.] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, jar ; इयं सुस्तनी मस्तकन्यस्तकुंभा Jag. ; वर्जयेत्तादृशं मित्रं विषकुंभं पयोमुखं H. 1. 77 ; R. 2. 36; so कुच°, स्तन°. -2 The frontal globe on the fore-head of an elephant ; इभकुंभ Mâl. 5. 32 ; मत्तेभकुंभदलने भुवि संति शूराः Bh. 1. 59. -3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. -4 A measure of grain equal to 20 droṇas ; Ms. 8. 320. -5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. -6 The paramour of a harlot. -7 An urn in which the bones of dead bodies are collected. -8 A kind of heart-disease. —भा A harlot, a whore. —भं A fragrant resin (गुग्गुल) -Comp. —कर्णः 1. 'Pitcher-eared', N. of a gigantic Râkshasa, brother of Râvaṇa and slain by Râma. [He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including sages and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahm*a* had inflicted on him a curse for the humiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant Airav*a*ta, Kumbhakar*n*a began to practise the most rigid austerities. Brahm*a* was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Sarasvat*i* to sit on his tongue and to pervert it. Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking *indrapada* he asked *nidrâpada* which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for six months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lank*a* was besieged by the monkey-troops of R*a*ma, Ravan*a* with great difficulty roused Kumbhakarn*a*, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 2000 jars of liquor, he took Sugr*i*va prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rama]. -2. an epithet of *S*iva. —कामला a bilious affection. —कारः 1. a potter ; Y. 3. 146. -2. a mixed tribe वैश्यायां विप्रतश्चौर्यात् कुंभकारः स उच्यते U*s*anas ; मालाकारात्कर्मकर्यां कुंभकारो व्यजायत Parâ*s*ara). -3. a serpent. -4. a kind of wild fowl. (-री), -कारिका 1. the wife of a potter. -2. a kind of collyrium. —घोणः N. of a town. -जः, -जन्मन् *m*., —योनिः, -संभवः 1. epithets of Agastya ; प्रससादोदयादंभः कुंभयोनेर्महौजसः R. 4. 21 ; 15. 55. -2. an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas. -3. an epithet of Vasishṭha. —दासी a bawd, procuress ; sometimes used as a term of reproach or abuse. —धरः the sign of the zodiac called Aquarius. —राशिः the sign Aquarius. —रेतस् *m*. a form of Agni. —लग्नं that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. —मंडूकः 1. (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. -2. (fig.) an inexperienced man ; cf. कूपमंडूक. —शाला pottery. —संधिः the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes.

कुंभकः 1 The base of a column. -2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both nostrils with the fingers of the right hand.

कुंभिका 1 A small pot. -2 A harlot. -3 A disease of the eyes.

कुंभिन् 1 An elephant ; Bv. 1. 52. -2 A crocodile. -3 A fish. -4 A kind of poisonous insect. -5 A sort of fragrant resin (गुग्गुल). -Comp. —नरकः a particular hell. —मदः rut, ichor.

कुंभिलः 1 A thief who breaks into a house. -2 A plagiarist. -3 A wife's brother. -4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or born at undue seasons.

कुंभी 1 A small water-jar. -2 An earthen cooking vessel. -3 A measure of grain. -4 N. of several

plants. -Comp. —धान्यं grain stored in jars sufficient for six days. —धान्यकः a house-holder who stores grain. —नसः a kind of venomous serpent ; U. 2. 29. —पाकः 1. the contents of a cooking-vessel. -2. (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessel ; Y. 3. 224 ; Ms. 12.76.

कुंभीकः 1 The Punnâga tree. -2 A catamite. —का Swelling of the eye-lids.

कुंभीरः A shark.

कुंभीरकः, कुंभीलः, कुंभीलकः A thief ; लोप्त्रेण गृहीतस्य कुंभीरकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2 ; कुंभीलकैः कामुकैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4. —लः A crocodile.

कुर् 6 P. (कुरति, कुरित) To sound.

कुर्करः, कुरंकुरः The (Indian) crane.

कुरंगः (गी f.) 1 A deer in general ; तन्मे ब्रूहि कुरंग कुत्र भवता किं नाम तप्तं तपः Sânti. 1 14, 4. 6 ; लवंगी कुरंगीदृगंगीकरोतु Jag. -2 A species of deer (कुरंग ईषत्ताम्रः स्याद्धरिणाकृतिको महान्). -Comp. —अक्षी, —नयना, —नेत्रा a deer-eyed woman. —नाभिः musk.

कुरंगकः कुरंगमः = कुरंग q. v.

कुराचिल्लः A crab.

कुरटः A shoemaker.

कुरंटः, कुरटकः, कुराटिका The yellow amaranth.

कुरंडः Enlargement of the testicles or of the scrotum, hydrocele.

कुरंडकः Yellow amaranth.

कुररः (ला) An osprey ; Y. 1. 174.

कुररी 1 A female osprey ; चक्रंदविग्ना कुररीव भूयः R. 14. 68 -2 A ewe. -Comp. —गणः a flight of ospreys.

कुरराव A place abounding with ospreys.

कुरलः 1 An osprey. -2 A curl, a lock of hair.

कुरवः (वः), कुरव(व)कः A species of amaranth ; कुरवका रवकारणतां ययुः R. 9. 29 ; Me. 78 ; Rs. 6. 18. —व (वं), —व(व)कं The flower of this tree ; चूडापाशे नवकुरवकं Me 65 ; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरवकं श्यामावदातारुणं M. 3. 5.

कुरालः (हः) A light bay horse with black legs.

कुरी A kind of grass or corn.

कुरीरं 1 A kind of head-dress for women. -2 Copulation.

कुरुः (pl.) 1 N. of a country situated in the north of India about the site of the modern Delhi ; श्रियः कुरूणामधिपस्य पालनीं Ki. 1. 1 ; चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते 1. 17. -2 The kings of this country. —रुः 1 A priest. -2 Boiled rice. -Comp. —क्षेत्रं N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas ; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1 ; Ms. 2. 19. —क्षेत्रियोगः a solar day in the course of which three lunar days, three asterisms and three yogas occur. —चिल्लः a crab. —जांगलं = कुरुक्षेत्र q. v. —राज् m., —राजः an epithet of Duryodhana. —विस्तः a weight of gold equal to about 700 Troy grains. —वृद्धः an epithet of Bhîshma.

कुरुटः A kind of pot-herb.

कुरुटिन् m. A horse.

कुरुंटः A red species of amaranth. —टी 1 A wooden doll or puppet. -2 The wife of a Brâhmaṇa or teacher.

कुरुंटकः Yellow or white amaranth.

कुरुंड = कुरंट q. v.

कुरुरी A kind of bird (having a plaintive tone) ; cf. कुररी.

कुरुंबं A kind of orange.

कुरुलः A lock of hair, especially on the forehead.

कुरुवक = कुरवक q. v.

कुरुविंदः, -दं A ruby. —दं 1 Black salt -2 A mirror.

कुकुटः 1 A cock. -2 Rubbish.

कुर्कुरः A dog ; उपकर्तुमपि प्राप्तं निःस्वं मन्यंते कुर्कुरं Pt. 2. 90 v. l.

कुर्चिका = कूर्चिका q. v.

कुर्द्, कुर्दन See कूर्द्, कूर्दन.

कु(कू)र्परः 1 The knee. -2 The elbow.

कु(कू)र्पासः, कु(कू)र्पासकः A sort of bodice worn by women ; मनोज्ञकूर्पासकपीडितस्तनाः Rs. 5. 8, 4. 16. v. l.

कुर्वत् *pres. p.* Doing &c. —m. 1 A servant. -2 A shoemaker.

कुल् 1 P. (कोलति, कुलित) 1 To accumulate, collect. -2 To be related ; behave as a kinsman. -3 To proceed or go uninterruptedly. -4 To count, reckon.

कुलं 1 A race; family ; निदानमिक्ष्वाकुकुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1. -2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode ; वसन्नृषिकुलेषु सः R. 12. 25. -3 A high or noble family, noble descent ; कुले जन्म Pt. 5. 2 ; कुलशीलसमन्वितः Ms. 7. 54, 62 ; so कुलजा, कुलकन्यका &c. -4 A herd, troop, flock ; collection, multitude ; मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु S. 2. 6 ; U. 2. 9 ; आलिकुलसंकुल Gît. 1 ; Si. 9. 71 ; so गो°, कृमि°, महिषी° &c. -5 A lot, gang, band (in a bad sense). -6 A country. -7 The body. -8 The front or forepart. -9 A tribe, caste, community. -10 A blue stone. -लः The head of a guild or corporation. -Comp. —अकुल a. 1. of a mixed character or origin. -2. middling. °तिथिः m. f. the second, sixth, and the tenth lunar days of a fort-night in a month. °वारः Wednesday. —अंकुरः the scion of a family ; S 7. 19. —अंगना a respectable or high-born (chaste) woman. —अंगारः a man who ruins his family ; Pt. 4. —अचलः, —अद्रिः, —पर्वतः, —शैलः a principal mountain, one of a class of seven mountains which are supposed to exist in each division of the continent ; their names are:—महेंद्रो मलयः सह्यः शुक्तिमान् ऋक्षपर्वतः । विंध्यश्च पारियात्रश्च सप्तैते कुलपर्वताः ॥. —अन्वित a. born in a noble family. —अभिमानः family-pride. —आचारः, -कर्मन् n., -धर्मः a duty or custom peculiar to a family or caste. -आचार्यः, -गुरुः 1. a family-priest or teacher. -2. a geneologist. —आधारकः a son. —आलंबिन् a. maintaining a family. -ईश्वरः 1. the chief of a family. -2. N. of Siva. (-री) N. of Durgâ. —उत्कट a. high-born. (-टः) a horse of a good breed. -उत्पन्न, -उद्गत, -उद्भव a. sprung from a noble family, high-born. -उद्वहः The head or perpetuator of a family ; see उद्वह. —उपदेशः a family name. —कज्जलः one who is a disgrace to his family. —कंटकः one who is a thorn or trouble to his family. —कन्यका, -कन्या a girl of high birth ; विशुद्धमुग्धः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mâl. 7. 1; गृहे गृहे पुरुषाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्वहंति Mâl. 7. —करः, —कर्तृ m. the founder of a family. —कलंकः one who is a disgrace to his family. —क्षयः 1. ruin of a family. -2. extinction of a family. —गिरिः, —भृत् m., —पर्वतः, -शैलः see कुलाचल above. —घ्न a. ruining a family ; दोषैरेतैः कुलघ्नानां Bg. 1. 43. —ज, -जात a. 1. well-born, of high birth. -2. ancestral, hereditary ; Ki. 1. 31 (used in both senses). —जनः a high-born or distinguished person. —तंतुः one who continues or perpetuates a family. —तिथिः m. f. an important lunar day, viz:—the 4th, 8th, 12th or 14th of a lunar fort-night. —तिलकः the glory of a family, one who does honour to his family. —दीपः, -दीपकः the glory of a family. —दुहितृ f. see कुलकन्या. —देवता a tutelary deity ; the guardian deity of a family ; Ku. 7. 27. —धन a. one whose wealth is the preservation of the good name of the family ; U. 1. 14. (-नं) the dear-

est and most valued treasure of the family ; U. 7. 6. —धर्मः a family custom, a duty or custom peculiar to a family : उत्सन्नकुलधर्माणां मनुष्याणां जनार्दन Bg. 1. 44 ; Ms. 1. 118 ; 8 14. —धारकः a son. —धुर्य (a son) able to support a family, a grown up son ; न हि सति कुलधुर्ये सूर्यवंश्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. —नंदन a. gladdening or doing honour to a family. —नायिका a girl worshipped at the celebration of the orgies of the left-hand Śâktas. —नारि a high bred and virtuous woman. —नाशः 1. ruin or extinction of a family. -2. an apostate. -3. a camel. —परंपरा the series of generations comprising a race. -पतिः 1. the head of chief of a family. -2. a sage who feeds and teaches 10,000 pupils ; thus defined:-मुनीनां दशसाहस्रं योऽन्नदानादिपोषणात् । अध्यापयति विप्रर्षिरसौ कुलपतिः स्मृतः ॥; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1 ; R. 1. 95 ; U. 3. 48. —पांसुका a woman disgracing her fam ly, an unchaste woman. —पालिः, -पालिका, -पाली f. a chaste, or high-born woman. —पुत्रः a nobly-born youth ; इह सर्वस्वफलिनः कुलपुत्रमहाद्रुमाः Mk. 4 10. -पुरुषः 1. a respectable or high-born man ; कष्टं वत कुलपुरुषं वेश्याधरपल्लवं मनोज्ञमपि Bh. 1. 92. -2. an ancestor. —पूर्वगः an ancestor. —भार्या a virtuous wife. —भृत्या the nursing of a pregnant woman. —मर्यादा family honor or respectability. —मार्गः a family custom, the best way or the way of honesty. —योषित्, -वधू f. a woman of good family and character. —वारः a principal day ; (i. e. Tuesday, and Friday). —विद्या 1. knowledge handed down in a family, traditional knowledge. -2. one of the three आन्वीक्षिकी lores. —विप्रः a family-priest. —वृद्धः an old and experienced member of a family —व्रतः, -तं a family vow ; गलितवयसामिक्ष्वाकूणामिदं हि कुलव्रतं R. 3. 70 ; विश्वामित्रधुनाऽस्या कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. —श्रेष्ठिन् a. well-born, of a good family. (-m.) 1. the chief of a family or a guild. -2. an artisan of noble birth. —संख्या 1. family respectability. -2. inclusion among respectable families ; Ms. 3. 66. —संततिः f. posterity, descendants, continuation of a lineage ; Ms. 5. 159. -संभव a. of a respectable family. —सेवकः an excellent servant. —स्त्री a woman of good family, a noble woman ; अधर्माभिभवात् कृष्ण प्रदुष्यंति कुलस्त्रियः Bg. 1 41. —स्थितिः f. 1. antiquity or prosperity of a family. -2 family observance or custom ; U. 5. 23.

कुलक a. Of good family, of good birth. —कः 1 The chief of a guild. -2 Any artisan of eminent birth. -3 An ant-hill. —कं 1 A collection, multitude. -2 A number of verses in grammatical connection ; (the number of verses ranging from 5 to 15 and the whole forming one sentence); e. g. see Si. 1. 4-10, R. 1. 5-9 ; so Ku. 1. 1-16. -3 A kind of prose composition with few compounds.

कुलतः ind. By birth.

कुलंधर a. One who continues or perpetuates a family.

कुलभरः, -लः A thief.

कुलवत् a. Of respectable birth or origin ; nobly born.

कुलिक a. Of a good family, well-born. —कः 1 A kinsman ; Y. 2. 233. -2 The chief or head of a guild. -3 An artist of high birth.-Comp.-वेला certain portions of time on each day on which it is improper to begin any good business.

कुलिन् a. (नी f.) Of good family, high-born. -m. A mountain.

कुलीन a. [कुले जातः ख] Of high descent, of a good family, well-born ; विषयोषितमिवाकुलीनां K. 11 —नः 1 A horse of good breed. -2 A worshipper of Sakti according to the left-hand ritual. -नं A disease of nails.

कुल्य a. [कुल-यत्] 1 Relating to a family, race, or corporation. 2 Well-born. -ल्यः A respectable man. —ल्यं 1 Friendly inquiry after family affairs, (condolence, congratulation &c.) -2 A bone ; Mv. 2. 16. -3 Flesh. -4 A winnowing basket. —ल्या 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A small river, canal, stream ; कुल्याम्भोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15 ; कुल्यैवोद्यानपादपान् R. 12. 3, 7. 49 ; U. 3. 23. -3 A dike, trench. -4 A measure of grain equal to 8 dronas.

कुलकः 1 A cymbal. -2 Beating time in music.

कुलटः Any son except one's own, an adopted son. —टा [कुलात्कुलांतरं अटति शक°]An unchaste woman ; Ms. 6. 5, Y. 1. 215. -Comp. -पतिः a cuckold.

कुलत्थः A kind of pulse. त्थिका A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलहंडकः An eddy.

कुलाक्षुता A bitch.

कुलाभिः A treasure.

कुलायः,-यं 1 The nest of a bird ; कूजत्क्लांतकपोतकुक्कुटकुलाः कूले कुलायद्रुमाः U. 2. 9; N. 1. 141. -2 The body. -3 A place or spot in general. -4 A woven texture, a web. -5 A case or receptacle. -Comp. —निलायः the act of sitting in a nest, hatching brooding. —स्थः a bird.

कुलायिका A bird-cage, an aviary, dove-cot.

कुलालः [Un. 1. 117.] 1 A potter ; ब्रह्मा येन कुलालवन्नियमितो ब्रह्मांडभांडोदरे Bh. 2. 95. -2 A wild cock. -3 An owl.-ली 1 The wife of a potter. -2 A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलालिका An aviary.

कुलाहः A horse of a light brown colour.

कुलाहकः A lizard.

कुलिः A hand.

कुलिंग 1 A bird (in general). -2 A kind of mouse. -3 A sparrow.

कुलिंदः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुलिरः,-रं 1 A crab. -2 The 4th sign of the zodiac, Cancer; see कुलीर.

कुलिशः,-शं 1 The thunderbolt of Indra: वज्रस्य हंतुः कुलिशं कुंठिताश्रीव लक्ष्यते Ku. 2. 20 ; Pt 1 ; अखंडिताज्ञं कुलिशक्षतानां Ku. 1. 23 ; R. 3. 68 ; 4. 88 ; Amaru. 96. -2 Ved. An axe, a hatchet. -3 The point or end of a thing ; Me. 61. -Comp. -धरः, -पाणिः an epithet of Indra. —नायकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —शासनः An epithet of Śâkyamuni.

कुली A wife's elder sister.

कुलीनसं Water.

कुलीरः,-रकः 1 A crab. -2 The fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलीनक a. Of a good family. -कः A kind of wild kidney-bean.

कुलीशः,-शं Indra's thunderbolt.

कुलुकं The fur or foulness of the tongue.

कुलुकगुंजा A fire-brand.

कुलूतः (Pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुल्फः,-ल्फं A disease.

कुल्मल 1 Sin. -2 The part of an arrow by which the head is attached to the shaft.

कुल्माषं Gruel. —षः A kind of grain. -Comp. —अभिषुतं gruel.

कुल्व a. Ved. Bald, bare.

कुल्वकं Fur upon the tongue.

कुवं 1 A flower. -2 A lotus.

कुवमः The sun.

कुवर See तुवर.

कुवलं 1 The water-lily. -2 A pearl. -3 Water. -4 The belly of a serpent.

कुवलयं 1 The blue water-lily कुवलयदलस्निग्धैरंगैर्ददौ नयनोत्सव U. 3. 22. -2 A water-lily in general. -3 The earth (-m. also). -Comp.

—आनंद N. of a work on rhetoric by अप्पयदीक्षित. —ईशः a king.

कुवलयिन् *a.* Having blue lotuses U. 1. 31.

कुवलयित *a.* Furnished with blue lotuses; Mâl. 2. 11, R. 11. 93.

कुवलयिनी 1 The blue water-lily plant. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses.

कुवाट: The fold of a door.

कुवाद *a.* 1 Detracting, under-valuing, censorious. -2 Low, vile.

कुवाहुल: A camel.

कुविं(पिं)द: 1 A weaver; कुविंदस्त्वं तावत्पटयसि गुणग्राममभितः K. P. 7. -2 N. of the weaver caste.

कुवेणी 1 A basket to hold fish (when caught), fish-basket. -2 A badly arranged tress of hair.

कुवेलं A lotus.

कुश: *a.*1 Wicked, vile, depraved. -2 Mad. —शः 1 A kind of grass considered holy and forming an essential requisite of several religious ceremonies; पवित्रार्थे इमे कुशाः *S*râddha Mantra; कुशपूतं प्रवयास्तु विष्टरं R. 8. 18, 1. 49, 95. -2 N. of the elder son of Râma. [He was one of the twin sons of Râma, born after Sitâ had been ruthlessly abandoned in the forest; yet he was the elder of the two in point of first seeing the light of this world. He, with Lava, was brought up by the sage Valmiki, and the two boys were taught to repeat the Ramayana, the epic of the poet. Kusa was made by Râma king of Kusavati, and he lived there for some time after his father's death. But the presiding deity of the old capital Ayodhyâ presented herself to him in his dream and besought him not to slight her. Kusa then returned to Ayodhyâ: See R. 16. 3-42]. -3 A rope of Kusâ grass for connecting the yoke of a plough with the pole. -4 One of the great Dvîpas. —शा 1 A plank for covering anything. -2 A piece of wood. -3 A horse's bridle. —शी 1 A sort of ladle. -2 Wrought iron -3 Plough-share. -4 A pod of cotton. —शं water; as in कुशेशय q. v. -Comp. —अक्षः a monkey. —अग्रं the sharp point of a blade of the Kusa grass; hence often used in comp. in the sense of 'sharp,' 'shrewd,' 'penetrating' as intellect. °बुद्धि *a.* having a penetrating intellect, sharp, shrewd; (अपि) कुशाग्रबुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते R. 5. 4. —अग्रीय *a.* penetrating, sharp. —अंगुली-रीयं a ring of Kusa grass worn at religious ceremonies. —अरणि: N. of Durvâsas. —आकर: the sacrificial fire. —आसनं a seat or mat of Kusa grass. —उदकं water in which Kusa grass has been infused. —चीरं a garment of Kusa grass. —ध्वजः the younger brother of Janaka. —स्थलं N. of a place in the North of India; Ve. i. (-ली) N. of the town Dvârakâ.

कुशय:, -कुशद: A drinking vessel, cup, goblet.

कुशिन् *a.* Mixed or combined with water.

कुशिन् *a.* Furnished with Kusa grass. -*m.* An epithet of Vâlmîki.

कुशेशय A water-lily, a lotus in general; भूयात्कुशेशयरजोमृदुरेणुरस्याः (पंथाः) *S*. 4. 10; R. 6. 18. —यः The (Indian) crane or Sârasa bird.

कुशल *a.* 1 Right, proper, good, auspicious; *S*i. 16. 41; Bg. 18. 10. -2 Happy, prosperous. -3 Able, skilful, clever, proficient, well-versed; with loc. or in comp.; दंडनीत्यां च कुशलं Y. 1. 313, 2. 181; Ms. 7. 190; R. 3. 12. —लं 1 Welfare, a happy or prosperous condition, happiness; पप्रच्छ कुशलं राज्ये राज्याश्रममुनिं मुनिः R. 1. 58; अव्यापन्नः कुशलमबले पृच्छति त्वां Me. 101; अपि कुशलं भवतः 'are you doing well' (how do you do?). -2 Virtue. -3 Cleverness, ability. —लः An epithet of *S*iva. -Comp. —काम *a.* desirous of happiness. —प्रश्नः friendly inquiry after a person's health or welfare. —बुद्धि *a.* wise, intelligent, shrewd, sharp.

कुशलिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Happy, doing well, prosperous.; अथ भगवाँल्लोकानुग्रहाय कुशली काश्यपः *S*. 5; R. 5. 4; Me. 112.

कुशा 1 A rope. -2 A bridle.

कुशावती N. of a city, the capital of Kusa, Rama's son; see कुश.

कुशिक *a.* Squint-eyed. —कः 1 N. of the grand-father of Visvâmitra (according to some accounts, of the father of विश्वामित्र). -2 A ploughshare. -3 Sediment of oil.

कुशीदं Usury; see कुसीदं.

कुशीलव: 1 A bard, singer; Ms. 8. 65, 102. -2 An actor, a dancer; तत्सर्वे कुशीलवाः संगीतप्रयोगेण मत्समीहितसंपादनाय प्रवर्तंतां Mâl. 1; तत्किमिति नारंभयसि कुशीलवैः सह संगीतकं Ve. 1. -3 A newsmonger. -4 An epithet of Vâlmîki. -वौ (du.) The two sons of Râma.

कुशुंभ: The water-pot of an ascetic; or a jar in general.

कुशूलः 1 A granary, cupboard, store-room; को धन्यो बहुभिः पुत्रैः कुशूलापूरणाढकैः H. Pr. 20. -2 A fire made of chaff. -Comp. —धान्यकः a householder who has three years' grain in stock.

कुष् 9 P. (कुष्णाति, कुषित) 1 To tear, extract, pull or draw out; शिवाः कुष्णंति मांसानि Bk. 18. 12; 17. 80, 7. 95. -2 To test, examine. -3 To shine.

कुषल *a.* Clever, expert.

कुषाकु *a.* 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Vile, wicked, detestable. -कुः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 An ape, monkey.

कुषित *a.* Mixed with water.

कुषीद *a.* Indifferent, inert. —दं Usury.

कुष्कुभ्यति Den. P. 1 To throw. -2 To abuse. -3 To despise.

कुष्ट:, -ष्टं [Uṇ. 2. 2] 1 Leprosy (of which there are 18 varieties); गलत्कुष्ठाभिभूताय च Bh. 1. 90. -2 A sort of poison. —ष्टा The mouth or opening of a basket. -Comp. —अरिः 1. sulphur. -2. N. of several plants.

कुष्ठिन् (नी *f.*), कुष्ठित *a.* Affected with leprosy, a leper.

कुष्मलं 1 Cutting. -2 A leaf.

कुष्मांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. -2 A false conception. -3 A particular religious formula. —डी 1 A religious ceremony. -2 An epithet of the wife of *S*iva.

कुष्मांडकः A kind of pumpkin gourd.

कुस् 4 P. (कुस्यति, कुसित) 1 To embrace. -2 To surround.

कुसित: 1 An inhabited country.-2 One who lives on usury; see कुसीद below.

कुसी(सि)द *a.* Lazy, slothful. —दः (also written as कुशी-षी-द) A money-lender, usurer. -दं 1 Any loan or thing lent to be repaid with interest. -2 Lending money, usury, the profession of usury; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं परकरगतग्रंथिशमनात् Pt. 1. 11.; Ms. 1. 90; 8. 410; Y. 1. 119. -Comp. —पथ: usury, usurious interest; any interest exceeding 5 per cent. -वृद्धिः *f.* interest on money; कुसीदवृद्धिर्द्वैगुण्यं नात्येति सकृदाहृता Ms. 8. 151.

कुसीदा The wife of usurer.

कुसीदायी The wife of a usurer.

कुसीदिकः, कुसीदिन् *m.* A usurer.

कुसुमं 1 A flower; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फलं *S*. 7. 30. -2 Menstrual discharge. -3 A fruit. -4 A disease of the eyes. —मः A form of fire. -Comp. —अंजनं the calx of brass used as a collyrium. -अंजलिः a handful of flowers. —अधिपः, -अधिराज् *m.* the Champak tree (bearing yel

low fragrant flowers). —अवचायः gathering flowers ; अन्यत्र यूयं कुसुमावचायं कुरुध्वमत्रास्मि करोमि सख्यः K. P. 3. —अवतंसकं a chaplet. —अस्त्रः, —आयुधः; —इषुः, —बाणः, —शरः 1. a flowery arrow. -2. N. of the god of love; अभिनवः कुसुमेषुव्यापारः Mâl. 1 (where the word may also be read as कुसुमेषु व्यापारः); तस्मै नमो भगवते कुसुमायुधाय Bh. 1. 1 ; Rs. 6. 34, Ch. P. 19, 24 ; R. 7. 61 ; Si. 8. 70, so कुसुमशरबाणभावेन Git. 10. —आकरः 1. a garden. -2. a nosegay. -3. vernal season ; ऋतूनां कुसुमाकरः Bg. 10. 35 ; so Bv. 1. 48. —आत्मकं saffron. —आपीडः 1. a garland or chaplet of flowers. -2. the god of love ; कुसुमापीडव्याजेन Mâl. 1 (where it has both senses). —आसवं 1. honey. -2. a kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from flowers). —उज्ज्वल *a.* brilliant with blossoms. —कार्मुकः, -चापः, -धन्वन् *m.* epithets of the god of love ; कुसुमचापमतेजयदंशुभिः R. 9. 39 ; Rs. 6. 27. —चित *a.* heaped with flowers. —पुरं N. of the town of Pâtaliputra ; कुसुमपुराभियोगं प्रत्यनुदासीनो राक्षसः Mu. 2. —प्रवृत्तिः, -प्रसूतिः *f.* appearance of flowers ; S. 4. 8. —लता a creeper in blossom. —शयनं a bed of flowers ; V. 3. 10. —स्तबकः a nosegay, bouquet ; कुसुमस्तबकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 33.

कुसुमवत् *a.* Furnished with flowers, flowering.

कुसुमवती 1 A woman in her courses. -2 N. of the town Pâtaliputra.

कुसुमित *a.* Flowered, furnished with flowers.

कुसुमालः A thief.

कुसुंभः,-भं [Un. 4.106] 1 Safflower; कुसुंभारुणं चारु चेलं वसाना Jag. ; Rs. 6. 4. -2 Saffron. -3 The water-pot of an ascetic. —भं Gold. —भः Mere outward affection (compared with the colour of safflower).

कुसू *m.* An earth-worm.

कुसूलः 1 A granary, store-house (for corn &c.). -2 Ved. A kind of supernatural being.

कुसृतिः *f.* Fraud, cheating, deceit.

कुस्तुभः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 The ocean.

कुस्मयते Den. A. 1 To smile improperly. -2 To guess, perceive, imagine.

कुह् 10 A. (कुहयते, कुहित) 1 To surprise, astonish. -2 To cheat, deceive.

कुहः 1 Kubera, the god of riches. -2 A rogue, cheat.

कुहकः [Un. 2. 37] A cheat, rogue, juggler. —कं,-का Jugglery, deception. -Comp. —कार *a.* conjuring, cheating. —चकित *a.* afraid of a trick, suspicious, cautious, wary; H. 4. 102. —स्वनः, -स्वरः a cock.

कुहन *a.* 1 Envious. -2 Hypocritical. —नः 1 A mouse. -2 A snake. —ना 1 Hypocrisy. -2 Assumed and false sanctity. -3 The interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy. —नं 1 A small earthen vessel. -2 A glass vessel.

कुहनिका Interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy (दंभ).

कुहरं 1 A cavity, hollow ; as in नाभिकुहर आस्य° &c. -2 The ear. -3 The throat. -4 Proximity. -5 Copulation. -6 A hole, rent. -7 A guttural sound.

कुहरितं 1 Sound in general. -2 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo. -3 A sound uttered in copulation.

कुहलिः The leaf of the Piper Betel.

कुहुः; कुहूः *f.* 1 New moon day, *i. e.* the last day of a lunar month when the moon is invisible ; करगतैव गता यदियं कुहूः N. 4. 57. -2 The deity that presides over this day ; Ms. 3. 86. -3 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo ; पिकेन रोषारुणचक्षुषा मुहुः कुहूरुताहूयत चंद्रवैरिणी N. 1. 100 ; उन्मीलंति कुहूः कुहूरिति कलोत्तालाः पिकानां गिरः Git. 1. 1. -4 The first day of the first quarter on which the moon rises.-Comp. —कंठः, -मुखः, -रवः, -शब्दः the (Indian) cuckoo. —पालः the king of turtles.

कुहूलं A pit filled with stakes.

कुहेडिका, कुहेडी, कुहेलिका A fog, mist.

कू 1, 6 A. (कवते, कुवते); also कु 9 U. (कु-कू-नाति, कु-कू-नीते) To sound, make noise, cry out in distress, खगाश्चुकुविरेऽशुभं Bk. 14. 20; 1.20;14. 5 ; 15. 26 ; 16. 29.

कूः *f.* A female imp.

कूकुदः One who gives his daughter in marriage with due ceremony.

कूचः The female breast, especially that of a young or unmarried woman; see कुच.

कूचिका, कुची 1 A small brush of hair, a pencil. -2 A key.

कूज् 1 P. (कूजति, कूजित) 1 To make any inarticulate sound, hum, coo, warble ; कूजंतं राम रामेति मधुरं मधुराक्षरं Râm.; पुंस्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं चुकूज Ku. 3. 32 ; Rs. 6. 22 ; R. 2. 12 ; N. 1. 127. -2 To moan, groan. -3 To fill with sounds. -WITH नि, परि, or वि to coo, to make an indistinct noise.

कूजः, कूजनं, कूजितं 1 Cooing, warbling. -2 The rattling of wheels.

कूट् 1. 10 A. (कूटयते, कूटित) 1 To abstain from giving, not to give. -2 To censure. -II. 10 U. 1 To burn.-2 To call, invite. -3 To render confused, to muddle. -4 To be distressed.-5 To despair.-6 To counsel, advise.

कूट *a.* 1 False; as in कूटाः स्युः पूर्वसाक्षिणः Y. 2. 80. -2 Immoveable, steady. -3 Despised. —टः, -टं 1 Fraud, illusion, deception. -2 A trick, fraudulent or roguish scheme. -3 A puzzling question, knotty or intricate point, as in कूटश्लोक, कूटान्योक्ति. -4 Falsehood, untruth ; oft used in comp. with the force of an adjective ; °वचनं false or deceitful words ; °तुला,°मान &c. -5 A summit or peak of a mountain ; वर्धयन्निव तत्कूटानुद्धूतैर्धातुरेणुभिः R. 4. 71, Me. 113 ; Mâl. 5. 32. -6 Any projection or prominence. -7 The bone of the forehead with its projections, the crown of the head. -8 A horn. -9 End, corner ; V. 3. 96. -10 Head, chief. -11 A heap, mass, multitude ; अभ्रकूटं 'a heap of clouds'; so अन्नकूटं 'a heap of food' ; Mv. 6. 32. -12 A hammer, an iron mallet. -13 A plough-share, the body of a plough. -14 A trap for catching deer. -15 A concealed weapon, as a dagger in a woollen case or a sword in a stick. -16 A water-jar. -17 The door of a city. —टः 1 A house, dwelling. -2 An ox whose horns are broken. -3 An epithet of Agastya. -Comp. —अक्षः a false or loaded die; कूटाक्षोपधिदेविनः Y. 2. 202. —अगारं an apartment on the top of a house. —अर्थः ambiguity of meaning. °भाषिता a tale, fiction. —उपायः a fraudulent plan, trick, stratagem. —कारः, -कारकः a rogue, a false witness. —कृत् *a.* 1. cheating, deceiving. -2. forging a document ; Y. 2. 70. -3. bribing. (-*m.*) 1. a man of the writer caste (कायस्थ). -2. an epithet of Siva. —कार्षापणः a false कार्षापण q. v. —खड्गः a swordstick. —छद्मन् *m.* a cheat ; Pt. 1. 343. —तुला a false pair of scales. —धर्म *a.* where falsehood is considered a duty(as a place house, country, &c.). -पाकलः, -पर्वः, -पूर्वः bilious fever to which elephants are subject (हस्तिवातज्वर); अचिरेण वैकृतविवर्तदारुणः कलभं कठोर इव कूटपाकलः (अभिहंति Mâl. 1. 39 ; also sometimes written as कूटपालक). —पालकः a potter ; a potter's kiln. -पाशः,-बंधः

a trap, snare ; R. 13. 39. —मानं false measure or weight. -मोहनः an epithet of Skanda. —यंत्रं a trap, a snare for deer, birds &c. —युद्धं treacherous or unfair warfare ; R. 17. 69. —रचना a trap laid ; Pt. 2. 81. —शाल्मलिः,-लिः *f.*, *m.* 1. a species of the *Sâlmali* tree. -2. a kind of tree with sharp thorns (regarded as one of the several instruments—perhaps a club— with which the wicked are tortured in the worlds of Yama); see R. 12. 95 and Malli. thereon. -शासनं a forged grant or decree. —साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. —स्थ *a* standing at the top, occupying the highest place (said of a person who stands at the head in a genealogical table). (-स्थः) the Supreme Soul (immoveable, unchangeable, and perpetually the same); Bg. 6. 8 ; 12. 3. —स्वर्णं counterfeit gold.

कूटक *a.* Fraudulent, false. —कं 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. -2 Elevation, prominence. -3 The body of a plough, a ploughshare. —कः 1 A braid or tress of hair. -2 A perfume. -Comp. —आख्यानं an invented tale.

कूटशः *ind.* In heaps or multitudes.

कूड् 6 P. (कूडति, कूडित) 1 To graze. -2 To become firm or solid. -3 To become fat.

कूडचं = कुड्य q. v.

कूण् 10 U. (कूणयति-ते, कूणित) 1 To speak, converse. -2 To contract, close (said to be Atm. in this sense).

कूणि *a.* Having a crooked arm.

कूणित *a.* 1 Shut, closed. -2 Contracted ; Mâl. 4. 2. -Comp. —ईक्षणः a hawk.

कूणिका 1 The horn of any animal. -2 The peg of a lute.

कूदरः The offspring of a Brâhmana woman by a *Rishi*, begotten during menstruation.

कूदी A fetter for the foot.

कूदालः Mountain ebony.

कूप् 10 U. (कूपयति-ते, कूपित) 1 To be weak. -2 To weaken.

कूपः [कुवंति मंडूका अस्मिन्, कु-पक् दीर्घश्च Uṇ. 3. 27] 1 A well ; कूपे पश्य पयोनिधावपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49; so नितरां नीचोऽस्मीति त्वं खेदं कूप मा कदापि कृथाः । अत्यंतसरसहृदयो यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1 9 ; प्रदीप्ते भवने तु कूपखननं प्रत्युद्यमः कीदृशः Bh. 3. 88. -2 A hole, cave, hollow, cavity ; as in जघनकूप ; Si. 7. 74. -3 A leather oil-vessel. -4 A post to which a ship is moored. -5 A tree or rock in the midst of a river. -6 A mast ; श्रोणीनौकूपदंडः Dk. 1. —पी 1 A small well. -2 A flask, bottle. -3 The navel. -Comp. —अंकः, -अंगः horripilation. —कच्छपः, -मंडूकः, -की (lit.) a tortoise or frog in a well ; (fig.) an inexperienced person, one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood ; oft used as a term of reproach. —यंत्रं a water-wheel, a contrivance for raising water from a well. °यंत्रघटी-घटिका a bucket or pot attached to the water-wheel to draw up water. °यंत्रघटिकान्याय see under न्याय.

कूपकः 1 A well (temporary). -2 A hole, cave, cavity. -3 The hollow below the loins. -4 A stake to which a boat is moored. -5 The mast of a ship. -6 A funeral pile. -7 A hole under a funeral pile. -8 A leather oil-vessel. -9 A rock or tree in the midst of a river. -10 A boat. -पिका A stone or rock in the midst of a stream.

कूप्य *a.* Being in a well or hole.

कूपा(वा)रः The ocean.

कूपुषं The bladder.

कूब(व)र *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Beautiful, agreeable. -2 Hump-backed. —रः,-रं The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. —रः A hump-backed man. -री 1 A carriage covered with a cloth or blanket. -2 The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed; Ve. 4.

कूब(व)रिन् *m.* A carriage.

कूम A pond, pool.

कूरः,-रं Food, boiled rice ; इतश्च कूरश्चुततैलामिश्रं पिंडं हस्ती प्रतिग्राह्यते मात्रपुरुषैः Mk. 4.

कूर्चः,—र्चं 1 A bunch of any thing, a bundle. -2 A handful of Kusa grass. -3 A peacock's feather. -4 The beard ; आगतमनस्यापकारणं सविशेषभूतमद्य जीर्णकूर्चानां U. 4 ; or पूरयितव्यमनेन चित्रफलकं लंबकूर्चानां तापसानां कदंबैः *S.* 6. -5 The tip of the thumb and the middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c. -6 The upper part of the nose, the part (or hair) between the eye-brows. -7 A brush. -8 Deceit, fraud. -9 Boasting, bragging. -10 Hypocrisy. -र्चः 1 The head. -2 A store-room. -Comp. —शिरस् *n.* the upper part of the palm of the hand and foot. —शीर्षः, -शेखरः the cocoa-nut tree.

कूर्चकः 1 A bushel. -2 A brush for cleaning the teeth. -3 A painter's brush.

कूर्चिका 1 A painting brush or pencil. -2 A key. -3 A bud, blossom. -4 Inspissated milk. -5 A needle.

कूर्चिन् *a.* Stuffed, puffy.

कूर्द् 1 U. (कूर्दति-ते, कूर्दित) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To frolic ; ववल्गुश्चुक्रुशुर्जुघूर्णुश्च स्येमुश्चुकूर्दिरे तथा Bk. 14. 77, 9 ; 15. 45.

कूर्दनं 1 Leaping. -2 Playing, sporting. -नी 1 A festival in honour of Kâmadeva, held on the fifteenth day of Chaitra. -2 The full moon day in Chaitra.

कूर्पः The part between the eye-brows.

कूर्परः 1 The elbow ; Si. 20. 19. -2 The knee.

कूर्पास = कुर्पास q. v.

कूर्मः [कौ जले ऊर्मिवेगोऽस्य पृषो° Tv.] 1 A tortoise ; गूहेत्कूर्म इवांगानि रक्षेद्विवरमात्मनः Ms. 7. 105 ; Bg. 2. 58. -2 Vishṇu in his second or *Kurma* incarnation. -3 One of the outer winds of the body. -4 A particular gesticulation with the fingers. —र्मी A female tortoise. -Comp. —अवतारः the *Kurma* incarnation of Vishṇu ; cf. Git. 1; क्षितिरतिविपुलतरे तव तिष्ठति पृष्ठे धरणिधरणकिणचक्रगरिष्ठे । केशव धृतकच्छपरूप जय जगदीश हरे ॥. -पृष्ठं -पृष्ठक 1. The back or shell of a tortoise. -2. a lid or cover of a dish. —राजः Vishṇu in the shape of a tortoise in his second incarnation.

कूल् 1 P. (कूलति, कूलित) 1 To cover, hide, screen, protect. -2 To enclose. -3 To keep off, obstruct, prevent.

कूलं 1 A shore, bank ; राधामाधवयोर्जयंति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः Git. 1 ; नदीवोभयकूलभाक् R. 12. 35, 68. -2 A slope, declivity. -3 Skirt, edge, border, proximity ; कुलायकूलेषु विलुठ्य तेषु ते N. 1. 141. -4 A pond. -5 The rear of an army. -6 A heap, mound. -Comp. —चर *a.* frequenting or grazing on the banks of a river. -भूः *f* the land on a bank. —हंडकः —हुंडकः an eddy.

कूलकः,—कं 1 Bank, shore. -2 A heap, mount. —कः An ant-hill.

कूलवती A river.

कूलिन् *a.* Furnished with banks or shores.

कूलंकष *a.* Tearing away or undermining the bank; कूलंकषेव सिंधुः प्रसन्नमंभस्तटतरुं च *S.* 5. 21 ; Mâl. 5. 19. -षः 1 The current or stream of a river. -2 The ocean, sea. —षा A river.

कूलंधय *a.* Kissing, *i. e.* bordering on the bank of a river.

कूलमुद्रुज *a.* Breaking down banks (as rivers, elephants &c.); R. 4. 22.

कूलमुद्वह *a.* Tearing up or carrying away the bank.

कूवर = कूबर q. v.

कूवारः The ocean.

कूष्मांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd -2 A kind of spell or magical form.

ula. -3 A kind of spirit, or imp. -ली N. of Durgâ.

कूहा A fog, mist.

कृ I. 5 U. (कृणोति-कृणुते) To hurt, injure, kill.-II. 8 U. (करोति-कुरुते, चकार-चक्रे, अकार्षीत्-अकृत, कर्तुं, करिष्यति-ते, कृत) 1 To do (in general); तात किं करवाण्यहं.-2 To make; गणिकामवरोधमकरोत् Dk.; नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3-35; युवराजः कृतः &c. -3 To manufacture, shape, prepare: कुंभकारो घटं करोति; कटं करोति &c.-4 To build, create; गृहं कुरु; सभां कुरु मदर्थे भोः. -5 To produce, cause, engender; रतिमुभयप्रार्थना कुरुते S. 2. 1. -6 To form, arrange; अंजलिं करोति; कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा. -7 To write, compose; चकार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1.-8 To perform, be engaged in; पूजां करोति.-9 To tell, narrate; इति बहुविधाः कथाः कुर्वन् &c. -10 To carry out, execute, obey: एवं क्रियतां युष्मदादेशः Mâl. 1; or करिष्यामि वचस्तव or शासनं मे कुरुष्व &c. -11 To bring about, accomplish, effect; मत्संगतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसां Bh. 2. 27. -12 To throw or let out, discharge, emit: मूत्रं कृ to discharge urine, make water; so पुरीषं कृ to void excrement.-13 To assume, put on, take; स्त्रीरूपं कृत्वा; नानारूपाणि कुर्वाणः Y. 3. 162. -14 To send forth, utter; मानुषीं गिरं कृत्वा, कलरवं कृत्वा &c. -15 To place or put on (with loc.): कंठे हारमकरोत् K. 212; पाणिमुरसि कृत्वा &c. -16 To entrust (with some duty), appoint; अध्यक्षान् विविधान्कुर्यात्तत्र तत्र विपश्चितः Ms. 7. 81.-17 To cook (as food) as in कृतान्नं. -18 To think, regard, consider: तृणीकृतजगत्त्रयसत्त्वसारा U. 6. 19. -19 To take (as in the hand); कुरु करे गुरुमेकमयोघनं N. 4. 59. -20 To make a sound, as in खात्कृत्य, फूत्कृत्य भुंक्ते; so वषट्कृ, स्वाहाकृ, &c.-21 To pass, spend (time); वर्षाणि दश चक्रुः spent; क्षणं कुरु wait a moment. -22 To direct towards, turn the attention to, resolve on; with loc. or dat.); नाधर्मे कुरुते मनः Ms. 12. 118; नगरगमनाय मतिं न करोति S. 2. -23 To do a thing for another (either for his advantage or injury); प्रासादाग्निर्विपणयर्गमंधुरत्नांकुरज्योतिषि किं करोति Vikr. 1. 18; यद्वनेन कृतं मयि, असौ किं मे करिष्यति &c. -24 To use, employ, make use of; किं तया क्रियते धेन्वा Pt. 1. -25 To divide, break into parts (with adverbs ending in धा); द्विधा कृ to divide in to two parts; शतधा कृ, सहस्रधा कृ &c. -26 To cause to become subject to, reduce completely to (a particular condition, with adverbs ending in सात्); आत्मसात् कृ to subject or appropriate to oneself; R. 8. 2; भस्मसात् कृ to reduce to ashes. -27 To appropriate, secure oneself. -28 To help-give aid. -29 To make liable. -30 To violate or outrage (as a girl). -31 To begin.-32 To order. 33 To free from. -34 To proceed with, put in practice. -35 To worship, sacrifice. -36 To make like, consider equal to, cf. तृणीकृ. (said to be Atm. only in the last 10 senses). This root is often used with nouns, adjectives, and indeclinables to form verbs from them, somewhat like the English affixes 'en' or '(i) fy' the sense of 'making a person or thing to be what it previously is not'; e. g. कृष्णीकृ to make that which is not already black, black, i. e. blacken; so श्वेतीकृ to whiten: घनीकृ to solidify; विरलीकृ to rarefy &c. &c. Sometimes these formations take place in other senses also, e.g. क्रोडीकृ 'to clasp to the bosom', embrace; भस्मीकृ 'to reduce to ashes; प्रवणीकृ to incline, bend; तृणीकृ to value as little as straw; मंदीकृ to slacken, make slow; so शूलाकृ to roast on the end of pointed lances; सुखाकृ to please: समयाकृ to spend time &c. *N. B.* This root by itself admits of either Pada; but it is Atm. generally with prepositions in the following senses:—(1) doing injury to; (2) censure, blame; (3) serving; (4) outraging, acting violently or rashly; (5) preparing, changing the condition of, turning into; (6) reciting; (7) employing, using; see P. 1. 3. 32 and "Student's Guide to Sanskrit Composition" § 338. *Note.* The root कृ is of the most frequent application in Sanskrit literature, and its senses are variously modified, or almost infinitely extended, according to the noun with which the root is connected; *e. g.* पदं कृ to set foot (fig. also); आश्रमे पदं करिष्यसि S. 4. 19; क्रमेण कृतं मम वपुषि नवयौवनेन पदं K. 141; मनसा कृ to think of, meditate; मनसि कृ to think; बुद्ध्या मनस्येवमकरोत् K. 136; or to resolve or determine: सख्यं, मैत्रीं कृ to form friendship with; अस्त्राणि कृ to practise the use of weapons; दंडं कृ to inflict punishment; हृदये कृ to pay heed to; कालं कृ to die; मतिं-बुद्धिं कृ to think of, intend, mean; उदकं कृ to offer libations of water to the Manes; चिरं कृ to delay; दूरं कृ to play on the lute; नखानि कृ to clean the nails; कन्यां कृ to outrage or violate a maiden; विनाकृ to separate from, to be abandoned by, as in मदनेन विनाकृता रतिः Ku. 4. 21; मध्येकृ to place in the middle, to have reference to; मध्येकृत्य स्थितं क्रथकैशिकान् M. 5. 2; वशे कृ to win over, place in subjection, subdue; चमत्कृ to cause surprise; make an exhibition or a show; सत्कृ to honour, treat with respect; तिर्यक्कृ to place aside. —*Caus.* (कारयति-ते) To cause to do, perform, make, execute &c; आज्ञां कारय रक्षोभिः Bk. 8. 84; भृत्यं भृत्येन वा कटं कारयति Sk. —*Desid.* (चिकीर्षति-ते) To wish to do &c.; Si. 14. 41.

कृत् *a.* [कृ-क्विप्] (Generally at the end of comp.) Accomplisher, doer, maker, performer, manufacturer, composer &c.; पाप°, पुण्य°, प्रतिमा° &c. —*m.* 1 A class of affixes used to form derivatives (nouns, adjectives &c.) from roots. -2 A word so formed. —Comp. —अंतः a word ending with a krit affix. —लोपः the rejection of krit affixes.

कृत *p. p.* [कृ-क्त] Done, performed, made, effected, accomplished, manufactured &c.: (*p. p.* of कृ 8 U. q. v.). —तं 1 Work, deed, action; कृतं न वेत्ति Pt. 1. 424 ungrateful; Ms. 7. 197.-2 Service, benefit.-3 Consequence, result. -4 Aim, object. -5 N. of that side of a die which is marked with four points. -6 N. of the first of the four Yugas of the world extending over 1728000 years of men; (see Ms. 1. 69 and Kull. thereon); but, according to Mb., over 4800 years of men.-7 The number '4'. -8 A stake at a game. -9 Prize or booty gained in a battle.-10 An offering. —Comp. —अकृत *a.* done and not done; *i. e.* done in part but not completed. (-तः) the Supreme being. —अंक *a.* 1. marked, branded; Ms. 8. 281. -2. numbered (-कः) that side of a die which is marked with four points. —अंजलि *a.* folding the hands in supplication; Bg. 11. 14; Ms. 4. 154. —अनुकर *a.* following another's example, subservient. —अनुसारः custom, usage. —अंत *a.* bringing to an end, terminating. (-तः) 1. Yama, the god of death; द्विरदं कृतांतमिवाटंतं व्याधमपश्यत् H. 1. -2. fate, destiny; क्रूरस्तस्मिन्नपि न सहते संगमं नौ कृतांतः Me. 1. 5. -3. a demonstrated conclusion, dogma, a proved doctrine. -4. a sinful or inauspicious action. -5. an epithet of Saturn. -6. Saturday.-7. the inevitable result of former actions.-8. the second lunar mansion. -9. the number 'two.' °जनकः the sun. —अन्नं 1. cooked food; कृतान्नमुदकं स्त्रियः Ms. 9. 219; 11. 3. -2. digested food. -3. excrement —अपराध *a.* guilty, offender, criminal. —अभय *a.* saved from fear or danger. —अभिषेक *a.* crowned, inaugurated. (-कः) a prince.—अभ्यास *a.* practised —अयः the die called कृत marked with four points —अर्थ *a.* 1. having gained one's object, successful. -2. satisfied; happy, contented; कृतः कृतार्थोऽस्मि निबर्हितांहसा Si. 1. 29; R. 8. 3; Ki. 4. 9; S. 2.

1; Pt. 1. 194. -3. clever. (कृतार्थीकृ 1. to render fruitful or successful. -2. to make good; कांतं प्रत्युपचारतश्चतुरया कोपः कृतार्थीकृतः Amaru. 15; so कृतार्थयति to make fruitful; Mâl. 3. 6.). —अवधान a. careful, attentive. —अवधि a. 1. fixed, appointed. -2. bounded, limited. —अवमर्ष a. 1. effacing from recollection. -2. intolerant. —अवस्थ a. 1. summoned, caused to be present. -2. fixed, settled.—अस्त्र a. 1. armed. -2. trained in the science of arms or missiles; R. 17. 62. —अहक a. having performed the daily ceremonies. —आगम a. advanced, proficient, skilled. (-m.) the Supreme soul. —आगस् a. guilty, offending, criminal, sinful; Mu. 3. 11. —आत्मन् a. 1. having control over oneself, self-possessed, of a self-governed spirit. -2. purified in mind.—आभरण a. adorned. —आयास a. labouring, suffering. —आलय a. one who taken up his abode in any place. (-यः) a frog. —आवास a. lodging.—आस्पद a. 1. governed, ruled. -2. supporting, resting on. -3. residing in.—आहार a. having taken one's meals. —आह्वान a. challenged. —उत्साह a. diligent, making effort, striving. —उदक a. one who has performed his ablutions. —उद्वाह a. 1. married. -2. practising penance by standing with up-lifted hands.—उपकार a. 1. favoured, befriended, assisted; Ku. 3. 73. -2. friendly. —उपभोग a. used, enjoyed. —कर्मन् a. 1. one who has done his work; R. 9. 3. -2. skilful, clever. (-m.) 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. a *Sannyâsin*. —काम a. one whose desires are fulfilled. —कार्य a. 1. one who has done his work or obtained his object. -2. having no need of another's aid. —काल a. 1. fixed or settled as to time. -2. who has waited a certain time. (-लः) appointed time; Y. 2. 184. —कृत्य, -क्रिय a. 1. who has accomplished his object; Bg. 15. 20.-2. satisfied, contented; Sânti. 3. 19; Mâl. 4. 3. -3. clever. -4. having done his duty; Si. 2. 32.—क्रयः a purchaser. —क्षण a. 1. waiting impatiently for the exact moment; वयं सर्वे सोत्सुकाः कृतक्षणास्तिष्ठामः Pt. 1. -2. one who has got an opportunity. —घ्न a. 1. ungrateful; Ms. 4. 214; 8. 89.-2. defeating all previous measures.—चूडः a boy on whom the ceremony of tonsure has been performed; Ms. 5. 58, 67. —जन्मन् a. planted; Ku. 5. 60. —ज्ञ a. 1. grateful; Ms. 7. 209, 210; Y. 1. 308. -2. correct in conduct. (-ज्ञः) 1. a dog. -2. an epithet of Siva. —तीर्थ a. 1. one who has visited or frequented holy places. -2. one who studies with a professional teacher. -3. fertile in means or expedients. -4. a guide. —दासः a servant hired for a stated period, a hired servant. —धी a. 1. prudent, considerate. -2. learned, educated, wise; Mu. 5. 20; Bg. 2. 54; Si. 2. 79. —नामधेय a. named, called as; S. 6. —निर्णेजनः a penitent. —निश्चय a. 1. resolute, resolved.-2. confident, sure. —पुंख a. skilled in archery. —पूर्व a. done formerly. —प्रतिकृतं assault and counter-assault, attack and resistance; R. 12. 94. —प्रतिज्ञ a. 1. one who has made an agreement or engagement. -2. one who has fulfilled his promise. —फल a. successful. (—लं) result, consequence. —बुद्धि a. 1. learned, educated, wise; Ms. 1. 97, 7. 30. -2. a man of resolute character. -3. informed of one's duty. —ब्रह्मन् a. Ved. one who has performed his devotions. —मंगल a. blessed, consecrated.—मति a. firm, resolute. —मुख a. learned, clever, wise. -युगं the first (golden) of the four ages. —लक्षण a. 1. stamped, marked. -2. branded; Ms. 9. 239. -3. excellent, amiable. -4. defined, discriminated. —वर्मन् m. a warrior on the side of the Kauravas who with Kripa and Asvatthâman survived the general havoc of the great Bhârati war. He was afterwards slain by Sâtyaki. —वापः a penitent who has shaven his head and chin. —विद्य a. learned, educated; शूरोसि कृतविद्योसि Pt. 4. 43; सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं विचिन्वंति त्रयो जनाः। शूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति सेवितुं॥ Pt. 1. 45. —वीर्य a. being strong or powerful. (-र्यः) N. of the father of Sahasrârjuna. —वेतन a. hired, paid (as a servant); Y. 2. 164. —वेदिन् a. grateful; Ki. 13. 32; see कृतज्ञ. —वेश a. attired, decorated; गलयति कृतवेशे केशवे कुंजशय्यां Git. 11. -व्यावृत्ति a. dislodged or dismissed from office, set aside; Ku. 2. 27. —शिल्प a. skilled in art or trade. —शोभ a. 1. splendid. -2. beautiful. -3. handy, dexterous.—शौच a. purified. —श्रमः, -परिश्रमः one who has studied; कृतपरिश्रमोस्मि ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1. I have devoted my time to (spent my labours on) the science of astronomy -संकल्प a. resolved, determined. —संकेत a. making an appointment; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वादयते मृदु वेणुं Git. 5. -संज्ञ a. 1. having presence of mind. -2. restored to consciousness or senses.-3 aroused.—संनाह a. clad in armour, accoutred. —सापत्निका, -सापत्नी, सापत्नीका, सापत्नका, सपत्निका a woman whose husband has married another wife, a married woman having a co-wife or a superseded wife. —हस्त,-हस्तक a. 1. dexterous, clever, skilful, handy. -2. skilled in archery.—हस्तता 1. skill, dexterity.-2. skill in archery or generally in handling arms; कोन्यः कृतहस्तता पुनरियं देवे यथा सीरिणि Ve. 6. 12; Mv. 6. 41.

कृतक a. [कृत-कन्] 1 Done, made, prepared; (opp. नैसर्गिक); यद्यत्कृतकं तत्तदनित्यं Nyâa Sûtra. -2 Artificial, done or prepared artificially; अकृतकविधि सर्वांगीणमाकल्पजातं R. 18. 52. -3 Feigned, pretended, false, sham, assumed; कृतककलहं कृत्वा Mu. 3; Ki. 8. 46. -4 Adopted (as a son &c.); oft. at the end of comp. also; यस्ये।प ते कृतकतनयः कांतया वर्धितो मे (बालमंदारवृक्षः) Me. 75: सोयं न पुत्रकृतकः पदवीं मृगस्ते (जहाति) S. 4. 13; U. 1. 4.

कृतं ind. Enough, no more of, away (with instr.): अथवा कृतं संदेहेन S. 1; अथवा गिरा कृतं R. 11. 41; कृतमाविष्कृतपौरुषैर्भुजैः Ki. 2. 17: कृतमश्वेन U. 4.

कृतिः f. [कृ-क्तिन्] 1 Doing, manufacturing, making, performing. -2 Action, deed. -3 Creation, work, composition; (तां) स्वकृतिं गापयामास कविप्रथमपद्धतिं R. 15. 33, 64, 69; N. 22. 155. -4 Magic, enchantment. -5 Injuring, killing.-6 The number '20'. -7 An enchantress, a witch. -8 A knife. -9 Way-laying; hurting, injuring (Ved). —Comp. —करः an epithet of Râvaṇa.

कृतिन् a. [कृतमनेन, कृत-इनि] 1 One who has done his work or gained his end, satisfied, contented, happy, successful; यस्य वीर्येण कृतिनो वयं च भुवनानि च U. 1. 32; न खल्वनिर्जित्य रघुं कृती भवान् R. 3. 51; 12. 64. -2 (Hence) Lucky, fortunate, blessed; S. 1. 24; 7. 19. -3 Clever, competent, able, expert, skilful, wise, learned; तं धुरमशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29, 19. 14; Ku. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 9; Si. 2. 25, 30; H. 3. 96; Ve. 4. 12 -4 Good, virtuous, pure, pious; तावदेव कृतिनामपि स्फुरत्येष निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 56.-5 Following, obeying, doing what is enjoined.

कृते,-कृतेन ind. (With gen. or in comp.) For, for the sake of, on account of; अमीषां प्राणानां ...कृते Bh. 3. 36; काव्यं यशसेऽर्थकृते K. P. 1; Bg. 1. 35; Y. 1. 216; S. 6.

कृत्नु a. [कृ-क्नु; Un. 3. 30] 1 Working well, able to work, powerful. -2 Clever, skilful.—त्नुः A mechanic, an artist.

कृत्य a. [कृ क्यप्; cf. P. III. 1. 120] 1 What should or ought to be done, right, proper, fit.-2 Feasible, practicable.-3 Who may be seduced from allegiance, treacherous; Râj. T. 5. 247. —त्यं 1 What ought to be done, duty, function; Ms. 2. 237; 7. 67.

-2 Work, business, deed, commission; बंधुकृत्यं Me. 144 ; अन्योन्यकृत्यैः S. 7. 34. -3 Purpose, object, end ; कुजाद्रिराजादिवतंसकृत्यं R. 2. 12 ; Ku. 4. 15. -4 Motive, cause. —त्यः A class of affixes used to form potential (future) passive participle ; these are तव्य, अनीय, य and also यलिम. -त्या 1 Action, deed. -2 Magic. -3 A female deity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes.

कृत्यका A witch, enchantress.

कृकः The throat.

कृकणः,-रः 1 A kind of partridge. -2 A worm. -3 An epithet of *Siva*.

कृकला Long pepper.

कृकलासः, -शः A lizard, chameleon.

कृकवाकुः 1 A cock. -2 A peacock. -3 A lizard. -Comp. —ध्वजः an epithet of Kârttikeya.

कृकाटकं 1 The neck. -2 A part of a column.

कृकाटिका 1 The raised and straight part of the neck. -2 The back of the neck.

कृच्छ्र *a.* [cf. Uṇ. 2. 21] 1 Causing trouble, painful ; Ms. 6. 78. -2 Bad, miserable, evil. -3 Wicked, sinful. -4 Being in a difficult or painful situation. —च्छ्रः, -च्छ्रं 1 A difficulty, trouble, hardship, misery, calamity, danger ; कृच्छ्रं महत्तीर्णः R. 14. 6 ; 13. 77. -2 Bodily mortification ; penance expiation ; Ms. 4. 222 ; 5. 521 ; 11. 106. -3 Torment, torture. -4 A particular kind of religious penance (प्राजापत्य). —च्छ्रः Ischury. —च्छ्रं Sin. —च्छ्रं, कृच्छ्रेण, कृच्छ्रात् *ind.* With great difficulty, painfully, miserably; लब्धं कृच्छ्रेण रक्ष्यते H. 1. 185. -Comp. -प्राणः *a.* 1. one whose life is in danger. -2. breathing with difficulty. -3. hardly supporting life. —साध्य *a.* 1. curable with difficulty (as a patient or disease). -2. accomplished with difficulty.

कृच्छ्रायते Den. A. 1 To suffer pain. -2 To have wicked designs (in mind).

कृणुः A painter.

कृत् I. 6 P. (कृंतति-कृत्त) To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces, destroy ; प्रहरति विधिर्मर्मच्छेदी न कृंतति जीवितं U. 3. 31, 35; Bk. 9. 42 ; 15. 97 ; 16. 15 ; Ms. 8. 12 -II. 7 P. (कृणत्ति, कृत्त) 1 To spin -2 To surround, encompass. -3 To attire.

कृत्त *p. p.* 1 Cut, divided. -2 Desired, sought.

कृत्तिः *f.* [कृत्-क्तिन्] 1 Skin, hide (in general); Ms. 3. 20. -2 Especial ly, the hide of an antelope on which a religious student sits. -3 bark of the birch-tree used for writing upon &c. -4 The birch-tree. -5 One of the lunar mansions, Pleiades. -6 A house. -Comp. —वासः, -वासस् *m.* an epithet of *Siva* ; स कृत्तिवासास्तपसे यतात्मा Ku. 1. 54 ; M. 1. 1.

कृत्तिकाः (pl.) [कृत्-तिकन् किच्च Uṇ. 3. 147] 1 The third of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms, (consisting of 6 stars) The Pleiades. -2 The six stars represented as nymphs acting as nurses to Kârttikeya, the god of war. -Comp. —अंजिः a kind of horse in an *Asvamedha* sacrifice having a carriage as an emblem. -तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः epithets of Kârttikeya. -भवः the moon.

कृंतत्रं Ved. 1 A section. -2 A chip. -3 A plough.

कृंतनं Cutting, cutting off, dividing, tearing asunder.

कृत्रिम *a.* (कृत्या निर्मितं; cf. P. IV. 4. 20] 1 Artificial, fictitious, not spontaneous, acquired ; °मित्रं, °शत्रुः &c. ; R. 13. 75 ; 14. 17. -2 Adopted (as a child) ; see below. —मः, °पुत्रः 1 an artificial or adopted son ; one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised by the Hindu law ; he is a grown up son adopted without the consent of his natural parents ; cf. कृत्रिमः स्यात्स्वयं कृतः Y. 2. 131 ; cf. also Ms. 9. 169. -2 Incense, olibanum. -3 Benzoin. —मं 1 A kind of salt. -2 A kind of perfume. -Comp. —धूपः, -धूपकः incense, a kind of perfume —पुत्रः see कृत्रिमः. -पुत्रकः a doll, puppet ; Ku. 1. 29. —भूमिः *f.* an artificial floor. —वनं a park, garden.

कृत्वन् *a.* Ved. 1 Causing, effecting &c. -2 Active, diligent, busy. -3 Practising magic.

कृत्वस् *ind.* An affix added to numerals to denote 'fold' or 'times'; *e. g.* अष्टकृत्वः 'eight times, eight-fold ; so बहु°, पंच° &c.

कृत्व्य *a.* Ved. Strong, efficacious.

कृत्सं [Uṇ. 3. 66] 1 Water. -2 A multitude. —त्सः Sin.

कृत्स्न *a.* [Uṇ. 3. 17] All, whole, entire ; एकः कृत्स्नां नगरपरिघप्रांशुबाहुर्भुनक्ति S. 2. 15 ; Bg. 3. 29 ; Ms. 1. 105 ; 5. 82. —त्स्नं 1 Water. -2 The flank or hip. -3 The belly.

कृदरं Ved. 1 A store-room. -2 The lap. —रः 1 Granary, a cupboard. -2 A house.

कृधु *a.* Ved. 1 Shortened, mutilated. -2 Deficient.

कृप् I. 1 A. (कल्पते, कृपित) To have pity or mercy. -II. 10 P. (कृप- पयति) 1 To be weak. -2 To pity. -3 mourn, grieve, lament.

कृपः The maternal uncle of अश्वत्थामन्. [He was born of the sage *Saradvat* by a nymph called *Janapadi*, but along with his sister Kripi, also born from the nymph, he was brought up by *Santanu*. He was proficient in the science of archery. In the great war he sided with the Kauravas, and after all had been slain he was given an asylum by the *Pandavas*. He is one of the seven Chirajivins].

कृपण *a.* [कृप्-क्युन् न लत्वम्] 1 Poor pitiable, wretched, helpless ; राजन्पत्यं रामस्ते पाल्याश्च कृपणाः प्रजाः U. 4. 25. -2 Void of judgment, unable or unwilling to discriminate or to do a thing ; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपणाश्चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5 ; so जराजीर्णैश्वर्यग्रसनगहनाक्षेपकृपणः Bh. 3. 17. -3 Low, mean, vile ; Bg. 2. 49 ; Mu. 2. 18 ; Bh. 2. 49. -4 Miserly, stingy. -5 Avaricious. —णं Wretchedness. —णः 1 A worm. -2 A miser ; कृपणेन समो दाता भुवि कोऽपि न विद्यते । अनश्नन्नेव वित्तानि यः परेभ्यः प्रयच्छति Vyâsa. -Comp. —धी, -बुद्धि *a.* little or low-minded. —वत्सल *a.* kind to the poor.

कृपणिन् *a.* Miserable.

कृपण्यति Den. P. To wish, desire.

कृपा [कृप्-भिदा॰ अङ् संप्र॰.] Pity, tenderness, compassion ; चक्रवाकयोः पुरोवियुक्ते मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26 ; Sânti. 4. 19 ; सकृपं kindly. -Comp. —अन्वित *a.* merciful. —दृष्टिः *f.* a look with favour, a kind look.

कृपाणः [कृपां नुदति नुद्-ड संज्ञायां णत्वम् Tv.] 1 A sword ; स पातु वः कंसरिपोः कृपाणः Vikr. 1. 2 ; कृपणस्य कृपाणस्य च केवलमाकारतो भेदः Subhâsh. -2 A knife.

कृपाणकः A sword. —णिका A knife, dagger.

कृपाणी 1 A pair of scissors. -2 A dagger.

कृपायते Den. A. To lament, mourn.

कृपालु *a.* [कृपां लाति ला-आदाने मि॰ डु] Merciful, compassionate, kind.

कृपी The sister of कृप and wife of Droṇa. -Comp. —पतिः an epithet of Droṇa. —सुतः an epithet of अश्वत्थामन्.

कृपीटं [कृप्-कीटन् ; Uṇ. 4. 184] 1 Underwood, forest, wood. -2 Wood, firewood. -3 Water. -4 The belly. -Comp. —पालः 1. a rudder. -2. the ocean. -3. air wind. —योनिः fire.

कृमि *a.* [क्रम्-इन् अत इत्वम् Uṇ. 4. 121] Full of worms, wormy. —मिः 1 A worm, an insect in general ; कृमिकुलाचितं Bh. 2. 9. -2 Worms (disease). -3 An ass. -4 A spider. -5 The lac (dye). -6 An ant -Comp. —कंटक N. of severa

plants:—विडंग, चित्रांग, उदुंबर. —करः a kind of poisonous worm. —कर्णः, -कर्णकः 'worms or lice in the ear,' a kind of disease of the ear. —कोशः, -कोषः the cocoon of a silkworm. °उत्थं silken cloth. —ग्रंथिः a disease of the ear. -घ्नः N. of several plants used as vermifuge; as the onion, the root of the jujube, marking-nut plant &c. —घ्नी turmeric. —जं, —जग्धं agallochum, aloe wood. —जा lac, the red dye produced by insects. -जलजः, -वारिरुहः a shell-fish, an animal (fish, &c.) living in a shell. —दंतकः tooth-ache. —पर्वतः,—शैलः an ant-bill. —फलः the Udumbara tree. —भोजनः N. of a hell. —रिपुः, शत्रुः an anthelmintic plant (विडंग). —वर्णः red cloth. —शंखः the fish living in the conch. —शुक्तिः f. 1. a bivalve shell. -2. the animal living in it. -3. an oyster.

कृमिकः A small worm.

कृमिण, कृमिल a. Having worms, wormy.

कृमिला A fruitful woman.

कृमिलिका Linen cloth dyed with red colour.

कृमीलकः A white sort of kidney-bean.

कृव् = कृ 5 P. q. v.

कृश् 4 P. (कृश्यति, कृश) 1 To become lean or emaciated. -2 To wane (as the moon). —*Caus.* To emaciate.

कृश a. [कृश् क्त नि°] (Compar. क्रशीयस्; superl. क्रशिष्ठ) 1 Lean, weak, feeble, emaciated; कृशतनुः, कृशोदरी &c. -2 Small, little, minute (in size or quantity); सुहृदपि न याच्यः कृशधनः Bh. 2. 28. -3 Poor, insignificant; Ms. 7. 208. -Comp. —अक्षः a spider. —अंग a. lean, thin. (-गः) an epithet of *S*iva. (—गी) 1. a woman with a slender frame.-2. the Priyangu creeper. —उदर a. 1. thin-waisted; V. 5. 16; Ku. 5. 42. -2. having the belly reduced in bulk; *S*. 2. 5.

कृशनं Ved. 1 A pearl. -2 Gold. -3 Form, shape.

कृशरः 1 A dish made of milk, sesamum and rice. -2 Rice and peas boiled together with a few spices (Mar खिचडी).

कृशला Hair (of the head).

कृशानुः [कृश्-आनुक्; Un. 4. 2] Fire: गुरोः कृशानुप्रतिमाद्बिभेषि R. 2. 49; 7. 24; 10. 74; Ku. 1. 51; Bh. 2. 107. -Comp. —रेतस् m. an epithet of *S*iva.

कृशाश्विन् m. An actor.

कृष् 1. 6 U. (कृषति-ते, कृष्ट) To plough, make furrows. -II. 1 P. (कर्षति, कृष्ट) 1 To draw, drag, pull, drag away, tear; प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तां चकर्ष R. 2. 27; V. 1. 19. -2 To draw towards oneself, attract; Bk. 15. 47; Bg. 15. 7. -3 To lead or conduct as an army; स सेनां महतीं कर्षन् R. 4. 32. -4 To bend (as a bow); नात्यायतकृष्टशार्ङ्गः R. 5. 50. -5 To become master of, subdue, vanquish, overpower; बलवानिंद्रियग्रामो विद्वांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेंद्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. -6 To plough, till; अनुलोमकृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिलोमं कर्षति Sk. -7 To obtain; कुलसंख्यां च गच्छंति कर्षंति च महद्यशः Mh. -3 To take away from, deprive one of (with two acc.). —*Caus.* 1 To draw out, tear up. -2 To extract. -3 To torture, torment, give pain. -4 To plough, till, cultivate.

कृषक a. [कृष्-कुन्] 1 Attractive, drawing. -2 Ploughing. —कः 1 A ploughman, husbandman. -2 An ox. —कं A ploughshare. (also m.)

कृषाणः -कृषिकः [कृष्-आनक्-किकन् वा] A ploughman, husbandman.

कृषिः f. [कृष्-इक्; cf. P. III. 3. 103 Vârt.] 1 Ploughing.-2 Agriculture, husbandry; चोदयते बालेशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3; कृषिः क्लिष्टास्वृष्टया Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90, 3. 64, 10. 79; Bg. 18. 44. -Comp. —कर्मन् n. agriculture. —जीविन् a. living by husbandry. —फलं agricultural produce or profit; Me. 16. —सेवा agriculture, husbandry.

कृषीवलः [कृषि-वलच्-दीर्घः; cf. P. V. 2. 112] One who lives by husbandry, a farmer; कृषिं चापि कृषीवलः Y. 1. 276; Ms. 9. 38.

कृष्ट a. [कृष् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Drawn, pulled, dragged, attracted &c. -2 Ploughed; Pt. 1. 47. -Comp. —उप्त a. sown on cultivated ground. -पच्य, —पाक्य a. 1. ripening in cultivated ground; cf. अकृष्टपच्य. -2. cultivated. —फलं the product of a harvest.

कृष्टिः [कृष्-क्तिन्] A learned man. —*f.* 1 Drawing, attracting. -2 Ploughing, cultivating the soil.

कृष्करः An epithet of *S*iva.

कृष्ण a. [कृष् नक्] 1 Black, dark, dark-blue. -2 Wicked, evil. —ष्णः 1 The black colour.-2 The black antelope. -3 A crow. -4 The (Indian) cuckoo. -5 The dark half of a lunar month (from full to new moon). -6 The Kali age. -7 Vishnu in his 8th incarnation, born as the son of Vasudeva and Devaki. [Krishna is the most celebrated hero of Indian mythology and the most popular of all the deities. Though the real son of Vasudeva and Devaki and thus a cousin of Kamsa, he was, for all practical purposes, the son of Nanda and Yasoda by whom he was brought up and in whose house he spent his childhood. It was here that his divine character began to be gradually discovered, when he easily crushed the most redoubtable demons, such as Baka, Pûtana &c., that were sent to kill him by Kamsa, and performed many other feats of surprising strength. The chief companions of his youth were the *Gopis* or wives of the cowherds of Gokula, among whom Radha was his special favourite; (cf. Jayadeva's *Gitagovinda*). He killed Kamsa, Naraka, Kesin, Arishta and a host of other powerful demons. He was a particular friend of Arjuna, to whom he acted as charioteer in the great war, and his staunch support of the cause of the Pandavas was the main cause of the overthrow of the Kauravas. On several critical occasions, it was Krishna's assistance and inventive mind that stood the Pandavas in good stead. After the general destruction of the Yadavas at Prabhasa, he was killed unintentionally by a hunter named Jaras who shot him with an arrow mistaking him at a distance for a deer. He had more than 16000 wives, but Rukmini and Satyabhama (as also Radha) were his favourites. He is said to have been of dark-blue or cloud-like colour; cf. बहिरिव मलिनतरं तव कृष्ण मनोपि भविष्यति नूनं Git. 8. His son was Pradyumna]. -8 N. of Vyâsa, the reputed author of the Mahâbhârata.-9 N. of Arjuna. -10 Aloe wood. -11 The Supreme spirit. -12 Black pepper. -13 Iron. —ष्णा 1 N. of Draupadî, wife of the Pândavas; Ki. 1. 26. -2 N. of a river in the Deccan that joins the sea at Masulipatam. -3 A kind of poisonous insect. -4 N. of several plants. -5 A grape. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 An epithet of Durgâ. -8 One of the 7 tongues of fire. —ष्णी A dark night. —ष्णं 1 Blackness, darkness (moral also). -2 Iron -3 Antimony. -4 The black part of the eye. -5 Black pepper. -6 Lead. -7 An inauspicious act. -8 Money acquired by gambling. -Comp —अगुरु n. a kind of sandal-wood. —अचलः an epithet of the mountain Raivataka. —अजिनं the skin of the black antelope. —अध्वन्, —अर्चिस् m. an epithet of fire; cf. कृष्णवर्त्मन्. —अयस् n., —अयसं, —आमिषं iron, crude or black iron. —अष्टमी, जन्माष्टमी the 8th day of the dark half of Srâvana when Krishna was born; also called गोकुलाष्टमी. —आवासः the holy fig-tree. —उदरः a kind of snake. —कंदं a red lotus. —कर्मन् a.

of black deeds, criminal, wicked, depraved, guilty, sinful. —काकः a raven. —कायः a buffalo. —काष्ठं a kind of sandal-wood, agallochum. —कोहलः a gambler. —गंगा the river कृष्णवेणी. -गतिः fire, आयोधने कृष्णगतिं सहायं R. 6. 42.- गर्भाः (*f.*pl.) 1. the pregnant wives of the demon Krishṇa. -2. waters in the interiors of the clouds. —गोधा a kind of poisonous insect. -ग्रीवः N. of Śiva. —चंचुकः a kind of pea. -चंद्रः N. of Vasudeva. -चर *a.* what formerly belonged to Krishṇa. -चूर्णं rust of iron. -ताम्रं a kind of sandal wood. —तारः 1. a species of antelope. -2. an antelope (in general). —देहः a bee. —धनं money got by foul means. —द्वैपायनः N. of Vyâsa: तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4. -पक्षः 1. the dark half of a lunar month. -2. an epithet of Arjuna. -पद्गी a female with black feet. —पविः an epithet of Agni. -पिंगल *a.* dark-brown. (-ला) N. of Durgâ. —मृगः the black antelope; शृंगे कृष्णमृगस्य वामनयनं कंडूयमानां मृगीं *Ś.* 6. 16. -मुखः,-वक्त्रः,-वदनः the black-faced monkey. —यजुर्वेदः the Taittirîya or black Yajurveda. —यामः an epithet of Agni. —रक्तः dark-red colour. —रूप्य=°चर q. v. —लवणं 1. a kind of black salt. -2. a factitious salt. —लोहः the loadstone. —वर्णः 1. black colour. -2. N. of Râhu. -3. a Śûdra. —वर्त्मन् *m.* 1. fire; R. 11. 42; Ms. 2. 94. -2. N. of Râhu. -3. a low man, profligate, black-guard. —विषाणा Ved. the horns of the black antelope. —वेणी N. of a river. —शकुनिः a crow. —शारः, —सारः, —सारंगः the spotted antelope; कृष्णसारे ददच्चक्षुस्त्वयि चाधिज्यकार्मुके *S.* 1. 6, V. 4. 31. —शृंगः a buffalo. —सखः,-सारथिः an epithet of Arjuna. (-खी) cummin seed.

कृष्णकं The hide of the black antelope.

कृष्णलः The Gunjâ plant. —लं Its berry.

कृष्णश्र Extremely black.

कृष्णायते Den. A. 1 To make black, blacken; उष्णो दहति चांगारः शीतः कृष्णायते करं H. 1. 83. -2 To behave like Krishṇa.

काष्णिका Black mustard.

काष्णिमन् *m.* Blackness.

कृष्णीकरणं Blackening, making black.

कृसरः = कृशर q. v.

कॄ I. 6 P. [किरति, चकार, अकारीत्, (अकरि-री-ष्ट, अकीर्ष्ट) करि-री-तुं, कीर्ण] 1 To scatter, throw about, pour out, cast, disperse; समराशिरसि चंचत्पंचचूडश्चमूनामुपरि शरतुषारं कोप्ययं वीरपोतः किरति U. 5. 2; 6. 1; दिशि दिशि किरति सजलकणजालं Git. 4; *S.* 1. 7; Amaru. 11, -2 To strew, cover or fill with; Bk. 3. 5, 17. 42. -II. 9 U. (कृणाति, कृणीते) To injure, hurt, kill. -III. 10 A. (कारयते) To know, inform.

कृत् 10 U. (कीर्तयति-ते, कीर्तित) 1 To mention, repeat, utter; नाम्नि कीर्तित एव R. 1. 87; Ms. 7. 167, 2. 124.-2 To tell, recite, declare, communicate; Ms. 3. 36, 9. 42. -3 To name, call. -4 To praise, glorify, commemorate; अपप्रथद्गुणान् भ्रातुरचिकीर्तच्च विक्रमं Bk. 15. 72.

कृप् 1 A. (कल्पते, चक्लृपे, अक्लृपत्, अक्लृप्त-अकल्पिष्ट; कल्पिष्यते, कल्प्स्यति-ते, कल्पितुं, कल्प्तुं, क्लृप्त) 1 To be fit or adequate for, result in, bring about, accomplish, produce, tend to; (with dat.); कल्पसे रक्षणाय *S.* 5. 8; पश्चात्पुत्रैरपहृतभरः कल्पते विश्रमाय V. 3. 1; विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44, 6. 29; 5. 79; Me. 55; R. 5. 13, 8. 40; *S.* 6. 23; Bk. 22. 21. -2 To be well-managed or regulated, to succeed. -3 To become, happen, occur; कल्पिष्यते हरेः प्रीतिः Bk. 16. 12; 9. 44, 45. -4 To be prepared, be ready; चक्लृपे चाश्वकुंजरं Bk. 14. 98. -5 To be favourable to, subserve. -6 To partake of. -7 To prepare, arrange. -8 To produce, cause, effect, create (with acc.). -9 To accommodate one's self to.-10 To fall to the share of. -- *Caus.* (कल्पयति-ते 1 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit out; शयनमस्याकल्पयम् K. 156; 157. -2 To settle, fix upon, intend, design; कल्पिता मूल्यमेतेषां क्रूरेण भवता वधं Mn. 5. 17. -3 To make, offer; Mu. 6. 20; R. 5. 28, 11. 51, 93. -4 To provide or furnish with; Bh. 3. 95; R. 1. 94, 5. 9. -5 To believe, consider, imagine, think; मत्सरस्तु मे विपरीतं कल्पयति Mn. 7; Si. 11. 6. -6 To cut, divide; *S.* 6. -7 To execute, bring about, do, perform; Si. 11. 47, 15. 21. -8 To form, frame. -9 To invent, compose (as a poem).

क्लृप्त *p. p.* [क्लृप्-क्त] 1 Arranged, prepared, done, got ready, equipped; क्लृप्तविवाहवेषा R 6. 10 decked in her nuptial attire. -2 Cut, pared; क्लृप्तकेशनखश्मश्रु Ms. 4. 35. -3 Caused, produced. -4 Fixed, settled. -5 Thought of, invented. -6 Formed, framed. -7 Ascertained, determined. -Comp. —कीला a title-deed. —धूपः frankincense.

क्लृप्तिः *f.* [क्लृप्-क्तिन्] 1 Accomplishment, success. -2 Invention; contrivance. -3 Arranging.

क्लृप्तिक *a.* Bought, purchased.

केकयः (Pl.) N. of a country and its people; मगधकोसलकेकयशासिनां दुहितरः R. 9. 17. -यी N. of the wife of Dâsaratha.

केकर *a.* (री *f.*) [के मूर्ध्नि करोतु नेत्रतारा शीलमस्य, कृ-अच् अलुक् Tv.] Squint-eyed; Mâl. 2. 5; 4. 2. —रं A squint eye; cf. आकेकर. -Comp. —अक्ष *a.* squint-eyed.

केका The cry of a peacock; केकाभिर्नीलकंठस्तिरयति वचनं ताडवादुच्छिखंडः Mâl. 9. 30; षड्जसंवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39, 7. 69, 13. 27, 16. 64; Me. 22.

केकावलः, -कांकिकः, -केकिन् *m.* A peacock; इतः केकिक्रीडाकलकलरवः पक्ष्मलदृशां Bh. 1. 37.

केणिका A tent.

केत *a.* [कित्-आधारे घञ्] Knowing, learned. -तः 1 A house, abode. -2 Living, habitation. -3 A banner. -4 Will, intention, desire. -5 Summons, invitation. -6 Apparition, form, shape. -7 Wealth. -8 Atmosphere, sky. -9 Intellect, judgment.

केतकः [कित् निवासे ण्वुल्] 1 N. of a plant; प्रतिभासयन्त्य वनानि केतकानां Ghâṭ. 15. -2 A banner. -कं A flower of the Ketaka plant; केतकैः सूचिभिन्नैः Me. 23; R. 6. 17, 13. 16. —की 1 N. of a plant (=केतक); हसितामिव विधत्ते सूचिभिः केतकीनां Rs. 2. 23. -2 A flower of that plant; Rs. 2. 20.

केतनं [कित् ल्युट्] 1 A house, an abode; अकलितमहिमानः केतनं मंगलानां Mâl. 2. 9; मम मरणमेव वरमतिवितथकेतना Git. 7.-2 An invitation, summons. -3 Place, site. -4 A flag, banner; भग्नं भीमेन मरुता भवतो रथकेतनं Ve. 2. 23; Si. 14. 28; R. 9. 39. -5 A sign, symbol; as in मकरकेतन. -6 An indispensable act (also religious) निवापांजलिदानेन केतनैः श्राद्धकर्मभिः। तस्योपकारे शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुतान्यथा Ve. 3. 16. -7 A spot, mark.

केतयति Den. P. 1 To summon, call, invite. -2 To advise, counsel. -3 To fix or appoint a time. -4 To hear.-5 To show, indicate; U. 6. 24.

केतित *a.* 1. Called, summoned. -2 Dwelt, inhabited.

केतुः [चाय्-तु क्यादेशः Uṇ. 1. 73] 1 A flag, banner; चीनांशुकमिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य *S.* 1. 34. -2 A chief, head, leader, foremost, any eminent person (oft at the end of comp.); मनुष्यवाचा मनुवंशकेतुं R. 2. 33, 14. 7; कुलस्य केतुः स्फीतस्य (राघवः) Râm. -3 A comet, meteor; Ms. 1. 38. -4 A sign, mark. -5 Brightness, clearness. -6 A ray of light. -7 The descending node considered as the ninth planet, and the body or trunk of the demon सैंहिकेय (the head being regarded as Râhu); क्रूरग्रहः स केतुश्चंद्रमसंपूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mu. 1. 6. -8 Day-time. -9 Apparition form,

shape. -10 Intellect, judgment. -11 A pigmy race. -12 A disease. -13 An enemy. -Comp. —ग्रहः the descending node. —तारा a comet. —भः a cloud. —यष्टिः *f.* a flagstaff; R. 12. 103. -रत्नं lapis lazuli, (also called वैदूर्य). —वसनं a flag.

केदर *a.* Squint-eyed; cf. केकर.

केदारः 1 A field under water; meadow.-2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. -3 A mountain. -4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himâlayas (modern Kedâr.) -5 A form of *S*iva.-Comp. —खंडं a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. —नाथः a particular form of *S*iva.

केनर्ता The amorous sports of love.

केनारः 1 The head. -2 The skull. -3 A cheek. -4 A joint. -5 The temples. -6 A kind of hell.

केनिप *a.* Ved. Wise, learned (मेधाविन्) Rv. 10. 44. 4.

केनिपातः A rudder, helm, a large oar used as a ruddor.

केंद्रं 1 The centre of a circle. -2 The argument of a circle. -3 The argument of an equation. -4 Distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or 10th degree.

केप् 1 A. (केपते) To shake or tremble

केपि Ved *a.* Unclean.

केयूरः, -रं [के बाहुशिरसि याति, या-ऊर किच्च अलुक् समा° Tv.] A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an armlet; केयूरा न विभूषयंति पुरुषं हारा न चंद्रोज्ज्वलाः Bh. 2. 19; R. 6. 68; Ku. 7. 69. —रः A kind of coitus.

केयूरिन् *a.* Decorated with a bracelet.

केरलः (pl.) N. of a country (in the south of India, the modern Malabâr) and its inhabitants; Mâl. 6. 19; R. 4. 54. -ली 1 A woman of the Kerala country. -2 Astronomical science. -3 A Hora or period of time equal to one hour.

केल् 1 P. (केलति, केलित) 1 To shake. -2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलकः A dancer, tumbler.

केलायते Den. A. To sport, play.

केलासः Crystal.

केलिः *m. f.* [केल्-इन्] 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport, pastime; केलिचलन्मणिकुंडल &c. Git. 1: हरिरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे *ibid.*; राधामाधवयोर्जयंति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः *ibid.*: Amaru. 7; Pt. 1. 175; Ms. 8. 357; Rs. 4. 17. -3 Joke, jest, mirth. -लिः *f.* The earth. -Comp. —कला 1. sportive skill, wantonness, amorous address. -2 the lute of Sarasvatî. —किलः the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (a kind of विदूषक or buffoon). (-ला) N. of Rati. -किलावती Rati, wife of the god of love. —कीर्णः a camel. —कुंचिका a wife's younger sister. —कुपित *a.* angry in sport; Ve. 1. 2. —कोषः an actor, a dancer. —गृहं,-निकेतनं,-मंदिरं, -सदनं a pleasure-house, a private apartment; Amaru. 8. —नागरः a sensualist. —पर *a.* sportive, wanton, amorous. -मुखं joke, sport, pastime. -रंगः a pleasure-ground. -वृक्षः a species of Kadamba tree. —शयनं a pleasure-couch, sofa; केलिशयनमनुयातं Git. 11. —शुषिः *f.* the earth. -सचिवः a boon companion, confidential friend.

केलिकः The Asoka tree.

केली 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport. -Comp. —पिकः a cuckoo kept for pleasure. —वनी a pleasure-park, pleasure-grove. —शुकः a parrot kept for pleasure.

केव् (केवते) To serve, attend to, wait upon.

केवटः Ved. A hollow, cave.

केवर्तः Ved. A fisherman.

केवल *a.* [केव् सेवने वृषा° कल] 1 Peculiar, exclusive, uncommon; Pt. 2. 134. -2 Alone, mere, sole, only, isolated; स हि तस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5; न केवलानां पयसां प्रसूतिमवेहि मां कामदुघां प्रसन्नां 2. 63; 15. 1; Ku. 2. 34. -3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. -4 Bare, uncovered (as ground); Ku. 5. 12. -5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended (by anything else); कातर्यं केवला नीतिः R. 17. 47. -6 Selfish, envious. -ली, -लं The doctrine of absolute unity of spirit and matter. -ली Astronomical science. —लं *ind.* Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly; केवलमिदमेव पृच्छामि K. 155; न केवलं -अपि not only-but; वसु तस्य विभोर्न केवलं गुणवत्तापि परप्रयोजना R. 8. 31; cf. also 3. 19,20, 31. -Comp. —अन्वयिन् see under अन्वय. —आत्मन् *a.* one whose essence is absolute unity; Ku. 2. 4. —ज्ञानिन् *m.* the first Arhat. -द्रव्यं black pepper. -ज्ञानं highest knowledge; Pt. 5. 12. —नयायिकः a mere logician (not proficient in any other branch of learning); so °वैयाकरण.

केवलतस् *ind.* Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely.

केवलिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) 1 Alone, only. -2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केशः [क्लिश्यते क्लिश्नाति वा क्लिश् अन् लो लोपश्च Un. 5.33] 1 Hair in general; विकीर्णकेशासु परेतभूमिषु Ku. 5. 68. -2 Especially, the hair of the head; केशेषु गृहीत्वा or केशग्राहं युध्यंते Sk.; मुक्तकेशा Ms. 7. 91; केशव्यपरोपणादिव R. 3. 56: 2 8. -3 The name of a horse or lion. -4 A ray of light. -5 An epithet of Varuṇa. -6 A kind of perfume.-7 An epithet of Vishṇu. -शी 1 A lock of hair (on the crown of the head). -2 An epithet of Durgâ. -Comp. —अंतः 1. the tip of the hair. -2. long hair hanging down, a lock or tuft of hair. -3. cutting of the hair as a religious ceremony; Ms. 2. 65. —अंतिक *a.* 1. extending to the end of the hair as far as the forehead. -2. relating to the ceremony of final tonsure. —उच्चयः much or handsome hair. —कर्मन् *n.* dressing or arranging the hair (of the head).—कलापः a mass or quantity of hair. —कीटः a louse. —गर्भः 1. a braid of hair. 2. an epithet of Varuṇa. —गृहीत *a.* seized by the hair. -ग्रहः, -ग्रहणं pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair (both in amorous sports and in fighting); केशग्रहः खलु तदा द्रुपदात्मजायाः Ve. 3. 11, 29; Me. 50; so यत्र रतेषु केशग्रहः K. 8 (that is, not in battles). —घ्न morbid baldness. -छिद् *m.* a hair-dresser, barber. -जाह the root of the hair. —पक्षः, —पाशः, -हस्तः much (or ornamented) hair; तं केशपाशं प्रसमीक्ष्य कुर्युर्बालप्रियत्वं शिथिलं चमर्यः Ku. 1. 48; 7. 57; cf. कचपक्ष, कचहस्त &c. -बंधः a hair-band. -भूः, -भूमिः *f.* the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. —प्रसाधनी, -मार्जकं, -मार्जनं a comb. -रचना dressing the hair.-वेशः a tress or fillet of hair. —वेष्टः the parting of the hair.

केशकः Skilful in dressing the hair.

केशटः 1 A goat. -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 A bug. -4 A brother. -5 A louse. -6 An arrow of Cupid (शोषण).

केशव *a.* [केशाः प्रशस्ताः संत्यस्य; केश-व P V. 2. 109] Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. -वः 1 An epithet of Vishṇu; केशव जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1; केशवं पतितं दृष्ट्वा पांडवा हर्षनिर्भराः Subhâsh. -2 The Supreme Being. -Comp. —आयुधः the mango tree. (-धं) a weapon of Vishṇu. —आलयः, -आवासः the Asvattha tree.

केशाकेशि *ind.* 'Hair to hair,' (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; केशाकेश्यभवद्युद्धं राक्षसानां वानरैः सह Mb.; Y. 2. 283.

केशिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [केश-ठन्] Having fine or luxuriant hair.

केशिन् *m.* [केश-इनि] 1 A lion. -2 N. of a Râkshasa slain by Krishṇa.-3 N.

of another Râkshasa who carried Devasenâ and who slain by Indra. -4 An epithet of Krishṇa. -5 One having fine hair. -Comp. —निषूदनः, मथनः epithets of Krishṇa ; Bg.18. 1.

केशिनी 1 A woman with a beautiful braid of hair. -2 N. of the wife Visravas and mother of Râvaṇa and Kumbhakarṇa. -3 An epithet of Durgâ.

केस(श)रः,-रं 1 The mane (as of a lion); न इंत्यदूरेऽपि गजान्मृगेश्वरो विलोलजिह्वश्चलिताग्रकेसरः Rs. 1. 14; *S*. 7. 14. -2 The filament of a flower ; नीपं दृष्ट्वा हरितकपिशं केसरैरर्धरूढैः Me. 21 ; *S*. 6. 17 ; M. 2. 11 ; R. 4. 67 ; Si. 9. 47. -3 The Bakula tree ; रक्ताशोकश्चलकिसलयः केसरश्चात्रकांतः Me. 78; Ku. 3. 55. -4 The Punnâga tree. -5 The fibre (as of a mango fruit). -6 Saffron. -7 The hair. -रं 1 A flower of the Bakula tree ; R. 9. 36. -2 Gold. -3 Sulphate of iron. -Comp. —अचलः an epithet of mountain Meru. —अम्लः the citron. -वरं saffron.

केसरी N. of the father of Hanûmat.

केस(श)रिन् *m*., [केश-स-र-इनि] 1 A lion; अडहंकुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरी Si. 16. 25; धनुर्धरः केसरिणं ददर्श R. 2. 29 ; *S*. 7. 3. -2 The best, excellent, or most prominent of a class (at the end of comp.); of. कुंजर, सिंह &c. -3 A horse. -4 The citron plant -5 Punnâga tree. -6 N. of the father of Hanûmat. -Comp. -सुतः an epithet of Hanûmat.

कै 1 P. (कायति) To sound.

कैंशुकं A flower of the किंशुक tree

कैकय The king of the Kekayas ; see केकय.

कैकसः [कीकस-अण्] A demon, goblin.

कैकेयः[केकयानां राजा,अण्] A prince or ruler of the Kekayas. -यी A daughter of the prince of Kekayas and one (the youngest) of the three wives of king Dasrratha and mother of Bharata. [When Rama was about to be installed as heir-apparent, she was not less rejoiced than Kausalya.But she had a very wicked nurse called Manthara who long owed Rama a grudge. Finding this to be an excellent opportunity for her revenge, Manthara so completely perverted the mind of Kaikeyi that she became ready to ask the king, as suggested by her nurse, to grant her the two boons which he had formerly promised to her. By one of hese boons she asked for the installation of her son Bharata, and by the other for the banishment of Rama for fourteen years. Dasaratha, blinded by passion as he was, severely scolded her for her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. On account of this wicked act her name has become proverbial for 'a shrew,' or ' Xanthippe '].

कैंकर्यं The office of a servant.

कैकिरातः An amorous person ; Ratn. 1. 11.

कैट *a*. Coming from an insect or worm.

कैटभः N. of a demon killed by Vishṇu. [He was a very powerful demon. He and Madhu are said to have sprung from the ears of Vishṇu while he was asleep ; and when they were about to devour Brahman they were slain by Vishṇu]. —भा-भी An epithet of Durgâ.-Comp.-अरिः, -जित् *m*., -रिपुः, -हन् epithets of Vishṇu.

कैतकं [केतक्याः पुष्पं अण्] A flower of the Ketaka plant.

कैतवं [कितवस्य भावः कर्म वा अण्] 1 A stake in a game. -2 Gambling. -3 Falsehood, deceit, fraud, roguery, trick ; हृदये वससीति मत्प्रियं यदवोचस्तदवैमि कैतवं Ku. 4. 9 ; R. 8. 49 ; Si. 8. 32. -4 The *lapis lazuli*. -वः 1 A cheat, rogue. -2 A gambler. -3 The Dhattura plant. -Comp. —प्रयोगः a trick, device. —वादः falsehood, roguery.

कैतवकं Gambling.

कैदार *a*. Being on or growing in a field or meadow. -रः Rice, corn. -रं, —कैदारकं, —कैदारिका, —कैदार्यं A multitude of fields ; Si. 12. 42.

कैन्नर *a* Coming from a Kinnara.

कैमुतिकः (*scil*. न्याय) A maxim of ' how much more, ' an argument *a fortiori* (derived from किमुत ' how much more.').

कैरवः 1 A gambler, cheat, rogue. -2 An enemy. -वं The white lotus opening at moon-rise ; चंद्रो विकासयति कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73. —वी moonlight. -Comp. -बंधुः an epithet of the moon.

कैरविन् *m*. The moon.

कैरविणी 1 A lotus plant bearing white lotuses. -2 A place (pond &c.) abounding in white lotuses. -3 An assemblage of white lotuses ; Bv. 1. 75.

कैराटकः A kind of vegetable poison.

कैरात *a*. [किरात-अण्] Belonging to the Kirâtas. -तः 1 A prince of the Kirâtas. -2 A strong man. -तं A kind of sandal-wood.

कैरात(ति)क *a*. Belonging to the Kirâtas.

कैलं Sport, pleasure.

कैलाकिलः An epithet of Yavana.

कैलासः N. of a mountain, a peak of the Himâlayas and residence of *S*iva and Kubera ; Me. 11. 58 ; R. 2. 35. -Comp. -ओकस् *m*., -निकेतनः, -नाथः 1. an epithet of *S*iva. -2. of Kubera ; कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 5. 28; कैलासनाथमुपसृत्य निवर्तमाना V. 1. 3.

कैवर्तः [के जले वर्तते वृत्-अच्, केवर्तः, ततः स्वार्थे अण् Tv] A fisherman; मनोभूः कैवर्तः क्षिपति परितस्त्वां प्रति मुहुः (तनूजालीजालं) *S*ânti. 3. 16 ; Ms. 8. 260 ; (as to his descent see Ms. 10. 34.).

कैवर्तकः A fisherman.

कैवल्यं [केवलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Perfect isolation, soleness, exclusiveness.-2 Individuality. -3 Detachment of the soul from matter, identification with the supreme spirit. -4 Final emancipation or beatitude.

कैशिक *a*. (की *f*.) [केश-ठक्] Hair-like, fine as hair. -कः The sentiment of love, lust. -कं A quantity of hair. -की 1 One of the four varieties of dramatic style, more usually and correctly written कौशिकी q. v. -2 An epithet of Durgâ.

कैशोरं [किशोरस्य भावः अञ्] Youth, childhood, tender age (below fifteen); कैशोरमापंचदशात्.

कैश्यं The whole mass of hair, quantity of hair.

कोकः [कुक्-आदाने- अच् Tv.] 1 A wolf ; वनयूथपरिभ्रष्टा मृगी कोकैरिवावृता Râm. -2 The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); कोकानां करुणस्वरेण सदृशी दीर्घा मदभ्यर्थना Gît. 5. -3 A cuckoo. -4 A frog. -5 N. of Vishṇu. -6 A wild lizard. -7 A wild date tree. -Comp. -देवः a pigeon -बंधुः an epithet of the sun. —शास्त्रं an indecent treatise on the art of love.

कोकनदं [कोकान् चक्रवाकान् नदति नादयति नद्-अच्] 1 The red lotus ; किंचित्कोकनदच्छदस्य सदृशे नेत्रे स्वयं रज्यतः U. 5. 36 ; नीलनलिनाभमपि तन्वि तव लोचनं धारयति कोकनदरूपं Gît. 10 ; *S*i. 4. 46. -2 The red water-lily.

कोकाहः A white horse.

कोकिलः, -ला [कुक् इलच् Uṇ. 1. 54] 1 The (Indian or black) cuckoo ; पुंस्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं चुकूज Ku. 3. 32 ; 4. 16 ; R. 12. 39. -2 A fire-brand. -Comp. —आवासः, -उत्सवः the mango tree. —इक्षुः a kind of sugar cane.

कोंकः, -कोंकणः (pl.) N. of a country, the strip of land between the Sahyâdri and the ocean.

कोंकणा N. of Renukâ, wife of Jamadagni. —Comp. —सुतः an epithet of Parasurâma.

कोच a. [कुच् कर्तरि ण] Drying, becoming dry -चः 1 Drying up, withering, aridity. -2 A man of mixed caste, (the offspring of a fisherman by a female butcher).

कोजागरः [को जागर्ति इति लक्ष्म्या उक्तिरत्र काले पृषो° Tv.] N. of a festival held on the full moon night in the month of Asvina and celebrated with several games.

कोटः [कुट्-घञ्] 1 A fort. -2 A hut, shed. -3 Crookedness (moral also). -4 A beard.

कोटक a. Curving, bending -कः 1 A builder of sheds, thatcher. -2 A mixed caste ; (offspring of a mason by a daughter of a potter).

कोटरः,-रं [कोटं कौटिल्यं राति रा-क Tv.] The hollow of a tree ; नीवाराः शुकगर्भकोटरमुखभ्रष्टास्तरूणामधः S. 1. 14 ; कोटरमकालवृष्ट्या प्रबलपुरोवातया गमिते M. 4. 2 ; Rs. 1. 26.

कोटरी, कोटवी 1 A naked woman. -2 An epithet of the goddess Durgâ (represented as naked).

कोटिः,-टी f. [कुट्-इञ्] 1 The curved end of a bow ; भूमिनिहितैककोटिकार्मुकं R. 11. 81 ; U. 4. 29.- 2 The end or extremity, edge or point in general ; सहचरीं दंतस्य कोट्या लिखन् Mal. 9. 32; अंगदकोटिलग्नं R. 6. 14, 7. 46; 8. 36. -3 The edge or point of a weapon. -4 The highest point : excess, pitch, climax, excellence; परां कोटिमानंदस्याध्यगच्छन् K. 369 ; so कोपकोटिमापन्ना Pt. 4 excessively angry.-5 The horns or digits of the moon ; Ku. 2. 26. -6 Ten millions, a crore ; R. 5. 21 ; 12. 82; Ms. 6. 63. -7 The complement of an arc to 90° (in math.) -8 The side of a right-angled triangle (in math.). -9 A class, department, kingdom ; मनुष्य°, प्राणि° &c. -10 One side of a question in dispute, an alternative. —Comp. —ईश्वरः a millionaire. —जित् m. an epithet of Kâlidâsa. —ज्या the co-sine of an angle in a right-angled (in math.). —द्वयं two alternatives. —पात्रं a rudder. —पालः the guard of a stronghold. —वेधिन् a. (lit.) striking a point ; (fig.) performing the most difficult things. —श्रीः an epithet of Durgâ.

कोटिक a. Forming the highest point of anything.

कोटिमत् a. Edged, pointed; S. 7. 26.

कोटिशः ind. By crores, by tens of millions, in innumerable numbers.

कोटिरः [कोटिं राति रा-क Tv.] 1 The hair collected on the forehead by ascetics in the shape of a horn. -2 An ichneumon. -3 An epithet of Indra.

कोटि(टी)शः A harrow.

कोटीरः [कोटिमीरयति ईर्-अण् Tv.] 1 A diadem, crown. -2 A crest.-3 The hair collected (by ascetics) on the forehead in the shape of a horn, matted hair in general ; कोटीरबंधनधनुर्गुणयोगपट्टव्यापारपारगमसुं भज भूतभर्तुः N. 11. 18.

कोट्टः [कुट्ट-घञ् नि० गुणः] A fort castle.

कोट्टवी [कोट्टं वाति वा-क, गौरा०ङीष् Tv.] 1 A naked woman with dishevelled hair. -2 N. of the goddess Durgâ. -3 N. of the mother of Bâṇa.

कोट्टारः [कुट्ट-आरक् पृषो०] 1 A fortified town, strong-hold. -2 The stairs of a pond. -3 A well. -4 A libertine, a dissolute person.

कोठः 1 A variety of leprosy with large round spots. -2 Ring-worm.

कोणः [कुण्-करणे घञ् कर्तरि अच् वा Tv.] 1 A corner, an angle (of anything); भयेन कोणे कच्चन स्थितस्य Vikr. 1. 99 ; मुक्तमेतत्त तु पुनः कोण नयनपक्ष्मयोः Bv. 2. 173. -2 An intermediate point of the compass. -3 The bow of a lute ; a fiddle-stick. -4 The sharp edge of a sword or weapon.-5 A stick, staff, club. -6 A drum-stick. -7 N. of the planet Mars. -8 N. of the planet Saturn.-9 A sort of musical instrument. [cf. Gr. *gonia*]. —Comp. —आघातः striking of drums, tabors &c., used in the sense of 'a mingled sound of various musical instruments'; कोणाघातेषु गर्जत्प्रलयघनघटान्योन्यसंघट्टचंडः Ve. 1. 22 (It is thus defined by Bharata :—ढक्काशतसहस्राणि भेरीशतशतानि च । एकदा यत्र हन्यंते कोणाघातः स उच्यते). -कुणः a bug. —वादिन् m. an epithet of Siva.

कोणप See कोणप.

कोणाकोणि ind. From angle to angle, corner-wise, diagonally.

कोणि a. Having a crooked hand.

कोथ a. [कुथ्-घञ्] 1 Afflicted with pain. -2 Churned. -थः 1 Putrefaction, corruption. -2 A sore. -3 Gangrene. -4 A disease of the eyes. -5 Churning.

कोदंडः,-डं A bow ; रे कंदर्प करं कदर्थयसि किं कोदंडटंकारवैः Bh. 3. 100 ; कोदंडपाणि निनदत्प्रतिरोधकानां M. 5. 10. -डः 1 An eye-brow.-2 N. of a country.

कोदंडिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

कोदारः A kind of grain.

कोद्रवः A species of grain eaten by the poor ; छित्त्वा कर्पूरखंडान् वृतिमिह कुरुते कोद्रवाणां समंतात् Bh. 2. 100.

कोनालकः —का,—कं A kind of aquatic bird.

कोमल a. [कु-कलच् मुट् च नि० गुणः; cf. Un. 1. 106] 1 Tender, soft, delicate (fig. also); बंधुरकोमलांगुलिं (करं) S. 6. 12; कोमलविटपानुकारिणौ बाहू 1. 21 ; संपत्सु महतां चित्तं भवत्युत्पलकोमलं Bh. 2. 66.-2 (a) Soft, low ; कोमलं गीतं (b) Agreeable, pleasing, sweet ; रे रे कोकिल कोमलैः कलरवैः किं त्वं वृथा जल्पसि Bh. 3. 100. -3 Handsome, beautiful. -लं 1 Water. -2 Clay, earth.

कोमलकं The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.

कोयष्टिः, कोयष्टिकः 1 The lapwing; काश्मर्याः कृतमालमुद्गतदलं कोयष्टिकष्टीकते Mâl. 9. 7; Ms. 5. 13; Y. 1. 173. -2 A small white crane.

कोरः [कुल् संस्त्याने अच् लस्य रः Tv.] 1 A moveable joint (as the fingers, the knees &c.). -3 A bud ; of कोरक.

कोरकः-कं [Un. 5. 35] 1 A bud, an unblown flower ; संनद्धं यदपि स्थितं कुरबकं तत्कोरकावस्थया S. 6. 3. -2 (fig.) Any thing resembling a bud, *i. e.* partially opened but not fully developed ; राधायाः स्तनकोरकोपरि चलन्नेत्रो हरिः पातु वः Git. 13. -3 The fibres of the stalk of a lotus. -4 A kind of perfume.

कोरित a. 1 Budded, sprouted. -2 Ground, pounded, reduced to small particles.

कोरदूषः = कोद्रवः q. v.

कोलः [कुल् संस्त्याने अच्] 1 A hog, boar ; Si. 14. 43, 86. -2 A raft, boat -3 The breast. -4 The haunch, hip, lap. -5 An embrace. -6 The planet Saturn. -7 An out-cast, one of a degraded tribe. -8 A barbarian. —लं 1 The weight of one Tola. -2 Black pepper. -3 A kind of berry. —Comp. —अंचः N of the country of the Kalingas. —पुच्छः a heron.

कोलकुणः A bug.

कोलंबकः The body of a lute.

कोला—लिः,—ली f. See बदरी.

कोलाहलः,-लं A loud and confused noise, an uproar.

कोल्या Long pepper.

कोविद a. Experienced, learned, skilled, wise, proficient (with gen. or loc. but usually in comp.) ; श्रुत्यस्त्रिराचर्जितकोविदापि Vikr. 1. 16 ; गुणदोषकोविदः Si. 14. 54, 69 ; प्राप्यावंतीनुदयनकथाकोविदग्रामवृद्धान् Me. 30 ; Ms. 7. 26 ; स्फुरच्चतुरकथा° Mu. 3. 10.

कोविदारः, -रं N. of a tree ; क्विचं विदारयति कस्य न कोविदारः Rs. 3. 6 ; U. 5. 1.

कोशः, -शं (षः, -षं) [कुश् (ष्) आधारादौ घञ् कर्तरि अच् वा Tv.] 1 A vessel for holding liquids, a pail. -2 A bucket,

cup. -3 A vessel in general. -4 A box, cupboard, drawer, trunk. -5 A sheath, scabbard. -6 A case, cover, covering. -7 A store, mass; Ms. 1. 99. -8 A store-room. -9 A treasury, an apartment where money is kept; Ms. 8. 419. -10 Treasure, money, wealth; निःशेषविश्राणितकोषजातं R. 5. 1; (fig. also); कोशस्तवसः K. 45. -11 Gold or silver wrought or unwrought. -12 A dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary. -13 A closed flower, bud; सुजातयोः पंकजकोशयोः श्रियं R. 3. 8, 13. 29; इत्थं विचिन्तयति कोशगते द्विरेफे हा हंत हंत नलिनीं गज उज्जहार Subhāsh. -14 The stone of a fruit. -15 A pod. -16 A nut-meg, nut-shell. -17 The cocoon of a silk-worm; Y. 3. 147. -18 Vulva, the womb. -19 An egg. -20 A testicle or the scrotum. -21 The penis. -22 A ball, globe -23 (In Vedânta phil.). A term for the five vestures (sheaths or cases) which successively make the body, enshrining the soul. -24 (In law) A kind of ordeal; cf. Y. 2. 112. -25 A house. -26 A cloud. -27 The interior of a carriage -28 A kind of bandage or ligature (in surgery). 29 An oath. —शी (षी) 1 A bud. -2 A seed-vessel. -3 The beard of corn. -4 A shoe, sandal (पादुका). -Comp. -अधिपतिः, -अध्यक्षः 1. a treasurer, paymaster; (cf. the modern 'minister of finance'). -2. an epithet of Kubera. —अगारः, -रं a treasury, store-room. —कारः 1. one who makes scabbards. -2. a lexicographer. -3. the silk-worm while in the cocoon. -4. a chrysalis —कारकः a silk-worm. —कृत् m. a kind of sugar-cane. —गृहं a treasury, store-room; R. 5. 29. —ग्रहणं undergoing an ordeal. —चञ्चु the (Indian) crane. —नायकः -पालः 1. a treasurer. -2. An epithet of Kubera. —पेटकः, —कं a chest in which treasure is kept, coffer. —फलं 1. a kind of perfume. -2. a nutmeg. —वासिन् m. an animal living in a shell, a chrysalis. —वृद्धिः f. 1. increase of treasure. -2 enlargement of the scrotum. —शायिका a clasped knife, a knife lying in a sheath. —शुद्धिः f. purification by ordeal. —स्कृत् m. a silk-worm. —स्थ a. incased, sheathed. (-स्थः) an animal living in a shell (as a snail). —हीन a. deprived of riches, poor.

कोशकः 1 An egg. -2 A testicle.

कोशिका A drinking vessel.

कोशि(षि)न् m. The mango tree.

कोशालिकं A bribe (=कौशलिकं q. v. which is the more correct form).

कोशातकिन् m. 1 Trade, business. -2 A trader, merchant. -3 Submarine fire.

कोशातकी N. of a tree (पटोली); Si. 12. 37.

कोष्ठ a. [कुष्-थन् Uṇ. 2. 4] Own. —ष्ठः 1 Any one of the viscera of the body, such as the heart, lungs &c. -2 The belly, abdomen. -3 An inner apartment. -4 A granary, store-room. —ष्ठं 1 A surrounding wall. -2 The shell of anything. -Comp. —अगारं 1. a store-house, store-room; पर्याप्तभरितकोष्ठागारं मांसशोणितैर्मे गृहं भविष्यति Ve. 3; Ms. 9. 280. -2. a treasury. —अगारिकः 1. an animal living in a shell. -2. the manager of a store-room. —अग्निः the digestive faculty, gastric juice. —पालः 1. a treasurer, store-keeper. -2. a guard, watch. -3. a constable (resembling the modern municipal officer) —शुद्धिः f. evacuation of the bowels.

कोष्ठकः 1 A granary. -2 A surrounding wall. —कं A brick trough for watering cattle.

कोष्ठकाकु 8U To surround, enclose.

कोष्ठ्य a. [कोष्ठ-य] Proceeding from the chest (as a sound).

कोष्ण a. [ईषदुष्ण; कोः कादेशः] Lukewarm, tepid: R. 1. 84. -ष्णं Warmth.

कोस(श)लः (pl.) N. of a country and its people; पितुरनंतरमुत्तरकोसलान् R. 9. 1; 3. 5; 6. 71; मगधकोसलकेकयशासिनां दुहितरः 9. 17

कोस(श)ला The city of Ayodhyā.

कोहल a. [कौ हलति स्पर्धते अच् पृषो° Tv.] Speaking indistinctly. —लः 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 A sort of spirituous liquor. -3 The inventor or first teacher of the drama.

कौकृत्यं 1 Evil doing, wickedness. -2 Repentance.

कौक्कुट a. [कुक्कुट-अण्] Relating to a cock.

कौक्कुटिकः [कुक्कुट ठक्] 1 A poulterer. -2 A mendicant who walks always fixing his eyes on the ground for fear of treading upon worms, insects &c. -3 (Hence) A hypocrite.

कौक्ष a. (क्षी f) 1 Tied to or being on the sides. -2 Abdominal.

कौक्षेय (यी f.) [कुक्षि-ढञ्] 1 Being in the belly. -2 Being in a sheath; असिं कौक्षेयमुद्यम्य चकारापनसं मुख Bk. 4. 31.

कौक्षेयकः [कुक्षौ बद्धोऽसिः ढकञ्] A sword, scimitar; वामपार्श्वविलंबिना कौक्षेयकेण K. 8; Vikr. 1. 90.

कौंकः, कौंकणः (pl.) N. of a country and its people or rulers; (see कोंकण).

कौंजरः a. Belonging to an elephant.

कौट a. (टी f.) [कूट अण्] 1 Living in one's own house; hence, independent, free. -2 Domestic, homely, homebred. -3 Fraudulent, dishonest. -4 Snared. —टः 1 Fraud, falsehood. -2 Giving false evidence. -Comp. —जः the Kuṭaja tree. —तक्षः (opp. ग्रामतक्षः) an independent carpenter, one who works at home on his own account and not for the village. —साक्षिन् m. a false witness. —साक्ष्यं false evidence, perjury.

कौटाकिकः, कौटिकः 1 One whose business is to catch birds &c. in traps. -2 One who sells the flesh of birds, animals &c.; a butcher, poacher.

कौटिक a. 1 Relating to a snare or trap. -2 Dishonest, fraudulent; see कौटकिक above.

कौटभी An epithet of Durgā.

कौटल्य = कौटिल्य q. v.

कौटवी A naked woman; cf. कोट्टवी.

कौटिलिकः 1 A hunter. -2 A blacksmith.

कौटिल्य 1 A Crookedness (lit. and fig.). -2 Wickedness. -3 Dishonesty, fraud; Pt. 2. 185. —ल्यः The crooked', N. of Chāṇakya, a celebrated writer on civil polity (the work being known as चाणक्यनीति), the friend and adviser of Chandragupta and a very important character in the Mudrārākshasa; कौटिल्यः कुटिलमतिः स एष येन क्रोधाग्नौ प्रसभमदाहि नंदवंशः Mu. 1. 7; गृहीत मां भृत्यभावेन कौटिल्यशिष्यः Mu. 7.

कौटीर a. Belonging to the plant कुटीर or made of it.

कौटीर्या An epithet of Durgā.

कौटुंब a. (बी f.) [कुटुंब तद्भरणं प्रयोजनमस्य अण्] Necessary for the family or household. —बं Family relationship.

कौटुंबिक a. (की f.) [कुटुंबे तद्भरणे प्रसृतः ठक्] Constituting a family. -कः The father or a master of a family; *pater familias*.

कौणपः A goblin, demon; Māl. 5. -Comp. —दंतः an epithet of Bhīshma.

कौण्यं Distortion or paralysis of the hands.

कौतुकं [कुतुकस्य भावः अण्] 1 Desire, curiosity, wish. -2 Eagerness, vehemence, impatience. -3 Anything creating curiosity or wonder.

-4 The marriage thread (worn on the wrist); करोपमासुक्तविवाहकौतुकः Kn. 5. 66 ; R. 8. 1 -5 The ceremony with the marriage thread preceding a marriage. -6 Festivity, gaiety. -7 (Particularly) Auspicious festivity, solemn occasion (such as marriage) ; प्रस्थान° S. 4 ; Kn. 7. 25. -8 Delight, joy, pleasure, happiness ; Bh. 3. 140 ; °रसः U. 6. 33 ; Mâl. 10. 3 ; U. 3. 37. -9 Sport, pastime. -10 A song, dance, show or spectacle. -11 Joke, mirth. -12 Friendly greeting, salutation. -Comp. —अगारः -रं, -गृहं a pleasure-house ; कौतुकागारमागात् Kn. 7. 94. —क्रिया, -मगलं 1. a solemn ceremony. -2. (particularly) marriage ceremony ; R. 11. 53. —तोरणः, -णं a triumphal arch erected on festive occasions.

कौतुकित a. Eager, eagerly interested.

कौतुकिन् a. Festive, gay.

कौतूहलं (ल्यं) [कुतूहल-अण्] 1 Desire, curiosity, interest ; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 9 ; S. 1. -2 Eagerness, vehement or eager desire. -3 Anything exciting curiosity, a wonder, curiosity. -4 A solemn ceremony.

कौत्सं A Sâman composed by Kutsa. —त्सः 1 N. of a pupil of Varatantu ; R. 5. 1. -2 N. of a degraded family.

कौद्दालिकः A man of a mixed caste, a fisherman.

कौद्रविकं Sochal salt.

कौनख्यं Ugliness of nails.

कौंतिकः [कुंतः प्रहरणमस्य ठञ्] A spearman, lancer.

कौंतेयः [कुंत्याः अपत्यं ढक्] 'Son of Kuntî', an epithet of Yudhishṭhira, Bhîma or Arjuna.

कौप a. (पी f.) [कूप-अण्] Relating to or coming from a well V. 2. 20] 1 The pudonda. -2 A privity, privy part. -3 A small piece of cloth (usually a small strip) worn over the privites ; कौपीनं शतखंडजर्जरतरं कंथा पुनस्तादृशी Bh. 3 101.-4 (Hence sometimes) A ragged or tattered garment. -5 Sin, an improper or wrong act ; Pt. 3. 97.

कौपोदकी The mace of Krishṇa.

कौब्ज्यं [कुब्ज-ष्यञ्] 1 Crookedness. -2 Hump backedness.

कौमार a. (री f.) [कुमार-अण्] 1 Juvenile, youthful, virgin, maidenly (of men and women) ; कौमारः पतिः, कौमारी भार्याः.-2 Soft, tender. -3 Belonging to the god of war ; Mâl. 1. 1. —री 1 The wife of one who has not married another wife. -2 The Sakti (power) of Kârttikeya. —रं 1 Childhood (to the age of five.). -2 Maidenhood (to the age of sixteen), virginity ; पिता रक्षति कौमारे भर्ता रक्षति यौवने Ms. 9. 3 ; देहिनोऽस्मिन् यथा देहे कौमारं यौवनं जरा Bg. 2. 13. -Comp. —बंधकी a harlot ; Mâl. 7. —भृत्यं the rearing and general treatment of children. —राज्यं the position of an heir-apparent —हर a. marrying or gaining a woman as a girl ; यः कौमारहरः स एव हि वरः K. P. 1.

कौमारकं Boyhood, juvenile or tender age ; कौमारकेऽपि गिरिवद्गुरुतां दधानः U. 6. 19.

कौमारिकः A father of girls.

कौमारिकेयः [कुमारिकाया अपत्यं ढक्] The son of an unmarried woman.

कौमुदः The month Kârttika.

कौमुदी [कुमुदस्येयं प्रकाशकत्वात् अण् ङीप् Tv.] 1 Moonlight ; शशिना सह याति कौमुदी Kn. 4. 33 ; शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85 ; (the word is thus popularly derived:—कौ मोदंते जना यस्यां तेनासौ कौमुदी मता). -2 Anything serving as moonlight, i. e. causing delight and balmy coolness ; त्वमस्य लोकस्य च नेत्रकौमुदी Kn. 5. 71 ; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः सुजन्मा Mâl. 1 34 ; cf. चंद्रिका. -3 The full moon day in Kârttika. -4 The full moon day in Asvina. -5 Festivity (in general). -6 Particularly, a festive day on which temples, houses &c. are illuminated. -7 (At the end of titles of works &c.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated, e. g. तर्ककौमुदी, सांख्यतत्त्वकौमुदी, सिद्धांतकौमुदी &c. -Comp. —चारः the day of full moon in the month Asvina. -पतिः the moon. —मुखं appearance of moonlight ; R. 3. 1. —वृक्षः the stick or stand of a lamp.

कौमोदकी, कौमोदी N. of the mace of Vishṇu ; कौमोदकी मोदयति स्म चेतः Si. 3. 18.

कौरव a. (वी f.) [कुरोरपत्यं, तद्देशस्य राजा तेषु भवो वा, कुरु-अण्] Relating to the Kurus ; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधनपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः Me. 48. —वः 1 A descendant of Kuru ; मथ्नामि कौरवशतं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15 ; Chaṇ. 50. -2 A ruler of the Kurus. (So कौरवक, कौरवायणि and कौरवेय).

कौरव्यः [कुरु-ण्य] 1 A descendant of Kuru ; कौरव्यवंशदावेऽस्मिन् क एष शलभायते Ve. 1. 19, 25 ; कौरव्ये कृतहस्तता पुनरियं देवे यथा सीरिणि 6. 12. -2 A ruler of Kurus.

कौर्प्यः The zodiacal sign Scorpio (a word derived from Greek).

कौर्म a. [कूर्म-अण्] 1 Belonging to a tortoise. -2 Belonging to the Avatâra of Vishṇu as a tortise ; (°पुराण). —र्मः N. of a Kalpa.

कौल a. (ली) f.) [कुले भवः अण् of. P. IV. 2. 96] 1 Relating to a family, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Of a noble family, well-born. —लः A worshipper of शक्ति according to the left hand ritual. —लं The doctrine and practices of the left hand Sâktas (for a short description of कौलधर्म see Karpûr. 1, speech of भैरवानंद.

कौलकेय a. Sprung from a noble family, of a good family. —यः The son of an unchaste woman, a bastard.

'कौलटिनेयः [कुलटायाः अपत्यं P. IV. 1. 127] 1 The son of a (chaste) female beggar. -2 A bastard.

कौलटेयः 1 The son of a female beggar (chaste or unchaste). -2 A bastard.

कौलटेरः 1 A bastard, son or daughter of disloyal wife. -2 The child of a beggar.

कौलालक a. Made by or pertaining to a potter. —कं Earthenware porcelain.

कौलिक a. (की f.) [कुलादागतः ठक्] 1 Belonging to a family. -2 Customary in a family, ancestral. —कः 1 A weaver ; कौलिको विष्णुरूपेण राजः कन्यां निषेवते Pt. 1. 202. -2 An impostor, a heretic. -3 A follower of the left hand Sâkta ritual.

कौलीन a. [कौ पृथिव्यां लीनः अलुक् स° ; कुलादागतः खञ् वा] Belonging to a noble family. —नः 1 The son of a female beggar. -2 A follower of the left hand Sâkta ritual. —नं 1 An evil report, a scandal ; मालविकागतं किमपि कौलीनं श्रूयते M. 3; तदेव कौलीनमिव प्रतिभाति V. 2 ; Me. 112 ; कौलीनमात्माश्रयमाचचक्षे R. 14. 36, 84. -2 An improper act, bad or scandalous conduct ; रूयते तस्मिन् पितमसि कुले जन्म कौलीनमेतत् Ve. 2. 10. -3 A combat of animals. -4 Cock-fighting. -5 War, battle (in general). -6 High birth. -7 A privity, the pudenda.

कौलीन्यं 1 High birth ; Pt. 1. 116. -2 Family scandal. -3 Family honour.

कौलूतः A king of the Kulûtas ; कौलूतश्चित्रवर्मा Mu. 1. 20.

कौलेयक [कुल-ढकञ्] a. 1 Of a noble family. -2 Pertaining to family. —कः A dog, hound.

कौल्य a. 1 Noble-born, of a high birth. -2 Of the left hand Sâkta sect.

कौवे(बे)र *a.* (री) *f.* [कुबेरस्येदं अण्] Belonging to or coming from Kubera ; यानं सस्मार कौबेरं R. 15 45. —री 1 The north (the direction presided over by Kubera) ; ततः प्रतस्थे कौबेरीं भास्वानिव रघुर्दिशं R. 4. 66. -2 The *Sakti* or female energy of Kubera.

कौश *a.* (शी *f.*) [कुश-अण्] 1 Silken. -2 Made of Kusa grass. -शं An epithet of Kânyakubja.

कौशलं (ल्यं) [कुशल-अण् ष्यञ् वा] 1 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity. -2 Skill, skilfulness, cleverness ; किमकौशलादुत प्रयोजनापेक्षितया Mu. 3. ; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं दृशि विकारविशेषाः *Si.* 10. 13.

कौशलिकं A bribe.

कौशलिका, कौशली 1 A present, an offering. -2 Friendly inquiry after one's health &c., greeting.

कौशलेयः [कौशल्याया अपत्यं ढक् यलोपः An epithet of Râma; son of Kausalyâ.

कौशल्या [कोशलदेशे भवा ष्यञ्] The eldest wife of Dasaratha and mother of Râma.

कौशल्यायनिः [कौशल्याया अपत्यं फिञ्] Râma, son of Kausalyâ ; Bk. 7. 99.

कौशांबी [कुशाम्बेन निर्वृत्ता अण्] N. of an ancient city on the Ganges in the lower part of the Doab.

कौशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कुश-ठञ्, कुशिक-अण् वा] 1. Incased, sheathed. -3 Coming from an owl. -3 Born of the family of Kusika. -4 Silken. —कः 1 An epithet of विश्वामित्र q. v. -2 An owl ; U. 2. 29. -3 A lexicographer. -4 Marrow. -5 Bdellium. -6 An ichneumon. -7 A snake-catcher. -8 The sentiment of love (शृंगार). -9 One who knows hidden treasures. -10 An epithet of Indra ; N. 5. 64. -11 An epithet of Siva. —का A cup, drinking vessel. —की 1. N. of a river in Behâr. -2. N. of the goddess Durgâ. -3. N. of one of the four varieties of dramatic style ; सुकुमारार्थसंदर्भा कौशिकी तासु कथ्यते see S. D. 411 *et. seq.* also. -Comp. —अरातिः, -अरिः a crow. —आत्मजः an epithet of Arjuna. —आयुधं rainbow. —फलः The cocoa-nut tree. —प्रियः an epithet of Râma.

कौशिधान्यं A leguminous plant, pulse.

कौशीलवं The profession of an actor.

कौशे(षे)य *a.* [कोशादुद्धृतं ढञ्] Silk, silken. —यं 1 Silk ; Pt. 1. 94. -2 A silken cloth in general ; Ms. 5. 120. -3 A woman's lower garment of silk ; निर्नाभि कौशेयमुपात्तबाणमभ्यंगनेपथ्यमलंचकार Ru. 7. 7 ; विद्रुमकौशेयः Mk. 5. 3 ; Rs. 5. 8.

कौशल्य *a.* Belonging to the people of the Kasalas. —ल्यः A prince of the Kosalas. —ल्या The wife of Dasaratha and mother of Râma. -Comp. —नंदनः, —मातृ *m.* epithets of Râma.

कौसीद *a.* 1 Connected with a loan. -2 Usurious.

कौसीद्यं [कुसीद-ष्यञ्] 1 The practice of usury. -2 Sloth, indolence.

कौसुम *a.* [कुसुम-अण्] Flowery, flowering. -मं 1 The ashes of brass (used as a collyrium). -2 Pollen of flowers (पराग) ; *Si.* 7. 57.

कौसुंभ *a.* [कुसुंभ-अण्] 1 Prepared with safflower. -2 Dyed with safflower red. —भः Wild safflower.

कौसृतिकः [कुसृत्या चरति ठक्] 1 A cheat, knave. -2 A juggler.

कौस्तुभः [कुस्तुभो जलधिस्तत्र भवः अण्] 1 N. of a celebrated gem obtained with 13 others jewels at the churning of the ocean and worn by Vishṇu on his breast ; सकौस्तुभं ह्रेपयतीव कृष्णं R. 6. 49 ; 10. 10. -2 A kind of oil. -3 A manner of joining the fingers. -Comp. —लक्षणः, -वक्षस् *m.* -हृदयः epithets of Vishṇu.

क्नथ् 1, 10 P. To hurt, injure, kill.

क्नस् 4, 10 P. 1 To be crooked. -2 To speak. -3 To shine.

क्नूय् 1 A. (क्नूयते) 1 To make a creaking sound. -2 To sink. -3 To be wet.

क्रकचः A saw ; U. 4. 3. —चः The Keatka tree. -Comp. —छदः the Ketaka tree. —पत्रः the teak tree. —पाद् *m.*, -पादः a lizard.

क्रकरः 1 A kind of partridge.-2 A saw. -3 A poor man. -4 A disease.

क्रतुः [कृ-कतु Un. 1. 77] 1 A sacrifice ; क्रतोरशेषेण फलेन युज्यतां R. 3. 65 ; शतं क्रतूनामपविघ्नमाप सः 3. 38 ; M. 1. 4 ; Ms. 7. 79 -2 An epithet of Vishṇu. -3 One of the ten Prajâpatis ; M. 1. 35 -4 Intelligence, talent. -5 Power, ability. -6 Plan, design, purpose. -7 Resolution, determination. -8 Desire, will -9 Fitness, adequacy, efficiency.-10 Deliberation, consultation. -11 Inspiration. -12 Enlightenment. -13 Offering, worship. -14 An Asvamedha sacrifice (these senses are mostly Vedic). -15 The month *Ashâdha*. -16 Excess of fondness or liking. -17 An organ. [cf. Gr. *kratos* ; Zend *khratu*]. -Comp. —उत्तमः the राजसूय sacrifice. —कर्मन् *n.* a sacrificial ceremony. —द्रुह्, -द्विष् *m.* a demon, goblin. —ध्वंसिन् *m* an epithet of Siva (who destroyed Daksha's sacrifice). -पतिः the peformer of a sacrifice. -पशुः a sacrificial horse —पुरुषः, an epithet of Vishṇu. —भुज् *m.* a god, deity.—राज् *m.* 1. the lord of sacrifices ; यथाश्वमेधः क्रतुराट् Ms. 9. 260. -2. the राजसूय sacrifice. -राजः the राजसूय sacrifice.

क्रथ् 1 P. (क्रथति, क्रथित) To injure hurt, kill (with gen. of person). -10 U. To delight.

क्रथनं 1 A slaughter. -2 Cutting

क्रथकैशिकाः (pl.) N. of a country अथेश्वरेण क्रथकैशिकानां R. 5. 39 ; M. 5. 2.

क्रंद् 1 P. (क्रंदति, चक्रंद, अक्रंदीत्, क्रंदित) 1 To cry, weep, shed tears ; किं क्रंदसि दुराक्रंद स्वपक्षक्षयकारक Pt. 4. 29 ; क्रंदत्यतः करुणमदोरसौ गणोऽयं V. 1. 3 ; चक्रंद विग्ना कुररीव भूयः R. 14. 68 ; 15. 42 ; Bk. 3 28, 5. 5. -2 To call out to, call out piteously to any one, (with acc.); क्रंदत्यविरतं सोऽथ भ्रातृमातृसुतानथ Mârk.P. -3 To cry out, exclaim. -4 To yell, howl. -5 To neigh (as a horse). -6 To roar. -7 To creak (as a wheel). -10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To cry out continuously. -2 To roar, rave. -3 To cause to weep.

क्रंदः Ved. 1 Neighing. -2 A cry, calling out.

क्रंदनः [क्रंद् भावे ल्युट्] A cat. —नं 1 A cry of distress or weeping, lamentation. -2 Mutual defiance. -3 Calling, inviting.

क्रंदस् *n.* Ved. Battle-cry.

क्रंदित *a.* [क्रंद्-क्त] Wept, called or cried out. —तं 1 A cry of destress or weeping, lamentation ; हा तातेति क्रंदितमाकर्ण्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75. -2 Mutual defiance, challenge.

क्रप् 1 A. (क्रपते) 1 To pity. -2 To mourn. -3 To lament. -4 To go. -5 To long for, desire.

क्रम् 1 U., 4 P. (क्रामति, क्रमते, क्राम्यति, चक्राम, चक्रमे, अक्रमीत्, अक्रंस्त, क्रांत) 1 To walk, step, go ; क्रामत्यसुरिव सूर्यं वाली व्यपगतक्रमः Râm. ; गम्यमानं न तेनासीदगतं क्रामता पुरः Bk. 8. 2 ; 25. -2 To go to, approach. (with acc.): देवा इमान् लोकानक्रमंत Sat.Br. -3 To pass or go over, go across, traverse ; U. 2. 13: सुखं लोजनपंचाशत्क्रमेयं Râm. -4 To leap, jump; क्रमं बबंध क्रमितुं सकोपः (हरिः) Bk. 2. 9, 5. 51. -5 To go up, ascend ; क्रामत्युच्चैर्भूभृतो यस्य तेजः *Si.* 16. 83. -6 (*a*) To cover, occupy, take possession of, fill ;

क्रांता यथा चेतसि विस्मयेन R. 14. 17. (*b*) To reach up to, pervade, penetrate; क्रामद्भिर्घनपदवीमनेकसंख्यैः Ki. 5. 34. -7 To surpass, excel; स्थितः सर्वोन्नतेनोर्वीं क्रान्त्वा मेरुरिवात्मना R. 1. 14. -8 To undertake, strive after, be able or competent for, show energy for (with dat. or inf.); व्याकरणाध्ययनाय क्रमते Sk., धर्माय क्रमते साधुः Vop.; व्युत्पत्तिरावर्जितकोविदापि न रंजनाय क्रमते जडानां Vikr 1. 16; इत्थं रजांसि लावितुलक्नीस्माकृतिः पुनः। आशोकमानेकामेव Bk. 9. 23. -9 To be developed or increased to have full scope, be at home (with loc.); कृत्येषु क्रमते Dk. 107; क्रमतेऽस्मिञ्शास्त्राणि, or ऋक्षु क्रमते बुद्धिः Sk.; क्रममाणोऽरिसंसदि Bk. 8. 22. -10 To succeed, have effect (Atm.); न क्रमस्याक्रमताधिकंधरं Si. 1. 54. -11 To be repeated (as a letter or word in the arrangement called क्रम q. v.) -12 To fulfil, accomplish. -13 To have sexual intercourse with. (By P. I. 3. 38 क्रम् by itself is used in the Atm. in the sense of 'continuity or want of interruption,' 'energy or application', and 'development or increase', and also 'conquering or getting over'). —*Caus.* (क्रमयति, क्रामयति) 1 To cause to go &c. -2 To repeat a letter (as in the क्रम 'arrangement'). —*Desid.* चिक्रमिषति, चिक्रंसते &c.

क्रमः [क्रम्-भावकरणादौ घञ्] 1 A step, pace; त्रिविक्रमः; सागरः प्लवगेंद्रेण क्रमेणैकेन लंघितः Mh.; Si. 12. 18. -2 A foot. -3 Going, proceeding, course; कालक्रमेण; क्रमात् or क्रमेण in course of, gradually; कालक्रमेण gradually in course of time; भाग्यक्रमः course or turn of fate; R. 3. 7, 30, 32. -4 Performance, commencement; इत्थमत्र विततक्रमे क्रतौ Si. 14. 53. -5 (*a*) Regular course, order, series, succession; निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 85, 2. 173, 3. 69. (*b*) Traditional order; U. 6. (*c*) Order of propriety; Ku. 5. 32 -6 Method, manner; नेत्रक्रमेणोपरुरोध सूर्यं R 7. 39. -7 Grasp, hold; क्रमगता पशोः कन्यका Mâl. 3 18. -8 A position of attack (assumed by an animal before making a spring); न मया क्रमः सज्जीकृत आसीत् Pt. 4. -9 Preparation, readiness. Bk. 2. 9. -10 An undertaking, enterprize. -11 An act or deed, manner of proceeding; कोऽयं क्रांतः क्रमः Amaru. 43, 33. -12 Particular manner of reciting Vedic texts, leaving at each time one word and taking up another. -13 Power, strength. -14 N. of Vishnu. -Comp. —अनुसारः, अन्वयः regular order, due arrangement. -आगत, -आयात *a.* descended or inherited lineally, hereditary; Pt. 1. 73, 84, 3. 167. —उद्वेगः an ox. —ज्या the sine of a planet, declination. —पाठः the Krama reading —भंगः irregularity. —योगः succession, order.

क्रमक *a.* 1 Orderly, methodical. -2 Going, proceeding. —कः 1 A student who goes through a regular course of study. -2 One who knows the Krama arrangement of a text.

क्रमणः [क्रामत्यनेन करणे ल्युट्] 1 The foot. -2 A horse. —णं 1 A step. -2 Walking. -3 Proceeding. -4 Transgressing.

क्रमतः *ind.* Gradually, successively.

क्रमशः *ind.* 1 In due order, regularly, successively, seriatim. -2 Gradually, by degrees; R. 12. 47; Ms. 1. 68, 3. 12.

क्रमिक *a.* [क्रमदागतः ठन्] 1 Successive, serial. -2 Descended lineally, ancestral, hereditary.

क्रमुः, क्रमुकः [क्रम्-उन्, संज्ञायां कन्] The betel-nut tree; आस्वादितार्द्रक्रमुकः समुद्रात् Si. 3. 81; Vikr. 18. 98.

क्रमेलः, -क्रमेलकः A camel; निःशंके केलिवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कंटकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29; Si. 12. 18; N. 6. 104.

क्रांत *p. p.* Gone, passed over, traversed &c.; (*p. p.* of क्रम् q. v.). —तः 1 A horse. -2 A foot, step. -3 Declination. —तं 1 Going, passing. -2 A step. -3 A certain aspect in astronomy (when the moon is in conjunction with a planet). -Comp. —दर्शिन् *a.* omniscient.

क्रांतिः *f.* 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A step, pace. -3 Surpassing. -4 Attacking, overcoming. —5 Declination of a planet. -6 The ecliptic. -Comp. —कक्षः, -मंडलं, -वृत्तं the ecliptic. —क्षेत्रं a figure described by the ecliptic. —ज्या the sine of the declination or of the ecliptic. —पातः the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic. —भागः the declination of a point of the ecliptic. —वलयः 1. the ecliptic. -2. the tropical zone, space within the tropics.

क्रांडः A bird.

क्रवण *a.* Ved. Worshipping, praising.

क्रविस् *n.* Ved. Raw flesh, carrion.

क्रव्यं Raw flesh, carrion; स्फुटगतमपि क्रव्यमक्रव्यमत्ति Mâl. 5. 16. [cf. Gr. *kreas*; L. *caro*]. -Comp. —अद्, -अद, —ज *a.* eating raw flesh; Ms. 5. 131. (-m.) 1. a carnivorous animal, such as a tiger &c.; U. 1. 49. -2. a demon, goblin; R. 15. 16. —घातनः a deer (killed for its flesh.) —वाहनः. Ved. an epithet of Agni.

क्रशयति Den. P. To emaciate, make thin or lean.

क्राशित *a.* Made lean, emaciated.

क्रशिमन् *m.* Thinness, emaciation, leanness.

क्राकचिकः A sawyer.

क्राथः Killing, murder.

क्रिमिः 1 A worm. -2 An insect; see कृमि. -Comp. —जं aloewood. —शैलः an ant-hill.

क्रियः The sign of the Zodiac called Aries.

क्रिया [कृ भावे करणादौ वा श] 1 Doing, execution, performance, accomplishment; उपचार°, धर्म°; प्रयुक्तं हि प्रणयिषु सतामीप्सितार्थक्रियैव Me. 114. -2 An action, act, business, undertaking; प्रणायिक्रिया V. 4. 15; Ms. 2. 4. -3 Activity, bodily action, labour. -4 Teaching, instruction; क्रिया हि वस्तूपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -5 Possession of some art (as of singing, dancing &c.), knowledge; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16. -6 Practice (opp. शास्त्र theory). -7 A literary work, composition; शृणुत मनोभिरवहितैः क्रियामिमां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2; कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1. -8 A purificatory rite, a religious rite or ceremony. —9 An expiatory rite, expiation. -10 (*a*) The ceremony of offering oblations to the deceased ancestors (श्राद्ध). (*b*) Obsequies. -11 Worship. -12 Medical treatment, application of remedies, cure; शीतक्रिया M. 4. cold remedies -13 (In gram.) Action, the general idea expressed by a verb. -14 Motion. -15 Especially, motion as one of the seven categories of the Vaiseshikas; see कर्मन्. -16 (In law) Judicial investigation by human means (witnesses &c.) or by ordeals. -17 Burden of proof; क्रिया स्याद्वादिनोर्द्वयोः; द्वयोरपि वादिनोः क्रियाः प्राप्नोति V. Mayû. -18 A verb. -19 A noun of action. -20 Disquisition. -21 Study. -22 Means, expedients. -23 Instrument, implements. -Comp. -अन्वित *a.* practising ritual observances. -अपवर्गः 1. completion or termination of an affair, execution of a task; क्रियापवर्गेष्वनुजीविसात् कृताः Ki. 1. 14. -2. liberation from ceremonial acts, absolution. —अभ्युपगमः a special agreement; क्रियाभ्युपगमात्त्वेतत् बीजार्थं

यत्सर्वं दीयते Ms. 9. 53. —अवसन्न *a.* one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. –इंद्रियं see कर्मेंद्रिय.–कलापः 1. the whole body of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu religious law. –2. all the particulars or points of any business. —कारः 1. an agent, worker. –2. a beginner, tyro, a fresh student. –3 an agreement. —द्वेषिन् *m.* a witness whose testimony is prejudicial to the cause (one of the five kinds of witnesses). —हेतुः efficient cause. —निर्देशः evidence –पटु *a.* dexterous. —पथः mode of medical treatment. —पदं a verb. —पर *a.* diligent in the performance of one's duty. —पादः the third division of a legal plaint; that is, witnesses, documents and other proofs adduced by the plaintiff or complainant. —योगः 1. connection with the verb. –2. the employment of expedients or means. –3. active devotion. —लोपः omission or discontinuance of any of the essential ceremonies of the Hindu religion; क्रियालोपात् वृषलत्वं गताः Ms. 10. 43 -वशः necessary influence of acts done. —वाचक, —वाचिन् *a.* expressing any action, as a verbal noun. —वादिन् *m.* a plaintiff, complainant.–विधिः a rule of action, manner of any rite; Ms. 9. 220. —विशेषणं 1. an adverb. –2. a predicative adjective. —शक्तिः *f.* the power of god (in creating this world). —संक्रांतिः *f.* imparting (to others) one's knowledge; teaching; M. 1.19. —समभिहारः the repetition of any act; *Si.* 2. 43.

क्रियावत् *a.* 1 Engaged in any actual work, versed in the practice of a thing; यस्तु क्रियावान्पुरुषः स विद्वान् H. 1. 167. –2 Performing ceremonies in the right manner.

क्रिवि *a.* Ved. 1 Doing, performing. –2 Killing. —विः 1 A cistern, well. –2 A leather bag: a cloud (?). –3 N. of the country of पांचाल.

क्री 9 U. (क्रीणाति, क्रीणीते, क्रीत) 1 To buy, purchase: महतः पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनौस्त्वया *Sānti.* 3. 1; क्रीणीष्व मज्जीवितमेव पण्यमन्यन्न चेदस्ति तदस्तु पुण्यं N. 3. 87, 88; क्रीणंति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्यशांसि *Si.* 18. 15; Pt. 1. 13; Ms. 9. 174. –2 To barter, exchange; कश्चित्सद्यस्तैर्मूल्यापणमेकं क्रीणाति पण्डित Mb. –3 To win. [cf. Pers. *kharidan*].

क्री *a.* (At the end of a comp.) Buying.

क्रयः [क्री भावे अच्] Buying, purchasing. -Comp. —आरोहः a market, fair. –क्रीत *a.* bought.—लेख्यं a deed of sale, conveyance &c. (गृहं क्षेत्रादिकं क्रीत्वा तुल्यमूल्याक्षरान्वितं । पत्रं कारयते यत्तु क्रयलेख्यं तदुच्यते Brihaspati). —विक्रयौ (du.) trade, traffic, buying and selling; Ms. 8. 5; 7. 127. —विक्रयिकः a trader, merchant. —विक्रयिन् *a.* buying or selling, striking a bargain.

क्रयणं [क्री भावे ल्युट्] Buying, purchasing.

क्रयिकः [क्रय-ठन्] 1 A trader; dealer. –2 A purchaser.

क्रय्य *a.* [क्री-यत्] A thing exhibited for sale in the market; (opp. क्रेय which only means 'fit to be purchased'; cf Sk. on P. VI 1. 82).

क्राय(यि)कः 1 A purchaser. –2 A trader, merchant.

क्रीत *p. p.* Bought; see क्री. –तः One of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu Law: a son purchased from his natural parents: क्रीतश्च ताभ्यां विक्रीतः Y. 2. 131. –Comp. —अनुशयः 'repenting a purchase', rescission, returning a thing purchased to the seller (admissible in some cases by law).

क्रीतक *a.* Got by purchase. —कः A son bought from his parents and adopted; Ms. 9. 174. cf. क्रीत above.

क्रेणिः,-णी *f.* Buying, purchase.

क्रेतृ *m.* A buyer, purchaser; Y. 2. 168.

क्रेय *a.* Purchasable, fit to be bought.

क्रीड् 1. P. (क्रीडति, क्रीडित) 1 To play, amuse oneself: वानराः क्रीडितुमारब्धाः Pt. 1: एष क्रीडति कूर्पयंत्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः Mk. 10 59 –2 To gamble. play at dice: बहुविधं द्यूतं क्रीडतः Mk. 2; नाक्षैः क्रीडेत्कदाचिद्धि Ms. 4. 74: Y. 1. 138. –3 To jest, joke or trifle with: मदनत्स्तनमंडलस्तव कथं प्राणैर्मम क्रीडति Git. 3: क्रीडिष्यामि तावदनया V. 3: एवमाद्यैरुपायैः क्रीडति धनिनोऽर्थिभिः H. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 187: Mk. 3. –With अनु (Atm.) to play. sport. amuse oneself: मातुरनन्तमुमानादिं पडगुदारान परिणाम Bk. 8. 10. —आ, –परि. –सं (Atm.) to play &c.: संक्रीडंते मणिभिरमरप्रार्थिता यत्र कन्याः Me. 67; but क्रीड् with सं is Paras. In the sense of 'making a noise'; रथचक्रमनोहरा इव कर्णपीडा मथास्य सक्रीडति चक्रचक्रं N. 3. 50; संक्रीडंति शकटानि Mbh. 'the carts creak.'

क्रीड *a.* [क्रीड्-घञ्] Playing, sporting. —डः 1 Sport. pastime, play, pleasure. –2 Jest, joke.

क्रीडकः 1 A player. –2 A porter, door-keeper.

क्रीडनं [क्रीड् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Playing, sporting. –2 A play-thing, toy.

क्रीडनकः, -कं, क्रीडनीयं, —यकं A play-thing, toy; *S.* 7.

क्रीडा [क्रीड्-भावे अ] 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure; तोयक्रीडानिरतयुवतिस्नानतिक्तैर्मरुद्भिः Me. 33, 61. –2 Jest, joke. -Comp.—आकूतं a sportive purpose. —उद्देशः play-ground. -काननं, -वनं a pleasure grove, park.—कोपः false or feigned anger; Amaru. 12. —कौतुकं 1. wanton curiosity. –2. sport, play. –3. sexual intercourse. —गृहं, -मंदिरं a pleasure-house. —नारी a prostitute, harlot. —मयूरः a peacock kept for pleasure; R. 16. 14. —मृगः a toy-deer. —रत्नं 'the gem of sports', copulation.—वेश्मन् *n* a pleasure-house.—शैलः; -पर्वतः an artificial hill serving as a pleasure abode, a pleasure-mountain; क्रीडाशैलः कनककदलीवेष्टनप्रेक्षणीयः Me. 77.

क्रीडि *a.* Ved. Playing, sporting, (epithet of the wind.)

क्रीळु *a.* Ved. Playing, moving up (as the Soma).

क्रुंच् 1 P. (क्रुंचति, क्रुंचित) 1 To ourve or make crooked. –2 To become or be crooked. –3 To be or to become small, shrink.–4 To make small, lessen. –5 To approach, arrive at, go up to.

क्रुंच् *m.* 1 A curlew, heron. –2 A swan.

क्रुंचः 1 A curlew, heron. –2 A kind of lute. –3 N. of the mountain क्रौंच.

क्रुड् 6 P. (क्रुडति, क्रुडित) 1 To sink, dive. –2 To be or become thick.

क्रुथ् 9 P. (क्रुथ्नाति) To kill, slay. क्राथः Murder, killing.

क्रुध् 4 P. (क्रुध्यति, क्रुद्ध) To be angry (with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger): हरये क्रुध्यति; but sometimes with words like उपरि, प्रति &c also: ममोपरि स क्रुद्धः, न मां प्रति क्रुद्धो गुरुः &c.

क्रुध् *f.* Anger.

क्रुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Angry, provoked. –2 Fierce; cruel. —द्धं Anger.

क्रुध्मिन् *a.* Ved. Angry, wrathful.

क्रोधः [क्रुध्-भावे घञ्] 1 Anger, wrath; कामात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62: so क्रोधांधः; क्रोधानलः &c. –2 (In Rhet.) Anger considered as the feeling which gives rise to the *raudra* sentiment. —धा N. of a daughter of Daksha. -Comp. —इद्ध *a.* inflamed with anger, darting out fire; Ratn. 1. 4. —उज्झित *a.* free from anger, composed, cool. —कृत् *a.* angry. (-*m.*) the Supreme being. –ज *a.* proceeding from wrath (as the eight vices; पैशुन्यं साहसं द्रोह ईर्ष्यासूयार्थदूषणं। वाग्दंडजं च पारुष्यं क्रोधजोऽपि गणोऽष्टकः॥ Ms. 7.

48). —मूर्च्छित *a.* overcome or infatuated with anger.—वश *a.* passionate, violent. -हन्तृ *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu.

क्रोधन *a.* [क्रुध् युच्] Wrathful, passionate, angry, irascible ; यद्रामेण कृतं तदेव कुरुते द्रौणायनिः क्रोधनः Ve. 3. 31. —नः N. of a son of Kauśika. —ना A passionate woman, vixen. —नं Being angry, anger.

क्रोधनीय *a.* Provocative. —यं Injury.

क्रोधालु *a.* [क्रुध्-आलुच्] Wrathful, irascible, angry, passionate.

क्रोधिन् *a.* [क्रुध्-णिनि] Passionate, angry. —*m.* 1 A buffalo. -2 A dog.

क्रुंथ् 9 P. (क्रुथ्नाति) 1 To embrace. -2 To be distressed, suffer pain.

क्रुमुकः Ved. A piece of wood to catch the sacrificial fire.

क्रुश् 1 P. (क्रोशति, क्रुष्ट) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn (for) ; क्रोशत्यस्तं कपिश्रियः Bk. 6. 124. -2 To cry out, yell, scream, bawl, call out ; अतीव चुक्रोश जीवनाशं ननाश च Bk. 14. 31.

क्रुश्वन् *m.* A jackal.

क्रुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Cried out. -2 Called out to. -3 Called at, abused. —ष्टं 1 Crying, a cry, yell. -2 Weeping. -3 A noise, sound.

क्रोश [क्रुश्-घञ्] 1 A cry, yell, shout, scream, noise. -2 A measure of distance equal to ¼th of a Yojana, a *Koss* ; क्रोशार्धं प्रकृतिपुरःसरेण गत्वा R. 13. 79 ; समुद्रात्पुरी क्रोशः (nom.) or क्रोशयोः (loc.). -Comp. —ताल, -ध्वनिः a large drum.

क्रोशन *a.* Crying. —नं A cry.

क्रूर *a.* [कृत्-रक् धातोः क्रूः of. Uṇ. 2. 21] 1 Cruel, wicked, hard-hearted, pitiless ; तस्याभिषेकसंभारं कल्पितं क्रूरनिश्चया R. 12. 4 ; Me. 105 ; Ms. 10. 9. -2 Hard, rough -3 Formidable, terrible, fierce, ferocious, savage.-4 Destructive, mischievous. -5 Wounded, hurt. -6 Bloody. -7 Raw. -8 Strong. -9 Inauspicious. -10 Hard, solid, hardened ; *S.* 2. 4. -11 Hot ; disagreeable, sharp ; Ms. 2. 33. —रः, -रं Boiled rice. —रः 1 A hawk. -2 A heron. -3 An uneven sign of the zodiac. -4 N. of a planet (Rahu or saturn). —रं 1 A wound. -2 Slaughter, cruelty. -3 Any horrible deed. -4 Any frightful appearance. -Comp. —आकृति *a.* terrible in form. (-तिः) epithet of Rāvaṇa. —आचार *a.* following cruel or savage practices. —आशय *a.* 1. containing fierce animals (as a river). -2. of a cruel disposition. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. a bloody act. -2. any hard labour. —कृत् *a.* fierce, cruel, unrelenting. —कोष्ठ *a.* having costive bowels (unaffected by strong purgatives). —गंध sulphur. —दृश् *a.* 1. evil-eyed, having a malignant look. -2. mischievous, villainous. (-*m.*) N. of Saturn ; also of Mars. —राविन् *m.* a raven. —लोचनः an epithet of the planet Saturn.

क्रोंचः N. of a mountain ; see क्रौंच.

क्रोडः [क्रुड् घनीभावे संज्ञायां घञ्] 1 A hog. -2 The hollow of a tree, cavity ; हा हा हंत तथापि जन्मविटपिक्रोडे मनो धावति Udb. -3 The chest, bosom, breast ; क्रोडीकृ to clasp to the bosom ; क्रोडीकरोति प्रथमं यथा जातमनित्यता । धात्रीव जननी पश्चात्तथा शोकस्य कः क्रमः ॥ Nag. 4 ; Bh. 2. 35. -4 The middle part of anything ; Vikr. 11. 75 : see क्रोड *n.* -5 An epithet of the planet Saturn. —डं, -डा 1 The breast, chest, the part between the shoulders. -2 The interior of anything, a cavity, hollow. -3 The breast of a horse. -4 The lap ; U. 4. -Comp. —अंकः, -अंघ्रि, -पादः a tortoise. —पत्रं 1. marginal writing. -2. a postscript to a letter. -3. a supplement. -4. a codicil to a will.

क्रोडीकरणं Embracing, clasping to the bosom.

क्रोडामुखः A rhinoceros.

क्रोष्टु *m.* (ष्ट्री *f.*) [क्रुश्-तुन् Uṇ. 1. 69] A jackal (the strong cases of this word are necessarily formed from क्रोष्टृ and the weak ones optionally) ; so क्रोष्टुक.

क्रौंचः [कुंच् प्रज्ञा° अण्] 1 A curlew, heron ; मनोहरक्रौंचनिनादितानि सीमांतराण्युत्सुकयंति चेतः Rs. 4. 8 ; Ms. 12. 64. -2 N. of a mountain (said to be the grandson of Himālaya and said to have been pierced by Kārttikeya and Paraśurāma) : हंसद्वारं भृगुपतियशोवर्त्म यत् क्रौंचरंध्रं Me. 57. -Comp. -अदनं the fibres of the lotus, stalk of a lotus. (-नी) the seed of the lotus.-अरातिः,-अरिः,-रिपुः 1. an epithet of Kārttikeya. -2. of Paraśurāma. —दारणः, -सूदनः an epithet (1) of Kārttikeya (2) of Paraśurāma.

क्रौर्यं 1 Cruelty, hard-heartedness. -2 Terribleness.

क्रौशशतिकः 1 A mendicant who walks a hundred Krośas -2 One who deserves to be approached from a distance of 100 Krośas (as a teacher).

क्रुध् 1, 9 P. 1 To kill, hurt. -2 To turn round, revolve.

क्रुंद् I. 1 P. (क्रुंदति, क्रुंदित) 1 To call out.-2 To cry, lament, weep. -II. 1 A. (क्रुंदते or क्रुदते) 1 To be confused. -2 To grieve.

क्रम् 1, 4 P. (क्लामति, क्लाम्यति, क्लांत) 1 To be fatigued or tired, be exhausted or depressed ; न चक्लाम न विव्यथे Bk. 5. 102 ; 14. 101. -2 To feel sorry, pine for ; *S.* 6. -*Caus.* (क्लमयति-ते) To fatigue, exhaust, depress, wither ; U. 3. 30.

क्लमः, क्लमथः क्लमथुः Fatigue, languor, exhaustion ; विनोदितदिनक्लमाः कृतरुचश्च जांबूनदैः Si. 4. 66 ; Ms. 7. 151 ; *S.* 3. 21.

क्लांत *p. p.* [क्लम् क्त] 1 Fatigued, tired out ; तमातपक्लांतं R. 2. 13; Me. 18, 35 ; V. 2. 23. -2 Withered, faded ; क्लांतो मन्मथलेख एष नलिनीपत्रे नखैरर्पितः *S.* 3. 26 ; R. 10. 48. -3 Lean, thin, emaciated. -4 Depressed in spirits, exhausted.

क्लांतिः *f.* [क्लम्-क्तिन्] Fatigue. -Comp. —छिद् *a.* refreshing, invigorating.

क्लव् 4 A. (क्लव्यते) To fear, be afraid (according to some 1 A. also.

क्लिद् 4 P. (क्लिद्यति, क्लिन्न) To become wet, be damp, be moist.-*Caus.* To moisten, wet ; न चैनं क्लेदयंत्यापः Bg. 2. 23 ; Bk. 18. 11.

क्लिन्न *a.* Wet, moistened ; running (as an eye). Comp. —अक्ष *a* bleareyed.—वर्त्मन् *n.* watering of the eyes. —हृद् *a.* tender-hearted.

क्लेदः [क्लिद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Wetness, moisture, dampness ; *S*āntl. 1. 29 ; R. 7. 21. -2 Running, discharge from a sore. -3 Distress, suffering ; R. 15. 32 (= उपद्रव Malli.).

क्लेदक *a.* Wetting, moistening.—कः 1 Phlegm. -2 One of the fires in the body.

क्लेदुः *m.* The moon.

क्लेदन *a.* [क्लिद् णिच्-ल्युट्] Wetting, making wet. —नः Phlegm. —नं 1 Wetting, moistening. -2 Trickling, oozing.

क्लेदुः 1 The moon. -2 Morbid combination of the three humors of the body (सन्निपात).

क्लिंद् 1 U. (क्लिंदति-ते) To lament.

क्लिव् *f.* Ved. The created world.

क्लिश् I. 4 A. (also P. according to some authorities) (क्लिश्यते, क्लिष्ट or क्लिशित) 1 To be tormented, be afflicted, suffer ; अत्युपदेशग्रहणे नातिक्लिश्यते वः शिष्या M. 1 ; त्रयः परार्थे क्लिश्यंति साक्षिणः प्रतिभूः कुलं Ms. 8. 169. -2 To torment, molest. -II. 9 P. (क्लिश्नाति, क्लिष्ट, क्लिशित) 1 To torment, afflict, molest, distress ; क्लिश्नाति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव *S.* 5. 6 ; एवमाराध्यमानोपि क्लिश्नाति भुवनत्रयं Ku. 2. 40 ; R. 11. 58. -2 To suffer, feel pain.

क्लिशित,-क्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Distressed, suffering pain or misery. -2 Afflicted, tormented. -3 Faded. -4 Inconsistent contradictory ; *e. g.* माता मे वंध्या. -5 Elaborate, artificial, (as a composi-

tion-). -6 Put to shame. -7 Wearied; hurt, injured. -8 Being in a bad condition, worn. -9 Marred, impaired; Ś. 5. 19; Pt. 1. 11; Ś. 6. 9; disordered; Ś. 7. 14. -10 Dimmed, made faint; Ku. 2. 19. -11 Injured, hurt; Ś. 6. 19. —ष्टं A contradictory statement. -Comp. —वर्त्मन् n. a disease of the eyelids.

क्लिष्टिः f. 1 Affliction, anguish, distress, pain. -2 Service.

क्लेशः [क्लिश् भावे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish, suffering, distress, trouble; किमात्मा क्लेशस्य पदमुपनीतः Ś. 1; क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते Ku. 5. 86; Bg. 12. 5. -2 Wrath, anger. -3 Care, trouble. -4 Worldly occupation. -Comp. —अपह a. allaying pain, consoling, palliative. (-हः) a son. —कर a. causing pain or trouble. -क्षम a. capable of enduring trouble.

क्लेशक a. [क्लिश्-वुञ्] Giving pain, troublesome.

क्लेशित a. Pained, distressed.

क्लेशिन् a. 1 Causing pain or suffering. -2 Hurting, injuring.

क्लीब् 1 A. (क्लीबते) 1 To be impotent, to behave like a eunuch. -2 To be timorous, to be modest or unassuming.

क्लीब (व) a. 1 Impotent, neuter, emasculated; Ms. 3. 150, 4. 205; Y. 1. 223. -2 Unmanly, timid, weak, weak-minded; R. 8. 84; क्लीबान् पालयिता Mk. 9. 5. -3 Cowardly. -4 Mean, base. -5 Idle. -6 Of the neuter gender. —बः -बं (—वः, -वं) 1 An impotent man, a eunuch; न मूत्रं फेनिलं यस्य विष्ठा चाप्सु निमज्जति । मेढ्रं चोन्मादशुक्राभ्यां हीनं क्लीबः स उच्यते ॥ Kâtyâyana quoted in Dâyabhâga. -2 The neuter gender.

क्लैब्यं (व्यं) 1 Impotence (lit.); वरं क्लैब्यं पुंसां न च परकलत्राभिगमनं Pt. 1. -2 Unmanliness; timidity, cowardice; क्लैब्यं मा स्म गमः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3. -3 Impotence, powerlessness; R. 12. 86.

क्लु 1 A. (क्लवते) To move, go.

क्लेश् 1 A. (क्लेशते) 1 To speak articulately. -2 To impede, hinder. -3 To strike, kill. -4 To distress.

क्लैतकिकं Fermented liquor.

क्लोमं, क्लोमन् n. [क्लु गतौ मनिन्] 1 The lungs. -2 The bladder.

क्लोशः Ved. Fear; Rv. 6. 46. 14.

क्व ind. 1 Whither, where; क्व तेऽन्योन्यं यत्नाः क्व च नु गहनाः कौतुकरसाः U. 6. 33; क्व-क्व when repeated in co-ordinate sentences imply 'great difference,' or 'incongruity'; क्व रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क्व च ते विश्वसनीयमायुधं M. 3. 2; क्व सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः क्व चाल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2; Ki. 1. 6. Ś. 2. 18. -2 Sometimes क्व is used in the sense of the loc. of किम्; क्व प्रदेशे i. e. कस्मिन्प्रदेशे. (a) With a following अपि it means (1) somewhere, anywhere; (2) sometimes. (b) With a following चित् it means (1) in some places; प्रस्निग्धाः क्वचिदिङ्गुदीफलभिदः सूच्यन्त एवोपलाः Ś. 1. 14; Rs. 1. 2; R. 1. 41; (2) in some cases; क्वचिद्गोचरः क्वचिन्न गोचरोऽर्थः। क्वचित्-क्वचित् (a) in one place—in another place, here-here; क्वचिद्वीणावाद्यं क्वचिदपि च हाहेति रुदितं Bh. 3. 125, 1. 4. (b) now-now (referring to time); क्वचित् पथा संचरते सुराणां क्वचित् घनानां पततां क्वचिच्च R. 13. 19.

क्वत्य a. Belonging to what place, being where.

क्वण् 1 P. (क्वणति, क्वणित) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति घोषयतीव डिंडिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः क्वणन् H. 2. 86; क्वणन्मणिनूपुरौ Amaru. 28; Rs. 3. 24; Me. 36. -2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly; Ku. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

क्वणः, क्वणनं, क्वणितं, क्वाणः 1 A sound in general. -2 The sound of any musical instrument. —नः A small earthen pot or boiler.

क्वथ् 1 P. (क्वथति, क्वथित) 1 To boil, decoct. -2 To digest.

क्वथः A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat.

क्वथनं [क्वथ्-ल्युट्] Boiling, decocting.

क्वथित a. [क्वथ्-क्त] Boiled, decocted.

क्वाथः [क्वथ्-करणे घञ्] 1 A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat. -2 The mixture of the materials for decoction. -3 Pain, sorrow, distress. -Comp. —उद्भवं blue vitriol used as a collyrium.

क्वाचित्क a. (त्की f.) Met with occasionally, rare, unusual; इति क्वाचित्कः पाठः

क्वेल् 1 P. (क्वेलति) To shake, move.

क्षः 1 Destruction. -2 Disappearance, loss. -3 Lightning. -4 A field. -5 A farmer. -6 Vishṇu in his 4th or Narasimha incarnation. -7 A demon.

क्षंज्, क्षज् 10 U. (क्षंजयति-ते) To live in distress or pain. -1 A. (क्षजते) To kill. -1 A. (क्षंजते) 1 To go. -2 To give.

क्षण् (न्) 8 U. (क्षणोति, क्षणुते, क्षत) 1 To hurt, injure; इमां हृदि व्यायतपातमक्षणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -2 To break (to pieces); (धनुः) त्वं किलानमितपूर्वमक्षणोः R. 11. 72; (with परा, -परि, -वि used in the same senses as क्षण्.).

क्षणः,-णं [क्षणोति दुःखं क्षण्-अच्] 1 An instant, moment, measure of time equal to 4/5 of a second; क्षणमात्रमृषिस्तस्थौ सुप्तमीन इव ह्रदः R. 1. 73; 2. 60; Me. 26; क्षणमवतिष्ठस्व wait a moment. -2 Leisure; अहमपि लब्धक्षणः स्वगेहं गच्छामि M. 1; Pt. 1. 138; गृहीतः क्षणः Ś. 2 'my leisure is at your disposal' i. e. I pledge my word to do your work. -3 A fit moment or opportunity; रहो नास्ति क्षणो नास्ति नास्ति प्रार्थयिता नरः Pt. 1. 138; Me. 62; अधिगतक्षणः Dk. 147. -4 An auspicious or lucky moment. -5 A festival, joy, delight. -6 Dependence, servitude. -7 The centre, the middle. -8 A certain day of the fortnight (as the full moon). (In comp. क्षण is translated by 'momentary,' 'temporary.' क्षणात्,-क्षणेन in a moment, at once, immediately). -Comp. —अंतरे ind. the next moment, after a little while. —क्षेपः a momentary delay. —दः an astrologer. (-दं) 1. night-blindness. -2. water. (-दा) 1. night; क्षणादथैष क्षणदापतिप्रभः N. 1. 67; R. 8. 74; 16. 45; Śi. 3. 53. -2. turmeric. °करः, °पतिः the moon; Śi. 6. 70. °चरः a night-walker, a demon; साञ्जुहवः प्रभुरपि क्षणदाचराणां R. 13. 75. °आंध्यं night-blindness, nyctalopsis. —द्युतिः f., -प्रकाशा, -प्रभा lightning. —निःश्वासः the porpoise. —भंगुर a. transient, frail, perishable; H. 4. 130. —मात्रं ind. for a moment. —रामिन् m. a pigeon. —विध्वंसिन् a. perishable in a moment. (-m.) a class of atheistic philosophers who deny the continued identity of any part of nature and maintain that the universe perishes and undergoes a new creation every instant.

क्षणतुः A wound, sore.

क्षणनं Injuring, killing, wounding.

क्षणिक a. [क्षणः स्वस्थाव्याप्यतयाऽस्त्यस्य ठन्] Momentary, transient; स्वप्नेषु क्षणिकसमागमोत्सवैश्च R. 8. 92; एकस्य क्षणिका प्रीतिः H. 1. 66. —का Lightning.

क्षणिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Having leisure. -2 Momentary. -3 Having a festival —नी Night.

क्षत् f. 1 Killing -2 Tearing. -3 Injury, hurt.

क्षत p. p. [क्षण्-क्त] 1 Wounded, hurt, injured, bitten, torn, rent, broken down &c.; see क्षण्; रक्तप्रसाधितभुवः क्षतविग्रहाश्च Ve. 1. 7; Ku. 4. 6; R. 1. 28; 2. 56; 3. 53. -2 Diminished; trodden. -तं 1 Scratching, a scratch. -2 A wound, hurt, injury; क्षते प्रहारा निपतन्त्यभीक्ष्णं Pt. 2. 178; क्षते क्षारमिवासह्यं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; नख° Ku. 3. 29. -3 Danger, destruction, peril.

क्षतात् किल त्रायत इत्युदग्रः R. 2. 53. -Comp. -अरि a. victorious. —उदरं dysentery. —कासः a cough produced by injury. —जं 1. blood; स छिन्नमूलः क्षतजेन रेणुः R. 7. 43; Ve. 2. 27. -2. puss, matter. —योनिः f. a violated woman, a woman who is no longer a virgin. —विक्षत a. mangled, covered with cuts and wounds. -वृत्तिः f. destitution, being deprived of any means of support. —व्रतः a student who has violated his vow or religious engagements. —हरं aloe-wood.

क्षतिः f. [क्षण्-क्तिन्] 1 Injury, wound. -2 Destruction, cutting, tearing down; विस्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले S. 2. 6. -3. (Fig.) Ruin, loss, disadvantage; दुःखं संजायते तेभ्यः सर्वेभ्योपीति का क्षतिः S. D. 37. -4 Decline, decay, diminution; प्रतापक्षतिशीतलाः Ku. 2. 24; H. 1. 114.

क्षत्तृ m. [क्षद् संज्ञायाम् तृच् Uṇ. 2. 91.] 1 One who cuts or carves anything. -2 An attendant, a door-keeper. -3 A coachman, charioteer. -4 A man born of a Sûdra man and Kshatriya woman; cf. Ms. 10. 9. -5 The son of a female slave, (e. g. विदुर). -6 Brahmâ. -7 A fish. -8 One who fights from a chariot.-9 The manager of a treasure (कोषाध्यक्ष).

क्षत्रः,-त्रं 1 Dominion, power, supremacy, might. -2 A man of the Kshatriya caste, or the Kshatriya tribe taken collectively; क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युदग्रः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रूढः R. 2. 53; 11. 69, 71; असंशयं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा S. 1. 22; Ms. 9. 322. -3 A man of the warrior class, a soldier; क्षत्रप्रताप U. 6. 18 martial or heroic valour; 6. 16. —त्री 1 A woman of the military caste. - 2 The rank of a member of the military caste. -3 Wealth. -4 Water. -5 The body. -Comp. —अंतकः an epithet of Parasurâma. —धर्मः 1. bravery, military heroism. -2. the duties of a Kshatriya. —पः a governor, satrap. -बंधुः 1. a Kshatriya by caste; Ms. 2. 38. -2. a mere Kshatriya, a vile or wretched Kshatriya; (as a term of abuse); cf. ब्रह्मबंधु.

क्षत्रिन् m. A man of the military order.

क्षत्रियः [क्षत्रे राष्ट्रे साधु तस्यापत्यं जातौ वा घः Tv.] A member of the military or second caste; ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वैश्यस्त्रयो वर्णा द्विजातयः Ms. 10. 4. —य The rank or power of the Kshatriya class. -Comp —हनः (णः) an epithet of Parasurâma.

क्षत्रियका, क्षत्रिया, क्षत्रियिका A woman of the Kshatriya caste.

क्षत्रियाणी 1 A woman of the Kshatriya caste. -2 The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्रियी The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षद् 1 A. (क्षदते) Ved. 1 To cut.-2 To kill. -3 To consume, eat. -4 To cover, protect.

क्षदनं 1 Carving, dividing, tearing. -2 Eating.

क्षद्मन् n. [क्षद् भक्षणे मनिन्] 1 Water. -2 Food.

क्षप् 1 U. (क्षपति-ते, क्षपित) To fast, to be abstinent; Ms. 5 69. —Caus. or 10 U. (क्षपयति-ते, क्षपित) 1 To throw, send, cast. -2 To miss.

क्षप् f. Ved. 1 Night. -2 A measure of time. -3 Darkness. -4 Water.

क्षपः Water.

क्षपणः A Bauddha mendicant. —णं 1 Defilement, impurity (अशौच). -2 Destroying, suppressing, expelling.

क्षपणकः A Bauddha or Jaina mendicant; नग्नक्षपणके देशे रजकः किं करिष्यति Chân. 110; कथं प्रथममेव क्षपणकः Mu. 4.

क्षपणी 1 An oar. -2 A net.

क्षपण्युः An offence.

क्षपा [क्षपयति चेष्टा क्षि-णिच् अच्] 1 A night: विगमयत्युन्निद्र एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4; R. 2. 20; Me. 110. -2 Turmeric. -Comp. —अटः 1. night-stalker. -2. a demon, goblin; ततः क्षपाटैः पृथुपिंगलाक्षैः Bk. 2. 30. -आंध्यं night-blindness. —करः,—नाथः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —घनः a dark cloud. —चरः a demon, goblin.

क्षम् 1 A., 4 P. (क्षमते, क्षाम्यति, चक्षमे, चक्षाम. क्षांत or क्षमित) 1 To permit, allow, suffer: अतो नृपाश्चक्षमिरे समेताः स्त्रीरत्नलाभं न तदात्मजस्य R. 7. 34; 12. 46. -2 To pardon, forgive (as an offence); क्षांतं न क्षमया Bh. 3. 13; क्षमस्व परमेश्वर; निग्रहस्य मे भर्तुर्निदेशरौक्ष्यं देवि क्षमस्वेति बभूव नम्रः R. 14. 58. -3 To be patient or quiet, wait; R 15. 45. -4 To endure, put up with, suffer; अपि क्षमंतेऽस्मदुपजापं प्रकृतयः Mu. 2; नाज्ञाभंगकरान् राजा क्षमेत स्वसुतानपि H. 2. 107. -5 To oppose, resist. -6 To be competent or able (to do anything); ऋते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमेत कः क्षपातमस्कांडमलीमसं नभः Si. 1. 38, 9. 65.

क्षंतव्य pot. p. 1 To be borne or endured. -2 Pardonable, fit to be forgiven.

क्षंतृ a. [क्षम्-तृच्] Patient, enduring, forbearing, submissive.

क्षम् f. Ved. The ground, earth.

क्षम a. [क्षम्-अच्] 1 Patient. -2 Enduring, submissive. 3 Adequate, competent, able (with gen., loc, inf. or in comp.); मलिनो हि यथादर्शो रूपालोकस्य न क्षमः Y. 3. 141; सा हि रक्षणविधौ तयोः क्षमा R. 11. 6; हृदयं न त्वमवलंबितुं क्षमा R. 8. 60; गमनक्षम, निर्मूलनक्षम &c. -4 Appropriate, fit, proper, suitable; तन्नो यदुक्तमशिवं न हि तत्क्षमं ते U. 1. 14; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देहं क्षात्रो धर्म इवाश्रितः R. 1. 13; S. 5. 27. -5 Fit for, capable of, suited to; उपभोगक्षमे देशे V. 2; तपःक्षमं साधयितुं य इच्छति S. 1. 18; स्पर्शक्षमं रत्नं 1. 28; 7. 5. -6 Bearable, endurable. -7 Favourable, friendly. —मं 1 Propriety, fitness. -2 Battle, war. —मः N. of Siva.

क्षमणीय a. 1 To be borne, patiently borne. -2 To be pardoned or forgiven.

क्षमा [क्षम्-अङ्] 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षमा शत्रौ च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणं H. 2; R. 1. 22; 18. 9; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांत कालज्ञस्य महीपतेः Si. 2. 83. -2 The earth. -3 An epithet of Durgâ. -Comp. —जः the planet Mars. —भुज्, -भुजः a king.

क्षमावत् क्षमान्वित क्षमायुक्त a. Patient, indulgent.

क्षमापयति Den. P. To ask any one's pardon, beg pardon.

क्षमितृ a. (त्री f.) क्षमिन् a. (णी f.) 1 Patient, forbearing, of a forgiving nature; काम क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43; Y. 2. 200, 1. 133. -2 Capable, able.

क्षांत p. p. [क्षम् क्त] 1 Patient, forbearing, enduring. -2 Forgiven. -3 Borne, endured. -4 Friendly. —तः N. of Siva. —ता The earth.

क्षांतिः f. [क्षम्-भावे-क्तिन्] Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षांतिश्चेद्वचनेन किं Bh. 2. 21; Bg. 18. 42.

क्षांतु a. [क्षम् तुन् वृद्धिश्च] Patient, forbearing. —तुः A father.

क्षाम्य pot p. 1 To be borne. -2 To be pardoned or forgiven.

क्षय See under क्षि.

क्षर् 1 P. [क्षराति, क्षरित] (Used transitively or intransitively) 1 To flow, glide. -2 To send or stream forth, pour out, emit; R. 13. 74; Bk. 9. 8. -3 To drop, trickle, ooze. -4 To waste away, wane, perish. -5 To become useless, have no effect; यज्ञोऽनृतेन क्षरति तपः क्षरति विस्मयात् Ms. 4. 237. -6 To melt. -7 To slip from, be deprived of (with abl.). —Caus. (क्षारयति ते) To accuse, traduce (usually with आ). —With -वि to melt away, dissolve.

क्षर a. [क्षरति स्यंदते मुच्यति वा, क्षर्-अच्] 1 Melting away. -2 Moveable. -3 Perishable; क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16. —रः A cloud. —रं 1 Water. -2 The body. -3 Ignorance. -4 The Supreme Being. -5 Cause and effect. -Comp. —ज

a. (also क्षरेजं) produced by distillation or from a cloud. —भाव *a.* mutable.

क्षरणं [क्षर्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of flowing, trickling, dropping, oozing. -2 The act of perspiring ; अंगुलीक्षरणसक्तवर्तिकः R. 19. 19.

क्षरित *p. p.* Dropped, liquefied, oozed, melted &c.

क्षरिन् *m.* The rainy season.

क्षार *a.* [क्षर्-ज्वला बा॰ ण] 1 Corrosive, caustic, acid, pungent, saline. -2 Flowing, oozing. —रः 1 Juice, essence. -2 Treacle, molasses. -3 Any corrosive or acid substance; क्षते क्षारमिवासह्यं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7 ; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5 18 ; (क्षारं क्षते क्षिप् &c. has become proverbial, and means 'to aggravate the pain which is already unhearable,' 'to make bad worse', 'to add insult to injury'). -4 Glass. -5 Salt. -6 Ashes. -7 A rogue, cheat. —रं 1 Black salt. -2 Water. -Comp. —अच्छं sea-salt. —अंजनं an alkaline unguent. —अंबु *n.* an alkaline fluid. —उदः, -उदकः,-उदधिः,-समुद्रः the salt ocean. —कर्दमः 1. a pool of saline mud. -2. N. of a hell. —तैलं oil cooked with alkaline ingredients.-त्रयं,-त्रितयं natron, salt-petre and borax. —नदी a river of alkaline water in hell. —भूमिः *f.*, -मृत्तिका saline soil ; किमाश्चर्यं क्षारभूमौ मायाणवा यमदूतिका Udh. —मेलकः an alkaline substance. —रसः a saline flavour. —श्रेष्ठं alkaline earth.

क्षारकः [क्षर्-ण्वुल्] 1 Alkali. -2 Juice, essence. -3 A cage, basket or net for birds. -4 A washerman. -5 A blossom ; a bud or new-blown flower (कलिका).

क्षारणं,-णा Accusing, especially of adultery. —णं 1 Converting to alkali or ashes. -2 Distilling.

क्षारयति Den. P. 1 To furnish or mix with acid substances. -2 To torture a person with acid substances. -3 To speak ill of a person, accuse. -4 To abuse, calumniate, traduce, censure ; cf. आक्षर.

क्षारिका Hunger.

क्षारित *a.* 1 Distilled from saline matter. -2 Falsely accused (especially of adultery).

क्षल् 10 U. (क्षालयति-ते, क्षालित) 1 To wish, wash off, purify, cleanse ; ऋते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमेत कः क्षपातमस्कांडमलीमसं नभः Si. 1. 38 ; H. 4. 60. -2 To wipe away. —With वि to wash off ; R. 5. 44.

क्षाल *a.* Cleaning, washing.

क्षालनं [क्षल्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Washing, cleaning (with water). -2 Sprinkling.

क्षालित *p. p.* [क्षल्-क्त] 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. -2 Wiped away, requited ; तथा दुःखं पायेस्यर्थयति यथा क्षालितमपि U. 8. 28.

क्षवः, क्षवथुः See under क्षु.

क्षात्र *a.* (त्री *f*) [क्षत्रस्य कर्म भावो वा अण्] Relating or peculiar to the military tribe ; क्षात्रो धर्मः श्रित इव तनुं ब्रह्मकोषस्य गुप्त्यै U. 6. 9 ; R. 1. 13. —त्रं 1 The Kshatriya tribe. -2 The qualifications of a Kshatriya ; the Gitâ thus describes them :—शौर्यं तेजो धृतिर्दाक्ष्यं युद्धे चाप्यपलायनं । दानमीश्वरभावश्च क्षात्रं कर्म स्वभावजं Bg. 18. 43.

क्षात्रिः The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of another caste.

क्षांत &c. See under क्षम्.

क्षाम *a.* [क्षै कर्तरि क्त] 1 Scorched, singed. -2 Diminished, thin, wasted ; emaciated, lean ; क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं S. 3. 10 ; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82 ; क्षामच्छायं भवनमधुना मद्वियोगेन नूनं 80, 89. -3 Slight, little, small. -4 Weak, infirm. —मः An epithet of Vishṇu. —मा The earth. —मं Destruction. -Comp. —आस्यं unwhole-some diet.

क्षामन् *a.* [क्षै-मनिन्] Destructive. —*n.* Ved. The earth, ground.

क्षामवत् *a.* Ved. Scorching, withering, drying ; an epithet of Agni.

क्षारः &c. See under क्षर्.

क्षालनं &c. See under क्षल्.

क्षि I. 1 P. (क्षयति, क्षित or क्षीण) 1 To decay or waste. -2 To rule, govern, be master of. -II. 1, 5, 9 P. (क्षयति, क्षिणोति, क्षिणाति) 1 To destroy, affect, ruin, corrupt ; न तद्यशः शस्त्रभृतां क्षिणोति R. 2. 40. -2 To diminish, cause to waste away ; R. 19. 48. -3 To kill, injure. -4 To spend, pass (as time); कति पुनरहं वासराणि क्षपयिष्ये Ud. S. 83. -III. 6 P. (क्षियति) 1 To abide, stay, dwell. -2 To inhabit. -3 To remain. -4 To go, move, approach. —*Pass.* (क्षीयते) To waste, wane ; decay, be diminished (fig. also); प्रतिक्षणमयं कायः क्षीयमाणो न लक्ष्यते H 4. 66 ; प्रत्यासन्नविपत्तिमूढमनसां प्रायो मतिः क्षीयते Pt. 2. 4 ; Amaru. 93 ; Bh. 2. 19. —*Caus.* (क्षययति or क्षपयति) 1 To destroy, remove, put an end to; ममापि च क्षपयतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवं परिगतशक्तिरात्मभूः S. 7. 35, R. 8. 47 ; Me. 53. -2 To spend or pass (as time).

क्षयः [क्षि-अच्] 1 A house, residence, abode ; यातनाश्च यमक्षये Ms. 6. 61 ; निर्जगाम पुनस्तस्मात्क्षयान्नारायणस्य ह Mb. - 2 Loss, decline, waste, wane, decay, diminution ; आयुषः क्षयः R. 3. 69 ; धनक्षये वर्धते जाठराग्निः Pt. 2. 170 ; so चंद्रक्षयः, क्षयपक्षः &c. -3 Destruction, end, termination; निशाक्षये याति ह्रियैव पांडुतां Rs. 1. 9 ; Amaru. 60. -4 Pecuniary loss ; Ms. 8. 401. -5 Fall (as of prices). -6 Removal. -7 Universal destruction (प्रलय). -8 Consumption. -9 A disease in general. -10 The negative sign or quantity, minus (in algebra). -11 Family, race. -12 The house of Yama.-Comp. —कर (also क्षयंकर) *a.* causing decay or destruction, ruinous. —कालः 1. time of universal destruction.-2. the period of decline. —कासः consumptive cough. —पक्षः the dark fortnight. —युक्तिः *f.*, -योगः an opportunity of destroying. —रोगः consumption. —वायुः the wind that is to blow at the destruction of the world. -संपद् *f.* total loss, ruin.

क्षयण *a.* Destroying &c. —णः 1 A place with calm water. -2 A bay or harbour. —णं A dwelling-place, habitation.

क्षयथुः Consumptive cough, consumption.

क्षयस् *n.* A dwelling place, habitation.

क्षयिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Diminishing, decaying ; आरंभगुर्वी क्षयिणी क्रमेण Bh. 2. 60 ; waning, wasting ; न चाभूत्क्षयी R. 17. 71 ; Ms. 9. 314. -2 Consumptive.-3 Perishable, fragile. —*m.* The moon.

क्षयिष्णु *a.* 1 Wasting, decaying.-2 Perishable, fragile.

क्षिः *f.* 1 Abode. -2 Going. -3 Destruction. -4 Waste, loss.

क्षित् *a.* 1 Ruling, a ruler.-2 Dwelling.

क्षित *p.p.* [क्षि-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Wasted, decayed,lost.-2 Weakened.-3 Poor, miserable. —तं Killing ; injuring.

क्षिता The earth.

क्षितिः *f.* [क्षि निवासे आधारे क्तिन्] 1 The earth. -2 A dwelling, an abode, a house. -3 Loss, destruction. -4 The end of the world. -5 Wane. -6 A man (Ved.). -Comp. —अदितिः an epithet of Devakî, mother of Krishṇa. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः a king ; R. 1. 5 ; 3. 3 ; 11. 1. —कणः dust. —कंपः an earth-quake. —क्षित् *m.* a king,prince. —जः 1. a tree. -2. an earth-worm. -3. the planet Mars. -4. N. of the demon Naraka killed by Vishṇu. (-जं) horizon. (-जा) an epithet of Sîtâ. —तलं the surface of the earth. -देवः a Brâhmaṇa. —धरः a mountain ; Ku. 7. 94. —धेनुः earth considered as a milch-cow ; Bh. 2. 46. —नाथः, —पः, -पतिः, -पालः, —भुज् *m.*, -रक्षिन् *m.* a king; sovereign ; R. 2. 51, 5. 76, 6. 86, 7. 3, 9. 75. —पुत्रः 1. the planet

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Mars. -2. the demon Naraka. -प्रतिष्ठ *a.* dwelling on the earth.—भृत् *m.*1. a mountain ; सर्वक्षितिभृतां नाथ V. 4. 27 ; (where it means 'a king' also) ; Ki. 5. 20 ; Rs. 6. 26. -2. a king. —मंडलं the globe. —रंध्रं a ditch, hollow. —रुह् *m* a tree. —वर्धनः *m.* a corpse, dead body. —वृत्तिः *f.* ' the course of the earth', patient behaviour. —सुवासः a cave within the earth, an underground hole.

क्षित्वन् *m.* Wind, air.

क्षीण *p. p.* [क्षि-क्त] 1 Thin, emaciated, waned, become lean, diminished, worn away, expended ; भार्यां क्षीणेषु वित्तेषु (जानीयात) H. 1. 72 ; so क्षीणशशी ; क्षीणे पुण्ये मर्त्यलोकं विशंति. -2 Slender, delicate. -3 Small, little. -4 Poor, miserable -5 Powerless, weak. -6 Wasted away, decreased, lost, diminished. -7 Dead, destroyed ; अक्षीणभक्तिः क्षीणेऽपि नंदे Mu. 2. 21. -8 Injured, broken, torn. -Comp. —चंद्रः the moon on the wane. —धन *a.* reduced to poverty, impoverished. —पाप *a.* one who is purified after having suffered the consequences of sin. —पुण्य *a.* one who has enjoyed all his stock of merit, and must work to acquire more in another birth. —मध्य *a.* slender-waisted. —वासिन् *a.* inhabiting a dilapidated house. (*m.*) a dove or, pigeon. —विक्रांत *a.* destitute of courage or prowess. -वृत्ति *a.* deprived of the means or support, out of employ. -शक्ति, -बल *a.* weakened in strength, subsided (as a disease) ; Pt. 1. 235.

क्षिण् 5 U. (क्षिणोति-क्षिणुते, क्षित) To kill, hurt, injure.

क्षिद्रः [क्षिद्-रक्] 1 A disease. -2 The sun. -3 A horn.

क्षिप् 6 U. (but only P. when preceded by अभि, प्रति and अति), 4 P. (क्षिपति-ते, क्षिप्यति, क्षिप्त) 1 To throw, cast, send, dispatch, discharge, let go (with loc. or sometimes dat.) मरुद्भ्य इति तु द्वारि क्षिपेद्वप्स्वद्भ्य इत्यपि Ms. 3. 88; शिलां वा क्षेप्स्यत मयि Mb. ; R. 12. 95 ; with प्रति also : Bh. 3. 67, Si. 15. 86. -2 To place, put, on or upon, throw into ; स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशंकया S. 7. 24 ; Y. 1. 230 ; Bg. 16. 19. -3 To fix on, attach to (as a blame); भृत्ये दोषान् क्षिपति H. 2. -4 To cast or throw off, cast away, rid oneself of ; किं कूर्मस्य भरव्यथा न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18. -5 (*a*) To take away, destroy ; Mal. 1. 17. (*b*) To kill or slay ; केसरी निष्ठुरक्षिप्तमृगयूथो मृगाधिपः Si. 2. 53. -6 To reject, disdain. -7 To insult, revile, abuse, scold ; Ms. 8. 312, 270 ; *S*anti. 3. 10 . -8 To pour on, scatter, strew. -9 To strike, hit. -10 To distract, afflict ; Mal. 4. 8. -With पर्या to bind or tie up, collect (as hair); (केशांतं) पर्याक्षिपत् काचिदुदारबंधं K. 7. 14.

क्षिप् *f.* Ved. A finger ; Rv. 3. 23. 3. 9. 27. 57.

क्षिप *a.* [क्षिप्-क] Throwing, striking, hitting. —पः 1 Throwing, casting. -2 Reviling, insulting. -पा 1 Sending. -2 Throwing. -3 Night.

क्षिपकः An archer, a warrior.

क्षिपणं [क्षिप् भावे वा० क्यन] 1 Sending, throwing, casting. -2 Reviling, abusing.

क्षिपणिः,-णी *f.* 1 An oar. -2 A priest. -3 A net. -4 A weapon. -णिः A stroke with a whip.

क्षिपणुः [क्षिप्-अनुङ्] 1 An archer. -2 A weapon. -3 Air, wind.

क्षिपण्यु *a.* [क्षिप्-कन्युच्] 1 Fragrant, sweet-smelling. -2 Diffusive. -ण्युः 1 The body. -2 The spring season. -3 A fragrant smell.

क्षिपस्ति (स्तिः) Ved. The arm.

क्षिप्त *p. p.* [क्षिप्-क्त] 1 Thrown, scattered, hurled, cast. -2 Abandoned. -3 Disregarded, neglected, disrespected. -4 Placed. -5 Distracted, mad ; (see क्षिप्). —प्ता Night. —प्तं A wound caused by shooting. -Comp. —कुक्कुरः a mad dog. —चित्त *a.* distracted in mind, absent-minded. —देह *a.* prostrating the body, lying down.

क्षिप्तिः *f.* [क्षिप्-क्तिन्] 1 Throwing, sending forth. -2 Explaining a hidden meaning (such as solving riddles).

क्षिप्नु *a.* 1 Throwing casting. -2 Killing ; रक्षोगणं क्षिप्नु Bk. 2. 21 ; Si. 16. 50. -3 Obstructive.

क्षिप्र *a.* [क्षिप्-रक्] (compar. क्षेपीयस् ; superl. क्षेपिष्ठ) 1 Elastic (as a bow). -2 Quick, speedy. —प्रं 1 A measure of time $= \frac{1}{15}$ of a Muhurta. -2 The part of the hand between the thumb and the forefinger. -प्रं *ind.* Quickly, speedily, immediately ; विनाशं व्रजति क्षिप्रमामपात्रमिवांभसि Ms. 3. 179 ; *S*anti. 3. 6 ; Bk. 2. 44. -Comp. —कारिन् *a.* acting quickly, prompt.

क्षेपः [क्षिप्-घञ्] 1 Throwing, tossing, casting, moving about, movement (of limbs); कुंचक्षेपानुगम Me. 47 ; भ्रूक्षेपमात्रानुमतप्रवेशां Ku. 3. 60. -2 A throw, cast. -3 Sending, dispatching. -4 Depression ; striking down. -5 Transgressing. -6 Passing away time) ; कालक्षेपः. -7 Delay, dilatoriness. -8 Insult, abuse ; क्षेपं करोति चेदृश्यः Y. 2. 204 ; किं क्षेपे. -9 Disrespect, contempt. -10 Pride, haughtiness. -11 A nosegay. -12 A stroke (of an oar &c.). -13 Laying on (as a paint &c.), besmearing. -14 (in arith.) Addendum.

क्षेपक *a.* [क्षिप्-ण्वुल्] 1 A thrower, sender. -2 Interpolated, inserted (as a passage). -3 Abusive, disrespectful. —कः 1 A spurious or interpolated passage. -2 An additive quantity.

क्षेपणं [क्षिप्-ल्युट्] 1 Throwing, casting, sending, directing &c. -2 Spending (as time). -3 Omitting. -4 Abusing. -5 A sling. —णिः, —णी *f.* 1 An oar. -2 A net for fishing. -3 A sling or any instrument with which missiles are thrown.

क्षेपणीय *a.* [क्षिप्-अनीयर्] To be thrown or cast. —यं A sling, any instrument for casting missiles, stones &c.

क्षेपिमन् *m.* Great velocity, speed.

क्षेप्तृ *a.* A thrower, caster, sender.

क्षेप्य *a.* To be thrown or cast &c.

क्षिया 1 Loss, destruction, waste, decay. -2 An impropriety, offence against established customs (आचारभेद); the following is an instance ; स्वयमह रथेन याति उपाध्यायं पदातिं गमयति Sk.

क्षिव् 1, 4 P. (क्षेवति or क्षीव्यति) To eject from the mouth, vomit, spit out.

क्षी 1 U. (क्षयति-ते) To kill, injure, hurt.

क्षीज् 1 P. (क्षीजति) To sound indistinctly.

क्षीजनं [क्षीज् भावे ल्युट्] The whistling of hollow reeds.

क्षीण See under क्षि.

क्षीब्, क्षीब See क्षिव्, क्षीव.

क्षीरः, रं 1 Milk ; हंसो हि क्षीरमादत्ते तन्मिश्रा वर्जयत्यपः S. 6. 27. -2 The milky juice or sap of trees, exudation; resin; ये तत्क्षीरस्रुतिसुरभयो दक्षिणेन प्रवृत्ताः Me. 107 ; Ku. 1. 9. -3 Water. -Comp. —अदः an infant, a sucking child. —अब्धिः the sea of milk. °जः 1. the moon. -2. the Amrita or nectar produced at the churning of the sea. -3. an epithet of *S*esha. -4. a pearl. °जं sea-salt. °जा, °तनया an epithet of Lakshmi. -आह्वः the pine tree. -उदः the sea of milk ; क्षीरोदवेलेव सफेनपुंजा Ku. 7. 26. °तनयः, °नंदनः the moon. °तनया, °सुता an epithet of Lakshmi. —उदधिः = क्षीरोद q. v. above. —ऊर्मिः a wave of the sea of milk ; R. 4. 27. —ओदनः rice boiled with milk. —कंठः, कंठकः a young child (having milk in the throat) ; त्वया तत्क्षीरकंठेन प्रासमारण्यकं व्रतं Mv. 4. 52, 5. 11. —जं co-

agulated milk. —दात्री yielding milk (as a cow). —द्रुमः the Asvattha tree. —धात्री a wet-nurse. —धिः, -निधिः the sea of milk; इंदुः क्षीरनिधाविव R. 1. 12. —धेनुः *f.* a milch cow. —नीरं 1. water and milk. -2. milk-like water. -3. a fast embrace. —पः a child. —पाणः an inhabitant of Usinara. (-णं, -नं) drinking milk. (-णि) any vessel out of which milk is drunk. —भृत *a.* supported by milk (as a Gopâla). —वारिः, -वारिधिः the sea of milk. —विकृतिः *f.* inspissated milk. —वृक्षः 1. N. of the four trees न्यग्रोध, उडुंबर, अश्वत्थ and मधूक. -2. the glomerous fig-tree. —शरः cream, the skim of milk. —समुद्रः the sea of milk. —सारः butter; क्षीरसारमपनीय शंकया स्वीकृतं यदि पलायनं त्वया Ubd. —स्निग्ध *a.* unctuous with milky juice or sap; *S.* 3. 6. —स्फटिकः a precious stone. —स्वामिन् *m.* a commentator on the Amarkosa. —हिंडीरः the foam of milk.

क्षीरयति Den. P. To look like milk.

क्षीरिका A dish prepared with milk.

क्षीरिन् *a.* 1 Milky. -2 Yielding milk; क्षीरिण्यः संतु गावः Mk. 10. 60.

क्षीरेयी An oblation of milk, rice, and sugar.

क्षीव् 1, 4 P. [क्षीवति क्षीव्यति] 1 To be drunk or intoxicated. -2 To spit, eject from the mouth.

क्षीव *a.* Excited, drunk, intoxicated; ध्रुवं जये यस्य जयामृतेन क्षीवः क्षमाभर्तुरभूत्कृपाणः Vikr. 1. 96; क्षीवो द्विजाशासनात्तजा Ve. 5. 27.

क्षु 2 P. [क्षौति, क्षुत] 1 To sneeze; अपयाति सरोषया निरस्ते कृतकं कामिनि चुक्षुवे मृगाक्ष्या *Si.* 9. 83; Ch. P. 10; Bk. 14. 75. -2 To cough.

क्षवः [क्षु भावादौ अप्] 1 Sneezing. -2 Cough.

क्षवकं A kind of pot-herb. —विका 1 A species of rice. -2 A woman.

क्षवथुः [क्षु-अथुच्] 1 Sneezing. -2 Cough. -3 Irritation of the throat. -4 Sore throat.

क्षुत् *f.*, क्षुतं-तः,-तिः *f.* A sneeze or sneezing.

क्षुः Ved. 1 Food. -2 A lion.

क्षुण्ण See under क्षुद् below.

क्षुद् 7 U. (क्षुणत्ति, क्षुंते, क्षुण्ण) 1 To tread or trample upon, strike against, crush (under the foot). bruise, pound down; क्षुणद्मि सर्पान् पाताले Bk. 6. 36; ते तं व्याशिषतारक्षोद्य पादैर्दंतैस्तथाच्छिदन् 15. 43, 17. 66. -2 To move, be agitated (A.) -With प्र to crush, bruise, pound; भिन्नदन्तस्य प्रचुक्षोद गदयांगं विभीषणः Bk. 14. 33.

क्षुण्ण *p. p.* [क्षुद्-क्त] 1 Pounded, crushed to pieces, bruised. -2 Powdered, pulverized, ground. -3 Beaten, trodden (as a path); R. 1. 17. -4 (Fig.) Practised, followed; क्षुद्रजनक्षुण्ण एष मार्गः K. 146; अ° unusual; Mâl. 3. -5 Violated (a vow). -6 Exercised, practised, skilful. -7 One versed in the sacred science but unable to teach it. -8 Overcome, defeated. -Comp. —मनस् *a.* penitent, repentant.

क्षुण्णकः A kind of drum beaten at a funeral.

क्षुद् *f.* Grinding, crushing.

क्षुदा Flour, meal.

क्षुद्र *a.* [क्षुद्-कर्तरि रक्] (compar. क्षोदीयस्; superl. क्षोदिष्ठ) 1 Minute, small, tiny, little, trifling. -2 Mean, low, vile, base; क्षुद्रेऽपि नूनं शरणं प्रपन्ने Ku. 1. 12 -3 Wicked. -4 Cruel. -5 Poor, indigent. -6 Miserly, niggardly; Me. 17. -7 Diminutive, short. -8 Trifling, insignificant. -9 Unimportant, minor. —द्रः 1 A small particle of rice. -2 A bee or wasp. —द्रा 1 A bee. -2 A fly or gnat. -3 A woman maimed or crippled. -4 A quarrelsome woman. -5 A prostitute, whore, harlot; उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राधिष्ठितभवनाः K. 107. -6 A base or despicable woman. -7 A dancing girl. —द्रं Ved. A particle of dust, flour, meal. -Comp. —अंजनं a kind of unguent applied to the eyes in certain diseases. —अंत्रः the small cavity of the heart. —उलूकः a small owl. —कंबुः a small shell. —कुलिशः a precious stone. —कुष्ठं a mild form of leprosy. -घंटिका 1. small bell. -2. a girdle of small bells. —चंदनं red sandal-wood. —जंतुः any small animal. —तंडुलः a grain of rice. —दंशिका a small gad-fly. —बुद्धि *a.* low minded, mean. —रसः honey. —रोगः a minor disease; (44 are enumerated by Susruta). —शंखः a small conch-shell. —सुवर्णं low or bad gold, *i. e.* brass. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Siva.

क्षुद्रता -त्वं Smallness, insignificance.

क्षुद्रल *a.* Minute, small (applied especially to diseases and animals).

क्षुद्रिका 1 A small gadfly. -2 Small bells (for ornaments).

क्षोत्तृ *m.* A pestle, implement for grinding.

क्षोदः [क्षुद्-घञ्] 1 Pounding, grinding. -2 The stone on which anything is ground or powdered, a mortar. -3 Any ground substance, flour. -4 Dust, particle, any small or minute particle; U. 3. 2. -Comp. —क्षम *a.* capable of standing a test, scrutiny or investigation.

क्षोदस् *n.* [क्षुद्-असुन्] Water.

क्षोदित *a.* [क्षुद्-णिच् क्त] Pounded, ground. —तं 1 Powder, dust. -2 Flour, any ground substance.

क्षोदिमन् *m.* Minuteness, smallness.

क्षुध् 4 P. (क्षुध्यति, क्षुधित) To be hungry; Bk. 5. 66, 6. 44, 9. 39.

क्षुध् *f.*, क्षुधा 1 Hunger; सीदति क्षुधा Ms. 7. 134. 4. 187. -2 Food. -Comp. —अन्वित, -आर्त, -आविष्ट *a.* afflicted by hunger. —क्षाम *a.* emaciated by hunger; Bh. 2. 29. -पिपासित *a.* hungry and thirsty. -निवृत्तिः *f.* cessation of hunger, appeasing of appetite (in general).

क्षुधालु *a.* Hungry.

क्षुधित *a.* Hungry; R. 2. 39.

क्षुधुनः N. of a savage race, the Mlecchhas.

क्षुपः A tree with small roots and branches, a shrub, bush.

क्षुभ् 1 A., 4, 9 P. (क्षोभते, क्षुभ्यति, क्षुभ्नाति, क्षुभित-क्षुब्ध) 1 To shake, tremble, to be agitated or disturbed; महाह्रद इव क्षुभ्यन् Bk 9. 118; R. 4. 21; *Si.* 8. 24. -2 To be unsteady. -3 To stumble (fig. also). —*Caus.* (क्षोभयति) To agitate, stir up, excite, perturb.

क्षुभ् *f.* Ved. A blow, push.

क्षुभ *a.* [क्षुभ्-क] Exciting, agitating &c.

क्षुभित *a.* 1 Shaken, agitated &c.; महाप्रलयमारुतक्षुभितपुष्करावर्तक &c. Ve. 3. 2. -2 Afraid -3 Enraged.

क्षुब्ध *p. p.* 1 Agitated, shaken, unsteady. -2 Disturbed. -3 Afraid. —ब्धः 1 A churning stick; शोभैव मंदिरक्षुब्धक्षुभिताम्भोधिवर्णना *Si.* 2. 107. -2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

क्षोभः [क्षुभ् घञ्] 1 Shaking, moving, tossing; Me. 28, 95; so काननक्षोभ, &c. -2 Jolting; R. 1. 58; V. 3. 11. -3 (*a*) Agitation, disturbance, excitement, emotion; क्षोभ° U. 3, 3. 29, स्वयंवरक्षोभकृतामभावः R. 7. 3; अथेंद्रियक्षोभमयुग्मनेत्रः पुनर्वशित्वाद्बलवन्निगृह्य Ku. 3. 69. (*b*) Provocation, irritation; प्रायः स्वं महिमानं क्षोभात्प्रतिपद्यते जंतुः *S.* 6. 30.

क्षोभणं [क्षुभ्-णिच् ल्युट्] Agitating, disturbing. —णः 1 One of the five arrows of Kâmadeva. -2 An epithet of (*a*) Vishṇu, (*b*) Siva.

क्षुमा 1 Linseed, a kind of flax. -2 The indigo plant.

क्षुर् 6 P. (क्षुरति, क्षुरित) 1 To cut, scratch. -2 To make lines or furrows.

क्षुरः [क्षुर्-क] 1 A razor; R. 7. 46; Ms. 9. 292. -2 A razor-like barb attached to an arrow. -3 The hoof of a cow or horse. -4 An arrow. -5 The

foot of a bed-stead. -Comp. —कर्मन् *n.*, -क्रिया the act of shaving ; Pt. 1. 386.-चतुष्टयं the four things necessary for shaving. —धानं,—भांडं a razor-case. —धार *a.* as sharp as a razor. —प्रः 1. an arrow with a sharp horse-shoe-shaped head ; सं क्षुरप्रशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11 29 ; 9. 62. -2. a sort of hoe, a weeding-spade. -मर्दिन्, -मुंडिन् *m.* a barber.

क्षुरिका, क्षुरी 1 A knife, dagger. -2 A small razor.

क्षुरिणी The wife of a barber.

क्षुरिन् *m.* A barber.

क्षुल्ल *a.* Small, little. -Comp. -तातः the younger brother of one's father ; cf. क्षुल्ल.

क्षुल्लक *a.* 1 Little, minute. -2 Low, vile. -3 Insignificant. -4 Wicked, malicious. -5 Poor. -6 Pained, distressed. -7 Hard. -8 Young.—कः A small shell.

क्षेत्र [क्षि-ष्ट्रन्] 1 A field, ground, soil; क्षीयते चालिशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3. -2 Landed property, land. -3 Place, abode, region, repository ; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191 ; Bh. 1. 77 ; Me. 16. -4 A sacred spot, a place of pilgrimage ; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधनपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः Me. 48 ; Bg. 1. 1. -5 An enclosed spot of ground, portion of space, superficies, circuit. -6 Fertile soil. -7 Place of origin. -8 A wife ; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् S 1 ; Ms. 3. 175. -9 The sphere of action, the body (regarded as the field of the working of the soul); योगिनो य विचिन्वंति क्षेत्राभ्यंतरवर्तिनं Ku. 6. 77 ; Bg. 13. 1, 2, 3. -10 The mind.-11 A house ; a town.-12 A plane figure, as a triangle. -13 A diagram. -14 A sign of the zodiac. -Comp. —अधिदेवता the tutelary deity of any sacred piece of ground. —आजीवः,-करः,-कृत् *m.* a cultivator, peasant. —गणितं geometry. —गत *a.* geometrical. °उपपत्तिः *f.* geometrical proof. —ज *a.* 1. produced in a field. -2. born from the body. (-जः) one of the 12 kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu Law, the offspring of a wife by a kinsman duly appointed to raise up issue to the husband; Ms 9. 167, 180 ; Y. 1. 69, 2. 128. —जात *a.* begotten on the wife of another. -ज्ञ *a.* 1 knowing places. -2. clever, dexterous. (—ज्ञः) 1. the soul ; cf. Bg. 13. 1, 3 ; Ms. 12 12. -2. the Supreme soul. -3. a libertine. -4. a husbandman. -5 a form of Siva.-6. a witness. (-ज्ञा) a girl fifteen years old personating Durgâ at a festival. —पतिः a land-owner, a landlord.—पदं a place sacred to a deity. —पालः 1. a man employed to guard a field. -2. a deity protecting fields. -3. an epithet of Siva. —फलं the area or superficial contents of a figure (in math.). —भक्तिः *f.* the division of a field. -भूमिः *f.* cultivated land. -राशिः quantity represented by geometrical figures. -विद् *a.* = क्षेत्रज्ञ q. v. (-*m.*) 1. a husbandman.-2. a sage, one who has spiritual knowledge ; Ku 3. 50. -3. the soul. —व्यवहारः 1. drawing a figure in geometry. -2. geometrical demonstration. —स्थ *a.* residing at a sacred place.

क्षेत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [क्षेत्रमस्त्यस्य ठन्] Relating to a field. -कः 1 A farmer ; Ms. 8. 241, 9. 53. -2 A husband ; Ms. 9. 145.

क्षेत्रिन् *a.* [क्षेत्र-इनि] 1 Owning a field ; cultivating land. -2 Agricultural. -*m.* 1 An agriculturist, a cultivator ; Y. 2. 161. -2 A (nominal) husband ; *S.* 5. -3. The soul. -4 The Supreme soul ; Bg. 13. 33.

क्षेत्रिय *a.* [क्षेत्र-घ] 1 Relating to a field.-2 Curable in a future body, or incurable in the present life, irremediable ; कुंठेयं क्षेत्रियो येन मद्व्यपातीति सोऽभवत् Bk. 4. 32. -यं 1 An organic disease.-2 Meadow grass, pasturage. -3 (pl.) The surrounding parts of any place. —यः 1 A medicament. -2 An incurable disease.-3 An adulterer. -4 Physicking, operating.

क्षेत्रीयति Den. P. To desire another's wife.

क्षेत्रीकृ 8 U. To expose to, to subject to ; Mu. 7. 4 ; K. 135.

क्षेप &c. See under क्षिप्.

क्षेम *a.* [क्षि-मन् Un. 1. 138] 1 Conferring happiness, ease or comfort, good, beneficial, well ; धार्तराष्ट्रा रणे हन्युस्तन्मे क्षेमतरं भवेत् Bg. 1. 46. -2 Prosperous, at ease, comfortable. -3 Secure, happy.—मः,—मं 1 Peace, happiness, ease, well-being ; वितन्वति क्षेम मदेवमातृकाश्चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17 ; वैश्यं क्षेमं समागम्य (पृच्छेत्) Ms. 2. 127 ; अधुना सर्वजलचराणां क्षेमं भविष्यति Pt. 1. -2 Safety, security ; क्षेमेण व्रज बांधवान् Mk. 7. 7 safely ; Pt. 1. 146.-3 Preserving, protection; R. 15. 6. -4 Keeping what is acquired ; cf. योगक्षेम. -5 Final beatitude, eternal happiness. -6 Basis, foundation. -7 Residence, resting-place.-8 A star, asterism (नक्षत्र). -मः A kind of perfume. -मा An epithet of Durgâ. -Comp. -कर, -कार (also क्षेमंकर) *a.* propitious, causing peace or security.

क्षेमिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Safe, secure, happy.

क्षेम्य *a.* [क्षेमाय साधु यत्] 1 Resting, at ease. -2 Habitable, comfortable. -3 Healthy, salubrious. -4 Lucky, prosperous. -5 Giving peace. —म्यः An epithet of Siva.

क्षै 1 P. [क्षायति, क्षाम] To wane, waste away, become emaciated, decline, decay.

क्षैण्यं 1 Destruction. -2 Leanness, slenderness.

क्षैत्रं [क्षेत्राणां समूहः अण्] 1 A multitude of fields. -2 A field.

क्षैत्रज्ञं Spirituality, knowledge of the soul.

क्षैप्रं Quickness, speediness.

क्षैरेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [क्षीरे संस्कृत ढञ्] Milky.

क्षोडः The post to which an elephant is tied.

क्षोणिः, क्षोणी *f.* 1 The earth. -2 The number 'one' (in math.).

क्षोद See under क्षुद्.

क्षोभ &c. See under क्षुभ्.

क्षोमः,—मं [क्षु-मन्] A room on the top of a house. —मं Woven silk.

क्षौणिः, —णी *f.* See क्षोणि. -Comp. —प्राचीरः the ocean. —भुज् *m.*, —पतिः a king. —भृत् *m.*, -धरः a mountain.

क्षौद्रः 1 The Champaka tree. -2 N. of a mixed caste. —द्रं 1 Smallness. -2 Meanness, lowness. -3 Honey ; सक्षौद्रपटलैरिव R. 4. 63. -4 Water. 5 A particle of dust. -Comp. —जं wax. —धातुः a kind of mineral substance (माक्षिक). —मेहः the disease diabetes mellitus.

क्षौद्रेयं Wax.

क्षौम *a.* [क्षु-मन् स्वार्थे अण्] Linen. —मः, -मं 1 Silken cloth woven silk ; क्षौमं केनचिदिंदुपांडुतरुणा मांगल्यमाविष्कृतं *S.* 4. 4 ; क्षौमांतरितमेखले (अंके) R. 10. 8. -2 An airy room on the top of a house. -3 The back of an edifice. —4 A fortified place before a building. —मं 1 Linen cloth. -2 Linseed. —मी Flax.

क्षौरं Shaving. —री A razor.

क्षौरिकः A barber.

क्ष्णु 2 P. (क्ष्णौति, क्ष्णुत) To whet, sharpen. -With सं (Atm.) to sharpen (fig. also); Bk. 8. 40.

क्ष्णुत *a.* [क्ष्णु-क्त] Whetted, sharpened.

क्ष्मोत्र Ved. A grind-stone.

क्ष्मा 1 The earth ; (पुत्रं) क्ष्मां लंभयित्वा क्षमयोपपन्नं R. 18. 9 ; किं शेषस्य भरव्यथा न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18. -2 (In math.) The number 'one' -Comp. —जः the planet Mars. —पः, -पतिः, -भुज् *m.* a king ; काचि क्ष्मापतिः Git. 1; वंशानाम

परि क्ष्मापा। Pt. 1. 155. —भृत् *m.* a king or mountain.

क्ष्माय् 1 A. (क्ष्मायते, क्ष्मायित) To shake, tremble; चक्ष्माये च मही Bk. 14. 21; 17. 73.

क्ष्मील् 1 P. (क्ष्मीलति) To wink, close the eyelids.

क्ष्विड् 1 U. (क्ष्वेडति-ते, क्ष्वेट्ट or क्ष्वेडित) To hum, roar, whistle, growl, murmur, sound indistinctly; Ms. 4. 64.

क्ष्विद् 1 A., क्ष्विद् 4 P. 1 To be wet or unctuous. -2 To emit, sap, or discharge juice, ichor &c.; exude. -With प्र to murmur, hum; Bk. 7. 103.

क्ष्विण्ण *a.* 1 Sounded inarticulately. -2 Soft, unctuous, oily.

क्ष्वेड *a.* 1 Crooked, curved. -2 Wicked, depraved. -3 Difficult to be approached. -ड: 1 Sound, noise. -2 Venom, poison; गुणदोषौ बुधो गृह्णन्निंदुक्ष्वेडाविवेश्वरः। शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्वं परं कंठे नियच्छति Subhâsh. -3 Moistening. -4 Abandonment. -5 An inarticulate sound —डा 1 The roaring of a lion. -2 A war-cry, war-whoop. -3 A bamboo.

क्ष्वेडनं 1 Murmuring, hissing, whistling. -2 A hissing pronunciation.

क्ष्वेडित:-तं 1 Humming, murmuring. -2 A growl, roar. -3 The roaring of a lion. -4 A battle-cry, war-whoop.

क्ष्वेल् 1 P. (क्ष्वेलति &c.) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To play. -3 To go, move. -4 To shake, tremble.

क्ष्वेला, क्ष्वेलिका, क्ष्वेलितं, क्ष्वेल्यं Play, jest, joke.

ख.

ख: The sun. —खं 1 The sky; खं केशवोऽपर इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्त: Mk. 5. 2; यावाद्रिरः खे मरुतां चरंति Ku. 3. 72; Me. 9. -2 Heaven. -3 Organ of sense. -4 A city. -5 A field. -6 A cypher. -7 A dot, an anusvâra. -8 A cavity, an aperture, hollow, hole; Ms. 9. 43. -9 An aperture of the human body; (of which there are 9, *i. e.* the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation); खानि चैव स्पृशेदद्भिः Ms. 2. 60, 53; 4. 144; Y. 1. 20; cf. Ku. 3. 50. -10 A wound. -11 Happiness, pleasure. -12 Talc. -13 Action. -14 Knowledge. -15 Brahman. -16 The glottis (in anatomy). -17 The tenth from any given constellation or the sun's entrance into it. —खा 1 A well, fountain. -2 A river. -Comp —अट: (खेऽट:) 1. a planet. -2. Râhu, the ascending node. —आपगा an epithet of the Ganges. —उल्क: 1. a meteor. -2. a planet. —उल्मुक: the planet Mars. —कामिनी N. of Durgâ. —कुंतल: N. of Śiva. —खोल्का 'sky-meteor,' N. of the sun. °आदित्य: a form of the sun. —ग: *a.* [खे आकाशे गच्छति गम्-ड) moving in the air. (-ग:) 1. a bird; अश्रुतीत खगः स नैकधा तनुं N. 2. 2; Ms. 12. 63. -2. air, wind; तमासीव यथा सूर्यो वृक्षानग्निर्घनान्खगा। Mb. -3. the sun. -4. a planet; *e. g.* आपोक्लिमे यदि खगाः स किलेंदुवारः Tv. -5. a grasshopper. -6. a deity. -7. an arrow. —अधिप: an epithet of Garuda. °अंतक: a hawk, falcon. °अभिरामः an epithet of Śiva. °आसन: 1. the eastern mountain on which the sun rises. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. °इंद्र:, °ईश्वर:, °पति: epithets of Garuda. °वती *f.* the earth. °स्थानं 1. the hollow of a tree. -2. a bird's nest. —गंगा celestial Gangâ. —गति: *f.* 1. flight in the air. -2. the motion of a planet. —गम *a.* moving in the air, flying (as the Gandharvas or missile weapons). (-म:) a bird. -(खे) गमन: a kind of gallinule. —गुण *a.* having a cypher as a multiplier. —गोल: the celestial sphere. °विद्या astronomy. —चमस: the moon. —चर *a.* flying, moving in the air. (-र:) or खेचर: 1. a bird. -2. a cloud. -3. the sun. -4. the wind. -5. a demon. -6. an aerial spirit. -7. a Gandharva or Vidyâdhara. -8. a planet. -9. mercury or quicksilver. -10. a sign of the zodiac. (-री *i. e.* खेचरी) 1. a semi-divine female able to fly. -2. an epithet of Durgâ. —चारिन् *a.* moving in the air (-m.) an epithet of Skanda. —जलं 'sky-water', dew, rain, frost &c. —ज्योतिस् *m.* a fire-fly. —तमाल: 1. a cloud. -2. smoke. —तिलक: the sun. —द्योत: 1. a fire-fly; खद्योतालीविलसितनिभां विद्युदुन्मेषदृष्टिं Me. 81. -2. the sun. —द्यातन: the sun. — धूप: a rocket; मुमुचुः खधूपान् Bk. 3. 5 —पराग: darkness. —पुष्पं 'sky-flower'; used figuratively to denote anything impossible, an impossibility; of. the four impossibilities stated in this verse:— मृगतृष्णाम्भसि स्नातः शशशृंगधनुर्धरः । एष वंध्यासुतो याति खपुष्पकृतशेखरः Subhâsh. —भं a planet. —भ्रांति: a falcon. —मणि: 'the jewel of the sky', the sun. —मूर्ति: an epithet of Śiva. —वारि *n.* rain-water, dew &c. —बाष्प: snow, hoar-frost. —शय (also खेशय) *a.* resting or dwelling in the air. —शरीरं a celestial body. —श्वास: wind, air. —समुत्थ, -संभव *a.* produced in the sky. —सिंधु: the moon. —स्तनी the earth. —स्फटिक: the sun or moon gem. —हर *a.* having a cypher for its denominator.

खक्ख् 1 P. (खक्खति) To laugh at, deride, ridicule.

खक्खट *a.* Hard, solid. —टं Chalk.

खक्खर: A beggar's staff.

खग्गड: A kind of reed.

खंकर: A curl, a lock of hair.

खच् I. 1, 9 P. (खचति, खच्नाति, खचित) 1 To come forth, appear. -2 To be born again. -3 To purify. -II. 10 U. (खचयति, खचित) 1 To fasten, bind. -2 To set, inlay.

खचित *p. p.* [खच्-क्त] 1 Fastened, joined, full of, intermixed with; शकुंतनीडखचितं बिभ्रज्जटामंडलं *S.* 7. 11. -2 Mixed, blended. -3 Inlaid, set, studded, in comp.; मणि°, रत्न°; Mâl. 8. 10.

खज् 1 P. (खजति, खजित) To churn, agitate.

खजः [खज्-अच्] 1 A churning-stick. -2 Agitating, churning. -3

ladle or spoon. —जा 1 A Churning-stick, ladle. -2 The hand with the fingers extended.-3 Churning, agitating, stirring.-4 Killing, destroying. -5 A battle.

खजका A churning-stick. -जिका A ladle or spoon.

खजपं Clarified butter, ghee.

खजाकः A bird. —का A ladle.

खजाजिका A ladle or spoon.

खंज् 1 P. (खंजति) To limp, halt, walk lame ; खंजन् प्रभंजनजनः पथिकः पिपासुः N. 11. 107.

खंज a. [खंज्-अच्] Lame, crippled, halt : पादेन खंजः Sk.; Ms. 8. 274, Bh. 1. 64. -Comp. —खेटः -खेलः the wag-tail.

खंजक a. Limping, lame.

खंजनः [खंज्-ल्युट्] A species of the wag-tail ; स्फुटकमलोदरखेलितखंजनयुगमिव शरदि तडागं Gît. 11 ; नेत्रे खंजनगंजने S. D.; एको हि खंजनवरो नलिनीदलस्थः S. Til. 4, 5. —ना 1 A kind of wag-tail. -2 Mustard. —नं Going lamely. -Comp. —रतं the cohabitation of saints.

खंजनकः A wag-tail ; (also खंजनिका in this sense).

खंजरीटः,-टकः, खंजलेखः The wag-tail ; Bv. 2. 78 ; Ms. 5. 14 : Y. 1. 174 ; Amaru. 99.

खट् 1 P. (खटति) To desire ; wish.

खटः [खट्-अच्] 1 Phlegm. -2 A blind well. -3 A hatchet. -4 A plough. -5 Grass. -6 The closed fist. -7 A kind of blow or wound. -Comp. —कटाहकः a spitting-box. —खादकः 1. a jackal. -2. a crow. -3. an animal. -4. a glass-vessel. -5. an eater.

खटकः 1 A man whose business is to negotiate marriages ; cf. घटक.-2 The half-closed hand. -3 The doubled fist of wrestlers or boxers.

खटकामुखं A particular position of the hand in shooting. —खः A man in the attitude of shooting.

खटिकः The hand half-closed. —का 1 Chalk. -2 The external opening of the ear.

खट्(ड)क्किका A side-door, window.

खटिनी, खटी Chalk.

खट्ट् 10 P. (खट्टयति) To cover, screen.

खट्टन a. Dwarfish. —नः A dwarf.

खट्टा 1 A bed-stead. -2 A kind of grass.

खट्टाशः -शी The civet-cat.

खट्टिः m. f. A bier.

खट्टिकः 1 A butcher. -2 A hunter, fowler. —का 1 A small bed-stead, a cot. -2 A bier.

खट्टेरक a. Dwarfish.

खट्वा [खट्-क्वन् ; cf. Up. 1. 150] 1 A bed-stead, couch, cot. -2 A swing, hammock. -3 A kind of bandage. -Comp. —अंगः 1. a club or staff with a skull at the top considered as the weapon of Siva and carried by ascetics and Yogins ; Mâl. 5. 4, 23. -2. N. of Dilipa. °धर, भृत् an epithet of Siva. -अंगिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —आप्लुत, -आरूढ a. 1. lying on bed. -2. low, vile. -3. abandoned, wicked. -4. silly, stupid. -5. erring, going wrong or astray.

खट्वायते Den. P. To use as a couch. Si. 2. 77.

खट्वाका, खट्विका A small bed-stead.

खड्ड See खंड्.

खडः 1 Breaking, dividing. -2 Buttermilk boiled with acid vegetables and spices.

खडिका, खडी Chalk.

खडुः-डूः m. or f. A bier or bed on which the corpse is carried.

खड्गः [खड्-भेदने गन् [Up. 1. 121] 1 A sword ; न हि खड्गो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं Udh.; खड्गं परामृश्य &c. -2 The horn of a rhinoceros. -3 A rhinoceros ; R. 9. 62 ; Ms. 3. 272, 5. 18. —ड्गं Iron. -Comp. —आघातः a sword-cut. —आधारः a sheath, scabbard. —आमिषं a buffalo's flesh. —आह्वः a rhinoceros. —कोशः a scabbard. —धरः a swordsman. —धेनुः, —धेनुका 1. a small sword. -2. a female rhinoceros. -पत्रं the blade of a sword. (-त्रः) a tree in hell having swords for leaves ; cf. असिपत्र. —पाणि a. sword in hand. —पात्रं a vessel made of buffalo's horns. —पिधानं, —पिधानकं a scabbard —पुत्रिका a knife, small sword. —प्रहारः a sword-cut. —फलं a sword-blade. —बंधः a kind of artificial composition, the words being arranged in the form of a sword ; see K. P. 9. *ad loc.*

खड्गारीटः 1 A shield. -2 One who observes a particular religious penance peculiar to Buddhists by walking on swords ; cf. असिधारा.

खड्गवत् a. Armed with a sword.

खड्गिकः 1 A swordsman. -2 A butcher. -3 The cream of buffalo's milk.

खड्गिन् a. (-नी f.) Armed with a sword. —m. 1 A rhinoceros. -2 An epithet of Siva.

खड्गीकं A sickle.

खणखणायते Den. A. To tick, tinkle, crack, clank.

खंड् 10 P. (खंडयति, खंडित) 1 To break, cut, tear, break to pieces, crush ; Bk. 15. 54 ; सौहार्दं शकटेन खंडितं Mu. 5. 18 ; Si. 7. 31, 20. 24, 6. 16, 12. 3. -2 To defeat completely, destroy, dispel ; रजनीचरनाथेन खंडिते तिमिरे निशि H. 2. 111. -3 To disappoint ; frustrate, cross in love ; कैर्भिः कस्य न खंडितं भुवि मनः Pt. 1. 146. -4 To disturb. -5 To cheat.

खंड a. [खंड्-घञ्] 1 Broken, divided, torn asunder ; °देवकुलं Pt. 2. a temple in ruins. -2 Having chasms-gaps or breaks. -3 Defective, deficient. —डः, -डं 1 A break, chasm-gap, fissure, fracture. -2 A piece, part, fragment, portion ; द्विधा कांतिमत्खंडमेकं Me. 30 ; काष्ठ°, मांस° &c. -3 A section of a work, chapter. -4 multitude, an assemblage, group ; तरुखंडस्य K. 23 ; Mâl. 5. 23, 8. 10. -5 A term in an equation. —डः 1 Candied sugar. -2 A flaw in a jewel —डं 1 A kind of salt. -2 A sort of sugar-cane. (In comp. खंड means 'partial,' 'incomplete'). -Comp. —अभ्रं 1. scattered clouds. -2. the impression of the teeth in amorous sports. —आलिः 1. a measure of oil. -2. a pond or lake. -3. a woman whose husband has been guilty of infidelity. -कथा a short tale. —कर्णः 1. a kind of bulbous plant. -2. sweet potato. -काव्यं a small poem, such as the मेघदूत ; it is thus defined ; खंडकाव्यं भवेत् काव्यस्यैकदेशानुसारि च S. D. 564. —जा a kind of sugar. -धारा scissors. —परशुः 1. an epithet of Siva ; महेश्वर्ये लीलाजनितजगतः खंडपरशोः G. L. 1; येनानेन जगत्सु खंडपरशुर्देवो हरः ख्याप्यते Mv. 2. 33. -2. an epithet of Parasurâma, son of Jamadagni. -3 An epithet of Vishnu. —पर्शुः 1. N. of Siva. -2. of Parasurâma -3 of Râhu. -4. an elephant with a broken tusk. —पालः a confectioner. -प्रलयः 1. a partial destruction of the universe in which all the spheres beneath Svarga are dissolved in one common ruin. -2. a quarrel. —मंडल a. gibbous, not full or round. (-लं) the segment of a circle. —मोदकः a kind of sugar. —लवणं a kind of salt. -विकारः sugar. —शर्करा candied sugar. —शीला a loose woman, an unchaste wife.

खंडक a. [खंड्-ण्वुल्] Destroying, tearing, breaking to pieces, removing, &c. —कः -कं A fragment, part or piece. —कः 1 Candied sugar. -2 One who has no nails. -Comp. -आलु n. sweet potato.

खंडन a. [खंड्-ल्युट्] 1 Breaking, cutting, dividing. -2 Destroying, anni-

hilating ; स्मरगरलखंडनं मम शिरसि मंडनं Git. 10; भवज्वरखंडन 12.-नं 1 Breaking or cutting.-2 Biting; injuring, hurting ; अधरोष्ठखंडनं Pt. 1 ; घटय भुजबंधनं जनय रदखंडनं Git. 10 ; Ch. P. 12 ; दुर्शनेन कृतखंडनव्यथाः R. 19. 21. -3 Disappointing, frustrating (as in love) -4 Interrupting ; रसखंडनवर्जितं R. 9. 36. -5 Cheating, deceiving. -6 Refuting (in argument); N. 6. 113. -7 Rebellion, opposition. -8 Dismissal.

खंडनीय, खंडयितव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be broken ; frangible, brittle. -2 Destructible. -3 Refutable &c.

खंडलः, -लं A piece.

खंडशस् *ind.* 1 To pieces, into fragments ; °कृ to cut into pieces. -2 Bit by bit, piece by piece, piecemeal.

खंडिका [खंड्-अल्पार्थे ठन्] 1 A sugar-boiler. -2 Pease. -3 The armpit. -का 1 The food of pease. -2 A kind of air or tune (in music).

खंडित *p. p.* [खंड्-क्त] 1 Cut, broken in pieces. -2 Destroyed, annihilated, lost, decayed ; खंडिते च वसुनि Bh. 3. 33. -3 Refuted (in argument), controverted. -4 Rebelled. -5 Disappointed, betrayed, abandoned; खंडितयुवतिविलापं Git. 8 —ता A woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of infidelity, and who is therefore angry with him ; one of the 8 principal Nâyikâs in Sanskrit; R. 5. 67; Me. 39. She is thus described:— पार्श्वमेति प्रियो यस्या अन्यसंभोगचिह्नितः । सा खंडितेति कथिता धीरैरीर्ष्याकषायिता S. D. 114. -Comp. -विग्रह *a.* maimed, mutilated. —वृत्त *a.* immoral, dissolute, abandoned ; Mk. 2.

खंडिन् *a.* [खंड-इनि] 1 Consisting of parts, in pieces or parts.: -2 Divided. —नी The earth.

खंडीकृ 8 U. To divide, tear to pieces, cut up.

खंड्य *a.* 1 To be broken or divided, fragile. -2 Destructible.

खद् 1 P. (खदति, खदित) 1 To be steady, firm. -2 To strike, hurt, kill.

खदिरः [खद्-किरच्] 1 N. of a tree, Acacia Catechu ; Y. 1. 302. -2 An epithet of Indra. -3 The moon. -Comp. —कुणः the fruit-time of the Khadira tree. -पत्रिका, -पत्री a sensitive plant. —सारः catechu.

खदिकाः (pl.) Fried or parched grain.

खन् 1 U. (खनति-ते, खात ; *pass.* खन्यते or खायते) 1 To dig up, delve, excavate ; खनन्नाखुबिलं सिंहः Pt. 3. 17; Ms. 2. 218 ; Rs. 1. 17. -2 To dig into the earth, bury.

खनक *a.* [खन्-वुन्] 1 Digging, dividing. -2 A digger, excavator. -कः 1 A miner. -2 A house-breaker. -3 A rat. -4 A mine.

खननं [खन्-ल्युट्] 1 Digging, excavating. -2 Burying.

खनिः, -नी *f.* [खन्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 A mine (of jewels); R. 17. 66 ; 18. 22 ; Mn. 7. 31. -2 A cave.

खनितृ *a.* A digger, ditcher.

खनित्रं [खन्-इत्र] A spade, hoe, a pick-axe.

खनित्रकं-त्रिका A small shovel.

खनित्रिम *a.* Ved. produced by digging ; Rv. 7. 49. 2.

खात *p. p.* 1 Dug up, excavated, bored ; कीट° Pt. 2. 89. -2 Torn, rent,. —तं 1 An excavation. -2 A hole. -3 A ditch, moat; Pt. 5. 29. -4 An oblong pond. -5 A cavern. -6 Digging a hole. —ता An artificial pond. -Comp. -भूः *f.* a moat, ditch. -रूपकारः a potter.

खातकः 1 A digger. -2 A debtor. —कं A moat, ditch.

खातिः *f.* Digging, excavating.

खात्रं 1 A spade.-2 An oblong pond. -3 A thread. -4 A wood, forest. -5 Horror.

खानं 1 Digging. -2 Injury. -Comp. —उदकः the cocoa-nut tree.

खानक *a.* (निका *f.*) [खन्-ण्वुल्] One who digs, a miner.

खानिः *f.* A mine.

खानिकः, -कं A hole in a wall, breach.

खानिलः A house-breaker.

खेय *a.* To be dug or excavated. —यं A ditch, moat.

खपुरः 1 The betel-nut tree. -2 Flatulence.

खर *a.* (opp. मृदु, श्लक्ष्ण, द्रव) 1 Hard, rough, solid.-2 Severe, sharp, strict, R. 8. 9 ; स्मरः खरः खलः कांतः Kâv 1. 59. -3 Pungent, acid. -4 Dense, thick. -5 Hurtful, injurious, cutting, smart (words). -6 Sharp edged ; देहि खरनयनशरघातं Git. 10. -7 Hot ; खरांशुः &c. -8 Cruel. —रः 1 An ass ; Ms. 2. 210 ; 4. 115, 120, 8. 370 ; Y. 2. 160. -2 A mule. -3 A heron. -4 A crow. -5 A kind of prickly nightshade. -6 A quadrangular mound of earth for receiving the sacrificial vessels. -7 A Daitya or demon in general. -8 An attendant of (*a*) Sûrya, (*b*) Siva. -9 N. of a demon, half-brother of Râvaṇa and slain by Râma ; R. 12. 42. -Comp. —अंशुः, —करः, -रश्मिः the sun. —अश्मकुरकः lapis lazuli. —कुटी 1. a stable for asses. -2. a barber's shop. —कोणः, —क्वाणः the francoline partridge, —कोमलः the month Jyeshtha. —गृहं, -गेहं a stable for asses. —णस्,-णस *a.* sharp-nosed. -दंडं a lotus. —दला the opposite-leaved fig-tree. —दूषणः the thorn apple. —ध्वंसिन् *m.* an epithet of Râma, who killed the demon खर. —नादः the braying of an ass. —नालः a lotus. —पात्रं an iron vessel. —पादाढ्यः the wood-apple. —पालः a wooden vessel. -प्रियः a pigeon. -यानं a donkey-cart. -शब्दः 1. the braying of an ass. -2. an osprey. —शाला a stable for asses. —स्वरा wild jasmine.

खरिका Powdered musk.

खरिंधम,-य *a.* Drinking ass's milk.

खरी A she-ass. -Comp. —जंघः an epithet of Siva. —वृषः a jackass.

खरालिकः 1 A barber. -2 A razor-case. -3 An iron arrow.-4 A pillow.

खरु *a.* [खन्-कु रश्चांतादेशः] 1 White. -2 Foolish, stupid. -3 Cruel. -4 Desirous of prohibited things. —रुः 1 A horse. -2 A tooth. -3 Pride. -4 Cupid, the god of love. -5 *Siva.* -6 Liking for prohibited things. -7 The white colour. -रुः *f.* A girl who chooses her own husband (पतिंवरा कन्या Sk.).

खर्ज् 1 P. [खर्जति, खर्जित] 1 To pain, make uneasy. -2 To creak. -3 To cleanse. -4 To worship, honour.

खर्जनं Scratching.

खर्जिका 1 A venereal disease. -2 A relish.

खर्जुः *f.* 1 Scratching.-2 The date-tree. -3 The Dhattura tree. -4 A worm, a kind of insect.

खर्जुरं Silver.

खर्जूः *f.* Itching, itch, scab.

खर्जूरः [Un. 4. 90] 1 Date-tree. -2 A scorpion. -रं 1 Silver.-2 Yellow orpiment. -3 The fruit of the date-tree. —री The date-tree ; R. 4. 57.

खर्जूरकः A scorpion.

खर्द् 1 P. [खर्दति] To bite, sting.

खर्परः 1 A thief. -2 A rogue, cheat.-3 A beggar's bowl. -4 The skull. -5 A piece of a broken jar, pot sherd. -6 An umbrella.-रं = खर्परी q. v.

खर्परीका, खर्परी A kind of colly, rium.

खर्व् [खर्वति, खर्वित] 1 To go, move-go towards. -2 To be proud.

खर्व (र्वं) *a.* [खर्व्-अच्] 1 Mutilated, crippled, imperfect. -2 Dwarfish, low, short in stature. —र्वः, —र्वं 1 A large number (10,000,000,000). -2 N. of one of the treasures of

Kubera. -Comp. —शाख *a.* dwarfish, small, short.

खर्वटः, -टं [खर्व्-अटन्] 1 A market-town. —2 A village at the foot of a mountain.

खर्बु(र्बु)जं The water-melon.

खल् 1 P. (खलति, खलित) 1 To move, shake. -2 To gather, collect.

खलः, लं [खल्-अच्] 1 A threshing-floor ; Ms. 11. 17, 115 ; Y. 2. 282. -2 Earth, soil. -3 Place, site. -4 A heap of dust. -5 Sediment, dregs, deposit of oil &c. -6 A mill. -7 A contest, battle. —लः 1 A wicked or mischievous person, a villain ; (also *a.*) low, mischievous, base, villainous, inferior, mean ; सर्पः क्रूरः खलः क्रूरः सर्पात् क्रूरतरः खलः । मंत्रौषधवशः सर्पः खलः केन निवार्यते ॥ Chân. 26 ; विषधरतोऽप्यतिविषमः खल इति न मृषा वदंति विद्वांसः । यदयं नकुलद्वेषी स कुलद्वेषी पुनः पिशुनः ॥ Vâs. ; cf. Bv. 1. 76, 78, 91, 98. -2 The sun. -3 The thorn-apple. [खलीकृ means (1) 'to crush' ; (2) 'to hurt or injure' ; (3) 'to ill-treat, scorn '; परोक्षे खलीकृतोऽयं द्यूतकारः Mk. 2.]. -Comp. -उक्तिः *f.* abuse, wicked language. —धान्यं a threshing-floor. —पूः *m.f.* a sweeper, cleaner. -मूर्तिः quicksilver. —संसर्गः keeping company with wicked man.

खलिन् *a.* Having sediment. -*m.* N. of *Siva*.

खलि(ली)नः,-नं The bit of a bridle ; *Si.* 3. 60.

खलिनी A multitude of threshing floors.

खलीकारः, -कृतिः *f.* 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Ill-treating; *Sânti.* 1. 25. -3 Evil, mischief.

खलेधानी, -वाली The post of a threshing floor.

खलकः A pitcher.

खलति *a.* Bald-headed, bald ; युवखलतिः.

खलतिकः A mountain.

खलिः, -ली *f.* Sediment of oil or oil-cake; स्थाल्यां वैदूर्यमय्यां पचति तिलखलीमिंधनैश्चंदनाद्यैः Bh. 2. 100.

खलु *ind.* A particle implying :—1 Certainly, surely, verily, indeed ; मार्गे पदानि खलु ते विषमीभवंति *S.* 4. 14 ; अनुत्सेकः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1 ; न खल्वनिर्जित्य रघुं कृती भवान् R. 3. 51. -2 Entreaty, conciliation (' pray ') न खलु न खलु बाणः सन्निपात्योयमस्मिन् *S.* 1. 10 ; न खलु न खलु मुग्धे साहसं कार्यमेतत् Nâg. 3. -3 Inquiry ; न खलु तामभिक्रुद्धो गुरुः V. 3. (= किं अभिक्रुद्धो गुरुः); न खलु विदितास्ते तत्र निवसंतश्चाणक्यहतकेन Mu. 2; न खल्वग्रुषा पिनाकिना गमितः सोपि सुहृद्गतां गतिं Kn. 4. 24. -4 Prohibition (with gerunds) ; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं *Si.* 2. 70. -5 Reason (for) ; न विदीर्यें कठिनाः खलु स्त्रियः Kn. 4. 5 (G. M. cites this as an illustration of विषाद or dejection) ; विधिना जन एष वंचितस्त्वदधीनं खलु देहिनां सुखं 4. 10. -6 खलु is sometimes used as an expletive. -7 Sometimes only to add grace to the sentence (वाक्यालंकार).

खलुस् *m.* Darkness.

खलूरिका A place for military exercise.

खल्या [खलानां समूहः यत्] A multitude of threshing floors.

खल्लः 1 A stone or vessel for grinding drugs, a mill. -2 A pit. -3 Leather. -4 The Châtaka bird. -5 A leather water-bag. -6 A canal, trench. -ल्ली Shooting pain in the extremities.

खल्लिका A frying-pan.

खल्लि(ल्ली)ट *a.* Bald headed.

खल्वाट *a.* Bald, bald-headed ; खल्वाटो दिवसेश्वरस्य किरणैः संतापितो मस्तके Bh. 2. 90 ; Vikr. 18. 99.

खव् 9 P. 1 To cause prosperity, produce wealth. -2 To purify.

खशः (pl.) A mountainous country in the north of India and its inhabitants ; Ms. 10. 44 ; (also written खस).

खशीरः (pl.) N. of a country and its people.

खष् 1 P. (खषति) To injure, hurt, kill.

खष्पः 1 Anger. -2 Violence, cruelty.

खसः 1 Itch, scab -2 N. of a country ; see खश.

खसतिलः Poppy.

खसूचिः *f.* An expression of reproach (at the end of a compound); वैयाकरणखसूचिः 'a bad grammarian', ' one who has forgotten it'.

खसखसः Poppy. -Comp. —रसः opium.

खाजिकः Fried grain.

खाट्(त्) *ind.* The sound made in clearing the throat ; खाट्कृ to clear the throat.

खाटः -टा, -टिका-टी *f* A bier, a bed-stead on which dead bodies are carried to the cemetery.

खाटिः [खट् बा° इन्] 1 A bier. -2 A scar. -3 Caprice, whim.

खाड्ग *a.* Relating to a rhinoceros.

खांडं The state of having fractures or gaps.

खांडवः Sugar candy. —वं N. of a forest in Kurukshetra, sacred to Indra, and burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Krishna. -Comp. —प्रस्थः N. of a town.

खांडविकः, खांडिकः [खांडव-ठन् खंड-ठञ्] A confectioner.

खात, खात्र See under खन्.

खाद् 1 P. (खादति, खादित) 1 To eat, devour, feed ; to prey upon, bite ; प्राक् पादयोः पतति खादति पृष्ठमांसं H. 1. 81 ; खादन्मांसं न दुष्यति Ms. 5. 32, 53 ; Bk. 6. 6 ; 9. 78, 14. 87, 101 ; 15. 35. -2 To hurt.

खाद *a.* Eating, devouring. —दः 1 Eating, consuming. -2 Food.

खादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) [खाद्-ण्वुल्] Eating, consuming.—कः 1 A debtor. -2 An eater, consumer.

खादतमोदता [खादत मोदध्वमिति सततं यत्राभिधीयते] Eating and being glad ; cf. " Eat, drink and be merry " ; so खादतवमता, खादताचमता; cf. P. II. 1. 72.

खादनः [खाद्-करणे -ल्युट्] A tooth. —नं 1 Eating, chewing. -2 Food.

खादुक *a.* (की *f.*) Mischievous, injurious, malicious.

खाद्य *a.* Eatable. —द्यं Food, victuals.

खादिः Ved. A brooch, bracelet, ring.

खादिर *a* (री *f.*) [खदिरस्येदं, अण्] Made of or coming from the Khadira tree ; खादिरं यूपं कुर्वीत ; Ms. 2. 45 —रः Catechu.

खारः, -रिः -री *f.* A measure of grain equal to 16 *dronas*.—री A scar.

खारि(री)क *a.* Equal to or sown with a khârî of grain.

खारिंपच *a.* Cooking a Khârî by measure.

खार्कारः The braying of an ass.

खार्वा The Tretâ age or second Yuga of the world.

खालत्यं Morbid baldness.

खालिक *a.* Like a threshing floor.

खिखिः A fox.

खिखिरः 1 A fox (री *f.*). -2 The foot of a bed-stead.

खिट् 1 P. (खेटति, खेटित) 1 To be terrified or frightened, to fear, dread. -2 To terrify, frighten, surprise, scare away.

खेटित *a.* Terrified, scared.

खिद् I. 6 P. (खिंदति, खिन्न) To strike, press down, afflict.-II. 4, 7 A. (खिद्यते, खिंते, खिन्न) To suffer pain or misery, to be afflicted or wearied, feel tired, depressed or exhausted ; *S.* 5. 7 ; स पुरुषो यः खिद्यते नेंद्रियैः H. 2. 141 overpowered ; किं नाम मयि खिद्यते गुरुः Ve. 1 ; *Sânti.* 3. 7 ; Bk. 14. 108, 17. 10. -*Caus.* 1 To frighten, terrify. -2 To exhaust, fatigue, make tired.

खिन्न *p. p* [खिद्-क्त] 1 Depressed, afflicted, dejected, distressed, suffer-

ing pain ; गुरु खेदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नाद्यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11 ; अनंगबाणव्रणखिन्नमानसः Gît. 3. -2 Fatigued, exhausted ; खिन्नः खिन्नः शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य गंतासि यत्र Me. 13, 38 ; तयोपचाराञ्जलिखिन्नहस्तया R. 3. 11 ; Ch. P. 3, 20 ; *Si.* 9. 11.

खेदः [खिद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Depression, lassitude, dejection (of spirits). -2 Fatigue, exhaustion ; अलसलुलितमुग्धान्यध्वसंजातखेदात् U. 1. 24 ; अध्वखेदं नयेथाः Me. 32 ; R. 18. 45. -3 Pain, torment ; Amaru. 33. -4 Distress, sorrow ; गुरु खेदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नाद्यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11 ; Amaru. 53. -5 Poverty. -6 A disease. —दा Ved. A hammer, mallet.

खेदनं 1 Lassitude, languor. -2 Exhaustion. -3 Pain. -4 Sorrow, distress. -5 Poverty.

खेदित *a.* 1 Pained, distressed, afflicted. -2 Annoyed, troubled.

खेदिन् *a.* 1 Tiring, exhausting. -2 Disturbing, afflicting, troubling.

खिदिरः 1 An ascetic. -2 A pauper. -3 The moon. -4 An epithet of Indra.

खिद्रः [खिद् दैन्ये रक्] 1 A poor man, a pauper. -2 *Disease*, sickness.

खिलः—लं [खिल्-क] 1 A piece of waste or uncultivated land, desert or bare soil ; a desert, waste. -2 A gap, vacant place. -3 An additional hymn appended to the regular collection ; Ms. 3. 232. -4 A supplement in general. -5 A compendium. -6 Vacuity. -7 Remainder. —लः N. of Brahmâ and of Vishṇu. [खिल is often used in combination with भू and कृ ; (1) खिलीभू (*a*) to become impassable, to be blocked up, be left unfrequented ; खिलीभूते विमानानां तदापातभयात्पथि Ku. 2. 45. (*b*) to be rendered impracticable or stopped ; प्रजागरात्खिलीभूतस्तस्याः स्वप्ने समागमः *S.* 6. 21. (2) खिलीकृ means (*a*) to obstruct, impede, make impassable, block up ; R. 11. 14, 87. (*b*) to lay waste, devastate, put down or vanquish completely ; विपक्षमखिलीकृत्य प्रतिष्ठा खलु दुर्लभा *Si.* 2. 34.].

खिल्यः Ved. 1 A desert. -2 A piece of rock in the earth.

खु 1 A. To sound.

खुज् 1 P. (खोजति) To rob, steal.

खुड् 10 P. (खोडयति) To break in pieces, divide, cut up.

खुडकः The ankle-joint.

खुंड् 1 A. (खुंडते) 1 To break in pieces. -2 To limp, be lame.

खुर् 6 P. (खुरति) To scratch, cut. break in pieces.

खुंगाहः A tawny (or black) horse.

खुरः [खुर्-क] 1 A hoof ; R. 1. 85, 2. 2; Ms. 4. 67. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 A razor. -4 The foot of a bedstead. -Comp. -आघातः,—क्षेपः a kick. —णस्, -णस *a.* flat-nosed. —पदवी a horse's foot-marks. —प्रः an arrow with a semi-circular head ; see क्षुरप्र. —न्यासः prints of hoof ; R. 2. 2.

खुरली Military exercise or practice (as of arms, archery &c.); अस्त्रप्रयोगखुरलीकलहे गणानां Mv. 2. 34 ; दूरोत्पतनखुरलीकेलिजनितान् 5. 5.

खुराकः,—का [खुर्-आकन्] An animal in general.

खुरालकः An iron arrow.

खुरालिकः 1 A razor-case. -2 An iron arrow. -3 A pillow.

खु(खू)र्द् 1 A. (खु-खूर्दते) To play.

खुल्ल *a.* Small, little, mean, low ; see क्षुद्र. -Comp. —तातः a father's younger brother.

खुल्लमः A road.

खेचर See खचर.

खेट् 10 P. (खेटयति &c.) To eat, consume.

खेट *a.* [खे अटति, अट्-अच् ; खिट्-अच् वा] Having a weapon, armed. -टः 1 A village, small town or hamlet. -2 Phlegm. -3 The club of Balarâma. -4 A horse. —टः,—टं 1 Hunting, chase. -2 A shield. —टं 1 Grass. -2 Hide, skin. (*N. B.* At the end of comp. खेट expresses 'defectiveness' or 'deterioration,' and may be rendered by 'miserable,' 'low,' 'vile,' 'wretched' &c.; नगरखेटं a miserable town.)

खेऽट See under ख.

खेटकः A small village, hamlet.—का, —कं 1 A shield. -2 The club of Balarâma.

खेटिन् *m.* 1 A lecher, libertine. -2 A citizen.

खेटितानः,—लः A minstrel, whose business it is to awaken the master of the house with music and singing (वैतालिक).

खेल् 1 P. (खेलति, खेलित) 1 To shake, move to and fro. -2 To tremble. -3 To play, sport.

खेल *a.* 1 Sportive, amorous, playful ; R. 4. 22. V. 4. 16, 43. -2 Moving, shaking. —ला Sport, play, pastime. -Comp. —गति,—गमन *a.* having a sportive or stately gait.

खेलनं 1 Shaking. -2 Play, pastime. -3 A performance. —नी A piece or man at chess &c.

खेलिः *f.* 1 Sport, play. -2 An arrow. -3 An animal. -4 A bird. -5 The sun. -6 A song or hymn.

खेव् 1 A. (खेवते) To serve, wait upon.

खेसरः A mule.

खैलिक *a.* Supplementary, additional.

खोंगाहः A white and brown horse.

खोट्,-ड्,-र्,-ल् 1 P. 1 To limp. -2 To be lame.

खोटिः *f* A cunning or shrewd woman.

खोड *a.* Crippled, lame, limping.

खोर (ल) *a.* Limping, lame.

खोलः *a.* Lame. —लं Helmet.

खोलकः 1 A helmet. -2 An anthill. -3 The shell of a betel-nut. -4 Sauce-pan, pot.

खोलिः A quiver.

ख्या 2 P. (*Atm.* also in non-conjugational tenses) (ख्याति, ख्यात) To tell, declare, communicate (with dat. of person). -*Pass.* (ख्यायते) 1 To be named or called ; Bk. 6. 97.-2 To be known or famous. -*Caus.* (ख्यापयति ते) 1 To make known, proclaim ; Ms. 7. 201.-2 To tell, declare, relate ; Bh. 2. 69; Ms. 11. 99.-3 To extol, make renowned, praise.

ख्यात *p. p.* [ख्या-क्त] 1 Known ; R. 18. 6. -2 Named, called. -3 Told. -4 Celebrated, famous, well-known. -5 Notorious.-6 Made known, betrayed, discovered ; Pt. 1. 39. -तं 1 Communication, mention. -2 Proclamation. -Comp. —गर्हण *a.* notoriously vile, infamous.

ख्यातव्य *a.* 1 To be styled or called. -2 To be told. -3 To be celebrated.

ख्यातिः *f.* [ख्या-क्तिन्] 1 Renown, fame, reputation, glory, celebrity ; Ms. 12. 36 ; Pt. 1. 371. -2 A name, title, appellation. -3 Narration. -4 Praise. -5 (In phil.) Knowledge, the faculty of discriminating objects by appropriate designation ; *Si.* 4. 55. -6 Praise. -Comp.-कर,—जनक *a.* glorious.

ख्यापक *a.* 1 Making known, declaring. -2 One who confesses. -3 Indicative.

ख्यापनं 1 Declaring, divulging. -2 Confessing, avowing, publicly declaring ; Ms. 11. 227. -3 Making renowned, celebrating.

ग.

ग *a.* (Used only at the end of comp.) Who or what goes, going, moving, being, staying, remaining, having sexual intercourse with &c. —गः 1 A Gandharva. -2 An epithet of Gaṇeśa. -3 A long syllable (used as an abbreviation of गुरु), (in prosody). —गं,-गं A song.

गगनं (णं) (Some suppose गगण to be an incorrect form, as is observed by a writer :—फाल्गुने गगने फेने णत्वमिच्छंति बर्बराः) 1 The sky, atmosphere ; अवोचदेनं गगनस्पृशा रघुः स्वरेण R. 3. 43; गगनमिव नष्टतारं Pt. 5. 6 ; सोयं चंद्रः पतति गगनात् *S.* 4. v. 1 ; *Si.* 9. 27. -2 (In math.) A cypher. -3 Firmament. -4 Heaven. -Comp. -अग्रं the highest heaven. —अंगना a heavenly nymph, an Apsaras. -अध्वगः 1. the sun. -2. a planet. -3. a celestial being. —अंबु *n.* rain-water. —उल्मुकः the planet Mars. —कुसुमं, -पुष्पं ' sky-flower, ' *i. e.* any unreal thing, an impossibility ; see खपुष्प. —गतिः 1. a deity. -2. a celestial being ; Me. 46. -3. a planet. —चर (also गगनेचर) *a.* moving in the air. (-रः) 1. a bird. -2. a planet. -3. a heavenly spirit. -4. a lunar mansion. -5. the zodiac (राशिचक्र). —ध्वजः 1. the sun. -2. a cloud. -विहारिन् *a.* moving or ranging in the sky ; H. 1. 21. (—*m.*) 1. a luminary. -2. the sun. -3. a celestial being. -सद् *a.* dwelling in the air. (—*m.*) a celestial being ; *Si.* 4. 53. -सिंधुः *f.* an epithet of the Ganges. —स्थ, -स्थित *a.* situated in the sky. —स्पर्शनः 1. air, wind. -2. N. of one of the eight Maruts.

गग्घ् 1 P. To laugh, deride.

गंगा [गम्-गन् ; Uṇ. 1. 120] 1 The river Ganges, the most sacred river in India ; अधोधो गंगेयं पदमुपगता स्तोकमथवा Bh. 2. 10 ; R. 2. 26 ; 13. 57 ; (mentioned in Rv. 10. 75. 5 along with other rivers considered sacred in India). -2 The Ganges personified as a goddess. [Gaṅgâ is the eldest daughter of Himavat. It is said that a curse of Brahma made her come down upon earth, where she became the first wife of king Santanu. She bore him eight sons, of whom Bhishma, the youngest, became a well known personage, renowned for his valour and life-long celibacy. According to another account she came down on earth being propitiated by Bhagiratha : see भगीरथ and जह्नु also ; and cf. Bh. 2. 10.]. -Comp. —अंबु, -अंभस् *n.* 1. water of the Ganges. -2. pure rain-water (such as falls in the month of आश्विन). —अवतारः 1. the descent of the Ganges on the earth ; भगीरथ इव दूरगंगावतारः K. 32 (where गं° also means ' descent into the Ganges ' for ablution). -2. N. of a sacred place. -अष्टकं a collection of eight verses addressed to the Ganges. —उद्भेदः the source of the Ganges. —क्षेत्रं the river Ganges and the district two Koss on either of its banks. —चिल्ली Gangetic kite. —जः 1. N. of Bhishma. -2. of Kârttikeya. —दत्तः an epithet of Bhishma. —द्वारं the place where the Ganges enters the plains (also called हरिद्वार). —धरः 1. an epithet of *Siva*. -2 The ocean. °पुरं N. of a town. —पुत्रः 1. N. of Bhishma. -2. of Kârttikeya. -3. a man of a mixed and vile caste whose business is to remove dead bodies. -4. a Brâhmaṇa who conducts pilgrims to the Ganges. —भृत् *m.* 1. N. of *Siva*. -2. the ocean. —मध्यं the bed of the Ganges. —यात्रा 1. a pilgrimage to the Ganges. -2. carrying a sick person to the river-side to die there. —लहरी N. of a poem by Jagannâtha Paṇḍita. —सागरः the place where the Ganges enters the ocean. —सुतः 1. an epithet of Bhishma. -2. of Kârttikeya. —ह्रदः N. of a तीर्थ.

गंगाका, गगका, गंगिका The Ganges.

गंगीभूत *a.* Become as sacred as the Ganges.

गंगोलः A precious stone also called गोमेद.

गच्छः 1 A tree. -2 The period (*i. e.* number of terms) of a progression (in math.).

गज् 1 P. (गजति, गजित) 1 To sound, roar ; जगर्जुर्गजाः Bk. 14. 5. -2 To be drunk; to be confused or inebriated.

गजः [गज्-मदे अच्] 1 An elephant ; कच्चाच्चितौ विश्वमिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. -2 The number ' eight '. -3 A measure of length, a *gaja* or yard (thus defined:-साधारणनरांगुल्या त्रिंशदंगुलको गजः). -4 A demon killed by *Siva*. -5 One of the eight elephants of the quarters. -Comp. —अग्रणी *m.* 1. the most excellent among elephants. -2. An epithet of ऐरावत, the elephant of Indra. —अधिपतिः lord of elephants, a noble elephant. —अध्यक्षः a superintendent of elephants. —अपसदः a vile or wretched elephant, a common or low-born elephant. —अशनः the religious fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). (-नं)the root of a lotus. —अरिः 1. a lion. -2. N. of *Siva* who killed the demon गज. —आजीवः ' one who gets his livelihood by elephants,' an elephant-driver. -आननः,-आस्यः epithets of Gaṇeśa. —आयुर्वेदः science of the treatment of elephants. -आरोहः an elephant-driver. -आह्वं -आह्वयं N. of Hastinâpura. —इंद्रः 1. an excellent elephant, a lordly elephant; किं दृष्टासि गजेंद्रमंदगमने *S.* Til. 7. -2. Airâvata, Indra's elephant. °कर्णः an epithet of *Siva*. —कंदः a large esculent root. —कूर्माशिन् *m.* N. of Garuḍa. —गतिः *f.* 1. a stately or majestic gait like that of an elephant. -2. a woman with such a gait. —गामिनी a woman having a stately elephant-like gait. —छाया a portion of time proper for a *S*râddha, time at the eclipse of the sun ; सैंहिकेयो यदा भानुं ग्रसते पर्वसंधिषु । गजच्छाया तु सा प्रोक्ता श्राद्धं तत्र प्रकल्पयेत् ॥. —दघ्न, —द्वयस *a.* as high or tall as an elephant. -दंतः 1. an elephant's tusk. -2. an epithet of Gaṇeśa. -3. ivory. -4. a peg, pin, or bracket projecting from a wall. °मय *a.* made of ivory. —दानं 1. the fluid (ichor) exuding from the temples of an elephant. -2. the gift of an elephant. —नासा the trunk of an elephant. —पतिः 1. the lord or keeper of elephants. -2. a very tall and stately elephant ; *Si.* 6. 55. -3. an excellent elephant. —पुंगवः a large and excellent elephant ; गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाटुशतैश्च भुंक्ते Bh. 2. 31. —पुटः a small hole in the ground

for fire. —पुरं N. of Hastinâpura. —बंधनी, बंधिनी a stable for elephants. —भक्षकः the sacred fig-tree. —भक्षा the gum olibanum tree. —मंडनं the ornaments with which an elephant is decorated, particularly the coloured lines on his head.—मंडलिका, -मंडली a ring or circle of elephants. —माचलः a lion. —मुक्ता, -मौक्तिकं a pearl supposed to be found in the *kumbhas* or projections on the forehead of an elephant. —मुखः, -वक्त्रः, -वदनः epithets of Gaṇesa. —मोटनः a lion. —यूथं a herd of elephants; R. 9. 71. —योधिन् *a.* fighting on an elephant. —राजः a lordly or noble elephant. —वीथिः -थी *f.* the three lunar mansions रोहिणी, आर्द्रा and मृगशिरस्; रोहिण्यार्द्रा मृगशिरो गजवीथ्यभिधीयते. —व्रजः a troop of elephants. —शिक्षा the science of elephants. —साह्वयं N. of Hastinâpura. -स्नानं (lit.) bathing of an elephant; (fig.) useless or unproductive efforts resembling the ablution of elephants which, after pouring water over their bodies, and by throwing dirt, rubbish, and other foul matter; cf. अवशेन्द्रियचित्तानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18.

गजता A multitude of elephants; Śi. 12. 50.

गजवत् *a.* Having elephants; R. 9. 10.

गंज् 1 P. (गंजति) To sound, sound in a particular way.

गंजः 1 A mine. -2 A treasury. -3 A cow-house. -4 A mart, a place where grain is stored for sale. -5 Disrespect, contempt. —जा 1 A hut, hovel. -2 A tavern. -3 A drinking vessel. -4 A mine, jewel-mine. —जं 1 A mine. -2 A treasury.

गंजन *a.* 1 Contemning, putting to shame, surpassing, excelling; स्थलकमलगंजनं मम हृदयरंजनं (चरणद्वय) Gît. 10; अलिकुलगंजनमंजनकं 12; नेत्रे खंजनगंजने S. D. -2 Defeating, conquering; कालियविषधरगंजन Gît. 1.

गंजिका A tavern, liquor shop.

गड् 1 P. (गडति, गाडित) 1 To distil, draw out. -2 To run (as a liquid). -10 P. (गडयति) To cover, hide.

गडः [गड्-अच्] 1 A screen. -2 A fence. -3 A ditch, moat. -4 An impediment. -5 A kind of gold-fish. -Comp. —उत्थं, -देशजं, -लवणं rock or fossil salt, especially that found in the district called गड.

गडयंतः, गडयित्नुः A cloud.

गडिः [गड्-इन्] 1 A young steer. -2 A lazy ox; गुणानामेव दौरात्म्याद्धुरि धुर्यो नियुज्यते । असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10.

गडु *a.* [गड्-उन्] Crooked, hump-backed. —डुः 1 A hump on the back. -2 A javelin. -3 A water-pot. -4 An earth-worm. -5 Any superfluous excrescence or addition, a useless object; see अंतर्गडु. -6 A goitre, excrescence on the neck. -7 A hump-backed person.

गडुकः 1 A water-pot. -2 A finger-ring.

गडुर-ल *a.* Hump-backed, crooked, bent.

गड्डेरः A cloud.

गडोलः 1 A mouthful. -2 Raw sugar.

गड्डुरः-लः A sheep.

गड्डरिका [गड्डरं मेषमनुधावति ठन्] 1 A line of sheep. -2 A continuous line, stream, current; °प्रवाहः 'a stream of sheep,' used to signify 'blindly following other people like a flock of sheep'; cf. इति गड्डरिकाप्रवाहेणैषां भेदः K. P. 8.

गडुकः A golden vase.

गण् 10 U. (गणयति-ते, गणयांचकार, अजीगणत्-त, अजगणत्-त, गणयितुं, गणित) 1 To count, number, enumerate; लीलाकमलपत्राणि गणयामास पार्वती Ku. 6. 84; नामाक्षरं गणय गच्छसि यावदंतं S. 6. 11. -2 To calculate, compute; Śi. 6. 15; 15. 61. -3 To sum or add up, reckon. -4 To estimate, value at (with instr.); न तं तृणेनापि गणयामि. -5 To class with or among, reckon among; अगण्यतामरेषु Dk. 154. -6 To take into account, give consideration to; बाणीं काणभुजीमजीगणत् Malli. -7 To regard, consider, think or take to be; त्वया विना सुखमेतावदस्य गण्यतां R. 8. 69, 5. 20; पावकस्य महिमा स गण्यते 11. 75; जातस्तु गण्यते सोऽत्र यः स्फुरत्यन्वयाधिकं Pt. 1. 27; किसलयतल्पं गणयति विहितहुताशविकल्पं Gît. 4. -8 To ascribe or impute to, attribute to (with loc.) जाड्यं ह्रीमति गण्यते Bh. 2. 54. -9 To attend to, take notice of, mind; प्रणयमगणयित्वा यन्ममापद्गतस्य V. 4. 13. -10 (With a negative particle) not to care for, not to mind; न महांतमपि क्लेशमजीगणत् K. 64; मनस्वी कार्यार्थी न गणयति दुःखं न च सुखं Bh. 2. 81, 9; Śânti. 1. 10; Bk. 2. 53; 15. 5, 45; H. 2. 142; S. 7. 1, 4. 18. -With अधि 1 to praise. -2 to enumerate, count.

गणः [गण् कर्मणि कर्तरि वा अच्] 1 A flock, multitude, group, troop, collection; गुणिगणगणनारंभ, भगणः &c. -2 A series, a class. -3 A body of followers or attendants. -4 Particularly, a troop of demigods considered as Śiva's attendants and under the special superintendence of Gaṇesa a demigod of this troop; गणानां त्वा गणपतिं हवामहे कविं कवीनां &c.; गणानमेरुप्रसवावतंसाः Ku. 1. 55, 7. 40. 71; Me. 33, 55; Ki. 5. 13. -5 Any assemblage or society of men formed for the attainment of the same objects. -6 A company, association. -7 A tribe, class. -8 A series of lunar mansions classed under three heads (of god, men and demons). -9 A sect (in philosophy or religion). -10 A small body of troops (a sub division of अक्षौहिणी), consisting of 27 chariots, as many elephants, 81 horses and 135 foot. -11 A number (in math.). -12 A foot (in prosody). -13 (In gram.) A series of roots or words belonging to the same rule and called after the first word of that series; *e. g.* भ्वादिगण *i. e.* the class of roots which begin with भू. -14 An epithet of Gaṇesa. -Comp. —अग्रणी *m.* N. of Gaṇesa. —अचलः N. of the mountain Kailâsa, as the residence of the Gaṇas of Śiva. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः 1. N. of Śiva; Śi. 9. 27. -2. N. of Gaṇesa. -3. the chief of a troop of soldiers or of a class of disciples, of a body of men or animals. —अन्नं a mess, food prepared for a number of persons in common; Ms. 4. 209, 219. —अभ्यंतर *a.* one of a troop or number. (-रः) the leader or member of any religious association; Ms. 3. 154. —ईशः N. of Gaṇapati, Śiva's son (see गणपति below). °जननी an epithet of Pârvati. °भूषणं red-lead. —ईशानः, -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Gaṇesa. -2. of Śiva. —उत्साहः the rhinoceros. —कारः 1. a classifier. -2. an epithet of Bhîmasena. -कृत्वस् *ind.* for a whole series of times, for a number of times. -गतिः a particular high number. —चक्रकं a dinner eaten in common by a party of virtuous men. -छंदस् *n.* a metre regulated and measured by feet. —तिथ *a.* forming a troop or collection —दीक्षा 1. initiation of a number or a class. -2. performance of rites for a number of persons. —दीक्षिन् *a.* 1. one who officiates for a number of persons or for various castes (as a priest). -2. one who has been initiated into the worship of Gaṇesa. —देवताः (pl.) groups of deities who generally appear in classes or troops; Ak. thus classifies them:—आदित्यविश्ववसवस्तुषिता भास्वरानिलाः । महाराजिकसाध्याश्च रुद्राश्च गणदेवताः ॥. —द्रव्यं 1. public property, common stock. -2. a variety of articles. —धरः 1. the head of a class or number. -2. the teacher of a school. —नाथः -नायकः 1. an epithet of Śiva. -2. of Gaṇesa. —नायिका an epithet of Durgâ. —पः, -पतिः 1. N. of Śiva. -2. N. of Gaṇesa. [He is the son of Śiva and Pârvatî, or of Pârvatî only, for according to

one legend, he sprang from the scurf of her body. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles; hence he is invoked and worshipped at the commencement of every important undertaking. He is usually represented in a sitting posture, short and fat, with a protuberant belly, and four hands, riding a mouse, and with the head of an elephant. This head has only one tusk, the other having been lost in a scuffle between him and Parasurama when he opposed the latter's entrance to Siva's inner apartments; (whence he is called Ekadanta, Ekadanshṭra &c.). There are several legends accounting for his elephant head. It is said that he wrote the Mahabharata at the dictation of Vyasa who secured his services as a scribe from the god Brahman.] -3. also an epithet of Brihaspati and Indra. -4. the leader of a class or troop. —पर्वत see गणाचल. -पाठः a collection of *ganas* or series of words falling under the same grammatical rule. —पीठकं the breast, bosom. —पुंगवः the head of a tribe or class. (pl.) N. of a country and its people. —पूर्वः the leader of a tribe or class. -भर्तृ *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva; गणभर्तुरुक्षा Ki. 5. 42. -2. of Ganesa. -3. the leader of a class. —भोजनं mess, eating in common. —यज्ञः a rite common to all. —राज्यं N. of an empire in the Dekkan. —रात्रं a series of nights. —वृत्तं see गणच्छंदस्. —हासः, -हासकः a species of perfume.

गणक *a.* [गण्-ण्वुल्] (णिका *f.*) Bought for a large sum. —कः 1 An arithmetician. -2 An astrologer; रे पांथ पुस्तकधर क्षणमत्र तिष्ठ वैद्योसि किं गणकशास्त्रविशारदोसि। केनौषधेन मम पश्यति भर्तुरंबा किं चागमिष्यति पतिः सुचिरप्रवासी Subhāsh. -3 An assemblage of eight stars. —की The wife of an astrologer.

गणता-त्वं 1 Forming a class or multitude, belonging to a party or faction. -2 A cabal. -3 Collusion. -4 Classification. -5 Arithmetic.

गणनं [गण्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Counting, calculation. -2 Adding, enumerating. -3 Considering, supposing, regarding. -4 Believing, thinking. -5 Account. —ना Calculation, consideration, regard, account; का वा गणना सचेतनेषु अपगतचेतनान्यपि संघट्टयितुमलं (मदनः) K. 157 (what need we say of &c.; of. कथा); Me. 1^ 87; R. 11. 66; Si. 16. 59; Amaru. 64. -Comp. —गतिः *f.* = गणगति q. v. -पतिः 1. an arithmetician. -2. an epithet of Ganesa. —महामात्रः a minister of finance.

गणनीय *pot. p.* 1 Calculable, to be counted or reckoned. -2 To be classed. -3 Numerable.

गणशस् *ind.* In troops or flocks, by classes.

गणिः *f.* [गण्-इन्] Counting. -*m.* One who is well-versed in the sacred writings and the auxiliary sciences.

गणिका [गणः समूहोऽस्त्यस्याः भर्तृत्वेन गण-ठन्] 1 A harlot, courtezan; गुणानुरक्ता गणिका च यस्य वसंतशोभेव वसंतसेना Mk. 1. 6; गणिका नाम पादुकांतरप्रविष्टेव लेष्टुका दुःखेन पुनर्निराक्रियते Mk. 5; निरकाशयद्रविमपेतवसुं वियदालयादपरदिग्गणिका Si. 9. 10. -2 A female elephant. -3 A kind of flower. -4 A kind of jasmine.

गणित *p. p.* [गण्-क्त] 1 Counted, numbered, calculated. -2 Regarded, cared for &c.; see गण्. -तं 1 Reckoning, calculating. -2 The science of computation, mathematics; (It comprises पाटीगणित or व्यक्तगणित 'arithmetic', बीजगणित, 'algebra', and रेखागणित 'geometry'); गणितमथ कलां वैशिकीं हस्तिशिक्षां ज्ञात्वा Mk. 1. 4. -3 The sum of a progression. -4 A sum (in general).

गणितिन् *m.* 1 One who has made a calculation. -2 A mathematician.

गणिन् *a.* (नी *f*) Having a flock or troop (of anything); श्वगणिन् 'having a pack of hounds'; R. 9. 53. —*m.* A teacher (having a class of pupils).

गणीभूत *a.* 1 Included in any group or class. -2 Calculated, counted.

गणेय *a.* Numerable, what may be counted.

गण्य *pot. p.* 1 Calculable, to be counted. -2 (At the end of comp.) Belonging to a multitude or class or troop.

गणेरुः The Karnikâra tree. -*f.* 1 A harlot. -2 A female elephant.

गणेरुका 1 A bawd, procuress. -2 A female servant.

गंडः 1 The cheek, the whole side of the face including the temples; गंडाभोगे पुलकपटलं Mâl. 2. 5; तदीषदार्द्रारुणगंडलेखं Ku. 7. 82; Me. 26, 92; Amaru. 81; Rs. 4. 6; 6. 10; *S.* 6. 17; Si. 12. 54. -2 An elephant's temple; Mâl. 1. 1. -3 A bubble. -4 A boil, tumour, swelling, pimple; अयमपरो गंडस्योपरि विस्फोटः Mu. 5. तदा गंडस्योपरि पिटिका संवृत्ता *S.* 2. -5 Goitre and other excrescences of the neck. -6 A joint, knot. -7 A mark, spot. -8 A rhinoceros. -9 The bladder. -10 A hero, warrior. -11 Part of a horse's trappings, a stud or button fixed as an ornament upon the harness. -12 An unexpected combination of words consisting in putting one speech immediately after another, so as to be syntactically connected; see वीथि; *e. g.* राक्षसः-अपि नाम चाणक्यबटुः —दौ. —जयतु. —रा. अतिसंधातुं शक्यः स्यात्. —दौ. अमात्यः Mu. 4; so किमस्या न प्रेयो यदि पुनरसह्यस्तु विरहः. —दौ. देव उपस्थितः U. 1. -13 The tenth yoga or one of the twenty-seven portions of a circle on the plane of the ecliptic. -14 An astronomical period. -Comp. —अंग a rhinoceros. —उपधानं a pillow; मृदुगंडोपधानानि शयनानि सुखानि च Susr. —कुसुमं the juice that exudes from the elephant's temples during rut, ichor. —कूपः a well on the peak or summit of a mountain. —ग्रामः any large or considerable village. —देशः, -प्रदेशः, -स्थलं, -पाली, -पिंडः 1. the cheek, the temples of an elephant. -2. temple-region (in general); U. 2. 9; Mâl. 9. 31. —फलकं a broad cheek; धृतमुग्धगंडफलकैर्विबभुर्विकसद्भिरास्यकमलैः प्रमदाः Si. 9. 47. —भित्तिः *f.* 1. the opening in the temples of an elephant from which ichor exudes during rut. -2. 'a wall-like cheek,' an excellent *i. e.* broad and expansive cheek; निर्धौतदानामलगंडभित्तिः (गजः) R. 5. 43 (where Malli. says प्रशस्तौ गंडौ गंडभित्ती, see *et* *ss. q.*), 12. 102. —मालः, -माला inflammation of the glands of the neck. —मूर्ख *a.* exceedingly foolish, very stupid. —शिला any large rock. —शैलः 1. a huge rock thrown down by an earthquake or storm; Ki. 7. 37. -2. the forehead. —साह्वया N. of a river, also called गंडकी. —स्थलं, —स्थली 1. the cheek; गंडस्थलेषु मदवारिषु Pt. 1. 123; *S.* Til. 7; गंडस्थलीप्रोषितपत्रलेखाः R. 6. 72; Amaru. 77. -2. temples of an elephant.

गंडकः [गंड-स्वार्थे क] 1 A rhinoceros. -2 An impediment, obstacle. -3 A joint, knot. -4 A mark, spot. -5 A boil, tumour, pimple. -6 Disjunction, separation. -7 A coin of the value of four cowries. -8 A mode of reckoning by fours. -9 Astrological science. -Comp. —वती = गंडकी q. v.

गंडका A lump, a ball.

गंडकी 1 N. of a river flowing into the Ganges. -2 A female rhinoceros. -Comp. —पुत्रः, -शिला the Sâligrâma stone.

गंडालिन् *m.* N. of Siva.

गंडाली A white sort of Dûrvâ.

गंडिः 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the beginning of the branches. -2 Goitre.

गंडिका 1 A sort of pebble. -2 A kind of beverge. -3 Anything advanced beyond the first stage.

गंडिनी An epithet of Durgâ.

गंडीरः A hero, champion.

गंडुः (डूः) m f. 1 A pillow. -2 A joint, knot.

गंडू f. 1 A joint, knot. -2 A bone. -3 A pillow. -4 Oil. -Comp. -पदः a kind of worm. °भवं lead. —पदी a small गंडूपद.

गंडूल a. Bent, crooked.

गंडूषः -षा 1 A mouthful, handful (of water); गजाय गंडूषजलं करेणुः (ददौ) Ku. 3. 37 ; U. 3. 16 ; Mâl. 9. 34 ; गंडूषजलमात्रेण शफरी फर्फरायते Ubd. -2 The tip of an elephant's trunk. -3 A mouthful, handful in general.

गंडोलः 1 Raw sugar. -2 A mouthful.

गत, -गति, &c. See under गम्.

गद् I. 1 P. (गदति, गदित) 1 To speak articulately, speak, say, relate; जगादाग्रे गदाग्रजं Si. 2. 69 ; बहु जगद पुरस्तात्तस्य मत्ता किलाहं 11. 39 ; इत्युदीरितगिरा जगदे कुमारी R. 6. 45. -2 To enumerate. -II. 10 U. (गदयति-ते &c.) To thunder.

गदः [गद्-अच्] 1 Speaking, speech. -2 A sentence. -3 Disease, sickness; असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84 ; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ R. 9. 4, 17. 81. -4 Thunder. —दं A kind of poison. -Comp. —अगदौ (du.) the two Asvins, physicians of gods. —अग्रजः an epithet of Krishṇa; Si. 2. 69. —अग्रणीः the chief of all diseases, i. e. consumption. —अंबरः a cloud. -अरातिः a drug, medicament. —गदं indistinct utterance.

गदयित्नु a. 1 Loquacious, garrulous, talkative. -2 Libidinous, lustful. —त्नुः N. of Kâma, the god of love.

गदा [गद्-अच् टाप्] A mace, club; संचूर्णयामि गदया न सुयोधनोरू Ve. 1. 15. -Comp. —अग्रपाणि a. having a mace in the right hand. —धरः an epithet of Vishṇu. —भृत् a. a club-bearer, one who fights with a mace. (-m.) an epithet of Vishṇu. —युद्धं a fight with clubs. -हस्त a. armed with a club.

गदित p. p. [गद्-क्त] Spoken, said, related.

गदिन् a. (नी f.) [गद्-इनि] 1 Armed with a club; Bg. 11. 17. -2 Affected with sickness, diseased. -m. [गदा अस्त्यस्य इनि] An epithet of Vishṇu.

गद्गद a. Stammering, stuttering, faltering; तत्किं रोदिषि गद्गदेन वचसा Amaru. 53 ; गद्गदगलत्त्रुट्यद्विलीनाक्षरं को देहीति वदेत् Bh. 3. 8 ; सानंदगद्गदपदं हरिरित्युवाच Gît. 10. —दं ind. In a faltering or stammering tone; विललाप स बाष्पगद्गदं R. 8. 43 ; °नदत् U. 2. 30 producing a gurgling sound. —दः,-दं 1 Stammering. -2 Indistinct or convulsive speech. -Comp. —ध्वनिः a low, inarticulate sound expressive of joy or grief. —पदं inarticulate speech. —वाच् f. inarticulate or convulsive speech, interrupted by sobbing &c. —स्वर a. uttering stammering sounds. (-रः) 1. indistinct or stammering utterance. -2. a buffalo.

गद्गदित a. Stammered.

गद्गदयति Den. P. To stammer.

गद्य pot. p. [गद्-यत्] To be spoken or uttered; गद्यमेतत्त्वया मम Bk. 6. 47. —द्यं Prose, elaborate prose composition, composition not metrical yet framed with due regard to harmony; one of the three classes into which all compositions may be divided; see Kâv. 1. 11.

गद्याण(न, -ल)कः A weight equal to 48 *Gunjas*.

गध् 4 P. (गध्यति) To be mixed.

गध्य a. Ved. To be seized (as booty).

गंध् 10 A. (गंधयते) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To ask, beg. -3 To move, go. -4 To adorn.

गंधः [गंध्-पचाद्यच्] 1 Smell, odour; गंधमाघ्राय चोर्व्याः Me. 21 ; अपघ्नंतो दुरितं हव्यगंधैः S. 4. 7 ; R. 12. 27. (गंध is changed to गंधि when as the last member of a Bah. comp. it is preceded by उद्, पूति, सु, सुरभि, or when the compound implies comparison; सुगंधि, सुरभिगंधि, कमलगंधि मुखं ; शालिनिर्यासगंधिभिः R. 1. 38 ; आहुति° 1. 53; also when गंध is used in the sense of 'a little'). -2 Smell considered as one of the 24 properties or guṇas of the Vaiseshikas; it is a property characteristic of पृथिवी or earth which is defined as गंधवती पृथ्वी T. S. -3 The mere smell of anything, a little, a very small quantity; घृतगंधि भोजनं Sk. -4 A perfume, any fragrant substance; एषा मया सेविता गंधयुक्तिः Mk. 8 ; Y. 1. 231 ; Mu. 1. 4. -5 Sulphur. -6 Pounded sandalwood. -7 Connection, relationship. -8 A neighbour. -9 Pride, arrogance; as in आत्तगंध humbled or mortified. -10 An epithet of Siva. -धं 1 Smell. -2 Black aloewood. -Comp. —अधिकं a kind of perfume. —अपकर्षण removing smells. —अंबु n. fragrant water. —अम्ला the wild lemon tree. —अश्मन् m. sulphur. —अष्टकं a mixture of 8 fragrant substances offered to deities, varying in kind according to the nature of the deity to whom they are offered. —आखुः the musk-rat. —आजीवः a vendor of perfumes. —आढ्य a. rich in odour, very fragrant; स्रजश्चोत्तमगंधाढ्याः Mb. (-ढ्यः) the orange tree. (-ढ्यं) sandal-wood. —इंद्रियं the organ of smell. —इभः, -गजः, —द्विपः, —हस्तिन् m. 'the scent-elephant', an elephant of the best kind; (यस्य गंधं समाघ्राय न तिष्ठंति प्रतिद्विपाः । स वै गंधगजो नाम नृपतेर्विजयावहः ॥); Mu. 2. 6 ; शमयति गजानन्यान्गंधद्विपः कलभोऽपि सन् V. 5. 18 ; R. 6. 7 ; 17. 70 ; Ki. 17. 17. -उत्तमा spirituous liquor. —उदं scented water. -उपजीविन् m. one who lives by perfumes, a perfumer. —ओतुः (forming गंधोतु or गंधौतु) the civet cat. —कारिका 1. a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes. -2. a female artisan living in the house of another, but not altogether subject to another's control. —कालिका,-काली f. N. of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa. —काष्ठं aloewood. —कुटी a kind of perfume. —केलिका, —चेलिका musk. —ग a. 1. taking a scent, smelling. -2. redolent. —गजः see गंधेभ. —गुण a. having the property of odour. -घ्राणं the smelling of any odour. —जलं fragrant water. —ज्ञा the nose. —तूर्यं a musical instrument of a loud sound used in battle (as a drum or trumpet). —तैलं a fragrant oil, a kind of oil prepared with fragrant substances. —दारु n. aloewood. —द्रव्यं a fragrant substance. —धारिन् a. bearing fragrance. (-m.) an epithet of Siva. —धूलिः f. musk. —नकुलः the musk-rat. —नालिका, —नाली the nose. —निलया a kind of jasmine. —पः N. of a class of Manes. —पत्रा, —पलाशी a species of zedoary. —पलाशिका turmeric. —पालिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —पाषाणः sulphur. —पिशाचिका the smoke of burnt fragrant resin (so called from its dark colour or cloudy nature, or perhaps from its attracting demons by fragrance). —पुष्पः 1. the Vetasa plant. -2. the Ketaka plant. (-ष्पं) 1. a fragrant flower. -2. flowers and sandal offered to deities at the time of worship. -पुष्पा an indigo plant. —पूतना a kind of imp or goblin. —फली 1. the Priyangu creeper. -2. a bud of the Champaka tree. —बंधुः the mango tree. -मातृ f. the earth. -मादन a. intoxicating with fragrance. (-नः) 1. a large black bee. -2. sulphur. -3. an epithet of Râvaṇa. (-नः, -नं) N. of a particular mountain to the east of Meru, renowned for its fra-

grant forests. (-नं) the forest on this mountain. —मादनी spirituous liquor. —मादिनी lac. -मार्जारः the civet-cat. —मुखा,-मूषिकः,-मूषी *f.* the musk-rat. —मृगः 1. the civet-cat. -2. the musk-deer. -मैथुनः a bull. -मोदनः sulphur. -मोहिनी a bud of the Champaka tree. —युक्तिः *f.* preparation of perfumes. —रसः myrrh. °अंगकः turpentine. -राजः a kind of jasmine. (-जं) 1. a sort of perfume. -2. sandal-wood —लता the Priyangu creeper —लोलुपा 1. a bee. -2. a fly or gnat. —वहः the wind; सान्निदिवं गंधवहः प्रयाति *S.* 5. 4; दिग्दक्षिणा गंधवहं मुखेन Ku. 3. 25. —वहा the nose. —वाहः 1. the wind; Bv. 1. 104. -2. the musk-deer. -वाही the nose. -विह्वलः wheat. -वृक्षकः-वृक्षः the *Sâla* tree. —व्याकुलं a kind of fragrant berry (कक्कोल.) —शुंडिनी the musk-rat. —शेखरः musk. —सारः 1. sandal. -2. a kind of jasmine —सुखी, -सूयी the musk shrew. सोमं the white water-lily. -हारिका a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes; cf. गंधकारिका.

गंधकः Sulphur.

गंधनं [गंध्-ल्युट्] 1 Continued effort, perseverance. -2 Hurting, injury, killing. -3 Manifestation. -4 Intimation, information, hint.

गंधवत् *a.* Scented, fragrant. —ती 1 The earth. -2 Wine. -3 N. of Satyavatí, mother of Vyâsa. -4 A variety of jasmine.

गंधालु *a.* Fragrant, perfumed, scented.

गंधि *a.* (At the end of comp.) Having the smell of, smelling of; see गंध —धि *n.* A kind of perfume.

गंधिक *a.* (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Having the smell of; as in उत्पलगंधिक. -2 Having a very small quantity of, having only the smell of; भ्रातृगंधिकः a brother only in name. —कः 1 A seller of perfumes. -2 Sulphur.

गंधिन् *a.* Having a smell, smelling. -*m.* A bug.

गंधर्वः 1 A celestial musician, a class of demi-gods regarded as the singers or musicians of gods, and said to give good and agreeable voice to girls; सोमं शौचं ददावासां गंधर्वश्च शुभां गिरं Y. 1. 71. -2 A singer in general. -3 A horse. -4 The musk-deer. -5 The soul after death and previous to its being born again. -6 The black cuckoo. -7 The sun. -8 A sage, pious man. -Comp. —नगरं, —पुरं the city of the Gandharvas, an imaginary city in the sky, probably the result of some natural phenomenon, such as mirage. -राजः Chitraratha, the chief of the Gandharvas. -विद्या the science of music. —विवाहः one of the eight forms of marriage described in Ms. 3. 27 &c.; in this form marriage proceeds entirely form love or the mutual fascination of a youth and maiden without ceremonies and without consulting relatives; it is, as Kâlidasa observes, कथमप्यबांधवकृता स्नेहप्रवृत्ति *S.* 4. 16. —वेदः one of the four subordinate Vedas or *Upavedas*, which treats of music; see उपवेद. —हस्तः, -हस्तकः the castor-oil plant.

गंधारः (pl.) N. of a country and its rules.

गंधाली 1 A wasp. -2 Continued fragrance. -Comp. —गर्भः small cardamoms.

गंधोली 1 A wasp. -2 Dried ginger.

गभः Ved. 1 A slit, cleft. -2 The vulva.

गभस्तिः *m.f.* 1 A ray of light, a sunbeam or moonbeam. -2 Ved. the shaft (of a car). -3 The fore-part of the arm, the hand. —स्तिः The sun. —*f.* An epithet of Svâhâ, the wife of Agni. -Comp. —करः, —पाणिः, -मालिन् *m.*, -हस्तः,-मत् *m.* the sun. —नेमिः N. of Vishṇu.

गभस्तिमत् *m.* The sun; घनव्यपायेन गभस्तिमानिव R. 3. 37. —*n.* One of the seven divisions of Pâtâla.

गभीर [गच्छति जलमत्र, गम् ईरन् भादेशश्च Uṇ. 4. 35] 1 Deep (in all senses); उद्दामास्त इमे गभीरपयसः पुण्याः सरित्संगमाः U. 2. 30; Bv. 2. 105. -2 Deep-sounding (as a drum).-3 Thick, dense, impervious (as a forest). -4 Profound, sagacious. -5 Grave, serious, solemn, earnest. -6 Secret, mysterious. -7 Inscrutable, difficult to be perceived or understood. -Comp. —आत्मन् the Supreme Soul. —वेध *a.* very penetrating.

गभीरिका 1 A large drum with a deep sound. -2 A gong.

गभोलिकः A small round pillow.

गम् 1 P. (गच्छति, जगाम, अगमत्, गमिष्यति, गंतुं, गत; *desid.* जिगमिषति, जिगांसते Atm. *freq.* जंगम्यते, जंगमीति or जंगंति) 1 To go, move in general; गच्छत्वार्या पुनर्दर्शनाय V. 5; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34; क्वाधुना गम्यते 'where art thou going'. -2 To depart, go forth, go away, set forth or out; उत्क्षिप्यैनां ज्योतिरेकं जगाम *S.* 5. 30. -3 To go to, reach, resort to, arrive at, approach; पद्भ्यामगम्योऽपि गम्यते Pt. 1. 7; एनो गच्छति कर्तारं Ms. 8. 19 the sin goes to (recoils on) the door, 4. 199; so धरणीं मूर्ध्ना गम् &c. -4 To pass, pass away, elapse (as time); दिनेषु गच्छत्सु R. 3. 8 as days rolled on, in course of time; Me. 83; काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1; गच्छता कालेन in the long run. -5 To go to the state or condition of, become, undergo, suffer, partake of &c. (usually joined with nouns ending in ता, -त्व &c. or any noun in the acc.); गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3; यश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26 went by or received the name of Umâ; so तृप्तिं गच्छति becomes satisfied; विषादं गतः became dejected; कोपं न गच्छति does not become angry; आनृण्यं गतः became released from debt; मनसा गम् to think of, remember; Ku. 2. 63; वृषेण गच्छतः riding a bull; Ku. 5. 80. -6 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with; गुरोः सुतां...यो गच्छति पुमान् Pt. 2. 107; Y. 1. 80. -*Caus.* (गमयति-ते) 1 To cause to go, lead or reduce to (as a state); गमिता गतिं Ku. 4. 24; Bh. 3. 38; Ki. 2. 7. -2 To spend, pass (as time). -3 To make clear, explain, expound. -4 To signify, denote, convey an idea or sense of; द्वौ नञौ प्रकृतार्थं गमयतः 'two negatives make one affirmative.' -5 To send to. -6 To bring to a place (acc.). -7 To impart, grant, bestow. -8 To intend, mean.

गत *p. p.* [गम्-क्त] 1 Gone, departed, gone for ever; Mu. 1. 25; किं गते सलिले सेतुबंधेन, किं गते विवाहे नक्षत्रपरीक्षया Vb. 4. 'what is the use of looking the stable-door when the steed is stolen?'. -2 Passed away, elapsed, past; गतायां रात्रौ. -3 Dead, deceased, departed to the next world; Ku. 4. 30. -4 Gone to, arrived at, reaching to. -5 Being in, situated in, seated in, resting on, contained in; usually in comp.; प्रासादपृष्ठगतः Pt. 1 seated on &c.; सदोगतः R. 3. 66 seated in the assembly; भर्तारं गता *S.* 4. 13 united to a husband; so आद्य°; सर्वगत existing everywhere. -6 Fallen into, reduced to; *e. g.* आपद्गतः. -7 Referring or relating to, with regard to, about, concerning, connected with (usually in comp.); राजा शकुंतलागतमेव चिंतयति *S.* 5; भर्तृगतया चिंतया *S.* 4; वयमपि भवत्यौ सखीगतं किमपि पृच्छामः *S.* 1; so पुत्रगतः स्नेहः &c. -8 Frequented, resorted to; सुहृद्° Ku. 4. 24. -9 Known, celebrated. -10 Directed towards, belonging to. -11 Known, understood. —तं 1 Motion, going; गतमुपरि घनानां वारिगर्भोदराणां *S.* 7. 7; Si. 1. 2, 7. 4. -2 Gait, manner of going; Ku. 1. 34; V. 4. 16. -3

An event. -4 The place where one has gone. -5 Celebration, being known, diffusion. -6 Manner. (As first number or comp. translated by 'free from', 'bereft of,' 'deprived of', 'without'). -Comp. —अक्ष a. sightless, blind. —अध्वन् a. 1. one who has accomplished or finished a journey; R. 4. 46, 11. 33. -2. conversant, familiar (with anything). (-f.) the time immediately preceding new moon when a small streak of the moon is still visible ; (चतुर्दशीयुक्ताऽमावास्या). -अनुगतं following custom or precedent. -अनुगतिक a. doing as others do, a blind follower ; गतानुगतिको लोको न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 342 'people are blind followers or servile imitators'; Ms. 6. 5. —अंत a. one whose end has arrived. -अर्थ a. 1. poor. -2. meaningless (the meaning being already expressed). —असु, -जीवित, -प्राण a. expired, dead ; Bg. 2. 11. —आगतं 1. going and coming, frequent visits ; Bh. 3. 7 ; Bg. 9. 21 ; Ms. 2. 3, 4. 1. -2. interchange of place, Mâl. 6. 46. -3. the flight of a bird backward and forward. -4. irregular course of the stars (in astronomy). —आधि a. free from anxiety, happy. —आयुस् a. decrepit, infirm, very old. —आर्तवा 1. a woman past her child-bearing. -2. a barren woman. -उत्साह a. dispirited, dejected. ओजस् a. bereft of strength or energy. —कल्मष a. freed from crime or sin, purified. -क्लम a. refreshed. —चेतन a. deprived of sense or consciousness, insensible, senseless. -दिनं, -दिवस : the past day, yesterday. -दिनं ind. yesterday. —प्रत्यागत a. returned after having gone away; Ms. 7. 186. —प्रभ a. bereft of splendour, dim, obscured, faded. —प्राण a. lifeless, dead. —प्राय a, almost gone, nearly passed away; गतप्राया रजनी. -भर्तृका 1. a widow. -2. (rarely) a woman whose husband has gone abroad (= प्रोषितभर्तृका). —लक्ष्मीक a. 1. bereft of lustre or splendour, faded. -2. deprived of wealth, impoverished, suffering losses. —वयस्, —वयस्क a. advanced in years, aged, old ; Pt. 1. 10. —वर्षः, -र्षं the past year. -वैर a. at peace (with), reconciled. —व्यथ a. free from pain. —शैशव a. past child-hood. -संग a. 1. free from attachment. -2. adverse or indifferent to. —सत्त्व a. 1. dead, annihilated, lifeless. -2. base. -सन्नकः an elephant out of rut. —स्पृह a. indifferent to worldly attachments.

गत Going motion.

गतिः f. [गम्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Motion, going, moving, gait; गतिर्विगलिता Pt. 4. 78 ; अभिन्नगतयः S. 1. 14 ; (न) भिंदंति मंदां गतिमश्वमुख्यः Ku. 1. 11 do not mend their slow gait (do not mend their pace); so गजगतिः Pt. 1 ; लघुगतिः Me. 16, 10, 46 ; U. 6. 23. -2 Access, entrance ; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. -3 Scope, room ; अप्रगतिः Ku. 3. 19 ; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64 ; नास्त्यगतिर्मनोरथानां V. 2. -4 Turn, course ; दैवगतिर्हि विचित्रा Mu. 7. 16. -5 Going to, reaching, obtaining ; वैकुंठीया गतिः Pt. 1 obtaining Heaven. -6 Fate, issue ; भर्तृगतिमिगतया Dk. 103. -7 State, condition ; दानं भोगो नाशस्तिस्रो गतयो भवंति वित्तस्य Bh. 2. 43 ; Pt. 1. 106. -8 Position, station, situation, mode of existence ; परास्यगतेः पितुः R. 8. 27 ; कुसुमस्तबकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 104 ; Pt. 1. 41, 420. -9 A means, expedient, course, alternative ; अनुपक्षेणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3 ; का गतिः what help is there, can't help (often used in dramas); Pt 1. 319 ; अन्या गतिर्नास्ति K. 148. -10 Recourse, shelter, refuge, asylum, resort ; विद्यमाना गतिर्येषां Pt. 1. 320, 322 ; आसयत् सलिले पृथ्वीं यः स मे श्रीहरिर्गतिः Sk. -11 Source, origin, acquisition ; Bg. 2. 43 ; Ms. 1. 50. -12 A way, path. -13 A march, procession. -14 An event, issue, result. -15 The course of events, fate, fortune. -16 Course of asterisms. -17 The diurnal motion of a planet in its orbit. -18 A running wound or sore, fistula. -19 Knowing ; Ki. 14. 15 ; knowledge, wisdom. -20 Transmigration, metempsychosis ; Ms. 6. 73, 12. 3, 23, 40-45. -21 A stage or period of life (as शैशव, यौवन, वार्धक). -22 (In gram.) A term for prepositions and some other adverbial prefixes (such as अलं, तिरस् etc.) when immediately connected with the tenses of a verb or verbal derivatives. -23 Position of a child at birth. -Comp. —अनुसरः following the course of another. —ऊन a. impassable, desert. —भंगः stoppage. —हीन a. without refuge, helpless, forlorn.

गतिकं 1 Going, motion. -2 Course. -3 Condition. -4 Refuge, asylum.

गतिमत् a. 1 In motion, moving ; V. 3. 3. -2 Having running sores, fistulous.

गतिला 1 A series, succession. -2 A river.

गत्वर a. (री f.) 1 Going, moveable, locomotive. -2 Transient perishable; गत्वरैरसुभिः Ki. 2. 19 ; गत्वर्यो यौवनश्रियः 11. 12.

गंतव्य pot. p. 1 To be gone, to be gone to or attained. -2 To be accomplished (as a way), to be approached, accessible.

गंतुः [गम्-तुन्] 1 A way, course. -2 A traveller.

गंतृ a. (त्री f.) 1 One that goes or moves. -2 Having sexual intercourse with a woman.

गंत्री A car drawn by oxen; (गंत्रीरथ in the same sense).

गम a. [गम् भावादौ अप्] (At the end of comp.) Going, moving, going to, reaching, attaining, getting &c. ; खग, पुरोगम, हृदयंगम, &c. —मः 1 Going, moving. -2 March ; अश्वस्यैकाहगमः. -3 The march of an assailant. -4 A road. -5 Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness. -6 Superficiality, careless perusal. -7 (Sexual) intercourse with a woman, cohabitation ; गुर्वंगनागमः Ms. 11. 55 ; Y. 2. 293. -8 A game played with dice and men. -Comp. —आगमः going and coming.

गमक a. (मिका f.) [गम्-ण्वुल्] 1 Indicative or suggestive, a proof or index of ; तदेव गमकं पांडित्यवैदग्ध्ययोः Mâl. 1. 7. -2 Convincing. —कः A kind of musical note (of which there are seven).

गमथः 1 A traveller. -2 A road.

गमनं [गम्-ल्युट्] 1 Going, motion, gait ; श्रोणीभारादलसगमना Me. 82 ; so गजेंद्रगमने S. Til. 7. -2 Going, motion considered as one of the five *karmans* by the Vaiseshikas. -3 Approaching, going to. -4 March of an assailant. -5 Undergoing, suffering. -6 Obtaining, attaining. -7 Cohabitation.

गमनीय pot. p. 1 Accessible, approachable ; विकारस्य गमनीयास्मि संवृत्ता S. 1. -2 Intelligible, easy to be comprehended. -3 Fit to be practised or observed. -4 Relating to sexual intercourse ; गुरुस्त्री° Ms. 11. 102 (पापं); for other senses see गम्य.

गमिन् a. Intending to go ; as in ग्रामंगमी. -m. A passenger.

गम्य pot. p. 1 Accessible, approachable. -2 Intelligible, or easy to be comprehended. -3 Intended, implied, meant. -4 Suitable, desirable, fit ; Y. 1. 64. -5 Fit for cohabitation ; दुर्जनगम्या नार्यः Pt. 1. 278 ; अभिकामां स्त्रियं यश्च गम्यां रहसि याचितः । नोपैति Mb. -6 Curable (by a drug &c.) ; न गम्यो मंत्राणां Bh. 1. 89. —रूपः A man with whom a woman may have intercourse, a libidinous or voluptuous man, lover, paramour ; Dk. 41.

गंभारिका, गंभारि N. of a tree.

गंभीर a. [गच्छति जलमत्र ; गम्-ईरन् नि० नुमागमः] = गभीर q. v. ; R. 1. 36 ; Me.

64, 66. —रः 1 A lotus. -2 A citron. -Comp. —वेदिन् a. restive (as an elephant); not minding the goad; अंकुशं द्विरदस्येव यंता गंभीरवेदिनः R. 4. 39, Si. 5. 49 (see Malli. ad. loc.).

गंभीरक a. Lying deep.

गंभीरा, गंभीरिका N. of a river; गंभीरायाः पयसि Me. 40.

गयः 1 N. of the people living round Gayâ and the district inhabited by them -2 N. of an Asura. -3 Wealth. -4 House, household; family. -5 Offspring, progeny. -6 The sky. -7 One's own place or abode. —या N. of a city in Behar which is a place of pilgrimage.

गर a. (रीf.) [गिर्यते गृ कर्मादौ अच्] Swallowing. —रः 1 Any drink or fluid, beverage. -2 Sickness, disease. -3 Swallowing (गरा also in this sense). -4 A factitious poison. —रः, -रं 1 Poison. -2 An antidote. —रं 1 Sprinkling, wetting. -2 The fifth of the eleven Karaṇas. -Comp. -अधिकारः 1. the insect called Lâkshâ. -2. the red dye obtained from it. —घ्न a. 1. destroying poison. -2. healthy. -श्रीः a kind of fish. —द a. poisoning, giving poison. (-दं) poison. —व्रतः a peacock.

गरणं [गृ भावे-ल्युट्] 1 The act of swallowing. -2 Sprinkling. -3 Poison.

गरभः [गृ बा॰ अभच्] Fœtus, embryo; see गर्भ.

गरलः,—लं [गिरति जीवनं, गृ-अलच् T. v.] 1 Poison or venom in general; कुवलयदलश्रेणी कंठे न सा गरलद्युतिः Git. 3; गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरं 4; स्मरगरलखंडनं मम शिरसि मंडनं 10. -2 The venom of a snake. —लं A bundle of grass. -Comp. -अरिः an emerald.

गरलिन् a. Poisonous.

गरित a. Poisoned.

गरिः A hoarse, gurgling sound (of the throat); Mâl. 3.

गरिमन् m. 1 Weight, heaviness; Si. 9. 49. -2 Imprortance, greatness, dignity: Pt. 1. 30. -3 Worth, excellence. -4 One, of the eight *siddhis* or faculties of Siva, by which he can make himself heavy of great at will; see सिद्धि.

गरिष्ठ a. 1 Heaviest. -2 Most important; (superl. of गुरु a. q. v.)

गरीयस् a. Heavier, weightier, more important (compar. of गुरु a. q. v.); मतिरेव बलाद्गरीयसी H. 2. 86; वृद्धस्य तरुणी भार्या प्राणेभ्योऽपि गरीयसि H. 1. 112; Si. 2. 24. 36.

गरुडः [गरुद्भ्यां डयते, डी-ड पृषो॰ तलोपः गृ-उडच् Up. 4. 166.] 1 N. of the king of birds. [He is a son of Kasyap by his wife Vinata. He is the chief of the feathered race, an implacable enemy of serpents, and elder brother of Aruṇa. In a dispute between his mother and Kadru, her rival about the colour of उच्चैःश्रवस् Kadru defeated Vinata, and, in accordance with the conditions of the wager, made her her slave. Grauda brought down the heavenly beverage (Amrita) to purchase her freedom, not, however, without a hard struggle with Indra for the same. Vinata was then released; but the Amrita was taken away by Indra from the serpents. Garuḍa is represented as the Vehicle of Vishṇu, and as having a white face, an aquiline nose, red wings and a golden body]. -2 A building shaped like Garuḍa. -3 N. of a particular military array. -Comp. —अग्रजः an epithet of Aruṇa, the charioteer of the sun. —अंकः an epithet of Vishṇu. —अंकितं, -अश्मन् m. —उत्तीर्णं an emerald. —ध्वजः an epithet of Vishṇu. —व्यूहः a particular military array.

गरुत् m. [गृ-गृ-णाउति Up. 1. 94] 1 The wing of a bird. -2 Eating, swallowing. -Comp. —योधिन् m. a quail.

गरुत्मत् a. Winged; गरुत्मदाशीविषभीमदर्शनैः R. 3. 57. -m. 1 Garuḍa. -2 A bird in general. -3 The fire.

गरुलः Garuḍa, the chief of birds.

गर्गः 1 N. of an old sage, one of the sons of Brahmâ. -2 A bull. -3 An earth-worm. -(pl.) The descendants of Garga. -4 A kind of musical pause or time.

गर्गरः 1 A whirlpool an eddy. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 A kind of fish. -4 A churn. —री A churn, a vessel for holding water.

गर्गाटः A kind of fish.

गर्ज् 1 P., 10 U. (गर्जति, गर्जयति-ते, गर्जित) 1 To roar, growl; गर्जन् हरिः साम्भसि शैलकुंजे Bk. 2. 9; 15. 21; रणे न गर्जंति वृथा हि शूराः Râm.; हृष्टो गर्जति चातिदर्पितबलो दुर्योधनो वा शिखा Mk. 5. 6. -2 To emit a deep or thundering sound, thunder; यदि गर्जति वारिधरो गर्जतु तन्नाम निष्ठुराः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 (and in several other verses of the same Act); गर्जति शरदि न वर्षति वर्षति वर्षासु निःस्वनो मेघः Udb.

गर्जः [गर्ज्-भावे घञ्] 1 The roaring of elephants. -2 The rumbling or thundering of clouds. -3 A (roaring) elephant. -4 Roaring, thundering.

गर्जनं, -ना [गर्ज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Roaring, a roar, growl, thunder. -2 (Hence) sound, noise in general. -3 Passion, wrath. -4 War, battle. -5 Reproach.

गर्जा, गर्जिः The thundering of solouds.

गर्जित a. [गर्ज्-क्त] Sounded, roared &c. —तं The thunder of clouds. —तः A roaring elephants in rut.

गर्तः, -र्ता, र्तं [गृ-तन् Up. 3. 86] 1 A hollow, hole, cave; ससत्त्वेषु गर्तेषु Ms. 4. 47, 203. -2 A grave. —र्तः 1 The hollow of the loins. -2 A kind of disease. -3 N. of a country, a part of the *Trigartas* q. v. -4 Ved. A throne. -5 A chariot. -6 A table for playing at dice. -7 A house. -8 The post of an assembly room. -Comp. —आश्रयः an animal living in holes or under ground, as a mouse or rat.

गर्तिका [गर्तः अस्त्यस्याः ठन्] A weaver's work-shop; (so called because the weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor).

गर्द् 1 P., 10 U. (गर्दति, गर्दयति-ते) To sound roar.

गर्दभः (भी f.) [गर्द्-अभच् Up. 3. 122] 1 An ass; न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहंति Mk. 4. 17; प्राप्ते तु षोडशे वर्षे गर्दभी ह्यप्सरा भवेत् Subhâsh. The ass is noted for three remarkable qualities :—अविश्रांतं वहेद्भारं शीतोष्णं च न विंदति । ससंतोषस्तथा नित्यं त्रीणि शिक्षेत गर्दभात् ॥ Chân. 70. -2 Smell, odour. —भं The white water-lily. —भी 1 A she-ass. -2 An insect generated in cow-dung. -Comp. —अंडः, -डकः N. of two trees प्लक्ष & पिप्पली. —आह्वयं a white lotus. —गदः a particular disease of the skin.

गर्दभकः A kind of insect. —भिका A cutaneous di sease, a blotch, eruption.

गर्ध = गृध् q. v.

गर्धः [गृध्-घञ् अच् वा] 1 Desire, eagerness. -2 Greediness.

गर्धन, गर्धित a. Covetous, greedy.

गर्धिन a. (नी f.) 1 Desirous, greedy, convetous; नवान्नाभिषगर्धिनः Ms. 4. 28. -2 Following or pursuing (anything with eagerness.

गर्भः [गृ-भन् Up. 3. 152] 1 The womb, the belly; गर्भेषु वसतिः Pi. 1; पुनर्गर्भे च संभवं Ms. 6. 63. -2 A fœtus, embryo; act of conception, pregnancy, conception; नरपतिकुलभूत्यै गर्भमाधत्त राज्ञी R. 2. 75; गर्भोऽभवद्भूधरराजपत्न्या Ku. 1. 19; गर्भं वहति Pt. 1. 30 bears a child in the womb. -3 The time of conception; गर्भाष्टमेऽब्दे कुर्वीत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. -4 The child (in the womb); S. 6. -5 A child, brood or offspring of birds. -6 The inside, middle, or interior of anything (in comp. in this sense and translated by 'full of', 'filled with', 'containing' &c.); हिमगर्भैर्मयूखैः S. 3. 3; छद्म॰ कोटर 1. 14; 7. 7; फेन॰ U. 3. 5. inwardly situated; अग्नि

गर्भो शमीमिव S. 4. 1; R. 3. 9, 5. 17, 9. 55; Si 9. 62; Mâl. 3. 12; Mu. 1. 12. -7 The offspring of the sky, i. e. the vapours and fogs drawn upwards by the rays of the sun during 8 months and sent down again in the rainy season; cf. Ms. 9. 305. -8 An inner apartment, a lying-in-chamber. -9 Any interior chamber -10 A hole. -11 Fire. -12 Food. -13 The rough coat of the jack-fruit (पनसकंटक). 14 The bed of a river, especially of the Ganges on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhâdrapada or in the very height of the rains when the river is fullest. -15 The fruit (of plants). -16 Joining, union -17 The calyx of a lotus. -18 (In dramas). One of the *Sandhis* q. v. -Comp. —अंकः (also गर्भेकः) an interlude during an act, as the scene of the birth of Kusa and Lava in U. 7, or the सीतास्वयंवर in Bâlarâmâyaṇa. The S. D. thus defines it:– अंकोदरप्रविष्टो यो रंगद्वारामुखादिमान् । अंकोऽपरः स गर्भांकः सबीजः फलवानपि ॥. 279. —अवक्रांतिः *f.* descent of the soul into the womb. —अष्टमः 1. the eighth month from conception. -2. the eight year from conception. —अस्पंदनं non-quickening of the fœtus. -आगारं 1. uterus. -2. an Inner and private room, the female apartments. -3 a lying-in-chamber. -4. the body or sanctuary of a temple, the chamber where the image of a deity is placed. —आधानं 1. impregnation; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयान्नूनमाबद्धमालाः (बलाकाः) Me. 9. -2 One of the Samskâras or purificatory ceremonies performed after menstruation to ensure or facilitate conception; (this ceremony legalizes in a religious sense the *consummation* of marriage); Y. 1. 11. —आशयः the uterus, the womb. —आस्रावः miscarriage, abortion. —ईश्वरः one born rich (cf. ' born in the purple '): a sovereign or rich man by birth. —उत्पत्तिः *f.* the formation of the embryo. —उपघातः miscarriage of the embryo (applied to the sky). -उपघातिनी a cow or female miscarrying from unseasonable gestation. -उपपत्तिः *f.* formation of the embryo. —कर, -कार *a.* impregnating, procreative —कालः 1. time of impregnation. -2. the time when the vapour collected in the air shows the first signs of life. —कोशः, -षः uterus. —क्लेशः pains caused by the embryo, the throes of parturition or childbirth. —क्षयः miscarriage. -गृहं, -भवनं, -वेश्मन् *n.* 1. an inner apartment, the body of a house. -2. a lying-in-chamber. -3. the sanctuary or body of a temple; निर्गत्य गर्भभवनात् Mâl. 1. -ग्रहणं impregnation, conception. -घातिन् *a.* causing abortion. —चलनं quickening, motion of the fœtus in the uterus. —च्युत *a.* 1. fallen from the womb (as a child). -2. miscarrying. —च्युतिः *f.* 1. birth, delivery. -2. miscarriage. —दासः -सी a slave by birth; (often used as a term of abuse or reproach.). —दिवसाः certain days on which the vapours collected in the air show signs of life. —द्रुह् *a.* (nom. sing. °ध्रुक्-ट्) causing abortion. —धं Ved. semen virile. —धरा pregnant. -धारणं, -धारणा gestation, impregnation. —धिः Ved. 1. a breeding place, a nest. -2. cohabitation. —ध्वंसः abortion. —नाडी the umbilical cord. —नुद् *a.* causing abortion. —परिस्रवः secundines or fœtal membranes collectively. —पाकिन् *m.* rice ripening in sixty days. —पातः miscarriage after the fourth month of pregnancy. —पोषणं, -भर्मन् *n.* nourishment of the fœtus, gestation; अनुष्ठितं भिषग्भिराप्तैरथ गर्भभर्मणि R. 3. 12. —मंडपः an inner apartment, a bed-chamber. —मासः month of pregnancy. -मोचनं delivery, birth. —योषा a pregnant woman; (fig) the Ganges overflowing its banks. —रक्षणं protecting the fœtus. —रूप *a.* childish, youthful, juvenile. —रूपः -रूपकः a child, an infant, a youth. —लक्षण *a.* observing the signs of the rainy season. (-णं) a symptom of pregnancy. —लंभनं a ceremony performed for the sake of facilitating and developing pregnancy. —वसतिः *f.*, —वासः 1. the womb; Ms. 12. 78. -2. being in the womb. —विच्युतिः *f.* abortion in the beginning of pregnancy. —विपत्तिः death of the fœtus. -वेदना throes of child-birth. —व्याकरणं the formation of the embryo. —शंकुः a kind of instrument for extracting the dead fœtus. -शय्या the abode of the fœtus or uterus. —संभवः -संभूतिः *f.* becoming pregnant. —स्थ *a.* 1. situated in the womb. -2 interior, internal. —स्रावः abortion, miscarriage; -चरं गर्भस्रावः Pt. 1; Y. 3. 20; Ms. 5. 66.

गर्भकः A chaplet of flowers worn in the hair. —कं A period of two nights with the intermediate day.

गर्भवती A pregnant woman.

गर्भित *a*. Pregnant, filled with —तं A defect in poetical composition.

गर्भिन् *a* Pregnant, impregnated with.

गर्भंडः Enlargement of the navel.

गर्भिणी A pregnant female (whether of men or animals); गोगर्भिणीप्रियनवोलपमालभारिसेव्योपकंठविपिनावलयो भवंति Mâl. 9. 2; Y. 1. 105; Ms 3. 114. -Comp. —अवेक्षणं midwifery, care and attendance of pregnant women and new-born infants. —दोहदं the longings of a pregnant woman. -व्याकरणं, -व्याकृतिः *f.* ' science of the progress of pregnancy ' (a particular head in medical works.)

गर्भेतृप्त *a.* 1 ' Contented in the womb,' as a child. -2 Contented as to food or issue. -3 Indolent.

गर्मुत *f* 1 A kind of grass. -2 A kind of reed. -3 Gold. -4 A kind of bee.

गर्व् 1 P. (गर्वति, गर्वित)To be proud or haughty; (used only in *p. p.* which is also supposed to be an adjective derived from गर्व); कोऽर्थान्प्राप्य न गर्वितः Pt. 1. 146.

गर्वः 1 Pride, arrogance; मा कुरु धनजनयौवनगर्वं हरति निमेषात्कालः सर्वं Moha .M. 4; मुधेदानीं यौवनगर्वं वहसि M. 4. -2 Pride considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in rhetoric; रूपधनविद्यादिप्रयुक्तात्मोत्कर्षज्ञानाधीनपरावहेलनं R. G.; or according to S. D. गर्वो मदः प्रभावश्रीविद्यासत्कुलतादिजः । अवज्ञासविलासांगदर्शनाविनयादिकृत् ॥ 181.

गर्वित *a.* [गर्व् कर्तरि क्त, गर्वो जातोऽस्य तार० इतच् वा] 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Conceited.

गर्वाटः A watch-man, door-keeper.

गर्ह् 1, 10 A. (sometimes P. also) (गर्हते, गर्हयते, गर्हित) 1 To blame, censure, reproach; विषमां हि दशां प्राप्य दैवं गर्हयते नरः H. 4. 3; Ms. 4. 199. -2 To accuse, charge with. -3 To be sorry for.

गर्हणं, -णा [गर्ह् ल्युट्] Censure, blame, reproach, abuse.

गर्हा [गर्ह्-अ] Abuse, censure.

गर्हित *p. p.* [गर्ह्-क्त] 1 Blamed, censured. -2 Contemned, despised. -3 Contemptible. -4 Forbidden, bad, vile. —तं A blamable or sinful act; Pt. 1. 342.

गर्ह्य *a.* [गर्ह्-ण्यत्] Deserving censure, censurable, blamable; गर्ह्यं कुर्यांशुभे कुले Ms. 5. 149. -Comp. -वादिन् *a.* speaking ill, speaking vilely.

गल् 1 P. (गलति, जगाल, अगालीत्, गलित) 1 To drop, drip, ooze, trickle: जलमिव गलत्युपदिष्टं K. 103; अच्छकपोलमूलगलितैः (अश्रुभिः) Amaru. 26, 91, Bv. 2. 21; R. 19. 22. -2. To drop or fall down; शरदमच्छगलद्वसनोपमा Si. 6. 42; 9. 75; पतोदा जगलुः Bk. 14. 99; 17. 87. गलद्धर्मिल्ल Git.

2, R. 7. 10, Me. 44. -3 To vanish, disappear, pass away, be removed; गलति मध्यरात्रं Dk.; शैशवेन सह गलति गुरुजनस्नेहः K. 289; विद्यां प्रमादगलितामिव चिंतयामि Ch. P. 1; Bh. 2. 44; Bk. 5. 43; R. 3. 70. -4 To eat, swallow (connected with गृ). —*Caus.* or 10 U. (*p. p.* गलित) 1 To pour out. -2 To filter, strain. -3 To flow (A.). -4 To fuse, liquefy, dissolve, melt. -With निस् to ooze or flow out, trickle down; R. 5. 17. —परि to drop down; Bk. 2. 4.

गलः [गल् भक्षणे वा° करणे अच्] 1 The throat, neck; न गरलं गले कस्तूरीयं cf. अजागलस्तन; Bh. 1. 64; Amaru. 88. -2 The resin or the *Sâla* tree. -3 A kind of musical instrument. -4 A rope. -Comp. —अंकुरः a particular disease of the throat (inflammation). —उद्भवः the tuft of hair on the neck of a horse. —ओघः tumor in the throat. —कंबलः a bull's dewlap. —गंडः 1. enlargement of the glands of the neck. -2. goitre. —ग्रहः, -ग्रहणं 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, smothering. -2. a kind of disease. -3. N. of certain days in the dark fortnight of a month :— *i. e.* the 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th and the three following days. -4. a day on which a course of study is commenced, but immediately preceding a day on which it is prohibited. -5. study, begun but immediately interrupted. —चर्मन् *n.* the gullet, throat. —द्वारं the mouth. —मेखला a necklace. —वार्त *a.* 1. safe in the work of the throat, able to eat much and digest it, healthy, sound; दृश्यंते चैव तीर्थेषु गलवार्तास्तपस्विनः Pt. 3. v. l. -2. a parasite. —विद्रधिः tumor and abscess in the throat. —व्रतः a peacock. —शुंडिका the uvula. —शुंडी swelling of the glands of the neck. —स्तनी (also गलेस्तनी) a she-goat. —हस्तः 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, collaring. -2. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head; cf. अर्धचंद्रः —हस्तित *a.* seized by the throat, throttled, stranled.

गलकः [गल् वा° वुन्] 1 The throat, the neck. -2 A kind of fish.

गलनं [गल् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Oozing, trickling, dripping. -2 Leaking. -3 Melting, fusing. 4 Falling down or off

गलंतिका, गलंती 1 A small pitcher. -2 A small water-jar with a hole in the bottom from which the water drops upon the object of worship (an image, Linga, Tulasi &c.) placed below.

गलित *p. p.* [गल्-क्त] 1 Dropped or fallen down. -2 Melted. -3 Oozed, flowing. -4 Lost, vanished, deprived. -5 United, got loose. -6 Emptied; leaked away. -7 Filtered. -8 Decayed, impaired. -9 Decreased, exhausted; गलितविभवाश्चार्थिषु नृपाः Bh. 2. 44. -Comp. —कुष्ठ advanced or incurable leprosy when the fingers and toes fall off. —नखदंत *a.* one who has lost his claws and teeth. —दंत *a.* toothless. —नयन *a.* one who has lost his eyes, blind. —यौवन *a.* one who has lost the bloom or charm of youth, grown old; गलितयौवना कामिनी Bh. 2. 56. —वयस् *a.* being in the decline of age, in declining years; R. 3. 70.

गलितकः A kind of dance, gesticulation.

गल्या 1 A multitude of throats. -2 A quantity of a particular kind of grass or of ropes made of it.

गलेगंडः A kind of bird, (so called from the pendulous fleshy purse hanging from its throat).

गलानिलः A prawn or shrimp.

गलिः [गडिः, डस्य लः] A strong but lazy bull; see गडि.

गल्दः, -ल्दा Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Straining.

गल्भ् 1 A (गल्भते, गल्भित) To be bold or confident.

गल्भ *a.* 1 Bold, confident, audacious. -2 proud, haughty.

गल्लः The cheek; especially, the part of the cheek near the corners of the mouth. (Rhetoricians consider this word to be ग्राम्य or vulgar; cf. the instance given K. P. 7:—तांबूलभृतगल्लोयं भल्लं जल्पति मानुषः but cf. Bhavabhûti's use:—पातालप्रतिमल्लगल्लविवरप्रक्षिप्तसप्तार्णवं Mâl. 5. 22). -Comp. —चातुरी a small round pillow to put underneath the cheek.

गल्लकः 1 A wine-glass. -2 Sapphire; see गल्वर्क below.

गल्लर्कः A vessel for drinking spirituous liquor; एवं बृहत्तरे गल्लर्कप्रमाणे कुंडे जातः Mk. 8; गल्लर्कशतपरिवृतः &c.

गल्वर्कः 1 Crystal. -2 Lapis lazuli. -3 A goblet, a vessel for drinking spirituous liquor.

गल्ह् 1 A. (गल्हते, गल्हित) To blame, censure.

गव (A substitute for गो at the beginning of certain compounds, especially before words beginning with vowels or as the second member of Dvigu comp.; पंचगवं five cows; गवाकृति cow-shaped). -Comp. —अक्षः 1. an air-hole, a round window; विलोलनेत्रभ्रमरैर्गवाक्षाः सहस्रपत्राभरणा इवाभूवः R. 7. 11.; कुवलयितगवाक्षां लोचनैरंगनानां 11. 93; Ku. 7. 58; Me. 98. °जालं a lattice. -2. the mesh of a shirt of mail. —अक्षकः an air-hole. —अक्षित *a.* furnished with windows. —अग्रं a multitude of cows; (written as गोऽग्रं, गोअग्रं and गवाग्रं). -अदनं pasture or meadow grass. —अदनी 1. a pasture. -2 a manger, a trough for holding grass &c. for feeding cattle. —अधिका lac. —अमृतं 1. the beverage or nectar consisting of rays of light. -2. cow's milk. -अर्ह *a.* of the value of a cow. —अविकं cattle and sheep. —अशनः 1. a shoe maker. -2. an outcast. —अश्वं bulls and horses. —आकृति *a.* cow-shaped. —आह्निकं the daily measure of food given to a cow. —इंद्रः 1. an owner of kine. -2. an excellent bull. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः an owner of cows. —उद्धः an excellent cow or bull. —राजः a bull.

गवयः A species of ox; गोसदृशो गवयः T. S.; दृष्टः कथंचिद्गवयैर्विविग्नैः Ku. 1. 56; Rs. 1. 23. —यी The female Gayal.

गवलः The wild buffalo. —लं Buffalo's horn; Si. 20. 12.

गवांपतिः 1 The chief cattle, a bull. -2 A cowherd. -3 an epithet of the sun; also of fire.

गवाल्लकः = गवय q. v.

गविनी A herd of cows.

गविष्, -गविष *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing of cows. -2 Eager (in general).

गविष्टि *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing for cows. -2 Desirous, eager, ardent. —ष्टिः *f.* 1 Desire, eagerness. -2 Desire for fighting, battle.

गविष्ठः The sun.

गव्य *a.* [गवे हितं यत्] 1 Consisting of cattle or cows. -2 Coming or got from a cow (as milk, curds &c.). -3 Proper or fit for cattle. -4 Sacred to the cow, worshipping the cow. —व्यं 1 Cattle, a herd of cows. -2 Pasture-land. -3 The milk of a cow. -4 A bow-string. -5 Colouring substance, yellow pigment. —व्या 1 A herd of cows. -2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -3 A bow-string. -4 A colouring substance, yellow pigment.

गव्यय *a.* Ved. Belonging to or coming from a cow.

गव्ययु *a.* Ved. Desirous of cows.

गव्या Ved. 1 Desire for cows. -2 Desire, fervency. -3 Desire for what comes from a cow (as milk &c.). -4 Desire of battle.

गव्यु *a.* 1 Delighting in cows. -2 Desiring cows or milk. -3 Fervent, eager. -4 Desirous of battle.

गव्यूतं,-ति: *f.* 1 A measure of length nearly equal to two miles or one Krosa. -2 A measure of distance equal to two Krosas. -3 A pasture-ground, pasturage.

गवेडु:,-धु:,-धुका A kind of grass eaten by cattle. -डु: A cloud.

गवेरुकं Red chalk.

गवेष् 1 A., 10 P. (गवेषते, गवेषयति, गवेषित) 1 To seek, hunt for, search or inquire for; तस्मादेष यत: मासस्तत्रैवान्यो गवेष्यतां Ks. 25. 176. -2 To strive after, desire ardently or fervently, make efforts for ; गवेषमाणं महिषीकुलं जले Rs. 1. 21.

गवेष *a.* Searching for. -ष: Search, inquiry.

गवेषण *a.* Ved. 1 Desiring ardently. -2 Desirous of combat. -णं, -णा Search or inquiry after anything ; N. 4. 107.

गवेषित *a.* Searched, sought, inquired or looked for.

गह् 10 U. (गहयति-ते) 1 To be thick or impervious (as a forest). 2 To enter deeply into.

गहन *a.* 1 Deep, dense, thick. -2 impervious, impenetrable, impassable, inaccessible. -3 Hard to be understood, inexplicable, mysterious ; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 11, 285 ; Bh. 2. 58 ; गहना कर्मणो गतिः Bg. 4. 17 ; Sânti. 1. 8. -4 Grave, dignified ; Mâl. 1. 4. -5 Impassioned, replete with love, strong; U. 6. 33. -6 Hard, difficult, causing pain or trouble ; गहनसंसार: Sânti. 3. 15; U. 7. 6. -7 Deepened, intensified ; Mâl. 1. 30. -नं 1 An abyss, depth. -2 A wood, thicket, deep or impenetrable forest ; यद्गुणगमनाय निशि गहनमपि शीलितं Git. 7 ; Bv. 1. 25. -3 A hiding-place. -4 A cave. -5 Pain distress. -6 An ornament. -7 Water. -न: The Supreme Being.

गहीय *a.* Relating to a cave or thicket.

गह्मन् *n.* Ved. Depth.

गह्वं 1 Depth. -2 An inaccessible place.

गह्वर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) Deep, impervious. -रं 1 An abyss, a depth. -2 A thicket, forest. -3 A cave, cavern ; गौरीगुरोर्गह्वरमाविवेश R. 2. 26, 46 ; Rs. 1. 21. -4 An inaccessible place. -5 A hiding-place. -6 A riddle. -7 Hypocrisy. -8 Weeping, crying. -9 Water. -10 A deep sigh. -रा An arbour, bower. -री A cave, cavern, recess in a rock or mountain.

गह्वरित *a.* Being in a hiding-place, concealed.

गा 1 or 2 A., 3 P. (गाते, जिगाति) 1 To go, see इ. -2 To come to any state or condition. -3 To praise, sing.

गां A song, verse.

गांग *a.* (गी *f.*) [गंगाया अपत्यं अण्] 1 Being in or on the Ganges. -2 Coming from or relating to the Ganges ; गांगमंबु सितमंबु यामुनं कज्जलाभमुभयत्र मज्जतः K. P. 10 ; Ku. 5. 37. -ग: 1 An epithet of Bhîshma. -2 Of Kârttikeya. -गं 1 Rain-water of a peculiar kind (supposed to fall down from the heavenly Ganges). -2 Gold. -गी An epithet of Durgâ.

गांगट:-टेय A kind of prawn or shrimp.

गांगायनि: [गंगाया अपत्यं फिञ्] N. of Bhîshma or Kârttikeya.

गांगेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Being in or on the Ganges. -य: N. of Bhîshma or Kârttikeya. -यं Gold.

गाजरं A carrot.

गांजिकाय: A quail.

गाढव: A cloud.

गाढ See under गाह्.

गाणपत *a.* (ती *f.*) [गणपति-अण्] 1 Relating to the leader of a troop. -2 Relating to Ganesa.

गाणपत्य: [गणपति-यक्] A worshipper of Gaṇesa. -त्यं 1 Worship of Gaṇesa. -2 The leadership of a troop, chieftainship.

गाणिक्यं [गणिकानां समूहः यत्र] A group of harlots.

गाणेश: A worshipper of Gaṇesa.

गांडि(डी)व:,-वं [गांडिरस्त्यस्य संज्ञायाम् व P. V. 2. 110] 1 The bow of Arjuna presented by Soma to Varuṇa, by Varuṇa to Agni, and by Agni to Arjuna, when the latter assisted him in consuming the खांडववन ; गांडीवं स्रंसते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 29. -2 A bow in general. -Comp. -धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna ; Me. 48.

गांडीविन् *m.* An epithet of Arjuna, the third Pândava prince ; Ve. 4.

गातागतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by going or coming.

गातानुगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by blindly following or imitating custom or example.

गातु: 1 A song. -2 A singer. -3 A celestial chorister. -4 The male (Indian) cuckoo. -5 The large black bee. -Ved -6 Going, motion. -7 Free place for moving. -8 The earth. -9 A refuge. -10 Way, course. -11 Access, egress. -12 Progress, increase, welfare.

गात्रं [गैत्रन्, गातुरिदम् वा, अण् ; cf. Uṇ. 4. 168] 1 The body ; अपश्चिमतपि गात्रं व्यायतत्वादलक्ष्यं S. 2. 4 ; तपति तनुगात्रि मदन: 3. 17. -2 A limb or member of the body ; गुरुपरितापानि न ते गात्राण्युपचारमर्हंति S. 3. 18 ; Ms. 3. 209 ; 5. 109. -3 The fore-quarter of an elephant. -त्रा The earth. -Comp. -अनुलेपनी a fragrant unguent applied to the body. -आवरणं a shield. -उत्सादनं cleaning the body with perfumes. -कर्षण *a.* emaciating or weakening the body. -मार्जनी a towel. -यष्टि: *f.* a thin or slender body ; R. 6. 81. -रुहं the hair on the body. -लता a thin or tender body, slim figure. -संकोचिन् *m.* the pole-cat ; (so called, because it contracts its body in order to spring). -संप्लव a small bird the diver.

गात्रकं The body.

गाथ गाथक See under गै.

गाध् 1 A. (गाधते, गाधित) 1 To stand, stay, remain. -2 To set out for ; dive or plunge into ; गाधितासे नभो भूय: Bk. 22. 2 ; 8. 1. -3 To seek, search or inquire for. -4 To compile, string or weave together.

गाध *a.* [गाध् भवादौ घञ्] Fordable, not very deep, shallow ; सरित: कुर्वती गाधा: पथश्चाश्यानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24 ; cf. अगाध. -धं 1 A shallow place, ford. -2 A place, site. -3 Desire of gain, cupidity. -4 Bottom.

गाधि:, गाधिन् *m.* [गाध-इन्] N. of the father of Visvâmitra ; (he is supposed to have been an incarnation of Indra and born as the son of king Kausâmba.). -Comp. -ज:, -नंदन:, -पुत्र: an epithet of Visvâmitra. -नगरं, -पुरं an epithet of Kânyakubja, the modern Kanoja.

गाधेय: An epithet of Visvâmitra.

गांतु: 1 A traveller. -2 A singer.

गान्त्री A carriage drawn by oxen.

गांदिनी 1 An epithet of the Ganges. -2 N. of a princess Kâsî, wife of Svaphalka and mother of Akrûra. -Comp. -सुत: an epithet (1) of Bhîshma. (2) of Kârttikeya. (3) of Akrûra.

गांदी The mother of Akrûra.

गांधर्व *a.* (र्वी) [गंधर्वस्येदम्-अण्] Relating to the Gandharvas. -र्व: 1 A singer, celestial chorister. -2 One of the eight forms of marriage, गांधर्व: समयान्मिथ: Y. 1. 61 ; (for explanation, see गंधर्वविवाह). -3 A subordinate Veda treating of music attached to the Sâmaveda ; see उपवेद. -4 A horse. -र्वं The art of the

Gandharvas, *i. e.* music, singing ; कापि वेला चारुदत्तस्य गांधर्वं श्रोतुं गतस्य Mk. 3. —र्वी 1 Speech. -2 An epithet of Durgâ. -Comp. —चित्त *a.* one whose mind is possessed by a Gandharva. —शाला a music saloon, concert-hall.

गांधर्व(र्वि)कः A singer.

गांधारः 1 The third of the seven primary notes of the Indian Gamut; (commonly denoted by ग in musical notation). -2 Red lead. -3 N. of a country between India and Persia, the modern Kandâhâra. -4 A native or a ruler of that country. —रं Gum-myrrh.

गांधारिः [गांधारस्यापत्यं इञ्] An epithet of Sakuni, Duryodhana's maternal uncle.

गांधारी N. of the daughter of Subala, king of the Gândhâras and wife of Dhritarâshtra. [She bore to her husband 100 sons —Duryodhana and his 99 brothers. As her husband was blind, she always wore a scarf over her face (probably to reduce herself to his state). After the destruction of all the Kauravas, she and her husband lived with their nephew Yudhishthira].

गांधारेयः [गांधार्या अपत्यं ढक्] An epithet of Duryodhana.

गांधिकः [गंधो गंधद्रव्यं पण्यमस्य ठक्] 1 A vendor of perfumes, a perfumer.-2 A scribe, clerk. —कं Fragrant wares, perfumes ; पण्यानां गांधिकं पण्यं किमन्यैः कांचनादिभिः 1 Pt. 1. 13.

गामिक *a.* (At the end of comp) Going, leading to (as a way).

गामिन् *a.* [गम्-णिनि] (Only at the end of comp.) 1 Going, moving, walking ; वैदिशगामी M. 5 ; मृगेंद्रगामी R. 2. 30 having the gait of a lion ; कुंजर° Pt. 2. 5 , अलस° :Amaru 51. -2 Riding ; द्विरद° R. 4. 4. -3 Going or reaching to, extending or applying to, relating to ; ननु मत्प्रीगामी दोषः *S.* 4 ; द्वितीयगामी न हि शब्द एष नः R. 3. 49. -4 Leading or going to, acoruing to ; चित्रकूटगामी मार्गः, कर्तृगामि क्रियाफलं. -5 United with ; सदृशभर्तृगामिनी M. 5. -6 Passing over to, devolving on ; *S.* 6 ; Y. 2. 145.

गामुक *a* Going, locomotive.

गांभीर्यं [गंभीरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Deepness, depth, (of water, sound &c.). -2 Depth, profundity (of meaning, character &c.) ; समुद्र इव गांभीर्ये Râm. ; Si. 1. 55 , R. 3. 32.

गायः [गै भावे घञ्] Singing, a song ; Y. 3. 112.

गायकः [गै-ण्वुल्] 1 A singer, musician ; न नटा न विटा न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27. -2 An actor.

गायत्रं -त्रं A song or hymn.

गायत्री 1 A Vedic metre of 24 syllables ; गायत्री छंदसामहं Bg. 10. 35. -2 N. of a very sacred verse repeated by every Brâhmaṇa at his sandhyâ (morning and evening devotions) and on other occasions also. Great sins even are said to be expiated by a pious repetition of this verse, which is as follows: —तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात् Rv. 3. 62. 10. —त्रं A hymn composed and recited in the Gâyatrî metre. -Comp. —वल्लभः an epithet of Siva.

गायत्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) One who sings hymns, especially of the Sâmaveda.

गायनः (नी *f.*) [गै-ल्युट्] A singer ; तथैव तस्यौत्सुक्यगायनीकृताः N. 1. 103; Bh. 3. 27 v. l. —नं Singing, a song. -2 Practising singing as a means of subsistence.

गारित्रं Rice, corn.

गारुड *a.* (डी *f.*) [गरुडस्येदं अण्] 1 Shaped like Garuda.-2 Coming from or relating to Garuda. —डः, -डं 1 An emerald ;. R. 13. 53. -2 A charm against (snake) poison संगृहीतगारुडेन K. 51 (where it has sense 1 also). -3 A missile presided over by Garuda. -4 A military array (व्यूह) of the shape of Garuda. -5 Gold.

गारुडिकः A charmer, dealer in antidotes.

गारुत्मत *a.* (ती *f.*) [गरुत्मान् अस्त्यस्य अण्] 1 Shaped like Garuda. -2 Sacred or presided over by Garuda (as a missile); R. 16. 77. —तं An emerald.

गार्ग *a.* Coming from or connected with Gârgya.

गार्गि *a.* Descended from Garga.

गार्दभ *a.* (भी *f.*) [गर्दभस्येदं अण्] Belonging to or coming from an ass, asinine.

गार्ध्यं Greediness ; Si. 3. 73.

गार्ध्र *a.* (ध्री *f.*) [गृध्रस्येदम् अण्] Derived from a vulture. —ध्रः 1 Greediness (probably for गार्ध्य). -2 An arrow. -Comp. -पक्ष, वासस् *m.* an arrow furnished with a vulture's feathers.

गार्भ *a.* (र्भी *f.*) [गर्भे साधु अण्] गार्भिक (की *f.*) *a* 1 Uterine, fetal. -2 Relating to gestation Ms. 2. 27.

गार्भिण —ण्यं [गर्भिणीनां समूहः भिक्षा°अण्] A number of pregnant women.

गार्हपतं [गृहपतेरिदं अण्] The position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हपत्यः [गृहपतिना नित्यं संयुक्तः, संज्ञायां ञ्य] 1 One of the three sacred fires perpetually maintained by a householder, which he receives from his father and transmits to his descendants, and from which fires for sacrificial purposes are lighted ; cf. Ms. 2. 231. -2 The place where this sacred fire is kept. —त्यं The government of a family ; position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हमेध *a.* (धी *f.*) [गृहमेधस्येदं अण्] Fit or proper for a householder. —धः The five Yajnas to be performed by a householder.

गार्हस्थ्यं [गृहस्थस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] 1 The order or stage of life of a householder (गृहस्थ). -2 Domestic affairs, household. -3 The five Yajnas to be daily performed by a householder.

गार्ह्य *a.* Domestic.

गालः 1 Flowing, liquefying. -2 Dropping. -3 A flux.

गालनं [गल् णिच्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Straining (fluids). -2 Fusing, liquefying, melting.

गालवः 1 The Lodhra tree. -2 A kind of ebony. -3 N. of a sage, a pupil of Visvâmitra (said in Hariv. to be his son).

गालिः *f.* [गल्-इन्] Abuse, abusive or foul language ; ददतु ददतु गालीर्गालिमंतो भवंतो वयमपि तदभावाद्गालिदानेऽसमर्थाः Bh. 3. 133.

गालित *a.* 1 Strained. -2 Distilled. -3 Melted, fused.

गालिनी A particular position of the fingers.

गालोडित *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated. -2 Sick, diseased. -3 Foolish. —तं Examination.

गालोड्यं The seed of a lotus.

गावल्गणिः An epithet of Sanjaya, son of Gavalgaṇa.

गाह् 1 A. [गाहते, जगाहे, अगाहिष्ट, अगाढ, गाहिष्यते, गाढुं, or गाहितुं] 1 To dive or plunge into, bathe, immerse oneself into (as water); गाहंतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्मुहुस्ताडितं *S.* 2. 6 ; गाहितासेऽथ पुण्यस्य गंगामूर्तिमिव द्युता Bk. 22. 11, 14. 67 , (fig. also) ; मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते Ku. 5. 46 is plunged into or entertains doubt. -2 To enter deeply into, penetrate, roam or range over ; गाहितमखिलं गहनं Bv. 1. 21 ; कदाचित्काननं जगाहे K. 58 ; ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबाधे तस्मिन्वनं गोप्तरि गाहमाने R. 2. 14 ; Me. 48 ; H. 1. 171 Ki. 13, 24. -3 To stir up, agitate, shake, churn. -4 To be absorbed in (with loo.). -5 To hide oneself in. -6 To destroy. WITH वि to enter, go to or into, penetrate into , समगाहिष्ट चावरं Bk. 15. 59.

गाढ *p. p.* [गाह्-क्त] 1 Dived or plunged into, bathed in, deeply entered. -2 Frequently plunged into, resorted to, thickly crowded or inhabited ; तपस्विगाढां तमसां प्राप नदीं तुरंगमेण R. 9. 72. -3 Closely pressed together, tightly drawn, fast, close, tight ; गाढांगदैर्बाहुभिः R. 16. 60 ; गाढा-

लिंगनं Amaru. 36 a close embrace; Ch. P. 6. -4 Thick, dense. -5 Deep, impervious. -6 Strong, vehement, excessive, intense; गाढनिद्रामयाय fell fast asleep; °उद्वेग excessively tormented; U. 3. 31; Mâl. 9. 12; गाढोत्कंठाललितलुलितैरंगकैस्ताम्यतीति Mâl. 1. 15; Me. 83; प्रातगाढप्रकंपा S. Til. 12; Amaru. 72; so also गाढतमेन तसं Me. 102. -ढं ind. Closely, fast, much, excessively, heavily, vehemently, powerfully. -Comp.-अंगद a. having closely fitting armlets. —आलिंगनं a close embrace.—कर्णः an attentive ear. -मुष्टि a. close-fisted, avaricious, miserly. (-ष्टिः) a sword.

गाह a. [गाह्-घञ्] Diving into, bathing. —हः 1 Diving into, plunging, bathing. 2 Depth, interior.

गाहनं [गाह्-ल्युट्] The act of diving into, plunging, bathing &c.

गाहित a. 1 Bathed in, plunged into. -2 Penetrated, entered into; see गाह्.

गाहितृ a. 1 One who plunges into water, a bather, diver. -2 One who penetrates. -3 Shaking or agitating. -4 Destroyer.

गिंदुकः 1 A ball for playing with. -2 N. of a tree; see गेंदुक.

गिर् a. [गॄ-क्विप् वा टाप्] Ved. Addressing, invoking. —f. (nom. sing. गीः; instr. dual गीर्भ्यां &c.) 1 Speech, words, language; वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53; 3. 72; भवतीनां सूनृतयैव गिरा कृतमातिथ्यं S. 1; प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मादृशां गिरः Ki. 1. 25; Si. 2. 15; Y. 1. 71. -2 Invocation, praise, song. -3 N. of Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech and learning. -Comp. —देवी (गीर्देवी) Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech. —पतिः, (written as गीःपतिः, गीष्पतिः and गीर्पतिः) 1 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -2 a learned man; so गिरीशः. -रथः (गीरथः) N. of Brihaspati. —वा(र्वा)णः (गीर्वाण) a god, deity; परिमलो गीर्वाणचेतोहरः Bv. 1. 63, 84. °कुसुमं clove.

गिरा Speech, speaking, language, voice.

गिरि a. [गॄ-इ-किच्च Uṇ. 4. 142] Venerable, respectable, worshipful. —रिः 1 A hill, mountain, an elevation; पदयाघःखनने मूढ गिरयो न पतंति किं Subhâsh.; नवु प्रवातेऽपि निष्कंपा गिरयः S. 6. -2 A huge rock. -3 A disease of the eyes. -4 An honorific title given to Sannyâsins; e. g. आनंदगिरिः. -5 (In math.) The number 'eight'. -6 A ball with which children play (गेंदुक). -7 A cloud. -8 A peculiar defect in quicksilver.—रिः f. 1 Swallowing. -2 A rat; mouse (written also गिरी in this sense). -Comp —इंद्रः 1. a high mountain -2 an epithet of Siva. -3. the Himâlaya mountain. -4 a term for the number 'eight'.—ईशः 1. an epithet of the Himâlaya mountain. -2. an epithet of Siva; सुतां गिरिशप्रतिसक्तमानसां Ku. 5. 3.-कच्छपः a species of tortoise living in mountains.—कंटकः Indra's thunder-bolt.-कदंबः, -कदंबकः a species of the Kadamba tree.—कंदरः a cave, cavern. —कर्णिका the earth. —काणः a blind or one-eyed man. -काननं a mountain-grove.—कूटं the summit of a mountain. —गंगा N. of a river. -गुडः a ball for playing with. —गुहा a mountain cave. —चर a. roaming or wandering on a mountain; गिरिचर इव नागः प्राणसारं बिभर्ति S. 2. 4. (-रः) a thief. —ज a. mountain born. (-जं) 1. talc. -2. red chalk. -3. benzoin. -4. bitumen. -5 iron. (-जा) 1. N. of Pârvatî (the daughter of Himâlaya). -2. the hill plantain (पर्वतकदली). -3. the Mallikâ creeper. -4. an epithet of the Ganges. °तनयः, -नंदनः, -सुतः. 1. an epithet of Kârttikeya. -2. of Ganesa. °पतिः an epithet of Siva. °मलं talc. —जालं a range of mountains. —ज्वरः Indra's thunderbolt. —दुर्गं a hill-fort, any stronghold among mountains; धन्वदुर्गं महीदुर्गं गिरिदुर्गं वा समाश्रित्य वसेत्पुरं Ms. 7. 70, 71. —द्वारं a mountain-pass. —धातुः red chalk —ध्वजः Indra's thunderbolt. —नगरं N. of a district in Dakshiṇâpatha. —णदी or नदी a mountain-torrent, rill. —णद्ध (नद्ध) a. enclosed by a mountain.—नंदिनी 1. N. of Pârvatî. -2. of the Ganges. -3. a river in general (flowing from a mountain); कलिंदगिरिनंदिनीतटसुरद्रुमालंबिनी Bv. 4. 3. — णितंबः (नितंबः) the declivity of a mountain. —पीलुः N. of a fruit-tree. -पुष्पकं bitumen. —पृष्ठः the top of a hill. —प्रपातः the declivity or slope of a mountain. -प्रस्थः the table-land of a mountain. —प्रिया a female of the Bos Grunniens. —बांधवः an epithet of Siva. -भिद् m. an epithet of Indra. (-f.) a river (breaking through a mountain). —भू a. mountain-born. (—भूः f.) 1. an epithet of the Ganges. -2. of Pârvatî. -मल्लिका the Kuṭaja tree. —मानः an elephant, especially a large and powerful one. —मृद् f. —मृद्भवं 1. red chalk. -2. mountain soil. —राज् m. 1. a high mountain. -2. an epithet of the Himâlaya. —राजः the Himâlaya mountain. —व्रजं N. of a city in Magadha. —शालः a kind of bird. —शृंगः an epithet of Ganesa. (-गं) the peak of a mountain. —षद् (-सद्) m. an epithet of Siva. -सानु n. table-land. —सारः 1. iron. -2. tin. -3 an epithet of the Malaya mountain. —सुतः the Mainâka mountain. —सुता an epithet of Pârvatî. —स्रवा a mountain torrent.

गिरिकः [गिरौ कायति कै क] 1 N. of Siva. -2 A ball for playing. —का A small mouse.

गिरि(री)यकः, गिरियाकः A ball for playing with.

गिरिशः [गिरौ कैलासपर्वते शेते, शी बाहु० ड; गिरिरस्यास्तीति लोमादित्वात् शः P. III. 2. 15. Vârt.] An epithet of Siva; प्रत्याहतास्त्रो गिरिशप्रभावात् R. 2. 41; गिरिशमुपचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी Ku. 1. 60, 37. (Also गिरिशयः and गिरिशंतः).

गिल् 6 P. (गिलति, गिलित) To swallow; (properly speaking, this is not a separate root, but is connected with गॄ).

गिल a. [गिल्-क] Who or what swallows or devours; e. g. तिमिंगिलगिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्गिलोऽप्यस्ति राघवः; see तिमिंगिल. —लः 1 The citron tree. -2 A crocodile in the Ganges. -Comp. —गिलः, -ग्राहः a crocodile, shark.

गिलनं, गिलिः f. Swallowing, eating up.

गिलायुः A hard tumour in the throat.

गिलि(रि)त a. Eaten, swallowed

गि(गे)ष्णुः [गै इष्णुच् आद्गुणः] 1 A. singer. -2 Especially, a Brâhmaṇa versed in the hymns of the Sâmaveda and who chants them.

गीत p. p. [गै-क्त] 1 Sung, chanted (lit.); आर्ये साधु गीतं S. 1; चारणद्वंद्वगीतः शब्दः S. 2. 14. -2 Declared, told, said; गीतश्चायमर्थोऽगिरसा Mâl. 2; (see under गै also). —तं Singing a song; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः S. 1. 5; गीतमुत्साद्कारि मृगाणां K. 32. -Comp. —अयनं a means or instrument of singing, i. e. a lute, flute &c. —क्रमः the arrangement of a song. —ज्ञ a. versed in the art of singing. —प्रिय a. fond of song or music. (-यः) an epithet of Siva. (-या) N. of one of the Mâtris attending on Skanda. —मोदिन् m. a Kinnara. —शास्त्रं the science of music.

गीतकं A song.

गीता [गै कर्मणि क्त] A name given to certain sacred writings in verse (often in the form of a dialogue) which are devoted to the exposition of particular religious and theosophical doctrines; e. g. शिवगीता, रामगीता, भगवद्गीता. But the name appears to be especially confined to the last, the Bhagavadgîtâ; गीतासुगीता कर्तव्या किमन्यैः शास्त्रविस्तरैः। या स्वयं पद्मनाभस्य मुखपद्माद्विनिःसृता ॥ quoted by Sridharasvâmin.

गीतिः *f.* [गै-भावे क्तिन्] 1 A song ; अहोरागपरिवाहिणी गीतिः *S.* 5 ; श्रुतीप्सरोगीतिरपि क्षणेऽस्मिन् हरः प्रसंख्यानपरो बभूव Ku. 3. 40. -2 N. of a metre ; see App.

गीतिका 1 A short song. -2 Singing.

गीतिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) One who recites in a singing manner; गीती शीघ्री शिरःकंपी तथा लिखितपाठकः *Sik.* 32.

गीथा 1 Song -2 Speech.

गु 1. 6 P. (गुवति, गून) To void by stool, void excrement, discharge fæces. -II. 1 A. Ved. (गवते) To speak indistinctly.

गुग्गुलः,-लुः A particular fragrant gum resin.

गुग्गुलुकः A dealer in bdellium.

गुच्छः 1 A bundle, bunch (in general). -2 A bunch of flowers, a cluster of blossoms, a clum (of trees &c.) ; अक्ष्णोर्निक्षिप्दंजनं श्रवणयोस्तापिच्छगुच्छावलिं Git. 11 ; Ms. 1. 48 ; Si. 6. 50 ; Y. 2. 229. -3 The plumage of a peacock. -4 A necklace of pearls (in general). -5 A pearl necklace of 32 (or, according to some, of 70) strings. -Comp. -अर्धः a pearl necklace of 24 strings. (-र्धः,-र्धं) half of a cluster. —कणिशः a kind of corn. —पत्रः the palm tree. —फलः 1. the vine -2. plantain tree.

गुच्छकः see गुच्छ.

गुज् 1 P. (गोजति), often गुंज् 1 P. (गुंजति, गुंजित or गुजित) To sound inarticulately or indistinctly, hum, buzz ; न षट्पदोऽसौ न जुगुंज यः कलं Bk. 2. 19 ; 6. 143 ; 14. 2 ; U. 2. 29 ; 5. 6 ; अयि दलदरविंद स्यंदमानं मरंदं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजु गुंजंतु भृंगाः Bv. 1. 5.

गुंजः 1 Humming. -2 A cluster of blossoms, bunch of flowers, a nosegay ; cf. -गुच्छ. -Comp. -कृत् a large black bee.

गुंजनं Sounding lowly, humming, buzzing.

गुंजा [गुंज्-अच्] 1 A small shrub of that name, bearing a red black berry ; अंतर्विषमया (for °य्यः) ह्येता बहिश्चैव मनोरमाः । गुंजाफलसमाकारा योषितः केन निर्मिताः ॥ Pt. 1. 196; किं जातु गुंजाफलभूषणानां सुवर्णकारेण वनेचराणां Vikar. 1. 25. -2 A berry of this shrub used as a weight, measuring on an average $1\frac{5}{16}$ grains Troy, or an artificial weight called *Gunja* measuring about 2 grains -3 Humming, a low murmuring sound. -4 A kettle-drum ; Bk. 14. 2. -5 A tavern. -6 Reflection, meditation. -7 A kind of plant with a poisonous root.

गुंजिका A berry of the Gunjâ plant.

गुंजितं Humming, murmuring ; स्वच्छंदं दलदरविंद ते मरंदं विंदंतो विदधतु गुंजितं मिलिंदाः Bv. 1. 15 ; न गुंजितं तन्न जहार यन्मनः Bk. 2. 19.

गुटिका 1 A pill. -2 A round pebble, any small globe or ball; लोष्टगुटिकाः क्षिपति Mk. 5. -3 The cocoon of the silk-worm. -4 A pearl ; निर्धौतहारगुटिकाविशदं हिमांभः R. 5. 70. -5 A small pustule. -Comp. -अंजनं a kind of collyrium.

गुटी = गुटिका q. v.

गुड् 6 P. (गुडति) 1 To defend, preserve. -2 To strike, injure.

गुडः 1 Treacle, molasses ; गुडधानाः Sk.; गुडौदनः V. 1. 303 ; गुडद्वितीयां हरीतकीं भक्षयेत् Susr. -2 A globe, ball. -3 A ball for playing with. -4 A mouthful, bit. -5 An elephant's armour. -6 The cotton tree. -Comp. —उदकं water mixed with molasses. —उद्भवा sugar. —ओदनं rice boiled with coarse sugar. —तृणं, -दारुः, -रु *n.* sugar-cane. —त्वच् -चा *f.* the aromatic bark of the Laurus Cassia (दालचिनी Mar.). —धेनुः *f.* a milch-cow symbolically represented by molasses and offered as a present to Brâhmanas —पिष्टं a sort of sweatmeat, flour and molasses ground and boiled together. —फलः the Pilu tree. —शर्करा refined sugar. —शृंगं a cupola. —हरीतकी myrobalan preserved in molasses ; (Mar. मुरावळा).

गुडकः [गुडेन पलः बा० कन्] 1 A ball. -2 A mouthful. -3 A kind of drug prepared with molasses. —डिका 1 A small ball. -2 A pill. -3 Kernel. -कं Molasses.

गुडलं Spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.

गुडा 1 The cotton plant. -2 A pill.

गुडाका 1 Sloth. -2 sleep.

गुडाकेशः 1 An epithet of Arjuna; मम देहे गुडाकेश यच्चान्यद् द्रष्टुमर्हसि Bg. 11. 7. (and in several other places of the Gîtâ.) -2 An epithet of Siva.

गुडुगुडायनं A rattling in the throat (as breath) caused by cough.

गुडु(डू)ची N. of a very useful medicinal plant, Cocculus Cordifolius (Mar. गुळवेल).

गुडेरः 1 A ball, globe. -2 A mouthful, bit.

गुण् 10 U. (गुणयति-ते, गुणित) 1 To multiply. -2 To advise. -3 To invite.

गुणः [गुण्-अच्] 1 A quality (good or bad); सुगुण, दुर्गुण. -2 (*a*) A good quality, merit, virtue, excellence ; कतमे ते गुणाः Mâl. 1 ; वसंति हि प्रेम्णि गुणा न वस्तुनि Ki. 8. 37 ; R. 1. 9, 22 ; साधुत्वे तस्य को गुणः Pt. 4. 108. (*b*) Eminence. -3 Use, advantage, good (with instr. usually); Pt. 5 ; कः स्थानलाभे गुणः 2. 20 ; H. 1. 52 ; Mu. 1. 15. -4 Effect, result, efficacy, good result ; संभावनागुणमवेहि तमीश्वराणां S. 7. 4 ; गुणमहतां महते गुणाय योगः Ki. 10. 25, 6. 7. -5 (*a*) A single thread or string. (*b*) Thread, string, rope, cord; मेखलागुणैः Ku. 4. 8 ; 5. 10 ; तुणैर्गुणत्वमापन्नैर्बध्यंते मत्तदंतिनः H. 1. 35 ; यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9. (where गुण also means ' a merit '). -6 The bowstring ; गुणकृत्ये धनुषो नियोजिता Ku. 4. 15, 29 ; कनकपिंगतडिद्गुणसंयुतं R. 9. 54. -7 The string of a musical instrument ; Si. 4. 57. -8 A sinew. -9 A quality, attribute, property in general ; Ms. 9. 22. -10 A quality, characteristic or property of all substances, one of the seven categories or *pada'rthas* of the Vaissshikas, (the number of these properties is 24). -11 An ingredient or constituent of nature, any one of the three properties belonging to all created things ; (these are सत्व, रजस्, and तमस्) गुणत्रयविभागाय Ku. 2. 4 ; Bg. 14. 5 ; R. 3 27. -12 A wick, cotton thread; Pt. 1. 221. -13 An object of sense ; (these are five रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द). -14 Repetition, multiplication, denoting ' fold ' or ' times', usually at the end of comp. after numerals; आहारो द्विगुणः स्त्रीणां बुद्धिस्तासां चतुर्गुणा षड्गुणो व्यवसायश्च कामश्चाष्टगुणः स्मृतः ॥ Châṇ. 78 ; so त्रिगुण ; शतगुणीभवति becomes a hundred-fold. -15 A secondary element, a subordinate part (opp मुख्य). -16 Excess, abundance, superfluity. -17 An adjective, a word subordinate to another in a sentence. -18 The substitution of ए, ओ, अर् and अल् for इ, उ, ऋ (short or long) and ऌ, or the vowels अ, ए, ओ, and अर् and अल्. -19 (In Rhet.) Quality considered as an inherent property of a *Rasa* or sentiment. Mammaṭa thus defines गुणः—ये रसस्यांगिनो धर्माः शौर्यादय इवात्मनः । उत्कर्षहेतवस्ते स्युरचलस्थितयो गुणाः ॥ K. P. 8. (Some writers on rhetoric, such as Vâmana, Jagannâtha Paṇḍita, Daṇḍin and others, consider *Gunas* to be properties both of शब्द and अर्थ, and mention ten varieties under each head. Mammaṭa, however recognises only three, and after discussing and criticizing the views of others, says : माधुर्यौजःप्रसादाख्यास्त्रयस्ते न पुनर्दश K. P. 8). -20 (In gram. and Mîm.) Property considered as the meaning of a class of words ; *e. g.* grammarians recognise four kinds of the meaning of words ; जाति, गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य, and give गौः, शुक्लः, चलः, and डित्थः as instances to illustrate these meanings. -21 (In politics) A proper course of action, an expedient. (The expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics are six:-1 संधि peace or alliance. -2 विग्रह

war ; 3 यान march or expedition ; 4 स्थान or आसन halt; 5 संश्रय seeking shelter ; 6 द्वैध or द्वैधीभाव duplicity ; संधिर्ना विग्रहो यानमासनं द्वैधमाश्रयः Ak.) see Y. 1. 346 ; Ms. 7. 160 ; Si. 2. 26; R. 8 21. -22 The number 'three' (derived from the three qualities). -23 The chord of an arc (in geom.). -24 An organ of sense. -25 A subordinate dish ; Ms. 3. 226, 233. -26 A cock. -27 An epithet of Bhîma ; as in युधिष्ठिरोपि गुणप्रियः Vâs. -28 Leaving, abandonment. -29 A multiplier, co-efficient. (in arith.). -30 Division, subdivision, species, kind. -31 The peculiar property of letters which are pronounced with external utterance (बाह्यप्रयत्न) ; they are eleven. -Comp —अग्र्य a principal quality ; °वर्तिन् R. 3. 27. —अगुणः merit and demerit ; Si. 16. 44. —अतीत a. freed from all properties, being beyond them. (-तः) the Supreme Being. —अधिष्ठानकं the region of the breast where the girdle is fastened. —अनुबंधित्वं connection or association with virtues ; R. 1. 22. —अनुरागः love or appreciation of the good qualities of others ; Ki 1. 11. -अनुरोधः conformity or suitableness to good qualities. —अंतरं a different (higher) quality ; गुणांतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6. —अन्वित, -उपपन्न, -युक्त -संपन्न a. endowed with good qualities, meritorious, worthy, good, excellent. —अपवादः, -निंदा disparagement, detraction. —आकरः 1 'a mine of merits', one endowed with all virtues ; Bh. 2. 92. -2 N. of Siva. —आढ्य a. rich in virtues. —आत्मन् a. having qualities. —आधारः 'a receptacle of virtues', a virtuous or meritorious person. —आश्रय a. virtuous, excellent. —ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being. -2 the Chitrakûta mountain. —उत्कर्षः excellence of merit, possession of superior qualities. —उत्कीर्तनं panegyric, eulogium. —उत्कृष्ट a. superior in merit. —उपेत a. endowed with good qualities ; S. 1. 12. —ओघः—घं superior or abundant merits. —कथनं 1. extolling, praising. -2 a condition or state of mind of the hero of a drama to which he is reduced by Cupid. —कर्मन् n. 1. an unessential or secondary action. -2 (in gram.) the secondary or less immediate (i. e. indirect) object of an action ; e. g. in the example नेताऽश्वस्य स्रुघ्नं स्रुघ्नस्य वा, स्रुघ्नं is a गुणकर्मन्. —कार a. productive of good qualities, profitable, salutary. (-रः). 1. a cook who prepares side- dishes or any secondary articles of food. -2. an epithet of Bhîma. —कीर्तनं, -श्लाघा, -स्तुतिः f. praise, extolling. —गानं singing of merits, panegyric, praise. —गृध्नु a. 1. desiring good qualities. -2. possessing enviable or good qualities. —गृह्य a. appreciating or admiring merits (wherever they may be), attached to merits ; appreciative ; ननु वक्तृविशेषनिःस्पृहा गुणगृह्या वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5. -ग्रहणं appreciating merits. -ग्रहीतृ, -ग्राहक, -ग्राहिन् a. appreciating the merits (cf. others); Ratn. 1. 6; Si. 20. 82 ; Bv. 1. 9. —ग्रामः a collection of virtues or merits ; गुरुतरगुणग्रामांभोजस्फुटोज्ज्वलचंद्रिका Bh. 3. 116 ; गणयति गुणग्रामं Gît. 2 ; Bv. 1. 103. —घातिन् a. detractor, envious, censorious. —ज्ञ a. knowing how to admire or appreciate merits, appreciative ; भगवति कमलालये भृशमगुणज्ञासि Mu. 2 ; गुणा गुणज्ञेषु गुणा भवंति H. Pr. 47. —त्रयं, -त्रितयं the three constituent properties of nature, i. e. सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. °आभासः life. —दोषौ (du.) virtue and vice ; °कथा Pt. 2. 62. —धर्मः the virtue or duty incidental to the possession of certain qualities. —निधिः a store of virtues. —पदी a woman having feet as thin as cords. —पूगं great merits. —प्रकर्षः excellence of merits, great merit. —भोक्तृ a. perceiving the properties of things. —महत् n. superior quality. —रागः delighting in the merits of others. —राशिः an epithet of Siva. —लक्षणं mark or indication of an internal property. —लयनिका, -लयनी a tent. —लुब्ध a. 1. desirous of merits. -2. attached to merits. -वचनं, वाचकः a word which connotes an attribute or quality, an adjective, or substantive used attributively ; as श्वेत in श्वेतोऽश्वः. —वादः pointing out good merits. —विवेचना discrimination in appreciating the merits of others, a just sense of merit. —वृक्षः, -वृक्षकः a mast or a post to which a ship or boat is fastened. —वृत्तिः f. 1. a secondary or unessential condition or relation (opp. मुख्यवृत्ति). -2. the character or style of merits. —वैशेष्यं pre-eminence of merit. —शब्दः an adjective. —संख्यानं 'enumeration of the three essential qualities', a term applied to the Sâṅkhya (including the Yoga) system of philosophy. —संगः 1. association with qualities or merits. -2. attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures. -संपद् f. excellence or richness of merits, great merit, perfection. —सागरः 1. 'an ocean of merit,' a very meritorious man. -2. an epithet of Brahmâ. -हीन a. 1. 'void of merit', meritless. -2. poor (as food).

गुणकः [गुण्-ण्वुल्] 1 A calculator. -2 A multiplier (in math.).

गुणतः ind. 1 According to the three chief qualities (of all existing things). -2 According to property. -3 According to merit.

गुणता, -त्वं 1 Subordination, dependence. -2 Virtue, excellence, good qualities. -3 Being endowed with, or possession of, qualities in general. -4 Multiplication. -5 The state of a rope or cord.

गुणनं [गुण् ल्युट्] 1 Multiplication. -2 Enumeration. -3 Describing merits or qualities, pointing out or enumerating merits ; इह रसभणने कृतहरिगुणने मधुरिपुपदसेवके Gît. 7. —नी Examining books, studying : collating and correcting copies to determine the value of variants.

गुणनिका [गुण् भावे युच् स्वार्थे क] 1 Study, repeated reading, repetition; विशेषविदुषः शास्त्रं यत्तवोद्ग्राह्यते पुरः । हेतुः परिचयस्थैर्ये वक्तुर्गुणनिकेव सा ॥ Si. 2. 75 (आम्रेडितं Malli.). -2 Dancing. the science of profession of dancing. -3 The prologue or introduction to a drama. -4 A garland, necklace; इरिद्राणां चिंतामणिगुणनिका A. L. 3. -5 Determining the value of the various readings of a manuscript. -6 A cypher, the character in arithmetic which expresses nothing.

गुणनीय a. [गण करणे अनीयर्] 1 To be multiplied. -2 To be enumerated. -3 To be advised. —यः Study, practice. —यं The multiplicant.

गुणमय a. 1 Consisting of single threads. -2 Consisting of the three constituent properties of nature. -3 Possessed of merits, meritorious.

गुणवत् a. 1 Endowed with good qualities, virtuous, meritorious, good, excellent ; Pt. 1. 101. -2 Endowed with qualities.

गुणवत्ता, -त्वं 1 The Possession of good qualities ; गुणवत्तापि परप्रयोजना R. 8. 31. -2 Excellence ; superiority.

गुणिका A tumour, a swelling.

गुणित p. p. [गुण् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Multiplied. -2 Heaped together, collected. -3 Enumerated.

गुणिन् a. [गुण-इन्] 1 Possessed of or endowed with merits, meritorious; गुणी गुणं वेत्ति न वेत्ति निर्गुणः Ms. 8. 73 ; Y. 2. 78. -2 Good, auspicious ; गुणिन्यहनि Dk. 61. -3 Familiar with the merits of anything. -4 Possessing qualities (as an object). -5 Possessed of the three qualities; Ve. 6. 42. -6 Having (subordinate) parts, principal (opp. गुण) ; गुणगुणिनोरेवसंबंधः. —नी A bow.

गुणीभूत a. 1 Deprived of the original meaning or importance. -2 Made secondary or subordinat. -3

Invested with attributes. -4 Made or having become a merit or ornament. -5 Varied according to qualities. -6 Having a certain force or application (as a word &c.). -Comp. -ध्यंग्य (in Rhet.) the second of the three divisions of Kâvya (poetry), n which the charm of the *suggested* sense is not more striking than that of the *expressed* one. S. D. thus defines it:—अपरं तु गुणीभूतव्यंग्यं वाच्यादनुत्तमे व्यंग्ये। 265. This division of Kâvya is further subdivided into 8 classes; see S. D. 266 and K. P. 5.

गुण्य *a.* [गुण्-यत्] 1 Endowed with merits or virtues; गुण्यागुण्य इति न व्यजीगणत् Si. 14. 47. -2 To be enumerated. -3 To be described or praised. -4 To be multiplied, the multiplicand.

गुंठ् 10 U. (गुंठयति-ते, गुंठित) 1 To encircle, surround, envelop, enclose. -2 To hide, conceal.

गुंठनं 1 Concealing, covering, hiding. -2 Smearing, as in भस्मगुंठनं.

गुंठित *a.* 1 Surrounded, covered. -2 Pounded, ground, reduced to dust.

गुंड् 10 P. (गुंडयति, गुंडित) 1 To cover, hide. -2 To pound, reduce to powder.

गुंडः [गुंड्-अच्] 1 A kind of fragrant grass. 2 Pounding, grinding.

गुंडकः 1 Dust, powder. -2 An oil-vessel. -3 A soft or low pleasing tone. -4 Dirty flour or meal.

गुंडनं Concealing, covering, hiding.

गुंडिकः Flour, meal, powder.

गुंडित *a* 1 Pounded, ground -2 Covered with dust.

गुत्सः = गुच्छ q. v.

गुत्सकः [गुत्स-स्वार्थादौ कन्] 1 A bundle, bunch. -2 A nosegay. -3 A cow-tail, chowrie. 4 The section or chapter of a book.

गुद् 1 A. (गोदते, गुदित) To play.

गुदं The anus; Y. 3. 93; Ms. 5. 136; 8. 282. -Comp. —अंकुरः piles. —आवर्तः obstruction of the bowels. —उद्भवः piles. —ओष्ठः the opening of the anus. —कीलः, —कीलकः piles. —ग्रहः constipation, flatulence. -पाकः inflammation of the anus. —भ्रंशः *prolapsus ani*. —वर्त्मन् *n.* the anus. —स्तंभः constipation.

गुध् I. 4 P. (गुध्यति, गुधित) To wrap up, cover, envelop, clothe. II. 9 P. (गुध्नाति) To be angry. -III. 1 A. (गोधते) To play, sport.

गुधित *a.* Surrounded, enclosed.

गुधेर *a.* Protecting; a defender.

गुंद्रलः The sound of a small oblong drum.

गुंद्रा (द्रा)लः The Châtaka bird.

गुद्र् 10 P. (गुंद्रयति) To lie.

गुंद्रः A kind of grass.

गुप् I. 1 P. (गोपायति, गोपायित or गुप्त) 1 To guard, protect, defend, watch over; गोपायंति कुलस्त्रिय आत्मानं Mb.; जुगोपात्मानमत्रस्तः R. 1. 21; जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वीं 2. 3; Bk. 17. 80. -2 To hide, conceal; किं वक्षश्चरणानतिव्यतिकरव्याजेन गोपाय्यते Amaru. 22; see गुप्त. -II. 1 A. (जुगुप्सते strictly desid. of गुप्) 1 To despise, shun, abhor, detest, censure; (with, able, some-times acc. also); पापाज्जुगुप्सते Sk.; किं त्वं मामजुगुप्सिष्ठाः Bk. 15. 19; Y. 3. 296. -2 To hide, conceal (गोपते in this sense). -III. 4 P. (गुप्यति) To be confused or disturbed. -IV. 10 U. (गोपयति-ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak -3 To conceal; तव गोप्यते किमिव Si. 9. 59, 11. 31; (the following stanza from कविरहस्य illustrates the roots in its different conjugations:—गोपायति क्षितिमिमां चतुरब्धिसीमां पापाज्जुगुप्सत उदारमतिः सदैव। चित्तं न गोपयति यस्तु बलीयकेभ्यो धीरोन गुप्यति महत्यपि कार्यजाते ॥)

गुपिलः 1 A king. -2 A protector.

गुप्त *p. p.* [गुप् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Protected, preserved, guarded; R. 10. 60. -2 Hidden, concealed, kept secret; Ms. 2. 150, 7, 76, 8. 374. -3 Secret, private. -4 Invisible, withdrawn from sight. -5 Joined. —प्तः 1 An appellation usually (though not necessarily) added to the name of a Vaisya; as चंद्रगुप्तः, समुद्रगुप्तः &c. (Usually शर्मन् or देव is added to the name of a Brâhmaṇa; गुप्त, भूति or दत्त to that of a Vaisya; and दास to that of a Sûdra; cf. शर्मा देवश्च विप्रस्य वर्मा त्राता च भूभुजः। भूतिर्दत्तश्च वैश्यस्य दासः शूद्रस्य कारयेत्). -2 An epithet of Vishṇu. —प्तं *ind.* Secretly, privately, apart. —प्ता One of the principal female characters in a poetical composition, a lady married to another (परकीया) who conceals her lover's caresses and endearments past, present or future; वृत्तसुरतगोपना वर्तिष्यमाणसुरतगोपना and वर्तमानसुरतागोपना; see Rasamanjarî 24. -Comp. —कथा a secret or confidential communication, a secret. —गतिः a spy, an emissary. —चर *a.* going secretly (-रः) 1 an epithet of Balarâma.-2 a spy, an emissary. —दानं a secret gift or present. —वेशः a disguise.

गुप्तकः A preserver.

गुप्तिः *f.* [गुप् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Preserving, protection, सर्वस्यास्य तु सर्गस्य गुप्त्यर्थं Ms. 1. 87, 94, 99; Y. 1. 198. -2 Concealing, hiding. -3 Covering, sheathing; असिधारासु कोषगुप्तिः K. 11. -4 A hole in the ground, a cavern, sink, cellar. -5 Digging a hole in the ground. -6 A means of protection, forification, rampart; Kn. 6. 33. -7 Confinement, prison; सरभस इव गुप्तिस्फोटमर्कः करोति Si. 11. 60. -8 The lower deck of a boat. -9 A leak in a ship. -10 Check, stoppage.

गोपः (पी *f.*) [गुप्-अच्] 1 One who guards or protects; शालिगोप्यो जगुर्यशः R. 4. 20. -2 Hiding, concealment. -3 Reviling, abuse. -4 Flurry, agitation. -5 Light, lustre, splendour.

गोपनं [गुप् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Guarding, protecting. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 Reviling, abuse. -4 Flurry, hurry, alarm. -5 Light, lustre. -6 Envy, jealousy. -7 Perplexity, confusion. —ना 1 Protection. -2 Light, lustre.

गोपनीय *a.* 1 To be preserved or protected. -2 To be prevented. -3 To be concealed or hidden. -4 Secret, mysterious.

गोपायक *a.* A preserver, defender, one who guards.

गोपायनं Protecting, guarding, defending.

गोपायित *a.* Protected, defended.

गोपायितृ *m.* A protector.

गोपिन्, गोपिल Protecting, preserving.

गोप्तृ *a.* (प्त्री *f.*) [गुप् तृच्] 1 A protector, preserver, guardian; तस्मिन्नवंगोप्तरि गाहमाने R. 2. 14; 1. 55; M. 5. 20; Bg. 11. 18. -2 One who hides or conceals. -*m.* An epithet of Vishṇu.

गोप्य *a.* [गुप् कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be protected. -2 To be kept secret or hidden; Pt. 1. 100. -3 To be kept, to be taken care of. -4 To be cherished. —प्यः 1 A servant slave. -2 A son of a female slave. -Comp. —आधिः a pledge to be carefully preserved

गोप्यकः A slave, servant.

गुफ् or गुंफ् 6 P. (गु-गुंफति, गु-गुंफित) 1 To put, string or weave together, tie, wind round; गुंफिताः शिरसि वैजयीस्रजः Si. 14. 30; विश्वाभिरामगुणगौरवगुंफितानां Bv. 1. 71; Bk. 7. 105. -2 (fig.) To write, compose.

गु(गुं)फित *p. p.* Strung together tied, woven.

गुंफः [गुंफ् घञ्] 1 Tying, stringing together; गुंफो वाणीनां B. R. 1. 1. -2 Putting together, composing, arrangement. -3 A bracelet. -4 A whisker a mustachio.

गुंफना [गुंफ् युच्] 1 Stringing together. -2 Arranging, composing. -3 Good adjustment (of words and

their senses), good composition ; वाक्ये शब्दार्थयोः सम्यग्रचना गुम्फना मता.

गुर् I. 6 A. [गुरते, गूर्त-गूर्ण] To make an effort or exertion.–II. 4 A. (*p. p.* गूर्ण) 1 To hurt, kill, injure. –2 To go.

गुरणं [गुर् भावे ल्युट्] Effort, perseverance.

गुरु *a.* (रुः or र्वी *f.*) [गॄ कु उच्च Un. 1. 24.] (compar. गरीयस् ; superl. गरिष्ठ) 1 Heavy, weighty (opp. लघु); (fig. also); तेन धूर्जगतो गुर्वी सचिवेषु निचिक्षिपे R. 1. 34 ; 3. 35 ; 12. 102 ; Rs. 1. 7. –2 Great, large, long, extended. –3 Long (in duration or length); आरंभगुर्वी Bh 2. 60 ; गुरुषु दिवसेष्वेषु गच्छत्सु Me. 83. –4 Important, momentous, great ; विभवगुरुभिः कृत्यैः S. 4. 18 ; स्वार्थात्सतां गुरुतरा प्रणयिक्रियैव V. 4. 15 ; Ku. 3. 13, Bh. 3. 7 ; R. 14. 35. –5 Arduous, difficult (to bear) ; कांताविरहगुरुणा शापेन Me. 1. –6 Great, excessive, violent, intense ; गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नात्मनि R. 3. 17 ; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखं S. 4. 15 ; Bg. 6. 22. –7 Venerable, respectable. –8 Heavy, hard of digestion (as food). –9 Best, excellent. –10 Dear, beloved. –11 Haughty, proud (as a speech). –12 (In prosody) Long, as a syllable, either in itself, or being short, followed by a conjunct consonant &c. ; *e. g.* इ in इष्ट or त in तस्कर (It is usually represented by ग in works on prosody ; मात्तौ गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोकैः &c.) –13 Irresistible, unassailable ; Mâl. 6. 1. –14 Mighty, powerful. –15 Valuable, highly prized. –16 Grievous.—रुः 1 (*a*) A father ; न केवलं तद्गुरुरेकपार्थिवः क्षितावभूदेकधनुर्धरोऽपि सः R. 3. 31, 48 ; 4. 1 ; 8. 29. (*b*) Forefather, ancestor ; U. 5. 28. –2 Any venerable or respectable person, an elderly personage or relative, the elders (pl.) शुश्रूषस्व गुरून् S. 4. 17 ; Bg. 2. 5 ; Bv. 2. 7, 18, 19, 49 ; आज्ञा गुरूणां ह्यविचारणीया R. 14. 46. –3 A teacher, preceptor ; गुरुशिष्यौ. –4 Particularly, a religious teacher, spiritual preceptor ; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिनन्दतुः R. 1. 57; (technically a *Guru* is one who performs the purificatory ceremonies over a boy and instructs him in the Vedas ; स गुरुर्यः क्रियाः कृत्वा वेदमस्मै प्रयच्छति Y. 1. 34). –5 A lord, head, superintendent, ruler ; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णी R. 5. 19 the head of the castes or orders ; गुरुर्नृपाणां गुरवे निवेद्य 2 68. –6 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods ; गुरुं नेत्रसहस्रेण चोदयामास वासवः Ku. 2. 29; Pt. 1. 230. –7 The planet Jupiter; गुरुकाव्यानुगां बिभ्रच्चांद्रीमभिनभः श्रियं Si. 2. 2. –8 The propounder of a new doctrine –9 The lunar asterism called पुष्य.–10 N. of Drona, teacher of the Kauravas and Pândavas. –11 N. of Prabhâkara, the leader of a school of the Mîmâmsakas (called after him Prâbhâkara).–12 The Supreme spirit. –Comp. —अक्षरं a long syllable. —अंगना 1. the wife of a Guru. –2. a woman entitled to great respect. —अर्थ *a.* important (–र्थः) a preceptor's fee for instructing a pupil ; गुर्वर्थमाहर्तुमहं यतिष्ये R. 5 17. –उत्तम *a.* highly revered (-मः)the Supreme soul.–कारः worship ; adoration —कार्यं 1. serious or weighty affair.–2. the office of a spiritual teacher –कृत *a.* 1 worshipped. –2. made much of; Bh.3. 20.–क्रमः instruction handed down through a series of teachers,traditional instruction –घ्नः white mustard.—चर्या attendance upon a preceptor; Mâl. 9. 51.—जनः any venerable person, an elderly relative,the elders collectively ; नापेक्षितो गुरुजनः K. 158 ; Bv. 2. 7.—तल्पः 1. the bed (wife) of a teacher.–2. violation or violator of a teacher's bed. —तल्पगः,–तल्पिन् *m.* 1. one who violates his teacher's bed (wife),(ranked in Hindu law as a sinner of the worst kind, committer of an अतिपातक ; cf. Ms. 11. 103). –2. one who defiles his step-mother. —दक्षिणा fee given to a spiritual preceptor ; R. 5 1. —दानं a guru's gift. —दैवतः the constellation पुष्य. –पत्रं the tamarind tree. —पाक *a.* difficult of digestion. —पूजा 1. the ceremonies in propitiation of Brihaspati when a work is to be performed or undertaken. –2. the worship of one's spiritual preceptor. —प्रसादः the product of a *guru's* blessing, *i. e.* learning. —भं 1. the constellation पुष्य. –2. a bow. –3. the sign *pisces* of the zodiac. —मर्दलः a kind of drum or tabor. —रत्नं 1. topaz. –2. a gem brought from the Himâlaya and the Indus. —लाघवं relative importance or value ; S. 5. —वर्तिन्. –वासिन् *m.* a student (ब्रह्मचारिन्) who resides at his preceptor's house. —वारः,–वासरः Thursday. —वृत्तिः *f.* the conduct of a pupil towards his preceptor. –व्यथ *a.* greatly distressed, heavy with grief. —शिखरिन् *m.* an epithet of the Himâlaya.

गुरुक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 A little heavy. –2 Long (in prosody).

गुरुतम *a.* Most important. —मः 1 A best teacher. –2 N. of Vishnu.

गुरुता,–त्वं 1 Weight, heaviness. –2 Burden, trouble. –3 Dignity, greatness ; U. 6. 19 ; लोके गुरुत्वं विपरीततां वा स्वचेष्टितान्येव नरं नयंति H. 2. 46 ; Si. 16. 27. –4 Respectability, venerableness. –5 The office of a teacher. –6 Importance. –7 Universal gravitation.

गु(गू)र्जरः 1 The district of Gujarath. –2 An inhabitant of Gujarâth ; तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशादर्जितं गुर्जराणां यः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य Vikr. 18. 97.

गुर्विणी, गुर्वी A pregnant woman ; *e. g.* गुर्विणी नानुगच्छंति न स्पृशंति रजस्वलां.—र्वी The wife of a preceptor.

गुर्द् See गूर्द्

गुर्व् 1 P. (गुर्वति) 1 To endeavour, try. –2 To raise or elevate.

गुलः Molasses ; cf. गुड. —ली 1 A pill. –2 Small-pox.

गुल्यः Sweetness, a sweet taste.

गुलिका 1 A ball. –2 A pearl.

गुलिंकः A sparrow.

गुलुच्छः,-गुलुंछः A bunch or cluster ; see गुच्छ.

गुल्फः The ankle ; आगुल्फकीर्णापणमार्गपुष्पं Ku. 7. 55; गुल्फावलंबिना K. 10.

गुल्मः-ल्मं [गुड् मक् डस्य लः Tv.] 1 A clump or cluster of trees, a thicket, wood, bush ; Ms. 1. 48 ; 7. 192 ; 12. 58 ; Y. 2. 229. –2 A troop of soldiers, a division of an army, consisting of 45 foot, 27 horse, 9 chariots and 9 elephants. –3 A fort. –4 The spleen. –5 A chronic enlargement of the spleen. –6 A village police-station. –7 A wharf of stairs (Mar. घाट). –8 Disciplining an army, keeping it in a posture of defence. —ल्मी 1 A cluster or clump of trees. –2 Jujube. –3 Small cardamoms. –4 A tent. –Comp. —केतु a small sort of cane, sorrel. —केशः *a.* having bushy hair. —मूलं fresh ginger. —वातः, –उदरः a disease of the spleen.

गुल्मिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Growing in a clump or cluster. –2 Having a diseased spleen, or a spleen affected by गुल्म. –3 Composed of different divisions (as a force &c.).

गु(गू)वाकः The betel-nut tree.

गुष्पित *a*, Ved. Interlaced, intwined.

गुह् 1 U. (गूहति-ते, जुगूह, जुगुहे, अगूहीत्, अगूहिष्ट, अगूढ, अघुक्षत्-त, गूहिष्यति-ते, घोक्ष्यति-ते, गूहितुं, गोढुं, गूढ) 1 To cover, hide, conceal, keep secret ; गुह्यं च गूहति गुणान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72 ; गूहेत्कूर्म इवांगानि Ms. 7. 105 ; R. 14. 49 ; Bk. 16. 41. –2 To cover with clothes.

गुहः [गुह्-क] 1 An epithet of Kârttikeya; गुह इवाप्रतिहतशक्तिः K. 8.; Ku. 5. 14. -2 A horse. -3 N. of a Chândâla or *Nisha'da*, king of Sriṅgavera and a friend of Râma. -4 An epithet of Vishṇu; also of Siva. -Comp. —राजः the peculiar form of construction of a temple. —षष्ठी the sixth day in the first fortnight of मार्गशीर्ष.

गुहा 1 A cave, cavern, hiding place, गुहानिबद्धप्रतिशब्ददीर्घं R. 2. 28, 51; धर्मस्य तत्त्वं निहितं गुहायां Mb. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 A pit, hole in the ground. -4 The heart. -5 Intellect. -Comp. —आहित *a.* placed in the heart. —चरं Brahman. —मुख *a.* 'cave-mouthed', wide-mouthed, open-mouthed. —शयः 1. a mouse. -2. a tiger or lion. -3. the Supreme soul.

गुहिनं A wood, thicket.

गुहिलं Wealth, property.

गुहेरः 1 A guardian, protector. -2 A blacksmith.

गुह्य *pot. p.* 1 To be concealed, covered or kept secret, private; गुह्यं च गूहति Bh. 2. 72. -2 Secret, solitary, retired. -3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63. —ह्यः 1 Hypocrisy. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu. -3 A tortoise. —ह्यं 1 A secret, mystery; मौनं चैवास्मि गुह्यानां Bg. 10. 38, 9. 2; Ms. 12. 117; Pt. 2. 45. 2 A privity, the male or female organ of generation -3 The anus. -Comp. —गुरुः an epithet of Siva. —दीपकः the fire-fly. —निष्यंदः urine. —पुष्पः the Asvattha tree ('with concealed blossoms'). —भाषितं 1. secret speech or conversation. -2. a secret. —मयः an epithet of Kârttikeya.

गुह्यकः N. of a class of demigods, who, like the Yakshas, are attendants of Kubera and guardians of his treasures; गुह्यकस्तं ययाचे Me. 5, Ms. 12. 47. -Comp. -अधिपतिः,-ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera.

गूढ *p. p.* [गुह्-क्त] 1 Hidden, concealed, kept secret. -2 Covered. -3 Invisible, latent. -4 Secret, private. -5 Disguised. —ढं 1 A solitary or private place. -2 A private part. -3 A mystery. -Comp. —अंगः a tortoise. —अंघ्रिः a snake. —आत्मन् (the compound word being गूढोत्मन् thus accounted for in Sk.; भवेद्वर्णागमाद् हंसः सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात्। गूढोत्मा वर्णविकृतेर्वर्णलोपात्पृषोदरः) the Supreme soul.—उत्पन्नः,-जः one of the 12 kinds of sons in Hindu law; he is a son born secretly of a woman, when her husband is absent, the real father being unknown; गृहे प्रच्छन्न उत्पन्नो गूढजस्तु सुतः स्मृतः Y. 2. 129; Ms. 9. 159, 170. —चार -चारिन् *a.* going about secretly. (*-m.*) a spy, secret emissary. —नीडः the wagtail. —पथः 1. a hidden path. -2. a by-path. -3 the mind, intellect. —पाद्, -पादः a snake. —पुरुषः a spy, secret emissary, disguised agent. —पुष्पकः the Bakula tree. —भाषितं secret intelligence, private communication. —मार्गः 1. a passage underground. -2. a defile. —मैथुनः a crow. —वर्चस् *m.* 'a concealed witness,' one placed to overhear secretly what has been said by the defendant.

गूहनं Concealing, hiding.

गू 6 P. (गुवति) To void by stool.

गूः *f.* 1 Dirt. -2 Ordure, excrement.

गूथ -थं eces, ordure.

गून *a.* Voided by stool (as ordure).

गूर् = गुर् q. v.

गूरणं See गरण.

गूर्त (र्ण) *a.* Ved. Agreeable, thankful.

गूर्तिः *f.* Ved. Praise, approval.

गूर्द (र्द्) I 1 A. [गुर्(गु)ईते] 1 To play, sport. -2 To leap, jump. —II. 10 P. (गूर्दयति) 1 To play, sport. -2 To dwell, inhabit.

गूर्दः A jump.

गूर्ध् 10 P. (गूर्धयति) Ved. To praise, extol.

गूवाक See गुवाक.

गूषणा The eyes in a peacock's tail.

गृ I P. (गरति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten, wet. -2 To grant.

गृज्, गृंज् 1 P. (गर्जति or गृंजति) To sound, roar, grumble &c.

गृंजनः 1 A small red variety of garlic. -2 A turnip. -3 The tops of hemp chewed to produce intoxication, the *Ga'nja.* —नं The meat of an animal destroyed by poisoned arrows.

गृंडि(डी)व A species of jackal.

गृत्स *a.* 1 Clever; dexterous; judicious, wise. -2 A sharp fellow, sharper. —त्सः The god of love.

गृध् 4 P. (गृध्यति, गृद्ध) 1 To covet, desire, strive after greedily. -2 To long for, be desirous of. —*Caus.* (गर्धयति) 1 To make desirous or greedy. -2 To decieve, cheat (Atm.).

गृधु *a.* [गृध्-कु] Lustful, libidinous. —धुः The god of love.

गृध्नु *a.* [गृध्-क्नु] 1 Greedy, covetous; अगृध्नुरादद्दे सोऽर्थं R. 1. 21. -2 Eager, desirous.

गृध्यं, -ध्या [गृध् कर्मणि क्यप्] Desire, greediness.

गृध्र *a.* [गृध्-क्रन्] Greedy, covetous. —ध्रः, -ध्रं A vulture; मार्जारस्य हि दोषेण हतो गृध्रो जरद्गवः H. 1. 56; R. 12. 50, 54. —ध्री The female vulture. —Comp. —कूटः N. of a mountain near Râjagṛiha. —पतिः, —राजः the lord of the vultures, an epithet of *Jatâyu*; अस्यैवासीन्महति शिखरे गृध्रराजस्य वासः U. 2. 25. —वाज, -वाजित *a.* furnished with vulture feathers (as an arrow.)

गृध्राण Similar to a vulture (in greediness).

गृध्रिका The mother of vultures, a daughter of Kasyapa and Tâmrâ.

गृध्रु *a.* Bad, wicked. —*f.* 1 The wind escaping at the anus (अपान). -2 Understanding, reason, intellect.

गृध्रसी 1 Lumbago. -2 Rheumatism affecting the loins.

गृभ Ved. A house; cf. गृहं.

गृभिः Ved. Grasping, holding.

गृभीत *a.* Seized. -2 Impregnated, bearing fruit.

गृष्टिः *f.* [गृह्णाति सकृत् गर्भं, ग्रह् कर्तरि क्तिच् पृषो° Tv.] 1 A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow (सकृत्प्रसूता गौः); आपीनभारोद्वहनप्रयत्नाद् गृष्टिः R. 2. 18; स्त्री तावत्संस्कृतं पठंती दत्तनवनास्या इव गृष्टि सुसुशब्दं करोति Mk. 3. -2 (In comp. with the names of other animals) Any young female animal; वासितागृष्टिः 'a young she-elephant.' -3 A woman who has one child only. —*m.* A boar.

गृहं [गृह्यते धर्माचरणाय, ग्रह् ग्रहार्थे क Tv.] 1 A house, न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते Pt. 4. 81. 5. 15; पश्य वानरमूर्खेण सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. -2 A wife; (the first quotation in 1 is sometimes erroneously cited as an illustration). -3 The life of a householder; न हि सति कुलधुर्ये सूर्यवंश्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. 5. 10; Mv. 4. 28. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 A name or appellation. —हाः (*m.* pl.) 1 A house, dwelling; इमे नो गृहाः Mu. 1; स्फटिकोपलविग्रहा गृहाः शशभृद्भित्तनिरंकाभित्तयः N. 2. 74; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहानुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75. -2 A wife. -3 The inhabitants of a house, family. —हः Ved. An assistant, or servant. In comp. oft. rendered by 'domestic,' 'household' or tame'; *e. g.* °कपोतः 'a tame pigeon'; °कार्याणि,-कर्माणि 'household duties'; °शकुंतिका 'tame bird' U. 1. 45. &c. -Comp. —अक्षः a loop-hole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window. —अधिपः, —ईश

—ईश्वरः 1. a house-holder. -2. a regent of sign of the zodiac. —अयनिकः a house-holder. —अर्थः domestic affairs, any household matter; गृहार्थोऽग्निपरिष्क्रिया Ms. 2. 67. —अभिपालिन् m. a watchman. —अम्लं a kind of sour-gruel. —अवग्रहणी the threshold. —अश्मन् m. a flat oblong stone upon which condiments are ground; (Mar. पाटा). —आगत a. one who has come to a house. (-तः) a guest. —आचारः 1. household or domestic business; U. 2. —आरामः, -वाटी, -वाटिका a garden attached to a house. —आश्रया the betel-tree. —आश्रमः the order of a house-holder, the second stage in the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa; see आश्रम. -आश्रमिन् m. a householder. —उत्पातः any domestic nuisance, उपकरणं a domestic utensil, anything required for household use. —कच्छपः = गृहाश्मन् q. v. —कपोतः-तकः a tame or domestic pigeon.—करणं 1. household affairs.-2.house-building. —कर्तृ m. "a house-builder,' a kind of sparrow. —कर्मन् n. 1. household affairs. -2. a domestic rite. °करः, °कारः, °दासः a menial, domestic servant; शंभुस्वयंभुहरयो हरिणेक्षणानां येनाक्रियंत सततं गृहकर्मदासाः Bh.: 1. 1. —कलहः domestic feuds, intestine broils. —कारकः a house builder, mason; Y. 3. 146. —कारिन् m. 1. a house builder. -2. a kind of wasp. -कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. -कार्यं household affairs; Ms. 5. 150. —गोधा, -गोधिका the small house-lizard. -चुल्ली a house with two rooms contiguous to each other, but one facing west, the other east. —छिद्रं 1. a family-secret or scandal. -2. family dissensions. —जः, -जातः a slave born in the house. —जनः family, members of a family especially the wife; Mn. 1. —जालिका deceit, disguise. —ज्ञानिन् (also गृहेज्ञानिन्) 'wise only in the inside of the house', inexperienced, stupid, foolish. —तटी a terrace in front of the house. -दाहः setting a house on fire, incendiarism. —दासः a domestic slave. —दीप्तिः f. the splendour or ornament of a house, a virtuous woman. -देवता the goddess of a house; (pl.) a class of household deities. —देहली. the threshold of a house; यासां बलिः सपदिमद्गृहदेहलीनां Mk. 1. 2. —नमनं wind. —नाशनः a wild pigeon. —नीडः a sparrow. —पतिः 1. a householder, a man who has entered on the second state of life, one who, after having completed his studies, is married and settled. -2 a sacrificer.-3. the virtue of a householder; i. e. hospitality. -4. Ved. an epithet of Agni. -5 the maintenance of the sacred and perpetual fire —पत्नी Ved. 'the mistress of a house,' the wife of the householder —पालः 1. the guardian of a house. -2. a house-dog. -पोतकः the site of a house, the ground on which it stands and which surrounds it. —प्रवेशः a solemn entrance into a house according to prescribed rites. —बभ्रुः a domestic ichneumon.—बलिः a domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals, supernatural beings, and particularly household deities; Ms. 3. 265. °प्रियः a crane. °भुज् m. 1. a crow. -2. a sparrow; नीडारंभैर्गृहबलिभुजामाकुलग्रामचैत्याः Me. 23. °देवता a deity to whom a domestic oblation is offered. —भंगः 1. one who is driven from his house, an exile. -2. destroying a house. -3. breaking into a house. -4 failure, ruin or destruction of a house, firm &c. —भंजनं 1. breaking down or destroying a house. -2. causing the decay or ruin of a family.—भर्तृ m. the master of a house. —भूमिः f. the site of a house. —भेदिन् a. 1. prying into domestic affairs. -2. causing domestic quarrels. —भोजिन् m. an inmate of the same house, tenant. —मणिः a lamp. -माचिका a bat.-मृगः a dog. —मेघः a multitude of houses. —मेध a. 1. one who performs the domestic rites. -2. connected with the duties of a household. (—धः) 1. a householder -2. a domestic sacrifice. —मेधिन् m. a householder, a married Brâhmaṇa who has a household; (गृहैर्दारैर्मेधंते संगच्छंते Malli.); प्रजायै गृहमेधिनाम् R. 1. 7; see गृहपति above. (-नी)the wife of a householder, a house-wife. —यंत्रं a stick or other instrument to which, on solemn occasions, flags are fastened; गृहयंत्रपताकाश्रीरपौरादरनिर्मिता Ku. 6. 41. —रंध्रं family-dissensions. —वाटिका, -वाटी a garden attached to a house. —वित्तः the owner of a house. —शुकः a domestic parrot, one kept for pleasure; Amaru. 13. —संवेशकः A house-builder by profession.—स्थः a householder, one who has entered on the stage of a householder; संकटा ह्याहिताग्नीनां प्रत्यवायैर्गृहस्थता U. 1. 9; see गृहपति above and Ms. 3. 68; 6. 90. °आश्रमः the life of a householder; see गृहाश्रम. °धर्मः the duty of a householder. —स्थूणा the pillar of a house.

गृहगाय्यः A householder; (according to Tv. the form गृहयाय्य given in शब्दकल्पद्रुम is not correct).

गृहयालु a. Disposed to catch hold of or seize.

गृहा(हो)लिका A small houselizard

गृहिणी 'The mistress of a house', a wife, house-wife, (the lady in charge of the house); न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते। गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं कांताराद‌तिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81. -Comp. —पदं the position or dignity of the mistress of the house; यांत्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 18.

गृहिन् a. [गृह-इनि] Possessing a house. —m. The master of a house, a householder; पीड्यंते गृहिणः कथं नु तनयाविश्लेषदुःखैर्नवैः S. 4. 5; U.2.22; Sânti. 2. 24, Pt. 2. 61.

गृहीभू To serve as a house; S.7.20.

गृह्य a. [गृह्-क्यप्] 1 To be attracted or pleased, as in गुणगृह्य q. v. -2 Domestic. -3 Not master of oneself, dependent. -4 Tame, domesticated. -5 Situated out-side of; ग्रामगृह्या सेना 'an army out-side a village.' —ह्यः 1 The inmate of a house. -2 A tame animal or bird.-3 The domestic fire. —ह्यं The anus. -Comp. —अग्निः a sacred fire which every Brâhmaṇa is enjoined to maintain.

गृह्यक a. 1 Tame, domestic. -2 Dependent. —कः A tame animal.

गृहणी Sour gruel made from the fermentations of rice water.

गृहीत See under ग्रह्.

गृहा A village adjoining to a city.

गॄ I. 9 P. (गृणाति, गूर्ण) 1 to utter a sound, call out, invoke; नामापि नाम गृणतामसृतत्वाय कल्पते Mv. 7. 15. -2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim; R. 10. 63. -3 To relate, promulgate. -4 To praise, extol; केचिद्भीताः प्रांजलयो गृणंति Bg. 11. 21; Bk. 8 77. -WITH अनु to encourage; Bk. 8. 77. -II. 6 P. (गिरति or गिलति) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up. -2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. -WITH अव (Atm.) to eat, devour; तथावगिरमाणैश्च पिशाचैर्मांसशोणितं Bk. 8. 30. -III. 10 A. (गारयते) 1 To make known, relate.-2 To teach.

गर्ण a. [गॄ कर्मणि क्त] 1 Swallowed, eaten up. -2 Described, praised.

गीर्णिः f. [गॄ भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Praise. -2 Frame. -3 Eating up, swallowing.

गेंडु(दु)कः A bell for playing with (also गेंडूकं).

गेप् 1 A. (गेपते) To shake, tremble.

गेव् 1 A. (गेवते) To serve.

गेष् 1 A. (गेषते) To seek, search, investigate; cf. गवेष्.

गेहं [गो गणेशो गंधर्वो वा ईहः ईप्सितो यत्र Tv.] A house, habitation; सा नारि

विधवा जाता गेहे रोदिति तत्पतिः Subhâsh. *N. B.* The loc. of this word is used with several words to form *aluk* Tat. compounds ; *e. g.* गेहेक्ष्वेडिन् *a.* 'bellowing at home only', *i. e.* a coward, poltroon. गेहेदृाहिन् *a.* 'sharp at home only' *i. e.* a coward. गेहेनर्दिन् *a.* 'shouting defiance at home only'; *i. e.* a coward, dunghill-cock. गेहेमेहिन् *a.* 'making water at home'; *i. e.* indolent. गेहेव्याडः a braggadocio, braggart, boaster. गेहेशूरः 'a house-hero', a carpet-knight, boasting coward.

गेहिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) = गृहिन् q. v.

गेहिनी A wife, the mistress of the house ; धैर्यं यस्य पिता क्षमा च जननी शांतिश्चिरं गेहिनी Sânti. 4. 9 ; मद्गेहिन्याः प्रिय इति सखे चेतसा कातरेण Me. 77.

गेह्य *a.* Domestic, being in a house -ह्यं 1 Domestic affair 2 Wealth.

गै 1 P. (गायति, जगौ, अगासीत्, गास्यति, गातुं, गीत) 1 To sing, sing a song ; अहो साधु रेभिलेन गीतं Mk. 3; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां *S.* 1 ; Ms. 4. 64 ; :9. 42. -2 To speak or recite in a singing tone. -3 To relate, declare, tell (especially in metrical language) गीतश्चायमर्थोंगिरसा Mâl. 2. -4 To describe, relate or celebrate in song ; चारणद्वंद्वगीतः *S.* 2. 14 ; प्रभवस्तस्य गीयते Ku. 2. 5. —*Caus.* (गापयति-ते) To cause to sing or praise in song; जयोदाहरणं बाह्वोर्गापयामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78, 15. 33.

गातव्य *a.* To be sung ; what may be sung.

गातृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) [गै-गाने तृच्] 1 Singer. -2 Angry. -*m.* 1 A singer. -2 A Gandharva.

गाथः A song, singing.

गाथकः-थिकः [गै-थकन्] 1 A musician, singer. -2 A chanter of sacred poems or Purâṇas.

गाथा 1 Verse. -2 A religious verse, but not belonging to any one of the Vedas. -3 A stanza. -4 A song. -5 A Prâkrita dialect. -6 N. of the Aryâ metre. -Comp. —कारः a writer of Prâkrita verses.

गाथिका A song, verse ; Y. 1. 45.

गानं [गै भावे ल्युट्] 1 Singing, a song. -2 A sound. -3 Going. -4 Praise.

गानिन् *a.* 1 Going, moving. -2 Singing, praising. —नी A plant used in clearing the voice.

गेय *pot p.* [गै कर्तरि नि० यत्] 1 A singer, one who sings ; गेयो माणवकः साम्नां P. III. 4.68. Sk. -2 To be sung. —यं A song, singing, also the act of singing ; गेये केन विनीतौ वां R. 15. 69 ; Me. 86 ; अनंगा वाङ्मयस्यासीत् गेयेव चित्रिता Si. 2. 72.

गेष्णः 1 A singer, a professional singer. -2 An actor.

गेष्णुः [गै इष्णुच्] A singer, an actor.

गैर *a.* (री *f.*) [गिरौ भवः अण्] Coming from a mountain, mountain-born.

गैरिक *a.* (की *f.*) [गिरौ भवः ठञ्] Mountain-born. —कः, -कं Red chalk; Si. 5 391. —कं Gold.

गैरेय *a.* [गिरौ भवः ढक्] Mountain-born. -यं Bitumen, red chalk.

गो *m. f.* (*Nom.* गौः) [गच्छत्यनेन, गम करणे डो Tv.] 1 Cattle, kine (pl.). -2 Anything coming from a cow ; such as milk, flesh, leather &c. -3 The stars. -4 The sky. -5 The thunder-bolt of Indra. -6 A ray of light. -7 A diamond. -8 Heaven. -9 An arrow. —*f.* 1 A cow; जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वीं R. 2. 3 ; क्षीरिण्यः संतु गावः Mk. 10. 60. -2 The earth : दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय R. 1. 26; गामात्तसारां रघुरप्यवेक्ष्य 5. 26, 11. 36 ; Bg. 15. 13 ; सेकोऽत्युगृह्णातु गां Mu. 3. 2 ; Me. 33. -3 Speech, words ; रघोरुदारामपि गां निशम्य R. 5. 12 2. 59 ; Ki. 4. 20. -4 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati -5 A mother. -6 A quarter of the compass. -7 Water (pl.). -8 The eye. -9 A region of the sky. -*m.* 1 A bull, an ox ; असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10 ; Ms. 4. 72 ; cf. जरद्गव. -2 The hair of the body. -3 An organ of sense. -4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. -5 The sun. -6 The number 'nine' (in math.). -7 The moon. -8 A singer -9 A billion. -10 A cow sacrifice. -11 A house. -Comp. -कंटकः, -कं 1. a road or spot trodden down by oxen and thus made impassable. -2 the cow's hoof. -3. the print of a cow's hoof. —कर्ण *a.* having cow's ear. (-र्णः) 1. a cow's ear. -2. a mule. -3. a snake. -4. a span (from the tip of the thumb to that of the ring finger). -5 N. of a place of pilgrimage in the south, sacred to Siva; श्रितगोकर्णनिकेतमीश्वरं R. 8. 33. -6 a kind of deer. -7 a kind of arrow. —किराटा, -किराटिका the Sârikâ bird. —किलः, -कीलः 1. a plough. -2. a pestle. —कुलं 1. a herd of kine; वृष्णिव्याकुलगोकुलावनरसादुद्धृत्य गोवर्धनं Git. 4 ; गोकुलस्य तृषार्तस्य Mb. -2. a cow-house. -3. N. of a village (where Krishṇa was brought up). —कुलिक *a.* 1. one who does not help a cow in the mud. -2. squint-eyed. —कुलोद्भवा an epithet of Durgâ. —कृतं cow-dung. —क्षीरं cow's milk. —क्षुरं-रकं a cow's hoof. —खर a nail. —गृष्टिः a young cow which has had only one calf. —गोयुग a pair of oxen. —गोष्ठं a cow-pen, cattle-shed. —ग्रंथिः 1. dried cowdung. -2. a cow house. —ग्रहः capture of cattle. —ग्रासः the ceremony of offering a morsel (of grass) to a cow when performing an expiatory rite. —घात, -घातकः, -घातिन् *m.* a cow-killer. -घृतं 1. rain-water. -2. clarified butter coming from a cow. —घ्न *a.* 1. destructive to cows. -2. one who has killed a cow. -3. one for whom a cow is killed, a guest. —चंदनं a kind of sandal-wood. —चर *a.* 1. grazed over by cattle. -2. frequenting ; dwelling, resorting to, haunting ; पितृसद्मगोचरं Ku. 5. 77. -3. within the scope, power or range of; अवाङ्मनसगोचरं R. 10 15; so बुद्धि°, दृष्टि°, श्रवण° &c. -4. moving on earth. -5. accessible to, attainable. -6. circulating, having a particular meaning, prevalent. (-रः) 1. the range of cattle, pasturage; उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रिगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10. -2. (*a*) a district, department, province, sphere. (*b*) an abode, dwelling place. -3. range of the organs of sense, an object of sense ; श्रवणगोचरे तिष्ठ be within ear-shot : नयनगोचरं या to become visible. -4. scope, range in general ; हर्तुर्याति न गोचरं Bh. 2. 16. -5. (fig.) grip, hold, power, influence, control ; कः कालस्य न गोचरांतरगतः Pt. 1. 146 ; गोचरीभूतमक्ष्णोः U. 6. 26 ; Mâl. 5. 24 ; अपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणबाणगोचरं Mâl. 1. -6. horizon. -7. the range of the planets from the Lagna or from each other. (गोचरीकृ to place within the range (of sight), make current.). —चर्मन् *n.* 1. a cow's hide. -2. a particular measure of surface thus defined by Vasishtha :—दशहस्तेन वंशेन दशवंशान् समंततः । पंच चाभ्यधिकान् दद्यादेतद्गोचर्म चोच्यते ॥ °वसनः an epithet of Siva. —चारकः cowherd. —चारणं the tending or feeding of cows. —ज *a.* born in the earth (rice &c.). -जरः an old ox or bull. —जलं the urine of a bull or cow. —जागरिकं auspiciousness, happiness. (-कः) a preparer of food, baker. —जात *a.* born in the heaven (gods). —तल्लजः an excellent bull or cow. —तीर्थं a cowhouse. —त्रं [गां भूमिं त्रायते त्रै-क] 1. a cowpen. -2. a stable in general. -3. a family, race, lineage ; गोत्रेण माठरोऽस्मि Sk. ; so कौशिकगोत्राः, वासिष्ठगोत्राः &c.; Ms. 3. 109, 9. 141. -4. a name, appellation : जगाद गोत्रस्खलिते च का न ते N. 1. 30 ; *S.* 6. 4 ; see °स्खलित below ; मद्गोत्रांकं विरचितपदं गेयमुद्गातुकामा Me. 86. -5. a multitude. -6 increase -7. a forest. -8 a field -9. a road -10. possessions, wealth. -11. an umbrella, a parasol. -12. knowledge of futurity. -13. a genus, class, species. 14 a

caste, tribe, caste according to families. (-त्रः) a mountain. (-त्रा) 1. a multitude of cows. -2. the earth. °कर्तृ, -कारिन् *m.* the foundor of a family. °कीला the earth. °ज *a.* born in the same family, gentile, a relation; Y. 2. 135. °पटः a genealogical table, pedigree. °प्रवरः the oldest member or founder of a family. °भिद् *m.* An epithet of Indra; हृदि क्षतो गोत्रभिदप्यमर्षणः R. 3. 53, 6. 73; Ku. 2. 52. °स्खलनं, °स्खलितं blundering or mistaking in calling (one) by his name, calling by a wrong name; स्मरसि स्मर मेखलागुणैरुत गोत्रस्खलितेषु बंधनं Ku. 4. 8. —द *a.* giving cows. (-दः) brain. (-दा) N. of the river Godâvari. —दत्र *a.* Ved. giving cows. (-त्रः) an epithet of Indra. (-त्रं) a crown (protecting the head). —दंत *a.* armed with a coat of mail. (-तं) 1. yellow orpiment. -2. a white fossil substance. —दानं 1. the gift of a cow. -2. the ceremony of tonsure of cutting the hair; अथास्य गोदानविधेरनंतरं R. 3. 33; (see Mallinâtha's explanation of the word); कृतगोदानमंगलाः U. 1; (Râm. explains the word differently) -3. the part of the head close to the right ear. —दाय *a.* intending to give cows. —दारणं 1. a plough. -2. a spade, hoe. —दावरी N. of a river in the south. —दुह् *m.*, -दुहः 'cow-milker', a cowherd -दोहः 1. the milking of cows. -2. the milk of cows. -3. the time of milking cows. —दोहनं 1. the time of milking cows. -2. the milking of cows. —दोहनी a milk-pail. —द्रवः the urine of a bull or cow. —धनं 1. a herd or multitude of cows, cattle -2. possession of cows. (-नः) a broad-pointed arrow. —धरा a mountain. —धर्मः the law of cattle, rules relating to cattle. —धुमा, -धूमा 1. wheat. -2. the orange. °चूर्णं wheat-flour; °संभवं a sour paste. —धूलिः 'dust of the cows,' the time of sunset or evening twilight (so called because cows, which generally return home at about sunset, raise up clouds of dust by their treading on the earth). —धेनुः a milch-cow with a calf. —ध्रा a mountain. —नंदा an epithet of the wife of Siva. —नंदी the female of the Sârasa bird. -नर्दः 1. the (Indian) crane. -2. an epithet of Siva (bellowing like a bull). -3. N. of a country. -नर्दीयः an epithet of Patanjali, author of the Mahâbhâshya. —नसः, -नासः 1. a kind of snake. -2. a kind of gem. —नसा the mouth of a cow. —नाथः 1. a bull. -2. an owner of land. -3. a herdsman -4. an owner of kine. —नायः a cowherd. -नासा the projecting snout of a cow or ox. —नास a kind of gem —निष्यंदः cow's urine. —पः 1. a cowherd (considerd as belonging to a mixed tribe); गोपवेशस्य विष्णोः Me. 15. -2. the chief of a cowpen. -3. the superintendent of a village. -4. a king. -5. a protector, guardian. °अनसी the wood of a thatch. °आटविका a cowherd. °कन्या 1. the daughter of a cowherd. -2. a nymph of Vrindâvana. °अध्यक्षः, °इंद्रः, °ईशः the chief of herdsmen, an epithet of Krishna. °दलः the betel nut tree. °भद्रं the fibrous root of a water-lily. °रसः gum myrrh. °वधूः *f.* a cowherd's wife. °वधूटी a young cowherdess, a young wife of a cowherd; गोपवधूटीदुकूलचौराय Bhâshâ P. 1. (-पकः) 1. the superintendent of a district. -2. myrrh. (-पिका) 1. a cowherdess. -2. protectress. (-पी) 1. a cowherd's wife (especially applied to the cowherdesses of Vrindâvana, the companions of Krishna in his juvenile sports) -2. a milk-maid. -3. a protectress -4. Nature, elementary nature. —पतिः 1. an owner of cows. -2. a bull. -3. a leader, chief. -4 the sun. -5. Indra. -6. N. of Krishna. -7. N. of Siva. -8. N. of Varuna. -9. a king. -पशुः a sacrificial cow. —पाः *m.* Ved. 1. a herdsman. -2. protector, or guardian. —पानसी a curved beam which supports a thatch. —पालः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. an epithet of Krishna. °धानी a cow-pen, cow-shed. -पालकः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva; also of Krishna. —पालिः an epithet of Siva. —पालिका, -पाली the wife of a cowherd. —पित्तं bile of cows, ox-bile (from which the yellow pigment गोरोचना is prepared; Pt. 1. 94.). -पीता a species of wagtail. —पीथः protection. (-थं) a holy place, a place of pilgrimage. —पुच्छं a cow's tail. (-च्छः) 1. a sort of monkey. -2. a sort of necklace consisting of two or four or thirty-four strings. -पुटिकं the head of Siva's bull. -पुत्रः 1. a young bull. -2. an epithet of Karna. —पुरं 1. a town-gate; Mâl. 9. 1. -2. a principal gate; Ki. 5. 5. -3. the ornamental gate-way of a temple. —पुरीषं cowdung. -प्रकांडं an excellent cow or bull. —प्रचारः pasture-ground, pasturage for cattle; Y. 2. 166. —प्रत(ता)रः 1. a ford for cattle. -2. a place of pilgrimage on the Sarayû. —प्रवेशः the time when cows return home, sunset or evening-twilight. —फणा 1. a bandage hollowed out so as to fit the chin or nose &c. -2. a sling. -बालः the hair of cows. —भुज् *m.* a king. —भृत् *m.* a mountain. —मक्षिका a gadfly. —मघ *a.* granting cattle or cows. —मंडलं 1. the goble. -2. a multitude of cows. —मतं = गव्यूति q. v —मतल्लिका a tractable cow, an excellent cow. —मथः a cowherd. -मद्विषदा N. of one of the Mâtris attending on कार्त्तिकेय. —मांसं beef. -मायु 1. a kind of frog. -2. a jackal, अनुहुंकुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरी Si. 16. 25. -3. bile of a cow. -4. N. of a Gandharva. —मुखः, -मुखं [गोमुखमिव मुखमस्य] a kind of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13. (-खः) 1. a crocodile, shark. -2. a hole of a particular shape in a wall made by thieves. (-खं) 1. a house built unevenly. -2 spreading unguents, smearing. (-खं, -खी) a cloth-bag of the shape of a gnomon containing a rosary, the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside (-खी) the chasm in the Himâlaya mountains through which the Ganges flows. —मूढ *a.* stupid as a bull. —मूत्रं cow's urine. -मूत्रिका 1. an artificial verse, the second of which repeats nearly all the syllables of the first. (Malli. thus defines it:—वर्णानामेकरूपत्वं यद्येकांतरमर्धयोः। गोमूत्रिकेति तत्प्राहुर्दुष्करं तद्विदो विदुः ॥ see Si. 19. 46). -2 a form of calculation. —मृगः a kind of ox (गवय). —मेदः a gem brought from the Himâlaya and Indus, described as of four different colours:—white, pale-yellow, red, and dark-blue. —मेदकः 1. see गोमेद. -2. a kind of poison (काकोल). -3. smearing the body with unguents. —मेधः, -यज्ञः a cow sacrifice. -यानं a carriage drawn by oxen. -युक्त *a.* drawn by oxen. —युतं a cattle-station. —रक्षः 1. a cowherd. -2. keeping or sending cattle. -3. the orange. -4. an epithet of Siva. °जंबू *f.* wheat. —रंकुः 1. a water-fowl. -2. a prisoner. -3. a naked man, a mendicant wandering about without clothes. -4. a chanter. -रजं saffron. —रसः 1. cow's milk. -2. curds. -3. buttermilk. -4. the flavour of a sentence, को रसो गोरसं विना Udb. °जं buttermilk —राजः an excellent bull. —राटिका, -राटी the Sârikâ bird. —रुतं a measure of distance equal to two Krosas. —रूपं the form of a cow. (-पः) N. of Siva. —रोचं yellow orpiment. -रोचना a bright yellow pigment prepared from the urine or bile of a cow, or found in the head of a cow. —लवणं a measure of salt given to a cow.

—लांगु(गू.)लः a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks, and a tail like that of a cow; Mâl. 9. 30. —लोकः a part of heaven, cow-world. —लोमि a prostitute. —वत्सः a calf. —आदिन् m. a wolf. —वर्धनः a celebrated hill in वृंदावन the country about Mathurâ (This hill was lifted up and supported by Krishṇa upon one finger for seven days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Krishṇa's divinity.) °धरः, °धारिन् m. an epithet of Krishṇa. —वशा a barren cow. —वाटं, वासः a cow-pen. —वासन a. covered with an ox-hide. —विकर्तः, —विकर्तृ m. 1. the killer of a cow. —2. a husbandman. —विततः a horse-sacrifice having many cows. —विंदः 1. a cow-keeper, a chief herdsman. —2. N. of Krishṇa. —3. Brihaspati. °द्वादशी the twelfth day in the light half of the mouth of फाल्गुन. —विष् f., —विष्ठा cowdung. —विसर्गः day-break (when cows are let loose to graze in forests). —वीथिः f. N. of that portion of the moon's path which contains the asterisms भाद्रपद, रेवती and अश्विनी, or according to some हस्त, चित्रा, and स्वाति. —वीर्यं the price received for milk. —वृंदं a drove of cattle. —वृंदारकः an excellent bull or cow. —वृषः, —वृषभः an excellent bull. °ध्वजः an epithet of Siva. —वैद्यः a quack doctor. —व्रजः 1. a cow-pen. —2. a herd of cows. —3. a place where cattle graze. —व्रत, —व्रतिन् a. one who imitates a cow in frugality. —शकृत् n. cowdung. —शतं a present of a hundred cows to a Brâhmaṇa. —शालं —ला a cow-stall. —शीर्षः, —र्षं a kind of sandal. —षड्गवं three pairs of kine. —षन, —षा a. Ved. acquiring or bestowing cows. —षा(सा)तिः 1. acquiring cattle. —2. giving cattle. —ष्टोमः a kind of sacrifice lasting for one day. —संख्यः a cow herd. —सदृक्षः a species of ox (गवय). —सर्गः the time at which cows are usually let loose, day-break; see गोविसर्ग. —सवः a kind of cow-sacrifice (not performed in the Kali age). —सहस्रं a kind of present (महादान). (—स्री) N. of two holidays on the fifteenth day of the dark half of कार्तिक and ज्येष्ठ. —सूत्रिका a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each ox or cow. —स्तनः 1. the udder of a cow. —2. a cluster of blossoms, nosegay &c. —3. a pearl-necklace of four strings. —स्तना, —नी a bunch of grapes. —स्थानं, —नकं a cow-pen. —स्वामिन् m. 1. an owner of cows. —2. a religious mendicant. —3. an honorary title affixed to proper names; (e. g. बोपदेवगोस्वामिन्). —हत्या cow-slaughter. —हलं (sometimes written हल्लं) cow-dung. —हित a. cherishing or protecting kine. (—तः) N. of Vishṇu.

गोमत् a. 1 Rich in cows. —2 Possessing or containing cattle. —3 Mixed with milk. —n. Possession of cattle, property consisting in herds. —ती N. of a river.

गोमय a. 1 Consisting of cattle. —2 Defiled with cow-dung. —यः, —यं Cowdung. —यं Cowdung cake; उपलशकलमेतद्भेदकं गोमयानां Mn. 3. 15. —Comp. —उत्था 1. a kind of beetle found in cow-dung. —2. gad fly. —छत्रं, —त्रिका a mushroom, a fungus.

गोमिन् a. Rich in herds —m. 1 An owner of cattle. —2 A jackal. —3 A worshipper. —4 An attendant on a Buddha.

गोष्ठः —ष्ठं [गावास्तिष्ठंत्यत्र पत्रर्थे क षत्वम्] (Usually गोष्ठं only) 1 A cow-pen, cow-house, cow-station. —2 A station of cow-herds. —ष्ठः 1 An assembly or meeting. —2 An epithet of Siva. —ष्ठं A purificatory श्राद्ध ceremony. °पतिः a chief herdsman. °वेदिका a mound or altar in a cowpen. °श्वः a dog in a cowpen which barks at every one; applied figuratively to a slanderous person, one who stays idly at home and slanders his neighbours. गोष्ठेपंडितः 'wise in a cowpen,' a braggart, vain boaster. गोष्ठेक्ष्वेडिन् m. a boasting coward; also गोष्ठेपटु, गोष्ठेप्रगल्भः, —शूरः &c.

गोष्पदं 1 A cow's foot. —2 The mark or impression of a cow's foot in the soil. —3 The quantity of water sufficient to fill such an impression; i. e. a very small puddle. —4 As much as a cow's footstep will hold. —5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोडुंबः The water-melon.

गोणी 1 A sack. —2 A measure of capacity equal to a Droṇa. —3 Ragged garment, torn clothes.

गोंडः 1 A fleshy navel. —2 A person with a fleshy navel. —3 A man of a low tribe, a mountaineer, especially one inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between the Narmadâ and Krishṇâ.

गोतमः 1 N. of a sage belonging to the family of a Angiras, father of Satânanda and husband of Ahalyâ. —2 N. of a sage, the founder of Nyâya philosophy.

गोतमी Ahalyâ, wife of गोतम. —Comp. —पुत्रः an epithet of Satânanda.

गोधा (गुध्यते वेष्ट्यते बाहुरनया करणे घञ्) 1 A leathern fence fastened round the left arm to prevent injury from the bow-string. —2 The alligator. —3 A sinew chord.

गोधिः [गौनत्रं धीयते यस्मिन् आधारे इन्] 1 The forehead. —2 The Gangetic alligator.

गोधिका A kind of lizard.

गोधेरः A protector, guardian.

गोपः, —गोपनं See under गुप्.

गोरणं Energy, continued effort, perseverance.

गोर्दः Brain; (also गोद).

गोलः, —ला —लं [गुड् अच् डस्य लः] 1 A ball, globe; Mâl. 7. 1. —2 The celestial or terrestrial globe. —3 A circle. —4 A sphere, anything round or globular. —लः 1 A widow's bastard; of. कुंड. —2 The conjunction of several plants or the presence of several in one sign. —3 Myrrh. —ला 1 A wooden ball with which children play. —2 A large globular water-jar. —3 Red arsenic. —4 Ink. —5 A woman's female friend. —6 N. of Durgâ. —7 N. of the river Godâvari. —Comp. —अध्यायः N. of an astronomical work by Bhâskarâchârya. —यंत्रं a kind of astronomical instrument.

गोलकः [गुड् ण्वुल् डस्य लः] 1 A ball, globe. —2 A wooden ball for playing with. —3 A globular water-jar. —4 A widow's bastard. —5 A conjunction of six or more planets. —6 Molasses. —7 Gum myrrh. —कं The heaven of Krishṇa.

गोलासः —स A mushroom.

गोष्ट् 1 A. (गोष्टते) To assemble collect, heap together.

गोष्ठिः —ष्ठी f. 1 An assembly, meeting. —2 Society, association. —3 Conversation, chitchat, discourse; गोष्ठी सत्कविभिः समं Bh. 1. 28; Mâl. 10. 25; तेनैव सह सर्वदा गोष्ठीमनुभवति Pt. 2. —4 A multitude or collection. —5 Family connections, relatives, especially such as require to be maintained. —6 A kind of dramatic composition in one act. °पतिः 1. the chief of an assembly, president. —2. the master of a family.

गोसः [गां जलं स्यति सो क] 1 Gum myrrh. —2 Early morning, day-break. —3 Hot season.

गोहः Ved. 1 A house. —2 A hiding-place, a lair.

गोहनं Covering, hiding.

गोहिरं The heel.

गौंजिकः, —गः A goldsmith.

गौडः 1 N. of a country; the स्कंदपुराण thus describes its position: —वंगदेशं समारभ्य भुवनेशांतगः शिवे ॥ गौडदेशः समाख्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥ —2 A particular subdivision of Brâ-

mana. —डाः (pl.) The inhabitants of Gauda. —डी 1 Spirit distilled from molasses ; गौडी पैष्टी च माध्वी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा Ms. 11. 95. -2 One of the Râgiṇis. -3 (In rhet.) One of the *Ritis* or *Vṛittis* or styles of poetic composition ; *S.* D. mentions four *Ritis*, while K. P. only three ; गौडी being another name for परुषा वृत्ति ; ओजःप्रकाशकैस्तैः (वर्णैः) तु परुषा (*i. e.* गौडी) K. P. 7 ; ओजःप्रकाशकैर्वर्णैर्बंध आडंबरः पुनः। समासबहुला गौडी *S.* D. 627. —डं Sweetmeats.

गौडिक *a.* Relating to molasses. —कः Sugar-cane. —कं Rum.

गौण *a.* (णी *f.*) [गुणमधिकृत्य प्रवृत्ता गौणी, तत आगतः अण्] 1 Subordinate, secondary, unessential. -2 (In gram.) Indirect or less immediate (opp. मुख्य or प्रधान) ; गौणे कर्मणि दुह्यादेः प्रधाने नीहृकृष्वहां Sk. -3 Figurative, metaphorical, used in a secondary sense (as a word or sense). -4 Founded on some resemblance between the primary and secondary sense of a word ; as in गौणीलक्षणा. -5 Relating to enumeration or multiplication. -6 Attributive. -Comp. —पक्षः the minor or weaker side of an argument &c.

गौणिक *a.* 1 Relating to the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्). -2 Having qualities. -3 Subordinate. -4 Resembling a sack.

गौण्यं Subordination, inferior position or rank.

गौतमः N. of (1) the sage Bhâradvâja ; (2) of Satânanda, Gotama's son ; (3) N. of Kripa, Droṇa's brother-in-law ; (4) of Buddha ; (5) of the propounder of the Nyâya system of philosophy. -Comp. —संभवा the river Godâvarî.

गौतमी 1 N. of Kripî, wife of Droṇa. -2 An epithet of the Godâvarî. -3 The teaching of Buddha. —4 The Nyâya system of philosophy propounded by Gautama. -5 Turmeric. -6 A kind of yellow pigment. -7 An epithet of Durgâ. -8 N. of the river Gomatî.

गौधूमीनं A field where wheat is grown.

गौनर्दः An epithet of Patanjali the author of the Mahâbhâshya.

गौपिकः The son of a Gopî or herdsman's wife.

गौपुच्छ *a.* Like a cow's tail.

गौपुच्छिक *a.* Belonging to a cow's tail, bought for it.

गौप्तेयः The son of a Vaiśya woman.

गौर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) 1 White ; कैलासगौरं वृषमारुरुक्षोः R. 2. 35 ; द्विरददशनच्छेदगौरस्य तस्य Me. 59, 52 ; Rs 1. 6. -2 Yellowish, pale-red ; गोरोचनाक्षेपनितांतगौरैः Ku. 7. 17 ; R. 6. 65 ; गौरांगि गर्वं न कदापि कुर्याः R. G. -3 Reddish. -4 Shining, brilliant. -5 Pure, clean, beautiful. —रः 1 The white colour. -2 The yellowish colour. -3 The reddish colour. -4 White mustard. -5 The moon. -6 A kind of buffalo. -7 A kind of deer. -8 The planet Jupiter. -9 N. of Chaitanya. —रं 1 The filament of a lotus. -2 Saffron. -3 Gold. -Comp. -अंगः N. of (1) Vishṇu. (2) Krishṇa. —आस्यः a kind of black monkey, with a white face. —खरः a wild monkey. —सर्षपः white mustard (considered as a kind of weight).

गौरक्ष्यं The office of a herdsman.

गौरव *a.* [गुरोर्भावः कर्म, वा अण्] Belonging to a Guru or teacher. —वं 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.) ; जघन° S. 3. 8 ; सुरेंद्रमात्राश्रितगर्भगौरवात् R. 3. 11. -2 Importance, high value or estimation ; स्वविक्रमे गौरवमादधानं R. 14. 18 ; 18. 39 ; कार्यगौरवेण Mu. 5 ; importance or urgent nature ; U. 6 7. -3 Respect, regard, consideration ; तथापि यन्मय्यपि ते गुरुरित्यस्ति गौरवं *Si.* 2. 71 ; प्रयोजनापेक्षितया प्रभूणां प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु Ku. 3. 1 ; Amaru. 19. -4 Respectability, dignity, venerableness ; कोऽर्थी गतो गौरवं Pt. 1. 146 ; Ms. 2. 145. -5 Cumbrousness. -6 (In prosody) Length (as of a syllable). -7 Depth (as of meaning) ; यच्चार्थतो गौरवं Mâl. 1. 7. -Comp. —आसनं a seat of honour. —ईरित *a.* praised, famed, celebrated.

गौरवित *a.* Highly esteemed or honoured.

गौरिका A virgin, a young girl.

गौरिलः 1 White mustard. -2 Dust of iron or steel.

गौरी 1 N. of Pârvatî ; as in गौरीनाथ. -2 A young girl eight years old ; अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गौरी. -3 A young girl prior to menstruation, virgin, maid. -4 A woman with a white or yellowish complexion. -5 The earth. -6 Turmeric. -7 A yellow pigment or dye ; (called गोरोचना). -8 The wife of Varuṇa -9 The Mallikâ creeper. -10 The Tulasî plant. -11 The Manjishṭhâ plant. -12 Speech. -Comp. —कांतः, —नाथः an epithet of *S*iva —गुरुः the Himâlaya mountain ; गौरीगुरोर्गह्वरमाविवेश R. 2. 26 ; Ki. 5. 21. —जः N. of Kârttikeya. (—जं) talc. —पट्टः the horizontal plate of the Linga or Phallus of *S*iva, symbolizing the female organ. —पुत्रः N. of Kârttikeya. —ललितं a yellow orpiment. —सुतः 1. N. of कार्त्तिकेय. -2. the son of a girl married when 8 years old.

गौरुतल्पिकः The violator of the preceptor's bed.

गौलक्षणिकः One who knows the good or bad marks of a cow.

गौल्मिकः A single soldier of a troop.

गौल्यं 1 Syrup. -2 Spirituous liquor.

गौशतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Possessing a hundred cows.

गौष्ठीनं The site of an old cowpen.

गौसहस्रिक *a.* Possessing a thousand cows.

ग्धिः *f.* Ved. Eating, consuming.

ग्ना Ved. A woman.

ग्मा The earth.

ग्रथ् or ग्रंथ् 1 A. (ग्रथते, ग्रंथते) 1 To be crooked. -2 To be wicked. -3 To bend.

ग्रथनं 1 Coagulation, thickening, becoming obstructed or clogged with knotty lumps. -2 Stringing together. -3 Composing, writing ; (—ना also in those two senses).

ग्रथ्नः [ग्रंथ् भा° नङ्] A cluster, bunch, tuft.

ग्रथित *p. p.* [ग्रंथ् संदर्भे क्त नलोपः] 1 Strung or tied together. -2 Composed ; कालिदासग्रथितवस्तुना नाटकेन *S.* 1. गणः कतिपयैरेव ग्रथितस्य स्वरैरिव *Si.* 2. 72. -3 Arranged, classed. -4 Thickened, coagulated. -5 Knotty. -6 Hardened. -7 Hurt, injured. -8 Seized, taken possession of. -9 Overcome. —तं A tumor with hard knots.

ग्रंथ् 1, 9 P., 10 U , 1 A. (ग्रंथति, ग्रथ्नाति, ग्रंथयति-ते, also ग्रथते) 1 To fasten, tie or string together ; Bk. 7. 105 ; स्रजो ग्रथयते &c. -2 To arrange, class together, connect in a regular series. 3 To wind round. -4 To write, compose ; ग्रथ्नामि काव्यशशिनं विततार्थरश्मिं K. P. 10. -5 To form, make, produce ; ग्रथ्नंति बाष्पबिंदुनिकरं पक्ष्मपंक्तयः K. 60 ; Bk. 17. 69. -6 To set or strew with.

ग्रंथः [ग्रंथ् संदर्भे भावे घञ्] 1 Binding, stringing together (fig. also). -2 A work, treatise, composition, literary production, book ; ग्रंथारंभे ग्रंथकृत्, ग्रंथसमाप्तिः &c. -3 Wealth, property. -4 A verse consisting of 32 syllables, written in the Anushṭubh metre -Comp. —कर्तृ *m.* —कारः -कृत् *m.* a writer, an author ; ग्रंथारंभे समुचितेष्टदेवतां ग्रंथकृत्परामृशति K. P. 1. -कुटी, -कूटी 1. a library. -2. a studio.

—विस्तरः, -विस्तारः voluminousness, diffuse style. —संधिः a section or chapter of a work ; (for the several names by which sections, or chapters of works in Sanskrit, are called, see under अध्याय).

ग्रंथनं, -ना [ग्रथ् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Stringing or tying together. -2 Composing, writing.

ग्रंथिः 1 A knot, bunch, protuberance in general ; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3. 20 ; so मेदोग्रंथि. -2 A tie or knot of a cord, garment &c. ; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्मग्रंथिना स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 18 ; Mk. 1. 1 ; Ms. 2 43 ; Bh. 1. 57. -3 A knot tied in the end of a garment for keeping money ; hence, purse, money, property ; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं परकरगतग्रंथिशमनात् Pt. 1. 11 -4 The joint or knot of a reed, cane &c. -5 A joint of the body. -6 Crookedness, distortion, falsehood, perversion of truth. -7 Swelling and hardening of the vessels of the body. -Comp. —छेदकः, -भेदः, -मोचकः a cut-purse, a pick-pocket ; अंगुलीग्रंथिभेदस्य छेदयेत् प्रथमे ग्रहे Ms. 9. 277 ; Y. 2. 274 ; S. 6. —पर्णः, -र्णं 1. N. of a fragrant tree ; न ग्रंथिपर्णप्रणयाश्चरंति कस्तूरिकागंधमृगास्तृणेषु Vikr. 1. 17. -2 a kind of perfume. —बंधनं 1. tying together the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. -2. tying a knot. -3. a ligament. -मूलं garlic. -हरः a minister.

ग्रंथिकः 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. -2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virâta. -3 A kind of disease of the outer ear.

ग्रंथित See ग्रथित.

ग्रंथिन् m. 1 One who reads books, bookish ; अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रंथिनः श्रेष्ठा ग्रंथिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103. -2 Learned, well-read. -3 Relating to books.

ग्रंथिमत् a. Kontty, tied by a knot ; Kn. 3. 46.

ग्रंथिल a. [ग्रंथिर्विद्यतेऽस्य सिध्मा° लच्] Knotted, knotty. —लं 1 The root of long pepper. -2 Undried ginger.

ग्रस् 1. 1 A. [ग्रसते, ग्रस्त] 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume ; स इमां पृथिवीं कृत्स्नां संक्षिप्य ग्रसते पुनः Mb. ; Bg. 11. 30. -2 To seize. 3 To eclipse ; द्रविव ग्रसते दिनेश्वरनिशाप्राणेश्वरौ भासुरौ Bh. 2. 34. हिमांशुमाशु ग्रसते तन्म्रदिम्नः स्फुटं फलं Si. 2. 49. -4 To slur over words. -5 To destroy. -WITH सं to destroy ; Bk. 12. 4. II. 1 P., 10 U. (ग्रसति, ग्रासयति-ते) To eat, devour.

ग्रसनं [ग्रस् भावे ल्युट् 1 Swallowing, eating. -2 Seizing. -3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon. -4 A mouthful.

ग्रसिष्णु a. Accustomed to swallow. —m. The Supreme Soul.

ग्रस्त p. p. [ग्रस् कर्मणि क्त] Eaten, devoured. -2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed ; ग्रह°, विपद्°, जरा° U. 6. 39. -3 Slurred ; °मुक्तं U. 5. 13 ; °आमिषं Pt. 1. 193. -4 Eclipsed. -5 Taken. seized. —स्तं A word or sentence half-uttered or slurred over. -Comp. —अस्तं the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. —उदयः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

ग्रस्तिः f. The act of swallowing or devouring.

ग्रासः [ग्रस् कर्मणि घञ्] 1 A mouthful, a quantity of anything equal to a mouthful ; Ms. 3. 133 ; 6. 28 ; Y. 3. 55. -2 Food, nourishment. -3 The part of the sun or moon eclipsed. -4 The morsel bitten. -5 The act of swallowing. -6 Slurring, indistinct pronunciation ; fault in the pronunciation of the gutturals. -7 (In geom.) A piece cut out by the intersection of two circles. -8 An eclipse. -Comp. —आच्छादनं food and clothing ; i. e. bare subsistence. -शल्यं any extraneous substance lodged in the throat.

ग्रह् I, 9 U. (In Vedic literature ग्रभ् ; गृह्णाति, जग्राह, अग्रहीत्, ग्रहीतुं, गृहीत, caus. ग्राहयति ; desid. जिघृक्षति) 1 To seize, take, take or catch hold of, lay hold of, catch, grasp ; तयोर्जगृहतुः पादान् राजा राज्ञी च मागधी R. 1. 57 ; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती वाजी वल्गासु गृह्यते Mk. 1. 50 ; तं कंठे जग्राह K. 363 ; पाणिं गृहीत्वा, चरणं गृहीत्वा &c. -2 To receive, take, accept, exact ; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18 ; Ms. 7. 124; 9. 162. -3 To apprehend, capture, take prisoner ; बंदिग्राहं गृहीत्वा V. 1 ; यांस्तत्र चोरान् गृह्णीयात् Ms. 8. 34. -4 To arrest, stop, catch ; Bg. 6. 35.-5 To captivate, attract ; महाराजगृहीतहृदयया मया V. 4 ; हृदये गृह्यते नारी Mk. 1. 50 ; माधुर्यमीष्टे हरिणान् ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13. -6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side ; लुब्धमर्थेन गृह्णीयात् Châṇ 33 ; Pt. 1. 69, 184. -7 (Hence) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate ; ग्रहीतुमार्यान् परिचर्यया मुहुर्महानुभावा हि नितांतमर्थिनः Si. 1. 17. 33. -8 To affect, seize or possess (as a demon, spirit &c.) as in पिशाचगृहीत, वेतालगृहीत. -9 To assume, take ; द्युतिमग्रहीद्ग्रहगणः Si. 9. 23 ; Bk. 19. 29. -10 To learn, know, recognize, understand ; Ki. 10. 8, Pt. 1, 43. -11 To regard, consider, believe, take for ; मयापि मृत्पिंडबुद्धिना तथैव गृहीतं S. 6 ; परिहासविजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यतां वचः S. 2. 18 ; एवं जनो गृह्णाति M. 1 ; Mu. 3. -12 To catch or perceive (as by an organ of sense) ; ज्यानिनादमथ गृह्णती तयोः R. 11. 15. -13 To master, grasp, comprehend ; R. 18. 46. -14 To guess, conjecture, infer ; नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च गृह्यतेंऽतर्गतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. -15 To utter, mention (as a name) ; यदि मयान्यस्य नामापि न गृहीतं K. 305 ; न तु नामापि गृह्णीयात् पत्यौ प्रेते परस्य तु Ms. 5. 157. -16 To buy, purchase ; क्रियता मूल्येनैतत्पुस्तकं गृहीतं Pt. 2 ; Y. 2. 169 ; Ms. 8. 201. -17 To deprive (one) of, take away from, rob or seize away ; Bk. 9. 9 ; 15 63. -18 To wear, put on (as clothes &c.) ; वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22. -19 To conceive. -20 To observe (as a fast). -21 To eclipse. -22 To undertake, undergo, begin. -23 To take up, draw (water). -24 To stop, intercept. -25 To withdraw, draw back. -26 To include. -27 To receive hospitably (as a guest). [The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is joined]. —Caus. 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept. -2 To give away in marriage ; Kn. 1. 52. -3 To teach, make one acquainted with. -4 To make one take, deliver over to. -5 To become familiar with. -WITH अनु to salute humbly. —अप to take away, tear off. —अभि to seize forcibly. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (ग्रहति, ग्राहयति-ते), To take, receive, &c.

गृहीत p. p. [ग्रह् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Taken seized, caught, held, grasped, laid hold of ; केशेषु गृहीतः. 2 Obtained, acquired, gained. -3 Received, accepted. -4 Robbed. -5 Collected. -6 Agreed, promised. -7 Perceived, known, understood, learnt. -8 Worn (see ग्रह्]. -Comp. -अर्थ a. knowing the meaning or sense ; अगृहीतार्थे आवाम् S. 6. —गर्भा a pregnant woman. —दिश् 1. run away, fugitive, dispersed. -2. disappeared. —देह a. incarnate. —नामन् a. called by name ; U. 1. 48 ; सु° 'whose name is auspiciously invoked' a respectful way of speaking of venerable or dead persons. —विद्य a. versed in science, learned. —वेतन a. paid, remunerated. —श्वापद a. the beasts in which are confined or tracked.

गृहीतिन् a. Who has grasped or comprehended (with loc.) ; गृहीती षट्स्वंगेषु Dk. 120.

गृह्य a. 1 To be taken or received -2 To be seized. -3 To be observed

perceptible, perceivable. -4 To be acknowledged or admitted. -5 To be trusted or relied on; to be honoured. -6 Taking the side of, adopting or choosing as best. -7 Dependent, subservient.—द्वारः The anus.

ग्रहः [ग्रह्-अच्] 1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure; रुरुधुः कचग्रहैः R. 19. 31. -2 A grip, grasp, hold; कर्कटकग्रहात् Pt. 1. 260. -3 Taking, receiving, accepting; receipt. -4 Stealing, robbing; अंगुलीग्रंथिभेदस्य छेदयेत्प्रथमे ग्रहे Ms. 9. 277; so गोग्रहः. -5 Booty, spoil. -6 Eclipse; see ग्रहण. -7 A planet, (the planets are nine:- सूर्यश्चंद्रो मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि बृहस्पतिः । शुक्रः शनैश्चरो राहुः केतुश्चेति ग्रहा नव ॥) नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि (रात्रिः) R. 6. 22, 3. 13; 12. 28; गुरुणा स्तनभारेण मुखचंद्रेण भास्वता ॥ शनैश्चराभ्यां पादाभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमयीव सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17. -8 Mentioning; utterance, repeating (as of a name); नामजातिग्रहं त्वेषामभिद्रोहेण कुर्वतः Ms. 8. 271; Amaru. 83. -9 A shark, crocodile. -10 An imp in general. -11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c. -12 Apprehension, perception. -13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. -14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. -15 Purpose, design. -16 Favour, patronage. -17 The place of a planet in the fixed zodiac. -18 The number 'nine'. -19 Any state of mind which proceeds from magical influences. -20 A house. -21 A spoonful, ladleful. -22 A ladle or vessel. -23 The middle of a bow. -24 A moveable point in the heavens. -25 Keeping back, obstructing. -26 Taking away, depriving; °ग्राण Pt. 1. 295. -Comp. —अधीन a. subject to planetary influence. —अवमर्दनः an epithet of Râhu. (-नं) friction of the planets. —अधीशः the sun. —आधारः, -आश्रयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). —आमयः 1. epilepsy. -2. demoniacal possession. —आलुंचनं pouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces; श्येनो ग्रहालुंचने Mk. 3. 20. —ईशः the sun. —कल्लोलः an epithet of Râhu. —गतिः the motion of the planets. —चिंतकः an astrologer. —दशा the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. —देवता the deity that presides over a planet. —नायकः 1. the sun. -2. an epithet of Saturn. —निग्रहौ (du.) reward and punishment. —नेमिः the moon. —पतिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. —पीडनं, —पीडा 1. oppression caused by a planet. -2. an eclipse; शशिदिवाकरयोर्ग्रहपीडनं Bh. 2. 91; H. 1. 51; Pt. 2. 19. —पुषः the sun. —भक्तिः f. division of countries &c. with respect to the presiding planets. -भोजनः oblation offered to the planets. —मंडलं, -ली the circle of the planets. —यज्ञः, -यागः worship or sacrifice offered to the planets. —युतिः conjunction of planets. -युद्धं opposition of planets. —राजः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. Jupiter. —वर्षः the planetary year. —विप्रः an astrologer. —शांतिः f. propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. —शृंगाटकं triangular position of the planets with reference to one another. —संगमः conjunction of planets.

ग्रहकः A prisoner.

ग्रहणं [ग्रह् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Seizing, catching, seizure; श्वा मृगग्रहणे शुचिः Ms. 5. 130. -2 Receiving, accepting, taking; आचारधूमग्रहणात् R. 7. 27. -3 Mentioning, uttering; नामग्रहणं. -4 Wearing, putting on; सोत्तरच्छदमध्यास्त नेपथ्यग्रहणाय सः R. 17. 21. -5 An eclipse Y. 1. 218. -6 Understanding, comprehension, knowledge; न परेषां ग्रहणस्य गोचरां N. 2. 95. -7 Learning, acquiring, grasping mentally, mastering; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन वाङ्मयं नदीमुखेनेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28.-8 Taking up of sound, echo; अद्रिग्रहणगुरुभिर्गर्जितैर्नर्तयेथाः Me. 44. -9 The hand.-10 An organ of sense. -11 A prisoner, captive. -12 Taking by the hand, marrying. -13 Taking captive, imprisonment.-14 Gaining, obtaining, purchasing. -15 Choosing. -16 Taking or drawing up. -17 Attraction. -18 Containing, enclosing. -19 Undertaking, undergoing. -20 Service. -21 Mentioning with praise, respecting. -22 Acceptation, meaning. -23 Assent, agreement. -24 Inviting, calling, addressing. -Comp. —अंतः close of study.

ग्रहणक a. Containing, involving.

ग्रहणिः, -णी f. 1 An imaginary organ supposed to lie between the stomach and the intestines. -2 The intestines or that part of the alimentary canal where the bile assists digestion and from which vital warmth is diffused. -3 Diarrhœa, dysentery -Comp. —हरं cloves.

ग्रहणीय a. Acceptable.

ग्रहिल a. 1 Taking, accepting. -2 Unyielding, relentless, obstinate; न निशाखिलयापि वापिका प्रससाद ग्रहिलेव मानिनी N. 2. 77.

ग्रहीतव्य a. 1 To be taken, seized or received, acceptable. -2 To be taken up or drawn (as a fluid). -3 To be apprehended or perceived, to be learnt or acquired.

ग्रहीतृ a. (त्री f.) [ग्रह्-तृच् इटो दीर्घः] 1 A taker, an acceptor; as in गुणग्रहीतृ q. v.-2 Perceiver, observant -3 Debtor. -4 Purchaser.

ग्राह a. (ही f.) [ग्रह् भावे घञ्] Seizing, clutching; taking, holding, receiving &c. —हः 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 A crocodile, shark; रागग्राहवती Bh. 3. 45. -3 A prisoner. -4 Accepting. -5 Understanding, knowledge. -6 Determination, resolve; Bg. 17. 19. -8 A disease. -9 Any large fish or marine animal. -10 Morbid affection, disease.-11 Beginning, undertaking. —ही A female crocodile.

ग्राह ind. (At the end of comp.) Taking, seizing; बंदिग्राहं गृहीता V. 1.

ग्राहक a. (हिका f.) [ग्रह् ण्वुल्] One who receives, takes &c. —कः 1 A hawk, falcon. -2 A curer of poison. -3 A purchaser. -4 A Police-officer.

ग्राहकत्वं Sensibility, power of feeling; Mâl. 1. 41.

ग्राहिः 1 A female evil spirit. -2 A swoon.

ग्राहित a. Made to take or seize.

ग्राहिन् a. [ग्रह् णिनि] 1 Seizing, taking, holding. -2 Picking, gathering. -3 Containing. -4 Drawing, attracting, alluring. -5 Obtaining, gaining. -6 Searching through, scrutinizing. -7 Choosing.-8 Perceiving, observing.-9 Accepting. -10 Astringent. -11 Obstructing. —m. The wood apple tree.—णी Adverse fate (प्रतिकूला.).

ग्राहुक a. Seizing, laying hold of.

ग्राह्य a. [ग्रह्-ण्यत्] 1 To be taken or seized &c., see ग्रह्. -2 To be understood; Pt. 1. 47. -3 Acceptable. -4 To be received in a hospitable manner.-5 To be admitted in evidence. —ह्यं A present.

ग्रामः [ग्रस्-मन् आदंतोदेशः] 1 A village, hamlet; पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1.; त्यजेदेकं कुलस्यार्थे ग्रामस्यार्थे कुलं त्यजेत् ॥ ग्रामं जनपदस्यार्थे स्वात्मार्थे पृथिवीं त्यजेत् ॥ H. 1. 149; R. 1. 44; Me. 30.-2 A race, community. -3 A multitude, collection (of anything); e. g. गुणग्राम, इंद्रियग्राम; Bg. 8. 19, 9. 8.-4 A gamut, scale in music. -Comp. —अधिकृतः,-अध्यक्षः,-ईशः, -ईश्वरः superintendent, head, chief of a village. —अंतः the border of a village, space near a village; Ms. 4. 116, 11. 79. —अंतरं another village. —अंतिकं the neighbourhood of a village. —अंतीय a. situated in the neighbourhood of a village. (-यं) space near a village. —आचारः a village custom. —आघातः hunting. —उपाध्यायः

यः the village priest. —कंटकः 1. 'the village-post', one who is a source of trouble to the village. -2. a tale-bearer. -काम a. 1. one wishing to take possession of a village. -2. fond of living in villages. —कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. —कुमारः 1. one beautiful in a village. -2. a village-boy. —कूटः 1. the noblest man in a village. -2. a Śûdra. —गृह्य a. being outside a villag —गोदुहः the herdsman of a village. —घातः plundering a village. —घोषिन् m. an epithet of Indra. —चर्या sexual intercourse ; (स्त्रीसंभोग). —चैत्यः a sacred fig-tree of a village. Me. 23.—ज, -जात a. 1. village-born, rustic. -2. grown in cultivated ground. —जालं a number of villages, a district. —णीः 1. the leader or chief of a village or community. -2. a leader or chief in general. -3. a barber. -4. an epithet of Vishṇu. -5. a libidinous man. (-f.) 1. a whore, harlot. -2. the indigo plant. °पुत्रः a bastard, the son of a harlot. —तक्षः a village-carpenter. —देवता the tutelary deity of a village. —द्रुमः a sacred tree in a village. —धर्मः sexual intercourse. —पालः 1. the guardian of a village. -2. army for the protection of a village —प्रेष्यः the messenger or servant of a community or village. -मद्गुरिका a riot, fray, village tumult. —मुखं a market. —मृगः a dog. —याजकः, -याजिन् m. 1. 'the village priest', a priest who conducts the religious ceremonies for all classes and is consequently considered as a degraded Brâhmaṇa. -2. the attendant of an idol. —युद्धं a riot, fray. —लुंठनं plundering a village. —वासः (ग्रामेवासः also) 1. a villager. -2. residence in a village. —षंढः an impotent man (क्लीब). —संकरः the common sewer or drain of a village. —संघः a village-corporation. —सिंहः a dog. —स्थ a. 1. a villager. -2. a co-villager. —हासकः a sister's husband.

ग्रामकः 1 A villager. -2 The collective department of celestial pleasures.

ग्रामटिका A wretched or miserable village ; कतिपयग्रामटिकापर्यटनकुर्विदग्ध P. R. 1.

ग्रामयति Den. P. To invite or call.

ग्रामिक a. (की f.) 1 Rural, rustic. -2 (In music) Chromatic. -3 Rude. —कः 1 The headman of a village ; Ms. 7. 116, 118. -2 A villager.

ग्रामिन् a. 1 Rustic, rural. -2 Libidinous. —m. 1 A villager, peasant. -2 The head of a village. —णी Indigo plant.

ग्रामीण a. [ग्रामे भवः खञ्] 1 Vulgar, rude. -2 Chromatic. -3 Belonging to a village. —णः 1 A villager; ग्रामीणवध्वस्तमलक्षिता जनैश्चिरं वृतीनामुपरि व्यलोकयन् Si. 12. 37 ; Amaru. 11. -2 A dog. -3 A crow. -4 A hog.

ग्रामीय a. Belonging to a village. —यः A villager, boor, churl.

ग्रामेय a. (यी f.) Village-born, rustic. —यी A harlot, prostitute.

ग्राम्य a. [ग्राम-यत] 1 Relating to or used in a village ; Ms. 6. 3 ; 7. 120. -2 Living in a village, rural, rustic ; अल्पव्ययेन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो मिष्टमश्नाति Chand. M. 1. -3 Domesticated, tame (as an animal). -4 Cultivated (opp. वन्य 'growing wild'). -5 Low, vulgar, used only by low people (as a word); चुंबनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालतृप्तये R. G. or कटिस्ते हरते मनः S. D. 574, are instances of ग्राम्य expressions. -6 Indecent, obscene. -7 Relating to sexual pleasures. -8 Relating to a musical scale. —म्यः 1. A tame hog. -2 The first two signs of the zodiac, *Aries* and *Taurus*. —म्या The Indigo plant. —म्यं 1 A rustic speech. -2 Food prepared in a village. -3 Sexual intercourse. -4 Acceptance. -Comp.-अश्वः an ass. -कर्मन् n. 1 the occupation of a villager. -2. sexual pleasure. -कुंकुमं safflower. -धर्मः 1. the duty of a villager. -2. sexual intercourse, copulation. -3. the right of a villager (as opp. to that of a 'recluse'). —पशुः a domestic animal. —बुद्धि a. boorish, clownish, ignorant. —मृगः a dog. —वल्लभा a harlot, prostitute. —सुखं sexual intercourse, copulation.

ग्रावन् a. Hard, solid. —m. 1 A stone or rock ; किं हि नामैतदंबुनि मज्जंत्यलाबूनि ग्रावाणः संप्लवंत इति Mv. 1 ; अपि ग्रावा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं U. 1. 28 ; Si. 4. 23. -2 A mountain. -3 A cloud.

ग्रीवा [गिरत्यनया, गॄ-वनिप् निः° Uṇ. 1. 152] The neck, the back part of the neck ; ग्रीवाभंगाभिरामं मुहुरनुपतति स्यंदने बद्धदृष्टिः S. 1. 7. -Comp. —घंटा a bell hanging down from the neck of a horse.

ग्रीवालिका See ग्रीवा.

ग्रीविन् a. Long-necked, handsome-necked. —m. A camel.

ग्रीष्म a. [ग्रसते रसान् ; ग्रस्-मनिन् Uṇ. 1. 147] Hot, warm. —ष्मः 1 The summer, the hot season, corresponding to the months of Jyeshtha and Ashāḍha ; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1 ; R. 16. 54 ; Bv. 1. 35. -2 Heat, warmth. —ष्मी The नवमल्लिका plant. -Comp. —कालीन a. pertaining to summer. —उद्भवा, -जा, -भवा the Navamallikâ creeper (double jasmine).

ग्रुच् 1 P. (ग्रोचति) 1 To steal, rob. -2 To go.

ग्रैव (वी f.), ग्रैवेय (यी f.) a [ग्रीवायां भवः; अण् ढञ् वा] Being on or belonging to the neck ; Si. 18. 10. —वं, -यं 1 A collar or necklace. -2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant ; नासमत् करिणां ग्रैवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48, 75.

ग्रैवेयकं [ग्रीवायां बद्धोऽलंकारः, ढकञ्] 1 A neck-ornament ; e. g. अस्माकं सखि वाससी न रुचिरे ग्रैवेयकं नोज्ज्वलं S. D. 3. -2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant.

ग्रैष्म, ग्रैष्मिक a. Relating to summer.

ग्रैष्मक a. (ष्मिका f.) 1 Sown in summer. -2 To be paid in summer (as a debt).

ग्लस् 1 A. (ग्लसते, ग्लस्त) To eat, devour.

ग्लह् 1 U., 10 U. (ग्लहति-ते, ग्लाहयति-ते) 1 To gamble, to win by gambling. -2 To take, receive.

ग्लहः [cf. P. III. 3. 70] 1 A dice-player. -2 A stake, wager, bet ; व्यात्युक्षीमभिसरणग्लहामदीव्यन् Si. 8. 32. -3 A die. -4 Gambling, playing. -5 A dice-box. -6 Cast of the dice, game at dice. -7 A chess-man.

ग्लुच् 1 P. (ग्लोचति, ग्लुक्त) 1 To go, move. -2 To steal, rob. -3 To take away, deprive of; बहूनामग्लुचत् प्राणानग्लोचीच्च रणे यशः Bk. 15. 30

ग्लुंच् 1 P. (ग्लुंचति) 1 To rob. -2 To go.

ग्लेप् 1 A. (ग्लेपते) 1 To be poor or miserable. -2 To shake, tremble. -3 To move or go.

ग्लेव् 1 A (ग्लेवते) To serve, worship.

ग्लेष् 1 A. (ग्लेषते) To seek, search, investigate.

ग्लै 1 P. (ग्लायति, ग्लान) 1 To feel aversion or dislike, be unwilling or disinclined to do anything (with inf.). -2 To be fatigued or wearied, feel tired or exhausted. -3 To despond, sink in spirit, be dejected ; Bk. 19. 17, G. 12. -4 To wane, fade, faint away. —*Caus.* (ग्ल-ग्लापयति, but प्रग्लापयति) 1 To cause to fade away, wither up ; S. 3. 18 ; Ku 3. 49. -2, To tire out, exhaust. -3 To injure trouble, hurt. -4 To emaciate, waste; Ku. 5. 29 ; U. 3. 5.

ग्लपनं 1 Withering, drying up. -2 Exhaustion.

ग्लान p. p. [ग्लै कर्तरि क्त] 1 Weary, languid, tired, fatigued, exhausted.

-2 Sick, ill. —नं 1 Exhaustion. -2 Disease.

ग्लानिः *f.* [ग्लै भावे नि] 1 Exhaustion, languor, fatigue; मनश्च ग्लानिमृच्छति Ms. 1. 53; अंगग्लानिं सुरतजनितां Me. 70, 31; Sânti. 4. 4. -2 Decay, decline; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30; यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत Bg. 4. 7. -3 Debility, weakness. -4 Displeasure unwillingness, sickness.

ग्लास्नु *a.* [ग्लै-स्नु] Languid, wearied.

ग्लौ *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Camphor, -3 The earth.

घ.

घ *a.* (Used only as the last member of comp.) Striking, killing, destroying; as in पाणिघ, राजघ &c. —घः 1 A bell. -2 Rattling, gurgling or tinkling noise.

घंष् A. (घंषते) 1 To shed or diffuse lustre. -2 To flow, stream.

घग्घ् 1 A. (घग्घते) 1 To laugh. -2 To laugh at, deride.

घट् I. 1 A. (घटते, जघटे, अघटिष्ट, घटितुं, घटित) 1 To be busy with, strive after, exert oneself for, be intently occupied with anything (with inf., loc., or dat.); दयितां त्रातुमलं घटस्व Bk. 10. 40; अंगदेन समं योद्धुमघटिष्ट 15. 77, 12. 26, 16. 23; 20. 24; 22. 31. -2 To happen, take place, be possible; प्राणैस्तपोभिरथवाभिमतं मदीयैः कृत्यं घटेत सुहृदो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात् Mâl. 1. 9 if it can be effected; कस्यापरस्योद्गुमर्यः प्रसूनैर्वादित्रसृष्टिर्घटते भटस्य N. 22. 22; उभयथापि घटते Ve. 3; प्रसीदेति ब्रूयामिदमसति कोपे न घटते Ratn. 2. 19 is not proper &c. -3 To be united with; Mâl. 2. 8. -4 To come to, reach -*Caus.* (घटयति) 1 To unite, join bring together; इत्थं नारीर्घटयितुमलं कामिभिः Si. 9. 81; अनेन भैमीं घटयिष्यतस्तथा N. 1. 46; क्रुधा संधिं भीमो विघटयति यूयं घटयत Ve. 1. 10; Bk. 11. 11. -2 To bring or place near to, bring in contact with, put on; घटयति घन कंठाश्लेषे रसान्न पयोधरौ Ratn. 3. 9; घटय जघने कांचीं Gît. 12. -3 To accomplish, bring about, effect; तटस्थः स्वानर्थान् घटयति च मौनं च भजते Mâl. 1. 14; (अभिमतं) आनीय झटिति घटयति Ratn. 1. 7; Bh. 2. 120. -4 To form, fashion, shape, work out, make; एवमभिधाय वैनतेयं...अघटयत् Pt. 1; कांते कथं घटितवानुपलेन चेतः S. Til. 3; घटय भुजबंधनं Gît. 10. -5 To prompt, impel; स्नेहो यो घटयति मां तथापि वक्तुं Bk. 10. 73. -6 To rub touc . 7 To exert oneself for. -8 To move, agitate. -II. 10 U. (घाटयति, घाटित) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To unite, join, bring or collect together. -3 To shine.

घटः [घट् अच्] 1 A large earthen water-jar, pitcher, jar, watering-pot; कूपे पश्य पयोनिधावपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49. -2 The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ). -3 An elephant's frontal sinus. -4 Suspending the breath as a religious exercise. -5 A measure equal to 20 droṇas. -6 A part of a column. -7 A border. -8 A peculiar form of a temple. -Comp. —आटोपः covering for a carriage or any article of furniture. —उद्भवः, -जः, -योनिः, —संभवः epithets of the sage Agastya. —ऊधस् *f.* (forming घटोध्नी) a cow with a full udder; गाः कोटिशः स्पर्शयता घटोध्नीः R. 2. 49. —कर्परः 1. N. of a poet. -2. a piece of a broken jar, pot-sherd; जीयेय येन कविना यमकैः परेण तस्मै वहेयमुदकं घटकर्परेण Ghat. 22. —कारः, -कृत् *m.* a potter. —ग्रहः a water bearer. —दासी a procuress; cf. कुंभदासी. —पर्यसनं the ceremony of performing the funeral rites of a *patita* or apostate (who is unwilling to go back to his caste &c.) during his very life-time. —भेदनकं an instrument used in making pots. —राजः a water-jar of baked clay. —स्थापनं placing a water-pot as a type of Durgâ.

घटक *a.* [घटयति घट्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Exerting oneself, striving for; एते सत्पुरुषाः परार्थघटकाः स्वार्थं परित्यज्य ये Bh. 2. 74. -2 Bringing about, accomplishing. -3 Forming a constituent part, constituent, component. —कः 1 A tree that produces fruit without apparent flowers. -2 A match-maker, an agent who ascertains genealogies and negotiates matrimonial alliances. -3 A genealogist.

घटनं-ना [घट्-ल्युट्] 1 Effort, exertion. -2 Happening, occurring. -3 Accomplishment, bringing about, effecting; as in अघटितघटना. -4 Joining, union, mixing or bringing together, combination; तत्तेन तत्समयसा घटनाय योग्यं V. 2. 16; देहद्वयार्धघटनारचितं K. 239; U. 3. 13. -5 Making, forming, shaping. -6 Motion. -7 Strife, hostility; Pt. 1. 159. -8 (ना) A troop of elephants.

घटा [घट् भावे अङ्] 1 An endeavour, effort, exertion. -2 A number, troop, assemblage; प्रलयघनघटा K. 111; कौशिकघटा U. 2. 29; 5. 6; Mâl. 5. 19; मातंगघटा Si. 1. 64. -3 A troop of elephants assembled for material purposes. -4 An assembly.

घटिकः [घटेन तरति ठन्] A waterman. —कं The hip, the posteriors.

घटिका 1 A small water jar, bucket, a small earthen vessel; नार्यः श्मशानघटिका इव वर्जनीयाः Pt. 1. 192; एष क्रीडति कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः Mk. 10. 59. -2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. -3 A water-pot used in calculating the Ghaṭikâ of the day. -4 The ankle.

घटित *p. p.* [घट् णिच् क्त] 1 United, joined, connected; Mâl. 10. 23. -2 Planned, devised. -3 Happened. -4 Effected, produced. -5 Made or composed of.

घटिन् *m.* The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ).

घटिंधम *a.* One who blows into a water-jar or pot. —मः A potter.

घटिंधय *a.* One who drinks a pitcherful (of water &c.).

घटी 1 A small jar. -2 A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. -3 A small water-pot used in calculating the Ghaṭikâs or time of the day. -Comp. —कारः a potter. —ग्रह, ग्राह *a.* see घटग्रह. —यंत्रं 1. a machine

for raising water (largely used in India), the rope and bucket of a well ; see अरघट्ट -2. a contrivance (like a clepsydra) to ascertain the Ghaṭikâs or time of the day.

घटिघटः An epithet of Siva.

घटोत्कचः N. of a son of Bhîma by a female demon named हिडिंबा. [He was a very powerful person and fought valiantly in the great war between the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas of the side of the former, but was slain by Karṇa with the Sakti or missile he had received from Indra ; cf. Mu. 2. 15.].

घट्ट् 1 A. (घट्टते), usually 10 U. (घट्टयति-ते, घट्टित) 1 To shake, stir about : as in वायुघट्टिता लताः. -2 To touch, rub, rub the hands over ; विटजननखघट्टितेव वीणा Mk. 1. 24 ; Bk. 14. 2. -3 To smooth, stroke. -4 To speak spitefully or malignantly. -5 To disturb.

घट्टः [घट्ट्-घञ्] 1 A landing place, steps on the side of a river leading to the waters (Mar. घाट). -2 Stirring, agitating. -3 A toll-station. -Comp. —कुटी a toll-station. °प्रभातन्याय see under न्याय. —जीविन् m. 1. a ferryman. -2. a man of a mixed tribe ; (वैश्यायां रजकाज्जातः). -3. attendant at a landing place.

घट्टनं Shaking, moving.

घट्टना [घट्ट्-युच्] 1 Shaking, moving, stirring round, agitating. -2 Rubbing. -3 A means of livelihood, practice, business, profession.

घट्टित a. [घट्ट् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Shaken. -2 Produced.

घण् 8 U. (घणोति, घणुते) To shine.

घंट् 1. 10 P. (घंटति, घंटयति) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

घ Shining, splendid. —टः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A kind of sauce, a kind of dish. -Comp. —फलकः a shield with a ringing sound.

घंटा [घंट्-अच्] 1 A bell. -2 A plate of iron or mixed metal struck as a clock. -Comp. —अगारं a belfry. —फलकः, -कं a shield furnished with small bells. —ताडः a bellman. —नादः the sound of a bell. —पथः 1. the chief road through a village, a highway, main road : (दशधन्वंतरो राजमार्गो घंटापथः स्मृतः Kauṭilya). -2 N. of Mallinâtha's commentary on the Kirâtârjunîyam ; कर्तुं प्रवेशमिह भारविकाव्यमध्ये घंटापथं कमपि नूतनमातनिष्ये Malli. —शब्दः 1. bell-metal. -2. the sound of a bell.

घंटिका A small bell.

घंटिन् a. 1 Furnished with bells. -2 Sounding like a bell —m. An epithet of Siva.

घंडुः 1 A string of bells tied on an elephant's chest by way of ornament. -2 Heat, light.

घंडः A bee.

घन a [हन् मूर्तौ अप् घनादेशश्च Tv.] 1 Compact, firm, hard, solid ; सजातश्च घनाघनः Mâl. 9. 39 ; नासा घनास्थिका Y. 3. 89 ; R. 11. 18. -2 Thick, close, dense ; घनविरलभावः U. 2. 27 ; R. 8. 91 ; Amaru. 57. -3 Thick-set, full, fully developed (as breasts) ; घटयति सुघने कुचयुगगगने मृगमदरुचिरूषिते Gît. 7 ; अनुरुचतुष्कं भवति गुरु द्वौ घनकुचयुगमे शशिवदनाऽसौ Srut. 8 ; Bh. 1. 8 ; Amaru. 28. -4 Deep (as sound); Mâl. 2. 12 ; Mu. 1. 21. -5 Uninterrupted, permanent. -6 Impenetrable. -7 Great, excessive, violent. -8 Complete. -9 Auspicious, fortunate. -10 Coarse gross. -11 Engrossed by, full or replete with ; Mâl. 1. 32 ; निर्वृति° U. 6. 11. —नः 1 A cloud ; घनोदयः प्राक् तदनंतरं पयः S. 7. 30 ; घनरुचिरकलापो निःसपत्नोऽस्य जातः V. 4. 10. -2 An iron club, a mace. -3 The body. -4 The cube of a number (in math.). -5 Extension, diffusion. -6 A collection, multitude, quantity, mass, assemblage. -7 Talc. -8 Phlegm. -9 Any compact mass or substance. -10 Hardness, firmness. -11 A particular manner of reciting Vedic texts; thus the padas नमः रुद्रेभ्यः ये repealed in this manner would stand thus:— नमो रुद्रेभ्यो रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यो ये ये रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यो ये. —नं 1 A cymbal, a bell, a gong. -2 Iron. -3 Tin. -4 Skin, rind, bark. -5 A mode of dancing. -Comp. —अत्ययः, -अंतः ' disappearance of the clouds', the season succeeding the rains, autumn (शरद्) ; R. 3. 37. —अज्ञानी N. of Durgâ. —अंबु n. rain. —आकरः the rainy season. —आगमः, -उदयः ' the approach of clouds ', the rainy season ; घनागमः कामिजनप्रियः प्रिये Rs. 2. 1. —आमयः the date-tree. —आश्रयः the atmosphere, firmament. —उत्तमः the face. —उपलः hail. —ओघः gathering of clouds. —कफः hail. —कालः the rainy season. —गर्जितं 1. thunder, peal or thundering noise of clouds, roar of thunder.—2 a deep loud roar. —गोलकः alloy of gold and silver. —घनः the cube of a cube. —जंबाल thick mire —ज्वाला lightning. —तालः a kind of bird (सारंग). —तोलः the Châtaka bird. —धातुः lymph. —ध्वनि a. roaring. (-निः) 1. a deep or low tone. -2. the muttering of thunder clouds ; Si. 16. 25. —नाभिः smoke (being supposed to be a principal ingredient in cloud ; Me. 5). —नीहारः thick hoar-frost or mist. —पदं the cube root. —पदवी ' the path of clouds', firmament, sky ; क्रामद्भिर्घनपदवीमनेकसंख्यैः Ki. 5. 34. —पाषंडः a peacock. —फलं (in geom.) the solid or cubical contents of a body or of an excavation. —मूलं cube root (in math.) —रसः 1. a thick juice. -2. extract, decoction. -3. camphor. -4. water (m. or n). —वरं the face. —वर्गः the square of a cube, the sixth power (in math.). —वर्त्मन् n. the sky ; घनवर्त्म सहस्रधेव कुर्वन् Ki. 5. 17. —वल्लिका, -वल्ली lightning. —वातः a thick oppressive breeze or air. —वीथिः the sky. —शब्दः thunder, peal of thunder. —वासः a kind of pumpkin gourd. —वाहनः 1. Siva. -2. Indra. —श्याम a. ' dark like a cloud', deep-black, dark. (-मः) an epithet (1) of Râma, (2) of Krishṇa. —समयः the rainy season. —सारः 1. camphor ; घनसारनीहारहार &c Dk. 1 (mentioned among white substances). -2. mercury. -3. water. —स्वनः -शब्दः, -रवः the roaring of clouds. —हस्तसंख्या the contents of an excavation or of a solid (in math.).

घनीकृ 8 U. 1 To make compact, harden, thicken, solidify. -2 To congeal, condense.

घनीभू 1 P. To be thickened, condensed or congealed, be increased or deepended ; U. 2. 26.

घनीयति Den. P. To long for solid food.

घनाघन a. 1 Fond of slaughter, striking down. -2 Cruel, hurting, mischievous. -3 Even, uniform, compact. —नः 1 Indra. -2 A vicious elephant, or one in rut or intoxication. -3 A thick or raining cloud. -4 Mutual collision or contact.

घंघ् 1 A. (घंघते) To go, move.

घर् 10 P (घारयति) To cover.

घरः A house.

घरट्टः A grinding stone.

घर्घर a. 1 Indistinct, purring, gurgling (as a sound) ; घर्घररवा पारेश्मशानं सरित् Mâl. 5. 19, U. 4. 29. -2 Murmuring, muttering (as clouds). —रः 1 An indistinct or low murmur, a low, murmuring or gurgling sound. -2 Noise in general. -3 A door, gate. -4 Creaking, crackling, rattling &c. -5 The pass of a mountain. -6 A sliding door, curtain. -7 Mirth, laughter. -8 An owl. -9 A fire of chaff.

घर्घरा,-री 1 A bell used as an ornament. -2 A girdle of small bells. -3 The Ganges. -4 A kind of lute. -5

A bell hanging on the neck of a horse. -6 One of the notes in music (*n.* also).

घर्घरिका 1 A bell used as an ornament. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Fried grain.

घर्घरितं The grunting of a hog.

घर्च् 1 P. (घर्चति) To go.

घर्मः *a.* [घरति अंगात्; घृ सेके कर्तरि मक्] नि° गुणः Up. 1. 146] Hot. —र्मः 1 Heat, warmth; H. 1. 97. -2 The hot season, summer ; निःश्वासहार्यांशुकमाजगाम घर्मः प्रियावेशमिवोपदेष्टुं R. 16. 49. -3 Sweat, perspiration ; Śi. 1. 58. -4 A cauldron, boiler. -5 Sunshine ; U. 2. 9, 3. 5. -6 A cavity in the earth shaped like a boiler. -7 a hot day. -8 Ved. A sacrifice. -9 Juice -10 Milk (of cows). -Comp —अंशुः the sun ; *S.* 5. 14. —अंतः the rainy season.—अंबु, अंभस् *n.*,—उदक,—जलं sweat, perspiration ; *S.* 1. 30 ; Mâl. 9. 17, 1. 37. —चर्चिका eruptions caused by heat and suppressed perspiration. —छेदः cessation of heat. —दीधितिः the sun. R. 11. 64.—दुघा,—दुह् *f.* a cow giving warm milk for offerings. —द्युतिः the sun ; Ki. 5. 41. —पयस् *n.* sweat, perspiration; Śi. 9. 35.—रश्मिः 1. the sun.-2 heat, radiance. —स्वेद *a.* Ved coming with splendour, or showering down water, or coming to the oblation (Sây.); perspiring with heat. (B. and R.).

घस् 1. 2 P. (घसति, घास्ति, घस्त) To eat, devour (a defective root used only to form certain tenses of अद्).

घसः The eater, devourer.

घसिः Ved. Food.

घस्मर *a.* [घस्-क्मरच्] 1 Voracious, gluttonous; दावानलो घस्मरः Bv. 1. 34. -2 Devourer, destroyer ; द्रुपदसुतचमूघस्मरो द्रौणिरस्मि Ve. 5. 36.

घस्र *a.* [घस्-रक्] Hurtful, injurious. —स्रः 1 A day; घस्रो गमिष्यति भविष्यति सुप्रदोषं Subhâsh. -2 The sun ; Mv. 6. 8. —स्रं Saffron.

घासः [घस् कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Food. -2 Meadow or pasture grass; घासाभावात् Pt. 5 ; घासमुष्टिं परगवे दद्यात् संवत्सरं तु यः Mb. -Comp. —कुंदं, —स्थानं a pasture. —कूटं hay-rick.

घासिः [घस् बा० इञ्] 1 Fire. -2 Grass.

घाटः, -टा [घट् अच्] The back of the neck.—टा 1 A pitcher. -2 A landing place.

घांटिकः 1 A bell-ringer. -2 A bard who sings in chorus, especially in honour of gods or kings. -3 The Dhattûra plant.

घातः [हन् णिच् घञ्] 1 A blow, stroke, bruise, hit; ज्याघात *S.* 3. 13; नयनशरघात Gît. 19 ; so पार्ष्णिघातः, शिरोघात &c. -2 Killing, hurting, destruction, slaughter; वियोगो मुग्धाक्ष्याः स खलु रिपुघातावधिरभूत् U. 3. 44 ; पशुघातः Gît. 1 ; Y. 2 159 ; 3. 252. -3 An arrow. -4 Power. -5 The product of a sum in multiplication. (In comp. translated by ' inauspicious '; °दिवसः). -Comp. —चंद्रः the moon when in an inauspicious mansion determined by one's natal zodiacal sign.—तिथिः an inauspicious lunar day. —नक्षत्रं an inauspicious constellation. —वारः an inauspicious day of the week. —स्थानं a slaughter-house, place for execution.

घातक *a.* [हन्-णिच् ण्वुल्] Killing, destroying, a killer, destroyer, murderer &c.

घातन *a.* [हन्-णिच्-भावे ल्युट्] A killer, murderer. —नं 1 Striking, killing, slaughter. —2 Killing (as an animal at a sacrifice), immolating.

घातिः [हन्-णिच्-इण्] 1 Striking, killing. -2 Catching or killing birds. -*f.* A bird-net.

घातिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [हन् णिच् णिनि] 1 Striking, killing. -2 Catching or killing (birds &c .). -3 Destructive. -Comp. -पक्षिन्, —विहगः a hawk, falcon.

घातुक *a.* (की *f.*) [हनः णिच् उकञ्] 1 Killing, destructive, mischievous, hurting. -2 Cruel, savage, ferocious.

घात्य *a.* [हन्-णिच्-ण्यत्] Proper or fit to be killed.

घारः See under घृ.

घार्तिकः [घृतेन-निर्वृत्तः-ठञ्]A kind of dish or cake prepared with clarified butter which is full of small holes ; and hence one of the learned fools in the Panchatantra says on seeing the cake served to him " छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवंति " ।

घासः See under घस्.

घु 1 A. (घवते, घुत) To sound, make an indistinct noise.

घुः The indistinct sound of a pigeon.

घुट् I. 6 P. (घुटति, घुटित) 1 To strike again, retaliate, resist. -2 To protect, preserve -II. 1 A.(घोटते) 1 To come back, return. -2 To barter, exchange.

घुटः, घुटिः,- टी *f.* घुटिकः, —का The ankle.

घुड् 6 P. (घुडति) To prevent, defend.

घुण् I. 1 A., 6 P. (घोणते, घुणति, घुणित) To roll, whirl, stagger, reel. -II. 1 A. To take, receive.

घुणः [घुण्-क] A particular kind of insect found in timber. -Comp.-अक्षरं—लिपिः *f.* an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect or worm and resembling somewhat the form of a letter. °न्यायः see under न्याय.

घुंटः, घुंटकः, -घुंटिका The ankle.

घुंटिकं Cow dung found in woods.

घुंडः A large black bee.

घुर् 6 P. (घुरति, घुरित) 1 To sound, make a noise, snore, snort; grunt (as a pig, dog &c.); कः कः कुत्र न घुर्घुरायितघुरीघोरोघुरेच्छूकरः K. P. 7. -2 To be frightful or terrible. -3 To cry in distress.

घुरणः A sound.

घुरघुरायते Den. A. To utter gurgling sounds.

घुरी The nostrils, especially of a hog ; घुर्घुरायितघुरीघोरो घुरेच्छूकरः K. P. 7.

घुर्घुरः 1 Guinea-worm.-2 Snorting, growling, grumbling. —रा Growling &c. (as of a dog).

घुर्घुरकः,-रिका A gurgling sound.

घुर्घुरायते Den. A. To murmur, hum, whisper.

घुर्घुरी 1 The grunting of a hog. -2 The mole-cricket.

घुलघुलारवः A sort of pigeon.

घुष् I. 1 P., 10 U. (घोषति, घोषयति-ते, घुषित, घुष्ट or घोषित) 1 To sound, make any sound or noise. -2 To cry or proclaim aloud, announce or declare publicly ; स स पापादृते तासां दुष्यंत इति घुष्यतां *S.* 6. 22 ; घोषयतु मन्मथनिदेशं Gît. 10 ; इति घोषयतीव डिंडिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः क्वणन् H. 2. 86 ; R. 9. 10. -3 To praise. -4 To fill with cries, make resonant. -II. 1 A. (घुषते) To be beautiful or brilliant.

घुष *a.* Sounding.

घुषित *a.* [घुष्-क्त] Proclaimed, sounded, declared ; also घुष्ट.

घुष्टं A cart, carriage.

घोषः [घुष्-भावे घञ्] 1 Noise, tumult, cry or sound in general ; स घोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि व्यदारयत् Bg. 1, 19 ; so रथ°, तूर्य°, शंख°, &c. -2 The thundering of clouds ; स्निग्धगंभीरघोषं Me. 64. -3 Proclamation. -4 Rumour, report. -5 A herdsman ; हैयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धानुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45. -6 A hamlet, station of cowherds ; गंगायां घोषः K P. 2 ; घोषादानीय Mk. 7. -7 (In gram.). The soft sound heard in the articulation of the soft consonants. -8 A Kâyastha. -9 A vowel. -10 A gnat, mosquito.-11 An epithet of Śiva —षं Bell-metal

घोषकः [घोष स्वार्थे क] A crier, proclaimer.

घोषवत् *a.* 1 Making a sound, sounding. -2 Sonant. —ती A lute.

घोषणं,-णा [घुष् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Proclamation, declaring or speaking aloud, public announcement; व्याघातो जयघोषणादिषु बलादस्मद्गलानां कृतः Mu. 3. 26; R. 12. 72. -2 Speaking aloud, making a great noise.

घोषयित्नुः 1 A crier, bard, herald. -2 A Brâhmaṇa. -3 A cuckoo. -4 A captive.

घुसृणं Saffron; यत्र स्त्रीणां मसृणघुसृणालेपनोष्णा कुचश्रीः Vikr. 18. 31.

घूकः An owl. -Comp. -अरिः a crow. —नादिनी the Ganges.

घूत्कारः Hooting; Mâl. 5. 19; U. 2. 29.

घूर् 4 A. (घूर्यते) To kill, hurt.

घूर्ण् 1 A., 6 P. [घूर्णते-घूर्णति, घूर्णित] To roll about, move to and fro, whirl, turn round, shake, reel, stagger; योषितामतिमदेन जुघूर्णुर्विभ्रमातिशयपुंषि वपूंषि Si. 10. 32; भयात्केचिद्घूर्णिषुः Bk. 15. 32, 118; Si. 11. 18; अद्यापि तां सुरतजागरघूर्णमानां Ch. P. 5; भूपालाः कमलाविलासमदिरोन्मीलन्मदाघूर्णिताः Bv. 4. 42. -*Caus.* (घूर्णयति-ते) To cause to shake, reel or roll about; नगनान्यरुणानि घूर्णयन् Ku. 4. 12; Si. 2. 16; Bh. 1. 89, (with prepositions like आ, वि the root retains the same meaning).

घूर्ण *a.* Shaking, moving to and fro. —र्णः Whirling, rolling. -Comp. —वायुः a whirlwind.

घूर्णनं, —ना [घूर्ण्-भावे ल्युट्] Shaking, reeling, whirling or turning round, revolving; मौलिघूर्णनचलत् Git. 9. घूर्णनामात्रपतनभ्रमणादर्शनादिकृत् S. D

घूर्णिः [भावे-इन्] Rolling, revolving.

घृ I. 1 P. (घरति-घृत) To sprinkle. -II. 10 U. (घारयति-ते, घारित) To sprinkle over, wet, moisten. -III. 3 P. (जिघर्ति) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To shine. -IV. 5 U: (घृणोति, घृणुते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To shine.

घारः [घृ-घञ्] Sprinkling, wetting.

घृत *a.* [घृ-क्त] 1 Sprinkled. -2 Illumined. —तं 1 Ghee, clarified butter; (सर्पिर्विलीनमाज्यं स्यात् घनीभूतं घृतं भवेत् Sây.). -2 Butter. -3 Water. -Comp. —अक्तः, -अर्चिस् *m.* blazing, fire. —अवनिः the spot on the sacrificial post which is smeared with ghee. —आहवनः fire. —आहुतिः *f.* an oblation of ghee. —आह्वः 1 the Sarala tree. -2 turpentine. —उदः 'ocean of ghee', one of the seven oceans. —ओदनः boiled rice mixed with ghee. —कुल्या a stream of ghee. —केशः 1. fire. -2 one whose locks are unctuous. —दीधितिः fire. —धारा a continuous stream of ghee. —निर्णिज *a.* shining. (*-m.*) fire. —पदी an epithet of the goddess Ilâ. —पशुः a sacrificial victim represented by ghee. —पूरः,—वरः a kind of sweetmeat; also °पूर्वकः. —पृच् *a.* accompanied with ghee. —पृष्ट *a.* having a shining body. —प्रतीकाः, —प्रयस् *m.*, प्रसत्तः fire. —मंडः the scum of melted butter. —योनिः fire.—लेखनी a ladle for ghee.

घृतवत् *a.* Greasy.

घृतिन् *a.* Containing ghee.

घृतेली A cock-roach.

घृण् I. 8 P. (घृणोति, घृण्ण) To shine, burn. -II. 1 A. (घृणते) To seize.

घृणः 1 Heat, ardour. -2 Sunshine. -3 A day.

घृणा [घृ-नक्] 1 Compassion, pity, tenderness; तां विलोक्य वनिताबधे घृणां पत्रिणा सह मुमोच राघवः R. 11. 17; 9. 81; Ki. 15. 13. -2 Disgust, aversion, contempt; तत्याज तोषं परपुष्टघुष्टे घृणां च वीणाक्वणिते वितेने N. 3. 60; 1. 10; R. 11. 65. -3 Reproach, censure. -Comp. —अर्चिः *m.* fire.

घृणालु *a.* Compassionate, merciful, tender-hearted.

घृणि *a.* [घृ-नि नि°गुणाभावः] 1 Displeasing. -2 Shining. —णिः 1 Heat, sunshine. -2 A ray of light. -3 The sun. -4 A wave. —*n.* Water. -Comp. —निधिः the sun. (*f.*) the Ganges.

घृणिन् *a.* 1 Merciful, tender-hearted, kind; Pt. 1 424. -2 Censorious, abusive.

घृताची *a.* 1 Greasy, abounding in ghee. -2 Containing water. -3 Shining. —*f.* 1 Night. -2 N. of Sarasvatî. -3 N. of an *apsaras*; N. 2. 109 (the following are the principal nymphs of Indra's heaven; घृताची मेनका रंभा उर्वशी च तिलोत्तमा । सुकेशी मंजुघोषाद्याः कथ्यंतेऽप्सरसो बुधैः)-Comp. —गर्भसंभवा large cardamoms.

घृष् 1 P. (घर्षति, घृष्ट) 1 To rub, strike against; अद्यापि तत्कनककुंडलघृष्टमास्यं Ch. P. 11; Pt. 1. 144. -2 To brush, furbish, polish. -3 To crush, grind, pound; द्रौपद्या ननु मत्स्यराजभवने घृष्टं न किं चंदनं Pt. 3. 175. -4 To compete, rival (as in संघर्ष q. v.)

घर्षः 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Grinding.

घर्षक *a.* Rubbing. —कः A polisher.

घर्षण *a.* Rubbing, grinding. —णं 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Grinding, pounding. —णी Turmeric.

घर्षित *a.* Rubbed, pounded, brushed.

घृष्ट *a.* [कर्मणि-क्त] Rubbed, &c.

घृष्टिः [कर्तरि-क्तिन्] A hog. —*f.* 1 Grinding, pounding, rubbing. -2 Emulation, rivalry, competition.

घृष्विः A hog.

घोंघः Intermediate space.

घोंटः,-घोटकः A horse. -Comp. —अरिः a buffalo.

घोटी, -घोटिका A mare, horse in general; आटीकसेंऽग करिघोटीपदातिजुषि वाटीभुवि क्षितिभुजां Asvad. 5.

घोण(न)सः A sort of reptile.

घोणा 1 The nose; घोणोन्नतं मुखं Mk. 9. 16. -2 The nose of a horse, snout (of a hog); घुर्घुरायमाणघोरघोणेन K. 78.

घोणिन् *m.* a hog.

घोंटा 1 The jujube tree. -2 The betelnut tree. -3 A timber tree.

घोर *a.* [घुर्-अच् Uṇ. 5. 64] 1 Terrific, frightful, horrible, awful; शिवाघोरस्वनां पश्चाद्बुबुधे विकृतेति तां R. 12. 39; or तत्किं कर्मणि घोरे मां नियोजयसि केशव Mb.; घोरं लोके विततमयशो U. 7. 6; Ms. 1. 50; 12. 54. -2 Violent, vehement. -3 Ved. Venerable, awful, sublime. —रः N. of *Siva*. —रा Night. —रं 1 Horror, awfulness. -2 Poison. -3 Venerableness. -4 Magic formulæ and charms. -5 Saffron. -Comp. —आकृति, -दर्शन *a.* frightful in appearance, terrific, hideous. (-नः) an owl. —घुष्यं bell-metal. —घोरतरः *Siva*. —पुष्पं brass. —रासनः,-रासिन्, -वाशनः, -वाशिन् *m.* a jackal. —रूपः an epithet of *Siva*.

घोलः,-लं Butter-milk having no water in it; (तत्तु सस्नेहमजलं मथितं घोलमुच्यते Susr.).

घ्न *a.* (घ्नी *f.*) (Used only at the end of comp.) Killing, destroying, removing, curing; ब्राह्मणघ्नः, बालघ्नः, वातघ्नः, पित्तघ्नः; depriving one of, taking away; पुण्यघ्न, धर्मघ्न, &c.

घ्रंसः Ved. A day.

घ्रा 1 P. (जिघ्रति, जघ्रौ, अघ्रात्-अघ्रासीत्, घ्रात घ्राण) 1 To smell, smell at, perceive by smell; स्पृशन्नपि गजो हंति जिघ्रन्नपि भुजंगमः H. 3. 14; Bv. 1. 99. -2 To kiss.—*Caus.* (घ्रापयति) To cause to smell; Bk. 15. 109. (Prepositions like अव, आ, उप, वि, सं &c. are added to this root without any material change of meaning; गंधमाघ्राय चोर्व्याः Me. 21; आमोदमुपजिघ्रंतौ R. 1. 43; see Bk. 2. 10; 14. 12; R. 3. 3; 13. 70; Ms. 4. 209 also).

घ्राण *p. p.* [घ्रा कर्मणि-क्त] Smelt. —णः, -णं 1 Smell. -2 Smelling. -3 The nose (also *n.*). —णं 1 The act of smelling; घ्राणेन सूकरा हंति Ms. 3.

241. -2 Odour, scent. -3 The nose ; बुद्धींद्रियाणि चक्षुःश्रोत्रघ्राणरसनात्वगाख्यानि Sân. K. 26 ; Ku. 3. 47, Rs 6. 27; Ms. 5. 135.-Comp. —इंद्रियं the organ or sense of smell; नासाग्रवर्ति घ्राणं T. S. —चक्षुस् a. 'having nose for the eyes,' blind (who smells out his way). —तर्पण a grateful or pleasant to the nose, fragrant, odorous. (-णं) fragrance, odour. -पाकः a disease of the nose.

घ्रात p. p. Smelled, smelled at.

घ्रातव्य a. To be smelled at. —व्यं Odour.

घ्रातिः f. 1 The act of smelling ; घ्रातिरघ्रेयमद्ययोः Ms 11. 68. -2 Smell. -3 The nose.

घ्रेय a. To be smelled at.—यं Smell, odour.

ङ.

(No word in general use begins with this letter)

ङः 1 An object of sense. -2 Desire, wish. 3 An epithet of Siva.

ङु 1 A (ङवते) To sound

च.

च a. 1 Seedless. -2 Bad, vile.-चः 1 An epithet of Siva. —2 Chewing, eating. -3 The moon. -4 A tortoise. -5 A thief. —*ind.* A particle expressing 1 Copulation (and, also as well as, moreover) used to join words or assertions together ; (in this sense it is used with each of the words or assertions which it joins together ; or it is used after the last of the words or assertions so joined, but it never stands first in a sentence) ; मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Mâl. 1. 31 ; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिननंदतुः R. 1. 57 ; Ms. 1. 64 ; 3. 5 ; कुलेन कांत्या वयसा नवेन गुणैश्च तैस्तैर्विनयप्रधानैः R. 6. 79 : Ms. 1. 105 ; 3. 116. -2 Disjunction (but, still, yet) ; शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः S. 1. 16. -3 Certainty, determination, (indeed, certainly, exactly, quite, having the force of एव) ; अतीतः पंथानं तव च महिमा वाङ्मनसयोः G. M. ; ते तु यावंत एवाजौ तावांश्च ददृशे स तैः R. 12. 45. -4 Condition (if=चेत्) ; जीवितुं चेच्छसे (इच्छसे चेद्) मूढ हेतुं मे गदतः शृणु Mb.; लोभश्चास्ति (अस्ति चेद्) गुणेन किं Bh. 2. 45 v. l. -5 It is often used expletively (पादपूरणार्थे); भीमः पार्थस्तथैव च G. M. (Lexicographers give, besides the above, the following senses of च which are included in the general idea of *copulation* ; 1 अन्वाचय joining a subordinate fact with a principal one ; भो भिक्षामट गां चानय ; see अन्वाचय. -2 समाहार collective combination ; as पाणी च पादौ च पाणिपादं. -3 इतरेतरयोग or mutual connection ; as प्लक्षश्च न्यग्रोधश्च प्लक्षन्यग्रोधौ. -4 समुच्चय aggregation ; as पचति च पठति च). च is frequently repeated with two assertions (1) in the sense of 'on the one hand-on the other hand', 'though-yet', to denote antithesis ; न सुलभा सकलेंदुमुखी च सा किमपि चेदमनंगविचेष्टितं V. 2. 9 ; 4. 3 ; R. 16. 7; or (2) to express simultaneous or undelayed occurrence of two events (no sooner than, as soon as) ; ते च प्रापुरुदन्वंतं बुबुधे चादिपूरुषः R. 10. 6 ; 3. 40 : 11, 50, 81 ; Ku. 3. 58, 66 ; S. 6. 7 ; Mâl. 9. 39.

चक् 1 U. (चकति-ते, चकित) 1 To be satiated, be contended or satisfied.-2 To repel, resist. 3 To shine.

चकित a. [चक् कर्तरि क्त] 1 Shaking, trembling (through fear) ; भय°, साध्वस°; Me. 27. -2 Frightened, made to tremble, startled ; व्याधानुसरचकिता हरिणीव यासि Mk. 1. 17 ; Amaru. 46 ; Me. 14. -3 Afraid, timid, apprehensive ; चकितविलोकितसकलदिशा Gît. 2 ; पौलस्त्यचकितेश्वराः (दिशः) R. 10. 73. —तं 1 Trembling. -2 Alarm, fear. —तं *ind.* With fear, in a startled manner, alarmingly, with awe ; चकितमुपैमि तथापि पार्श्वमस्य M. 1. 11 ; सभयचकितं Gît. 5 ; Sânti. 4. 4.

चकास् 2 P. (rarely A.) (चकास्ति-स्ते, चकासांचकार, अचकासीत्, चकासित) 1 To shine, be bright ; गंडश्चंडि चकास्ति नीलनलिनश्रीमोचनं लोचनं Gît. 10 ; चकासतं चारुचमूरु चर्मणा Si. 1. 8 ; Bk. 3. 37. -2 (Fig.) To be happy or prosperous; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाश्चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17. —*Caus.* To cause to shine, illuminate ; Si. 3. 6. -WITH वि to shine, be bright.

चकासित a. Shining, splendid, bright.

चकोरः [चक्-तृप्तौ ओरन् Un. 1. 64] A kind of bird, the Greek partridge (said to feed on moonbeams); ज्योत्स्नापानमदालसेन वपुषा मत्ताश्चकोरांगनाः Vb. 1. 11 ; इतश्चकोराक्षि विलोकयेति R. 6. 59 ; 7. 25 ; स्फुरदधरसीधवे तव वदनचंद्रमा रोचयति लोचनचकोरं Gît. 10. (चकोरकः also.)

चक्क 10 P. (चक्कयति) 1 To suffer. -2 To give or inflict pain, trouble.

चक्कल *a.* Round, circular.

चक्कसः Dishonesty, crookedness, fraud.

चक्रं [क्रियते अनेन, कृ घञर्थे क नि० द्वित्वम् Tv.] 1 The wheel of a carriage; चक्रवत्परिवर्तंते दुःखानि च सुखानि च H. 1. 173. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A sharp circular missile, weapon, a disc (especially applied to the weapon of Vishṇu). -4 An oil mill. -5 A circle, ring ; कलापचक्रेषु निवेशिताननं Rs. 2. 14. -6 A troop, multitude, collection, Si. 20. 17. -7 A realm, sovereignty. -8 A province, district, a group of villages. -9 A form of military array in a circle. -10 A circle or depression of the body. -11 A cycle, cycle of years. -12 The horizon. -13 An army, a host. -14 Section of a book. -15 whirlpool, -16 The winding of a river. -17 An astronomical circle ; राशि° the zodiac. 18 Circular flight (of birds &c.). -19 A particular constellation in the form of a hexagon. -20 Range, department in general. -21 The convoluitons or spiral marks of the शालिग्राम. -22 A crooked or fraudulent contrivance. —क्रः 1 The ruddy goose (also called चक्रवाक). -2 A multitude, troop, group. -Comp. —अंगः 1. a gender having a curved neck. -2. a carriage. -3. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). (-गी) a goose. (-गं) a parasol. —अटः 1. a juggler, snake catcher. -2. a rogue, knave, cheat. -3. a particular coin, a *ai'nara*. —अधिवासिन् *m.* the orange tree. —आकार, आकृति *a.* circular, round. —आयुधः an epithet of Vishṇu —आवर्तः whirling or rotatory motion. —आह्वः, —आह्वयः the ruddy goose. —ईश्वरः 1. 'lord of the discus', N. of vishṇu. -2. the officer in charge of a district. —उपजीविन् *m.* an oilman. —कारकं 1. a nail. -2. a kind of perfume. —गंडुः a round pillow. —गतिः *f.* rotation, revolution. —गुच्छः the Asoka tree. —ग्रहणं, —णी *f. a.* rampart, an entrenchment —चर *a.* moving in a circle. —(-रः) a juggler. —चारिन् *m.* a chariot. —चूडामणिः a round jewel in a coronet or diadem. —जीवकः, —जिविन् *m.* a potter. —तीर्थं N. of a holy place. —दंष्ट्रः a hog. —धर *a.* 1. bearing or having a wheel. -2. carrying a discus. -3. driving in a carriage. (-रः) 1 an epithet of Vishṇu ; चक्रधरप्रभावः R. 16. 55.-2. a sovereign, governor or ruler of a province. -3. a village tumbler or juggler. -4. a snake. —धारा the periphery of a wheel. —नदी the Gaṇḍakī river. —नाभिः the nave of a wheel. —नामन् *m.* 1. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). 2. a pyritic ore of iron —नायकः 1. the leader of a troop. -2 a kind of perfume. —नेमिः *f.* the periphery or circumference of a wheel ; नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109. —पाणिः an epithet of Vishṇu. —पादः, —पादकः 1. a carriage. -2. an elephant. —पालः 1. the governor of a province. -2. an officer in charge of a division of an army. -3. horizon. -4. a circle. -5. one who carries a discus. —फलं a kind of discus. —बंधुः, —बांधवः the sun. —बालः, —डः, —बालः, —ळं, —डं 1. a ring, circle. -2. a collection, group, multitude, mass ; कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 74 ; प्रकटयति किमुच्चैरर्चिषां चक्रवाल Ratn. 4. 16 ; Mv. 6. 4 ; Mu. 3. 21 ; K. 126, 178. -3. horizon. (-लः) 1. a mythical range of mountains supposed to encircle the orb of the earth like a wall and to be the limit of light and darkness. -2. the ruddy goose. —बालधिः a dog. —भृत् *m.* 1. one who holds a discus. -2. N. of Vishṇu. —भेदिनी night. —भ्रमः, —भ्रमिः *f.* a lathe or grindstone ; आरोप्य चक्रभ्रमिमुष्णतेजास्त्वष्ट्रेव यत्नोल्लिखितो विभाति R. 6. 32. —भ्रांतिः *f.* revolution of wheels ; V. 1. 5. —मंडलिन् *m.* a species of cobra. —मुखः a hog. —मुषलः a battle carried on with the discus and club. —यानं a wheel-carriage. —रदः a hog. —वर्तिन् *m.* 1. an emperor, universal monarch, sovereign of the world, a ruler whose dominions extend as far as the ocean (आसमुद्रक्षितीश Ak.): पुत्रमेवं गुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाप्नुहि S. 1. 12; तत्र तन्वि कुचावेतौ नियतं चक्रवर्तिनौ । आसमुद्रक्षितीशोऽपि भवान् यत्र करप्रदः ॥ Udb. (where there is a pun on the word चक्रवर्तिन्, the other meaning being 'resembling in shape the ruddy goose', 'round'); -2. (hence) head, foremost; आपद्गतः किल महाशयचक्रवर्ती विस्तारयत्यकृतपूर्वमुदारभावं Bv. 1. 70. —वाकः (-की *f.*) the ruddy goose : दूरीभूते मयि सहचरे चक्रवाकीमिवैकां Me. 83. °बंधु the sun. —वाटः 1. a limit, boundary. -2. a lamp-stand. -3. engaging in an action. —वातः a whirlwind, hurricane. —वृद्धिः *f.* 1. interest upon interest, compound interest; Ms. 8. 153, 156. -2. wages for transporting goods in a carriage. —व्यूहः a circular array of troops. —संज्ञं tin. (-ज्ञः) the ruddy goose. an epithet of Vishṇu —साह्वयः the ruddy goose. —हस्तः an epitht of Vishṇu.

चक्रक *a.* [चक्रमिव कायति कै क] Wheel-shaped, circular. -कः Arguing in a circle (in logic).

चक्रवत् *a.* [चक्रमस्त्यस्य मतुप् मस्य वः] 1 Wheeled. -2 Circular. -3 Armed with a discus. —*m.* 1 An oilman. -2 A sovereign emperor. -3 N. of Vishṇu.

चक्राकी, चक्रांकी A goose.

चक्रिकः A discus bearer. —का 1 A heap, troop. -2 A fraudulent device.

चक्रिन् *a.* [चक्रमस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Having a wheel, wheeled. -2 Bearing a discus. -3 Driving in a carriage. -4 Circular, round. -5 Indicative (सूचक). —*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu ; Si. 13. 22. -2 A potter. -3 An oilman. -4 An emperor, a universal monarch, absolute ruler. -5 The governor of a province. -6 An ass. -7 The ruddy goose. -8 An informer. -9 A snake. 10 A crow. -11 A kind of tumbler or juggler.

चक्रिय *a.* Going in a carriage, being on a journey.

चक्रीकृ 8 U. To form into a circle, to curve or bend as a bow ; Ku. 3. 70.

चक्रीवत् *m*, An ass ; Si. 5. 8.

चक्ष् 2 A. (चष्टे) (Defective in non-conjugational tenses.) 1 To see, observe, perceive. -2 To speak, say tell (with dat. of the person). -3 To abandon, leave.

चक्षणं [चक्ष् -ल्युट् नख्यादेशः] 1 Ved. 1 Appearance, new aspect. -2 Speaking, saying. -3 Eating a relish to promote appetite.

चक्षणि *a.* Ved. Illuminating, irradiating, brightening.

चक्षन् *n.* Ved. The eye.

चक्षस् *m.* [चक्ष् असि न ख्यादेशः] 1 A teacher, an instructor in sacred science, a spiritual teacher. -2 An epithet of Bṛihaspati —*n.* 1 Radiance, clearness. -2 The act of seeing, being seen -3 Look, sight, the eye.

चक्षु *m.* or *n.* Ved. The eye.

चक्षुस्, *a.* [चक्ष् करणे उसि Uṇ 2. 118] Seeing. —*n.* 1 The eye ; हृद्यं तमसि न पश्यति दीपेन विना सचक्षुरपि M. 1. 9 ; कृष्णसारे ददच्चक्षुः S. 1. 6 ; cf. words like प्राणचक्षुस्, ज्ञानचक्षुस्, नयचक्षुस्, चारचक्षुस् &c. -2 Sight ; look, vision, the faculty of sight ; चक्षुरायुश्चैव प्रहीयते Ms. 4. 41. 42. -3 Light, clearness. -4 Lustre, splendour. -Comp —गोचर *a.* visible, being within the range of the eye. —ग्रहणं morbid affection of the eye. —दानं the ceremony of anointing the eyes of an image at the time of consecrating it. —पथः the range of sight, the horizon. —बंधः blinding the sight ; Vās. 67. —मलं the excretion of the eyes. —रागः (चक्षूरागः) 1. redness in the eyes. -2. 'eye-love', love or liking by as expressed by an exchange of glances

पुरश्चक्षुरागस्तदनु मनसोऽनन्यरता Māl. 6. 15; चक्षूरागः कोकिलेषु न परकलत्रेषु K. 41 (where the word has sense 1. also). —रोगः (चक्षूरोगः) a disease of the eye. —विषयः 1. the range of sight, ken, presence, visibility; चक्षुर्विषयातिक्रांतेषु कपोतेषु H. 1; Ms. 2. 198. -2. an object of sight, any visible object. -3. the horizon. —श्रवस् m. a serpent; Ki. 16. 42; N. 1. 28.

चक्षुष्मत् a. 1 Seeing, furnished with eyes, endowed with the faculty of sight; तदा चक्षुष्मतां प्रीतिरासीत्समरसा द्वयोः R. 4. 18; °ता 4. 13. -2 Having a clear sight or good eyes.

चक्षुष्य a. [चक्षुषे हितः यत्] 1 Good-looking, agreeable to the sight, pleasing, beautiful; Si 8. 57. -2 Good for the eyes. -3 Produced from the eye. -ष्यः -ष्या A collyrium or application to the eyes. -ष्या A pleasing or agreeable woman.

चंक्रुणः,-रः 1 A tree. -2 A carriage. -3 A vehicle in general (n. also).

चंक्रमणं a. [क्रम् यङ् ल्युट् यङो लुक् Tv.] 1 Moving about, taking exercise. -2 Going slowly or crookedly. 3 Moving or going about, walking; विषं चंक्रमणं रात्रौ Chāṇ. 97; चक्रे स चक्रनिभचंक्रमणच्छलेन N. 1. 144. -4 Going slowly or tortuously. -5 Leap, jump, spring; Pt. 4.

चंक्रमा Going or moving about, walking.

चंग a. 1 Handsome, beautiful. -2 Clever. -3 Healthy, sound.

चंगिमन् m. Beauty.

चंच् 1 P. (चंचति, चंचित) 1 To move, wave, shake; समरशिरसि चंचत्पंचचूडश्चमूनां U. 5. 3; Māl. 5. 23; चंचच्चंचु Nāg. 4; चंचत्पराग Gīt. 1. -2 To dangle about; विलपति हसति विषीदति रोदिति चंचति मुंचति तापं Gīt. 4. -3 To leap, jump. -4 To go, move.

चंचः [चंच्-अच्] 1 A basket. -2 A measure of length equal to 5 fingers (पंचांगुलं मानं). —चा 1 Anything made of cane (as mat &c.). -2 A straw-man, doll. -3 A puppet of grass or reed. 4 A contemptuous epithet of man.

चंचत्क a. 1 Leaping; jumping. -2 Moving, trembling, shaking.

चंचरिन् m. The large black bee; करी करीभरीति वेद् दिशं सरीसरीति कां। स्थिरीचरीकरीति चेन्न चंचरीति चंचरी Udb.

चंचरी, -चंचरीकः A large black bee; मुकुलयति मदीयां चेतनां चंचरीकः R. G.; कुंदलतायां विमुक्तमकरंदरसायां अपि चंचरीकः। प्रणयपरूढप्रेमभरभंजनकातरभावभीतः ॥ Vh. 1 4; Vikr. 1. 2; Bv. 1. 48.

चंचल a. [चंच्-अलच्, चंचं गतिं लाति ला-क वा Tv.] 1 Moving, shaking, trembling, tremulous; श्रुत्वैव भीतहरिणीशिशुचंचलाक्षीं Ch. P. 27; चंचलकुंडल Gīt. 7; Amaru. 79. -2 (fig.) inconstant, fickle, unsteady; भोगा मेघवितानमध्यविलसत्सौदामिनीचंचलाः Bh. 3. 54; Ki. 2. 19; मनश्चंचलमस्थिरं Bg. 6. 26. —लः 1 The wind. -2 A lover. -3 A libertine. —ला 1 Lightning. -2 Lakshmī, the goddess of wealth.

चंचु a. [चंच्-उन्] 1 Celebrated; renowned, known. -2 Clever (as अक्षरचंचु); ओष्ठेन रामो रामौष्ठबिंबचुंबनचंचुना Si. 2. 14; see चुंचु. —चुः A deer. —चुः, -चूः f. A beak, bill. -Comp. —पुटः, -टं the bill of a bird when shut; चंचूपुटं चपलयंति चकोरपोताः R. G.; Bv. 2. 99; अमोचि चंचूपुटमौनमुद्रा विहायसा तेन विहस्य भूयः N. 3. 99; व्यलिखच्चंचुपुटेन पक्षती 2. 2, 4; Amaru. 13. —प्रहारः a peck with the beak. -भृत्, -मत् m. a bird. -सूचिः the tailor bird.

चंचुका A beak, bill.

चंचुर a. Clever, expert.

चट् I. 1 P. (चटति, चटित) 1 To break, fall off, separate. -2 To rain. -3 To cover. -II. 10 U. (चाटयति-ते) 1 To kill, injure. -2 To pierce, break.

चटकः A sparrow.

चटका, चटिका 1 A hen-sparrow. -2 The root of long pepper.

चटनं 1 Cracking, splitting. -2 Falling off in small pieces.

चटुः, -टु n. [चट्-उन्] 1 Kind or flattering words; see चाटु. -2 A scream. -3 A devotional posture among ascetics. —टुः The belly.

चटुल a. [चट्-उलच्] 1 Trembling, tremulous, unsteady, moving about, shaking; आयस्तमैक्षत जनश्चटुलाग्रपादं Si. 5. 6; त्रासातिमात्रचटुलैः स्मरतः सुनेत्रैः R. 9. 58; चटुलशफरोद्वर्तनप्रेक्षितानि Me. 40; Mu. 3. 24; Si. 5. 10. 13. -2 Fickle, inconstant (as a lover &c.); किं लब्धं चटुल त्वयेह नयता सौभाग्यमेतां दशां Amaru. 14; चटुलप्रेम्णा दयितेन 71. -3 Fine, beautiful, agreeable; इति चटुलचाटुपटुचारु मुरवैरिणो राधिकामधि वचनजातं Gīt. 10. —ला Lightning.

चटुलोल, चटूलोल a. 1 Tremulous. -2 Lovely, beautiful. -3 Talking sweet words.

चटचटा The sound of the clashing of weapons, cracking of fire &c.

चटचटायते Den. A. To crackle, rattle.

चटचटायनं Crackling.

चण् 1 P. (चणति) 1 To sound. -2 To go. -3 To injure, hurt, kill.

चण a. (At the end of comp.). Renowned, celebrated, skilled in, famous for; as अक्षरचणः —णः The chick-pea.

चणकः Chick-pea; उत्पत्तितोपि हि चणकः शक्तः किं भ्राष्ट्रकं भंक्तुं Pt. 1. 132. -Comp. —अम्लं sour pease, —आत्मजः the sage चाणक्य.

चंड a. 1 (a) Fierce, violent; impetuous. (b) Passionate, angry, wrathful; अथैकधेनोरपराधचंडात् गुरोः कृशानुप्रतिमाद् बिभेषि R. 2. 49; M. 3. 20; see चंडी below. -2 Hot, warm; as in चंडांशु. -3 Active, quick. -4 Pungent, acrid. -5 Mischievous, evil -6 Circumcised. —डः 1 An evil being or demon. -2 Śiva. -3 Skanda. -4 The tamarind tree. —डं 1 Heat, warmth. -2 Passion, wrath -adv. Violently, fiercely, angrily. -Comp. —अंशुः, -दीधितिः, -भानुः the sun. —नायिका an epithet of Durgā. —मुंडा a form of Durgā; (=चामुंडा q. v.). —मृगः a wild animal. -विक्रम a. of impetuous valour, fierce in prowess.

चंडवत् a. Violent, warm. —ती N. of Durgā.

चंडा, -डी f. 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 A passionate or angry woman; चंडी चंडं हंतुमभ्युद्यता मां M. 3. 20; चंडी मामवधूय पादपतितं जातानुतापेव सा V. 4. 38; R. 12. 5; Me. 104. -डी 1 A term of endearment applied to one's mistress. -2 Hurt, injury. -Comp. —ईश्वरः, -पतिः an epithet of Śiva.; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनगुरोर्धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33. —कुसुमः red oleander.

चंडिः f., **चंडिका** N. of Durgā.

चंडिमन् m. 1 Passion, violence, impetuosity, wrath. -2 Heat, warmth.

चंडिलः A barber.

चंडीकृ 8 U. To enrage, make angry or violent, provoke.

चंडातः The fragrant oleander.

चंडातकः, -कं A short petticoat.

चंडाल a. [चंड् आलच्] Wicked or cruel in deeds, of black deeds (क्रूरकर्मन्); cf. कर्मचांडाल. —लः 1 A general name for the lowest and most despised of the mixed castes originating from a Śūdra father and a Brāhmaṇa mother. -2 A man of this caste, an outcaste, चंडाल। किमयं द्विजातिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 5. 131; 10.

12, 16; 11. 176. -Comp. —वल्लकी the lute of a Châṇḍâla, a common or vulgar lute.

चंडालिका 1 The lute of a Châṇḍâla. -2 N. of Durgâ.

चंडुः [चंड्-उन्] 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A small monkey.

चत् 1 U. (चतति-ते) 1 To ask, beg, request. -2 To go. —*Caus.* (चातयति-ते) 1 To cause to hide. -2 To scare, terrify.

चतित *a.* (Ved. चत्त) Hidden; made to disappear.

चातन *a.* Driving away, removing. —नं 1 Tormenting, afflicting. -2 Removing, scaring away.

चतुर् *Num. a.* [चत्-उरन् Uṇ. 5. 58] (always in pl.; चत्वारः *m.*; चतस्रः *f.*; चत्वारि *n.*) Four; चत्वारो वयमृत्विजः Ve. 1. 25; चतस्रोऽवस्था बाल्यं कौमारं यौवनं वार्धकं चेति; चत्वारि शृंगा त्रयो अस्य पादाः &c.; शेषान् मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. -*ind.* Four times. [cf. Zend *chathru*; Gr. *tessares*; L. *quatuor*]. [In comp. the र् of चतुर् is changed to a visarga (which in some cases becomes श्, ष् or स् or remains unchanged) before words beginning with hard consonants]. -Comp. -अंशः a fourth part. —अंग *a.* having 4 members, quadripartite. (-गं) 1. a complete army consisting of elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry; एको हि खंजनवरो नलिनीदलस्थो दृष्टः करोति चतुरंगबलाधिपत्यं S. Til. 4; चतुरंगबलो राजा जगतीं वशमानयेत्। अहं पंचांगबलवानाकाशं वशमानये Subhâsh. -2. a sort of chess. —अंगिन् *a.* having four parts. (-नी) a complete army, see चतुरंग. —अंगुलं 1. the four fingers of the hand. -2. four fingers broad. -अंत *a.* bordered on all sides; भुक्त्वा चिराय चतुरंतमहीसपत्नीं S. 4. 19. —अंता the earth. —अशीत *a.* eighty-fourth. —अशीति *a.* or *f.* eighty-four. -अश्र, —अस्र *a.* (for आश्रि स्रि) 1. four-cornered, quadrangular; R. 6. 10. -2. symmetrical, regular or handsome in all parts; बभूव तस्याश्चतुरस्रशोभि वपुः Ku. 1. 32. (-श्रः, -स्रः) 1. a square. -2. a quadrangular figure. -3. (in astr.) N. of the fourth and eighth lunar mansions. —अहं a period of four days. —आत्मन् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —आननः, -मुखः an epithet of Brahmâ, इतरतापशतानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udh. -आश्रमं the four orders or stages of the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa. —उत्तर *a.* increased by four. —उषणं the four hot spices, *i. e.* black pepper, long pepper, dry ginger, and the root of long pepper. —कर्ण (चतुष्कर्ण) *a.* heard by two persons only; Pt. 1. 99. —कोण (चतुष्कोण) *a.* square, quadrangular. (-णः) a square, tetragon, any quadrilateral figure. —गतिः 1. the Supreme Soul. -2. a tortoise. —गवः a carriage drawn by four oxen. —गुण *a.* four times, four-fold, quadruple. —चत्वारिंशत् (चतुश्चत्वारिंशत्) *a.* forty-four; °रिंश-शत्तम forty-fourth. —णवत (चतुर्नवत) *a.* ninety-fourth, or with ninety-four added. चतुर्णवतं शतं 'one hundred and ninety four.' —दंतः an epithet of Airâvata, the elephant of Indra. —दश *a.* fourteenth. —दशन *a.* fourteen. °रत्नानि (pl.) the fourteen 'jewels' churned out of the ocean; (their names are contained in the following popular Mangalâshṭaka:—लक्ष्मीः कौस्तुभपारिजातकसुरा धन्वंतरिश्चंद्रमा गावः कामदुघाः सुरेश्वरगजो रंभादिदेवांगनाः। अश्वः सप्तमुखो विषं हरिधनुः शंखोऽमृतं चांबुधे रत्नानीह चतुर्दश प्रतिदिनं कुर्युः सदा मंगलं॥). °विद्या (pl.) the fourteen lores; (they are:—षडंगमिश्रिता वेदा धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणकं। मीमांसा तर्कमपि च एता विद्याश्चतुर्दश॥). —दशी the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —दिशं the four quarters taken collectively. —दिशं *ind.* towards the four quarters, on all sides. —दोलः, -लं a royal litter. —द्वारं 1. a house with four entrances on four sides. -2. four doors taken collectively. —नवति *a.* or *f.* ninety-four —पंच *a.* (चतुःपंच or चतुष्पंच) four or five. —पंचाशत् *f.* (चतुःपंचाशत् or चतुष्पंचाशत्) fifty four. —पथः (चतुःपथः or चतुष्पथः) (-थं also) a place where four roads meet, a crossway; Ms. 4. 39, 9. 264. (-थः) a Brâhmaṇa. -पद *a.* (चतुष्पद) 1. having four feet. -2. consisting of four limbs. (-दः) a quadruped. (-दी) a stanza of four lines; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 1. -पाठी (चतुष्पाठी) a school for Brâhmaṇas in which the four Vedas are taught and repeated. —पाणिः (चतुष्पाणिः) an epithet of Vishṇu. —पाद्-द (चतुष्पाद् द) *a.* 1. quadruped. -2. consisting of four members or parts. (-*m.*) 1. a quadruped. -2. (in law) a judicial procedure (trial of suits) consisting of four processes; *i. e.* plea, defence, rejoinder, and judgment. —पार्श्वं the four sides of a square. —बाहुः an epithet of Vishṇu. (-हु *n.*) a square. —भद्रं the aggregate of the four ends of human life (पुरुषार्थ); *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, काम, and मोक्ष. —भागः the fourth part, a quarter. —भावः N. of Vishṇu. -भुज *a.* 1. quadrangular. -2. having four arms; Bg. 11. 46. (-जः) 1. an epithet of Vishṇu; R. 16. 3. -2. a quadrangular figure. -3. a square. (-जं) a square. —मासं a period of four months; (reckoned from the 11th day in the bright half of आषाढ to the 11th day in the bright half of कार्तिक). —मुख *a.* having four faces. (—खः) an epithet of Brahmâ; त्वत्तः सर्वे चतुर्मुखात् R. 10. 22. (-खं) 1. four faces; Ku. 2. 17. -2. a house with four entrances. —मंडलं a four-fold arrangement (of troops &c.). —युगं the aggregate of the four *Yugas* or ages of the world. —रात्रं (चतूरात्र) an aggregate of four nights. —वक्त्रः an epithet of Brahmâ. —वर्गः the four ends of human life taken collectively (पुरुषार्थ); *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, काम, and मोक्ष; R. 10. 22. -वर्णः 1. the four classes or castes of the Hindus; *i. e.* ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र; चतुर्वर्णमयो लोकः R. 10. 22.-2. four principal colours. -वर्षिका a cow four years old. —विंश *a.* 1. twenty-fourth. -2. having twenty-four added; as चतुर्विंशं शतं (124). —विंशति *a.* or *f.* twenty-four. —विंशतिक *a.* consisting of twenty-four. —विद *a.* one who has studied the four Vedas. —विद्या the four Vedas. —विध *a.* of four sorts or kinds, four-fold. —वेद *a.* familiar with the four Vedas. (-दः) the Supreme Soul. —व्यूहः N. of Vishṇu. (-हं) medical science. -शालं (चतुःशालं, चतुश्शालं, चतुःशाली, चतुश्शाली) a square of four buildings, a quadrangle enclosed by four buildings; अलं चतुःशालमिमं प्रवेश्य Mk. 3. 7. —षष्टि *a.* or *f.* 1. sixty-four. -2. N. for the *Rigveda* containing 64 Adhyâyas. °कलाः (pl.) the sixty-four arts. —सप्तति *a.* or *f.* seventy-four. -समं an unguent of four things, (sandal, agallochum, saffron and musk). —सीमा the boundaries on all four sides. —हायन, -ण *a.* four years old; (the *f.* of this word ends in आ if it refers to an inanimate object, and in ई if it refers to an animal). -होत्रकं the four priests taken collectively.

चतुर्थ *a.* (र्थी *f.*) [चतुर्णां पूरणः डट् थुक् च] The fourth. —र्थः The fourth letter of any class. -र्थं A quarter, a fourth part. -Comp. -अंश *a.* recieving a fourth part. (—शः) a quarter or fourth part. —आश्रमः the fourth stage of a Brâhmaṇa's religious life, *Sannyâsa*. -फलं the second inequality or equation of a planet. —भक्त *a.* eating the fourth meal. -भाज् *a.* recieving a fourth part of every source of income from the subjects as a king; (this is allowed only in times of financial embarrassments, the usual share being a sixth.).

चतुर्थक *a.* The fourth. -कः A fever that returns or is repeated every four days, a quartan. —र्थिका A weight equal to four Karshas.

चतुर्थी 1 The fourth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The dative case (in

gram.). -Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* the ceremonies to be performed on the fourth night of the marriage.

चतुर्धा *ind.* In four ways, four-fold.

चतुष्क *a.* [चतुरवयवं चत्वारोऽवयवा यस्य वा कन्] 1 Consisting of four. -2 Increased by four ; द्विकं त्रिकं चतुष्कं च पंचकं च शतं समं Ms. 8. 142 (*i. e.* 102, 103, 104, or 105, or interest at the rate of 2 to 5 per cent).—ष्कं 1 The number 'four.' -2 A collection of four. -3 A crossway.-4 A quadrangular courtyard. -5 A hall resting on (four) pillars, a hall or saloon in general ; Ku. 5. 68, 7. 9.-6 A necklace of four strings. —ष्की 1 A large four-sided pond. -2 A mosquito curtain.

चतुष्किका The number 'four.'

चतुष्टय *a.* (यी *f.*) [चत्वारोऽवयवा विधा अस्य तयप्] Four-fold, consisting of four; पुराणस्य कवेस्तस्य चतुर्मुखसमीरिता। प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी ॥ Ku. 2. 17. -यं 1 A group or collection of four ; एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11 ; Ku. 7. 62 ; मासचतुष्टयस्य भोजनं H. 1. -2 A square. -3 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth signs of the zodiac. -4 The centre of a circle.

चत्वारिंशत् *f.* Forty.

चत्वर *a.* [चत्-उरच्] 1 Clever, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted ; सर्वात्मना रतिकथाचतुरेव दूती Mu. 3. 9.; Amaru. 15. 44 ; मृगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69 ; 18. 15. -2 Quick, swift. -3 Charming, beautiful, lovely, agreeable ; न पुनरेति गतं चतुरं वयः R. 9. 47 ; Ku. 1. 47 ; 3. 5 ; 5. 49. —रः 1 A round pillow. -2 Crooked gait. -3 An elephant's stable. -रं 1 Cleverness, ingenuity. -2 An elephant's stable.

चतुल *a.* Depositing, placing.

चत्वरं [चत्-ष्वरच् Uṇ. 2. 121] 1 A quadrangular place or courtyard. -2 A place where many roads meet ; स खलु श्रेष्ठिचत्वरे निवसति Mk. 2. -3 A levelled spot of ground prepared for a sacrifice. -4 A collection of four chariots.

चत्वालः 1 A hole in the ground prepared for an oblation or for the sacrificial fire. -2 Kuśa grass. -3 Womb.

चद् 1 U. [चदति-ते] To ask, beg.

चदिरः [चद्-किरच्] 1 The moon. -2 Camphor. -3 An elephant. -4 A snake.

चन् 1, 6. P. [चनति] 1 To sound, -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

चनस् *n.* 1 Food. -2 Delight, satisfaction, pleasure.

चनसित *a.* Ved. Delighted, satisfied, pleased.

चनस्यति Den. P. 1 To like. -2 To eat. -3 To delight in.

चनिष्ठ *a.* Containing or granting much food.

चन *ind.* Not, not also, even not (not used by itself, but found used in combination with the pronoun किम् or its derivatives, such as कद्, कथं, क, कदा, कुतः to which it imparts an indefinite sense ; see under किम्). *Note.* Some regard चन to be not a separate word, but a combination of च and न.

चंद् 1 P. [चंदति, चंदित] 1 To shine. -2 To be glad or rejoiced.

चंदः 1 The moon. -2 Camphor.

चंदकः 1 The moon. -2 A kind of fish.

चंदनः-नं [चंद ण्यंतात् ल्यु] 1 Sandal, (the tree, the wood, or any unctuous preparation of the wood, held in high estimation as a perfume and refrigerant application); अनलाय गुरुचंदनैधसे R. 8. 71 ; मणिप्रकाराः सरसं च चदनं शुचौ प्रिये यांति जनस्य सेव्यतां Rs. 1. 2 ; एवं च भाषते लोकश्चंदनं किल शीतलं । पुत्रगात्रस्य संस्पर्शश्चंदनादतिरिच्यते Pt. 5. 20 ; विना मलयमन्यत्र चंदनं न प्ररोहति 1. 41. -2 Anything most excellent of its kind. -Comp. —अचलः, -गिरिः, अद्रिः the Malaya mountain. —उदकं sandal water —पुष्पं cloves. —सारः 1. the most excellent sandal-wood. -2. a kind of alkali (वज्रक्षार).

चंदनिन् *a.* Rubbed with or smelling of, sandal wood.

चंदनीया A kind of yellow pigment (गोरोचना).

चंदिरः [Uṇ. 1. 51] 1 An elephant. -2 The moon ; अपि च मानससमंबुनिधिर्यशो विमलशारदचांदिरचंद्रिका Bv. 1. 113; मुकुंदमुखचंदिरं चिरमिदं चकोरायतां 4. 1.

चंद्र *a.* [चंद् णिच् रक्] Ved. 1 Glittering, bright, shining (as gold) -2 Lovely, beautiful. —द्रः 1 The moon; यथा प्रह्लादनाच्चंद्रः R. 4. 12 ; हृतचंद्रा तमसेव कौमुदी 8. 37 ; न हि संहरते ज्योत्स्नां चंद्रश्चांडालवेश्मनि H. 1. 61 ; मुख°, वदन° &c.; पर्याप्तचंद्रेव शरत्त्रियामा Ku. 7. 26 (for mythological account see सोम). -2 The moon, as a planet. -3 Camphor ; विलेपनस्याधिकचंद्रभागताविभावनाच्चापललाप पांडुतां N. 1. 51. -4 The eye in a peacock's tail. -5 Water. -6 Gold (*n.* also). -7 A lovely or agreeable phenomenon. -8 A spot similar to the moon. -9 The symbol or mark of a Visarga. -10 A reddish kind of pearl. -11 The fifth lunar mansion. -12 The number 'one'. (Used at the end of comp. चंद्र means 'excellent', 'eminent' or 'illustrious'; as पुरुषचंद्रः 'a moon of men', an excellent or illustrious man). —द्रा 1 Small cardamoms. -2 An open hall only furnished with a roof. -3 An awning, a canopy. -Comp. —अंशुः 1. Vishṇu. -2. a moon-beam. —अर्धः the half moon ; Pt. 4. °चूडामणिः, °मौलिः, °शेखरः epithets of Siva. —आतपः 1. moon-light. -2. awning. -3. an open hall only furnished with a roof. —आत्मजः, -औरसः, -जः, -जातः, -तनयः, -नंदनः, -पुत्रः the planet Mercury. —आनन *a.* moon-faced. (नः) an epithet of Kârttikeya. —आपीडः an epithet of Siva. —आभासः " false moon ', an appearance in the sky resembling the real moon. —आह्वयः camphor. —इष्टा a lotus plant, or a collection of lotuses blossoming during the night. —उदयः 1. moon-rise. -2. awning. -3. a mercurial preparation used in medicine. (-या) a kind of medicine for the eyes. —उपलाः the moon-stones. —कला 1. a digit of the moon ; राहोश्चंद्रकलामिवाननचरीं दैवात्समासाद्य मे Mâl. 5. 28. -2. the crescent before or after the new moon. —कांतः, -मणिः the moonstone (supposed to ooze away under the influence of the moon); द्रवति च हिमरश्मावुद्गते चंद्रकांतः U. 6. 12 ; Si. 4. 58 ; Amaru. 57 ; Bh. 1. 21, Mâl. 1. 24. (-तः -तं) the white eatable water-lily blossoming during the night. (-तं) sandal wood. —कांता 1. a night. -2. the wife of the moon. -3. moon-light. —कांतिः *f.* moonlight. (*n.*) silver. —क्षयः the new-moon-day or the last day of a lunar month (अमा) when the moon is not visible —गृहं the fourth sign of the zodiac, *Cancer.* —गोलः the world of the moon, lunar sphere. °स्थाः a deceased progenitor, the Manes —गोलिका moonlight. —ग्रहणं an eclipse of the moon. —चंचला a small fish. —चूडः,-मौलिः, -शेखरः, -चूडामणिः epithets of Siva ; ('having the moon for his crest', 'moon-crested'); रहस्युपालभ्यत चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58, 86 ; R. 6. 34. —दाराः (*m. pl.*) 'the wives of the moon', the 27 lunar mansions mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Daksha and married to the moon. द्युतिः sandal-wood. —(*f.*) moon-light. -नामन् *m.* camphor. —निभ *a.* bright, handsome. —पंचांगं the luni-solar calendar. —पादः a moon-beam ; Me. 70 ; Mâl. 3. 12. —प्रभा moon-light. —बालः 1. large cardamoms. -2. moon-light. —बिंदुः the sign for the nasal (ँ)

—भस्मन् *n.* camphor. —भागा N. of a river in the south. —भास: a sword ; see चंद्रहास —भूति *n.* silver. —मणि: the moon-stone. —मंडलं 1 the orb or disc of the moon. -2 the lunar sphere -3. a halo round the moon. —मुखी a moon-faced (*i. e.* lovely) woman. —रेखा, लेखा the digit or streak of the moon. —रेणु: a plagiarist. —लोक: the world of the moon. —लोहकं, -लोहं, -लौहकं silver. —वंश: the lunar race of kings, the second great line of royal dynasties in India. —वदन *a.* moon-faced. —व्रतं 1. a kind of vow or penance = चांद्रायण q. v. -2. a regal property or virtue. —शाला 1. a room on the top (of a house &c.) ; वियद्गत: पुष्पकचंद्रशालाः क्षणं प्रतिश्रुन्मुखरा: करोति R. 13. 40. -2. moonlight. —शालिका a room on the top of a house. —शिला the moon-stone ; Bk. 11. 15. —संज्ञ: camphor. —संभव: N. of Budha or Mercury. (-वा) small cardamoms. सालोक्यं attainment of the lunar heaven. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Râhu. —हास: 1. a glittering sword. -2. the sword of Râvaṇa ; हे पाणय: किमिति वांछथ चंद्रहासं B. R. 1. 56, 61. -3. N. of a king of Kerala, son of Sudhârmika. [He was born under the Mûla asterism and his left foot had a redundant toe ; for this his father was killed by his enemies, and the boy was left an orphan in a state of destitution. After much exertion he was restored to his kingdom. He became a friend of Krishna and Arjuna when they came to the South in the course of their wanderings with the sacrificial horse.] (-सं) silver.

चंद्रक: 1 The moon. -2 The eye in a peacock's tail. -3 A finger-nail. -4 A circle of the moon's shape (formed by a drop of oil thrown into water). —कं Black pepper.

चंद्रकवत् *m.* A peacock.

चंद्रकिन् *m.* A peacock ; Si. 3. 49.

चंद्रमस् *m.* 1 The moon; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रि: R. 6. 22. -2 A month. -3 Camphor.

चंद्रिका 1 Moonlight ; इत: स्तुति: का खलु चंद्रिकाया यदब्धिमप्युत्तरलीकरोति N. 3. 116 ; R. 19. 36 ; कामुकै: कुंभीलकैश्च (परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4. -2 (At the end of comp.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated ; अलंकारचंद्रिका, काव्यचंद्रिका ; cf. कौमुदी. -3 Illumination. -4 A large cardamom. -5 The river Chandrabhâgâ. -6 The Mallikâ creeper. -Comp —अंबुजं the white lotus opening at moonrise. —द्राव: the moon-stone —पायिन् the Chakora bird.

चांद्रिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Golden, possessing gold. -2 Having the moon. —*m.* The planet Mercury (son of the moon.)

चंद्रिमा Moonlight.

चंद्रिल: 1 A barbar. -2 An epithet of Siva.

चंद्रमह: A dog.

चंप् I. 1 P. (चपति) To console, soothe. -II. 10 U. (चपयति-ते) 1 To grind, pound, knead. -2 To cheat.

चपट: = चपेट q. v.

चपल *a.* [चुप्-मंदायां गतौ कल उपधोकारस्याकार: Tv. ; cf. Un. 1. 108] 1 Shaking, trembling, tremulous ; कुल्याम्भोभि: पवनचपलै: शाखिनो धौतमूला: S. 1. 15 ; चपलायताक्षी Ch. P. 8. -2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, wavering; Sânti. 2. 12 ; चपलमति &c. -3 Frail, transient, momentary नलिनीदलगतजलमतितरलं तद्वज्जीवितमतिशयचपलं Moha M. 5. -4 Quick, nimble, agile ; (गतं) शैशवाच्चपलमप्यशोभत R. 11. 8. -5 Inconsiderate, rash ; cf. चापल. —ल: 1 A fish. -2 Quicksilver. -3 The Châtaka bird. -4 Consumption. -5 A sort of perfume. -6 Black mustard.

चपला 1 Lightning ; कुरबककुसुमं चपलासुषमं रतिपतिमृगकानने Gît. 7. -2 An unchaste or disloyal wife. -3 Spirituous liquor. -4 Lakshmî, the goddess of wealth. -5 The tongue. -6 Long pepper. -Comp. —जन: 1. a fickle or unsteady woman ; Si. 9. 16. -2. the goddess of wealth.

चपलक *a.* Wanton, fickle, unsteady &c.

चपलता-त्वं 1 Trembling. -2 Fickleness.

चपलायते Den. A. To move to and fro, tremble.

चपेट: 1 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. -2 A blow with the open hand.

चपेटा, चपेटिका A blow with the open hand ; खड्गिकोपाध्याय: शिष्याय चपेटिकां ददाति Mbh.

चम् 1 P. (चमति, चात) 1 To drink, sip, drink off ; चचाम मधु माध्वीकं Bk. 14. 94. -2 To eat.

चमत्करणं, चमत्कार:, चमत्कृति: *f.* 1 Admiration, surprise. -2 Show, spectacle. -3 Poetical charm, that which constitutes the essence of poetry ; चेतश्चमत्कृतिपदं कवितेव रम्या Bv. 3. 16; तदपेक्षया वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारित्वात् K. P. 1. -4 Riot, festive or angry riot.

चमत्कारिन् *a.* 1 Astonishing, surprising. -2 Unusual, uncommon.

चमर: [चम्-अरच् Un. 3. 31] A kind of deer. —र:, —रं A chowrie most usually made of the tail of Chamara —रि 1 A shoot, sprout (मंजरी). -2 The female Chamara ; यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वंति वालव्यजनैश्चमर्य: Ku. 1. 13, 48 ; Si. 4. 60 ; Me. 53. -Comp. —पुच्छं the tail of a Chamara used as a fan. (—च्छ:) a squirrel.

चमरिक: The Kovidâra tree.

चमस:, -सं [चमत्यस्मिन्, चम्-असच् Tv.] 1 A vessel (can, ladle &c.) used at sacrifices for drinking the Soma juice ; Y. 1. 183 (also चमसी). -2 A cake made of barley, rice &c)

चमसि: *f.* A kind of cake.

चमू: *f.* [चम्-ऊ Un. 1. 81] 1 An army (in general) ;° पश्यैतां पांडुपुत्राणामाचार्य महतीं चमूं Bg 1. 3 ; वासवीनां चमूनां Me. 43 ; गजवती जवतीव्रहया चमू: R. 9. 10. -2 A division of an army consisting of 729 elephants, as many cars, 2187 horse, and 3645 foot. -3 Ved. A dish or vessel. -4 A grave. -Comp. —चर: a soldier, warrior. —नाथ:, -प:, -पति: the leader of an army, a general, commander ; R. 13. 74. —हर: an epithet of Siva.

चमूरु: A kind of deer ; चकासतं चारुचमूरुचर्मणा Si. 1. 8.

चंप् 10 U. (चंपयति-ते) To go, move.

चंप: [चंप्-अच्] The Kovidâra tree. —पं The flower of this tree.

चंपक: [चंप्-ण्वुल्] 1 A tree bearing yellow, fragrant flowers. -2 A kind of perfume. —कं 1 A flower of this tree ; अद्यापि तां कनकचंपकदामगौरीं Ch. P. 1. -2 The fruit of a variety of plantain. -Comp. —माला 1. N. of a neck-ornament worn by women. -2 a garland of Champaka flowers. -3 a kind of metre (see App.). —रंभा a species of plantain.

चंपकालु: The jack or bread-fruit tree.

चंपकावती, चंपा, चंपावती N. of an ancient city on the Ganges, capital of the Angas and identified with the modern Bhâgalpura.

चंपालु: = चंपकालु q. v.

चंपू: *f.* A kind of elaborate and highly artificial composition in which the same subject is continued through alterations in prose and verse ; गद्यपद्यमयं काव्यं चंपूरित्यभिधीयते S. D. 569 ; for instance भोजचंपू, नलचंपू, भारतचंपू &c.

चंब् 1 P. (चंबति) To go, move.

चम्रिष *a.* Ved. Contained in the sacrificial vessel (as libations) (चमसस्थ) ; Rv. 1. 56. 1.

चय् 1 A. (चयते) To go to or towards, move.

चर् 1 P. (चरति, चचार, अचारीत् चरितुं, चरित or sometimes चीर्ण) 1 To walk, move, go about, roam, wander;

महाशिका हरिणशिशवो मंदमंदं चरंति S. 1. 15 (चर् may mean here 'to graze' also) ; इंद्रियाणां हि चरतां Bg. 2. 67 ; कपयश्चेरुरार्तस्य रामस्येव मनोरथः R. 12. 59 ; Ms. 2. 23, 6. 68 ; 8. 236 ; 9. 306 ; 10. 55. -2 (a) To perform, do, act ; रचयति रेखाः सलिले यस्तु खले चरति सत्कारं Bv. 1. 98. (b) To practise, perform, observe ; चरतः किल दुश्चरं तपः R. 8. 79 ; Y. 1. 60 ; Ms. 3. 30. -3 To act, behave towards, conduct oneself (oft. with loc. of the person), चरतीनां च कामतः Ms. 5. 90 ; 9. 287 ; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यश्चरेत् Mb. ; तस्यां त्वं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 76 (where the root may be also आचर्). -4 To graze ; सुचिरं हि चरन् शस्यं H. 3. 9. -5 To eat, consume. -6 To be engaged in, be busy with. -7 To live, continue to be, continue in any state. -8 To spread, be defused. -9 To live, be, exist. -10 To move, travel through, pervade, go along, follow. —*Caus.* (चारयति) 1 To cause to move or go. -2 To send, direct, move. -3 To drive away. -4 To cause to perform or practise. -5 To cause to copulate. -6 To cause to graze, pasture. -7 To obtain knowledge of, acqnaint oneself with. -8 To doubt. [cf. L. *curro*.].

चर a. (री f.) [चर्-अच्] 1 Moving, going, walking ; grazing &c. ; धर्मारण्यचरेषु प्राणिषु S. 5. 9. -2 Following, practising (at the end of comp.) -3 Trembling, shaking. -4 Moveable ; see चराचर below ; Ms. 3. 201 ; Bg. 13. 15. -5 Animate ; Ms. 5. 29 ; 7. 15. -6 (Used as an affix) formerly, late ; आढ्यचर 'one who was formerly rich'so देवदत्तचरः, अध्यापकचरः late teacher &c. —रः 1 A spy. -2 A wagtail. -3 A game played with dice and men. -4 A cowrie. -5 The planet Mars. -6 (Hence) Tuesday. -7 The seventh Karaṇa in astrology. -8 The Karaṇas taken collectively. -9 The difference of time between two meridians. 10 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth signs of the zodiac. -Comp. —अचर a 1. moveable and immoveable ; चराचराणां भूतानां कुक्षिराधारतां गतः Ku. 6. 67 ; 2. 5 ; Bg. 11, 43. -2. wished, desired. -3. shaking. trembling. (-रं) 1. the aggregate of all created things, the world ; Ms. 1. 57, 63. 3. 75 ; Bg. 11. 7 ; 9. 10. -2. The sky, the atmosphere. -3. heaven. (-रि) a young woman. —द्रव्यं moveables, goods and chattels. —पुष्टः a mediator. —भं, -भवनं a varying sign of the zodiac ; i. e. the first, fourth, seventh and tenth. -मूर्तिः f. an idol which is carried about in procession.

चरकः 1 A spy. -2 A wandering mendicant, a vagrant.

चरटः The wag-tail.

चरणः-णं [चर्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 A foot ; शिरसि चरण एष न्यस्यते वारयैनं Ve. 3. 38 ; आत्मा काममवध्योसि चरणं त्विदमुद्धृतं 39. -2 A support, pillar, prop. -3 The root of a tree. -4 The single line of a stanza. -5 A qnarter. -6 A school or branch of any of the Vedas ; e. g. चरणगुरुः Mv. 1, Māl. 1 ; Pt. 4. 3. -7 A race. -8 (In prosody) A dactyl. —णः 1 A foot-soldier. -2 A ray of light. —णं 1 Moving, roaming, wandering. -2 Performance, practising ; Ms. 6. 75. -3 Conduct of life, behaviour (moral). -4 Accomplishmsnt. -5 Eating, consuming. -6 Conrse. -7 Acting, dealing, managing, conduct. -8 Fixed observance of any class, age (as priesthood &c.) -Comp. —अमृतं, -उदकं water in which the feet of a (revered) Brâhmaṇa or spiritual guide have been washed. —अरविंदं, -कमलं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. —आयुधः a cock. -आस्कंदनं trampling, treading under foot. -गत a. fallen at the feet, prcstrate. -ग्रन्थिः m., —पर्वन् n. the ankle. —न्यासः a foot-step. —पः a tree. —पतनं falling down or prostration (at the feet of another); Amaru. 17. —पतित a. prostrate at the feet; Me. 105. -पातः 1. tread, trampling.- 2. foot-fall. -3. prostration. —शुश्रूषा, -सेवा 1 prostration. -2. service, devotion.

चरणिः A man (मनुष्य) ; Bv. 8. 24. 23.

चरण्यु a. Ved. Moving, moveable (चरणशील).

चरथ a. Ved. 1 Moving, living, -2 Moveable. -थः, -थं 1 Going, moving. -2 Moveableness. -3 Life. -4 A way.

चरम a. [चर-अमच् Un. 5. 69] 1 Last, ultimate, final; चरमा क्रिया 'the final or funeral ceremony.' -2 Posterior, back ; पूर्वे तु चरमं तनोः Ak. -3 Old (as age). -4 Outermost. -5 Western, west. -6 Lowest, least. —मं ind. At last, at the end. -Comp. —अचलः,-अद्रिः,-क्ष्माभृत् m. the western mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to set. —अवस्था the last state (old age). -कालः the hour of death. —वयस् a. old, aged ; Māl. 6. 2.

चरि [चर्-इन्] An animal.

चरित p. p. [चर कर्मणि क्त] 1 Wandered or roamed over, gone. -2 Performed, practised. -3 Attained. -4 Known. -5 Offered ; S. 4. 21. -6 Acted, behaved ; S. 5. 16. —तं 1 Going, moving, course -2 Acting, doing, practice, behaviour, acts, deeds उदारचरितानां H. 1. 70 ; सर्वं खलस्य चरितं मशकः करोति 1. 81. -3 Life, biography, adventures, history ; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 2 ; दिवौकसस्त्वच्चरितं लिखंति S. 7. 5; so कुशकुमारचरितं &c. —4 Nature. -5 Fixed law, dew or proper observance. -Comp. —अर्थ a. 1. that has accomplished its end or desiredi object, successful ; रामरावणयोर्युद्धं चरितार्थमिवाभवत् R. 12. 87 ; चरितार्थेव भारती 10. 36, Ki. 13. 62. -2. satisfied, contented. -3. effected, accomplished. -4. significant, true to its sense ; Kn. 2. 17. -5. appropriate, fit ; Kn. 4. 45. °ता the attainment of the desired object ; S. 5.

चरितव्य pot. p. 1 To be gone. -2 To be followed, practised or performed &c.

चरित्रं [चर्-इत्र] 1 Behaviour, habit conduct, practice, acts, deeds. -2 Performance, observance -3 History, life, biography, account, adventnres. -4 Natnre, disposition. -5 Duty, established or instituted observance ; Ms. 2. 20, 9. 7. -6 A foot, leg. -7 Going. —त्रा The tamarind tree. -Comp. —बंधकः a friendly pledge.

चरिष्णु a. [चर्-इष्णुच्] Moveable active, wandering about ; Ms. 1. 56.

चरित्र Behaviour, concuct, practice &c.

चर्य a. [चर्-कर्मणि यत्] To be gone ; to be practised &c. —र्या 1 Going about, moving, walking about ; driving or going in a carriage ; रथ° U. 5. -2 Course, motion ; as in राहुचर्या. -3 Behaviour, conduct, deportment. -4 Practice, performance, observance, Ms. 1. 111 ; व्रतचर्या, तपश्चर्या. -5 Regular peformance of all rites or customs. -6 Eating. -7 A custom, usage ; Ms. 6. 32. -8 Pervading ; visiting. —र्यं 1 Going about. -2 Behaviour, conduct.

चरुः [चर् उन्] 1 An oblation of rice or barley boiled for presentation to the gods and the Manes ; अनवस्राची निवसनपक्व ओदनश्चरुरिति याज्ञिकाः (it is often boiled in milk and is called पयश्चरुः ; cf. R. 10. 51, 54, 56 ; or sprinkled over with butter or ghee.). -2 A kind of vessel in which an oblation is prepared. -3 A cloud. -Comp. —चेलिन् m. N. of Śiva. —स्थाली a vessel for boiling rice &c. for presentation to the gods and the Manes.

चर्कृतिः f. Ved. Mention, praise, glory ; Rv. 5. 74. 9.

चर्च् 1 P. (चर्चति) To go or move.

चर्च् I. 10 U. (चर्चयति-ते, चर्चित) To read, read carefully, peruse, study. -II. 6 P. (चर्चति, चर्चित) 1 To abuse, condemn, censure, menace. -2 To discuss, consider, investigate. -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To anoint, smear.

चर्चः [चर्च्-अच्] Considering, deliberation.

चर्चक *a.* [चर्च्-ण्वुल्] Repeating.

चर्चनं [चर्च्-ल्युट्] 1 Studying, repetition, reading repeatedly. -2 Smearing the body with unguents.

चर्चरिका, चर्चरी [चर्च्-बा० अरन् गौरा० ङीष्] 1 A kind of song. -2 Striking the hands to beat time (in music). -3 The recitation of scholars. -4 Festive sport, festive cries or merriment. -5 A festival. -6 Flattery. -7 Curled hair. -8 Triple symphony. -9 Alternate recitation of a poem by two persons.

चर्चरीकः 1 *Siva*. -2 Decoration or curling of the hair.

चर्चा, चर्चिका 1 Repetition, recitation, study, repeated reading, perusal. -2 Discussion, inquiry, investigation. -3 Reflection. -4 Smearing the body with unguents ; अंगचर्चामरचयं K. 157 ; श्रीखंडचर्चा विषं Gît. 9. -5 An epithet of the goddess Durgâ.

चर्चिः *f.* [चर्च् भावे इन्] 1 Repetition -2 Investigation (विचारणा).

चर्चिक्यं 1 Anointing the body. -2 An unguent.

चर्चित *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smeared, perfumed, scented &c. ; चंदनचर्चितनीलकलेवरपीतवसनवनमाली Gît. 1 ; Rs. 2. 21. -2 Discussed, considered, investigated. -3 Sought, desired. —तं Anointing, smearing.

चर्चस् *m.* N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera.

चर्तन *a.* Ved. Stringing together. —नं A hook, or pin.

चर्त्य *a.* 1 To be strung or tied. -2 To be hurt or injured.

चर्पटः [चृप्-अटन्] 1 The open palm of the hand with the fingers extended ; cf. चपेट -2 A quantity of bubbles or specks.

चर्पटी A thin cake or biscuit of flour (पिष्टकभेद).

चर्ब् 1 P. (चर्बति) 1 To go, move. -2 To eat.

चर्भटः A kind of cucumber.

चर्भटी 1 Noise of merriment. -2 Cucumber. -3 A proud or arrogant saying.

चर्म 1 A shield. -2 Ved. A skin.

चर्मण्वती N. of a river flowing into the Ganges, the modern Chambal.

चर्मन् *n.* [चर्-मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 144] 1 Skin (of the body). -2 Leather, hide ; Ms. 2. 41, 174. -3 The sense of touch. -5 A shield ; Si. 18. 21. -Comp. —अंतः a piece or strap of feather. —अंभस् *n.* lymph. —अवकर्तनं working in leather. —अवकर्तिन्, -अवकर्तृ *m*, a shoe-maker. —कारः, -कारिन्, -कृत् *m*. 1. a shoe-maker, currier. -2. a mixed caste (from a Chând*â*la woman and a fisherman). —कारकः a worker in leather. —कीलः, -लं a wart. —चटकः, -का, -चटिका, -चटी a bat. —चित्रकं white leprosy. —जं 1. hair. -2. blood. —तरंगः a wrinkle. —तिल *a.* covered with pimples. —दंडः —नलिका, -नासिका a whip. —दलं -दूषिका a kind of leprosy, cutaneous disease. —द्रुमः, -वृक्षः the Bhûrja tree. -पट्टिका a flat piece of leatther for playing upon with dice. —पत्रा a bat, the small house-bat. —पादुका a leather-shoe. —प्रभेदिका a shoe-maker's awl. -प्रसेवकः, -प्रसेविका a bellows. —बंधः a leather hand or strap. —मुंडा an epithet of Durgâ. —यष्टिः *f.* a whip. —वसनः 'clad in skin, N. of *Siva*. -वाद्यं a drum, tabor &c. —संभवा large cardamoms. —सारः lymph, serum.

चर्मण्य *a.* Leathern. —ण्यं Leather-work.

चर्ममय *a.* Leathern.

चर्मरुः, -चर्मारः A shoe-maker, a worker in leather, currier.

चर्मिक *a* [चर्म-ठन्] Armed with a shield.

चर्मिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [चर्म-इनि] 1 Armed with a shield. -2 Leathern. —*m*. 1 A soldier armed with a shield. -2 Plantain. -3 The Bhûrja tree.

चर्या See under चर्.

चर्व् 1 P., 10 U. (चर्वति, चर्वयति-ते, चर्वित 1 To chew, chop, eat, browse, bite ; लांगूलं गाढतरं चर्वितुमारब्धवान् Pt. 4 ; यस्यैतच्च न कुक्कुरैरहरहर्जंघांतरं चर्व्यते Mk. 2. 11. -2 To suck up. -3 To relish, taste.

चर्वणं, —णा [चर्व् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Chewing, eating. -2 Sipping, tasting. -3 Food which must be chewed, solid food. -4 (Fig.) Tasting, relishing, enjoying ; प्रमाणं चर्वणैवात्र स्वाभिन्ने विदुषां मतं S. D. 57 ; (com. = चर्वणा आस्वादनं तच्च स्वादः काव्यार्थसंभेदादात्मानंदसमुद्भव इत्युक्तप्रकारं) ; so ; also; निर्व्यवधचर्वणस्यास्य निष्पत्तिरुपचारतः 58.

चर्वा [चर्व्-अङ्] 1 A blow with the flat of the hand (said to be also चर्वन् *m.*). -2 Chewing.

चर्वित *p. p.* [चर्व्-कर्मणि-क्त] Chewed, bitten, eaten. -2 Tasted. -Comp. -चर्वणं (lit.) chewing the chewed ; (fig.) tautology, useless repetition, profitless reiteration. —पात्रं a spitting pot.

चर्व्य *pot. p.* [चर्व्-कर्मणि-ण्यत्-यत् वा] To be chewed, chewable. -र्व्यं Solid food, such as requires mastication.

चर्षणि *a.* [कृष् आनि आदेश्च चः Tv.] Ved. 1 Seeing, observing. -2 Moving, moveable. -3 Swift, active. —णिः A man. —*f*. A disloyal woman (बंधकी).

चल् I. 1 P. (चलति, rarely चलते, चचाल, अचालीत्, चलितुं, चलित) 1 To shake, tremble, move, throb, palpitate, stir; छिन्नाश्चेलुः क्षणं भुजाः Bk. 14. 40 ; सपक्षोऽद्रिरिवाचालीत् 15. 24 ; 6. 84. -2 (*a*) To go, move on, walk, stir or move (from one's place); पदात्पदमपि चलितुं न शक्नोति Pt. 4 ; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् Châṇ.; 32. ; चचाल बाला स्तनभिन्नवल्कला Ku. 5. 84 ; Mk. 1. 56. (*b*) To proceed (on one's way), depart, set out, start off; चेलुश्चीरपरिग्रहाः Ku. 6. 92 v. l. -3 To be affected, to be disturbed, confused or disordered (as mind), be agitated or perturbed; मुनेरपि यतस्तस्य दर्शनाच्चलते मनः Pt. 1. 400 ; लोभेन बुद्धिश्चलति H. 1. 140. -4 To deviate or swerve (with abl.) ; चलति नयान्न जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29 ; to fall off, leave ; Ms. 7. 15 ; Y. 1. 361. -*Caus.* (च-चा-लयति, चलित, चालित) 1 To cause to move, shake, stir. R. 8. 53. -2 To drive away, dismiss, remove or expel from ; चाणक्ये चलिताधिकारविमुखे Mu. 4. 15. -3 To lead away from. -4 To cherish, foster (चालयति only). -5 To disturb, agitate ; सुजनं जनाश्चलयितुं क ईशते Si. 15. 40. -II. 6. P. (चलति, चलित) To sport, play, frolic about.

चल *a.* [चल्-अच्] 1 (*a*) Moving, trembling, shaking, tremulous, rolling (as eyes &c.) चलापांगां दृष्टिं स्पृशसि S. 1. 24 ; चलकाकपक्षकैरमात्यपुत्रैः R. 3. 28 waving ; Bh. 1. 16. (*b*) Moveable (opp. स्थिर), moving ; चले लक्ष्ये S. 2. 5 ; परिचयं चललक्ष्यनिपातने R. 9. 49. -2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, loose, unfixed ; दयितास्वनवस्थितं नृणां न खलु प्रेम चलं सुहृज्जने Ku. 4. 28 ; प्रायश्चले गौरवमाश्रितेषु 3. 1. -3 Frail, transitory, perishable ; चला लक्ष्मीश्चलाः प्राणाश्चले जीवितयौवने Bh. 3. 128. -4 Confused. —लः 1 Trembling, shaking agitation. -2 Wind. -3 Quicksilver. -4 The supreme being. —ला 1 Lakshmî, the goddess of wealth. -2 Lightning. -3 A kind of perfume. -Comp. -अचलं *a.* 1. moveable and immoveable. -2. fickle, unsteady, very transitory(=अतिचल); चलाचले च संसारे धर्म एको हि निश्चलः Bh. 3 128 ; लक्ष्मीमिव चलाचलां Ki. 11. 30. (चलाचल = चंचल Malli.) कस्य न भवति चलाचलं धनं Mk. 2 14 ; N. 1. 60. (—लः) a crow. —आतंकः rheumatism —आत्मन् *n.* inconstant, fickle-minded. -इंद्रिय *a.* 1. sensitive. -2 sensual. —इषुः one whose arrow

flies unsteadily or misses the mark, a bad archer.–कर्णः the true distance of a planet from the earth. —चंचुः the Chakora bird. —चित्त *a.* fickle-minded. —दलः, -पत्रः the Asvattha tree.—संधिः moveable articulation of the bones.

चलन *a.* [चल् भावे ल्युट्] Moving, tremulous, trembling, shaking. —नः 1 A foot.–2 A deer. —नं 1 Trembling, shaking or shaking motion ; चलनात्मकं कर्म T.S.; हस्त,° जानु° &c.; तरलदृगंचलचलनमनोहरवदनजनितरतिरागं. Git. 11. –2 Turning or leaving off. –3 Roaming, wandering.—नी 1 A short petticoat worn by common women –2 The rope for tying an elephant.

चलनकं [चलनं संज्ञायां कन्] A short petticoat worn by low women.–निका Silken fringes.

चलित *p. p.* [चल्-क्त] 1 Shaken, moved, stirred, agitated. –2 Gone, departed ; एवमुक्त्वा स चलितः –3 Attained. –4 Known, understood. –5 Removed, displaced. (See चल्). —तं 1 Shaking, moving. –2 Going, walking.–3 A kind of dance ; चलितं नाम नाट्यमंतरेण M. 1.

चलुः [चल-उन्] A mouthful (of water).

चलुकः [चलुना मीयते कन् Tv.] 1 Water taken up in the hollowed palm for rinsing the mouth. –2 A handful or mouthful (of water); cf. चुलुक.

चलद्विषः The Kokila or Indian cuckoo.

चलिः A cover, wrapper.

चष् I. 1 U. (चषति-ते) To eat. -II. 1 P. (चषति) To kill, injure, hurt.

चषकः-कं [चष्-करणे कुन्] A vessel used for drinking spirits, a goblet, a wine-glass ; च्युतैः शिरश्चषकोत्तरैव R. 7. 49 ; सुखं लालाक्लिन्नं पिबति चषकं सासवमिव Sânti. 1. 23; Ki. 9. 56, 57 ; Mâl. 5. 18.—कः 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. –2 Honey.

चषतिः [चष् भावे अति] 1 Eating. –2 Killing.–3 Decay, infirmity, decline.

चषालः 1 A wooden ring on the top of a sacrificial post. –2 An iron ring at the base of the post. –3 A hive.

चह् 1 P., 10 U. (चहति, चहयति-ते) 1 To be wicked.–2 To cheat, deceive. –3 To be proud or haughty. –4 To grind, pound.

चाकचक्यं Brilliancy, lustre.

चाक्र *a.* (क्री *f.*)[चक्रेण निवृत्तं अण्] 1 Carried on with the discus (as a battle).–2 Circular.–3 Relating to a wheel.

चाक्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [चक्रेण चरति-ठक्] 1 See चाक्र above. 2 Relating to a company or circle. —कः 1 A potter. –2 An oil-maker ; Y. 1. 165 (=तैलिक according to Mit. ; शाकटिक or cartman according to others). 3 A proclaimer. –4 A bird, chorister. –5 A coachman, driver.

चाक्रिणः The son of a potter or oil-maker.

चाक्रेय *a.* (चक्र-ढञ्) Relating to a wheel.

चाक्षुष *a.* (षी *f.*) [चक्षुषा गृह्यते, चक्षुस्-अण्] 1 Depending on or produced from sight. –2 Belonging to the eye, visual, optical. M. 1. 4. –3 visible, to be seen. —षः N. of the sixth Manu. —षं Knowledge dependent on vision. –Comp. —ज्ञानं ocular evidence or proof.

चाक्ष्म *a.* Ved. 1 Seeing, a seer. –2 Forbearing, gracious, kind.

चांगः 1 Wood sorrel. –2 Whiteness or beauty of the teeth.

चांचल्यं (चंचल-ष्यञ्) 1 Unsteadiness, quick motion, rolling, tremourn (as of the eyes &c.); Bv. 2. 60. –2 Fickleness. –3 Transitoriness.

चाटः [चट्-दैभे अच्] A rogue or cheat, swindler, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive ; Y. 1. 336 ; (चाटाः = प्रतारकाः विश्वास्य ये परधनमपहरंति Mit.) ; Pt. 1. 343.

चाटकैरः A young sparrow.

चाटुः,- *n.* [चट्-उण्] 1 Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweet-heart); प्रियः प्रियायाः प्रकरोति चाटुं Rs. 6. 14 ; विरचितचाटुवचनरचनं चरणरचितप्रणिपातं Git. 11 ; Amaru. 83 ; Pt. 1. 175 ; Sânti. 3. 14 ; Ch. P. 20 ; (the greater part of the 10th canto of गीतगोविंद consists of such coaxing). –2 Distinct or clear speech.–3 Endearing words or acts ; Mâl. 10. 1. –Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* 1 flattering or coaxing language. –2. service. —उल्लोल, -कार *a.* speaking agreeably or sweetly flatterer ; शिप्रावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31. —पटु *a.* skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. —बटुः a, jester, buffoon. —लोल *a.* elegantly tremulous. —शतं a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पटुचाटुशतैरनुकूलं Git. 2 ; गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाटुशतैश्च भुंक्ते Bh. 2. 31.

चाटुकः, कं Pleasing or grateful discourse.

चाणकीन *a.* [चणकस्य भवनं क्षेत्रं खञ्] Fit for or sown with the chick-pea.

चाणक्यः N. of a celebrated writer on civil polity ; also known as विष्णुगुप्त, कौटिल्य see कौटिल्य.

चाणूरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishna was taken by Akrûra to Mathurâ, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him ; but in the duel which ensued, Krishna whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head. –Comp. —मर्दनः, –सूदनः N. of Krishna.

चांडं Violence, force.

चांडालः (ली *f.*) [चंडाल एव स्वार्थे अण्] An outcast ; see चंडाल; चांडालः किमयं द्विजातिरथवा Bh. 3. 56 ; Ms. 3. 239 ; 4. 79 ; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका 1 = चंडालिका q. v. –2 N. of Durgâ.

चातकः (की *f.*) [चत् याचने कर्तरि ण्वुल्] N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops ; सूक्ष्मा एव पतंति चातकमुखे द्वित्राः पयोबिंदवः Bh. 2. 121 ; see also 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. –Comp. –आनंदनः 1. the rainy season. –2. cloud.

चातुर *a.* (री *f.*) [चतुर एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Relating to four. –2 Clever, able, shrewd. 3 Speaking well, flattering. –4 Drawn by four (as a carriage). –5 Governing, ruling. –6 Visible, perceptible. –रः A small round pillow. —रं A four-wheeled carriage. –री Skill, dexterity, ability; तद्वदचातुरीतुरी N. 1. 12.

चातुरक *a.* 1 Flattering. –2 Perceptible, visible. –3 Governing. —कः A small round pillow.

चातुरिकः A charioteer, coachman.

चातुरक्षं [चतुर्भिरक्षैर्निर्वृत्यते अण्] Four casts in playing at dice.—क्षः A small round pillow.

चातुरार्थिकः [चतुर्षु अर्थेषु विहितः ठक्] (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (की *f.*) [चतुर्षु आश्रमेषु विहितः ठक्]. चातुराश्रमिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa ; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम्यं The four periods of the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa see आश्रम.

चातुरिकः [चातुरीं रथचर्यां वेत्ति ठक्] A coachman, driver.

चातुर्थक,-चातुर्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [चतुर्थे अह्नि भवः ठक् वुञ् वा] Quartan, occurring every fourth day. —कः A quartan ague.

चातुर्थाह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्दश *a.* Appearing on the fourteenth day. —शं A demon (Sk.) चतुर्दश्यां दृश्यते इति)

चातुर्दशिकः One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अनध्याय q. v.).

चातुर्भौतिक *a*. Consisting of four elements.

चातुर्मास *a*. [चतुर्षु मासेषु भवः अण्] Produced in four months. —सी 1 N. of a sacrifice (इष्टि).-2 The day of full moon at this sacrifice.

चातुर्मासक *a*. (सिका *f*.) One who performs the Châturmâsya sacrifice.

चातुर्मास्यं [चतुर्षु मासेषु भवो यज्ञः, ण्य] N. of a sacrifice performed every four months ; *i. e*. at the beginning of कार्तिक, फाल्गुन and आषाढ.

चातुर्यं [चतुरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Skill cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness.-2 Loveliness, amiableness, beauty ; भ्रूचातुर्य Bh. 1. 3.

चातुर्वर्ण्य *a*. [चातुर्वर्ण-ष्यञ्] Suited to the four tribes, or belonging to them. -र्ण्यं 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus ; एवं सामासिकं धर्मं चातुर्वर्ण्येऽब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 10. 63 ; Bg. 4. 13. -2 The duties of these four castes.

चातुर्विद्य *a*. (द्यी) Knowing the four Vedas. —द्यं The four Vedas ; also चातुर्वैद्य.

चातुर्विध्यं Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

चातुर्होत्र *a*. Conducted by the four priests. —त्रं 1 A sacrifice performed by four priests.-2 The office or duties of these priests. -3 The four priests taken collectively.

चातुर्होत्रियः A sacrifice performed by four priests.

चातुष्कालिक *a*. Divided into four parts.

चातुर्हृद्य *a*. [चतुर्हृद्यं वेत्ति, अण्] Knowing or familiar with the चतुर्हृद्य.

चात्रं [चाय् करणे ष्ट्रन्] A cylinder of catechu-wood used in producing the sacred fire.

चात्वालः [cf. Up. 1. 113] 1 A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. -2 Kusa grass (दर्भ).

चांदनिक *a*. (की *f*.) [चंदनेन संघटते-ठक्] 1 Made of or derived from sandal. -2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

चांद्र *a*. (द्री *f*.) [चंद्रस्येदम् अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar ; गुरुकाव्यानुगां बिभ्रच्चांद्रीमभिनभः श्रियं Si. 2. 2. —द्रः 1 A lunar month. -2 The bright fortnight (शुक्लपक्ष). —3 The moon-stone. —द्रं 1 The vow called चांद्रायण q. v. -2 Fresh ginger. -3 The lunar mansion called मृगशीर्ष. —द्री Moonlight. -Comp. —आर्द्रं fresh ginger. —भागा the river Chandrabhâgâ. —मासः a lunar month.-व्रतिकः one who observes the चांद्रायण vow q. v.

चांद्रकं Dried ginger.

चांद्रमस *a*. (सी *f*.) [चंद्रमस इदम् अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar ; लब्धोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25 ; चंद्रं गता पद्मगुणान्न भुंक्ते पद्माश्रिता चांद्रमसीमभिख्यां 1. 43 ; R. 2. 39 ; Bg. 8. 25. —सी N. of the wife of Brihaspati. —सं 1 The constellation मृगशिरस् -2 The stars in Orion.

चांद्रमसायनः, -निः [चंद्रमसोऽपत्यं फिञ्] The planet Mercury.

चांद्रायणं [चंद्रस्यायनमिवायनमत्र पूर्वपदात् संज्ञायां णत्वम् संज्ञायां दीर्घः स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv.] A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning) ; (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight) ; cf. Y. 3. 324 *et seq*. and Ms. 11. 217.

चांद्रायणिक *a*. (की *f*.) One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

चापः [चपस्य वंशभेदस्य विकारः अण् Tv.] 1 A bow ; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5 ; so चापपाणिः ' with a bow in hand. ' -2 The rain-bow. -3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. -4 The sign of the zodiac called *Sagittarius*.

चापिन् *a*. [चापोऽस्त्यस्य इति] Armed with a bow. -*m*. 1 N. of *Siva*. -2 The sign of the zodiac *Sagittarius*.

चापलं, -ल्यं [चपलस्य भावः कर्म वा अण् पक्षे ष्यञ्] 1 Quick motion, swiftness. 2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness ; Ki. 2. 41. -3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act ; धिक् चापलं U. 4 ; तद्गुणैः कर्णमागत्य चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9 ; स्वचित्तवृत्तिरिव चापलेभ्यो निवारणीया K. 101 ; Ku. 3. 41. -4 Restiveness (as of a horse) ; पुनः पुनः सूतनिषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42. -5 Boldness ; Ku. 5. 40. -6 Agitation, tremour.

चामरः, -रं [चमर्याः विकारः तत्पुच्छनिर्मितत्वात्] (also -रा-री sometimes) A *chowrie* or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and osmetimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses) ; व्याधूयंते निचुलतरुभिर्मंजरीचामराणि V. 4. 4 ; अद्येयमासीत् त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशिप्रभं छत्रमुभे च चामरे R. 3. 16 ; Ku. 7. 42 ; H. 2. 29; Me. 35 ; चित्रन्यस्तमिवाचलं हयशिरस्यायामवच्चामरं V. 1. 4 ; S. 1. 8. -Comp. —ग्राहः, -ग्राहिन् *m*. a person who carries a *chowrie*. —ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a *chowrie* and waves it over the head of a king &c. ; पृष्ठे लीलावलयरणितं चामरग्राहिणीनां Bh. 3. 61. —पुष्पः, -पुष्पकः 1. the betel-nut tree. -2. the Ketaka plant. -3. the mango tree.

चामरिकः A person who carries a *chowrie*.

चामरिन् *m*. [चामर-इनि] A horse.

चामीकरं [चमीकरे स्वर्णाकरभेदे भवम् अण् Tv.] 1 Gold ; तप्तचामीकरांगदः V. 1. 14 ; R. 7, 5 ; Si. 4. 24 ; Ku. 7. 49. -2 The Dhattûra plant. -Comp. —प्रख्य *a*. like gold.

चामुंडा A terrific form of Durgâ ; Mâl. 5. 25 ; (the word is thus derived -यस्माच्चंडं च मुंडं च गृहीत्वा त्वमुपागता । चामुंडेति ततो लोके ख्याता देवी भविष्यसि ॥).

चांपिला The river Champâ ; (perhaps the modern Chambal.)

चांपेयः 1 The Champaka tree. -2 The Nâgakesara tree. —यं 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. -2 Gold. -3 The Dhattûra plant ; (*m*. also in the last two senses).

चांपेयकं A stamen or filament.

चाम्यं Food.

चाय् 1U. [चायति-ते] 1 To observe, discern, see ; तं पार्वतीयप्रमदाश्चचायिरे विकाशविस्फारितविभ्रमेक्षणाः Si. 12. 51. -2 To worship, honour.

चायनीय *a*. To be worshipped.

चायितृ *a*. Ved. Observing, seeing.

चायु *a*. [चाय्-उण्] Worshipping, adoring, honouring.

चारः [चर् घञ्, अण्] 1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about ; मंडलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2 ; क्रीडाशैले यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी Me. 60 walk on foot. -2 Motion, course, progression ; मंगलचार, शनिचार, राहु° &c. -3 A spy, scout, secret emissary ; Ms. 7. 184 ; 9. 261 ; see चारचक्षुस् below-4 Performing, practising. -5 A prison. -6 A bond, fetter. —रं An artificial poison., -Comp. —अंतरितः a spy. —ईक्षणः, -चक्षुस् *m*. ' using spies as eyes ', a king (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium ; चारचक्षुर्महीपतिः Ms. 9. 256 ; of. Kâmandaka :—गावः पश्यंति गंधेन वेदैः पश्यंति च द्विजाः । चारैः पश्यंति राजानश्चक्षुर्भ्यामितरे जनाः ॥ also Râm.:—यस्मात्पश्यंति दूरस्थाः सर्वानर्थान्नराधिपाः ॥

चारेण तस्मादुच्यंते राजानश्चारचक्षुषः ॥ -चण, -चंचु *a.* graceful in gait of graceful carriage. —ज्या the sine of the ascensional difference. —पथः a place where two roads meet. -भटः a valorous man, warrior. —भटी courage. —वायुः summer-air, zephyr.

चारक *a.* [चारयति चर-णिच्-ण्वुल्] Acting, doing, proceeding. —कः 1 A spy. -2 A herdsman. -3 A leader, driver. -4 An associate. -5 A groom, cavalier. -6 A prison ; निगडितचरणा चारके निरोद्धव्या Dk. 32. -7 A bond, fetter. -8 Going, motion. -9 A wandering Brahmanical student.

चारणः [चारयति कीर्ति चर-णिच् ल्यु] 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim. -2 A wandering actor or singer, a dancer, mimic, bard ; Ms. 12. 44. -3 A celestial singer, heavenly chorister ; *S.* 2. 14. -4 A reader of scriptures. -5 A spy. -Comp. —दाराः female dancers, actresses.

चारणत्वं The art of dancing.

चारथ *a.* Ved. Wandering, going.

चारिका A female attendant.

चारित *a.* 1 Caused to go. -2 Distilled &c.

चारितार्थ्यं Attainment of an object, successfulness.

चारित्रं [चर-णित्र Up. 4. 171 ; चरित्रमेव स्वार्थे अण् वा] (also written चारित्र्यं) 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of acting.-2 Good name or character, reputation, probity, uprightness. good conduct; अनृतं नाभिधास्यामि चारित्रभ्रंशकारणं Mk. 3. 26, 25; चारित्र्यविहीन आढ्योपि च दुर्गतो भवति 1. 43. -3 Chastity, purity of life (of women). -4 Disposition, temperament. -5 Peculiar observance or practice. -6 Hereditary observance. —त्रा The tamarind tree. -Comp. —कवच *a.* clad in the armour of chastity. —देवता the presiding deity of virtue or chastity ; U. 7.

चारिन् *a.* (at the end of comp.) 1 Walking, going, moving, being, living; पाद°, मृग°. -2 Acting, proceeding, doing. -3 Living or feeding on. —*m.* A foot-soldier.

चारु *a.* (रु or र्वी *f.*) [चरति चित्ते चर्-उण्, cf. Up. 1. 3] 1 Agreeable, welcome, beloved, esteemed, dear (with dat. or loc.) ; वरुणाय or वरुणे चारुः. -2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful, elegant, pretty ; प्रिये चारुशीले मुंच मयि मानमनिदानं Git. 10 ; सर्वं प्रिये चारुतरं वसंते Rs. 6. 2 ; चकासतं चारुचमूरुचर्मणा *Si.* 1. 8; 4. 49. -रुः An epithet of Brihaspati. -रु *n.* Saffron. -Comp. —अंगी a beautifully formed woman —घोण *a.* handsome-nosed. —दर्शन *a.* good-looking, lovely. —धारा, धारा, -रावा Sachi, Indira's wife. —नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* having beautiful eyes. (-नेत्रः, -नः) a deer. —पुटः a particular time in music. —फला a vine, grape.—लोचना a woman with lovely eyes. —वक्त्र *a* having a beautiful face. —वर्धना a woman. —व्रता a female who fasts for a whole month. -शिला 1. a jewel, gem.-2. a beautiful slab of stone. —शील *a.* of a lovely disposition or character.—हासिन् *a.* sweet-smiling.

चार्चिक *a.* Conversant with the repetition (of the Veda).

चार्चिक्यं 1 Perfuming the person, smearing with sandal &c. -2 An unguent.

चार्म *a.* (र्मी *f.*) [चर्मणा परिवृतः अण्] 1 Leathern.-2 Covered with leather (as a car). -3 Shielded, provided with a shield.

चार्मण *a.* (णी *f.*) Covered with skin or leather. —णं [चर्मणां समूहः अण्] A multitude of hides or shields.

चार्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) [चर्मणा निर्वृतः ठक्] Made of leather ; Ms. 8. 289.

चार्मिणं [चर्मिणां समूहः अण्] A number of men armed with shields.

चार्वाकः [चारुः लोकसंमतो वाको वाक्यं यस्य, पृषो° Tv.] 1 N. of a sophistical philosopher (said to have been a pupil of Brihaspati), who propounded the grossest form of atheism or materialism (for a summary of the doctrines of Chârvâka, see Sarva. S. 1.). -2 N. of a Râkshasa described in the Mahâbhârata, as a friend of Duryodhana and an enemy of the Pâṇdavas. [when Yudhishthira entered Hastinapura in triumph, he assumed the form of a Brahmana and reviled him and the assembled Brahmanas but he was soon detected, and the real Brahmanas, filled with fury, are said to have killed him on the spot. He also tried to deceive Yudhishthira at the end of the great war by telling him that Bhîma was slain by Duryodhana ; see Ve. 6].

चार्वी 1 A beautiful woman. -2 Moon-light.-3 Intelligence.-4 Splendour, lustre, brilliancy. -5 N. of the wife of Kubera.

चालः [चल्-ण्] 1 The thatch or roof of a house. -5 The blue jay.-3 Being moveable.

चालकः A restive elephant.

चालनं [चल्-णिच् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Causing to move, shaking, wagging (as a tail). -2 Loosening. -3 Muscular action. -4 Causing to pass through a sieve, sifting. -5 A sieve. — नी A sieve, strainer.

चालनीय *a.* 1 To be moved. -2 To be loosened or shaken ; also चाल्य in the same sense.

चाषः, -सः [चष् भक्षणे स्वार्थे णिच् अच्] The blue jay Mâl 6. 5 ; Y. 1 175.

चि I 5 U. (चिनोति, चिनुते, चिकाय-चिचाय, चिच्ये-क्ये, अचैषीत्-अचेष्ट, चेतुं, चित; *caus.* चाययति, चापयति, also चययति, चपयति, *desid.* चिचीषति, चिकीषति) 1 To collect, gather, accumulate (said to govern two accusatives being a द्विकर्मक root, but this use is very rare in classical literature) ; वृक्षं पुष्पाणि चिन्वती. -2 To gather for oneself, acquire, gain; चिचीषतां जन्मवतामलघ्वीं भूतिं Ki. 3. 11, 2. 19, Mv. 3. 4. -3 To search, look out for; Bh. 3. 46.-4 To pile or heap up, place in a line ; पर्वतानिव ते भूमावचैषुर्वानरोत्तमान् Bk. 15. 76. -5 To set, inlay, cover or fill with, see चित. *-pass.* To bear fruit, grow, increase, thrive, prosper ; सिच्यते चीयते चैव लता पुष्पफलप्रदा Pt. 1. 222. bears fruit ; चीयते बालिशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3 ; राजहंस तव सैव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10. -II. 3 P. (चिकेति) Ved. 1 To observe, see, perceive.-2. To look steadfastly upon. -3 To be intent upon. -4 To seek for, search, investigate, make inquiries, search through. -III. 1 A. (चयते) 1 To detest, hate. -2 To revenge, take vengeance on. -IV. 1 U. (चयति-ते) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with acc.). -2 To respect, honour. -3 To observe ; cf. चाय

चयः [चि-अच्] 1 An assemblage, collection, multitude, heap, mass ; चयस्त्विषामित्यवधारितं पुरा *Si.* 1. 3 , मृदां चयः U. 2. 7. a lump of clay ; कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 a braid of hair ; so चमरीचयः *Si.* 4. 60 ; कुसुमचय, तुषारीचय &c. -2 A mound of earth raised to form the foundation of a building. -3 A mound of earth raised from the ditch of a fort. -4 A rampart. -5 The gate of a fort. -6 A seat, stool. -7 A pile of buildings, any edifice. -8 Stacked wood. -9 A cover, or covering. -10 Arranging or keeping the sacred fire; cf. अग्निचय -11 The amount by which each term increases, the common increase or difference of the terms (in a progression).

चयनं [चि-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 The act of collecting (especially flowers &c.). -2 Piling, heaping. -3 Keeping the sacred fire. -4 Stacking wood.

चित *p.p.* [चि-क्त] 1 Collected, piled up, heaped, gathered. -2 Hoarded accumulated. -3 Got, acquired. -4

Covered with, full of ; कृमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 9. -5 Set or inlaid with. —तं A building.

चिता 1 A funeral pile, pyre ; कुरु संप्रति तावदाशु मे प्रणिपाताञ्जलियाचितश्चितां Ku. 5. 35 ; चिताधिरोहणं R. 8. 57 ; चिताभस्मन् Ku. 5. 69. -2 A heap, assemblage, multitude.-Comp.-अग्निः the funeral fire. —चूडक a pyre.

चितिः f. [चि-आधारे-क्तिन्] 1 Collecting, gathering. -2 A heap, multitude, quantity. -3 A layer, pile, stack. -4 A funeral pile. -5 An oblong with quadrangular sides. -6 The understanding. -m. The thinking mind.

चितिका 1 Pile, stack.-2.A funeral pile. -3 A small chain (or girdle) worn as an ornament round the loins.

चित्य a. 1 To be arranged in order or built up. -2 Constructed upon a foundation (as fire). —त्यं 1 The place at which a corpse is burnt. -2 A monument. —त्या 1 A funeral pile. -2 Piling up, building (as an altar).

चेय pot. p. 1 To be piled up.-2 To be gathered or collected.

चिकित a [चि ज्ञाने कर्मणि क्त] Known, understood.

चिकितान a. [कित् ज्ञाने कानच्] Knowing, perceiving, understanding.

चिकितु a. [कित् उन् वेदे द्वित्वम्] Ved. Knowing, experienced. —f. Understanding, intellect.

चिकित्वन् m. Ved. Intellect, wisdom.

चिकित्वस् a. Ved. Knowing, conversant or familiar with, experienced.

चिकित्वित् a. Knowing, conversant with ; making known.

चिकित्सकः [कित् स्वार्थे सन् ण्वुल्] A physician, doctor; उचितवेलातिक्रमे चिकित्सका दोषमुदाहरंति M. 2 ; Bh. 1. 87, Y. 1. 162.

चिकित्सनं Healing, practising medicine.

चिकित्सा [कित् स्वार्थे सन् भावे अ] 1 Administering remedies or medicine, medical treat ent, curing, healing. -2 (In the system of medicine)Therapeutics. one of the six sections (or स्थानानि) of medicine.

चिकित्सित a. [कित् स्वार्थे सन् कर्मणि क्त] Healed. cured.—तं Healing, curing.

चिकिन a. Flat-nosed.

चिकिलः Mud, a slough, mire.

चिकीर्षक a. [कृ-सन् ण्वुल्] Wishing or meaning to do, desirous of doing.

चिकीर्षा Desire of doing (anything), will, wish, deisre.

चिकीर्षित a. Wished, desired, purposed.-तं Design, intention, purpose

चिकीर्षु a. Desirous of doing anything, desirous for ; Bg. 1. 23 ; 3. 25.

चिकुर a. 1 Moving, tremulous, fickle, unsteady. -2 Inconsiderate, rash. —रः 1 The hair of the head ; मम रुचिरे चिकुरे कुरु मानद...कुसुमानि Git. 12 ; so घनचयरुचिरे रचयति चिकुरे तरलिततरुणानने 7. -2 A mountain. -3 A musk-rat. -4 A reptile, snake. -Comp. —उच्चयः, -कलापः, -निकरः, -पक्षः, -पाशः, -भारः, -हस्तः a mass or tuft of hair ; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपूरो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकूरः The hair.

चिक्क् 10 U. (चिक्कयति-ते) 1 To give or inflict pain, distress.-2 To feel pain.

चिक्क a. Flat-nosed.—क्कः The musk-rat. -क्का 1 A mouse. -2 A betel nut.

चिक्कण a. (णा or णी f.) [चिक्क् -क्विप् चिक्ट् त कणति, कण्-शब्दे अच Tv.] 1 Smooth, glossy.-2 Slippery.-3 Bland. -4 Unctuous, greasy; लघु परिव्रायतामेनां भवान् मा कस्यापि तपस्विन इंगुदीतैलचिक्कणशीर्षस्य हस्ते पतिष्यति S. 2. —णः The betel-nut tree.—णा An excellent cow. —णं A betel-nut.

चिक्कणा, -णी 1 The betel nut tree. -2 A betel-nut.

चिक्कसः Barley-meal.

चिक्किणः = चिक्कण q. v.

चिक्किरः [चिक्क् बा० इरच्] A mouse.

चिक्लिद Moisture ; freshness.—दः The moon.

चिखल्लः Mud, mire.

चिंगटः A shrimp or prawn.

चिचिंडः A sort of gourd.

चिच्छिलाः (m. pl.) N. of a country and its people.

चिंचा 1 The tamarind tree, or its fruit. -2 The Gunjâ plant.

चिट् 1 P, 10 U. (चेटति, चेटयति-ते) To send forth or cut (as a servant).

चित् 1 P., 10 A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चेतित) 1 To perceive, see, notice, observe : नेपथ्येचेतसरयंत Bk. 17. 16 ; चिचेत रामस्तत्कृच्छ्रं 14. 62 ; 15. 38 ; 2. 29. -2 To know, understand, be aware or conscious of; परेत्याशयमाणमात्मानं न चेतयते Dk. 154; कादंबरीरसभरेण समस्त एव मत्तो न किंचिदपि चेतयते जनोयं K. 240.-3 To regain consciousness. -4 To aim at, intend, design (with dat.). -5 To desire or long for. -6 To be anxious about, care for, be intent upon, be engaged in. -7 To resolve upon. -8 To appear, shine. -9 To be regarded as. -10 To make attentive, remind of. -11 To teach, instruct -12 To form an idea be conscious of, understand, comprehend, think, reflect upon.

चित् f. [चित् संपदा० भावे क्विप्] 1 Thought, perception.-2 Intelligence, intellect understanding ; Bh. 2. 1 ; 3. 1. -3 The heart, mind. -4 The soul, spirit, the animating principle of life. -5 Brahman. -Comp. -आत्मन् m. 1. the thinking principle or faculty. -2. pure intelligence, the Supreme Spirit.-आत्मकं consciousness. —आभासः the individual soul (जीव) (which still sticks to worldly defilements).-उल्लासः gladdening the heart or spirit. —घनः the Supreme Spirit or Brahman. —प्रवृत्तिः f. reflection, thinking. —रूपः a. 1. consisting of intelligence.-2. wise, intelligent, of a liberal mind. -3. amiable, good-hearted. (-पं) pure intelligence, the Supreme Being. —शक्तिः f. mental power, intellectual capacity. —स्वरूपं the Supreme Spirit. —ind. 1 A particle added to किं and its derivatives (such as कद्, कथं, क, कदा, कुत्र, कुतः &c.) to impart to them an indefinite sense ; -कुत्रचित् somewhere ; °केचित् some &c. -2 The sound चित्.

चिन्मय a. Consisting of pure intelligence, spiritual (as the Supreme Spirit). —यं 1 Pure intelligence. -2 The Supreme Spirit.

चिन्मात्रं Pure intelligence.

चित्त p.p. [चित्-क्त] 1 Observed, perceived. -2 Considered, reflected or meditated upon. -3 Resolved. -4 Intended, wished, desired. -5 Visible, perceptible. —त्तं 1 Observing, attending .-2 (a) Thought, thinking, attention ; (b) desire, intention, aim ; मच्चित्तः सततं भव Bg. 18. 57 ; अनेकचित्तविभ्रांत 16. 16. -3 The mind ; यदासौ दुर्वारः प्रसरति मदश्चित्तकरिणः Santi. 1. 22 ; so चलचित्त and comps. below. -4 The heart (considered as the seat of intellect). -5 Reason, intellect, reasoning faculty. -Comp.—अनुवर्तिन् a. acting according to one's will, humouring. —अपहारक, —अपहारिन्, -आकर्षिन्, -हारिन् a. 1. 'heart-stealing, attractive, captivating.- 2. pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. —आभोगः attention of the mind to its own feelings, exclusive attachment to one thing.—आसंगः attachment, love. —उद्रेकः pride, arrogance. —ऐक्यं agreement, unanimity. —उन्नतिः, -समुन्नतिः f. 1. noble-mindedness.-2. pride, arrogance.—कलित a. anticipated, expected, calculated. —चारिन् a. acting according to the will of another. —जः, -जन्मन् m., -भूः,-योनिः 1. love, passion. -2. Cupid, the god of love ; चित्तयोनिरभवत्पुनर्नवः R. 19. 46. सोयं प्रशिद्धविभवः खलुः चित्तजन्मा Mâl.

1. 20. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the mind of another. —नाशः loss of conscience. —निर्वृत्तिः *f.* contentment, happiness. —प्रमाथिन् *a.* moving or touching the heart, exciting passion or love. प्रशम *a.* composed, tranquil. (-मः) tranquillity of heart. —प्रसन्नता joy, pleasure.—भेदः 1. difference of view. -2. inconsistency, inconstancy. -मोहः infatuation of the mind —रागः affection, passion, desire.—विकारः change of thought or feeling. —विक्षेपः distraction of the mind. —विप्लवः, -विभ्रमः aberration, disturbance or derangement of mind, madness, insanity. —विश्लेषः breach of friendship. —वृत्तिः *f.* 1. disposition or state of the mind, inclination, feeling ; एवमात्माभिप्रायसंभावितेष्टजनचित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विडंब्यते *S.* 2. -2. thinking, imagining. -3. inward purpose, emotion. -4. (in Yoga phil.) Inward working of the mind, mental vision ; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः Yoga S. —वेदना affliction, anxiety. —वैकल्यं bewilderment of the mind, distraction. —संख्य *a.* pervading the heart, penetrating the soul. —हारिन् *a.* fascinating, attractive, agreeable.

चित्तवत् *a.* 1 Reasonable, endowed with reason. -2 Kind-hearted, amiable.

चित्तिः *f.* [चित् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Thinking, thought, reflection. -2 Understanding, wisdom. -3 Devotion. -4 Intention, aim, purpose. -5 A wise person. -6 Fame, celebrity (ख्याति).

चित्तिन् *a.* Ved. Intelligent, wise.

चेतक *a.* 1 Causing to think. -2 What thinks or feels, sentient. —की N. of a plant (हरीतकी).

चेतन *a.* (नी *f.*) [चित्-ल्यु] 1 Animate, alive, living, sentient, feeling; चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5 animate and inanimate. -2 Visible, conspicuous, distinguished. —नः 1 A sentient being, a man. -2 Soul, mind. -3 The supreme soul. -4 An animal in general. —ना 1 Sense, consciousness ; चुलुकयति मदीयां चेतनां चंचरीकः R. G.; U. 3. 31 ; Mâl. 9. 12, R. 12. 74 ; चेतनां प्रतिपद्यते regains one's consciousness. -2 Understanding, intelligence ; पाश्चिमात्यामिनीयामात्प्रसादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1. -3 Life, vitality, animation ; Bg. 13. 6. -4 Wisdom, reflection. —नं 1 Appearance. -2 The thinking principle, the mind.

चेतनावत् *a.* Animate, having consciousness.

चेतस् *n.* [चित् करणे असुन्] 1 Consciousness, sense. -2 Thinking soul, reasoning faculty. -3 The mind, heart, soul ; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23 ; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः *S.* 1. 34. -4 Will. -Comp.-जन्मन्, -भवः, -भूः *m.* 1. love, passion. -2. the god of love. —विकारः disturbance of the mind, emotion, agitation.

चेतोमत् *a.* Living, sentient.

चित्र *a.* [चित्र-भावे अच्; चि-ष्ट्रन् या Un. 4. 163] 1 Bright, clear. -2 Variegated, spotted, diversified. -3 Amusing, interesting, agreeable ; Mâl. 1. 4. -4 Various, different, manifold ; Pt. 1. 136 ; Ms. 9. 248 ; Y. 1. 288. -5 Surprising, wonderful, strange ; किमत्र चित्रं R. 5. 33 ; *S.* 2.15. -6 Perceptible, visible. -7 Conspicuous, excellent, distinguished. -8 Rough, agitated (as the sea, opp. सम). -9 Clear, loud, perceptible (as a sound). —त्रः 1 The variegated colour. -2 A form of Yama. -3 The Asoka tree. -4=चित्रगुप्त q. v. below. —त्रं 1 A picture, painting, delineation ; चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पित सत्त्वयोगा *S.* 2. 9; पुनरपि चित्रीकृता कान्ता *S.* 6. 20, 13, 21 &c. -2 A brilliant ornament or ornament. -3 An extraordinary appearance, wonder. -4 A sectarial mark on the forehead. -5 Heaven, sky. -6 A spot. -7 The white or spotted leprosy. -8 (In Rhet.) The last of the three main divisions of *K'avya* (poetry). (It is of two kinds शब्दचित्र and अर्थ-वाच्य-चित्र, and the poetical charm lies mainly in the use of figures of speech dependent on the sound or sense of words. Mammaṭa thus defines it:— शब्दचित्रं वाच्यचित्रमव्यंग्यं त्ववरं स्मृतं K. P. 1. As an instance of शब्दचित्र may be cited the following verse from R. G. मित्रात्रिपुत्रनेत्राय त्रयीशात्रवशत्रवे । गोत्रारिगोत्रजैत्राय गोत्रात्रे ते नमो नमः ॥. -9 Anything bright which strikes the eye. -10 Playing upon words, punning, using conundrums, riddles &c. —त्रं *ind.* Oh! how strange!, what a wonder ! चित्रं बधिरो नाम व्याकरणमध्येष्यते Sk. -Comp. —अक्षी, -नेत्रा, -लोचना a kind of bird commonly called Sârikâ. —अंग *a.* striped, having a spotted body. (-गः) 1. a kind of snake. -2. N. of Arjuna. (-गं) 1. vermilion. -2. yellow orpiment. —अंगद *a.* decked with brilliant bracelets. (-दा) N. of a wife of Arjuna and mother of Babhruvâhana. —अंगदसूः *f.* an epithet of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa. —अन्नं rice dressed with coloured condiments ; Y. 1 304. —अपूपः a kind of cake. —अर्पित *a* committed to a picture, painted. °आरंभ *a.* painted ; R. 2. 31 ; Ku. 3. 42. —आकृतिः *f.* a painted resemblance, portrait. —आयसं steel. —आरंभः a painted scene, outline of a picture ; V. 1 4. v.-1. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. agreeable of eloquent discourse ; जयंति ते पंचममादमित्रचित्रोक्तिसंदर्भविभूषणेषु Vikr. 1. 10 -2 a voice from heaven. -3. a surprising tale. —ओदनः boiled rice coloured with turmeric &c. —कंठः a pigeon. —कथालापः telling agreeable or charming stories. —कंबलः 1. painted cloth used as an elephant's housing. -2. a variegated carpet. —कर 1. a painter -2 an actor. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. an extraordinary act. -2. ornamenting, decorating. -3. a picture; Mu. 2. 4. -4. magic. (-*m.*) 1. a magician, one who works wonders. -2. a painter. °विद् *m.* 1. a painter. -2. a magician. —कायः 1. a tiger in general. -2. a leopard or panther. -कारः 1. a painter. -2 N. of a mixed tribe; (स्थपतेरपि गांधिक्यां चित्रकारो व्यजायत Parâsara). —कूटः N. of a hill and district near Prayâga ; R 12. 15, 13 47, U. 1 —कृत् *a* astonishing, surprising. (-*m.*) a painter. —कोलः a kind of lizard. —क्रिया painting. —क्षत्र *a.* Ved. having manifold power, or one whose wealth is visible. —ग, -गत *a.* 1. painted, drawn in a picture. 2. coloured, variegated. —गंधं yellow orpiment. —गुप्तः One of the beings in Yama's world recording the vices and virtues of mankind ; Mu. 1. 20. —गृहं a painted room. —जल्पः a random or incoherent talk, talk on various subjects. —तंडुलः a medicinal plant said to possess anthelmintic virtues. —त्वच् *m.* the Bhûrja tree. —दंडकः the cotton-plant. —न्यस्त *a.* painted, drawn in a picture ; Ku. 2. 24. —पक्षः the francoline partridge.—पटः,-टं: 1. a painting, a picture. -2. a coloured or chequered cloth. —पद *a.* 1. divided into various parts. -2. full of graceful expressions. —पदा the bird called Sârikâ. —पिच्छकः a peacock. —पुंखः a kind of arrow. —पृष्ठः a sparrow. —प्रतिकृतिः *f.* representation in colours, a painting, picture. —फलकं a tablet for painting, a picture-board. —बर्हः a peacock. —भानु *a.* of a variegated colour, shining with light. (-नुः) 1. fire. -2. the sun ; (चित्रभानुर्विभातीति दिने रवौ रात्रौ वह्नौ K. P. 2, given as an instance of one of the modes of अंजन). -3. N. of Bhairava. -4. the Arka plant. -5. Siva. -6. an epithet of the Asvins. -7. the first year of the first cycle of Jupiter. —भूत *a.* painted. —मंडलः a kind of snake. —मृगः the spotted antelope. —मेखलः a peacock. —योधिन् *a.* fighting in a wonderful manner. (-*m.*) an epithet of Arjuna —रथः 1. the sun. -2. N

of a king of the Gandharvas, one of the sixteen sons of Kasyapa by his wife Muni : अत्र मुनेस्तनयश्चित्रसेनादीनां पंचदशानां भ्रातॄणामधिको गुणैः षोडशश्चित्ररथो नाम समुत्पन्नः K. 136 ; V. 1. —लिखनं painting. —लिखित a. 1. painted. -2. dumb, motionless (as in a picture). —लेख a. of beautiful outlines, highly arched ; रुचिस्तव कलावती रुचिरचित्रलेखे भ्रुवौ Git. 10. (—खा) 1. a portrait, picture.-2. N. of a friend and companion of Usha, daughter of Bâṇa. [When Usha related to her her dream, she suggested the idea of taking the portraits of all young princes in the neighbourhood ; and on Usha's recognising Aniruddha, Chitralekhâ, by means of her magical power conveyed him to her place]. —लेखकः a painter. —लेखनिका a painter's brush. —वालः the sheat-fish. —वनं N. of a forest near the Gandaki. —वाजः a cock. —विचित्र a. 1. variously coloured, variegated.-2. multiform —विद्या the art of painting. —शाला a painter's studio. —शिखंडिन् m. an epithet of the seven sages :—मरीचि, अंगिरस, अत्रि, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. °जः an epithet of Brihaspati. —शिरस् m., —शीर्षकः a kind of venomous insect. —श्रीः great or wondeful beauty. —संस्थ a. painted. —हस्तः a particular position of the hands in fighting.

चित्रक a. 1 Bright, lovely, agreeable. -2 Brave, powerful. —कः 1 A painter. -2 A tiger in general. -3 A small hunting leopard. -4 N. of a tree. —कं 1 A sectarial mark on the forehead. -2 A particular manner of fighting. -3 N. of a wood near the mountain Raivataka.

चित्रयति Den. P. 1 To make variegated, paint. -2 To regard as wonderful.

चित्रल a. Variegated, spotted. —लः The variegated colour.

चित्रा [चित्र्-अच्] 1 N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion consisting of one star ; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोर्योगे चित्राचंद्रमसोरिव R. 1. 46. -2 A kind of snake. -3 Worldly illusion, unreality. -Comp. —अटीरः 1. the moon. -2. the forehead spotted with the blood of a goat offered as a victim to a deity. —ईशः the moon. —मघा the dawn.

चित्रिकः The month Chaitra.

चित्रिणी N. for a woman 'endowed with various talents and excellences', one of the four divisions into which writers on erotic science class women :—पद्मिनी, चित्रिणी, शंखिनी and हस्तिनी or करिणी. The Ratimanjari thus defines चित्रिणीः—भवति रतिरसज्ञा नातिखर्वा न दीर्घा तिलकुसुमसुनासा स्निग्धनीलोत्पलाक्षी ॥ घनकठिनकुचाढ्या सुंदरी बद्धशीला सकलगुणविचित्रा चित्रिणी चित्रवक्त्रा ॥.

चित्रित a. Variegated, spotted. -2 Painted.

चित्रिन् a. (णी f.) [चित्र्-णिनि ; चित्र-अस्त्यर्थे इति वा] 1 Wonderful. -2 Variegated. -3 Having variegated (black and gray) hair.

चित्रीकृ 8 U. 1 To feel wonder. -2 To adorn, embellish.

चित्रीकरणं, —कारः Wonder, surprise.

चित्रीकृत a. Painted, embellished.

चित्रीयते Den. A. 1 To cause wonder, to be an object of wonder ; एवमुत्तरोत्तरभावाश्चित्रीयते जीवलोकः Mv. 5 ; Bk. 17. 64 ; 18. 23. -2 To wonder.

चित्र्य a. To be honoured or worshipped.

चिंत् 10 U. (चिंतयति-ते, चिंतित) 1 To think, consider, reflect, ponder over ; तच्छ्रुत्वा पिंगलकश्चिंतयामास Pt. 1, चिंतय तावत्केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमपदं गच्छामः S. 2.-2 To think of, have an idea of, bring before the mind ; तस्मादेतत् (वित्तं) न चिंतयेत H. 1 ; तस्मादस्य वधं राजा मनसापि न चिंतयेत् Ms. 8. 381, 4. 258 ; Pt. 1. 135 ; Ch. P. 1. -3 To mind, take care of, look to ; तातस्त्वां चिंतयिष्यति S. 4. ; cf. also R. 1. 64 ; U. 1. 19. -4 To call to mind, remember. -5 To find out, devise, discover, think out ; कोऽप्युपायश्चिंत्यतां H. 1.-6 To regard as, esteem. -7 To weigh, discriminate. -8 To discuss, treat of, consider.

चिंतक a. [चिंत्-ण्वुल्] Thinking upon, reflecting on (at the end of comp.) ; as दैव° an astrologer; उपाय°.

चिंतनं, -ना [चिंत्-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 Thinking, thinking of, having an idea of; मनसाऽनिष्टाचिंतनं Ms. 12. 5. -2 Thought, reflection. -3 Anxious thought.

चिंता [चिंत्-भावे अ] 1 Thinking, thought. -2 Sad or sorrowful thought, care, anxiety ; चिंताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5 ; so वीतचिंतः 12. -3 Reflection, consideration.-4 (In Rhet.) Anxiety, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings ; ध्यानं चिंता हितानाप्तेः शून्यताश्वासतापकृत् S. D. 201. -Comp. —आकुल a. full of care, disturbed in mind, anxious. —कर्मन् n. anxiety. —पर a. thoughtful, anxious. —मणिः 1. a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires, the philosopher's stone ; काव्यमूल्येन विक्रीतो हंत चिंतामणिर्मया Sânti. 1. 12 ; अपि चिंतामणिश्चिंतापरिश्रममपेक्षते Mâl. 10. 22. ; तदेकलुब्धे हृदि मेऽस्ति लब्धुं चिंता न चिंतामणिमप्यनर्घ्यं N. 3. 81, 1. 145. -2. N. of Brahmâ.—वेश्मन् n. a council-hall.

चिंतित a. 1 Thought, reflected. -2 Devised, found out. —तं 1 Reflection, thought. -2 Care, attention.

चिंतितिः f., चिंतिया Consideration, reflection, thought.

चिंत्य pot. p. [चिंत् कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be considered or thought over.-2 To be discovered, to be devised or found out. -3 Conceivable, comprehensible. -4 Requiring consideration, doubtful, questionable, यच्च क्वचिंदस्फुटालंकारत्वे उदाहृतं (यः कौमारहरः &c.) एतच्चिंत्यं S. D. 1.

चिंतिड़ी The tamarind tree.

चिपट a. Flat-nosed. —टः Rice or grain flattened.

चिपिट a. See चिपट. -Comp. ग्रीव a. short-necked. —नास, -नासिक a. flat-nosed.

चिपिटकः, -चिपुटः Flattened rice.

चिप्पः A disease of the fingernail ; also चिप्य.

चिबु (बु)कं The chin; चिबुकं सुदृशः स्पृशामि यावत् Bv. 2. 34 ; Y. 3. 98.

चिमिः A parrot ; also चिमिकः

चिर a. [चि-रक्] Long, lasting a long time, existing from a long time, old ; चिरविरहः, चिरकालः, चिरमित्र &c. —रं A long time. *Note.*—The singular of any of the oblique cases of चिर may be used adverbially in the sense of 'long', 'for a long time,' 'after a long time,' 'long since,' 'at last,' 'finally,' न चिरं पर्वते वसेत् Ms. 4. 60 ; ततः प्रजानां चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35, 62 ; Amaru. 79; कियच्चिरेणार्यपुत्रः प्रतिपत्तिं दास्यति S. 6 ; R. 5. 64 ; प्रीतास्मि ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59 ; Ku. 5. 47 ; Amaru 3 ; चिरात्सुतस्पर्शरसज्ञतां ययौ R. 3. 26 ; 11. 63, 12. 87 ; चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15; चिरे कुर्यात् Sat. Br. -Comp. -आयुस् a. long-lived. (-m.) a god. -आरोधः a protracted siege, blockade. —उत्थ a. existing for a long time. —कार, -कारिक,-कारिन्, -क्रिय a, acting slowly, delaying, tarrying, dilatory. —कालः a long time. —कालिक,—कालीन a. 1. of long standing, old, long continued. -2. chronic (as a disease). —जात a. born long ago, old. —जीविन् a. long-lived. (-m.) 1. an epithet of seven persons who are considered to be 'deathless ;' अश्वत्थामा बलिर्व्यासो हनुमांश्च विभीषणः । कृपः परशुरामश्च सप्तैते चिरजीविनः ॥ -2. N. of Vishṇu. -3. a crow.-4.N. of two plants जीवक and शाल्मलि. —पाकिन् a. ripening late. —पुष्पः the Bakula tree. —मित्रं an old friend. —मेहिन् m. an ass. —रात्रं a period of many nights, a long time.

°उषित a. having lodged for a long time. —विप्रोषित a. long banished, a long sojournor. —सुता, —सूतिका a cow that has borne many calves. —सेवकः an old servant. —स्थ, –स्थायिन्, स्थित a. lasting long, enduring, continuing ; durable.

चिरंजीव a. Long-lived. —वः an epithet of Kâma.

चिरंटी, चिरिंटी [चिरेण अटति पितृगृहात् भर्तृगेहं अट् अच् पृषो० Tv.] 1 A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house. -2 A young woman (in general).

चिरत्न a. (त्नी f.) [चिरे भवः चिर-त्न] Of long standing, old, ancient.

चिरंतन a. (नी f.) [चिरं भवार्थे टचुल् तुट् च] Of long standing, old, ancient; स्वहस्तदत्ते मुनिमासनं मुनिश्चिरंतनस्तावद्भिन्यवीविशत् Si. 1. 15 ; चिरंतनः सुहृद् &c.

चिरायति Den. P. ; also चिरायते To delay, tarry; कथं चिरयति पांचाली Ve. 1 ; किं चिरायितं भवता ; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

चिरिः A parrot.

चिरि 5P. (चिरिणोति) To kill, hurt, injure (used only in the Veda).

चिरु The shoulder-joint.

चिर्भटिः A sort of cucumber.

चिल् 6 P. (चिलति) To put on clothes.

चिलमी (मि)लिका 1 A kind of necklace. -2 A fire-fly. -3 Lightning.

चिल्ल् 1. P. (चिल्लति, चिल्लित) 1 To become loose, be slack or flaccid. -2 To act wantonly, sport.

चिल्ल a. [चिल्ल्-अच्] Blear eyed. –ल्लः 1 A bleared or sored eye. -2 The (Bengal) kite ; चिल्ला also in this sense ; बंधनभ्रष्टो गृहकपोतश्चिल्लाया मुखे पतितः M. 4; cf. English " From the frying-pan into the fire. ". –Comp. —आभः a petty thief, a pick-pocket.

चिल्लका, चिल्लिका, चिल्ली A cricket ; cf. झिल्लिका.

चिविः The chin.

चिविट = चिपिट q. v.

चिहण a. = चिकण q. v.

चिहुर = चिकुर q. v.

चिह्न् 10 U. (चिह्नयति-ते) To Mark, stamp (properly a Denom. from the noun चिह्न).

चिह्नं 1 Mark, spot, stamp, symbol; emblem, badge, symptom ; ग्रामेषु यूपचिह्नेषु R, 1. 44 ; 3. 55 ; संनिपातस्य चिह्नानि Pt. 1. 177. -2 A sign, indication ; प्रसादचिह्नानि पुरःफलानि R. 2. 22 ; प्रहर्षचिह्न 2. 68. -3 A sign of the zodiac. -4 Stamp, print, impression ; पद° -5 Aim, direection.-Comp. —कारिन् a. 1. marking, spotting. -2. striking, wounding, killing. -3. frightful, hideous.

चिह्नित a. 1 Marked, signed, stamped, bearing the badges of an office ; Y. 2 85 ; 1. 319 ; द्विषा चिरेषुः कार्यार्थि चिह्निता राजशासनैः Ms. 10. 55. 2. 170. -2 Branded. -3 Known, designated.

चीक् 1, 10 P. (चीकति, चीकयति) 1 To endure, bear, suffer.-2 To be impatient. -3 To touch.

चीत्कारः An onomatopoetic word, the cry of certain animals, particularly of the ass or elephant ; सविषीदति चीत्कारादुर्दभस्ताडितो यथा H. 2. 31 ; वैनायक्यश्चिरं वो वदनविधुतयः पांतु चीत्कारवत्यः Mâl. 1. 1.

चीनः [चि-नक् पृषो० दीर्घः] 1 N. of a country, the modern China. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A sort of cloth. -4 A thread. —नाः (m. pl.) The rulers or people of China. —नं 1 A banner. -2 A kind of bandage for the corners of the eyes. -3 Lead. -Comp. —अंशुकं. —वासस् n. China-cloth, silk, silken cloth ; चीनांशुकमिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34; Ku. 7. 3; Mâl. 6. 5; Amaru. 75. —कर्पूरः a kind of camphor. —जं steel. —पट्टं lead. —1. पिष्टं red lead. -2. lead. —वंगं lead.

चीनाकः A kind of camphor.

चीभ् 1 A. (चीभते) 1 To coax, wheedle, flatter. -2 To boast, swagger.

चीरं [चि-क्रन् दीर्घश्च ; Uṇ. 2. 26] 1 A rag, a tattered cloth, a long stripe or garment ; Ms. 6. 6. -2 A bark. -3 A cloth or garment in general. -4 A necklace of pearls consisting of four strings. -5 A stripe, stroke, line. -6 A manner of writing with strokes. -7 Lead. 8 A crest. -9 The dress of a Buddhist priest. -Comp. —परिग्रह,–वासस् a. 1. clothed in bark ; Ku. 6 92; Ms. 11. 102. -2. dress in rags or tatters. (-m.) an epithet of Siva. —भवंती the elder sister of a wife (?).

चीरकः A manner of writing, see चीर above.

चीरित a. Having strips, ragged.

चीरिन् a. [चीर-इनि] Clothed in bark, garments or rags.

चीरिः f. [चि बा० क्रि दीर्घश्च] 1 A veil for covering the eyes. -2 A cricket. -3 The hem of an undergarment.

चीरि(रु)का A cricket.

चीर्ण a. (चर नक् पृषो° अत इत्वम्] 1 Done, performed, observed. -2 Studied, repeated. -3 Split, divided. -Comp. —पर्णः the Kharjura and Nimha trees.

चीलिका A cricket.

चीव् I. 1 U. (चीवति-ते) 1 To wear cover. -2 To take or receive. -3 To sieze. -II. 10. U. (चीवयति-ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

चीवरं [चि-ष्वरच् नि० दीर्घः; चीव्-अरच् वा ; cf. Uṇ. 3. 1] 1 A garment (in general) ; a tatter, rag ; प्रेतचीवरवसा स्वनोग्रया R. 11. 16. -2 The dress of any mendicant, particularly of a Buddhist mendicant ; चीवराणि परिधत्ते Sk. ; चीरचीवरपरिच्छदां Mâl. 1 ; प्रक्षालितमेतन्मया चीवरखंडं Mk. 8.

चीवरिन् m. 1 A Buddhist or Jaina mendicant. -2 A mendicant (in general).

चुक्क 10 U. (चुक्कयति-ते) To inflict or suffer pain.

चुक्कारः The roaring of a lion.

चुक्रः [चक्-रक् अत उत्वं च Uṇ. 2. 15] 1 A kind of cane or sorrel. -2 Sourness. —क्रं Sourness, acidity. -Comp. —अम्लं vinegar made by the acetous fermentation of grain. (–म्ला) 1. a tamarind tree. -2. a kind of sour rice-gruel. —फलं the tamarind fruit. —वास्तूक wood sorrel.

चुक्रकं, चुक्रिका A kind of wood-sorrel.

चुक्रा The tamarind tree.

चुक्रिमन् m. Sourness.

चुक्षा 1 Injuring, killing.-2 Washing.

चुचिः The female breast ; udder.

चुचुकः, कं, चुच्कं The nipple of the breast.

चुंचु a. (At the end of certain comp.) Celebrated, famous, renowned, skilled in ; अक्षर°, चार° &c. —चुः 1 The musk-rat or shrew. -2 A mixed caste born of a Brâhmaṇa father and Vaideha female.

चुंचुरी A game played with tamarind seeds instead of dice.

चुट् I. 6, 10 P. (चुटति, चोटयति) To cut off, divide. -II. 1, 10 P. (चोटति, चोटयति) To become small, to be diminished, wane.

चुट् 10 P. (चुटयति) To become small or shallow (as a river).

चुड् I. 6 P (चुडति) To conceal or hide.

चुड्ड् 1 P. (चुड्डति) 1 To dally sport. -2 To hint one's meaning. -3 To act or do.

चुण् 6 P. (चुणति) 1 To cut off, pierce.

चुंद्र् I. 1, 10 P. (चुंटति, चुंटयति) To cut off. -II. 1 P. To become small.

चुड्ड् I. 1 P. To become small. -II. 10 P To cut off.

चुंटा, -ड्डा A small well or reservoir.

चुत् 1 P. (चोतति) To ooze, trickle, see च्युत्.

चुतः The anus.

चुद् I. 10 U. (चोदयति-ते, चोदित) 1 To send, direct, throw forward, urge or drive on, push on ; चोदयाश्वान् S. 1. -2 To prompt, inspire, impel animate, excite; R. 4. 24. -3 To hasten, accelerate. -4 To question, ask. -5 To press with a request. -6 To put forward, adduce as an argument or objection. -7 To enjoin, lay down ; Ms. 2. 165. -8 To request, solicit.-9 To help on. -10 To bring or offer quickly. -11 To fix, settle, direct. -12 To be quick. -II. 1 U. Ved (चोदति-ते) 1 To impel, incite. -2 To offer quickly (Soma) -3 To hasten, be quick.

चोद a. [चोदयतीति चुद् अच्] Animating, inspiring, promoting &c. —दः A whip or goad.

चोदक a. [चुद् ण्वुल्] Driving, urging. —कः 1 Directing, invitation. -2 (in gram.) परिग्रह q. v.

चोदन a. [चुद्-भावे ल्युट्] Driving, impelling. —नं 1 The act of driving. -2 Invitation. -3 Order, rule, precept.

चोदना 1 Sending, directing, throwing. -2 Urging or driving onward. -3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. -4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction. -Comp. —गुडः a ball for playing with.

चोदित p. p. 1 Sent, directed. -2 Urged on, driven.-3 Incited, prompted, inspired. -4 Put forward as an argument. -5 Thrown, cast. -6 Appointed. -7 Ordered, directed.

चोद्य a. [चुद्-ण्यत्] 1 To be driven or impelled. -2 To be sent, thrown, or directed. -3 To be mentioned. —द्यं 1 Objecting, asking a question. -2 An objection. -3 Wonder, surprise.

चु A procuress, bawd.

चुप् 1 P. (चोपति) To move slowly, creep or steal along.

चोपन a. Moving, stirring. —नं Moving slowly.

चुबुकः The chin.

चुब्रं The mouth, face.

चुंब् I. 1, 10 U. (चुंबति-ते, चुंबयति ते, चुंबित) 1 To kiss (fig. also) ; श्लिष्यति चुंबति जलधरकल्पं हरिरुपगत इति तिमिरमनल्पं Gît. 6 ; प्रियामुखं किंपुरुषश्चुचुंबे Ku. 3. 38, Amaru. 16 ; H. 132. -2 To touch softly, or graze. -WITH-परि to kiss; Rs. 6. 18; Amaru. 77. -II. 10 P. To hurt, kill.

चुंबः,-बा [चुंब्-भावे घञ् अच् वा] A kiss.

चुंबकः [चुंब् ण्वुल्] 1 A kisser. -2 A lecher, a lustful man, libertine. -3 A rogue, cheat. -4 One who has kissed or dipped in a variety of subjects, a superficial scholar. -5 A loadstone. -6 The upper part or middle of a balance.

चुंबनं [चुंब् भावे ल्युट्] Kissing, a kiss; चुंबनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालतृप्तये R. G.

चुंबित p. p. 1 Kissed. -2 Touched softly.

चुंबिन् a. 1 Kissing, sipping ; Mâl. 9. 7. -2 Touching, grazing, Bh. 4. 95.

चुर् 10 U. (चोरयति-ते चोरित) 1 To rob, steal ; Ms. 8. 333 ; V. 3. 17. -2 (Fig.) To bear, have, possess, take, assume ; अचूचुरच्चंद्रमसोभिरामतां Si. 1. 16.

चुर a. Stealing, robbing &c.

चुरणं Robbing, theft.

चुरा Theft.

चो(चौ)रः 1 A thief, robber ; सकलं चोर गतं त्वया गृहीतं V. 4. 16 ; ईदीवरदलप्रभाचोरं चक्षुः Bh. 3. 67. -2 Any dishonest dealer. -3 One that steals or captivates the heart.-Comp. —कर्मन् n. theft. —गत a. robbed. —रूपः a clever thief.

चो (चौ) रिका Theft, robbery ; °विवाह Mâl. 1 secret marriage.

चोरित a. Stolen, robbed. -तं Theft.

चोरितकं 1 Petty theft, larceny. -2 Anything stolen.

चुरिः -री f. A small well.

चुल् 10 P. (चोलयति) 1 To raise or elevate. -2 To rise, increase. -3 To dip, dive or plunge into.

चुलुकः [चुल्-उकञ्] 1 Deep mud. -2 A mouthful of water or the hand hollowed to hold water or anything; ममौ स भद्रं चुलुके समुद्रः N. 8. 45 ; ज्ञात्वा विधातुश्चुलुकात् प्रसूतिं Vikr. 1. 37. -3 A small vessel. —कं Water in which pulse has been steeped.

चुलुकिन् m. A porpose.

चुलुंप् 1 P. (चुलुंपति) 1 To swing, rock, move to and fro, agitate. -WITH उद् 1 to swing. -2. to agitate ; अंभोधेर्नालिकेलीरसमिव चुलुकैरुच्चुलुंपत्यपां ये Mv. 5. 8.

चुलुंपः Fondling children.

चुलुंपा A she-goat.

चुल्ल् 1 P. (चुल्लति) 1 To play, sport, to make amorous gestures. -2 To conjecture.

चुल्ल a. Blear-eyed.-ल्लः A blear eye.

चुल्लकः The palm of the hand hollowed as in the act of holding water.

—की 1 A kind of water-pot. -2 A porpoise.

चुल्लिः A fire-place.

चुल्ली 1 A fire place. -2 A funeral pile. -3 A large apartment or hall composed of three divisions, one looking north, another east, and the third west.

चुस्तः, स्तं [चु क्त बा° सुट्] The burnt exterior of roast meat. -2 Fried meat. -3 Chaff. -4 Rind.

चूचुकं, चूचूकं The nipple of a breast; Si. 7. 19.

चूडः Ved. 1 A protuberance. -2 The ceremony of tonsure.

चूडकः A well.

चूडा 1 The hair on the top of the head, a single lock on the crown of the head (left after the ceremony of tonsure); R. 18. 51 ; U. 5. 36 ; 5. 3. 4. 20. -2 The ceremony of tonsure. -3 The crest of a cock or peacock ; Pt. 2. 73. -4 Any crest, plume or diadem. -5 The head. -6 Top, summit. -7 A room on the top of a house. -8 A well. -9 An ornament (like a bracelet worn on the wrist). -Comp. —करणं, -कर्मन् n. the ceremony of tonsure ; Ms. 2. 35. —पाशः a mass of hair; चूडापाशे नवकुरबकं Me. 65.-मणिः -रत्नं 1. a jewel worn on the top of the head, a crest-jewel (fig. also). -2. best, excellent (usually at the end of comp.). —लक्षणं tonsure.

चूडार -ल a. 1 Having a single lock of hair on the crown of the head. -2 Crested. —लं The head.

चूलिन्, चूडिन् a. 1 Having a lock of hair on the head. -2 Crested.

चूडाम्लं Vinegar prepared from fruits.

चूण् 10 P. (चूणयति) 1 To contract. -2 To close, shrink.

चूतः [चूष्-क्त, चोतति रसं चुत्-अच् वा पृषो° Tv.] The mango tree ; ईषद्बद्धरजःकणाग्रकपिशा चूते नवा मंजरी V. 2. 7; चूतांकुरास्वादकषायकंठः Ku. 3. 32 ; one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see पंचबाण. —तं The anus.

चूतकः 1 The mango tree. -2 A small well.

चूतिः f. The anus.

चूर् 4 A. (चूर्यते) To burn.

चूरी-चूरिका A small well.

चूर्ण् 10 U. (चूर्णयति-ते, चूर्णित) 1 To reduce to powder, pulverize, pound -2 To bruise, crush.

चूर्णः-र्णं [चूर्ण् कर्मणि अच्] 1 Powder -2 Flour. -3 Dust. -4 Aromatic powder, pounded sandal, camphor &c ; भवति विफलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68. —र्णः 1 Chalk. -2 Lime. -3 Pounding. -Comp. —कारः a lime-

burner. —कुंतलः a curl, curly hair ; समं केरलकांतानां चूर्णकुंतलवल्लिभिः Vikr. 4. 2. —खंडः-ंडं 1. gravel, pebble. -2. lime-stone nodule. —पदं a peculiar exercise, walking backwards and forwards. —पारदः vermilion.—मुष्टिः f. a handful of perfume or powder. —योगः perfumed powder.

चूर्णकः [चूर्ण स्वार्थे क] Grain fried and pounded. —कं 1 A fragrant powder.-2 A style of prose composition which is essy, does not contain hard letters, and has very few compounds ; अकठोराक्षरं स्वल्पसमासं चूर्णकं विदुः Chand. M. 6. -3 Explaining in prose the purport of a foregoing verse.

चूर्णन Crushing, pounding.

चूर्णिः-र्णी f. 1 Pounding, powder.-2 A sum of hundred cowries. -3 N. of Patanjali's Mahâbhâshya on the Sûtras of Pâṇini. -4 A selection of an unanswerable argument. -Comp. —कृत् m. 1. an epithet of Patanjali. -2. an annotator, commentator.

चूर्णिका 1 Grain fried and powdered. -2 A style of prose composition.

चूर्णित a. 1 Pounded, pulverized. -2 Crushed, bruised, smashed, shattered to pieces ; Ku. 5. 24.

चूर्णिन् a. Made or mixed up with anything powdered.

चूर्णीकृ 8U. 1 To reduce to powder, pound, grind. -2 To bruise, smash.

चूर्णीभू 1 P. To become dust,fly off into minute particles.

चूर्तिः f. Going.

चूलः Hair. -ला 1 An upper room. -2 A crest.-3 The crest of a comet; cf. चूडा.

चूलिकं A cake of flour fried with ghee.

चूलिन् a. Having a crest.

चूलिका [चुल् समुच्चये ण्वुल् पृषो० दीर्घः] 1 The crest or comb of a cock. -2 The root of an elephant's ear. -3 (in dramas) The hinting or indication of the occurrence of any event by characters behind the stage ; अंतर्जवनिकासंस्थैः सूचनार्थस्य चूलिका S. D. 310; e. g. in the beginning of the 4th act of Mv.

चूष् 1 P. (चूषति, चूषित) To drink, suck up or out.

चूषा 1 A leathern girth (for an elephant). -2 Sucking. -3 A girdle.

चूष्यं [चूष् कर्मणि ण्यत्] Any article of food to be sucked.

चोषः 1 Sucking. -2 Inflammation (in medicine). -3 Drying up.

चोषणं Sucking, suction.

चोष्यं = चूष्य q. v.

चृत् I. 6 P. (चृतति) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To tie, bind or connect together. -II. 1 P., 10 U. [चर्तति चर्तयति-ते] To light, kindle.

चेकितानः 1 An epithet of Siva.-2 N. of a Yâdava prince, who fought on the side of the Pâṇḍavas in the great war.

चेटः (डः) [चिट् अच्, वा टस्य डः] A servant.

चेटकः 1 A servant, slave ; any one who does a set task. -2 A paramour.

चेटि(टि)का, चेटिः (टी) (डी f.) A female slave or servant.

चेद् ind. If, provided that, although (never used at the beginning of a sentence) ; यदि रोषमुरीकरोषि नो चेदिकमपि त्वां प्रति वारिधे वदामः Bv. 1. 44 ; Ku. 4. 9 ; इति चेद् -न 'if it be urged that ... (we reply) not so ' (frequently used in controversial work) ; सन्निधानमात्रेण राजप्रभृतीनां दृष्टं कर्तृत्वमिति चेन्न S. B ; अथ चेद् but if.

चेदिः (m. pl.) N. of a country ; तदीशितारं चेदीनां भवांस्तमवमंस्त मा Si. 2. 95, 63 -Comp. —पतिः, -भूभृत् m., -राज् m., राजः N. of Sisupâla, son of Damaghosha and king of the Chedis ; Si. 2. 96 ; see शिशुपाल.

चेल् 1 P. (चेलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, be disturbed, tremble.

चेलं 1 A garment ; कुसुंभारुणं चारु चेलं वसाना Jag. -2 (At the end of comp.) Bad, wicked, vile ; भार्याचेलं 'a bad wife.' -Comp. —आशकः a moth. —प्रक्षालकः a washerman.

चेलिका A bodice.

चेलुकः A Buddhist novice.

चेल्ल् 1 P.(चेल्लति)1 To go or move. -2 To shake, tremble.

चेष्ट् 1 A. (चेष्टते, चेष्टित) 1 To move about, stir, be active, show signs of life ; यदा स देवो जागर्ति तदेदं चेष्टते जगत् Ms. 1. 52 ; Mâl. 8. 8 ; S. 6. 27. -2 To make effort, endeavour, exert oneself, struggle. -3 To perform, do (any thing). -4 To frequent.-5 To behave, act. -With वि 1. to stir, move, be in motion, move about. -2. to act, behave.

चेष्टं 1 Moving the limbs, gesture. -2 Acting.

चेष्टक a. [चेष्ट्-ण्वुल्] Making efforts. —कः A particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus.

चेष्टनं 1 Motion.-2 Effort, exertion. -3 Performing, doing.

चेष्टा [चेष्ट् अङ्] 1 Motion, movement ; किमस्माकं स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 3 ; Mâl. 5. 7.-2 Gesture, action; चेष्टया भाषणेन च नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च लक्ष्यतेऽन्तर्गतं मनः Ms. 8. 26.-3 Effort, exertion. -4 Behaviour ; Pt. 1. 150.-5 Action, deed, performing.—नाशः destruction of the world. —निरूपणं observing a person's movements.

चेष्टित p. p. [चेष्ट् कर्तरि क्त] Moved, stirred &c. —तं 1 Motion, gesture, act. -2 Doing, action, behaviour ; कपोलपाटलादेशि बभूव रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68; तत्तत्कामस्य चेष्टितं Ms. 2. 4. doing or work.

चैतन्यं [चेतनस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Spirit, life, intelligence, vitality, sensation. -2 Soul, spirit, mind ; U. 1. 36. -3 Consciousness,feeling, sensation, sense; U. 1. 48.-4 (In Vedânta phil.) The Supreme spirit considered as the essence of all being and source of all sensation. —न्यः N. of a modern reformer of the Vaishṇava faith.

चैतसिक a. Relating to the mind.

चैत्त a. [चित्तस्येदं अण्] Belonging to the mind, mental. —त्तं Memory.

चैत्तिक a. Mental, intellectual.

चैत्य a. Relating to a pile. —त्यः 1 The individual soul. -2 A pile of stones forming a land-mark. -3 A monument, tomb-stone. -4 A sacrificial shed. -5 A place of religious worship, altar, sanctuary. -6 A temple. -7 A reflection. -8 A religious fig-tree or any tree growing by the side of streets ; Me. 23. [रथ्यावृक्ष Malli.]. -Comp. —तरुः, द्रुमः, -वृक्षः a fig-tree standing on a sacred spot. —पालः the guardian of a sanctuary. —मुखः a hermit's water-pot.

चैत्रः [चि ष्ट्रन्; चित्रमेव स्वार्थे अण् ; चित्रायां भवः अण्] 1 N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation Chitrâ (corresponding to March-April). -2 A Buddhist mendicant.-3 One of the seven ranges of mountains dividing the continent into Varshas. —त्रं A temple, monument for the dead. -Comp. —आवलिः f. the full-moon-day of Chaitra.—सखः an epithet of the god of love.

चैत्रकः The month चैत्र.

चैत्रिः, चैत्रिकः, चैत्रिन् m. The month called Chaitra.

चैत्री The day of full-moon in the month of Chaitra.

चैत्ररथं (थ्यं) N. of the garden of Kubera ; एको ययौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशान् सौराज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्भान् R. 5. 60.

चैद्यः N. of Sisupâla ; अभिचैद्यं प्रतिष्ठासुः Si. 2. 1.

चैल a. Made of cloth. -लं A piece of cloth, garment. —लः A month. -Comp. —धावः a washerman.

चैलकः A Buddhist mendicant.

चैलिकः A piece of cloth.

चोक्ष a. 1 Pure, clean. -2 Honest. -3 Clever, dexterous, skilful. -4 Pleasing, agreeable, delightful. -5 Sharp, pungent, keen.

चोचं 1 A bark, rind. -2 Skin, hide. -3 The cocoa-nut. -4 The uneatable part of a fruit. -5 The fruit of the fan-palm. -6 A plantain.

चोचकः A bark in general.

चोटी A petticoat.

चोडः A bodice ; चोडी also.

चोलः m. pl.) [चुल् कर्मणि घञ्] N. of a country in southern India, the modern Tanjore. —लः, -ली 1 A short jacket, a bodice. -2 A garment reaching to the feet. —लं A garment. -Comp. —उंडुकः a diadem, turban.

चोलकः 1 A breast-plate. -2 A bark-dress. -3 A bodice. —कं Bark, rind.

चोलकिन् m. 1 A soldier armed with a breast-plate. -2 The orange tree. -3 The wrist. -4 The shoot of a bamboo.

चोल(लो)डुकः A fillet for the head, a turban, tiara or diadem.

चोस्कः An excellent horse.

चौक्ष a. 1 Pure, clean. -2 Pleasant, agreeable, lovely.

चौड (डी f.), चौल (ली f.) a. [चूडा प्रयोजनमस्य चुडा॰ णः वा डस्य लः], 1 Crested. -2 Relating to tonsure. —डं, -लं The ceremony of tonsure.

चौर्य 1 Theft, robbery. -2 Trickery. -3 Secrecy, concealment. -Comp. —रतं secret sexual enjoyment ; Pt. 1. 174. —वृत्तिः f. the habit of robbery.

चौर्यकं Theft, stealing.

च्यु I. 1 A. (च्यवते, च्युत) 1 To fall or drop down, slip, sink (fig. also) ; S. 2. 8. -2 To come out of flow or issue from, drop, trickle or stream forth from ; स्वतश्च्युतं वह्निमिवाद्रिरंबुदः R. 3. 58 ; Bk. 9. 71. -3 To deviate or swerve from, fall off or away from, leave (duty &c.) ; (with abl.) अस्माद्धर्मान्न च्यवेत Ms. 7. 98, 12. 71-72. -4 To lose, be deprived of ; अच्योष्ट सत्वात्नृपतिः Bk. 3. 20, 7. 92. -5 To vanish, disappear, perish, be at an end ; R. 8. 66; Ms. 12. 96. -6 To decrease. -7 To bring about, make, form, create. -8 To cause to go away, cause to forget. —Cous. (च्यावयति-ते) 1 To cause to move, excite, agitate -2 (A.) To move oneself, be shaken or moved. -3 To remove, drive away; expel. -4 To deprive, take away, Pt. 1. 240. -5 To cause to fall. II. 10 P. (च्यावयति) 1 To suffer, bear. -2 To laugh.

च्यवनं 1 Moving, motion. -2 Being deprived of, loss ; deprivation. -3 Dying, perishing. -4 Sinking, falling. -5 Departure, deviation. -6 Flowing, trickling.

च्यावन a. Causing to fall. —नं Expulsion, driving away.

च्युत p. p. [च्यु-क्त च्युत्-क वा] 1 Fallen down, slipped, fallen. -2 Removed, expelled. -3 Strayed, erred, deviated from. -4 Deprived. -5 Broken, disordered. -6 Dropped, oozed out. -7 Lost, gone, perished ; R. 3. 45. -8 Moved, shaken. -Comp. —अधिकार a. dismissed from office. —आत्मन् a. of a depraved soul, evil-minded ; Ku. 5. 81.

च्युतिः f. [च्यु-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Falling down, a fall. -2 Deviation from. -3 Dropping, oozing. -4 Losing, deprivation ; धैर्यच्युतिं कुर्या Ku. 3. 10. -5 Vanishing, perishing. -6 The vulva. -7 The anus. -8 Quick motion.

च्युत् 1 P. (च्योतति) 1 To drop, flow, ooze, trickle, stream forth ; इदं शोणितमग्र्यं संप्रहारेऽच्युतत्तयोः Bk. 6. 28. -2 To drop or fall down, slip ; इदं कवचमच्योतति Bk. 6. 29. -3 To cause to drop or stream forth. -4 To wet thoroughly, moisten.

च्योतं 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2 Dropping, falling. -3 Trickling, oozing.

च्युपः The face, mouth.

च्युस् 10 P. (च्योसयति) 1 To laugh. -2 To suffer. -3 To leave. -4 To hurt, kill. -5 To loose.

च्यूतः The mango tree.

च्यौत्न a. [च्यु गतौ करणे त्नप्] 1 Animating, enlivening. -2 A goer. -3 Oviparous. -4 Abandoned: wicked, void of virtue. —त्नं 1 Shaking, concussion. -2 Enterprise. -3 Management. -4 Strength.

छ.

छः *a.* 1 Pure, clean. -2 Trembling, unsteady. —छः 1 A part, fragment. -2 Cutting, dividing. —छा 1 Covering, concealing.-2 An infant, a child. -3 Quick-silver. —छं A house.

छगः (गी *f.*) A goat.

छगणः-णं Dry cow-dung.

छगलः 1 A goat. -2 N. of the sage Atri. -3 N. of a country. -ला, -ली A she-goat. —लं A blue cloth. -Comp. —अंत्रिका,-अंत्रिः a wolf.

छगलकः A goat.

छटा 1 Mass, lump, number, assemblage ; सटाच्छटाभिन्नघनेन Si. 1. 47 ; Mâl. 10. 10. -2 A collection of rays of light, lustre, splendour, light ; Si. 8. 38 ; Mâl. 5. 23. -3 A continuous line, streak ; छातेतरांबुच्छटा K. P. 1. -Comp. —आभा lightning. —फलः the betel-nut tree.

छत्रः A mushroom. —त्रं A parasol, an umbrella ; अदेयमासीत्त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशिप्रभं छत्रमुभे च चामरे R. 3. 16 ; Ms. 7. 96. -2 Concealing the faults of one's teacher. -Comp. -धरः,-धारः the bearer of an umbrella. —धारणं 1. carrying or bearing an umbrella ; Ms. 2. 178. -2. carrying an umbrella as a type of royal authority. —पतिः 1. a king over whom an umbrella is carried as a mark of dignity, a sovereign, emperor. -2. N. of an ancient king in जंबुद्वीप. —भंगः 1. 'destruction of the royal parasol', loss of dominion, deposition. -2 dependence. -3. Wilfulness, -4. a forlon condition, widowhood.

छत्राकः 1 A temple in honour of Siva. -2 A bee-hive of a conical form. -3 A king-fisher.-त्रिका Mushroom.—कं A mushroom.

छत्रा, छत्राकः A mushroom ; Ms. 5. 19 ; Y. 1. 176 ; also छत्राकी-कं.

छत्रिकः The bearer of an umbrella.

छत्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Having or bearing an umbrella.—*m.* A barber.

छत्वरः 1 A house. -2 A bower, arbour.

छद् 10 U. (छदति-ते, छादयति-ते, छन्न, छादित) 1 To cover, cover over, veil ; हैमैश्छन्ना Me. 76 ; चक्षुः खेदात्सलिलगुरुभिः पक्ष्मभिश्छादयंतीं Me. 90 ; छन्नोपांतः ...काननाम्रैः 18.-2 To spread anything (as a cover), cover, cover oneself. -3 To hide, conceal ; Pt. 1. 287 ; (fig.) ; keep secret ; ज्ञानपूर्वं कृतं कर्म छादयंते ह्यसाधवः Mb.; छन्नं दोषमुदाहरंति Mk. 9. 4.

छदः,-छदनं 1 A covering, cover ; अल्पच्छद, उत्तरच्छद &c. -2 A wing ; अन्यभृतच्छदच्छवेः Si. 16. 50 ; छद्हेम कषन्निवालसत् N. 2. 69. -3 A leaf. -4 A sheath, case.-Comp. —पत्रः the Bhurja tree.

छदिः *f.*,-छदिस् *n.* [छद् किन्-इस् वा] 1 The roof of a carriage. -2 The roof or thatch of a house.

छद्मन् *n.* [छादयते स्वरूपमनेन; छद्-मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 144] 1 A deceptive dress, a disguise. -2 A plea, pretext, guise ; ब्रह्मच्छद्मा सामर्थ्यसारः Mv. 225; पलितच्छद्मना जरा R. 12. 2 ; Si. 2.21; कुतोऽन्यथा स्रवत्येष स्वेदच्छद्मामृतद्रवः Ratn. 2. 17.-3 Fraud, dishonesty, trick ; छद्मना परिददामि मृत्यवे U. 1. 46 ; Ms. 4. 199 ; 9. 72. -4 The thatch or roof of a house. -Comp. —तापसः a religious hypocrite. —रूपेण *ind.* incognito, in disguise. —वेशिन् *m.* a player, a cheat, one dressed in disguise.

छद्मिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [छद्मन्-इनि] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful. -2 Disguised (at the end of comp.); *e. g.* ब्राह्मणच्छद्मिन् disguised as a Brâhmaṇa.

छन्न *a.* [छद्-क्त नि०] 1 Covered. -2 Hidden, concealed, secret &c. see छद्. -3 Desolate, solitary.-4 Private. —न्नं A secret.

छनच्छन् *ind.* An imitative sound, expressive of the noise of falling drops &c.; छनच्छनिति बाष्पकणाः पतंति Amaru. 89.

छंद् 10 U. (छंदयति-ते, छंदित) 1 To please, gratify.-2 To persuade, coax. -3 To cover.-4 To be delighted in.

छंद *a.* [छंद्-अच्] 1 Pleasing, fascinating, inviting, alluring. -2 Private, solitary, secret. -3 Praising. -4 Wish, desire, fancy, liking, will ; विज्ञाप्यतां देवी यस्ते छंद इति V. 3 just as you like; Pt. 1. 69. -5 Free will, one's own choice, whim, free or wilful conduct ; षष्ठे काले त्वमपि विषसस्यात्मनश्छंदवर्ती V. 2. 1 ; Git. 1 ; Y. 2. 195 ; स्वच्छंदं according to one's free will, independently.-6 (Hence) subjection, control. -7 Meaning, intention, purport.-8 Poison. -9 Appearance, look, shape. -10 Pleasure, delight. -Comp. -अनुवृत्तं,-त्तिः indulgence of whims, humouring, compliance.

छंदकः 1 An epithet of Vâsudeva. -2 A protector.

छंदन *a.* Pleasing, charming.

छंदस् *n.* [छंदयति, असुन्] 1 Wish desire, fancy, will, pleasure ; (गृह्णीयात्) मूर्खं छंदोऽनुवृत्तेन याथातथ्येन पंडितं Chân. 33. -2 Free will, free or wilful conduct. -3 Meaning, intention. -4 Fraud, trick, deceit. -5 The Vedas, the sacred text of the Vedic hymns ; स च कुलपतिराद्यश्छंदसां यः प्रयोक्ता U. 3. 48 ; बहुलं छंदसि frequently used by Pâṇini ; प्रणवश्छंदसामिव R. 1. 11 ; Y. 1. 143 ; Ms. 4. 95. -6 A metre ; ऋक्छंदसा आशास्ते S. 4 ; गायत्री छंदसामहं Bg. 10. 35; 13. 4. -7 Metrical science, prosody (regarded as one of the six Vedângas or auxiliaries to the Vedas the other five being शिक्षा, व्याकरण, कल्प, निरुक्त and ज्योतिष). -Comp. —कृतं any metrical part of the Vedas or other sacred compositions ; यथोदितेन विधिना नित्यं छंदस्कृतं पठेत् Ms. 4. 100. —गः (छंदोगः) 1. a reciter in metre. -2. a student or chanter of the Sâmaveda ; Ms. 3. 145 ; (छंदोगः सामवेदाध्यायी). —भंगः a violation of the laws of metre. —विचितिः *f.* 'examination of metres', N. of a work on metres, sometimes ascribed to Daṇḍin ; छंदोविचित्यां सकलस्तत्प्रपंचो निदर्शितः Kâv. 1.12.—वृत्तं a metre in general. —स्तुभ् *m.* N. of Aruṇa.

छंदस्य *a.* Ved. 1 Fit for hymns, metrical. -2 Made at will.

छंदित *a.* Gratified, pleased.

छंदु *a.* Ved. pleasing, lovely.

छम् 1 P. (छमति) To eat, consume.

छमच्छमित An imitative word for the sound of 'crackling', or 'rattling.'

छमंडः 1 An orphan. -2 A single man ; one who has no relative.

छंप् 1, 10 P. (छंपति, छंपयति) To go, move.

छर्द् 10 U. (छर्दयति, छर्दित) To vomit.

छर्दः, -छर्दनं, छर्दिः *f.*, छर्दिका Vomiting, sickness.

छर्दिस् *f.* [छर्द्-भावे इसि] 1 Vomiting. -2 A secure place or residence. -3 A house.

छलः, -लं [छल्-अच्] 1 Fraud, trick, deceit, deception ; विग्रहे शठ पलायनच्छलानि R. 19. 31 ; छलमत्र न गृह्यते Mk. 9. 18 ; Y. 1. 61 ; Ms 8 49, 187; Amaru. 16 ; *Si.* 13. 11. -2 Roguery, knavery -3 A plea, pretext, guise, semblance (often used in this sense to denote an उत्प्रेक्षा); असुरक्षा हि बहुच्छलाः श्रियः Ki. 2. 39 ; परिखावलयच्छलेन या न परेषां ग्रहणस्य गोचरा N. 95 ; मत्स्यर्ध्य पूजासुपदाच्छलेन R. 7. 30, 6. 54, 16. 28 ; Bk. 1. 1 ; Amaru. 15 ; Mâl. 9. 1. -4 Intention. -5 Wickedness. -6 A family. -7 Design, device. -8 Fiction, circumvention.

छलक *a.* Delusive, cheating.

छलयति Den. P. To outwit, deceive, cheat ; बलिं छलयते Gît. 1 ; शैवाललोलांश्छलयंति मीनान् R. 19. 61 ; Bg. 10. 36 ; Amaru. 41.

छलिकं A kind of drama or dancing ; छलिकं दुष्प्रयोज्यमुदाहरंति M. 2.

छलनं,-ना [छल् णिच् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Deceiving, cheating, outwitting. -2 Fraud, trick.

छलित *a.* Cheated, deceived &c. —तं Deceiving, cheating.

छलिन् *m.* A cheat, swindler, rogue.

छल्लिः, -ल्ली *f.* [छिद्-क्रिप् तां लाति ला-क गौरा° ङीष्] 1 Bark, rind. -2 A spreading creeper. -3 Offspring, progeny, posterity.

छविः *f.* [छ्यति असारं छिनत्ति तमो वा छो-वि किच्च दा ङीप् ; cf. Uṇ. 56] 1 Hue, colour of the skin, complexion ; हिमकरोदयपांडुमुखच्छविः R. 9.38 ; छविः पांडुरा *S.* 3. 10 ; Me. 33. U. 6. 27. -2 Colour in general.-3 Beauty, splendour, brilliance ; छविकरं मुखचूर्णमृतुश्रियः R. 9. 45. -4 Light, lustre.-5 Skin, hide.

छष् 1 U. (छषति-ते (To hurt, injure, kill.

छाग *a.* (गी *f.*) Relating to a goat or she-goat ; Y. 1. 258. —गः (गी *f.*) 1 a goat ; ब्राह्मणछागतो यथा (वंचितः) H. 4. 53 ; Ms. 3. 269. -2 The sign Aries of the zodiac. —गं 1 The milk of a she-goat.-2 An oblation.-Comp. —भोजिन् *m.* a wolf. —मुखः an ephithet of Kârttikeya. —रथः, वाहनः an epithet of Agni, the god of fire.

छागणः A fire of dried cowdung.

छागल *a.* (ली *f.*) Coming from or relating to a goat. —लः A goat.

छागिका A she-goat.

छात *a.* Cut, divided. -2 Feeble, thin, emaciated (*p. p.* of छो q. v.).

छात्रः [छत्रं गुरोर्वैण्यावरणं शीलमस्य Sk. ; छत्रा° ण] A pupil, disciple. —त्रं A kind of honey. -Comp. —गंडः an indifferent poetical scholar, knowing only the beginnings of stanzas. —दर्शनं fresh butter prepared from milk one day old.—व्यंसकः a roguish or dull-witted pupil.

छात्रकं Honey in the comb or hive.

छादं [छद्-अच्] A thatch, roof.

छादनं [छद् ल्युट्] 1 A cover, screen fig. also); विनिर्मितं छादनमज्ञतायाः Bh. 2. 7. -2 Concealing. -3 A leaf. -4 Clothing. -5 Darkening. —नी hide, skin.

छादित *a.* see छद.

छाद्मिक *a.* (छद्मना चरति व्यवहरति ठक्] Fraudulent. —कः A rogue ; Ms. 4. 105.

छांदस *a.* (सी *f.*) [छंदः अधीते वेत्ति वा पक्षे अण्] 1 Vedic, peculiar to the Vedas ; as छांदसः प्रयोगः.-2 Studying or familiar with the Vedas.-3 Metrical. —सः A Brâhmaṇa versed in the Vedas.

छांदसीय *a.* Metrical, familiar with metres.

छांदोमिक *a.* Belonging to the छंदोमस् (as a day or सूक्त).

छाया [छो-ण Uṇ. 4. 109] 1 Shade, shadow (changed at the end of Tat. comp. into छायं when बाहुल्य or thickness of shade is meant ; इक्षुच्छायनिषादिन्यः R. 4. 20 ; so 7. 4, 12.50; Mu. 4. 21); छायामधः सानुगतां निषेव्य Ku.1. 5; 6. 46 ; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्तीव्रमुष्णं शमयति परितापं छायया संश्रितानां *S.* 5. 7 ; R. 1. 75, 2. 6 ; 3. 70 ; Me. 67.-2 A reflected image, a reflection; छाया न मूर्छति मलोपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा *S.*7. 32.-3 Resemblance, likeness.-4 A shadowy fancy, hallucination.-5 Blending of colours. -6 Lustre, light ; छायामंडललक्ष्येण R. 4. 5; रत्नच्छायाव्यतिकरः Me. 15, 35. -7 Colour ; Mâl. 6. 5. -8 Colour of the face, complexion ; केवलं लावण्यमयी छाया त्वां न मुंचति *S.* 3; मेघैरंतरितः प्रिये तव मुखच्छायानुकारी शशी S. D. ; Pt. 5. 88. -9 Beauty; क्षामच्छायं भवनं Me.80,104. -10 Protection. -11 A row, line.-12 Darkness. -13 A bribe. -14 N. of Durgâ. -15 The shadow of a gnomon as indicating the sun's position. -16 The sun. -17 Nightmare.-18 N. of a wife of the sun ; (she was but a shadow or likeness of संज्ञा, the wife of the sun ; consequently when संज्ञा went to her father's house without the knowledge of her husband, she put छाया in her own place. छाया bore to the sun three children:— two sons Sâvarṇi and Sani, and one daughter Tapanî). —यः One who grants shade. —Comp. —अंकः the moon. —आत्मन् *m.* a reflected image or form. —करः the bearer of an umbrella. —ग्रहः a mirror. —तनयः,-सुतः,-आत्मजः Saturn, son of छाया.-तरुः,-द्रुमः a large umbrageous tree ; Me. 1. *S.* 4. 11. -द्वितीय *a.* 'accompanied only by one's shadow,' alone.—पथः the galaxy, the atmosphere ; R. 13. 2. —भृत् *m.* the moon. —मानः the moon. (-नं) a measure of shadow.—मित्रं a parasol. —मृगधरः the moon. -यंत्रं a sun-dial.

छायामय *a.* Reflected, shadowy.

छालः,-लं Bark, a bark-garment.

छिः *f.* [छो-बा° कि] Abuse, reproach.

छिक्का Sneezing.

छित *a.* see छात.

छिद् 7U.(छिनत्ति, छिंते, चिच्छेद, अच्छिदत्, अच्छैत्सीत्, अच्छित्त, छेत्तुं, छिन्न) 1 To cut, out or lop off, hew, mow, tear, pierce, break asunder, rend, split, divide ; नैनं छिंदंति शस्त्राणि Bg. 2. 23; R. 12. 80 ; Ms. 4. 69, 70 ; 9. 276 ; Y. 2. 302.-2 To disturb, interrupt (as sleep). -3 To remove, drive off, destroy, quell, annihilate ; तृष्णां छिंद्धि Bh. 2. 77 ; एतं मे संशयं छिंद्धि मतिर्मे संप्रमुह्यति Mb. ; राघवो रथमप्राप्तां तामाशां च सुरद्विषां । अर्धचंद्रमुखैर्बाणैश्चिच्छेद कदलीसुखं ॥ R. 12. 96 ; Ku. 7. 16. -4 To take away, remove, deprive of ; न नः किंचिद् छिद्यते S. B. we do not lose anything [cf. L. *scindo*].

छित्तिः *f.* [छिद्-क्तिन्] Cutting, dividing.

छित्वर *a.* (री *f.*) [छिद्-ष्वरप् पृषो° दस्य तः] 1 Fit for cutting. -2 Hostile, fraudulent, roguish.

छिद् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Cutting, dividing, destroying, removing, splitting &c. ; श्रमच्छिदामाश्रमपादपानां R. 5. 6 ; पंक्तिच्छिदः फलस्य M. 2. 8. —*m.* The divisor, denominator.

छिदकं [छिद्-कन्] 1 Indra's thunderbolt. -2 A diamond.

छिदा Cutting, dividing.

छिदिः *f.* 1. An axe. -2 Indra's thunderbolt. -3 Cutting off.

छिदिरः [छिद्-किरच् Uṇ. 1. 51] 1 An axe. -2 A sword. -3 Fire. -4 A rope, cord.

छिदुर *a.* [छिद्-कुरच्] 1 Cutting, dividing, removing ; *Si.* 6. 8. -2 Easily breaking. -3 Broken, disordered, deranged ; संलक्ष्यते न च्छिदुरोऽपि हारः R. 16. 62. -4 Hostile. -5 Roguish, knavish.

छिद्र *a.* [छिद्-रक्, छिद्र-अच् वा] Pierced, containing holes. —द्रं 1 A hole, slit ; cleft, fissure, rent, pit, opening,

crack ; नव छिद्राणि तान्येव प्राणस्यायतनानि तु Y. 3. 99 ; Ms. 8. 239 ; अयं पटश्छिद्रशतैरलंकृतः Mk. 2. 9 ; so काष्ठ°, भूमि° &c. -2 A defect, flaw, blemish ; त्वं हि सर्षपमात्राणि परच्छिद्राणि पश्यसि । आत्मनो बिल्वमात्राणि पश्यन्नपि न पश्यसि ॥ Mb. -3 A vnlnerable or weak point, weak side, imperfection, foible ; नास्य छिद्रं परो विद्याद्विद्याच्छिद्रं परस्य तु । गूहेत् कूर्म इवांगानि रक्षेद्विवरमात्मनः ॥ Ms. 7. 105, 102; छिद्रं निरूप्य सहसा प्रविशत्यशंकः H. 1. 81. (where छिद्र means a hole also); Pt. 3. 39 ; Pt. 2.38 ; *Proverb* छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवंती ' Misfortnnes never come single.' -4 (Astr.) N. of the eighth house. -Comp. —अनुजीविन्, -अनुसंधानिन्,-अनुसारिन्,-अन्वेषिन् *a.* 1. looking ont for fanlts or flaws. -2. seeking the weak points of another, picking holes, censotlous ; सर्पाणां दुर्जनानां च परच्छिद्रानुजीविनां Pt. 1. —अंतर *m.* a cane, reed. —आत्मन् *a.* one who exposes his weak points to the attack of others. —कर्ण *a.* having the ear plerced.—दर्शन *a.* 1.exhibiting faults. -2. seeking the weak points. —दर्शिन् *a.* observing faults, a captious critic.

छिद्रयति Den. P. To perforate, bore, pierce through.

छिद्रित *a.* [छिद्र् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Having holes. -2 Bored, perforated.

छिद्वर = छित्वर q. v.

छिन्न *p. p.* [छिद्-क्त] 1 Cut, divided, rent, chopped, riven, torn, broken. -2 Destroyed, removed; see छिद्. -3 Decaying, declining. -4 Exhausted, tired, fatigued. —न्ना A whore, harlot. -Comp. —केश *a.* shorn, shaven. —द्रुमः a riven tree. —द्वैध *a.* whose doubt is dispelled. —नासिक *a.* noseless. —भिन्न *a.* cut np through and throngh, mutilated, mangled, cut up. -मस्त, -मस्तक *a.* decapitated.(स्ता-स्तका) a headless form of Dnrgâ. —मूल *a.* cnt ap by the roots ; R. 7. 43.-श्वासः a kind of asthma. —संशय *a.* 'one whose donbt is dispelled,' free from doubt, confirmed.

छेत्तृ *a.* 1 Cntter.-2 A wood-cutter. -3 Destroying, removing (doubts &c.).

छेदः [छिद्-भावे घञ् अच् वा] 1 Cutting, felling down, breaking down, dividing; अभिज्ञाश्छेदपातानां क्रियंते नंदनद्रुमाः Ku. 2. 41 ; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4 ; R. 14. 1 ; Ms. 1. 270, 370 ; Y. 2. 223,240. -2 Solving, removing, dissipating, clearing ; as in संशयच्छेद. -3 Destruction, interruption ; निद्राच्छेदाभिताम्रा Mu. 3. 21. -4 Cessation, end, termination, disappearance as in धर्मच्छेद *S.* 2. 5.-5 A distinguishing mark.-6 A cut, an inclsion, cleft.-7 Deprivation, want, deficiency. -8 Failure ; संततिच्छेद *S.* 6. -9 A piece, bit, cut, fragment, section ; बिसकिसलयच्छेदपाथेयवंतः Me. 11,59 ; अभिनवकरिदंतच्छेदपांडुः कपोलः Mâl. 1. 22 ; Ku. 1. 4 ; *S.* 3. 6 ; R. 12. 100. -10 (In math.) A divisor, the denominator of a fraction.-Comp.—करः a woood-cutter.

छेदक *a.* [छिद्-ण्वुल्] Cntting off, dividing &c.—कः The denominator of a fraction.

छेदन *a.* [छिद् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Cutting asunder, dividing, splitting. -2 Destroying, solving, removing. —नं 1 Cuttlng, tearing, cntting off, splitting, dividing ; Ms. 8. 280, 292, 322. -2 A seotion, portion, bit, part. -3 Destruction, removal.-4 Division.

छेदि *a.* [छिद्-इन्] 1 Cutting. -2 Breaking. —दिः 1 A oarpenter. -2 Indra's thunnderbolt.

छेदित *a.* Cnt, divided, split &c.

छेदिन् *a.* 1 Cntting or tearing off, dividing. -2 Destroying, removing.

छेद्य *pot.* [छिद्-ण्यत्] To be out or divided, divisible. —द्यं Ampulation.

छुछुंदरः (रि *f.*) The musk-rat : Y. 3. 213 ; Ms. 12. 65.

छुट् 6, 10 P. (छुटति, छोटयति) To cut, clip off.

छुड् 6 P. (छुडति) To cover. hide screen.

छुद्रं [छद्-रक् पृषो°] 1 Retaliation, counteraction.-2 A ray (of light).

छुप् 6 P. (छुपति) To touch.

छुपः *a* [छुप्-कर्तरि क, घञर्थे क वा] Active, zealous, swift. -पः 1 Touch. -2 A shrnb, bush.-3 Combat, war. -4 Air, wind.

छुबुकं Ved. The chain ; see चिबुक.

छुर् I. 1 P. (छोरति, छुरित) 1 To cnt, divide.-2 To engrave. -II. 6. P. (छुरति, छुरित) 1 To cover, smear, danb, inlay, ooat, envelop.-2 To intermix. —*Caus.* (छोरयति, छुरयति) 1 To inlay, set with mosaic ornaments. -2. To overspread. -3 To besmear ; Mâl. 9. 30.

छुरणं 1 Smearing, anointing; ज्योत्स्नाभस्मच्छुरणधवला रात्रिकापालिकीयं K. P. 10.-2 Overspreading ; U. 6. 4.

छुरा [छुर्-क] Lime.

छुरिका A knife.

छुरित *p. p.* [छुर्-क्त] 1 Set, inlaid. -2 Overspread, ooated, covered over with ; अनेकधातुच्छुरिताश्मराशेः *Si.* 3. 4, 7 ; इंदुकिरणच्छुरितमुखीं K. 10. -3 Blended, intermixed; परस्परेण च्छुरितामलच्छवी *Si.* 1. 22. -4 Besmeared, anointed ; Vo. 1. 1. -5 Cut.

छुरि, छुरिका, छुरी A knife.

छृद् I. 1 P., 10 U. (छर्दति, छर्दयति-ते) To kindle. II. 7 P. (छृणत्ति, छृन्न) 1 To play. -2 To shine. -3 To vomit. —*Caus.* (छर्दयति-ते) 1 To ponr out.-2 To spit out, eject, vomit. -3 To kindle, light.

छृष् 1, P. 10 U. (छर्षति, छर्षयति-ते) To beg, request.

छेक *a.* (छो-बा° डेकन् Tv.] 1 Tame, domesticated (as a beast). -2 Citizen, town-bred. -3 Shrewd, trainep in the acuteness and vice of towns. —कः 1 A bee. -2 A kind of अनुप्रास see below. -Comp.—अनुप्रासः one of the five kinds of अनुप्रास, 'the single alliteration,' which is a similarity occurring *once* (or singly) and in more than one way among a collection of consonants ; *e. g.* आदाय बकुलगंधानंधीकुर्वन्पदे पदे भ्रमरान् । अयमेति मंदमंदं कावेरीवारिपावनः पवनः ॥ S. D. 634. -अपह्नुतिः *f.* a figure of speech; one of the varieties of अपह्नुति. The Chandrâloka thns defines and illustrates it :—छेकापह्नुतिरन्यस्य शंकातस्तस्य निह्नवे । प्रजल्पन्मत्पदे लग्नः कान्तः किं न हि नूपुरः 5. 27. -उक्तिः *f.* insinuation, *double entendre.*

छेकाल, छेकिल *a.* = छेक q. v.

छेमंडः An orphan.

छेलकः A goat.

छेदिकः A cane.

छो 4 P. (छयति, अच्छात्, अच्छासीत्, छात or छित, *caus.* छाययति) To cut, cut asunder, mow, reap; Bk. 14. 101, 15. 40.

छोटिका Snapping the thumb and fore-finger together (*Mar.* चुटकी).

छोटिन् *m.* [छुट्-णिनि] A fisherman.

छोरणं Abandoning, leaving.

छोलंगः A citron, lime.

छ्यु 1 A. (छ्यवते) To go, move, approach.

ज.

ज *a.* [जि-जन्-जु-वा ड] 1 (At the end of comp.) Born from or in, produced or caused by, descended from, growing in, living or being at or in &c.; अग्निनेत्रज, कुलज, जलज, क्षत्रियजः अंडज, उद्भिज &c. -2 Prepared from, made of. -3 Belonging to, connected with, peculiar to. —4 Swift. -5 Victorious, conquering. —जः 1 A father. -2 Production, birth. -3 Poison. -4 An imp or goblin. -5 A conqueror. -6 Lustre. -7 N. of Vishṇu. -8 N. of *Siva.* -9 Enjoyment. -10 Speed, swiftness. -11 (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet (गण).

जंस् 10 P. (जंसयति) 1 To protect. -2 liberate, release, set free.

जकुटः 1 The Malaya mountain. -2 A dog —टं A pair.

जक्ष् 2 P. (जक्षिति, जक्षित or जग्ध) 1 To eat, eat up, destroy, consume; Bk. 4. 39; 13 28; 15. 46, 18. 19; Me. 21.-2 To laugh.

जक्षणं, जक्षिः Eating, consuming.

जगत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Moving, moveable; सूर्य आत्मा जगतस्तस्थुषश्च Rv. 1. 115. 1; इदं विश्वं जगत्सर्वमजगच्चापि यद्भवेत् Mh. —*m.* Wind, air. —*n.* 1 The world, the universe; जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1. -2 'The world of the soul', body; Mâl. 5. 2. —ती (*dual*) Heaven and the lower world. -Comp. —अंबा, अंबिका N. of Durgâ. —आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. —आदिः, -आदिजः the Supreme deity. —आदिजः an epithet of *Siva.* —आधारः 1. time. -2. air, wind. —आयुः, आयुस् *m.* wind. —ईशः -पतिः the lord of the universe, the Supreme deity; an epithet of Vishṇu and *Siva.* —उद्धारः salvation of the world. —कर्तृ, -धातृ *m.* 1. the creator of the world. -2. Brahmâ. —कारणं the cause of the universe. —गुरुः 1. the Supreme deity. -2 *Siva.* -3. Nârada. -4. Brahmâ. -5. Vishṇu. —चक्षुस् *m.* the sun. —जीवः a living being. —त्रयं the three worlds *i. e.* heaven, earth and the lower world. —दीपः the sun.—धात्री 1. Dûrgâ. -2. Sarasvatî. —नाथः 1. the lord of the universe.-2. Vishṇu.-3. Dattâtreya. 4. N. of a country. -5. N. of an idol at Jagannâth. —6. N. of a poet. (-थौ) Vishṇu and Siva. (-था) N. of Durgâ. —निवासः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu; जगन्निवासो वसुदेवसद्मनि *Si.* 1. 1.- 3. worldly existence. —प्रभुः 1. an epithet of Brahmâ, Vishṇu, and Siva. -2. an Arhat of the Jainas. —प्राणः, -बलः wind. —बीजं N. of Siva.-मातृ *f.* 1. Durgâ. -2. Lakshmi. —योनिः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. -3. of Siva. -4. of Brahmâ. (-निः *f.*) the earth. —वंद्यः N. of Kṛishṇa. —विनाशः the expiration of Yugas.—वहा the earth. —साक्षिन् *m.* 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. the sun. —सेतुः the Supreme Being.—स्रष्टृ *m.* 1 the creator of the world.- 2 Brahmâ. -3. *Siva.*

जगती 1 The earth; (सभीहते) नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; समतीत्य भाति जगती जगति 5. 20. -2 People, mankind. -3 A cow. -4 The site of a house. -5 A field planted with jambu. -6 A kind of metre; (see App.). -Comp. —अधीश्वरः, -ईश्वरः a king; N. 2. 1. —धरः a mountain. —रुह् *m.* a tree.

जगदः An attendant, guardian.

जगनुः (न्नुः) 1 Fire. -2 An insect. -3 An animal.

जगरः [जागर्ति युद्धेऽनेन जागृ-अच् पृषो० Tv.] An armour.

जगल *a.* Roguish, tricky, knavish. —लं 1 Cowdung. -2 An armour. -3 A kind of liquor (*m* also in the last two senses).

जग्ध *a.* [अद् कर्मणि-क्त] Eaten. —ग्धं 1 A place where a person has eaten.-2 Eating, dinner, food.

जग्धिः *f.* [अद्-क्तिन्] 1 Eating, Mâl. 6. 19.-2 Food, victuals.

जग्मि *a.* [गम् किन् द्वित्वम्] 1 Going, being in constant motion. -2 Going to, hastening or drawing towards. —ग्मिः Wind, air.

जघनं [वक्रं हंति हन्-यङ् अच् पृषो°; Uṇ. 5. 32] 1 The hip and the loins, the buttock; घटय जघने कांचीमंच स्रजा कबरीभरं Git. 12. -2. The pudenda. -3 Rear-guard, the reserve of an army. -Comp. —अर्धः 1. the hinder part. -2. rear-guard. —कूपकौ (dual) the hollows of the loins of a handsome woman- —गौरवं weight of the hips; *S.* 3. 8. —चपला 1. an unchaste or libidinous woman; पत्यौ विदेशयाते परमसुखं जघनचपलायाः Pt. 1. 173.-2. a woman active in dancing.

जघनिन् *a.* Having large buttocks.

जघन्य *a.* [जघने भवः यत्] 1 Hindmost, last; Bg. 14. 18; Ms. 8. 270. -2 Worst, vilest, base, lowest, censurable.-3 Of low origin or rank. -न्यः A *S*ûdra. —न्यं The penis. -Comp. —जः 1. a younger brother. -2. a *S*ûdra.

जघ्निः [हन्-किन् द्वित्वं च] A weapon (offensive).

जघ्नुः *a.* [हन्-कु द्वित्वं च] Striking, killing.

जंगम *a.* [गम्-यङ् अच्] 1 Moving, living, moveable (opp. immoveable स्थावर); चितामिरिव जंगमः R. 15. 16; शोकाग्निरिव जंगमः Mv. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 41. -2 Derived from living beings. —मं A moveable thing; R. 2. 44. -Comp.—इतर *a.* immoveable. -कुटी an umbrella.

जंगल *a.* [गल्-यङ्-अच पृषो°] Desert, waste. —लः,-लं Flesh, meat. —लं 1 A desert, dreary ground, waste land. -2 A thicket, forest. -3 A secluded or unfrequented place.

जंगालः A ridge of earth running along the edge of a field to collect water and to form a passage over it, land-mark.

जंगुलं Poison, venom.

जंघा [जघन्यते कुटिलं गच्छति हन् यङ्-लुकि अच् पृषो°; cf. Uṇ. 5. 31] 1 Leg from the ankle to the knee, the shank. -2 The upper part of the leg, the part about the loins. -3 A part of a bedstead. -Comp. —करः, -करिकः, -कारः, -कारिकः a runner, courier, an express. —त्राण an armour for the legs.

जंघाल *a.* [जंघा वेगवती अस्त्यस्य अच्] Running swiftly, rapid. —लः 1 A courier. -2 A deer, an antelope.

जंघिल *a.* [जंघा-इलच्] Running swiftly, rapid, quick.

जज्, जंज् 1 P. (जजति or जंजति) To fight.

ज (जं) जः A warrior, soldier.

जझ्झ् 1 P. (जझ्झति), To make a dashing sound.

जंजन *a.* [जन्-यङ्-लुक्-अच् पृषो°] 1 Being born again. -2 Burning.

जंजपूक *a.* Muttering prayers repeatedly. —कः An ascetic, or devotee (who mutters prayers); cf. P. III. 2. 166.

जट् 1 P. (जटति) To clot, become twisted or matted together (as hair).

जट *a.* [जट्-अच्; जन् उणा° टन् अंत्यलोपश्च] Wearing twisted locks of hair. —टा [Uṇ. 5. 30] 1 The hair matted and twisted together, matted or clotted hair; अंसव्यापि शकुंतनीडनिचितं बिभ्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11; जटाश्च बिभृयान्नित्यं Ms. 6. 6; Mâl. 1. 2. -2 A fibrous root. -3 A particular manner of reciting Vedic text; thus the words नमः रुद्रेभ्यः repeated in this manner would stand thus :—नमो रुद्रेभ्यो रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यः. -4 A root in general. -5 A branch. -6 The शतावरी plant. -Comp. —चीरः, -टंकः, -टीरः, -धरः epithets of Siva. —जूटः 1 a mass of twisted hair (in general). -2 the twisted hair of Siva; जटाजूटग्रंथौ यदसि विनिबद्धा पुरभिदा G. L. 14. -ज्वालः a lamp. —धर: *a.* wearing matted hair (-रः) a mendicant or ascetic. —मंडलं braided hair forming a coil on the top of the head. —मौलिः crest of (formed by) clotted hair; Ku. 2. 26.

जटायुः, -जटायुस् *m.* A son of Syein and Aruṇa, a semi divine bird. [He was a great friend of Dasaratha. He once saved his life while he was thrown down along with his car by Saturn against whom he had proceeded when a drought, said to be caused by the planet, well nigh devastated the earth. While Ravaṇa was carrying away Sita, Jatayu heard her cries in the chariot and fought most desperately with the formidable giant to rescue her from his grasp. But he was mortally wounded, and remained in that state till Rama passed by that place in the course of his search after Sitâ. The kind-hearted bird told Rama that his wife had been carried away by Ravaṇa and then breathed his last. His funeral rites were duly performed by Râma and Lakshmaṇa].

जटाल *a.* [जटा अस्त्यर्थे सिध्मा° लच्] 1 Wearing a coil of twisted hair. -2 Collected together (like matted hair); दवदहनजटालज्वालजालाहतानां Bv. 1.36. —लः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 Bdollium.

जटालक, -अटिक *a.* Wearing twisted or braided hair.

जटिः (-टी) *f.* [जट्-इन्] 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 Clotted hair. -3 An assemblage, multitude.

जटिन् (नी *f.*) *a.* [जटा अस्त्यस्य इनि] Having twisted hair. -*m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The waved-leaf fig-tree (प्लक्ष) -3 An elephant sixty years old.

जटिल *a* [जटा अस्त्यर्थे इलच्] 1 Wearing matted or twisted hair (as an ascetic); विवेश कश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30; (जटिल may be here a noun meaning 'an ascetic'); ज्येष्ठाभिवृत्तिजटिलं च शिरोऽस्य साधोः R. 13. 78. -2 Complicated, confused, intermixed, intermingled; विजानंतोऽप्येते वयमिह विपज्जालजटिलान् न मुंचामः कामानहह गहनो मोहमहिमा Bh. 3. 21; शिखाकलाप° Pt. 2. 81; Ve. 2. 18. -3 Dense, impervious; Bv. 1. 52. —लः 1 A lion. -2 A goat. -3 An ascetic. -4 A Brâhmana in the first period of his life. —ला Long pepper.

जटिलीकृ 8 U. 1 To twist together form into a braid. -2 To complicate, interweave.

जटिलीभावः Complication, confusion.

जडु (डु) लः [जट् उलच् पृषो° टस्य डो वा] A freckle, mark.

जठर *a.* जायते जंतुर्गर्भो वास्मिन् जन्-अर-अंतादेशः Tv.] 1 Hard, stiff, firm. -2 Old. -3 Bound, tied. —रः, रं 1 The stomach, belly, abdomen; जठरं को न बिभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. -2 The womb. -3 A hole, cavity. -4 The interior of anything. -5 The bosom. -6 Morbid affection of the bowels. -Comp. -अग्निः the digestive fire of the stomach, the gastric fluid. —आमयः dropsy. —ज्वालर, -व्यथा bellyache, colic. —यंत्रणा, -यातना pain endured by the child in the womb.

जठरीकृत *a.* 1 Contained in the belly. -2 Concealed in the bosom.

जठलं Ved. The cavity or receptacle of waters.

जड *a.* [जलति घनीभवति जल् अच् लस्य डः Tv.] 1 Cold, frigid, chilly; Mâl. 9. 13; U. 6. 13. -2 Dull, paralysed, motionless, benumbed; चिंताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; U. 3. 41; 6. 28; 6. 39; पराङ्मुखन् हर्षजडेन पाणिना R. 3. 68, 2. 42. -2 Dull, senseless, stupid, irrational, dull-witted; जडानंधान् पंगून्... पातु G. L. 15, so जडधी, जडमति &c. Y. 2. 25; Ms 2. 110. -4 Dulled, made senseless or apathetic, devoid of appreciation or taste; वेदाभ्यासजडः कथं नु विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 9. -5 Stunning, benumbing, stupefying. -6 Dumb. -7 Unable to learn the Vedas (Dâyabhâga). —डः 1 Cold, frost, winter. -2 Idiocy, stupidity. -3 Dulness, apathy, sluggishness. —डं 1 Water. -2 Lead. -Comp. —क्रिय *a.* slow, dilatory. —भरतः an idiot.

जडता, -त्वं 1 Dulness, aversion to work, slothfulness. -2 Ignorance, stupidity; Pt. 1. -3 (In Rhet.) Dulness, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; S. D. 175. -4 Stupefaction, numbness, stupor; U. 3. 12. -5 Dulness, timidity; Mâl. 6. 15.

जडयति Den. P. To stupefy, benumb; Mâl. 1. 30.

जडिमन् *m.* 1 Frigidity. -2 Stupidity. -3 Dulness, apathy. -4 Stupor, stupefaction, Mâl. 1. 35.

जडीकृ 8. U. 1 To stupefy, benumb. -2 To paralyse, render motionless or insensible; R. 2. 42.

जडीभू 1. P. To become insensible or stupid.

जडीभावः 1 Frigidity, coldness. -2 Stupidity. -3 Apathy, sluggishness.

जडुलः A freckle, mark.

जतु *n.* [जन्-उ तोऽन्तादेशः Uṇ. 1. 18] 1 Lac; Pt. 1. 107. -2 A kind of red dye. —तुः, तुः *f.* A bat. -Comp. —अश्मकं red arsenic. —गृहं a house made of lac (such as was built by Duryodhana in order to burn up the Pâṇḍavas). —पुत्रकः a man at chess. —मणिः a mole, a natural mark on the body. —रसः lac.

जतुकं Lac.

जतुका 1 Lac. -2 A bat.

जतुनी, जतूका A bat.

जत्रु *n.* [जन्-रु तोऽन्तादेशः Uṇ 4. 102.] The collar bone, the clavicle; जत्रुकं also.

जन् 4 A. (जायते, जज्ञे, अजनि-अजनिष्ट, जनितुं, जात; *pass* जन्यते or जायते) 1 To be born or produced (with abl. of source of birth); अजनि ते वै पुत्राः Ait. Br.; Ms. 1. 9; 3. 39, 41; शूद्रो अजायत Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 10. 8; 3. 76; 1. 75. -2 To rise, spring up, grow (as a plant &c.). -3 To be, become, happen, take place, occur; अनिष्टादिष्टलाभेऽपि न गतिर्जायते शुभा H. 1. 6, रक्तनेत्रोऽजनि क्षणात् Bk. 6. 32; Y. 3. 226; Ms. 1. 99. -4 To be possible, applicable &c. -5 To be born or destined for anything. —*Caus.* (जनयति) 1 To give birth, beget, cause, produce. -2 To cause, occasion.

जनः [जन्-अच्] 1 A creature, living being, man. -2 An individual or person (whether male or female); क्व वयं क्व परोक्षमन्मथो मृगशावैः सममेधितो जनः S. 2. 18; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य प्रियो जनः U. 2. 19; so सखीजनः a female friend; दासजनः a slave, अबलाजन; &c. (In this sense जनः or अयं जनः is often used by the speaker, whether male or female, in the sing. or pl., instead of the first personal pronoun to speak of him-

self in the third person); अयं जनः प्रष्टुमनास्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40 (male); भगवन्परवानयं जनः प्रतिकूलाचरितं क्षमस्व मे R. 8. 81. (female); पश्यानंगशरातुरं जनमिमं त्रातापि नो रक्षसि Nag. 1. 1. (female and pl.) -3 Men collectively, the people, the world (in sing. or pl.); एवं जनो गृह्णाति M. 1. सतीमपि ज्ञातिकुलैकसंश्रयां जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते S. 5. 17. -4 Race, nation. tribe. -5 The world beyond Maharloka, the heaven of deified mortals. -ना Birth, production. -Comp.-अतिग a. extraordinary, uncommon, superhuman. -अधिप,-अधिनाथः 1. a king, -2. N. of Vishṇu. -अंतः 1. a place removed from men, an uninhabited place. -2. a region. -3. an epithet of Yama. -4. personal proximity. -अंतिकं secret communication, whispering or speaking aside (to another). (-*ind.*) aside (to another) (in dramas); the S. D. thus defines this stage-direction :— त्रिपताककरेणान्यानपवार्यांतरा कथा । अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यत् स्याज्जनाते तज्जनांतिकं ॥ 425. -अर्णः a large concourse of people, caravan. -अर्धशब्दः a family appellation. -अर्दनः an epithet of Vishṇu or Krishṇa. -अशनः a wolf. -आकीर्ण a. thronged or crowded with people; S. 5. 10 -आचारः 1. a popular usage or custom. -2. propriety, decorum. -आश्रमः an asylum for people, an inn, caravansary. -आश्रयः a pavilion. -इंद्रः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, a king. -इष्ट a. desired or liked by the people. (-ष्टः) a kind of jasmine. (-ष्टा) turmeric. -उदाहरणं glory, fame. -ओघः a concourse of people, crowd, mob. -कारिन् m. lac. -चक्षुस् n. 'the people's eye', the sun. -जन्मादिः the Supreme Being. -त्रा an umbrella, a parasol. -देवः a king. -पदः 1. a community, race, nation; Y. 1. 361 v. l. -2. a kingdom, an empire, an inhabited country; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ R. 9 4; दाक्षिणात्ये जनपदे Pt. 1; Me. 48. -3 the country (opp. पुर, नगर); जनपदवधूलोचनैः पीयमानः Me 16.-4. the people, subjects (opp. the sovereign); जनपदहितकर्ता त्यज्यते पार्थिवेन Pt. 1. 131. -5. mankind. -पदिन् m. the ruler of a country or community. -प्रवादः 1. rumour, report. -2. scandal, calumny. -प्रिय a. 1. philanthropic. -2. liked by the people, popular. (-यः) 1. an epithet of Śiva. -2 coriander-seed. -मरकः an epidemic disease. -मर्यादा established custom or usage, popular custom. -रंजनं gratifying the people, courting popular favour. -रवः 1. rumour. -2. calumny, scandal. -लोकः one (*i. e.* the fifth) of the seven divisions of the universe situated above Maharloka. -वादः (also जनेवादः) 1. news, rumour. -2. a scandal. -व्यवहारः popular usage. -श्रुत a. well-known among people, famous. -श्रुतिः *f.* a rumour, report. -संबाध a. densely crowded with people. -स्थानं N. of a part of the Daṇḍakâ forest; R. 12. 42; 13. 22, U. 1. 28, 2. 17.

जनंगमः A Chaṇḍâla.

जनक a. (निका *f.*) [जन्-णिच् ण्वुल्] Generating, producing, causing; क्लेशजनक, दुःखजनक &c. -कः 1 A father, progenitor. -2 N. of a famous king of Videha or Mithilâ, foster-father of Sitâ. He was remarkable for his great knowledge, good works, and holiness. After the abandonment of Sitâ by Rama, he became an anchorite—indifferent to pleasure or pain—and spent his time in philosophical discussions. The sage याज्ञवल्क्य was his priest and adviser. -Comp. -आत्मजा, -तनया, -नंदिनी,-सुता epithets of Sitâ, daughter of king Janaka.

जनता [जनानां समूहः तल्] 1 Birth. -2 A number or assemblage of people, mankind, community; पश्यति स्म जनता दिनात्यये पार्वणौ शशिदिवाकराविव R. 11. 82; 15. 67; Pt. 1. 301; Si. 5. 14, 12. 29; 16. 6.

जनन a. [जन् भावे ल्युट्] Producing causing &c.; भुजगानां जननीं जजाप विद्यां Si. 20. 41. -नः The Supreme Being. -नं: 1 Birth, being born; यावज्जननं तावन्मरणं Moha M. 13. -2 Causing, production, creation, शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42. -3 Appearance, manifestation, rise. -4 Life, existence; यदैव पूर्वे जनने शरीरं सा दक्षरोषात्सुदती ससर्ज Ku. 1. 53; S. 5. 2. -5 Race, family, lineage. -6 Preparation for a religious ceremony (दीक्षा).

जननिः *f.* [जन् अनि] 1 A mother. -2 Birth.

जननी [जन्-णिच् अनि ङीप्] 1 A mother. -2 Mercy, tenderness, compassion. -3 A bat. -4 Lac.

जनमेजयः N. of a celebrated king of Hastinâpura, son of Parikshit, the grandson of Arjuna [His father died, being bitten by a serpent; and Janamejaya, determined to avenge the injury, resolved to exterminate the whole serpent-race. He accordingly instituted a serpent sacrifice, and burnt down all serpents except Takshaka, who was saved only by the intercession of the sage *Astika*, at whose request the sacrifice was closed. It was to this king that Vaisampayana related the Mahabharata, and the king is said to have listened to it to expiate the sin of killing a Brahma*n*a.]

जनयतिः *f.* Ved. Production, generation.

जनयत् a. Generating, producing.

जनयितृ a. (त्री *f.*) Producing, begetting, creator. -m. A father Pt. 1. 9.

जनयित्री A mother.

जनयिष्णुः A progenitor, producer.

जनस् -जनस् n. See जन 3.

जनिः, -जनिका, -जनी *f.* 1 Birth, creation, production.-2 A woman.-3 A mother. -4 A wife.-5 A daughter-in-law.

जनित a. [जन्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Giving birth to. -2 Produced, created. -3 Occasioned, occurred, happened &c.

जनितृ m. A father.

जनित्रं Ved. 1 A birth-place, home. -2 Origin, source.

जनित्री A mother.

जनित्वः A father. -त्वा A mother. -त्वौ (*dual*) Parents.

जनिमन् m. or n. 1 Birth, production. -2 Offspring, descendants. -3 A creature, being. -4 Gender, sex. -5 Genus, kind.

जनीयति Den. P. To long for a wife.

जनु (नू) *f.* Birth, production.

जनुस् n. 1 Birth; विश्वारिधीनां जनुः Bv. 1. 16 -2 Creation, production. -3 Life, existence; जनुः सर्वश्लाघ्यं जयति ललितोत्तंस भवतः Bv. 2. 55. -4 Nativity. -5 Birth place. -6 A creature, being. -7 Genus, kind. -Comp. -जनुरंधः blind from birth, born blind.

जंतुः [जन्-तुन्] 1 A creature, a living being, man; S. 5. 2; Ms. 3. 77. -2 The (individual) soul. 3. An animal of the lowest organization. -4 People, mankind. -Comp. -कंबुः 1. a snail's shell. -2. a snail. -घ्नः 1. the citron. -2. a snail. -फलः the Udumbara tree.

जंतुका Lac.

जंतुमती The earth.

जन्मं Birth.

जन्मन् n. [जन् भावे मनिन्] 1 Birth; तां जन्मने शैलवधूं प्रपेदे Ku. 1. 21. -2 Origin, rise, production, creation; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ku. 5. 60; (at the end of comp.) arising or born from; सरलस्कंधसंघट्टजन्मा दवाग्निः Me. 53. -3 Life, existence; पूर्वेष्वपि हि जन्मसु Ms. 9. 100; 5. 38; Bg. 4. 5. -4 Birth-place.-5 Nativity.-6 A father, giver of birth, progenitor; S. 7. 18. -7 Natal star. -8 (In astr.) N. of the first mansion or Nakshatra. -9 A creature, being. -10 People. -11

The people of a household. -12. Kind, race -13 Nature; property, quality. -14 Custom, manner.-Comp.-अधिपः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. the regent of a constellation under which a person is born (in astrology). —अंतरं 1. another life. -2. the preceding life, former birth; मनो हि जन्मांतरसंगतिज्ञं R. 7. 15. -3. regeneration. -4. the other world. —अंतरीय *a.* belonging to or done in another life.. —अंधः *a.* born blind. —अष्टमी the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Srâvaṇa, the birth-day of Krishṇa. —आस्पदं birth-place. —ईशः = जन्माधिप. —कीलः an epithet of Vishṇu. —कुंडली a diagram in a horoscope in which the positions of different planets at the time of one's birth are marked. —कृत् *m.* a father. —क्षेत्रं birth-place. -तिथिः *m., f.,*- दिनं -दिवसः birth-day. —दः a father. —नक्षत्रं, -भं the natal star. —नामन् *n.* the name received on the 12th day after birth. —पः the regent of a planet under which a person is born. —पत्रं, -पत्रिका a horoscope. —पादपः a family tree. —प्रतिष्ठा 1. a birth-place. -2. a mother; *S.* 6. भाज्, -भृत् *m.* a creature, living being; मोदंतां जन्मभाजः सततं Mk. 10. 60. —भाषा a mother-tongue; यत्र स्त्रीणामपि किमपरं जन्मभाषावदेव प्रत्यावासं विलसति वचः संस्कृतं प्राकृतं च Vikr. 18. 6. —भूमिः *f.* birth-place, native country. —योगः a horoscope. —रोगिन् *a.* sickly from birth. —लग्नं, -राशिः the sign of the zodiac under which a person is born. —वर्त्मन् *n.* the vulva. —शोधनं discharging the obligations derived from birth. —साफल्यं attainment of the ends of existence; Pt. 1. 28. —स्थानं 1. birth-place, native country, home. -2. the womb. —हेतुः cause of birth, author of one's being; पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24.

जान्मिन् *m.* A creature, a living being; Pt. 1. 106.

जन्य *a.* [जन् कर्तरि यत्] 1 To be born or produced. -2 Born, produced. -3 (At the end of comp) Born from, occasioned by.-4 Belonging to a race or family. -5 Vulgar, common. -6 National. -7 Relating to, or fit for men. —न्यः 1 A father. -2 A friend, attendant or relative of a bride-groom. Mâl. 6. 2. -3 A common man. -4 A report, rumour. —न्यं 1 Birth, production, creation. -2 That which is born or created, a created thing, an effect (opp. जनक); जन्यानां जनकः कालः Bhâshâ P. 45; जनकस्य स्वभावो हि जन्ये तिष्ठति निश्चितं Sabdak. -3 The body. -4 A portent occurring at birth. -5 A market, a fair. -6 War, battle; तत्र जन्यं रघोर्घोरं पर्वतीयैर्गणैरभूत् R. 4. 77. -7 Censure, abuse. -8 A community, nation. -9 People. -10 Report, rumour. —न्या 1 The friend of a mother. -2 The relation of a bride, a bride's maid; याहीति जन्यामवदत्कुमारी R. 6. 30. -3 Pleasure, happiness. -4 Affection.

जन्युः [जन्-युच् बा० न अनादेशः] 1 Birth. -2 A creature, living being. -3 Fire. -4 The creator or Brahmâ.

जप् 1 P. (जपति, जपित or जप्त) 1 To utter in a low voice, repeat internally, mutter; जपन्नपि तवैवालापमंत्रावलिं Gît. 5; हरिरिति हरिरिति जपति सकामं 4; N. 11. 26. -2 To mutter prayers or spells; Ms. 11. 194, 251, 260. -3 To pray to one or invoke in a low voice.

जप *a.* [जप्-कर्तरि अच्] Muttering, whispering. —पः 1 Muttering prayers, repeating prayers &c. in an under-tone. -2 repeating passages of the Veda or names of deities &c.; Ms. 3. 74; Y. 1. 22. -3 A muttered prayer. -4 Counting silently the beads of a rosary &c. -Comp. परायण *a.* engaged in muttering prayers. —माला a rosary of beads. —यज्ञः, -होमः muttering prayers as a sacrifice.

जपनं [जप् भावे ल्युट् The muttering of prayers.

जपा [जप्-अच् टाप्] The China rose (the plant or its flower); सांध्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजपापुष्परक्तं दधानः Mo. 36.

जप्य *a.* [जप् कर्मणि यत्] To be repeated in a low voice, muttered, or whispered. —प्यः, -प्यं A muttered prayer.

जभ्, जंभ् I. 1 P. (जभति, जंभति) To copulate; cf. यभ् —II. 1 A. (जभते, जंभते) 1 To yawn, gape. -2 To snap at; seize with the mouth. -*Caus.* (जंभयति) To crush, destroy, dispel.

जम् 1 P. (जमति) To eat.

जमनं = जेमन q. v.

जमदग्निः A Brâhmaṇa and descendant of Bhrigu and father of Parasurâma [Jamadagni was the son of *Ri*chîka and Satyavatî. He was a pious sage, deeply engaged in study, and is said to have obtained entire possession of the Vedas. His wife was Reṇukâ who bore him five sons. One day when she had gone out to bathe, she beheld a loving pair of Gandharvas (according to some Chitraratha and his queen) sporting and playing in the water. The lovely sight made her feel envious of their pleasure, and she returned defiled by unworthy thoughts, 'wetted but not purified by the stream.' Her husband, who was anger incarnate, seeing her shorn of the lusture of her sanctity, furiously scolded her, and ordered his sons, as they came in, to cut off her head. But the first four sons shrank from that cruel deed. It was only Parasurama, the youngest, that with characteristic obedience to his father's command, struck off her head with his axe. The deed pacified the father's anger and he desired Parasu*rama* to ask a boon. The kind-hearted son begged that his mother might be restored to life which the father readily granted].

जंपती *m.* du. [जाया च पतिश्च] Husband and wife; cf. दंपती and जायापती.

जंबालः 1 Mud. -2 Moss. -3 The Ketaka plant.

जंबालिनी A river.

जंबीरः The citron tree. -रं A citron.

जंबु-बू *f.* The rose apple tree and its fruit.-Comp.-खंडः, द्वीपः. पर्वतः N. of one of the seven continents surrounding the mountain Meru.-नदी one of the seven heavenly rivers.

जंबु(बू)कः (की *f.*) 1 A jackal. -2 A low man. -3 The rose apple tree. -4 An epithet of Varuṇa.

जंबूमत् *m.* 1 A mountain.-2 A monkey. —ती A heavenly nymph.

जंबुलः [जंबुं तन्नामफलं लाति ला-क] 1 A kind of tree (= जंबू q. v.).-2 The Ketaka plant. —लं Jest or jesting compliments addressed to the bride and the bridegroom by the friends and female relatives of the birdegroom (or of the bride). -Comp. —मालिका the same as above.

जंभः [जभ्-अच्-नुम्] 1 The jaws (usually in pl.).-2 A tooth. -3 Eating. -4 Biting asunder. -5 A part, portion. -6 A quiver. -7 The chin. -8 Yawning, gaping. -9 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -10 One who devours a demon. -11 Explanation, interpretation. -12 The citron tree. -Comp. —अरातिः, -द्विष्, -भेदिन्, -रिपुः epithets of Indra. —अरिः 1. fire.-2. Indra's thunderbolt. -3. Indra.

जंभक *a.* 1 Eating, devouring. -2 Killing, crushing; destroying. -3 Biting asunder.-4 Explaining, interpreting. -5 Opening, expanding. -6 Yawning. —कः A lime or citron.

जंभका, जंभा, जंभिका A yawn, gaping.

जंभनं Sexual intercourse.

जंभ(भी)रः The lime or citron tree.

जंभलः = जंभरः. -ला A female Râkshasî (by meditating on whom women are said to become pregnant).

जंभिन् *m.* The citron tree.

जम्बः Mud, mire.

जयंतः 1 N. of the son of Indra; पौलोमिसंभवेनेव जयंतेन पुरंदरः V. 5. 14;

S. 7. 2; R. 3. 23, C. 78. -2 N. of Śiva. -3 The moon. -4 N. of Vishṇu. -5 A name assumed by Bhîma at the court of Virâṭa. —ती 1 A flag or bannor. -2 N. of the daughter of Indra. -3 N. of Durgâ. -4 Blades of barley planted at the commencement of the Dasarâ and gathered at its close. -5 The rising of the asterism Rohiṇî at midnight on the eighth day of the dark half of Srâvaṇa i.e. on the birth-day of Krishṇa. -Comp. —पत्रं (in law) 1. the written award of the judge in favour of either party. -2. the label on the fore-head of a horse turned loose for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

जयद्रथः A king of the Sindhu district and brother-in-low of Duryodhana, having married Dussalâ. daughter of Dhritarâshtra. [Once while out on hunting he chanced to see Draupadî in the forest, and asked of her food for himself and his retinue. Draupadî, by virtue of he magical sthâlî, was able to supply him with materials sufficient for their breakfast. Jayadratha was so much struck with this act, as well as her personal charms, that he asked her to elope with him. She, of course, indignantly refused, but he succeeded in carrying her off, as her husband, were out on hunting. When they returned they pursued, captured the ravisher and released Draupadî; and he himself was allowed to go after having been subjected to many humiliations. He took a leading part in compassing the death of Abhimanyu and met his doom at the hands of Arjuna in the great war].

जर a. [जॄ-अप्] 1 Becoming old or worn out, old, aged. -2 Wearing out. -3 Causing old age, producing decay, consuming.—रः 1 Wearing out, wasting. -2 Destruction.

जरठ a. [जॄ बा० अठ] 1 Hard, solid. 2 Old, aged; अयमतिजरठाः प्रकामगुर्वीः परिणतदिक्करिकास्तटीर्बिभर्ति Si. 4. 29 (where जरठ means 'hard' also). -3 Decayed, decrepit, infirm. -4 Bent, bowed down, drooping. -5 Pale, yellowish-white. -6 Full-grown, ripe, matured; जरठकमल Si. 11. 14. -7 Hard-hearted, cruel. —ठः 1 N. of Pâṇḍu, father of the five Pâṇḍavas. -2 Old age.

जरण a. [जॄ-ल्यु] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. -2 Promoting digestion. -णः, -णं Cummin seed. —णा 1 Old age. -2 Praise.—णं 1 Old age. -2 One of the ten ways in which an eclipse is supposed to end.

जरंड a. Decayed, old.

जरण्या Ved. Old age.

जरत् a. 1 Old, aged, decayed. -2 Infirm, decrepit, —m. An old man. -Comp. —कारुः N. of a great sage who married a sister of the serpent Vâsuki. [One day as he was fallen asleep on the lap of his wife, the sun was about to set. His wife, perceiving that the time of offering his evening payers was passing away, gently roused him. But he became angry with her for having disturbed his sleep, and left her never to return. He, however, told her as he went, that she was pregnant and would give birth to a son who would be her support, and at the same time the saviour of the serpent-race. This son was Astika]. —गवः an old ox; दारिद्र्यस्य परा मूर्तिर्यन्मानद्रविणाल्पता। जरद्गवधनः शर्वस्तथापि परमेश्वरः॥ Pt. 2. 159.

जरतिका,-जरती An old woman.

जरसः 1 An old man. -2 A buffalo.

जरा [जॄ-अङ् गुणः] (The word जरस् is optionally substituted for जरा before vowel terminations after acc. dual) 1 Old age; कैकेयीशंकयेवाह पलितच्छद्मना जरा R. 12. 2; तस्य धर्मरतेरासीद् वृद्धत्वं जरया (जरसा) विना 1. 23. -2. Descrepitude, infirmity, general debility consequent on old age. -3 Praise. -4 Digestion. -5 N. of a female demon; see जरासंध below. -6 Invoking, greeding. -Comp. —अवस्था decrepitude. —आतुर a. 1. infirm. -2 old. —जीर्ण a. old through age, debilitated, infirm; Bh. 3. 17. —पुष्ट =जरासंध. -भीरुः the god of love, Cupid. —संधः N. of a celebrated king and warrior, son of Brihadratha. [According to a legend, he was born divided in two halves which were put together by a Rakshasi called Jara, whence the boy was called Jarasandha. He became king of Magadha and Chedi after his father's death. When he heard that Krishna had slain his son-in-law Kaṁsa, he gathered a large army and besieged Mathura eighteen times, but was as often repulsed. When Yudhishṭhira performed the great Rajasuya sacrifice, Krishna, Arjuna and Bhima went to the capital of Jarasandha disguised as Brahmaṇas, chiefly with the object of slaying their enemy and liberating the kings imprisoned by him. He, however, refused to release the kings, whereupon Bhima challenged him to a single combat. The challenge was accepted; a hard fight ensued, but Jarasandha was at last overpowered and slain by Bhima].

जरायणिः N. of Jarâsandha.

जरायु n. [जरामिति इ-त्रुण्] 1 The slough or cast-off skin of a serpent. -2 The outer skin of the embryo. -3 After-birth. -4 Secundines. -5 The uterus, womb. -Comp. —ज a. born from the womb, viviparous: Ms. 1. 43 and Malli. on Ku. 3. 42.

जरित a. [जरा-इतच्] 1 Old, aged. -2 Decayed, infirm.

जरिन् a. (णी f.) [जरा अस्त्यस्य इनि] Old, aged. -m. An old man.

जरिमन् m. Ved. Decrepitude, old age.

जरूथ a. [जॄ-ऊथन्] Speaking harshly. —थं Flesh.

जर्च् (र्छ्, र्झ्) 1, 6 P. 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame, reprove, censure. -3 To threaten or menance.

जर्जर a. [जर्झ्-बा०अर] 1 Old, infirm, decayed. -2 Worn out, torn, shattered, broken to pieces, divided in parts, split up into thin particles; जराजर्जरितविषाणकोटयो मृगाः K. 21; गात्रं जराजर्जरितं विहाय Mv. 7. 18; विसर्पन् धाराभिर्लुठति धरणीं जर्जरकणः U. 1. 29; Si. 4. 23; Mâl. 9. 16. -3 Wounded, hurt. -4 Pained, tormented; Mâl. 9. 53. -5 Dull, hollow (as the sound of a broken vessel). -रं 1 The banner of Indra. -2 Moss.

जर्जरित a. [जर्झ्-णिच् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. -2 Worn out, torn to pieces, shattered, splintered &c. -3 Completely overpowered, disabled; स्मरशरजर्जरितापि सा प्रभाते Gît. 8.

जर्जरीक a. 1 Old, decayed. -2 pagged, full of holes, perforated.

जर्जरीकृ 8 U. To wound, disable.

जर्ण a. [जॄ-नन्] Old, aged, decayed —र्णः 1 The (waning) moon. -2 A tree.

जर्झ् 9, 6 P. (जर्झति) 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame. -3 To threaten, menace.

जर्तिलः Wild sesamum.

जर्तुः 1 The vulva. -2 An elephant.

जर्त्स् 1 P. (जर्त्सति) 1 To say, speak. -2 To blame, censure, abuse. -3 To protect.

जर्हिलः =जर्तिल q. v.

जल् I. 1 P. (जलति) 1 To be rich or wealthy. -2 To cover, hide, screen. -3 To cover (as with a net), encircle, entangle. -4 To be sharp. -5 To be cold, stiff, dull, or dumb. -II. 10 P. (जालयति) To cover, screen &c.

जल a. [जल् अच् डस्य लो वा] 1 Dull, cold, frigid =जड q. v. -2 Stupid, idiotic. —लं 1 Water; तातस्य कूपोयमिति ब्रुवाणाः क्षारं जलं कापुरुषाः पिबन्ति। Pt. 1. 322. -2 A kind of fra-

grant medicinal plant or perfume (ह्रीबेर). -3 The embryo or uterus of a cow. -4 The constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. -Comp. —अंचलं 1. a spring. -2. a natural water-course.-3. moss. —अंजलिः 1. a handful of water. -2. a libation of water presented to the Manes of a deceased person; कुपुत्रमासाद्य कुतो जलांजलिः Chan. 69; मामस्यापि जलांजलिः सरभसं लोके न दत्तो यथा Amaru. 97 (where जलांजलिं दा means 'to leave or give up'). —अटनः a heron. —अटनी a leech. —अण्डकं, -अंडकं the fry of fish. —अंटकः a shark. —अत्ययः autumn (शरद्). —अधिदैवतः, -तं an epithet of Varuna. (-तं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. —अधिपः an epithet of Varuṇa. —अंबिका a well. —अर्कः the image of the sun reflected in water. —अर्णवः 1. the rainy season-2. the ocean of sweet water. —अर्थिन् a. thirsty. —अवतारः a landing-place at a river side. —अष्ठीला a large square pond. —असुका a leech. —आकरः a spring, fountain, well. —आकांक्षः, -कांक्षः, -कांक्षिन् m. an elephant.-आखुः an otter. —आढ्य a. watery, marshy —आत्मिका a leech. —आधारः a pond, lake, reservoir of water. —आयुका a leech. —आर्द्र a. wet. (-र्द्रं) wet garment or clothes. (-र्द्रा) a fan wetted with water.—आलोका a leech. —आवर्तः eddy, whirl pool. —आशय a. 1. resting or lying in water. -2. stupid, dull, apathetic. (-यः) 1. a pond, lake, reservoir. -2. a fish. -3. the ocean. -4. the fragrant root of a plant (उशीर). -आश्रयः 1. a pond. -2. water-house. —आह्वयं a lotus. —ईशः 1. an epithet of Varuṇa.-2. N. of Mahâdeva. -3. the ocean. —ईंधनः the submarine fire. —इभः a water-elephant. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Varuṇa. —2. the ocean. —उच्छ्वासः 1. a channel made for carrying off excess of water, drain, (cf. परीवाह).-2. overflow of a river. —उदरं dropsy. —उद्भव a. aquatic (-वा) benzoin. —उरगा, -ओकस् m., —ओकसः a leech. —कंटकः a crocodile —कपिः the Gangetic porpoise. —कपोतः a water-pigeon. —कर a. making or pouring forth water. (-रः) tax for water. —करंकः 1. a shell. -2. cocoa-nut. -3. a cloud. -4. a wave. -5. a lotus. —कल्कः mud. —कल्मषः the poison produced at the churning of the ocean. —काकः the diver-bird. —कांतः the wind. —कांतारः an epithet of Varuṇa. -किराटः a shark. —कुक्कुटः a water-fowl. (-टी) the black-headed gull. —कुंतलः —कोशः moss. —कूपी 1. a spring, well. -2. a pond. -3. a whirlpool.-कूर्मः the porpoise. —केलिः m. or f., —क्रीडा playing in water, splashing one another with water. —केशः moss. -क्रिया presenting libations of water to the Manes of the deceased. -गुल्मः 1. a turtle.-2. a quadrangular tank.-3. a whirlpool. —चर a. (also जलेचर) aquatic. (-रः) 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. -3. any kind of water-fowl. °आजीवः, °जीवः a fisherman. —चत्वरं a square tank. —चारिन् m. 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. —ज a. born or produced in water. (-जः) 1. an aquatic animal -2. a fish.-3. sea-salt. -4. a collective name for several signs of the zodiac. -5. moss. -6. the moon. (-जः, -जं) 1. a shell. -2 the conch shell; अधरोष्ठे निवेश्य दध्मौ जलजं कुमारः R. 7. 63, 10. 60. (-जं) a lotus. °आजीवः a fisherman. °आसनः an epithet of Brahmâ; वाचस्पतिरुवाचेदं प्रांजलिर्जलजासनं Ku. 2. 30. °कुसुमं the lotus. °द्रव्यं a pearl, shell or any other thing produced from the sea. —जंतुः 1. a fish. -2. any aquatic animal. —जंतुका a leech. -जन्मन् a lotus. —जिह्वः a crocodile. —जीविन् m. a fisherman. —डिंबः bivalve shell. —तरंगः 1. a wave. -2. a metal cup filled with water producing harmonic notes like a musical glass. —ताडनं (lit.) 'beating water'; (fig.) any useless occupation. —त्रा an umbrella. —त्रासः hydrophobia. —दः 1. a cloud; जायंते विरला लोके जलदा इव सज्जनाः Pt. 1. 29. -2. camphor. °अशनः the Sâla tree. °आगमः the rainy season. °आभ a. black, dark. °काल the rainy season. °क्षयः autumn. —दर्दुरः a kind of musical instrument. —देवः the constellation पूर्वाषाढा.—देवता a naiad, water-nymph. —द्रोणी a a bucket. —धरः 1 a cloud. -2. the ocean. —धारा a stream of water. —धिः 1. the ocean. -2. a hundred billions. -3. the number 'four'. °गा a river. °जः the moon. °जा Lakshmî, the goddess of wealth. °रशना the earth. —नकुलः an otter. —नरः a merman. —नाडी, -ली a water-course. —निधिः 1. the ocean. -3. the number 'four'. —निर्गमः 1. a drain, water-course. -2. a water-fall, descent of a spring &c. into a river below —नीलिः moss. —पक्षिन् m. a water-fowl. —पटलं a cloud. —पतिः 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuṇa. —पथः a sea voyage; R. 17. 81. —पद्धतिः f. a gutter, drain. —पात्रं 'a water-pot' drinking-vessel. —पारावतः a water-pigeon. —पित्तं fire. —पुष्पं an aquatic flower. —पूरः 1. a flood of water. -2. a full stream of water. —पृष्ठजा moss. —प्रदानं presenting libations of water to the Manes of the deceased. —प्रलयः destruction by water. —प्रांतः the bank of a river —प्रायं a country abounding with water; जलप्रायमनूपं स्यात् Ak. —प्रियः 1 the Châtaka bird. -2 a fish. (-या) an epithet of Dakshâyaṇî. —प्लवः an otter. —प्लावनं a deluge, an inundation. —बंधः, -बंधकः a dam, dike, rocks or stones impeding a current. —बंधुः a fish. —बालकः, -बालकः the Vindhya mountain. —बालिका lightning. —बिडालः an otter. —बिंबः, -बं a bubble. —बिल्वः 1. a (quadrangular) pond, lake. -2. a tortoise. -3. a crab. —भीतिः f. hydrophobia. —भू a. produced in water. —भूः m. 1. a cloud. -2. a place for holding water. -3. a kind of camphor. —भूषणः wind. —भृत् m. 1. a cloud. -2. a jar. -3. camphor. —मक्षिका a water-insect. —मंडूकं a kind of musical instrument, (= जलदर्दुर). —मद्गुः a king-fisher. —मसिः 1. a cloud. -2. camphor. —मार्गः a drain, canal. —मार्जारः an otter. —मुच् m. 1. a cloud; Me. 69. -2. a kind of camphor. —मूर्तिः an epithet of Śiva.—मूर्तिका hail. —मोदं a fragrant root (उशीर). —यंत्रं 1. a machine for raising water. -2. a water-clock, clepsydra. -3. a fountain, °गृहं, °निकेतनं, °मंदिरं a house erected in the midst of water (a summer-house) or one supplied with artificial fountains; क्वचिद्विचित्रं जलयंत्रमंदिरं Rs. 1. 2. —यात्रा a voyage. —यानं a ship. —रंकुः a kind of gallinule. —रंडः, -रुंडः 1. a whirlpool. -2 a drop of water, drizzle, thin sprinkling -3. a snake. —रसः sea-salt. —राशिः the ocean. —रुह्, -हं a lotus. —रूपः a crocodile. —लता a wave, billow. —वटंः a watery pustule. —वाद्यं a kind of musical instrument. —वायसः a diver-bird. —वासः residence in water. (-सं) = उशीर q. v. —वाहः 1. a cloud. -2. a water-bearer. -3. a kind of camphor. —वाहकः, -नः a water-carrier.—वाहनी an aqueduct. —विषुवं the autumnal equinox. —वृश्चिकः a prawn. —वैकृतं any change in the waters of rivers indicating a bad omen. —व्यालः 1. a water snake. -2. a marine monster. —शयः, -शयनः, -शायिन् m. an epithet of Vishṇu. —शुक्तिः f. a bivalve shell. —शुचि a. bathed, washed. —शूकं moss. —शूकरः a crocodile. —शोषः drought. —समुद्रः the ocean of fresh water. —संपर्कः mixture or dilution with water. —सर्पिणी a leech —सूचिः f. 1. the Gangetic porpoise -2. a kind of fish. -3. a crow.-4. a water-nut. -5. a leech. —स्थानं, -स्थायः a pond, lake, reservoir. —हं a small water-house (rather summer-house) furnished with artificial fountains. —हस्तिन् m. a water-elephant. —हारिणी a drain. —हासः 1. foam. -2. cut-

tlefish-bone considered as the foam of the sea.

जलर्कं A conch, shell.

जलंग *a.* Aquatic. —गः The colocynth.

जलंगम A Chāṇḍāla.

जलाका, जलालुका, जलिका, जलुका, जलूका, जलोका, जालोलिका A leech.

जलेजं, जलेजातं A lotus.

जलेवाहः A diver.

जलेशयः 1 A fish. -2 N. of Vishṇu.

जलाष *a.* Ved. 1 Mitigating, pacifying. -2 Healing, comforting, soothing (as a medicine); Rv. 2. 33. 7. —षं 1 Water. -2 Happiness, comfort.

जल्प् 1 P. (जल्पति, जल्पित) 1 To speak, talk, speak or converse (with another); अविरलितकपोलं जल्पतोरक्रमेण U. 1. 27; एकेन जल्पत्यनल्पाक्षरं Pt. 1. 136; Bh. 1. 82. -2 To murmur, speak inarticulately. -3 To chatter, prattle, babble. -4 To praise.

जल्पः [जल्प् भावे घञ्] 1 Talk, speech. -2 Discourse, conversation. -3 Babble, pratting, gossip. —4 Debate, wrangling discussion.

जल्पक *a.* (ल्पिका *f.*), जल्पाक *a.* Talkative, garrulous.

जल्पनं *a.* [जल्प्-ल्युट्] Speaking, saying, talking &c. -नं 1 Saying, talking. -2 Chattering, garrulity.

जल्पिः *f.* Ved. Inarticulate speech

जल्पित *a.* [जल्प् कर्मणि क्त] Said, spoken, prattled &c. -तं Talk, gossip.

जल्हुः Ved. Fire.

जव *a.* [जु-भावे अप्] Swift, expeditious. —वः 1 (*a*) Speed, swiftness, quickness, rapidity; जवो हि सप्तेः परमं विभूषणं Bh. 3. 121; *S.* 1. 8. (*b*) Haste, hurry; जवेन पीठादुदतिष्ठदच्युतः *Si.* 1. 12. -2 Velocity. -Comp. —अधिकः a fleet horse, a courser. —अनिलः a strong wind, hurricane.

जवन *a.* (नी *f.*) [जु भावे ल्युट्] Quick, swift, fleet; R. 9. 56. —नः A courser, a swift horse. —नं Speed, quickness, velocity.

जवनिमन् *m.* Speed, velocity.

जविन् *a.* Quick, fleet. *-m.* 1 A horse. -2 A camel.

जविन *a.* Rapid, quick.

जवनिका, जवनी [जु भावे करणे ल्युट् स्वार्थे कन्] 1 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. -2 A curtain in general; नरः संसारांते विशति यमधानीजवनिकां Bh. 3. 112. -3 The sail of a boat.

जवसः Pasture-grass.

जवा The China rose; see जपा.

जष् 1 U (जषति-ते) To injure, hurt kill.

जस् I. 4 P. (जस्यति) 1 To set free, release. -2 To be exhausted or tired. -3 To go. -II. 1, 10 P. (जसति, जासयति) 1 To hurt, injure, strike. -2 To disregard, slight.

जसुः 1 A weapon (आयुध). -2 Weakness, exhaustion.

जसुरि *a.* Ved. Exhausted, tired. —रिः Indra's thunderbolt.

जस्रं Exhaustion, fatigue.

जहक *a.* Abandoning, leaving. —कः 1 Time. -2 A child. -3 The slough of a snake. —का A kind of pole cat.

जहत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Leaving, abandoning. -Comp. -लक्षणा, -स्वार्था 1. a kind of लक्षणा (also called लक्षणलक्षणा) in which a word loses its primary sense, but is used in one which is in some way connected with the primary sense; *e. g.* in the familiar instance गंगायां घोषः 'a hamlet on the Ganges,' गंगा loses its primary sense and means गंगातट; cf. अजहत्स्वार्था also. -2. irony.

जहानकः Total destruction of the world.

जहुः A young animal.

जह्नुः N. of an ancient king, son of Suhotra, who adopted the river Gangā as his daughter. [The river Ganges, when brought down from heaven by the austerities of Bhagiratha, was forced to flow over earth to follow him to the lower regions. In its course it inundated the sacrificial ground of king Jahnu, who being angry drank up its waters. But the gods and sages, and particularly Bhagiratha, appeased his anger, and he consented to discharge those waters from his ears. The river is therefore regarded as his daughter, and is styled जाह्नवी, जह्नुतनया, -कन्या, -सुता, -नंदिनी &c.; cf. R. 8. 95].

जह्मन् *n.* Ved. Water.

जा 1 A mother. -2 A husband's brother's wife. -3 A race, tribe.

जागतं The Jagati metre.

जागुडं Saffron. —डः N. of a country famous for its saffron.

जागृ 2 P. (जागर्ति जागरित) 1 To be awake, be watchful or attentive (fig. also); सोऽपसर्पैर्जजागार यथाकालं स्वपन्नपि R. 17. 51; गुरौ षाड्गुण्यचिंतायामार्ये चार्ये च जाग्रति Mu. 7. 13; to sit up during the night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. -2 To be roused from sleep, awake. -3 To foresee, be provident.

जागरा See जागरण.

जागर *a.* [जागृ भावे घञ् गुणः] Awake, watchful. —रः 1 Wakefulness, waking, keping awake; रात्रिजागरपरो दिवाशयः R. 19. 34. -2 A vision in a waking state. -3 An armour, mail

जागरक *a.* [जागृ ण्वुल् गुणः] Waking awake.

जागरणं [जागृ-भावे ल्युट् 1 Waking, wakefulness. -2 Watchfulness, vigilance. -3 Sitting up at night as a part of a religious ceremony.

जागरित *a.* One who has been long awake. —तं Waking.

जागरितृ *a.* (त्री *f.*), जागरूक *a.* [जागृ-ऊक् वा] 1 Wakeful, waking, sleepless; स्वपतो जागरूकस्य याथार्थ्यं वेद कस्तव R. 10. 24. -2 Watchful, vigilant; वर्णाश्रमावेक्षणजागरूकः R. 14 85; *Si.* 20. 26.

जागरिन् *a.* Wakeful, awake, vigilant.

जागृवि *a.* Ved. 1 Watchful, attentive, vigilant. -2 Awake. -3 Clear, bright (as fire). -4 Active, animating. —विः 1 A king. -2 Agni, or fire.

जागर्तिः, जागर्या, जागृिया Wakefulness, keeping awake.

जाग्रत् *a.* 1 Watching, being awake. -2 Attentive, careful, watchful. -3 Clear, bright. *-m.* Ved. Dreaming in a waking state, drydream.

जाघनी 1 A tail. -2 The thigh.

जांगल *a.* (ली *f.*) [जंगले भवः जंगलप्रायो वा अण्] 1 Rural, picturesque. -2 Wild. -3 Savage, barbarous. -4 Arid, desert. —लः The francoline partridge. —लं Flesh, flesh of deer &c.; Māl. 5. 5.

जांगलिः, जांगलिकः A snake-charmer.

जांगुलं Poison, venom. —ली 1 Knowledge of poisons, possession of charms or drugs as antidotes. -2 An epithet of Durgā.

जांगुलिः, जांगुलिकः A snake-doctor, a dealer in antidotes (विषवैद्य).

जांघिक *a.* [जंघाभ्यां जीवति, वेतनादित्वात् ठञ्] Running. —कः 1 A courier, an express. -2 A camel.

जाजिन् *m.* A warrior, combatant; जजौजोजाजिजिज्जाजी *Si.* 19. 3.

जाठर *a.* (री *f.*) जठरे भवः अण्] Belonging to or being in the stomach, stomachic, abdominal; धनक्षये वर्धति जाठराग्निः Pt. 2. 178. —रः 1 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. -2 'Offspring of the womb', a child.

जाड्यं [जडस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Coldness, frigidity. -2 Apathy, sluggishness, inactivity. -3 Dulness of intellect, folly, stupidity; तज्जाड्यं वसुधाधिपस्य Bh. 2. 15; जाड्यं धियो हरति 2. 23; जाड्यं ह्रीमति गण्यते 54. -4 Tastelessness of the tongue. -Comp. —अरिः the citron tree.

जात *p. p.* [जन् कर्तरि क्त] 1 Brought into existence, engendered

produced. -2 Grown, arisen. -3 Caused, occasioned. -4 Felt, affected by, oft. in comp.; °दुःख &c. -5 Apparent, clear. -6 Become, present. -7 Happened.-8 Ready at hand, collected, see जन्. —तः 1 A son, male offspring (in dramas often used as a term of endearment; अयि जात कथयितव्यं कथय U. 4. 'dear boy, oh my darling &c.').-2 A living being.-ता A daughter, mostly used in addressing; जाते 'dear child.' -तं 1 A creature, living being. -2 Production, origin.-3 Kind, sort, class, species.-4 A collection of things forming a class; निःशेषविश्राणितकोशजातं :R. 5. 1 all that goes to form wealth, *i. e.* every kind of property; so कर्मजातं the whole aggregate of actions; सुख° everything included under the name of सुख or pleasure; अपत्यजातं 'the brood of young ones;' *S*. 5. 22. -5 A child, a young one.-6 Individuality, specific condition. -Comp.-अपत्या a mother. —अमर्ष a. vexed, enraged. —अश्रु *a.* shedding tears. —इष्टिः *f.* a sacrifice performed at the birth of a child. —उक्षः a young bullock. -कर्मन् *n.* a ceremony performed at the birth of a child; R. 3. 18. —कलाप *a.* having a tail (as a peacock). —काम *a.* enamoured. —पक्ष *a.* having wings; -अजातपक्ष unfledged. -पाश *a.* fettered. —पुत्रा a woman who has borne a son or sons. —प्रत्यय *a.* inspired with confidence. —प्रेत *a.* born and dead; Pt. 1. —मन्मथ *a.* fallen in love. -मात्र *a.* just born. —रूप *a.* beautiful, brilliant. (-पं) 1. gold; अप्याकरसमुत्पन्ना मणिजातिरसंस्कृता । जातरूपेण कल्याणि न हि संयोगमर्हति M. 5.18; N. 1. 129.-2. the form in which a person is born, *i. e.* nakedness. -3 the thorn apple. °धर *a.* naked. —विद्या Ved. knowledge of the origin and nature of all things.—विभ्रम *a.* 1. confounded. -2. precipitate. —वेदस् *m.* an epithet of fire (or of the sun); Ku. 2. 46; *Si.* 2. 51; R. 12. 104, 15. 72; the word is variously explained; cf. Nir. :— जातवेदाः कस्मात् जातानि वेद, जातानि वैनं विदुः, जाते जाते विद्यते इति वा, जातवित्तो वा जातधनो, जातविद्यो वा जातप्रज्ञानो यत्तज्जातः पशूनविंदतेति तज्जातवेदसो जातवेदस्त्वमिति ब्राह्मणम्. —वेदसी an epithet of Durgâ. —वासगृहं,-वेश्मन् *m.* the lying-in-chamber.

जातक [जात-स्वार्थे क] Born, produced. —कः 1 A new-born infant. -2 A mendicant. —कं 1 A ceremony performed after the birth of a child (जातकर्मन्). -2 Astrological calculation of a nativity. -3 An aggregate of similar things. -Comp. -ध्वनिः a leech.

जातिः *f.* [जन्-क्तिन्] 1 Birth, production; Pt. 1. 38; Ms. 2. 148. -2 The form of existence fixed by birth -3 Race, family, lineage, rank.-4 A caste, tribe or class (of men); अरे मूढ जात्या चेद्वन्द्योऽहं एषा सा जातिः परित्यक्ता Ve. 3: (the primary castes of the Hindus are only four:—ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र. -5 a class, genus, kind, species; पशुजातिः, पुष्पजातिः &c. -6 The properties which are peculiar to a class and distinguish it from all others, the essential characteristics of a species; as गोत्व, अश्वत्व of cows, horses &c.; see गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य; *Si.* 2. 47 and cf. K. P. 2.-7 A fire-place. -8 Nutmeg.-9 The Jasmine plant or its flower; पुष्पाणां प्रकरः स्मितेन रचितो नो कुंदजात्यादिभिः Amaru. 40 (written also as जाती in the last two senses). -10 (in Nyâya) Futile answer. -11 (In music) The seven primary notes of the Indian gamut. -12 Reduction of fractions to a common denominator.-13 False generalization. -14 A figure of speech. (in rhetoric) which consists in so arranging words that they may read the same in Sanskrit as well as in Prâkrita (संस्कृतप्राकृतयोः समा जातिः); cf. Vb. 1. 30. -15 A class of metres; see App. -Comp. —अंध *a* born blind; Bh. 1. 90. —कोशः,-षः,-षं nutmeg. —कोशी, -षी the outer skin of the nutmeg. —धर्मः 1. The duties of a caste. -2. a generic property. —ध्वंसः loss of caste or its privileges. -पत्री the outer skin of the nutmeg. —फलं a nutmeg. —ब्राह्मणः a Brâhmaṇa only by birth, but not by knowledge or religious austerities, an ignorant Brâhmaṇa; (तपः श्रुतं च योनिश्च त्रयं ब्राह्मण्यकारणं । तपःश्रुताभ्यां यो हीनो जातिब्राह्मण एव सः।। शब्दार्थचिंतामणि). —भ्रंशः loss of caste; Ms. 11. 67. —भ्रष्ट *a.* outcast.—महः birthday festival. —मात्रं 1. 'mere birth,' position in life obtained by mere birth. -2. caste only (but not the performance of duties pertaining to it); Ms. 8. 20; 12. 114. -3. species, genus. —लक्षणं generic distinction, a characteristic of a class. —वाचक *a.* expressing a genus, generic (as a word); गौरश्वः पुरुषो हस्ती.-वैरं instinctive or natural hostility. —वैरिन् *m.* a born enemy. —वैलक्षण्यं inconsistency, incompatibility in kind.-शब्दः a name conveying the idea of a genus, a generic word, common noun; गौः, अश्वः पुरुषः, हस्ती &c. —संकरः admixture of caste; mixed blood. —संपन्न *a.* belonging to a noble family. -सारं nutmeg. —स्मर *a.* remembering one's condition in a former life; जातिस्मरो मुनिरस्मि जात्या K. 335. —स्वभावः generic character or nature. —हीन *a* of low birth, outcast.

जातिमत् *a* Nobly born, of high rank,

जाती The jasmine plant. (मालती).

जातीय,-क *a.* belonging to a tribe, race, kind &c.

जात्य *a.* [जातौ भवः यत्] 1 Of the same family, related.-2 Noble, well-born, sprung from a noble family; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः शौर्यवता कुशः R. 17. 4. -3 Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -4 Best, excellent. -5 (Math.) Rectangular.

जातु *ind.* A particle meaning:— 1 At all, ever, at any time, possibly; किं तेन जातु जातेन मातुर्यौवनहारिणा Pt. 1. 26; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति Ms. 2. 94; Ku. 5. 55. -2 Perhaps, sometimes; R. 19. 7.-3 Once, once upon a time, sometime, at some day. -4 (Used with the potential mood) जातु has the sense of 'not allowing or putting up with'; जातु तत्र भवान्वृषलं याजयेन्नापकल्पयामि (न मर्षयामि) Sk. -5 Used with a present indicative it denotes censure (गर्हा); जातु तत्रभवान् वृषलं याजयति *ibid.*

जातुधानः A demon, imp.

जातुष *a.* (षी *f.*) [जतुनो विकारः अण् षुक्-च P. IV. 3. 138] 1 Made of or covered with lac. -2 Sticky, adhesive.

जातूः *m.* A thunderbolt.

जातूकर्णः An epithet of Siva.

जात्नं Ved. Birth, production, origin.

जानकी [जनकस्यापत्यं स्त्री॰ अण्] N. of Sitâ, wife of Râma.

जानपदः [जनिन उत्पत्त्या पद्यते, पद् अर्; जनपदे भवः, अण् वा] 1 An inhabitant of the country, a rustic, boor, peasant (opp. पौर). -2 A country. -3 A tax &c. from peasants. -4 A subject.-दा A popular expression. —दी Profession, business.

जानपदिक *a.* Relating to a country.

जानान *a.* Knowing, understanding.

जानि A substitute for जाया at the end of Bahn. comp.

जानु *n.* [जन्-ञुण्] The knee; जानुभ्यामवनिं गत्वा kneeling (or falling on one's knees) on the ground. -Comp दघ्न *a.* reaching to, as high as, the knees, knee-deep. —फलकं, -मंडलं the knee-pan. -विजानु *n.* a peculiar position in fighting (contracting and extending the knees). —संधिः the knee-joint.

जापः [जप्-घञ्] 1 Muttering prayers, whispering, murmuring. -2 A muttered prayer.

जापक *a.* Muttering prayers. —कं A kind of fragrant wood.

जाप्य *a.* To be muttered. —प्यं A prayer to be muttered in a low voice.

जापनं 1 Declining, rejection. -2 Dismissing, sending away. -3 Completing, finishing.

जाबालः A goat herd.

जाबालिः 1 N. of the author of a law-book. -2 N. of an infidel Brâhmaṇa, a priest of king Dasaratha who tried to dissuade Râma from his resolution of going to the forest and to induce him to accept the throne offered by Bharata.

जामदग्न्यः N. of Parasurâma q.v.

जामा [जम्-अदने बा॰ अण् स्त्रीत्वं] 1 A daughter. -2 A daughter-in-law

जामातृ m. जाया माति मिनोति मिमीते वा नि॰ ; cf. Un.2.94.] 1 A son-in-law, जामातृयज्ञेन वयं निरुद्धाः U. 1. 11 ; जामाता दशमो ग्रहः Subhâsh. -2 A lord, master. -3 The sun-flower.

जामातृकः A son-in-law.

जामि a. [जम्-इन् नि॰ वृद्धिः] 1 Customary, usual. -2 Peculiar, or belonging to. —मिः f. 1 A sister. -2 A daughter. —3 A daughter-in-law.-4 A near female relative (सन्निहितसपिंडस्त्री Kull.) ; Ms. 3. 57-58. -5 A virtuous and respectable woman. -6 Ved. A finger. -7 Water. —n. 1 Blood-relationship, relation of sister and brother. -2 Relation(in general). descent. -3 Tautology.

जामित्रं The seventh zodiacal sign from the natal sign (लग्न); तिथौ च जामित्रगुणान्वितायां Ku. 7. 1. (जामित्रं लग्नात्सप्तमं स्थानं Malli.). *Note*— Some derive the word from जाया, because in astrology, the जामित्र sign indicates the future good luck of one's wife (जायामित्रं ?); but the word is obviously connected with the Greek *diametron*.

जामेयः [जाम्या भगिन्याः अपत्यं ढक्] A sister's son.

जांबवं [जंब्वाः फलं अण् तस्य वा॰ न लुक् Tv.] 1 Gold. -2 The fruit of the Jambû tree.

जांबवत् m. N. of a kind of bears who was of signal service to Râma at the siege of Lankâ. He was also noted for his medical skill. [This same Jambavat appears to have lived up to the time of Krishna, or perhaps he was another being of that time ; for there was a fight between Krishna and Jambavat for the *Syamantaka* jewel which the latter had got from Prasena, brother of Satrajit. Krishna vanquished Jambavat, who placed the jewel, along with his daughter Jambavati, at his entire disposal].

जांबीरः (-रं) A citron. —लं: Ved. The knee-pan.

जांबूनदं [जंबूनद्यां भवं अण्] 1 Gold ; R. 18. 44.; -2 A golden ornament ; कृतरुचश्च जांबूनदैः Si. 4. 66. -3 The Dhattûra plant.

जायकं A kind of yellow fragrant wood.

जाया A wife. (The word is thus derived:— पतिर्भार्यां संप्रविश्य गर्भो भूत्वेह जायते । जायायास्तद्धि जायात्वं यदस्यां जायते पुनः॥ Ms. 9. 8 ; see also Malli. on R.2 1). As last member of Bahu. comp जाया is changed to जानि ; सीताजानिः 'one who has Sîtâ for his wife'; युवजानिः तामार्धजानिः. -Comp. —अनुजीविन् m., -आजीवः 1. an actor, a dancer. -2. the husband of a harlot. -3. a needy man, pauper. -4. a kind of crane (बक).—घ्नः 1. a murderer of his wife. -2. a mole or mark on the body indicative of the death of one's wife. —पती (dual) husband and wife.(The other forms of the comp. are दंपती and जंपती q. v.)

जायिन् a. (नी f.) [जि-णिनि] Conquering, subduing. -m. The burden of a song (in music).

जायु a. Victorious. —युः 1 Medicine. -2 A physician.

जारः [जीर्यत्यनेन जॄ करणे घञ् ; जरयतीति जारः Nir.] 1 A paramour, gallant, lover ; रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. -2 A confidential friend. —री N. of Durgâ. -Comp.—जः,-जन्मन्,-जातः a bastard. —भरा an adulteress.

जारिणी An adulteress.

जालं 1 A net, snare. -2 (a) A web, cob-web. (b) Any woven texture. -3 A coat of mail, a helmet made of wire. -4 An eye-hole, lattice, window; जालांतरप्रेषितदृष्टिरन्या R. 7. 9 ; धूपैर्जालविनिःसृतैर्वलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2 ; Ku. 7. 60. -5 A collection, an assemblage, number, mass ; चितासंततितंतुजालानिबिडस्यूतेव Mâl. 5. 10 ; Ku. 7. 89 ; Si. 4. 56 ; Amaru. 58. -6 Magic. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 An unblown flower. -9 The membrane which unites the toes of many water-birds. -10 A disease of the eyes.-11 Pride. arrogance.—लः The Kadamba tree. -Comp. —अक्षः a loop-hole, window. —कर्मन् n. the occupation of catching fish, fishing.—कारकः 1. a net-maker. -2. a spider. —गर्दभः a kind of pimple or boil. —गोणिका a kind of churning vessel. —ग्रथित a. connected by a web ; S. 7. 16. —पाद् -पादः a goose. —प्राया mail, armour.

जालकं [जालमिव कायति-कै-क] 1 A net. -2 A multitude, collection ; बद्धं कर्णशिरीषरोधि वदने घर्माम्भसां जालकं S. 1. 30 ; R. 9. 68. -3 A lattice, window.-4 A bud, an unblown flower; अभिनवैर्जालकैर्मालतीनां Mo. 98; so यूथिकाजालकानि 26. -5 A kind of ornament (worn in the hair); तिलकजालकजालकमौक्तिकैः R. 9. 44. (आभरणविशेषः). -6 A nest. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 A plantain or the fruit. -9 Pride. —कः A window, lattice. -Comp. —मालिन् a. veiled.

जालकिन् m. A cloud.

जालकिनी A ewe.

जालवत् a. 1 Furnished with a net, reticulated. -2 Covered with iron network. -3 Cunning, deceptive (मायाविन्).

जालिकः [जालेन चरति पर्ण॰ ठन्] 1 A fisherman. -2 A fowler, bird-catcher. -3 A spider. -4 The governor or chief ruler of a province.-5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A conjurer, juggler. —का 1 A net. -2 A chain-armour. -3 A spider. -4 A leech.-5 A window.-6 Iron. -7 Plantain -8 A veil, woollen cloth.

जालिनी 1 A room ornamented with pictures.-2 A kind of melon (कोषातकी). -3 Certain boils or pustules which appear in the disease called प्रमेह.

जालंधरः N. of a country in the north-west of India, the territory between the rivers Beas and Sutlej.

जाल्माषं Ved. A kind of drug with healing properties.

जाल्म a. (ल्मी f.) 1 Cruel, severe, harsh. -2 Rash, inconsiderate.—ल्मः (ल्मी f.) 1 A rogue, rascal, villain, wretch, miscreant, अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भागेन गतः स जाल्म इति V. 1. -2 A poor man, a low or degraded man. -3 One who reads or recites badly ; cf. P. VI. 2. 158.

जाल्मक a. (ल्मिका f.) Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

जावन्य 1 Speed, swiftness. -2 Haste, hurry.

जास्पतिः Ved. A son-in-law.

जाहं A termination added to nouns expressive of the parts of the body in the sense of 'the root of'; कर्णजाहं the root of the ear ; अक्षि°, ओष्ठ° &c.

जाहकः 1 A pole-cat. -2 A leech. -3 A bed, a cot.

जाह्नवी [जह्नोः अपत्यं स्त्री अण् ङीप्] An epithet of the river Ganges.

जि 1 P. (Atm. when preceded by परा and वि) (जयति, जिगाय-जिग्ये, अजैषीत्-अजेष्ट, जेतुं, जित) 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, vanquish, subjugate ; जयति तुलामधिरूढो भास्वानपि जलदपटलानि Pt. 1. 330 ; Bk. 15. 76, 19. 2. -2 To surpass, excel ; गर्जितानंतरां वृष्टिं सौभाग्येन जिगाय सा Ku. 2. 53 ; R. 3. 34 ; Ghat. 22 ; Si.

1. 19. -3 To win (by conquest in gambling or in a law-suit), acquire by conquest ; भागजीयत घृणा ततो मही R. 11. 65 ; (where जि means 'to conquer' also); Ms. 7. 96. -4 To curb, restrain, control, conquer (as passions). -5 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent (generally used in benedictory stanzas or salutations); जयतु जयतु महाराजः (in dramas); स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Mâl.5.1 ; जितमुडुपतिना नमः सुरेभ्यः Ratn. 1. 5; Bh. 2. 24 ; Gît. 1. 1. -6 To convict. -7 To overcome or get the better of (as a disease &c). -8 To expect from (with abl.). —*Caus.* (जापयति) To cause to win or conquer.—*Desid.* (जिगीषति) To wish to win, acquire or excel, to vie with, emulate, to seek for ; चलति नयान्न जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10 29. -WITH अधि to conquer, defeat, vanquish ; Bk. 19. 2.

जयः [जि भावे अच्] 1 Conquest, triumph, victory, success, winning (in battle, game or a law-suit). -2 Restraint, curbing, conquest as in इंद्रियजय. -3 N. of the sun. -4 N. of Jayanta, son of Indra. -5 N. of Yudhishṭhira, the first Pâṇḍava prince. -6 N. of an attendant of Vishṇu. -7 An epithet of Arjuna. —या 1 N. of Durgâ. -2 N. of an attendant of the goddess Durgâ. -3 A kind of banner.-4 The third, eighth or thirteenth lunar days of any of the two lunar fortnights. -Comp. —आवह *a.* conferring victory.—आशिस् *f.* 1. a prayer for victory ; -2. congratulations after victory ; a cheer of victory.—उद्धुर, *a.* exulting in victory. —कोलाहलः 1. a shout of victory. -2. a kind of game with dice.—घोषः,-घोषणं, -णा a proclamation of victory. —ढक्का a kind of drum beaten as a sign of victory. —दत्तः N. of Jayanta, Indra's son. —पत्रं a record of victory.—पालः 1. a king.-2. an epithet of Brahmâ.-3. an epithet of Vishṇu.—पुत्रकः a kind of dice.—मंगलः 1. a royal elephant.-2. a remedy for fever.(-लं) a cheer of victory. —यज्ञः the अश्वमेध sacrifice. —लक्ष्मीः, -श्रीः the goddess of victory ; Ku. 2 52. —लेखः record of victory. -वाहिनी an epithet of Sachî. —शब्दः 1. a shout of victory. 2. the exclamation '*jaya*' (hail ! glory !) uttered by bards&c. —शंख horn blown to announce a victory. —स्तंभः a trophy, a column erected to commemorate a victory, a triumphal column; निचखान जयस्तंभान् गंगास्रोतोंऽतरेषु सः R. 4. 36. —स्वामिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva.

जयकः *a* Victorious.

जयत्सेनः A name assumed by Nakula while living at Virâṭa king's.

जयद्बलः A name assumed by Sahadeva.

जयनं [जि करणे ल्युट्] 1 Conquering, subduing, -2 Armour for cavalry, elephants &c. -Comp. —युज् 1. caparisoned. -2. victorious.

जयिन् *a.* [जि शीलार्थे इनि] 1 Conquering, vanquishing ; विद्रुपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः Vb. 1..2. -2 Successful, winning a law-suit ; Y. 2. 79. -3 Fascinating, captivating, subduing the heart ; जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेंदुकलादयः Mâl. 1. 36. —*m.* A victor, a conqueror ; पौरस्त्यानेवमाक्रामंस्तांस्ताञ्जनपदाञ्जयी R. 4. 34.

जय्य *a.* [जि-यत्] Conquerable, vulnerable, that can be conquered (opp. जेय).

जिगीषा [जि-सन् भावे अ] 1 Desire of conquering, subduing or overcoming ; यानं सस्मार कौबेरं वैवस्वतजिगीषया R. 15. 45. -2 Emulation, rivalry. -3 Eminence. -4 Exertion, profession; habit of life. -5 Eminence. -6 Military ardour, warlike spirit.

जिगीषु *a.* 1 Desirous of conquering. -2 Vying or contending with.

जित *p. p.* [जि-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Conquered, subdued, curbed, restrained, (as enemies, passions &c.) -2 Won, got, obtained (by conquest). -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Subject to, enslaved or influenced by ; कामजित ; स्त्रीजित &c. —तं Victory. -Comp. —अक्षर *a.* reading well or readily. —अमित्र *a.* 1. one who has conquered his foes, triumphant, victorious. -2. one who has subdued his passions. (-त्रः) N. of Vishṇu. —अरि *a.* one who has conquered his enemies or passions. (-रिः) an epithet of Buddha. —आत्मन् *a.* self-subdued, void of passion. —आहव *a.* victorious. —इंद्रिय *a.* one who has conquered his passions or subdued the senses (रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श &c. शब्द) श्रुत्वा स्पृष्ट्वाथ दृष्ट्वा च भुक्त्वा घ्रात्वा च यो नरः । न हृष्यति ग्लायति वा स विज्ञेयो जितेंद्रियः Ms. 2. 98. —काशिः the fist doubled. —काशिन् *a.* appearing victorious, proud of victory, assuming the airs of a victor ; चाणक्योऽपि जितकाशितया Mu. 2 ; जितकाशी राजसेवकः *ibid.* —कोप, -क्रोध, -मन्यु *a.* imperturbable, not excitable. (-धः) an epithet of Vishṇu. —नेमिः a staff made of the Asvattha tree. —लोक *a.* 'one who has won heaven' (epithet of a class of Manes).-शत्रु *a.* victorious. —श्रम *a.* inured to fatigue, hardy. —स्वर्ग *a.* one who has won heaven.

जित् *a.* [जि-क्विप्] At the end of comp.) Conquering, defeating, winning &c.; तारकाजित्, कंसजित्, सहस्रजित् &c.

जितिः *f.* 1 Victory, conquest. -2 Gaining, obtaining.

जित्य *a.* Conquerable. —त्या 1 Victory. -2 Acquisition, gain. -3 A ploughshare. —त्यः A harrow.

जित्वन् *a.* Victorious.

जित्वर *a.* [जि-क्वरप्] (री *f.*) Victorious, conquering, triumphant; शस्त्राण्युपायंसत जित्वराणि Bk. 1. 16 ; करद्वीकृतभूपालो भ्रातृभिर्जित्वरैर्दिशां Si. 2. 9. —री N. of the city Benares.

जिष्णु *a.* [जि-ग्स्नु] 1 Victorious, triumphant ; R. 4. 85 ; 10. 18. -2 Winning, gaining. -3 (At the end of comp.) Conquering, excelling ; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 ; Si. 13. 21. —ष्णुः 1 The sun. -2 N. of Indra. -3 N. of Vishnu. -4 N. of Arjuna.

जेतृ *a.* [जि-तृच्] 1 Victorious, triumphant. -2 Surpassing, excelling. —*m.* 1 A conqueror, victor. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu.

जिः A demon (पिशाच).

जिगत्नुः Breath, life.

जिघत्सा (अद् सन् घसादेशः भावे अ) 1 Desire of eating, hunger. -2 Striving for. -3 Contending with.

जिघत्सु *a.* [अद् सन् घसादेशे उ]Hungry.

जिघत्नुः Ved. An enemy.

जिघांसक *a.* Revengeful, murderous.

जिघांसा 1 Desire of killing ; R. 15. 19. -2 Malice, revenge.

जिघांसु *a.* [हन् सन् उ] Desirous of killing, murderous.—सुः An enemy.

जिघृक्षा [ग्रह् सन् भावे अ] Desire of taking or seizing.

जिघ्र *a.* [घ्रा कर्तरि श जिघ्रादेशः] 1 Suspecting. -2 Conjecturing, guessing ; observing ; *e. g.* मनोजिघ्रः सपत्नीजनः S. D.

जिज्ञासा [ज्ञा सन् भावे अ] 1 Desire of knowing, curiosity, inquisitiveness. -2 Search, investigation, test, examination.

जिज्ञासित *a.* Investigated, asked, inquired.

जिज्ञासु *a.* [ज्ञा सन् उ] 1 Desirous of knowing, inquisitive, curious ; Bg. 6. 44. -2 Desirous of getting absolution (मुमुक्षु).

जितमः, जितुमः, जित्मः Gemini, the third sign of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin)

जिन *a.* [जि-नक्] 1 Victorious, triumphant. -2 Very old. —न 1 A

generic term applied to a chief Bauddha or Jaina saint. -2. N. applied to the Arhats of the Jainas. -3 A very old man. -4 An epithet of Vishṇu. -Comp. —इंद्रः, ईश्वरः 1. a chief Bauddha saint. -2 an Arhat of the Jainas.—सद्मन् *n.* a Jaina temple or monastery.

जिव्रि *a.* Ved. Old, decayed. -व्रिः 1 Time. -2 A bird.

जिम् 1 P. (जेमति) To eat.

जिरि 5 P. (जिरिणोति) To kill, hurt.

जिन्व् 1 P. (जिन्वति) 1. To be active or lively, busy oneself. -2 To urge on, impel, excite. -3 To refresh, animate.-4 To promote.-5 To grant, confer.-6 To please, satisfy.

जिष् 1 P. (जेषति) To sprinkle.

जिवाजिवः The Chakora bird.

जिहान *a.* 1 Going, going to. -2 Getting, obtaining ; see हा 'to go'.

जिहानकः Destruction of the world.

जिह्म *a.* [जहाति सरलमार्ग ; हा-मन् सन्वत् आलोपश्च Uṇ. 1. 138] 1 Sloping, athwart, oblique. -2 Crooked, away, squint; Rs. 1. 12.-3 Tortuous, curved, going irregularly. -4 Curved, bent -5 Morally crooked, deceitful, dishonest, wicked, unfair ; धृतहेतिरप्यधृतजिह्ममतिः Ki. 6. 24 ; सुहृदर्थमीहितमजिह्मधियां Si. 9. 62. -6 Dim, dark, pale-coloured ; विधिसमयनियोगाद्दीप्तिसंहारजिह्मं Ki. 1. 46. -7 Slow, lazy. —ह्मं 1 Dishonesty, falsehood.-2The Tagara tree.-Comp. —अक्ष *a.* crook-ed-eyed, squinting. —ग *a.* moving slowly. (-गः) a snake. —गति *a.* meandering, going tortuously ; Rs. 1. 13. —मेहनः a frog. —योधिन् *a.* fighting unfairly. (*-m.*) an epithet of Bhîma.—शल्यः the Khadira tree.

जिह्मायति Den. P. to go crookedly.

जिह्मः The tongue.

जिह्वल *a.* Voracious, greedy.

जिह्वा 1 The tongue.-2 The tongue of fire, *i. e.* a flame. -3 A sentence. -Comp. —आस्वादः licking, lapping. —उल्लेखनी, -उल्लेखनिका, -निर्लेखनं a tongue-scraper. —पः 1. a dog. -2. a cat. -3. a tiger. -.4 a leopard. -5. a bear. —मलं the fur of the tongue. —मूलं the root of the tongue. —मूलीय *a.* a term particularly applied to the Visarga before क् and ख् and also to क, ख and the guttural class of consonants (in gram.). —रदः a bird. -लिह् *m.* a dog. —लौल्यं greediness. -शल्यः the Khadira tree.

जीतिः *f.* [जि-क्तिन् वेदे दीर्घः] 1 Victory. -2 Decrease, loss. -3 Fading away, growing old.

जीन *a.* [ज्या-क्त संप्रसा० दीर्घः] Old, aged, decayed. —नः A leather bag ; जीनकार्मुकबस्तावीन् पृथग् दद्याद्विशुद्धये Ms. 11. 139.

जीमूतः [जयति नभः जीयते आनिलेन, जीवनस्यादकस्य मूतं बंधो यत्र, जीवनं जलं मूतं बद्धं अनेन, जीवनं मुंचतीति वा पृषो० Tv. cf. Uṇ. 3. 91] 1 cloud ; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमयीं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4. -2 A mountain. -3 A nourisher, sustainer. -4 An epithet of Indra. -Comp. —कूटः a mountain. —केतुः an epithet of Siva. —वाहनः 1. N. of Indra. -2. N. of a king of the Vidyâdharas, hero of the play called Nâgânanda ; (mentioned also in कथासरित्सागर) [He was the son of Jîmutaketu and renowned for his benevolent and charitable disposition. When his father's kingdom was invaded by his kinsmen, he scorned the idea of fighting with them and induced his father to leave it to those who sought for it and to repair with him to the Malaya mountain to lead a holy life. It is related that there he one day took the place of a young serpent who was, by virtue of an agreement, to be offered to Garuḍa as his daily meal, and induced, by his generous and touching behaviour, the enemy of serpents to give up his practice of devouring them. The story is very pathetically told in the play].—वाहिन् *m.* smoke.

जीर *a.* [ज्या रक् संप्रसा° दीर्घः] Ved. Swift, quick. —रः 1 A sword. -2 Cumin-seed. -3 An atom.

जीरकः, जीरणः Cumin-seed.

जीरिः [जीर्यति जॄ-बा° क्रिः] Ved. A man.—*f.* Quick or flowing water.

जीर्ण *p. p.* [जॄ क्त] 1 Old, ancient. -2 Worn out, ruined, wasted, decayed, tattered (as clothes); वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय Bg. 2. 22 ; U. 6. 38 ; Mâl. 5. 30. -3 Digested ; सुजीर्णमन्नं सुविचक्षणः सुतः H. 1. 22.—र्णः 1 An old man.-2 A tree. -3 Cumin-seed. —र्णा Large cumin-seed. —र्णं 1 Benzoin.-2 Old age, decrepitude.-Comp. —उद्धारः 'renewing the old,' repairs especially of a temple or any charitable or religious institution. —उद्यानं ruined or neglected garden. —ज्वरः lingering fever.—पर्णः the Kadamba tree.—वज्रं a particular gem.—वस्त्र *a.* wearing old clothes.—वाटिका a ruined house.

जीर्णक *a.* Almost dried up or withered.

जीर्णिः *f.* Old age, decrepitude, decay, infirmity. -2 Digestion.

जीर्विः [जॄ-क्विन्] 1 An axe.-2 The body. -3 A cart. -4 An animal.

जीव् 1 P. (जीवति, जीवित) 1 To live, be alive ; यस्मिन् जीवति जीवंति बहवः सोऽत्र जीवति Pt. 1. 23 ; मा जीवन्यः परावज्ञाऽःखदग्धोपि जीवति Si. 2. 45 ; Ms. 2. 235. -2 To revive, come to life.-3 To live by, subsist on, make a livelihood by (with instr.) ; सत्यानृतं तु वाणिज्यं तेन चैवापि जीव्यते Ms. 4. 6 ; विपणेन च जीवतः 3. 152, 162 ; 11. 26 ; sometimes used with a cognate accusative in this sense ; अजिह्मामशठां शुद्धां जीवेद् ब्राह्मणजीविकां Ms.4.11. -4 (Fig.) To live or prey upon, depend upon as one's source of existence (with loc.) ; चौराः प्रमत्ते जीवंति व्याधितेषु चिकित्सकाः ॥ प्रमदाः कामयानेषु यजमानेषु याचकाः ॥ राजा विवदमानेषु नित्यं मूर्खेषु पंडिताः Mb. —*Caus.* 1 To restore to life.-2 To nourish, nurture, bring up.

जीव *a.* [जीव्-कर्तरि क] Living, existing. —वः 1 The principle of life, the vital breath, life, soul ; गतजीव, जीवत्याग, जीवाशा &c. -2 The individual or personal soul enshrined in the human body and imparting to it, life, motion and sensation (called जीवात्मन् as opposed to परमात्मन् the Supreme soul), Y. 3. 131 ; Ms. 12. 22-23. -3 Life, existence.-4 A creature, living being.-5 Livelihood, profession. -6 N. of Karṇa. -7 N. of one of the Maruts -8 The constellation पुष्य.-9 N. of Brihaspati.-10 The third Instrum in the cycle of Jupiter.-11 Association of cause and effect.-12 N. of Vishṇu. -Comp.—अंतकः 1. a bird-catcher, fowler.-2. a murderer, slayer. —अजीवाधारः the world of organic and inorganic creation. —आत्मन् *m.* the individual soul enshrined in the human body. (as opposed to परमात्मन् 'the Supreme soul'). —आदानं abstracting healthy blood, bleeding (in medic.). —आधानं preservation of life.—आधारः the heart.-इंधनं glowing fire-wood, burning wood.—उत्सर्गः 'casting off life,' voluntary death, suicide. —उपाधिः the three states, *i. e.* waking, dreaming and sleeping. —ऊर्णा the wool of a living animal. —गृहं,—मंदिरं 'the abode of the soul the body. —ग्राहः a prisoner taken, alive. —घनः Brahmâ. —ज *a.* born alive. —जीवः (also जिवंजीवः) the Chakora bird. -तोका a woman whose children are living —दः 1. a physician. -2. an enemy. —दशा mortal existence. —धनं 'living wealth,' property in the shape of living creatures, live-stock. —धानी the earth. —निकायः a being endowed with life. —पतिः *f.*, —पत्नी a woman whose husband is alive. -पत्रं a fresh leaf.

-पितृ, -पितृक *a.* (a son or daughter) whose father is still al[ive] त्र सा a woman whose son is living. -मातृका the seven mothers or female divinities ; (कुमारी धनदा नंदा विमला मंगला बला । पद्मा चेति च विख्याताः सप्तैता जीवमातृकाः). —योनिः a sentient being. —रक्तं menstrual blood. —लोकः 1. The world of living beings, the world of mortals, the world or worldly existence ; त्वत्प्रयाणे शांतालोकः सर्वतो जीवलोकः Mal. 9. 37 ; जीवलोकतिलकः प्रलीयते 21 ; so स्वप्नेंद्रजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः *Sânti.* 2. 2 ; Bg. 11. 7 ; U. 4. 17. -2. living beings, mankind ; दिवस इवाभ्रश्यामस्तपात्यये जीवलोकस्य *S.* 3. 12 ; or आलोकमर्कादिव जीवलोकः R. 5. 35. -वृत्तिः *f.* breeding or keeping cattle. —शेष *a.* one to whom only life is left, escaping only with life and nothing more. —शोणितं living, *i. e.* healthy blood. —संक्रमणं transmigration of the soul. —साधनं grain, corn. —साफल्यं realization or attainment of the chief end of human existence. —सूः 'the mother of living beings', a woman whose children are living. -स्थानं 1. a joint, an articulation. -2. the vital parts, heart.

जीवक *a.* [जीव् णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Living, making a livelihood by, generating &c. -2 One who lives a long time. —कः 1 A living being. -2 A servant. -3 A Buddhist mendicant, any mendicant who lives by begging. -4 A usurer. -5 A snake-catcher. -6 A tree. -7 A medicinal plant of that name.

जीवत् *a.* (न्ती *f.*) Living, alive. -Comp. —तोका a woman whose children are living. —पतिः *f.*, —पत्नी *f.* a woman whose husband is living. —पितृकः one whose father is alive. —मुक्त *a.* 'liberated while living,' a man who, being purified by a true knowledge or the Supreme spirit, is freed from the future birth and all ceremonial rites while yet living. —मुक्तिः *f.* final liberation in the present state of life. —मृत *a.* 'dead while alive,' one who, though alive, is as good as dead and useless to the word (said of a mad man or one whose character is lost).

जीवथ *a.* [जीव्-अथ] 1 Long-lived. -2 Virtuous, pious. —थः 1 Life, existence. -2 A tortoise. -3 A peacock. -4 A cloud. -5 Virtue, piety.

जीवन *a.* (नी *f.*) [जीव् भावे ल्युट्] Enlivening, giving life. —नः 1 A living being. -2 Wind. -3 A son. -4 The Supreme Being. —नं 1 Life, existence ; (fig. also) ; त्वमसि मम भूषणं त्वमसि मम जीवनं Git. 10. -2 The principle of life, vital energy ; Bg. 7. 9. -3 Water ; बीजानां प्रभव नमोऽस्तु जीवनाय Ki. 18. 39 ; or जीवनं जीवनं (life) हंति प्राणान् हंति समीरणः Udb. -4 Livelihood, profession, means of existence (fig also); Ms. 11. 77 ; विदुषां जीवनं मूर्खः H. 3. 33. -5 Butter made from milk one day old. -6 Marrow. -7 Enlivening, making alive. -Comp. —अंतः death. —आघातं poison. —आवासः 1. 'residing in water', epithet of Varuṇa, the regent of water. -2. the body. —उपायः livelihood. —औषधं 1. elixir of life. -2. a life-giving medicine.

जीवनक *a.* [जीवन्-कन्] Enlivening. —कं Food.

जीवनीय *a.* [जीव्-बा॰ करणे अनीयर्] 1 To be lived. -2 Supporting life. —यं 1 Water. -2 Fresh milk.

जीवंत *a.* 1 Living, existing. -2 Long-lived. —तः 1 Life, existence. -2 A drug, medicament.

जीवंतिकः A fowler.

जीवल *a.* 1 Full of life. -2 Animating, inspiriting.

जीवा [जीव्-अच्] 1 Water. -2 The earth. -3 A bow-string ; धनुर्जीवाघोषैर्बधिरयति Mv. 6. 33. -4 The chord of an arc. -5 Means of living. -6 The tinkling of metalic ornaments. -7 N. of a plant (वचा). -8 Life, existence.

जीवातु *m.*, *n.* 1 Food. -2 Life, existence (fig. also); स खलु माझजीवातुः सर्वशास्त्रविशारदः J. N. V. -3 Restoration to life, revival ; रे हस्त दक्षिण मृतस्य शिशोर्द्विजस्य जीवातवे विसृज शूद्रमुनौ कृपाणं U. 2. 10. -4 A medicine for restoring life.

जीविका [जीव् अकन् अत इत्वं] 1 Means of living, livelihood. -2 The life-giving element, *i. e.* water.

जीवित *p. p.* [जीव् कर्तरि क्त] 1 Living, existent, alive ; R. 12. 75. -2 Returned to life, revived. -3 Animated, enlivened. -4 Lived through (as a period). —तं 1 Life, existence; त्वं जीवितं त्वमसि मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26 ; कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6. 63 ; Me. 83 ; नाभिनंदेत मरणं नाभिनंदेत जीवितं Ms. 6. 45 ; 7. 111. -2 Duration of life. -3 Livelihood. -4 A living being. -Comp. —अंतकः an epithet of *Siva*. —आशा hope of life, love of life —ईशः 1. a lover, husband. -2. an epithet of Yama ; जीवितेशवसतिं जगाम सा R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3. the sun. -4. the moon. -5. a drug which is said to revive the dead. —ईश्वरः *Siva*. —कालः duration of life. —ज्ञा an artery. —नाथः a husband. —व्ययः sacrifice of life. —संशयः risk of life, jeopardy, danger to life ; स आतुरो जीवितसंशये वर्तते 'he is dangerously ill'; Bv. 2. 20.

जीवितव्य *a.* To be lived, kept alive &c. —व्यं 1 The possibility of living. -2 Life. -3 Possible return to life.

जीविन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [जीव्-णिनि, जीव-इनि वा] (Generally at the end of comp.) 1 Living, alive, existing ; R. 1. 63. -2 Living upon or by ; शस्त्रजीविन्, आयुधजीविन् &c.—*m.* A living being.

जीव्यं Life. —व्या A means of livelihood.

जुकुटः 1 A dog. -2 The Malaya mountain.

जुगुप्सनं, जुगुप्सा 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Dislike, aversion, disgust, abhorrence. -3 (In Rhet.) Disgust considered as the feeling which gives rise to the Bîbhatsa sentiment, thus defined:—दोषेक्षणादिभिर्गर्हा जुगुप्सा विषयोद्भवा S. D. 207.

जुंग् 1 P. (जुंगति) 1 To abandon, quit. -2 To exclude, set aside.

जुंगित *a.* Deserted, abandoned. —तः A man of a degraded caste, a Chândâla.

जुटकं A braid of hair.

जुटिका A tuft of hair on the top of the head ; cf. चूडा.

जुड् I. 6 P. (जुडति) 1 To bind. -2 To go. -II. 10 P. 1 To send, throw or cast, direct. -2 To grind or pound.

जुत् 1 A (जोतते) To shine.

जुन् 6 P. (जुनति) To go, move.

जुंबकः Ved. An epithet of Varuṇa.

जुर् 6, 4 P. (जुरति, जूर्यति) Ved. To decay, become or grow old, waste away, perish.

जुर् *m.* An old man.

जूर्ण *a.* Decayed, old.

जुल् 10 P. (जुलयति) To reduce to powder, grind, pound.

जुवस् *a.* Ved. Speed, quickness.

जुष् I. 6 A. (जुषते, जुष्ट) 1 To be pleased or satisfied. -2 To be favourable or propitious. -3 To like, be fond of, take pleasure or delight in, enjoy ; सत्त्वं जुषाणस्य भवाय देहिनां Bhag. -4 To devote or attach oneself to, practise, undergo, suffer ; पौलस्त्याऽजुषत शुचं विपन्नबंधुः Bk. 17. 112. -5 To frequent, visit, inhabit ; जुषंते पर्वतश्रेष्ठमृषयः पर्वसंधिषु Mb. -6 To enter, seat oneself, resort to ; रथं च जुजुषे शुभं Bk. 14. 95. -7 To choose. -8 To enjoy, possess, have ; Mâl. 5. 18. -9 To happen to. -10 To delight in granting or performing. -11 To show oneself favourable towards. -*Caus.* 1 To like, be fond of. -2 To fondle, cherish. -3 To delight in, approve of, rejoice at. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (जोषति, जोषयति-ते)

1 To reason, think.–2 To investigate, examine. –3 To hurt. –4 To be satisfied.

जुष् *a*. (at the end of comp.) 1 Liking, enjoying, taking delight in; Bh. 3. 103. –2 Visiting, approaching, going to, taking, amusing, resorting to &c.; परलोकजुषां R. 8. 85; रजोजुषे जन्मनि K. 1.

जुष्य *a*. To be served, worshipped &c. —ष्यं Service.

जुष्ट *p. p*. [जुष्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Pleased, gratified. –2 Practised, resorted to, visited, suffered &c.; Bg. 2. 2. –3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. –4 Liked, loved, agreeable. –5 Served, worshipped. –6 Propitious, favourable. –7 Shared, partaken in; U. 6. 40. —ष्टं The remnants of meal (उच्छिष्ट.).

जोषः [जुष्-भावे घञ्] 1 Satisfaction, enjoyment, happiness, pleasure. –2 Silence. —षः Happiness. —षं *ind*. 1 According to one's wish, with ease. –2 Silently; किमिति जोषमास्यते S. 5; Bv. 2. 17.

जोषणं, -णा 1 Liking. –2 Satisfaction, approval. –3 Choosing.

जुहुराण *a*. Making crooked or acting crookedly. —णः The moon.

जुहुवानः [हु कर्मणि कानच्] 1 Fire. –2 A tree. –3 A hard-hearted man.

जुहूः *f*. [हु क्विप् नि० द्वित्वं दीर्घश्च Tv.] 1 A crescent-shaped wooden ladle used for pouring the sacrificial ghee into the fire. –2 A tongue, especially of Agni, *i. e*. a flame. –Comp. —आस्यः fire.

जुहुरा (वा) णः 1 A sacrificial priest. –2 Fire. –3 The moon.

जुहूवत् *m*. Fire.

जुहोतिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb जुहोति is applied as distinguished from those to which यजति is applied; क्षरंति सर्वा वैदिक्यो जुहोतियजतिक्रियाः Ms. 2. 84. (See Medhâtithi and other commentators; सर्वज्ञनारायण shortly renders जुहोति by उपविष्टहोम and यजति by तिष्ठद्धोम See Âsvalâyana 1. 2. 5. also).

जू 1 U., 9 P. (जवति,-ते, जुनाति) 1 To press or hurry on, move on quickly. –2 To impel quickly, urge or drive on. –3 To excite, animate, inspire.

जू *a*. Ved. Quick, speedy.

जूः *f*. 1 Speed. –2 Atmosphere. –3 A female demon. –4 An epithet of Saraswatî. — 5 Going speedily, quick motion 6 A mark on the forehead of horses and oxen.

जूत *a*. [जु-क्त] (At the end of comp.) 1 Impelled, urged, pressed.–2 Ved. Gone. —3 Drawn. —4 Given.

जूतिः *f*. 1 Going on, proceeding, moving. —2 Quickness, speed. —3 Uninterrupted flow or motion. —4 Impulse, incitement, instigation. –5 Inclination, propensity, tendency.

जूकः The sign Libra of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जूटः The mass of twisted or matted hair; भूतेशस्य भुजंगवल्लिवलयस्रङ्नद्धजूटाजटाः Mâl. 1. 2.

जूटकं Matted hair.

जूर् 4 A. (जूर्यते, जूर्ण) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. –2 To be angry with (with dat.); भर्त्रे नखेभ्यश्च चिरं जुजूरे Bk. 11. 8. —3 To grow old.

जूर्णि *a*. Ved. 1 Swift, speedy, quick. –2 Running, proceeding quickly. –3 Praising, invoking. —र्णिः *f*. 1 Speed. –2 An epithet of Aditya or sun. —3 the body.—4 The Brahman (*n*.). –5 Anger.—6 A fiery weapon.

जूर्तिः *f*. [ज्वर् भावे क्तिन् ऊठ्] 1 Fever. –2 Feverish or morbid heat.

जूर्व् 1 P. (जूर्वति) Ved. 1 To burn.–2 To hurt, injure, kill.

जूष् 1 U. (जूषति-ते) To hurt, kill.

जूषः,–षं The water of boiled pulse.

जृ 1 P. (जरति) 1 To make low or humiliate. –2 To excel.

जृम्, जृंभ् 1 A. (जृंभते जृंभते, जृंभित जृब्ध) 1 To gape, yawn; Ms. 4. 43. –2 To open, expand, burst open (as a flower &c.); वरयुवतिमुखाभं पंकजं जृंभतेऽद्य Rs. 3. 22. –3 To increase, spread or extend everywhere; जृंभतां जृंभतामप्रतिहतप्रसरं क्रोधज्योतिः Ve. 1; तृष्णे जृंभसि· (Parasm. is irregular) Bh. 3. 5; भोगः कोपि स एक एव परमो नित्योदितो जृंभते 3. 80. –4 To appear, rise, show oneself, become visible or manifest; संकल्पयोनेरभिमानभूतमात्मानमाधाय मधुर्जजृंभे Ku. 3. 24; U. 5. 13. –5 To be at ease. –6 To recoil or fly back (as a bow). —*Caus*. To cause to yawn or expand.

जृंभः,–भा,–भं 1 A [जृंभ-घञ्] 1 Yawning, gaping; U. 4. 29. –2 Opening, blossoming, expanding; कालिकाश्रयी जृंभा प्रभवति K. 257; जृंभारंभप्रवितततदलोपांतजालप्रविष्टैः Ve. 2. 7; Mâl. 9. 16. —3 Expansion. —4 Bursting open.

जृंभकः [जृंभ-ण्वुल्] 1 'A yawner,' a sort of demon. –2 Swelling. —भिका Gaping, yawning.

जृंभण *a*. [जृंभ-भावे ल्युट्] Causing to gape or yawn. —णं 1 Gaping, yawning. –2 Stretching (the limbs); (अंगानि) मुहुर्मुहुर्जृंभणतत्पराणि Rs. 6. 10. –3 Blossoming, blooming; मालती शिरांसि जंभणोन्मुखा Bh. 1. 25.

जृंभित *p. p*. [जृंभ-क्त] 1 Yawned, gaped. –2 Opened, expanded, displayed; Mâl. 1. 32. –3 Opened, blown (as a flower) –4 Done, exerted. –5 Enlarged, increased. —तं 1 Gaping. –2 Expansion, opening, blooming. –3 Developing, coming into view.

जॄ I. 1, 4, 9 P., 10 U. (जरति, जीर्यति, जृणाति, जारयति-ते, जजार, जारयामास, अजरत् अजारीत्,अजीजरत्,-जरि-री तुं, जीर्ण or जारित) 1 To grow old, wear out, wither away, decay; जीर्यंते जीर्यतः केशा दंता जीर्यंति जीर्यतः। जीर्यतश्चक्षुषी श्रोत्रे तृष्णैका तरुणायते pt. 5. 16; Bk. 9. 41. –2 To perish, be consumed (fig. also); अजारीदिव च प्रज्ञा बलं शोकात्तथाऽजरत् Bk. 6. 30; जेरुराशा दशास्यस्य 14. 112. –3 To be dissolved or digested; जीर्णमन्नं प्रशंसीयात् Chân. 79; उदरे चाजरन्नन्ये Bk. 15. 150. –4 To break up or fall to pieces. –*Caus*. (ज-जा-रयति) 1 To make old, wear out, consume. –2 To cause to be digested; to digest. –II. 1 A (जरते) Ved. 1 To move, approach, come near. –2 To crackle (as fire). –3 To roar. –4 To call out to, invoke, praise.

जारक *a*. [जॄ-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Causing to decay. –2 Promoting digestion, digestive.

जारणं [जॄ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Causing to decay. –2 Stimulating digestion. –3 Calcining or oxidizing metals. –4 A condiment.

जारद्गव *a*. (वीथिः) The portion of the moon's path occupied by the constellations श्रवण, धनिष्ठा and शततारका (according to वराहमिहिर); according to others, by विशाखा अनुराधा and ज्येष्ठा.

जेंताकः A heated chamber for inducing perspiration, a dry hot bath.

जेन्य Ved. 1 Of noble origin, well-born. –2 Genuine, true. –3 Victorious.

जेमनं [जिम्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Eating. –2 Food.

जेष् 1 A. (जेषते) To move, go.

जेह् 1 A. (जेहते) Ved. 1 To reach, go towards. –2 To strive after, exert. –3 To open the mouth, pant, gasp.

जै 1 P. (जायति) To want, decline, decay, perish.

जैत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [जेतृ-अण्] 1 Victorious, successful, leading to victory ; इदमिह मदनस्य जैत्रमस्त्रं विफलगुणातिशयं भविष्यतीति Mâl. 2. 6 ; धनुर्जैत्रं रघुर्दधौ R. 4. 16, 16. 72. -2 Superior. —त्रः 1 A victor, conqueror. -2 Quick-silver. —त्रं 1 A Victory, triumph. -2 Superiority. -Comp. —रथः victor.

जैन: 1 A. 1 A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. -2 A Buddha.

जैमिनि: N. of a celebrated sage and philosopher, founder of the Mîmâmsâ school of philosophy (properly पूर्वमीमांसा); मीमांसाकृतमुन्ममाथ सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनिं Pt. 2. 23.

जैव *a.* [जीवस्येदं अण्] 1 Belonging to जीव or the soul. -2 Belonging to Jupiter.

जैवातृक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Long-lived, one for whom long life is desired ; जैवातृक ननु श्रूयते पतिरस्याः Dk. -2 Thin, lean. —कः 1 The moon ; राजानं जनयांबभूव सहसा जैवातृक त्वां तु यः Bv. 2. 78. -2 Camphor. -3 A son. -4 A drug, medicament. -5 A peasant.

जैवेय: An epithet of Kacha, son of Brihaspati.

जैह्म्यं Crookedness, deceit, falsehood.

जैह्व्यं The pleasure of taste.

जोंगं, -गकं Aloe-wood.

जोंगट: The longings of a pregnant woman (दोहद).

जोटिंग: 1 An epithet of *S*iva. -2 A devotee who practises the most rigid austerities.

जोड: Binding, tie.

जोषा, जोषित् *f.* A woman ; cf योषा, योषित्.

जोषिका 1 A cluster of young buds. -2 A woman.

ज्ञा 9 U. (जनाति, -जानीते, जज्ञौ, जज्ञे अज्ञासीत्-अज्ञास्त, ज्ञातुं, ज्ञात) 1 To know (in all senses); to learn, become acquainted with ; मा ज्ञासीस्त्वं सुखी रामो यदकार्षीत्स रक्षसां Bk. 15. 9. -2 To know, be aware of, be familiar or conversant with ; जाने तपसो वीर्यं S. 3. 1 ; जानन्नपि हि मेधावी जडवल्लोक आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110, 123; 7. 148. -3 To find out, ascertain, investigate ; ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्यार्थीति Mk 9. -4 To comprehend, apprehend, understand, feel, experience ; as in दुःखज्ञ, सुखज्ञ &c. -5 To test, try, know the true character of ; अपरस्तु मित्रं जानीयात् H. 1. 72 ; Châ*n*. 21. -6 To recognise : न त्वं दृष्ट्वा न पुनरलकां ज्ञास्यसे कामचारिन् Me. 63. -7 To regard, consider, know to be ; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषं कामरूपं मघोनः Me. 6. -8 To act, engage in (with gen. of the instrument); सर्पिषो जानीते Sk. 'he engages in sacrifice with clarified butter (सर्पिषः = सर्पिषा) -9 Ved. To acknowledge, approve, allow. -10 To recognise as one's own, take possession of. —*Caus.* (ज्ञापयति, ज्ञपयति) 1 To announce, inform, make acquainted with, make known, notify. -2 To request, ask (Atm.). -3 To sharpen. -4 To satisfy. -5 To praise. -6 To immolate, kill (as an animal). —*Desid.* (जिज्ञासते) 1 To desire to know, investigate, ascertain ; R. 2. 26 ; Bk. 8. 33 ; 14. 91. -2 To conjecture, suppose, guess.

ज्ञ *a.* [ज्ञा-क] At the end of comp.) 1 Knowing, familiar with ; कार्यज्ञ, निमित्तज्ञ, शास्त्रज्ञ, सर्वज्ञ &c. -2 Wise ; as in ज्ञंमन्य thinking oneself to be wise. —ज्ञः 1 A wise and learned man. -2 The sentient soul. -3 The planet Mercury. -4 The planet Mars. -5 An epithet of Brahmâ.

ज्ञपित, ज्ञप्त *a.* Made known, informed, expounded, taught.

ज्ञप्ति: *f.* 1 Understanding. -2 Intellect. -3 Promulgating. -4 Satisfaction. -5 Sharpening. -6 Praise. -7 Immolating, killing.

ज्ञात *a.* [ज्ञा-कर्मणि-क्त] Known, ascertainded, understood, learnt, comprehended &c. ; आज्ञापय ज्ञातविशेष पुंसां Ku. 3. 3: see ज्ञा above. —तं Knowledge. -Comp. —सिद्धांतः a man completely versed in any *S*âstra.

ज्ञातव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be known or understood. -2 Conceivable, comprehensible.

ज्ञाति: [ज्ञा-क्तिच्] 1 A paternal relation, a father, brother &c.; agnate relatives collectively. -2 A kinsman or kindred in general. -3 A distant kinsman who is not entitled to the oblations offered to deceased ancestors. -4 A father. -Comp. —कर्मन् *n.*, —कार्यं the duty of a kinsman. —भावः kin, relationship. —भेदः dissension among relatives. —विद् *a.* one who has or makes near relatives.

ज्ञातेयं Relationship.

ज्ञातृ *a.* [ज्ञा-तृच्] Knowing, intelligent, wise. —*m.* 1 A wise man. -2 An acquaintance. -3 A bail, surety.

ज्ञानं [ज्ञा-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 Knowing, understanding, becoming acquainted with, proficiency ; सांख्यस्य योगस्य च ज्ञानं Mâl. 1. 7. -2 Knowledge, learning ; बुद्धिर्ज्ञानेन शुध्यति Ms 5. 109 ; ज्ञाने मौनं क्षमा शक्तौ R. 1. 22. -3 Consciousness, cognizance, knowledge ; ज्ञानतोऽज्ञानतो वापि Ms. 8. 288 knowingly or unknowingly, consciously or unconsciously. -4 Sacred knowledge ; especially, knowledge derived from meditation on the higher truths of religion and philosophy which teaches man how to understand his own nature and how he may be re-united to the Supreme spirit (opp. कर्मन्) ; cf. ज्ञानयोग and कर्मयोग in Bg. 3. 3. -5 The organ of intelligence, sense, intellect. -6 Conscience. -7 The Supreme spirit. -8 An epithet of Vish*n*u. -9 The Vedas taken collectively. -Comp. —अनुत्पाद: ignorance, folly. —अपोहः forgetfulness. -अभ्यासः 1. study. -2. thinking, reflection. -आत्मन् *a.* all-wise. —इंद्रियं an organ of perception ; (these are five त्वच्, रसना, चक्षुस्, कर्ण and घ्राण -the skin, tongue, eye, ear and nose; see बुद्धींद्रिय under इंद्रिय). —कांडं that inner or esoteric portion of Veda which refers to true spiritual knowledge, or knowledge of the Supreme spirit, as distinguished from the knowledge of ceremonial rites (opp. कर्मकांड). —कृत *a.* done knowingly or intentionally. —गम्य *a.* attainable by the understanding. —चक्षुस् *n.* the eye of intellectual vision (opp. चर्मचक्षुस्); सर्वं तु समवेक्ष्येदं निखिलं ज्ञानचक्षुषा Ms. 2.8; 4. 24. (*m.*) a wise and learned man. —तत्त्वं true knowledge, knowledge of God. —तपस् *n.* penance consisting in the acquisition of true knowledge. —दः a precepotor, —दा an epithet of Sarasvatî. —दुर्बल *a.* wanting in knowledge. -निश्चयः certainty, ascertainment. —निष्ठ *a.* intent on acquiring true (spiritual) knowledge. —पतिः 1. the supreme spirit. -2. a teacher, preceptor. —मुद्र *a.* 'having the impress of wisdom', wise. —मूल *a.* founded on spiritual knowledge. —यज्ञः a man possessed of true or spiritual knowledge, philosopher. —योगः contemplation as the principal means of attaining the Supreme spirit or acquiring true or spiritual knowledge —लक्षणं, णा 1. indication, sign, a means of knowing or inferring. -2. (in logic) sign or proof of knowledge ; subsequent derived from antecedent knowledge. -विज्ञानं 1. sacred miscellaneous knowledge. -2. the Vedas with the supplementary branches of knowledge, such as medicine, arms, &c. —शास्त्रं the science of fortunetelling. -साधनं 1. a means of acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. -2. an organ of perception.

ज्ञानतः *ind.* Consciously, knowingly, intentionally

ज्ञानमय *a.* 1 Consisting of knowledge, spiritual ; इतरो दहने स्वकर्मणां ववृते ज्ञानमयेन वह्निना R. 8. 20. -2 Containing knowledge. —यः 1 The Supreme spirit. -2 An epithet of Śiva.

ज्ञानिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [ज्ञानमस्त्यस्य इनि] Intelligent, wise. —*m.* 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. -2 A sage, one possessed of true or spiritual knowledge.

ज्ञानित्वं Fortune telling.

ज्ञानीयति Den. P. To wish for knowledge.

ज्ञापक *a.* [ज्ञा -णिच्-ण्वुल्] Making known, teaching, informing, indicating &c. —कः 1 A teacher. 2 A commander, a master. -3 A master of requests, an officer of the court of an Indian prince ; Pt. 3. —कं (In phil.) A significant expression, a suggestive rule or precept, said of such rules as imply something more than what is actually expressed by the words of those rules themselves.

ज्ञापनं [ज्ञा णिच्-ल्युट्] Making known, informing, teaching, announcing, indicating.

ज्ञापित *a.* Made known, informed, announced, declared.

ज्ञीप्सा [ज्ञा -सन् -भावे अ] The desire of knowing.

ज्ञेय *pot. p.* [ज्ञा कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be investigated or learnt or understood. -2 To be regarded as.-3 Perceptible, cognizable.

ज्या 9 P. (जिनाति) 1 To overpower, oppress. -2 To grow old. -3 (जीयते) To be oppressed.

जीत *a.* 1 Oppressed, overpowered. -2 Become old ; also जीन.

ज्यानं Ved. Oppression.

ज्येय *a.* 1 To be oppressed. -2 First, best.

ज्या 1 A bow-string ; विश्रामं लभतामिदं च शिथिलज्याबंधमस्मद्धनुः *S.* 2. 6 ; R. 3. 59 ; 11. 15; 12. 104. -2 The chord of an arc. -3 The earth. -4 A mother. -5 Overpowering force or strength. -6 Excessive demand, importunity.

ज्यानिः *f.* [ज्या -नि] 1 Old age, decay. -2 Quitting, abandoning. -3 A river, stream. -4 Oppression. -5 Deprivation, loss ; Mâl. 9. 33.

ज्यायस् *a.* (सी *f.*) Compar. of प्रशस्य or वृद्ध) 1 Elder, senior ; प्रसवक्रमेण स किल ज्यायान् U. 6. -2 Superior, more excellent or worthy; Ms. 4. 8, 3. 137; Bg. 3. 1, 8. -3 Larger, greater. -4 (In law) One not a minor, *i. e.* come of age and responsible for his own action.-5 Aged, old. -6 Decayed, worn out.

ज्यायिष्ठ *a.* (irreg.) 1 The most excellent. -2 Noblest, first, best.

ज्येष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of प्रशस्य or वृद्ध). 1 Eldest, most senior. -2 Most excellent, best. -3 Pre eminent, first, chief, highest. —ष्ठः 1 An elder brother ; R. 12. 19, 35. -2 An epithet of the Supreme Being. -3 Life. -4 N. of a lunar month)= ज्येष्ठ q. v.). —ष्ठा 1 An eldest sister. -2 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (consisting of the three stars). -3 The middle finger. -4 A small house-lizard. -5 An epithet of the Ganges. -6 The goddess of misfortune, elder sister of Lakshmî. —ष्ठी A small house-lizard. —ष्ठं 1 The most excellent, the first or head. -2 Tin. -Comp. —अंशः 1. eldest brother's share. -2. the right of the eldest brother to a larger share of the patrimonial property. -3. The best share. —अंबु *n.* 1. water in which grain has been washed.-2. the scum of boiled rice.-आश्रमः 1. the highest or most excellent order in the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa, *i. e.* that of a householder. -2. a householder. —तातः a father's eldest brother. —तातिः *f.* Ved. superiority. —वर्णः 1. the highest caste (that of Brâhmaṇas) -2. a Brâhmaṇa. —वृत्तिः *f.* the duties of seniority. —श्वश्रूः *f.* 1. a wife's eldest sister. -2 the eldest mother-in-law.

ज्येष्ठामूल-मूलीयः The month ज्येष्ठ q.v.

ज्यैष्ठः N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation ज्येष्ठा (corresponding to May-June). —ष्ठी 1 The full-moon day in the month of ज्यैष्ठ. -2 A small house-lizard.

ज्यैष्ठिनेय *a.* Born from the eldest or principal wife.

ज्यैष्ठ्यं 1 Precedence, priority of birth, primogeniture, seniority. -2 Pre-eminence, sovereignty.

ज्यु 1 A. (ज्यवते) To go near, approach.

ज्युत् 1 U. (ज्योतति-ते) To shine.

ज्युतिः *f.* Light.

ज्यो 1 A (ज्यवते) 1 To advise, instruct.-2 To observe any religious obligation (such as a vow).

ज्योतिस् *n.* [द्युत्-इसुन् आदेर्दस्य जः, ज्युत्-इसुन् वा] 1 Light, lustre, brightness, flash ; ज्योतिरेकं जगाम *S.* 5. 30 ; R. 2. 75 ; Me. 5.-2 Light of Brahman, light regarded as the Supreme spirit ; Bg. 5. 24, 13. 17 ; U. 4. 18. -3 Lightning. -4 A heavenly body. -5 A heavenly body, a luminary (planet, star &c.); ज्योतिर्भिरुद्यद्भिरिव त्रियामा Ku. 7, 21 ; Bg. 10. 21; H. 1. 21 ; Ku. 2. 19 ; *S.* 7. 6. -6 Brightness of the sky, day-light (opp. तमस्) -7 The sun and moon (dual). -8 Light as the divine principle of life, intelligence. -9 The science of the course of heavenly bodies;astronomy see ज्योतिष.-10 The faculty of seeing. -11 The celestial world. —*m.* 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 An epithet of Vishnu. -Comp. —इंगः, -इंगणः the firefly. —कणः a spark of fire. — गणः the heavenly bodies collectively. —चक्रं the zodiac. —ज्ञः an astronomer or astrologer. —मंडलं the stellar sphere. —मालिन् *m.*, -वी (बी) जं a fire-fly. —रथः (ज्योतीरथः) the polar star. —लोकः the supreme spirit. —विद् *m.* an astronomer or astrologer. —विद्या, -शास्त्रं (ज्योतिःशास्त्रं) astronomy or astrology.—स्तोमः (ज्योतिष्टोमः) a Soma sacrifice considered as the type of a whole class of sacrificial ceremonies. —हस्ता N. of Durgâ.

ज्योतिर्मय *a.* Consisting of stars, starry ; R. 15. 59 ; Ku. 6. 3.

ज्योतिष *a.* (षी *f.*) [ज्योतिः सूर्यादिग्रहादिकं प्रतिपाद्यतयाऽस्त्यस्य अच्] Astronomical or astrological. —षः An astronomer or astrologer. —षं 1 Astronomy, astrology, the science of the course of the heavenly bodies and divisions of time resting thereon. -2 One of the six Vedângas (being a short tract on astronomy). -Comp. —विद्या astronomical or astrological science.

ज्योतिषिकः One who studies or knows astronomy.

ज्योतिषी, ज्योतिष्कः A planet, star, luminary. —ष्कं N. of the shining peak of Meru. —ष्कः The चित्रक tree.

ज्योतिष्मत् *a.* [ज्योतिरस्त्यस्य मतुप्] 1 Luminous, bright, shining, possessed of luminous bodies ; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22. -2 Celestial. *m.* 1 The sun. -2 N. of the third foot of Brahmâ. -3 N. of one of the seven suns appearing at the destruction of the world. —ती 1 The night (as illuminated by the stars). -2 (In phil.) A state of mind pervaded by सत्त्वगुण, *i. e.* a tranquil state of mind.

ज्योत्स्ना [ज्योतिरस्त्यस्यां ज्योतिष उपधालोपो नश्च प्रत्ययः P. V. 2. 114 Sk.] 8 Moonlight ; स्फुरत्स्फारज्योत्स्नाधवलिततले क्वापि पुलिने Bh. 3. 42; ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34. -2 Light (in general). -3 An epithet of Durgâ.-4 A moonlight-night. -Comp. -ईशः the moon. -प्रियः the Chakora bird.—वृक्षः a lamp-stand, a candle-stick.

ज्योत्स्नी A moonlight-night.

ज्योत्स्न a. Bright or lit with moonlight. —त्स्नः The bright half of a month. —त्स्नी A full-moon night.

ज्यौः The planet Jupiter, (a word connected with Greek Zeus).

ज्यौतिषिकः An astronomer or astrologer.

ज्रि I. 1 P. (ज्रयति) 1 To overpower, conquer. -2 To go. II. 9, 10. P. (ज्रिणाति, ज्राययति) To grow old.

ज्वर् 1 P. (ज्वरति, जूर्ण) 1 To be hot with fever or passion, be feverish. -2 To be diseased.

ज्वर a. [ज्वर् भावे अ] 1 Heated, feverish. -2 Excited, inflamed. —रः 1 Fever, feverish heat (in medicine); स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कोऽम्भसा परिषिंचति Si. 2. 54; also used fig.; दर्पज्वरः, मदनज्वरः, मद्ज्वरः &c. -2 Fever of the soul, mental pain, affliction, distress, grief, sorrow; व्येतु ते मनसो ज्वरः Râm.; सन्तप्तमुपस्थिते ज्वरे R. 8. 84; Bg. 3. 30. —रा Fever. -Comp. —अग्निः the paroxysm of fever. -अंकुशः a febrifuge. —प्रतीकारः cure of fever, febrifuge.

ज्वरित, ज्वरिन् a. (णी f.) Attacked with fever.

ज्वल् 1 P. (ज्वलति, ज्वलित) 1 To burn brightly, blaze, glow, shine; ज्वलति चलितेंधनोऽग्निः S. 6. 30; Ku. 5. 30. -2 To be burnt up, be consumed or afflicted (as by fire); अमृतमधुरमृदुतरवचनेन ज्वलति न सा मलयजपवनेन Git. 7. -3 To be ardent; जज्वाल लोकस्थितये स राजा Bk. 1. 4. -4 To burn (as a wound). —Caus.. ज्वलयति-ते, ज्वालयति-ते but प्रज्वलयति) 1 To set on fire, light, kindle. -2 To irradiate, illuminate, brighten.

ज्वल a. [ज्वल्-अच्] 1 Flaming, blazing. -2 Bright, brilliant. —लः Flame, blaze, light.

ज्वलका A large flame of fire.

ज्वलन a. [ज्वल्-युच्] 1 Flaming, shining. -2 Combustible. —नः 1 Fire; तदनु ज्वलनं मदर्पितं त्वरयेर्दक्षिणवातवीजनैः Ku. 4. 36, 32; Bg. 11. 29. -2 Corrosive alkali. -3 The number 'three.' —नं Burning, blazing, shining. -Comp. —अश्मन् m. the sun-stone.

ज्वलित a. [ज्वल्-क्त] 1 Burnt, kindled, illuminated. -2. Flaming, blazing.

ज्वाल a. [ज्वल्-ण] Burning, blazing. —लः 1 A flame, light; द्रवदहनजटालज्वालजालाहतानां Bv. 1. 36. -2 A torch.

ज्वाला 1 A blaze, flame, illumination; R. 15. 16; Bh. 1. 95. -2 Burnt rice. -Comp. —जिह्वः, —ध्वजः fire. —मुखी a volcano. —वक्त्रः an epithet of Siva.

ज्वालिन् a. [ज्वल्-णिनि] 1 Flaming, blazing. -2 Shining. -m. An epithet of Siva.

झ.

झ a. 1 Asleep, sleeping. -2 Lost, destroyed. —झः 1 Beating time. -2 Jingling, clanking or any similar sound. -3 Wind accompanied by rain. -4 N. of Brihaspati. -5 A thing lost or mislaid. -6 A hurricane. -झा The descent of a cascade, waterfall.

झगझगायते Den. A. To flash, sparkle.

झग(गि)ति ind. Quickly, at once साप्यप्सरा झगित्यासीत्तद्रूपाकृष्टलोचना Mb.

झंकारः, झंकृतं A low murmuring sound, as the buzzing of bees; (अयं विगंतानातेने मधुपकुलझंकारभरितान् Bv. 1. 33, 4. 29; Bh. 1. 9; Amaru. 48; Pt. 5. 53.

झंकारिणी The river Ganges.

झंकृतिः f. A clanking, or jingling sound as of metal ornaments.

झंझनं 1 Jingling and clanking of metal ornaments. -2 A rattling or ringing sound.

झंझा 1 The noise of the wind or of falling rain. -2 Wind and rain, hurricane, gale. -3 A clanking sound, jingling. -4 Raining in large drops. -5 Anything lost. -Comp —अनिलः —मरुत्, -वातः wind with rain, a storm, squall, stormy gale; झंझावातः सवृष्टिकः Ak.; हिमांबुझंझानिलविह्वलस्य (पद्मस्य) Bv. 2. 169; Amaru. 48; Mâl. 9. 17.

झट् 1 P. (झटति) 1 To become matted or clotted together (as hair). -2 To become confused or entangled.

झटिः [झट्-इन्] A small tree, shrub, bush.

झटिति ind. Quickly, at once; मुक्ताजालमिव प्रयाति झटिति भ्रश्यद्दृशोऽदृश्यतां Bh. 1. 96, 70.

झणझण,—णा Jingling sound.

झणझणायित a. Tinkling, jingling, making a tinkling sound; V. 5. 5.

झण(न)त्कारः Jingling, tinkling or clinking, as of metallic ornaments; झणत्कारक्रूरक्वणितगुणगुंजद्गुरुधनुर्धृतप्रेमाबाहुः U. 5. 26; उद्वेजयति दरिद्रं परमुद्रागगनझणत्कारः Udb.

झंप् 1 P. (झमति) To eat, consume.

झंपः, झंपा A spring, jump, leap; Mv. 5. 63. -Comp. —आशिन् m. a king-fisher.

झंपाकः, झंपारुः, झंपिन् m. A monkey, an ape.

झरः, झरा, झरी [झॄ-अच्] A cascade, spring, fountain, stream; प्रत्यग्रक्षतजझरीनिवृत्तपादः Mv. 6. 14; Bv. 4. 37.

झर्च् 6 P. (झर्चति) 1 To speak. -2 To blame, censure. -3 To injure. -4 To threaten, menace.

झर्झरः 1 A sort of drum. -2 The Kali age. -3 A cane-staff. -4 An iron instrument used in cooking. -5 A cymbal. —रा A whore, harlot. -री A sort of drum. —रं A sound as of splashing or dropping.

झर्झरकः The Kali age.

झर्झरावती The Ganges.

झर्झरिन् a. Furnished with a drum. -m. An epithet of Siva.

झर्झरीकः 1 The body. -2 A region, country. -3 A picture.

झलज्झला The noise of falling drops or of the flapping of an elephant's ears.

झला 1 A girl, daughter. -2 Sun shine. glittering light, splendour. -3 A cricket.

झालिः f. The areca-nut.

झल्लः 1 A prize-fighter. -2 N. of one of the degraded classes; Ms. 10 22, 12. 45. —ल्ली A kind of drum.

झलकं-की Cymbal.

झलकंठः A pigeon.

झल्लरा-री 1 A cymbal. -2 A kind of drum. -3 A curl, lock of hair. -4 Moisture. -5 Purity.

झल्लिका 1 Dirt rubbed off the body by the application of perfumes. -2 Light, lustre, splendour. -3 A rag or cloth used for applying colour or perfumes.

झल्लोलः A ball at the lower end of a spindle.

झष् 1 U. (झषति-ते) 1 To take. -2 To put on, wear. -3 To hurt or kill (only P. in this sense).

झषः 1 A fish in general ; झषाणां मकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 31 ; cf. words like झषकेतन below. -2 A large fish. -3 The sign Pisces of the zodiac. -4 Heat, warmth. -5 The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. —षं 1 A forest ; wood. -2 A desert, dreary forest. -Comp. -अंकः, -केतनः, -केतुः, —ध्वजः N. of the god of love ; श्रीमुद्रा झषकेतनस्य Pt. 4. 34. —अशनः a porpoise. —उदरी an epithet of Satyavatī, mother of Vyâsa.

झांकृतं 1 A tinkling ornament worn round the feet. -2 A splashing sound, (as of falling cascades) स्थाने स्थाने मुखरककुभो झांकृतैर्निर्झराणां U. 2. 14.

झाटः [झट्-णिच्-अच्] 1 An arbour, bower. -2 A wood, thicket. -3 Cleaning sores. -टा,-टी The Jasmine plant.

झाटामलः The water-melon.

झाटि(टी)का Jasmine.

झामकं A burnt brick.

झामरः A small whetstone used in sharpening needles &c.

झार्झरः A tabor-player, drummer.

झालिः A sort of sour or raw mango fried with salt, mustard, and Asa Fœtida (हिंगु) आम्रमामफलं पिष्टं राजिकालवणान्वितम् । भृष्टं हिंगुयुतं पूतं घोलितं झालिरुच्यते ॥ Bhâva P.

झिंगिनी 1 A sort of cucumber. -2 A torch, fire-brand.

झिंझी A cricket.

झिंझिमः A forest on fire.

झिंटी A kind of shrub.

झिरिका, झिरी, or **झिरीका** A cricket.

झिल्लिः *f.* 1 A cricket. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Parchment. -Comp. —कंठः a domestic pigeon.

झिल्लिका 1 A cricket. -2 The sound or cry of a cricket. -3 The light of sunshine -4 Light, splendour. -5 The dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes. -6 A cloth used for applying colour &c.

झिल्ली 1 A cricket. -2 A kind of musical instrument, cymbal. -3 A parchment. -4 The wick of a lamp. -5 A cloth for applying ungnents, colours &c. -6 Sunshine. -7 Light, lustre. -8 Rice burnt by cooking in a sauce-pan &c.

झिल्लीकः A cricket. —का 1 A cricket. -2 Sunshine. -3 Dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes.

झीरुका A cricket ; also झीरिका.

झुंटः 1 A tree. -2 A shrub, bush.

झूणिः (लिः) 1 A kind of betel-nut. -2 A voice from heaven boding ill-luck, an evil omen. -3 A thicket.

झॄ 4, 9 P. (झीर्यति or झृणाति) To grow old ; cf. जॄ.

झोंडः The betel-nut tree.

झ्यु 1 P. (झ्यवति) To go or move.

ट.

टः 1 A sound like the twang of a bow-string. -2 A dwarf. -3 A quarter, a fourth part. —टा 1 The earth. -2 An oath. —टं A hollowed cocoa-nut.

टक्करः An epithet of Śiva.

टगर *a.* Squint-eyed. -रः 1 Borax. -2 Wanton play or sport. -3 Confusion. -4 An object of sense.

टंक् 10 U. (टंकयति-ते, टंकित) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. -2 To cover.-With उद् 1. to scrape, scratch. -2. to bore out, pierce through.

टंकः, -कं [टंक्-घञ् अच् वा] 1 A hatchet, an axe, a stone-cutter's chisel ; टंकैर्मनःशिलगुहेव विदार्यमाणा Mk. 1. 20 ; R. 12. 80. -2 A sword. -3 The sheath of a sword. -4 A peak shaped like the edge of a hatchet ; the slope or declivity of a hill ; Bk. 1. 8. -5 Anger. -6 Pride. -7 The leg. -8 A chasm, cleft. -9 The wood-apple tree. -10 Borax. -11 A weight of silver equal to four Mâshas -12 The fruit of the wood-apple (*n.*). -13 A stamped coin. -14 A spade, hoe. —का The leg.

टंककः A stamped coin, especially of silver. -Comp. —पतिः a mint-master. —शाला a mint.

टंकटीकः N. of Śiva.

टंकणं (नं) 1 Borax. -2 Binding, tying. —णः (नः) 1 A species of horse. -2 N. of a people. -Comp —क्षारः borax.

टंकारः 1 The twang of a bow-string. -2 A howl, cry, shout. -3 Fame. -4 Surpise, wonder.

टंकारिन् *a.* (णी *f.*), Twanging, making a hissing or twanging sound ; टंकारिचापमगु लंकाशरक्षतजपंकावरूषितशरं Asvad. 1.

टंकिका A hatchet ; Vikr. 1. 16.

टंगः,-गं A spade, hoe. —णः 1 Borax. -2 A weight of four Mâshas.

टंगणः, -णं Borax.

टंगा The leg.

टट्टनी A small house-lizard.

टट्टरी 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 A joke, jest. -3 A lie. -4 A kettle-drum.

टट्टरः The sound of a drum.

टल् 1 P. (टलति) To be confused or disturbed.

ट(टा)लः,-टलनं Confusion, perturbation.

टांकं A kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from the fruit of the wood-apple tree).

टांकरः A libertine, lecher.

टांकारः A clang, twang.

टारः 1 A horse. -2 A catamite.

टिक् 1 A. (टेकते) To go, move.

टिटि(ट्टि)भः (भी *f.*) A kind of bird ; उत्क्षिप्य टिट्टिभः पादावास्ते भंगभयाद्दिवः Pt. 1. 314 ; Ms. 5. 11 ; Y. 1. 172 ; also टिट्टिभक.

टिप् 10 P. (टेपयति) To direct, throw, cast.

टेपनं Sending, throwing.

टिप्पणि(नी) A gloss, a comment ; sometimes used in the sense of 'a gloss on a gloss'; as Kaiyaṭa's commentary on the Mahâbhâshya, or Nâgojibhaṭṭa's gloss on Kaiyaṭa's gloss.

टीक् 1 A. (टीकते) To move, go, resort to ; काश्मर्याः कृतमालमुद्गतदलं कोयष्टिकष्टीकते Mâl. 9. 7. –WITH –आ to go, move, go about ; आटीकसेऽग करिघोटीपदातिजुषि वाटीभुवि क्षितिभुजां As. vad 5.

टीका [टीक्यते गम्यते ग्रंथार्थोऽनया] A commentary, gloss ; काव्यप्रकाशस्य कृता गृहे गृहे टीका तथाप्येष तथैव दुर्गमः.

टुः 1 Gold. –2 One who can change his shape at will. –3 N. of the god of love.

टुंटुकः a. 1 Small, little. –2 Vile, cruel. –3 Harsh.

टेर,–टेरक a. Squint-eyed.

टोट a. Small, little.

टुल् 1 P. To become disturbed or confused.

ठ.

ठः 1 An imitative sound, as of a metallic jar rolling down steps; रामाभिषेके मदविह्वलायाः कक्षाच्च्युतो हेमघटस्तरुण्याः । सोपानमार्गे प्रकरोति शब्दं ठठं ठठं ठं ठठठं ठठंठः Subhâsh. –2 A loud noise. –3 The disc of the sun or moon. –4 A circle, globe. –5 A cypher –6 A place resorted to or held sacred by all.–7 An object of sense. –8 An idol, deity. –9 An epithet of Siva.

ठक्कुरः 1 An idol, a deity. –2 An honorific title added to the name of a distinguished person ; (e. g. गोविंदठक्कुर the author of the Kâvyapradîpa).

ठारः Hoar-frost.

ठालिनी A girdle.

ड.

डः 1 A sound. –2 A kind of drum or tabor. –3 Submarine fire.–4 Fear. –5 An epithet of Siva. —डा 1 A kind of female imp (डाकिनी). –2 A basket carried by mea s of a sling.

डक्कारी The lute of the Châṇḍâlas.

डप् 10 A. (डापयते) To collect, amass, heap together.

डम् 1 P. (डमति) To sound.

डमः A despised and mixed caste (Dom).

डमरः 1 Riot, tumult, affray. –2 Petty warfare between villages. –3 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. —र Running away through fear, rout.

डमरुः A sort of small drum, shaped like an hour glass and generally used by Kâpâlikas ; (sometimes regarded as n. also).

डंप = डप् q. v.

डंप् 10 U. (डंपयति-ते) 1 To throw, send. –2 order. –3 To behold.

डंबर a. Famous, renowned. —रः 1 An assemblage, collection, mass ; Mâl. 9. 16. –2 Show, pomp. –3 Resemblance, likeness, appearance ; U. 6. 17 ; Mâl. 3. 7. –4 Pride, arrogance.

डंभ् 10 U. (डंभयति-ते) To collect.

डलकं, डल्लकं A sling, basket.

डवित्थः A wooden antelope.

डाकिनी A kind of female imp, a female goblin.

डांकृतिः f. The clang of a bell, ding-dong &c.

डामर a. Terrific, dreadful, awful; पर्याप्तं मयि रमणीयडामरत्वं संधत्ते गगनतलप्रयाणवेगः Mâl. 5. 3. –2 Riotous, tumultuous. –3 Resembling, having the appearance, (i. e. lovely, beautiful); रतिगलिते ललिते कुसुमानि शिखंडकडामरे (चिकुरे) Gît. 12. —रः 1 An uproar, rout, affray, riot. –2 The hustle and confusion of festivity or strife. –3 Any surprising sight. –4 N. of a mixed caste.

डालिमः = दाडिमः q. v.

डाहलः (pl.) N. of a people and their country; कीर्तिः समाश्लिष्यति डाहलोर्वी Vikr. 1. 103.

डाहुकः A gallinule.

डिक्करी A young woman.

डिंगरः 1 A servant. –2 A knave, cheat, rogue. –3 A depraved or low man. –4 A fat man. –5 Throwing, casting forth. –6 An insult.

डिंडिमः A kind of small drum (fig. also); इति घोषयतीव डिंडिमः H. 2. 86 ; मुखरयस्व यशोनवडिंडिमं N. 4. 53 ; Amaru. 28 ; चंडि रणितरसनारव

डिंडिममभिसर सरसमलज्जं Gît. 11; आर्यमालचरितप्रस्तावनाडिंडिमः Mv. 1. 54.

डिंडी(डि)रः 1 Cnttle-fish-bone considered as the form of the sea. -2 Foam (in general); उद्दंडानेन डिंडीरे पिंडपंक्तिरहृश्यत Vikr. 4. 64.

डित्थः 1 A wooden elephant.-2 A good-looking, dark-coloured young man proficient in every science.

डिप्, -डिंप् I. 10 A. To collect, heap together. -II. 4, 6, 10 P. (डिप्यति, डिपति, डेपयति) 1 To throw, cast, send. -2 To direct.

डिस् 1 P. (डेसति) To hurt, injnre.

डिमः One of the ten kinds of dramas; मायेंद्रजालसंग्रामक्रोधोद्भ्रांतादिचेष्टितैः। उपरागैश्च भूयिष्ठो डिमः स्यातोऽतिवृत्तकः ॥ S. D. 517.

डिंबः 1 Affray, riot. -2 Sound or noise occasioned by terror. -3 A young child or animal. -4 An egg. -5 A globe or ball. -6 Globular or ronnd blossom ; Mâl. 9. 26. -7 A chrysalis. -8 The embryo in the first stage of its existence.-2 The spleen. -10 The uterus. -Comp. —आहवः, -युद्धं petty warfare, an affray without weapons, skirmish, sham-fight ; Ms. 5. 95.

डिंबिका 1 A libidinons woman.-2 A buhhle.

डिंभः 1 A yonng child. -2 Any young animal such as a cub ; जृंभस्व रे डिंभ दंतांस्ते गणयिष्यामि S. 7. -3 A fool, a block-head. —भा An infant.

डिंभकः(भिका *f*.) 1 A yonng ohild. -2 Any yonng animal.

डी 1, 4 A. (डयते, डीयते, डिड्ये, अडयिष्ट, डयितुं, डीन) 1 To fly, pass through the air. -2 To go. —WITH प्र to fly np ; हंसैः प्रडीनैरिव Mk. 5. 5. —प्रोद् fly np; प्रोड्डीयेव बलाकया सरभसं सोत्कंठमालिंगितः 23.

डयनं 1 Flight. -2 A litter carried upon men's sho"lders, palanqnin.

डीन *p*. *p*. [डी-क्त] Flown up. —नं The flight of a hird. The varieties of the flight of birds are said to be 101, the word prefixed to डीन showing the particular mode of flight ; *e*. *g*. अवडीनं, उड्डीनं, प्रडीनं, अभिडीनं, विडीनं, परिडीनं, पराडीनं &c.

डुंडुभः-मः A kind of snake not poisonous (निर्विषा डुंडुभाः स्मृताः).

डुंडुलः A small owl.

डुंडुकः A gallinnle.

डुलिः A small tnrtle.

डोमः A man of a very low caste ; also डोंब.

डोरः 1 A fillet of thread (tied round the arm). -2 The string with which a packet or parcel is tied.

ड्वल् 10 U. (ड्वालयति ते) To mix.

ढ.

ढः 1 An imitative sound. -2 A large drnm. -3 A dog's tail. -4 A dog. -5 A serpent.

ढक्का 1 A large or donble drnm ; न ते हुडुक्केन न सोपि ढक्कया न मर्दलैः सापि न तेऽपि ढक्कया ॥ N. 15. 17. -2 Coveting. -3 Disappearance.

ढामरा A goose.

ढालं A shield.

ढालिन् *m*. A warrior armed with a shield.

ढुंढनं Seeking, investigating.

ढुंढिः An epithet of Gaṇeśa.

ढोलः A large drum or tabor.

ढौक् 1 A. (ढौकते, ढौकित) To go, approach ; यांतं वने रात्रिचरी डुढौके Bk. 2. 23 ; 14. 71, 15. 49. —*Caus*. (ढौकयति-ते) 1 To bring near, cause to approach ; तन्मांसं चैव गोमायोस्तैः क्षणाद्राज्ञु ढौकितं Mh. ; Bk. 17. 103. -2 To present, offer. —WITH उप to present, offer ; एकैकं पशुमुपढौकयामः Pt. 1.

ढौकनं 1 Offering. -2 A present, bribe.

ण.

[There are hardly any words in real use in Sanskrit beginning with ण. Many roots which, in the Dhâtupâṭha, are written with an initial ण really begin with न. They are so written to show that the न is iiable to be changed to ण when preceded by prepositions like प्र, परि, अंतर् &c.]

णः 1 Knowledge. -2 Certainty, ascertainment. -3 An ornament. -4 A water (or summer) house. -5 A bad man. -6 Siva. -7 The sound of negation. -8 Gift, giving.

त.

तः 1 A tail. -2 The tail of a jackal. -3 The breast.-4 The womb. -5 The hip or flank. -6 A warrior. -7 A thief. -8 A wicked man. -9 An ontcast, a barbarian.-10 A Buddha. -11 A jewel. -12 Nectar. -13 (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet.—तः, -तं 1 Passing, crossing. -2 Virtue, religions merit. —ता N. of Lakshmî.

तस् I. 1 A. (तंसते) Ved. 1 To shake.-2 To pour out. -3 To beg, request.-II. 1 P.,10 U. (तंसति, तंसयति-) To decorate.

तक् 1, 2 P. (तकति, तक्ति) Ved. 1 To fly (as an arrow or bird), rush at or upon. -2 To laugh at, deride, scoff.-3 To bear, endure.

तक a. Ved. 1 Censured.—2 Enduring.

तकु a. Ved. Approaching (गामुक).

तकन् a. Ved. Rushing, darting along.—m. A bird (especially a bird of prey). -2 A fleet horse. -3 A thief, rogue.

तकिल a. Fraudulent, crafty, roguish. -ला A medicament, drug.

तकन् n. A child, offspring.

तक्रं Butter-milk.-Comp. -अटः a churning stick.—सारं fresh butter.

तक्ष् 1, 5 P. (तक्षति, तक्ष्णोति, तष्ट) 1 To chop, cut off, pare, chisel, slice, split ; आत्मानं तक्षति ह्येष वनं परशुना यथा Mh. ; निधाय तक्ष्यते यत्र काष्ठे काष्ठं स उद्घनः Ak. -2 To fashion, form (out of wood &c.)-3 To make, create in general.-4 To wound, hurt. -5 To invent, form in the mind. -6 To make one's own, appropriate. -7 To oover. -8 To peel. -9 To make thin.-WITH निस् 1. to slice out of.-2. to form, create.

तक्ष् a. (At the end of comp.) Paring, cutting &c. ; also तक्ष.

तक्षकः [तक्ष् ण्वुल्] 1 A carpenter, wood-outter (whether by oaste or profession).-2 The chief actor in the prelude of a drama (i. e. the सूत्रधार).-3 N. of the architect of the gods.-4 N. of one of the principal Nâgas or serpents of the Pâtâla, son of Kasyapa and Kadrû ; (saved at the intercession of the sage Astîka from being burnt down in the serpent-sacrifice performed by king Janamejaya, in which many others of his race were burnt down to ashes).

तक्षणं [तक्ष् भावे-ल्युट्] Paring, cutting ; दारवाणां च तक्षणं Ms. 5. 115 ; Y. 1. 185.—णी A carpenter's adze.

तक्षन् m. [तक्ष्-कनिन्] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession) ; अतक्षा तक्षा K. P. 'one not a तक्षन् by caste is called तक्षन् when he acts like or follows the profession of a तक्षन् (carpenter)' ; Si. 12. 25.—2 N. of the architect of the gods.

तगरः A kind of plant.

तंक् 1 P. (तंकति, तंकित) 1 To endure, bear.-2 To laugh.-3 To live in distress.

तंकः [तंक् भावे अच्] 1 Living in distress, a miserable life. —2 Grief produced by separation from a beloved object. -3 Fear, terror. -4 A stone-cutter's chisel. -5 A garment.

तंकनं Living in distress, miserable living.

तंग् 1 P. (तंगति, तंगित) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. -3 To stumble.

तंच् I. 7. P. (तनक्ति, तंचित) To contract, shrink ; तनाच्मि व्योम विस्तृतं Bk. 6. 38.-II. 1 P. (तंचति) To go.

तंज् 7 P. See तंच्.

तट् I. 1 P. (तटति) 1 To groan. -2 To rise, be raised or elevated. -II. 10 U. (ताटयति-ते) To beat, strike

तटः [तट्-अच्] 1 A slope, declivity, precipice. -2 The sky or horizon.-3 An epithet of Siva. —टः,-टा, -टी,-टं 1 The shore or bank, declivity, slope ; शीलं शैलतटात्पततु Bh. 2. 39 ; प्रोत्तुंगार्चिततटी Bh. 3. 45 ; सिंधोस्तटावोघ इव प्रवृद्धः Ku. 3. 6 ; U. 3.

8 ; उच्चारणात्पक्षिगणास्तटीस्तं Si. 4. 18. -2 A term applied to certain parts of the body which have, as it were, sloping sides ; पश्चात्पयोधरतटीपरिरंभलग्न Git. 1; नो लुतं सखि चंदनं स्तनतटे S.Til. 7 ; so जघनतट, कटितट, श्रोणीतट, कुचतट, कंठतट, ललाटतट &c. —टं A field. -Comp. —आघात: butting, striking against a bank of declivity ; अभ्यस्यंति तटाघातं निर्जितैरावता गजा: Ku. 2. 50.—स्थ a. 1. (lit.) situated on a bank or declivity.-2. (fig.) standing aloof, neutral, indifferent, alien, passive ; तटस्थ: स्वानर्थान् घटयति च मौनं च भजते Mâl. 1. 14 ; तटस्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13 ; मया तटस्थस्त्वमुपद्रुतोसि N. 3. 55 (where तटस्थ has sense 1. also). (-स्थ:) an indifferent person, one neither a friend nor a foe. (-स्थं) that property or लक्षण of a thing which is distinct from its nature, and yet is the property by which it is known ; *e. g.* गंधवत्त्व in the case of पृथ्वी.

तटकं A shore or bank.

तटग: = तडाग q. v.

तटाक:-कं A pond (deep enough for the lotus and other aquatic plants) see तडाग.

तटिनी [तटमस्त्यस्या इति ङीप्] A river ; कदा वाराणस्याममरतटिनीरोधसि वसन् Bh. 3. 123 ; Bv. 1. 23.

तटय: An epithet of Siva.

तड् 10 U. (ताडयति-ते, ताडित) 1 To beat, strike (in general), dash against ; गाहंतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्मुहुस्ताडितं S. 2. 5 ; (नौः) ताडिता मारुतैर्यथा Râm. ; R. 3. 61 ; Ku. 5. 24 ; Bh. 1. 50. -2 To beat, strike, punish by beating hit ; लालयेत्पंचवर्षाणि दश वर्षाणि ताडयेत् Chaṇ. 11, 12 ; न ताडयेत्तृणेनापि Ms. 4. 169 ; पादेन यस्ताड्यते Amaru. 52. -3 To strike, beat (as a drum); ताड्यमानासु भेरीषु Mb. ; अताडयन् मृदंगांश्च Bk. 17. 7 ; Ve. 1. 22. -4 To play on, strike the wires of (a musical instrument); श्रोतुर्वितंत्रीरिव ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45. -5 To shine. -6 To speak. -7 (In astr.) To strike against, touch obscure or eclipse partially.-8 (In Math.) To multiply.

तडि a. Beating. —डि: Striking, a stroke.

ताड a. [तड्-भावे अच्] Beating, striking. —ड: 1 A blow, knock, thumb, whipping, chastisement. -2 Noise, sound.-3 A sheaf.-4 A mountain. -Comp. घ a. beating with a whip or strokes of any kind.-घ:-घात: an artificer who beats or hammers, a smith.

ताडन a. [तड् भावे ल्युट्] Beating, whipping, striking. —नं 1 Beating, whipping, flogging ; लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणा: Chaṇ. 12 ; अवतंसोत्पलताडनानि वा Ku. 4. 8 ; S. Til. 9 -2 (In astr.) Touching, partial eclipse.—ना Striking.—नी A whip.

ताडित *p. p.* Struck, beaten, chastised.

ताडुल a. Beating, striking.

ताड्यमान a. Being beaten or struck; श्रोतुर्वितंत्रीरिव ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45 ; ताड्यमान: किं न ब्रूयात् Mn. 5. —न: A musical instrument struck with a stick &c. (as a drum).

तडग: See तडाग.

तडाक: A pond, pool. —का 1 A blow.-2 A bank, shore.-3 Splendour, lustre.

तडाग:-गं 1 A pond, deep pool, tank ; स्फुटकमलोदरखेलितखंजनयुगमिव शरदि तडागं Git. 11 ; Ms. 4. 203 ; Y. 3. 237. -2 A tank. -3 A trap for catching deer.

तडाघात: See तटाघात ; (उच्चैःकरिकराक्षेपे तडाघातं विदुर्बुधा: Sabdak.).

तडित् *f.* 1 Lightning ; घनं घनांते ताडितां गुणैरिव Si. 1. 7 ; Me. 77 ; R. 6. 65. -2 Killing, injury.—*ind.* Closely, near.-Comp. —गर्भ: a cloud. —लता forked lightning. —लेखा a streak of lightning.

तडित्वत् a. Containing or having lightning ; अवरोहति शैलाग्रं तडित्वानिव तोयद: V. I. 14 ; Ki. 5. 4. —*m.* A Cloud ; Si. 1. 12.

तडिन्मय a. Consisting of lightning; Ku. 5. 25.

तंड् 1 A. (तंडते, तंडित) To strike.

तंडक: [तंड्-ण्वुल्] 1 A juggler, a cheat. -2 Froth, foam. -3 Wagtail.--कः-कं 1 Complete performance or preparation. -2 Decoration. -3 The upright post of a house. -4 A composition abounding in compounds.

तंडा Killing, striking.

तंडुरीण: 1 A barbarian. -2 A fool blockhead. -3 Water in which rice has been soaked.

तंडुल: [तड्-उलच्] Grain after threshing, unhusking and winnowing (especially rice) ; शस्य, धान्य, तंडुल and अन्न are thus distinguished from one another —शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्रोक्तं सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते । निस्तुषस्तंडुलः प्रोक्तः स्विन्नमन्नमुदाहृतं ॥). -Comp. —अंबु *n.* gruel. —उत्थं-कं rice-gruel. -ओघ: 1. a prickly sort of bamboo. -2. a heap of grain.

तत See under तन्.

ततम a. That one (of many).

ततर a. That one (of two).

ततस् (तत:) *ind.* 1 From that (person or place &c.), thence ; न च निम्नादिव हृदयं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1 Mâl. 2. 10 ; Ms. 6. 7 ; 12. 85. -2 There, thither. -3 Then, thereupon, afterwards ; तत: कतिपयदिवसापगमे K. 110, Amaru. 66 ; Ki. 1. 27 ; Ms. 2. 93, 7. 59. -4 Therefore, consequently, for that reason. -5 Then, in that case (as a corr. of यदि) ; यदि गृहीतमिदं तत: किं K. 120 ; अमोच्यमश्वं यदि मन्यसे प्रभो तत: समाप्ते &c. R. 3. 65. -6 Beyond that (in place), further, further more, moreover; तत: परतो निर्मानुषमरण्यं K. 121. -7 Than that, other than that ; यं लब्ध्वा चापरं लाभं मन्यते नाधिकं तत: Bg 6. 22, 2. 36. -8 sometimes used for the ablative forms of तद् such as तस्माद्, तस्या: ; ततोऽन्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk. ; यत:-तत:-means (*a*) where-there ; यत: कृष्णस्तत: सर्वे यत: कृष्णस्ततो जय: Mb., Ms. 7. 188; (*b*) since-therefore. यतो यत: -ततस्तत: wherever there; यतो यत: षट्चरणोऽभिवर्तते ततस्तत: प्रेरितवामलोचना S. 1. 23. तत: किं 'what then', 'of what use is it', 'what avails it' ; प्राप्ता: श्रिय: सकलकामदुघास्तत: किं Bh. 3. 73, 74 ; Sânti. 4. 2. ततस्तत: (*a*) 'here and there,' 'to and fro' ; ततो दिव्यानि माल्यानि प्रादुरासंस्ततस्तत: Mb. ; (*b*) 'what next', 'what further,' 'well proceed' (occurring in dramas) ; तत: प्रभृति thence-forward, (corr. of यत: प्रभृति) ; तृष्णा तत: प्रभृति मे द्विगुणत्वमेति Amaru. 68 ; Ms. 9. 68.

ततस्त्य a. Coming or proceeding from thence ; Ki. 1. 27.

तति pron. a. (Declined only in plural, nom. and acc. तति) So many; *e. g.* तति पुरुषा: संति &c. (For other senses see the word under तन्).

ततिथ a. (Correlative of यतिथ) That one of a number.

ततुरि a. 1 Preserving, cherishing. -2 Conquering. -3 Killing, hurting. —रि: An epithet of Agni and Indra.

तत्त्वं (Sometimes written as तत्वं 1 True state or condition, fact ; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषान्मधुकर हतास्त्वं खलु कृती S. 1. 24. -2 Truth, reality ; न तु मामभिजानंति तत्त्वेनातश्च्यवंति ते Bg. 9. 24 -3 True or essential nature ; संन्यासस्य महाबाहो तत्त्वमिच्छामि वेदितुं Bg 18. 1, 3. 28 ; Ms. 1. 3, 3. 96, 5. 42. -4 The real nature of the human soul or the material world as being identical with the Supreme Spirit pervading the universe. -5 A true or first principle. -6 An element, a primary substance. -7 The mind. -8 Sum and substance. -9 Slow time in music. -10 An element or elementary property. -11 The Supreme Being. -12 A kind of dance. -13 The three qualities or constituents of every thing in nature (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्). -Comp. -अभियोग: a positive charge or declaration. —अर्थ:

truth, reality, the exact truth, real nature. —ज्ञ-विद् *a.* 1 a philosopher. -2. knowing the true nature of Brahman. -3. knowing the true nature of anything. -4. acquainted with the true principles of science. (-ज्ञः) a Brâhmaṇa. —ज्ञानं 1. knowledge of the truth. -2. a thorough knowledge of the principles of a science. -3. philosophy. —न्यासः N. of a ceremony performed in honour of Vishṇu consisting in the application of mystical letters or other marks to different parts of the body while certain prayers are repeated.

तत्त्वतः,-तत्त्वेन *ind.* Truly, really, accurately; तत्त्वत एनामुपलप्स्ये *S.* 1; Ms. 7. 10.

तत्र *ind.* 1 In that place, there, yonder, thither. -2 On that occasion, under those circumstances, then, in that case. -3 For that, in that ; निरीतयः । यन्मदीयाः प्रजास्तत्र हेतुस्त्वद्ब्रह्मवर्चसं R. 1. 63. -4 Often used for the loc. case of तद् ; Ms. 2. 112, 3. 60 ; 4. 186; Y. 1. 263.; तत्रापि 'even then' 'nevertheless' (corr. of यद्यपि). तत्र तत्र 'in various places or cases,' 'here and there', 'to every place '; अध्यक्षान्विविधान्कुर्यात् तत्र तत्र विपश्चितः Ms. 7. 81. -Comp. —भवत् *a.* (-ती *f.*) his honour, his reverence, revered, respectable, worthy, a respectful title given in dramas to persons not near the speaker, (पूज्ये तत्रभवानत्रभवांश्च भगवानपि); आदिष्टोऽस्मि तत्रभवता काश्यपेन *S.* 4 ; तत्रभवान् काश्यपः *S.* 1. &c. —स्थ *a.* standing or being there, belonging to that place.

तत्रत्य *a.* (तत्र भवः अव्ययात् त्यप्) Born or produced there, belonging to that place.

तथा [*a.* तद् प्रकारे थाल् विभक्तित्वात्] *ind.* 1 So, thus, in that manner ; तथा मां वंचयित्वा *S.* 5 ; सुतस्तथा करोति V. 1. -2 And also, so also, as well as ; अनागतविधाता च प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिस्तथा Pt. 1. 318 ; R. 3. 21. -3 True, just so, exactly so; यदात्थ राजन्यकुमार तत्तथा R. 3. 48 ; Ms. 1.42. -4 (In forms of adjuration) As surely as (preceded by यथा); see यथा. (For some of the meanings of तथा as a correlative of यथा, see under यथा). तथापि (oft. corr. of यद्यपि) 'even then,' 'still', 'yet', never-the-less '; प्रथितं दुष्यंतस्य चरितं तथापीदं न लक्षये *S.* 5 ; वरं महत्या म्रियते पिपासया तथापि नान्यस्य करोत्युपासनां Chât. 2. 6; वपुःप्रकर्षादजयद्गुरुं रघुस्तथापि नीचैर्विनयाददृश्यत R. 3. 34, 62. तथेति shows 'assent' or 'promise'; तथेति शेषामिव भर्तुराज्ञामादाय मूर्ध्ना मदनःप्रतस्थे Ku. 3. 22 ; R. 1. 92, 3. 67; Ku. 6.3 ; तथेति निष्क्रांतः (in dramas). तथैव 'even so', 'just so'; 'exactly so'; तथैव च 'in like manner'; तथा च 'and also'; 'and likewise', 'in like manner', 'so it has been said'; तथा हि 'for so' 'as for instance', 'for this (it has been said)'; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना । तथा हि सर्वे तस्यासन् परार्थैकफला गुणाः ॥ R. 1. 29 ; S. 1. 32. -Comp. —कृत *a.* thus done. —गत *a.* 1. being in such a state or condition ; तथागतायां परिहासपूर्वं R. 6. 82. -2. of such a quality. (-तः) 1. Buddha ; काले मितं वाक्यमुदर्कपथ्यं तथागतस्येव जनःसुचेताः *Si.* 20.81.-2. a Jina. -गुण *a.* endowed with such qualities. -भावः 1. that state or condition. -2. reality; Mâl. 1. 31.-भूत *a.* 1. of such qualities or nature. -2 so circumstanced, in that condition; तथाभूतां दृष्ट्वा नृपसदसि पांचालतनयां Ve. 1. 11. -राजः an epithet of Buddha. —रूप, —रूपिन् *a.* thus shaped, looking thus. —विध *a.* of such a sort, of such qualities or nature ; तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82, R. 3. 4. —विधं *ind.* 1. thus, in this manner. -2. likewise, equally. —विधेय *a.* of such a sort.

तथात्वं, -तथाता 1 Such a state, being so. -2 True state or nature, truth.-3 The case being admitted to be as stated.

तथ्य *a.* [तथा साधु यत्] True, real, genuine ; प्रियमपि तथ्यमाह प्रियवदा *S.* 1. —थ्यं Truth, reality ; सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63 ; Ms. 8. 274.

तद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. सः *m.*, सा *f.*, तत् *n.*) 1 That, referring to something not present, (तदिति परोक्षे विजानीयात्). -2 He, she, it ; (oft. as corr. of यद्); यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य Pt. 1. -3 That, *i. e.* well-known; सा रम्या नगरी महान्स नृपतिः सामंतचक्रं च तत् Bh. 3. 37 ; Ku. 5. 71. -4 That (referring to something seen or experienced before, अनुभूतार्थः), उत्कंपिनी, भयपरिस्खलितांशुकांता ते लोचने प्रतिदिशं विधुरे क्षिपंती K. P. 7 ; Bv. 2. 5. -5 The same, identical, that very (usually with एव ;) तानींद्रियाणि सकलानि तदेव नाम Bh. 2. 40. Sometimes the forms of तद् are used with the first and second personal pronouns, as well as with demonstratives and relatives, for the sake of emphasis ; (often translatable by 'therefore' 'then') ; सोऽहमिज्याविशुद्धात्मा R. 1. 69. 'I that very person', 'I therefore' (I who am so and so); स त्वं निवर्तस्व विहाय लज्जां 2. 40 'thou, therefore, shouldst return,' &c. When repeated तद् has the sense of 'several'; तेषु तेषु स्थानेषु K. 369 ; Bg. 7. 20 ; Mâl. 1. 36 ; ते ते भावाः 1. 17. तेन the instr. of तद् is often used with adverbial force in the sense of 'therefore', 'on that account', 'in that case', 'for that reason'; तेन हि if so, well-then. —*ind.* 1 There, thither. -2 Then, in that case, at that time. -3 For that reason, therefore, consequently ; तद्देहि विमर्दक्षमां भूमिमवतराव: U. 5 ; Me. 7, 109 ; R. 3. 46. -4 Then (corr. of यदि) ; तथापि यदि महत्कुतूहलं तत्कथयामि K. 136; Bg. 1. 46. —*n.* 1 The Supreme Spirit or Brahman.-2 This world.-Comp.-अतिपात *a.* going beyond the bounds. —अनंतर *a.* next to that. (-*ind.*) immediately after that, thereupon. —अनु *ind.* after that, afterwards; संदेशं मे तदनु जलद श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयं Me. 13 ; R. 16. 87 ; Mâl. 9. 26. —अंत *a.* perishing in that, ending thus. —अर्थ, -अर्थीय *a.* 1. intended for that. -2 having that meaning. —अर्ह *a.* meriting that —अवधि *ind.* 1. so far; upto that period, till then ; तदवधि कुशली पुराणशास्त्रस्मृतिशतचारुविचारजो विवेकः Bv. 2. 14. -2 from that time, since then ; श्वासो दीर्घस्तदवधि मुखे पांडिमा Bv. 2. 62. —अवस्थ *a.* so circumstanced. —एकचित्त *a.* having the mind solely fixed on that. —कर *a.* serving, obeying as servant. -काल 1. the current moment, present time. -2. that time. °धी *a.* having presence of mind. —कालं *ind.* 1. instantly, immediately. -2. at that time, at a certain time. —क्षणः 1. present, time being, present or current moment ; R. 1. 51. -2. the same moment.-3. a measure of time. —क्षणं, -क्षणात् *ind.* immediately, directly, instantly ; R. 3. 14; *Si.* 9. 5; Y. 2. 14; Amaru 83. -क्रिय *a.* working without wages -गत *a.* gone or directed to that, intent on that, devoted to that, belonging to that. (-तः) the continued multiplication of four or more like quantities. -गुण *a.* possessing those qualities. (-णः) 1. the quality or virtue of anything. -2. a figure of speech (in Rhet.); स्वगुणत्यागादत्युज्ज्वलगुणस्य यत् । वस्तु तद्गुणतामेति भण्यते स तु तद्गुणः ॥ K. P. 10 ; see Chandr. 5. 141. °संविज्ञानः a term applied to those Bahuvrihi compounds in which the qualities denoted by the name are perceived along with the thing itself ; as लंबकर्णः ; cf. अतद्गुणसंविज्ञान also. —ज *a.* immediate, instantaneous. —ज्ञः a knowing or intelligent man, wise man, philosopher. —तृतीय *a.* doing that for the third time. —धन *a.* miserly, niggardly. —पदार्थः the Supreme Being. —पर *a.* 1. following that, coming after that, inferior. -2. having that as the highest object, closely intent on, exclusively

devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp.); सम्राट् समाराधनतत्परोऽभूत् R. 2. 5; 1. 66, Me. 10; Y. 1. 83; Ms. 3. 262. -3. diligent (-रः) the thirtieth part of a twinkling of the eye. °ता, °त्वं 1. intentness, entire devotion or addiction to a thing. -2. inferiority. —परायण a. solely devoted or attached to anything. -पुरुषः 1. the original or Supreme Spirit. -2. N. of a class of compounds in which the first member determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first, without losing its original independence; as तत्पुरुषः, तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. —पूर्व a. 1. happening or occurring for the first time; अकारि तत्पूर्वनिबद्धया तया Ku. 5. 10, 7. 30; R. 2. 42, 14. 38. -2. prior, former. —प्रथम a. doing that for the first time; Ku. 5. 66. —फल a. having that as a fruit or result. (-लः) 1. the white water-lily. -2. a kind of perfume. —बलः a kind of arrow. —भावः becoming that. —मात्रं 1. merely that, only a trifle, a very small quantity -2. (in phil.) a subtle and primary element (such as शब्द, रस, स्पर्श, रूप and गंध). -मात्रिक a. consisting of rudimentary atoms. —राजः an affix added to some proper names to form from them the names of the 'king' or 'chief'; as from अंग is formed आंग 'king of the Angas' by the affix अण् —वाचक a. denoting or signifying that. —विद् a. 1. knowing that. -2. knowing the truth. -विध a. of that kind or sort; R. 2. 22; Ku. 5. 73; Ms. 2. 112. —स्थ a. being on or in that, connected with it. (-स्थः) a particular mode of multiplication. —हित a. good for that. (-तः) 1. an affix added to primary bases to form derivative or secondary bases from them. -2. a noun formed by a Taddhita affix, a derivative noun.

तदा ind. 1 Then, at that time. -2 Then, in that case; (corr of यदा). Bg. 2. 52-53; Ms. 1. 52, 54-56; यदा यदा-तदा तदा 'whenever'; तदाप्रभृति 'since then,' 'thenceforward;' Ku. 1. 53. -Comp. —मुख a. begun, commenced (-खं) beginning.

तदात्वं The time being, present time.

तदानीं ind. Then, at that time.

तदानींतन a. Belonging to that time, contemporary of that time; प्रबोधित कार्यवशादायोधिकस्तदानींतनश्च संवृत्तः U. 1.

तदीय a. Belonging to that, his, hers, its, theirs; R. 1. 81, 2. 28; 3. 8. 25.

तद्वत् a. Containing or possessed of that; as in तद्वानपोहः K. P. 2. —ind. 1 Like that, in that manner. -2 Equally, in like manner, so also.

तन्मय a. (यी f.) 1 Made up of that. -2 Wholly absorbed in that; Mâl. 1. 41; Ś. 6. 21; M. 2. 9. -3 Identical with or become one with that.

तन् I. 8 U. (तनोति, तनुते- ततान, तेने, अत तानीत्, तनितं तत. pass. तन्यते or तायते desid. तितंसति. तितांसति, तितनिषति) 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen, lengthen out; बाहोः सकरयोस्ततयोः Ak. -2 To spread, shed, diffuse; Bk. 2. 3, 10. 32, 15. 91; Ku. 2. 33. -3 To cover, fill; स तमीं तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां Si. 9. 23; Ki. 5. 11. -4 To cause, produce, form, give, grant, bestow, त्वयि विमुखे मयि सपदि सुधानिधिरपि तनुते तनुदाहं Gît. 4; पितुर्मुदं तेन ततान सोऽर्भकः R. 3. 25; 7. 7; U. 3; 39; Mâl. 9. 43; यो दुर्जनं वशयितुं तनुते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95, 10. -5 To perform, do, accomplish (as a sacrifice); इति क्षितीशो नवतिं नवाधिकां महाक्रतूनां महनीयशासनः। समारुरुक्षुर्दिवमायुषः क्षयं ततान सोपानपरंपरामिव॥ R. 3. 69; Ms. 4. 205. -6 To compose, write (as a work &c.); as in नाम्नां मालां तनोम्यहं or तनुते टीकां -7 To strech or bend (as a bow). -8 To spin out, weave. -9 To propagate, or be propagated. -10 To continue, last. -11 To protract, prolong, augment. -12 To emboss. -13 To prepare (a way for). -14 To direct one's way towards [cf. L. tendo.] -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तनति, तानयति-ते) To confide, trust, place confidence in. -2 To help, assist, aid. -3 To pain or afflict with disease. -4 To be harmless. -5 To sound.

तत p. p. [तन्-क्त] 1 Extended, spread; Si. 9. 23. 6. 50; Ki. 5. 11. -2 Spreading or reaching over, extending to. -3 Covered over, concealed. -4 Protected, continued. -5 Bent (as a bow). -6 Spreading wide &c.; see तन्. —तः Ved. 1 A father. -2 Wind, air. -3 Extent. -4 Offspring, a child (n. also). -5 A son. —तं Any stringed musical instrument.

ततिः f. [तन्-क्तिन्] 1 A series, row, line. -2 A troop, group, multitude; विस्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले S. 2. 6; बलाहकततीः S. 4. 54: 1. 5. -3 A sacrificial act, a ceremony.

तन् f. Ved. 1 Continuation, diffusion. -2 offspring, posterity.

तनः Ved. A descendant. —ना, -नं. Offspring.

तनयः [तनोति, कुलं तन्-कयन्] 1 A son. -- A male descendant. -3 (In astrol.) N. of the fifth lunar mansion. —या A daughter; गिरि°, कलिंद° &c. —यौ (dual) A son and a daughter. —यं Posterity, family, offspring.

तनयित्नु a. Ved. Roaring, thundering.

तनस् m. Ved. Offspring, posterity.

तनिका A rope for fastening anything.

तनिमन् m. [तनु इमनिच्] Thinness, slenderness, minuteness &c. -n. The liver.

तनिष्ठ n. 1 Thinnest; least. -2 Very minute, or delicate (superl. of तनु q. v.).

तनीयस् a. Thinner, more minute, very thin (compar. of तनु q. v.).

तनु a. (नु, न्वी f.) [तन्-उन्] 1 Thin, lean, emaciated. -2 Delicate, slender, slim (as a limb, as a mark of beauty); R. 6. 32; cf. तन्वंगी. -3 Fine, delicate (as cloth); Rs. 1. 7. -4 Small, little, tiny, scanty, few. limited; तनुवाग्विभवोऽपि सन् R. 1. 9; 3. 2; तनुत्यागो बहुग्रहः H. 2. 91. 'giving little' &c. -5 Trifling, unimportant, little; Amaru. 27. -6 Shallow (as a river). —f. 1 The body, the person. -2 Outward form, manifestation; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः S. 1. 1; M. 1. 1. -3 Nature, the form or character of anything. -4 Skin. [cf. L. tenuis, Eng. thin.]. -Comp. -अंग a. having slender limbs, delicate. (-गी) a delicate woman. —ऊनः the wind. —कूपः a pore of the skin. —छद् (द) a. protecting, clothing. —छदः an armour; R. 9. 51; 12. 86, —ज a. born from the body; Pt. 2. 80. (-जः) a son. —जा a daughter. —त्यज् a. 1. risking one's life. -2. giving up one's person, dying; R. 1. 8. -3. rash, desperate, fool-hardy. -त्याग a. spending little, sparing, niggardly. —त्रं, —त्राणं an armour. —प्रकाश a. of dim lustre; R. 3. 2. -भवः a son. (-वा) a daughter. —भस्त्रा the nose. —भृत् m. any being furnished with a body, a living being; particularly a human-being; कल्पं स्थितं तनुभृतां तनुभिस्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73. —बीजः the jujube. —मध्य a. having a slender waist. —रसः perspiration. —रुह् n., —रुहं the hair of the body. —वातः a kind of hell. -वारं an armour. —व्रणः a pimple. —संचारिणी a young woman, a girl ten years old. —सरः perspiration. —ह्रदः the anus.

तनुक a. Thin, small.

तनुता Thinness, littleness, waning; Ku. 4. 13.

तनुल a. Spread, expanded.

तनुस् n. The body.

तनू f. The body. -Comp. —उद्भव, —जः a son. —उद्भवा, —जा a

daughter. —जनिः, —जन्मन् a son. —तलं a measure of length equal to the arms extended, a fathom. —तापः fatigues or troubles of the body; U. 1. 23.—नपं clarified butter, ghee. —नपात् m. fire; तनूनपद्धूमवितानमाधिजैः Si. 1. 62; अधःकृतस्यापि तनूनपातो नाधः शिखा याति कदाचिदेव। H. 2. 67 (-n.) ghee. —नप्तृ m. wind. —रुहं 1. the hair of the body (-m. also). -2. the wing of a bird; a feather. (-हः) a son. —ह्रदः the anus, the rectum; cf. तनुह्रद.

तनूकृ 8. U. To make thin or fine, diminish, lessen; as in लज्जां तनूकृत्य.

तन्वी A delicate or slender woman; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी S. 1. 20; नव तन्वि कुचावेतौ नियतं चक्रवर्तिनौ Udb.

तंतिः [तन्-कर्मणि क्तिच्] 1 A cord, line, string.-2 A row, series.-3 Extension, expansion.-4 A cow. -5 A weaver. -Comp.—पालः 1. a guardian of (the rows of) cows. -2. N. assumed by Sahadeva when living at the house of Virâṭa.

तंतुः [तन्-तुन्] 1 A thread, cord, wire, string, line; चिंतासंततितंतु Mâl. 5. 10; Me. 70. -2 A cob-web; R. 16. 20.-3 A filament; बिसतंतुगुणस्य कारितं Ku. 4. 29. -4 An offspring, issue, race. -5 A shark. -6 The Supreme Being.-Comp. —काष्ठं a piece of wood or brush used by weavers for cleaning threads. —कीटः a silk-worm. —नागः a (large) shark. —निर्यासः the palmyra tree. —नाभः a spider.-पर्वन् n. the anniversary of the day of full-moon in the month of Srâvaṇa when Krishna was invested with the sacred thread. —भः 1. the mustard seed.-2. a calf.—वर्धनः 'increasing the race,' N. of Vishṇu, also of Siva. —वाद्यं any stringed musical instrument. —वानं weaving. —वापः 1. a weaver. -2. a loom. -3. weaving.— वायः 1. a spider. -2. a weaver. 3. weaving. °दंडः a loom. —विग्रहा a plantain. —शाला a weaver's work-shop.—संतत a. woven, sewn. (-तं) woven cloth. —संततिः f.,-संतानः weaving. —सारः the betel-nut tree.

तंतुकः 1 The mustard seed. -2 (At the end of comp.) A thread, rope. —की A vein or any tubular vessel of the body.

तंतुनः —णः A shark.

तंतुरं-लं The fibrous root of a lotus.

तंत्र् 10 U. (तंत्रयति-ते तंत्रित) 1 To rule, control, govern; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तंत्रयित्वा S. 5. 5. -2 To perform or go through in order. -3 To maintain by discipline, keep in order. -4 (A.) To support, maintain (as a family).

तंत्र 1 A loom. -2 A thread. -3 The warp or threads extended lengthwise in a loom. -4 Posterity. -5 An uninterrupted series. -6 The regular order of ceremonies and rites, system, framework, ritual; कर्मणां युगपद्भावस्तंत्र Kâty. -7 Main point. -8 Principal doctrine, rule, theory, science; जितमनसिजतंत्रविचारं Gît. 2. -9 Subservience, dependence, as in स्वतंत्र, परतंत्र; दैवातंत्र दुःखं Dk. 5 -10 A scientific work.-11 A chapter, section, of a work; तंत्रैः पंचभिरेतच्चकार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. -12 A religious trieatise teaching magical and mystical formularies for the worship of the deities or the attainment of superhuman power. -13 The cause of more than one effect. -14 A spell. -15 A chief remedy or charm.-16 A drug, medicament.-17 An oath, ordeal.-18 Raiment -19 The right way of doing any thing. -20 Royal retinue, train, court. -21 A realm, country, authority.-22 (a) Government, ruling, administration; लोकतंत्राधिकारः S. 5. (b) Arrangement or machinery of government; सर्वमेव तंत्रमाकुलीभूतं Mu. 1; 2. 1. -23 An army.-24 A heap, multitude.-25 A house.-26 Decoration.-27 Wealth. -28 Happiness.-29 Model. -30 Supporting a family. -31 Providing for the security and prosperity of a kingdom. —Comp. —काष्ठं = तंतुकाष्ठं q. v. —वापः,-पं 1. weaving. -2. a loom. —वायः 1. a spider. -2. a weaver. (तंत्रवापः also).

तंत्रकः A new garment (unbleached cloth)

तंत्रणं Maintenance of order, discipline, government.

तंत्रता 1 Arranging into a system. -2 Dependence, subjection.

तंत्रा Sleepiness cf. तंद्रा.

तंत्रिन् a. 1 Having threads, made of threads. -2 Having chords or wires (as a lute). -3 Having a Tantra, or following one. -m. 1 A musician. -2 A soldier.

तंत्रिः,-त्री f. 1 A string, cord; Ms. 4. 38. -2 A bow-string. -3 The wire of a lute; तंत्रीमार्द्रां नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथंचित् Me. 86. -4 A sinew.-5 A tail. -6 A young woman having peculiar qualities. -7 A lute.

तंद्र a. 1 Tired, fatigued. -2 Lazy. —द्रं Ved. A series or row.

तंद्रा 1 Lassitude, weariness, fatigue, exhaustion. -2 Sleepiness, sluggishness; तंद्रालस्यविवर्जनं Y. 3. 158; Mv. 7. 42; H. 1. 34.

तंद्रालु a. 1 Tired, exhausted. -2 Sleepy, slothful.

तंद्रिः,-द्री f. 1 Sleepiness, drowsiness -2 Exhaustion, fainting.

तंद्रिका Sloth, sleepiness.

तंद्रित a. Lazy; as in अतंद्रित 'unremitting'; Ku. 5. 14.

तंद्रिन् a. Weary, lazy.

तन्युतः [तन्-युतच्] 1 Wind -2 Night. -3 Roaring, thundering. -4 A thunderbolt.

तन्मय See under तद्.

तप् I. 1. P. rarely A., 4. P. (तपति, तप्यति; तप्त) 1 (Intransitively used) (a) To shine, blaze (as fire or sun) तमस्तपति घर्मांशौ कथमाविर्भविष्यति S. 5. 14; R. 5. 13, U. 6 14; Bg. 9. 19. (b) To be hot or warm, give out heat. (c) To suffer pain; तपति न सा किसलयशयनेन Gît. 7. (d) To mortify the body, undergo penance (with तपस्); अगणिततनूतापं तप्त्वा तपांसि भगीरथः U. 1. 23. -2 (Transitively used) (a) To make hot, heat, warm; Bk. 9. 2; Bg. 11. 19. (b) To inflame, burn, consume by heat; तपति तनुगात्रि मदनस्त्वामनिशं मां पुनर्दहत्येव S. 3. 17; अंगैरनंगतप्तैः 3. 7 (c) To hurt, injure, damage, spoil. वास्यन् सुतस्तप्यति मां समन्युं Bk. 1. 23; Ms. 7. 6. (d) To pain, distress. (e) To mortify the body, undergo penance (with तपस्). —*Pass.* (तप्यते) (regarded by some as a root of the 4th conjugation). 1 To be heated, suffer pain. -2 To undergo severe penance (oft. with तपस्). U. 2. 8. -II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (तापयति-ते तापित) 1 To heat, make warm गगनं तापितपायितासिलक्ष्मीं Si. 20. 75; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागरांभस्तृणोल्कया H. 1. 86. -2 To torment, pain, distress; भृशं तापितः कंदर्पेण Gît. 11; Bk. 8. 13. -With निस् 1. to heat. -2. to purify. -3 to burnish. —वि 1. to shine (Atm. like उत्तप् q. v.); रविर्वितपतेऽत्यर्थं Bk. 8. 14. -2. to warm, heat.

तप a. [तप्-अच्] 1 Burning, warming, consuming by heat. -2 Causing pain or trouble, distressing. —पः 1 Heat, fire, warmth. -2 The sun. -3 The hot season; Si. 1. 66. -4 Penance, religious austerities. -Comp. —अत्ययः -अंतः the end of the hot season and the beginning of the rainy season; रविपीतजला तपात्यये पुनरोघेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44: 5. 23; S. 3. 12. —आत्मक a. practising austerities.

तपती 1 The river Tâpti. —2 N. of a daughter of the sun, married to Samvaraṇa and mother of Kuru.

तपन a. [तप्-ल्यु] 1 Warming, heating, burning, shining &c. -2

Causing distress paining. -नः 1 The sun ; प्रतापात्तपनो यथा R.4. 12 ; ललाटंतपस्तपति तपनः U. 6 ; Mâl. 1. -2 The hot season. -3 The sun stone.-4 N. of a hell.-5 An epithet of Siva.-6 The Arka plant -7 N. of Agastya. —नं 1 Heat, burning. -2 Paining, grieving. —3 Mental agony, anguish. -Comp. —अंशुः, -करः, दीधितिः 1. the sun. -2. a sun-beam. —आत्मजः, —तनयः an epithet (1) of Yama. (2) of Karna. (3) of Sugrîva.—आत्मजा, —तनया an epithet of the Yamunâ and of the Godâvarî. —इष्टं copper. —उपलः, —मणिः the sun-stone. —छदः the sun-flower.

तपनी 1 The river Godâvarî or the river Tâptî. -2 Heat.

तपनीय a. 1 To be heated. —2 To be suffered or practised (as a penance). —यं Gold ; especially gold purified with fire ; तपनीयाशोकः M. 3 ; तपनीयोपानद्युगलमार्यः प्रसादीकरोतु Mv. 4 ; असंस्पृशंतौ तपनीयपीठं R. 18. 41. (Also तपनीयकं in this sense.).

तपस् n. [तप्-असुन्] 1 warmth, heat, fire -2 Pain, suffering. -3 Penance, religious austerity, mortification ; तपः क्लिवं तदवाप्तिसाधनं Ku. 5. 64. -4 Meditation connected with the practice of personal self-denial or bodily mortification. -5 Moral virtue, merit. -6 Special duty or observance of any particular caste. -7 One of the seven worlds ; i. e. the region above the world called जनस् -8 The month of religious austerities. -9 A long period of time, Kalpa. -10 (In astr.) The ninth lunar mansion. —m. 1 The month of Mâgha ; तपसि मंदगभस्तिरभीषुमान् Si. 6. 63. -2 An epithet of Agni. —m., -n. 1 The cold season ; (शिशिर). -2 The winter (हेमंत). -3 The hot season (ग्रीष्म). -Comp. —अनुभावः the influence of riligious penance. —अवटः the Brahmâvarta country. —कर a. undergoing penance ; also तपस्कर —क्लेशः the pain of religious austerity. —चरणं,-चर्या tho practice of penanco. —तक्षः an epithet of Indra. —धन a. 1. rich in religious penance. -2. pious, ascetic. -3. consisting in penance. (-नः) 'rich in penance', an ascetic dovotee ; रम्यास्तपोधनानां क्रियाः S. 1. 13 ; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु 2. 7 ; 4. 1 ; Si. 1. 23 ; R 14. 19 ; Ms. 11. 242. —निधिः an eminently pious man, an ascetic ; R. 1. 56. —निष्ठ a. performing penance. —प्रभावः, बलं the power acquired by religious austerities ; efficacy or potency of devotion. —भृत् a. ascetic, pious. —मूर्तिः 1. an ascetic. -2. the Supreme spirit. —राजः the moon. —राशिः an ascetic. —लोकः the region above the world called जनस्. —वनं a penance-grove, a sacred grove in which ascetics practise penance ; कृतं त्वयोपवनं तपोवनमिति प्रेक्षे S. 1 ; R. 1. 90, 2. 18. —वासः a place of penance or religious austerities. —विशेषः excellence of devotion, pre-eminent religious austerities. —वृद्ध a. very ascetic or devout. —शील a. inclined to practise penance. —समाधिः the practice of penance or religious austorities ; Kn. 3. 24 ; 5. 6, 18. स्थली 1. a seat of religious austerity. -2. N. of Benares.

तपसः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 A bird.

तपस्य a. Produced by heat. —स्यः 1 The month of Phâlguna. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. —स्या Religious austerity, penance ; (also m. and n.).

तपस्यति Den. P. To practise penance ; सुरासुरगुरुः सोऽत्र सपत्नीकस्तपस्यति S. 7. 9, 12 ; R. 13. 41 ; 15. 49 , Bk. 18. 21 ; Ku. 3. 17.

तपस्वत् a. Ved. 1 Burning, hot. -2 Ascetic, devout, pious.

तपस्विता 1 Religious penance. -2 Piety, devotion.

तपस्विन् a. 1 Practising penance, dovout. -2 Poor, miserable, helpless, pitiable ; सा तपस्विनी निर्वृता भवतु S. 4 ; Mâl. 3 ; N. 1. 135. —m. 1 An ascetic ; तपस्विसामान्यमवेक्षणीया R. 14. 67. -2 A mendicant, pauper. -3 An epithet of Nârada. -4 A sparrow. —नी 1 A female ascetic. -2 A poor or wretched woman. -Comp. —पत्रः the sun-flower.

तपित a. Heated, hurnt &c.

तपिष्णु a. Warming, heating, burning.

तपु a. Ved. Burning hot.

तपुषी The heat of anger.

तपुस् a. [तप्-उसि ; cf. Uṇ. 2. 116.] Burning hot. —m. 1. Fire. -2 The sun. -3 An enemy.

तपोमय a. 1 Consisting in religious penance. -2 Practising penance, devout. —यः The Supreme Being.

तप्त p. p. [तप्-क्त] 1 Heated, hurnt. -2 Red-hot, hot. -3 Melted, fused. -4 Distressed, painted, afflicted. -5 Practised (as penance). -Comp. -कांचनं gold purified with fire. -कृच्छ्रः a kind of penance consisting in drinking hot water, milk and ghee for three days each, and inhaling hot air for three days ; Ms. 11. 214 ; Y. 3. 318. —रूपं, रूपकं purified silver.

तापः [तप्-घञ्] 1 Heat, glow ; अर्कमयूखतापः S. 4. 10 : M. 2. 13 ; Ms. 12. 76 ; Kn. 7. 84. -2 Torment, pain, affliction, misery, agony ; इतरतापशतानि तवेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb. ; समस्तापः कामं मनसिजनिदाघप्रसरयोः S. 3. 9 ; Bh. 1. 16. -3 Sorrow, distress. -Comp. —त्रयं the three kinds of miseries which human beings have to suffer in this world, i. e. आध्यात्मिक, आधिदैविक and आधिभौतिक. -हर a. 1 removing heat, cooling. -2 consoling.

तापक a. [तप्-ण्वुल्] Heating, burning, inflaming. —कः Fever, morbid heat.

तापन a. [तप्-णिच् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Heating, inflaming. -2 Distressing. -नः 1 The sun. -2 The hot season. -3 The sun-stone. -4 N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. —नं 1 Burning. -2 Distressing. -3 Chastising. -4 A division of hell. -5 Gold.

तापनीय a. Golden. —यं Gold of the weight of a निष्क.

तापयान a. Warming, burning.

तापित p. p. 1 Warmed, heated. -2 Distressed, pained.

तापिन् a. 1 Suffering from a disease (moral or physical.). -2 Heating. -3 Hot.

ताप्यं Sulphuret of iron.

तम् 4. P. (ताम्यति, तांत) 1 To choke, be suffocated. -2 To be exhausted or fatigued ; ललितशिरीषपुष्पहननैरपि ताम्यति यत् Mâl. 5. 31 -3 To be distressed (in body or mind), be uneasy or pained, pine, waste away ; प्रविशति मुहुः कुंजं गुंजन्मुहुर्बहु ताम्यति Gît. 5 ; गाढोत्कंठा ललितलुलितैरंगकैस्ताम्यतीति Mâl. 1. 15, 9. 35 ; तुङ्गे क्षुधा ताम्यसि Mn. 3. 1 ; Amarn. 7. -4 To stop, become immoveable. -5 To wish, desire. —Caus. (तमयति) To suffocate, choke.

तमं 1 Darkness. -2 The tip of the foot. —मः 1 An epithet of Râhu. -2 The Tamâla tree. -3 Darkness.

तमकः A kind of asthama.

तमत a. [तम्-अतच् Uṇ. 3. 110] 1 Desirous, longing for. -2 Wished, desired.

तमनं Becoming suffocated or breathless.

तांत p. p. [तम्-क्त] 1 Wearied, languid, fatigued. -2 Troubled, afflicted. -3 Faded, withered ; see तम्.

तमस् n. [तम्-असुन्] 1 Darkness ; किं वाऽभविष्यदरुणस्तमसां विभेत्ता तं चेत्सहस्रकिरणो धुरि नाकरिष्यत् S. 7. 4 ; V. 1. 7 ; Me. 37. -2 The gloom or darkness of hell ; Ms. 4. 242. -3 Mental darkness, illusion, error ; मुनिसुतप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 7. -4 (In Sân. phil.) Darkness or ignorance, as one of

the three qnalities or constitnents of everytting in natnre (the other two being सत्त्व and रजस्) ; Kn. 6. 60: Ms. 12. 24. -5 Grief, sorrow. -6 Sin. -m., -n. An epithet of Râhn.-Comp. —अपह a. removing darkness or ignorance, illnmining, enlightening; Ki. 5. 22. (-हः) 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. a Buddha. —अरिः 1. the snn. -2. the moon. -3. fire. —कांडः -डं great or spreading darkness. —ग्रः an epithet of Râhu. -गुणः see तमस् above (4). —घ्नः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. Vishṇn. -5. Siva. -6. knowledge. -7 a Buddha. —ज्योतिस् m. a fire-fly.-ततिः spreading darkness. —नुद् m. 1. a shining body. -2. the snn. -3. the moon ; R. 3. 33. -4. fire. -5. a lamp, light. —नुदः 1. the snn. -2. the moon. -3. the Snpreme Being. —प्रभा a sort of hell. —प्रवेशः 1 groping in the dark. -2. mental gloom. —भिद्,-मणिः a fire-fly. —विकारः sickness, disease. —वृत a. 1. obscured, clouded. -2. affected with anger, fear &c. —हन्, -हर a. dispersing darkness. (-m.) 1. the sun. -2. the moon.

तमस a. Dark-coloured. —सः 1 Darkness. -2 A well. —सा N. of a river. -सं 1 Darknoss. -2 A city.

तमस्वत् a. Dark, glooomy. —ती 1 Night. -2 Turmeric.

तमस्विनी, तमा A night.

तमालः 1 N. of a tree with a very dark hark ; तरुणतमालनीलबहलोन्नमदंबुधराः Mâl. 9. 18 ; R. 13. 15, 49; Git. 11. -2 A sectarial mark of sandal npon the forehead. -3 A sword, scimitar. -4 The hark of the bamhoo. -Comp. —पत्रं 1. a sectarial mark npon the forehead. -2. Tamâla leaf.

तमालकः 1 The Tamâla tree. -2 The hark of a bamhoo.

तमालिनी A place over-grown with Tamâla trees.

तमिः, -मी f. 1 Night, especially a dark night ; स तमीं तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां S. 9. 23. -2 A swoon, faint. -3 Turmeric.

तमिस्र a. Dark. —स्रं 1 Darkness ; एतत्तमालदलनीलतमं तमिस्रं Git. 11 ; करचरणोरसि मणिगणभूषणकिरणविभिन्नतमिस्रं 2 ; Ki. 5. 2. -2 Mental darkness, illusion. -3 Anger, wrath. -स्रः The dark half of the month. -Comp.-पक्षः the dark fortnight (of a lunar month) ; R. 6. 34.

तमिस्रा 1 A dark night ; सूर्ये तपत्यावरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा R. 5. 13 ; Si. 6. 70 ; Ki. 9. 18 ; Kn. 6. 43. -2 Extensive darkness.

तमोमय a. 1 Covered with darkness. -2 Ignorant. —यः N. of Râhu.

तम A Taddhita affix of the snperlative degree applied to nonns, adjectives, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तमाम् ; अश्व° Pt. 5. 'the best horse '; सुहृत्तम Mu. 1; so पचतितमाम् It is also added to pronouns in the sense of ' one of many ' ; e. g. कतम, यतम, ततम &c.

तमंगः A platform, a stage.

तमंगकः The projecting roof of a honse.

तमरं 1 Tin. -2 Lead.

तंबा, तंबिका A cow.

तय् 1 A. (तयते) 1 To go, move ; अध्युवास रथं तेये पुरात् Bk. 14. 75, 108. -2 To gnard, protect.

तयः Protection.

तर A Taddhita affix of the comparative degree, added to adjectives, nouns, and also to verbs and indeclinahles in which latter case it is changed to तराम्. It is added, like तम, to pronouns in the sense of ' one of two,' e. g. कतर, ततर, यतर &c.

तर, तरण, तरणि, तरंड, तरि-री, तरीष &c. See under तॄ.

तरक्षः, क्षुः A hyena.

तरंगः [तॄ-अंगच्] 1 A wave ; U. 3. 47 ; Bh. 1. 81 ; R. 13. 63 ; S. 3. 7. -2 A section or part of a work (as of the कथासरित्सागर). -3 A leap, jump, gallop, jumping motion (as of a horse). -4 Cloth or clothes. -5 Waving, moving to and fro.

तरंगित a. [तरंगः संजातोऽस्य, तार° इतच्] 1 Wavy, tossing with waves ; पीडा° Mâl. 9. 11. -2 Overflowing. -3 Tremulous. —तं Waving ; अपांगतरंगितानि बाणाः Git. 3.

तरंगिन् a. Wavy, undulating, unsteady. -णी A river ; as in राजतरंगिणी.

तरंतः [तॄ-झच्] 1 The ocean. -2 A hard shower. -3 A frog. -4 A demon or Râkshasa. -5 A devotee. —ती A hoat.

तरल a. [तॄ-अलच्] 1 Trembling, waving, shaking, tremulous ; तारापतिस्तरलविद्युदिवाभ्रवृंदं R. 13. 76, घन इव तरल बलाके Git. 5 ; Si. 10. 40 ; U. 5. 11 ; S. 1. 26. -2 Fickle, unsteady, transient ; वैरायितारस्तरलाः स्वयं मत्सारेणः परे Si. 2. 115 ; Amarn. 27. -3 Splendid, sparkling, glittering ; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Liquid. -5 Libidinous, wanton. -6 Hollow. -7 Extensive, wide. —लः 1 The central gem of a necklace ; मुक्तामयोऽप्यतरलमध्यः Vâs. 35 ; or हारांस्तारांस्तरलगुटिकान् (Malli. considers this as an interpolation in Meghadûta). -2 A necklace. -3 A level snrface. -4 Bottom, depth. -5 A diamond. -6 Iron. -7 Thorn-apple. —ला 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Spiritnous liquor. -3 A bee. -Comp. —नयना, —लोचना a woman with rolling or tremulons eyes.

तरलयति Den. P. To cause to shake, to wave, move to and fro ; Amaru. 87 ; U. 5. 35.

तरलायते Den A. To tremble, shake, move to and fro.

तरलायितः A large wave, surf. -ता, -तं Ficklenes s.

तरलित a. Shaking, tremulous, undulating ; °तुंगतरंग Git. 11 ; °हारा 7.

तरवारिः A sword.

तरस् a. [तॄ-करणादौ असुन्] Ved. Quick, energetic. -n. 1 Speed, velocity. -2 Vigour, strength, energy कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 28, 11. 77 ; Si. 9. 72. -3 A hank, a place of crossing. -4 A float, raft. -5 A monkey. -6 A disease.

तरसं Meat, flesh.

तरसानः A boat.

तरस्वत् a. 1 Quick, swift. -2 Sick. -3 Energetic, strong, powerful.

तरस्विन् a. (नी f.) 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong, powerful, conrageous ; mighty ; R. 9. 23, 11. 89 ; 16. 77. —m. 1 A courier, an express. -2 A hero. -3 Air, wind. -4 An epithet of Garuḍa.

तरांधुः, तरालुः A large flat-hot-tomed boat.

तरिः, तरीषः &c. See nnder तॄ.

तरिता 1 The fore-finger. -2 Garlic, or hemp. -3 A form of Durgâ.

तरु a. [तॄ-उन् Uṇ. 1. 7] Protecting. —रुः 1 A tree; नवसंरोहणशिथिलस्तरुरिव सुकरः समुद्धर्तुं M. 1. 8. -2 Ved. Velocity. -3 A wooden ladle for taking up Soma. -Comp. —खंडः -डं, -षंडः -डं an assemblage or clump of trees.-जीवनं the root of a tree. —तलं the ground about the foot of a tree, foot of a tree. —नखः a thorn. —मृगः a monkey. —रागः 1. a bud or blossom. -2. a young shoot, sprout -राजः the Tâla tree. —राजन् m. ' the king of trees', N. of the tree Pârijâtaka ; also °वरः. —रुहा a parasitical plant. —विलासिनी the Navamallikâ creeper. —शायिन् m. a hird. —सारः camphor.

तरुश a. Full of or abounding in trees.

तरुटः The root of the lotus.

तरुण a. [तॄ-उनन् Uṇ. 3. 54] 1 Young, youthful, jnvenile (as a man). -2 (a) Young, newly-born or

produced, tender, soft ; Bh. 3. 49. (b) Newly risen, not high in the sky (as the sun); Kn 3.54.-3 New, fresh ; तरुणं दधि Chân. 64 ; तरुणं सर्षपशाकं नवोदन पिच्छिलानि च दधीनि। अल्पव्ययेन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो मिष्टमश्नाति ॥ Chand. M. 1. -4 Lively, vivid.-णः 1 A young man, youth; Pt. 1. 11; Bv. 2. 62. -2 The castor oil plant. -3 Large cumin-seed. —णी A young or youthful woman ; वृद्धस्य तरुणी विषं Chân. 78.—णं 1 Cartilage. -2 A sprout. -Comp. —अस्थि n. cartilage. —ज्वरः fever lasting for a week. —दधि n. coagulated milk five days old. —पीतिका red arsenic.

तरुणकं A sprout.

तरुणयति Den. P. To heighten, spread ; Mâl. 5. 6.

तरुणायते Den. A. To remain young or fresh ; तृष्णैका तरुणायते Pt. 5. 16.

तरुणिमन् m. Youth, juvenility.

तरुतृ Ved. 1 Overcoming, conquering. -2 Impelling, driving onward. -3 Protecting (तारक).

तरुत्र a. Ved. 1 Carrying across. -2 Conquering.

तरुषः A conqueror —षा Victory.

तरुष्यति Den. P. To attack.

तरुस् n. Ved. 1 Battle.-2 Superiority. -3 Overcoming.

तर्क् 10 U. (तर्कयति-ते,तर्कित) 1 To suppose, guess, suspect, believe, conjecture, infer ; त्वं तावत्कतमां तर्कयसि S. 6; Me. 96. -2 To reason, speculate about, reflect. -3 To consider or regard as (with two acc.) -4 To think of, intend, mean, have in view ; (पातुं) त्वं चेदच्छस्फटिकविशदं तर्कयेस्तिर्यगंभः Me. 51.-5 To ascertain. -6 To shine. -7 To speak.

तर्कः (तर्क् भावे अच्) 1 Supposition, conjecture, guess ; प्रसन्नस्ते तर्कः V. 2. -2 Reasoning, speculation, discussion, abstract reasoning ; कुतः पुनरस्मिन्नवधारिते आगमार्थे तर्कनिमित्तस्याक्षेपस्यावकाशः ; इदानीं तर्कनिमित्त आक्षेपः परिह्रियते S. B. ; तर्कोऽप्रतिष्ठः स्मृतयो विभिन्नाः Mb ; Ms. 12. 106. -3 Doubt. -4 Logic, the science of logic यत्काव्यं मधुवर्षि धर्षितपरास्तर्केषु यस्योक्तयः N. 22. 155; तर्कशास्त्रं, तर्कदीपिका. -5 (In logic) Reduction to absurdity, conclusion opposed to the premises, a *reductio ad absurdum*.-6 A system of doctrine founded on pure reasoning or free thinking, a philosophical system (Particularly one of the six principal darsanas q. v. -7 A name for the number ' six '. -8 Supplying an ellipsis. -9 Cause, motive. -10 Wish, desire. —र्का Speculation, reasoning. -Comp. —आभासः fallacious reasoning, fallacy in drawing conclusions. —विद्या logic. —शास्त्रं 1. logic. -2. a philosophical work.

तर्कक a. [तर्क्-ण्वुल्] Inquiring, inquisitive. —कः 1 A suitor, an inquirer, a petitioner. -2 A logician.

तर्कणं Reasoning, speculation.

तर्कित p. p. Doubted, guessed, discussed, investigated, examined &c.; see तर्क्. —तं A supposition, conjecture.

तर्किन् a. [तर्क्-णिनि] 1 Guessing.-2 Reasoning, versed in speculation. m. A logician, reasoner.

तर्कुकः A suppliant, petitioner.

तर्कुः m., f. A spindle, an iron pin upon which cotton is first drawn out ; तर्कुः कर्तनसाधनं. -Comp. -पिंडः, —पीठी,-पीठः,-पाठी a ball at the lower end of a spindle.

तर्क्षुः A hyena.

तर्क्ष्यः Nitre, salt-petre.

तर्ज् 1. P., 10 A. (often P. also) (तर्जति, तर्जयति-ते, तर्जित) 1 To threaten, menace, terrify ; सखीमंगुल्या - तर्जयति S, 1 ; अहितानानिलोद्धतैस्तर्जयन्निव केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 11. 78, 12. 41 ; Bk. 14. 80. -2 To scold, revile, censure, blame ; Bk. 6. 3, 8. 101, 17. 103.-3 To mock, deride.

तर्जनं,—ना [तर्ज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 threatening, frightening. -2 Censuring ; R. 19. 17 ; Kn. 6. 45. -3 Pointing at (in ridicule or contempt). -4 Putting to shame, excelling, surpassing. -5 Anger. —नी The fore finger.

तर्जित p. p. 1 Threatened. -2 Blamed. -3 Disgraced.—तं Threatening, a menace.

तर्णः, तर्णकः A calf ; Si. 12. 41.

तर्णिः 1 A raft. -2 The sun.

तर्द् 1 P. (तर्दति) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To kill, cut through ; Bk. 14. 108 ; see तृद् also.

तर्दूः,—दू f. A wooden ladle.

तर्द्मन् n. Ved. A hole, an opening.

तर्पणं See under तृप्.

तर्पितृ a. A killer, an injurer.

तर्ब् 1 P. (तर्बति) To go, move.

तर्बटः A year.

तर्मन् n. The top of the sacrificial post.

तर्षः, तर्षणं &c. See under तृष्.

तर्हणं Ved. Injuring.

तर्हि ind. [तद्-र्हिल्] 1 At that time, then. -2 In that case; यदा-तर्हि 'when-then' ; यदि-तर्हि ' if-then ' ; कथं तर्हि ' how then '.

तल् 1 P., 10 U. (तलति, तालयति-ते) 1 To be full or complete. -2 To fix, found, establish. -3 To be fixed. -4 To accomplish a vow.

तलः, लं [तल्-अच्] 1 A surface ; भुवस्तलमिव व्योम कुर्वन् व्योमेव भूतलं R.4. 29 ; sometimes used at the end of comp. without much alteration of meaning ; महीतलं ' surface of the earth' i.e. the earth itself; शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32 ; नभस्तलं &c. -2 The palm of the hand ; R. 6. 18. -3 The sole of the foot.-4 The fore arm. -5 A slap with the hand. -6 Lowness, inferiority of position. -7 A lower part, part underneath, base, foot, bottom ; रेवारोधसि वेतसीतरुतले चेतः समुत्कंठते K. P. 1. -8 (Hence) The ground under a tree or any other object, shelter afforded by anything; फणी मयूरस्य तले निषीदति Rs. 1. 13. -9 A hole, pit. -10 A span. —लः 1 The hilt of a sword. -2 The palmyra tree. -3 N. of Siva. -4 Pressing the strings of a lute with the left hand. -5 A division of hell. —लं 1 A pond. -2 A forest, wood. -3 Cause, origin, motive. -4 A leathern fence worn round the left arm (तला also in this sense). -Comp. -अंगुलिः f. a toe. —अतलं the fourth of the seven divisions of hell. -ईक्षणः a hog.-उदर a. having a protuberant belly, pot-bellied —उदा a river. —घातः a slap with the palm of the hand. —तालः 1. a kind of musical instrument.-2. clapping of the hands. —त्रं, -त्राणं, -वारणं a leathern glove of an archer. —प्रहारः a slap with the hand. —युद्धं a fight with the palms of the hands. —लोकः nether world (पाताल). -सारकं a martingale. --हृदयं the centre of the sole of the foot.

तलकं A large pond.

तलतः ind. From the bottom.

तलाची A mat.

तलिका A martingale.

तलित a. Fixed, having a bottom. —तं Fried meat.

तलवारणं A sword.

तलित् f. Lightning ; cf. तडित्.

तलिन a. [तल्-इनन् Uṇ. 2. 53] 1 Thin, meagre, spare. -2 Small, little. -3 Clear, clean. -4 Situated under or beneath. -5 Weak. -6 Separate. —नं A bed, couch.

तलिमं 1 Paved ground, a pavement. -2 A bed cot, couch. -3 An awning. -4 A large sword or knife.

तलुन *a.* [तल्-उनन्] Young. —नः 1 A youth. -2 Wind, air. —नी A girl, young woman.

तल्कं A forest.

तल्पः, ल्पं [तल्-पल् Uṇ. 3. 28] 1 A couch, bed, sofa ; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्तल्पमुज्झांचकार R. 5. 75. 'left the bed,' 'rose.' -2 (Fig.) A wife (as in गुरुतल्पग q. v.). -3 The seat of a carriage. -4 An upper story, a turret, tower ; R. 16. 11. -Comp. —कीटः a bug.

तल्पकः One whose business it is to make or prepare beds (as a servant).

तल्पनं 1 An elephant's back. -2 The flesh on the back-bone.

तल्पलं The back-bone of an elephant (पृष्ठवंश); सांद्रत्वक्कास्तल्पलाश्लिष्टकक्षाः Si. 18. 6.

तल्लः A reservoir, tank. —ल्ली 1 A youthful woman. -2 N. of the wife of Varuṇa. -3 A boat. —ल्लं A pit, hole.

तल्लजः 1 Excellence, superiority, happiness. -2 (At the end of comp.) Excellent (in this sense the word is always masculine, whatever be the gender of the first member of the compound) गोतल्लजः 'an excellent cow'; so कुमारीतल्लजः 'an excellent maiden.'

तल्लिका A key.

तल्व Scent produced from the rubbing of fragrant substances.

तवक्षीरं 1 Manna of bamboo. -2 A kind of extract of wheat, rice &c.

तवराजः A sort of sugar.

तवस् *a.* Ved. 1 Old. -2 Strong, great. —*n.* Strength, power (बल.)

तवस्य *a.* Increasing strength (as an oblation) —स्यं Strength.

तविष *a.* Ved. 1 Old. -2 Strong, powerful, bold, courageous. —षः 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven. -3 Strength. -4 Business (व्यवसाय). -षी 1 Power. -2 The earth. -3 A river. -4 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तविष्या Violence, force.

तवीषः 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven. -3 Gold.

तव्य A Krit affix by means of which potential passive participles are formed from roots, *e. g.* कर्तव्य from कृ.

तष्ट *a.* 1 Hewn, cut, chiselled, split. -2 Fashioned ; see तक्ष्.

तष्टृ *m.* 1 A carpenter in general. -2 The architect of gods (विश्वकर्मन्).

तस् 4 P. (तस्यति) 1 To fade away, become exhausted. -2 To throw down. -3 To wane, decay, perish. -4 To reject, cast [cf. Eng. *toss*].

तस्करः 1 A thief, robber ; मा संचर मनःपांथ तत्रास्ते स्मरतस्करः Bh. 1. 86 ; Ms 4. 135, 8. 67. -2 (at the end of comp.) Anything bad or contemptible. -3 The ear. —री A passionate woman.

तस्करता 1 Theft. -2 Hearing.

तस्थु *a.* Stationary, immoveable stable.

ताक्षण्यः, ताक्ष्णः The son of a carpenter.

ताच्छीलिक: N. of an affix used to denote a particular inclination, tendency, or habit.

ताच्छील्यं The act of being accustomed to that ; ताच्छील्ये णिनिः

ताजत् *a.* Quick, speedy. —*ind.* Suddenly, abruptly ; (opp. चिरं).

ताटंकः An ornament for the ear, a large ear-ring.

ताटस्थ्यं 1 Proximity. -2 Indifference, disregard, neutrality ; see तटस्थ.

ताड, ताडनं &c. see under तड्.

ता(ट)डका 1 N. of a female fiend, daughter of Suketu, wife of Sunda and mother of Mârîcha. [She was changed into a fiend by the sage Agastya whose devotions she had disturbed. She was killed by Rama when she began to disturb the sacrificial rites of Visvâmitra. Râma was first unwilling to bend his bow against a *woman*, but the sage overcame his scruples, see R.11.20]. -2 The large dark-green pumpkin.

ताडकेयः [ताडकाया अपत्यं ढक्] An epithet of the demon Mârîcha, son of Tâḍakâ.

ताडंकः, ताडपत्रं See ताटंक.

ताडाग *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in or coming from tanks.

ताडिः -डी *f.* 1 A kind of palm. -2 A kind of ornament.

तांडवः -वं 1 Dancing in general ; मदुत्तांडवोत्सवांते U. 3. 18 ; भ्रू° dance or playful movement of the eyebrows ; 3. 19. -2 Particularly, the frantic or violent dance of *Siva* ; त्र्यंबकानंदि वस्तांडवं देवि भूयादभीष्टयै च हृष्टयै च नः Mâl. 5. 23, 1. 1. -3 The art of dancing. -4 A sort of grass. 5 (In prosody) A foot of three short syllables. -Comp. -तालिकः an epithet of Nandin, the door-keeper of *S*hiva. —प्रियः N. of *S*hiva.

तांडवित *a.* 1 Dancing, made to dance ; Mâl. 2. -2 Moving round in a wild dance ; U. 5. 36. -3 Fluttering. -4 Frowning.

तांडिः The science of dancing.

तातः [तन्-क दीर्घश्च Uṇ. 3. 90] 1 A father ; मृष्यंतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6 ; हा तातेति क्रंदितमाकर्ण्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75. -2 A term of affection, endearment or pity, applied to any person, but usually to inferiors or juniors, pupils, children &c. ; तात चंद्रापीड K. 106 ; Mâl. 6. 16 ; रक्षसा भक्षितस्तात तव तातो वनांतरे Mb. -3 A term of respect applied to elders or other venerable personages ; पिता हि बहवो नरेश्वरास्तेन तात धनुषा धनुर्भृतः R. 11. 40 ; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तात संविधातुं तथार्हसि 1. 72. -4 Any person for whom one feels pity. -Comp. —गु *a.* 1 agreeable to a father. -2. paternal. (-गुः) a paternal uncle. —तुल्यः a paternal uncle, or the most respectable of a man's male relations.

तातनः The Khanjana or wagtail.

तातल *a.* 1 Paternal. -2 Hot. —लः 1 A disease. -2 An iron club or spike. -3 Cooking, maturing. -4 Heat. -5 A relative who may be regarded as a father.

तातिः Offspring. —तिः *f.* Continuity, succession, as in अरिष्टताति or शिवताति q. v.

तात्कालिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Simultaneous. -2 Immediate. -3 Relating to any particular time.

तात्काल्यं Simultaneity.

तात्पर्यं [तत्परस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Purport, meaning, scope, अत्रेदं तात्पर्यं &c. -2 Purport of propositions ; K. P. 2. -3 Aim, object, intended reference to any object, purpose, intention (with loc.); इह यथार्थकथने तात्पर्यं P. II. 3. 43 Com. -4 The object or intention of the speaker (in using particular words in sentence) ; वक्तुरिच्छा तु तात्पर्यं परिकीर्तितं Bhâshâ P. 84 ; तात्पर्यानुपपत्तितः 82. -5 Explanation. -6 Entire devotion to or absorption in any object.

तात्पर्यक *a.* Aiming at, meaning.

तात्त्विक *a.* True, real, essential ; किं चासीदमृतस्य भेदविगमः साच्विस्मिते तात्त्विकः Bv. 2. 81 ; तात्त्विकः संबंधः &c.

तादर्थिक *a.* Intended for that.

तादर्थ्यं 1 Identity of aim, object. -2 Relation to. -3 Sameness of meaning. -4 Purpose, aim.

तादात्म्यं Sameness of nature, identity, unity ; नयनयोस्तादात्म्यमंभोरुहां Bv. 2. 81 ; भगवत्यात्मनस्तादात्म्यं &c.

ताद्दक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*), ताद्दृश् *a.*, ताद्दश *a.* (शी *f.*) Such like, like him, her or it, like that : ताद्दृग्गुणा Ms. 9. 22, 36 ; Amaru. 46 ; याद्दृशस्ताद्दृशः any-

body whoever, common or ordinary man ; उपदेशो न दातव्यो यादृशे तादृशे जने Pt. 1. 390.

तानः [तन्-घञ्] 1 A thread, fibre. -2 (In music) A protracted tone, a key-note ; यथा तानं विना रागः Bv. 1. 119 ; तानप्रदायित्वमिवोपगन्तुं Ku. 1. 8. (the number of tânas is said to be 49). -3 A monotonous tone. —नं 1 Expanse, extension. -2 An object of sense. -Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. turning the voice as a preparatory step to singing. -2. running over the notes to catch the key.

तानवं Thinness, smallness ; हास्यप्रभा तानवमाससाद Vikr. 1. 106.

तानूरः A whirlpool.

तांत See under तम्.

तांतव *a.* (वी *f.*) [तंतोर्विकारः अञ्] Made of threads. —वं 1 Spinning, weaving. -2 A web. -3 A woven cloth.

तांतुवायिः, तांतवाय्यः The son of a weaver.

तांत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Well-versed in any science or doctrine. -2 Relating to the Tantras. -3 Taught or contained in them. —कः A follower of Tantra doctrines.

ताप, तापन, &c. See under तप्.

तापत्यः An epithet of Kuru ; also of Arjuna.

तापस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Relating to religious penance or to an ascetic. -2 Devout. —सः (सी *f.*) A hermit, devotee, an ascetic. -Comp. इष्टा, —प्रिया a grape. —तरुः, —द्रुमः the tree of ascetics, also called इंगुदी.

तापस्यं Asceticism.

तापिच्छः The Tamâla tree or its flower (*n.*) ; प्रफुल्लतापिच्छनिभैरभीषुभिः Si. 1. 22 ; ध्वांतस्तापिच्छगुच्छावलिभिरिव तमोवल्लरीभिर्व्रियंते Mâl. 5. 6 ; (तापिंज used in the same sense.).

तापीजं Sulphuret of iron.

तापी 1 N. of the river Tâptî, which joins the sea near Surat. -2 The river Yamunâ.

तामः [तम् करणे घञ्] 1 An object of terror. -2 A fault, defect. -3 Anxiety, distress. -4 Desire. -5 Exhaustion, fatigue.

तामरं 1 Water. -2 Clarified butter.

तामरसं [तामरे जले सरति सृ ड Tv.] 1 The red lotus ; Pt. 1. 94 ; R. 6. 37, 9. 12, 37 ; Amaru. 70, 88. -2 Gold. -3 Copper. —सी A lotus-pond.

तामस *a.* (सी *f.*) [तमोऽस्त्यस्य अण्] 1 Dark, consisting of darkness ; Mâl. 9. 52 ; U. 5. 12. -2 Affected by or relating to तमस् or the quality of darkness (the third of the three qualities of nature) ; Bg. 7. 12, 17. 2; M. 1. 1 ; Ms. 12. 33-34. -3 Ignorant. -4 Vicious, —सः 1 A malignant person, an incendiary, a villain. -2 A snake. -3 An owl. -4 N. of a son of Râhu. —सं Darkness. —सी 1 Night, a dark night. -2 Sleep. -3 An epithet of Durgâ.

तामसिक *a.* (की *f.*) [तमसा निर्वृत्तं ठञ्] 1 Dark.-2 Belonging to, derived from or connected with तमस्.

तामिस्रः 1 A division of hell. -2 The dark fortnight of a month. -3 Hatred.-4 Anger.-5 A demon, Râkshasa (going about in the dark).

तांबूलं 1 The areca-nut. -2 The leaf of piper-betel, which together with the areca-nut, catechu, chunam, and spices is usually chewed after meals ; तांबूलभृतगल्लोऽयं भल्लं जल्पति मानुषः K. P. 7 ; रागो न स्खलितस्तवाधरपुटे तांबूलसंवर्धितः S. Til. 7. -Comp. —अधिकारः the office of carrying the betel-box ; Pt. 1. —करंकः, -पेटिका a betel-box ; (Mar. पानदान, पानपुडा). —दः, —धरः, -वाहकः a servant attached to men of rank to carry the betel-box and to provide them with तांबूल whenever necessary. —वल्ली the betel-plant ; R. 6. 64.

तांबूलिकः A seller of betel.

तांबूलिन् *a.* Relating to betel. —*m.* A servant who prepares the Tâmbûla and gives it to his master when wanted.

तांबूली The betel-plant ; तांबूलीनां दलैस्तत्र रचितापानभूमयः R. 4. 42.

ताम्र *a.* [तम्-रक् दीर्घः Un. 2. 16] 1 Made of copper. -2 Of a coppery red colour, red ; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च. —म्रः A kind of leprosy with red spots. —म्रं 1 Copper. -2 A dark or coppery red. —म्री A copper pot having a small hole at the bottom used in measuring time by placing it in a water-vessel.-Comp. —अक्षः 1. a crow. -2. the (Indian) cuckoo. —अर्धः bell-metal. —अश्मन् *m.* a kind of jewel (पद्मराग). —आभं red sandal (रक्तचंदन). —उपजीविन् *m.* a coppersmith. —ओष्ठः (forming ताम्रोष्ठ or ताम्रौष्ठ) a red or cherry lip ; Ku. 1. 44.—कारः, —कुट्टः a brazier, coppersmith. -कृमिः 1. a kind of red insect (इंद्रगोप). -2. the lady bird.-3. cochineal. -गर्भं sulphate of copper. —चूडः a cock. —त्रपुजं brass. —द्रुः the red sandal-wood.—द्वीपः the island of Ceylon. —धातुः red chalk. —पट्टः, -पत्रं a copper-plate on which grants of land were frequently inscribed ; Y. 1. 319. —पर्णी N. of river rising in Malaya, celebrated for its pearls ; R. 4. 50. —पल्लवः the Asoka tree. —फलकं a copper-plate. —मुख *a.* copper-faced. (—खः) a Frank or European. —वर्णी the blossom of sesamum. —लिप्तः N. of a country. (-प्ताः Pl.) its people or rulers.-वृक्षः a species of sandle. —शिखिन् *m.* a cock. —सारकः a sort of Khadira. (-कं) red sandal-wood.

ताम्रकं Copper.

ताम्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of copper, coppery. —कः A brazier, coppersmith.

ताम्रिमन् *m.* Redness, the colour of copper.

ताम्र्यं Redness.

ताय् 1 A. (तायते, तायित) 1 To spread, extend, proceed in a continuous line. -2 To protect, preserve. -With वि to spread, create ; Bk. 16. 105.

तायन 1 Proceeding well, succeeding.-2 Increase, growth.

तायुः Ved. A thief.

तार *a.* [तॄ णिच् भावे अच्] 1 High (as a note.) -2 Loud, shrill (as a sound) ; Mâl. 5. 20. -3 Shining, radiant, clear ; हारांस्तारांस्तरलगुटिकान् (regarded as in interpolation in Me. by Malli.); उरसि निहितस्तारो हारः Amaru. 28 ; R. 5. 52.-4 Good, excellent, well-flavoured. -5 Clear, clean. —रः 1 The bank of a river. -2 The clearness of a pearl. -3 A beautiful or big pearl ; हारममलतरतारमुरसि दधतं Gît. 11. -4 An epithet of (1) Vishṇu. (2) Siva.-5 The mystical syllable ओम् (प्रणव). -6 Protection.-7 A high tone or note. -8 Crossing, passing over. —रः,-रं 1 A star or planet ; (said to be *f.* also). -2 The pupil of the eye ; (said to be *m.* also). -3 A pearl (said to be *f.* also). -Comp. -अभ्रः camphor. -अरिः a pyritic ore of iron. पतनं the falling of a star or meteor. -पुष्पः the Kunda or jasmine creeper. —वायुः loud-sounding wind, a whistling breeze. —शुद्धिकरं lead. —स्वर *a.* having a loud or shrill sound. —हारः 1. a necklace of big or beautiful pearls. -2. a shining necklace.

तारकः N. of demon killed by Kârttikeya. (He was the son of Vajrânga and Varângi. He propitiated the god Brahmadeva by means of his penance on the Pariyatra mountain, and asked as a boon that he should not be killed by any one

except a child seven days old. On the strength of this boon he began to oppress the gods who were obliged to go to Brahma and ask his assistance in the destruction of the demon; (see Ku. 2). But they were told that the offspring of Siva could alone vanquish him. Afterwards Karttikeya was born, and he slew the demon on the seventh day of his birth]. -Comp. —अरिः, -जित् m. an epithet of Kârttikeya. (For other senses, see under तॄ).

तारका 1 A star.-2 A meteor, falling star. -3 The pupil of the eye: संदष्टे दृशमुदग्रतारका R. 11. 69; Ch. P. 5; Bh. 1. 11. -4 N. of the wife of Brihaspati.

तारकिणी A starry night, night during which stars are visible.

तारकित a. [तारकाः अस्य संजाताः इतच्] Starry, star-spangled; studded with stars.

तारण, तारित, तारिक &c. See under तॄ.

तारतम्यं [तरतमयोर्भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Gradation, proportion, relative importance, comparative value.-2 Difference, distinction; निर्धनं निधनमेत-योर्द्वयोस्तारतम्यविधिमुक्तचेतसां। बोधनाय विधिना विनिर्मिता रेफ एव जयवैजयंतिका॥ Udh.

तारल a. Unsteady. —लः 1 A libidinous man, lecher, libertine.-2 The companion of a dissolute man (विट).

तारल्यं 1 Tremulousness. -2 Libidinousness, dissoluteness.

तारा 1 A star or planet in general; हंसश्रेणीषु तारासु R. 4. 19; Bh. 1. 15. -2 A fixed star; R. 6. 22. -3 The pupil of the eye, the eye-ball; कांतामंतःप्रमोदादभिसरति मदभ्रांततारश्चकोरः Mâl. 9. 30; विस्मयस्मेरतारैः 1. 28, Ku. 3. 47. -4 A pearl. -5 (a) N. of the wife of Vâli, kind of the monkeys, and mother of Angada. She in vain tried to dissuade her husband Kâli from fighting with Râma and Sugrîva and married Sugriva after Vâli had been killed by Râma. (b) N. of the wife of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. She was on one occasion carried off by Soma (the moon) who refused to deliver her up to her husband when demanded. A fierce contest then ensued, and Brahmâ had at last to compel Soma to restore her to her husband. Târâ gave birth to a son named Budha who became the ancestor of the Lunar race of kings. (c) N. of the wife of Harischandra and mother of Rohidâsa; (also called Târâmati). -Comp. —अधिपः 1. the moon; Ku. 7. 48; Bh. 1. 71.-2. Siva.-3. Brihaspati. -4. Vâli. -5. Sugrîva. —आपीडः the moon. —अभ्रः quicksilver. -पतिः 1. the moon; R. 13. 76. -2. Vâli. -3. Brihaspati. -4. Siva. —पथः the atmosphere, firmament —प्रमाणं sidereal measure, sidereal time. —भूषा the night.—मंडलं 1. the starry region, the zodiac. -2. the pupil of the eye. —मृगः the constellation मृगशिरस्.—मैत्रकं 'the friendship of the stars', spontaneous or unaccountable love; Mâl. 7, 4; U. 5. —वर्षं falling stars.

तारायणः The holy fig-tree.

तारुण a. Youthful, young.

तारुण्यं 1 Youth youthfulness. -2 Freshness (fig.).

तारेयः 1 The planet Mercury. -2 An epithet of Angada, son of Vâli.

तार्कव a. (वी f.) Spun, woven.

तार्किकः [तर्कं वेत्ति तच्छास्त्रमधीते वा ठञ्] 1 A dialectician, logician.-2 A philosopher.

तार्क्षः N. of the sage कश्यप.

तार्क्ष्यः 1 An epithet of Garuda; त्रस्तेन तार्क्ष्यात् किल कालियेन R. 6. 49. -2 N. of Garuda's elder brother Aruna. -3 A car. -4 A horse. -5 A snake. -6 A bird in general. -7 N. of Siva. -8 Gold. -9 A kind of antidote. -Comp. —ध्वजः an epithet of Vishnu. —नायकः an epithet of Garuda.

तार्ण a. (र्णी f.) [तृणस्येदं शिवा° अण्] 1 Made of grass. -2 Levied from grass (as a tax). —र्णः Fire.

तार्तीय a. [तृतीय एव, स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The third.-2 Belonging to the third. —यं A third part.

तार्तीयिक a. The third; तार्तीयिकतया मितोऽयमगमत्तस्य प्रबंधे N. 3. 136; तार्तीयीकं पुरारेस्तदवतु मदनप्लोषणं लोचनं वः Mâl. 1. v. l.

तालः [तल् घञ्, अण्] 1 The palmyra tree; Bh. 2. 90; R. 15. 23. -2 A banner formed of the palm. -3 Slapping or clapping the hands together, the noise made by it; Mâl. 5. 23. -4 Flapping in general. -5 Flapping of the ears of an elephant. -6 Beating time (in music) करकिसलयतालैर्मुग्धया नर्त्यमानं U. 3. 10; Me. 79. -7 A musical instrument made of bell-metal; R. 9. 71. -8 The palm of the hand. -9 A lock, bolt. -10 The hilt of a sword. -11 An epithet of Siva. -12 (In prosody) A trochee. -13 A particular measure of height. -14 A short span. -लं 1 The nut of the palmyra tree. -2 Yellow orpiment. -Comp. —अंकः 1. N. of Balarâma. -2. the palm-leaf used for writing. -3. a book -4. a saw. -5. N. of Siva. -6 a man endowed with every fortunate mark or sign. —अवचरः a dancer, an actor. —केतुः an epithet of Bhishma. —क्षीरक,-गर्भः the exudation of the palm. —जटा, -प्रलंबः the fibres of the palm tree. —ध्वजः, -भृत m. an epithet of Balarâma. —पत्रं 1. the palm-leaf used for writing. -2. a kind of ear-ornament (hollow cylinder of gold thrust through the lobe of the ear). —बद्ध, -शुद्ध a. measured, rhythmical, regulated by musical time. —मर्दलः a kind of musical instrument, a cymbal. —यंत्रं 1. a kind of surgical instrument.-2. a lock, a lock and key. —रेचनकः a dancer, an actor.—लक्षणः an epithet of Balarâma.—वनं a grove of palm trees. —वृंतं a fan; S 3. 21, Ku. 2. 35; also तालवृंतकः.

ताली 1 A species of the mountain-palm, palm-tree. -2 The common toddy (ta'di').-3 Fragrant earth. -4 A sort of key. -Comp. —वनं a grove of palm trees; R. 4. 34, 6. 57.

तालकं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 A fragrant earth -3 A bolt; latch. —की The vinous exudation of the palm, toddy. -Comp. —आभ a. green. (—भः) the green colour.

तालंकः A kind of ear-ornament, (= ताडंक q. v.).

तालव्य a. Relating to the palate, palatal. -Comp. —वर्णः a palatal letter, i. e इ, ई, च्, छ्, ज्, झ्, ञ् and य्. —स्वरः a palatal vowel, i. e. इ and ई.

तालिक [तालेन निर्वृत्तः ठक्] 1 The open palm of the hand. -2 Clapping the hands (तालिका also); यथैकेन न हस्तेन तालिका संप्रपद्यते Pt. 2. 128; उच्चाटनीयः करतालिकानां दानादिदानीं भवतीभिरेषः N. 3. 7. -3 A tie, seal

तालितं 1 Coloured cloth. -2 Any musical instrument. -3 A string, tie.

तालिन् m. N. of Siva.

तालिश A mountain.

तालु n. [तरंत्यनेन वर्णाः, तॄ-अण् रस्य लः, cf. Un. 1. 5] The palate; तृषा महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. -Comp. —जिह्वः 1. a crocodile. -2. the uvula. —पाकः an abscess in the palate. -पुप्पुटः an indolent swelling of the palate. —मूलं the root or back-part of the palate. —स्थान a. palatal. (—नं) the palate.

तालुकं 1 The palate. -2 A disease of the palate.

तालूर A whirlpool, an eddy.

तालूषकं The palate.

तावक a. (की f.), तावकीन a. Thy, thine ; तपः क वत्से क च तावकं वपुः Ku. 5. 4 ; Ki. 3. 12 ; Bu. 1. 36, 96.

तावत् a. (Correlative of यावत् q.v.) 1 So much, that much, so many ; ते तु यावंत एवाजौ तावांश्च ददृशे स तैः R. 12. 45 ; H. 4. 72 ; Ku. 2. 33. -2 So great, so large, of this extent; यावती संभवेद् वृत्तिस्तावतीं दातुमर्हसि Ms. 8. 155, 9. 249 ; Bg. 2. 46. -3 All (expressing totality), यावद् दत्तं तावद्भुक्तं G. M. —*ind.* 1 First (before doing anything else) ; आर्ये इतस्तावदागम्यतां *S.* 1 ; आह्लादयस्व तावच्चंद्रकरश्चंद्रकांतमिव V. 5. 11 ; Me. 13. -2 On one's part, in the meanwhile; सखे स्थिरप्रतिबंधो भव । अहं तावत् स्वामिनिश्चित्तवृत्तिमनुवर्तिष्ये *S.* 2 ; R. 7. 32. -3 Just, now ; गच्छ तावत्. -4 Indeed (to emphasize an expression) ; त्वमेव तावत्प्रथमो राजद्रोही Mu. 1 ' thou thyslf ' ; त्वमेव तावत्परिचिंतय स्वयं Ku. 5. 67. -5 Truly, really (to express assent) ; दृढस्तावद्बंधः H. 1. -6 As for, with respect to; विग्रहस्तावदुपस्थितः H. 3 ; एवं कृते तव तावत्क्लेशं विना प्राणयात्रा भविष्यति Pt. 1. -7 Completely; तावत्प्रकीर्णाभिनवोपचारां R. 7. 4 (तावत्प्रकीर्ण = साकल्येन प्रसारित Malli.). -8 Surprise (oh !, what a wonder!).(For the senses of तावत् as a correlative of यावत्, see यावत्).-Comp. —कृत्वस् *ind.* so many times. —मात्रं just so much. —वर्ष *a.* so many years old.

तावतिक, तावत्क *a.* Bought for so much, worth so much, of so much value.

तावद्धा *ind.* 1 In such a number.-2 so often.

तावरं A bow-string.

ताविषः -षी 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven.

तावीषः 1 The ocean. -2 Gold. -3 Heaven. —षी 1 A river. -2 The earth. -3 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तावुरिः The sign Taurus of the Zodiac, (a word borrowed from the Greek *Tauros*).

तास्कर्यं Theft.

तिक् I. 1 A (तेकते) To to go or move. -II. 5 A. (तिक्नोति) 1 To go. -2 To attack, assail. -3 To wound. -4 To seek to injure or kill. -5 To challenge; also written तिग् or तिष् in this sense.

तिक्त *a* [तिज्-बा॰ कर्तरि क्त] 1 Bitter, pung[ent] (as one of the six flavours or *Rasas.*) ; Mo. 29. -2 Fragrant ; Mo. -33. —क्तः 1 Bitter taste; (see under कटु). -2 The Kutaja tree. -3 Pangency. -4 Fragrance. -Comp. —गंधा mustard. —तंडुला long pepper. —धातुः bile. —फलः, -मरिचः the clearing-nut plant.

तिक्तक *a.* Bitter. —कः 1 The Khadira tree. -2 N. of several plants.

तिग्म *a.* [तिज्-मक् जस्य गः Uṇ. 1. 45] 1 Sharp, pointed (as a weapon). -2 Violent. -3 Hot, scorching. -4 Pungent, acrid. -5 Fiery, passionate. —ग्मं 1 Heat. -2 Pungency. -Comp. —अंशुः 1. the sun ; तिग्मांशुरस्तं गतः Git. 5. -2. fire. -3. N. of *Siva.*—करः -दीधितिः, रश्मिः, -रुच् *m.* the sun. तेजस् *a.* Ved. 1. sharp-pointed. -2. penetrating. -3. of a violent nature.-4. of resplendent lustre. —यातना acute or violent pain.

तिज् I. 1 A. (Strictly *desid.* of तिज्) (तितिक्षते, तितिक्षित) 1 To endure, bear. -2 To put up with, suffer patiently or with courage; तितिक्षमाणस्य परेण निंदां M. 1. 17 ; तांस्तितिक्षस्व भारत Bg 2. 14 ; Mv. 2. 12 ; Ki. 13. 68 ; Ms. 6. 47. -II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (तेजयति-ते, तेजित) 1 To sharpen, whet ; कुसुमचापमतेजयदंशुभिः R. 9. 39. -2 To stir up, excite, instigate.

ततिक्षा Endurance, patience, resignation, forbearance.

तितिक्षु *a.* Patient, forbearing, enduring.

तेजः 1 Pungency. -2 Sharpness (of a weapon). -3 Brilliancy. -4 Spirit.

तेजनं [तिज्-णिच्-ल्यु] 1 A bamboo. -2 Sharpening, whetting. -3 Kindling. -4 Rendering bright. -5 Polishing. -6 A reed. -7 The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon. —नी 1 A mat. -2 A tuft. -3 A tuft of hair on the head of a horse.

तिजिलः (नः) 1 The moon. -2 A Râkshasa.

तितउः A sieve. —*n.* A parasol.

तितिक्षा &c. See under तिज्.

तितिभः 1 A fire-fly. -2 A kind of insect (इंद्रगोप).

तितिरः, तित्तिरः The francoline partridge.

तित्तिरिः [तित्ति इति शब्दं रौति रु-बा॰ डि Tv.] 1 The francoline partridge. -2 N. of a sage said to be the first teacher of the *black* Yajurveda.

तित्तिरिकः The francoline partridge.

तित्तिरीक *a.* Spotted like a partridge.

तिथः 1 Fire. -2 Love. -3 Time. -4 The rainy season or autumn.

तिथिः *m.* or *f.* [अत्-इथिन् पृषो॰ वा ङीप् cf. Uṇ. 4. 2] 1 A lunar day ; तिथिरेव तावत्त शुद्ध्यति Ma. 5 ; Ku. 6. 93, 7. 1. -2 The number ' 15 ' -Comp. —ईशः the regent of a lunar day. —क्षयः 1. the day of new moon. -2. the day on which a *tithi* begins and ends without one sunrise or between two sunrises. —पत्री an almanac. —पालनं observance of the rites prescribed for the several lunar days. —प्रणीः the moon. —वृद्धिः *f.* the day in which a *tithi* is completed under two suns, (one which comprises two sunrises).

तिनिशः A particular tree ; दारुयूहेस्तिनिशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय स्थितं Mâl. 9. 7.

तिंतिडः, -डी, तिंतिडिका, तिंतिडीक 1 The tamarind tree. -2 A sour sauce (made of its fruits). —कं 1 The fruit of the tamarind. -2 A sour sauce.

तिंतिली, तिंतिलि(ली)का The tamarind tree.

तिंदुः, तिंदुकः, तिंदुलः N. of a tree.

तिंदुकं, -की The fruit of the ebony tree. —कं A kind of measure (कर्ष).

तिप् 1 A. (तेपते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To drop, distil, ooze, leak. -3 To protect.

तिम् I. 1 P. (तेमति, तिमित) To make wet or damp, moisten. -II 4 P. (तिम्यति) 1 To become wet. -2 To become quiet or tranquil, be calm.

तिमित [तिम् कर्तरि क्त] 1 Moist, wet, damp. -2 Motionless, steady. -3 Calm, tranquil.

तिमिः 1 The ocean. -2 A kind of whale or fish of an enormous size; R. 13. 10. -3 A fish in general. -4 The figure of a fish produced by drawing two lines, one intersecting the other at right angles. -Comp. —कोषः the ocean. —जं a kind of pearl. —ध्वजः N. of a demon killed by Indra with the assistance of Dasaratha. (It was in the fight with this demon that Kaikeyî saved the life of Dasaratha while in a swooning fit, and got from him two boons which she afterwards used to send Râma into exile).

तिमिंगिलः A kind of fish which swallows a *timi* ; Bv. 1. 55. °अशनः, °गिलः a very large fish which swallows even a *timingila* ; तिमिंगिलगिलोऽस्त्यस्ति तद्गिलोऽप्यस्ति राघवः ।

तिमित See under तिम्.

तिमिर *a.* [तिम्-किरच्] Dark ; विन्यस्यंतीं दृशौ तिमिरे पथि Git. 5 ; बभूवुस्तिमिरा दिशः Mb. —रः -रं 1 Darkness; तच्चेत् तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः *S.* 6. 29 ; Ku. 4. 11 ; *Si.* 4. 57. -2 Blindness. -3 Iron-rust. -Comp. —अरिः,-नुद् *m.*, -रिपुः the sun.

तिमिरमयः 1 An epithet of Râhu.-2 An eclipse in general.

तिमिरयति Den. P. To obscure, eclipse, darken.

तिमिरायते Den.A. To be or appear dark.

तिमिरिन् *m.* The cochineal insect.

तिरयति Den. P. 1 To conceal, keep concealed or secret.-2 To hinder, stop, obstruct, obscure ; तिरयति करणानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोहः Mâl. 1. 40 ; वारंवारं तिरयति दृशोरुद्गमं बाष्पपूरः 35 ; तिरयति वचनं 9. 30 'drowns'. -3 To conquer.

तिरस् *ind.* [तॄ-असुन् स्वरादि] 1 Crookedly, obliquely, awry ; स तिर्यङ् पश्चिमस्तिरोंऽचति Ak. -2 Without ; apart from.-3 Secretly, covertly, invisibly. -4 Across, beyond, over.-5 Indirectly, badly. [In classical literature तिरस् is rarely used by itself, but chiefly occurs in composition with (*a*) कृ (*b*) धा, and (*c*) भू; see below]. -Comp. —कुड्य, -प्राकार *a.* looking through a wall. -गत *a.* vanished, disappeared. —वर्ष *a.* protected from rain.

तिरस्कृ (तिरः कृ) 8 U. 1 To despise, contemn ; H. 3. 8, Bk. 9. 62. -2 To blame, scold, abuse; गीर्भिर्गुरूणां परुषाक्षराभिस्तिरस्कृता यांति नरा महत्त्वं Bv. 1; 73. -3 To surpass, excel ; R. 3. 8. -4 To cover, conceal; R. 16. 20 ; Ms. 4. 49, Amaru. 81. -5 To set aside, remove.

तिरस्कर *a.* Surpassing, excelling.

तिरस्क(स्का)रिणी 1 A curtain, veil; तिरस्करिण्यो जलदा भवंति Ku. 1. 14; M. 2. 1. -2 An outer tent, screen of cloth.-3 A kind of magical veil (or spell) rendering the wearer invisible ; *S.* 6. and V. 2, *inter alia.* It is properly the science or art possessed by celestial beings of rendering themselves invisible by repeating some *Mantras*.

तिरस्कारः, तिरस्कृतिः *f.*, तिरस्क्रिया 1 Contempt, disrespect. -2 Censure, abuse, reproach.-3 Concealment, disappearance.

तिरस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Disregarded, despised. -2 Abused, condemned. -3 Concealed, covered. -4 Disappeared, vanished.-5 Surpassed, excelled.

तिरोधा 3 U. 1 To disappear, vanish ; R. 10. 48, 11. 91. -2 To cover, conceal, hide. -3 To excel, eclipse. -4 To overpower, conquer, defeat. -5 To set aside, remove. -6 To hide one's self from (with abl.).

तिरोधानं 1 Disappearance, removal- अथ खलु तिरोधानमाधियां G. L. 18. -2 A covering, veil, sheath, a cloth or cloak.

तिरोहित *p. p.* 1 Concealed, hidden, removed from sight. -2 Vanished, disappeared.

तिरोभू 1 P. To disappear, vanish ; Bk. 6. 71, 14. 44.—*Caus.* To dispel.

तिरोभावः Disappearance.

तिरस्यति Den. P. To disappear.

तिरोहयति Den. P. To hide, conceal.

तिर्यञ्च् *a.* (तिरश्ची *f.* rarely तिर्यंची) 1 Oblique, transverse, horizontal, awry ; Ku. 6. 71. -2 Crooked, curved. -3 Crossing over, traversing, -4 Winding. -5 Lying in the middle or between. —*m.*, *-n.* 1 An animal (going horizontally, as distinguished from man who walks erect), a lower or irrational animal ; बंधाय दिव्ये न तिरश्चि कश्चित् पाशादिरासादितपौरुषः स्यात् N. 3. 20 ; Ku. 1. 48. -2 A bird. -3 (with Jainas) The organic world, or plants. -Comp. —अंतरं intermediate space measured across, breadth. —अयनं the annual revolution of the sun. —ईक्ष *a.* looking obliquely. —ईशः an epithet of Krishna. —गः an animal. —गतिः transmigration of animals. —जनः an animal. —जातिः *f.* the brute kind (opp. man). —प्रमाणं breadth. —प्रेक्षणं a side-look. —यानः a crab. —योनः an animal. —योनिः *f.* animal creation or race ; तिर्यग्योनौ च जायते Ms. 4. 200. —सूत्रं a cross-line. —स्रोतस् *m.* 1 the animal world. -2. an animal, a beast or bird.

तिर्यक् *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, in a slanting or oblique direction; विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10; Me. 51, Ku. 5. 74.

तिर्यक्ता-त्वं 1 Animal nature. -2 Breadth.

तिरश्ची, तिर्यंची The female of an animal.

तिरश्चीन *a.* [तिर्यगेव स्वार्थे ख] 1 Oblique, sideways, awry ; गतं तिरश्चीनमनूरुसारथेः Si. 1. 2 ; यथा तिरश्चीनमलातशल्यं U. 3. 35. -2 Irregular.

तिल् I. 1 P. (तेलति) To go, move. -II. 6 P, 10 U. (तिलति, तेलयति-ते) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To anoint, smear with oil.

तिलः [तिल्-क] 1 The sesamum plant ; नासाभ्येति तिलप्रसूनपदवीं Git. 10. -2 The seed of this plant ; नाकस्माच्छांडिलीमाता विक्रीणाति तिलैस्तिलान्। लुंचितानितरैर्येन कार्यमत्र भविष्यति॥ Pt 2. 65. -3 A mole, spot. -4 A small particle, as much as a sesamum seed; तिले तालं पश्यति ' makes mountains of molehills'. -Comp. —अन्नं rice with sesamum seed. —अंबु, -उदकं water with sesamum seed offered to the dead as a libation ; *S.* 3; Ms. 3. 223. —उत्तमा N. of an Apsaras. —ओदनः, -नं a dish of milk, rice and sesamum. —कल्कः dough made of ground sesamum. °जः oil-cake made of the sediment of ground sesamum. —कालकः 1. a mole, a dark spot under the skin. -2. a disease of the penis in which the fleshy parts become black and die off. —किट्टं, -खलिः *f.*, -खली, चूर्णं the caky sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. —तंडुलकं an embrace (so called because in it the two bodies are united together like rice mixed up with sesamum seed). —तैलं sesamum-oil. —धेनुः *f.* sesamum made up in the form of a cow and offered as a present to a Brâhmaṇa. —पर्णः turpentine. (-र्णं) sandal-wood. —पर्णी 1. the sandal tree -2. frank-incense. -3. turpentine —पर्णिका, -पर्णि(र्ण)कं sandal-wood. —पिंजः, -पेजः barren sesamum. —पीडः an oilman. —भाविनी jasmine. —रसः, -स्नेहः sesamum oil.: —होमः a burnt offering of sesamum.

तिलकः [तिल्-कन्, तिल इवार्थे संज्ञे वा कन् वा] 1 A species of tree with beautiful flowers ; आक्रांता तिलकक्रियापि तिलकैर्लीनद्विरेफांजनैः M. 3. 5 ; न खलु शोभयति स्म वनस्थलीं न तिलकास्तिलकः प्रमदामिव R. 9. 41. -2 A freckle or natural mark under the skin. -3 The sesamum tree. —कः, -कं 1 A mark made with sandal-wood or unguents &c. ; मुखे मधुश्रीस्तिलकं प्रकाश्य Ku. 3. 30 कस्तूरिकातिलकमालि विधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121. -2 The ornament of anything (used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'best', 'chief' or 'distinguished'); जीवलोक° Mâl. 9. 21 ; Pt. 1. 105. -3 The burden of a song (ध्रुवक). —का A kind of necklace. —कं 1 The bladder. -2 The lungs.-3 A kind of salt.-4 A kind of disease, the appearance of dark spots on the skin without any inflammation. -5 Alliteration. -Comp. —आश्रयः the forehead.

तिलकायते Den. A. To serve as a *Tilaka*-mark.

तिलकित *a.* 1 Marked with a *Tilaka*. -2 Frecked, spotted ; also तिलकिन्.

तिलंतुदः An oilman.

तिलशः *ind.* In pieces as small as sesamum-seed, in very small quantities.

तिल्य *a.* Fit for the cultivation of sesamum. —ल्यं A field of sesamum.

तिल्वः The *lodhra*-tree.

तिलित्सः A large snake.

तिष्ठद्गु *ind.* At the time when cows stand to be milked (*i. e.* after

an hour or an hour and a half after evening); आतिष्ठद्गु जपन् संध्यां Bk. 4. 14 (तिष्ठद्गु = रात्रेः प्रथमनाडिका).

तिष्ठद्धोमः A sacrifice at which the oblation is offered by a priest standing.

तिष्य a. [तुष्यंत्यस्मिन् तुष्-क्यप् नि०] 1 Auspicious, fortunate. -2 Born under the asterism पुष्य. —ष्यः 1 The eighth of the 27 constellations, (also called पुष्य). -2 The lunar month Pausha. —ष्यं The Kali Yuga. -Comp. —केतुः an epithet of Siva.

तिष्यकः The month पौष.

तीक् 1 A. (तीकते) To go, move; cf. टीक्.

तीक्ष्ण a. [तिज्-क्स्न, Uṇ. 3. 18] 1 Sharp (in all senses), pungent; Si. 2. 109. -2 Hot, warm (as rays); Rs. 1. 18. -3 Fiery, passionate. -4 Hard, forcible, strong (as उपाय). -5 Rude, cross. -6 Severe, harsh, rough, strict; Ms. 7. 140. -7 Injurious, inauspicious. -8 Keen. -9 Intelligent, clever. -10 Zealous, vehement, energetic. -11 Devoted, self-abandoning. -12 Unfriendly, unfavourable. -13 Devout, ascetic, pious. —क्ष्णः 1 Nitre. -2 Long pepper. -3 Black pepper. -4 Black mustard. —क्ष्णं 1 Iron. -2 Steel. -3 Heat, pungency. -4 War, battle. -5 Poison. -6 Death. -7 A weapon. -8 Sea salt. -9 Haste. -10 Anything sharp (as words &c.). 11 Plague, pestilence. -Comp. —अंशुः -1. the sun. -2. fire. —अग्निः dyspepsia, heartburn. —आयसं steel. —उपायः a forcible means, strong measure. —कंदः the onion. —कर्मन् a. active, zealous, energetic. (—n) a clever work. —कल्कः coriander. —तंडुला long pepper. —तैलं 1. spirituous liquor. -2. the resin of the Sâla tree. —दंष्ट्रः a tiger. —दंष्ट्रकः a leopard. —धारः a sword. —पुष्पं cloves. -पुष्पा 1. the clove tree. -2. the Ketaka plant. —फलं 1. coriander. -2. black mustard. —बुद्धि a. sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. —मंजरी the betel-plant. —रश्मिः the sun. —रसः 1. salt petre. -2. any poisonous liquid, a poison; शत्रुप्रयुक्तानां तीक्ष्णरसदायिनां Mn. 1, 2. —लोहं steel. —शूकः barley. —सारः iron.

तीम् 4 P. (तीम्यति) To be wet or moist.

तीर् 10 U. (तीरयति-ते) 1 To get through, cross over. -2 To finish, accomplish, settle, adjust.

तीरं 1 A shore, bank; नदीतीर, सागरतीर &c. -2 Margin, brim, edge. -3 The bank of the Ganges. —रः 1 A sort of an arrow. -2 Lead. -3 Tin. -Comp. —जः a tree near a shore.

तीरित a. Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. —तं 1 Completion of any affair -2 Non-infliction of a sentence owing to bribery or other unfair means.

तीरुः N. of Siva.

तीर्ण See under तॄ.

तीर्थं [तॄ-थक्] Uṇ. 2. 7] 1 A passage, road, way, ford. -2 A descent into a river, the stairs of a landing-place; (Mar. घाट); विषमोऽपि विगाह्यते नयः कृततीर्थः पयसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3. (where तीर्थ means 'a remedy or means' also); तीर्थं सर्वविद्यावताराणां K. 44. -3 A place of water. -4 A holy place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c. dedicated to some holy object (especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c.), शुचि मनो यद्यस्ति तीर्थेन किं Bh. 2 55; R. 1. 85. -5 A channel, mediums, means तद्देन तीर्थेन घटेत &c. Mâl. 1. -6 A remedy, expedient. -7 A sacred or holy personage, worthy person, an object of veneration, a fit recipient; क पुनस्तादृशस्य तीर्थस्य साधोः संभवः U 1; Ms. 3. 136; H. 2. 8, R. 5, 15. -8 A sacred preceptor, a teacher; मया तीर्थादभिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1. -9 Source, origin. -10 A sacrifice. -11 A minister. -12 Advice, instruction. -13 Right place or moment. -14 The right or usual manner. -15 Certa in parts of the hand sacred to deities. Manes &c. -16 A school of philosophy. -17 Pudendum muliebre. -18 Menstrual courses of a woman. -19 A Brâhmaṇa. -20 (In liturgical language) The path to the altar between the चात्वाल and उत्कर q. q. v. v. -21 Fire. -22 Ascertainment of a disease. -23 A science (शास्त्र). -24 An auxiliary, a help; a person or official connected with the king and being in close attendance on him; (the number being 15 on one's side. and 18 on the enemy's side); cf. Pt. 3. 69. —र्थः An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c.; e. g. आनंदतीर्थ. -Comp. —उदकं holy water; तीर्थोदकं च वह्निश्च नान्यतः शुद्धिमर्हतः U. 1. 13. —कमंडलु m. n. a pot filled with a water from a holy place. —करः 1. a Jaina Arhat, sanctified teacher or saint of the Jainas; (also तीर्थंकर in this sense). -2. an ascetic. -3. the founder of a new religions or philosophical school. -4. N. of Vishṇu. —काकः, -ध्वांक्षः, -वायसः 'a crow at a sacred bathing-place', i. e. a very greedy person (लोलुप). —देवः an epithet of Siva. —पादः m. an epithet of Krishṇa. —पूत a. sacred, holy. —यात्रा a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. —राजः N. of Prayâga. —राजिः -जी f. an epithet of Benares. —वाकः the hair of the head. —विधिः rites observed at a place of pilgrimage, (such as क्षौर) —शिला the stone-steps leading to a bathing-place. —सेविन् a. a pilgrim. (-m.) a crane.

तीर्थक a. Holy, sacred, venerable. —कः An ascetic, a Brâhmaṇa.

तीर्थिकः A pilgrim, an ascetic Brâhmaṇa (visiting holy places).

तीर्थीकृ 8 U. To make sacred, sanctify.

तीर्थीभूत a. Become sacred, venerable.

तीर्थ्य a. Relating to a sacred place. —र्थ्यः An ascetic.

तीव् 1 P. (तीवति) 1 To be large or strong. -2 To be fat or corpulent.

तीवरः 1 The ocean. -2 A hunter. -3 The adulterine offspring of a Râjaputrî by a Kshatriya (one of the mixed tribes).

तीव्र a. 1 Severe, intense, sharp, acute, violent, poignant, pungent, impetuous; विलंबिताधोरणतीव्रयत्नाः R. 5. 48 'strong or violent effort' &c. U. 3. 5; S. 1. 33, 5. 7. -2 Hot, warm. -3 Flashing. -4 Pervading. -5 Endless, unlimited. -6 Horrible, dreadful. —व्रः 1 Sharpness. -2 Siva. —व्रं 1 Heat, pungency. -2 A shore. -3 Iron, steel. -4 Tin. —व्रं ind. Violently, sharply, excessively. -Comp. —आनंदः an epithet of Shiva. —गति a. quick, swift. —गंधा cumin seed. -पौरुषं 1. daring heroism. -2 heroism (in general). —वेदना acute or sharp pain. —संवेग a. 1. of strong impulse, resolute. -2. very poignant or sharp.

तीव्रयति Den. P. To make sharp, strengthen.

तु 2 P. (तौति and तवीति 1 To have authority or power, to be strong. -2 To get, attain. -3 To thrive, increase, become full. -4 To go, move. -5 To injure, hurt, strike.

तु ind. (Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the first word) 1 An adversative particle meaning 'but', 'on the contrary', 'on the other hand', 'nevertheless'; स सर्वैर्षां सुखानामंते ययौ। एकं तु सुतमुखदर्शनसुखं न लेभे K. 59; त्रिपयेव तु पितुरस्याः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव S. 5; (in this sense तु is often added to किं and परं, and किंतु and परंतु are, unlike तु, always used at the beginning of a sentence). -2

And now on one's part, and ; एकदा तु प्रतीहारी ससुपसृत्याब्रवीत् K. 8 ; राजा तु तामार्यां श्रुत्वाऽब्रवीत् 12. -3 As to, as regards, as for ; प्रवर्त्स्यतां ब्राह्मणानुद्दिश्य पाकः । चंद्रोपरागं प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलब्धासि Mu. 1 ; Māl. 8. 4. -4 It sometimes marks a difference (भेद) or superior quality ; मृष्टं पयोमृष्टतरं तु दुग्धं G. M. -5 Sometimes it is used as an emphatic particle ; भीमस्तु पांडवानां रौद्रः G. M. -6 And sometimes it is used as a mere expletive ; निरर्थकं तु हीत्यादि पूरणैकप्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6.

तुक्खारः, तुखारः, तुषारः N. of a people inhabiting the Vindhya mountain ; cf. Vikr. 18. 93.

तुग्र्या Ved. Water.

तुंग *a.* 1 High, elevated, tall, lofty, prominent ; जलनिधिमिव विधुमंडलदर्शनतरलिततुंगतरंगं Gīt. 11 ; तुंगं नगोत्संगमिवारुरोह R. 6. 3, 4. 20 ; Śi. 2. 48 ; Me. 12, 64. -2 Long. -3 Vaulted. -4 Chief, principal. -5 Strong, passionate. —गः 1 A height, elevation. -2 A mountain. -3 Top, summit. -4 The planet Mercury -5 A rhinoceros. -6 The cocoa-nut tree. -7 The aphelion of a planet. -8 (Fig.) A throne. -9 A wise man. -10 An epithet of Śiva. —गं The stamina of the lotus-blossoms. -Comp. —बीजः quick-silver. —भं the apsis of a planet. —भद्रः a restive elephant, an elephant in rut. —भद्रा N. of a river flowing into the Krishṇā. —मुखः a rhinoceros. —वेणा N. of a river. —शेखरः a mountain.

तुंगिन् *a.* High, lofty. *-m.* A planet at the apex of its orbit.

तुंगी 1 Night.-2 Turmeric.-Comp. —ईशः 1. the moon. -2. the sun. -3. an epithet of Krishṇa. —ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Śiva.-2. a temple of Śiva. —पतिः the moon.

तुच् *m. f.* Ved. Offspring, children.

तुच्छ *a.* 1 Empty, void, vain, light. -2 Small, little, trifling. -3 Abandoned, deserted. -4 Low, mean, insignificant, contemptible, worthless. -5 Poor, miserable, wretched. —च्छं Chaff. -Comp. —द्रुः the castor-oil tree. —धान्यः, —धान्यकः straw, chaff.

तुच्छक *a.* Void, empty.

तुच्छयति Den. P. To make empty or poor ; Mk. 10. 60.

तुच्छीकृ 8 U. To despise, slight, contemn.

तुच्छ्य *a.* Ved. Void, empty.

तुज् 1 P. (तोजति) To hurt, injure.

तुज *f.* Ved. 1 Shock. -2 Pressure. -3 Assault.

तुंज् 1 P. (तुंजति) Ved. 1 To reach, extend, convey. -2 To kill, hurt. -3 To guard, protect. -4 To clothe. -5 To live. -6 To strike, hit. -7 To push. -8 To emit, send forth. -9 To incite, instigate, urge onwards. -10 To give.

तुज *a.* Ved. Noxious, mischievous, hurtful. —जः 1 A shock, assault. -2 A demon. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 Giving.

तुट् 6 P. (तुटति) 1 To dispute, quarrel. -2 To hurt or injure.

तुटितुटः N. of Śiva.

तुटुमः A mouse, rat.

तुड् 1, 6 P. (तोडति, तुडति) 1 To split, rend, break. -2 To push -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To bring near, convey.

तुड्ड् 1 P. (तुड्डति) To disregard, contemn.

तुण् 6 P. (तुणति) 1 To curve, make crooked, bend.-2 To act fraudulently, deceive. -3 To be crooked.

तुंड् 1 A. (तुंडते) To press out.

तुंडं [तुंड्-अच्] 1 Mouth, face, beak, snout (of a hog); तुंडैराताम्रकुटिलैः (शुकाः) Kāv. 2. 9.-2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 The point of an instrument. —डः N. of Śiva.

तुंडकेरिका The cotton plant.

तुंडिः [तुंड्-इन्] 1 Face, mouth. -2 A beak. —डिः *f.* The navel.

तुंडिक *a.* Furnished with a trunk. —का The navel.

तुंडिकेरी 1 The cotton plant. -2 A large swelling on the palate.

तुंडिन् *m.* N. of the bull of Śiva.

तुंडिभ See तुंदिभ.

तुंडिल *a.* [तुंड-इलच्, सिध्मा° लच् वा] 1 Talkative, loquacious. -2 Having a prominent navel. -3 Talking severely ; cf. तुंदिल.

तुत्थ् 10 U. (तुत्थयति-ते) 1 To praise. -2 To cover, screen, Śi. 5, 11.-3 To spread.

तुत्थः [तुद्-थक्] 1 Fire.-2 A stone. —त्थं Sulphate of copper, usually applied to the eyes as a sort of collyrium or medical ointment. —त्था 1 Small cardamoms. -2 The indigo plant. -Comp. —अंजनं blue vitriol applied to the eyes as a medical ointment.

तुत्थकं Blue-vitriol.

तुद् U. (तुदति-ते, तुन्न) 1 To strike, wound, hit ; तुतोद गदया चारिं Bk. 14. 81 ; 15. 37 ; Śi. 20. 77. -2 To prick, goad. -3 To bruise, hurt.-4 To pain, vex, torment, afflict ; सुतीक्ष्णधारापतनोग्रसायकैस्तुदंति चेतः प्रसभं प्रवासिनां Rs. 2. 4, 6. 28.

तुद *a.* Striking, tormenting &c.

तुन्न *p. p.* [तुद्-क्त] 1 Struck, hurt, wounded. -2 Tormented. -3 Cut, broken. -4 Pricked. -Comp. —वायः a tailor, Ms. 4. 214. —सेवनी the suture of a wound or of a skull.

तोत्त्रं [तुद्-करणे ष्ट्रन्] A goad for driving cattle or elephants. -Comp. —वेत्रं a rod borne by Vishṇu.

तोदः [तुद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish, torture.-2 The sun.-3 Guiding, urging, driving (horses &c.). -4 Sharp pain. -5 Ved. A sacrificer.

तोदनं [तुद्-करणे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish. -2 A goad. -3 Face, mouth. (तुंड).

तुंदं The belly, a corpulent or protuberant belly. —दः,—दी The navel. -Comp. —कूपिका, —कूपी the cavity of the navel.—परिमार्ज,—परिमृज्, -परिमृज *a.* lazy, sluggish.

तुंदवत् *a.* Corpulent, fat.

तुंदि *f. n.* The belly. *—f.* The navel.

तुंदिक, तुंदित, तुंदिन्, तुंदिभ, तुंदिल *a.* 1 Having a protuberant belly. -2 Corpulent. -3 Filled or laden with ; मकरंदतुंदिलानाममरविंदानामयं महामान्यः Bv. 1. 6. -4 Great ; N. 2. 89.

तुंदिकरी,—तुंदिका The navel.

तुप्,—तुंप्,-तुंफ् 1, 6 P. (तोपति, तुपति, तुंप-फ-ति) To injure, hurt.

तुभ् 4, 9 P. (तुभ्यति, तुभ्नाति) To hurt, injure, strike ; Bk. 17. 79, 90.

तुमुल *a.* 1 Tumultuous, noisy, Māl. 9. 3 ; Bg. 1. 13, 19. -2 Fierce, raging ; R. 3. 57. -3 Excited. -4 Perplexed, confused ; R. 5. 49. —लः-लं 1 An uproar, a tumult, clang. -2 A confused combat, melee.

तुंब् I. 1 P. (तुंबति) 1 To distress, trouble. -2 To kill, hurt. -II. 10 U. (तुंबयति ते) To hurt, trouble.

तुंबः [तुंब्-अच्] A kind of gourd. —बा 1 A kind of long gourd. -2 A milch cow. -3 A milk-vessel.

तुंबरः N. of a Gandharva; see तुंबरु. —रं A kind of musical instrument.

तुंबिः-बी *f.* A sort of gourd ; न हि तुंबीफलविकलो वीणादंडः प्रयाति महिमानं Bv. 1. 80.

तुंब(बु)रुः N. of a Gandharva.

तुम्र *a.* Ved. 1 Destroying, defeating, killing. -2 Impelling. -3 Energetic, strong.

तुर् 1. 6 U. (तुरति-ते) 1 To hurry, hasten.-2 To overcome.-3 To injure. -II. 3 P. (तुतोर्ति) To run.

तुर् a. 1 Hastening. -2 Fighting. -f. Speed.

तुर a. Ved. 1 Advancing, promoting. -2 Speedy, quick, prompt. -3 Strong, energetic.-4 Hurt, wounded. -5 Rich. -6 Abundant. —रः Speed, velocity.

तुरण a. Ved. Quick, swift. —णम् Haste, speed.

तुरण्यति Den. P. 1 To be swift. -2 To make haste, accelerate, expedite.

तुरी Ved. Great strength.

तुराकिन् a. Turkish.

तुरक्कः N. of a people, the Turks.

तुरगः [तुरेण गच्छति, गम्-ड] 1 A horse; तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 31 ; R. 1. 42, 3. 51. -2 The mind, thought.-गी A mare. -Comp.-आरोहः a horseman. —उपचारकः a groom. —प्रियः -यं barley. —ब्रह्मचर्यं forced or compulsory celibacy, leading a life of celibacy simply in consequence of the absence of female society. —मेधः a horse-sacrifice. —रक्षः a groom, an equery.

तुरगिन् m. A horseman ; तुरंगिन् also.

तुरंगः [तुरेण गच्छति, गम्-ख मुम् वा डिच] 1 A horse ; भानुः सकृद्युक्ततुरंग एव S. 5. 5 ; R. 3. 38, 13. 3. —2 A name for the number 'seven.' -3 The heart, mind. —गी A mare. -Comp. —अरि 1. A buffalo. -2 fragrant oleander. —आरूढः a horseman. —द्विषणी a she-buffalo. —प्रियः,-यं barley. —मेधः a horse-sacrifice ; R. 13. 61. —यायिन्, -सादिन् m. a horseman.—वक्त्रः,—वदनः a Kinnara. —शाला, -स्थानं a horse-stable. —स्कंधः a troop of horses.

तुरंगकः A horse.

तुरंगमः A horse ; R. 3. 63, 9. 72.

तुरायणं 1 Non-attachment to any object or pursuit (असंग). -2 A kind of sacrifice.

तुरासाह् m. (Nom. sing. तुराषाट्-ड्) N. of Indra ; Ku. 2. 1 ; R. 15. 40 ; also of Vishṇu.

तुरी [तुर्-इन् ङीप्] 1 The fibrous stick used by weavers to clear and separate the threads of the woof.-2 A shuttle ; तद्वदाचतुरीतरी N. 1. 12. -3 A painter's brush.

तुरीय a. 1 The fourth.-2 Consisting of four parts. -3 Mighty. —यं 1 A quarter, a fourth part, fourth. -2 (In Vedânta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. -Comp. —वर्णः a man of the fourth caste, a Sûdra.

तुरीयक a. A fourth (part).

तुर्य a. Fourth ; N. 4. 123. —र्यं 1 A quarter, a fourth part. -2 (In Vedânta phil.) the fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman.

तुरुष्काः (m. pl.) N. of a people, the Turks.

तुर्फरी, तुर्फरीतु a. Ved. Killing (हंतृ) ; Rv. 10. 106. 6.

तुर्व् 1 P. (तु-तू-र्वति) Ved. 1 To injure, hurt, kill ; वृत्रं यदिंद्र तूर्वसि Rv. 8. 99. 6. -2 To excel. -3 To overpower. -2 To save.

तुर्वणि a. Ved. 1 Acting or moving quickly. -2 Injuring or destroying enemies, victorious.

तुल् 1 P., 10 U. (तोलति-तोलयति-ते ; also तुलयति-ते which some suppose to be a denominative from तुला) 1 To weigh, measure. -2 To weigh in the mind, ponder, consider. -3 To raise, lift up ; कैलासे तुलितं Mv. 5. 37 ; पौलस्त्यतुलितस्याद्रेरादधान इव ह्रियं R. 4. 80, 12. 89 ; Si. 15. 30. -4 To bear up, hold up, support ; पृथिवीतले तुलितभूभृदुच्चसे Si. 15. 30, 61. -5 To compare, equal, liken (with instr.) ; तृणमिव तुलयंति Pt. 5. 31 ; मुखं श्लेष्मागारं तदपि च शशांकेन तुलितं Bh. 3. 20 ; Si. 8. 12. -6 To match, be equal to (with acc.) ; प्रासादास्त्वां तुलयितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः Me. 64. -7 To make light of, contemn, despise ; अंतःसारं घन तुलयितुं नानिलः शक्ष्यति त्वां Me. 20. (where तुल् also means 'to bear up or carry away') ; Si. 15. 30.-8 To suspect, examine with distrust ; कः श्रद्धास्यति भूतार्थं सर्वो मां तुलयिष्यति Mk. 3. 24, 5. 43. (where some editions read तुलयिष्यति for तुलयिष्यति). -9 To try, put to test, reduce to a wretched state ; हा अवस्थे तुलयसि Mk. 1. (तुलयसि v. 1.).-10 To counter-balance, outweigh. -11 To have in the same degree, attain or reach to.

तुलनं [तुल् ल्युट्] 1 Weight. -2 Lifting. -3 Comparing, likening, &c. —ना 1 Comparison. -2 Weighing. -3 Lifting, raising. -4 Rating, assessing, estimating.-5 Examining.

तुला [तुल्-भिदा॰ अङ्] 1 A balance or the beam of a balance ; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, to weigh, consider equal ; अश्वमेधसहस्राणि सत्यं च तुलया धृतं H. 4. 131. v. 1. -2 A measure, weight. -3 Weighing. -4 Resemblance, likeness equality, similarity (with gen, instr or in comp.) ; किं धूर्जटेरिव तुलामुपयाति संख्ये Ve. 3. 8 ; तुलां यदारोहति दंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34 ; R. 8. 15 ; सद्यः परस्परतुलामधिरोहतां द्वे R. 5. 68, 19. 8, 50. -5 Libra, the seventh sign of the zodiac ; जयति तुलामधिरूढो भास्वानपि जलदपटलानि Pt. 1. 330. -6 A sloping beam or timber in the roof of a house. -7 A measure of gold or silver equal to 100 *palas*. -Comp. —कूटः a false weight. —कोटिः - टी f. 1. an ornament (an anklet or नूपुर) worn on the feet by women ; लीलाचलत्स्त्रीचरणारुणोत्पलस्खलत्तुलाकोटिनिनादकोमलः Si. 12. 44. -2. a hundred millions (अर्बुद). —कोशः, —कोषः 1. ordeal by weighing.-2 a place where a balance is kept. —दानं the gift to a Brâhmaṇa of as much gold or silver as equals the weight of one's body. —घटः 1. the scale of a balance. -2. an oar. —धरः 1. a trader, merchant. -2. the sign *Libra* of the zodiac.-धारः 1. a dealer, trader, or merchant. -2. the string of a balance. -3. the beam. -4 the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —परीक्षा ordeal by the balance. —पुरुषः gold, jewels or other valuable things equal to a man's weight (given to a Brâhmaṇa as a gift); cf. तुलादान. —प्रग्रहः, -प्रग्राहः the string or beam of a balance.—मानं,-यष्टिः f. the beam of a balance ; Pt. 1. 150. —बीजं the berry of the Gunja plant. —सूत्रं the string of a balance. —तुलित p. p. 1 Weighed, counterpoised. -2 Compared, likened, equalled ; Bh. 3. 36 ; see तुल्.

तुल्य n. [तुलया संमितं यत्] 1 Of the same kind or class, well-matched, similar, like, equal, resembling (with gen., of instr., or in comp.); Ms. 4. 86; Y. 2. 77 ; R. 2. 35, 12. 80, 18. 38. -2 Fit for. -3 Identical, same. -4 Indifferent. -Comp. —दर्शन a. regarding with the same or indifferent eyes. —पानं drinking together, compotation. —भावना (in arith.) combination of like sets of magnitude. —योगिता (in Rhet.) a figure of speech, a combination of several objects having the same attribute, the objects being either all relevant or all irrelevant ; नियतानां सकृद्धर्मः सा पुनस्तुल्ययोगिता K. P. 10 ; cf. Chandr. 5. 41. —रूप a. like, similar, analogous. —शुद्धि f. equal subtraction. —शोधनं reducing an equation by removing the like terms on both sides.

तोलः,-लं [तुल् कर्मणि अच्] 1 Weight or quantity measured by the balance. -2 A weight of gold or silver equal to 12 mâshas or a tolâ.

तोलनं Raising, lifting, weighing &c.

तोल्य *a.* To be weighed. —ल्यं Weighing.

तुलसारिणी A quiver.

तुलसी [तुलां सादृश्यं स्यति, सो-क गौरा॰ ङीष् शकं॰ Tv.] The holy basil held in veneration by the Hindus, especially by the worshippers of Vishṇu. -Comp. —पत्रं (lit.) a Tulasî leaf ; (fig.) a very small gift. —विवाहः the marriage of an image of Bâlakṛishṇa with the holy basil, performed on the 12th day of the bright half of Kârttika.—वृंदावनः-नं a square pedestal in which the sacred basil is planted.

तुलिः -ली *f.* =तूलि (1) and (2) q. v.

तुवर *a.* 1 Astringent. -2 Beardless ; also तूवर. —रः -रं An astringent taste. —री 1 A fragrant earth. -2 Alum.

तुवरिका 1 A kind of earth. -2 Alum.

तुवि *a.* Ved. 1 Much, many, Rv. 3. 30. 3. -2 Strong, powerful. —विः *f.* A long gronnd (तुंबी).

तुविस् *n.* Ved. 1 Growth. -2 Strength. -3 Intellect.

तुश् Ved. 1 A. (तोशते) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. -2 To be pressed out or extracted. -3 To trickle.

तुष् 4 P. (तुष्यति, तुष्ट) 1 To be pleased or satisfied, be contented or delighted with anything (usnally with instr.) ; रत्नैर्महार्हैस्तुतुषुर्न देवाः Bh. 2. 80, Ms. 3. 207 ; Bg. 2. 55 ; Bk. 2. 13, 15. 8 ; R. 3. 62. -2 To become clam or quiet. -3 To satisfy, please (with acc.). —*Caus.* (तोषयति-ते) To please, gratify, satisfy.

तुष्ट *p. p.* [तुष् कर्तरि क्त] 1 Pleased, satisfied, delighted, gratified, contented. -2 Contented with what one possesses and indifferent to everything else. —ष्टः N. of Vishṇu.

तुष्टिः *f.* [तुष्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Satisfaction, gratification, pleasure, contentment. -2 (In Sân. phil.) Acqniescence, indifference to everything except what is possessed.

तोषः [तुष्-भावे घञ्] Satisfaction, contentment, pleasnre, delight.

तोषण *a.* [तुष्-कर्तरि ल्यु] Satisfying, gratifying, pleasing. —णं [भावे ल्युट्] 1 Satisfaction, gratification, contentment. -2 Anything that gives satisfaction, a gratification. —णी An epithet of Durgâ.

तोषित *a.* Pleased, satisfied &c.

तोषिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Pleased with. -2 Gladdening, satisfying.

तुषः [तुष्-क] The husk or chaff of grain ; अजानतार्थं तत्सर्वं (अध्ययनं) तुषाणां कंडनं यथा ; Ms 4. 78. -Comp. —अग्निः, -अनलः 1. fire of the chaff or husk of corn. -2. a mode of capital punishment consisting in twisting straw round the limbs of a criminal and then setting it on fire. —अंबु *n.* -उदकं, -उत्थं sour rice-gruel or barley gruel. —ग्रहः,-सारः fire.

तुषार *a.* [तुष्-आरन् किच्च Un. 3. 139.] Cold, frigid, frosty or dewy ; अपां हि तृप्ताय न वारिधारा स्वादुः सुगंधिः स्वदते तुषारा N. 3. 93 ; Si. 9. 7. —रः 1 Frost, cold ; Ku. 5. 27. -2 Ice, snow ; Kn. 1. 6 ; Rs. 4. 1. -3 Dew ; R 14. 84 ; S. 5. 19. -4 Mist, thin rain, spray; especially of cold water; पृक्तस्तुषारैर्गिरिनिर्झराणां R. 2. 13 ; 9. 68 ; U. 5. 3. -5 A kind of camphor. -Comp. —अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः the Himâlaya monntain ; ते तुषाराद्रिवाताः Me. 107. —करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor.-कणः a dew-drop, an icicle, hoar-frost. —कालः winter. —किरणः, -रश्मिः the moon ; Amaru. 49 ; Si. 9. 27. —गौर *a.* 1. white as snow. -2. white with snow. (—रः) camphor.

तुषिताः (*m.* pl.) A class of sub ordinate deities, said to be 12 or 36 in number.

तुष्ट, -ष्टि: See nnder तुष्.

तुष्टुः A jewel worn in the ears.

तुष्यः N. of Siva.

तुस् 1 P. (तोसति) To sound.

तुस = तुष q. v.

तुस्तं 1 Dnst. -2 Husk.

तुहिन *a.* [तुह्-इनन् ह्रस्वश्च Un. 2. 52] Cold, frigid. —नं 1 Snow, ice. -2 Dew or frost ; तुणाग्रलग्नैस्तुहिनैः पतद्भिः Rs. 4. 7, 3. 15. -3 Moonlight. -4 Camphor. -Comp. —अंशुः, -करः, -किरणः, -गुः, -द्युतिः, -रश्मिः 1. the moon ; Si. 9. 30. -2. camphor. —अचलः, -अद्रिः, -शैलः the Himâlaya monntain ; R. 8. 54. —कणः 1. a dew-drop ; Amaru. 54. -2. a snow-flake. —शर्करा ice.

तुह् 1 P. (तुहति) 1 To disrespect, contemn. -2 To split.

तूण् I. 10 U. (तूणयति-ते) To contract. -II. 10 A. (तूणयते) To fill, fill up.

तूणः [तूण्-कर्मणि घञ्] A quiver ; मिलितशिलीमुखपाटलिपटलकृतस्मरतूणविलासे Gît. 1 ; R. 7. 57. —णि 1 An internal disease by which the anus and the bladder become painfully affected. -2 The indigo plant. -3 A quiver ; R. 9. 56 ; U. 4. 20 ; Mv. 1. 18. -Comp. —धरः धारः an archer.

तूणिः, तूणीरः -रं A quiver.

तूतुजान *a.* Ved. Quick, eager (क्षिप्र).

तूतुम *a.* Qnick, active ; Rv. 10. 50. 6.

तूदः The cotton tree. —दी N. of a country.

तूपरः Ved. A hornless beast, particularly a goat.

तूबरः 1 A beardless man. -2 A bull without horns. -3 Astringent flavour. -4 A eunuch. —री A fragrant earth.

तूय *a.* Ved. Quick. —यं Water.

तूर् 4. A. (तूर्यते, तूर्ण) 1 To go quickly, make haste. -2 To hurt, kill.

तूर *a.* 1 Hastening. -2 A courier. —रा Speed.

तूरं A kind of musical instrument. -री A thorn-apple.

तूर्ण, तूर्णि &c. See nnder त्वर्.

तूर्यः, -र्यं [तूर्यते ताडयते तूर्-यत्] A kind of musical instrnment ; Ms. 7. 225 ; Kn. 7. 10. -Comp. —ओघः a band of instrnments —खंड. a sort of tabor.

तूर्वयाण, तूर्वि *a.* Quick, rapid.

तूल् I 10 A (तूलयते) To fill. -II. 1 P. (तूलति) 1 To ascertain the quantity or weight of. -2 To weigh, measure. -3 To drive ont.

तूलः -लं [तूल्-अच्] Cotton. —लं 1 The atmosphere, sky, air. -2 A taft of grass. -3 The mulberry. -4 The panicle of a flower or plant. -5 The thorn-apple. —ला 1 The cotton tree. -2 The wick of a lamp. —ली 1 Cotton. -2 The wick of a lamp.-3 A weaver's fibrous stick or brush. -4 A painter's brush. -5 The Indigo plant. -Comp. —कार्मुकं, -धनुस् *n.* a cotton-bow, i. e. a bow used for cleaning cotton. —नाली (लिः) *f.*, —नालिका a thick roll of cotton drawn out in spinning. —पिचुः cotton. —शर्करा a seed of the cotton plant. —सेचनं the act of spinning.

तूलकं Cotton.

तूलिः *f.* A painter's brush. -Comp. —फला the silk-cotton tree.

तूलिका 1 A painter's brush ; a pencil ; उन्मीलितं तूलीकयेव चित्रं Ku. 1. 32. -2 A wick of cotton either for a lamp or for applying unguents. -3 A mattress filled with cotton, a down or cotton bed. -4 A boaring instrument, probing-rod. -5 An ingot mould.

तूलिनी = तूलिफला.

तूवर = तुवर q. v.

तूवरक *a.* Unmanly, eunnch.

तृष् 1 P. 1 To be satisfied. -2 o satisfy.

तृषः Ved The border of a garment.

तूष्णीक a. Silent, taciturn.

तूष्णीम् ind. [तुष् बा० नीम् स्वरादि] In silence, silently, quickly, without speaking or noise ; किं भवांस्तूष्णीमास्ते V. 2 ; न योत्स्य इति गोविंदमुक्त्वा तूष्णीं बभूव ह Bg. 2. 9. -Comp. —भावः silence, taciturnity. —शील a. silent, taciturn.

तूस्तं [तुस् बा० तन् दीर्घश्च] 1 Matted hair. -2 Dust. -3 Sin. -4 An atom, any minute particle.

तृंह् 6 P. (तृंहति) To kill, hurt; see तृह्.

तृंहणं Hurting, killing.

तृंढ a. Hurt, injured, killed ; see तृह्.

तृक्ष् 1 P. (तृक्षति) To go, move.

तृक्षः N. of the sage Kasyapa.

तृक्षं Nutmeg.

तृण् 8 U. (तृणोति-तृणुते or तर्णोति-तर्णुते) To eat grass, graze.

तृणं [तृह्-नक् हलोपश्च Uņ. 5. 8] 1 Grass in general ; किं जीर्णं तृणमत्ति मानमहतामग्रेसरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. -2 A blade of grass, reed, straw. -3 Anything made of straw (as a mat for sitting) ; often used as a symbol of worthlessness or uselessness ; तृणमिव लघुलक्ष्मीर्नैव तान्संरुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17 ; see तृणीकृ also. -Comp. —अग्निः 1. a fire of chaff or straw ; Ms. 3. 168. -2. fire quickly extinguished. -3. burning a criminal by twisting straw round his body and then setting it on fire. —अंजनः a chameleon. —अटवी a forest abounding in grass. —अन्नं rice growing wild. —असृज् n., —कुंकुमं, —गौरं a variety of perfume. —आवर्तः a whirlwind. —इंद्रः the palmyra tree. —उल्का a torch of hay, a fire-brand made of straw. —ओकस् n. a hut of straw. —काण्डः, -ण्डं a heap of grass. —कुटी, कुटीरकं a hut of straw. —कूटं a heap of straw. —केतुः 1. palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. —गोधा a kind of chameleon. —ग्राहिन् m. a sapphire. —चरः a kind of gem (गोमेद). —जलायुका, —जलूका a caterpillar. —जंभन् a. feeding on grass. —जातिः f. grass kind, the vegetable kingdom. —ज्योतिस् n. the plant called ज्योतिष्मती. —द्रुमः 1. the palm tree.-2. the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the betel-nut tree. -4. the Ketaka tree. -5. the date-tree. —धान्यं grain growing wild or without cultivation. —ध्वजः 1. the palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. —पीडं hand-to-hand fighting. —पूली a mat, seat made of reeds. —प्राय a. worth a straw, worthless, insignificant. —बिंदुः N. of a sage ; R. 8. 79. —मणिः a sort of gem (amber) —मत्कुणः a bail or surety (perhaps a wrong reading for ऋणमत्कुण). —राज् m. the vine palm. —राजः 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the bamboo. -3. the sugarcane. -4. the palmyra tree. —वृक्षः 1. the fan-palm tree. -3. the date-tree. -3 the cocoa-nut tree. 4. the areca-nut tree. —शीतं a kind of fragrant grass —शून्यं N. of two plants केतकी and मल्लिका. —सारा the plantain tree. —सिंहः an axe. —हर्म्यं a house of straw.

तृणकं Grass, a worthless blade of grass.

तृणकीयं A grassy place.

तृणीकृ 8 U. 1 To make light of, look down upon, treat with contempt ; U. 6. 19. -2 (Hence) To eclipse, obscure ; जगाद वक्त्रेण तृणीकृतेंदुः N. 3. 54.

तृण्या A heap of grass or straw.

तृतीय a. The third. —यं A third part. -Comp. —प्रकृतिः m. or f. 1. a eunuch. -2. the neuter gender.

तृतीयक a. 1 Recurring every third day, tertain (as a fever). -2 Occurring for the third time. -3 The third.

तृतीया The third day of a lunar fortnight. -2 (In gram.) The instrumental case or its terminations. -Comp. —कृत a. thrice ploughed (as a field). —तत्पुरुषः the instrumental Tatpurusha. —प्रकृतिः m., f. 1. a eunuch. -2. a hermaphrodite. -3. the neuter gender.

तृतीयिन् a. 1 Entitled to a third portion (of inheritance &c.). -2 Occupying the third rank.

तृद् 1 P., 7 U. (तर्दति, तृणत्ति, तृंते, तृण्ण) 1 To cleave, split, pierce. -2 To kill, destroy, annihilate ; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 13, 108 : 15. 36, 44. -3 To set free. 4 To disregard.

तृप् I. 4, 5, 6 P. (तृप्यति, तृप्नोति, तृपति, तृप्त) 1 To become satisfied, be pleased or contented ; अद्य तर्प्स्यंति मांसादाः Bk. 16. 29 ; प्राशीक्ष्व चातृपत् क्रूरः 15. 29 ; (usually with instr. ; but sometimes with gen. or loc. also) ; को न तृप्यति वित्तेन H. 2. 174. तृप्तस्तास्विशितेन Bh. 2. 84 ; नाग्निस्तृप्यति काष्ठानां नापगानां महोदधिः। नांतकः सर्वभूतानां न पुंसां वामलोचना ॥ Pt. 1. 137 ; तस्मिन्हि ततृपुर्देवास्तते यज्ञे Mb. -2 To please, gratify. —Caus. To gratify, please. —Desid. तितृप्सति, तितर्पिषति.-II. 1 P., 10 U. (तर्पति, तर्पयति-ते) 1 To light up, kindle. -2 (Atm.) To be satisfied. 3 To please, satisfy. -4 To gladden, refresh, reanimate, U. 3. 2.

तर्पण a. [तृप्-णिच् वा ल्युट्] Satisfying, pleasing, refreshing. —णं 1 Pleasing, satisfying. -2 Satisfaction, pleasure. -3 Satiety, fulness. -4 One of the five daily Yajnas (performed by men), presenting libations of water to the Manes of deceased ancestors (पितृयज्ञ). -5 Fuel for the sacred fire. -6 Food. -7 Filling the eyes with oil &c. -Comp. —इच्छुः an epithet of Bhishma.

तर्पित a. Pleased, gratified.

तर्पिन् a. 1 Gratifying. -2 Offering libations to the Manes of deceased ancestors.

तृपत् m. Ved. 1 The moon. -2 A parasol.

तृप्त a. [तृप्-क्त] Satiated, satisfied, contented. —प्तं Satisfaction.

तृप्तिः f. [तृप्-क्तिन्] 1 Satisfaction, contentment ; R. 2. 39, 73 ; 3. 3 ; Ms. 3. 271 ; Bg. 10. 18. -2 Satiety, disgust. -3 Pleasure, gratification. -4 (Ved.) Water.

तृप्र a. 1 Restless, anxious. -2 Pleased, satisfied. -3 Pleasing, satisfying. —प्रः A sacrificial cake (पुरोडाश). —प्रं 1 Ghee or an oblation thereof. -2 Suffering, sorrow (दुःख).

तृपत The moon.

तृपल a. 1 Pleased. -2 Restless. —लः A stone. —ला A creeper.

तृपुः Ved. A thief.

तृफूः f. The serpent race.

तृंप् or तृंफ् = तृप् q. v.

तृष् 4 P. (तृष्यति, तृषित) 1 To be thirsty : Bk 7. 106, 14. 30 ; 15. 51. -2 To wish, wish excessively, be eager or greedy.

तर्षः [तृष्-भावे घञ्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire, wish. -3 The ocean. -4 A boat. -5 The sun.

तर्षणं [तृष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire.

तर्षित, तर्षुल a. 1 Thirsty. -2 Wishing, desiring.

तृष् f. [तृष्-संप० क्विप्] (nom. sing. तृट्-ड्) 1 Thirst ; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभि Bh. 3. 92 ; Rs. 1. 11. -2 Strong desire, eagerness. -3 Desire personified as the daughter of Kâma.

तृषा See तृष्. -Comp. आर्त a. suffering from thirst, thirsty. —भू f, the bladder. —हं water.

तृषित p. p. 1 Thirsty ; Ghat. 9; Rs. 1. 18. -2 Greedy, thirsting for, desirous of gain. —तं Thirst, desire.

तृषु a. Ved. 1 Greedy, thirsting for. -2 Quick, speedy.

तृष्णज् a. Covetous, greedy, thirsting.

तृष्णा [तृष्-न किच्च] 1 Thirst (lit. and fig.); तृष्णां छिन्धि H. 1. 171; Rs. 1. 15. -2 Desire, strong desire, greed, avidity, desire of gain; तृष्णां छिन्धि Bh. 2. 77, 3. 5; R. 8. 2. -Comp. -क्षयः cessation of desire, tranquillity of mind, contentment.

तृष्णालु a. Very thirsty.

तृष्य a. To be wished or desired. -ष्यं Greediness, thirst.

तृष्ट a. Ved. 1 Harsh. -2 Pungent. -3 Rugged. -4 Hoarse.

तृह् 7 P., 10 U., 6 P. (तृणेढि, तर्हयति-ते, तृहति, तृढ; desid. तितृक्षति, तितर्हिषति, तितर्हयिषति) To injure, hurt, kill, strike; न तृणेह्मीति लोकोऽयं वित्ति मां निष्पराक्रमं Bk. 6. 39; (तानि) तृणेढु रामःसह लक्ष्मणेन 1. 19.

तॄ 1 P. (तरति, ततार, अतारीत्, तरि-री-ष्यति, तीर्ण) 1 To cross over, cross; केनोडुपेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23; स तीर्त्वा कपिशां R. 4. 38; Ms. 4. 77. -2 (a) To cross over, traverse (as a way); Ku. 7. 48: Me. 19. (b) To sail across, navigate (as a river). -3 To float, swim; शिला तरिष्यत्युदके न पर्णं Bk. 12. 77. -4 (a) To get over, surmount, overcome, overpower; धीरा हि तरंत्यापदं K. 175; कृच्छ्रं महत्तीर्णः R. 14. 6; Pt. 4. 1; Bg. 18. 58; Ms. 11. 34. (b) To subdue, destroy, become master of. -5 To go to the end of, master completely; R. 3. 30. -6 To fulfil, accomplish, perform (as a promise; दैवात्तीर्णप्रतिज्ञः Mu. 4. 12. -7 To be saved or rescued, escape from; गावो वर्षभयात्तीर्णा वयं तीर्णा महाभयात् Hariv. -8 To acquire, gain. -9 To move forward rapidly. -10 To fill completely, pervade. -11 To live through (a definite period) -12 To deliver, liberate from. -13 To strive together, compete. —Pass. (तीर्यते) To be crossed &c. —Caus. (तारयति-ते) 1 To carry or lead over. -2 To cause to arrive at. -3 To save, rescue, deliver, liberate. —Desid. (तितीर्षति, तितरिषति, तितरीषति) To wish to cross &c.; दोर्भ्यां तितीर्षति तरंगवतीभुजंगं K. P. 10.

तर a. [तॄ-भावे-अप्] 1 Crossing. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Conquering, overpowering; cf. दुस्तर. -रः 1 Passing over, crossing, passage; Bk. 7. 55. -2 Freight; दीर्घाध्वनि यथा देशं यथाकालं तरो भवेत् Ms. 8. 406. -3 A road. -4 A ferry-boat. -5 Fire. -Comp. -पण्यं freight. -पण्यिकः one who receives the freight. -स्थानं a landing-place, wharf.

तरणः [तॄ-ल्युट्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 Svarga or heaven. -णं 1 Crossing over. -2 Conquering, overcoming. -3 An oar.

तरणि a. [तॄ-अनि] Ved. 1 Passing through, pervading (as the sun). -2 Quick; energetic, unremitting. -3 Saving, carrying over, benevolent. -णिः 1 The sun. -2 A ray of light. -3 The Arka plant. -4 Copper. -णिः, -णी f. A raft, boat. -Comp. -धन्यः an epithet of Siva. -पेटकः an oval bowl of wood for baling a boat. -रत्नं a ruby.

तरंडः,-डा,-डी,-डं [तॄ-अंडच्] A boat. -डः,-डं 1 A raft or float made of bamboos tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds. -2 The float of a fishing-line. -3 An oar. -Comp. -पादा a kind of boat.

तरण्यति Den. P. To cross over.

तरद् f. [तॄ-करणे अदि] 1 A boat. -2 A kind of duck (कारंडव).

तरंती A boat.

तरिः-रीः f. [तॄ-करणे इ] 1 A boat; जीर्णा तरिः सरिदतीव गभीरनीरा Udb.; Si. 3. 76. -2 A box for clothes. -3 The end or hem of a garment. -री 1 A small wooden baling-vessel. -2 A club. -3 Smoke. -Comp. -रथः an oar, a paddle.

तरिकः [तराय तरणाय हितः बा० ठन्] 1 A ferry-man. -2 A float, raft. -का 1 A boat. -2 Cream.

तरिकिन् m. A ferry-man.

तरित्रं, तरित्री, तरिणी A boat, ship.

तरिषः [तॄ-ईषन्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 The ocean. -3 A fit or competent person. -4 Heaven. -5 Work, business, practice, profession. -6 A fine shape or form. -7 Decorating, ornamenting. -8 Dry cow-dung. -षी N. of a daughter of Indra.

तारक a. (रिका f.) [तॄ-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Carrying over. -2 Protecting, preserving, rescuing. -3 Helping another through a difficulty. -कः 1 A pilot, helmsman. -2 A deliverer, saviour. -3 N. of Siva. -कः, -कं A boat, raft. -कं 1 The pupil of the eye. -2 The eye (also f.).

तारण a. [तारयत्यनेन तॄ-ल्युट्] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Saving, delivering, liberating. -3 Helping one through a difficulty &c. -णः 1 N. of Siva; also of Vishṇu. -2 A boat, raft. -णं 1 Crossing -2 Conquering. -3 Carrying or conveying across. -4 Rescuing, delivering, liberating.

तारणिः,-णी A float, raft.

तारिकं Freight.

तारित p. p. Made to cross, conveyed across, saved, rescued.

तारिन् a. [तॄ-णिच्-णिनि] Enabling to cross, saving, delivering.

तार्य a. [तॄ कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be crossed, passable. -2 To be conquered or defeated. -र्यं Fare, freight, toll.

तितीर्षा 1 Desire to cross over. -2 Desire of final emancipation.

तितीर्षु a. 1 Desirous of crossing; R. 1. 3. -2 Wishing to attain. -3 Desirous of final emancipation.

तीर्ण p. p. [तॄ-क्त] 1 Crossed, passed over. -2 Spread, expanded. -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Gone down to bathe, bathed. -5 Defeated, conquered, overcome; see तॄ.

तेज् 1 P. (तेजति) To guard, defend, protect.

तेजः, तेजनं See under तिज्.

तेजलः The francoline partridge.

तेजस् n [तिज्-भावे करणादौ असुन्] 1 Sharpness. -2 The sharp edge (of a knife &c.). -3 The point or top of a flame. -4 Heat, glow, glare. -5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour; R. 4. 1; Bg. 7. 9, 10. 30. -6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation (the other four being पृथिवी, अप्, वायु and आकाश). -7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty; R. 3. 15 -8 Fire of energy; S. 2. 7, U. 6. 14. -9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre; तेजस्तेजसि शाम्यतु U. 5. 7; S. 7. 15. -10 One possessed of heroic lustre; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1. Pt. 1. 328, 3. 33. -11 Spirit, energy. -12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity. -13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence; तेजोविशेषानुमितां (राजलक्ष्मीं) दधानः R. 2. 7. -14 Semen, seed semen virile; स्याद्रक्षणीयं यदि मे न तेजः R. 14. 65; 2. 75; दुष्यंतेनाहितं तेजो दधानां भूतये भुवः S. 4. 3. -15 The essential nature of any thing. -16 Essence, quint-essence. -17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. -18 Fire. -19 Marrow. -20 Bile. -21 The speed of a horse. -22 Fresh butter. -23 Gold. -24 Clearness of the eyes. -25 A shining or luminous body, light; Ku. 1. 51, S. 4. 2. -26 The heating and strengthening faculty of the human frame seated in the bile (पित्त). -27 The brain. -28 Violence, fierceness. -29 Impatience. -Comp. -कर a. 1 Illu-

minating. -2. granting vital power or strength. —बीजं marrow. —भंगः 1. disgrace, destruction of dignity. -2. depression, discouragement. -मंडलं a halo of light. —मूर्तिः the sun. —रूपं 1. the Supreme Spirit, Brahman. -2. the nature of light. —वृत्तं 1. noble behaviour. -2. superior power or lustre

तेजस्वत्, तेजोवत् a. 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid. -2 Sharp, pungent. -3 Brave, heroic. -4 Energetic.

तेजस्विन् a. (नी f.) 1 Brilliant, bright. -2 Powerful, heroic, strong; U. 6. 14; Ki. 16. 16. -2 Dignified, noble. -4 Famous, illustrious. -5 Violent. -6 Haughty. -7 Lawful.

तेजित a. 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted.

तेजोमय a. 1 Glorious. -2 Bright, brilliant, luminous; Bg. 11. 47. -3 Full of energy, spirited.

तेनः A note introductory to a song.

तेप् 1 A. (तेपते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To ooze. -3 To shake, tremble. -4 To shine.

तेमः [तिम्-घञ्] Becoming wet or moist, moisture.

तेमनं 1 Wetting, moistening. -2 Moisture. -3 A sauce, condiment. —नी A fire-place.

तेव् 1 A. (तेवते) 1 To play, sport. -2 To weep, lament.

तेवनं 1 play, pastime. -2 A pleasure-garden, play-ground

तैक्ष्ण्यं 1 Sharpness (of a knife), acuteness. -2 Pungency -3 Fierceness, severity, cruelty

तैजस a. (सी f.) [तेजसो विकारः अण्] 1 Bright, splendid, luminous; U. 2. 12. -2 Made up or consisting of light; तैजसस्य धनुषः प्रवृत्तये R. 11. 45. -3 Metallic. -4 Passionate. -5 Vigorous, energetic. -6 Powerful, Intense. —सः The highly refined or subtle essence (Vedânta phil.).—सं 1 Any metal. -2 Ghee. -3 Intensity, severity. -4 Vigour, energy, might. -Comp. —आवर्तनी a crucible.

तैतिक्ष a. (क्षी f.) Patient, enduring.

तैतिरः A partridge

तैतिलः 1 A rhinoceros. -2 A god. —लं N. of the fourth astronomical period or करण.

तैत्तिरः 1 A partridge. -2 A rhinoceros —रं A flock of partridges.

तैत्तिरिकः One who catches partridges.

तैत्तिरीय m. pl. The followers of the Taittirîya school of the Yajurveda. —यः The Taittirîya branch of the Yajurveda (कृष्णयजुर्वेद).

तैंतिडीक a. (की f.) Prepared with a sour sauce of tamarinds.

तैमिरः A disease of the eyes (dimness).

तैर्थ a. (र्थी f.) Relating to a sacred place.

तैर्थिक a. 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Coming from a sacred place. -3 Frequenting sacred places or shrines. —कः 1 An ascetic. -2 One who propounds a new religious or philosophical doctrine. —कं Holy water (such as that brought from a sacred bathing-place).

तैल [तिलस्य तत्सदृशस्य वा विकारः अण्] 1 Oil; लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; Y. 1. 284; R. 8. 38. -2 Benzoin. -Comp. —अटी a wasp. —अभ्यंगः anointing the body with oil. —कल्कजः oil-cake. —कारः an oilman.—किट्टं oil-cake.-चौरिका a cockroach. -द्रोणी an oil-tub. पर्णिका,-पर्णी 1. sandal. -2. incense. -3. turpentine. —पायिन् m. 1. a kind of cockroach. -2. a sword. —पिंजः the white sessamum. —पिपीलिका the small red ant. —पीत a. one who has drunk oil. —फलः 1. the Ingudi tree. -2. the sesamum plant. —भाविनी Jasmine. —माली the wick of a lamp. —यंत्रं an oil-mill. —स्फटिकः a kind of gem.

तैलकं A small quantity of oil.

तैलपाता Oblation to fire (स्वधा), especially by pouring sesamum-seeds into fire; cf. श्येनंपाता and P. IV 2. 58 and VI. 3. 71.

तैलिकः, तैलिन् m. An oilman, an oil-grinder or manufacturer.

तैलिनी The wick of a lamp.

तैलीनं A field of sesamum.

तैलंगः N. of a country the modern Telangaṇa or Carnatic. —गाः (pl.) The people of this country.

तैषः N. of the lunar month Pausha.

तोकं An offspring, a child; व्याकरणे शकटस्य च तोकं Nir.

तोककः The Châtaka bird.

तोक्मः 1 A young green blade of corn, green barley -2 Green colour. -3 A cloud. -क्मं The wax of the ear.

तोड् 1 P. (तोडति) To disrespect.

तोडनं 1 Splitting, dividing. -2 Tearing. -3 Hurting, injuring.

तोत्त्रं, तोदः,- तोदनं See under तुद्.

तोमरः-रं 1 An iron club. -2 A javelin -Comp. -धरः 1 fire (considered as a deity). -2. a warrior armed with a club.

तोमरिका A fragrant earth.

तोयं 1 Water; S. 7. 12. -2 The constellation पूर्वाषाढा or its regent. -Comp. —अधिवासिनी trumpet flower. —आत्मन् m. the Supreme Being. —आधारः,-आशयः a lake, well, any reservoir of water; तोयाधारपथाश्च वल्कलशिखानिष्यंदरेखांकिताः S. 1. 14. —आलयः the ocean, sea.—ईशः 'lord of waters' an epithet of Varuṇa. (-शं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा —उत्सर्गः discharge of water, raining; Me. 37. —कर्मन् n. 1. ablutions of various parts of the body performed with water. -2. libations of water to the deceased. —काम a. 1 fond of water. -2. thirsty. (-मः) a sort of crane. —कृच्छ्रः, -च्छ्र a kind of penance, drinking nothing but water for a fixed period. —क्रीडा sporting in water; Me. 33. —गर्भः the cocoanut. —चरः an aquatic animal. —डिंबः,-डिंभः hail.—दः a cloud; R. 6. 65; V. 1. 14. °अत्ययः the autumn. —दं ghee. —धरः a cloud. —धारः 1. a cloud. -2. raining. —धिः, -निधिः 1. the ocean. -2. the number 'four', °प्रियं cloves.—नीवी the earth. —पाषाणजमलं oxide of zinc. —पुष्पी, -प्रसूः trumpet-flower. —प्रसादनं the clearing nut tree or its nut, see अंबुप्रसादन or कतक. —मलं sea-foam. —मुच् m. a cloud. —यंत्रं 1. a water-clock. -2. an artificial jet or fountain of water. —रसः moisture. —राज् m. 1. the ocean. -2. Varuṇa, the regent of waters. —राशिः the ocean. —वेला the edge of water, shore. —व्यतिकरः confluence (as of rivers); R. 8. 95. —शुक्तिका an oyster. —सर्पिका, —सूचकः a frog.

तोरणः-णं [तुर्-युच् आधारे ल्युट् Tv.] 1 An arched doorway, a portal. -2 An outer door or gateway; गजो वृषाणामथ तोरणाद् बहिः Si. 12. 1; दूराल्लक्ष्यं सुरपतिधनुश्चारुणा तोरणेन Me. 75. -3 Any temporary and ornamental arch, Ku. 7. 3; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11. 5. -4 An elevated place near a bathing-place. —णं The neck, throat. —णः N. of Siva.

तोल, तोलनं &c. See under तुल्.

तोष, तोषण &c. See under तुष्.

तोषलं A club (मुसल).

तौक्षिकः The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac (a word borrowed from Greek).

तौतिकः The pearl-oyster. —कं A pearl.

तौर्यं [तूर्यं मर्म अण्] The sound of musical instruments -Comp. —त्रिक

the union of song, dance, and instrumental music, triple symphony; तौर्यत्रिकं वृथाट्या च कामजो दशको गण: Ms. 7. 47 ; U. 4.

तौलं A balance.

तौलिकः तौलिकिकः A painter.

तौलिन् *m*. 1 A weigher. -2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

तौल्यं 1 Weight -2 Equality, similarity.

तौषार *a*. (री *f*.) Snowy. —रं Snow, cold.

त्मन् *m*. Ved. 1 The vital air. -2 One's own person, self ; cf. आत्मन्.

त्यज् 1 P. (त्यजति, तत्याज, अत्याक्षीत्, त्यक्ष्यति, त्यक्त) 1 To leave (in all senses), abandon, quit, go away from ; वर्त्म भानोस्त्यजाशु Me. 39; Ms. 6. 77, 9. 177 ; *S*. 5. 26. -2 To let go, dismiss, discharge ; Bk. 8. 122. -3 To give up, renounce, resign ; surrender ; Bh. 3. 16 ; Ms. 2. 95, 6. 33; Bg. 6. 24, 16. 21. -4 To shun, avoid. -5 To get rid of, free oneself from; Bg. 2. 3. -6 To set aside, disregard; त इमेऽवस्थिता युद्धे प्राणांस्त्यक्त्वा धनानि च Bg. 1. 33. -7 To except. -8 To distribute, give away ; कृतं (संचयं) आश्वयुजे त्यजेत् Y. 3. 47 ; Ms. 6. 15. -9 To shoot off. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to give up &c., to deprive (a person) of anything. -2 To expel, turn out. -3 To quit. —*Desid.* (तित्यक्षति) To wish to leave &c.

त्यक्त *p. p.* [त्यज्-कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Abandoned, forsaken, left, quitted. -2 Resigned, surrendered. -3 Shunned, avoided ; see. त्यज् —Comp. —अग्निः a Brâhmaṇa who has given up household fire. —जीवित,-प्राण *a*. ready to abandon life, willing to run any risk : मदर्थे त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9. —लज्ज *a*. shameless.

त्यक्तृ *a*. Abandoning, leaving, &c.

त्यजनं 1 Leaving, quitting. -2 Giving. -3 Excepting, exclusion.

त्यजस् *m*. Ved. 1 Abandonment. -2 Difficulty. -3 Anger. -4 Estrangement, dislike, envy. -5 A weapon causing abandonment. *-m. -f. -n.* Ved. Offspring, descendants.

त्यागः [त्यज्-भावे घञ्] 1 Leaving, forsaking, abandoning, deserting, separation ; न माता न पिता न स्त्री न पुत्रस्त्यागमर्हति Ms. 8. 389, 9. 79. -2 Giving up, resigning, renouncing ; Ms. 10. 112 ; Bg. 12. 11. -3 Gift, donation, giving away as charity ; करे श्लाघ्यस्त्यागः Bh. 2. 65 ; H. 1. 154; त्यागाय संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 17, Pt. 1. 169. -4 Liberality, generosity; R. 1. 22. -5 Secretion, excretion. -6 Dismissing, discharging. -7 Sacrificing oneself. -8 A sage. —Comp. —पत्रं a bill of divorcement. —युत, -शील *a*. liberal, generous, munificent.

त्यागिन् *a*. 1 Leaving, abandoning, giving up &c. -2 Giving away, a donor. -3 Heroic, brave. -4 Liberal. -5 Sacrificing. -6 One who does not look to any reward or result from the performance of ceremonial rites; यस्तु कर्मफलत्यागी स त्यागीत्यभिधीयते Bg. 18. 11.

त्याजित *p. p.* 1 Made to leave or abandon. -2 Caused to be disregarded.

त्याज्य *a*. 1 To be left, shunned or expelled. -2 To be given up or relinquished. -3 To be sacrificed. -4 To be excluded. —ज्यं A part of an asterism or its duration considered to be unlucky.

त्रंस् 1 P., 10 U. (त्रंसति, त्रंसयति-ते) To speak or shine.

त्रंक् 1 A. (त्रंकते) To go, so also त्रंख् 1 P., त्रंग् 1 P.

त्रंद् 1 P. (त्रंदति) 1 To act, perform some functions. -2 To try, strive. -3 To be busy or active.

त्रप् 1 A. (त्रपते, त्रपित) To be ashamed or abashed, be embarrassed ; त्रपंते तीर्थानि त्वरितमिह यस्योद्धृतिविधौ G. L. 28. —With अप to turn away or retire through shame ; तस्माद्वैलरपत्रेपे Bk. 14. 84 ; येनापत्रपते साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb.

त्रपा [त्रप् भावे अङ्] 1 Bashfulness, modesty ; मंदत्रपाभर Git. 12. -2 Shame (in a good or bad sense). -3 A libidinous or unchaste woman. -4 Family, race. -5 Fame, celebrity. -Comp. —निरस्त, -हीन *a*. shameless, impudent. —रंडा a harlot.

त्रपित *a*. Modest, bashful.

त्रपु *n*. (अग्निं दृष्ट्वा त्रपते लज्जते इव, त्रप्-उन् Tv.] 1 Tin ; यदि मणिस्त्रपुणि प्रतिबध्यते Pt. 1. 75. -6 Lead.

त्रपुलं-षं, त्रपुस् *n*, त्रपुसं Tin. —षं Cucumber

त्रप्स्यं Diluted curds.

त्रपिष्ठ *a*. (superl. of तृप्र) Highly satisfied.

त्रपीयस् *a*. (सी *f*.) compar. of तृप्र) More satisfied.

त्रय *a*. (यी *f*.) Triple, three-fold, treble, divided into three parts, of three kinds ; त्रयी वै विद्या ऋचो यजूंषि सामानि *Sat. Br.* ; Ms. 1. 23. —यं A triad, a group or collection of three ; अदेयमासीत्त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशिप्रभं छत्रमुभे च चामरे R. 3. 16 ; लोकत्रय Bg. 11. 20, 43 ; Ms. 2. 76.

त्रयस् (Nom. pl. *m*. of त्रि, entering into comp. with some numerals) Three. —Comp. —चत्वारिंश *a*. forty-third. —चत्वारिंशत् *a*. or *f*. forty-three. —त्रिंश *a*. thrity-third. —त्रिंशत् *a*. or *f*. thirty-three. °पतिः an epithet of (*a*) Indra, (*b*) प्रजापति. —दश *a*. 1. thirteenth. -2. having thirteen added ; त्रयोदशं शतं ' one hundred and thirteen.' —दशन् *a. pl.* thirteen. —दशक *a*. consisting of thirteen. (-कं) the number thirteen. —दशम *a*. thirteenth. —दशी the thirteenth day of a lunar fort-night. —नवतिः *f*. ninety-three.-पंचाशत् *f*. fifty-three. —विंश *a*. 1. twenty-third. -2 Consisting of twenty-three. —विंशतिः *f*. twenty-three. —षष्टिः *f*. sixty-three. —सप्ततिः *f*. seventy-three.

त्रयी 1 The three Vedas taken collectively (ऋग्यजुःसामानि) ; त्रयीमयाय त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1 ; तौ त्रयीवर्जमितरा विद्याः परिपाठितौ U. 2 ; Ms. 4. 125. -2 A trial, triplet ; व्यद्योतिष्ट स भावेद्यामसौ नरशिखित्रयी *Si*. 2. 3. -3 A matron or married woman whose husband and children are living. -4 Intellect, understanding. -Comp. —तनुः 1. an epithet of the sun ; so त्रयीमयः. -2 an epithet of *S*iva. —धर्मः the duty enjoined by the three Vedas, Bg. 9. 21. —मुखः a Brâhmana.

त्रस् I. 1, 4 P. (त्रसति, त्रस्यति, त्रस्त) 1 To quake, tremble, shake, start with fear. -2 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with abl., sometimes with gen. or instr.); प्रमदवनात्त्रस्यति K. 255 ; कपेरत्रासिषुर्नादात् Bk. 9. 11, 5. 75, 14. 48, 15. 58 ; *Si*. 8. 24 ; Ki. 8. 7. -3 To run away, run from. —*Caus.* (त्रासयति-ते) To frighten, terrify. -II. 10 U. (त्रासयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hold. -3 To take, seize. -4 To oppose, prevent.

त्रस *a*. [त्रस-पचाद्यच् क] Moveable, locomotive. —सः The heart. —सं 1 A wood, forest. -2 Animals. -3 The aggregate of moving or living beings. -4 Animals and men. -Comp. —रेणुः 1. an atom, the mote or atom of dust which is seen moving in a sunbeam ; cf. जालांतरगते भानौ सूक्ष्मं यद्दृश्यते रजः । प्रथमं तत्प्रमाणानां त्रसरेणुं प्रचक्षते ॥ Ms. 8. 132 ; also Y. 1. 361. -2 N. of one of the wives of the sun.

त्रसनं [त्रस्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Alarm, fear. -2 Anxiety, uneasiness.

त्रसरः A shuttle.

त्रसुर, त्रस्नु *a*. [त्रस्-उरच्] Fearful, trembling, timid ; अत्रस्नुभिर्युक्तधुरं तुरंगैः R. 14. 47 , सीतां सौमित्रिणा त्यक्तां मध्रीचीं त्रस्नुमेकिकां Bk. 6. 7.

त्रस्त *p. p.* [त्रस्-क्त] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed ; त्रस्तैकहायनकुरंग-

-विलोलदृष्टिः Mâl. 4. 8. -2 Timid, fearful. -3 Quick, rolling.

त्रास a. [त्रस् भावे घञ्] 1 Moveable, moving. -2 Frightening. —सः 1 Fear, terror, alarm; अतः कंचुकिकंचुकस्य विशति त्रासादयं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; R. 2. 38, 9. 58. -2 Alarming, frightening. -3 A flaw or defect in a jewel.

त्रासन a. [त्रस्-णिच् भावे ल्युट्] Terrifying, frightening, alarming. —नं 1 The act of frightening or causing alarm. -2 A means of frightening, any cause of alarm.

त्रासित a. Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

त्रा 2 A. (त्राते) To protect; see also त्रै.

त्राण, त्रात &c. See under त्रै.

त्रि num. a. [Uṇ. 5. 66.] (declined in pl. only, nom. त्रयः m., तिस्रः f. त्रीणि n.) Three; त एव हि त्रयो लोकास्त एव त्रय आश्रमाः &c. Ms. 2. 229; प्रियतमाभिरसौ तिसृभिर्बभौ R. 9. 18; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमार्युतुमती सती Ms. 9. 90. [Cf. L. *tres*; Gr. *treis*; A. S., Zend *thri*; Eng. *three*.] —Comp. —अंशः 1. a three-fold share. -2. a third part. -3. three-fourths. —अक्ष a. triocular. —अक्षः, -अक्षकः an epithet of Siva. —अक्षरः 1. the mystic syllable ओम् consisting of three letters; see under अ. -2. a match-maker or घटक (that word consisting of three syllables). -3. a genealogist. (-री) knowledge, learning; see विद्या. —अंकटं, -अंगटं 1. three strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens. -2. a sort of collyrium (-टः) N. of Siva. —अंजनं the three kinds of collyrium; i. e. कालांजन, रसांजन and पुष्पांजन. —अंजलं, -लि three handfuls taken collectively. —अधिपतिः an epithet of Vishṇu. —अधिष्ठानः the soul. (-नं) spirit, life. (चैतन्य). —अध्वगा, —मार्गगा, -वर्त्मगा epithets of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds). —अनीक a. having the three properties of heat, rain and cold; Rv. 3. 56. 3. (-का) an army consisting of horses, elephants and chariots. —अंबकः (also त्र्यंबक in the same sense though rarely used in classical literature) 'having three eyes', N. of Siva; त्रियंबकं संयमिनं ददर्श Ku. 3. 44; जडीकृतस्त्र्यंबकवीक्षणेन R. 2. 42, 3. 49. °सखः an epithet of Kubera. —अंबका an epithet of Pârvatî. —अब्द a. three years old. (-ब्दं) three years taken collectively. —अशीत a. eighty-third. —अशीतिः f. eighty-three. —अष्टन् a. twenty-four. —अश्र, -अस्र a. triangular. (-स्रं) a triangle. —अहः 1. a period of three days. -2. a festival lasting three days. —आह्निक a. 1. performed or produced in three days. -2 recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). -3. having provision for three days. —ऋचं (तृचं also) three *Riks* taken collectively; Ms. 8. 106. —ऐहिक a. having provision for three days. —ककुद् m. 1. N. of the mountain Trikûṭa. -2. N. of Vishṇu or Krishṇa. -3. the highest, chief. -4. a sacrifice lasting for ten nights. —ककुभ् m. Ved. 1. Indra. -2. Indra's thunderbolt. —कर्मन् n. the chief three duties of a Brâhmaṇa, i. e. sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. (-m.) one who engages in three duties (as a Brâhmaṇa). —कायः N. of Buddha. —कालं 1. the three times; the past, the present and the future, or morning, noon and evening. -2. the three tenses (the past, present, and future) of a verb. (-लं) ind. three times, thrice. °ज्ञ, °दर्शिन् a. omniscient. (m.) 1. a divine sage, seer. -2. a deity. -3. N. of Buddha. °विद् m. 1. a Buddha. -2. an Arhat (with the Jainas). —कूटः N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lankâ, the capital of Râvaṇa; Si. 2. 5. —कूर्चकं a knife with three edges. —कोण a. triangular, forming a triangle. (-णः) 1. a triangle. -2. the vulva. -खं 1. tin. -2 a cucumber. -खट्वं-खट्वी three bedsteads taken collectively. —गणः an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence, i. e. धर्म, अर्थ and काम; न बाधतेऽस्य त्रिगणः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11; see त्रिवर्ग below. —गत a. 1. tripled. -2. done in three days. -गर्ताः (pl.) 1. N. of a country, also called जलंधर, in the north-west of India. -2. the people or rulers of that country. -गर्ता 1. a lascivious woman, wanton. -2. a woman in general. -3. a pearl. -4. a kind of cricket. —गुण a. 1. consisting of three threads; व्रताय मौंजीं त्रिगुणां बभार यां Ku. 5. 10. -2. three-times repeated, thrice, treble, threefold, triple; सप्त व्यतीयुस्त्रिगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25. -3. containing the three Guṇas सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. (-णं) the Pradhâna (in Sân. phil.). (-*ind.*) three times; in three ways. (-णाः m. pl.) the three qualities or constituents of nature; त्रयीमयाय त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1. (-णा) 1. Mâyâ or illusion (in Vedânta phil.). -2. an epithet of Durgâ. —चक्षुस् m. an epithet of Siva. —चतुर a. (pl.) three or four; गत्वा जवात्त्रिचतुराणि पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34. -चत्वारिंश a. forty-third. —चत्वारिंशत् f. forty-three. -जगत् n, -जगती the three worlds, (1) the heaven, the atmosphere, and the earth; or (2) the heaven, the earth and the lower world. —जटः an epithet of Siva. —जटा N. of a female demon, one of the Râkshasa attendants kept by Râvaṇa to watch over Sîtâ, when she was retained as a captive in the Asoka-vanikâ. She acted very kindly towards Sîtâ and induced her companions to do the same. -जीवा, -ज्या the sine of three signs or 90°, a radius. —णता a bow. —णव, -णवन् a (pl.) three times nine, i. e. 27. —णाचिकेतः a part of the Adhvaryu sacrifice or Yajurveda, or one who performs a vow connected therewith (according to Kull. on Ms. 3. 185). -णीता a wife ('thrice married'; it being supposed that a girl belongs to *Soma*, *Gandharva* and *Agni* before she obtains a human husband) —तक्षं, -तक्षी three carpenters taken collectively. —दंडं 1. the three staves of a *Sannyâsin* (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. -2. the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. (-डः) the state of a religious ascetic. —दंडिन् m. 1 a religious mendicant or *Sannyâsin* who has renounced all worldly attachments, and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. -2. one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body (or thought, word, and deed). cf.; वाग्दंडोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च। यस्यैते निहिता बुद्धौ त्रिदंडीति स उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. —दशाः (p.) 1. thirty. -2. the thirty-three gods. (-शः) a god, an immortal; Ku. 3. 1. °अंकुशः, °आयुधं Indra's thunderbolt; R. 9. 54. °आयुधं rainbow. °अधिपः, °ईश्वरः, °पतिः epithets of Indra. °अधिपतिः N. of Siva. °अध्यक्षः, °अयनः an epithet of Vishṇu. °अरिः a demon. °आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. °आलयः, °आवासः 1. heaven. -2. the mountain Meru. -3. a god. °आहारः 'the food of the gods', nectar. °इन्द्रः 1. Indra. -2. Siva. -3. Brahmana. °गुरुः an epithet of Brihaspati. °गोपः a kind of insect; (cf. इंद्रगोप); श्रद्धे त्रिदशगोपमात्रके दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42. °दीर्घिका an epithet of the Ganges. °मंजरी the holy basil. °वधू, °वनिता, an Apsaras or heavenly damsel; कैलासस्य त्रिदशवनितादर्पणस्यातिथिः स्याः Me. 58. °वर्त्मन् the sky. °श्रेष्ठः 1. Agni. -2. Brahmana. —दिनं three days collectively. °स्पृश् m. concurrence of three lunations with one solar day. —दिवं 1. the heaven; त्रिमार्गेव त्रिदिवस्य मार्गः Ku. 1. 28; S. 7. 3. -2. sky, atmosphere 3 paradise. -4.

happiness.-(त्रा) cardamoms. °अधीशः, °ईशः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. a god. °उद्भवा 1. the Ganges.-2. small cardamoms. °ओकस् m. a god. —दृश् m. an epithet of Siva. —दोष vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body, i. e. वात, पित्त and कफ. —धातुः an epithet of Gaṇesa. —धामन् m. 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. of Vyâsa. -3. of Siva. -4. of Agni. -5. death. —धारा the Ganges. —नयनः (नयनः), —नेत्रः, —लोचनः epithets of Siva; R. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72. —नवत a. ninety-third. —नवतिः f ninety-three. —नयना Pârvatî.—नाभः Vishṇu. -नेत्रचूडामणिः the moon.-पंच a. three-fold five, i.e. fifteen.—पंचाश a. fifty-third-पंचाशत् f. fifty-three. —पट्टा glass (काच)—पताकः 1. the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. -2. the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. —पत्रकः the Palâsa tree. —पथं 1. the three paths taken collectively, i. e. the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, the earth and the lower world. -2. a place where three roads meet. (-था) an epithet of Mathurâ. °गा an epithet of the Ganges; धृतसत्पथस्त्रिपथगामभितः स तमारुरोह पुरुहूतसुतः Ki 6. 1; Amaru. 99. —पद्,-पाद्, -पात् m. Ved. 1. Vishṇu. -2. fever (personified). —पद a. three-footed. (दं) a tripod. —पदिका 1. a tripod. -2. a stand with three feet. -पदी 1. the girth of an elephant; नासत्क्रिणां ग्रैव त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48. -2. the Gâyatrî metre. -3. a tripod. -4 the plant गोधापदी. —परिक्रांत a. one who walks thrice round a sacred fire. —पर्णः the Kimsuka tree. —पाटः 1. intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular (in a quadrangular figure.)-2. the figure formed by such intersection. —पाठिन् a. 1. familiar with Samhitâ, Pada and Krama. -2. one who learns a thing after three repetitions. —पादः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. fever. —पाद् a. 1. having three feet. -2. consisting of three parts, having hree-fourths; R., 15. 96. -3. trinomial. (-m.) 1. an epithet of Vishṇu in his drawf incarnation. -2. the Supreme Being. —पुट a. triangular. (-टः) 1. an arrow. -2. the palm of the hand. -3. a cubit. -4. a bank or shore. —पुटकः a triangle.—पुटा an epithet of Durga. —पुटिन् m. the castor-oil plant.—पुंडूं, -पुंड्रकं a mark on the forehead consisting of three lines made with cowdung ashes. —पुरं 1. a collection of three cities. -2. the three cities of gold, silver and iron in the sky, air and earth built for demons by Maya (those cities were burnt down, along with the demons inhabiting them, by Siva at the request of the gods); Ku. 7. 48; Amaru. 2; Me. 56; Bh. 2. 123; (-रः) N. of a demon or demons presiding over those cities. °अधिपतिः N. of Maya. °अंतकः, °अरिः, °घ्नः, °दहनः, °द्विष् m. °हरः &c. epithets of Siva; Bh. 3. 123; R. 17. 14. °दाहः burning of the three cities; Ki. 5. 14. (-री) 1. N. of a place near Jabbalpura, formerly capital of the kings of Chedi. -2. N. of a country. —पुरुष a. 1. having the length of three men. -2. having three assistants. (-षं) the three ancestors, father, grand-father and great-grand-father. —पृष्ठ the highest heaven. -पौरुष a. 1. belonging to, or extending over, three generations of men. -2. offered to three (as oblations). -3. inherited from three (as an estate). —प्रस्रुतः an elephant in rut.—फला the three myrobalans taken collectively, (Mar. हिरडा, बेहडा and आंवळकाठी). —बंधनः the individual soul. —बलिः, —बली, —वलिः, —वली f. 1. the three folds or wrinkles of skin above the navel of a woman (regarded as a mark of beauty); क्षामोदरोपरिलसत्त्रिवलीलतानां Bh. 1. 93, 81; cf. Ku. 1. 39. -2. the anus. —बलीकं the anus. —बाहुः a kind of fighting with swords. —भं three signs of the zodiac, or ninety degrees. —भद्रं copulation, sexual union, cohabitation. —भागः 1. the third part. -2. the third part of a sign of the zodiac. —भुजं a triangle. —भुवनं the three worlds; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनगुरोर्धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33, Bh. 1. 99. °गुरुः Siva. °पतिः Vishṇu. —भूमः a palace with three floors. —मधु n. —मधुरं sugar, honey, and ghee. —मार्गा the Ganges; Ku. 1. 28. —मुकुटः the Trikûṭa mountain. —मुखः an epithet of Buddha. —मुनि ind. having the three sages पाणिनि, कात्यायन and पतंजलि; त्रिमुनि व्याकरणम्. —मूर्तिः 1. the united form of Brahmâ, Vishṇu and Mahesa, the Hindu triad; Ku. 2. 4. -2. Buddha, or Jina. —मूर्धन् m. a demon; U. 2. 15. —यष्टिः a necklace of three strings. —यामकं sin. —यामा 1. night (consisting of 3 watches or praharas, the first and last half praharas being excluded); संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 108, Ku. 7. 21, 26; R. 9. 70, V. 3. 22. -2. turmeric. -3 the Indigo plant. -4. the river Yamunâ. —युग an epithet of Siva. —योनिः a law suit (in which a person engages from anger, covetousness, or infatuation). —रसकं spirituous liquor. —रात्र a. lasting for three nights. (त्रः) a festival lasting for three nights. (-त्रं) a period of three nights. —रेखः a conch-shell —लिंग a. 1. having three genders, i. e. an adjective. -2. possessing the three Guṇas. (-गः) the country called Telanga. (-गी) the three genders taken collectively. —लोकं the three worlds.(-कः) an inhabitant of the three worlds. °आत्मन् m. the Supreme Being: °ईशः the sun °नाथः 'lord of the three worlds' an epithet (1) of Indra; R. 3. 45. (2) of Siva; Ku. 5. 77. —लोकी the three worlds taken collectively, the universe; सत्यामेव त्रिलोकीसरिति हरशिरश्चुंबिनीविच्छटायां Bh. 3.95; Sân. ti. 4. 22. —लोचनः Siva. (ना) 1. an unchaste woman. -2. an epithet of Durgâ. —लोहकं the three metals:- gold, silver and copper. —वर्गः 1. the three objects of worldly existence i. e. धर्म, अर्थ and काम; Ku. 5. 38. -2. 38. the three states of loss, stability, and increase; क्षयः स्थानं च वृद्धिश्च त्रिवर्गो नीतिवेदिनां Ak. -3. the three qualities of nature, i. e. सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. -4. the three higher castes -5. the three myrobalans. -6. propriety, decorum. —वर्णकं the first three of the four castes of Hindus taken collectively. —वर्ष a. three years old. —वारं ind. three times, thrice. —विक्रमः Vishṇu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation. —विद्यः a Brâhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas.-विध a. of three kinds, three-fold. —विष्टपं, -पिष्टपं 1. the world of Indra, heaven; त्रिविष्टपस्येव पतिं जयंतः R. 6. 78. -2. the three worlds. °सद् m. a god. —वृत् a. 1. threefold. -2. conisisting of three parts. (-m.) 1. a sacrifice. -2. a girdle of three strings. -3. an amulet of three strings. (-f.) a plant possessing valuable purgative properties. °करणं combining three things, i. e. earth, water, and fire. —वेणिः, -णी f. the place near Prayâga where the Ganges joins the Yamunâ and receives under ground the Sarasvatî. —वेदः a Brâhmaṇa versed in three Vedas. —शंकुः 1. N. of as celebrated king of the Solar race, king of Ayodhyâ and father of Harischandra. [He was a wise, pious, and just king, but his chief fault was that he loved his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice by virtue of which he could go up to heaven in his mortal body, he requested his family-priest Vasishṭha to officiate for him; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also rejected his absurd proposal. He, therefore, called them cowardly and impotent, and was in return for these insults, cursed and degraded by them to be a Chândâla.

While he was in this wretched condition, Visvamitra, whose family Trisanku had in times of famine laid under deep obligations undertook to celebrate the sacrifice, and invited all the gods to be present. They, however, declined; whereupon the enraged Visvamitra by his own power lifted up Trisanku to the skies with his cherished mortal body. He began to soar higher and higher till his head struck against the vault of the heaven, when he was hurled down head-foremost by Indra and the other gods. The mighty Visvamitra, however, arrested him in his downward course, saying 'Stay Trisanku', and the unfortunate monarch remained suspended with his head towards the earth as a constellation in the southern hemisphere. Hence the well-known proverb; त्रिशंकुरिवांतराले तिष्ठ *S*. 2.]. -2. the Châtaka bird. -3. a cat. -4. a grass-hopper. -5. a fire-fly. °जः an epithet of Harischandra. °याजिन् *m.* an epithet of Visvâmitra. —शत *a.* three hundred. (-तं) 1. one hundred and three. -2. three hundred. —शरणः a Buddha. —शालं a house with three halls or chambers. —शिखं 1. a trident. -2. a crown or crest (with three points). —शिरस् *m.* 1. N. of a demon killed by Râma. -2. an epithet of Kubera. -3. fever. —शीर्षः *Siva*. —शीर्षकं, —शूलं a trident. °अंकः, °धारिन् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. —शूलिन् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. —शृंगः 1. the Trikûṭa mountain. -2. a triangle. —शोकः the soul. —षष्टिः *f.* sixty-three. —संध्यं, -संध्यी the three periods of the day. *i. e.* dawn, noon, and sunset. —संध्यं *ind.* at the time of the three Sandhyâs. —सप्त *a.* seventy-third. —सप्ततिः *f.* seventy-three. —सप्तन्, -सप्त *a. pl.* three times 7, *i. e.* 21. —सम *a.* (in geom.) having three equal sides, equilateral. —साम्यं an equilibrium of the three (qualities). —स्थली the three sacred places काशी, प्रयाग, and गया. —स्रोतस् *f.* an epithet of the Ganges; त्रिस्रोतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां *S.* 7. 6; R. 10. 63; Ku. 7. 15. —सीत्य, -हल्य *a.* ploughed thrice (as a field). —हायण *a* three years old.

त्रिंश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Thirtieth. -2 Joined with thirty. *e. g.* त्रिंशं शतं one hundred and thirty. -3 Consisting of thirty. -4 $\frac{1}{30}$ of a sign of the zodiac, a degree.

त्रिंशक *a.* 1. Consisting of thirty. -2 Bought for or worth thirty.

त्रिंशत् *f.* Thirty. -Comp. —पत्रं A lotus opening at moonrise.

त्रिंशत्कं An aggregate of thirty.

त्रिंशतिः *f.* Thirty.

त्रिक *a.* [त्रयाणां संघः कन्] 1 Triple, three-fold. -2 Forming a triad. -3 Three per cent. -4 Happening the third time. —कं 1 A triad. -2 A place where three roads meet. -3 The lower part of the spine, the part about the hips; त्रिके स्थूलता Pt. 1. 190; कश्चिद्विवृत्तत्रिकभिन्नहारः R. 6. 16. -4 The part between the shoulder-blades. -5 The three spices. —का 1 A contrivance for raising water (like a wheel) over which passes the rope of the bucket. -2 The cover of a well.

त्रितय *a.* (यी *f.*) Consisting of three parts, three-fold. —यं A triad, a group of three; श्रद्धा वित्तं विधिश्चेति त्रितयं तत्समागतं *S.* 7. 29; R. 8. 71; Y. 3. 266.

त्रिधा *ind.* In three ways, or in three parts; Kn. 7. 44; Bg. 18. 19.

त्रिस् *ind.* Thrice, three times.

त्रुट् 4, 6 P. [त्रुट्यति, त्रुटति, त्रुटित] To tear, break, fall asunder, snap, be split (fig. also); गद्गदगलत्त्रुट्यद्विलीनाक्षरं Bh. 3. 8, 1. 96; अयं ते बाष्पौघस्त्रुटित इव मुक्तामणिसरः U. 1. 29.

त्रुटिः, -टी *f.* [त्रुट्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 Cutting, tearing. -2 A small part, an atom. -3 A very minute space of time equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a *Kshana* or $\frac{1}{2}$ of a *Lava*. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 Loss, destruction. -6 Small cardamoms (the plant).

त्रुटित *p. p.* Cut, broken, divided, split &c.

त्रोटिः *f.*, -टी A bill, beak. -Comp. —हस्तः a bird.

त्रप(फ्), त्रुंप(फ्) 1. P. (त्रोपति &c.) To hurt, kill.

त्रेता 1 A triad, triplet. -2 The three sacred fires taken collectively; Ms. 2. 231; R. 13. 37. -3 A particular throw at dice, a cast of three or trey; त्रेताहृतसर्वस्वः Mk. 2. 8. -4 The second of the four Yugas of the Hindus; see युग.

त्रेधा *ind.* Trebly, in three ways or parts; तदेकं सत्त्रेधाख्यायते *Sat.* Br.; (नमः) तुभ्यं त्रेधा स्थितात्मने R. 10. 16.

त्रै 1 A. (त्रायते, त्रात or त्राण) To protect, preserve, rescue or save from, defend from (usually with abl.); क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युदग्रः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रूढः R. 2. 53; Bg. 2. 40; Ms. 9. 138; Bk. 5. 54; 15. 120. -With परि to save &c.; परित्रायस्व, परित्रायस्व (in dramas).

त्राण *p. p.* [त्रै कर्मणि क्त, भावे ल्युट् वा] Protected, guarded, preserved, saved. —णं 1 Protection, defence, preservation: आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि *S.* 1. 11; R. 15. 3; Mâl 9. 26. -2 Shelter, help, refuge. -3 Protecting, preserving. -4 An armour.

त्रात *p. p.* Preserved, saved, protected. —तं Protection.

त्रातृ *a.* 1 A guardian, defender, protector. -2 Protecting, defending.

त्रैकालिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the three times, *i. e.* past, present, and future.

त्रैकाल्यं 1 The three times—past, present, and future, or sunrise, noon and sunset. -2 Tripartition. -3 A triad.

त्रैगुणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Triple, threefold.

त्रैगुण्यं 1 The state of consisting of three threads, qualities &c. -2 Triplicity. -3 The three Guṇas or properties (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्) taken collectively; त्रैगुण्योद्भवमत्र लोकचरितं नानारसं दृश्यते M. 1. 4.

त्रैतं Ved. A triad.

त्रैदशिक *a.* Divine. —कं The part of the hand sacred to the gods.

त्रैध *a.* Threefold, triple.

त्रैनिष्किक *a.* Worth three nishkas.

त्रैपुरः 1 The Tripura country. -2 A ruler or inhabitant of that country.

त्रैपुरुष *a.* (षी *f.*) Extending to the three male generations.

त्रैमातुरः An epithet of Lakshmaṇa.

त्रैमासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Three months old. -2 Lasting for or occurring every three months. -3 Quarterly.

त्रैमास्यं A period of three months.

त्रैराशिकं The rule of three (in math)

त्रैलोकः An epithet of Indra.

त्रैलोक्यं The three worlds taken collectively; R. 10. 53.

त्रैवर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the three objects of life; cf. त्रिवर्ग.

त्रैवर्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the first three castes. —कः A member of the first three castes.

त्रैवर्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 three years old. -2 Lasting for three years &c.; also त्रैवार्षिक.

त्रैविक्रम *a.* (मी *f.*) Belonging to Trivikrama or Vishṇu; R. 7. 35. -मं The three steps of Vishṇu.

त्रैविद्यं 1 The three Vedas. -2 The study of the three Vedas. -3 An assembly of Brâhmaṇas familiar with the three Vedas. -4 The three sciences. —द्यः A Brâhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas; Bg. 9. 20.

त्रैविध्यं Three-foldness, three kinds or sorts, triplicity.

त्रैविष्टपः, त्रैविष्टपेयः A God.

त्रैशंकवः An epithet of Harischandra, son of Trisanku.

त्रोटकं [त्रुट्-ण्वुल्] 1 A species of drama:—सप्ताष्टनवपंचांकं दिव्यमानुषसंश्रयं । त्रोटकं नाम तत्प्राहुः प्रत्यंकं सविदूषकं॥ S. D. 540; *e. g.* Kâlidâsa's Vikramorvasiyam (?).-2. An angry speech. —कः A kind of poisonous insect.

त्रोटिः See under त्रुट्.

त्रोत्रं 1 A goad. -2 A kind of disease.

त्वक्ष् 1 P. (त्वक्षति, त्वष्ट) 1 To pare, hew, peel. -2 To make thin. -3 To cover.

त्वक्षस् *n.* Strength, might, power.

त्वष्ट *p. p.* Made thin, pared, peeled &c.

त्वष्टिः *f.* Carpentry. —*m.* N. of a mixed tribe (?).

त्वाष्ट्र *a.* [त्वष्टा देवता अस्य अण्] Belonging to Tvashṭri; U. 6. 3. —ष्ट्री 1 The asterism चित्रा. -2 A small car. -ष्ट्रं The creative power.

त्वंकारः Addressing disrespectfully with a 'thou,' theeing and thouing.

त्वंग् 1 P. (त्वंगति) 1 To go, move. -2 To jump, gallop. -3 To tremble.

त्वच् 6 P. (त्वचति) To cover.

त्वच् *f.* 1. Skin (of men, serpents &c.); U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. -2. Hide (as of a cow, deer &c.); R. 3. 31. -3 Bark, rind; Ku. 1. 7; R. 2. 37. 17. 12. -4 Any cover or coating. -5 The sense of touch. -Comp. —अंकुरः horripilation. —इंद्रियं the organ of touch. —कुंडुरः a sore. —गंधः the orange. -छेदः 1. a skin wound, scratch, bruise.-2. circumcision.—जं 1. blood. -2. hair (on the body). —तरंगकः a wrinkle. —त्रं an armour; त्वक्त्रं चाचकचे वरं Bk. 14. 94. —दोषः disease of the skin, leprosy. —परिपुटनं peeling of the skin. —पारुष्यं roughness of the skin. —पुष्पः horripilation. (ष्पी, -ष्पं) a blotch, scab. —भेदः a scratch. —मलं hair of the body.—रोगः leprosy &c., any cutaneous disease. —सारः (त्वचिसारः) a bamboo; त्वक्सारंध्रपरिपूरणलब्धगीतिः Si. 4. 61. -सुगंधः an orange.

त्वचं 1 Skin. -2 Bark.

त्वचनं 1 Covering with a skin. -2 Skinning.

त्वचयति Den. P. 1 To cover with a hide. -2 peel off the skin.

त्वचस् *n.* Skin.

त्वचा See त्वच्.

त्वच्य *a.* Conducive to the healthiness of the skin.

त्वाच *a.* (ची *f.*) Relating to the skin, contagious.

त्वद् A form of the second personal pronoun occurring as the first member of some compounds; *e. g.* त्वदधीन, त्वत्सादृश्यं &c.

त्वदीय *a.* Thy, thine, your, yours; R. 3. 50.

त्वद्विध *a.* Like thee or you.

त्वर् 1 A. (त्वरते, त्वरित-तूर्ण) To hurry, make haste, move with speed, do anything quickly; भवान्सुहृदर्थे त्वरतां M. 2; नानुनेतुमबलाः स तत्वरे R. 19. 38. —*Caus.* (त्वरयति) 1 To cause to hasten, expedite, urge forward, accelerate; त्वरयोर्वशीं V. 2; Ku. 4. 36. -2 To call quickly away; Mâl. 5. 25.

तूर्ण *p. p.* [त्वर् भावे क्त] 1 Quick, speedy, rapid. -2 Fleet. —र्णं Rapidity, quickness. —र्णं *ind.* Quickly, speedily; चूर्णमानीयतां तूर्णं पूर्णचंद्रनिभानने Subhâsh.

तूर्णि *a.* Quick. —र्णि *f.* Speed. —*m.* 1 The mind. -2 A Sloka. -3 Dirt, excrement.

त्वरणं Making haste, velocity.

त्वरा, त्वरिः *f.* [त्वर्-अङ्] 1 Haste, hurry, speed; औत्सुक्येन कृतत्वरा सहभुवा व्यावर्तमाना ह्रिया Ratn. 1. 2. -2 Urgency or pressing nature; Ku. 2. 63. -Comp. —आरोहः a pigeon.

त्वरित *p. p.* Quick, swift, speedy. —तं Despatch, haste. *ind.* Quickly, fast, speedily, hastily.

त्वष्टृ *m.* [त्वक्ष्-तृच्] 1 A carpenter, builder, workman. -2 Visvakarman the architect of the gods. [Tvashṭṛ, is the Vulcan of the Hindu mythology. He had a son named Trisiras and a daughter called संज्ञा, who was given in marriage to the sun. But she was unable to bear the severe light of her husband, and therefore Tvashṭri mounted the sun upon his lathe, and carefully trimmed off a part of his bright disc; cf. आरोप्य चक्रभ्रमिमुष्णतेजास्त्वष्ट्रेव यत्नोल्लिखितो विभाति R. 6. 32. The part trimmed off is said to have been used by him in forming the discus of Vishṇu, the Trisûla of Siva, and some other weapons of the gods].

त्वादृश, त्वादृश (शी *f.*) *a.* Similar to thee or you, of thy kind; Me. 69.

त्विष् 1 U. (त्वेषति-ते) To shine, glitter, sparkle, blaze.

त्विष् *f.* 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brilliance; चयस्त्विषामित्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3, 9. 13; R. 4 75 : Ratn. 1. 18. -2 Beauty. -3 Authority, weight. -4 Wish, desire. -5 Custom, practice.-6 Violence, Vehemence. -7 Speech. -Comp. —ईशः the sun, also त्विषांपतिः or त्विषामीशः.

त्विषा Splendour, lustre, light.

त्विषिः 1 a ray of light. -2 Beauty lutre.

त्वेष *a.* Bright, brilliant.

त्सर् 1 P. (त्सरति) 1 To go or approach gently or stealthily, creep, crawl. -2 To proceed crookedly or fraudulently.

त्सरुः 1 Any creeping animal. -2 The hilt or handle of a sword or any other weapon; शुभ्रग्रहविमलकलधौतत्सरुणा खड्गेन Ve. 3; त्सरुप्रदेशादपवर्जितांगः Ki. 17. 58; R. 18. 48. -Comp. —मार्गः sword-exercise.

त्सारुक *a.* Skilful in handling a sword.

थ.

थः 1 A mountain. -2 A protector. -3 A sign of danger. -4 A kind of disease. -5 Eating.—थं 1 Protection, preservation. -2 Terror, fear. -3 Auspiciousness.

थर्व् 1 P. (थर्वति) To go or move.

थुड् 6 P. (थुडति) 1 To cover, screen. -2 To hide or conceal.

थोडनं Covering, wrapping up.

थुत्कारः The sound थुत् made in spitting.

थुर्व् 1 P. (थु-थूर्वति) To hurt, injure.

थूत्कारः, थूत्कृत The sound थू made in spitting.

थैथै *ind* The imitative sound of a musical instrument.

द.

द *a.* (At the end of comp.) Giving, granting, producing, causing, cutting off, destroying, removing ; as धनद, अन्नद, गरद, अनलद &c. —दः 1 A gift, donation -2 A mountain.—दं A wife. —दा 1 Heat. -2 Repentance.

दंश् I. 1 P. (दशति, दष्ट; *desid.* दिदंक्षति) To bite, sting ; Bk. 15. 4, 16. 19 ; मृणालिका अदशत् K. 32 ate, browsed &c.-II. 1 P. 10 U. (दंशति, दंशयति-ते) To speak or shine.

दंशः [दंश्-अच् भाव घञ् वा] 1 Biting, stinging ; मुग्धे विधेहि मयि निर्दयदंतदंशं Git. 10.-2 The sting of a snake. -3 A bite, the spot bitten ; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4 ; U. 3. 35. -4 Cutting, tearing.-5 A gad-fly ; R. 2. 5 ; Ms. 1. 40 ; Y. 3. 215. -6 A flaw, fault, defect (in jewel). -7 A tooth. -8 Pungency. -9 An armour. -10 A joint, limb.—Comp. —भीरु, -भीरुकः a buffalo.—वदनः a heron.

दंशक *a.* [दंश्-ण्वुल्] Biting, stinging. —कः 1 A dog. -2 A gad-fly. -3 A fly.

दंशनं [दंश्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of biting or stinging ; *e. g.* वृषाश्च दंशनैः कार्तं दासीकुर्वंति योषितः S. D. -2 An armour, mail ; Si. 17. 21.

दंशित *a.* 1 Bitten. -2 Mailed, furnished with an armour.-3 Protected. -4 Fitting closely (as an armour). —तं A bite.

दंशिन् *m.* :See दंशक.

दंशी A small gad-fly.

दंशेर *a.* 1 Biting. -2 Noxious, hurtful, injurious.

दंष्ट्रा [दंश-ष्ट्रन् टाप्] A large tooth, tusk, fang ; प्रसह्य मणिमुद्धरेन्मकरवक्त्रदंष्ट्रांकुरात् Bh. 2. 4 ; R. 2. 46 ; दंष्ट्राभंगं मृगाणामधिपतय इव व्यक्तमानावलेपा नाज्ञाभंगं सहंते नृवर नृपतयस्त्वादृशाः सार्वभौमाः । Mu. 3. 22. -Comp. —अस्त्रः, -आयुधः a wild boar. —कराल *a.* having terrible tusks. —विषः a kind of snake.

दंष्ट्राल *a.* Having large tusks.

दंष्ट्रिक *a.* Tuskeed. —का = दंष्ट्रा q. v.

दंष्ट्रिन् *a.* 1 Tusked, having large teeth. -2 Biting or wounding with the teeth. -3 Carnivorous. —*m.* 1 A wild boar. -2 A snake. -3 A hyena. -4 Any animal with tusks.

दशनः,-नं [दंश् भावे करणादौ वा ल्युट् नि० नलोपः] 1 A tooth ; मुहुर्मुहुर्दशनविखंडितोष्ठया Si. 17.2.; शिखरिदशना Me. 82 ; Bg. 11. 27. -2 Biting.—नः The peak of a mountain. —नं An armour ; (also *m.*). -Comp. —अंशुः brightness of the teeth ; Ku. 6. 25. —अंकः a tooth-mark, bite. —उच्छिष्टः 1. a lip. -2. a kiss.-3. a sigh. —छदः, -वासस् *n.* 1. a lip. -2. a kiss. —पदं a bite, tooth-mark ; दशनपदं भवदधरगतं मम जनयति चेतसि खेदं Git. 8. —बीजः the pomegranate tree.

दशेर *a.* 1 Biting.-2 Noxious, hurtful.—रः A mischievous or venomous animal.

दशे(से)रकः A young camel.

दष्ट *p. p.* Bitten, stung ; see दंश्.

दंसनं-ना, दंसस्, दंसिः Ved. An act, deed.

दकं Water ; as in दकोदर.

दक्ष् 1 A. (दक्षते) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To do, go or act quickly. -3 To hurt, kill.-4 To act conformably to another (Paras.). -5 To be competent or able.-6 To go, move.

दक्ष *a.* [दक्ष्-कर्तरि अच्] 1 Able, competent, expert, clever,skilful; नाट्ये च दक्षा वयं Rat. 1. 6 ; मेरौ स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2 ; R. 12. 11. -2 Fit, suitable.-3 Ready, careful, attentive, prompt ; Y. 1. 76.-4 Honest, upright.—क्षः 1 N. of a celebrated Prajâpati. [He was one of the ten sons of Brahman, being born from his right thumb, and was the chief of the patriarchs of mankind. He is said to have had many daughters,27 of whom became the wives of the moon, thus forming the 27 lunar mansions, and 13 the wives of Kasyapa, becoming by him the mothers of gods, demons, men, and animals ; see कश्यप. At one time Daksha celebrated a great sacrifice, but did not invite his daughter Sati, nor her husband *S*iva, the chief of the gods. Satî, however, went to the sacrifice, but being greatly insulted threw herself into fire and perished; cf. Ku. 1. 21. When *S*iva heard this he was very much provoked, and, according to one account, himself went to the sacrifice, completely destroyed it, and pursued *D*aksha who assumed the form of a deer, and at last decapitated him. But *S*iva is said to have afterwards restored him to life, and he thenceforward acknowledged the god's supremacy. According to another account, *S*iva, when provoked, tore off a hair from his matted hair, and dashed it with great force against the ground, when lo! a powerful demon, started up and awaited his orders. He was told to go and destroy Daksha's sacrifice ; whereupon the mighty demon, attended by several demigods, went to the sacrifice, routed the gods and priests, and, according to one account, beheaded Daksha himself.] -2 A cock. -3 Fire. -4 The bull of *S*iva. -5 A lover attached to many mistresses.-6 An epithet of *S*iva. -7 Mental power, ability, capacity. -8 An epithet of Vishṇu. -9 The right side or part ; वामतो जानकी यस्य दक्षभागे च लक्ष्मणः. -10 Ability, power, fitness. -11 Strength of will, energy, resoluteness. -12 Strength, power.-13 Bad disposition, wickedness. —क्षा 1 The earth. -2 An epithet of the Ganges. —क्षं Strength, vigour. -Comp. —अध्वरध्वंसक , -क्रतुध्वंसिन् *m.* epithets of *S*iva.—कन्या, -जा,-तनया 1. an epithet of Durgâ. -2. a lunar mansion —जापतिः 1. the moon.-2. *S*iva. —सुतः a god. (—ता) a lunar mansion.

दक्षाय्यः 1 A vulture.-2 An epithet of Garuḍa.

दक्षिण *a.* [दक्ष्-इनन् Uṇ. 2. 50] 1 Able, skilful, dexterous, competent, clever.-2 Right (opp. वाम). -3 Situated on the right side. -4 South, southern ; as in दक्षिणवायु, दक्षिणदिक्. -5 Situated to the south. -6 Sincere, straightforward, honest, impartial.

-7 Pleasing, amiable. -8 Courteous, civil. -9 Compliant, submissive. -10 Dependent. —णः 1 The right hand or arm.-2 A civil or courteous person, applied in poetic compositions to a lover who professes attachment to one mistress, while his heart has been entirely taken up by another. -3 An epithet of *Siva* or Vishṇu.-4 The right-hand horse of a carriage. -5 The southern sacred fire. —णः, -णं 1 The right side.-2 The Deccan. —णं The highest doctrine of the *Sâktas*.-Comp.—अग्निः the southern fire, the sacred fire placed southwards ; also called अन्वाहार्यपचन q. v.—अग्र *a.* pointing to the south.—अचलः the southern mountain, *i. e.* Malaya.—अरण्यः a dweller in the south.—अपर *a.* south-western. —अभिमुख *a.* facing the south, directed towards the south. —अयनं the sun's progress south of the equator, the half year in which the sun moves from the north to the south, the winter solstice.—अर्धः 1. the right hand.-2 the right or southern side.—आचार *a.* 1. honest, well-behaved. -2. a worshipper of *Sakti* according to the right hand (or purer) ritual.—आशा the south.°पतिः 1. an epithet of Yama. -2. The planet Mars. —इतर *a.* 1. left (as hand or foot) ; Ku. 4. 19. -2. northern. (-रा) the north.—उत्तर *a.* turned or lying to the south and the north. °वृत्त the meridian line.—पश्चात् *ind.* to the south-west.—पश्चिम *a.* south-western. (-मा) the south-west. —पूर्व, -प्राच् *a.* south-east. —पूर्वा, प्राची the south-eastern quarter. —भागः the southern hemisphere.—समुद्रः,-सागरः the southern ocean. -स्थः a charioteer.

दक्षिणतः *ind.* 1 From the right or south. -2 To the right hand. -3 To the south or southwards (with gen.).

दक्षिणा *ind.* 1 On the right or south of. -2 In the southern direction (with abl.). —णा 1 A present or gift to Brâhmaṇas (at the completion of a religious rite, such as a sacrifice). -2 Dakshiṇâ regarded as a daughter of Prajâpati and as the wife of Sacrifice personified ; पत्नी सुदक्षिणेत्यासीदध्वरस्येव दक्षिणा R. 1. 31. -3 A gift, offering or donation in general, fee, remuneration ; प्राणदक्षिणा, गुरुदक्षिणा &c.-4 A good milch-cow, prolific cow. -5 The south. -6 The southern country, the Deccan. -7 Fame.-8 A kind of heroine thus defined :— या गौरवं भयं प्रेम सद्भावं पूर्वनायके । न मुंचत्यन्यसक्तापि : सा ज्ञेया दाक्षिणा बुधैः ॥-9 Completion of any rite. -Comp. -अर्ह *a.* deserving or worthy of a gift. —आवर्त *a.* 1. curved to the right. -2. turned towards the south. (-र्तः) the Deccan. —कालः the time of receiving *Dakshiṇa.* —पथः 1. the southern part of India, the south or Deccan ; अस्ति दक्षिणापथे विदर्भेषु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरं Mâl 1. -2. 'the path of the दक्षिणा', *i. e.* the cow constituting the sacrificial cow.—प्रवण *a.* inclining to the south.—बंधः (in Sânkhya a phil.)the bondage of ritual or ceremonial observances. —युग्यः the right yoke-horse.

दक्षिणात् *ind.* On the right, from the south, southward.

दक्षिणाहि *ind.* 1 Far on the right. -2 Far in the south, to the south of (with abl.); दक्षिणाहि ग्रामात् Sk.

दक्षिणीकृ 8 U. 1 To place on the right side. -2 To keep the right side towards any one (as a mark of respect) ; cf. प्रदक्षिण.

दक्षिणीय, दक्षिण्य *a.* Worthy of or deserving a sacrificial gift, such as a Brâhmaṇa ; दक्षिणां देवां दक्षिण्यैः प्रतिग्राहयति M. 5.

दक्षिणेन *ind.* On the right side of (with acc. or gen.) ; दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते *S.* 1 ; दक्षिणेन ग्रामस्य &c.

दगा(का)र्गलं Examining the ground in searching for water, or rules for ascertaining the places of waters.

दग्ध, -दग्धिका See under दह्.

दघ् I. 5 P. (दघ्नोति) 1 To kill, hurt. -2 To go, leap.-3 To protect -II. 4 P. (दघ्यति) Ved. 1 To go, flow. -2 To reach, attain. -3 To go away.

दघ्न *a.* (घ्नी *f.*) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as'; ऊरुदघ्नं पयसोत्तीर्य K. ; कीलालव्यतिकरगुल्फदघ्नपंकः (मार्गः) Mâl. 3. 17 ; 5. 14, Y. 2. 108.

दंघ् 1 P. (दंघति) 1 To abandon, leave. -2 To protect, cherish.

दंड् 10 U. (दंडयति-ते, दंडित) To punish, fine, chastise ;(this is one of the 16 roots that govern two accusatives) ; तान् सहस्रं च दंडयेत् Ms. 9. 234 ; 8. 123 ; Y. 2. 269; स्थित्यै दंडयतो दंड्यान् R. 1. 25.

दंडः,-डं [दंड्-अच्] 1 A stick, staff, rod, mace, club, cudgel ; पततु शिरस्यकांडयमदंड इवैष भुजः Mâl. 5. 31 ; काष्ठदंडः.-2 The sceptre of a king, the rod as a symbol of authority and punishment ; आत्तदंडः *S.* 5. 8. -3 The staff given to a twice born man at the time of investiture with the sacred thread ; cf. Ms. 2. 45-47. -4 The staff of a संन्यासिन् or ascetic. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 The stem or stalk as of a lotus, tree &c.; U. 1. 31 ; Mâl. 9. 14 ; the handle as of an umbrella; ब्रह्मांडच्छत्रदंडः &c. Dk. 1 (opening verse); राज्यं स्वहस्तधृतदंडमिवातपत्रं *S.* 5. 6 ; Ku. 7. 89 ; so कमलदंड &c. -7 The oar of a boat.-8 An arm or leg (at the end of comp.). -9 The staff or pole of a banner, a tent &c. -10 The beam of a plough.-11 The cross bar of a lute or a stringed instrument. -12 The stick with which an instrument is played. -13 A churning-stick. -14 Fine ; Ms. 8. 341, 9. 229 ; Y. 2. 237. -15 Chastisement, corporal punishment, punishment in general ; यथापराधदंडानां R.1.6 ; एवं राजापथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्णदंडो राजा Mu. 1 ; दंडं दंड्येषु पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126 ; कृतदंडः स्वयं राज्ञा लेभे शूद्रः सतां गतिं R. 15. 53. -16 Imprisonment. -17 Attack, assault, violence, punishment, the last of the four expedients ; see उपाय ; Ms. 7. 109 ; cf. *Si.* 2. 54.-18 An army ; तस्य दंडवतो दंडः स्वदेहान्न व्यशिष्यत R. 17. 62 ; Ms. 7. 65, 9. 294 ; Ki. 2. 12. -19 A form of military array. -20 Subjection, control, restraint; वाग्दंडोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । यस्यैते निहिता बुद्धौ त्रिदंडीति स उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. -21 A measure of length equal to 4 Hastas. -22 The penis. -23 Pride. -24 The body. -25 An epithet of Yama.-26 N. of Vishṇu. -27 N. of *Siva.* -28 An attendant on the sun. -29 A horse ; (said to be *m.* only in this and the preceding four senses) -30 A particular appearance in the sky (similar to a stick). -31 An uninterrupted row or series, a line. -32 Standing upright or erect. -33 A corner, an angle. -Comp.—अजिनं 1. staff and hide (as outer badges of devotion).-2.(fig.) hypocrisy, deceit. —अधिपः a chief magistrate.—अनीकं a detachment or division of an army ; तव हृतवतो दंडानीकैर्विदर्भपतेः श्रियं M. 5. 2.-अप(व)तानकः tetanus, lock-jaw. —अपूपन्यायः see under न्याय. —अर्ह *a.* fit to be chastised, deserving punishment. —अलसिका cholera.—आढ्यं a house with two wings, one facing the north and the other the east.—आज्ञा judicial sentence. —आश्रमः the condition of a pilgrim. —आश्रमिन् *m.* a devotee, an ascetic. —आहतं buttermilk.—कर्मन् *n.* infliction of punishment, chastisement.—काकः a raven. —काष्ठं a wooden club or staff. —ग-

-हणं assumption of the staff of an ascetic or pilgrim, becoming a mendicant. —घ्न *a.* striking with a stick, committing an assault. —चक्रः a division of an army. —छद्नं a room in which utensils of various kinds are kept. —ढक्का a kind of drum. —दासः one who has become a slave from non-payment of a debt. -देवकुलं a court of justice. -धर, -धार *a.* 1. carrying a staff, staff bearer. —2. punishing, chastising ; U. 2. 10. -3. exercising judicial authority. (-रः) 1. a king ; अमद्गुरं मनुदंडधरान्वयं R. 9. 3. -2. N. of Yama. -3. a judge, supreme magistrate.-4. a mendicant carrying a staff. -5. a potter. -धारणं 1. carrying a staff (as by a Brahmachârin). -2. following the order of a mendicant. -3. infliction of punishment. —नायकः 1 a judge, a head police-officer, a magistrate. -2. the leader of an army, a general.-3. a king. °पुरुषः a policeman, constable. —निपातनं punishing, chastising. -नीतिः *f.* 1. administration of justice, judicature. -2. the system of civil and military administration, the science of politics, polity ; R. 18. 46. -3. an epithet of Durgâ. —नेतृ *m.* 1. a king. -2. Yama. -3. a judge. —पः a king. —पांशुलः a porter, door-keeper. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Yama. -2. N. of the god *S*iva at Benares—पातः 1. falling of a stick. -2. infliction of punishment. -3. dropping one line in a manuscript. —पातनं infliction of punishment, chastisement. —पारुष्यं 1. assault, violence. -2. hard or cruel infliction of punishment. —पालः,-पालकः 1. a head magistrate. -2. a door-keeper, porter. -पाशकः, -पाशिकः 1. a head police officer ; Pt. 2. -2. a hangman, an executioner; Mu.1.-पोणं a strainer furnished with a handle. —प्रणामः 1. bowing without bending the body (keeping it erect like a stick). -2. falling flat or prostrate on the ground. —बालधिः an elephant. —भंगः non-execution of a sentence. —भृत् *m.* 1. a potter. -2. an epithet of Yama.—माण(न)वः 1. a staff-bearer. -2. an ascetic bearing a staff. -3. a chief or leader. —मार्गः a principal road, highway. —मुखः a leader, general of an army. —यात्रा 1. a solemn procession (particularly bridal). -2. warlike expedition, conquest (of a region). —यामः 1. an epithet of Yama. -2. of Agastya.-3. a day. —वधः capital punishment. —वादिन् *a.* reprimanding, censuring, threatening with punishment ; (also *m.*). -वासिकः a door-keeper, warder. —वासि *m.* 1. a door-keeper. -2. a magistrate. —वाहिन् *m.* a police-officer. —विकल्पः discretion given to an officer in awarding punishment or fine. —विधिः, -उद्यमः 1. rule of punishment ; Pt. 1. 376. -2. criminal law. —विष्कंभः the post to which the string of a churning-stick is fastened. -व्यूहः a particular form of arranging troops, arranging them in long lines or columns. —शास्त्रं the science of inflicting punishment, criminal law. —हस्तः 1. door-keeper, warder, porter. -2. an epithet of Yama.

दंडकः 1 A stick, staff &c. -2 A line, row. -3 N. of a metre ; see App. I. —कः, -का, -कं N. of a celebrated district in the Deccan situated between the rivers Narmadâ and Godâvarî; (it was a vast region said to be tenantless in the time of Râma) ; प्रतानि दुःखान्यपि दंडकेषु R. 14. 25 ; किं नाम दंडकेयं U. 2 ; कार्योद्यायाः पुनरुपगमो दंडकायां वने वः U. 2. 13, 14, 15.

दंडनं Punishing, chastising, fining.

दंडनीय *a.* Punishable, deserving or liable to be fined.

दंडायते Den. A. To stand erect (like a stick).

दंडवत् *a.* 1 Carrying a staff. -2 Furnished with a handle. -3 Having a large army. —*ind.* 1 Erect or upright like a stick. -2 Falling prostrate ; दंडवत् प्रणामं कृत्वा.

दंडादंडि *ind.* ' Stick against stick, ' fighting with sticks and staves, cudgelling.

दंडारः [दंडमृच्छति ऋ अण् उरा० स०] 1 A carriage. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A raft, boat. -4 An elephant in rut. -5 A bow or any other instrument.

दंडिकः A staff-bearer, a mace-bearer.

दंडिका 1 A stick. -2 A row, line, series.-3 A string of pearls, a necklace. -4 A rope.

दंडित *p. p.* Punished, chastised, fined &c.

दंडिन् *a.* [दंड-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] Bearing or having a staff. —*m.* 1 A Brâhmaṇa of the fourth order, a *Sannyâsin*. -2 A door-keeper, porter. -3 An oarsman. -4 A Jaina ascetic. -5 An epithet of Yama. -6 A king. -7 A religious mendicant (Bhikshu). -8 An epithet of *S*iva. -9 N. of a poet, author of the Kâvyâdarsa and Dasakumârcharita ; जाते जगति वाल्मीके कविरित्यभिधाभवत् कवी इति ततो व्यासे कवयस्त्वयि दंडिनि ॥ Udb. —Comp. —मुंडः an epithet of *S*iva.

दंड्य *a.* Punishable, deserving punishment or fine.

दत् *m.* A tooth ; (a word optionally substituted for दंत in all the case-forms after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections). -Comp. —छदः (दच्छदः) a lip.

दत्त, दत्तक, दात्रिम See under दा.

दद् 1 A. (ददते) To give, offer, present.

दद *a.* Giving, offering &c.

ददनं A gift, donation.

दद्रुः [दद्-रु] 1 A cutaneous eruption, herpes. -2 A kind of leprosy. -3 A tortoise.

दद्रुकः Leprosy.

दद्रु(द्रू)ण *a.* Herpetic, afflicted with a cutaneous disease.

दध् 1 A. (दधते) 1 To hold. -2 To have, possess. -3 To give, present.

दध *a.* Holding, possessing, giving &c.

दधि *n.* [दध्-इन्] 1 Coagulated milk, thick sour milk ; क्षीरं दधिभावेन परिणमते S. B ; दध्योदनः &c. -2 Turpentine. -3 A garment. -Comp.-अन्नं -ओदनं boiled rice mixed with दधि. —उत्तरं, -उत्तरकं (गं) the skim of curdled milk, whey. —उदः —उदकः the ocean of coagulated milk —कूर्चिका mixture of boiled and coagulated milk. —चारः a churning-stick. —जं fresh butter. —फलः the wood apple (कपित्थ). —मंडः, -वारि *n.* whey. —मंथनं churning coagulated milk. —शोणः a monkey. —सक्तु *m. pl.* barley-meal mixed with coagulated milk. —सारः, -स्नेहः fresh butter. —स्वेदः buttermilk.

दधित्थः The wood-apple (कपित्थ).

दधिषाय्यः Clarified butter.

दधिस्यति Den.P. To wish for curds; also दध्यस्यति.

दधीचः, —चिः N. of a celebrated sage, who became ready to die, and offered his bones to the gods ; with these bones the architect of the gods made a thunderbolt with which Indra defeated Vritra and other demons. -Comp —अस्थि *n.* 1. the thunderbolt of Indra. -2. a diamond.

दनुः *f.* N. of one of the daughters of Daksha given in marriage to Kasyapa and mother of the *Dânavas*. —*m.* N. of a monster, son of Srî, cursed by Indra and killed by Râma and Lakshmaṇa. He had a headless trunk, and hence called दनुकबंध. -Comp. —जः, -पुत्रः, °संभवः, -सूनुः a demon. °अरिः °द्विष *m.* a god.

दंतः [दम्-तन् Uṇ. 3. 86] 1 A tooth, tusk, fang (as of serpents. beasts &c.) ; वदसि यदि किंचिदपि दंतरुचिकौमुदी हरति दरतिमिरमतिघोरं Gît. 10 ; सर्पदंत, वराह° &c. -2 An elephant's tusk, ivory ; °पांचालिका Mâl. 10. 5. -3 The point of an arrow.-4 The peak of a mountain. -5 The side or ridge of a mountain. -6 The number thirty-two. -7 A bower, an arbour (कुंज). -Comp. —अग्रं the point of a tooth. —अंतरं the space between the teeth. —अर्बुदः, -दं gum-boil. आघातः 1. a bite. -2. the citron tree. —आयुधः a hog. —आलयं the mouth.—आलिका,-आली a horse's bridle. —उद्भेदः dentition. —उलूखलिकः,-खलिन् m. one who uses his teeth for a mortar, (grinding grain to be eaten between his teeth), an anchorite ; cf. Ms. 6. 17. —कर्षणः a lime or citron tree. —कारः an artist who works in ivory. —काष्ठं a piece of stick or twig used as a tooth-brush. —क्रूरः fight. —ग्राहिन् a. injuring the teeth, causing them to decay. — घर्षः chattering or grinding the teeth. —घातः a bite. —चालः looseness of the teeth. —छदः a lip ; वारंवारमुदारसीत्कृतकृतो दंतच्छदान् पीडयन् Bh. 1. 43 ; Rs. 4. 12. —जात a. (a child) that is teething. —जाहं the root of a tooth. —धावनं 1. cleaning or washing the teeth. -2. a tooth-brush. (-नः) 1. the Baknla tree. -2. the Khadira tree. —पत्रं a sort of ear ornament ; R. 6. 17 ; Ku. 7. 23 ; (often used in Kâdambarî). —पत्रकं 1. an ear-ornament. -2. a Kunda flower. —पत्रिका 1. an ear-ornament ; Śi. 1. 60. -2. Kunda. —पवनं 1. a tooth-brush. -2. cleaning or washing the teeth.-पांचालिका an ivory doll; Mâl. 10. 5. -पातः the falling out of the teeth. -पाली 1. the point of a tooth.-2. gum. —पुप्पुटः-टकः gum-boil.—पुष्पं 1. the Kunda flower.-2. fruit of the clearing nut plant (कतकफल). —प्रक्षालनं washing the teeth. —फलः the wood-apple, tree. (-ला) long pepper. —भागः the fore-part of an elephant's head (where the tusks appear). -मलं, —रजस् n. the tartar of the teeth. -मांसं, -मूलं, -वल्कं gums. —मूलीयाः pl. the dental letters, viz. -लृ, त्, थ्, द्, ध्, न्, ल्, and स्. —रोगः tooth-ache. —लेखकः one who earns his bread by painting or marking the teeth. —वल्कं the enamel of the teeth.-वस्त्रं, -वासस् n. the lip ; तुलां यदारोहति दंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34, Śi. 10. 86. -बीजः, -वीजः, -बीजकः, -वीजकः the pomegranate tree. —वीणा 1. a kind of musical instrument or harp. -2. chattering of the teeth ; दंतवीणां वादयन् Pt. 1. —वेष्टः 1. the gums. -2. a ring round the tusk of an elephant. -3. a tumor of the gums. -वैदर्भः loosening of the teeth through external injury. -व्यसनं fracture of the teeth. —शंकुः a pair of pincers for drawing out teeth. —शठ a. sour, acid. (-ठः) 1. sourness, acidity. -2. the citron tree. —शर्करा tartar of the teeth. —शाणः a kind of tooth-powder, dentifrice. —शिरा 1. a back or double tooth.-2. the gum. —शूलः, -लं tooth-ache.—शोधनिः f. a tooth-pick. —शोफः swelling of the gums. —संघर्षः gnashing or rubbing together the teeth. —हर्षः morbid sensitiveness of the teeth (as when they are set on edge). —हर्षकः the citron tree.

दंतक a. Paying attention to one's teeth.—कः 1 A tooth. (at the end of comp.); see दंत -2 A peak, summit. -3 A pin or shelf projecting from a wall, bracket.

दंतादंति ind. 'Tooth against tooth,' biting one another.

दंतावलः, दंतिन् m. An elephant ; Bv. 1. 60 ; तृणैर्गुणत्वमापन्नैर्बध्यंते मत्तदंतिनः H. 1. 35 ; R. 1. 71 ; Ku. 16. 2. -Comp. —दंतः ivory. —मदः the juice exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut.

दंतुर a. [दंत-उरच्] 1 Having long or projecting teeth ; शूकरे निहते चैव दंतुरो जायते नरः Tv. ; Śi. 6. 54. -2 Jagged, dentated, notched, serrated, uneven (fig. also); अखर्वगर्वोस्मितदंतुरेण Vikr. 1. 50. -3 Undulatory. -4 Rising, bristling (as hair).-5 Overspread, covered with ; U. 6. 27. -Comp. —छदः the lime tree.

दंतुरित a. 1 Having long or projecting teeth. -2 Notched, serrated, bristling ; केतकिदंतुरिताशे Gît. 1 ; पुलकभर° 11 ; K. 216. -3 Besmeared, covered with ; Mâl. 3.

दंतुल a. Having or furnished with teeth.

दंत्य a. [दंते दंतमूले वा भवः यत्] 1 Dental. -2 Suitable to the teeth. -त्यः (i. e. वर्णः) A letter of the dental class ; see दंतमूलीय above.

दंदशः A tooth.

दंदशूक a. [दंश्-यङ्-ऊक] 1 Biting, venomous.-2 Mischievous. —कः 1 A serpent, snake. -2 A reptile in general. -3 A demon, Râkshasa ; इषुमति रघुसिंहे दंदशूकाञ्जिघांसौ Bk. 1. 26.

दभ्, दंभ् I. 1. 5. P. दभति or दभ्नोति ; दब्ध ; desid. धिप्सति, धीप्सति, दिदंभिषति) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To deceive, cheat. -3 To go. -II. 10 U. (दंभयति-ते) To impel, propel, drive onward.

दभितिः f. Ved. Injury, hurt, damage.

दभः Ved. Deception, fraud.

दभ्र a. Little, small ; अदभ्रदर्भामधिशय्य स स्थलीं Ki. 1. 38 ; see अदभ्र, —भ्रः The ocean. —भ्रं ind. A little slightly, to some extent.

दम् 4 P. (दाम्यति, दमित, दांत) 1 To be tamed. -2 To be calm or tranquil; Ms. 4. 35, 6 8, 7. 141. -3 To tame, subdue, conquer, restrain; यमो दाम्यति राक्षसान् Bk. 18. 20 ; दमितवाप्यरिसंघातान् 9. 42, 19 ; 15. 37. -4 To pacify. —Caus. (दमयति-ते) 1 To tame. -2 To subdue, conquer, overpower. -3 To afflict, crush down ; अतिभारेण दमयति Pt. 4.

दमः [दम् भावे घञ्] 1 Taming, subduing. -2 Self-command, subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint ; Bg. 10. 4 ; (निग्रहो बाह्यवृत्तीनां दम इत्यभिधीयते). -3 Drawing the mind away from evil deeds or curbing its evil propensities; (कुत्सितात्कर्मणो विप्र यच्च चित्तनिवारणं स कीर्तितो दमः).-4 Firmness of mind. -5 Punishment, fine ; Ms. 9. 284, 290 ; 8. 293 ; Y. 2. 4. -6 Mire, mud. -7 Vishṇu. -8 N. of a brother of Damayantî. —मः, —मं Ved. 1 A house, home. -2 The inmates of a house. -Comp. —कर्तृ m. a lord, ruler. —घोषः N. of a king, father of शिशुपाल q. v.

दमक a. Taming, subduing, conquering.

दमथः, -थुः [दम्-भावे अथच्] 1 Subduing or curbing the passions, self-restraint.-2 Punishment.

दमन a.(-नी f.) [दम्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Taming, subduing, overpowering, conquering, defeating जामदग्न्यस्य दमने नैव निर्बंधुमर्हसि U. 5. 32 ; Bh 3. 89 ; so सर्वदमन, अरिदमन &c. -2 Tranquil, passionless. —नः 1 A charioteer. -2 A warrior. -3 The Kunda plant. -4 An epithet of Vishṇu. —नं 1 Taming subjugation, curbing, restraint. -2 Punishing, chastising ; दुर्दांतानां दमनविधयः क्षत्रियेष्वायतंते Mv. 3. 34.-3 Self-restraint. -4 Slaying, killing;U. 5. 35.

दमनकः N. of a tree.

दमयंती N. of the daughter of Bhîma, king of the Vidarbhas. [She was so called because by her machless beauty she subdued the pride of all lovely women ; cf. N. 2. 18 :—भुवनत्रयसुभ्रुवामसौ दमयंती कमनीयतामदं । उदियाय यतस्तनुश्रिया दमयंतीति ततोऽभिधां दधौ ॥. A golden swan first described to her the beauty and virtues of king Nala, and through him she communicated her love to Nala. Afterwards at a Svayamavara she chose Nala for her husband from out of a host of competitors among whom were the four gods Indra, Agni, Yama and Varuṇa themselves, and the lovely pair spent some years very happily. But their happiness was not destined to last long. Kali,

envious of the good fortune of Nala, entered his body, and induced him to play at dice with his brother Pushkara. In the heat of the play the infatuated monarch staked and lost everything except himself and his wife. Nala and Damayantî were therefore driven out of the kingdom, 'clad in a single garment'. While wandering through the wilderness, Damayantî had to pass through several trying adventures, but her devotion to her husband remained entirely unshaken. One day while she was asleep, Nala in the frenzy of despair abandoned her, and she was obliged to go to her father's house. After some time she was united with her husband, and they passed the rest of their lives in the undisturbed enjoyment of happiness. See Nala and Ṛituparṇa also].

दमयितृ *a.* [दम्-णिच्-तृच्] 1 Taming, subduing. -2 A punisher, chastiser. -3 An epithet of Vishṇu, or Śiva.

दमित *a.* 1 Tamed, calmed, tranquillized. -2 Conquered, curbed, subdued, defeated.

दमिन् *a.* 1 Tamed, subdued. -2 Taming, subduing, overpowering.

दम्य *a.* 1 To be trained or tamed. -2 To be punished, punishable.--म्यः 1 A young bullock (requiring training and experience), नार्हति तातः पुंगवधारितायां धुरि दम्यं नियोजयितुं V. 5; गुर्वी धुरं यो भुवनस्य पित्रा धुर्येण दम्यः सदृशं बिभर्ति R. 6. 78 ; Mu. 3. 3. -2 A steer that has to be tamed.

दांत *p. p.* [दम्- कर्तरि क्त] 1 Tamed, subdued, overpowered, curbed, restrained, bridled ; see दम्. -2 Docile, tame, mild. -3 Self possessed, self-controlled ; U. 5. -4 Subdued, conquered, vanquished ; U. 5. 33. -5 Resigned. -6 Liberal. -7 Dental. -8 Patient of bodily mortifications or austerities &c. -तः 1 A tamed ox. -2 A donor. -3 N. of a tree (दमनक).

दांतिः *f.* [दम्-क्तिन्] 1 Self-restraint, subjection, control. -2 The patient endurance of bodily mortifications, religious austerities &c. -3 Humiliation.

दमु (मू) नस् *m.* Fire.

दंपती *m. du.* (comp. of जाया and पति) Husband and wife ; R. 1. 35, 2. 70 ; Ms. 3. 116.

दंभ् I. 5 P. See दंभ्. -II. *Caus.* or 10 U. (दंभयति ते) 1 To kill, destroy, strike down. -2 (A.) To collect, arrange, string.

दंभः [दंभ्-घञ्] 1 Deceit, fraud, trickery. -2 Religious hypocrisy ; Bg. 6. 4 ; -3 Arrogance, pride, ostentation. -4 Sin, wickedness. -5 The thunderbolt of Indra. -6 An epithet of Śiva.

दंभक *a.* Cheating, deceiving.

दंभनं [दंभ्-भावे ल्युट्] Cheating, deceiving, deceit.

दंभिन् *a.* [दंभ्-णिनि] 1 Wicked, proud. -2 Hypocritical. —*m.* A hypocrite, an impostor ; Y. 1. 130 ; Bg. 13. 7.

दंभोलिः 1 Indra's thunderbolt. -2 A diamond.

दय् 1 A. (दयते, दयित) 1 To feel pity or compassion for, pity, sympathise with (with gen.); रामस्य दयमानोऽसावध्येति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119 ; तेषां दयसे न कस्मात् 2. 33, 15. 63. -2 To love, like, be fond of ; दयमानाः प्रमदाः S. 1. 4 ; Bk. 10. 9. -3 To protect ; नगजा न गजा दयिता दयिताः Bk. 10 9. -4 To go, move. -5 To grant, give, divide or allot. -6 To hurt.

दया [दय् भिदा-भावे अङ्] Pity, tenderness, compassion, mercy, sympathy ; निर्गुणेष्वपि सत्त्वेषु दयां कुर्वंति साधवः H. 1. 60 ; R. 2. 11 ; यत्नादपि परक्लेशं हर्तुं या हृदि जायते । इच्छा भूमिसुरश्रेष्ठ स दया परिकीर्तिता ॥. -Comp. —कर *a.* kind, sympathetic. (-रः) an epithet of Śiva. —कूटः, —कूर्चः epithets of Buddha. —वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroic compassion ; the sentiment of heroism arising out of compassion ; *e. g.* Jimûtavahana's remark to Garuḍa in Nâg.:—शिरामुखैः स्यंदत एव रक्तमद्यापि देहे मम मांसमस्ति । तृप्तिं न पश्यामि तवापि तावत् किं भक्षणात्त्वं विरतो गरुत्मन्॥. cf. also R. G. under दयावीर.

दयालु *a.* [दय् आलुच्] Kind, tender, merciful, compassionate ; यशःशरीरे भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 57, 52, 3.

दयित *p. p.* [दय्-क्त] Beloved, desired, liked ; Bk. 10. 9. —तः A husband, lover, a beloved person ; V. 3. 5 ; Bv. 2. 182. —ता A wife, one's beloved woman ; दयिताजीवितालंबनार्थी Me. 4 ; R. 2. 3 ; Bv. 2. 182 ; Ki. 6. 13 ; दयिताजितः 'a hen-pecked husband'.

दयित्नु *a.* Kind, compassionate.

दर *a.* [दृ-अप्] 1 Tearing, rending &c. (at the end of comp.). -2 Little, small. —रः, -रं 1. A cave, cavity, hole. -2 A conch-shell. —रः 1 Fear, terror, dread ; सा दरं पृतना निन्ये हैयमाना रसाद्दरं Si. 19. 23 ; न जातहार्देन न विद्विषा दरः Ki. 1. 33. -2 A stream. —रं *ind.* A little, slightly (in comp.); दरमीलन्नयना निरीक्षते Bv. 2. 182, 7 ; दरविगलितमल्लीवल्लिचंचत्पराग *&c.* Git. 1 ; so दरदलित-विकसित U. 4 ; Mâl. 3. -Comp. —तिमिर the darkness of fear; हरति दरतिमिरमतिघोरं Git. 10. —द *a.* causing fear. —दः, -दं vermilion. -चर: -इंद्रः Vishṇu's conch (पांचजन्य).

दरक *a.* Timid, cowardly.

दरणं Breaking, splitting.

दरणि *m. f*, दरणी [दृ अणि] 1 An eddy. -2 A current. -3 Surf. -4 Breaking.

दरथः 1 A cavity, hollow cave. -2 Fleeing away, taking flight. -3 Over-running the country for forage.

दरद् *f.* 1 The heart. -2 Terror, fear. -3 A mountain. -4 A precipice. —5 A bank or mound.

दरदाः *m. pl.* A country bordering on Kâshmira. —दः Fear, terror. -दं Red lead.

दरिः, -री *f.* A cave, cavern, valley ; दरीगृह Ku. 1. 10 ; एका भार्या सुंदरी वा दरी वा Bh. 3. 120. -Comp. —भृत् *m.* a mountain.

दरित *p. p.* 1 Frightened, terrified. -2 Timid. -3 Torn, rent.

दरिद्रा 2 P. (दरिद्राति, दरिद्रित ; *caus.* दरिद्रयति ; *desid.* दिदरिद्रासति, दिदरिद्रिषति) 1 To be poor or needy ; अधोऽधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपजायते । उपर्युपरि पश्यंतः सर्व एव दरिद्रति ॥ H. 2. 2 ; Bk. 18. 31. -2 To be in distress ; युक्तं मनैव किं वक्तुं दरिद्रति यथा हरिः Bk. 5. 86. -3 To become thin or sparse ; दरिद्रति वियद्द्रुमे कुसुमकांतयस्तारकाः Vikr. 11. 74.

दरिद्र *a.* [दरिद्रा-क] Poor, needy, indigent, in distressed circumstances, स तु भवतु दरिद्रो यस्य तृष्णा विशाला मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्रः Bh. 3. 56. °ता Poverty ; शंकनीया हि लोकेऽस्मिन्निष्प्रतापा दरिद्रता Mk. 3. 24.

दरिद्राणं Poverty.

दरिद्रायक *a.* Poor, needy.

दरिद्रित *a.* Poor, pauper, distressed.

दरोदरः 1 A gamester. -2 A stake at play. —रं 1 Gambling. -2 A die, dice ; see दुरोदर.

दर्दर *a.* Cracked, broken. —रः 1 A mountain. -2 A jar slightly broken.

दर्दरीकः 1 A frog. -2 A cloud. -3 A kind of musical instrument. —कं A musical instrument in general.

दर्दुरः [दणाति कर्णौ शब्देन उरच् नि॰ Tv.] 1 A frog ; पंकक्लिन्नमुखाः पिबंति सलिलं धाराहता दर्दुराः Mk. 5. 14. -2 A cloud. -3 A kind of musical instrument such as a flute. -4 A mountain. -5 N. of a mountain in the south (associated with Malaya) ; स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयदर्दुरौ R. 4. 51. -6 The sound of a drum. -7 A sort of rice. —रा, -री N. of Durgâ. —रं A group or assem-

bly of villages, district, province. -Comp. —पुटः the mouth of a pipe.

दर्द्रुः (द्रूः) *f.* A kind of leprosy.

दर्द्रु(द्रू)ण *a.* Herpetic.

दर्पः, दर्पण, दर्पित &c. See under दृप्.

दर्भः [दृभ्-घञ् अच् वा] A kind of sacred grass (Kusa grass) used at sacrificial ceremonies &c. ; *S.* 1. 7 ; R. 11. 31 ; Ms. 2. 43, 3. 208, 4. 36. -Comp. -अंकुरः a pointed blade of *darbha* grass ; *S.* 2. 12. —अनूपः a watery place full of *darbha* grass. —आह्वयः the Munja grass. —पत्रं a kind of grass (काश). —संस्तरः a bed of Kusa grass.

दर्भटं A private apartment, a retired room.

दर्म *a.* Ved. 1 Destroying.-2 Tearing, rending asunder.

दर्वः [दृ-व] 1 A mischievous or harmful person (हिंस्र). -2 A demon, goblin. -3 A ladle. -4 Injury, hurt. -5 The hood of a snake.

दर्वटः 1 A village-constable, a police-officer. -2 A door-keeper.

दर्वरीकः 1 An epithet of Indra.-2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Air, wind.

दर्विकः-का A ladle, spoon.

दर्वी (र्विः) *f.* [दृ-विन् वा ङीप्] 1 A ladle, spoon. -2 The expanded hood of a snake ; *Si.* 20. 42. -Comp —करः a snake, serpent. —होमः an oblation made with a ladle.

दर्श, दर्शक, दर्शन &c. See under दृश्.

दल् 1 P. (दलति, दलित) 1 To burst open, split, cleave, crack ; दलति हृदयं गाढोद्वेगं द्विधा तु न भिद्यते U. 3. 31 ; अपि ग्रावा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं 1. 28 ; Mâl. 9. 12, 20 ; दलति न सा हृदि विरहभरेण Git. 7 ; Amaru. 38. -2 To expand, bloom, open (as a flower) ; दलन्नवनीलोत्पल U. 1 ; इच्छंदं दलदरविंद ते मरंदं विंदंतो विदधतु गुंजितं मिलिंदाः Bv. 1. 15 ; *Si.* 6. 23 ; Ki. 10. 39. —*Caus.* (द-दा-लयति) 1 To cause to burst, tear asunder. -2 To cut, divide, split. -3 To dispel, drive or chase away ; Mâl. 8. 1. -4 To wither. -With उद् (*caus.*) to tear up. —वि 1. to break, split, crack ; त्वद्विधुभिर्व्यदलिष्यदसावपि N. 4. 88. -2. to dig up.

दलः -लं [दल्-अच्] 1 (*a*) A piece, portion, part, fragment ; *Si.* 4. 44. (*b*) A piece torn or split off. (*c*) Tearing, cutting. -2 A degree. -3 A half, the half. -4 A sheath, scabbard. -5 A small shoot or blade, a petal, leaf ; R. 4. 42 ; *S.* 3. 21, 22. -6 The blade of any weapon. -7 A clump, heap, quantity. -8 A detachment, a body of troops. -9 Alloy or adulteration. -Comp.—आढकः 1. foam. -2. a cuttle-fish bone. -3. a ditch, moat. -4. a hurricane, high wind. -5. red chalk. -6 wild sesamum. -7. the Kunda creeper. -8. a *Sûdra* -9. the headman of a village. -10. an elephant's ear. —आढ्यं mud on the banks of a river. —कपाटः a folded leaf. —कोमलं a lotus. —कोषः the Kunda creeper. —निर्मोकः the Bhûrja tree. —पुष्पा the Ketaka plant. —सूचिः,-ची *f.* a thorn. —स्नसा the fibre or vein of a leaf.

दलनं [दल्-करणे ल्युट्] Bursting, breaking, cutting, dividing, crushing, grinding, splitting ; मत्तेभकुंभदलने भुवि संति शूराः Bh. 1. 59.

दलनी, *f.*, दलिः *m.* A clod of earth.

दलशः *ind.* By pieces, in fragments.

दलिकं Timber, a piece of wood.

दलित *p. p.* [दल्-क्त] 1 Broken, torn, rent, burst, split. -2 Opened, expanded. -3 Bisected. -4 Driven asunder, dispelled, scattered. -5 Trodden down, crushed, destroyed. -6 Manifested, displayed.

दलपः 1 A weapon. -2 Gold. -3 *Sâstra*.

दल्भः 1 A wheel. -2 Fraud, dishonesty. -3 Sin.

दल्मिः 1 An epithet of *Si*va. -2 Indra's thunderbolt.

दवः 1 wood, forest. -2 Wild fire, forest-conflagration ; वितर वारिद वारि दवातुरे Subhâsh. -3 Fire-heat. -4 Fever, pain. -Comp. —अग्निः -दहनः a forest-conflagration ; यस्य न सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 9 ; Bv. 1. 36 ; Me. 53 ; शशाम वृष्ट्यापि विना दवाग्निः R. 2. 14.

दवथुः 1 Fire, heat. -2 Pain, anxiety, distress. -3 Inflammation of the eye.

दवयति Den. P. To make distant, remove (to a distance).

दविष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of दूर) Most distant &c.

दवीयस् *a.* (Compar. of दूर) 1 More distant or remote. -2 Far beyond or removed from ; विद्यावतां सकलमेव गिरां दवीयः Bv. 1. 69.

दशन् *num. a.* (pl.) Ten ; स भूमिं विश्वतो वृत्वा अत्यतिष्ठद्दशांगुलं Rv. 10. 90. 1. -Comp. —अंगुल *a.* ten fingers long. (-लं) a water-melon. —अधिपतिः a commander of ten men. —अर्ध *a.* five. (-र्धं) five. (-र्धः) an epithet of Buddha. —अर्हः 1. an epithet of Krishna or Vishnu. -2. Buddha. —अवताराः *m.pl.* the ten incarnations of Vishnu ; see under अवतार. —अवर *a.* consisting of at least ten. —अश्वः the moon. —आननः, -आस्यः epithets of Râvana ; R. 10. 75. —आमयः an epithet of Rudra —ईशः a superintendent of 10 villages. —एकादशिक *a.* who lends 10 and receives 11 in return ; *i. e.* who lends money at ten per cent.—कंठः,-कंधरः epithets of Râvana ; सप्तलोकैकवीरस्य दशकंठकुलद्विषः U. 4. 27. °अरिः, °जित् *m.*, रिपुः epithets of Râma ; R. 8. 29. —कर्मन् *n.* the ten ceremonies prescribed to the three twice-born classes.—कुमारचरितं a prose work by Dandin. -गुण *a.* ten-fold, ten times larger. —ग्रामपतिः,-ग्रामिकः,-ग्रामिन् *m.* —पः a superintendent of ten villages. -ग्रामी a collection or corporation of ten villages.—ग्रीवः =दशकंठ q. v. —पारमिताधरः 'possessing the ten perfections,' an epithet of Buddha.—पुरं N. of an ancient city, capital of king Rantideva ; Me. 47. —बंधः a tenth part. —बलः, —भूमिगः epithet of Buddha. —बाहुः an epitpet of *Siva*. —भुजा, —महाविद्या N. of Durgâ.—मालिकाः *pl.* 1. N. of a country. -2. the people or rulers of this country. —मास्य *a.* 1. ten months old. -2. ten months in the womb (as a child before birth). —मुखः an epithet of Râvana. °रिपुः an epithet of Râma;R. 14. 87. —मूलं a tonic medicine prepared from the roots of ten plants. —रथः N. of a celebrated king of Ayodhyâ, son of Aja, and father of Râma and his three brothers. [He had three wives Kausalya, Sumitra, and Kaikeyi,, but was for several years without issue. He was therefore recommended by Vasishtha to perform a sacrifice which he successfully did with the assistance of *R*ishyasringa. On the completion of this sacrifice Kausaly*a* bore to him Rama, Sumitr*a* Lakshman*a* and *S*atrughna, and Kaikey*i* Bharata. Dasaratha was extremely fond of his sons, but Rama was his greatest favourite—' his life, his very soul '. Thus when Kaikey*i* at the instigation of Manthar*a* demanded the fulfilment of the two boons he had previously promised to her, the king tried to dissuade her mind from her wicked resolve by threats, and failing these, by the most servile supplications. But Kaikey*i* remained inexorable,and the poor monarch was obliged to send his beloved son into exile. He soon afterwards died of a broken heart].—रश्मिशतः the sun ; R. 8. 29. —रात्रं a period of ten

nights. (-त्रः) a particular sacrifice lasting for ten days. —रूपभृत् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. —लक्षणकः religion; cf. धृतिः क्षमा दमोऽस्तेयं शौचमिंद्रियनिग्रहः । धीर्विद्या सत्यमक्रोधो दशकं धर्मलक्षणम् ॥ —वक्त्रः, —वदनः see दशमुख. —वाजिन् *m.* the moon. —वार्षिक *a.* happening after or lasting for ten years. —विध *a* of ten kinds. —शतं 1. a thousand. -2. one hundred and ten. °रश्मिः the sun. °अक्षः, °नयनः Indra. —शती a thousand.—स(सा)हस्रं ten thousand. —हरा 1. an epithet of the Ganges. -2. a festival in honour of the Ganges held on the 10th day of Jyeshṭha.-3. a festival in honour of Durgâ held on the tenth of *Asvina*.

दशक *a.* Consisting of ten, tenfold; कामजो दशको गणः Ms. 7. 47. —कं A group of ten; decad. -Comp. —मासिक *a.* hired for ten months.

दशत् *f.*, दशतिः *f.* A group of ten, decad.

दशतय *a.* (यी *f.*) Consisting of ten parts, ten-fold.

दशधा *ind.* 1 In ten ways.-2 In ten parts.

दशम *a.* (मी *f.*) Tenth. —मं A tenth part.

दशमिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Very old.

दशमी 1 The tenth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The tenth decad of the human life.-3 The last ten years of a century. -Comp. -स्थ, दशमीगत *a.* above ninety years old.

दशिन् *a.* 1 Divided into ten parts. -2 Having ten. —*m.* A superintendent of ten villages.

दशन, दष्ट See under दंश्.

दशा 1 The threads at the end of a piece of woven cloth, the fringe of a garment, the skirt, edge or hem of a garment; रक्तांशुकं पवनलोलदशं वहंती Mk. 1. 20; छिन्ना इवांबरपटस्य दशाः पतंति 5. 4. -2 The wick of a lamp; Bh. 3. 129; Kn. 4. 30. -3 Age or time of life; see दशांत below. -4 A period or stage of life; as बाल्य, यौवन, &c.; R. 5. 40 -5 A period in general. -6 State, condition, circumstances; नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; विषमां हि दशां प्राप्य दैवं गर्हयते नरः H. 4. 3. -7 State or condition of mind. -8 The result of actions, fate. -9 The aspect or position of planets (at birth). -10 The mind, understanding. -Comp. —अधिपतिः,-ईशः the sun; (for other meanings see under दशन्). —अंतः 1. the end of a wick. -2. the end of life; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशांतमुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1. (where the word is used in both senses.).—अंतरं different states, vicissitudes of life; *S.* 4. 1. -अंतरः a lamp.-कर्षः,-कर्षिन् *m.* 1. the end of a garment.-2. a lamp. -पाकः, -विपाकः 1. the fulfilment of fate. -2. a changed condition of life. —विपर्यासः ill-luck, misfortune.

दशार्णाः *m. pl.* 1 N. of a country; संपत्स्यंते कतिपयदिनस्थायिहंसा दशार्णाः Me. 23. -2 The people of this country.

दशेर See under दंश्.

दशे(से)रकः A young camel.

दस् I. 4 P. (दस्यति) 1 To throw up, toss. -2 To decay, waste away, perish. -II. 1. P., 10 U. (दंसति, दंसयति ते) 1 To bite, destroy, overpower. -2 To see. -3 To shine. —*Caus.* To exhaust, weary.

दसनं 1 Wasting, perishing. -2 Throwing. -3 Dismissing, sending away.

दस्त *a.* 1 Wasted, perished. -2 Thrown, tossed.-3 Dismissed.

दस्म *a.* [दस्-मक्] Ved. 1 Destroying, destructive. -2 Beautiful. -3 Wonderful, extraordinary. —स्मः 1 A sacrificer. -2 A thief, rogue. -3 Fire.

दस्मत् *a.* Ved. Desirable, acceptable.

दस्म्य *a.* Beautiful.

दस्युः [दस्-युच्] 1 N. of a class of evil beings or demons, enemies of gods and men, and slain by Indra, (mostly Vedic in this sense). -2 An outcast, a Hindu who has become an outcast by neglect of the essential rites; cf. Ms. 5. 131, 10. 45. -3 A thief, robber, bandit; पात्रीकृतो दस्युरिवासि येन *S.* 5. 20; R. 9. 53; Me. 7. 143. -4 A villain, miscreant; Mâl. 5. 21.-5 A desperado, violator, oppressor.

दस्र *a.* [दस्यति पाहृत् दस्-रक्] Savage, fierce, destructive —स्रौ (*m.* du.) 1 The two Asvins, the physicians of the gods. -2 The number 'two'. —स्रः 1 An ass -2 A robber.—स्रं 1 The cold season. -2 The lunar mansion Asvinî. -Comp. —देवता the constellation Asvinî. —सूः *f.* wife of the sun and mother of the Asvins,=संज्ञा q. v.

दह् 1 P. (दहति, ददाह, अधाक्षीत्, धक्ष्यति, दग्धुं, दग्ध *desid.* दिधक्षति) 1 To burn, scorch (fig. also); दग्धुं विश्वं दहनकिरणैर्नोदिता द्वादशार्काः Ve. 3. 6. 5. 20; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसं देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Git. 10; *S.* 3. 17. -2 To consume, destroy completely. -3 To pain, torment, afflict, distress, grieve; इत्थमात्मकृतमप्रतिहतं चापलं दहति *S.* 5; तस्सविषमिव शल्यं दहति मां 6. 8; एतत्तु मां दहति यद् गृहमस्मदीयं क्षीणार्थमित्यतिथयः परिवर्जयंति Mk. 1. 12, R. 8. 86, U. 4. 14. -4 To cauterize (in medicine). -WITH निस् 1. to burn, consume. -2 to torment, distress, pain. —परि to burn, scorch; दिशि दिशि परिदग्धा भूमयः पावकेन Rs. 1. 24; Bg. 1. 30. -प्र 1. to burn. -2. to burn completely. -3. to pain, torment. -4 to trouble, tease. -सं to burn; अभिजनः संदह्यतां वह्निना Bh. 2, 39.

दहन *a.* (नी *f.*) [दह्-ल्यु] 1 Burning, consuming by fire; Bh. 1. 71. -2 Destructive, injurious. —नः 1 Fire. -2 A pigeon. -3 The number 'three'. -4 A bad man. -5 The *Bhalla'taka* plant. -6 Lead-wort. (चित्रक). -7 The constellation कृत्तिका. —नं 1 Burning, consuming by fire (fig. also); R. 8. 20. -2 Cauterizing.-3 Sour gruel. -Comp. -अरातिः water.—उपलः the sun-stone. —उल्का a fire-brand. —केतनः smoke. —प्रिया Svâhâ, wife of Agni.—सारथिः wind.

दहनीय *a.* 1 To be Burnt. -2 Combustible.

दग्ध *p. p.* [दह्-क्त] 1 Burnt, consumed by fire. -2 (Fig.) Consumed by grief, tormented, distressed. -3 Famished.-4 Inauspicious, as in दग्धयोग.-5 Dry, tasteless, insipid.-6 Wretched, accursed, vile, (used as a term of abuse before a word); नाद्यापि मे दग्धदेहः पतति U. 4; अस्य दग्धोदरस्यार्थे कः कुर्यात्पातकं महत् H. 1. 68; so दग्धजठरस्यार्थे Bh. 3. 8. -7 Cunning (विदग्ध) —ग्धा 1 The quarter where the sun remains overhead. -2 A lunar day or तिथि on which it is considered inauspicious or unlucky to do any act. —ग्धं 1 Burning. -2 Cauterizing. -Comp. —काकः a raven.

दग्धिका Scorched rice.

दाहः [दह्-भावे-घञ्] 1 Burning, conflagration; दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 12; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; Ki 5. 14. -2 Glowing redness (as of the sky). -3 The sensation of burning, internal heat.-4 Feverish or morbid heat.-Comp.-अगुरु *n.*, -काष्ठं a kind of agallochum. —आत्मक *a.* destructive, having power to burn, combustible; *S.* 2. 7. —ज्वरः inflammatory fever. —सरः, -सरस् *n.*, -स्थलं a place where dead bodies are burnt, cemetery. —हर, -हरण *a.* allaying heat. (-रं, -णं) the *Usira* plant.

दाहक *a.* (हिका *f.*) [दह्-ण्वुल्] 1 Burning, kindling. -2 Incendiary, inflammatory. -3 Cauterizing. —कः 1 Fire. -2 The Chitraka plant.

दाहनं 1 Burning, reducing to ashes. -2 Cauterizing.

दाहिन् *a.* [दह्-णिनि] 1 Burning, setting on fire. -2 Tormenting, paining, distressing.

दाहुक *a.* Burning &c.

दाह्य *a.* [दह्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be burnt. -2 Combustible.

दहर *a.* [दह्-अर] Small, subtile, fine, thin. -3 Young in age. -3 Unintelligible. —रः 1 A child, an infant. -2 Any young animal -3 A youngor brother. -4 The cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -5 A mouse or rat.

दह्र *a.* Small, fine, thin. —ह्रः 1 Cavity of the heart, or the heart itself. -2 Fire. -3 A forest-conflagration.

दा I. 1 P. [यच्छति, दत्त] To give, grant. —WITH प्रति to exchange; तिलेभ्यः प्रतियच्छति माषान् Sk. -II. 2 P. (दाति) To cut; ददाति द्रविणं भूरि दाति दारिद्र्यमर्थिनां K. R. -III. 4 P. (दायति) To bind (?). -IV. 3 U. (ददाति, दत्ते; ददौ-ददे, अदात्-अदित, दास्यति-ते, दातुं, दत्त; but with आ the *p. p.* is आत्त; with उप, उपात्त; with नि, निदत्त or नीत्त, and with प्र, प्रदत्त or प्रत्त) 1 To give, grant, bestow, offer, yield, impart, present (usually with acc. of the thing and dat., sometimes gen. or loc. also, of the person); अवकाशं किलोदन्वान् रामायाभ्यर्थितो ददौ R. 4. 58; सेचनघटैः बालपादपेभ्यः पयो दातुमित एवाभिवर्तते *S.* 1; Ms. 3. 31, 9. 271; कथमस्य स्तनं दास्ये Hariv. -2 To pay (as debt, fine &c.). -3 To hand or deliver over. -4 To restore, return. -5 To give up, sacrifice, surrender; प्राणान् दा to sacrifice one's life; so आत्मानं दा to sacrifice oneself. -6 To put, place, apply, plant; कर्णे करं ददाति &c. -7 To give in marriage; यस्मै दद्यात् पिता त्वेनां Ms. 5. 151; Y. 2. 146, 3. 24. -8 To allow, permit (usually with inf.); बाष्पस्तु न ददात्येनां द्रष्टुं चित्रगतामपि *S.* 6. 21. (The meanings of this root may be variously modified or extended according to the noun with which it is connected; मनो दा to think, direct the mind to anything; नीतौ मनो दीयते Mu. 2. 5; अवकाशं दा to give place to, make room; (see अवकाश); कर्णं दा to give ear to or listen; दर्शनं दा to show oneself to, grant audience to; शब्दं दा to make a noise; तालं दा to clap the hands; आत्मानं खेदाय दा to expose oneself to trouble; आतपे दा to expose to the sun's heat; आज्ञां, निदेशं दा to issue orders, command; आशिषं दा to pronounce a blessing; चक्षुः, दृष्टिं दा to cast a glance, see; वाचं दा to address a speech to; प्रतिवचः, -वचनं or प्रत्युत्तरं दा to give reply; शोकं दा to cause grief; श्राद्धं दा to perform a Sráddha; मार्गं दा to make way for, allow to pass, stand out of the way; वरं दा to grant a boon; संग्रामं दा to fight; अर्गलं दा to bolt, fasten or secure with a latch; निगडं दा to put in chains, fetter; संकेतं दा to make an appointment; शापं दा to curse; वृतिं दा to enclose, fence in; अग्निं, पावकं दा to set on fire, &c. &c. —*Caus.* (दापयति-ते) To cause to give, grant, &c. —*Desid.* (दित्सति-ते) To wish to give, &c.

दत्त *p. p.* [दा कर्मणि क्त] 1 Given, given away, presented. -2 Made over, delivered, assigned. -3 Placed, stretched forth. -4 Preserved, guarded; see दा. —त्तः 1 One of the twelve kinds of sons in Hindu law; (also called दत्त्रिम); माता पिता वा दद्यातां यमद्भिः पुत्रमापदि । सदृशं प्रीतिसंयुक्तं स ज्ञेयो दत्त्रिमः सुतः ॥ Ms. 9. 168. -2 A title added to the names of Vaisyas; cf. the quotation under गुप्त. -3 N. of a son of Atri and Anasuyâ; see दत्तात्रेय below. —त्तं Gift, donation. -Comp. —अनप(पा)-कर्मन्, -अप्रदानिकं non-delivery or resumption of gifts, one of the 18 titles of Hindu law. —अवधान *a.* attentive. —आत्मन् *m.* an orphan or a son who being deserted by his parents offers himself to persons disposed to adopt him; दत्तात्मा तु स्वयं दत्तः Y. 2. 131. —आत्रेयः N. of a sage, son of Atri and Anasuyâ, considered as an incarnation of Brahmâ, Vishṇu and Mahesa. —आदत्त *a.* given and received. —आदर *a.* 1. showing respect, respectful. -2. treated with respect. —दृष्टि *a.* looking at; *S.* 1. 7. —नृत्योपहार *a.* presented with the offering of a dance, *i. e.* complimented with a dance; Me. 32. —शुल्का a bride for whom a dowry has been paid. —हस्त *a.* having a hand given for support, supported by the hand of; शंभुना दत्तहस्ता Me. 60 'leading on Sambhu's arm'; स कामरूपेश्वरदत्तहस्तः R. 7. 17; (fig.) being given a helping hand, supported, aided, assisted; दैवेनेत्थं दत्तहस्तावलंबे Ratn. 1. 8; वात्या खेदं कृशांग्याः सुचिरमवयवैर्दत्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21

दत्तकः An adopted son; Y. 2. 130; see दत्त above.

दत्तिः A gift, donation.

दत्रं Ved. A gift, donation.

दत्त्रिम *a.* Received by gift. —मः One of the twelve kinds of sons; see दत्त; Ms. 8. 415; 9. 141.

दा 1 Protection, defence. -2 Cleaning, purifying.

दाकः 1 A giver, donor. -2 An institutor of a sacrifice (who employs and pays the priests).

दात *a.* 1 Divided, cut. -2 Washed, purified. -3 Reaped.

दातव्य *a.* 1 To be given. -2 Payable. -3 To be restored or returned. -4 To be given in marriage, &c. see दा.

दातिः *f.* 1 Giving. -2 Cutting, destroying. -3 Distribution.

दातृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) [दा-तृच्] 1 Giving, offering, granting, presenting, bestowing, imparting, &c. -2 Liberal. —*m.* (ता) 1 A giver (in general); Ku. 6. 1. -2 A donor; Bv. 1. 66. -3 A lender, creditor. -4 A teacher. -5 A cutter.

दात्रं 1 An instrument of cutting, a sort of sickle or knife. -2 Ved. A share, possession. -3 A gift, donation.

दात्वः A donor. —त्वं 1 The performance of a sacrifice. -2 A sacrificial rite.

दानं [दा-ल्युट्] 1 Giving, granting, teaching, &c. (in general). -2 Delivering, handing over. -3 A gift, donation, present; Ms. 2. 158; Bg. 17. 20; Y. 3. 274. -4 Liberality, charity, giving away as charity, munificence; R. 1. 69; Bh. 2. 43. -5 Ichor or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut; सद्दानतोयेन विषाणि नागः Śi. 4. 63; Ki. 5. 9; V. 4. 25; Pt. 2. 70 (where the word has sense 4 also); R. 2. 7, 4. 45, 5. 43. -6 Bribery, as one of the four Upâyas or expedients of overcoming one's enemy; see उपाय. -7 Cutting, dividing. -8 Purification, cleaning. -9 Protection. -10 Pasture. -11 Adding. —नः Ved. 1 Distribution (of food), meal, especially a sacrificial meal. -2 Part, possession, share. -3 A distributor. -Comp. —काम *a.* liberal. —कुल्या the flow of rut from an elephant's temples. —धर्मः alms-giving, charity. —पतिः 1. an exceedingly liberal man. -2. Akrûra, a friend of Krishṇa. —पत्रं a deed of gifts. —पात्रं 'a worthy recipient,' a Brâhmaṇa fit to receive gifts. —प्रातिभाव्यं security for payment of a debt. —भिन्न *a.* made hostile by bribes. —वज्रः an epithet of the Vaisyas or men of the third tribe. —वारि *n.*, -तोयं ichor flowing from temples of elephants. —वीरः 1. a very liberal man. -2. (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of liberality, the sentiment of chivalrous liberality; *e. g.* Parasurâma who gave away the earth with its seven continents; cf. the instance

given in R. G. under दानवीरः—किंयदिदं-मधिकं मे यद्द्विजायार्थयित्रे कवचमरमणीयं कुंडलं चार्पयामि । अकरुणमवकृत्य द्राक्कृपाणेन निर्यद्बहलरुधिरधारं मौलिमावेदयामि ॥. —शील, शूर,–शौंड *a.* exceedingly liberal or munificent.

दानकं A mean or unworthy gift.

दानिन् *a.* 1 Liberal, munificent.–2 Having gifts.

दानीय *a.* 1 Due, best owable, fit to be given. –2 Receiving gifts. —यं A gift, donation.

दानु *a.* [दा-नु] 1 Valiant. –2 Conquering, destroying. –नुः 1 A donor. –2 Prosperity. –3 Satisfaction. –4 Air, wind. –5 A demon. —*n.* 1 A gift. –2 A fluid, drop.

दापनं Causing or obliging (one) to pay or give.

दापित *p. p.* [दा-णिच् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Caused to be given. –2 Condemned to pay fine, fined. –3 Adjudged. –4 Assigned, awarded.

दित्सा Desire of giving; Bv. 1. 125.

दित्सु *a.* Wishing to give &c.

देय *a.* [दा कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be given, offered or presented; R. 3. 16. –2 Fit to be given, proper for a gift.–3 To be returned or restored; विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17; Ms. 8. 139, 185. –4 To be shown. –5 To be given in marriage. –6 To be paid (as a debt &c). –7 To be placed, put, applied, laid &c.; see दा above. —यं A gift, donation.

दाक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Relating to Daksha. —क्षं The south.

दाक्षायण *a.* (णी *f.*) Coming from the Daksha family. —णः A son of Daksha. —णं Gold or a golden ornament.

दाक्षायणिन् *m.* A Brâhmaṇa student wearing gold ear-rings.

दाक्षायणी [दक्षस्यापत्यं स्त्री इञ् फक्-ङीप्] 1 Any one of the 27 lunar mansions (they being mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Daksha). –2 N. of Diti, wife of Kaśyapa and mother of the demons. –3 N. of Pârvatî. –4 The lunar constellation called Revatî. –5 N. of Kadrû or Vinatâ. –6 N. of Aditi, mother of the gods. –7 The Dantî plant. -Comp. —पतिः 1. an epithet of *S*iva. –2. the moon. —पुत्रः a god.

दाक्षायण्यः The sun.

दाक्षाय्यः A vulture.

दाक्षिः A son of Daksha.

दाक्षिण *a.* (णी *f.*) [दक्षिणा प्रयोजनमस्य अण्] 1 Relating to a sacrificial gift or to a gift in general.–2 Relating to the south. —णं A collection of sacrificial gifts.

दाक्षिणात्य *a.* Belonging to or living in the south, southern; अस्ति दाक्षिणात्ये जनपदे महिलारोप्यं नाम नगरं Pt. 1. —त्यः A southerner, a native of the Deccan; आरंभशूराः खलु दाक्षिणात्याः. –2 The cocoa-nut.

दाक्षिणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Connected with a sacrificial gift.

दाक्षिण्य *a.* [दक्षिणस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Relating to a sacrificial gift. —ण्यं 1 (*a*) Politeness, civility, courtesy; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा R. 1. 31. (*b*) Kindness; V. 1. 2; Bh. 2. 22; Mâl. 1.8.–2 Insincere or over-courteous conduct of a lover (towards his beloved); *S*. 6. 4; it is thus defined :—दाक्षिण्यं चेष्टया वाचा परचित्तानुवर्तनम्. –3 The state of relating to or coming from the south; स्नेहदाक्षिण्ययोर्योगात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4. (where the word has sense 1 or 2 also). –4 Concord, harmony, agreement. –5 Honesty, candour.–6 Talent, cleverness.

दाक्षी 1 A daughter of दक्ष. –2 N. of the mother of Pâṇini. -Comp. —पुत्रः N. of Pâṇini.

दाक्षेयः A metronymic of Pâṇini.

दाक्ष्यं [दक्षस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Cleverness, skill, fitness, dexterity, ability; Bg. 18. 43. –2 Probity, integrity, honesty.

दाघः Burning.

दाडकः A tooth, tusk.

दाडि(लि:)मः –मा 1 The pomegranate tree; पाकारुणस्फुटितदाडिमकांति वक्त्रं Mâl. 9. 31; Amaru. 13.–2 Small cardamoms —मं The fruit of the pomegranate tree.-Comp.—प्रियः, –भक्षणः a parrot.

दाडिंबः The pomegranate tree.

दाढा 1 A large tooth or tusk. –2 A multitude. –3 Wish, desire.

दाढिका The beard; Ms. 8. 283. (Kull. श्मश्रु).

दांड *a.* (डी *f.*) Relating to a stick or punishment. —डा A kind of game with sticks.

दांडाजिनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Carrying a staff and hide (as mere outward signs of religious devotion). —कः A cheat, hypocrite, imposter.

दांडिकः A chastiser, punisher.

दाक, दाति, दातृ, दानं, दानु, &c. See under दा.

दात्यूहः 1 The gallinule; दात्यूहैस्तिनिशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय स्थितं Mâl. 9. 7. –2 The Châtaka bird. –3 A cloud. –4 A water-crow. (Written also दात्यौह).

दादः [दद्-घञ्] A gift, donation. -Comp. दः A donor.

दाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of or from, or mixed or sprinkled with, coagulated milk. –2 Carrying about or selling coagulated milk. –3 Eating anything with coagulated milk. —कं A kind of broth.

दान् 1 U. (दानति-ते) To cut, divide. —*Desid.* (दीदांसति-ते) To make straight; (*desid.* in form, but not in sense).

दानवः [दनोरपत्यं अण्] A demon, Râkshasa : त्रिदिवमुद्धृतदानवकंटकं *S*. 7. 3. -Comp. —अरिः 1. a god. –2. an epithet of Vishṇu. —गुरुः an epithet of Sukra.

दानवेयः = दानव q. v.

दांत, दांतिः See under दम्.

दांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of ivory.

दापन, दापित See under दा.

दामन् *n.* [दो-मनिन्] 1 A string thread, fillet, rope. –2 A chaplet, a garland in general; आद्ये बद्धा विरहदिवसे या शिखा दाम हित्वा Me.92; कनकचंपकदामगौरीं Ch. P. 1; *Si*. 4. 50.–3 A line, streak (as of lightning); विद्युद्दाम्ना हेमराजीव विंध्यं M. 3. 20; Me. 27.–4 A large bandage. –5 Ved. A gift. —6 A portion, share. –7 A girdle. -Comp. —अचलं, —अंजनं a foot-rope for horses, &c.; *Si*. 5. 61. —उदरः an epithet of Krishna.

दामनी A foot-rope.

दामा A string, cord.

दामिनी Lightning.

दांपत्यं Matrimony, the matrimonial relation.

दांभिक *a.* (की *f.*) [दंभेन चरति धर्म -ठक्] 1 Deceitful, hypocritical. –2 Proud, imperious. –3 Ostentatious; sanctimonious. —कः 1 A cheat. –2 A hypocrite.

दायः [दा-भावे घञ्] 1 A gift, present, donation; रहसि रमते प्रीत्या दायं ददात्यनुवर्तते Mâl. 3. 2; प्रीतिदायः Mâl. 4; Ms. 8. 199. –2 A nuptial present (given to the bride or the bridegroom). –3 Share, portion, inheritance, patrimony; अनपत्यस्य पुत्रस्य माता दायमवाप्नुयात् Ms. 9. 217; 77,164, 203. –4 A part or share in general.–5 Delivering, handing over. –6 Dividing, distributing. –7 Loss, destruction. –8 Irony. –9 Site, place. –10 Alms given to a student at his initiation, &c. -Comp. —अपवर्तनं forfeiture of inheritance; Ms. 9. 79. —अर्ह *a.* claiming inheritance. —आदः [दायमादत्ते-आदा-क] 1 one entitled to a share of patrimony, an heir; पुमान्दायादोऽदायादा स्त्री Nir; Y. 2. 118; Ms. 8. 160. –2. a son.–3.

a relative, kinsman near or remote, a distant descendant. -4. a claimant or pretender in general ; गवां गोषु च दायादः Sk.—आदा,-दी 1. an heiress. -2. a daughter.—आद्यं 1. inheritance. -2. the state of being an inheritor. —कालः the time of the partition of an inheritance. —बंधुः 1. a partner in the inheritance. -2. a brother. —भागः division of property among heirs, partition (of inheritance).

दायक *a.* (यिका *f.*) [दा-ण्वुल्] Giving, granting, bestowing, &c. (at the end of comp.); उत्तर°, पिंड°, &c. -कः 1 An heir, inheritor.-2 A donor.

दायिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Giving, granting. -2 Causing, producing ; as in क्लेशदायिन् &c.

दार: 1 a rent, gap, cleft, hole. -2 A ploughed field —राः [दारयंति (भ्रातॄन् इति दाराः cf. P. III. 3. 20 Vârt.] (*m.* pl.) A wife ; एते वयममी दाराः कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6.33; दशरथदारानधिष्ठाय वसिष्ठः प्राप्तः U. 4 ; Pt. 1. 100 ; Ms. 1.. 112 ; 2. 217 ; S. 4. 16, 5. 29. -Comp. —अधीन *a.* dependent on a wife. —उपसंग्रहः,-ग्रहः,-परिग्रहः, -ग्रहणं marriage ; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19. —कर्मन् *n.*, —क्रिया marriage ; R.5 40. —बलिभुज् *m.* a crane.

दारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [दृ-ण्वुल्] Breaking, tearing, splitting ; दारिका हृदयदारिका पितुः. —कः 1 A boy, a son.–2 A child,infant.-3 Any young animal. -4 A village hog. -Comp. —आचार्यः a schoolmaster.

दारणं [दृ-णिच् युच्] 1 Splitting, tearing, rending, opening, cleaving. -2 The fruit of the clearing nut plant. —णी N. of Durgâ.

दारिका 1 A daughter. -2 A harlot. -3 A rent, cleft. -Comp. —दानं the gift of a daughter in marriage.

दारव *a.* (वी *f.*) Wooden, made of wood.

दारिः *f.* Tearing, cutting.

दारित *p. p.* Torn, divided, split, rent.

दारिन् *m.* 1 A husband. -2 A polygamist.

दारी 1 1 A cleft.-2 A kind of disease. -3 A chap.

दारद: 1Quicksilver.-2 The ocean. —दः,-दं Vermilion.

दारिद्र्यं, दारिद्रं [दरिद्रस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Poverty, indigence ; दारिद्र्यदोषो गुणराशिनाशी Subhâsh.

दारु *a.* [दीर्यते दृ-उण्] 1 Tearing, rending. -2 Liberal -3 Kind —रुः 1 A liberal or munificent man. -2 A donor. -3 An artist.–रु *n.* (said to be *m.* also) 1 Wood, a piece of wood, timber.–2 A block.-3 A lever.-4 A bolt. -5 The pine or Devadâru tree. -6 Ore. -7 Brass. -Comp. —अंडः the peacock. —आघाटः the wood-pecker. —कृत्यं wood-work ; Pt. 1. 90. —गर्भा a wooden puppet. —जः a kind of drum. —पात्रं a wooden vessel, such as a trough. —पुत्रिका,-पुत्री a wooden doll. —मुख्याह्वया, -मुख्याह्वा a lizard. —यंत्रं 1. a wooden puppet moved by strings. -2. any machinery of wood. —वधूः a wooden doll. —सारः sandal. —हस्तकः a wooden spoon.

दारुक: 1 The Devadâru tree.-2 N. of Krishṇa's charioteer ; उत्कंधरं दारुक इत्युवाच Si. 4. 18.—का 1 A puppet. -2 A wooden figure.

दारुण *a.* [दृ-णिच्-उनन् Uṇ. 3. 53] 1 Hard, rough ; U. 3. 34. -2 Harsh, cruel, ruthless, pitiless ; मय्येव विस्मरणदारुणचित्तवृत्तौ S. 5. 23 ; पशुमारणकर्मदारुणः 6. 1 ; दारुणरसः 'of cruel resolve or nature' U. 5. 19 ; Ms. 8. 270. -3 Fierce, terrible, frightful ; S. 6. 28. -4 Heavy, violent, intense, poignant, agonizing (grief, pain, &c.) ; हृदयकुसुमशोषी दारुणो दीर्घशोकः U. 3.5. -5 Sharp, severe (as words). -6 Atrocious, shocking. —णः 1 The sentiment of horror (भयानक) -2 N. of Vishṇu. —णं Severity, cruelty, horror, &c.

दारुण्यं 1 Harshness. -2 Cruelty. -3 Dreadfulness.

दार्ढ्यं [दृढस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Hardness, tightness, firmness.-2 Confirmation, corroboration.-3 Strength, energy.

दार्दुरः-रं 1 A conch shell the valve of which opens to the right. -2 Water. -3 Lac.

दार्भ *a.* (र्भी *f.*) Made of *darbha* grass ; दार्भं सुचत्पुटजपटलं वीतनिद्रो मयूरः S. 4. v. 1.

दार्व *a.* (र्वी *f.*) Wooden.

दार्विटं A council-house, court ; (a word derived from the Persian).

दार्शनिकः One familiar with the Darsanas or systems of philosophy.

दार्षद *a.* (दी *f.*) 1 Stony, mineral. -2 Ground on a flat stone (as सक्तु &c.).

दार्ष्टांत *a.* (ती *f.*), दार्ष्टांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Explained or illustrated by a दृष्टांत q. v., that which is the subject of an illustration (उपमेय) ; स्वापस्य दार्ष्टांतिकत्वेन विवक्षितं Sankara.

दालं A kind of wild honey.

दालनं Tooth-ache.

दालिमः = दाडिम q. v.

दालिमः N. of Indra.

दावः [दुनाति-दु कर्तरि ण] = दव q. v. -Comp. —अग्निः, -अनलः, -दहनः a forest-conflagration; आनंदमृगदावाग्निः शीलशाखिमदद्विपः । ज्ञानदीपमहावायुरयं खलसमागमः ॥ Bv. 1. 109, 34.

दावित *a.* Pained, troubled; Mâl. 6.

दाश् I. 1, 10 U. (दाशति-ते, दाशयति-ते) 1 To give, grant. -2 To offer an oblation. -II. 5. P. (दाश्नोति) To hurt, kill.

दाशः 1 A fisherman; Ms. 8. 408 , 409, 10. 34. -2 A servant, (दास q. v). -Comp. —ग्रामः a village mostly inhabited by fishermen. —नंदिनी an epithet of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa.

दाशे(से)यः The son of a fisherman's wife. —यी An epithet of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa.

दाशरथः, -दाशरथिः 1 A son of Dasaratha in general ; R. 10. 44. -2 N. of Râma and his three brothers, but especially of Râma ; R. 12. 45.

दाशार्हाः (*m.* pl.) The descendants of Dasârha, the Yâdavas ; Si. 2. 64. —र्हः An epithet of Krishṇa.

दाशेरः 1 The son of a fisherman. -2 A fisherman. -3 A camel.

दाशेरकः The Mâlava country. -काः (*m.* pl.) The rulers or inhabitants of that country. See दाशेर also.

दाश्व *a.* Liberal, giving.

दास् 1 U., 5 P. = दाश् q. v.

दासः 1 A slave, servant in general ; गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1 ; गृह°, कर्म° &c. -2 A fisherman. -3 A Sûdra, a man of the fourth caste.-4 A knowing man, one who knows the universal spirit. -5 N. of Vṛtrâsura. -6 A demon. -7 A savage, barbarian (opp. आर्य). -8 A worthy recipient (दानपात्र). -9 A word added to the name of a Sûdra ; cf. गुप्त. -Comp. —अनुदासः 'a slave of a slave', the humblest of the servants ; (sometimes used by the speaker as a mark of humility). —जनः a servant of slave ; कमपराधलवं मयि पश्यसि त्यजसि मानिनि दासजनं यतः V. 4. 29 ; (दासस्यकुलं is used as a compound in the sense of 'the mob or the common people') —भावः servitude.

दासिका A female servant or slave.

दासी 1 A female servant or slave. -2 The wife of a fisherman. -3 The wife of a Sûdra. -4 An altar. -5 A harlot. -Comp. —पुत्रः, -सुतः the son of a female slave. —श्रोत्रियः a Brâhmaṇa (knowing the Vedas) attached to a female slave. —सभं a collection of female slaves. (The gen. sing. दास्याः enters into some

componnds, bnt loses its literal sense; *e. g.* दास्याःपुत्रः, -सुतः 'a whore-son', used as a term of abuse; दास्याःपुत्रैः शकुनिलुब्धकैः *S.* 2; but दास्याः सदृशी 'like a female slave').

दासेरः The son of a female slave.

दासेरः,-रकः 1 The son of a female slave. -2 A Sûdra. -3 A fisherman. -4 A camel; *Si.* 12. 32, 5. 66.

दास्यं Servitude, slavery, service, bondage; पतिकुले तव दास्यमपि क्षमं *S.* 5. 27; Ms. 8. 410.

दास्रं The first of the 27 lunar mansions.

दाह, दाहक, दाहन, दाह्य, &c. See under दह्.

दिक्कः A young elephant (करभ) twenty years old.

दिग्ध See under दिह्.

दिंडिः, दिंडिरः A kind of musical instrument.

दित *a.* [दो-क्त इत्वम्] Cut, torn, rent, divided.

दितिः *f.* 1 Cutting, splitting, dividing. -2 Liberality. -3 N. of a daughter of Daksha, wife of Kasyapa and mother of the demons or *daityas*. —*m.* A king. -Comp. —जः, -तनयः a demon, a Râkshasa.

दित्यः A demon.

दिद्युः Ved. 1 A bright weapon. -2 The sky, heaven.

दिधिः Firmness, stability.

दिधिषाय्य *a.* Supporting. —य्यं 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 A false friend.

दिधिषुः 1 The second husband of a woman married again or twice. -2 A suitor. -3 A husband. —*f.* A virgin widow remarried.

दिधि(धी)षूः *f.* 1 A woman twice married. -2 An unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married; ज्येष्ठायां यद्यनूढायां कन्यायामुह्यतेऽनुजा । सा चाग्रेदिधिषूर्ज्ञेया पूर्वा च दिधिषूः स्मृता ॥ -Comp. —पतिः a man who has a sexual intercourse with the widow of his brother (not as a sacred duty but for carnal gratification); भ्रातुर्मृतस्य भार्यायां योऽनुरज्येत कामतः । धर्मेणापि नियुक्तायां स ज्ञेयो दिधिषूपतिः Ms. 3. 173.

दिधीर्षा Desire to sustain or support; दिक्कुंजराः कुरुत तत्त्रितये दिधीर्षा B. R. 1. 58.

दिनः-नं [द्यति तमः, दो दी वा नक् ह्रस्वः Un. 2. 49] 1 Day (opp. रात्रि), दिनांते निहितं तेजः सवित्रेव हुताशनः R. 4. 1; यामिनयंति दिनानि च सुखदुःखवशीकृते मनसि K. P. 10; दिनांते निलयाय गंतुं R. 2. 15. -2 A day (including the night), a period of hours; दिने दिने सा परिवर्धमाना Ku. 1. 25; सप्त व्यतीयुस्त्रिगुणानि तस्य दिनानि R. 2. 25. -Comp. —अंशः any portion of a day, *i e.* an hour, a watch, &c. —अंतं darkness. —अत्ययः, -अंतः, —अवसानं evening, sunset; R. 2. 15. 45. —अधीशः the sun. —अर्धः midday, noon. —अंतक darkness. —आगमः, -आदिः, —आरंभः daybreak, morning. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः the sun. °आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Saturn. -2. of Karna. -3. of Sugrîva. —करः, -कर्तृ, -कृत् *m.* the sun; तुल्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृतश्चाधिकारो मतो नः V. 2. 1; दिनकरकुलचंद्र चंद्रकेतो U. 6. 8; R. 9. 23. °तनयः N. of (1) Saturn; (2) Sugrîva; (3) Karna; (4) Yama. °तनया N. of (1) the river Yamunâ, (2) the river Tâptî. —केशरः —वः darkness. —क्षयः, -पातः evening. —चर्या daily occupation, daily routine of business. —ज्योतिस् *n.* sunshine. —दुःखितः the Chakravâka bird. —पः, -पतिः, -बंधुः, -प्रणीः, -प्राणिः, -मयूखः, -रत्नं the sun. —बलं N. of the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, eleventh, and twelfth signs of the zodiac taken collectively. -मलं a month. —मुखं morning; R 9. 25. —मूर्द्धन् *m.* the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. —यौवनं mid-day, noon (the youth of day).

दिनिका A day's wages.

दिन्व् 1 P. (दिन्वति) 1 To be glad, or to gladden. -2 To please, or to be pleased.

दिंप् 10 A. (दिंपयते) 1 To accumulate. -2 To order, direct. So दिंभ्.

दिरिपकः A ball for playing with.

दिलीपः A king of the Solar race, son of अंशुमत् and father of भगीरथ, but according to Kâlidâsa, of रघु. [He is described by Kalidasa as a grand ideal of what a king should be. His wife was Sudakshina, a woman in every respect worthy of her husband; but they had no issue. For this he went to his family priest Vasishtha who told him and his wife to serve the celestial cow Nandini. They accordingly served her for 21 days and were on the 22nd day favoured by the cow. A glorious boy was then born who conquered the whole world and became the founder of the line of the Raghus.]

दिलीरं A mushroom.

दिव् I. 4. P. (दीव्यति, द्यूत or द्यून; *desid.* दुद्यूषति, दिदेविषति) 1 To shine, be bright. -2 To throw, cast (as a missile); Bk. 17. 87, 5. 81. -3 To gamble, play with dice (with acc. or instr. of the 'dice'); अक्षैरक्षान् वा दीव्यति Sk.; *Si.* 8. 32; Ve. 1. 13. -4 To play, sport. -5 To joke, trifle with, make sport of, rally; (with acc.). -6 To stake, make a bet. -7 To sell, deal in (with gen.); अदेवीद्बंधुभागानां Bk. 8. 122; (but with acc. or gen. when the root is preceded by a preposition; शतं शतस्य वा परिदीव्यति Sk.) -8 To squander, make light of. -9 To praise. -10 To be glad, rejoice. -11 To be mad or drunk -12 To be sleepy. -13 To wish for. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (देवति, देवयति-ते). 1 To cause to lament, pain, vex, torment. -2 To ask, beg. -III. 10 A. (देवयते) To suffer pain, lament, moan. -With परि to lament, moan, suffer pain; Bk. 4. 34.

दिव् *f.* [दीव्यंत्यत्र दिव् बा° आधारे डिवि Tv.] (Nom. sing. द्यौः) 1 The heaven; R. 3. 4, 12; Me. 30. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4 Light, brilliance. -5 Fire, glow of fire. N. B. The compounds with दिव् as first member are mostly irregular; *e. g.* दिवस्पतिः an epithet of Indra; अनतिक्रमणीया दिवस्पतेराज्ञा *S.* 6. दिवस्पृथिव्यौ heaven and earth. दिविजः, दिविष्ठः, दिविस्थः, दिविस(ष)द् *m.*, दिवोकस् *m.* दिवौकस्, -सः 'inhabitant of the heaven', a god; *S.* 7; R. 3. 19, 47; दिविषद्वृंदैः Git. 7. दिवस्पृश् *m.* the Supreme Being. स्पृश् *a.* reaching or pervading the sky. दिवोद्भवा cardamoms. दिवोल्का a meteor. दिवौकस् *m.* 1. a god, -2. the Châtaka bird. -3. a deer. -4. a bee. -5. an elephant.

दिवं [दीव्यंत्यत्र घञर्थे आधारे क] 1 Heaven. -2 The sky. -3 A day. -4 A forest, wood, thicket.

दिवन् *n.* The heaven. —*m.* A day.

दिवसः-सं [दीव्यतेत्र दिव् असच् किच्च cf. Un. 3. 121] A day: दिवस इवाभ्रश्यामस्तपात्यये जीवलोकस्य *S.* 3. 12. -Comp. —ईश्वरः, -करः, -नाथः the sun; Rs. 3. 22. —मुखं morning, daybreak. —मुद्रा a day's wages. —विगमः evening, sunset; Me. 99.

दिवा *ind.* By day, in the daytime; दिवाभू 'to become day' -Comp. -अटनः a crow. —अंध *a.* blind by day. (-धः) an owl. —अंधकी, -अंधिका a musk-rat. —अवसानं 'close of day', evening. -करः 1. the sun; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 48 -2. a crow. -3. the sun flower. —कीर्तिः 1. a Chândâla, a man of low caste. -2. a barber. -3. an owl. —चरः 1. a Chândâla. -2. a kind of bird (श्यामा). —निशं *ind.* day and night. —पुष्टः, -मणिः the sun. —प्रदीपः 'a lamp by day', an obscure man. —भीतः, -भीतिः 1. an owl; दिवाकराद्रक्षति यो गुहासु लीनं दिवाभीतमिवांधकारं Ku. 1. 12. -2. a white lotus (opening at night). -3. a thief, house

breaker. —मध्यं mid-day. —रात्रं *ind.* day and night. —वसुः the sun. —शय *a.* sleeping by day; R. 19. 34. —स्वमः,-स्वापः sleep during day-time. (-पः) an owl.

दिवातन *a.* (नी *f.*) [दिवा भवः ट्यु तुट् च] Of or belonging to the day; Ku. 4. 46; Bk. 5. 65.

दिविः The Châsha bird; (also दिवः).

दिव्य *a.* [दिवि भवः यत्] 1 Divine, heavenly, celestial. -2 Supernatural, wonderful; परदोषेक्षणदिव्यचक्षुषः Si. 16. 29; Bg. 11.8.-3 Brilliant, splendid.-4 Charming, beautiful. —व्यः 1 A superhuman or celestial being; दिव्यानामपि कृतविस्मयां पुरस्तात् Si. 8. 64.-2 Barley.-3 An epithet of Yama. -4 A fragrant resin, bdellium. -5 A philosopher.—व्यं 1 Celestial nature, divinity. -2 The sky. -3 An ordeal (of which 10 kinds are enumerated); cf. Y. 2.22,95. -4 An oath, a solemn declaration. -5 Cloves. -6 A kind of sandal. -7 A kind of water. -Comp —अंशुः the sun. —अंगना, -नारी, -स्त्री a heavenly nymph, celestial damsel, an *apsaras.* —अदिव्य *a.* partly human and partly divine (as a hero, such as *Arjuna*). —उदकं rain-water. —उपपादुकः a god. —ओषधिः *f.* a herb of great supernatural efficacy, *i. e.* curing snake-poison; Mu. 1. 21. —कारिन् *a.* 1. taking an oath. -2. undergoing an ordeal.—गंधः sulphur. (-धा) large cardamoms, (-धं) cloves. —गायनः a Gandharva. —चक्षुस् *a.* 1. having divine vision, heavenly-eyed; R. 3. 45. -2. blind. (-*m.*) monkey. (-*n.*) a divine or prophetic eye, supernatural vision, the power of seeing what is invisible by the human eye. —ज्ञानं supernatural knowledge —दृश् *m.* an astrologer. —दोहदं a present offered to a deity for the accomplishment of one's desired object. —पुष्पः the Karavîra tree. —प्रश्नः inquiry into celestial phenomena or future course of events, augury. —मानं measuring the time according to the days and years of the gods. —मानुषः a demi god. —रत्नं a fabulous gem said to grant all desires of its possessor, the philosopher's stone; cf. चिंतामणि. —रथः a celestial car moving through the air. —रसः 1. quicksilver. -2. heavenly water or love; V. 2. —वस्त्र *a.* divinely dressed. (-स्त्रः) 1. sunshine. -2. a kind of sun-flower. —वाक्यं a celestial word or voice. —श्रोत्रं an ear which hears everything. —सरित् *f.* the celestial Ganges. —सानुः N. of one of the Visvedevas. —सारः the Sâla tree.

दिश् 6 U. (दिशति-ते, दिष्ट; *desid.* दिदिक्षति-ते) 1 To point out, show, exhibit, produce (as a witness); साक्षिणः संति मेत्युक्त्वा दिशेत्युक्तो दिशेन्न यः Ms. 8. 57,52,53 -2 To assign, allot; इष्टां गतिं तस्य सुरा दिशंति Mb. -3 To give, grant, bestow upon, deliver or make over to; बाणमत्रभवते निजं दिशन् Ki 13. 68; R. 5. 30, 11. 2, 16. 72. -4 To pay (as tribute) -5 To consent to; R. 11. 49. -6 To direct, order, command. -7 To allow, permit; स्मर्तुं दिशंति न दिवः सुरसुंदरीभ्यः Ki. 5. 28. —*Caus.* (देशयति-ते) 1 To show, point out, allot, assign. -2 To teach, communicate, tell, inform. -3 To direct, order. -4 To confer, bestow.

दिश् *f.* [दिशति ददात्यवकाशं दिश्-क्विन्] (Nom. sing. दिक्-ग्) 1 A. direction, cardinal point, point of the compass, quarter of the sky; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; दिशि दिशि किरति सजलकणजालं Git. 4. -2 (*a*) The mere direction of a thing, hint, indication (of the general lines); इति दिक् (often used by commentators &c.); इत्थं लौकिकशब्दानां दिङ्मात्रमिह दर्शितं Sk. (*b*) (Hence) Mode, manner, method; मुनेः पाठोक्तदिशा S. D. दिगियं सूत्रकृता प्रदर्शिता; दासीसभं नृपसभं रक्षःसभमिमा दिशः Ak. -3 Region, space, place in general. -4 A foreign or distant region.-5 A point of view, manner of considering a subject. -6 A precept, order. -7 The number 'ten'. -8 A side or party. -9 The mark of a bite. (N. B In comp. दिश् becomes दिग् before words beginning with vowels and soft consonants, and दिक् before words beginning with hard consonants; *e. g.* दिगंबर, दिग्गज, दिक्पथ, दिक्करिन्, &c.) -Comp. —अंतः end of the direction or horizon, remote distance, remote place; Bv. 1. 2; Mâl. 2. 9; R. 3. 4, 5. 67, 16. 87; नानादिगंतागता राजानः &c. —अतरं 1. another direction. -2. the intermediate space, atmosphere, space. -3. a distant quarter, another or foreign country.—अंबर *a.* having only the directions for his clothing, stark naked, unclothed; दिगंबरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु Ku. 5 72. (-रः) 1. a naked mendicant (of the Jaina or Buddha sect). -2. a mendicant, an ascetic. -3. an epithet of (1) Siva; (2) Skanda. -4. darkness. (-री) an epithet of Durgâ. —अंबरका a naked mendicant (of the Jaina sect). —ईशः,-ईश्वरः the regent of a quarter; Ku. 5. 53; see अष्टदिक्पाल. —कन्या, —कांता, कामिनी a region of the sky (considered as a virgin).—करः 1. a youth, youthful man. -2. an epithet of *Siva.* —करिका, -करी a young girl or woman.—करिन्,-गजः,-दंतिन्,-वारणः *m.* one of the eight elephants said to guard and preside over the eight cardinal points; (see अष्टदिग्गज); दिग्दंतिशोभाः कुकुभश्चकार Vikr. 7. 1. —ग्रहणं observation of the quarters of the compass. -चक्रं 1. the horizon. -2. the whole world. —जयः, विजयः 'conquest of the directions,' the conquest of various countries in all directions, conquest of the world; सदिग्विजयमध्याजवीरः स्मर इवाकरोत् Vikr. 4. 1. —तटं the horizon. —दर्शनं 1. showing merely the direction, pointing out only the general mode or manner. -2. a general outline or survey. -3. a compass. —दाहः preternatural redness of the horizon. —नागः 1. an elephant of the quarter of the compass; see दिग्गज. -2. N. of a poet said to be a contemporary of Kalidâsa. (This interpretation is based on Mallinâtha's gloss on Me. 14 which is, however, very doubtful). —पति, —पालः the regent or guardian of a quarter; (for the names of the several regents, see अष्टदिक्पाल; cf. Ms. 5. 96; 7. 303. also). —पथः the surrounding region. —भागः a point of the compass, direction. —मंडलं = दिक्चक्रं q. v. —मात्रं the mere direction or indication. —मुखं any quarter or part of the sky; हरति मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखं V. 3. 6; Amaru. 5. —मोहः mis taking the way or direction.—वस्त्र *a* stark naked, unclothed. (-स्त्रः) 1. a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant of the दिगंबर class. -2. an epithet of *Siva.* —विभावित *a.* renowned or celebrated in all quarters.

दिशा Direction, quarter of the compass, region, &c. -Comp. —गजः, -पालः see दिग्गज, दिक्पाल.

दिशोभाज् *m.* One who runs in all directions, a fugitive.

दिश्य *a.* [दिशि भवः दिगा० यत्] Belonging to or situated towards any quarter of the compass.

दिष्ट *p. p.* [दिश् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Shown, indicated, assigned, pointed out. -2 Described, referred to. -3 Fixed, settled -4 Directed, ordered &c.-ष्टः Time. —ष्टं 1 Assignment, allotment. -2 Fate, destiny, good or ill luck; भो दिष्टं *S.* 2. -3 Order, direction, command. -4 Aim, object -Comp.—अंत, 'the end of one's appointed time', death; दिष्टांतमाप्स्यति भवानपि पुत्रशोकात् R. 9. 79.

दिष्टिः *f* [दिश् भावे क्तिन्, संज्ञायां कर्तरि क्तिन् वा] 1 Assignment, allotment. -2 Direction, command, instruction, rule, precept. -3 Fate, fortune,

destiny. -4 Good fortune, happiness, any auspicious event (such as the birth of a son); दिष्टिवृद्धिमिव शुश्राव K. 55 ; दिष्टिवृद्धिसंभ्रमो महानभूत् K. 70. -5 A sort or measure of length.

दिष्ट्या *ind.* (Strictly the instr. sing. of दिष्टि) Fortunately, luckily, thank God, how glad I am, how fortunate, bravo ; (an exclamation of joy or gratulation) ; दिष्ट्या प्रतिहतं दुर्जातं Mâl. 4 ; दिष्ट्या सोयं महाबाहुरंजनानंदवर्धनः U. 1. 32 ; Ve. 2. 12 ; (दिष्ट्या वृध् means 'to be congratulated upon' ; as in दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्नीसमागमेन पुत्रमुखदर्शनेन चायुष्मान्वर्धते *S.* 7).

दिष्णुः A giver, donor.

दिह् 2 U. (देग्धि दिग्धे, दिग्ध ; *desid.* दिधिक्षति) 1 To anoint, smear, plaster, spread over ; Bk. 3. 21, 17. 54.-2 To soil, defile, pollute ; R. 16. 15.-3 To increase, augment.

दिहृ *f.* 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Pollution, soiling.

दिग्ध *p. p.* [दिह्-क्त] 1 Smeared, anointed, doubted; हस्तावसृग्दिग्धौ Ms. 3. 132 ; R. 16. 15 ; दिग्धोऽमृतेन च विषेण च पक्ष्मलाक्ष्या गाढं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Mâl. 1. 29. -2 Soiled, defiled, polluted. -3 Poisoned, envenomed ; Ku. 4. 25. —ग्धः 1 Oil, ointment.-2 Any oily substance or unguent. -3 Fire. -4 A poisoned arrow. 5 A story (true or fictitious).

दी I. 4 A. (दीयते, दीन) 1 To perish, die. -2 To waste, decay, diminish. -II. 4 P. (दीयति) (Ved.). soar, fly. -III. 3 P. Ved. 1 To shine. -2 To please, be admired, appear good.

दीः *f.* Decay, ruin.

दीतिः,-दीदितिः *f.* Splendour, lustre.

दीन *a.* [दी-क्त तस्य न] 1 Poor, indigent.-2 Distressed, ruined, afflicted, miserable, wretched. -3 Sorry, dejected, melancholy, sad ; सा विरहे तव दीना Gît. 4. -4 Timid, frightened. -5 Mean, piteous ; Bh. 2. 51. —नः A poor person, one in distress or misery ; दीनानां कल्पवृक्षः Mk. 1. 48; दिनानि दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25. —नं Distress, wretchedness. —ना The female of a mouse or shrew. -Comp. —दयालु, -वत्सल *a.* kind to the poor. —बंधुः a friend of the poor. —लोचनः a cat.

दीनक *a.* Distressed, wretched.

दीक्ष् 1 A. (दीक्षते, दीक्षित) 1 To consecrate or prepare oneself for the performance of a sacred rite ; see दीक्षित below. -2 To dedicate oneself to. -3 To initiate or introduce a pupil. -4 To invest with the sacred thread. -5 To sacrifice. -6 To practise self-restraint. -7 To shave one's head, to be shaved.

दीक्षकः A spiritual guide.

दीक्षणं [दीक्ष् भावे ल्युट्] Initiation, consecration.

दीक्षा [दीक्ष्-भावे अ] 1 (*a*)Consecration for a religious ceremony, initiation in general ; R. 3. 44; 65. (*b*) Receiving the initiatory *mantra*. -2 A ceremony preliminary to a sacrifice. -3 A ceremony or religious rite in general ; विवाहदीक्षा R. 3. 33 ; Ku.7. 1, 8, 24. -4 Investiture with the sacred thread. -5 Dedicating oneself to a particular object, self-devotion. -Comp.—अंतः a supplementary sacrifice made to atone for the defects in a preceding one. —पतिः the Soma.

दीक्षित *p. p.* [दीक्ष् कर्तरि क्त, दीक्षा जाताऽस्य तार० इतच् वा] 1 Consecrated, initiated (as for a religious ceremony); एते विवाहदीक्षिता यूयं U. 1 ; Pt. 1. 167 ; आपन्नाभयसत्रेषु दीक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः *S.* 2. 16 ; R. 8. 75, 11. 24, Ve. 1. 35. -2 Prepared for a sacrifice. -3 Prepared for, having taken a vow of ; R. 11. 67. -4 Crowned ; R. 4. 5. -5 Performed, (as the दीक्षा ceremony). —तः 1 A priest engaged in a Dîkshâ. -2 A pupil. -3 A person who or whose ancestors may have performed a grand sacrificial ceremony, such as ज्योतिष्टोम.

दीक्षितृ *m.* A consecrator, spiritual father.

दीदिवि *a.* 1 Shining. -2 Risen (as a star). —विः 1 Boiled rice. -2 Heaven. -3 An epithet of (1) Agni ; (2) Brihaspati. -4 Final emancipation.

दीधितिः *f.* 1 A ray of light ; R. 3. 22, 17. 48 ; N. 2. 69 ; U. 6. 18. -2 Splendour, brightness. -3 Bodily lustre, energy ; Bh. 2. 29. -4 A finger. -5 Ved. A religious prayer or devotion. -6 A son-in-law. -7 Divine inspiration.

दीधितिमत् *a.* Brilliant. *-m.* The sun ; Ku. 2. 2, 7. 70.

दीधी 2. A. (दीधीते) 1 To shine.-2 To seem, appear.

दीनारः 1 A particular gold coin ; जितश्चासौ मया षोडशसहस्राणि दीनाराणां Dk. -2 A coin in general. -3 A gold ornament. -4 A seal. --5 A weight of gold ; [cf. Gr. *denarius*].

दीप् 4 A. (दीप्यते, दीप्त; *freq.* देदीप्यते) 1 To shine, blaze, (fig. also); सर्वैरुस्रैः समग्रैस्त्वमिव नृपगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसप्तिः M. 2. 13 ; तरुणीस्तन एव दीप्यते मणिहारावलिरामणीयकं N. 2. 44 ; Bk. 2. 2, R. 14. 64 ; H. Pr. 46. -2 To burn, be lighted ; यथा यथा चेयं चपला दीप्यते K. 105 -3 To glow, be inflamed or excited, increase (fig. also) ; R. 5. 47 ; Bk. 15. 88, Si. 20. 71. -4 To be fired with anger ; Ki. 3. 55.-5 To be illustrious. —*Caus.* (दीपयति-ते) 1 To kindle, set on fire, inflame. -2 To illuminate, light, irradiate; वृंदावनांतरमदीपयदंशुजालैः (इंदुः) Gît. 7 ; U. 1. 42. -3 To excite, raise. -4 To adorn, grace ; Ki. 10. 1.

दीपः [दीप्-णिच् अच्] A lamp, light ; नृपदीपो धनस्नेहं प्रजाभ्यः संहरन्नपि । अंतरस्थैर्गुणैः शुभ्रैर्लक्ष्यते नैव केनचित् ॥ Pt. 1. 221 ; न हि दीपौ परस्परस्योपकुरुतः S. B. ; so ज्ञानदीप &c. -Comp.—अन्विता 1. the day of new moon (अमा). -2. = दीपाली q. v. —आराधनं worshipping an idol by waving a light before it. —आलिः,-ली, -आवली,-उत्सवः 1. a row of lights, nocturnal illumination. -2. particularly, the festival called *Diwáli* held on the night of new moon in आश्विन. —कलिका the flame of a lamp. —किट्टं lamp-black, soot. —कूपी, -खोरी the wick of a lamp.—ध्वजः 1. lamp-black.-2. lamp-stand. —पुष्पः the Champaka tree. —भाजनं a lamp ; R. 19. 51. —माला lighting, illumination. —वृक्षः 1. a lamp-stand. -2. a light. -3. a lantern. -4. the tree called *devada'ru* q. v. —शत्रुः a moth. —शिखा 1. the flame of a lamp. -2. lamp-black. —शृंखला a row of lights, illumination.

दीपक *a.* (पिका *f.*) [दीप्-ण्वुल्] 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Illuminating, making bright. -3 Illustrating, beautifying, making illustrious. -4 Exciting, making intense ; *Si.* 2. 55 ; Pt. 3. 28. -5 Tonic, stimulating digestion, digestive. -6 Skilful in managing a lamp. —कः 1 A light, lamp ; तावद्वेव कृतिनामपि स्फुरत्येष निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 57. -2 A falcon. -3 An epithet of Kâmadeva, (also दीप्यक.) —कं 1 Saffron. -2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which two or more objects (some प्रकृत 'relevant' and some अप्रकृत 'irrelevant') having the same attribute are associated together, or in which several attributes :(some relevant and some irrelevant) are predicated of the same object ; सकृद्वृत्तिस्तु धर्मस्य प्रकृताप्रकृतात्मनां । सैव क्रियासु बह्वीषु कारकस्येति दीपकं ॥ K. P. 10 ; cf. वदंति वर्ण्यावर्ण्यानां धर्मैक्यं दीपकं बुधाः । मदेन भाति कलभः प्रतापेन महीपतिः ॥ Chandr. 5. 45.

दीपन *a.* [दीप् णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Kindling, inflaming, &c. -2 Digestive, tonic. -3 Exciting, animating, stimulating ; Mâl. 9. 46. —नं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 A tonic stimulating digestion. -3 Exciting, stimulating.

-4 Lighting, illuminating. -5 Promoting digestion. -6 Saffron.

दीपनीय *a.* 1 To be lighted or set on fire. -2 Combustible, inflammable. -3 To be excited or stimulated -4 Relating to tonic medicines. —यः An aromatic seed (यवानी). —यं A tonic medicine.

दीपिका 1 A light, torch ; R. 4. 75, 9. 70. -2 (at the end of comp.) Illustrator, elucidator, as in तर्कदीपिका.-3 Moonlight.

दीपित *p. p.* 1 Set on fire. -2 Inflamed. -3 Illuminated. -4 Manifested. -5 Excited, stimulated.

दीपिन् *a.* Inflaming, kindling. -2 Illuminating. -3 Shining, bright.

दीप्त *p. p.* [दीप्-क्त] 1 Lighted, inflamed, kindled. -2 Glowing, hot, flashing, radiant. -3 Illuminated. -4 Excited, stimulated. -5 Luminous, bright. -6 Heated by the sun, exposed to sunshine. -7 Inauspicious (in general). —प्तः 1 A lion. -2 The citron tree. -3 Inflammation of the nose. —प्तं Gold. -Comp. —अंशुः the sun. —अक्षः a cat. -अग्नि *a.* kindled (as fire). (-ग्निः) 1 blazing fire.-2 N. of अगस्त्य. -अंगः a peacock. -आत्मन् *a.* having a fiery nature. —उपलः 1. the sun-stone. -2. a crystalline lens. —किरणः the sun. —कीर्तिः, वर्णः, -शक्तिः epithets of Kârttikeya. —जिह्वा a vixen ; (used figuratively for an ill-tempered, quarrelsome woman). —तपस् *a.* of glowing piety, fervent in devotion. —पिंगलः a lion. —मूर्तिः Vishṇu. -रसः an earth-worm. -लोचनः a cat. —लोहं brass, bell-metal.

दीप्तकः A kind of disease of the nose. —कं Gold.

दीप्तिः *f.* [दीप् भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Brightness, splendour, brilliance, lusture. -2 Brilliancy of beauty, extreme loveliness ; (for the difference between दीप्ति and कांति see under कांति). -3 Lac. -4 Brass. -5 The flash-like flight of an arrow.

दीप्तिमत् *a.* Splendid, brilliant, shining.

दीप्य *a.* 1 To be kindled, inflammable. -2 Tonic, digestive. —प्यं White cumin seed.

दीप्र *a.* Shining, brilliant, radiant, resplendent ; U. 6. 18. —प्रः Fire.

दीर्घ *a* (Compar. द्राघीयस्, Superl. द्राघिष्ठ) 1 Long (in time or space), reaching far ; दीर्घाक्षं शरदिंदुकांति वदनं M. 2. 3 ; दीर्घान् कटाक्षान् Me. 35 ; दीर्घापांग &c. -2 Of long duration, lasting long, tedious ; दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 108 ; V. 3. 4 ; S. 4. 15. -3 Deep (as a sigh) ; Amaru, 11 ; दीर्घमुष्णं च निश्वस्य. -4 Long (as a vowel), as the आ in काम. -5 Lofty, high, tall. -6 Dilated, expanded ; U. 3. 46. —र्घः 1 A camel. -2 A long vowel. -3 The fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth signs of the zodiac. -4 A kind of grass or reed. —र्घा A long lake or oblong tank. —र्घं *ind.* 1 Long, for a long time. -2 Deeply. -3 Far. -Comp. —अध्वगः 1. a messenger, an express. -2. a camel. —अहन् *m.* summer (ग्रीष्म). —आकार *a.* oblong. -आयु *a.* long-lived. —आयुस्, -आयुष्य *a.* long-lived. (-*m.*) 1. a crow. -2. N. of Mârkaṇḍeya. —आयुधः 1. a spear. -2. any long weapon. -3. a hog. —आस्यः an elephant. -कणा white cumin. —कंठः, —कंठकः, -कंधरः the (Indian) crane. —काय *a.* tall (in stature). —काष्ठं a beam. -केशः a bear. —कोशा, -शी, -कोशिका a cockle. —गति, -ग्रीवः, -घाटिक a camel. —छदः sugar-cane. -जंघः 1. camel. 2. a crane. —जिह्वः a snake, serpent. —तपस् *m* an epithet of Gautama, husband of Ahalyâ ; R. 11. 33. —तरुः, -द्रु the palm tree. —दंष्ट्री musk-rat. —दंडः 1 the palm tree. -2. the castor-oil tree. —दर्शिन् *a.* 1. provident, prudent, far-seeing, long-sighted ; Pt. 3. 167. -2. sagacious, wise. (-*m.*) 1. a vulture. -2. a bear. -3. an owl. —दृष्टि *a.* far-sighted, shrewd, prudent. —नाद *a.* making a long continued noise. (-दः) 1. a dog. -2. a cock. -3. a conch-shell. —निद्रा 1. long sleep. -2. the long sleep, sleep of death ; R. 12. 81. —पक्षः the fork tailed shrike. —पत्रः the palm tree. —पर्वन् *m.* a sugar-cane. —पवन an elephant. —पादः, -प (पा) द् *m.* a heron. —पादपः 1. the cocoa-nut tree -2 the areca-nut tree. -3. the palm tree. —पृष्ठः a snake. —प्रज्ञ *a.* far-seeing, prudent, sagacious. —बाला a kind of deer (चमरी) of whose tails chowries are made. —मारुतः an elephant. —मुखी the musk-rat. —रंगा turmeric. —रतः a dog. —रदः a hog —रसनः a snake. —रोमन् *m.* a bear —लोहितयष्टिका the red variety of sugar cane. —वक्त्रः an elephant. —सक्थ *a.* having long thighs. -सत्रं a long continued Soma sacrifice. (-त्रा) one who performs such a sacrifice ; R 1 80. —सुरतः a dog. —सूत्र, सूत्रिन् *a.* working slowly, slow, dilatory, procrastinating; दीर्घसूत्री विनश्यति Pt. 4. —स्कंधः the palm tree.

दीर्घीकृ 8 U. To lengthen, prolong ; Ku. 3. 76, Me. 31.

दीर्घीभू 1 P. To become long or prolonged.

दीर्घिका 1 A long or oblong lake ; M. 2. 13. R. 16. 13. -2 A well or lake in general.

दीर्ण See under दॄ.

दु I. 5. P. (दुनोति, दुत or दून) 1 To burn, consume with fire ; Bk. 14. 85. -2 To torment, afflict, distress ; उद्भासीनि जलेजाति दुन्वंत्यदयितं जनं Bk. 6. 74, 5. 98. 17. 99 ; (सुखं) तव विश्रांतकथं दुनोति मां R. 8. 55. -3 To pain, produce sorrow ; वर्णप्रकर्षे सति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्गंधतया स्म चेतः Ku. 3. 28. -4 (Intrans.) To be afflicted or pained; देहि सुंदरि दर्शनं मम मन्मथेन दुनोमि Gît. 3. —*Pass.* (or 4 A. according to some) To be afflicted or pained &c; नायातः सखि निर्दयो यदि शठस्त्वं दूति किं दूयसे Gît. 7 ; Ku. 5. 12, 48 ; R. 1. 70, 16. 21. -II. 1 P. (दवति) To go, move.

दून *p. p.* 1 Pained, afflicted, fatigued. -2 Burnt, inflamed. -4 Agitated ; see दु and दू.

दुःख् 10 U. (दुःखयति-ते) To pain, afflict, distress.

दुःख *a.* [दुष्टानि खानि यस्मिन्, दुष्टं खनति खन्-ड, दुःख् अच् वा Tv.] 1 Painful, disagreeable, unpleasant ; सिंहानां निनदा दुःखाः श्रोतुं दुःखमतो वनं Râm. -2 Difficult, uneasy. —खं 1 Sorrow, grief, unhappiness, distress, pain, agony ; सुखं हि दुःखान्यनुभूय शोभते Mk. 1. 10 ; यदेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं V. 3. 21 ; so दुःखसुख, समदुःखसुख &c. -2 Trouble, difficulty ; S. Til. 12 ; Pt. 1. 163. (दुःखं and दुःखेन are used as adverbs in the sense of 'hardly', 'with great difficulty or trouble' S. 7. 13 ; Bg. 12. 5 ; Ku. 4. 13 ; Pt. 1. ; R. 19. 49 ; H. 1. 158). -Comp. —अतीत *a.* freed from pain. —अंतः final emancipation. —आर्त, -अन्वित *a.* pained, afflicted, distressed. —कर *a.* painful, troublesome. —ग्रामः 'the scene of suffering', worldly existence. —छिन्न *a.* 1. tough, hard. -2. pained, distressed. —छेद्य *a.* 1. hard. -2. to be conquered with difficulty. —जात *a.* feeling pain. —दोह्या (a cow) difficult to be milked —प्राय, बहुल *a.* full of trouble or grief. —भाज् *a.* unhappy. —भोगः occurrence of trouble or misery. —लोकः worldly life, the world as a scene of constant suffering. —शील *a.* 1. hard to please or manage, bad-tempered, irritable ; R. 3. 6, S. 4. -2. accustomed to the misery of ; कामिकपत्नीव्रतदुःखशीलां Ku. 3. 7 'who is accustomed to (suffers) the misery (hard lot) of a perfectly chaste life. —संचार *a.* 1. passing (time) unhap-

pily.-2. impassable.—सागरः 'the sea of troubles', ; worldly life.

दुःखायते Den. A. To feel pain, be distressed. (Also दुःखयति Den. P.).

दुःखित a. [दुःख तार० इतच्] 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2 Poor, unhappy, miserable. —तं Trouble, distress.

दुःखिन् a. 1 Distressed, afflicted, pained. -2 Difficult, painful. -3 Poor, miserable.

दुःखीयति Den. P. To suffer pain, be distressed ; दुःखीयति सुखहेतोः को-मूढः सेवकादन्यः H. 2. 27.

दुकूलं Woven silk, a silk-garment, a very fine garment in general ; श्यामलमृदुलकलेवरमंडनमधिगतगौरदुकूलं Git. 11 ; Kn. 5. 67, 78 ; Bk. 3. 34, 10. 1 ; R. 17. 25.

दुग्ध, दुघ &c. See under दुह्.

दुडि: *f*. A small tortoise.

दुंडुक a. Dishonest, bad-hearted, fraudulent.

दुंडुभः = डुंडुभ q. v.

दुद्रुमः A green onion.

दुंदमः A kind of drum ; see दुंदुभि.

दुध् 1 P. (दोधति) Ved. 1 To kill, hurt, injure. -2 To drive forward, propel.

दुधि a. Ved. Injurious, hurtful, R. v. 6. 36. 2.

दुधित a. Troubled, perplexed.

दुध्र a. Ved. 1 Restraining wicked enemies. -2 Powerful, violent, terrible, injurious, (= दुधि q. v.).

दुंदुः 1 A kind of drum. -2 N. of Vasudeva, Krishṇa's father.

दुंदुभः 1 A kind of large kettle-drum. -2 A kind of water-snake. -3 An epithet of Śiva.

दुंदुभिः *m. f.* A sort of large kettle-drum, drum ; विजयदुंदुभितां ययुरर्णवाः R. 9. 11. —*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. —2 Of Krishṇa. -3 A kind of poison. -4. N. of a demon slain by Vâli (When Sugrîva showed to Râma the skeleton of this demon to show him how powerful Vâli was, Râma kicked it with but a gentle force, and threw it many miles away). -5 N. of Varuṇa.

दुंदुभिकः A kind of poisonous insect.

दुंदुमा A sound (of a drum).

दुंदुमायते Den. A. To sound.

दुंदुमायितं Drum-sound ; U. 6. 2.

दुंदुमारः 1 A sort of red worm. -2 The smoke of a house. -3 A cat.

दुर् ind. (A prefix substituted for दुस् before words beginning with vowels or soft consonants in the sense of 'bad,' 'hard or difficult to do a certain thing' ; for compounds with दुस् as first member see दुस् s. v.). —Comp. —अक्ष a. 1. weak-eyed. -2 evil eyed. (-क्षः) 1. a loaded or false die. -2. dishonest gambling. —अतिक्रम a. 1. difficult to be overcome or conquered, unconquerable ; स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः 'nature cannot be changed', स्वजातिर्दुरतिक्रमा Pt. 1. -2. insurmountable. -3. inevitable. (-मः) an epithet of Vishṇu. —अत्यय a. 1. difficult to be overcome ; R. 11. 88. -2. hard to be attained or fathomed. —अदृष्टं ill-luck, misfortune. —अधिग, -अधिगम a. 1. hard to reach or attain, unattainable ; Pt. 1. 330. -2. insurmountable. -3. hard to be studied or understood ; Ki. 5. 18. —अधिष्ठित a. badly performed, managed, or executed (-तं) improper stay at a place. —अधीत a. badly learnt or read. —अध्यय a. 1. difficult of attainment. -2. hard to be studied. —अध्यवसायः a foolish undertaking. —अध्वः a bad road. —अंत a. 1. whose end is difficult to be reached, endless, infinite ; संकर्षणाय सूक्ष्माय दुरंतायांतकाय च Bhâg. -2. ending ill or in misery, unhappy ; अहो दुरंता बलवद्विरोधिता Ki. 1. 23 ; नृत्यति युवतिजनेन समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरंते (वसंते) Git. 1. -3. hard to be understood or known. -4 insurmountable. —अंतक a. = दुरंत q. v. (-कः) an epithet of Śiva. —अन्वय a. 1. difficult to be passed along. -2. hard to be carried out or followed. -3. difficult to be attained or understood. (-यः) 1. a wrong conclusion, one wrongly inferred from given premisses. -2. (in gram.) a false agreement. —अभिग्रह a. difficult to be caught. —अभिमानिन् a. vain-glorious, disagreeably proud. —अवगम a. incomprehensible. —अवग्रह a. 1. difficult to be restrained or subjugated. -2. disagreeable. —अवबोध a. unintelligible. —अवस्थ a. ill off, badly or poorly circumstanced. —अवस्था a wretched or miserable state. —अवाप a. difficult to be gained or fulfilled ; S. 1. —अवेक्षितं an improper look. —आकृति a. ugly, misshaped. —आक्रंद a. crying bitterly or miserably ; Pt. 4. 29. —आक्रम a. 1. invincible, unconquerable. -2. difficult to be passed. —आक्रमणं 1. unfair attack. -2. difficult approach. —आगमः improper or illegal acquisition. —आग्रहः foolish obstinacy, headstrongness, pertinacity. —आचर a. 1. hard to be performed. -2. incurable (as a disease). —आचार a. 1. ill-conducted, badly behaved. -2. following bad practices, wicked, depraved ; Bg. 9. 30. (-रः) bad practice, ill-conduct, wickedness. —आत्मता vileness, baseness, wickedness. —आत्मन् a. evil-natured, low, wicked, vile, base, mean ; Pt. 1. 39. (*-m.*) a rascal, villain, scoundrel. —आधर a. difficult to be withstood or overpowered, irresistible. —आधर्ष a. 1. hard to be approached or assailed, unassailable. -2. not to be attacked with impunity. -3. haughty. (-र्षः) white mustard. —आधारः an epithet of Śiva. —आधी a. Ved. malignant, thinking ill of. —आनम a. difficult to bend or draw ; R. 11. 38. —आप a. 1. difficult to be obtained ; श्रिया दुरापः कथमीप्सितो भवेत् S. 3. 14 ; R. 1. 72 ; 6. 62. -2. difficult to be approached ; Pt. 1. 67. -3 hard to be overcome. —आबाध a. hard to be molested. (-धः) N. of Śiva. —आराध्य a. difficult to be propitiated, hard to be won over or conciliated ; Pt. 1. 38. —आरुह a. difficult to be mounted. (-हः) 1. the Bilva tree. -2. the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the date tree. —आरोह a. difficult of ascent. (-हः) 1. the cocoa nut tree. -2. the palm tree. -3. the date tree. —आलापः 1. a curse, imprecation. -2 foul or abusive language. —आलोक a. 1. difficult to be seen or perceived. -2. painfully bright, dazzling ; दुरालोकः स समरे निदाघांबररत्नवत् K. P. 10. (-कः) dazzling splendour. —आवार a. 1. difficult to be covered. 2 difficult to be restrained, shut in, kept back or stopped. —आशय a. 1. evil-minded, wicked, malicious. -2. having a bad place of rest. —आशा 1. a bad or wicked desire. -2. hoping against hope. —आसद a. 1 difficult to be approached or overtaken, unassailable, unconquerable ; R. 3. 66, 8. 4 ; Mv. 2. 5, 4. 15. -2. difficult to be found or met with. -3. unequalled, unparalleled. -4. hard to be borne, insupportable. (-दः) an epithet of Śiva. —इत a. 1. difficult. -2. sinful. (—तं) 1. a bad course, evil, sin ; दरिद्राणां दैन्यं दुरितमथ दुर्वासनहृदां द्रुतं दूरीकुर्वन् G. L. 2 ; R. 8. 2 ; Amaru. 2 ; Mv. 3. 43. -2 a difficulty, danger. -3 a calamity, evil ; U. 4. 3. —इतिः *f*. Ved. 1. a bad course. -2. difficulty. —इष्टं 1. a curse, imprecation. -2. a spell or sacrificial rite performed to injure another person. —ईशः a bad lord or master. —ईषणा, -एषणा 1. a curse, an imprecation. -2. an evil eye. —उक्त a. harshly uttered ; Pt. 1. 89. —उक्तं, -उक्तिः *f*. offensive speech, reproach, abuse, censure. —उच्छेद a. difficult to be destroyed. —उत्तर a. unanswerable. —उदाहर a. difficult to be pronounced or composed ; अनुज्झितार्थ-

संबंधः प्रबंधो दुरुदाहरः Si. 2. 73. —उद्वह a. burdensome, unbearable. —ऊह a. abstruse. —एव a. Ved. 1. having evil ways. -2. irresistible, unassailable. (-वा) a wicked person. —ओषस् a Ved. slow, lazy. —ग a. 1. difficult of access, inaccessible, impervious, impassable. -2. unattainable. -3. incomprehensible. (-गः, -र्गं) 1. a difficult or narrow passage through a wood or over a stream, mountain &c., a defile, narrow pass. -2. a citadel, fortress, castle. -3. rough ground. -4. difficulty, adversity, calamity, distress, danger; निस्तारयति दुर्गाच्च Ms 3. 98, 11. 43 : Bg. 18. 58. (-गः) 1. bdellium. -2. the Supreme Being. -3. N. of an *Asura* slain by Durgâ (thus receiving her name from him) °अध्यक्षः, °पतिः, °पालः the commandant or governor of a castle. °कर्मन् *n* fortification. °कारक *a.* making difficult. (-कः) the birch tree. °हन्त्री N. of Durgâ. °तरणी an epithet of Sâvitri. °मार्गः a defile, gorge. °लंघनं surmounting difficulties. (-नः) a camel. °संचरः 1. a difficult passage as to a fort &c., a bridge &c. over a defile. °व्यसनं a defect or weak point in a fortress. (-र्गा) an epithet of Pârvati, wife of Siva. —गत a. 1. unfortunate, in bad circumstances; Bk. 18. 10. -2. indigent, poor. -3. distressed, in trouble. —गतता ill-luck, poverty, misery; Pt. 1. 265. —गतिः *f.* 1. misfortune, poverty, want, trouble, indigence; Bg. 6. 40. -2. a difficult situation or path. -3. hell. —गंध a. ill-smelling. (-धः) 1. bad odour, stink. -2. any ill-smelling substance. -3. an onion. -4. the mango tree. (-धं) sochal salt. —गंधि, —गंधिन् a. ill-smelling. —गम a. 1. impassable, inaccessible, impervious; कामिनीकायकांतारे कुचपर्वतदुर्गमे Bh. 1. 86; Si. 12. 49. -2. unattainable, difficult of attainment. -3. hard to be understood. —गाढ, —गाध, —गाह्य a. difficult to be fathomed or investigated, unfathomable. —ग्रह a. 1. difficult to be gained or accomplished. -2. difficult to be conquered or subjugated; R. 17. 52. -3. hard to be understood. (-हः) a cramp, spasm. —घट a. 1. difficult. -2 impossible. —घण a. closely packed together, very compact. —घोषः 1. a harsh cry. -2. a bear. —जन a. 1. wicked, bad, vile -2. slanderous, malicious, mischievous; U. 1. 6. (-नः) a bad or wicked person, a malicious or mischievous man, villain; दुर्जनः प्रियवादी च नैतद्विश्वासकारणं Chân. 24. 25; शाम्येत्प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40 (दुर्जनायते Den. A. to become wicked, Pt. 1. 5). —जय a. invincible. (-यः) N. of Vishṇu. —जर a. 1. ever youthful. -2. hard (as food), indigestible. -3. difficult to be enjoyed. —जात a. 1. unhappy, wretched. -2 bad tempered, bad, wicked. -3. false, not genuine. (-तं) 1. a misfortune, calamity, difficulty; त्वं तावद्दुर्जाते मेत्यंतसाहाय्यकारिणी भव M. 3; दुर्जातबंधुः R. 13. 72 'a friend in need or adversity.' -2. impropriety. —जाति a. 1. bad-natured, vile, wicked; Amaru. 96. -2. outcast. (-तिः *f*) misfortune, ill-condition. —ज्ञान, —ज्ञेय a. difficult to be known, incomprehensible. (-यः) N. of Siva. —णयः, —नयः, —नीतिः 1. bad conduct. -2 impropriety. -3. injustice. —णामन, —नामन् a. having a bad name. —नीत a. 1. ill-behaved. -2. impolitic. -3. forward. (-तं) misconduct. —दम, —दमन, —दम्य a. difficult to be subdued, untamable, indomitable. —दर्श a. 1. difficult to be seen. -2. dazzling; Bg. 11. 52. —दर्शन a. ugly, ill-looking; Mâl. 2. 8. —दशा a misfortune, calamity. —दांत a. 1. hard to be tamed or subdued, untamable; Si. 12 22. -2. intractable, proud, insolent; दुर्दांतानां दमनविधयः क्षत्रियेष्वायतंते Mv. 3. 34. (-तः) 1. a calf. -2. a strife, quarrel. -3. N. of Siva. —दिन a. cloudy, rainy. (-नं) 1. a bad day in general. -2. a rainy or cloudy day, stormy or rainy weather; उन्नमत्यकालदुर्दिनं Mk. 5; Ku. 6. 43; Mv. 4. 57. -3. a shower (of anything); R. 4. 41, 82; 5. 47; U. 5. 5. -4. thick darkness. (दुर्दिनायते Den. A. to become cloudy). —दिवसः a dark or rainy day; Pt. 1. 173. —दुरूढः an unbeliever. —दृश a. disagreeable to the sight, disgusting. —दृष्ट a. ill-judged or seen, wrongly decided. —दैवं ill-luck, misfortune. —द्यूत an unfair game. —द्रुमः onion. —धर a. 1. irresistible, difficult to be stopped. -2. difficult to be borne or suffered; दुर्धरेण मदनेन साद्यते Ghaṭ. 11; Ms. 7. 28. -3. difficult to be accomplished. (-रः) quicksilver. —धर्ष a. 1. inviolable, unassailable. -2. inaccessible; H. Pr. 5. -3. fearful, dreadful. -4. haughty. —धी a. stupid, silly. —नामकं piles. —नामन् *m. f.* a cockle. (*-n.*) piles. —निग्रह a irrepressible, unruly; मनो दुर्निग्रहं चलं Bg. 6. 35. —निमित a. carelessly put or placed on the ground; पदे पदे दुर्निमिते गलंती R. 7. 10. —निमित्तं 1. a bad omen; R. 14. 50. -2. a bad pretext. —निवार, —निवार्य a. difficult to be checked or warded off, irresistible, invincible. —नीतं 1. misconduct, bad policy, demerit, misbehaviour; Pt. 2. 20; H. 1 39. -2. ill-luck. —नीतिः *f.* mal-administration; Bv. 4. 36. —बल a. 1. weak, feeble. -2. enfeebled, spiritless; U. 1. 24. -3. thin, lean, emaciated; U. 3. -4. small, scanty, little; R. 5. 12. —बाल a. 1 bald-headed. -2. void of prepuce. -3. having crooked hair. —बुद्धि a. 1. silly, foolish, stupid. -2. perverse, evil-minded, wicked; Bg. 1. 23. —बोध a. unintelligible, unfathomable, inscrutable; निसर्गदुर्बोधमबोधविक्लवाः क्व भूपतीनां चरितं क्व जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. —भग a. 1. unfortunate, unlucky; Pt. 1. 415. -2. not possessed of good features, ill-looking. —भगा 1. a wife disliked by her husband. -2. an ill-tempered woman a shrew. —भर a. insupportable, burdensome. —भाग्य a. unfortunate, unlucky. (-ग्यं) ill-luck. —भावना 1. an evil thought. -2. a bad tendency. —भिक्षं 1 scarcity of provisions, dearth, famine; Y. 2. 147; Ms. 8. 22; H. 1. 73; Pt. 2. -2. want in general. —भिद, —भेद, —भेद्य a. firm. —भृत्यः a bad servant. —भ्रातृ *m.* a bad brother. —मति a. 1. silly, stupid, foolish, ignorant. -2. wicked, evil-minded; Ms. 11. 30. —मद a. drunken, ferocious, maddened, infatuated. —मनस् a. troubled in mind, discouraged, disspirited, sad, melancholy. [दुर्मनायते Den. A. to be troubled in mind, be sad, meditate sorrowfully, to be disconsolate, become vexed or fretted; Mâl. 3]. —मनुष्यः a bad or wicked man. —मंत्रः, —मंत्रितं, —मंत्रणा evil advice, bad counsel; Pt. 1. 169. —मरं a hard or difficult death. —मरणं violent or unnatural death. —मर्ष a. 1. unbearable. -2. obstinate, hostile. —मर्षणः N. of Vishṇu. —मर्याद a. immodest, wicked. —मल्लिका, —मल्ली a minor drama, comedy, farce; S. D. 553. —मित्रः 1. a bad friend. -2. an enemy. —मुख a. 1. having a bad face, hideous, ugly; Bh. 1. 90. -2. foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous; Bh. 2. 69. (-खः) 1. a horse. -2. N. of Siva. —मूल्य a. highly priced, dear. —मेधस् a. silly, foolish, dull-headed, dull; Pt. 1. (*-m.*) a dunce, dull-headed man, blockhead; ग्रंथानधीत्य व्याकर्तुमिति दुर्मेधसोऽप्यलं Si. 2. 26. —यशस् *n.* ill-repute, dishonour. —योगः 1. a bad or clumsy contrivance. -2. a bad combination. —योध, —योधन a. invincible, unconquerable. (-नः) the eldest of the 101 sons of Dhṛitarâshṭra and Gândhârî. [From his early years he conceived a deep hatred for his cousins the Pâṇḍavas, but particularly Bhima, and made every effort he could to compass their destruction. When his father proposed to make Yudhishṭhira heir-

apparent, Duryodhan did not like the idea, as his father was the reigning sovereign, and prevailed upon his blind father to send the Pâṇḍavas away into exile. *Vāraṇāvata* was fixed upon as their abode, and under pretext of constructing a palatial building for their residence, Duryodhana caused a palace to be built mostly of lac, resin and other combustible materials, thereby hoping to see them all destroyed when they should enter it. But the Pâṇḍavas were forewarned and they safely escaped. They then lived at Indraprastha and Yudhishṭhira performed the *Rājasūya* sacrifice with great pomp and splendour. This event further excited the anger and jealousy of Duryodhana who was already vexed to find that his plot for burning them up had signally failed, and he induced his father to invite the Pâṇḍavas to Hastinapura to play with dice (of which Yudhishṭhira was particularly fond.). In that gambling-match, Duryodhana, who was ably assisted by his maternal uncle *S*akuni, won from Yudhishṭhira everything that he staked, till the infatuated gambler staked himself, his brothers, and Draupadi herself, all of whom shared the same fate. Yudhish*t*hira, as a condition of the wager, was forced to go to the forest with his wife and brothers, and to remain there for twelve years and to pass one additional year *incognito*. But even this period, long as it was, expired, and after their return from exile both the Pâṇḍavas and Kauravas made great preparations for the inevitable struggle and the great Bhārat*i* war commenced. It lasted for eighteen days during which all the Kauravas, with most of their allies, were slain. It was on the last day of the war that Bhima fought a duel with Duryodhana and smashed his thigh with his club.] —योनि *a.* of a low birth. —लक्ष्य *a.* difficult to be seen or perceived, hardly visible.—लभ *a.* 1. difficult to be attained, or accomplished; R. 1. 67, 17. 70; Ku. 4. 40, 5. 46, 61. -2. difficult to be found or met with, scarce, rare ; शुद्धांतदुर्लभं *S.* 1. 16.-3. best, excellent, eminent. -4. dear, beloved. -5. costly. —ललित *a.* 1. spoilt by fondling, fondled too much, hard to please ; हा मदंकदुर्ललित Ve. 4 ; V. 2 8. Mâl. 9. -2. (hence) wayward, naughty, ill-bred, unruly ; स्पृहयामि खलु दुर्ललितायास्मै *S.* 7. (-तं) waywardness, rudeness. —लेख्यं a forged document. —वच *a.* 1. difficult to be described, indescribable. -2. not to be talked about. -3 speaking improperly, abusing. (-चं) abuse, censure, foul language. —वचस् *n.* abuse, censure. —वर्ण *a.* bad-coloured. (-र्णं) 1. silver. -2 a kind of leprosy. -वस *a.* difficult to be resided in. —वसतिः *f.* painful residence ; R. 8. 94. —वह *a.* heavy, difficult to be borne ; U. 2. 10; Ku. 1. 11. —वाच् *a.* speaking ill. (*-f.*) 1. evil words, abuse. -2. inelegant language or speech. —वाच्य *a.* 1. difficult to be spoken or uttered. -2. abusive, scurrilous -3. harsh, cruel (as words). (-च्यं) 1. censure, abuse. -2. scandal, ill-repute. —वादः slander, defamation, calumny.—वार, —वारण *a.* irresistible, unbearable; R. 14. 87 ; Ku. 2. 21. —वासना 1. evil propensity, wicked desire ; Bv. 1. 86. -2. a chimera. —वासस् *a.* 1. ill-dressed. -2. naked. (*-m.*) N. of a very irascible saint or *R*ishi, son of Atri and Anasûyâ. (He was very hard to please, and he cursed many a male and female to suffer misery and degradation. His anger, like that of Jamadagni, has become almost proverbial). —वाहितं a heavy burden. —विगाह, -विगाह्य *a.* difficult to be penetrated or fathomed, unfathomable. —विचिन्त्य inconceivable inscrutable, —विदग्ध 1. unskilled, raw, foolish, stupid, silly.-2. wholly ignorant.-3. foolishly puffed up, elated, vainly proud ; वृथाशास्त्रग्रहणदुर्विदग्ध Ve. 3 ; ज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धं ब्रह्मापि नरं न रंजयति Bh. 2. 3 —विद्य *a.* uneducated. —विध *a.* 1. mean, base, low.-2. wicked, vile. -3. poor, indigent ; विद्धाते दृश्चिगर्दुर्विधं *N.* 2. 23. -4. stupid, foolish, silly. —विनयः misconduct, imprudence. —विनीत *a.* 1. (*a*) badly educated, ill-mannered, ill-behaved, wicked ; शासितरि दुर्विनीतानां *S.* 1. 25. (*b*) rude, naughty, mischievous -2 stubborn, obstinate. (-तः) 1. a restive or untrained horse. -2. a wayward person, reprobate. —विपाक *a.* producing bad fruit ; U. 1. 46. (-कः) 1. bad result or consequence; U. 1. 40 ; Mv. 6. 7. -2. evil consequences of acts done either in this or in a former birth. —विभाव्य *a.* inconceivable. —विलसितं a wayward act, rudeness, naughtiness.—विलासः a bad or evil turn of fate ; U. 1. —विष *a.* ill-natured, malignant (षः) N. of Siva. —विषह *a.* unbearable, intolerable, irresistible. (-हः) N. of Siva. —वृत्त *a.* 1. vile, wicked, ill-behaved. -2. roguish. (-त्तं) misconduct, ill-behaviour.-वृत्तिः *f.* 1. misconduct.-2. misery, want, distress. -3. fraud. —वृष्टिः *f.* insufficient rain, drought. —वेद *a.* difficult to be known or ascertained. —व्यसनं a fond pursuit or resolve ; Mu. 3. —व्यवहारः a wrong judgment in law. —व्रत *a.* not conforming to rules, disobedient. —हुतं a badly offered sacrifice. —हृद् *a.* wicked hearted, ill-disposed, inimical. (*-m.*) an enemy. —हृदय *a.* evil-minded, evil-intentioned, wicked. —हृषीक *a.* having defecitve organs of sense.

दुरोदरः 1. A gamester. -2 A dice-box. -3 A stake. —रं 1 Gambling, playing at dice ; दुरोदरच्छद्मजितां समीहते नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7 ; R. 9. 7. -2 A die.

दुर्व् 1 P. (दुर्-दूर्वति) To hurt, kill.

दुल् 10. U. (दोलयति-ते, दोति) 1 To swing, shake to and fro, cause to oscillate or move about : कर्हि चेद्दोलयेद्राशु Ratimanjarî ; दोलयन्द्रावियामी Bh. 3. 39. -2 To move or shake upwards, throw up ; दोलयति धूलिं वायुः *S*abdak.

दुलिः *f.* A small or female tortoise.

दुवस *a.* Active. —*n.* 1 Wealth. -2 An offering. -3 Worship, honour.

दुवस्यति Den. P. 1 To honour, worship. -2 To reward.

दुवसन *a.* Adorable, to be worshipped.

दुवस्वत् *a.* 1 Worshipping. -2 Enjoying worship.

दुवस्यु *a.* Honouring, worshipping.

दुष् 4 P. (दुष्यति, दुष्ट) 1 To be bad or corrupted, to be spoiled or suffer damage. -2 To be defiled or violated (as a woman &c.), be stained, be or become impure or contaminated; Pt. 1. 66 ; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 318, 10. 102. -3 To sin, commit a mistake, be wrong, -4 To be unchaste or faithless. —*Caus.* (दूषयति-ते, but दूषयति-ते or दोषयति-ते in the sense of 'making depraved' or 'corrupting') 1 To corrupt, spoil, cause to perish, hurt, destroy, defile, taint contaminate, vitiate, pollute (lit. and fig.), न भीतो मरणादस्मि केवलं दूषितं यशः Mk. 10. 27; पुरा दूषयति स्थलीं R. 12. 30, 8. 68, 10. 47, 12. 4 ; Ms. 5. 1, 104 ; 7. 195 ; Y. 1. 189 ; Amaru. 70 ; न त्वेवं दूषयिष्यामि शस्त्रग्रहमहाव्रतं Mu. 3. 8. 'shall not sully, violate or break &c.' -2 To corrupt the morals, demoralize. -3 To violate or dishonour (as a girl or another's wife); Ms. 8. 364, 368. -4 To abrogate, rescind, annul. -5 To blame, censure, find fault with, speak ill of, accuse ; दूषितः सर्वलोकेषु निषादत्वं गमिष्यति Râm ; Y. 1. 66. -6 To adulterate. -7 To falsify. -8 To refute, disprove.

दुष्ट *p. p.* [दुष्-क्त] 1 Spoiled, damaged, injured, ruined. -2 Defiled,

taintsd, violated, sullied. -3 Depraved, corrupted. -4 Vicious, wicked; as दुष्टवृषः -5 Guilty, culpable. -6 Low, vile. -7 Faulty or defective, as a हेतु in logic. -8 Painful. -9 Worthless. —ष्टा 1 A bad or unchaste woman. -2 A harlot. —ष्टं 1 Sin, crime, guilt. -2 A kind of leprosy. -Comp. —आत्मन्, —आशय *a*. evil-minded, wicked. —गजः a vicious elephant. -चारिन् *a*. wicked, sinful. —चेतस्, -धी, -बुद्धि *a*. evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. —वृषः a strong but stubborn ox which refuses to draw, a vicious ox. —व्रणः 1. a dull boil or sore. -2. a sinus.

दुष्टिः *f*. Corruption, depravity.

दूष *a*. (At the end of comp.) Defiling, polluting ; *e. g.* पंक्तिदूष.

दूषक *a*. (षिका *f*.) [दुष्-णिच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Corrupting, polluting, vitiating, defiling, spoiling. -2 Violating, dishonouring, seducing. -3 Offending, trespassing, guilty. -4 Disfiguring. -5 Sinful, wicked (as an action). —कः 1 A seducer, a corrupter. -2 Any infamous or wicked person.

दूषण *a*. [दुष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Corrupting, spoiling, destroying, &c. ; see दुष् -2 Dishonouring, violating. -3 Offending against. -4 Opposing, counteracting. —णं 1 Spoiling, corrupting, vitiating, ruining, polluting &c. -2 Violating, breaking (as an agreement). -3 Seducing, violating, dishonouring (as a woman). -4 Abuse, censure, blame; R. 12. 46. -5 Detraction, disparagement. -6 Adverse argument or criticism, objection. -7 Refutation. -8 A fault, offence, defect, sin, crime ; नोलूकोऽप्यवलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणं Bh 2. 93 ; हाहा धिक् परगृहवासदूषणं U. 1. 40 ; Ms. 2. 213 ; H. 1. 98, 115 ; 2. 180. —णः N. of a demon, one of the generals of Râvaṇa, slain by Râma. -Comp. —अरिः an epithet of Râma. —आवह *a*. involving (one) in blame.

दूषणीय *a*. Liable to be blamed, corrupted, vitiated &c. ; see दूष्य.

दूषयितृ *m*. A corrupter, violator.

दूषिः-षी *f*. The rheum of the eyes.

दूषिका 1 A pencil, paint-brush. -2 A kind of rice. -2 Rheum of the eyes.

दूषित *a*. [दुष्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Corrupted, defiled, spoiled. -2 (*a*) Hurt, injured. (*b*) Marred, spoiled, frustrated; *S*. 5. 9. (*c*) Blinded, obscured, injured; Ku. 4. 8. -3 Damaged, demoralized. -4 Blamed, censured. -5 Falsely accused, traduced, vilified. —ता A girl who has been violated. —तं A fault, offence ; U. 4. 14.

दूषीका=दूषि q. v.

दूष्य *a*. [दुष् कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 Corruptible. -2 Condemnable, culpable, blamable. —ष्यं 1 Matter, pus. -2 Poison. -3 Cotton. -4 A garment, clothes. -5 A tent ; *Si*. 12. 65. —ष्या Leathern girth of an elephant.

दोषः [दुष् भावे करणे वा घञ्] 1 (*a*) A fault, blame, censure, defect, blemish, weak point; पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविटपे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93 ; Pt. 1. 242 ; नात्र कुलपतिर्दोषं ग्रहीष्यति *S*. 3. 'will not find fault or take exception'; so पुनरुक्तदोषात् R. 14. 9. (*b*) An error, a mistake. -2 A crime, sin, guilt, offence ; आयामदोषात्सुत संस्पृशामि R. 14. 34 ; Ms. 8. 205 ; Y. 3. 79. -3 Noxious quality, badness, injurious nature or quality : as in-आहारदोष. -4 Harm, evil, danger, injury ; बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 58 ; को दोषः 'what harm is there'. -5 Bad or injurious consequence, detrimental effect; तत्किमयमातपदोषः स्यात् *S*. 3. अदाता वंशदोषेण कर्मदोषाद्दरिद्रता Châṇ. 48 ; Ms. 10. 14. -6 Morbid affection, disease. -7 Disorder of the three humours of the body, or the three humours when in a disordered state. -8 (In Nyâya &c.) A fault of a definition ; (*i. e.* अव्याप्ति, अतिव्याप्ति and असंभव). -9 (In Rhet.) A fault or defect of composition (such as पददोष, पदांशदोष, वाक्यदोष, रसदोष, and अर्थदोष which are defined and illustrated in the 7th Ullâsa of K. P.). -10 A calf. -11 Refutation. 12 Evening, dusk ; cf. दोषा. -Comp. —आकर *a*. faulty. -आरोपः charge, accusation. —एकदृश् *a*. fault-finding, censorious, picking holes. —कर, कारिन्, -कृत् *a*. causing evil, hurtful. —ग्रस्त *a*. 1. convicted, guilty. -2. full of faults or defects. —ग्राहिन् *a*. 1. malicious, malignant. -2. censorious. —ज्ञ *a*. knowing faults &c. (-ज्ञः) 1. a wise or learned man ; R. 1. 93. -2. a physician. —त्रयं disorder or vitiation of the three humours of the body ; (*i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ). —दृष्टि *a*. censorious. —प्रसंगः attaching blame, condemnation, censure. -भाज् *a*. faulty, guilty, wrong. —भेदः a peculiar modification of the vitiation of the three humours.

दोषकः A calf.

दोषणं A charge, an accusation.

दोषल *a*. Faulty, defective, corrupt, sinful.

दोषिक *a*. (की *f*.) Faulty, defective, bad. —कः Sickness, disease.

दोषिन् *a*. (णी *f*.) [दुष्-णिनि] 1 Impure, corrupt, defiled, contaminated. -2 Faulty, defective. -3 Criminal, wicked, sinful, guilty, bad.

दुष्टु *ind*. 1 Ill, bad. -2 Improperly, incorrectly, wrongly.

दुष्यंतः N. of a king of the lunar race, descendant of Puru, husband of *S*akuntalâ and father of Bharata. [Once upon a time Dushyanta, while hunting in the forest, went to the hermitage of the sage Kaṇva, while pursuing a deer. There he was hospitably received by Sakuntala, the adopted daughter of the sage, and her transcendent beauty made so great an impression on his mind that he prevailed on her to become his queen, and married her according to the *Gândharva* form of marriage. Having passed some time in her company the king returned to his capital. After some months *S*akuntal*a* was delivered of a son, and her father thought it advisable to send her with the boy to her husband. But when they went and stood before Dushyanta, he (for fear of public scandal) denied all knowledge of having ever before seen or married her. But a heavenly voice told him that she was his lawful wife, and he thereupon admitted her along with the boy, into his harem, and made her first queen. The happy pair lived to a good old age, and committing the realm to the care of Bharata, retired to the woods. Such is the account of Dushyanta and Sakuntal*a* given in the Mahabharata. The story told by Kalidasa differs in several important respects ; see " Sakuntal*a*. "].

दुस् A prefix to nouns and sometimes to verbs meaning 'bad, evil, wicked, inferior, hard or difficult, &c.' (*N. B.* The स् of दुस् is changed to र् before vowels and soft consonants ; (see दुर्), to a Visarga before sibilants, to श् before च् and छ् and to ष् before क् and प्). -Comp. —कर *a*. 1. wicked, acting badly. -2. hard to be done or accomplished, arduous, difficult ; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं दुष्करं 'sooner said than done'; Amaru. 41 ; Mk. 3. 1.; Ms. 7. 55. (-रं) 1. a difficult or painful task or act, a difficulty. -2. atmosphere, ether. —कर्मन् *n*. 1. any bad act, sin, crime. -2. any difficult or painful act. —कालः 1. bad times ; Mn. 7. 5. -2. the time of universal destruction. -3. an epithet of Siva. —कुलं a bad or low family; (आददीत) स्त्रीरत्नं दुष्कुलादपि Ms. 2. 238. -कुलीन *a*. low-born. —कृत् *m*. a wicked person. —कृतं, -कृतिः *f*. a sin, misdeed ; उभे सुकृतदुष्कृते Bg. 2. 50. —क्रम *a*. ill-arranged, unmethodical, unsystematic. —क्रिया a misdemeanour, bad act. — चर *a*. 1. hard to be performed or accomplished, arduous

difficult; R. 8. 79; Ku. 7. 65. -2. inaccessible, unapproachable. -3. acting ill, behaving wickedly, (-र:) 1. a bear. -2. a bi-valve shell. °चारिन् *a.* practising very austere penance. —चरित *a.* wicked, ill-behaved, abandoned. (-तं) misbehaviour, ill-conduct.—चर्मन् *a.* affected with a disease of the skin, leprous. (*-m.*) a circumcised man, or one whose prepuce is naturally wanting. -चिकित्स्य *a.* difficult to be cured, incurable. —चेष्टितं misconduct, error. —च्यवन: an epithet of Indra. -च्यावः an epithet of Siva. —छद् *a.* difficult to be clothed, tattered. —तर *a.* (दुष्टर or दुस्तर) 1. difficult to be crossed; R. 1. 2; Ms. 4. 242; Pt. 1. 111. -2. difficult to be subdued, insuperable, invincible.-3. not to be surpassed or excelled. -4. difficult to be borne or endured. —तर्क: false reasoning. —पच (दुष्पच) *a.* difficult to be digested. —पतनं 1. falling badly. -2. a word of abuse, abusive epithet (अपशब्द).—परिग्रह *a.* dificult to be seized, taken or kept; Pt. 1. 67. (-ह:) a bad wife. —पान *a.* difficult to be drunk. —पार *a.* 1. difficult to be crossed. -2. difficult to be accomplished. —पूर *a.* difficult to be filled or satisfied.—प्रकाश *a.* obscure, dark, dim. —प्रकृति *a.* ill-tempered, evil-natured. —प्रजस् *a.* having bad progeny. —प्रज्ञ *a.* (दुष्प्रज्ञ) weak-minded, stupid. —प्रज्ञानं bad intellect. —प्रणीत *a.* ill-arranged or managed. (-तं) impolitic conduct. —प्रधर्ष, —प्रधृष्य *a.* 1. unassailable; see दुर्धर्ष; R. 2. 27. -2. secure from assault, intangible.—प्रमेय *a.* immeasurable. —प्रवाद: slander, calumnious report, scandal. —प्रवृत्ति: *f.* bad news, evil report; R. 12. 51. —प्रसह (दुष्प्रसह) *a.* 1. irresistible, terrible. -2. hard to bear or endure; M. 5. 10; R. 3. 58. प्राप, -प्रापण *a.* unattainable, hard to get; R. 1. 48; Bg. 6. 36. —प्रीति: *f.* displeasure. —शंस *a.* Ved. evil-minded, malevolent, wicked. —शक:,-शक्त *a.* powerless, weak. —शकुनं a bad omen. —शला N. of the only daughter of धृतराष्ट्र given in marriage to Jayadratha. —शासन *a.* difficult to be managed or governed, intractable. (न:) N. of one of the 101 sons of धृतराष्ट्र. [He was brave and warlike, but wicked and intractable. When Yudhishthira staked and lost even Draupadi, Duhsasana dragged her into the assembly by her hair and began to strip her of every clothing; but Krishna, ever ready to help the distressed, covered her from shame and ignominy. Bhima was so much exasperated at this dastardly act of Duhsasana that he vowed in the assembly that he would not rest till he had drunk the villain's blood. On the 16th day of the great war Bhima encountered Duhsasana in a single combat, killed him with ease, and drank, according to his resolution, his blood to his heart's content]. —शलि (दुश्शील) *a.* ill-mannered or ill behaved, reprobate. —शृंगा a disloyal wife. —संचार *a.* difficult to be passed; Pt. 1. 173. —षम (दुःषम or दुष्षम), —सम (दुःसम or दुस्सम) *a.* 1. uneven, unlike, unequal.-2. adverse, unfortunate. -3. evil, improper, bad. —षमं, -समं *ind.* ill, wickedly. —सत्त्वं an evil being.—संधान, संधेय *a.* difficult to be united or reconciled.-सह (दुस्सह) *a.* unbearable, irresistible, insupportable. —साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. —साध, -साध्य *a.* 1. difficult to be accomplished or managed.-2. difficult to be cured -3. difficult to be conquered. —सुप्त *a.* having bad dreams (in one's sleep).—स्थ, -स्थित *a.* (written also दुस्थ and दुस्थित) 1. ill-conditioned, poor, miserable. -2. suffering pain, unhappy, distressed. -3. unwell, ill. -4. unsteady, disquieted. -5. foolish, unwise, ignorant. (-स्थं *ind.*) badly, ill, unwell. —स्थिति: *f.* 1. bad condition or situation, unhappiness, misery. -2. instability. —स्पृष्टं (दुःस्पृष्टं) 1. slight touch or contact. -2. slight touch or action of the tongue which produces the sounds य्, र्, ल् and व्. —स्मर *a.* hard or painful to remember; U. 6. 34. —स्वप्न: a bad dream.

दुह I. 2 U. (दोग्धि, दुग्धे, दुदोह, दुदुहे, अधुक्षत्-त or अदुग्ध, धोक्ष्यति-ते, दोग्धुं, दुग्ध) 1 To milk or squeeze out, extract (with two acc.); भास्वंति रत्नानि महौषधीश्च पृथूपदिष्टां दुदुहुर्धरित्रीं Ku. 1. 2; यः पयो दोग्धि पाषाणं स रामाद्भूतिमाप्नुयात् Bk. 8. 12; पयो घटोध्नीरपि गा दुहंति 12. 73; R. 5. 33. -2 To draw anything out of another (with two acc.); प्राणान्दुहन्निवात्मानं शोकं चित्तमवारुधत् Bk. 6. 9. -3 To drain a thing of its contents, to make profit out of; दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय सस्याय मघवा दिवं R. 1. 26. -4 To yield or grant (any desired object); कामान्दुग्धे विप्रकर्षत्यलक्ष्मीं U. 5. 31. -5 To enjoy. —*Caus.* (दोहयति-ते) To cause to milk;—*Desid.* (दुधुक्षति-ते) To wish to milk. राजन् दुधुक्षसि यदि क्षितिधेनुमेतां Bh. 2. 46. -II. 1 P. (दोहति) To hurt, pain, distress.

दुग्ध *p. p.* [दुह्-क्त] 1 Milked, milked out. -2 Extracted, drawn out &c. -3 Collected, filled, full.—ग्धं 1 Milk. -2 The milky juice of plants.-3 Milking. —Comp. —अग्रं, -तालीयं the skim of milk, cream.-दा a milch cow. —पाचनं a vessel for boiling milk. —पोष्य *a* living on the mother's milk (as a child), a suckling. —फेन: cream. —बंध:, -बंधक: the post to which a cow is tied before being milked. —वीजा rice mixed with milk. —समुद्र:,-अब्धि: the ocean of milk, one of the seven oceans.

दुघ *a.* (At the end of comp.) Milking, yielding, granting, as in कामदुघ q. v. —घा A milch-cow.

दोग्धृ *m.* [दुह्-तृच्] 1 A cowherd, a milkman; मेरौ स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदक्षे Ku. 1. 2. -2 A calf. -3 A panegyrist, one who writes verses for hire or reward. -4 One who performs anything out of interested motives with a view to profit himself.

दोग्ध्री 1 A cow which yields milk. -2 A wet nurse (having much milk). -3 A female who gives anything (with acc.).

दोघ *a.* Ved. Milking.—घ: Milking.

दोह: [दुह् भावे घञ्] 1 Milking; आश्चर्यं गवां दोहोऽगोपेन Sk.; Ku. 1. 2; R. 2. 28; 17. 19. -2 Milk.-3 A milk-pail. -4 Making profit out of anything, satisfaction, success. -Comp. —अपनय:, -जं milk.

दोहन *a.* [दुह् भावे ल्युट् वा] 1 Milking.-2 Yielding or granting (desired objects). —नं 1 Milking. -2 A milk-pail. —नी A milk-pail.

दोहित *p. p.* Milked.

दोह्य *a.* [दुह् कर्मणि ण्यत्] To be milked, milkable. —ह्यं Milk. —ह्या A cow.

दुहितृ *f.* [दुह् दुह् वा तृच्] A daughter. -Comp. —पति: a son-in-law (also दुहितुः पतिः).

दू 4 P. (दूयते, दून) 1 To be afflicted, suffer pain, be sorry; न दूये सात्वतीसूनुर्यन्मह्यमपराध्यति Si. 2. 11; कथमथ वंचयसे जनमनुगतमसमशरज्वरदूनं Gît. 8. 'afflicted or distressed &c.' (see दु pass.). -2 To give or cause pain.

दूत:, -दूतक: [cf. Uṇ. 3. 90] A messenger, an envoy, an ambassador; Châṇ. 106.-Comp.—मुख *a.* speaking by an ambassador.

दूतिका, -दूती 1 A female messenger, a confidante. -2 A go betwsen, procuress. -3 A gossiping or mischief-making woman. (*N. B.* The ती of दूती is sometimes shortened; see R 18. 53, 19. 18; Ku. 4. 16 and Malli. thereon).

दूत्यं 1 Employment of a messenger. -2 An embassy. -3 A message.

दून See under दु.

दूर a. (*Compar.* दवीयस् *superl.* दविष्ठ) Distant, remote, far off, a long way off, long ; किं दूरं व्यवसायिनां Chân. 73 ; न योजनशतं दूरं वाह्यमानस्य तृष्णया H. 1. 146, 49. —रं Distance, remoteness. [*N. B.* Some of the oblique cases of दूर are used adverbially as follows :—(*a*) दूरं 1 To a distance, far way, far or distant from (with abl. or gen.); ग्रामात् or ग्रामस्य दूरं Sk. -2 High above. -3 Deeply, far below. -4 Highly, in a high degree, very much ; नेत्रे दूरमनंजने S. D. -5 Entirely, completely ; निमग्नां दूरमंभसि Ki. 10. 29 ; दूरमुद्गतपापाः Me. 55. (*b*) दूरेण 1 Far, from a distant place, from afar; खलः कापट्यदोषेण दूरेणैव विसृज्यते Bv. 1. 78. -2 by far, in a high degree; दूरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्धनंजय Bg. 2. 49 ; R. 10. 30. v. l. (*c*) दूरात् 1 From a distance, from afar ; प्रक्षालनाद्धि पंकस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं ; दूरादागतः 'come from afar' (regarded as comp.); नदीयमभितो............दूरात्परित्यज्यतां Bh. 1. 81 ; R. 1. 61. -2 In a remote degree. -3 From a remote period. (*d*) दूरे far, far away, in a distant place ; न मे दूरे किंचित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात् *S.* 1. 9 ; भोः श्रेष्ठिन् शिरसि भयमतिदूरे तत्प्रतीकारः Mu. 1 ; Bh. 3. 88]. (दूरीकृ means 1 To remove to a distance, remove, take away ; आश्रमे दूरीकृतश्रमे Dk. 5 ; Bv. 1. 122. -2 To deprive (one) of, separate; Mk. 9. 4. -3 To prevent, ward off. -4 To surpass, excel, distance ; *S.* 1. 17 ; so दूरीभू to be away or removed, be separated from, be at a distance ; दूरीभूते मयि सहचरे चक्रवाकीमिवैकां Me. 83.)—Comp. —अंतरित *a.* separated by a long distance. —आपातः shooting from afar. —आप्लाव *a.* jumping or leaping far. —आरूढः 1. mounted high.-2. far advanced, intense, vehement ; दूरारूढः खलु प्रणयोऽसहनः V. 4. —ईरितेक्षण *a.* squint-eyed. —गत *a.* 1. far removed, distant. -2. gone far, far advanced, grown intense ; दूरगतमन्मथाऽक्षमेयं कालहरणस्य *S.* 3.—ग्रहणं the supernatural faculty of seeing objects though situated at a distance. —दर्शन, -दृश् *a.* far-seeing. (-नः). —*m.* 1. a vulture. -2. a learned man, a Pandit. (-नं) prudence, foresight. —दर्शिन् *a.* far-seeing, foresighted, prudent. (-*m.*) 1. a vulture. -2. a learned man. -3. a seer, prophet, sage. —दृष्टिः 1. long-sightedness.-2. prudence, foresight. —पातः 1. a long fall. -2. a long flight. -3. falling from a great height. —पात्र *a.* having a wide channel, or bed (as a river). —पार *a.* 1. very broad (as a river).-2. difficult to be crossed.(-रः) a broad river. (-रा) an epithet of the Ganges. —बंधु *a.* banished from wife and kinsmen ; Me. 6. —भाज् *a.* distant, remote. —भिन्न *a.* wounded deeply. —वर्तिन् *a.* being in the distance, far removed, remote, distant. —वस्त्रक *a.* naked. —वासिन् *a.* outlandish. —विलंबिन् *a.* hanging far down. -वेधिन् *a.* piercing from afar. —संस्थ *a.* being at a distance, remote, far away ; कंठाश्लेषप्रणयिनि जने किं पुनर्दूरसंस्थे Me. 3. —स्थ, -स्थित *a.* remote, far off.

दूरतः *ind.* 1 From afar, from a distance ; तद्राज्यं दूरतस्त्यजेत् Pt. 5. 69 ; वहति च परीतापं दोषं विमुंचति दूरतः Gît. 2. -2 Far away, to a distance ; Pt. 1. 9.

दूरेत्य *a.* Being far, come from afar.

दूर्यं Feces, ordure.

दूर्वा Bent grass, panic grass (considered as a sacred article of worship and offered to deities &c.). -Comp. —अंकुरः a soft blade of Dûrvâ grass ; V. 3. 12.

दूलिका, दूली The Indigo plant.

दूष्यं A tent.

दूषक, दूषण, दूष्य &c. See under दुष्.

दृ I. 6 A. (द्रियते, दृत ; *desid.* दिदरिषते) (rarely used by itself, usually found in combination with आ) 1 To respect, honour, worship, reverence; द्वितीयाद्रियते सदा H. Pr. 7 ; Mv. 7. 3 ; Bk. 6. 55. -2 To care for, mind ; usually with न. -3 To apply or devote oneself closely to, have regard for ; भूरि श्रुतं शाश्वतमाद्रियंते Mâl. 1. 5. -4 To desire. -II. 5 P. (दृणोति) To hurt, kill.

दृत *a.* Respected, honoured. —ता Cumin.

दृत्यं Respect.

दृंह I. 1 P. (दृंहति, दृंहित) 1 To make firm, strengthen. -2 To make fast, fasten. -3 To fortify. -II. 1 A. (दृंहते) 1 To be firm. -2 To grow or increase.

दृंहणं Ved. Fortifying, &c.

दृंहित *p. p.* 1 Made firm, strengthened. -2 Grown, increased.

दृकं A hole, an opening.

दृढ *a.* [दृंह्-क्त नि० नलोपः] 1 Fixed, firm, strong, unswerving, untiring ; Bg. 15. 3 ; H. 3. 65 ; R. 13. 78. -2 Solid, massive. -3 Confirmed, established. -4 Steady, persevering; Bg. 7. 28. -5 Firmly fastened, shut fast. -6 Compact. -7 Tight, close, dense. -8 Strong, intense, great, excessive, mighty, severe, powerful; तस्याः करिष्यामि दृढानुतापं Ku 3. 8 ; R. 11. 46. -9 Tough. -10 Difficult to be drawn or bent (as a bow). -11 Durable. -12 Reliable. -13 Certain, sure.-14 Hard-hearted, cruel ; U. 4. -15 Secure. -16 (In Math.) Reduced to the smallest number by a common divisor. —ढं 1 Iron.-2 A stronghold, fortress. -3 Excess, abundance, high degree. -4 Anything fixed or firm or solid. —ढं *ind.* 1 Firmly, fast. -2 Very much, excessively, vehemently. -3 Thoroughly.-Comp. —अंग *a.* strong-limbed, stout. (-गं) a diamond. —आयुधः an epithet of *S*iva. —इषुधि *a.* having a strong quiver. —कांडः, -ग्रंथिः,-पत्रः a bamboo. —कारिन् *a.* resolute. —गात्रिका granulated sugar. —ग्राहिन् *a.* seizing firmly, pursuing an object with untiring energy, resolute. —दंशकः a shark. —द्वार *a.* having the gates well-secured. —धनः an epithet of Buddha. —धन्वन्, -धन्विन् *m.* a good archer. —निश्चय *a.* 1. of firm resolve, resolute, firm. -2. confirmed. —नीरः, —फलः the cocoa-nut tree. -पाद *a.* resolute. (-दः) an epithet of Brahmâ. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* firm to a promise, true to one's word, faithful to an agreement. —प्रत्ययः firm confidence, settled conviction. —प्ररोहः the holy fig-tree. —प्रहारिन् *a.* 1. striking hard.-2. hitting firmly, shooting surely. —भक्ति *a.* faithful, devoted. —मति *a.* resolute, strong-willed, firm. —मुष्टि *a.* close-fisted, miserly, niggardly. (—ष्टिः) a sword. —मूलः, -वृक्षः the cocoa-nut tree. —लोमन् *m.* a wild hog. —वैरिन् *m.* a relentless foe, an inveterate enemy. —व्रत *a.* 1. firm in religious austerity. -2. firm, faithful.-3. persevering, persistent. —संधि *a.* 1. firmly united, closely joined.-2. close, compact.-3. thick set. -सौहृद *a.* firm in friendship.

दृढयति Den. P. To make firm, confirm, strengthen ; cf. द्रढयति.

दृढीकृ 8 U. 1 To fix, make strong. -2 To corroborate, confirm.

दृढीकरणं, -कारः Confirmation, corroboration.

दृतिः *m. f.* [दृ विदारणे तिकित् ह्रस्वश्च] 1 A leathern bag for holding water &c. ; Ms. 2. 99 ; Y. 3. 268. -2 A fish. -3 A skin, hide.-4 A pair of bellows. -5 Ved. A cloud. -6 A bull's dewlap. -Comp. —हरिः a dog. —हारः a water-carrier.

दृभ्रं Ved. An obstruction to the egress or door of a cow-pen.

दृन्फूः *f.* 1 A snake. -2 Thunderbolt. -3 A wheel. —*m.* The sun.

दृन्भूः *m.* 1 The thunderbolt. (of Indra). -2 The sun. -3 A king. -4 Yama, god of death (अंतक).

दृप् I. 1 P., 10 U. (दर्पति, दर्पयति-ते) To light, inflame, kindle. -II. 4 P. (दृप्यति. दृप्त) 1 To be proud, be arrogant or insolent ; स किल नात्मना दृप्यति U. 5 ; दृप्यद्दानवदूयमानदिविषद्दुर्वारदुःखापदाम् Gît. 9. -2 To be greatly delighted. -3 To be mad or foolish. -III. 6 P. (दृपति) To pain, torture.

दर्पः [दृप् भावे घञ् कर्तरि अच् वा] 1 Pride, arrogance, insolence, haughtiness ; Ms. 8. 217 : Bg. 16. 4. -2 Rashness. -3 Vanity, conceit. -4 Sullenness, sulkiness. -5 Heat. -6 Musk.-Comp. —आध्मात *a.* inflated or puffed up with pride. —कल *a.* uttering a proud and agreeable sound ; Ku. 1. 56. -छिद्,-च्छिद्, -हर *a.* humbling, humiliating —दः, -हन् *m.* N. of Vishṇu.

दर्पक *a.* Making proud, inflaming. —कः N. of Kâmadeva, the god of love.

दर्पणः [दृप्-ल्युट्] 1 A looking-glass, mirror ; लोचनाभ्यां विहीनस्य दर्पणः किं करिष्यति Châṇ. 109 ; Ku. 7. 26 ; R. 10. 10 ; 14. 37. -2 N. of a mountain inhabited by Kubera. —णं 1 The eye. -2 Kindling, inflaming, making proud.

दर्पित, दर्पिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Proud, arrogant, haughty.

दृप्त *a.* [दृप्-क्त] 1 Proud, arrogant. -2 Mad, wild, frantic. —प्तः N. of Vishṇu.

दृप्र *a.* 1 Proud, arrogant. -2 Strong, powerful.

दृभ् I. 1, 6 P., 10 U. (दर्भति, दृभति, दर्भयति-ते) To tie, fasten, string together, arrange. -II. 10 U. (दर्भयति-ते) To fear, be afraid of.

दृब्ध *p. p.* 1 Tied, strung. -2 Afraid. —ब्धं 1 A string. -2 Fear.

दृब्धिः *f.* Stringing together, arranging.

दृंफ् (फ्) 6 P. (दृंफति-फति) To afflict, torture, hurt.

दृंफू *f.* A snake in general; cf. दृन्फू.

दृश् 1 P. (पश्यति, ददर्श, अदर्शत्, अद्राक्षीत्, द्रक्ष्यति, द्रष्टुं, दृष्ट) 1 To see, look at, observe, view, behold, perceive ; पश्यसि भ्रातृजायां Me. 10, 19 ; R. 3. 42. -2 To look upon, regard, consider ; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति स पंडितः Châṇ 5 ; Pt. 1. 58. -3 To visit, wait or call upon ; प्रत्युद्ययौ मुनिं द्रष्टुं ब्रह्माणमिव वासवः Râm. -4 To perceive with the mind, learn, know, understand ; Ms. 1. 110, 12. 23. -5 inspect, discover. -6 To search, investigate, examine, decide ; Y. 1. 327, 2. 305. -7 To see by divine intuition ; ऋषिर्दर्शनात्स्तोमान् ददर्श Nir. -8 To look helplessly on (without power to prevent what is taking place). —*Pass.* (दृश्यते) 1 To be seen or perceived, become visible or manifested ; तत्तच्चारु वपुर्न दृश्यते Ku. 4. 18, 3 ; R. 3. 40 ; Bk. 3. 19; Me. 112. -2 To appear or look like, seem, look ; R. 3. 34. -3 To be found or seen, occur (as in a book &c.); द्वितीयाम्रेडितांतेषु ततोऽन्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk. ; इति प्रयोगो भाष्ये दृश्यते. -4 To be considered or regarded ; सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकमियं दारेषु दृश्या त्वया S. 4. 16. —*Caus.* (दर्शयति-ते) 1 To cause any one (acc., dat. gen.) to see anything (acc.) to show, point out ; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं Pt. 1 ; दर्शयति भक्तान् हरिः Sk.; प्रत्यभिज्ञानरत्नं च रामायादर्शयत्कृती R. 12. 64 ; 1. 47 ; 13. 24 ; Ms. 4. 59. -2 To prove, demonstrate; Bk. 15. 12. -3 To exhibit, display, make visible ; तदेव मे दर्शय देव रूपं Bg. 11. 45. -4 To produce (as in a court of justice) ; Ms. 8. 158. -5 To adduce (as evidence); अत्र श्रुतिं दर्शयति. -6 (Âtm.) To show oneself, appear, show oneself or anything belonging to oneself ; भवो भक्तान् दर्शयते Sk. (*i. e.* स्वयमेव) ; स्वां गृहेऽपि वनितां कथमास्यं ह्रीनिमीलि खलु दर्शयिताहे N. 5. 71 ; स संततं दर्शयते गतस्मयः कृताधिपत्यामिव साधु बंधुतां Ki. 1. 10 ; Ku. 4. 25. —*Desid.* (दिदृक्षते) To wish or desire to see.

दर्श *a.* [दृश् भावे घञ्] Seeing, looking. —र्शः 1 Sight, view, appearance, (usually in comp.) ; दुर्दर्शः, प्रियदर्शः &c. -2 Ocular evidence or proof. -3 The day of the new moon (अमावास्या) ; एकत्रस्थितचंद्रार्कदर्शनाद् दर्श उच्यते. -4 The new moon. -5 The half-monthly sacrifice, a sacrificial rite performed on the day of the new moon. -Comp. —पः a god. —यामिनी the night of the new moon. —विपद् *m.* the moon.

दर्शक *a.* (र्शका or र्शिका *f.*) [दृश्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Seeing, observing, &c. -2 Showing, pointing, out ; Ku. 6. 52. -3 Examining, looking out for. -4 Explaining, making clear, elucidating. —कः 1 One who shows or exhibits. -2 A door-keeper, warder. -3 A skilful man, one proficient in any art or science.

दर्शत *a.* [दृश् कर्मणि अतच्] Ved. 1 Visible. -2 Beautiful. -तः 1 The sun. -2 The moon.

दर्शन *a.* [दृश् ल्युट्] 1 Seeing, looking at, (at the end of comp.); देव, धर्म°, &c. -2 Showing, exhibiting. -3 Demonstrating, teaching. —नं 1 Looking at, seeing, observing ; R. 3. 41. -2 Knowing, understanding, perceiving. foreseeing ; R. 8. 72. -3 Sight, vision ; चिंताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5. -4 The eye. -5 Inspection, examination. -6 Showing, displaying, exhibition. -7 Becoming visible. -8 Visiting, paying a visit, a visit ; देवदर्शनं. -9 (Hence) Going into the presence of, audience ; मारीचस्ते दर्शनं वितरति S. 7 ; राजदर्शनं मे कारय &c. -10 Colour, aspect, appearance, semblance ; Bg. 11. 10 ; R. 3. 57. -11 Appearance, producing (in court) ; Ms. 8. 158, 160. -12 A vision, dream. -13 Discernment, understanding, intellect. -14 Judgment, apprehension. -15 Religious knowledge. -16 A doctrine or theory proscribed in a system. -17 A system of philosophy ; as in सर्वदर्शनसंग्रह. -18 A mirror. -19 Virtue, moral merit. -20 Opinion. -21 Intention. -22 Demonstration. -23 A sacrifice. -Comp. —ईप्सु *a.* anxious to see. —उज्ज्वला the great white jasmine. —पथः the range of sight or vision, horizon ; मम दर्शनपथमवतीर्णः S. 3. ' crossed my sight. ' —प्रतिभूः -प्रातिभाव्यं a bail or surety for appearance.

दर्शनीय *pot. p.* [दृश्-अनीयर्] 1 To be seen, visible, observable, perceptible. -2 Fit to be seen, good-looking, handsome, beautiful ; अहो दर्शनीयान्यक्षराणि Mu. 1 ; Pt. 4. 38. -3 To be produced in a court of justice. -Comp. -मानिन् *a.* conceited, proud, vain.

दर्शयितृ *a.* (दृश्-णिच् तृच्) 1 Showing, exhibiting. -2 Directing, guiding. —*m.* 1 A warder, door-keeper. -2 A guide (in general).

दर्शित *p. p* [दृश् णिच् क्त] 1 Shown, displayed, manifested, exhibited. -2 Explained, demonstrated, proved. -3 Apparent, visible.

दर्शिन् *a.* [दृश्-णिनि] (At the end of comp.) Seeing, perceiving, viewing, observing, knowing, understanding showing, exhibiting.

दृश् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, superintending, surveying, viewing. -2 Discerning, knowing. -3 Looking like, appearing. —*f.* 1 Seeing, viewing, perceiving. -2 The eye, sight ; संदधे दृशमुदग्रतारकां R. 11. 69. -3 Knowledge. -4 The number ' two '. -5 The aspect of a planet. -Comp. —अध्यक्षः the sun. —कर्णः a snake. —क्षयः decay or loss of sight, becoming dim-sighted. —गोचर *a.* visible. (-रः) the

range of sight. —जलं tears. —क्षेपः, -ज्या the sine of the zenith-distance. -तुल्य *a.* coincident with observation, or an observed place (in astr.). —पथः the range of sight. —पातः a look, glance. —प्रिया beauty, splendour. —भक्तिः *f.* a look of love, an amorous glance. —लंबनं vertical parallax. —विषः a snake. —वृत्तं a vertical circle. -शक्तिः *f.* the faculty of perception. —श्रुतिः a snake, serpent.

दृशातिः *f.* Ved. Looking, seeing.

दृशा The eye. -Comp. —आकांक्ष्यं a lotus. —उपम a white lotus.

दृशानः [दृश्-आनच् किच्च] 1 A spiritual teacher. -2 A Brâhmaṇa. -3 A guardian of the world (लोकपाल). —नं Light, brightness.

दृशिः-शी *f.* 1 The eye. -2 A Śâstra. -3 Light. —शिः *f.* Seeing, viewing.

दृशीक *a.* [दृश् कर्मणि बा० ईकक्] 1 Worthy of regard, fit to be seen, conspicuous. -2 Beautiful, —कं, -कं Appearance, becoming manifest.

दृश्य *pot. p.* [दृश् कर्मणि क्यप्] 1 To be seen, visible. -2 To be looked at. -3 Beautiful, pleasing to the sight, lovely ; R. 6. 31 ; Ku. 7. 64. —श्यं A visible object ; M. 1. 9.

दृश्वन् *a.* (री *f.*) [दृश् क्वनिप्] (At the end of comp.) 1 Seeing, perceiving. -2 (Fig.) Familiar or conversant with; as in श्रुतपारदृश्वा R. 5. 24 ; विद्यानां पारदृश्वनः 1. 23.

दृष्ट *p. p.* [दृश् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Seen, looked, perceived, observed, beheld. -2 Visible, observable. -3 Regarded, considered. -4 Occurring, found. -5 Appearing, manifested. -6 Known, learned, understood. -7 Determined, decided, fixed. -8 Valid. -9 Allotted. -10 Experienced, suffered, endured, felt. -11 Treated of. See दृश्. —ष्ट 1 Perception, observation. -2 Danger from dacoits. -Comp. —अदृष्ट *a.* 1. seen for the first time. -2. scarcely or hardly seen. —अंतः, -तं 1. an example, illustration, parable; पूर्णश्चंद्रोदयाकांक्षी दृष्टांतोऽत्र महार्णवः *Si.* 2. 31. -2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which an assertion or statement is illustrated by an example, (distinguished from उपमा and प्रतिवस्तूपमा ; see K. P. 10 and R. G. *ad. loc.*). -3. a Śâstra or science. -4. death ; (cf. दिष्टांत). —अर्थ *a.* 1. having the object or meaning obvious or quite apparent. -2. practical. -3. having a clear idea about anything. —कष्ट, -दुःख &c. *a.* one who has experienced or suffered misery, inured to hardships. —कूटं a riddle, an enigma. —दोष *a.* 1. found fault with, considered to be faulty ; *S.* 2. -2. vicious. -3. exposed, detected. —पृष्ठ *a.* running from a battle-field. —प्रत्यय *a.* 1. having confidence manifested. -2. convinced. —रजस् *f.* a girl arrived at puberty. —व्यतिकर *a.* 1. one who has experienced a misfortune. -2. one who foresees evil.

दृष्टिः *f.* [दृश् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Seeing, viewing. -2 Seeing with the mental eye. -3 Knowing, knowledge. -4 The eye, the faculty of seeing, sight ; कैनेदानीं दृष्टिं विलोभयामि V. 2; चलापांगां दृष्टिं स्पृशसि *S.* 1. 24 ; दृष्टिस्तृणीकृतजगत्त्रयसत्त्वसारा U. 6. 19 ; R. 2. 28 ; *S.* 4. 2 ; देव दृष्टिप्रसादं कुरु H. 1. -5 A look, glance. -6 View, notion ; क्षुद्रदृष्टिरेषा K. 173 ; एतां दृष्टिमवष्टभ्य Bg. 16. 9. -7 Consideration, regard. -8 Intellect, wisdom, knowledge. -9 (In astrol.) Aspect of the stars -10 Light (प्रकाश). -Comp. —कृत् *n.*, -कृतं a kind of lily (स्थलपद्म). —क्षेपः a glance, look. —गुणः a mark for archers, butt, target. —गोचर *a.* within the range of sight, in sight, visible. (-रः) the range of sight. —पातः 1. a look, glance ; मार्गे मृगप्रेक्षिणि दृष्टिपातं कुरुष्व R. 13. 18 ; Bh. 1. 11, 94 ; 3. 66. -2. act of seeing, function of the eye ; रजःकणैर्विघ्नितदृष्टिपाताः Ku. 3. 31. (Malli. interprets—unnecessarily in our opinion—पात by प्रभा). —पथः the range of sight. —पूत *a.* 'kept pure by the sight', watched that no impurity is contracted ; दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत्पादं Ms. 6. 46. —बंधुः a fire-fly. —विक्षेपः a side-glance, leer, oblique look. —विद्या optics. —विभ्रमः an amorous glance, a coquettish look ; *S.* 1. 23. —विषः a serpent.

दृष्टिन् *a.* 1 Having an insight into, or familiar with anything. -2. Having the looks or thoughts directed upon anything, absorbed in the contemplation of.

दृशद् *f.* A stone ; see दृषद्.

दृषद् *f.* [दृ-अदि षुक् ह्रस्वश्च; cf. Uṇ. 1. 128] 1 A rock, large stone, or stone in general , Me. 55 ; R. 4. 74 ; Bh. 1. 38. -2 A mill-stone, a flat stone for grinding condiments upon. -Comp. —उपलः a grind-stone for grinding condiments upon. (दृषदिमाषकः a tax raised from mill-stones).

दृषद्वत् *a.* Stony, rocky. —ती 1 N. of a river flowing into the Sarasvati and forming the eastern boundary of the Âryâvarta ; cf. Ms. 2. 17. -2 An epithet of Durgâ.

दृह्,-दृंह् 1 P. (दर्हति, दृंहति) 1 To be fixed or firm. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To prosper. -4 To fasten.

दॄ 1. 4, 9 P. (दृणाति, दृति, दीर्ण) 1 To burst or break asunder, split open. -2 To cause to burst, tear, divide, rend, sunder, pull to pieces. —*Pass.* (दीर्यते) 1 To burst, break open, be sundered ; कथमेवं प्रलपतां वः सहस्रधा न दीर्णमनया जिह्वया V. 3. -2 To separate. -3 To be afraid, to fear. —*Caus.* (द-दा-रयति-ते) 1 To split, tear asunder, divide by digging. -2 To disperse, scatter. -II. 1 P. (दराति) To fear, be afraid of. (With prepositions like अव, आ, प्र, &c. the root does not change its meaning).

दीर्ण *p. p.* [दॄ-क्त] 1 Torn, rent, split, &c. -2 Frightened, afraid. —र्णं 1 Cutting, a rent. -2 Fear.

दे 1 A. (दयते, दात, *desid.* दित्सते) To protect, cherish.

देदीप्यमान *a.* Shining intensely bright, blazing, resplendent.

देय See under दा.

देव् 1 A. (देवते) 1 To sport, play, gamble. -2 To lament. -3 To shine. -4 To throw, cast. -WITH परि to lament, mourn.

देव *a.* (वी *f.*)[दिव्-अच्] 1 Divine, celestial ; Bg. 11. 11 ; Ms. 12. 117. -2 Shining ; यज्ञस्य देवमृत्विजं Rv. 1. 1. 1. -3 Fit to be worshipped or honoured. —वः 1 A god, deity ; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 3. 120. -2 (*a*) The god of rain, an epithet of Indra ; as in द्वादश वर्षाणि देवो न ववर्ष. (*b*) A cloud. -3 A divine man, Brâhmaṇa. -4 A king, ruler, as in मनुष्यदेव. -5 A title affixed to the names of Brâhmaṇas ; as in गोविंददेव, पुरुषोत्तमदेव &c. -6 (In dramas) A title of honour used in adressing a king, ('My lord ', 'Your majesty'); ततश्च देव Ve. 4 ; यथाज्ञापयति देवः &c. -7 Quicksilver. -8 The Supreme Spirit. -9 A fool. -10 A child. -11 A man following any particular business. -12 A lover. -13 Emulation. -14 Sport, play. —वं An organ of sense. [cf. L. *deus* ; Gr. *deos*]. -Comp. —अंशः a partial incarnation of god. —अगारः, -रं a temple. —अंगना a celestial damsel, an *apsaras.* —अतिदेवः, -अधिदेवः 1. the highest god. -2. an epithet of (1) Śiva. (2) Buddha. (3) Vishṇu. —अधिपः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. the supreme god. —अनुचरः, -अनुयायिन् *m.* an attendant or follower of a god. —अंधस् *n.*, -अन्नं 1. the food of gods, divine food, ambrosia. -2. food that has been first offered to an

idol ; see Ms. 5. 7 and Kull. therein. —अभीष्ट *a.* 1. liked by or dear to gods. -2. sacred or dedicated to a deity. (-ष्टा) piper-betel. —अरण्यं the garden of gods, the Nandana garden ; R. 10 80. —अरिः a demon. —अर्चनं, -र्चना the worship of gods. —आवसथः a temple. —अश्वः an epithet of उच्चैःश्रवस्, the horse of Indra. —आक्रीडः ' the gardon of the gods, ' Nandana garden. -आजीवः —आजीविन् *m.* 1. an attendant upon an idol. -2. a low Brâhmaṇa subsisting by attendance upon an idol and upon the offerings made to it. -आत्मन् *a.* 1. consecrated, holy, sacred. -2. of a divine nature. (*-m.*) 1. the divine soul. -2. the holy fig-tree. —आयतनं a temple ; Ms. 4. 46. —आयुधं 1. a divine weapon. -2. rainbow. —आयुषं the life-time of a god. —आलयः 1. heaven. -2. a temple. —आवासः 1. heaven. -2. the holy fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). -3. a temple. -4. the Sumeru mountain. —आहारः nectar, ambrosia. —इज् *a.* (nom. sing. देवेट्-ड्) worshipping the gods. —इज्यः an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. —इंद्रः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Siva. —इष्ट *a.* dear to gods. (-ष्टः) bdellium. (-ष्टा) the wild lime-tree. —ईशः an epithet of (1) Indra. (2) Siva. (3) Vishṇu. (4) Brahman. (-शी) N. of Durgâ ; also of Devakî, mother of Krishṇa. —ईश्वरः N. of (1) Siva. (2) Indra. —उद्यानं 1. divine garden. -2. the Nandana garden. -3. a garden near a temple. —ऋषिः (देवर्षिः) 1. a deified saint, divine sage, such as अत्रि, भृगु, पुलस्त्य, अंगिरस् &c., एवंवादिनि देवर्षौ Ku. 6. 84 (*i. e.* अंगिरस्). -2. an epithet of Nârada ; Bg. 10. 13, 26. —ओकस् *n.* the mountain Sumeru. —कन्या a celestial damsel, a nymph. —कर्मन् *n.*, -कार्यं 1. a religious act or rite. -2. the worship of gods. —काष्टं the Devadâru tree. —कुटं a temple. —कुंडं a natural spring. —कुलं 1. a temple. -2. a race of gods. -3. a group of gods. —कुल्या the celestial Ganges. —कुसुमं cloves. —खातं, -खातकं 1. a natural hollow among mountains -2. a natural pond or reservoir ; Ms. 4. 203. -3. a pond near a temple. °बिलं a cavern, chasm. —गणः a class of gods. —गणिका an *apsaras*, q. v. —गंधर्वः an epithet of Nârada. (-र्वं) a particular mode of singing. —गर्जनं thunder. —गायनः a celestial chorister, a Gandharva. —गिरिः N. of a mountain ; Me. 42. —गुरुः 1. an epithet of Kasyapa (the father of gods). -2. of Brihaspati (the preceptor of gods) —गुहा an epithet of Saraswatî or of a place situated on it. —गुह्यं 1. a secret only known by gods. -2. death. —गृहं 1. a temple. -2. the place of a king. -3. a planetary sphere. —चर्या the worship or service of gods. —चिकित्सकौ (du.) Asvins, the twin physicians of gods. -छंदः a pearl-necklace having a hundred strings. जनः the gods collectively. —जातं a class of gods. —जामिः *f.* a sister of the gods. —तरुः 1. the holy fig-tree. -2. one of the trees of paradise, (*i. e.* मंदार, पारिजात, संतान, कल्प, and हरिचंदन). -3. the tree in a village (चैत्यवृक्ष) where the villagers usually meet. —ताडः 1. fire. -2. an epithet of Râhu. —तातः 1. a sacrifice. -2. N. of Kasyapa. —तातिः 1. a god. -2. divine service. —तीर्थं 1. the right moment for the worship of gods. -2. the tips of the fingers sacred to gods. —दत्त *a.* 1. god-given, granted by the gods. -2. given to the gods (as a village, &c.). (-त्तः). 1. N. of the conch-shell of Arjuna ; Bg. 1. 15. -2. a certain person (used in speaking of men indefinitely) ; देवदत्तः पचति, पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते &c. -3. one of the vital airs exhaled in yawning ; देवदत्तो विजृंभणे. °अग्रजः N. of Buddha. —दर्शन *a.* visiting the gods. (-नः) N. of Nârada. —दारु *m. n.* a species of pine ; Ku. 1. 54 ; R. 2. 36. —दासः a servant or attendant upon a temple. (-सी) 1. a female in the service of gods or a temple. -2. a courtezan (employed as a dancer in a temple). -3. the wild citron tree. —दीपः the eye. —दुंदुभिः 1. a divine drum. -2. the holy basil with red flowers. -3. an epithet of Indra. —दूतः a divine envoy or messenger, an angel. —देवः 1 an epithet of Brahmâ. -2. of Siva ; Ku. 1. 52. -3. of Vishṇu. —द्रोणी a procession with idols. —धर्मः a religious duty or office. —धानी the city of Indra. —नदी 1. the Ganges. -2. any holy river ; Ms. 2. 17. —नंदिन् *m.* N. of the door keeper of Indra. —नागरी N. of the character in which Sanskrit is usually written. —नाथः Siva. —निकायः ' residence of gods', paradise, heaven. —निंदकः a blasphemer, unbeliever, heretic, atheist. —निर्मित *a.* ' god created ', natural. —पतिः an epithet of Indra. —पादाः ' the royal feet or presence ', an honorific term for a king; देवपादाः प्रमाणम्. —पथः 1. ' heavenly passage, ' heaven, firmament. -2. the milky way. -पशुः any animal consecrated to a deity. —पर्वं an epithet of Agni. —पुर्, -पुरी *f.* an epithet of Amarâvatî, the city of Indra. —पूज्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. —प्रतिकृतिः *f.*, —प्रतिमा an idol, the image of a deity. —प्रश्नः ' consulting deities ', astrology, fortune-telling. —प्रियः ' dear to the gods ', an epithet of Siva ; (देवानांप्रियः an irreg. comp. meaning 1. a goat. -2. a fool, idiot like a brute beast, as in शब्दतात्पर्यज्ञा देवानांप्रियाः K. P. -3. an ascetic (who renounces the world). —बलिः an oblation to the gods. —ब्रह्मन् *m.* 1. a Brahmaṇa who lives on the proceeds of a temple. -2. a venerable Brâhmaṇa. —भवनं 1. the heaven. -2. a temple. -3. the holy fig-tree. —भू *m.* a god. (*-f.*) heaven. —भूमिः *f.* heaven. —भूतिः *f.* an epithet of the Ganges. —भूयं divinity, godhead. —भृत् *m.* an epithet 1. of Vishṇu. -2. of Indra. —भोज्यं nectar. —मणिः 1. the jewel of Vishṇu called कौस्तुभ. -2. the sun. -3. a curl of hair on horse's neck. —मातृ *f.* N. of Aditi, mother of gods. —मातृक *a.* ' having the god of rain or clouds as foster-mother, watered only by the clouds, depending on rain water and not on irrigation, deprived of every other kind of water (as a country) ; देशो नद्यंबुवृष्ट्यंबुसंपन्नव्रीहिपालितः । स्यान्नदीमातृको देवमातृकश्च यथाक्रमं ॥ Ak. ; cf also वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाः (*i. e.* नदीमातृकाः) चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17. —मायकः the jewel of Vishṇu, called कौस्तुभ. —मासः the eighth month of pregnancy. —मुनिः a divine sage. —यजनं a sacrificial place, a place where a sacrifice is performed ; देवयजनसंभवे सीते U. 4. —याजि *a.* making oblations to gods. —यज्ञः a sacrifice to the superior gods made by oblations to fire, or through fire to the gods ; (one of the five daily sacrifices of a Brâhmaṇa ; see Ms. 3. 81, 85; and पंचयज्ञ also). —यज्यं -यज्या a sacrifice. —यात्रा ' an idol-procession,' any sacred festival when the idols are carried in procession. —यानं, -रथः a celestial car. —युगं 1. the first of the four ages of the world ; also called कृतयुग. -2. an age of the gods comprising four ages of men. —योनिः 1. a superhuman being, a demigod. -2. a being of divine origin. -3. fuel used in kindling fire; (*f.* also). —योषा an *apsaras*. —रहस्यं a divine mystery. -राज्, -राजः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. a king. -3. N. of Buddha. —लता the Navamallikâ or double jasmine plant. —लिंगं the image or statue of a deity. —लोकः heaven, paradise ; Ms. 4. 182. —वक्त्रं an epithet of fire. —वर्त्मन् *n.* the sky. —वर्धकिः, -शिल्पिन् *m.* Visvakarman, the architect of gods. -वाणी

' a divine voice ', a voice from heaven. —वर्त्मन्: an epithet of Agni. —विद्या 1. divine science. -2. the science of Nirukta or etymology -विभागः the northern hemisphere. -विश्, f., —विशा a deity. —वीतिः food of the gods. —वृक्षः the Mandâra tree. —व्यचस् a. Ved. occupied by the gods.—व्रतं 1. a religious observance, any religious vow. -2. the favourite food of the gods. (-तः) an epithet of 1. Bhishma. -2. Kârttikeya. -शत्रुः a demon. —शुनी an epithet of Saramâ, the bitch of the gods.—शेखरः the *damanaka* tree. —शेषं the remnants of a sacrifice offered to gods —श्रीः m. a sacrifice. (f.) Lakshmi. —श्रुतः an epithet of 1. Vishṇu. -2. Nârada. -3. a sacred treatise -4. a god in general. —संघ a. divine. —सभा 1. an assembly of the gods (सुधर्मन्). -2. a council of a king, council-chamber. -3 a gambling-house. —सभ्यः 1. a gambler. -2. a frequenter of gaming-houses. -3. an attendant on a deity. -4. the keeper of a gambling-house. —सायुज्यं identification or unification with a deity, conjunction with the gods, deification. —सिंहः an epithet of Siva. —सुषिः a tube or cavity (in the heart) leading to the gods ; cf. उदान. —सुरा an intoxicating drink. —सेना 1. the army of gods. -2. N of the wife of Skanda ; स्कंदेन साक्षादिव देवसेनां R. 7. 1 ; (Malli. :—देवसेना=स्कंदपत्नी ; perhaps it merely means 'the army of the gods' personified as Skanda's wife).°पतिः, °प्रियः an epithet of Kârttikeya. —स्वं ' property of gods, ' property applicable to religious purposes or endowments ; यद्धनं यज्ञशीलानां देवस्वं तद्विदुर्बुधाः Ms. 11. 20, 26. °अपहरणं sacrilege. —हविस् n. an animal offered to gods at a sacrifice.—हूतिः f. 1. invocation of the gods. -2. N. of a daughter of Manu Svâyambhuva and wife of Kardama. —हेडनं an offence against the gods. —हेतिः a divine weapon.

देवक a. [दिव्-ण्वुल्] 1 Sporting, playing. -2 Divine, godlike, celestial. —कः (at the end of comp.) A god, deity.

देवकी N. of a daughter of Devaka and wife of Vasudeva and mother of Krishṇa. -Comp —नंदनः-पुत्रः, -मातृ m., —सूनुः epithet of Krishṇa.

देवकीय, देवक्य a. Divine, godlike.

देवता 1 Divine dignity or power, divinity. -2 A deity, god ; Ku. 1. 1. -3 The image of a deity. -4 An idol. -5 An organ of sense. -Comp. —अगारः, -रं, -आगारः, -रं, -गृहं, -स्थानं a temple. —अधिपः an epithet of Indra. —अभ्यर्चनं worshipping a deity —आत्मन् a. of a divine nature; Ku. 1. 1. —आयतनं, -आलयः, वेश्मन् n. a temple or chapel. —प्रतिमा the image of a god, an idol. —स्नानं the ablution of an idol.

देवत्य a. 1 Having as one's deity as in अग्निदेवत्य. -2 Sacred to a deity.

देवद्र्यंच् a. (द्रीचि f.) Adoring a husband.

देवन् m. The younger brother of a husband.

देवनः [दीव्यत्यनेन दिव् करणे ल्युट्] A dic. -नं 1 Beauty, splendour, lustre. -2 Gaming, gambling, a game at dice. -3 Play, sport, pastime. -4 A pleasure-ground, a garden. -5 A lotus. -6 Emulation, desire to excel. -7 Affair, business. -8 Praise.-9 Going, motion. -10 Grief, lamentation, sorrow. —ना 1 Gambling, a game at dice. -2 Sport, pastime. -3 Lamentation.

देवयानी N. of the daughter of Sukra, preceptor of the *Asuras*. [She fell in love with Kacha, her father's pupil, but he rejected her advances. On this she cursed the youth, who in return cursed her that she should become the wife of a Kshatriya ; (see कच). Once upon a time Devayani and her companion Sarmishtha -the daughter of Vrishaparvan, the king of the Daityas, went to bathe keeping their clothes on the shore. But the god Wind changed their clothes, and when they were dressed they began to quarrel about the change until Sarmishtha so far lost her temper that she slapped Devayani's face, and threw her into a well. There she remained until she was seen and rescued by Yayati, who, with the consent of her father, married her, and Sarmishtha became her servant as a recompense for her insulting conduct towards her. Devayani lived happily with Yayati for some years and bore him two sons, Yadu and Turvasu. Subsequently her husband became enamoured of Sarmishtha and Devayani, feeling herself aggrieved, abruptly left her husband and went home to her father, who at her request condemned Yayati with the infirmity of old age ; See Yayati also].

देवयु a. 1 Pious, holy, virtuous. -2 Attending sacred festivals. —युः A god.

देवर : A husband's brother (elder or younger) ; Ms. 3. 55 ; 9. 59, Y. 1. 68.

देवलः 1 An attendant upon an idol, a low Brâhmaṇa who subsists upon the offerings made to an idol. -2 A virtuous man. -3 N. of Nârada. -4 A husband's brother. -5. N. of a law-giver.

देवलकः An attendant upon an idol ; see the preceding word.

देवाटः N. of a sacred place called Harihara.

देवसात् ind. To the nature of a god or gods. (°भू to be changed into a god).

देविक a. (की f.), देविल a. 1 Divine, godly. -2 Derived from a god. -3 Virtuous, pious.

देवितृ, देविन् m. A gamester.

देवी 1 A female deity, a goddess. -2 N. of Durgâ. -3 N. of Sarasvati. -4 N. of Sâvitri. -5 A queen, especially a crowned queen (अग्रमहिषी who has undergone the consecration along with her husband) ; देव्यभावेन नामेयं देवीशब्दक्षमा सती । स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्त्रोर्णं वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. देवीभावं गमिता परिवारपदं कथं भजत्येषा K. P. 10. -6 A respectful title applied to a lady of the first rank. -Comp. —कोटः the city of Bâṇa, (शोणितपुर). —गृहं 1. the temple of a goddess. -2. the apartment of a queen.

देवृ m. [दिव्-ऋ] 1 A husband's brother (especially younger.). -2 The husband of a woman previously married (?).

देवेशयः An epithet of Vishṇu.

देव्यं Divine dignity, god-head.

देवटः An artisan, a mechanic.

देशः [दिश्-अच्] 1 A place or spot in general ; देशः को नु जलावसेकशिथिलः Mk. 3. 12 ; (often used after words like ; कपोल, स्कंध, अंस, नितंब &c., without any meaning ; स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 19 ' on the shoulder '). -2 A region, country, province, land, territory ; यं देशं श्रयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुप्रतापार्जितं H. 1. 171. -3 A department, part, side, portion (as of a whole); as in एकदेश, एकदेशीय q. v. -4 An institute, an ordinance. -5 Range-compass ; दृष्टिदेशः Pt. 2. -Comp. —अतिथिः a foreigner. —अंतरं another country, foreign parts ; Ms. 5. 78. —अंतरिन् m. a foreigner. —आचारः, -धर्मः a local law or custom, the usage or custom of any country ; Ms. 1. 118. —कालौ (m. du.) time and place. (-लं) ind. according to time and place ; Pt. 2. 72. —कालज्ञ a. knowing the proper place and time. —ज, -जात a. 1. native, indigenous. -2. produced in the right country. -3. genuine, of genuine descent. —दृष्ट a. 1. seen in a country.-2. cus-

tomary in a place.—भाषा the dialect of a country; आलोच्य क्षयमधिगम्य च देशभाषाः Kâvyâl. 4. 35. —रूपं propriety, fitness. —व्यवहारः a local usage, custom of the country.

देशकः [दिश्-कर्तरि ण्वुल्] 1 A ruler, governor. -2 An instructor, a preceptor. -3 A guide in general.

देशना [दिश्-णिच् युच्] Direction, instruction.

देशिक *a.* [देशे प्रसितः ठन्] Local, pertaining to a particular place, native. —कः 1 A spiritual teacher (गुरु). -2 A traveller. -3 A guide. -4 One familiar with places.

देशित *a.* 1 Told, directed, ordered. -2 Advised, instructed. -3 Pointed out, shown, indicated.

देशिनी The fore-finger.

देशी The dialect of a country, one of the varieties of the Prâkṛita dialect; See Kâv. 1. 33.

देशीय *a.* [देशे भवः-छ] 1 Belonging to a province, provincial. -2 Native, local. -3 Inhabiting any country (at the end of comp.); as in मगधदेशीय, तद्देशीय, वंगदेशीय &c. -4 Not far distant from, almost, bordering on (used as an affix at the end of words); अष्टादशवर्षदेशीयां कन्यां ददर्श K. 131 'a girl about 18 years old' (whose age bordered on 18); R. 18. 39; so पटुदेशीय &c.

देश्य *a.* [दिश्-कर्मणि ण्यत् देश यत् वा] 1 To be pointed out or proved. -2 Local, provincial. -3 Born in a country, native. -4 Genuine, of genuine descent. -5 Being on the spot or place (where anything is dne). -6 Not far from, almost; see देशीय above.—श्यः 1 An eye-witness of anything; अभियोक्ता दिशेद्देश्यं Ms. 8. 52, 53. -2 The inhabitant of a country. —श्यं The statement of a question or argument, the thing to be proved or substantiated (पूर्वपक्ष).

देष्णं Ved. A gift.

देष्णु *a.* 1 Very liberal. -2 Intractable, unruly. —*m.* A washerman.

देहः -हं [दिह्-घञ्] The body; देहं दहंति दहना इव गंधवाहाः Bv. 1. 104. —हः Anointing, smearing -ही A rampart, wall, mound. -Comp. —अंतरं another body. °प्राप्तिः *f.* transmigration. —आत्मवादः materialism, the doctrines of Chârvâka. —आत्मवादिन् *m.* a materialist, a Chârvâka. —आवरणं armour, dress. —ईश्वरः the soul. —उद्भव, -उद्भूत *a.* born in the body, inborn, innate.—करः a father. —कर्तृ *m.* 1. the sun. -2. the Supreme Soul. -3. father. —कोषः 1. the covering of the body. -2. a feather, wing &c. -3. skin. —क्षयः 1. decay of the body. -2. sickness, disease. —गत *a.* incarnate, embodied. —जः a son. —जा a daughter. —त्यागः 1. death (in general). -2. voluntary death; resigning the body; तीर्थे तोयव्यतिकरभवे जह्नुकन्यासरय्वोर्देहत्यागात् R. 8. 95.—द्रुः quicksilver. —दीपः the eye.—धर्मः the function of the body. -धारकं a bone. -धारणं living, life. -धिः a wing. —धृष् *m.* air, wind. —बद्ध *a.* embodied, incarnate; R. 11. 35; Ku. 2. 47. —बंधः bodily frame; U. 3. 38, Mâl. 9. 20. —भाज् *a.* embodied, corporeal. (-*m.*) any being possessed of a body or life, especially a man. —भुज् *m.* 1. the soul. -2. the sun. —भृत् *m.* 1. a living being, especially a man; धिगिमां देहभृतामसारतां R 8. 51; Bg. 8. 4; 14. 14. -2. an epithet of Śiva. -3. life, vitality. —यात्रा 1. dying, death. -2. nourishment, food. —लक्षणं a mole, a black or dark spot upon the skin. —वायुः one of the five vital airs or lifewinds; see प्राण. -संचारिणी a daughter.—सारः marrow. —स्वभावः bodily temperament.

देहंभर *a.* Gluttonous.

देहवत् *a.* Embodied. —*m.* 1 A man. -2 The soul.

देहिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [देह-इनि] Incarnate, embodied. —*m.* 1 A living being, especially a man; त्वदधीनं खलु देहिनां सुखं Ku. 4. 10; Śi. 2. 46; Bg. 2. 13, 17. 2; Ms. 1. 30, 5. 49. -2 The soul, spirit (enshrined in the body); तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22, 5. 13; 14. 5. —नी The earth.

देहला Spirituous liquor.

देहलिः -ली *f.* The threshold of a door, the sill or lower part of the wooden frame of a door; विन्यस्यंती भुवि गणनया देहलीदत्तपुष्पैः Me. 87; Mk. 1. 9. -Comp. —दीपः a lamp suspended over the threshold; °न्याय see under न्याय.

दै 1. P. (दायति, दात) 1 To purify, cleanse. -2. To be purified. -3 To protect. -With अव 1. to whiten, brighten. -2. to purify.

दैतेयः [दितेरपत्यं ढक्] 'A son of Diti, a Râkshasa, demon. -Comp. —इज्यः, -गुरुः, -पुरोधस् *m.*, -पूज्यः epithets of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras. —निषूदनः an epithet of Vishṇu.-मातृ . Diti, mother of the demons. —मेदजा the earth.

दैत्यः [दितेरपत्यं ण्य] See दैतेय. -Comp. —अरिः 1. a god. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. —देवः 1. an epithet of Varuṇa. -2. wind. —पतिः an epithet of Hiraṇyakasipu q. v. —युगं an age of the demons consisting of 12000 divine years.

दैत्या 1 A drug. -2 Spirituous liquor.

दैन (नी *f.*), दैनंदिनी (नी *f.*), दैनिक (की *f.*) *a.* Diurnal, daily; Bu. 1. 103.

दैनिकी Daily wages, day's hire.

दैर्घ्य -र्घं Length, longness.

दैन्यं, -न्यं [दीनस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Poverty, poor and pitiable condition, miserable state; दरिद्राणां दैन्यं G. L. 2; कणिनो दैन्यमाश्रितः Ku. 2. 21; इदं दैन्यं त्वदनुसरणक्लिष्टकांतेर्बिभर्ति Me. 84. -2 Affliction, sorrow, dejection, grief, low-spiritedness. -3 Feebleness. -4 Meanness.

दैव *a.* (वी *f.*) [देवादागतः अण्] Relating to gods, caused by or coming from gods, divine, celestial, संस्कृतं नाम दैवी वागन्वाख्याता महर्षिभिः Kâv. 1. 33; दैवीनां मानुषीणां च प्रतिहर्ता त्वमापदां R. 1. 60; Y. 2. 235; Bg. 4. 25, 9. 13, 16. 3; Ms. 3. 75. —वः (*i. e.* विवाहः) One of the eight forms of marriage, that in which the daughter is given away at a sacrifice to the officiating priest; यज्ञस्य ऋत्विजे दैवः Y. 1. 59; (for the eight forms of marriage see उद्वाह or Ms. 3. 21). —वं 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune; दैवमविद्वांसः प्रमाणयंति Mn. 3; विना पुरुषकारेण दैवमत्र न सिध्यति 'God helps those who help themselves'; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. (दैवात् by chance, luckily, accidentally). -2 A god, deity. -3 A religious rite or offering, an oblation to gods. -4 A kind of Srâddha ceremony.-5 Parts of the hands sacred to the gods, *i. e.* the tips of the fingers; of. Ms. 2. 59. —वी A woman married according to the form of marriage called *daiva* q. v. above. -Comp. —अत्ययः evil resulting from unusual natural phenomena. —अधीन, -आयत्त *a.* dependent on fate; दैवायत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरुषं Ve. 3. 33. —अहोरात्रः a day of the gods, *i. e.* the human year. -उपहत *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate; Mu. 6. 8. —कर्मन् *n.* offering oblations to gods. —कृत *a.* 1. fated. -2. natural. —कोविद्, -चिंतकः, -ज्ञः an astrologer, a fortune teller; Y. 1. 313; Kâm. 9. 25. -गतिः *f.* turn or course of fate; मुक्ताजालं चिरपरिचितं त्याजितो दैवगत्या Me. 96; Pt. 3. 174. —तंत्र *a.* dependent on fate. —दीपः the eye. —दुर्विपाकः hardness of fortune, adverseness or unpropitiousness of

fate, an evil turn of fate ; U. 1. 40 —दोषः badness of fate. —पर *a.* 1. trusting to fate, a fatalist. -2. fated, predestined. —प्रश्नः 1. fortune-telling, astrology. -2. a voice from heaven. —युगं 'a Yuga of the gods', said to consist of 12000 divine years, but see Kull. on Ms. 1. 71. —योगः a lucky coincidence, fortuitous combination, fortune, chance ; (दैवयोगेन, दैवयोगात् fortunately, accidentally). —लेखकः a fortune-teller, an astrologer. —वशः, -शं the power of destiny, subjection to fate. —वाणी 1. a voice from heaven. -2. the Sanskrit language ; cf. Kâv. 1. 33 quoted above. —हीन *a.* ill-fated, unfortunate, unlucky.

दैवकः A god, deity.

दैवत *a.* (ती *f.*) [देवता-अण्] 1 Divine. -2 (At the end of an adj. comp.) Honouring or worshipping as one's deity, as in सूर्यदैवता जनाः.—तं 1 A god, deity, divinity ; मृदं गां दैवतं विप्रं घृतं मधु चतुष्पथं प्रदक्षिणानि कुर्वीत Ms. 4. 39, 153 ; U. 4. 4 ; Amaru. 3. -2 A number of gods, the whole class of gods ; Ve. -2. -3. An idol. (The word is said to be *m.* also but is rarely used in that gender. Mammata notices it as a fault called अप्रयुक्तत्व ; see अप्रयुक्त). -4 N. of the third Kâṇḍa of Yâska's Nirukta.

दैवतस् *ind.* By chance, fortunately, luckily.

दैवत्य *a.* Addressed or sacred to a deity ; Y. 1. 99; Ms. 2. 189; 4. 124. —त्यं A deity.

दैविक *a.* (की *f.*) [देव-ठक्] Relating to the gods, divine ; Ms. 1. 65, 8. 409. —कं An inevitable accident.

दैविन् *m.* An astrologer.

दैव्य *a.* (व्या or व्यी *f.*) Divine. —व्यं 1 Fortune, fate. -2 Divine power.

दैवलः,लकः The servant of an evil spirit.

दैवारिपः A conch shell (शंख).

दैवासुरं The natural enmity subsisting between the gods and the demons.

दैशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [देशेन निर्वृत्तं, तस्येदं वा-ठञ्] 1 Local, provincial. -2 National, belonging to the whole country. -3 Belonging or having reference to space ; Bhâshâ P. 120. -4 Acquainted with any place. -5 Teaching, pointing, directing, showing. —कः 1 A teacher, preceptor.-2 A guide.

दैष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) [दिष्टमिति मतिरस्य, ठक्] Fated, predestined. —कः A fatalist.

दैहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [देहे भवः, तस्येदं वा ठक्] Bodily, corporeal.

दैह्य *a* [देह भवः ष्यञ्] Bodily. —ह्यः The soul (enshrined in the body).

दो 4 P. (द्यति, दित ; *Caus.* दापयति ; *desid.* दित्सति) 1 To cut, divide. -2 To move, reap. -With अव to cut or lop off ; यदन्यस्मिन्यज्ञे स्रुच्यवद्यति Sat. Br.

दोग्धृ See under दुह्.

दोघः A calf.

दोरः A rope (रज्जुः.).

दोरकं A string for fastening the wires of a lute.

दोलः [दुल्-घञ्] 1 Swinging, rocking, oscillating.-2 A swing, litter. -3 A festival held on the fourteenth or full-moon day of the month of Phâlguna when figures of 'young Krishṇa' (बालकृष्ण) are swung in a swing.

दोला,दोलिका 1 A litter, palanquin. -2 A swing, hammock (fig. also) ; असीत्स दोलाचलचित्तवृत्तिः R. 14. 34 ; 9. 46 ; 19. 44; संदेहदोलामारोप्यते K. 207. -3 Swinging, fluctuation. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 The Indigo plant. -Comp. —अधिरूढ, -आरूढ *a.* (lit.)mounted on a swing ; (fig.) uncertain, irresolute, disquieted. —युद्धं uncertainty of success, a fight with varying success ; Si. 18. 80.

दोलायते Den. A. 1 To swing, rock to and fro, oscillate, fluctuate, vacillate (fig. also). -2 To be restless or uneasy.

दोलायमान *a.* 1 Swinging, oscillating. -2 Wavering, vacillating . -3 Perplexed, doubtful.

दोलायित, दोलित *a.* Swung, shaken, oscillating &c.

दोलिका, दोली 1 A cradle. -2 A swing.

दोष, दोषिक, दोषिन् See under दुष्.

दोषन् *m.n.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, *i. e.* before acc. pl.) An arm.

दोषस् *f.* Night. —*n.* Darkness

दोषा *ind.* At night ; दोषाऽपि नूनमहिमांशुरसौ किलेति Si. 4. 46, 62. —*f.* 1 The arm.-2 The darkness of night, night ; घर्मकालदिवस इव क्षपितदोषः K. 67 (where the word means 'a fault or sin' also). -Comp. आस्यः, -तिलकः a lamp. —करः the moon.

दोषातन *a.* (नी *f.*) Nightly, nocturnal ; R. 13 76.

दोस् *m. n.* [दम्यते अनेन दम् डोसि अर्धर्चा° ; Uṇ. 2. 69] (दोषन् is optionally substituted for this word after acc. dual) 1 The forearm, the arm ; तद्पादवद्धस्य दक्षिणं दोर्निशाचरः R. 15. 23; हेममात्रगतं दोर्भ्यामादधानं पयश्चरु 10. 51 ; Ku. 3. 76. -2 The part of an arc defining its sine. -3 The side of a triangle or square. -Comp.—गडु (दोर्गडु) *a.* crooked-armed. —ग्रह (दोर्ग्रह) *a.* strong, powerful. (—हः) pain in the arm. —ज्या (दोर्ज्या) the sine of the base. —दंड (दोर्दंडः) a stick-like arm, strong arm ; Me. 7. 8 ; Bv. 1. 128. —निकर्तनं (दोर्निकर्तनं) amputation of the arm.—मूलं (दोर्मूलं) the arm-pit —युद्धं (दोर्युद्धं) a duel ; Mv. 5. 37. —शालिन् (दोःशालिन् possessed of strong arms, warlike, brave; Ve. 3. 32. —शिखरं (दोःशिखरं) the shoulder. —सहस्रभृत् (दोःसहस्रभृत्) *m.* 1. an epithet of the demon Bâṇa. -2. an epithet of Sahasrârjuna.—स्थः (दोःस्थः) 1. a servant. -2. service. -3. a player. -4. play, sport.

दोह, दोहनं, दोह्य &c. See under दुह्.

दोहदः-दं [दोहमाकर्षं ददाति दा-क] 1 (a.) The longing of a pregnant woman ; प्रजावती दोहदशंसिनी ते R. 14. 45 ; उपेत्य सा दोहदुःखशीलतां यथैव बभ्रे तदपश्यदाहृतं 3. 6. 7- (*b*) The desired object itself. -2 Pregnancy. -3 The desire of plants, at budding time(as, for instance, of the Asoka to be kicked by young ladies, of the Bakula to be sprinkeld by mouthfuls of liquor &c.) महीरुहा दोहदसेकशक्तेराकालिकं कोरकमुद्गिरंति N. 3. 21 ; R. 8.62 ; Me. 78 ; see अशोक -4 Vehement desire : प्रवर्तितमहासमरदोहदा नरपतयः Ve. 4. -5. Wish or desire in general. -Comp.—लक्षणं 1. the fœtus, the embryo (=दौर्हृदलक्षण q. v.). -2 the period of passing from one stage of life to another.

दोहदवती A Pregnant woman longing for anything.

दोहदिन् *a.* Eagerly longing for, ardently desirous of.

दोहलः See दोहद ; वृथा वहसि दोहलं (v. 1.) ललितकामिसाधारणं M. 3. 16.

दोहली The Asoka tree.

दौःशील्यं Bad tempor, wickedness, wicked disposition.

दौःसाधिकः 1 A door keeper, porter. -2 The superintendent of a village.

दौःस्त्रं Wrangling between women.

दौकू(गू)लः A car covered with silk cloth. -लं Fine silk cloth.

दौत्यं Message, mission.

दौरात्म्यं 1 Wickedness, evil or wicked temper, depravity; R. 15. 72. -2 Mischievousness ; गुणानामेव दौरात्म्याद् धुरि धुर्यो नियुज्यते K. P. 10.

दौरितं Mischief, evil, harm.

दौर्गत्यं 1 Poverty, want, destitution; Pt. 2 92. -2. Wretchedness, distress.

दौर्गन्ध्यं Bad or disagreeable smell.

दौर्गह: The Asvamedha sacrifice.

दौर्ग्यं Difficulty.

दौर्जन्यं Wickedness, depravity.

दौर्जीवित्यं A wretched or miserable life.

दौर्बल्यं-ल्ले Impotency, debility, weakness, feebleness; Ms. 8. 171; Bg. 2. 3.

दौर्भागिनेय: The son of a woman disliked by her husband.

दौर्भाग्यं Ill-luck, misfortune; Y. 1. 283.

दौर्भ्रात्रं A quarrel or disagreement between brothers.

दौर्मनस्यं 1 Evil disposition. -2 Mental pain, affliction, dejection, sorrow. -3 Despair.

दौर्मन्त्र्यं Evil advice, bad counsel; दौर्मन्त्र्यान्नृपतिर्विनश्यति Bh. 2. 42.

दौर्लभ्यं Scarcity, rarity.

दौर्वचस्यं Evil speech, bad language.

दौर्वाणं 1 The sap of Dûrvâ or bent grass. -2 A clean leaf (दूर्वपर्ण).

दौर्हृदं, दौहृदं 1 Evil disposition of the mind, enmity; (also दौर्हार्द in this sense). -2 Pregnancy; सुदक्षिणा दौहृदलक्षणं दधौ R. 3. 1. -3 The longing of a pregnant woman. -4 Desire in genral.

दौर्हृदयं Evil disposition of mind, enmity.

दौलेय: A tortoise.

दौल्मि: An epithet of Indra.

दौवारिक: (की f.) A door-keeper, warder; R, 6. 59.

दौश्चर्यं 1 Evil conduct, wickedness. -2 A bad deed.

दौष्क a. (ष्की f.) One who swims by the help of his arms.

दौष्कुल a. (ली f.), दौष्कुलेय a. (यी f.) 1 Sprung from a low family, born in a contemptible family.

दौष्ट्यं, दौष्ट्य Badness, wickedness.

दौष्यं(ष्म)न्ति: A son of Dushyanta; दौष्यंतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेश्य S. 4. 19.

दौहित्र: [दुहितुरपत्यं अत्र्] A daughter's son; Ms. 3. 148, 9. 131. —त्रं Sesamum seed.

दौहित्रायण: The son of a daughter's son.

दौहित्री A daughter's daughter.

दौहृदिनी A pregnant woman.

द्यावियवी f. A day.

द्यु 2 P. (द्योति) To advance towards, encounter, attack, assail; Bk. 6. 118, 14. 101.

द्यु n. 1 A day. -2 The sky. -3 Brightness.-4 Heaven.-5 Sharpness; of- अद्यु. —m. Fire. (द्यु is a substitute for दिव् f. before terminations beginning with consonants and in compounds). -Comp. -ग: a bird. -चर: 1. a planet. -2. a bird. —जय: attainment or gaining of heaven. —दल: noon. —धुनि: f., —नदी the heavenly Ganges. —निवास: a deity, god; शोकाग्निनाऽगाद् द्युनिवासभूयं Bk. 3. 21. —निवासिन् m. 1. a deiy -2. a virtuous man. —पति: 1 the sun. -2. an epithet of Indra. —मणि: the sun. —योषित् f. an apsaras. -लोक: heaven. —सद्,-सद् m. 1. a god, deity; Si. 1. 43. -2. a planet. —सरित् f. the Ganges.

द्युक: An owl. -Comp. —अरि: a crow.

द्युक्ष a. Ved.1 Celestial, heavenly. -2 Shining, brilliant.—क्ष: An epithet of (1) Varuṇa, (2) Aryaman, (3) Indra, (4) Agni, (5) Soma.

द्युत् 1. A. (द्योतते, द्युतित or द्योतित ;, desid. दिद्युतिषते, दिद्योतिषते) To shine be bright or brilliant, विद्युते च यथा रवि: Bk. 14. 104; 6. 26, 7. 107; 8. 89. Caus. (द्योतयति-ते) 1 To illuminate, irradiate; Bk. 8. 46; Ku. 6. 4. -2 To make clear, explain, elucidate.-3 To express, mean.-With अभि (Caus.) to illuminate; R. 6. 36.—वि to shine, be bright; व्यद्योतिष्ट सभावेद्यामसौ नरसिंहमित्रयी Si. 2. 3; 1. 20.

द्युत् m. A ray of light.

द्युति: f. [द्युत्-इन्] 1 Splendour, brightness, lustre, beauty; काच: कांचनसंसर्गाद्धत्ते मारकतीं द्युतिं H. Pr. 41, Mâl. 2. 10; R. 3. 64. -2 Light, a ray of light; Bh. 1. 61. -3 Majesty, dignity; Ms. 1. 87. -Comp. —कर: the polar star or the sage Dhruva. —धर: Vishṇu.

द्युतित a. Illuminated, shining, bright.

द्योत: [द्युत्-भावे घञ्] 1 Light, Lustre, brilliance; as in खद्योत. -2. Sunshine. -3 Heat.

द्योतक a. [द्युत्-ण्वुल्] 1 Shining. -2 Illuminating,-3 Explaining, making manifest, showing.

द्योतन a. द्युत्-युच्] 1 Bright, shining.-2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining, elucidating. —न: A lamp. —नं 1 Shining. -2 Illuminating. -3 Explaining. -4 Sight, seeing.-5 Light. -6 Dawn.

द्योतनिका Explanation, elucidation.

द्योतनि a. Shining.-नि: Ved. Splendour, lustre.

द्योतित. p. p. 1. Illuminated. -2 Illustrated; see द्युत्.

द्योतिन् a. Splendid, bright

द्योतिस् n. 1 Light, brightness, lustre, -2 A star. -Comp. —इंगण: (द्योतिरिंगण:) a fire-fly.

द्युमत् a. 1 Bright, brilliant. -2 Clear, loud.-3 Strong, vigorous. -4 Calm, serene. -Comp. —गान a mode of chanting the Sâmaveda. —सेन: N. of a king of Sâlva, and father of Satyavat, husband of Sâvitrî.

द्युम्नं 1 Splendour, glory, lustre.-2 Energy, strength, power. -3 Wealth, property. -4 Inspiration.-5 Sacrificial offering or oblation.

द्युम्निन् a. 1 Having wealth or oblations. -2 Majestic. -3 Inspired. -4 Powerful.

द्यूत:,-तं [दिव् ... क ऊद् अर्धचा०] 1 Play, gambling, playing with dice; द्यूतं हि नाम पुरुषस्यासिंहासनं राज्यं Mk. 2; द्रव्यं लब्धं द्यूतेनैव दारा मित्रं द्यूतेनैव। दत्तं भुक्तं द्यूतेनैव सर्वं नष्टं द्यूतेनैव 2. 7. अप्राणिभिर्यत्क्रियते तल्लोके द्यूतमुच्यते Ms.9. 223. -2 (fig.) A battle, fight. -3. The prize won. -Comp.—अधिकारिन् m. the keeper of a gambling house. —कर:, -कृत् m. a gamester, a gambler; अयं द्यूतकर: सभिकेन खलीक्रियते Mk. 2. —कार:, —कारक: 1. the keeper of a gambling-house. -2. a gambler. -क्रीडा playing at dice, gambling. —पूर्णिमा, पौर्णिमा the day of full moon in the month of Asvina (also called कोजागर) when people spend their time in games of chance in honour of Lakshmî, the goddess of wealth. —प्रतिपद् f. the first day of the bright half of Kârttika (usually spent in gambling). —बीजं a cowrie, a shell used in playing.-वृत्ति: 1. a professional gambler. -2. the keeper of a gambling-house. —सभा, -समाज: 1. a gambling house. -2. an assembly of gamblers.

द्यून a. 1 Playing, sporting. -2. Lamenting, sorry. —नं The seventh sign of the zodiac.

द्यै 1 P. (द्यायति) 1 To despise, treat with contempt. -2 To disfigure.

द्यो f. (Nom. sing. द्यौ:) Heaven, paradise, the sky; द्यौर्भूमिरापो हृदयं यमश्च Pt. 1. 182; S. 2. 14. (1

Dvandva compounds द्यो is changed to द्यावा, e. g. द्यावापृथिव्यौ, द्यावाभूमी, द्यावाक्षमे 'heaven and earth').–Comp.–भूमिः a bird. —सद् m. (द्योषद्) a god.

द्रकटः, द्रगडः A kettle-drum; (used in awakening sleepers).

द्रक्षणं A measure of weight, a *tola*.

द्रढयति Den. P. 1 To make firm, fasten, tighten, (lit.); as in जटाजूटग्रंथिं द्रढयति. –2 To strengthen, confirm, corroborate; निवेशः शैलानां तदिदमिति बुद्धिं द्रढयति U. 2. 27; विशुद्धेरुत्कर्षस्त्वयि तु मम भक्तिं द्रढयति 4. 11.

द्रढिमन् m. 1 Tightness, firmness, बधान द्रागेव द्रढिमरमणीयं परिकरं G. L. 47. –2 Confirmation, corroboration; वक्तस्यार्थस्य द्राढिम्ने Sankara. –3 Assertion, affirmation. –4 Heaviness.

द्रप्स a. Dripping, trickling down. —प्सः 1 A drop. –2 A spark (of fire). —प्सं Diluted sour milk, diluted curds; (also द्रप्स्यं).

द्रम् 1 P. (द्रमति) To go about, run, run about; Bk. 14. 70.

द्रम्मं A drachma; (a word derived from the Greek *drachme*).

द्रव a. [द्रु गतौ भावे अप्] 1 Running (as a horse). –2 Dropping, oozing, wet, dripping; आश्लिष्य काचिद् द्रवरागमेव (पादं) R. 7. 7. –3 Flowing, fluid. –4 Liquid (opp. कठिन); Ku. 2. 11. –5 Melted, liquefied. —वः 1 Going, walking about, motion. –2 Dropping, trickling, oozing, exudation. –3 Flight, retreat. –4 Play, amusement, sport.–5 Fluidity, liquefaction. –6 A liquid substance, fluid; U. 3. 25; 2. 16. –7 Juice, essence. –8 Decoction. –9 Speed, velocity. (द्रवीकृ means 'to melt, liquefy'. द्रवीभू to be melted, as with pity &c.; द्रवीभवति मे मनः Mv. 7. 34; द्रवीभूतं प्रेम्णा तव हृदयमस्मिन्क्षण इव U. 3. 13; द्रवीभूतं मन्ये पतति जलरूपेण गगनं Mk. 5. 25). –Comp. —आधारः 1. a small vessel or receiver.–2. the hands joined together and hollowed (=चुलुक q. v.). —इतर a. solid, hard. —उत्तर a. very fluid. —जः treacle. —द्रव्यं a fluid substance. —रसा 1. lac. –2. gum. –3. extract.

द्रवक, द्रवण a. 1 Running. –2 Oozing, trickling.

द्रवंती A river.

द्रवस्यति Den. P. 1 To trouble or afflict oneself. –2 To serve or wait upon a person.

द्रविडः 1 N. of a country on the east coast of the Deccan (pl.); अस्ति द्रविडेषु कांचीं नाम नगरी Dk. 130. –2 An inhabitant or native of that country; जरद्द्रविडधार्मिकस्येच्छया निसृष्टेः K. 229. –3 N. of a degraded tribe; cf. Ms. 10. 22.

द्रविणं [द्रु-इनन्; Uṇ. 2. 50] 1 Wealth, money, property, substance; Ve. 3. 20; Pt. 3. 174; Bv. 4. 29. –2 Gold; R. 4. 70. –3 Strength, power. –4 Valour, prowess. –5 A thing, matter, material. –6 That of which anything is made. –7 A wish, desire. –Comp. —अधिपतिः, –ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera. —प्रदः an epithet of Vishṇu.

द्रविणस्यु a. Desiring wealth or sacrificial offerings.

द्रव्यं 1 A thing, substance, object, matter. –2 The ingredient or material of anything. –3 A material to work upon. –4 A fit or suitable object (to receive instruction, &c.); Mu. 7. 14; see अद्रव्य also. –5 An elementary substance, the substratum of properties, one of the seven categories of the Vaiseshikas; (the *dravyas* are nine:-पृथिव्यप्तेजोवाय्वाकाशकालदिगात्ममनांसि). –6 Any possession, wealth, goods, property, money; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य प्रियो जनः U. 2. 19. –7 A medicinal substance or drug. –8 Modesty. –9 Bell-metal. –10 Spirituous liquor. –11 A wager, stake. –12 Anointing, plastering. –13 An ointment. –14 The animal-dye, lac. –15 Extract, gum. –Comp. –अर्जनं, –वृद्धिः, –सिद्धिः f. acquisition of wealth. —ओघः affluence, abundance of wealth. —गणः a class of 37 similar substances (in Medic.). —परिग्रहः the possession of property or wealth. –प्रकृतिः f. the nature of matter. –वाचक a substantive. —संस्कारः the consecration of articles for sacrifice &c.

द्रव्यकः A carrier of anything.

द्रव्यमय a. (यी f.) 1 Material. –2 Having any substance.–3 Consisting of wealth.

द्रव्यवत् a. 1 Rich, wealthy. –2 Inherent in the substance.

द्रष्टव्य pot. p. [दृश्-तव्य] 1 To be seen, visible. –2 Perceptible. –3 Fit to be seen, investigated or examined. –4 Lovely, pleasing to the sight, beautiful: वयं द्रष्टव्यानां परं न दृष्टं S. 2; Bh. 1 6. –5 To be understood. –6 To be regarded or considered as.

द्रष्टृ m. [दृश्-तृच्] 1 A seer, one who sees mentally; as in ऋषयो मंत्रद्रष्टारः. –2 A judge.

द्रहः A deep lake.

द्रा 2 P. (द्राति, द्राण) 1 To sleep. –2 To run, make haste. –3 To fly, run away. –4 To be ashamed.

द्राण a. 1 Flown, run away. –2 Sleeping, sleepy. —णं 1 Running away, flight, retreat. –2 Sleep.

द्राक् ind. Quickly, instantly, forthwith, immediately. –Comp. —भृतकं water just drawn from a well.

द्राक्षा Vine, grape (the creeper or the fruit); द्राक्षे द्रक्ष्यंति के त्वां Git 12; R. 4. 65; Bv. 1. 14, 4. 39. –Comp. —रसः grape-juice, wine.

द्राख् 1 P. (द्राखति) 1 To become dry. –2 To be able or sufficient. –3 To prohibit, prevent. –4 To adorn grace.

द्राघ् 1 A. (द्राघते) 1 To be able –2 To stretch. –3 To exert oneself. –4 To be weary or fatigued. –5 To torment, vex. –6 To wander about.

द्राघयति Den. P. 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. –2 To increase, intensify; द्राघयंति हि मे शोकं स्मर्यमाणा गुणास्तव Bk. 18. 33. –3 To tarry, delay.

द्राघिमन् m. 1 Length. –2 A degree of longitude.

द्राघिष्ठ a. Longest, very long; (superl. of दीर्घ q. v.)

द्राघीयस् a. (सी f.) Longer, very long; (compar. of दीर्घ q. v.); Bv. 1. 35.

द्रांक्ष् 1 P. (द्रांक्षति) 1 To desire, long for. –2 To croak, sound (as a bird). –3 To utter a discordant sound.

द्राड् 1 A. (द्राडते) 1 To cut, divide, split. –2 To be pulled to pieces.

द्रापः 1 Mud, mire.–2 Heaven, sky. –3 A fool, an idiot. –4 An epithet of Siva. –5 A small shell.

द्रामिलः N. of Châṇakya.

द्रावः [द्रु-भावे घञ्] 1 Flight, retreat. –2 Speed. –3 Running, flowing. –4 Heat. –5 Liquefaction, melting. –Comp. —करं a flux.

द्रावक [द्रु-ण्वुल्] a. 1 Attracting, captivating. –2 Solvent. –3 Liquefying. —कः 1 A flux used to assist the fusion of metals. –2 The loadstone. –3 Moon-stone. –4 A thief. –5 A sharp or clever man, wit, wag. –6 A libertine, lecher. —कं Wax.

द्रावणं [द्रु-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Putting to flight. –2 Melting, fusing. –3 Distilling. –4 The clearing-nut.

द्राविका Spittle, saliva.

द्रावित a. 1 Put to flight, driven away. –2 Fused, melted. –3 Softened, mollified.

द्राव्य a. 1 To be made to run or put to flight. 2 Fusible.

द्राविडः [द्रविडदेशोऽभिजनोऽस्य अण्] 1 A Dravidian, Dravida.-2 A general name for a Brâhmana of any of the five southern tribes (the पंचद्राविड), द्राविड, कर्णाट, गुर्जर, महाराष्ट्र and तैलंग. —डाः *pl*. The Dravida country and its people. —डी Cardamoms.

द्राविडकः Zedoary. —कं Black salt.

द्राह् 1 A. (द्राहते) To wake.

द्रु I. 1 P. (द्रवति, द्रुत ; *desid*. दुद्रूषति) 1 To run, flow, run away, retreat, fly (often with acc.) ; यथा नदीनां बहवोंऽबुवेगाः समुद्रमेवाभिमुखं द्रवंति Bg. 11. 28 ; रक्षांसि भीतानि दिशो द्रवंति 36 ; द्रुतं द्रवत कौरवाः Mb. -2 To rush, attack, assault quickly ; Bk. 9. 95. -3 To become fluid, dissolve, melt, ooze (fig. also); द्रवति च हिमरश्मावुद्गते चंद्रकांतः Mâl. 1. 24 ; 8. 12 ; U. 6. 12 ; Pt. 4. 33 ; द्रवति हृदयमेतत् Ve. 5. 21 ; Si. 9. 9 ; Bk. 2. 12. -4 To go, move. —*Caus*. (द्रावयति-ते) 1 To cause to run away, put to flight. -2 To melt, fuse. -II. 5 P (द्रुणोति) 1 To hurt, injure ; तं दुद्रावाद्रिणा कपिः Bk. 14. 81, 85. -2 To go. -3 To repent.

द्रुत *p. p.* [द्रु-क्त] 1 Quick, swift, speedy. -2 Flown, run away, escaped. -3 Melted, liquid, dissolved. -4 Scattered, diffused. -5 Indistinct. -6 Moved, softened ; Mâl. 5. 28 ; see द्रु. —तः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tree. -3 A cat. —तं *ind*. Quickly, swiftly, speedily, immediately. -Comp. —पदं *n*. going quickly. —विलंबितं N. of a metre ; see App. 1.

द्रुतिः *f*. 1 Melting, dissolving. -2 Going, running away.

द्रु *m. n.* [द्रवत्यूर्ध्वं द्रु-बा० डु] 1 Wood. -2 Any instrument made of wood. —*m*. 1 A tree ; Ms. 7. 131. -2 A branch. —*f*. Motion. -Comp. —किलिमं the Devadâru tree. —घणः 1. a mallet, wooden mace. -2. an iron weapon made like a carpenter's hammer. -3. an axe, a hatchet. -4. an epithet of Brahmâ. —घ्नी a hatchet. —नखः a thorn. —नस (णस) *a*. large-nosed. —न (ण)हः a scabbard ; see द्रुण-ह also. —पदं Ved. a pillar(in general). —पदी a splay-footed female. —सल्लकः a kind of tree. (पियाळ).

द्रुत, द्रुतिः See under द्रु.

द्रुड् 1, 6 P. (द्रोडति, द्रुडति) To sink, perish.

द्रुण् 6 P. (द्रुणति) 1 To make curved or crooked, bend. -2 To go, move. -3 To hurt, injure.

द्रुणः 1 A scorpion.-2 A bee. -3 A rogue. —णं 1 A bow. -2 A sword. -Comp. —हः a sheath, scabbard.

द्रुणा A bow-string.

द्रुणिः, -णी *f*. 1 A small or female tortoise. -2 A bucket. -3 A centipede.

द्रुपदः N. of a king of the Pânchâlas. [He was a son of Prishata. He and Drona were school fellows, as they learnt the science of archery from Drona's father, Bharadvâja. After Drupada had succeeded to the throne, Drona, when in pecuniary difficulties, went to him on the strength of his former friendship, but the proud monarch disrespected and slighted him. For this Drona afterwards got him captured by his pupils the Pandavas, but was kind enough to spare his life, and allowed him to retain half his kingdom. But the defeat sustained by him at Drona's hands rankled in his soul, and with the desire of getting a son who would avenge the wrong done to him, he performed a sacrifice, when a son named Dhrishtadyumna (and a daughter called Draupadi) sprang up from the fire. This son afterwards treacherously cut off the head of Drona ; see Drona also]

द्रुमः [द्रुः शाखास्त्यस्य मः ; cf. P. V. 2. 108] 1 A tree ; यंत्र द्रुमा अपि मृगा अपि बंधवो मे U. 3. 8. -2 A tree of Paradise. -3 An epithet of Kubera. -Comp. —अरिः an elephant. —आमयः lac, gum. —आश्रयः a lizard. —ईश्वरः 1. the palm tree. -2 the moon. -3 the पारिजात tree. —उत्पल the Karnikâra tree. —नखः, -नरः a thorn.—व्याधिः lac, gum —श्रेष्ठः the palm tree. —षंडं a grove of trees.

द्रुमिणी An assemblage of trees.

द्रुवयः A measure (मानं)

द्रुह् 4 P. (द्रुह्यति, द्रुग्ध) 1 To bear malice or hatred. -2 To seek to hurt or injure, plot maliciously or revengefully, meditate mischief ; (generally with the dat. of the object of hatred) ; यत्नेवेति मां द्रुह्यति मह्यमेव सात्रेत्युपालंभि तयालिवर्गः N. 3. 7 ; Bk. 4. 39.

द्रुह् *a*. (At the end of comp.) (Nom. sing. ध्रुक्-ग्, ध्रुट्-ड्) Injuring, hurting, plotting or acting as an enemy against ; Si. 2. 35 ; Ms. 5 90. —*f*. Injury, damage.

द्रुग्ध *p. p.* Injured, plotted against. —ग्धं An offence, injury, malevolent act.

द्रोग्धृ *a*. Malevolent, hater.

द्रोघः Injury, damage.

द्रोहः [द्रुह् भावे-घञ्] 1 Plotting against, seeking to hurt or assail, injury, mischief, malice ; अद्रोहशपथं कृत्वा Pt. 2. 35 ; Bg. 1. 38 ; Ms. 2. 161, 7. 48, Y. 17. -2 Treachery, perfidy. -3 Wrong, offence -4 Rebellion. -Comp. —अटः 1. *a*. religious impostor, hypocrite, impostor. -2. a hunter. -3. a false man. —चिंतनं a malicious thought, malice prepense, a thought or attempt to injure. —बुद्धि *a*. bent on mischief or evil design. (-द्धिः *f*.) a wicked or evil purpose.

द्रोहित *a*. Maliciously inclined, malevolent, hostile.

द्रोहिन् *a*. 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Malevolent, malicious. -3 Plotting against, rebellious.

द्रुहः 1 A son. -2 A lake. —ही A daughter.

द्रुहणः, द्रुहिणः N. of Brahmâ or Siva or Vishnu.

द्रू 5, 9 P. (द्रूणो-ना-ति) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To go, move.

द्रूः Gold.

द्रूघणः A hammer, an iron club ; see द्रुघण.

द्रूणः A scorpion. —णं A bow.

द्रेक् 1 A. (द्रेकते) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To show joy, be exhilarated.

द्रै 1 P. (द्रायति) To sleep ; cf द्रा.

द्रोणः [cf. Un 3. 10] 1 A lake 400 poles long. -2 A cloud (or a particular kind of cloud) abounding in water (from which rain streams forth as from a bucket) ; कोपमेवंविधे काले कालपाशस्थिते मयि। अनावृष्टिहते शस्ये द्रोणमेघ इवोदितः ॥ Mk. 10. 26. -3 A raven or a carrion crow. -4 A scorpion. -5 A tree (in general). -6 A tree bearing (white) flowers. -7 N. of the preceptor of the Kauravas and Pândavas. [Drona was the son of the sage Bharadvaja, and was so called because the seed, which fell at the sight of a nymph called Ghritachi, was preserved by the sage in a droṇa. Though a Brahmana by birth, he was well-versed in the science of arms which he learnt from Parasurama. He afterwards taught the Kauravas and the Pandavas the science of arms and archery. When, however, the great war commenced, he attached himself to the side of the Kauravas, and after Bhishma had been mortally wounded— 'lodged in the cage of darts '—he assumed the command of the Kaurava forces and maintained the struggle for four successive days, achieving wonderful exploits and killing thousands of warriors on the Pandava side. On the fifteenth day of the battle the fight continued even during the night, and it was on the morning of the 16th that Bhima, at

the suggestion of Krishna, said within Drona's hearing that Asvatthaman was slain, (the fact being that an elephant named Asvatthaman had fallen on the field). Being at a loss to understand how that could be, he appealed to Yudhishthira, 'the truthful' who also, at the advice of Krishna, gave an evasive reply —uttered loudly the word Asvatthaman and added 'Gaja or elephant' in a very low tone; see Ve. 3. 9. Sorely grieved at the death of his only son, the kind-hearted old father fell in a swoon, and Dhrishtadyumna, his avowed enemy, took advantage of this circumstance, and cut off his head]. —णः, णं A measure of capacity, either the same as an Adhaka or equal to 4 Adhakas or $\frac{1}{16}$ of a Khâri, or 32 or 64 *shers*. —णं 1 A wooden vessel or cup, bucket. -2 A tub. -Comp. —आचार्यः see द्रोण above. —काकः, -काकलः a raven. -क्षीरा, -घा, -दुग्धा, दुघा a cow yielding a *drona* of milk. —मुखं the capital of 400 villages. —मेघः see द्रोण (2) above

द्रोणिः, -णी f. [द्रु-नि वा ङीप् Uṇ. 4. 51] 1 An oval vessel of wood used for holding or pouring out water, a bucket, basin, baling-vessel. -2 A water-reservoir (जलाधार). -3 A trough for feeding cattle. -4 A measure of capacity, equal to two Sûrpas or 128 *shers*. -5 The valley or chasm between two mountains; बृहद्द्रोणीशैलकांतारप्रदेशमधितिष्ठती माधवस्यांतिकं प्रयामि Mâl. 9; हिमवद्द्रोणी &c. -6 N. of the wife of Droṇa. -7 The plantain tree. -8 The Indigo plant. -Comp. —दलः the Ketaka tree.

द्रोणिका 1 A tub, bucket. -2 The Indigo plant.

द्रोणायनः, -निः, द्रौणिः An epithet of Asvatthâman; यद्रामेण कृतं तदेव कुरुते द्रौणायनिः क्रोधनः Ve. 3. 31.

द्रौणिक a. (की f.) 1 Containing a *droṇa*. -2 Sown with a *droṇa* of grain (as a field). —की A vessel holding the measure *drona*.

द्रौणी A tub, trough.

द्रौपदी [द्रुपदस्यापत्यं स्त्री-अण् ङीप्] N. of the daughter of Drupada, king of the Pânchâlas. [She was won by Arjuna at her Svayamvara ceremony, and when he and his brothers returned home they told their mother that they had that day made a great acquisition. Whereupon the mother said "Well, then, my dear children, divide it amongst yourselves." As her words once uttered could not be changed, she became the common wife of the five brothers. When Yudhishthira lost his kingdom and even himself and Draupadi in gambling, she was grossly insulted by Duhsasana q. v. and by Duryodhana's wife. But these and the like insults she bore with uncommon patience and endurance and on several occasions, when she and her husbands were put to the test, she saved their credit (as on the occasion of Durvasas begging food at night for his 60,000 pupils). At last, however, her patience was exhausted, and she taunted her husbands for the very tame way in which they put up with the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by their enemies; (see Ki. 1. 29-46). It was then that the Pa'ndavas resolved to enter upon the great Bharati war. She is one of the five very chaste women whose names one is recommended to repeat; see अहल्या].

द्रौपदेयः A son of Draupadî; Bg. 1. 6, 18.

द्वंद्व A plate on which hours are struck. —द्वं A pair, couple.

द्वंद्वं [द्वौ द्वौ सहाभिव्यक्तौ, cf. P. VIII. 1. 15. Sk.] 1 A pair, couple. -2 A couple of animals (including even men) of different sexes, *i. e.* male and female; द्वंद्वानि भावं क्रियया विवव्रुः Ku. 3. 35; Me. 45; न चेदिदं द्वंद्वमयोजयिष्यत् Ku. 7. 66; R. 1. 40; S. 2. 14, 7. 27. -3 A couple of opposite conditions or qualities, (such as सुख and दुःख, शीत and उष्ण); बलवती हि द्वंद्वानां प्रवृत्तिः K. 135; द्वंद्वैरयोजयच्चेमाः सुखदुःखादिभिः प्रजाः Ms. 1. 26; 6 81; सर्वर्तुनिर्वृतिकरे निवसन्नुपैति न द्वंद्वदुःखमिह किंचिदकिंचनोऽपि Si. 4. 64. -4 A strife, contention, quarrel, dispute, fight. -5 A duel. -6 Doubt, uncertainty. -7 A fortress, stronghold. -8 A secret. —द्वः 1 (In gram.) One of the four principal kinds of compounds, in which two or more words are joined together which, if not compounded, would stand in the same case and be connected by the copulative conjunction 'and'; चार्थे द्वंद्वः P. II. 2. 29; द्वंद्वः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33. -2 A kind of disease. -3 The sign Gemini of the zodiac. -Comp. —चर, चारिन् a. living in couples. (-m.) The ruddy goose; दयिता द्वंद्वचरं पतत्त्रिणं R. 8. 56, 16. 63. —ज a. 1. produced from morbid affection of two humours. -2. arising from a quarrel. -3. arising from a couple. —भावः antagonism, discord. —भिन्नं separation of the sexes. —भूत a. 1. forming a couple. -2. doubtful, uncertain. —मोहः trouble caused by doubt.—युद्धं duel, a single combat.

द्वंद्वशः *ind.* Two by two, in pairs or couples.

द्वंद्विन् a. 1 Forming a couple. -2 Opposed to one another (as सुख and दुःख), contradictory.-3 Quarrelsome, contentious.

द्वंद्वीभूत a. Engaged in a single combat.

द्वय a. (यी f.) Two-fold, double, of two kinds or sorts; अनुपेक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; Bh, 2. 104 v. l.; sometimes used in pl. also; see Si. 3. 57. —यं 1 Pair, couple, brace; (usually at the end of comp.); द्वितयेन द्वयमेव संगतं R. 8. 6; 1. 19; 3. 8, 4. 4. -2 Two-fold nature, duplicity. -3 Untruthfulness. -4 (In gram.) The masculine and feminine gender. —यी A pair, couple. -Comp. —अतिग a. one whose mind is freed from the influence of the two bad qualities रजस् and तमस्, a saint or a virtuous man. —आत्मक a. of a two-fold nature. —वादिन् a. double-tongued, insincere. —हीन a. of the neuter gender.

द्वयस a. (सी f.) A termination added to nouns in the sense of 'reaching to', 'as high or deep as', 'as far as'; गुल्फद्वयसे मदपयसि K. 114; नारीनितंबद्वयसं बभूव (अंभः) R. 16. 46; 6. 55.

द्वाज, द्वात्रिंशत्, द्वादश &c. See under द्वि.

द्वापरः-रं [द्वाभ्यां सत्यत्रेतायुगाभ्यां परः पृषो॰ Tv.] 1 N. of the third Yuga of the world; Ms. 9. 301. -2 The side of a die marked with two points. -3 Doubt, suspense, uncertainty.

द्वामुष्यायणः=द्व्यामुष्यायण q. v.

द्वार् f. 1 A door, gate; Y. 3. 12; Ms. 3. 88. -2 Access, way. -3 A means, an expedient. (द्वारा 'by means of', 'through'). -Comp.—स्थः, -स्थितः (द्वाःस्थः, द्वास्थः, द्वाःस्थितः, द्वास्थितः) a door-keeper, porter.

द्वारं [द्वृ-णिच्-अच् Tv.] 1 A door, gateway, gate. -2 A passage, entrance, ingress, opening; अथवा कृतवाग्द्वारे वंशेऽस्मिन् R. 1 4; 11. 18. -3 An aperture of the human body; (they are nine); see खं and Ku 3. 50, Bg. 8. 12, and Ms. 6 48 also. -4 Way, medium, means. (द्वारेण 'through' 'by means of'; Pt. 1.). —री A door. -Comp. —अधिपः a porter, door-keeper. —कंटकः the bolt of a door. —कपाटः, टं the leaf or panel of a door. —गोपः, -नायकः, -पः, -पालः, -पालकः a door-keeper, porter, warder. (—पः) N. of Vishṇu. —दर्शिन् m. a door-keeper. —दारुः teak-wood,

—पट्टः 1. the panel of a door. -2. the curtain of a door. —पिंडी the threshold of a door. —पिधान: the bolt of a door. —बलिभुज् m. 1. a crow. -2 a sparrow. —बाहुः a door-post, jamb. —यंत्रं a lock, bolt. —वृत्तं black-pepper. —शाखा the leaf of a door. —स्थः a door-keeper.

द्वार (रि) का N. of the capital of Krishṇa on the western point of Gujarâth; (for a description of Dvârakâ, see Si. 3. 33 63). -Comp. —ईशः, —नाथः, -पतिः epithets of Krishṇa.

द्वारवती, द्वारावती =द्वारका q. v.

द्वारिका, द्वारिन् m. A porter, door-keeper.

द्वि num. a. (Nom. du. द्वौ m. द्वे f., द्वे n.) Two, both; सद्यः परस्परतुलाम धिरोहतां द्वे R. 5. 68. (N. B In comp. द्वा is substituted for द्वि necessarily before दशन्, विंशति and त्रिंशत्, and optionally before चत्वारिंशत्, पंचाशत्, षष्टि, सप्तति and नवति, द्वि remaining unchanged before अशीति) [cf. L duo, bis or bi in comp.; Gr. duo, dis; Zend dva; A. S. twi.] -Comp. —अक्ष a. two-eyed, binocular. —अक्षर a. dissyllabic. (रः) a word of two syllables.—अंगुल a. two fingers long. (-लं) two finger's length. —अणुकं an aggregate or molecule of two atoms, a diad.—अर्थ a. 1. having two senses.-2. ambiguous, equivocal.-3. having two objects in view. —अशीत a. eighty-second. —अशीतिः f. eighty-two. —अष्टं copper. —अहः a period of two days.—आत्मक a. 1. having a double nature. -2. being two. —आमुष्यायणः 'a son of two persons or fathers,' an adopted son who remains heir to his natural father though adopted by another. —ऋचं (द्वृचं or द्व्यृचं) a collection of two verses or ṛiks. —का, —ककारः 1. a crow (there being two Kas in the word काक). -2. the ruddy goose (there being two kas in the word कोक). —ककुद् m. a. camel. —गु a. exchanged or bartered for two cows. (-गुः) a sub-division of the Tatpurusha compound in which the first member is a numeral; द्वंद्वो द्विगुरपि चाहं Udb. —गुण a. double, two fold. (द्विगुणाकृ to plough twice; द्विगुणीकृ to double, increase; द्विगुणीकृत a. doubled, augmented). —गुणित a. 1. doubled, multiplied by two; Ki. 5. 46. -2. folded double. -3 enveloped. -4. doubly increased, doubled. —चरण a. having two legs, two-legged; द्विचरणपशूनां क्षितिभुजां Sânti. 4. 15. —चत्वारिंश a. (द्वि-द्वा-चत्वारिंश) forty-second. —चत्वारिंशत् f (द्वि-द्वा-चत्वारिंशत्) forty-two. —जः 'twice-born'. 1. a man of the first three castes of the Hindus (a Brâhmaṇa, Kshatriya or Vaisya); see Y. 1. 39.-2. a Brâhmaṇa (over whom the Saṃskâras or purificatory rites are performed); जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते. -3. any oviparous animal, such as a bird, snake, fish &c. स तमानंद्रमविंदत द्विजः N. 2. 1; S. 5. 21; R. 12. 22; Mu. 1. 11; Ms. 5. 17. -4. a tooth; कीर्णं द्विजानां गणैः Bh. 1. 13 (where द्विज means 'a Brâhmaṇa' also). °अग्र्यः a Brâhmaṇa. °अयनी the sacred thread worn by the first three castes of the Hindus. °आलयः 1. the house of a dvija. -2. a nest. °इंद्रः, °ईशः 1. the moon; Si. 12. 3. -2. an epithet of Garuḍa.-3. camphor. °दासः a Sûdra. °देवः a Brâhmaṇa. °पतिः, °राजः an epithet of 1. the moon; R. 5. 23. -2. Garuḍa. -3. camphor. °प्रपा 1. a trench or basin round the root of a tree for holding water. -2. a trough near a well for watering birds, cattle, &c. °बंधुः, °ब्रुवः 1. a man who pretends to be a Brâhmaṇa. -2. one who is 'twice-born' or a Brâhmaṇa by name and birth only and not by acts; cf. ब्रह्मबंधुः. °मुख्यः a Brâhmaṇa. °लिंगिन् m. 1. a Kshatriya. -2. a pseudo-Brâhmaṇa, one disguised as a Brâhmaṇa.°वाहनः an epithet of Vishṇu, (having Garuḍa for his vehicle.). °सेवकः a Sûdra. —जन्मन् a. 1. having two natures. -2. regenerated. -3. oviparous. (-m.). —जातिः m. 1. a man of any of the first three castes of the Hindus; Ms. 2. 24.-2. a Brâhmaṇa; Ki. 1. 39; Ku. 5. 40. -3. a bird. -4. a tooth. —जातीय a. 1. belonging to the first three castes of the Hindus. -2. of a twofold nature.-3 of mixed origin, mongrel. (-यः) a mule. —जिह्व a. 1. double-tongued, (fig. also). -2. insincere. (-ह्वः) 1. a snake; Si. 1. 63; R. 11. 64, 14. 41; Bv. 1. 20. -2. an informer, a slanderer, tale-bearer. -3. an insincere person. -4. a thief. —ठः 1. the sign visarga consisting of two dots. -2. N. of Svâhâ, wife of Agni. —त्र a. pl two or three; R. 5. 25; Bh. 2. 121. —त्रिंश (द्वात्रिंश) a. 1. thirty-second. -2. consisting of thirty two.—त्रिंशत् (द्वात्रिंशत्) f. thirty-two. °लक्षण a. having thirty-two auspicious marks upon the body. —दंडि ind. stick against stick. —दत् a having two teeth. —दल a. having two parts, two-leafed.—दश a. pl. twenty. —दश a. (द्वादश) 1. twelfth; Ms. 2. 36. -2. consisting of twelve. —दशन् (द्वादशन्) a. pl. twelve. °अंशुः, °अर्चिस् m. an epithet of 1. the planet Jupiter. -2. Bṛihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. °अक्षः, °करः, °लोचनः epithets of Kârttikeya. °अंगुलं a measure of twelve fingers. °अध्यायी N. of Jaimini's Mimâṃsâ in twelve Adhyâyas. °अन्विक a. committing twelve mistakes in reading. °अस्रं a dodecagon. °अहः 1. a period of twelve days; Ms. 5. 83, 11. 168. -2. a sacrifice lasting for or completed in twelve days. °आद्यः, °अक्षः a Buddha. °आत्मन् m. the sun. °आदित्याः pl. the twelve suns; see आदित्य. °आयुस् m. a dog. °वार्षिक a. twelve years old, lasting for twelve years; Pt. 1. °विध a. twelve fold. °सहस्र a. consisting of 12000. —दशी (द्वादशी) the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. —दशं (द्वादशं) a collection of twelve.—दाम्नी a cow tied with two ropes. —दिवः a ceremony lasting for two days. —दैवतं the constellation विशाखा. —देहः an epithet of Gaṇesa. —धातुः and epithet of Gaṇesa. —नग्नकः a circumcised man. —नवत (द्वि-द्वा-नवत) a. ninety-second. —नवतिः (द्वि-द्वा-नवतिः) f. ninety-two. —पः an elephant. °अधिपः Indra's elephant. °आस्यः an epithet of Gaṇesa. —पक्षः 1. a bird. -2. month. —पंचाश (द्वि-द्वा-पंचाश) a. fifty-second. -पंचाशत् f. (द्वि-द्वा-पंचाशत) fifty-two. —पथं 1. two ways. -2. a cross-way, a place where two roads meet. —पद् see द्विपाद् below. —पद a. having two feet (as a verse). —पदः a biped, man. —पदिका, —पदी a kind of Prakrita metre. —पाद्, —पादः 1. a biped, man. -2. a bird. -3. a god. —पाद्यः, —द्यं a double penalty. —पायिन् m. an elephant. —बिंदुः a Visarga (:). —भुज an angle. —भूम: a. having two floors (as a place). —मातृ, —मातृजः an epithet of 1. Gaṇesa. -2. king Jarâsandha. —मात्रः a long vowel (having two syllabic instants).—मार्गी a cross-way. —मुखा a leech. —रः 1. a bee; cf. द्विरेफ. -2. =बर्बर q. v. —रदः an elephant; R. 4. 4; Me. 59. °अंतकः, °अरातिः °अशनः 1. a lion. -2. the Sarabha. —रसनः a snake. —रात्रं two nights. —रूप a. 1. biform. -2. written in two ways. -3. having a different shape. -4. bi-colour, bipartite. (पः) 1. a variety of interpretation or reading. -2. a word correctly written in two ways. —रेतस् m. a mule. —रेफः a large black bee (there being two ras in the word भ्रमर); Ku. 1. 27, 3. 27, 36. —वचनं the dual number (in gram.). —वज्रकः a kind of house or structure with 16 angles (sides). —वाहिका a swing. —विंश (द्वाविंश) a. twenty-second. —विंशतिः (द्वाविंशतिः) f. twenty-two. —विध a. of two kinds or sorts; Ms. 7. 162. —वेशरा a kind of light car

riage drawn by mules. —शतं 1. two hundred. -2. one hundred and two. —शत्य a. worth or bought for two hundred. —शफ a. cloven-footed. (—फः) any cloven-footed animal. —शीर्षः an epithet of Agni. —षष् a. pl. twice six, twelve. —षष्ट (द्विषष्ट, द्वाषष्ट) a. sixty-second. —षष्टिः (द्विषष्टिः, द्वाषष्टिः) f. sixty-two. —सप्तत (द्वि-द्वा-सप्तत) a. seventy-second. —सप्ततिः-(द्वि-द्वा-सप्ततिः) f. seventy-two. —सप्ताहः a fortnight. —समत्रिभुजः an isosceles triangle. —सहस्राक्षः the great serpent Sosha. —सहस्र, -साहस्र a. consisting of 2000. (-स्रं) 2000. —सीत्य, -हल्य a. ploughed in two ways, i. e. first lengthwise and then breadth-wise. —सुवर्ण a. worth or bought for two golden coins. —हन् m. an elephant. —हायन, -वर्ष a. two years old. —हीन a. of the neuter gender. —हृदया a pregnant woman. —होतृ m. an epithet of Agni.

द्विक a. 1 Two fold, forming a pair, consisting of two. -2 Second. -3 Happening the second time. -4 Increased by two, two per cent; द्विकं शतं वृद्धिः Ms. 8. 141-2. See द्विक under द्वि also.

द्वितय a. (यी f.) Consisting of or divided into two, double, two-fold; दुरापात्समतां किमंतरं यदि वायौ द्वितयेऽपि ते चलाः R. 8. 90; sometimes used in pl. —यं A pair, couple; R. 8. 6.

द्वितीय a. Second; त्वं जीवितं त्वमसि मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; Me. 83; R. 3. 49. —यः 1 The second in a family, a son. -2 A companion, partner, friend; (usually at the end of comp.) प्रयतपरिग्रहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95; Ku. 3.35; so छाया°, दुःख° &c. -3 The second letter of a class. -4 The second person (in gram.). —या 1 The second day of a lunar fortnight. -2 A wife, companion, partner. -3 (In gram.) The accusative case. —यं The half. -यं ind. A second time, again. -Comp. -आश्रमः the second stage or period of the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa. i. e. गार्हस्थ्य. —वयस् a. having arrived at the seconde stage of life.

द्वितीयाकृ 8 U. To plough twice.

द्वितीयक a. 1 Second; also द्वितीयिक. -2 Happening the second time. -3 Returning every second day (as a fever).

द्वितीयाकृत a. Ploughed twice (as a field).

द्वितीयिन् a. (नी f.) Occupying the second place.

द्वित्वं 1 A pair, couple. -2 The number 'two'. -3 Duality. -4 The dual. -5 Reduplication.

द्विध a. Divided into two parts, split asunder.

द्विधा ind. 1 In two parts; द्विधा भिन्नाः शिखंडिभिः R. 1. 39; Ms. 1. 12, 32; द्विधेव हृदयं तस्य दुःखितस्याभवत्तदा Mb. -2 In two ways. -Comp. —करणं dividing into two parts, splitting. —गतिः 1. an amphibious animal. -2. a crab. -3. a crocodile.

द्विशस् ind. By twos, two by two, in couples.

द्विस् ind. Twice; द्विरिव प्रतिशब्देन व्याजहार हिमालयः Ku. 6. 64; Ms. 2. 60. -Comp. —आगमनं (द्विरागमनं) the ceremony of the second entrance of the bride into her husband's house. —आपः (द्विरापः) an elephant. —उक्त a. (द्विरुक्त) 1. spoken twice, repeated -2. said in two ways. -3. redundant, tautologous, superfluous. (—क्तं) repetition. —उक्तिः f. (द्विरुक्तिः) 1. repetition, tautology. -2. superfluity, uselessness. -3. two-fold way of narration. —ऊढा (द्विरूढा) a woman married twice. —भावः, -वचनं reduplication.

द्विष् 2 U. (द्वेष्टि, द्विष्टे, द्विष्ट) To hate, dislike, be hostile towards; न द्वेष्टि यज्जनमतस्त्वमजातशत्रुः Ve. 3. 13; Bg. 2. 57, 18. 10; Bk. 17. 61; 18. 9; रक्षं द्वेष्टि S. 6. 4. (Prepositions like प्र, वि and सं are prefixed to this root without any change of meaning).

द्विष् a. Hostile, hating, inimical. —m. An enemy; प्रेक्षान्वेषणदक्षाणां द्विषामामिषतां ययौ R. 12. 11; 3. 45; Pt. 1. 70. —f. Ved. Hostility. -Comp. —सेवा treachery.

द्विषः An enemy. (द्विषंतप a. Harassing an enemy, retaliating).

द्विषत् m. An enemy (with acc. or gen.); ततः परं दुष्प्रसहं द्विषद्भिः R. 6. 31; Si. 2. 1; Bk. 5. 97.

द्विष्ट p. p. [द्विष्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Hostile. -2 Hated, disliked. —ष्टं Copper.

द्वेषः [द्विष्-भावे घञ्] 1 Hate, dislike, abhorrence, repugnance, distaste; S. 5. 18; Bg. 3 34, 7. 27; so असद्वेषः, भक्तद्वेषः &c. -2 Enmity, hostility, malignity; Ms. 8. 225.

द्वेषण a. Hating, disliking. —णः An enemy. —णं Hate, hatred, enmity, dislike.

द्वेषस् n. Ved. 1 Hatred. -2 Sin. -3 An enemy.

द्वेषिन्, द्वेष्टृ a. Hating &c. —m. An enemy; Pt. 1. 57.

द्वेष्य pot. p. 1 To be hated. -2 Odious, hateful, disagreeable; R. 1. 28; Pt. 1. 239. —ष्यः An enemy, Bg. 6. 9; 9. 29; Ms. 9. 307.

द्वीपः, पं [द्विर्गता द्वयोर्दिशोर्वा गता आपो यत्र; द्वि-अप्, अप ईप्] 1 An island. -2 A place of refuge, shelter, protection. -3 A division of the terrestrial world; (the number of these divisions varies according to different authorities, being four, seven, nine or thirteen, all situated round the mountain Meru like the petals of a lotus flower, and each being separated from the other by a distinct ocean. In N. 1. 5. the Dvîpas are said to be eighteen; but seven appears to be the usual number; cf. R. 1. 65 and S 7. 33. The central one is जंबुद्वीप in which is included भरतखंड or India.) —पं The skin of a tiger. -Comp. —कर्पूरः camphor from China.

द्वीपवत् a. Full of islands. —m. 1 A river. -2 The ocean. —ती 1 The earth. -2 A river.

द्वीपिन् m. 1 A tiger in general; चर्मणि द्वीपिनं हंति Sk. -2 A leopard, panther. -Comp. —नखः -खं 1. a tiger's nail. -2. a kind of perfume.

द्वीप्यः 1 An islander. -2 N. of Vyâsa. -3 A sort of crow, slight. -4 N. of Rudra.

द्वृ 1 P. (द्वरति) 1 To hinder. -2 To cover. -3 To disregard. -4 To appropriate wrongly.

द्वेधा ind. In two parts, in two ways, twice.

द्वेषः, द्वेषण, द्वेष्य &c. See under द्विष्.

द्वैगुणिकः A usurer who charges cent per cent interest.

द्वैगुण्यं 1 Double amount, value, or measure. -2 Duality. -3 The possession of two out of the three qualities सत्त्व, रजस and तमस्.

द्वैतं [द्विधा इतं द्वीतं तस्य भावः स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Duality -2 Dualism in philosophy, the assertion of two distinct principles, such as the maintenance of the doctrine that spirit and matter, Brahman and the universe, or the Individual and the Supreme Soul, are different from each other; cf अद्वैत; किं शास्त्रं श्रवणेन यस्य गलति द्वैतांधकारोत्करः Bv. 1. 86. -3 N. of a forest. -Comp. —वनं N. of a forest; Ki 1. 1. —वादः the doctrine of dualism; see above. —वादिन् m. a philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतिन् m. A philosopher who maintains the *dvaita* doctrine.

द्वैतीयीक a. (की f.) Second; द्वैतीयीकतया मितोऽयमगमत्तस्य प्रबंधे महाकाव्ये चारुणि नैषधीयचरिते सर्गो निसर्गोज्ज्वलः N. 2. 110; cf. तार्तीयीक.

द्वैध *a.* (धी *f.*) Two-fold, double. —धं 1 Duality, two-fold nature or state. -2 Separation into two parts. -3 Double resource, secondary reserve. -4 Diversity, difference, conflict, contest, variance ; श्रुतिद्वैधं तु यत्र स्यात् तत्र धर्मावुभौ स्मृतौ Ms. 2. 14, 9. 32 ; Y. 2. 78. -5 Doubt, uncertainty ; Bg. 5. 25 ; Ve. 6. 44. -6 Double-dealing, duplicity, one of the six modes of foreign policy ; see द्वैधीभाव below and गुण. -7 contradiction. —धं *ind.* 1 In two parts. -2 In two ways, doubly.

द्वैधीकृ 8 U. To separate, divide (into two).

द्वैधीकृत *a.* 1 Separated, made two-fold. -2 Brought into a dilemma embarrassed, perplexed.

द्वैधीभू 1 P. 1 To become divided into two parts, be disunited. -2 To vacillate, be divided or uncertain, be in suspense (as mind) ; कृत्ययोर्भिन्नदेशत्वाद् द्वैधीभवति मे मनः S. 2. 17.

द्वैधीभावः 1 Duality, double state or nature. -2 Separation into two, difference, diversity. -3 Doubt, uncertainty, vacillation, suspense ; धृतद्वैधीभावकातरं मे मनः S. 1. -4 A dilemma. -5 One of the six Guṇas or modes of foreign policy. (According to some authorities it means 'double-dealing' or 'duplicity' 'keeping apparently friendly relations with the enemy'; बलिनोर्द्विषतोर्मध्ये वाचात्मानं समर्पयन् । द्वैधीभावेन तिष्ठेत् काकाक्षिवदलक्षितः ॥ According to others it means 'dividing one's army and encountering a superior enemy in detachments', 'harassing the enemy by attacking them in small bands'; द्वैधीभावः स्वबलस्य द्विधाकरणं Mit. on Y. 1. 347 ; cf. also Ms. 7. 173 and 160. -6 A contest, dispute. -7 Falsehood, duplicity.

द्वैध्यं 1 Duplicity. -2 Diversity, difference. -3 Falsehood.

द्वैप *a.* (पी *f.*) [द्वीपिनो विकारः -अञ्, द्वीपादागतः -अण् वा] 1 Relating to or living on an island. -2 Belonging to a tiger, made of or covered with a tiger's skin. —पः A car covered with a tiger's skin. —पं The skin of a tiger.

द्वैपक्षं Two parties.

द्वैपायनः [द्वीपः अयनं जन्मभूमिर्यस्य स द्वीपायनः, स्वार्थे-अण्] 'The island born', N. of Vyâsa.

द्वैप्य *a.* (प्या, प्यी *f.*) Living on or relating to an island ; Si. 3. 76.

द्वैमातुर *a.* Having two mothers, *i. e.* a natural mother and a step-mother. —रः 1 N. of Gaṇesa. -2 N. of Jarâsandha ; हते हिडिंबारिपुणा राज्ञि द्वैमातुरे युधि Si. 2. 60.

द्वैमातृक *a.* (की *f.*) Nourished by rain and rivers (as a country) ; cf. देवमातृक.

द्वैरथं 1 A single combat in chariots. -2 A single combat in general. —थः An adversary.

द्वैराज्यं A dominion divided between two kings.

द्वैवार्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Biennial.

द्वैविध्यं 1 Duality, two-fold nature. -2 Variance, diversity, difference.

द्वैसमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Two years old.

द्वैहायनं The period of two years.

ध.

ध *a.* (At the end of comp.) Placing, holding, containing, causing &c. —धः 1 An epithet of Brahmâ. -2 N. of Kubera. -3 Virtue, moral merit. —धं Wealth, property.

धक् An exclamation of anger ; U. 4. 24.

धक्क 10 U. (धक्कयति-ते) To destroy or annihilate.

धटः 1 A balance, a pair of scales. -2 Ordeal by the balance. -3 The sign Libra of the zodiac.

धटकः A kind of weight equal to 42 Gunjâs or Raktikâs.

धटिका, धटी 1 Old cloth or raiment. -2 A strip of cloth fastened round the loins or over the privities.

धटिन् *m.* [धटोऽस्त्यस्य-इनि] 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The sign Libra of the zodiac. -3 A dealer, trader. —नी = धटी.

धण् 1 P. (धणति) To sound.

धत्तूरः, धत्तूरकः -का The white thorn-apple ; (Mar. धोतरा).

धन् I. 1 P. (धनति) To sound. -II. 3 P. (दधंति) Ved. To bear fruit.

धनं [धन्-अच्] 1 Property, wealth, riches, treasure, money (gold, chattels &c.); धनं तावदसुलभं H. 1 ; (fig. also) as in तपोधन, विद्याधन, &c. -2 (*a*) Any valued possession, an object of affection or endearment, dearest treasure ; कष्टं जनः कुलधनैरनुरंजनीयः U. 1. 14 ; गुरोरपीदं धनमाहिताग्नेः R. 2. 44 ; मानधन, अभिमान° &c. (*b*) A valuable article ; Ms. 8. 201, 202. -3 Capital, (opp. वृद्धि or interest). -4 A booty, prey, spoil. -5 The reward given to a victor in a combat, the prize won in a game. -6 A contest for prizes, a match. -7 The lunar mansion called धनिष्ठा. -8 Surplus, residue. -9 (In math.) The affirmative quantity or plus (opp. ऋण). -10 A sound. -Comp. —अधिकारः right to property, right of inheriting property. —अधिकारिन् *m.*, -अधिकृतः 1. a treasurer. -2. an heir. —अधिगोप्तृ *m.*, -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -अध्यक्षः 1. an epithet of Kubera ; Ki. 5. 16. -2. a treasurer. —अपहारः 1. fine. -2. plunder. -अर्चित *a.* 1. honoured with gifts of wealth, kept contented by valuable presents ; मानधना धनार्चिताः Ki. 1. 19. -2. wealthy, opulent. -अर्थिन् *a.* desiring or seeking for wealth, covetous, miserly. —आधारः a treasury. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. a treasurer. -2. an epithet of Kubera. —उष्मन् *m.* warmth of wealth ; cf. अर्थोष्मन्. —एषिन् *m.* a creditor who claims his money. —काम, काम्य *a.* covetous, greedy. —केलिः an epithet of Kubera. —क्षयः loss of wealth ; धनक्षये वर्धति जाठराग्निः Pt. 2. 178. —गर्व, गर्वित *a.* purse-proud. —हः the numidian crane. —जातं all kinds of valuable possessions, aggregate property. —दं *a.* liberal. (-दः) 1. a liberal or muni-

ficent man. -2 an epithet of Kubera; R 9. 25; 17. 80. -3. N. of fire. -4. = धनंजय (4) q. v. °अनुजः an epithet of Râvaṇa; R. 12. 52, 88. -दंडः punishment in the shape of a fine. —दायिन् *m.* fire. -धानी treasury. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Kubera; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहादुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75, 7. -2. a treasurer. -3. =धनंजय(4) q. v. —पालः 1. a treasurer. -2. an epithet of Kubera. —पिशाचिका, -पिशाची 'the demon of wealth,', an avaricious desire of wealth, greed, avarice. —प्रयोगः usury. —मद *a.* purse-proud. (-दः) pride of wealth. —मूलं principal, capital. -लोभः avarice, cupidity. —व्ययः 1. expenditure. -2. extravagance. —स्थानं a treasury. —हरः 1. an heir. -2. a thief. -3. a kind of perfume. —हार्य *a.* to be won over by wealth; Mk. 1. 31, 5. 9. —हीन *a.* deprived of wealth, poor.

धनकः, धनाया Avarice, greed, covetousness.

धनंजयः 1 N. of Arjuna; (the name is thus derived in Mh.:—सर्वाञ्जनपदाञ्जित्वा वित्तमादाय केवलं । मध्ये धनस्य तिष्ठामि तेनाहुर्मां धनंजयं ॥). -2 An epithet of fire. -3 N. of Vishṇu. -4 A kind of vital air nourishing the body.

धनवत् *a.* Rich, wealthy. —ती N. of the constellation धनिष्ठा.

धनायति Den. P. To wish for wealth; Ki. 13. 56; Mv. 4. 49.

धनिक *a.* [धनमदेयत्वेनास्यस्य-ठन्] 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Virtuous. —कः 1 A rich or wealthy man. -2 A money-lender, creditor; दापयेद्धनिकस्यार्थं Ms. 8. 51; Y. 2. 55. -3 A husband. -4 An honest trader. -5 The प्रियंगु tree. —का 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A wife, young woman. -3 N. of a tree (प्रियंगु).

धनिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Rich, opulent, wealthy. —*m.* 1 A wealthy man. -2 A creditor; Y. 2. 18, 41; Ms. 8. 61. -2 The possessor of any thing.

धनिष्ठ *a.* Very rich; (Superl. of धनिन् or धनवत्). —ष्ठा N. of the twenty-third lunar mansion (consisting of four stars).

धनी, धनीका A young girl or woman.

धनीयती Den. P. To wish for wealth.

धनी (नं) यकं Coriander seed; see धन्याक.

धनुः 1 A bow (perhaps for धनुस् q. v.). -2 N. of the प्रियंगु tree. -3 A measure of four *hastas*. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 An archer. —*f.* A sandy shore.

धनुस् *a.* [धन् शब्दे-उसि] Armed with a bow. —*n.* 1 A bow; धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66; so इंद्रधनुः &c. (At the end of Bah. comp. धनुस् is changed to धन्वन्; R. 2. 8). -2 A measure of length equal to four *hastas*; Y. 2. 167; Ms. 8. 237. -3 An arc of a circle. -4 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -5 A desert; cf. धन्वन्. —*m.* N. of Śiva. -Comp. —आकार *a.* (धनुराकार) bow-shaped, curved, bent. —कर (धनुष्कर) *a.* having or armed with a bow. (-रः) a bow-maker. —कांडं (धनुःकांडं) a bow and arrow. —खंडं (धनुःखंडं) part of a bow; Me. 15. —गुणः (धनुर्गुणः) a bow-string. —ग्रहः (धनुर्ग्रहः),—ग्राहः an archer. —ज्या (धनुर्ज्या) a bow-string; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनक्रूरपूर्वं *S.* 2. 4. —द्रुमः (धनुर्द्रुमः) a bamboo. —धरः, -भृत् *m.* (धनुर्धरः &c.) 1. an archer; R. 2. 11, 29; 3. 31, 38, 39.; 9. 11; 12. 97; 16. 77. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. -3. the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. —धारिन् *m.* an archer. —पाणि *a.* (धनुष्पाणि) armed with a bow, with a bow in hand. —मार्गः (धनुर्मार्गः) a line curved like a bow, a curve. —विद्या (धनुर्विद्या) the science of archery. —वृक्षः (धनुर्वृक्षः) 1. a bamboo. -2. the अश्वत्थ tree. —वेदः (धनुर्वेदः) the science of archery, one of the four *Upavedas* q. v. —वेदिन् *m.* an epithet of Śiva.

धनुष्मत् *m.* an archer.

धनू *f.* A bow. —*m.* A store of grain.

धन्य *a.* [धनं लब्धा-यत्] 1 Bestowing or conferring wealth; Ms. 3. 106, 4. 19. -2 Wealthy, rich, opulent. -3 Blessed, fortunate, lucky, happy; धन्यं जीवनमस्य मार्गसरसः Bv. 1. 16, 4. 37; धन्या केयं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1. -4 Excellent, good, virtuous. —न्यः 1 A lucky or blessed man, a fortunate being; धन्यास्तदंगरजसा मलिनीभवंति *S.* 7. 17; Bh. 1. 41; धन्यः कोऽपि न विक्रियां कलयते प्राप्ते नवे यौवने 1. 72. -2 An infidel, an atheist. -3 N. of a spell. —न्या 1 A nurse. -2 Coriander. —न्यं 1 Wealth, treasure. -2 Coriander. -Comp. —वादः 1. an expression of thanks thanksgiving. -2. praise, applause.

धन्यंमन्य *a.* Considering oneself to be blessed or fortunate.

धन्याकं 1 A plant bearing a small pungent seed used as a condiment. -2 The seed of this plant (coriander).

धन्वं A bow (rarely used in classical literature). -Comp. —धिः a bow-case.

धन्वन् *m.*, *n.* 1 A dry soil, desert, waste; एवं धन्वनि चंपकस्य सकले संहारहेतावपि Bv. 1.31. -2 Shore, firm land. -3 The sky. -Comp. —दुर्गं a fort inaccessible on account of a surrounding desert; Ms. 7. 70.

धन्वंतरं A measure of distance or length equal to four *hastas*; cf. दंड.

धन्वंतरिः N. of the physician of the gods, said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean with a cup of nectar in his hand; cf. चतुर्दशरत्न.

धन्विन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [धन्वं चापोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Armed with a bow. -2 Cunning, shrewd. —*m.* 1 An archer; के मम धन्विनोऽन्ये Ku. 3. 10; उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यंति लक्ष्ये चले *S.* 2. 5. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. -3 Of Śiva. -4 of Vishṇu. -5 The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac.

धन्विनः A hog (शूकर).

धम *a.* (मा or मी *f.*) [धम् ध्माने-अच्] (Usually at the end of a comp.) 1 Blowing; अग्निंधम, नाडिंधम. -2 Melting, fusing. —मः 1 The moon. -2 An epithet of Krishṇa. -3 Of Yama, the god of death. -4 Of Brahmâ.

धमकः A blacksmith.

धमधमा An onomatopoetic word expressive of the sound made by blowing with a bellows or a trumpet.

धमन *a.* 1 Blowing. -2 Cruel. —नः A kind of reed.

धमनिः, -नी *f.* 1 A reed, blow-pipe. -2 A tube or canal of the human body, tubular vessel, as a vein, a nerve, &c. -3 Throat, neck. -4 A speech.

धमिः *f.* The act of blowing.

धम्मलः, धम्मिलः, धम्मिल्लः The braided and ornamented hair of a woman tied over the head and intermixed with flowers, pearls, &c. आकुलाकुलगलद्धम्मिल्लं Gît. 2; उरसि निपतितानां स्रस्तधम्मिल्लकानां (वधूनां) Bh. 1. 49; *S.* Til. 1.

धय *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) Drinking, sucking; as in स्तनंधय.

धर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) [धृ-अच्] (Usually at the end of comp.) Holding, carrying, bearing, wearing, containing, possessing, endowed with, preserving, observing, &c.; as in अक्षधर, अंशुधर, गदाधर, गंगाधर, महीधर, असृग्धर, विश्वंभरधर, &c. —रः 1 A mountain; उत्कं धरं द्रष्टुमवेक्ष्य शौरिमुत्कंधरं दारुक इत्युवाच Śi. 4. 18. -2 A flock of cotton. -3 A frivolous or dissolute man (विट). -4 The king

of the tortoises, *i. e.* Vishṇu in his Kûrma incarnation. -5 N. of one of the Vasus.

धरण *a.* (णी *f.*) [धृ-ल्युट्] Bearing, preserving, holding, &c. —णः 1 A ridge of land serving the purpose of a bridge, the side of a mountain. -2 The world. -3 The sun. -4 The female breast. -5 Rice, corn. -6 The Himâlaya (as king of mountains). —णं 1 Supporting, sustaining, upholding ; सारं धरित्रीधरणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17 ; धरणिधरणकिणचक्रगरिष्ठे Gît. 1. -2 Possessing, bringing, procuring, &c. -3 Prop, stay, support. -4 Security. -5 A measure of weight equal to ten *palas*.

धरणिः, -णी *f.* [धृ-अनि वा ङीप्] 1 The earth ; लुठति धरणिशयने बहु विलपति तव नाम Gît. 5. -2 Ground, soil. -3 A beam for a roof. -4 A vein. -Comp. —ईश्वरः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. -3. of Śiva. —कीलकः a mountain. —जः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः 1. an epithet of Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. —जा, -पुत्री, -सुता an epithet of Sîtâ, daughter of Janaka, (as born from the earth). —धरः 1. an epithet of Śesha. -2. of Vishṇu. -3. a mountain. -4. a tortoise. -5. a king. -6. an elephant fabled to support the earth. —धृत् *m.* 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. -3. of Śesha. —पतिः a king. —पूरः, -प्लवः the ocean. —भृत् *m.* 1. a king. -2. a mountain. -3. Vishṇu. -4. Śesha. —मंडलं the globe. —रुहः a tree.

धरणीय *a.* 1 To be held, kept or carried. -2 Supportable.

धरा [धरति विश्वं धृ-अच्] 1 The earth ; धरा धारापातैर्मणिमयशरैर्भिद्यत इव Mk. 5. 22. -2 A vein. -3 Marrow. -4 The womb or uterus. -5 A mass of gold or other valuables given as a present to Brâhmaṇas. -Comp. —अधिपः a king. —अमरः, -देवः, -सुरः a Brâhmaṇa. —आत्मजः, -पुत्रः, -सूनुः 1. epithets of the planet Mars. -2. epithets of the demon Naraka. —आत्मजा an epithet of Sîtâ. —उद्धारः deliverance of the earth. —धरः 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu or Krishṇa. -3. of Śesha. —पतिः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. —भुज् *m.* a king. —भृत् *m.* a mountain.

धरित्री [धृ-इत्र गौरा° ङीष्] 1 The earth ; Ś. 2. 15 ; R. 14. 54 ; Ku. 1. 2, 17. -2 Ground, soil.

धरिमन् *m.* 1 A balance, pair of scales. -2 A form, figure.

धरुण *a.* [धृ-उनन्] Ved. Holding, bearing, carrying, supporting. —णः 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 Heaven, paradise. -3 Water, (*n.* also). -4 Opinion. -5 A place where anything is preserved. -6 Fire. -7 A sucking calf. —णं 1 Basis, prop, support. -2 Firm soil. -3 A reservoir.

धर्णस, -णसि, धर्णि *a.* Ved. 1 Supporting. -2 Strong, able. -3 Durable, firm.

धर्तृ *m.* A supporter, holder.

धर्त्तूरः The Dhattûra plant.

धर्त्रं [धृ त्र] 1 A house. -2 A prop, stay. -3 A sacrifice. -4 Virtue, moral merit.

धर्मः [ध्रियते लोकोऽनेन, धरति लोकं वा धृ-मन् ; cf. Uṇ. 1. 137] Religion, the customary observances of a caste, sect, &c. -2 Law, usage, practice, custom, ordinance, statute. -3 Religious or moral merit, virtue, righteousness, good works (regarded as one of the four ends of human existence) ; Ku. 5. 38 and see त्रिवर्ग also ; एक एव सुहृद्धर्मो निधनेऽप्यनुयाति यः H. 1. 65. -4 Duty, prescribed course of conduct ; षष्ठांशवृत्तेरपि धर्म एषः Ś. 5. 4 ; Ms. 1. 114. -5 Right, justice, equity, impartiality. -6 Piety, propriety, decorum. -7 Morality, ethics. -8 Nature, disposition, character ; Mâl. 1. 6 ; प्राणि°, जीव°. -9 An essential quality, peculiarity, characteristic property, (peculiar) attribute ; वदंति वर्ण्यावर्ण्यानां धर्मैक्यं दीपकं बुधाः Chandr. 5. 45 ; Pt. 1. 304. -10 Manner, resemblance, likeness. -11 A sacrifice. -12 Good company, associating with the virtuous. -13 Devotion, religious abstraction. -14 Manner, mode. -15 An *Upanishad* q. v. -16 N. of Yudhishṭhira, the eldest Pâṇḍava. -17 N. of Yama, the god of death. -18 A bow. -19 A drinker of *Soma* juice. -20 (In astrol.) N. of the ninth lunar mansion. -21 An *Arhat* of the Jainas. -22 The soul. -Comp. —अंगः (-गा *f.*) the Indian crane. —अधर्मौ (*m.* du.) right and wrong, religion and irreligion. °विद् *m.* a Mîmâmsaka who knows the right and wrong course of action. —अधिकरणं 1. administration of the laws. -2. a court of justice. (-णः) a judge. -अधिकरणिकः, -अधिकारिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate, any judicial functionary. —अधिकरणिन् *m.* a judge, magistrate. —अधिकारः 1. superintendence of religious affairs ; Ś. 1. -2. administration of justice. -3. the office of a judge. —अधिष्ठानं a court of justice. —अध्यक्षः 1. a judge. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. —अनुष्ठानं acting according to religion, virtuous or moral conduct. —अनुसारः conformity to virtue or justice. —अपेत *a.* deviating from virtue, wicked, immoral, irreligious. (-तं) vice, immorality, injustice. —अरण्यं a sacred or penance grove, a wood inhabited by ascetics ; धर्मारण्यं प्रविशति गजः Ś. 1. 33. —अर्थं *ind.* 1. for religious purposes. -2. justly, according to justice or right. —अलीक *a.* having a false character. —आगमः a religious statute, law-book. —आचार्यः 1. a religious teacher. -2. a teacher of law or customs. —आत्मजः an epithet of Yudhishṭhira q. v. —आत्मन् *a.* just, righteous, pious, virtuous. (*-m.*) a saint, a pious man. —आश्रय, -आश्रित *a.* righteous, virtuous ; Pt. 1. 415. —आसनं the throne of justice, judgment-seat, tribunal ; न संभावितमद्य धर्मासनमध्यासितुं Ś. 6 ; धर्मासनाद्विशति वासगृहं नरेंद्रः U. 1. 7. —अस्तिकायः (with Jainas) the category or predicament of virtue ; अस्तिकाय. —इंद्रः an epithet of Yudhishṭhira. —ईशः an epithet of Yama. —उत्तर *a.* 'rich in virtue', chiefly characterized by justice, eminently just and impartial ; धर्मोत्तरं मध्यममाश्रयंते R. 13. 7. —उपदेशः 1. instruction in law or duty, religious or moral instruction. -2. the collective body of laws. —उपदेशकः 1. a teacher of the law. -2 a spiritual teacher, a Guru. —कथकः an expounder of law. —कर्मन् *n.*, -कार्यं, -क्रिया 1. any act of duty or religion, any moral or religious observance, a religious act or rite. -2. virtuous conduct. —कथादरिद्रः the *Kali* age. —काम *a.* 1. devoted to virtue. -2. observing duty or right. —कायः 1. an epithet of Buddha. -2 a Jaina saint. —कीलः a grant, royal edict or decree. —कृत् *a.* observing duty, acting justly. (*-m.*) 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. a pious man. —केतुः an epithet of Buddha. —कोशः, -षः the collective body of laws or duties ; धर्मकोषस्य गुप्तये Ms. 1. 99. —क्रिया, -कृत्यं any act of religion, any moral or religious rite. -क्षेत्रं 1. Bharatavarsha (the land of religion). -2. N. of a plain near Delhi, the scene of the great battle between the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas ; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. (-त्रः) a virtuous or pious man. —गुप्त *a.* observing and protecting religion. (-प्तः) N. of Vishṇu. —ग्रंथः a sacred work of scripture. —घटः a jar of fragrant water offered daily (to a Brâhmaṇa) in the month of Vaiśâkha. —घ्न *a.* immoral, unlawful. —चक्रः a Buddha. °भृत् *m.* a Buddha or

Jaina. —चरणं, —चर्या observance of the law, performance of religious duties; Ku. 7. 83. —चारिन् a. practising virtue, observing the law, virtuous, righteous; R. 3. 45 (-m. an ascetic. —चारिणी 1 a wife. -2. a chaste or virtuous wife. —चिंतक a. 1. studying or familiar with duty. -2. reflecting on the law. —चिंतनं, -चिंता study of virtue, consideration of moral duties, moral reflection. —जः 1 'duly or lawfully born', a legitimate son; cf. Ms. 9. 107.-2. N. of युधिष्ठिर. —जन्मन् m. N. of युधिष्ठिर. —जिज्ञासा inquiry into religion or the proper course of conduct; अथातो धर्मजिज्ञासा Jaimini's Sûtra. —जीवन a. one who acts according to the rules of his caste or fulfils prescribed duties.(-नः) a Brâhmaṇa who maintains himself by assisting other men in the performance of their religious rites. —ज्ञ a. 1. knowing what is right, conversant with civil or religious law; Ms. 7. 141,8.179,10.127.-2. just, righteous, pious. —त्यागः abandoning one's religion, apostacy.—दानं a charitable gift (made without any self-interest) —दुघा a cow milked for religious purposes only. —द्रवी N. of the Ganges. —दाराः (m. pl.) a lawful wife; क्षीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसां Mâl. 6. 18. —द्रोहिन् m. a demon. —धातुः an epithet of Buddha.—ध्वजः,-ध्वजिन् m. a religious hypocrite,an impostor. —नंदनः an epithet of युधिष्ठिर. —नाथः a legal protector, rightful master. —नाभः an epithet of Vishṇu. —निबंधिन् a. pious, holy. —निवेशः religious devotion. —निष्पत्तिः f. 1. discharge or fulfilment of duty. -2. moral or religious observance. -पत्नी a lawful wife; R. 2. 2, 20, 72; 8. 7; Y, 2. 128. —पथः the way of virtue, a virtuous course of conduct. —पर a. religiously-minded, pious, righteous. -पाठकः a teacher of civil or religious law. —पालः 'protector of the law,' said metaphorically of (दंड) 'punishment or chastisement,' or 'sword'. —पीडा transgressing the law, an offence against law. —पुत्रः 1. a lawful son, a son begotten from a sense of duty and not from mere lust or sensual pleasure. -2. an epithet of युधिष्ठिर.-3.any one regarded as a son for religious purposes, a spiritual son. —प्रवक्तृ m. 1 an expounder of the law,a legal adviser. -2. a religious teacher, preacher. प्रवचनं 1. the science of duty; U. 5. 23. -2 expounding the law.(-नः) an epithet of Buddha. —वाणिजिकः, वाणिजिकः 1. one who tries to make profit out of his virtue like a merchant.-2.one who performs religious rites with a view to reward, like a merchant dealing in transactions for profit. —भगिनी 1. a lawful sister. -2. a daughter of the spiritual preceptor. -3. a spiritual sister,any one regarded as a sister from discharging the same religious duties.—भागिनी a virtuous wife. —भाणकः a lecturer or public reader who reads and explains to audiences sacred books like the Bhârat, Bhâgavata, &c.—भिक्षुकः a mendicant from virtuous motives.—भृत् m. 1.'a preserver or defender of justice,' a king. -2. a virtuous person. —भ्रातृ m. 1 a fellow religious student, a spiritual brother. -2. any one regarded as a brother from discharging the same religious duties. —महामात्रः a minister of religion, a minister in charge of religious affairs. —मूलं the foundation of civil or religious law, the Vedas. -युगं the Kṛita age. —यूपः an epithet of Vishṇu. —रति a. 'delighting in virtue or justice', righteous, pious, just; R. 1. 23. —राज् m. an epithet of Yama. —राजः an epithet of 1. Yama. -2. Jina.-3. युधिष्ठिर. -4. a king —राजन् m. N. of युधिष्ठिर. —रोधिन् a. 1. opposed to law, illegal, unlawful.-2. immoral.—लक्षणं 1. the essential mark of law.-2.the Vedas. (-णा) the Mîmâmsâ philosophy. —लोपः 1. irreligion, immorality. -2. violation of duty; R. 1. 76 —वत्सल a. loving piety or duty. —वर्तिन् a. just, virtuous. —वर्धनः an epithet of Siva. —वादः discussion about law or duty, religious controversy. —वासरः the day of full moon. —वाहनः 1 an epithet of Siva. -2. a buffalo (being the vehicle of Yama). —विद् a. familiar with the law (civil or religious). °उत्तमः N. of Vishṇu. —विद्या knowledge of the law or right. —विधिः a legal precept or injunction. —विप्लवः violation of duty, immorality. —विवेचनं 1.judicial investigation.-2.dissertation on duty.—वीरः (in Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of virtue or piety, the sentiment of chivalrous piety; the following instance is given in R. G.:—सपदि विलयमेतु राज्यलक्ष्मीरुपरि पतंत्वथवा कृपाणधाराः। अपहरतुतरां शिरः कृतांतो मम तु मतिर्न मनागपैतु धर्मात्॥ —वृद्ध a. advanced in virtue or piety; Ku. 5. 16. —वैतंसिकः one who gives away money unlawfully acquired in the hope of appearing generous.—शाला 1. a court of justice, tribunal. -2. any charitable institution. —शासनं, -शास्त्रं a code of laws, jurisprudence; H. 1. 17; Y. 1. 5. —शील a. just, pious, virtuous. —संहिता a code of laws (especially compiled by sages like Manu. Yâjnavalkya, &c.). —संगः 1. attachment to justice or virtue. -2. hypocrisy.—संगीतिः 1. discussion about law. -2. (with Buddhists) a council. —सभा a court of justice. —सहायः a partner or companion in the discharge of religious duties. —सूः m. the fork-tailed shrike. —सेतुः an epithet of Siva. —स्थः a judge. —स्वामिन् m. an epithet of Buddha.

धर्मतः ind. According to law or rule, rightly, religiously, justly. -2 Virtuously, righteously. -3 From a virtuous or religious motive.

धर्मत्वं 1 Morality, virtue, righteousness. -2 Inherent property or nature.

धर्मन् m. [धृ-मनिन्] A preserver, maintainer, supporter. —n. 1 A religious rite. -2 Support, stay. -3 Religion, duty. -4 Law, custom. -5 A mode, manner. -6 Characteristic quality or mark.

धर्ममय a. Virtuous, righteous, pious.

धर्मयु a. Virtuous, just, pious, righteous.

धर्मवत् a. 1 Holy, virtuous. -2 Upright, just. -3 Lawful, legal.

धर्मिन् m. [धर्मोऽस्त्यस्य-इनि] 1 Virtuous, just, pious.-2 Knowing one's duties. -3 Obeying the law. -4 Having the properties of, having the nature, peculiar properties or characteristics of anything, (at the end of Comp.); षट् सुता द्विजधर्मिणः Ms. 10. 41; फलपवृक्षफलधर्मि कांक्षितं R. 11. 50. -5 Following the habits of any person. —m. An epithet of Vishṇu.

धर्मिष्ठ a. Very pious; (Superl. of धर्मिन्). —ष्ठः An epithet of Vishṇu.

धर्मीपुत्रः An actor, player

धर्म्य a.[धर्मादनपेतः-यत्] 1 Consistent with law, duty or religion, lawful, legal; Ms. 3. 22; 24-26.-2 Religious (as an act); Ku. 6. 13. -3 Just, righteous, fair; धर्म्याद्धि युद्धाच्छ्रेयोऽन्यत्क्षत्रियस्य न विद्यते Bg. 2. 31 : 9.2; Y. 3. 44. -4 Legitimate. -5 Usual. -6 endowed with particuar qualities; as तद्धर्म्य.

धर्षः [धृष्-भावे घञ्] 1 Boldness, insolence, haughtiness, impudence. -2 Pride, arrogance. -3 Impatience. -4 Restraint. -5 Violation, seduction (of a woman). -6 Injury, wrong, insult. -7 A eunuch. -Comp. —कारिणी a violated woman.

धर्षक a. [धृष्-ण्वुल्] 1 Assailing, attacking, assaulting. -2 Violating, seducing. -3 Impatient. —कः 1 A

seducer, an adulterer, violator. -2 An actor, dancer. -3 Mime.

धर्षणं, -णा [धृष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Boldness, insolence. -2 Insult, affront. -3 An assault, outrage, seduction, violation; as in नारि°. -4 Copulation. -5 Contempt, disrespect. -6 Abuse. -7 Arrogance. -8 An offence.

धर्षणिः -णी *f.* A disloyal or wanton woman, a harlot.

धर्षित *a.* [धृष्-कर्मणि क्त, इट् गुणश्च] 1 Seduced, outraged, violated. -2 Overpowered, overcome, defeated ; N. 22. 155. -3 Ill-treated, abused, insulted. --तं 1 Contumely, pride. -2 Cohabitation, copulation. -3 Impatience, intolerance. —ता A harlot, a disloyal or unchaste woman.

धर्षिन् *a.* 1 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -2 Assaulting, seducing, outraging. -3 Insulting, ill-treating. -4 Audacious, impudent. -5 Cohabiting. --णी A harlot, an unchaste woman.

धवः 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 A man. -3 A husband, as in विधवा. -4 A master, lord. -5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A kind of tree.

धवल *a.* [धवं कंपं लाति, ला-क ; Tv.] 1 White ; धवलातपत्रं, धवलगृह, धवलवस्त्रं &c. -2 Handsome. -3 Clear, pure. —लः 1 The white colour. -2 An excellent bull. -3 China camphor (चीनकर्पूर). -4 N. of a tree (धव). —लं White pepper. —ला A woman with a white complexion. —ली A white cow; (धवला also). -Comp. —उत्पलं the white water-lily (said to open at moon-rise). —गिरिः N. of the highest peak of the Himâlaya mountain. --गृहं a house whitened with chunam, a palace. —पक्षः 1. a goose. -2. the bright half of a lunar month. —मृत्तिका chalk.

धवलित *a.* Whitened, made white.

धवलिमन् *m.* 1 Whitened, white colour. -2 Paleness; इयं भूतिर्नांगे प्रियविरहजन्मा धवलिमा Subhâsh.

धवाणकः Wind.

धवित्रं A fan made of the deer's skin.

धस् *a.* [धा-कसुन्] Holding ; रेतोधस्, पुरोधस् &c. —*m.* 1 N. of Brahmâ. -2 Brihaspati.

धा 3, U. (दधाति, धत्ते, दधौ-दधे, अधात्-अधित, धास्यति-ते, धातुं, हित; *pass.* धीयते; *caus.* धापयति-ते; *desid.* धित्सति-ते) 1 To put, place, set, lay, put in, lay on or upon ; विज्ञातदोषेषु दधाति दंडं Mb ; निःशंकं धीयते (v. l. for दीयते) लोकैः पश्य भस्मचये पदं H. 2. 173. -2 To fix upon, direct (the mind or thoughts &c.) towards (with dat. or loc.); धत्ते चक्षुर्मुकुलिनि रणत्कोकिले बालचूते Mâl. 3. 12 ; दधुः कुमारानुगमे मनांसि Bk. 3. 11, 2. 7 ; Ms. 12. 23. -3 To bestow anything upon one, grant, give, confer, present ; (with dat., gen., or loc.) ; धुर्यां लक्ष्मीमथ मयि भृशं धेहि देव प्रसीद Mâl. 1. 3: यद्यस्य सोऽदधात्सर्गे तत्तस्य स्वयमाविशत् Ms. 1. 29. -4 To hold, contain; तानपि दधासि मातः Bv. 1. 68 : *S.* 3. -5 To seize, take hold of (as in the hand) ; Bk. 1. 26, 4. 26; Ki. 13. 54. -6 To wear, put on, bear; गुरूणि वासांसि विहाय तूर्णं तनूनि...... धत्ते जनः काममदालसांगः Rs. 6. 13, 16; धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94 ; दधतो मंगलक्षौमे R. 12. 8, 9. 40 ; Bk. 17. 54. -7 To assume, take, have, show, exhibit, possess ; (usually Atm.) ; काचः कांचनसंसर्गाद्धत्ते मारकतो द्युतिं H. Pr. 41 ; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74 ; R. 2. 7 ; Amaru. 23. 67 ; Mo. 36 ; Bh. 3. 46; R. 3 1 : Bk. 2. 1; 4. 16, 18 : *Si.* 9. 3, 10. 86 ; Ki. 5. 5. -8 To hold up, sustain, bear up : गामधास्यत्कथं नागो मृणालमृदुभिः फणैः Ku. 6. 68. -9 To support, maintain ; संपद्विनिमयेनोभौ दधतुर्भुवनद्वयं R. 1. 26. -10 To cause, create, produce, generate, make; मुग्धा कुड्मलिताननेन दधती वायुं स्थिता तत्र सा Amaru. 70. -11 To suffer, undergo, incur ; *Si.* 9. 2, 32. 66. -12 To perform, do. -13 Ved. To bring, convey. -14 To appoint, fix. [The meanings of this root, like those of धृ, are variously modified according to the word with which it is connected ; *e. g.* मनः, मतिं, धियं, &c. धा to fix the mind or thoughts upon, resolve upon ; पदं धा to set foot on, to enter; कर्णे करं धा to place the hand on the ear &c.]. -With अपि (the अ being sometimes dropped) 1. (*a*) to close, shut ; ध्वनति मधुपसमूहे श्रवणमपिदधाति Gît. 5; so कर्णौ-नयने-पिदधाति. (*b*) to cover, hide, conceal ; प्रायो मूर्खः परिभवविधौ नाभिमानं पिधत्ते *S.* Til. 17 v. 1. प्रभावपिहिता V. 4. 2 ; *Si.* 9. 76 ; Bk. 7. 69. -2. to hinder, obstruct, bar ; भुजंगपिहितद्वारं पातालमधितिष्ठति R. 1. 80. (The following verse illustrates the use of धा with some prepositions :—अधित कापि मुखे सलिलं सखी प्यधित कापि सरोजदलैः स्तनौ । व्यधित कापि हृदि व्यजनानिलं न्यधित कापि हिमं सुतनोस्तनौ N. 4. 111; or, better still, the following verse of Jagannâtha:-निधानं धर्माणां किमपि च विधानं नवमुदां प्रधानं तीर्थानाममलपरिधानं त्रिजगतः । समाधानं बुद्धेरथ खलु तिरोधानमधियां श्रियामाधानं नः परिहरतु तापं तव वपुः ॥ G. L. 18).

धाकः [धा-उणा० क तस्य नेत्वम्] 1 An ox. -2 A receptacle, reservoir. -3 Food, boiled rice. -4 A post, pillar, column. -5 Brahmâ. -6 A supporter.

धातुः [धा-आधारे तुन्] 1 A constituent or essential part, an ingredient. -2 An element, primary or elementary substance, *i. e.* पृथिवी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -3 A secretion; primary fluid or juice, essential ingredient of the body (which are considered to be 7 :—रसासृङ्मांसमेदोऽस्थिमज्जाशुक्राणि धातवः, or sometimes ten if केश, त्वच् and स्नायु be added). -4 A humour or affection of the body, (*i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ). -5 A mineral, metal, metallic ore ; न्यस्ताक्षरा धातुरसेन यत्र Ku. 1. 7; त्वामालिख्य प्रणयकुपितां धातुरागैः शिलायां Me. 105 ; R. 4. 71 ; Ku. 6. 51. -6 A verbal root ; भूवादयो धातवः P. 1. 3. 1 ; पश्चादध्ययनार्थस्य धातोरधिरिवाभवत् R. 15. 9, -7 The soul. -8 The Supreme Spirit. -9 An organ of sense. -10 Any one of the properties of the five elements, *i. e.* रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द. -11 A bone. -12 A part, portion. -13 A fluid mineral of a red colour. -14 Ved. A supporter. -15 Anything to be drunk, as milk &c. —*f.* A milch cow. -Comp. —उपलः chalk. —काशीशं, -कासीस red sulphate of iron. —कुशल *a.* skilful in working in metals. —क्रिया metallurgy, mineralogy. —क्षयः waste of the bodily humours, a wasting disease, a kind of consumption. -ग्राहिन् *m.* calamine. —घ्नं, -नाशनं sour gruel (prepared from the fermentation of rice-water). —जं bitumen. —द्रावकः borax. —पः the elementary juice, the chief of the seven essential ingredients of the body. -पाठः a list of roots arranged according to Pâṇini's grammatical system ; (the most important of these lists called धातुपाठ, being supposed to be the work of Pâṇini himself, as supplementary to his Sûtras). —पुष्टिः *f.* nutrition of the bodily humours. —भृत् *m.* a mountain. —मलं 1. impure excretion of the essential fluids of the body. -2. lead. —माक्षिकं 1. sulphuret of iron. -2. a mineral substance. —मारिन् *m.* sulphur. —रसः a mineral or metallic fluid ; Ku. 1. 7. —राजकः -कं semen. —वल्लभं borax. —वादः mineralogy, metallurgy. —वादिन् *m.* a mineralogist. —विष् *f.* lead. —वैरिन् *n.* sulphur. —शेखरं green sulphate of iron, green vitriol. —शोधनं, -संभवं lead. —साम्यं good health, (equilibrium of the three humours). —हन् *m.* sulphur.

धातुमत् *a.* Rich or abounding in metals. °ता richness in metals ; Ku. 1. 4.

धातुमय *a.* Full of metals, abounding in red minerals; R. 2. 29

धातृ *m.* [धा तृच्] 1 A maker, creator, originator, author. -2 A bearer, preserver, supporter. -3 An epithet of Brahmâ, the creator of the world; मन्ये दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धातापि भग्नोद्यमः H. 2. 165 ; R. 13. 6 ; Si. 1. 13 ; Ku. 7. 44 ; Ki. 12. 33. -4 An epithet of Vishnu. -5 The soul. -6 N. of the seven sages (सप्तर्षि) being the first creation of Brahmâ ; cf. Ku. 6. 9. -7 A married woman's paramour, adulterer. -8 One of the forty-nine winds. -9 An arranger. -10 One who nourishes. -Comp. —पुत्रः an epithet of Sanatkumâra.

धात्रं [धा आधारे-ष्ट्रन्] A vessel for holding anything, a receptacle.

धात्री 1 A nurse, wet-nurse, foster-mother ; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25 ; Ku. 7. 25. -2 A mother ; Y. 3. 82. -3 The earth. -4 The tree called आमलक. -Comp. —पुत्रः 1. a foster-brother. -2. an actor. —फलं An *Amalaka* fruit.

धात्रेयिका, धात्रेयी 1 A foster-sister ; धात्रेयिकायाश्चतुरं वचश्च Mâl. 1. 33 ; कथितमेव नो मालतीधात्रेय्या लवंगिकया Mâl. 1. -2 A nurse, wet-nurse.

धानं, -नी [धा-भावे ल्युट्] 1 A receptacle, seat ; as in मसीधानी, राजधानी, यमधानी. -2 Nourishing, nourishment. —नी 1 The site of a habitation. -2 Coriander.

धानाः *f.* pl. 1 Fried barley or rice. -2 Grain fried or powdered. -3 Corn, grain. -4 A bud, shoot. -5 Coriander. -Comp. —चूर्णं the meal of fried rice. —पूपः a cake of fried barley. —भर्जनं the frying of grain.

धानकं Coriander.

धानाकाः *f.* pl. 1 Grain, corn. -2 Fried barley or parched rice.

धानी See धानं.

धाटी Assault, attacking.

धाणकः A gold coin (part of a Dinâra).

धानयः -कः Coriander.

धानुर्दंडिकः, धानुष्कः An archer (living by the bow), a bowman ; निमित्तादपराद्धेषोर्धानुष्कस्येव वल्गितं Si. 2. 27.

धानुष्यः Bamboo.

धांधा Cardamoms.

धान्यं [धाने पोषणे साधु यत्] 1 Grain, corn, rice ; (for the distinction between सस्य, धान्य, तंडुल and अन्न see under तंडुल). -2 Coriander. -3 A measure equal to four sesamum seeds. -Comp. —अचलः a pile of grain presented to Brâhmaṇas as a gift. —अरिः a mouse, rat. —अर्थः a wealth in rice or grain. —अम्लं sour gruel made of the fermentation of rice-water. —अस्थि *n.* husk, chaff. —उत्तमः the best of grain, *i. e.* rice. —कल्कं 1. bran. -2. chaff, straw. —कोशः, -कोष्ठकं -कः a granary. —क्षेत्रं a corn-field. —चमसः rice flattened by threshing after it has been steeped and fried in the husk. —त्वच् *f.* the husk of corn. —मायः a corn-dealer. -राजः barley. —वर्धनं lending grain at interest, usury with grain. —वीजं (बीजं) coriander. —वीरः a sort of pulse (माष). —शीर्षकं the ear of corn. —शूकं the beard or awn of corn. —सारः threshed corn.

धान्या, धान्याकं Coriander.

धान्वन *a* (नी *f.*) Situated in a desert (धन्वन्).

धामकः A sort of weight, (माष q. v.)

धामन् *n.* [धा-मनिन्] 1 A dwelling-place, abode, residence, house ; तुराषाहं पुरोधाय धाम स्वायंभुवं ययुः Ku. 2. 1, 44 ; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनगुरोर्धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33 ; Bg. 8. 21 ; Bh. 1. 33. -2 A place, site, resort; श्रियो धाम. -3 The inmates of a house, members of a family. -4 A ray of light; धाम्नातिशाय्यति धाम सहस्रधाम्नः Mu. 3. 17 ; Si. 9. 53. -5 Light, lustre, splendour ; Mu. 3. 17 ; Ki. 2. 20, 55, 59 ; 10. 6 ; Amaru. 86 ; R. 6. 6 ; 18. 22. -6 Majestic lustre, majesty, glory, dignity ; R. 11. 85. -7 Power, strength, energy (प्रताप); Ki. 2. 47. -8 Birth. -9 The body. -10 A troop, host. -11 State, condition. -12 A class. -13 Ved. law, rule. -14 Ved. Property, wealth. -15 A fetter. -16 Fashion, mode, manner. -Comp. —केशिन् *m.*, -निधिः the sun. —छद् *m.* Ved. N. of Agni.

धामनिका, धामनी See धमनी.

धाय, धायक *a.* Having, possessing, holding, sustaining, &c.

धायस् *a.* Ved. 1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Nourishing. -3 Drinking. —*n.* The act of drinking or sucking.

धायु *a.* 1 Sustaining, supporting. -2 Liberal. -3 Feeding, eating.

धाय्यः A *Purohita* or family priest.

धार *a.* [धृ-णिच्-अच्] 1 Holding, bearing, supporting. -2 Streaming, dripping, flowing. —रः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A sudden and violent shower of rain, sharp-driving shower. -3 Snow, hail. -4 A deep place. -5 Debt. -6 A boundary, limit. -7 A sort of stone.

धारक *a.* Holding, possessing, bearing &c. ; नाम,° देह.° —कः 1 A vessel of any kind (box, trunk, &c.), a water-pot. -2 A debtor. —का The vulva of a female.

धारण *a.* (णी *f.*) [धृ-णिच् ल्युट्] Holding, bearing, carrying, preserving, sustaining, protecting, having, assuming, &c. —णौ (du.) The two female breasts. —णं 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving or keeping back. -2 Possessing, possession. -3 Observing; holding fast. -4 Retaining in the memory; ग्रहणधारणपटुर्बालकः. -5 Being indebted (to any one). -6 Steady abstraction of the mind. -7 Keeping, maintaining. -8 Restraining. -9 (In gram.) Pronouncing imperfectly. —णी 1 A row or line. -2 A vein or tubular vessel. -3 Steadiness.

धारणकः A debtor.

धारणा 1 The act of holding, bearing, supporting, preserving, &c. -2 The faculty of retaining in the mind, a good or retentive memory; धीर्धारणावती मेधा Ak. -3 Memory in general. -4 Keeping the mind collected, holding the breath suspended, steady abstraction of mind ; परिचेतुमुपांशु धारणां R. 8. 18 ; Ms. 6. 72 ; Y. 3. 201 (धारणेत्युच्यते चेयं धार्यते यन्मनो तया). -5 Fortitude, firmness, steadiness. -6 A fixed precept or injunction, a settled rule, conclusion ; इति धर्मस्य धारणा Ms. 8. 184, 4. 38, 9. 124. -7 Understanding, intellect. -8 Continuance in rectitude, propriety, decorum. -9 Conviction or abstraction. -Comp. —योगः deep devotion. —शक्तिः *f.* a retentive memory.

धारयिष्णु *a.* Capable of holding, sustaining, &c.

धारयित्री The earth.

धारा 1 A stream or current of water, a line of descending fluid, stream; Bh. 2. 93; Me. 55; R. 16. 66; आबद्धधारमश्रु प्रावर्तत Dk. 74. -2 A shower, a hard or sharp-driving shower. -3 A continuous line or series ; Bv. 2. 20. -4 A leak or hole in a pitcher. -5 The pace of a horse ; धारा प्रसाधयितुमव्यतिकीर्णरूपाः Si. 5. 60. -6 The margin, edge or border of anything ; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेत्तुमृषिर्व्यवस्यति S. 1. 18. -7 The sharp edge of a sword, axe, or of any outting instrument ; तर्जितः परशुधारया मम R. 11. 78 ; 6. 42 ; 10. 86. 41; Bh. 2. 28. -8 The edge of a mountain or precipice. -9 A wheel or the periphery of a wheel; R. 13. 15. -10 A garden-wall, fence, hedge. -11 The van or front line of an army. -12 The highest point, excellence. -13 A multitude. -14 Fame. -15 Night. -16 Turmeric. -17 Likeness. -18 The tip of the ear. -19 Speech. -20 Rumour, report. -Comp. —अग्रं the broad-edged head

of an arrow —अंकुरः 1. a drop of rain. -2. hail. -3 advancing before the line of an army (to defy the enemy). —अंगः a sword. —अटः 1. the Chātaka bird. -2. a horse. -3. a cloud. -4. a furious elephant, one in rut.—अधिरूढ a. raised to the highest pitch. —अवनिः f. wind. —अश्रु n. a flood of tears ; Amaru. 10. —आसारः a heavy down-fall of rain, a hard or sharp-driving shower ; धारासारैर्महती वृष्टिर्बभूव H. 3 ; V. 4. 1. —उष्ण a. warm from a cow (as milk) —गृहं a bath-room with water-jets, a shower-bath or a house furnished with artificial jets or fountains of water ; R. 16. 49. —धरः 1. holder of streams, a cloud. -2. a sword. —निपातः, —पातः 1. a fall of rain, a hard or pelting shower ; Me. 48. -2. a stream of water. —यंत्रं a fountain, jet (of water) ; Amaru. 59 ; Ratn. 1. 12. —वर्षः,-र्षं,-संपातः a hard, sharp-driving or incessant shower ; R. 4. 82. —वाहिन् a. incessant, continuous; U. 4. 3. —विषः a crooked sword.

धाराल, धारावत् a. Having an edge, edged (as a sword &c.).

धारिणी The earth.

धारित a. Held, supported, maintained, &c.

धारिन् a (णी f.) [धृ-णिनि] 1 Carrying, having, sustaining, preserving, bearing, holding, supporting ; पादांभोरुहधारि Git. 12 ; कर° &c. -2 Keeping in one's memory, possessed of retentive memory ; अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रंथिनः श्रेष्ठा ग्रंथिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103. -3 Edged.

धार्य a. 1 To be held or maintained. -2 Bearable -3 To be worn. -4 To be suffered, supportable. -5 To be borne in mind.—र्यं Clothes, garments.

धार्तराष्ट्रः [धृतराष्ट्रस्यापत्यं पुमान्-अण्] 1 A son of Dhritarāshtra. -2 A sort of goose with black legs and bill ; निपतंति धार्तराष्ट्राः कालवशान्मेदिनीपृष्ठे Ve. 1. 6 (where the word is used in both the senses).

धार्म a. [धर्मस्येद-अण्] Belonging to justice or *Dharma* q. v.

धार्मिक a. (की f.) [धर्मं अधीते चरति वा ठक्] 1 Righteous, pious, just, virtuous. -2 Resting on right, conformable to justice, equitable. -3 Religious.

धार्मिणं An assemblage of virtuous men.

धार्ष्ट्यं [धृष्टस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] Arrogance, insolence, audacity, impudence, rudeness.

धाव् I. 1 P. (धावति, धावित) 1 (a) To run advance ; अद्यापि धावति मनः Ch. P. 36 ; धावंत्यमी मृगजवाक्षमयेव रथ्याः S. 1. 8 ; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः 1. 34. (b) To move, glide. -2 To run towards, advance against, assault, encounter ; Bk. 16. 67. -3 To flow, stream or flow forth; धावत्यंभसि तैलवत् Susr. -4 To run or flee away. -5 To give milk (as a cow). -II. 1 U. (धावति-ते, धौत or धावित) 1 To wash, clean, cleanse, purify, rub off ; दधावाद्भिस्ततश्चक्षुः सुग्रीवस्य बिभीषणः । विदांचकार धौताक्षः स रिपुं खे ननर्द च ॥ Bk. 14. 50. S. 6. 24 ; Si. 17. 8. -2 To brighten, polish. -3 To rub into one's person (Atm.).

धाव a. (At the end of comp.) Washing, cleaning &c.

धावक a. [धाव्-ण्वुल्] 1 Running, flowing. -2 Quick, swift. -3 Washing. —कः 1 A washerman. -2 N. of a poet (said to have composed the Ratnāvalī for king Srīharsha) श्रीहर्षादेर्धावकादीनामिव यशः K. P. 1. v. 1.; प्रथितयशसां धावकसौमिल्लकविपुत्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1. v. 1.

धावनं [धाव्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Running, galloping. -2 Flowing. -3 Attacking. -4 Cleansing, purifying, rubbing, washing off. -5 Rubbing with any thing.

धावित p. p. 1 Purified, cleansed. -2 Running towards, or against. -3 Running, going quickly.

धावल्यं 1 Whiteness. -2 Paleness.

धासस् m. Ved. A mountain.

धासिः Ved. Food.

धि I. 6. P. (धियति) To hold, have, possess. —WITH सं to make peace, treat with ; cf. संधा. (-II. or धिन्व्) 5 P. (धिनोति) To please, delight, satisfy ; पश्यंती चात्मरूपं तदपि विलुलितस्रग्धरेयं धिनोति Git. 12 ; धिनोति नास्माञ्जलजेन पूजा त्वयान्वहं तन्वि वितन्यमाना N. 8. 97 ; U. 5. 27 ; Ki. 1. 22.

धिः (At the end of comp. only) A receptacle, store, reservoir &c. ; as in उदधि, इषुधि, वारिधि, जलधि &c.

धिक् ind. An interjection of censure, menace or displeasure ('fie ', ' shame ', ' out upon, ' 'what a pity ' &c. usually with acc) ; धिक् तां च तं च मदनं च इमां च मां च Bh. 2. 2 ; धिगिमां देहभृतामसारतां R. 8. 50 ; धिक् तान् धिक् तान् धिगेतान् कथयति सततं कीर्तनस्थो मृदंगः ; धिक् सानुजं कुरुपतिं धिगजातशत्रुं Ve. 3. 11 ; sometimes with nom. voc. and gen. also ; धिङ् मूर्ख, धिगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1 ; धिगस्तु हृदयस्यास्य &c. -Comp. —दंडः reprimand, censure ; Ms. 8. 129. —पारुष्यं abuse, reproach, reviling.

धिक्क् 8 U. To despise, disregard, contemn, reproach.

धिक्कारः-धिक्क्रिया Reproach, contempt, disregard.

धिक्कृत a. Censured, reproached. —तं Reproach, censure, contempt.

धिक्ष् 1 A (धिक्षते) 1 To kindle. -2 To live. -3 To be harassed. -4 To be weary.

धिग्वणः A man of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Brāhmaṇa and a female of the *Ayogava* tribe.

धिप्सु a. Wishing to deceive, deceptive ; Bk. 9. 33.

धिन्व् See धि II.

धिष् 3 P. (दिधेष्टि) To sound.

धिष् f. = धिषणा q. v. below.

धिषणः N. of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. -णं A dwelling place, an abode, residence. —णा 1 Speech. -2 Praise, hymn. -3 Intellect, understanding ; Mv. 6. 8. -4 Earth. -5 A cup, bowl. -Comp. —अधिपः N. of Brihaspati.

धिष्ण्य a. Ved. 1 To be praised or meditated upon.-2 Worthy of a high place.—ष्ण्यः 1 A place for the sacrificial fire ; अमी वेदिं परितः क्लृप्तधिष्ण्याः S. 4. 7. -2 N. of Sukra, preceptor of the demons. -3 The planet Venus. -4 Power, strength. —ष्ण्यं 1 A seat, an abode, site, place, house ; न भौमान्येव धिष्ण्यानि हित्वा ज्योतिर्मयान्यपि R. 15. 59. -2 A meteor. -3 Fire (m. also). -4 A star, an asterism.

धी 4 A. (धीयते) 1 To disregard, disrespect. -2 To propitiate. -3 To hold, contain. -4 To accomplish, fulfil.

धीः f. [ध्यै भावे क्विप् संप्रसारणं च] 1 (a) Intellect, understanding ; धियः समग्रैः स गुणैरुदारधीः R. 3. 30 ; cf. कुधी, सुधी &c. (b) Mind; दुष्टधी wicked-minded ; Bg. 2. 54; R. 3. 30.-2 Idea, imagination, fancy, conception ; न धियां पथि वर्तसे Ku. 6. 22 ; Pt. 1. 136. -3 A thought, intention, purpose, propensity ; Ki. 1. 37. -4 Devotion, prayer. -5 A sacrifice. -6 Knowledge, science. -Comp. —इंद्रियं an organ of perception (= ज्ञानेंद्रिय q. v.); मनः कर्णस्तथा नेत्रं रसना च त्वचा सह । नासिका चेति षट् तानि धींद्रियाणि प्रचक्षते ॥ —गुणाः (pl.) intellectual qualities ; they are :—शुश्रूषा श्रवणं चैव ग्रहणं धारणं तथा । ऊहापोहोऽर्थविज्ञानं तत्त्वज्ञानं च धीगुणाः ॥ Kāmandaka. —पतिः (धियांपतिः) Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. —मंत्रिन् m., —सचिवः 1. a minister for counsel (opp. कर्मसचिव ' a minister for action or execution '). -2. a wise or prudent advisor. —शक्तिः f. intellectual quality or faculty. -सखः a counsellor, advisor, minister-

धीमत् *a.* Wise, intelligent, learned. —*m.* An epithet of Brihaspati.

धीक्ष् =दीक्ष् q. v.

धीत *a.* 1 Sucked, drunk ; see धे. -2 reflected upon, thought about. -3 Propitiated.

धीतिः *f.* 1 Drinking, sucking. -2 Thirst. -3 Ved. The fingers. -4 Thought, notion. -5 Devotion. -6 Disrespect, disregard.

धीदा 1 Intellect. -2 A daughter, virgin.

धीर *a.* [धियं राति रा-क, धियमीरयति ईर्-अण् वा उप० स० Tv.] 1 Brave, bold, courageous : धीरोद्धता गतिः U. 6. 19. -2 Steady, steadfast, firm, durable, lasting, constant ; R. 2. 6. -3 Strong-minded, persevering, self-possessed, resolute, of firm resolve or purpose ; धीरा हि तरंत्यापदं K. 175 ; विकारहेतौ सति विक्रियंते येषां न चेतांसि त एव धीराः Ku. 1. 59. -4 Composed, calm, collected. -5 Sedate, sober, grave, solemn ; R. 18. 4. -6 Strong, energetic. -7 Wise, prudent, intelligent, sensible, learned, clever ; धृतेश्च धीरः सदृशीर्व्यधत्त सः R. 3. 10 ; 5. 38, 16. 74 ; U. 5. 31. -8 Deep, grave, loud, hollow (as sound) ; स्वरेण धीरेण निवर्तयन्निव R. 3. 43, 59 ; U. 6. 17. -9 Well-conducted, Well-behaved. -10 Gentle, soft, agreeable, pleasing (as a breeze) ; धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Git. 5. -11 Lazy, dull. -12 Daring. -13 Headstrong. —रः 1 The ocean. -2 An epithet of Buddha. -3 The thinking principle, the soul (चिदात्मन्). -4 An epithet of king Bali. —रं Saffron.—रं *ind.* Boldly, firmly, steadfastly, steadily ; Bh. 2. 31 ; Amaru. 11. -Comp.—उदात्तः the hero of a poetic composition (*i. e.* a play or poem) who is brave and noble-minded ; अविकत्थनः क्षमावानतिगंभीरो महासत्त्वः । स्थेयान्निगूढमानो धीरोदात्तो दृढव्रतः कथितः॥ S. D. 66. —उद्धतः the hero of a poetic composition who is brave but haughty ; मायापरः प्रचंडश्चपलोऽहंकारदर्पभूयिष्ठः । आत्मश्लाघानिरतो धीरैर्धीरोद्धतः कथितः S. D. 67. —चेतस् *a.* firm, resolute, strong-minded, courageous. —प्रशांतः the hero of a poetic composition who is brave and calm ; सामान्यगुणैर्भूयान् द्विजातिको धीरप्रशांतः स्यात् S. D. 69. —ललितः the hero of a poetic composition who is firm and brave, but sportive and reckless ; निश्चिंतो मृदुरनिशं कलापरो धीरललितः स्यात् S. D. 68. —स्कंधः a buffalo.

धीरता 1 Fortitude, courage, strength of mind ; विपत्तौ च महल्लोके धीरतामनुगच्छति H. 3. 4 V. 2. -2 Suppression of jealousy &c. -3 Gravity, solemnity (as shown by silence &c.). प्रत्यादेशान्न खलु भवतो धीरतां कल्पयामि Me. 114. -4 Steadiness, firmness. -5 Wisdom, cleverness. -6 Refusal. (For other meanings see धैर्य).

धीरा The heroine of a poetic composition who, though jealous of her husband or lover, suppresses all outward manifestation or expression of her resentment in his presence, or as the Rasamanjarî puts it, व्यंग्यकोपप्रकाशिका धीरा ; see S. D. 102-105 also. -Comp. —अधीरा the heroine of a poetic composition who, being jealous of her husband or lover, alternately expresses and conceals her jealousy ; (व्यंग्याव्यंग्यकोपप्रकाशिका धीराधीरा Rasamanjarî).

धीलटिः-टी *f.* A daughter.

धीवन् *a.* (री *f.*) Clever, skilful. -*m.* 1 An artist. -2 A fisherman.

धीवरः A fisherman ; मृगमीनसज्जनानां तृणजलसंतोषविहितवृत्तीनां । लुब्धकधीवरपिशुना निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति ॥ Bh. 2. 61, 1. 85. —रं Iron. —री 1 A fisherman's wife. -2 A kind of harpoon for catching fish. -3 A fish-basket.

धीवरकः A fisherman.

धु 5 U. (धुनोति, धुनुते, धुत) See धू.

धुः *f.* Shaking, trembling.

धुत *a.* 1 Shaken ; R. 11. 16. -2 Left, abandoned.

धुन *a.* Ved. 1 Sounding. -2 Shaking, agitating.

धुनयति Den. P. 1 To sound, roar. -2 To flow.

धुक्ष् 1 A. (धुक्षते, धुक्षित) 1 To be kindled. -2 To live. -3 To be weary. —*Caus.* (धुक्षयति-ते). To kindle, inflame. —With सं to be kindled or excited (fig. also) ; संधुधुक्षे तयोःकोपः Bk. 14. 109. (-*Caus.*) to kindle, inflame, excite ; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं संधुक्षयंतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52.

धुनिः, -नी *f.* A river ; पुराणा सेहर्दः सुरधुनि कपर्दोऽधिरुह्ते G. L. 22. -Comp. —नाथः the ocean.

धुंधुमारः 1 A kind of insect (इंद्रगोप). -2 The smoke of a house.

धुर् *f.* (Nom. sing. धूः) 1 A yoke (lit.) ; न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहंति Mk. 4. 17 ; अश्वस्थाभिर्युक्तधुर तुरंगैः R. 14. 47. -2 (*a*) That part of a yoke which rests on the shoulder. (*b*) The foremost part of the pole where the yoke is fixed. -3 The pin at both ends of an axle for fastening the nave of the wheel. -4 The shaft or pole of a carriage. -5 A load, burden (fig. also) ; responsibility, duty, task ; तेन धूर्जगतो गुर्वी सचिवेषु निचिक्षिपे R. 1. 34, 2. 74, 3. 35, 5. 66 ; Ku. 6. 30; कार्यधुरं वहंति Mu. 1. 14 ; आसैरप्यनवाप्तपौरुषफलैः कार्यस्य धूरुज्झिता Mu. 6. 5, 4. 6 ; Ki. 3. 50 ; 14. 6. -6 The foremost or highest place, van, front, top, head; अपांसुलानां धुरि कीर्तनीया R. 2. 2 : धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिदेवतानां 14. 74 ; अविघ्नमस्तु ते स्थेयाः पितेव धुरि पुत्रिणां 1. 91 ; धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव M. 1. 16, 5. 16. -7 A finger. -8 Agitation, trembling. -9 Reflection. -10 A spark of fire. -11 Distress, affliction. -12 A part, portion, share. -13 Wealth. -14 N. of the Ganges. (धुरि कृ 'to place at the head or in front of' ; S. 7. 4).-Comp. -गत (धूर्गत) *a.* 1. standing on the pole of a chariot. -2. standing at the head, chief, head, foremost. —जटिः (धूर्जटिः) an epithet of Siva. —धर (धूर्धर, also धुरंधर) *a.* 1. bearing the yoke. -2. fit to be harnessed. -3 laden with good qualities or important duties. -4. chief, head, foremost, pre-eminent; कुलधुरंधरो भव V. 5. (-रः) 1. a beast of burden. -2. a man of business. -3. a chief, head, leader. -4. an epithet of Siva. —वह (धूर्वह) *a.* 1. carrying or bearing a burden. -2. managing affairs. (-हः) a beast of burden ; so धूर्वोढ़.

धुरः (At the end of comp.) 1 A yoke, pole. -2 Burden. -3 A pin at the end of an axle &c. see धुर्.

धुरंधर See धूर्धर above.

धुरा A burden, load ; रणधुरा Ve. 3. 5.

धुरीण, धुरीय *a.* [धुरं वहति, अर्हति वा, धुर् ख छ वा] 1 Able to bear or carry a burden. -2 Fit to be harnessed. -3 Charged with important duties. —णः, -यः 1 A beast of burden. -2 A man of business, or one charged with important duties. -3 A chief, head, leader.

धुर्य *a.* [धुरं वहति, यत्] 1 Fit for a burden, able to bear a burden &c. -2 Fit to be entrusted with important duties. -3 Standing at the head, chief, foremost ; see below. —र्यः 1 A beast of burden. -2 A horse or bullock yoked to the pole of a carriage; नाविनीतैर्व्रजेद् धुर्यैः Ms. 4. 67 ; येनेदं ध्रियते विश्वं धुर्यैर्यानमिवाध्वनि Ku. 6. 76; धुर्यान् विश्रामयेति R. 1. 54, 6. 78 ; 17. 19. -3 One who carries a burden (of responsibility) ; R. 5. 66. -4 A chief, leader, head ; न हि सति कुलधुर्ये सूर्यवंश्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. -5 A minister, one charged with important duties. -6 An epithet of Vishnu. —र्यं The fore-part of a pole.

धुर्व् 1 P. (धुर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

धुवका The introductory stanza of a song ; cf. ध्रुवका.

धुवित्रं A sort of fan (made of deer-skin) used in kindling the sacred fire ; cf. धवित्र.

धुवनः Fire.

धुस्तु (स्तू) रः N. of a plant (= धत्तूर q. v.).

धू 6 P., 1, 5, 9, 10 U. धुवति, धवति-ते, धूनोति, धूनुते, धुनाति, धुनीते, धूनयति-ते,, धूत-धून) 1 To shake, agitate, cause to move or tremble ; धुन्वंति पक्षपवनैर्न नभो बलाकाः Rs. 3. 12 ; धुन्वन् कल्पद्रुमकिसलयानि Me. 62 ; Ku. 7. 49 ; R. 4 67 ; Bk. 5. 101, 9. 7 ; 10. 22. -2 To shake off, remove, throw off ; स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशंकया S. 7. 24. -3 To blow away, destroy. -4 To kindle, excite, fan (as fire) ; वायुना धूयमानो हि वनं दहति पावकः Mb ; पवनधूतः... अग्निः Rs. 1. 26. -5 To treat roughly, hurt, injure ; मा न धावीररिं रणे Bk. 9. 50 ; 15. 61. -6 To shake off from oneself, free oneself from ; (सेवकाः) आरोहेति शनैःपश्चाद्धुन्वंतमपि पार्थिवं Pt. 1. 36. -7 To strive against, resist, oppose. (The following stanza from Kavirahasya illustrates the root in its different conjugations :—धूनोति चंपकवनानि धुनोत्यशोकं चूतं धुनाति धुवति स्फुटितातिमुक्तं । वायुर्विधूनयति चंपकपुष्परेणून् यत्कानने धवति चंदनमंजरीश्च ॥) ; cf. धु 5 U.

धूः *f.* Shaking, trembling, agitating.

धूकः 1 Wind. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 Time.

धूत *p. p.* [धू-क्त] 1 Shaken. -2 Shaken off, removed. -3 Fanned. -4 Abandoned, deserted. -5 Reviled. -6 Judged. -7 Disregarded, treated with contempt. —ता A wife. -Comp. —कल्मष -पाप *a.* who has shaken off his sins, free from sin.

धूतिः *f.* 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Fanning.

धून *p. p.* 1 Shaken, agitated &c. -2 Afflicted by heat or thirst.

धूननः Wind. —नं Shaking, agitation.

धूनिः *f.* Shaking, agitating.

धूप् I. 1 P. (धूपायति, धूपायित) To heat or to be heated. -II. 10 U. (धूपयति-ते धूपित) 1 To fumigate, perfume, incense, to make fragrant. -2 To shine. -3 To speak. -4 (In astr.) To obscure with mist, eclipse.

धूपः [धूप्-अच्] 1 Incense, frankincense, perfume, any fragrant substance. -2 The vapour issuing from any fragrant substance (like gum, resin &c.), aromatic vapour or smoke धूपोष्मणा त्याजितमार्द्रभावं Ku. 7. 14 ; Me. 32 ; V. 3. 2 ; R. 16. 50 -3 A fragrant powder. -Comp.-अगुरु *n.* a kind of agallochum used for incense. -अंगः 1. turpentine. -2. the Sarala tree. —अर्हं a black kind of agallochum. —पात्रं a vessel for incense, censer. —वासः fumigating, perfuming. —वृक्षः a kind of pine, the Sarala tree.

धूप (पि) कः A perfumer.

धूपनं 1 Fumigation, perfuming. -2 Incense ; Ms. 7. 219.

धूपित, धूपायित *a.* 1 Fumigated, heated, perfumed, incensed. -2 Suffering pain or fatigue, distressed.

धूमः [धू-कंपे मक्] 1 Smoke, vapour; धूमज्योतिःसलिलमरुतां संनिपातः क्व मेघः Me. 5. -2 Mist, haze. -3 (*a*) A meteor. (6) The fall of a meteor. -4 A cloud. -5 Smoke inhaled (as a sternutatory). -6 Belch, eructation. -7 A place prepared for the building of a house. :-Comp. —आभ *a.* of a smoky appearance, smoke-coloured. (-भः) purple. —आवलिः *f.* a wreath or cloud of smoke.—उत्थं ammoniac. —उद्गारः 1. issuing of smoke or vapour ; Me. 69. -2. eructation, belch. —ऊर्णा N. of the wife of Yama.°पतिः an epithet of Yama. —केतनः, -केतुः 1. fire ; कोपस्य नंदकुलकाननधूमकेतोः Mu. 1. 10; R. 11. 81.-2. a meteor, comet, falling star ; धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालं Git. 1; धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः Kn. 2. 32. -3. Ketu. —ग्रहः Râhu ; Mâl. 2. 8. —जः a cloud. °अंगजं ammoniac. —ध्वजः fire. —प *a.* inhaling only smoke as a sort of penance. —पथः 1. a sacrifice. -2. seeking salvation by religious works. -3. an air-hole, a window. —पानं inhaling smoke or vapour. —प्राश *a.* feeding only on smoke (as a hermit). —लता a mass of curling smoke; Mu. 1. 9. —महिषी fog, mist. —योनिः a cloud ; cf. Me. 5.

धूमयति Den. P. To cover with smoke, obscure with mist, darken.

धूमल *a.* Smoke-coloured, brownish-red, purple. —लः 1 Purple.-2 A kind of musical instrument.

धूमवत् *a.* 1 Smoky. -2 Smoking, steaming.

धूमायति-ते Den. P. 1 To cover or fill with smoke, vapour &c., darken ; धूमायिता दश दिशो दलितारविंदाः Bv. 1. 104 ; Mk. 5. 27. -2 To smoke, or be covered with smoke.

धूमायनं 1 Smoking, steaming. -2 Heat.

धूमिका Vapour, fog, mist.

धूमित *a.* Obscured with smoke, darkened ; Kn. 4. 30. —ता (*i. e.* दिक्) The quarter towards which the sun turns first.

धूमिन् *a.* Smoking. —नी N. of one of the tongues of fire.

धूम्या [धूमानां समूहः य] A volume or cloud of smoke, thick smoke ; Mâl. 5. 6.

धूम्र *a.* [धूमं तद्वर्णं राति रा-क] 1 Smoke-coloured, smoky, grey ; Bh. 3. 55 ; R. 15. 16. -2 Dark-red. -3 Dark, obscured. -4 Purple. —म्रः 1 A mixture of red and black. -2 Incense. -3 Purple (the colour). -4 An epithet of Siva. —म्रा An epithet of Durgâ. —म्रं Sin, vice, wickedness. -Comp. —अक्षिः a pearl of a bad colour. —अटः the fork-tailed shrike. —आभः air, atmosphere. —रुच् *a.* of a purple hue. —लोचनः a pigeon. —लोहित *a.* dark-red, deep-purple. (-तः) an epithet of Siva. —वर्णः 1. the dark-red colour. -2. incense. —वर्णकः a kind of animal living in caves, a fox. —शुकः a camel.

धूम्रकः A camel.

धूर् 4 A. (धूर्यते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To go, move.

धूर्त *a.* [धुर्व्-धूर् वा क्त, उणा० तन् वा Tv.] 1 Cunning, knavish, roguish, crafty, fraudulent. -2 Mischievous, injurious. -3 Hurt, injured. -4 Gay, licentious ; Mu. 3. 10. —र्तः 1 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -2 A gamester. -3 A lover, gallant, gay, deceiver ; तत्ते धूर्त हृदि स्थिता प्रियतमा काचिन्ममेवापरा Pt. 4. 6 ; धूर्तोऽपरां चुंबति Amaru. 16 ; so धूर्तानामभिसारसत्वरहृदां Git. 11. -4 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर). -5 Hurting, injuring. —र्तं 1 Rust, iron-filings. -2 Black-salt. -Comp. —कितवः a gamester. —कृत् *a.* crafty, dishonest. (-*m.*) The Dhattûra plant.-जंतुः a man.-रचना a roguery.

धूर्तकः 1 A jackal. -2 A rogue.

धूर्व् 1 P. (धूर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

धूर्वी The fore-part or pole of a carriage.

धूलकं Poison.

धूलिः *m. f.* धूली 1 Dust ; अनीत्वा पंकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते Si. 2. 34. -2 Powder. -Comp. —कुट्टिमं, केदारः 1. a mound, rampart of earth. -2. a ploughed field. —ध्वजः wind. —पटलः -लं a cloud of dust. —पुष्पिका, पुष्पी the Ketaka plant.

धूलिका Fog, mist.

धूश् (ष्-स्) 10 U. (धूशयति-ते) To adorn, decorate.

धूसर *a.* [धू सर किच्च न षत्वम् Tv.] Of a dusty, greyish, or dusky-white colour, grey ; शशी दिवसधूसरः Bh. 2.

56 ; Ku. 4. 4, 46 ; R. 5. 42 ; 16. 17; Si. 17. 41 —रः 1 The grey colour. -2 A donkey. -3 A camel. -4 A pigeon. -5 An oilman. -6 Anything of a grey colour.

धूसरित *a*. Made grey, greyish.

धुस्तूरः The thorn-apple.

धृ I. 6 A. (Supposed by some to be a passive form of धृ (ध्रियते, धृत). 1 To be or exist, live, continue to live, survive ; आर्यपुत्र ध्रिये एषा ध्रिये U. 3 ; ध्रियते यावदेकोऽपि रिपुस्तावत्कुतः सुखं Si. 2. 35; 15. 89.-2 To be maintained or preserved, remain, continue ; सुरतश्रमसंभृतो मुखे ध्रियते स्वेदलवोद्गमोऽपि ते R. 8. 51 ; Ku. 4. 18. -3 To resolve upon. -II. 1 P., 10 U.(धरति, usually धारयति ते, धृत, धारित) 1 To hold, bear, carry, भुजंगमपि कोपितं शिरसि पुष्पवद्धारयेत् Bh. 2. 4 ; वैणवीं धारयेद्यष्टिं सोदकं च कमंडलुं Ms. 4. 39; Bk. 17 54; V. 4. 36. -2 To hold or bear up, maintain, support, sustain ; धृतमंदर ए Git. 1 ; यथा सर्वाणि भूतानि धरा धारयते समं Ms. 9. 311 ; Pt. 1. 126 ; अतः कुंदप्रसवशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me.113; चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35; U. 3.29. -3 To hold in one's possession, possess, have, keep ; या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. -4 To assume, take (as a form, disguise &c.); केशव धृतशूकररूप Git.1. धारयति कोकनदरूपं 10. -5 To wear, put on, use (clothes, ornaments &c.); श्रितकमलाकुचमंडल धृतकुंडल ए Git. 1. -6 To hold in check, curb, restrain, stop, detain. -7 To fix upon, direct towards, (with dat. or loc.); ब्रह्मण्ये धृतमानसः, मनो दध्रे राजसूयाय &c.-8 To suffer, undergo. -9 To assign anything to any person, allot, assign.-10 To owe anything to a person (with dat. ; rarely gen. of person, 10 only in this sense); वृक्षसेचने द्वे धारयसि मे *S*. 1 ; तस्मै तस्य वा धनं धारयति &c.-11 To hold, contain.-12 To observe, practise.-13 To cite, quote. -14 To keep, retain (in one's service). -15 To preserve, maintain. -16 To seize, lay hold of. -17 To hold out or on, endure. -18 To fix, place, deposit. (The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected ; *e. g.* मनसा धृ to bear in mind, remember ; शिरसा मूर्ध्नि धृ to bear on the head, respect highly ; अंतरे धृ to pledge, deposit anything as surety ; समये धृ to bring to terms or agreement ; दंडं धृ to punish, chastise, use force ; जीवितं, -प्राणान्, -शरीरं, -गात्रं, -देहं &c. धृ to continue to live, maintain the soul &c., preserve the vital spirits ; व्रतं धृ to observe a vow ; R. 2. 25 ; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, weigh &c.; मनः,-मतिं,-चित्तं, बुद्धिं धृ to bend the mind to a thing, fix the mind upon, think of, resolve upon ; गर्भं धृ to become pregnant, conceive; धारणां धृ to practise concentration or self-control &c.).

धृक् -*ar*- (At the end of comp.) Bearing, carrying, supporting &c. : कालरूप°, शक्ति° &c.

धृत् *a*. (At the end of comp.) Possessing, bearing, holder, bearer &c.

धृत *p. p.* [धृ-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Held, carried, borne, supported. -2 Possessed. -3 Kept, preserved, retained.-4 Seized, grasped, laid hold of. -5 Worn, used, put on ; Ku. 5. 44. -6 Placed, deposited. -7 Practised, observed. -8 Weighed.-9(Actively used)Holding, bearing. -10 Intent upon. -11 Prepared, ready. See धृ also. —तं 1 Falling. -2 State, existence. -3 Taking, seizing. -4 Wearing,putting on. -5 A particular manner of fighting. -Comp.-आत्मन् *a*. firm-minded,steady, calm, collected. (*-m.*) an epithet of Vishṇu. —दंडः *a*. 1. inflicting punishment. -2. one on whom punishment is inflicted. —दीधितिः fire. -पट *a*. covered with a cloth. —राजन् *a*. ruled by a good king (as a country). —राष्ट्रः 1. a good king. -2. a country ruled by a good king. -3. N. of the eldest son of Vyâsa by a widow of विचित्रवीर्य. [As the eldest son he was entitled to the throne, but being blind from birth, he renounced the sovereignty in favour of *Pâṇḍu*; but on his retirement to the woods, he undertook it himself, making Duryodhana—his eldest son—the virtual ruler. When Duryodhana was killed by Bh*î*ma, the old king thirsted for revenge, and expressed his desire to embrace Yudhish*ṭ*hira and Bhîma. Krish*ṇ*a readily discovered his object, and convinced that Bhima was marked out by the king as his prey, he caused an iron image of Bhima to be made. And when the blind king rushed forward to embrace Bh*î*ma, Krish*ṇ*a substituted the iron image which the revengeful old man pressed with so much force that it was crushed to pieces,and Bh*î*ma escaped. Thus discomfited, he, with his wife repaired to the Him*â*laya and there died after some years]. —वर्मन् *a*. clad in armour, mailed. —व्रत *a*. 1. observing vows,performing religious rites. -2. devoted, attached. -3. of a fixed law or order. (-तः) an epithet of (1) Indra. (2) Varuṇa. (3) Agni.

धृतिः *f*. [धृ-क्तिन्] 1 Taking,holding, seizing. -2 Having, possessing. -3 maintaining,supporting -4 Firmness, steadiness, constancy. 5 Fortitude, energy, resolution, courage, self-command ; भज धृतिं त्यज भीतिमहेतुकां N. 4. 105 ; Ki. 6. 11 ; R. 8. 66. -6 Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, happiness, delight, joy ; धृतेश्च धीरः सदृशीर्व्यधत्त सः R. 3. 10 ; 16 82; न चक्षुर्बध्नाति धृतिं V. 2. 8; Si. 7. 10, 14. -7 Satisfaction considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (in Rhetoric); ज्ञानाभीष्टागमाद्यैस्तु संपूर्णस्पृहता धृतिः । सौहित्यवचनोल्लासहासप्रतिभादिकृत् S. D. 198, 168. -8 A sacrifice. -Comp.—हृद् *a*. destroying all composure, discomposing.

धृतिमत् *a*. 1 Firm, steady, steadfast, resolute. -2 Satisfied, happy, glad, content ; R. 13. 77.

धृत्वन् *m*. 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 Of Brahmâ. -3 Virtue, morality. -4 The sky. -5 The sea. -6 A clever man.

धृत्वरी The earth.

धृज्, धृंज् 1 P. (धर्जति, धृंजति) To go, move.

धृष् I. 1 P. (धर्षति, धर्षित) 1 To come together, be compact. -2 To hurt or injure. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (धर्षति, धर्षयति-ते) 1 To offend, hurt, injure -2 To insult, treat with indignity. -3 To assail, overcome, overpower, conquer, destroy. -4 To dare to attack, challenge, defy. -5 To violate or outrage (as a woman). -III. 5 P. (धृष्णोति, धृष्ट) 1 To be bold or courageous. -2 To be confident. -3 To be proud or overbearing. -4 To be impudent or impatient. -5 To dare, venture (with inf.). -6 To brave, challenge ; Bk. 14. 102. -7 To insult, treat with contumely.-IV. 10 A. (धर्षयते) To assail, attack, outrage.

धृषित *a*. Brave, bold.

धृषु *a*. [धृष्-कु] 1 Bold, brave. -2 Clever. —षुः A heap, group, multitude.

धृष्ट *p. p.* [धृष्-क्त] 1 Bold, courageous, confident. -2 Impudent, rude, shameless, saucy, insolent ; धृष्टः पार्श्वे वसति H. 2. 26. -3 Forward,presumptuous. -4 Profligate, abandoned. -5 Cruel, unkind. —ष्टः A faithless husband or lover ; कृतागा अपि निःशंकस्तर्जितोऽपि न लज्जितः । दृष्टदोषोऽपि मिथ्यावाक् कथितो धृष्टनायकः S. D. 72. —ष्टा A disloyal woman. -Comp. —द्युम्नः N. of a son of Drupada and brother of Draupadi. [He with his father fought on the side of the Pâṇḍavas, and for some days he acted as commander-in chief of their forces. When Dro*ṇ*a had killed Drupada after a hard struggle, Dhrish*ṭ*adyumna vowed that he would be revenged for the death of his father. And he was able to fulfil this vow on the

morning of the 16th day of the battle, when he unfairly cut off the head of Droṇa ; (see Droṇa). He was afterwards surprised by Aśvatthâman while lying asleep in the camp of the Pâṇḍavas, and was stamped to death]. —धी *a.* bold, presumptuous. —मानिन् *a.* having too high an opinion of oneself, presumptuous.

धृष्टि *a.* Ved. Bold. —*m.* A pair of tongs. —*f.* Boldness, bravery.

धृष्णज् *a.* 1 Bold, confident. -2 Impudent, shameless.

धृष्णि: A ray of light.

धृष्णु [धृष्-क्नु] 1 Bold, confident, courageous, valiant, powerful (in a good sense). -2 Shameless, impudent. -3 Ved. Strong, powerful.

धृष्य *a.* To be attacked, assailable, conquerable ; as in अधृष्य q. v.

धे 1 P. (धयति, धीत ; *caus.* धापयति ; *desid.* धित्सति) 1 To suck, drink, drink in, absorb (fig. also), अधात्ङ्‌मासमधासीच्च रुधिरं वनवासिनां Bk. 15 29, 6. 18 ; Ms. 4. 59 ; Y. 1. 140. -2 To kiss ; धन्यो धयत्याननं Git. 12. -3 To suck out, draw or take away. -4 To appropriate. —*Caus.* To suckle, nourish.

धेन: [धयति पनं धेन्-नन् इव] 1 The ocean. -2 A male river (नद्). —ना 1 A river. -2 Speech. -3 A milch cow (Ved.).

धेनु: *f.* [धयति सुतान् धीयते वत्सैर्वा, धे-नु इच Tv.] 1 A cow, milch-cow ; धेनुं धीराः सूनृतां वाचमाहुः U. 5 31. -2 The female of a species (affixed to the names of other animals in this sense) ; खड्गधेनुः, वडवधेनुः &c. -3 The earth. (Sometimes at the end of comp. धेनु forms a diminutive ; as असिधेनुः, खड्गधेनुः). -4 A gift, present -Comp. —मक्षिका a gadfly.

धेनुका N. of a demon killed by Balarâma. -Comp. —सूदनः an epithet of Balarâma.

धेनुका 1 A female elephant. -2 A milch-cow. -3 A gift, an offering. -4 A female animal in general.

धेनुष्टरी A milch-cow ceasing to give milk.

धेनुष्या A cow who or whose milk has been pledged.

धेय *a.* 1 To be held or taken. -2 To be produced. -3 To be fed or nourished. -4 To be drunk. -5 An affix, as in नाम°, भाग°, q. q. v. v. —यं 1 Nourishing. -2 Drinking. -3 Holding, taking &c.

धेनुकं 1 A herd of cows. -2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध).

धैर्यं [धीरस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] 1 Firmness, durability, strength, constancy, steadiness, stability, fortitude, courage : धैर्यमवष्टभ्य Pt. 1 ; विपदि धैर्यं Bh. 2 63 ; so धैर्यवृत्ति Si. 9. 59. -2 Calmness, composure. -3 Gravity, patience. -4 Inflexibility. -5 Boldness, forwardness : Me. 40 (धाष्टर्य Malli.).

धैवत: The sixth of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut.

धैवत्यं Cleverness.

धोड: = डुंडुभ: q. v.

धोर् 1 P. (धोरति) 1 To go quickly, have good paces, run, trot. -2 To be skilful (in general).

धोरणं [धोर् करणे ल्युट्] 1 A vehicle in general (as a horse, elephant &c.) -2 Going well or quickly. -3 A horse's trot.

धोरणि: -णी *f.* [धोर-अनि वा ङीप्] 1 An uninterrupted series or continuity ; यैर्माकंदवने मनोज्ञपवने सद्यःस्खलन्माधुरीधाराधोरणिधौतधामानि धराधीशत्वमालंब्यते । तेषां नित्यविनोदिनां सुकृतिनां माध्वीकपानां पुनः कालः किं न करोति केतकि यतस्त्वं चापि केलिस्थली Udb. -2 Tradition.

धोरितं [धोर् -भावे क्त] 1 Injuring, hurting, striking. -2 Going, motion. -3 A horse's trot.

धौत *p. p.* [धाव्-क्त ऊट्] 1 Washed, washed off, cleaned, purified, laved ; कुल्याम्भोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः S. 1. 15 ; Sik. 58 ; Ku. 1. 6, 6. 57 ; R. 16 . 49 ; 19. 10 -2 Polished, brightened. -3 Bright, white, shining, brightened, glistening ; हरशिरश्चंद्रिकाधौतहर्म्या Me. 7, 44 ; विकसद्दंतांशुधौताधरं Git. 12. —तं 1 Silver. -2 Cleaning, washing. -Comp.—कट: a bag of coarse cloth. —कोषजं, —कौशेयं bleached or purified silk. —खंडी sugar-candy. —शिलं rock-crystal.

धौतेय:, -यं A kind of salt (सैंधव).

धौतरि *a.* Ved. Shaking, trembling ; Rv. 6. 44. 7.

धौति,-ती *f.* Ved. 1 A spring. -2 A river. -3 One of the ways of practising Yoga.

धौम्र: Greyness. -2 A place for building (prepared in a particular way.)

धौरितकं A horse's trot; cf. धौरित.

धौरेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [धुरं वहति ढक्] Fit for a burden. -य: 1 A beast of burden. 2 A horse. -3 A chief leader.

धौर्तकं, धौर्तिकं, धौर्त्यं Fraud, dishonesty, roguery.

धौर्य A horse's trot, cf. धोरणं.

ध्मा 1 P. (धमति, ध्मात ; *caus.* ध्मापयति) 1 To blow, breathe out, exhale. -2 To blow (as a wind instrument), produce sound by blowing ; शंखं दध्मौ प्रतापवान् Bg. 1. 12, 18 ; R. 7. 63; Bk. 3. 34 : 17. 7. -3 To blow a fire, excite fire by blowing, excite sparks; को धमेच्छांतं च पावकं Mb. -4 To manufacture by blowing.-5 To cast, blow, or throw away.

ध्माकार: A blacksmith, smith.

ध्मात *p. p* [ध्मा-क्त] 1 Blown (as a wind-instrument). -2 Blown up or into, inflamed, blown, fanned, excited. -3 Inflated, puffed, puffed up.

ध्मानं Blowing.

ध्मापनं Inflating, swelling by blowing into.

ध्मापित *a.* Reduced to ashes, burnt to cinder.

ध्मा(ध्वां)क्ष् 1 P. (ध्मांक्षति) 1 To crow, or caw. -2 To desire.

ध्मांक्ष: see ध्वांक्ष.

ध्यात, ध्यान, ध्यानिक &c. See under ध्यै.

ध्याम *a.* Unclean, dirty, black, soiled ; Bk. 8. 71. —मं A kind of grass.

ध्यामन् *m.* 1 Measure.-2 Light.—*n.* Meditation (less correctly ध्मामन्).

ध्यै 1 P. (ध्यायति, ध्यात ; *desid* दिध्यासति ; *pass.* ध्यायते) To think of, meditate upon, ponder over, contemplate, reflect upon, imagine, call to mind ; ध्यायतो विषयान् पुंसः संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62 ; न ध्यातं पदमीश्वरस्य Bh. 3. 11 ; पितॄन् ध्यायन् Ms. 3. 224 ; ध्यायंति चान्यं धिया Pt. 1. 136 ; Me. 3 ; Ms. 5. 47, 9. 21.

ध्या Thought, meditation, reflection.

ध्यात *p. p.* [ध्यै-क्त] Thought of, meditated or reflected upon.

ध्यातव्य, ध्येय *a.* 1 To be meditated upon, to be contemplated.-2 Fit for meditation. -3 To be imagined or conceived.

ध्यान [ध्यै-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 Meditation, reflection, thought, contemplation ; ज्ञानाद् ध्यानं विशिष्यते Bg. 12. 12 ; Ms. 1. 12, 6 72. -2 Especially, abstract contemplation, religious meditation ; तद्वैव ध्यानादवगतोऽस्मि S. 7 ; R. 1. 73. -3 Divine intuition or discernment. -4 Mental representation of the personal attributes of a deity ; इति ध्यानं. -Comp. —गम्य *a.* attainable by meditation only. —तत्पर, -निष्ठ, -पर *a.* lost in thought, absorbed in meditation, contemplative. —मात्रं mere thought of reflection. —योग: profound meditation. —स्थ *a.* absorbed in meditation, lost in thought.

ध्यानिक *a.* Sought or obtained by pious contemplation or abstract meditation.

ध्र *a* (At the end of comp.) Holding, supporting ; as in महीध्रः, कुध्रः &c.

ध्रज्, ध्रंज् 1 P. (ध्रजति &c.) To go, move.

ध्रजि *f.* Gliding motion (of wind) &c.

ध्राजिः *f.* Ved. 1 =ध्राजिः-2 Impulse. -3 Strong wind, storm.

ध्रण् 1 P. (ध्रणति) To sound.

ध्रस् 9 P. 10. U. (ध्रस्नाति, ध्रासयति-ते) To throw or toss up.

ध्रा 1 P. (ध्राति) To go.

ध्राख् 1 P. 1 To be dry or arid. -2 To clear.

ध्राघ् 1 A. To be able or competent.

ध्रांक्ष् 1 P. 1 To crow, caw. -2 To desire.

ध्राड् 1 A. To divide, split.

ध्राडिः Gathering flowers (पुष्पचय)

ध्रिज् 1 P. To go, move.

ध्रु 1, 6, P. (ध्रवति-ध्रुवति) 1 To be firm or fixed. -2 To go, move. -3 To ascertain; know definitely.-4 To kill

ध्रुतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Fixed destiny. -2 Misleading, corrupting.

ध्रुव *a.* 1 (*a*) Fixed, firm, immoveable, stable, permanent, constant, unchangeable ; इति ध्रुवेच्छामनुशासती सुता Ku. 5. 5. (*b*) Perpetual, everlasting, eternal ; ध्रुवेण भर्त्रा Ku. 7. 85 ; Ms. 7. 208. -2 Fixed (in astrology). -3 Certain, sure, inevitable ; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्ध्रुवं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27 ; यो ध्रुवाणि परित्यज्य अध्रुवं परिषेवते Chāṇ. 63 ; Pt. 1. 419. -4 Retentive, tenacious ; as in ध्रुवा स्मृतिः. -5 Strong, fixed, settled (as a day). —वः 1 The polar star ; R. 17. 35 ; 18. 34 ; Ku. 7. 85. -2 The pole of any great circle. -3 The distance of a planet from the beginning of the sidereal zodiac, polar longitude. 4 The Indian fig tree.-5 A post stake. 6 The stem or trunk (of a tree lopped off). -7 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a kind of chorus ; see Gît.). -8 Time, epoch, era. -9 An epithet of Brahmâ. -10 Of Vishṇu. -11 Of *S*iva. -12 A constant arc.-13 The tip of the nose. -14 A sacrificial vessel. -15 N. of the son of Uttânapâda and grandson of Manu. [Dhruva is the polar star, but personified in mythology as the son of Uttanapada. The account of the elevation of an ordinary mortal to the position of the polar star runs thus. Uttanapada had two wives, Suruch*i* and Sun*i*ti, but the latter was disliked by him. Suruchî ad a son named Uttama, and Sunitî gave birth to Dhruva. One day the boy tried, like his elder brother, to take a seat in his father's lap, but he was contemptuously treated both by the king and his favourite wife. The poor child went sobbing to its mother who told him in consolatory terms that fortune and favour were not attainable without hard exertions At these words the youth left the paternal roof, retired to the woods. and, though quite a lad, performed such rigorous austerities that he was at last raised by Vishṇu to the position of the Polar Star]. —वं 1 The sky, atmosphere. -2 Heaven. —वा 1 A sacrificial ladle (made of wood). -2 A virtuous woman. -3 A cow who stands still when being milked. —वं *ind.* Certainly, surely, verily ; R. 8. 49 ; *S*. 1. 18. -Comp. —अक्षरः an epithet of Vishṇu. —आवर्तः the point on the crown of the head from which the hair radiate. —तारा,-तारकं the Polar Star.

ध्रुवकः 1 The introductory stanza of a song (repeated as a sort of chorus), see ध्रुव. (7). -2 A trunk, stem. -3 A post. -4 Polar longitude.

ध्रुवि *a.* Ved. Firm, stable.

ध्रेक् 1 A. (ध्रेकते) 1 To sound. -2 To grow, increase. -3 To be filled with joy.

ध्रै 1. P. (ध्रायति) To be pleased or satisfied.

ध्रौव्यं 1 Fixedness, firmness, stability. -2 Duration. -3 Certainty.

ध्वंस् 1 A. (ध्वंसते, ध्वस्त) 1 To fall down, fall to pieces, be reduced to dust or powder ; Bk. 15. 93 ; 14. 55. -2 To drop, sink, despond ; Mâl. 9. 44 -3 To perish, be ruined or decayed. -4 To be eclipsed ; Mu. 3. 28. -5 To be covered with dust. -6 To scatter or sprinkle over. -7 To go. —*Caus.* (ध्वंसयति) To destroy, ruin, remove.

ध्वंसः [ध्वंस् भावे घञ्] 1 Falling down, sinking, falling to pieces. -2 Vanishing, disappearance. -3 Loss, destruction, ruin. —सी A mote in the sun-beam.

ध्वंसन *a.* [ध्वंस्-णिच् ल्यु] 1 Destroying, ruining. -2 Scattering, dispersing -3 Sprinkling, covering. —नं 1 Perishing, dying. -2 Loss, destruction. -3 Falling. -4 Going.

ध्वंसिः The hundredth part of a Muhûrta.

ध्वंसित *a.* 1 Destroyed, demolished, ruined. -2 Removed, driven away.

ध्वंसिन् *a.* 1 Destroying, demolishing, removing. -2 Falling, perishing, as in क्षणध्वंसिन्. —*m.* The Pilu tree.

ध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Fallen. -2 Destroyed, removed. -3 Lost. -4 Covered. -5 Eclipsed.

ध्वस्तिः *f.* Destruction, ruin, loss.

ध्वज् 1. P. (ध्वजति) To go, move.

ध्वजः [ध्वज्-अच्] 1 A flag, banner, standard, ensign ; R. 7. 40 : 17. 32, Pt. 1. 26. -2 A distinguished or eminent person, the flag or ornament (at the end of comp.) ; as in कुलध्वजः ' the head, ornament, or distinguished person of a family. ' -3 A flag-staff. -4 A mark, emblem, sign a symbol ; —वृषभ°, मकर° &c. -5 The attribute of a deity. -6 The sign of a tavern. -7 The sign of a trade, any trademark. -8 The organ of generation, (of any animal, male or female). -9 One who prepares and sells liquors.-10 A house situated to the east of any object. -11 Pride. -12 Hypocrisy. -13 A skull carried on a staff (as a mark of ascetics). -14 (In prosody) An iambic foot. (' ध्वजीकृ to hoist a flag ; fig. to use as a plea or pretext).-Comp —अंशुकं, -पटः -टं a flag ; R. 12. 85. —आहृत *a.* seized on the battle field.—उत्थानं a festival in honour of Indra.—गृहं a room in which banners are kept. —द्रुमः the palm tree. —प्रहरणः air, wind. —भंग. -पातः inability to beget children. —यंत्रं any contrivance to which a flag-staff is fastened. —यष्टिः a flag staff ; Ms. 9. 285.

ध्वजवत् *a.* 1 Adorned with flags. -2 Having a mark. -3 Having the mark of a criminal, branded. —*m.* 1 A standard-bearer.-2 A vendor of spirituous liquors, distiller. -3 A Brâhmaṇa who carries with him the skull of the man murdered by him to places of pilgrimage by way of penance.

ध्वजिकः A hyprocrite (who only makes a pretence of religion).

ध्वजिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [ध्वजोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Bearing or carrying a flag. -2 Having as a mark. -3 Having the mark of a liquor-vessel (सुराभाजनचिह्न); Ms. 11. 93. —*m.* 1 A standard-bearer. -2 A distiller or vendor of spirituous liquors ; Y. 1. 141. -3 A car, carriage, chariot. -4 A mountain. -5 A snake. -6 A peacock. -7 A horse. -8 A Brâhmaṇa —नी An army ; R. 7. 40 ; Si. 12. 66; Ki. 13. 9

ध्वजीकरणं 1 Raising a standard. hoisting a flag. -2 Setting up as a pretext or claim, making anything a plea.

ध्वण् 1 P. (ध्वणति) To sound ; cf. ध्वन्.

ध्वन् 1. P. (ध्वनति, ध्वनित) To sound, produce or utter sounds, buzz, hum, echo, reverberate, thunder, roar ; बिभिद्यमाना इव दध्वनुर्दिशः Ki. 14 46 ; अयं धीरं धीरं ध्वनति नवनीलो जलधरः Bv. 1. 60 ; कपिर्दध्वान मेघवत् Bk. 9. 5 ; 14. 3 ; ध्वनति मधुपसमूहे श्रवणमपिदधाति Gît. 5. —*Caus.* (ध्वनयति) To cause to sound, ring (as a bell) ; but ध्वानयति 'to cause to articulate indistinctly'.

ध्वनः 1 Sound, tune. -2 Hum, buzz. -Comp. —मोदिन् *m.* a bee.

ध्वननं [ध्वन्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Sounding. -2 Hinting at, suggesting or implying (as a meaning). -3 (In Rhet.) The same as व्यंजना q. v., or that power of a word or sentence by virtue of which it conveys a sense different from its primary or secondary meaning, suggestive power ; cf. अंजन also. -4 Humming, indistinct utterance.

ध्वनिः [ध्वन्-इन्] 1 Sound, echo, noise in general ; मृदंगधीरध्वनिमन्वगच्छत् R. 16. 13 ; 2. 72 ; 4. 72 ; U. 6. 17. -2 Tune, note, tone ; Śi. 6.48.-3 The sound of a musical instrument: R. 9. 71. -4 The roar or thunder of a cloud. -5 A mere empty sound. -6 word. -7 Hint, implied meaning, -8 (In Rhet.) The first and best of the three main divisions of काव्य or poetry, in which the implied or *suggested* sense of a passage is more striking than the *expressed* sense ; or where the *expressed* sense is made subordinate to the *suggested* sense ; इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्याद्ध्वनिर्बुधैः कथितः K. P. 1 (R. G. gives 5 kinds of ध्वनि).-Comp.—ग्रह: 1 the ear. -2. hearing. -3. a fife, pipe. —विकारः a change of voice caused by fear, grief &c. : see काकु.

ध्वनित *p. p.* 1 Sounded. -2 Implied, suggested, hinted at. —तं 1 A sound. -2 The roar or thunder of a cloud; Ki. 5. 12.

ध्वानः [ध्वन्-भावे घञ्] 1 Sound (in general). -2 Buzzing, humming, murmuring.

ध्वस्त, ध्वस्ति &. see under ध्वंस्.

ध्वसिर *a.* Ved. Destroyed ; also ध्वस्मन्, ध्वस्र.

ध्वांक्षः 1 A crow. (Sometimes used at the end of comp. to show contempt ; *e. g.* तीर्थध्वांक्षः q. v.). -2 A beggar. -3 An impudent fellow. -4 A gull, crane. -5 A carpenter.-Comp. —अरातिः an owl. —पुष्टः the (Indian) cuckoo.

ध्वांतं Darkness ; ध्वांतं नीलनिचोलचारु सुदृशां प्रत्यंगमालिंगति Gît. 11 ; N. 19. 42 ; Śi 4. 62. -Comp. -उन्मेषः, -वित्तः a fire-fly. —शात्रवः, -अरातिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4 the white colour.

ध्वृ 1 P. (ध्वरति) 1 To bend. -2 To kill.

न.

न *a* 1 Thin, spare. -2 Vacant, empty. -3 Same, identical. -4 Unwearied. -5 Praised. -6 Undivided. —नः 1 A pearl. -2 N. of Gaṇesa. -3 Wealth, prosperity. -4 A band, tie. -5 War. -6 N. of Buddha. -7 A gift. —*ind* (*a*) A particle of negation equivalent to 'not,' 'no,' 'nor', 'neither', and used in wishing, requesting, or commanding, but not in prohibition before the imperative mood. (*b*) Used with the potential mood न may sometimes have the force of 'lest,' 'for fear lest,' 'that not ;' क्षत्रियैर्धार्यते शस्त्रं नार्तशब्दो भवेदिति Râm. (*c*) In argumentative writings न often comes after इति चेत् and means 'not so.' (*d*) When a negative has to be repeated in successive clauses of the same sentence or in different sentences, न may be simply repeated or may be used with particles like उत, च, अपि, चापि, वा &c. ; नाधीयीताश्वमारूढो न वृक्षं न च हस्तिनं । न नावं न खरं नोष्ट्रं नेरिणस्थो न यानगः ॥ Ms. 4. 120 ; प्रविशंतं न मां कश्चिदपश्यन्नाप्यवारयत् Mb. ; Ms. 2. 195 ; 3. 8, 9 ; 4. 15 ; S. 6. 17. Sometimes न may not be expressed in the second and other clauses, but represented only by च, वा, अपि वा ; संपदि यस्य न हर्षो विपदि विषादो रणे च धीरत्वं H. 1. 33. (*e*) न is frequently joined with a second न or any other negative particle to intensify or emphasize an assertion ; प्रत्युवाच तमृषिर्न तत्त्वतस्त्वां न वेद्मि पुरुषं पुरातनं R. 11. 85 ; न च न परिचितो न चाप्यगम्यः M. 1. 11 ; न पुनरलंकारश्रियं न पुष्यति S. 1. नादंडयो नाम राज्ञोऽस्ति Ms. 8. 335 ; Me. 63, 106 ; नासौ न काम्यो न च वेद सम्यग् द्रष्टुं न सा R. 6. 30 ; Śi. 1. 55 ; Ve. 2. 10. (*f.*) In a few cases न is retained at the beginning of a negative Tatpurusha compound ; as नाक, नासत्य, नकुल ; see P. VI. 3. 75. (*g*) न is often joined with other particles; नच, नवा, नैव, ननु, नचेद्, नखलु &c. &c. (*h*) It is also used, especially in early Vedic literature, in the sense of 'like,' 'as,' 'as it were' ; गावो न यूथ्यूतीरेत्तु ; Śi. 20. 4. *v. l.* -Comp. —असत्यौ (*m. du.*) Asvins, the twin physicians of the gods. —एक *a.* 'not one,' more than one, several, various. (-कः an epithet of Vishṇu. °आत्मन् *a.* of a manifold or diverse nature. (-*m.*) N. of the Supreme Being. °चर *a.* 'not living alone', gregarious, living in society. °जः the Supreme Being. °धा *ind.* in many ways, diversely. °भेद, °रूप *a.* various, multiform. °शस् *ind.* repeatedly, often.—किंचन *a.* very poor, beggarly.

नक्षुक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Injurious, destructive. -2 Going astray, being lost. -3 Small, minute, thin.

नकुटं The nose.

नकुलः 1 The mungoose, an ichneumon ; यदयं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः पिशुनः. Vâs. -2 N. of the fourth Pâṇḍava prince ; अहं तस्य अतिशायितदिव्यरूपिणो नकुलस्य दर्शनेनोत्सुका जाता Ve. 2 (where नकुल has really sense 1, but is taken in sense 2 by Duryodhana). -3 A son. -4 An epithet of Śiva. —ली 1 A female mungoose. -2 Saffron.

नक्क 10 U. (नक्कयति-ते) To destroy completely.

नक्त *a.* [नज्-क्त] Ashamed. —क्तं 1 Night. -2 Eating only at night, as

a sort of religious vow or penance. -Comp. —अंध *a.* blind at night. -चर्या wandering at night. —चारिन् *m.* 1. an owl.-2. a cat. -3. a thief. -4. a demon, goblin, evil spirit. —भोजनं supper. —मालः N. of a tree ; R. 5.42. —मुखा evening. —व्रतं 1. fasting by day and eating at night. -2. any penance or religious rite observed at night.

नक्तं *ind.* At night, by night ; गच्छंतीनां रमणवसतिं योषितां तत्र नक्तं Me. 37 ; Ms. 6. 19. -Comp. —चरः 1. any animal that goes about at night. -2. a fiend, demon, goblin. -3. a thief.—चर्या wandering by night. —चारिन् *m.* = नक्तचारिन् q. v. —दिनं night and day.—दिनं,-दिवं *ind.* night and day.

नक्तन् *n.*, नक्तिः *f.* Ved. Night.

नक्तकः Dirty or ragged cloth (कर्पटः).

नक्रः [न क्रामतीति] 1 A crocodile, an alligator ; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेंद्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46 ; R. 7. 30 ; 16 55.-2 The sign Scorpio of the zodiac. —क्रं 1 The upper timber of a door. -2 The nose. —क्रा 1 The nose. -2 A swarm of bees or wasps. —Comp. —राज् *m.*, -राजः,—हारकः a shark or any other large sea-animal.

नक्ष् 1 P. (नक्षति) 1 To go. -2 To come near, approach.

नक्षत्रं [न क्षरति ; cf. Uṇ. 3. 105 also] 1 A star in general. -2 A constellation, an asterism in the moon's path, lunar mansion ; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि R. 6. 22 ; (they are twenty seven). -3 A pearl.-4 A necklace of 27 pearls. -Comp. —ईशः,-ईश्वरः,-नाथः, -पः, -पतिः, -राजः the moon ; R. 6. 66. —कांतिविस्तारः the white Yâvanâla flower. —चक्रं 1. the sphere of the fixed stars.-2. the lunar asterisms taken collectively. —दर्शः an astronomer or astrologer. —नेमिः 1 the moon. -2. the pole-star. -3. an epithet of Vishṇu. (-मिः *f.*) Revatî, the last asterism. —पथः the starry sky. —पाठकः an astrologer. —पुरुषः (in astr.) the figure of a man's body on the limbs of which are shown the various asterisms. —माला 1. a group of stars. -2. a necklace of twenty-seven pearls. -3. the table of the asterisms in the moon's path. -4. a kind of neck-ornament of elephants ; अंगवारणशिरोनक्षत्रमालायमानेन मेखलादाम्ना K. 11.—योगः the conjunction of the moon with the lunar mansions. —लोकः the starry region, the firmament —वर्त्मन् *n* the sky. —विद्या astronomy or astrology. —वृष्टिः *f* shooting or falling stars. —सूचकः a bad astrologer ; तिथ्युत्पत्तिं न जानंति ग्रहाणां नैव साधनं । परवाक्येन वर्तंते ते वै नक्षत्रसूचकाः ॥ or अविदित्वैव यः शास्त्रं दैवज्ञत्वं प्रपद्यते । पंक्तिदूषकः पापो ज्ञेयो नक्षत्रसूचकः ॥ Bri. S. 2. 17, 18.

नक्षत्रिन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu.

नक्षत्रिय *a.* 1 Belonging to the stars in general.-2 Twenty-seven.—3 Not a Kshatriya.

नख् 1 P. (नखति) To go, move.

नखः, -खं 1 A nail of a finger or of a toe, claw, talon ; नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन्मृगपतिः Bv. 1. 2 ; R. 2. 31 ; 12. 22. -2 The number 'twenty'. —खः A part, portion. -Comp. —अंकः a scratch, nail-mark ; Bv. 2. 32.—आघातः a scratch, nail-wound ; Mâl. 5. 23. —आयुधः 1 a tiger ; Mâl. 3. 17. -2. a lion. -3. a cock. —आशिन् *m.* an owl. —कुट्टः a barber. —जाहं the root of a nail. —दारणः a falcon, hawk. (-णं) a pair of nail-scissors. —निकृंतनं, रंजनी a pair of nail-scissors, nail-parer. —पदं, -व्रणः a nail-mark, or scratch ; नखपदसुखान् प्राप्य वर्षाग्रबिंदून् Me. 35. —मुचः a bow.—लेखकः a nail-painter. —लेखा 1. a nail-mark. -2. nail-painting.—विषः a man ; नखविषा नराद्यः. —विष्किरः a bird of prey (tearing with claws). —शंखः a small shell.

नखंपच *a.* Nail-scorching ; Si. 9. 85 ; P. III. 2. 34 Sk.

नखरः,-रं [नखं राति, रा-क, नख बा॰उणा॰ अर वा] A finger-nail, claw, talon : Bv. 1. 52.-Comp.—आयुधः 1. a tiger. -2. a lion. -3. a cock. —आह्वः fragrant oleander (करवीर).

नखानखि *ind.* [नखैर्नखैः प्रहृत्येदं युद्धं प्रवृत्तं] Nail against nail.

नखिन् *a.* [नखः अस्त्यस्य -इनि] 1 Having or armed with nails, claws, &c. -2 Thorny. —*m.* Any animal armed with claws, such as a tiger or lion.

नगः [न गच्छति, गम्-ड] 1 A mountain, Ku. 1. 1 ; 7. 72 ; Si. 6. 79. -2 A tree. -3 A plant in general. -4 The sun.-5 A serpent. -6 The number 'seven'. -Comp.—अटनः a monkey. —अधिपः,-अधिराजः,-इंद्रः 1. Himâlaya (the lord of mountains). -2 the Sumeru mountain. —अरिः an epithet of Indra. —आवासः a peacock. —उच्छ्रायः the height of mountain. —ओकस् *m.* 1. a bird (in general). -2. a crow. -3. a lion. -4. the fabulous animal called शरभ. —ज *a.* produced in a mountain, mountain-born ; Bk 10 9. (-जः) an elephant. —जा.-नंदिनी epithets of Pârvatî. —पतिः 1. The Himâlaya mountain. -2. the moon (as the lord of plants and herbs).—भिद् *m.* 1. an axe. -2. an epithet of Indra. -3. a crow. —मूर्धन् *m.* the crest or brow of a mountain. —रंध्रकरः an epithet of Kârtikeya ; R 9. 2. —वाहनः an epithet of Siva

नगरं [नगा इव प्रासादाः संत्यत्र बा॰ र ; cf. P. V.2. 107 Vârt.] A town, city (opp. ग्राम): नगरगमनाय मतिं न करोति S. 2. -Comp. —अधिकृतः, -अधिपः, -अध्यक्षः 1. the chief magistrate of a town, head police-officer. 2. governor or superintendent of a town. अभ्याशः,-सः the Vicinity of a town. -उपांतः a suburb, the skirt of a town. —ओकस् *m.* a townsman. —काकः 'a town-crow', an expression of contempt —कीर्तनं repeating the name of a god while wandering through a city. —घातः an elephant. —जनः 1 townsfolk. -2. a citizen. —प्रदक्षिणा carrying an idol round a city in procession.—प्रांतः a suburb.—मर्दिन् *m.* an intoxicated elephant. —मार्गः a principal road, high-way. —रक्षा superintendence or government of a town.-रक्षिन् *m.* 1. the superintendent of a town. -2. a town watchman. —स्थः a townsman, citizen.

नगरी=नगर q. v. -Comp. —काकः the (Indian) crane. —वकः a crow.

नगरीय *a.* [नगर-छ] Belonging to a town, urban, civil.

नग्न See under नेज् below.

नंगः A lover, paramour (जार).

नचिकेतस् *m*, An epithet of Agni.

नचिर *a.* See अचिर; Bg. 5 6, 12. 7.

नज् 1 A. (नजते) To be ashamed, modest or bashful;

नग्न *a.* [नज्-क्त- कर्तरि क्त तस्य नः] 1 Naked, nude, bare; न नग्नःस्नानमाचरेत् Ms. 4. 45 ; नग्नक्षपणके देशे रजकः किं करिष्यति Chāṇ. 110. -2 Uncultivated, uninhabited, desolate —ग्नः 1 A naked mendicant. -2 A Buddhist mendicant (क्षपणक). -3 A hypocrite. -4 A bard accompanying an army, or a wandering bard.-5 N. of Siva.—ग्ना 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. -2 A girl before menstruation, or less than 12 or 10 (and therefore may go about naked). -Comp. —अटः,-अटकः 1. one who goes about naked -2. especially a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिगंबर class.

नग्नक *a.* (ग्निका *f.*) Naked, nude. —कः 1 A naked mendicant. -2 A Jaina or Buddhist mendicant (of the दिगंबर class). -3 A bard.

नग्नका,-नग्निका 1 A naked, shameless (or wanton) woman. -2 A girl before menstruation.

नग्नंकरणं Making naked.

नग्नंभविष्णु, -भावुक a. Becoming naked.

नग्नीकृ 8 U. To make naked, to convert into a naked (Jaina) mendicant; Pt. 4. 34.

नग्नीकृत a. 1 Made naked, undressed. -2 Converted into a naked mendicant.

नञ् *ind.* The technical term for the negative particle न.

नट् I. 1 P. (नटति, the न not changed to ण after प्र in the sense of 'hurting') 1 To dance; यदि मनसा नटनीयं Gît. 4. -2 To act. -3 To injure (by a deceptive trick).-*Caus.* (नाटयति-ते) 1 To act, gesticulate, represent dramatically (in dramas); शरसंधानं नाटयति *S.* 1. &c. -2 To imitate, copy; स्फटिककटकभूमिर्नाटयत्येष शैलः...अधिगतधवलिम्नः शूलपाणेरभिख्यां *Si.* 4. 65. (*N. B.* नट् forms नटयति in the sense of 'causing to dance'; Bh. 3. 126).-II. 10 U. (नाटयति-ते) 1 To drop or fall.-2 To shine.-3 To injure.

नटः [नट्-अच्] 1 A dancer; न नटा न विटा न गायकाः Bh. 3. 27. -2 An actor; कुर्वन्नयं प्रहसनस्य नटः कृतोऽसि Bh. 3. 126, 112. -3 The son of a degraded Kshatriya. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 A kind of reed. -Comp. —अंतिका shame, modesty. —ईश्वरः an epithet of *Siva*. —चर्या the performance of an actor. —भूषणः,-मंडनः (yellow) orpiment. —रंगः a theatrical stage. —वरः 'the chief actor', the Sûtradhâra of drama. —संज्ञकं yellow orpiment. (-कः) an actor, dancer. —सूत्रं directions or rules for actors.

नटकः An actor.

नटनं [नट्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Dancing, dance.-2 Acting, gesticulation, dramatic representation.

नटितं Representation, gesticulation, acting.

नटी 1 An actress. -2 The chief actress (regarded as the wife of the Sûtradhâra). -3 A courtezan harlot. -4 Red arsenic. -Comp. —सुतः the son of a dancing girl.

नट्या A company of actors.

नडः-डं A species of reed. —डः N. of a tribe preparing a sort of bracelets. -Comp. —अगरं, -आगारं a hut of reeds —प्रायः *a.* abounding in reeds. —भक्तं a place abounding in reeds. —वनं a thicket of reeds. —संहतिः *f.* a collection or quantity of reeds.

नडकं A bone between the shoulders.

नडश *a.* (शी *f.*) Covered with reeds; (also नडकीय).

नडिनी 1 A quantity of reeds. -2 A reed bed, a river abounding in reeds.

नडिल *a.*, नड्वत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Abounding in or covered with reeds, reedy.

नड्या A quantity of reeds.

नड्वल *a.* Abounding in reeds.—लं, -ला A quantity or bed of reeds; यो नड्वलानीव गजः परेषां बलान्यमृद्नान्नलिनाभवक्त्रः R. 18. 5.

नडह *a.* Beautiful, lovely.

नत *p. p.* [नम्-क्त] 1 Bent, bowed, stooping, inclined. -2 Sunk, depressed. -3 Crooked, curved. —तं 1 The distance of any planet from the meridian. -2 The zenith distance at a meridian transit. -Comp. —अंशः zenith distance. —अंग *a.* 1. bending the body. -2. stooping, bowed. (-गी) 1. woman with stooping limbs.-2. a woman in general.—उन्नत *a.* high and low; *S.* 4. 15 —नाडी,-नाडिका 1. the distance in time of any planet from the meridian. -2. any hour of birth after noon or before midnight. —नासिक *a.* flat nosed. —पर्वन् *a.* flat-jointed. —भ्रूः a woman with curved eye-brows.

नतिः *f.* [नम्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Bending, stooping, bowing. -2 Curvature, crookedness. -3 Bending the body in salutation, a bow, courtesy. -4 Parallax in latitude (in astronomy). -5 The change of a dental to a lingual letter.

नद् 1 P. (नदति, नदित) 1 To sound, resound, thunder (as a cloud &c.); वामश्चायं नदति मधुरं चातकस्ते सगंधः Me. 9; नदत्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतस्युद्दाममदिग्गजे R. 1. 78; *Si.* 5. 63; Bk. 2. 4. -2 To speak, shout, cry, roar, (often with words like शब्द, स्वन, नाद &c. as object); ननाद बलवन्नादं, शब्दं घोरतरं नदंति Mb -3 To vibrate. —*Caus.* (नादयति-ते) 1 To fill with noise, make noisy or resonant. -2 To cause to make a sound. —With उद् to roar, cry (loudly), bellow (as a bull); Ku. 1. 56.

नदः [नदति शब्दायते-अच्] 1 A river, great river (such as the Indus): *Si.* 4 66 (where Malli. remarks :—प्राक्स्रोतसो नद्यः प्रत्यक्स्रोतसो नदा नर्मदां विनेत्याहुः). -2 A stream, flowing stream, rivulet; Ki. 5 27. -3 The ocean. -4 Ved. A horse. -5 A cloud. -6 A praiser. (ऋषि). -Comp. —पतिः, -राजः the ocean.

नदथुः [नद्-अथुच्] 1 Noise, roaring. -2 The roaring of a bull. -3 Crying.

नदनुः 1 A lion -2 Sounding, roaring. -3 The sound of praise.-4 War, battle. -5 A cloud.

नदिः Ved. Praise.

नदिका A small river, rivulet, rill, brook.

नदी A river, any flowing stream; रविपीतजला तपात्यये पुनरोघेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44. -Comp —ईनः, -ईशः, -कांतः the ocean. —कांता 1. the rose-apple. -2. a shrub. —कूलप्रियः a kind of reed. —ज *a.* aquatic. (-जः) 1. an epithet of Bhîshma -2. antimony. (-जं) a lotus. —तरस्थानं a landing place, ferry. —दोहः freight, river-toll, fare. —धरः an epithet of *Siva*. —पंकः the marshy bank of river. —पतिः, -इनः 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuṇa. —पूरः a river which has overflown its banks. —भवं river-salt. —मातृक *a.* watered by rivers, irrigated, supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c. (as a country &c.); N. 3. 38; cf. देवमातृक. —रयः the current of a river. —वंकः the bend or arm of a river. —ष्णः (स्नः) 1. bathing in rivers. -2. knowing the dangerous spots in rivers, their depth, course &c.; अतः समाज्ञापयदाशु सर्वानानायिनस्तद्विचये नदीष्णान् R. 16. 75; (hence) -3. experienced, clever. —सर्जः the Arjuna tree.

नद्य *a.* Connected with a river.

नदाल *a.* Fortunate. —लं A potsherd.

नद्ध *p. p.* 1 Tied, bound, fastened, bound round, put on. -2 Covered, inlaid, interwoven. -4 Joined, connected; see नह्. —द्धं A tie, band, bond, knot.

नद्धिः Binding, fastening.

नद्ध्री A leather-strap.

ननंदृ, ननांदृ A husband's sister; ननांदुः पत्या च देव्याः संदिष्टमृष्यशृंगेण U. 1. -Comp. —ननांदृपतिः also ननांदुःपतिः) the husband of a husband's sister.

नना Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Mother. -3 A daughter; Rv. 9. 112 3.

ननु *ind.* (Originally a combination of न and नु, now used as a separate word) A particle implying :- 1 Inquiry or interrogation; ननु समाप्तकृत्यो गौतमः M. 4. -2 Surely, certainly, indeed, is it not indeed (with an interrogative force); यद्यऽमेधाविनी शिष्योपदेशं मलिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो ननु M. 1. -3 Of course, indeed, certainly (अवधारणं); उपपन्नं ननु शिवं सप्तस्वंगेषु R. 1. 60; त्रिलोकनाथेन सदा

मज्ञद्विपस्त्वया नियम्या ननु दिव्यचक्षुषा 3. 45. -4 It is used as a vocative particle meaning 'O', 'Oh'; ननु मानव Dk.; ननु मूर्खाः पठितमेव युष्माभिस्तत्कांडे U. 4. -5 It is used in propitiatory expressions in the sense of 'pray', 'be pleased'; ननु मां प्रापय पत्युरंतिकं Ku. 4. 32. -6 It is sometimes used as a corrective word like the English 'why', or 'I say'; ननु पदे परिवृत्य भण Mk. 5; ननु भणामि चिंतित उपाय इति V. 2; ननु भवानग्रतो मे वर्तते S. 2; ननु विनोदय भवान् V. 2. -7 In argumentative discussions ननु is frequently used to head an objection or advance a contrary proposition (generally followed by उच्यते); नन्वचेतनान्येव वृक्षिकादिशरीराणि अचेतनानां च गोमयादीनां कार्याणीति उच्यते S. B.

नंद् 1 P (नंदति, नंदित) To be glad, be pleased, delighted or satisfied, rejoice at (any thing); ननंदतुस्तत्सदृशेन तत्समौ R. 3. 23, 11; 2. 22; 4. 3; Bk. 15. 28. —*Caus.* (नंदयति-ते) To please, delight, gladden, make happy; अंतर्हिते शशिनि सैव कुमुद्वती मे दृष्टिं न नंदयति संस्मरणीयशोभा S. 4. 2; Bk. 2. 16; R. 9. 52.

नंदः [नंद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Happiness, pleasure, joy. -2 A kind of lute (11 inches long). -3 A frog. -4 N. of Vishṇu. -5 N. of a cowherd, husband of Yaśodâ and foster-father of Krishṇa (to whose care the child was committed when Kaṁsa wanted to destroy it). -6 N. of the founder of the Nanda dynasty; or of nine brother-kings of Pâṭaliputra killed by the machinations of Châṇakya, the minister of Chandragupta; समुत्खाता नंदा नव हृदयरोगा इव भुवः Mu. 1, 13; अगृहीते राक्षसे किमुत्खातं नंदवंशस्य Mu. 1, 3. 27, 28. -7 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. —दा An epithet of Durgâ. -Comp. —आत्मजः, नंदनः an epithet of Krishṇa. —पालः an epithet of Varuṇa.

नंदक *a.* [नंद् -ण्वुल्] 1 Rejoicing, making happy, gladdening. -2 Delighting or rejoicing in. -3 Gladdening a family. —कः 1 A frog. -2 N. of the sword of Krishṇa -3 A sword in general. -4 Happiness. -5 Nanda, the foster-father of Krishna.

नंदकिः Long pepper.

नंदकिन् *m.* An epithet of Vishṇu.

नंदथुः Happiness, pleasure, delight.

नंदन *a.* [नंद्-ल्यु] Delighting, pleasing, gladdening; S. 7; Mal. 9. 21. —नः 1 A son; Y. 1. 274; R. 2. 41. -2 A frog. -3 An epithet of Vishṇu. -4 N. of Siva. -5 N. of the twenty-sixth year (संवत्सर). —ना A daughter. —नं 1 N. of the garden of Indra, the Elysium; अभिज्ञाश्छेदपातानां क्रियंते नंदनद्रुमाः Ku. 2. 31; R. 8. 95. -2 Rejoicing, being glad. -3 Joy. -Comp. —जं yellow sandal-wood (हरिचंदन).

नंदनकः A son.

नंदंत *a.* Delighting, making happy. —तः 1 A son. -2 A friend. -3 A king or prince. —ती A daughter.

नंदा [नंदयति नंद्-अच्] 1 Delight, joy, happiness. -2 Affluence, wealth, prosperity. -3 A small earthen water-jar. -4 A husband's sister. -5 The first, sixth and eleventh days of a lunar fortnight (considered as auspicious *tithis*). -6 An epithet of Gaurî.

नंदिः *m. f.* [नंद्-इन्] Joy, pleasure, delight; कौसल्यानंदिवर्धनः. —दिः *m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 Of Siva. -3 N. of an attendant of Siva. -4 Gambling, gaming; (*n.* also in this sense). -5 The speaker of a prelude or benediction (in a drama.) -Comp. —आवर्तः a sort of building in the form of a quadrangle without a western gate; (*n.* also). —ईशः, —ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva. —ग्रामः N. of a village where Bharata lived during Râma's banishment; R. 12. 18. —घोषः 1. N. of the chariot of Arjuna. -2. a sound of joy. -3. the proclamation of a herald. —तूर्यं a musical instrument played on festive occasions. —वर्धनः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a friend, -3. the end of a lunar fortnight, *i. e.* the day of new or full moon. -4. a son.

नंदिकः 1 Joy, pleasure. -2 A small water-jar. -3 An attendant of Siva. —का 1 A small water-jar. -2 =नंदा (5) above. -3 N. of Indra's pleasure-ground. -Comp. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः 1. N. of one of Siva's chief attendants. -2. of Siva.

नंदिन् *a.* [नंद्-णिनि] 1 Happy, pleased, glad, delighted. -2 Making happy, gladdening, giving delight; U. 3. 14. -3 Delighting in, liking. —*m.* 1 A son. -2 The speaker of a prelude or benodiction in a drama. -3 N. of the door-keeper of Siva, his chief attendant, or of the bull which he rides; लतागृहद्वारगतोऽथ नंदी Ku. 3. 41; Mâl. 1. 1. -4 an epithet of Vishṇu. -5 The Indian fig-tree. —नी 1 A daughter; U. 1. 9. -2 A husband's sister. -3 A fabulous cow, daughter of *Surabhi*, yielding all desires (कामधेनु) and in the possession of the sage Vasishṭha; अनिंद्या नंदिनी नाम धेनुराववृते वनात् R. 1. 82, 2. 69. -4 An epithet of the Ganges. -5 The holy basil.

नपराजित् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

नपात् *m.* 1 A grandson (usually restricted to the Vedas), as in तनूनपात्. -2 A descendant, son.

नपुंस् *m.*, नपुंसः Not a man, a eunuch.

नपुंसकः, -कं [न पुमान् न स्त्री] 1 A hermaphrodite (neither man, nor woman). -2 An impotent man, a eunuch. -3 A coward —कं 1 A word in the neuter gender. -2 The neuter gender.

नप्तृ *m.* A grandson (a son's or daughter's son).

नभ् 1 A. (नभते) 1 To hurt, injure; सुग्रीवः प्रघसं नेभे Bk. 14. 33. -2 To be torn or rent, to burst.

नभ् *f.* Ved. Hurt, injury.

नभ *a.* Killing, hurting. —भः The month Srâvaṇa. —भं The sky, atmosphere. —भा A spitting-pot.

नभनु *a.* Ved. Hurting. —नुः *f.* A river.

नभन्यु *a.* Ved. 1 Injuring, destroying. -2 Ethereal.

नभस् *n.* [नह्यते मेघैः नह् -असुन् भश्चांतादेशः; cf. Un. 4. 210] 1 The sky, atmosphere; R. 5. 29; Bg. 1. 19; Rs. 1. 11. -2 A cloud. -3 Fog, vapour. -4 Water. -5 Period of life, age. —*m.* The rains or rainy season. -2 The nose, smell. -3 N. of the month of Srâvaṇa (corresponding to July-August), (said to be *n* also in this sense); प्रत्यासन्ने नभसि दयिताजीवितालंबनार्थी Me. 4; R. 12. 29; 17. 41; 18. 6. -4 The fibres in the root of the lotus. -5 A spitting-pot. — (Dual) Both the words, heaven and earth. -Comp. —अंबुपः the Châtaka bird. —केतनः, -पांथः the sun. —क्रांतिन् *m.* lion. —ग *a.* going in the sky (as a star, god, bird &c.) —गजः a cloud. —गतिः *f.* soaring flying. —चक्षुस् *m.* the sun. —चमसः 1. the moon. -2. magic. —चर *a.* moving in the sky; Ku 5. 23. (-रः) 1. a god or demi-god, R. 18 6. -2. a bird. —तलं 1. the atmosphere. -2. the lower region of the sky. —दुहः a cloud. —दृष्टि *a.* 1. blind. -2. looking towards the sky. —द्वीपः, -धूमः a cloud. —नदी the celestial Ganges. —प्राणः wind. —मणिः the sun. —मंडलं the firmament, the atmosphere; नंदं नभोमंडलमंबुराशिः S. D. 10. °दीपः the moon. —योनिः an epithet of Siva. —रजस् *n.* darkness. —रेणुः *f.* fog, mist. —लयः smoke. —लिह् *a.* licking the sky, lofty, very high; cf. अभ्रंलिह. —श्वासः wind. —सद् *m.*

1. a bird. -2. a star. -3. a god ; Śi. 1. 11. सरित् *f.* 1. the milky way. -2. the celestial Ganges. —स्थलः an epithet of Śiva. —स्थली the sky. —स्पृश *a.* reaching the sky, lofty.

नभस *a.* Vapoury, misty. —सः 1 The sky. -2 The rainy season. -3 The ocean.

नभसंगमः A bird.

नभस्य *a.* Vapoury, foggy. —स्यः N. of the month Bhâdrapada (corresponding to August-September); R. 9. 54, 12. 29, 17. 41.

नभस्वत् *a.* 1 Vaporous; misty, cloudy. -2 Young. —*m.* The wind, air ; N. 1. 97 ; R. 4. 8 ; 10. 73, Śi. 1. 10.

नभ्य *a.* Cloudy, misty. —भ्यं The central part of a wheel ; cf. नाभि.

नभाकः 1 Darkness. -2 An epithet of Râhu. -3 A cloud. -4 The sky.

नभ्राज् *m.* A dark cloud.

नम् 1 P., sometimes A (नमति ते, ननाम, अनंसीत्, नंस्यति, नत ; *caus.* नमयति-ते or नामयति-ते, but with a preposition नमयति only ; *desid.* निनंसति), 1 To bow to, make obeisance to, salute (as a mark of respect) (with acc. or dat.); इयं नमति वः सर्वान् त्रिलोचनवधूरिति Ku. 6. 89 ; Bg. 11. 37 ; Bk. 9. 51, 10. 31 ; 12. 39 ; Śi. 4. 57. -2 To submit or subject oneself, bow down ; अशक्तः संधिमान् नमेत् Kâm. 8. 55. -3 To bend, sink ; go down; अनंसीद्भूर्भरेणास्य Bk. 15. 25. नेमुः सर्वदिशः K. 55 ; उन्नमति नमति वर्षति......मेघः Mk. 5. 26. -4 To stoop, be inclined. -5 To be bent or curved. -6 To sound. -7 To change a dental to a lingual letter. -*Caus.* 1 To bend, make curved. -2 To bend, (as a bow); S. 2. 3. —3 To cause to sink. -4 To prevent, ward off.

नमत *a.* [नम्-अतच्] Bent, bowed, crooked, curved. —तः 1 An actor. -2 Smoke. -3 A master, lord. -4 A cloud. —तं Woollen stuff.

नमनं [नम्-ल्युट्] 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. -2 Sinking. -3 A bow, salutation, obeisance. —नः One who causes to bend or bow.

नमस् *ind.* 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance, adoration ; (this word is by itself, invariably used with dat.; तस्मै वदान्यगुरवे तरवे नमोऽस्तु Bv. 1. 94 ; नमस्त्रिमूर्तये तुभ्यं Ku. 2. 4 ; but with कृ, generally with acc. ; मुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य Sk. ; but sometimes with dat. also ; नमस्कुर्मो नृसिंहाय *ibid.* The word has the sense of a noun, but is treated as an indeclinable). -2 Ved. Food. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 A gift, present. -5 A sacrifice. —Comp.—कारः, -कृतिः *f.*, —करणं bowing, respectful or reverential salutation, respectful obeisance (made by uttering the word नमस्). —कृत *a.* 1. bowed down to, saluted. -2 revered, adored, worshipped. —गुरुः 1 a spiritual teacher. -2. a Brahmaṇa. —वाकं *ind.* uttering the word नमस्, *i. e* making a low obeisance ; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वेभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1. —वृध् *m.* a sacrifice.

नमस *a.* Favourable, kindly disposed.

नमसित, नमस्यित *a.* Revered, respected, saluted.

नमस्यति Den. P. 1 To bow down to, pay homage to, worship ; Bh. 2. 94. -2 To act humbly towards.

नमस्य *a.* 1 Entitled to obeisance, revered, respectable, adorable. -2 Respectful, humble. —स्या Worship, adoration, reverence, obeisance.

नमस्यु *a.* Ved. Worshipping, saluting.

नमित *a.* Bowed, bent down.

नम्य *a* Venerable, respectable.

नम्र *a.* [नम्-र] 1 Bowing, bowing down, bent, inclined, hanging down ; भवंति नम्रास्तरवः फलागमैः S. 5. 12 ; स्तोकनम्रा स्तनाभ्यां Me. 82. Pt. 1. 106 ; Ratn. 1. 19. -2 Bowing down, making a low obeisance ; अमुंच नम्रः प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25 ; इत्युच्यते ताभिरुमा स्म नम्रा Ku. 7. 28. -3 Lowly, submissive, humble, reverential ; as in भक्तिनम्रः Me. 55. -4 Crooked, curved. -5 Worshipping. -6 Devoted or attached to. -Comp. —अंग, -मूर्ति *a.* bent, stooping.

नम्रक *a.* Bent, stooping —कः A kind of reed.

नम्रता, त्वं 1 Obeisance, respect. -2 Submissiveness, humility. -3 Condescension.

नम्रित *a.* Bent or bowed down, stooping.

नमुचिः [न मुंचति] 1 N. of a demon slain by Indra ; वनमुचे नमुचेररये शिरः R. 9. 22. [When Indra conquered the Asuras, there was only one called Namuchi who strongly resisted and at last captured him. He offered to let Indra go provided he promised 'not to kill by day or by night, with wet or dry'. Indra promised to do so and was released, but he cut off Namuchi's head at twilight and with foam of water (which is neither wet nor dry). According to another version Namuchi was a friend of Indra, and once drank up his strength and made him quite imbecile. The Asvins (and Sarasvati also, as the story goes) then supplied Indra with a *Vajra* with which he cut off the demon's head]. -2 N. of the god of love. -Comp. —सूदनः -द्विष्, -हन् *m.* epithets of Indra.

नमेरुः N. of a tree (रुद्राक्ष or सुरपुन्नाग); गणा नमेरुप्रसवावतंसाः Ku. 1. 55 ; 3. 43 ; R. 4. 74.

नय् 1 A. (नयते) 1 To go. -2 To protect.

नय *a.* [नी भावे अच्] 1 Leading, conducting. -2 A guide. -3 Suitable, right, proper. —यः 1 Guiding, leading, managing. -2 (*a*) Behaviour, course of conduct, conduct, way of life, as in दुर्नय. (*b*) Prudent or righteous conduct, virtue. -3 Prudence, foresight, circumspection ; Pt. 1. 371 ; 3. 176. -4 Policy, political wisdom, statesmanship, civil administration, state-policy ; नयप्रचारं व्यवहारदुष्टतां Mk. 1. 7 ; नयगुणोपचितामिव भूपतेः सदुपकारफलां श्रियमर्थिनः R. 9. 27 ; नयशालिभिः Mu. 1. 22. -5 Morality, justice, rectitude, equity, चलति नयान्न जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29, 2. 3, 8, 6. 38, 16 42. -6 A plan, design, scheme; Pt. 1. 339; 377; Mu. 6. 11, 7. 9. -7 A maxim, principle. -8 Course, method, manner. -9 A system, doctrine, opinion. -10 A philosophical system ; वैशेषिके नये Bhâshâ P. 105. -11 N. of Vishṇu. -12 A kind of game. -Comp. —कोविद, -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in policy, prudent. -चक्षुस् *a.* having political foresight, wise, prudent ; R. 1. 55. —नेतृ *m.* a master in politics. —पीठी the board or cloth on which men are moved in play. —प्रयोगः political wisdom, statesmanship. —वादिन् *m.* a politician ; Pt. 3. —विद् *m.*, -विशारदः a politician, statesman. —शास्त्रं 1. the science of politics. -2. any work on politics or political economy. -3. a work on morality.—शालिन् *a.* just, righteous ; Ki. 5. 24.

नयकः 1 A skilful manager. -2 One versed in policy, a statesman.

नयनं [नी-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Leading, guiding; conducting, managing. -2 Taking, bringing to or near, drawing. -3 Ruling governing. -4 Obtaining. -5 The eye. -6 Passing, spending (as time). —नः, -नी The pupil of the eye. -Comp. —अभिराम *a.* gladdening the sight, lovely to behold. (-मः) the moon. —आमोषिन् *a.* blinding the sight, obscuring. —उत्सवः 1. a lamp. -2. delight of the eyes. -3. any lovely object. —उपांतः the corner of the eye ; Ku. 4. 23. —गोचर *a.* visible, within the range, of the sight. —छदः an eyelid.

—जलं,-वारि *n.* tears.—पथः the range of sight. —पुटं the cavity of the eye. —विषयः 1. any visible object. -2. the horizon. -3. the range of sight. —सलिलं tears ; Me. 39.

नरः [नृ नये-अच्] 1 A man, male, person ; संयोजयति विद्यैव नीचगापि नरं सरित् । समुद्रमिव दुर्धर्षं नृपं भाग्यमतः परं H. Pr. 5 ; Ms. 1. 96 ; 2. 213. -2 A man or piece at chess. -3 The pin of a sun-dial. -4 The Supreme Spirit, the original or eternal man. -5 Man's length (= पुरुष q. v.). -6 N. of a primitive sage. -7 N. of Arjuna ; see नरनारायण below. -8 A horse. -9 (In gram.) A personal termination. -Comp. -अंगः 1. the penis. -2. eruption on the face. —अधमः a wretch, miscreant. —अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -ईशः,-ईश्वरः,-देवः,-पतिः -पालः a king; Bg. 10. 27 ; Ms. 7. 13; R. 2. 75, 3. 42 ; 7. 62 ; Me. 37 ; Y. 1. 311. —अंतकः death. —अयनः an epithet of Vishṇu. -अशः a demon, goblin. —आधारः N. of Siva. (-रा) the earth. —इतरः 1. a being higher than a man. -2. an animal. —इंद्रः 1. a king : R. 2. 18, 3. 33, 6. 80 ; Ms. 9. 253. -2. a physician, dealer in antidotes, curer of poisons ; तेषु कश्चिन्नरेंद्राभिमानी तां निर्वर्ण्य Dk. 51 ; सुनिग्रहा नरेंद्रेण फणींद्रा इव शत्रवः Si. 2. 88 (where the word is used in both senses). °मार्गः a high street, main road. —उत्तमः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. of Buddha. —ऋषभः 'the chief of men,' a prince, king. —कपालः a man's skull. —कीलकः the murderer of a spiritual preceptor. —केशरिन् *m.* 1. Vishṇu in his fourth incarnation ; cf. नरसिंह below. -2 the chief of men. -धिः the world. -द्विष् *m.* a demon, goblin : Bk. 94. —नारायणः N. of Krishṇa. (णौ dual) originally regarded as identical, but in mythology and epic poetry, considered as distinct beings. Arjuna being identified with Nara and Krishṇa with Nârâyaṇa. [In some places they are called देवौ, पूर्वदेवौ, ऋषी or ऋषिसत्तमौ. They are said to have been practising very austere penance on the Himalaya, which excited the fear of Indra, and he sent down several damsels to disturb their austerities. But Narayana put all of them to shame by creating a nymph called Urvasi from a flower placed on his thigh who excelled them in beauty;cf. स्थाने खलु नारायणमृषिं विलोभयंत्यस्तदूरुसंभवामिमां दृष्ट्वा व्रीडिताः सर्वा अप्सरस इति V. 1.] —पशुः 'a beast-like', a beast in human form. —पुंगवः 'best of men', an excellent man. —बलिः a human sacrifice. —भुज् *a.* man-eating, cannibal. —भूः *f.* the Bharata Varsha *i. e.* India.-मानिका, -मानिनी, -मालिनी 'manlike woman', a woman with a beard, masculine woman or an amazon. —माला a girdle of skulls.-मेधः a human sacrifice.—यंत्रं sun-dial.—यानं, -रथः,-वाहनं a vehicle drawn by men. —लोकः 1. 'the world of men', the earth, terrestrial world.-2. mankind. —वाहनः an epithet of Kubera : R. 9. 11. —विष्वणः a demon, goblin. —वीरः a brave man, hero. —व्याघ्रः, —शार्दूलः an eminent man. —शृंगं 'man's horn', an impossibility, a chimera, non entity. —संसर्गः human society. —सखः an epithet of Nârâyaṇa ; V. 1. 3. —सिंहः, -हरिः 'man-lion', Vishṇu in his fourth incarnation ; cf. तव करकमलवरे नखमद्भुतशृंगं दलितहिरण्यकशिपुतनुभृंगं । केशव धृतनरहरिरूप जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Git. 1.—स्कंधः a multitude or body of men. —हयं a fight or enmity between man and horse.

नरंगं 1 The penis. -2 Eruption on the face ; cf. नरांग.

नरंधिः Worldly life or existence.

नरंधिपः N. of Vishṇu.

नराशंसः 1 A sacrifice. -2 Agni.

नरी A woman ; Bv. 3. 16.

नर्य *a.* Ved. [नृभ्यो हितं यत्] 1 Suitable to men (as food &c.). -2 Manly, strong. -3 Human. —र्यः 1 A man.-2 Indra. —र्यौ (du.) The two objects of human desire, *i. e.* Heaven and earth. —र्यं 1 Manly deed. -2 A gift for men.

नरकः, -कं Hell, infernal regions ; (corresponding to the realm of Pluto; there are said to be 21 different parts of these regions where different kinds of tortures are inflicted upon sinners). -कः N. of a demon, king of Prâgjyotisha. [According to one account he carried off Aditi's earrings and Krishna at the request of the gods killed him in a single combat and recovered the jewels. According to another account, Naraka assumed the form of an elephant and carried off the daughter of Visvakarman and outraged her. He also seized the daughters of Gandharvas, gods, men and the nymphs themselves and collected more than 16000 damsels in his harem. These, it is related, were transferred by Krishna to his own harem after he had slain Naraka. The demon was born of earth, and hence called 'Bhauma.'] -Comp. —अंतकः, -अरिः, -जित् *m.* epithets of Krishṇa. —आमयः 1. the soul after death. -2. a ghost, spirit. —आवासः an inhabitant of hell. -कुंडं a pit in hell where the wicked are tormented, (86 such places are enumerated). —देवता 'the deity of hell', Nirriti (निर्ऋति). —रूपिन् *a.* hellish. —स्था the Vaitaraṇî river.

नरकायते Den. A. To resemble a hell.

नरिष्टा Ved. 1 Sport, pastime. -2 A human sacrifice.

नकुटकं Nose.

नर्त *a.* [नृत्-अच्] Dancing. —र्तं Dancing, a dance.

नर्तकः [नृत् कर्तरि-ण्वुल्] 1 A dancer ; sometimes a dancing preceptor. -2 An actor, mime, mummer.-3 A bard, herald. -4 An elephant. -5 A king. -6 A peacock. -7 An epithet of Siva. -8. N. of a mixed tribe ; (वेश्यायां रजकाज्जातो नर्तको गायको भवेत्). —की 1 A female dancer, a singing girl, an actress ; रंगस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् Sân. K. 59 ; Ki. 10. 41 ; R. 19. 14, 19. -2 A female elephant. -3 A peahen.

नर्तनः [नृत्-ल्युट्] A dancer. —नं Gesticulation, dancing, dance. -Comp. —गृहं,-शाला a dancing hall. —प्रियः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a peacock.

नर्तयितृ *m.* A dancing-master ; अद्य नर्तयितास्मि M. 2.

नर्तित *a.* 1 Danced, made to dance. -2 Dancing, moving to and fro.

नर्तु *a.* Dancing on the edge of a sword. —*f.* a female dancer or actress.

नर्द् 1 P. (नर्दति, नर्दित) 1 To bellow, roar, sound in general; अनर्दिषुः कपिव्याघ्राः Bk. 15. 35, 15. 40, 15. 28, 17. 40. -2 To go, move.

नर्द *a.* Bellowing, roaring.

नर्दनं [नर्द्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Bellowing, roaring. -2 Celebrating, praising aloud.

नर्दित *a.* 1 Sounded, bellowed. -2 Celebrated. —तः A kind of die or a throw at dice ; नर्दितदर्शितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यासि Mk. 2. 8. —तं Sound, roar, bellowing.

नर्दिन् *n.* Sounding, roaring, bellowing.

नर्ब् 1 P. (नर्बति) To go, move.

नर्मः Ved. Sport, pastime.

नर्मटः 1 A pot-sherd. -2 The sun.

नर्मठः [नर्मन्-अटन्] 1 A jester. -2 A lechor, rake, libertine. -3 Sport, pastime, amusement. -4 Copulation, coition. -5 The chin. -6 The nipple.

नर्मन् *n.* [नृ-मनिन्] 1 Sport, amusement, diversion, merriment, pleasure, amorous pastime or sport; जितकमले विमले परिकर्मय नर्मजनकमलकं

मुखे Git. 12 (कौतुकजनक) ; R. 19. 28. -2 Jest, joke, humour, wit ; नर्मप्रायाभिः कथाभिः K. 70 'jocular, humourous'. —Comp. -कीलः a husband. —गर्भ *a.* humourous, full of humour, witty. (-र्भः) a secret lover. —द *a.* delighting, making happy. (-दः) a jester (= नर्मसचिव q. v.). —दा N. of a river which rises in the Vindhya mountain, and falls into the gulf of Cambay. —द्युति *a.* bright with joy, cheerful, merry. (-तिः *f.*) enjoyment of a joke. —सचिवः, -सुहृद् *m.* 'a pleasure-companion', an associate of the amusements of a prince or a man of rank ; इदं त्वैदंपर्यं यदुत नृपतेर्नर्मसचिवः सुतादातामित्रं भवतु Mâl. 2. 7 ; तां याचते नरपतेर्नर्मसुहृन्नंदनो नृपमुखेन 1. 11 ; Si. 1. 59.

नर्मवत् *a.* Humorous, witty. —*n.* A kind of drama.

नर्मरा 1 A valley, cavity. -2 A bellows. -3 An old woman past menstruation. -4 The plant *Sarala*.

नर्य See under नर.

नल् 1 P. (नलति) 1 To smell. -2 To bind.

नलः 1 A kind of reed ; Pt. 1. 96. -2 N. of a celebrated king of the Nishadhas and hero of the poem called 'Naishadhacharita.' [Nala was a very noble-minded and virtuous king. He was chosen by Damayanti in spite of the opposition of gods, and they lived happily for some years. But Kali—who was disappointed in securing her hand—resolved to persecute Nala, and entered into his person. Thus affected he played at dice with his brother and having lost everything, he, with his wife, was banished from the kingdom. One day, while wandering through the wilderness, he abandoned his wife, almost naked, and went away. Subsequently he was deformed by the serpent Karkotaka, and so deformed he entered the service of king *Rituparna* of Ayodhya as a horsegroom under the name of Bahuka. Subsequently with the assistance of the king he regained his beloved and they led a happy life; see ऋतुपर्ण and दमयंती also]. -3 N. of a monkey-chief, son of Visvakarman, who, it is said, built the bridge of stones called Nalasetu or 'Adam's bridge' over which *Râma* passed to Lankâ with his army. —लं 1 A lotus. -2 Smell, odour.-Comp. -कीलः the knee.—कूब(व)रः N. of a son of Kubera.—दं 1. a fragrant root(उशीर); Ki. 12. 50 ; N. 4. 116. -2. the honey of a flower. -पट्टिका a sort of mat made of reeds. —मीनः a shrimp or prawn.

नलकं 1 Any long bone of the body ; M. 1. 35 ; Mâl. 5. 17. -2 The radius of the arm.

नलकिनी 1 The knee-pan. -2 The leg.

नलिनः The (Indian) crane. —नं 1 A lotus-flower, water-lily. -2 Water. -3 The Indigo plant. (नलिनेशयः an epithet of Vishnu).

नलिनी 1 A lotus-plant ; न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17 ; नलिनीदलगतजलमतितरलं Moha M. 5 ; Ku. 4. 6. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A pond or place abounding in lotuses. -4 A lotus or the stalk of it. -5 The celestial Ganges. -6 The intoxicating juice of the cocoa-nut. -Comp. —खंडं,-षंडं a group or assemblage of lotuses. —रुहः an epithet of Brahmâ. (-हं) a lotus stalk, the fibres of a lotus.

नल्वः A measure of distance equal to 400 *hastas* or cubits.

नव *a.* 1 New, fresh, young, recent ; विरतयोनिरभवत्पुनर्नवः R. 19. 46 ; एते वयं पुनर्नवीकृताः स्मः S. 5 ; क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते Ku. 5. 86 ; U. 1. 19 ; R. 1. 83, 2. 47. 3. 53, 4. 3, 11 ; Si. 1. 4 ; नववयसि Mu. 3. 3. ; Si. 3. 31 ; Ki. 9. 43. -2 Modern. —वः 1 A crow. -2 Praise. -वं *ind.* Recently, newly, lately, not long ago. -Comp. —अंगी a woman. —अन्नं 1. new rice or grain.-2. a ceremony performed on first eating the new rice. —अंबु *n.* fresh water. —अहः the first day of a fortnight. —इतर *a.* old ; R. 8. 22. —उद्धृतं fresh butter. —ऊढा, -पाणिग्रहणा 1. a newly married woman, a bride ; H. 1. 212. Bh. 1. 4 ; R. 8. 7. -2. a kind of heroine (in dramas). —कारिका, -कालिका, -फलिका 1. a woman newly married. -2. a woman in whom menstruation has recently commenced. —छात्रः a fresh student, novice, tyro. —नी *f.*, -नीतं fresh butter ; अहो नवनीतकल्पहृदय आर्यपुत्रः M. 3. —नीतकं 1. clarified butter. -2. fresh butter. —पाठकः a new teacher. —प्रसूता a woman who has lately brought forth (a child). —प्राशनं eating of new rice. —मल्लिका, -मालिका a kind of jasmine —यज्ञः an offering of the first fruits of the harvest. —यौवनं fresh youth, bloom or prime of youth. (-ना) a young woman.—रजस् *f.* a girl who has recently menstruated. —वधूः, -वरिका 1. a newly-married girl. -2. a daughter in-law. —वल्लभं a kind of sandal. —वस्त्रं a new cloth. —शस्यं the first fruits of the year's harvest. —शशिभृत् *m.* an epithet of Siva ; Me. 43. —सूतिः *f.*, —सूतिका 1. a milch cow. -2. a woman recently delivered.

नवता-त्वं Freshness, novelty.

नवनं The act of praising or extolling.

नवीकृ 8 U. 1 To make new, renew, revive. -2 To refresh.

नवीन, नव्य *a.* 1 New, fresh, recent. -2 Modern.

नवन् *num. a.* (always pl.) Nine ; ननर्ति नवाधिकां R. 3. 69 ; see comp. below. (At the beginning of comp. नवन् drops its final न्). -Comp. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-nine. —अर्चिस् *m.*, —दीधितिः the planet Mars. —कृत्वस् *ind.* nine times. —ग्रहाः (*m.* pl.) the nine planets ; see under ग्रह. —चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-ninth. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-nine. —छिद्रं, -द्वारं the body (having nine apertures ; see ख). —त्रिंश *a.* thirty-ninth. —त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-nine. —दश *a.* nineteenth. —दशन् pl. nineteen. -दुर्गा Durgâ in her nine forms. —नवतिः *f.* ninety-nine. —निधि *m.* pl. the nine treasures of Kubera, *i. e.* महापद्मश्च पद्मश्च शंखो मकरकच्छपौ । मुकुंदकुंदनीलाश्च खर्वश्च निधयो नव ॥ —पंचाश *a.* fifty-ninth. —पंचाशत् *f.* fifty nine. —रत्नं 1. the nine precious jewels, *i. e.* मुक्तामाणिक्यवैदूर्यगोमेदा वज्रविद्रुमौ । पद्मरागो मरकतं नीलश्चेति यथाक्रमं ॥ -2. 'the nine gems' or poets at the court of king Vikramâditya:—धन्वंतरिः क्षपणकोमरसिंहशंकुवेतालभट्टघटकर्परकालिदासाः । ख्यातो वराहमिहिरो नृपतेः सभायां रत्नानि वै वररुचिर्नव विक्रमस्य ॥ —रसाः (*m. pl.*) the nine sentiments in poetry ; see under अष्टरस and रस also. —रात्रं 1. a period of nine days. -2. the first nine days of the month of Asvina held sacred to Durgâ.-विंश *a.* twenty-ninth. —विंशतिः *f.* twenty-nine. —विध *a.* nine-fold, of nine kinds or sorts. —व्यूहः an epithet of Vishnu.—शतं 1. one hundred and nine. -2. nine hundred. —शायकः N. given to nine inferior tribes ; they are:—गोपो माली तथा तैली तंत्री मोदकवारुजी । कुलालः कर्मकारश्च नापितो नवशायकाः ॥ Parâsara. —षष्टिः *f.* sixty-nine. —सप्ततिः seventy-nine.

नवक *a.* Consisting of nine. —कं The aggregate of nine.

नवत *a.* (ती *f.*) Ninetieth. —तः 1 An elephant's painted housings.-2 A woollen cloth, blanket. -3 A cover, wrapper (in general).

नवतिः *f.* Ninety ; नवनवतिशतद्रव्यकोटीश्वरास्ते Mu. 3. 27 ; R. 3. 69.

नवतिका 1 Ninety. -2 A paint-brush (said to contain 90 hairs).

नवधा *ind.* In nine ways, ninefold.

नवम *a.* (मी *f.*) Ninth. —मी The ninth day of a lunar fortnight.

नवशः *ind.* By nines.

नश् I. 4 P. नश्यति, ननाश, अनशत्, नेक्ष्यति, नशिष्यति, नष्ट ; *caus.* नाशयति; *desid.* निनंक्षति, निनशिषति) 1 To be lost, to disappear, vanish, become invisible ; धनानि तस्य नश्यंति H. 1 : तथा सीमा न नश्यति Ms. 8. 247 ; Y. 2. 58 ; क्षणनष्टदृष्टतिमिरं Mk. 5. 24. -2 To be destroyed, to perish, die, be ruined; जीवनाशं ननाश च Bk. 14. 31 ; Ms. 8. 166, 7. 40 ; Mu. 6. 8. -3 To run away, fly away, escape ; नश्यंति वृंदानि ददर्श कपींद्रः Bk. 10. 12 ; नेशुश्चित्रा निशाचराः 14. 112 ; Ratn. 2. 3. -4 To be frustrated, become unsuccessful.—*Caus.* 1 To cause to disappear. -2 To destroy, remove, efface, drive away, cause to fly away. -3 To violate (as a virgin). -4 To cause to be lost, lose. -5 To forget. -6 To extinguish, put out (as fire). -II. 1 U. (नशति-ते) Ved. 1 To reach, attain. -2 To meet with, find.

नश् *f.* नशः, -नशनं Destruction, perishing, loss, disappearing.

नश्यत्प्रसूतिका A woman who brings forth a dead child.

नश्वर *a.* (री *f.*) [नश्-क्वरप्] 1 Perishable, transitory, evanescent, transient, frail ; निखिलं जगदेव नश्वरं R. G. -2 Destructive, mischievous.

नष्ट *p. p.* [नश्-क्त] 1 Lost, disappeared, vanished, invisible ; Pt. 5. 6 ; 2. 167. -2 Dead, perished, destroyed. -3 Spoiled, wasted. -4 Fled or run away. -5 Deprived of, free from (in comp.).-6 Depraved, corrupted, debauched. —ष्टं 1 Destruction, loss. -2 Disappearance. -Comp. —अग्निः a householder who has lost his consecrated fire, (it being extinguished). —अर्थ *a.* reduced to poverty (having lost one's wealth). —आतंकं *ind.* without anxiety or fear ; नष्टातंकं हरिणशिशवो मंदमंदं चरंति S. 1. 14 (v. l.) —आत्मन् *a.* deprived of sense. —आपिसूत्रं booty, plunder. —आशंक *a.* fearless, secure, free from fear ; S. 1. 14. —इंदुकला the day of new moon. —इंद्रिय *a.* deprived of senses. —चेतन, -चेष्ट, -संज्ञ *a.* one who has lost his senses, unconscious, insensible, fainted. —चेष्टता universal destruction. —जन्मन् *n.*, -जातकं subsequent calculation of a lost nativity.—स्मृति *a.* forgetful.

नष्टिः *f.* Loss, destruction.

नस् 1 A. (नसते) Ved. 1 To approach, go towards. -2 To copulate. -3 To be crooked or curved, to bend.

नस् *f.* The nose (a word optionally substituted for नासिका after acc. dual).-Comp.—क्षुद्र *a.* small-nosed.

नसा The nose.

नस्तः The nose. —स्तं A sternutatory, snuff. —स्ता A hole bored in the septum of the nose. -Comp. —ऊतः an ox led by a string through the nose.

नस्तस् *ind.* From the nose ; Y. 3. 127.

नस्तक A hole bored in the septum of the nose (of cattle).

नस्तित *a.* Nozzled (with a string through the nose).

नस्य *a.* [नासिकायै हितं तत्र भवं वा यत् नसादेशः] Nasal. —स्यं 1 The hairs in the nose. -2 A sternutatory. —स्या 1 The nose. -2 The string through the nose of an animal. Si. 12. 10.

नह् 4 U. (नह्यति-ते, नद्ध; *desid.* निनत्सति-ते) 1 To tie, bind, bind on or round or together, gird round ; शैलेयनद्धानि शिलातलानि Ku. 1. 56 ; R. 4. 57 ; 16. 41.-2 To put on (oneself), to dress, arm oneself (Atm.). —*Caus.* To cause to put on. -WITH अप to untie. —अपि (अपि being often changed to पि 1. to fasten, gird round, bind ; अतिपिनद्धेन वल्कलेन S. 1. मंदारमाला हरिणा पिनद्धा S. 7. 2. -2. to put on, wear ; Bk. 3. 47. -3. to cover, envelop ; कुसुममिव पिनद्धं पांडुपत्रोदरेण S. 1. 19.

नहि *ind.* Surely or certainly not, by no means, not at all'; आशंसा नहि नः प्रेते जीवेम दशमूर्धनि Bk. 19. 5.

नहुस् *m.* 1 A neighbour.-2 A man.

नहुषः N. of a king of the lunar race, son of *Ayus* and grandson of Purûravas and father of Yayâti. [He was a very wise and powerful king, and when Indra lay concealed under waters to expiate the sin of having killed the demon Vritra, a Brahma*n*a, he was asked to occupy his seat. While there he thought of winning the love of Indrâ*ni* and caused the seven sages to convey him in a palanquin to her house. On his way he asked each of them to be quick using the words '*sarpa*' '*sarpa*' (move on, move on), when one of the sages (Agastya ?) cursed him to be a '*sarpa*' (serpent). He fell down from the sky, and remained in that wretched state till he was relieved from it by Yudhish*th*ira].

नहुष्य *a.* Ved. Human. —ष्यः A man.

ना No, not (= न q. v.).

नाक *a.* [न कं अकं दुःखं ; तन्नास्ति यत्र न-भ्राडित्यादि नि० प्रकृतिभावः] Happy, painless. —कः 1 Heaven ; आनाकरथवर्त्मनां R. 1. 5 ; 15. 96. -2 Vault of heaven, upper sky, firmament. -Comp. —आपगा the heavenly Ganges. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः N. of Indra. —ओकस् *m.* a god. —चरः 1. a god. -2. a demi-god. —नाथः, -नायकः an epithet of Indra,—पृष्ठं 1. the uppermost heaven.-2. the vault of heaven. —वनिता an *Apsaras*.—सद् *m.* a god : Bk. 1. 4.

नाकिन् *m.* A god ; Si. 1. 45.

नाकुः 1 An ant-hill. -2 A mountain.

नाक्षत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [नक्षत्राणामिदं अण्] Starry, sidereal. —त्रं A month computed by the moon's passage through the 27 lunar mansions, a month of 30 days of sixty Ghatis each ; नाडीषष्ठ्या तु नाक्षत्रमहोरात्रं प्रकीर्तितं Sûrya S.

नाक्षत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [नक्षत्रादागतः ठञ्] Sidereal. —कः A month of 27 days (each day being the period of the moon's passage through a lunar asterism). —की The state (दशा) which a man suffers agreeably to the asterism presiding over his nativity.

नाग *a.* (गी *f.*) 1 Serpentine, formed of snakes, snaky. -2 Elephantine. —गः [न गच्छति इत्यगः न अगो नागः] 1 A snake in general, particularly the cobra. -2 A fabulous serpent-demon or semi-divine being, having the face of a man and the tail of a serpent, and said to inhabit the Pâtâla ; Bg. 10. 29 ; R. 15. 83. -3 An elephant ; Me. 14, 36 ; Si. 4. 63 ; V. 4. 25. -4 A shark. -5 A cruel or tyrannical person. -6 (At the end of comp.) Any pre-eminent or distinguished person, *e. g.* पुरुषनागः. -7 A cloud. -8 A peg projecting from a wall to hang anything upon. -9 Piper betel. -10 One of the five vital airs of the body, that which is expelled by eructation. -11 The number 'seven.' —गं 1 Tin. -2 Lead. -3 One of the astronomical periods (Karaṇas) called ध्रुव. -4 The effects of that period on anything done during it. -5 The asterism called आश्लेषा. —गी 1 A female Nâga. -2 A female elephant. -Comp. —अंगं Hastinâpura. —अंगना 1. a female elephant. -2. the proboscis of an elephant. —अंचला,-अंजना = नागयष्टि q. v. —अंजना a female elephant. —अधिपः an epithet of Sesha. —अंतकः,-अरातिः,-अरिः 1. an epithet of Garuda. -2. a peacock. -3. a lion. —अशनः 1. a peacock ; Pt. 1. 159. -2. an epithet of Garuda. -3. a lion. आह्वः = नागकेसर q. v. —आननः an epithet of Ganesa. —आनंदं a drama by Sriharsha —आह्वः Hastinâpura.—इन्द्रः 1.

a lordly or superior elephant; Kn. 1. 36. -2. Airâvata, Indra's elephant. -3. an epithet of Sesha.—ईशः 1. an epithet of Seasha. -2. N. of the author of Paribhâshendusekhara and several other works. -3 N. of Patanjali. -उदरं 1. a breast-plate. -2. a peculiar disease of pregnancy (गर्भोपद्रवभेद). —कन्यका a serpent virgin.—कर्णः the castor-oil plant. —किंजल्कः =नागकेसर q. v. —केसरः N. of a tree with fragrant flowers, Mesua Roxburghil. —गर्भं red lead. —चूडः an epithet of Siva. —जं 1. red lead. -2. tin. —जिह्विका red arsenic. —जीवनं tin. —दंत,-दंतकः 1. ivory. -2. a peg or bracket projecting from a wall and used to hang things upon. —दंती 1. a kind of sunflower. -2. a harlot. —नक्षत्रं, -नायकं the constellation called Asleshâ. (-कः) the lord of serpents. —नामकं tin. —नामन् m. holy basil. —नासा the proboscis of an elephant. —निर्व्यूहः a large pin of bracket projecting from a wall. —पंचमी 1. N. of a festival on the fifth day in the bright half of Srâvana. -2. the fifth day in the dark half of Ashâdha. —पतिः an epithet of (1) Airâvata. (2) Sesha. —पदः a mode of sexual enjoyment (रतिबंध). —पाशः 1. a sort of magical noose used in battle to entangle an enemy. -2. N. of the noose or weapon of Varuṇa. —पाशकः a kind of coitus (रतिबंध). —पुरं 1. Hastinâpura. -2. N. of a city in Pâtâla. —पुष्पः 1. the Champaka tree. -2. the Punnâga tree. —बंधकः an elephant-catcher. —बंधुः the holy fig-tree. —बलः an epithet of Bhîma. —भूषणः an epithet of Siva.—मंडलिकः 1.a snake-keeper.-2.a snake-catcher. —मल्लः an epithet of Airâvata. —यष्टिः f., —यष्टिका 1. a graduated pole or post for showing the depth of water in a newly-dug pond. -2. a boring-rod driven into the earth. —रक्तं, रेणुः red lead. —रंगः the orange—राजः 1. an epithet of Sesha. -2. a large elephant. —रूकः the orange tree. —लता 1. the penis. -2. the piper betel. —वल्लरी, -वल्ली piper betel. —लोकः the world of serpents, the race of serpents collectively, one of the regions below the earth called Pâtâla.—वारिकः 1. a royal elephant. -2.an elephant driver. -3. a peacock. -4. an epithet of Garuḍa. -5 the chief of a herd of elephants. -6 the chief person in an assembly. —वीथि that part of the moon's path which contains the asterisms अश्विनी, भरणी and कृत्तिका; अश्विनी कृत्तिका याम्या नागवीथीति शब्दिता V. P. —संभवं, संभूतं red lead. -साह्वयं Hastinâpura.

नागिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

नागर a. (री f.) [नगरे भवः अण्] 1 Town-born, town-bred. -2 Relating to a town, civic. -3 Spoken in a town. -4 Polite, civil. -5 Clever, sharp. -6 Bad, vile, one who has contracted the vices of a town. -7 Nameless. —रः 1 citizen (पौर); Me. 25, Sânti. 4. 19. -2 A husband's brother. -3 A lecturer. -4 An orange. -5 Fatigue; hardship, toil. -6 Desire of final beatitude. -7 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under certain circumstances and also to a planet when in opposition to other planets (in astrol.) -8 Denial of knowledge. —रं 1 Dry ginger. -2 A kind of coitus. —री 1 The character in which Sanskrit is generally written; cf. देवनागरी.-2 A clever, intriguing or shrewd woman; इतरभीरोः स्मरतु स कथं संवृतो नागरीभिः Ud. D. 16. -3 The plant स्नुही. -Comp. —आर्द्रं dry ginger.

नागरक, नागरिक a. [नगरे भवः वुञ्] 1 Town-bred, town-born. -2 Polite, courteous, courtly; नागरिकवृत्त्या संज्ञापयैनां S. 5; साधु आर्य नागरिकोसि V. 2.-3 Clever, shrewd, cunning (विदग्ध). —कः 1 A citizen. -2 A polite or courteous man, a gallant; one who shows exaggerated attention to his first mistress while he is courting some one else. -3 One who has contracted the vices of a town. -4 A thief.-5 An artist. -6 The chief of the police; V. 5; S. 6. —कं 1 Dry ginger. (-रिकं) The toll levied from a town.

नागरेयक a. (की f.) [नगर्यां भवः ढकञ्] Belonging to a town, civic.

नागरीटः, -नागवीटः 1 A libertine, rake. -2 A paramour. -3 A match-maker.

नागरुकः Orange.

नागर्यं Shrewdness, cleverness.

नाचिकेतः Fire.

नाटः [नट्-घञ्] 1 Dancing, acting. -2 N. of the Karnâtak country.

नाटकं [नट् ण्वुल्] 1 A play, drama (in general). -2 The first of the 10 principal kinds of dramatic composition; for definition and other information; see S. D. 277. —कः An actor, a dancer. —की The court of Indra.

नाटकीय a. [नाटक-छ] Pertaining to a drama, dramatic; पूर्वरंगः प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः Si. 2. 8.

नाटारः [नटया अपत्यं आरक्] The son of an actress.

नाटिका A short or light comedy, one of the Uparûpakas, q. v. e. g. the Ratnâvali, Priyadarsikâ or Viddhasâlabhanjikâ. The S. D. thus defines it :—नाटिका क्लृप्तवृत्ता स्यात्स्त्रीप्राया चतुरंकिका । प्रख्यातो धीरललितस्तत्र स्यान्नायको नृपः । ...स्यादंतःपुरसंबंधा संगीतव्यापृताऽथवा । नवानुरागा कन्याऽत्र नायिका नृपवंशजा । संप्रवर्तेत नेतास्यां देव्यास्त्रासेन शंकितः । देवी पुनर्भवेज्ज्येष्ठा प्रगल्भा नृपवंशजा । पदे पदे मानवती तद्वशः संगमो द्वयोः । वृत्तिः स्यात्कैशिकी स्वल्पविमर्शः संधयः पुनः ॥ 539.

नाटितकं A mimic representation, a gesture, gesticulation; भीतिनाटितकेन S. 5.

नाटेयः,-रः [नटया अपत्यं ढक् ढक् वा] The son of an actress or dancing girl.

नाट्यं [नटस्येदं कृत्यं ष्यञ्] 1 Dancing. -2 Dramatic representation, gesticulation, acting; नाट्ये च दक्षा वयं Ratn. 1. 6; नूनं नाट्ये भवति च चिरं नोर्वशी गर्वशीला—Vikr. 18. 29. -3 The science or art of dancing or acting, scenic art; नाट्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4. -4 The costume of an actor.—ज्ञः An actor. -Comp. —आचार्यः a dancing preceptor. —उक्तिः f. dramatic phraseology. —धार्मिका,-धर्मी the rules of dramatic representation. —प्रियः an epithet of Siva. —शाला 1. a dancing-hall.-2. a theatre. —शास्त्रं 1. the dramatic science, dramaturgy. -2. a work on dramatic representation.

नाड=नाल q. v.

नाडिः,-डी f. 1. The tubular stalk of any plant. -2 The hollow stalk of a lotus &c.-3 Any tubular organ of the body (such as an artery, vein); षडधिकदशनाडीचक्रमध्यस्थितात्मा Mâl. 5. 1, 2. -4 A pipe, flute. -5 A fistulous sore, fistula, sinus. -6 The pulse at the hand or foot. -7 A measure of time equal to twenty-four minutes. -8 A period of time =½ Muhurta. -9. A sort of bent grass. -10 A juggling trick.-Comp.—चरणः a bird. —चीरं 1. a small reed. -2. a tube round which the woof is wound. —जंघः 1. a crow.-2. a kind of crane. —तरंगः 1. an astrologer. -2 a debaucher, ravisher. —नक्षत्रं=जन्मनक्षत्र q. v. —परीक्षा feeling the pulse. —मंडलं the celestial equator. —यंत्रं any tubular instrument.—व्रणः sinus, an ulcer, a fistula.

नाडिका 1 A tubular organ &c.; see नाडि. -2 A Ghatikâ or 24 minutes; नाडिकाविच्छेदप्रटहः Mâl. 7; K. 13, 70.-3 A hollow stalk in general. -4 A fistulous sore.-5 A ray of the sun. -6 A gong (on which the hours are struck).

नाडि(डी)धम *a.* Causing a movement of the tubular organs (as fright &c.); नाडिंधमेन श्वासेन K. 353. -मः A goldsmith.

नाडिंधय *a.* Drinking or sucking through a tube.

नाडीका The wind-pipe or throat.

नाडिकेलः =नारिकेल q. v.

नाणकं A coin, anything stamped with an impression ; एषा नाणकमोषिका मकशिका Mk. 1. 23 ; Y. 2. 240.

नातिचिर *a.* Of no long duration, not very long.

नातिदूर *a.* Not very far or distant.

नातिवादः Avoiding abusive language.

नाथ: 1 Siva. -2 A sage. -थं 1 Praise. -2 Surprise, wonder.

नाथ् 1. P. (नाथति but sometimes A. also) 1 To ask, beg, solicit for anything (with dat. or two acc.); मोक्षाय नाथते मुनिः Vop. ; नाथसे किमु पतिं न भूभृतः Ki. 13. 59 ; संतुष्टमिष्टानि तमिष्टदेवं नाथंति के नाम न लोकनाथं N. 3. 25. -2 To have power, be master, prevail. -3 To harass, trouble. -4 To bless, wish well to,give blessings to; (said to be Atm. only in this sense); नाथितश्मे Mv. 1. 12 ; (Mammaṭa quotes the line वृीनं त्वामनुनाथते कुचयुगं पत्रावृतं मा कृथाः to show that नाथ् here only means 'to ask or beg' and says that नाथते should, therefore be नाथति); सर्पिषो नाथते Sk.

नाथः [नाथ्-अच्] 1 A lord, master, protector, leader ; नाथे कुतस्त्वय्यशुभं प्रजानां R. 5. 13, 2. 73, 3. 45 ; त्रिलोक,° कैलास° &c. -2 A husband. -3 A rope passed through the nose of a draft-ox. -4 A possessor. -Comp. —हरिः a beast (पशु).

नाथवत् *a.* 1 Possessed of a lord or protector ; नाथवंतस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाथा विपत्स्यसे U. 1. 43. -2 Dependant, subject.

नादः [नद्-घञ्] 1 A loud roar, cry, shout, sounding, roaring; सिंहनादः, घन° &c. -2 A sound in general ; Mal. 5. 20. -3 (In Yoga phil.) The nasal sound represented by a semi-circle (ँ). -4 One who praises.

नादवत् *a.* Sonant, resounding.

नादि *a.* Sounding, roaring.

नादिन् *a.* 1 Sounding, resonant ; अंबुदवृंदनादी रथः Mb., R 3. 59; 19. 5. 2 Bellowing, roaring; खर°, सिंह° &c.

नादेय (यी *f.*) (नद्या नदस्य वा ढक्) River-born, aquatic, marine. -यं Rock-salt.

नाद्य *a.* Belonging to a river, river-born.

नाध् =नाथ् q. v.

नाना *ind.* 1 In different places, in different ways, manifoldly, variously. -2 Distinctly, separately. -3 Without (=विना); (with acc., instr. or abl.) ; नाना नारीं निष्फला लोकयात्रा Vop. ; (विश्वं) न नाना शंभुना रामात् वर्जयाधोक्षजोवरः *ibid.* -4 (Used as an adjective at the beginning of comp.) Manifold, various, sundry, different, diverse ; नानाफलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46; Bg. 1. 9, Ms. 9. 148. -Comp. —अत्यय *a.* of different kinds, manifold, diverse —अर्थ *a.* 1. having different aims or objects. -2. having different meanings, homonymous (as a word). —आत्मवादिन् *a.* maintaining the Sânkhya doctrine that each individual has a soul distinct from the universal spirit. —कारं *ind.* having done variously. —ग्रहः taking separately. -जातीय *a.* of diverse kinds or sorts. —ध्वनिः a musical instrument producing more than one sound. —रस *a.* of different or varying tastes ; M. 1. 4. —रूप *a.* of different forms, diverse, multiform, various. —वर्ण *a.* of different colours. —विध *a.* of various sorts, diverse, manifold. —विधं *ind.* in various, ways. —वीर्य *a.* having manifold energy.

नानानं *ind.* Ved. Differently separately &c.

नानांद्रः A husband's sister's son.

नांत *a.* Endless, infinite.

नांतरीयक *a.* Inseparable, invariably connected ; अविनाभावः संबधमात्रं न तु नांतरीयकत्वं K. P. 2. (नांतरीयकत्वं =तद्भावे तद्भावरूपा व्याप्तिः).

नांत्रं Praise, eulogy.

नांदिकरः, नांदिन् *m.* The speaker of the नांदी or benediction.

नांदी [नंदंति देवा अत्र नंद्-घञ् पृषो० वृद्धिः ङीप्] 1 Joy, satisfaction, delight. -2 Prosperity. -3 Praise of a deity, at the commencement of a religious rite or observance. —4 Particularly, the benedictory verse or verses recited as a sort of prologue at the beginning of a drama, benediction ; आशीर्वचनसंयुक्ता नित्यं यस्मात्प्रयुज्यते। देवद्विजनृपादीनां तस्मान्नांदीति संज्ञिता ॥ or देवद्विजनृपादीनामाशीर्वचनपूर्विका। नंदंति देवता यस्यां तस्मान्नांदीति कीर्तिता ॥ -Comp.-करः see नांदिन् -निनादः, -नादः, -रवः a shout of joy or rejoicing; Mv. 2. 4. —पटः the lid or cover of a well. —मुख *a.* (the class of Manes or deceased ancestors) to whom the नांदीमुखश्राद्ध is offered. (-खं), °श्राद्धं a Srâddha ceremony performed in memory of the Manes, preliminary to any festive occasion such as marriage &c. (-खः) the cover or lid of a well. (-खी) a female ancestor entitled to a share in the above Srâddha. —वादिन् *m.* 1. the speaker of a prologue to a drama. -2. a drummer. —श्राद्धं see नांदीमुखं See above.

नांदीका 1 A post in a door-way set up for good luck. -2 = नांदीश्राद्ध see above.

नापितः A barber, shaver. -Comp. —शाला a barber's shop, shaving-house.

नापितायनिः The son of a barber.

नापित्यं The trade of a barber. —त्यः the son of a barber.

नाभकः A myrobalan.

नाभस *a.* (सी *f.*) Heavenly, celestial.

नाभि -भी *m. f.* [नह्-इञ् भश्चांतादेशः cf. Uṇ. 4. 125] 1 The navel ; गंगावर्तसनाभिर्नाभिः Dk. 2. &c. ; निम्नाभिः Me. 82 ; R. 6. 52 ; Me. 28. -2 Any navel-like cavity. —*m.* 1 The nave of a wheel ; Pt. 1. 81. -2 The centre, focus, chief point. -3 Chief, leader, head ; कृत्स्नस्य नाभिर्नृपमंडलस्य R. 18. 20. -4 Near relationship, community (of race &c.); as in सनाभि q. v. -5 A paramount sovereign or lord ; R. 9. 15. -6 A near relation. -7 A Kshatriya. -8 Home. —भिः *f.* Musk. (*i. e.* मृगनाभि). (*N. B.* नाभि at the end of Bah. comp. becomes नाभ when the comp. is used as an epithet ; as पद्मनाभः). -Comp. —आवर्तः the cavity of the navel. —कंटकः, —गु (गो) लकः ruptured navel. —जः, —जन्मन् *m.*, भूः epithet of Brahmâ. —नाडी, —नालं 1. the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. —मूलं the part of the body immediately under the navel. —वर्धनं 1. cutting or division of the umbilical cord. -2. rupture of the navel. -3. corpulency.

नाभिका A cavity shaped like a navel.

नाभिल *a.* [नाभिरस्त्यस्य सिध्मा० लच्] Relating to or coming from a navel. नाभिलं 1 The cavity of the navel. -2 Pain. -3 A ruptured navel. -4 The groin of a woman.

नाभ्य *a.* [नाभि यत्] Relating to, proceeding from, or being in the navel, umbilical. —भ्यः An epithet of Siva.

नाम *ind.* A particle used in the following senses:—1 Named, called, by name ; हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1 ; तत्संदिनीं सुवृत्तां नाम Dk. 7.

-2 Indeed, certainly, truly, forsooth, verily, to be sure ; मया नाम जितं V. 2. 17 ; विनीतवेषेण प्रवेष्टव्यानि तपोवनानि नाम S. 1 ; आश्वासितस्य मम नाम V. 5. 16 'when I was just consoled, : तन्नाम निष्ठुराः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 'that means men are cruel'. -3 Probably, perhaps ; oft. with मा ; अये पदशब्द इव मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3. 'perhaps (but I hope not) that of guards'; मा नाम अकार्यं कुर्यात् Mk. 4. -4 Possibility ; तवैव नामास्त्रगतिः Ku. 3. 19 ; त्वया नाम मुनिर्विमान्यः S. 5. 20 'is it possible &c'.(implying censure); frequently used with अपि in the sense of 'I wish', 'would that,' 'is it likely that &c.'; see under अपि. -5 A feigned or pretended action, pretence (अलीक) ; कार्तांतिको नाम भूत्वा Dk. 130 ; so भीतो नामावप्लुत्य 104 'as if afraid ; परिश्रमं नाम विनीय च क्षणं Ku. 5. 32. -6 (With imperatives) Granted, though, it may be, well, it may be ; तद्भवतु नाम शोकावेगाय K. 328 ; अतनुषु विभवेषु ज्ञातयः संतु नाम S. 5. 8 ; Bh. 1. 16 ; एवं नामास्तु 'be it so, if you like'; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2. 14 'though he may exert himself' ; so Mâl. 10. 7. -7 Anger or censure ; ममापि नाम दशाननस्य परैः परिभवः G. M. ; (the sentence may imply 'censure' also); किं नाम विस्फुरंति शस्त्राणि U. 4; ममापि नाम सत्त्वैरभिभूयंते गृहाः S. 6. -8 Wonder ; आश्चर्यमंधो नाम पुत्रं द्रक्ष्यति Sk. -9 Recollection. नाम is often used with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives कथं, कदा &c. in the sense of 'possibly', 'indeed', 'I should like to know'; अपि कथं नामैतत् U. 6 ; R. 16. 82 ; Bh. 2. 44 ; H. 1. 104 ; को नाम राज्ञां प्रियः Pt. 1. 146 ; को नाम पाकाभिमुखस्य जंतुर्द्वाराणि दैवस्य पिधातुमीष्टे U. 7. 4.

नामन् *n.* [म्नायते अभ्यस्यते नम्यते अभिधीयते अर्थोऽनेन वा :] 1 A name, appellation, personal name (opp. गोत्र); किं नु नामैतदस्याः Mu. 1. 1 ; नाम ग्रह् 'to address or call upon by name ;' नामग्राहमरोदीत्सा Bk. 5. 5 ; नाम कृ or दा, नाम्ना or नामतः कृ 'to give a name, call, name' ; चकार नाम्ना रघुमात्मसंभवं R. 3. 21, 5. 36 ; तौ कुशलवौ चकार किल नामतः 15. 32 ; चंद्रापीड इति नाम चक्रे K. 74 ; मातरं नामतः पृच्छेयं S. 7. -2 The mere name ; संतप्तायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67. 'not even the name,' *i. e.* no trace or mark is seen &c.; Pt. 1. 250. -3 (In gram.) A noun, substantive (opp. आख्यात) ; तन्नाम येनाभिदधाति सत्त्वं ; सत्त्वप्रधानानि नामानि Nir. -4 A word, name, synonymous word ; इति वृक्षनामानि. -5 Substance (opp. गुण). -6 Water. -7 Ved. Mark, sign, token. -8 Form, mode, manner. -Comp. —अंक *a.* marked with a name ; R. 12. 103. —अनुशासनं, -अभिधानं 1. declaring one's name. -2. a dictionary, lexicon. —अपराधः abusing (a respectable man) by name, calling names. —आख्यातिक *a.* relating to nouns and verbs. —आवली a list of names (of a god). —करणं, -कर्मन् *n.* 1. the ceremony of naming a child after birth. -2. a nominal affix. -ग्रहः -ग्रहणं addressing or mentioning by name, utterance of the name, calling to mind the name ; पुण्यानि नामग्रहणान्यपि महामुनीनां K. 43 ; Ms. 8. 271 ; R. 7. 41 ; 6. 67. —ग्राहं *ind.* by naming, by mentioning the name ; Bk. 5. 5. —त्यागः abandonment of name ; स्वनामत्यागं करोमि Pt. 1 'I shall forego my name'. —द्वादशी a kind of religious ceremony, the worship of Durgâ daily under one of her 12 names. —धातुः a nominal verb, denominative base (as पार्थायते, वृषस्यति &c.). —धारक, -धारिन् *a.* bearing only the name, in name only, nominal ; Pt. 2. 84. —धेयं 1. a name, appellation ; वनज्योत्स्नेति कृतनामधेया S. 1 ; किंनामधेया सा M. 4 ; R. 1. 45, 10. 67, 11. 8 ; Ms. 2. 30. -2. the ceremony of naming a child. —नामिकः an epithet of Vishṇu. —निर्देशः indication by name. —मात्र *a.* having only the name, nominal, in name ; Pt. 1. 77 ; 2. 86. (-त्रं) the mere name or mention (of a thing); नाममात्रप्रस्तावो मे विषादाय कल्पते S. 7 ; Pt. 3. 81 ; H. 1. 128 ; नाममात्रावशेषिताः शत्रवः Râm. —माला, -संग्रहः a list of names, glossary (of nouns). —मुद्रा a seal-ring, signet-ring ; उभे नाममुद्राक्षराण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1. —लिंगं gender of nouns. °अनुशासनं rules on the gender of nouns. —वर्जित *a.* 1. nameless. -2. stupid, foolish. —वाचक *a.* expressing a name. (-कं) a proper name. —शेष *a.* having only the name left, remaining in name only, dead, deceased ; U. 2. 6.

नामक (At the end of an adj. comp.) =नामन् as कृतनामकः.

नामतः *ind.* By name, namely.

नामधः -धा *m.* Ved. A name-giver.

नामधा *ind.* By name.

नामिक *a.* Relating to a name or a noun.

नामिः An epithet of Vishṇu.

नामित *a.* Bent, bowed down &c.

नाम्य *a.* Pliable, flexible, pliant.

नायः [नी-कर्तरि ण] 1 A leader, guide. -2 Guiding, directing. -3 Policy. -4 Means, expedient.

नायक *a.* [नी-ण्वुल्] Guiding, leading, conducting. —कः 1 A guide, leader, conductor. -2 A chief, master, head, lord. -3 A pre-eminent or principal person, distinguished personage ; सैन्यनायकः &c. -4 A general commander. -5 (In Rhet.) The hero of a poetic composition (a play or drama); (according to S. D. there are four main kinds of नायकः— धीरोदात्त, धीरोद्धत, धीरललित, and धीरप्रशांत, q. q. v. v. ; these are again subdivided, the total number of kinds being 48 : see S. D. 64-75. The Rasamanjarî mentions 3 classes पति, उपपति and वैशिक ; 95. 110.). -6 The central gem of a necklace. -7 A paradigm or leading example ; वृद्धेति स्त्रीषु नायकाः. -8 An epithet of Sâkyamuni -Comp. —अधिपः a king, sovereign.

नायिका 1 A mistress. -2 A wife. -3 The heroine of poetic composition. (According to S. D. a नायिका is of three kinds स्वा or स्वीया, अन्या or परकीया and साधारणस्त्री. For further classification, see S. D. 97-112, and Rasamanjarî 3-94 ; cf. अन्यस्त्री also). -4 A kind of musk.

नार *a.* (री *f.*) [नरस्येदं-अण्] 1 Human, mortal. -2 Spiritual. —रः 1 A calf. -2 Water (said to be *f.* also ; cf. Ms. 1. 10). —रं 1 A multitude or assemblage of men. -2 Dry ginger. -Comp. —कीटः a deceiver, (disappointing expectations raised by himself.). —जीवनं gold.

नारक *a.* (की *f.*) [नरक एव प्रज्ञा° अण् नरकस्येदं-अण् वा] Hellish, relating to hell, infernal. —कः 1 The infernal regions, hell. -2 An inhabitant of hell.

नारकिक, नारकिन्, नारकीय *a.* Hellish. —*m.* An inhabitant of hell.

नारंगः 1 The orange tree. -2 A lecher, libertine. -3 A living being. -4 A twin. —गं, —गकं 1 The fruit of the orange tree ; सद्योमुंडितमत्तहूणचिबुकप्रस्पर्धि नारंगकं. -2 A carrot. -3 The juice of the pepper plant.

नारदः [नरस्य धर्मो नारं, तत् ददाति दा-क] N. of a celebrated *Devarshi* (deified saint or divine sage). [He is one of the ten mind-born sons of Brahmâ, being supposed to have sprung from his thigh. He is represented as a messenger from the gods to men and *vice versa*, and as being very fond of promoting discords among gods and men ; hence his epithet of *Kalipriya*. He is said to have been the inventor of the lute or *Vinâ*. He is also the author of a code of laws which goes by his name].

नारसिंह *a.* (ही *f.*) Pertaining to Narasimha. —हः An epithet of Vishṇu.

नाराचः [नरान् आचामति आ-चम्-ड स्वार्थे अण्, नारं आचामति वा Tv.] 1 An iron arrow ; तत्र नाराचदुर्दिनं R. 4. 41. -2. An arrow in general ; कनकनाराचपरंपराभिरिव K. 57. -3 Water-elephant.

नाराचिका, नाराची A goldsmith's scales (assay balance).

नारायणः 1 An epithet of Vishṇu ; (the word is thus derived in Ms. 1. 10 ; आपो नारा इति प्रोक्ता आपो वै नरसूनवः । ता यदस्यायनं पूर्वं तेन नारायणः स्मृतः ॥). -2 N. of an ancient sage said to be a companion of *Nara* and to have prodnced Uravasî from his thigh ; cf. ऊरूद्भवा नरसखस्य मुनेः सुरस्त्री V. 1. 3 ; see नरनारायण under नर also. —णी 1 An epithet of Lakshmî the goddess of wealth.-2 An epithet of Durgâ.-Comp.—प्रियः 1. N. of Shiva. -2. yellow sandal-wood.

नारिक *a.* (:की *f.*) 1 Watery, aqueous. -2 Spiritual.

नारिकेरः,-लः The cocoa-nut; नारिकेलसमाकारा दृश्यंते हि सुहृज्जनाः H. 1. 94. (The word is also written नारिकेलि-ली, नारीकेर-ल, नारीकेलि-ली, नाडि(डी)-केर, नालिकेर, नालिकेलि-ली). —ली Fermented liquor made from the water of the cocoa-nut.

नारी [नृ नर-वा जातौ ङीप् नि०] A woman ; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27.-Comp.—तरंगकः 1. a paramour.-2. a libertine.—दूषणं a woman's vice, (they are:—पानं दुर्जनसंसर्गः पत्या च विरहोऽटनम् । स्वप्नोऽन्यगृहवासश्च नारीणां दूषणानि षट् Ms. 2. 13). —प्रसंगः lechery, libertinism.—रत्नं a jewel of a woman, an excellent woman.

नार्पत्य *a.* Kingly, relating to royalty.

नार्यंगः The orange tree.

नाल *a.* [नलस्येदं-अण्] Consisting or made of reeds. —लं 1 A hollow stalk, especially the stalk of the lotus ; विकचकमलैः स्निग्धवैदूर्यनालैः Me. 76 ; R. 6. 13 ; Ku. 7. 89. (-*m.* also in this sense).-2 Any tubular vessel of the body. -3 Yellow orpiment. -4 A handle.—लः A canal, drain.

नालंबी The lute of Śiva.

नाला A hollow stalk, especially that of lotus.

नालिः-ली *f.* [नल्-णिच् इन् वा ङीप्] 1 Any tubular vessel of the body. -2 A hollow, stalk, especially that of the lotus. -3 A period of 24 minutes (घटिका).- 4 An instrument for boaring an elephant's ear. -5 A canal, drain.-6 A lotus-flower. -7 A piece of metal on which the hours are struck (घटी).

नालिकः [नलमेव नालमस्त्यस्य ठन्] A buffalo. —का 1 The stalk of a lotus. -2 A tube. -3 An instrument for boaring an elephant's ear.-4 A period of 24 minutes. —कं 1 A lotus-flower. -2 A kind of wind-instrument, a flute.-3 Myrrh.

नालिकेर, नालिकेली-ली See नारिकेर &c.

नालीकः [नाल्या कायति कै-क Tv.] 1 An arrow. -2 A dart, javelin. -3 A lotus. -4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus. -5 A water-pot (कमंडलु) made of the cocoa-nut.—कं An assemblage of lotus-flowers.

नालीकिनी 1 A multitude or assemblage of lotust-flowers. -2 A lotus-pond.

नालीपः = कदंबकः q. v.

नाविकः [नावा तरति-ठन्] 1 The helmsman of a vessel, a pilot ; अक्ष्यातिरिति ते कृष्ण मग्ना नौर्नाविके स्वयि, नाविकपुरुषे न विश्वासः Mh. -2 A navigator, sailor. -3 A passenger on board a ship.

नाविन् *m.* A boatman.

नाव्य *a.* [नावा तार्यं नौ-यत्] 1 Accessible by a boat or ship navigable (as a river &c.) ; नाव्याः सुप्रतरा नद्यः R. 4. 31 ; नाव्यं पयः केचिदतारिषुर्भुजैः Si. 12. 76. -2 Praiseworthy.—व्यं Newness, novelty. —व्या Ved. A navigable river.

नावनीत *a.* (ती *f.*) Mild, soft, gentle.

नावमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Ninth.

नाशः [नश्-भावे घञ्] 1 Disappearance ; गता नाशं तारा उपकृतमसाधाविव जने Mk. 5. 25. -2 Frustration, destruction, ruin, loss ; Bg. 2. 40, R. 8. 88, 12. 67 ; so वित्त°, बुद्धि° &c. -3 Death. -4 Misfortune, calamity. -5 Abandonment, desertion. -6 Flight, retreat. -7 (In arith.) Elimination. -8 Want of apprehension, non perception (अनुपलंभ).

नाशक *a.* [नश्-णिच् ण्वुल्] Destructive, destroying.

नाशन *a.* [नश्-णिच्-ल्यु] (नी *f.*) Destroying, causing to perish, removing (in comp.).—नं 1 Destruction, ruin. -2 Removing, removal, expulsion.-3 Perishing, death. -4 Forgetting.

नाशित *p. p.* Destroyed, ruined, made to perish, lost.

नाशिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [नश्-णिनि] 1 Destructive, destroying, removing. -2 Perishing, perishable ; Bg. 2. 18; Ms. 1. 185.

नाश्य *a.* Destructible.

नाष्टिकः The owner of anything lost.

नाष्ट्रा Ved. 1 Danger, destruction. -2 An evil spirit, a goblin.

नास् 1 A. (नासते) To sound.

नासत्य See under न.

नासा [नास्-भावे अ] 1 The nose ; स्फुरदधरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29 ; Bg. 5. 27. -2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 The upper timber of a door. -4 A sound. -Comp. —अग्रं the tip of the nose ; Mâl. 1. 1. —छिद्रं, -रंध्रं, -विवरं a nostril. —दारु *n.* the upper timber of a door-frame. —नाहः the thickening of the membrane of the nose. —परिस्रावः running at the nose, a running cold. —पुटः,-पुटं a nostril. °मर्यादा the the septum of the nose. —वंशः the bridge of the nose.—स्रावः a running cold.

नासिकंधम *a.* Blowing or breathing through the nose.

नासिकंधय *a.* Drinking through the nose.

नासिका [नास्-ण्वुल्] 1 The nose; see नासा. -2 Any nose-shaped object. -3 The trunk of an elephant. -4 The upper timber of a door. -5 A projection. -6 An epithet of the nymph Asvinî.-Comp. —मलः the mucus of the nose.

नासिक्य *a.* [नासिका-ष्यञ्] 1 Nasal. -2 Being in the nose. —क्यः A nasal sound.—क्यौ (du.) An epithet of the Asvins. —क्यं The nose.

नासिक्यकं The nose.

नास्यं A nose-cord, the rein of a draught-ox (passed through the septum of the nostrils.).

नासीरं [नासाय ईर्ते, ईर्-क Tv.] Advancing or fighting in front of an army.—रः 1 The van or front of an army &c.) ; नासीरचरयोर्भटयोः Mv. 6 ; N. 1. 68. -2 A champion who advances before the line.

नास्ति *ind.* ' It is not ', non-existence, as in नास्तिक्षीरा &c. -Comp. —वादः assertion of the non-existence of God or a supreme ruler, atheism, infidelity ; बौद्धेनेव सर्वदा नास्तिवादशूरेण K.

नास्तिक *a.* or -कः [नास्ति परलोकस्तत्साधनमदृष्टं तत्साक्षीश्वरो वा इति मतिरस्य ठन्] An atheist, unbeliever, one who denies the authority of the Vedas, and a future life or the existence of a supreme ruler or creator of the universe ; Si. 16. 7 ; Ms. 2. 11 ; 8. 22.

नास्तिक्यं Atheism, infidelity, heresy.

नास्तिदः The mango tree.

नास्यं See under नासा.

नाहः [नह् भावे घञ्] 1 Binding confinement. -2 A trap or snare. -3 Costiveness, constipation.

नाहुषः-षिः An epithet of Yayâti.

नि *ind.* (Mostly used as a prefix to verbs and nouns, rarely as an adverb or preposition. It is used in the following senses (according to G. M.) : -1 Lowness, downward motion ('down', 'under', 'below') ; निपत्, निषद्. -2 A group or collection ; निकर निकाय. -3 Intensity ; निकाम, निगृहीत. -4 Command, order ; निदेश. -5 Continuance, permanence ; निविशते. -6 Skill ; निपुण. -7 Restraint, confinement ; निबंध. -8 Inclusion ('into,' 'in') ; निपीतमुदकं. -9 Proximity, nearness ; निकट.-10 Insult, wrong, harm ; निकृति, निकार.-11 Showing ; निदर्शन. -12 Cessation ; निवृत्. -13 Resort, refuge ; निलय. -14 Doubt. -15 Certainty. -16 Affirmation. -17 Throwing, giving &c. (according to Durgâdâsa).

निःक्षिप् = निक्षिप् q. v.

निःक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or sent away. -2 Passed, spent (as time).

निःक्षेप 1 Throwing, sending away. -2 Spending (time). -3 Wiping (tears.).

निःशिष् *Caus.* 1 To reduce to nothing, annihilate, destroy completely. -2 To leave no remainder.

निःशेष *a.* [निर्गतः शेषो यस्य] Whole, complete, entire ; निःशेषविश्राणितकोशजातं R. 5. 1. —षं, -षेण *ind.* wholly, completely, totally, entirely.

निःश्रय (यि) णी, निःश्रेणी *f.* A ladder, staircase ; R. 15. 100.

निःश्रेयसं [निश्चितं श्रेयः नि०] Final beatitude, absolution.

निःश्वस् [often written निश्वस्] 2 P. To sigh, heave a sigh of grief, pant.

निःश्वसनं Breathing out, sighing.

निःश्वसित *p. p.* 1 Breathed out, sighed.-2 Sighing.—तं 1 Expiration. -2 A sigh ; V. 2. 19.

निःश्वासः, निश्वासः 1 Breathing out, expiration.-2 Sighing, a sigh, breath.

निःसह *a.* 1 Unable to bear, resist or suffer, impatient. -2 Powerless, unnerved, spiritless, languid, fatigued ; अयि विरम निःसहासि जाता Mâl. 3; so Mâl. 2, 7, U. 3. -3 Intolerable, unbearable, irresistible (in a passive sense.

निःसृ 1 P. 1 To come forth, slip away from, go out, issue from ; बाणः खरकार्मुकनिःसृतैः Râm. : Si. 9. 25 -2 To depart, set out for ; Ms. 6. 4. -3 To flow forth, ooze out, exude ; यो हेमकुंभस्तननिःसृतानां R. 2. 36 —*Caus.* To turn out, expel, drive away.

निःसरणं 1 Going out, exit. -2 An egress or outlet from a house, a gate -3 Final departure, death. -4 A means, expedient, remedy. -5 Final beatitude.

निःसारः Going forth or out, exit.

निःसारणं 1 Expelling, driving or turning out. -2 The outlet from a house, ingress or egress.

निःसारित *a.* Expelled, dismissed, turned out.

निःस्रवः Remainder, surplus.

निःस्रावः 1 Expense, expending, expenditure.-2 The water of boiled rice.

निकट *a.* Near, close, hard by, proximate. —टः,-टं Proximity. (निकटे is used adverbially in the sense of 'near', 'at hand', 'hard or close by;' वहति निकटे कालस्रोतः समस्तभयावहं Sânti. 3. 2.).

निकम् 10 A. To desire excessively, long vehemently.

निकाम *a.* [नि कम् घञ्] 1 Plentiful, copious, abundant; निकामजलां स्रोतोवहां S. 6.19.-2 Desirous of.-मः,-मं Wish, desire.—मं *ind.* 1 According to one's wish or desire, agreeably to desire. -2 To one's satisfaction, to the heart's content ; रात्रौ निकामं शयितव्यमपि नास्ति S. 2 ' I cannot even sleep at ease or comfortably at night. ' -3 Very much, exceedingly, निकामं क्षामांगी Mâl. 2. 3 ; often used as the first member of comp. when it loses its final म्; निकामनिरंकुशः Git. 7 ; Ku. 5. 23 ; Si. 4. 54.

निकामनं Desire, longing after.

निकरः [निकॄ भावादौ अप्] 1 A heap, pile. -2 A flock, multitude, collection ; पपात स्वेदांबुप्रसर इव हर्षाश्रुनिकरः Git. 11 ; Si. 4. 58 ; Rs. 6. 18. -3 A bundle. -4 Sap, pith, essence. -5 A suitable gift, honorarium. -6 A treasure.

निकर्षण See under निकृष्.

निकषः (सः) 1 A touch-stone, whet-stone ; निकषे हेमरेखेव R. 17. 46 ; Mv. 1. 4. -2 (Fig.) Anything serving as a touch-stone, a test ; नन्वेष दुर्वर्णनिकषस्तव चंद्रकेतुः U. 5. 10 ; आदर्शः शिक्षितानां सुचरितनिकषः Mk. 1. 48 ; Dk. 1 ; K. 44. -3 A streak or line of gold made on a touch stone ; कनकनिकषरुचिशुचिवसनेन श्वसिति न सा परिजनहसनेन Git. 7 ; कनकनिकषस्निग्धा विद्युत्प्रिया न ममोर्वशी V. 4 1 ; 5. 19.-Comp. —उपलः, —ग्रावन् *m.* -पाषाणः a touch stone, whet-stone, तस्मिन्नहेमनिकषोपलतां तनोति Git. 11 ; तत्त्वनिकषग्रावा तु तेषां विपद् H. 1. 210. 2. 80.

निकषा N. of the mother of Râvaṇa or of imps in general.—*ind.* Near, hard, close by, at hand (with acc.) ; निकषा सौधभित्तिं Dk. विलंघ्य लंकां निकषा हनिष्यति Si. 1. 68. -Comp.—आत्मजः a demon.

निकायः [नि-चि-घञ् कुत्वम्] 1 A heap, an assemblage, a class, multitude, flock, group in general ; Mv. 1. -2 A congregation, school, an association of persons who perform like duties. -3 A house, habitation, dwelling-place ; काशीनिकायः &c -4 The body. -5 Aim, butt, mark. -6 The Supreme Being.-7 Ved. Air, wind.

निकाय्यः [cf. P. III. 1. 129] A dwelling, habitation, house ; न प्रणाय्यो जनः कश्चिन्निकाय्यं तेऽधितिष्ठति Bk. 6. 66.

निकार &c. See under निकृ.

निकाशः,-सः [नि-काश्-घञ्] 1 Appearance, sight. -2 Horizon.-3 Proximity, vicinity. -4 Likeness, resemblance (at the end of comp.); Mâl. 5. 13.

निकाषः Scratching, rubbing ; Ki. 7. 6.

निकुंचनः A measure of capacity equal to ¼ of a *Kuḍava*.(also निकुंचक).

निकुंजः,-जं 1 A bower, an arbour, a place over-grown with shrubs and creepers ; यमुनातीरवानीरनिकुंजे मंदमास्थितं Git. 4, 2, 11 ; Rs. 1. 23. -2 A vault ; Mâl. 2. 12. -3 A cavern ; Mâl. 9. 3.

निकुंभः 1 N. of an attendant of Siva ; R. 2. 35. -2 N. of the father of Sunda and Upasunda.

निकुंभिला 1 A cave or grove at the western gate of Lankâ. -2 An image of Bhadrakâli on the west side of Lankâ. -3 A place where oblations are offered.

निकुरं(रुं)ब A flock, collection, mass, multitude ; लतानिकुरुंबं Git. 11. किरण A. L. 20 ; चिकुर° 43.

निकुलीनिका A family art, one inherited by birth, any skill or art peculiar to a race.

निकृ 8 U. Ved. 1 To humiliate, subdue, overcome. -2 To maltreat, act or treat ill. -3 To injure, wrong, offend.

निकारः 1 Winnowing corn. -2 Lifting up. -3 Killing, slaughter.

-4 Humiliation, subjugation. -5 Insult, injury, wrong, offence तीर्णनिकारार्णवः Ve. 6. 43 ; Mv. 3. 41 ; 5. 14 ; 78 ; Ki. 1. 43 ; 3. 44. -6 Abuse, reproach, disrespect.-7 Wickedness, malice. -8 Opposition, contradiction.

निकारणं Killing, slaughter.

निकृत *p. p.* 1 Humbled, cast down, humiliated. -2 Insulted, offended ; U. 6. 14. -3 Deceived, cheated. -4 Removed. -5 Afflicted, injured. -6 Wicked, dishonest. -7 Base, low, vile. —तं Humiliation. -Comp. —प्रज्ञ *a.* evil-minded. —मति *a.* depraved in mind, base.

निकृति *a.* Base, dishonest, wicked. —तिः *f.* 1 Baseness, wickedness. -2 Dishonesty, fraud, deception ; अनिकृतिनिपुणं ते चेष्टितं मानशौंड Ve. 5. 21 ; Ki. 1. 45. -3 Insult, offence, humiliation ; Mu. 4. 11. -4 Abuse, reproach. -5 Rejection, removal. -6 Poverty, indigence. -7 The earth. -8 N. of one of the eight Vasus. -Comp. —प्रज्ञ *a.* evil-minded, wicked.

निकृतिन् *a.* Base, dishonest, wicked.

निकृत् 6 P. 1 To cut down, cut to pieces, cut or tear off, tear up ; विश्वासाद्भयमुत्पन्नं मूलान्यपि निकृंतति Pt. 2. 39 ; निकृंतन्निव मानसं Bk. 7. 11 ; भल्लनिकृत्तकंठः R. 7. 58. -2 To cut oneself (A.).

निकर्तन Cutting down or off, tearing.

निकृंतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Cutting down, destroying ; विरहिनिकृंतनकुंतमुखाकृतिकेतकिदंतुरिताशे(वसंते) Git. 11.-नं 1 Cutting, cutting off, destruction. -2 An instrument for cutting ; एकेन नखनिकृंतनेन सर्वं कार्ष्णायसं विज्ञातं स्यात् S. B.

निकृष् 1, 6 P. 1 To lessen, diminish. -2 To draw or drag down, pull down.

निकर्षणं 1 An open space for recreation, or a play-ground in or near a town.-2 A court at the entrance of a house. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 An uncultivated or unploughed plot of round.

निकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Low, base, vile. -2 Outcast, despised. -3 Vulgar. -4 Near. —ष्टं Proximity.

निकेचायः Piling or collecting repeatedly.

निकेतः -तकः 1 A house, habitation, mansion, abode ; श्रितगोकर्णनिकेतमीश्वरं R. 8 33 ; 14. 58 ; Bg. 12. 19 ; Ku. 5. 25 ; Ms. 6. 26; Si. 5. 26. -2 A mark, countersign.

निकेतनः An onion. —नं A mansion, house, abode : सिंजाना मंजुमंजीरं प्रविवेश निकेतनं Git. 11 ; Ms. 6. 26, 11. 129 ; Ki. 1. 16.

निकोचनं Contraction, compression.

निक्रमण Ved. 1 Trampling down. -2 A foot-step, foot-fall.

निक्वणः, निक्वाणः 1 A musical tone or sound. -2 A sound in general.

निक्ष् 1 P. (निक्षति) Ved. 1 To pierce. -2 To kiss.

निक्षणं Kissing.

निक्षा A nit (a wrong form for लिक्षा q. v.).

निक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast down, put or place down ; Y. 1. 103; Amaru. 80. -2 To entrust, commit, consign to the care of देव्याहस्ते निक्षिप्ता Ratn. 1 ; Ms. 6. 3, 8. 179, R. 1. 34. -3 To deposit, place as deposit. -4 To encamp. -5 cast off, reject. -6 To give or hand over, grant, bestow (on). -7 To install, appoint.

निक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or put down, thrown into. -2 Deposited, pledged, pawned.-3 Sent, sent off. -4 Rejected, abandoned.

निक्षेपः 1 Throwing or casting on with loc.) ; अलं मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कटाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2. -2 A deposit, pledge ; pawn in general ; Pt. 1. 14 ; Ms. 8. 4. -3 Anything deposited without a seal in trust or as a compensation, an open deposit; समक्षं तु निक्षेपणं निक्षेपः Mit. on Y. 2. 67. -4 Sending away. -5 Throwing away, abandoning. -6 Wiping, drying.

निक्षेपणं 1 Putting down, placing down (the feet) ; Ku. 1. 33. -2 A means by which anything is kept.

निक्षेपित *a.* 1 Caused to be put down in writing, inscribed. -2 Caused to be deposited.

निक्षेप्तृ *m.* A depositor, pawner.

निक्षुभा 1 The wife of the sun. -2 A female Brâhmaṇa. (ब्राह्मणी).

निखन् 1 P. 1 To dig, dig up. -2 To bury, inter ; ऊनद्विवर्षं निखनेत् Y. 3. 1 ; वसुधायां निचखनतुः R. 12. 30 ; Bk. 4. 3 ; 16. 22. -3 To erect (as a column) ; निचखान जयस्तंभान् R. 4. 36. -4 To implant, infix, pierce into ; निचखान शरं भुजे R. 12. 90, 3. 55; Bk. 3. 8 ; H. 4. 72.

निखननं Digging in, burying; as in स्थूणानिखननन्याय.

निखात *p. p.* 1 Dug up, excavated. -2 Fixed, planted (as a stake), infixed ; शल्यं निखातमुदहारयतामुरस्तः R. 9. 78 ; 13. 61 ; अष्टादशद्वीपनिखातयूपः 6. 38 ; गाढ निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Mâl. 1. 29. -3 Dug in, buried

निखर्व *a.* Dwarfish. —र्वं A billion.

निखिल *a.* [निवृत्तं खिलं शेषो यस्मात्] Complete, whole, entire, all ; प्रत्यक्षं ते निखिलमचिराद् भ्रातरुक्तं मया यत् Me. 94.

निगड *a.* [नि-गल्-अच् लस्य डः] Fettered, chained ; बद्धस्य निगडस्य च Ms. 4. 210. -डः. -डं 1 An iron chain for the feet of an elephant ; बद्धापराणि परितो निगडान्यलावीत् Si. 5. 48 ; Bv. 4. 20. -2 A fetter, chain or shackle in general.

निगडनं Chaining, fettering.

निगडयति Den. P. To put in chains, fetter ; (fig. also) ; निद्रानिगडितजन-दृशि Dk.

निगडित *a.* Fettered, put in irons, chained, bound.

निगणः The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निगद् 1 P. 1 To proclaim, declare, announce ; Si. 9. 76. -2 To declare, say, speak ; R. 2, 33. -3 To speak to, address, (any one).-4 To enumerate -5 To call, name.

निगदः, निगादः 1 Recitation, audible recitation of prayers.-2 A prayer repeated aloud.-3 Speech, discourse. -4 Learning anything without knowing the meaning ; यदधीतमविज्ञातं निगदेनैव शब्द्यते Nir. -5 Mention, mentioning ; इति निगदेनैव व्याख्यातम्.

निगदित *a.* Told, said, spoken. —तं A discourse, speech.

निगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, attain, acquire, obtain; यत्र दुःखांतं च निगच्छति Bg. 18. 36, 9. 31. -2 To get knowledge, learn. -3 To be inserted. -4 To enter (with acc. or loc.).

निगमः 1 The Veda or Vedic text ; साढ्यै साढ्वा साढेति निगमे P. VI. 3. 113, VII. 2. 64 ; Mâl. 9. 4. -2 Any passage or word quoted from the Vedas, a Vedic sentence ; तथापि च निगमो भवति (often found in Nirukta). -3 A work auxiliary to, and explanatory of the Vedas ; Ms. 4. 19 and Kull. thereon. -4 A sacred precept, the words of a god or holy man. -5 A root (as the source of a word). -6 Certainty, assurance. -7 Logic. -8 Trade, traffic. -9 A market, fair.-10 A caravan of wandering merchants. -11 A road, market-road.-12 A city. -13 Insertion of the name of a deity into a liturgical formula.

निगमनं 1 Quotation of a word from the Veda or the word so quoted. -2 (In logic) The conclusion in a syllogism, a deduction (the fifth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism). -3 Going in or into.

निगमिन् *a.* Knowing the Vedas.

निगरः, -रणं &c. See under निगॄ.

निगु *a.* Pleasing.-गुः 1 The mind. -2 Dirt, excrement. -3 A root. -4 Painting.

निगॄ 6 P. 1 To swallow, eat up, devour; Bv. 1. 38. -2 To conceal, hide (fig.).

निगरः, निगारः Swallowing, devouring.

निगरणं 1 Swallowing, devouring. -2 (Fig.) Taking up, completely absorbing. -णः 1 The throat. -2 The smoke of a sacrificial fire or burnt offering.

निग(गा)लः 1 Swallowing, devouring. -2 The throat or neck of a horse; °वत् *m.* a horse.

निगार(ल)क *a.* Swallowing, eating.

निगीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Swallowed, devouring. -2 (Fig.) Completely swallowed or absorbed, hidden, concealed and hence to be supplied; उपमानेनान्तर्निगीर्णस्योपमेयस्य यदध्यवसानं सैका K. P. 10.

निगूढ *a.* 1 Hidden, concealed; Si. 13. 59. -2 Secret, private. -3 Mysterious, obscure. -4 Inscrutable. -ढं *ind.* Secretly, privately.

निगूहनं Concealing, hiding.

निग्रथनं Killing, slaughter.

निग्रह् 9 P. 1 To keep or hold down, keep in check. -2 To curb, restrain, suppress, control; निगृह्य शोकं K. 25; स्वकं तेजो निगृह्य Pt. 3. 174; Bg. 2. 68, R. 5. 59, 14. 85. -3 To stop, obstruct; निगृहीतो बलाद् द्वारि Mb. -4 To punish, chastise; Ms. 8. 310; 9. 308. -5 To seize, catch, apprehend, lay hold of; तमार्यगृह्यं निगृहीतधेनुः R. 2. 33. -6 To close or contract (as eyes); मायुरोऽक्षिणी निगृह्य Mk. 2. -7 To subdue, conquer, overpower, प्रज्ञया निग्रहीतुं शक्यः Mu. 1; 1. 26. -8 To draw in, restrain; निगृह्यंतामभीशवः *S.* 1.

निगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Seized, arrested. -2 Restrained, curbed, checked, subdued. -3 Attacked. -4 Defeated in argument, caught; भो निगृहीतोऽसि U. 4.

निगृहीतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, check. -2 Overpowering, subjugation.

निग्रहः 1 Keeping in check, restraint, curbing, subjection; as in इंद्रियनिग्रह Ms. 6. 92; Y. 1. 222; Bh. 1. 66, Bg. 6. 34. -2 Suppression, obstruction, putting down; Ms. 6. 71. -3 Overtaking, capturing, arresting; त्वन्निग्रहे तु वरगात्रि न मे प्रयत्नः Mk. 1. 22; *Si.* 2. 88. -4 Confinement, imprisonment. -5 Defeat, overthrow, vanquishing. -6 Dispelling, destruction, removing; R. 9. 25, 15, 6; Ku. 5. 53. -7 Arresting of disease, cure. -8 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह); निग्रहानुग्रहस्य कर्ता Pt. 1; निग्रहोऽप्ययमनुग्रहीकृतः R. 11. 90, 55, 12 52,: 63. -9 Rebuke, reprimand, blame. -10 Aversion, dislike, disgust. -11 (In Nyâya phil.) A flaw in an argument, a fault in a syllogism (by which a disputant is put down in argument (cf. Ms. 5. 10. -12 A handle. -13 A limit, boundary. -14 The Supreme Being. -Comp. -स्थानं the reason of defeat, unfitness to be argued with, one of the 16 categories of the Naiyâyikas.

निग्रहण *a.* Holding back or down, suppressing. -णं 1 Subduing, suppression. -2 Capture, confinement. -3 Chastisement, punishment in general. -4 Defeat.

निग्राहः 1 Punishment. -2 An imprecation; as in निग्राहस्ते भूयात् 'confusion seize thee!'; Bk. 7. 43.

निघ *a.* As high as broad. -घः 1 A ball. -2 Sin.

निघंटुः 1 A vocabulary or glossary of words. -2 Particularly the glossary of Vedic words explained by Yâska in his Nirukta.

निघर्षः, निघर्षणं See under निघृष्.

निघसः 1 Eating, dining. -2 Food.

निघातः 1 A blow, stroke; R. 11. 78. -2 Supression or absence of accent.-3 A vowel having a grave accent.

निघातिः *f.* An iron club.

निघुष्टं Sound, noise.

निघृष् 1 P. 1 To rub, pound, grind. -2 To graze, wear away by rubbing or grinding.

निघर्षः, निघर्षणं 1 Rubbing, friction; Ki. 2. 51. -2 Grinding.

निघृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed, ground. -2 Chafed, grazed. -3 Subdued, overpowered.

निघृष्व *a.* 1 Rubbed off, excoriated. -2 Small, trifling, insignificant. -ष्वः 1 A hoof. -2 Wind. -3 An ass or mule. -4 A boar. -5 A road. -ष्वं The mark of a hoof.

निघ्न *a.* 1 Dependent, subservient, obedient (as a servant); तथापि निघ्नं नृप तावकीनैः प्रह्वीकृतं मे हृदयं गुणौघैः Ki. 3. 12; विघ्नस्य मे भर्तृनिदेशरौक्ष्यं देवी क्षमस्वेति बभूव नम्रः R. 14. 58.-2 Docile, tractable. -3 Dependent on (*i. e.* following the gender &c. of) a substantive; इति विशेष्यनिघ्नवर्गः -4 (After a numeral) Multiplied by.

निचि 5 U. 1 To pile up, heap up. -2 To cover or fill with, strew, overspread (chiefly in *p. p.*); निचितं खमुपेत्य नीरदैः Ghat. 1; शकुंतनीडनिचितं बिभ्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11; Bk. 10. 4. -3 To accumulate, store; Mu. 6. 17.

निचयः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; Ki. 4. 37. -2 Store, stock, provisions; as षण्मासनिचयः -3 An assemblage of parts constituting a whole; as in शरीरनिचय.-4 Certainty.

निचयिन् *a.* Full of, abounding in.

निचायः A heap.

निचित *p. p.* 1 Covered, overcast, overspread; *Si.* 17. 14. -2 Full of, filled. -3 Raised up.-4 Piled or heaped up.

निचिकी, -नैचिकी An excellent cow.

नि[illegible]णः Ved. 1 The sea. -2 An epit[illegible] of Soma. -3 N. of an *avabhrita.* q. v.

निचुलः 1 A kind of reed. -2 N. of a poet and friend of Kâlidâsa; स्थानादस्मात् सरसनिचुलादुत्पतोदङ्मुखः खं Me. 14 (where Malli. observes:— निचुलो नाम महाकविः कालिदासस्य सहाध्यायः; but this explanation is very doubtful). -3 An upper garment, cover. of. निचोल. -4 The tree called हिज्जल, (Barringtonia Acutangula).

निचुलकं 1 A breast-plate, cuirass. -2 An outer garment.

निचोलः 1 A cover, veil, wrapper; दधतं नीलनिचोलचारु Git. 11; शीलय नीलनिचोलं 5. -2 A bed cover. -3 The cover of a litter (डोलिकावरण).

निचोलकः 1 A jacket, bodice. -2 A soldier's jacket serving as a breast-plate.

निच्छविः N. of a district, the modern Tirhut.

निच्छिविः N. of one of the degraded castes (sprung from outcast Kshatriyas); see Ms. 10. 22.

निच्छेदः 1 Cutting off. -2 (In arith.) Leaving no common measure, reducing by the common divisor to the least term, so as to be capable of no further reduction.

निज् 3 U. (नेनेक्ति, नेनिक्ते, प्रणेनेक्ति, निक्त) 1 To wash, cleanse, purify; सस्तुः पयः पपुरनेनिजुरंबराणि Si. 5. 28. -2 To wash or clean oneself, to be purified (A.). -3 To nourish. -WITH निस् to wash, clean, purify; R. 17. 22; Y. 191; Ms. 5. 127.

निक्त *p. p.* Washed, cleansed &c.

निज *a* [नितरां जायते निजन्-ड] 1 Innate, indigenous, native, inborn, congenial.-2 Own, one's own, relating to one-self, of one's own party or country; निजं वपुः पुनरनयन्निजां रुचिं Si. 17. 4; R. 3. 15, 18. 27; Ms. 2.

50. -3 Peculiar -4 Continual, perpetual. —*m*. pl. One's own people.

निंज् 2 A (निंक्ते) To wash. -With प्र to wash (प्रणिंक्ते).

निटलं (Sometimes written निटिल) The forehead ; निटिलतटचुंबित Dk. 4, 15. -Comp. —अक्षः. N. of Śiva.

निर्डीनं The downward flight or swoop of birds ; see डीन.

निण्य *a*. Ved. 1 Hidden, concealed. -2 Secret, mysterious. -ण्यं A secret or mystery.

नितंबः [निभृतं तम्यते कामुकैः, तम् कांक्षायां] 1 The buttocks, posteriors (of a woman), (the circumference of the hip and loins); यातं यच्च नितंबयोर्गुरुतया मंदं विलासादिव *S*. 2. 2 ; R. 4. 52, 6. 17 ; Me. 41 ; Bh. 1. 5 ; M. 2. 7. —2 The slope, ridge, side, flank of a mountain ; सनाकवनितं नितंबरुचिरं (गिरिं) Ki. 5. 27 ; सेव्या नितंबाः किमु भूधराणामुत स्मरस्मेरविलासिनीनां Bh. 1. 19 ; V. 4. 26 ; Bk. 2. 8 ; 7. 58. —3 A precipice. -4 The sloping bank of a river. -5 The shoulder. —Comp. —बिंबं round or circular hips ; Rs. 1. 4.

नितंबवत् *a*. Having beautiful hips. —ती A woman ; चारु चुचुंब नितंबवती दयितं Git. 1 ; V. 4. 26.

नितंबिन् *a*. [नितंब - अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Having beautiful hips, having well-sloped buttocks (often applied to जघन); cf. M. 2. 3 ; Ki. 8. 16 ; *R*. 19. 26. —2 Having beautiful sides (as a mountain). —नी 1 A woman with large and handsome hips ; Ki. 8. 3 ; Śi. 7. 68 ; Ku 3. 7. —2 A woman in general ; Pt. 4. 32, 86.

नितरां *ind*. 1 Wholly, entirely, completely ; प्राणांस्त्यजामि नितरां तदवाप्तिहेतोः Ch. P. 41 ; Bh. 1. 96. -2 Exceedingly, excessively, very much; दहंति चेतो नितरां प्रवासिनां Rs. 2. 4 ; Amaru 10 ; Bh. 2. 18 ; शोषितसरसि निदाघे नितरामेवोद्धतः सिंधुः Pt. 1. 101 ; नितरां नीचोस्मीति Bv. 1. 9. -3 Continually, always, eternally. -4 At all events. —5 Certainly. -6 Ved. In a low tone. -7 Downward.

नितलं One of the seven divisions of the lower regions ; see पाताल.

नितांत *a*. Extraordinary, excessive, very much, intense ; नितांतकठिनां रुजं मम न वेद या मामर्सी V. 2. 11; R. 3. 8. -तं *ind*. Excessively, very much, exceedingly, in a high degree; Pt. 2. 113.

नित्य *a*. [नियमेन नियतं वा भवं नि-त्यप् cf. P. IV. 2. 104 Vart.] 1 (*a*) Continual, perpetual, constant, ever lasting, eternal, uninterrupted ; यद्दि नित्यमनित्येन लभ्यते H. 1. 48 ; नित्यज्योत्स्नाः प्रतिहततमोवृत्तिरम्याः प्रदोषाः Me. (regarded by Malli. as an interpolation); Ms. 2. 206. (*b*) Imperishable, indestructible ; पृथिवी द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च Tarka K. -2 Invariable, regular, fixed, not optional, regularly prescribed (opp. काम्य). -3 Necessary, obligatory, essential. -4 Ordinary, usual (opp. नैमित्तिक). -5 (At the end of comp.) Constantly dwelling in, perpetually engaged in or busy with; जाह्नवीतीर°, अरण्य°, आदान°, ध्यान°, &c. —त्यः The ocean. —त्या An epithet of the goddess Durgâ. —त्यं An indispensable or inevitable act. —त्यं *ind*. Daily, constantly, always, ever, perpetually, eternally. -Comp. —अनध्यायः invariable suspension of Vedic studies ; Ms. 4. 107. —अनित्य *a*. eternal and perishable. —ऋतु *a*. regularly recurring at the seasons. —कर्मन् *n*., —कृत्यं, -क्रिया any daily and necessary rite, a constant act or duty, as the five daily Yaj*n*as. —गतिः air, wind. —दानं daily alms giving. —नियमः an invariable rule. —नैमित्तिकं an occasional act regularly recurring, or any ceremony constantly performed to accomplish a particular object, (*e. g*. a पर्वश्राद्ध). —प्रलयः sleep. —मुक्तः the Supreme spirit. —यौवना (ever youthful) an epithet of Draupadî. —शंकित *a*. perpetually alarmed, ever suspicious. —समासः ' a necessary compound ', a compound the meaning of which cannot be expressed by its constituent members used separately (the separate ideas having merged in one) ; *e. g*. जमदग्नि, जयद्रथ &c ; इवेन नित्यसमासः &c.

नित्यता, -त्वं 1 Invariableness, constancy, continuance, eternity, perpetuity. -2 Necessity. -3 Perseverance.

नित्यदा *ind*. Perpetually, always, constantly, eternally.

नित्यशस् *ind*. Constantly, always, eternally ; Bg. 8. 14 ; Ms. 2. 96 ; 4. 150.

निद् 1 U. (नेदति-ते) 1 To be near. -2 To blame, censure, approach ; cf. निंद्.

निद् *f*. Ved. Mocking, despising, censuring.

निद *a*. Censuring. —दं Poison ; (also निदा).

निदग्रः 1 A man. -2 One without herpes.

निदर्शक, -नं &c. See under निदृश्.

निदाघः [नि-दह्-आधारे घञ् न्यंक्वादि-कुत्वं] 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season, summer (the month of ज्येष्ठ and आषाढ); निदाघमिहिरज्वालाशतैः Bv. 1. 16 ; निदाघकालः समुपागतः प्रिये Rs. 1. 1 ; Pt. 104 ; Ku. 7. 84. -3 Sweat, perspiration. -4 The water of perspiration. -Comp. —करः the sun. —कालः summer. —सिंधुः a river in hot season, (nearly dry).

निदानं 1 A band, rope, halter. -2 A rope for tying up a calf -3 A primary cause, the first or essential cause ; निदानमिक्ष्वाकुकुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1 ; अथवा बलवांस्तमो निदानं क्षयसंपदः Śi. 2. 94. -4 A cause in general ; मुंच मयि मानमनिदानं Git. 5. -5 (In medicine) Inquiry into the causes of a disease, pathology. -6 Diagnosis of a disease. -7 End, termination. -8 Purity, purification, correctness. -9 Claiming the reward of penitential acts. -Comp. —स्थानं one of the departments of medical science.

निदिग्ध *p. p*. [नि-दिह्-क्त] 1 Smeared, anointed. -2 Increased, accumulated. —ग्धा Small cardamoms.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं See under निध्यै.

निदि 6 P. To order, point out &c. , see निर्दिश्.

निदिष्ट *p*. p 1 Pointed out. -2 Ordered, directed. -3 Advised, enjoined.

निदेशः 1 Order, command, direction, instruction ; वाक्येनेयं स्थापिता स्वे निदेशे M. 3. 14 ; स्थितं निदेशे पृथगादिदेश R. 14. 58 ; Ku. 3. 4. -2 Speech, narration, conversation. -3 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -4 A vessel, vase.

निदेशिन् *a*. Pointing &c. —नी 1 A quarter, point of the compass. -2 A region

निदृश् *Caus*. 1 To show, point out ; R. 6. 31. -2 To prove, establish, demonstrate. -3 To consider, treat of, discuss (as in a book). -4 To teach, explain. -5 To illustrate by an example ; cf. निदर्शना. -6 To introduce, cause to enter. -7 To show oneself to (a person).

निदर्शक *a*. 1 Seeing. -2 Seeing into, perceiving. -3 Pointing out, proclaiming, indicating, showing.

निदर्शन *a*. 1 Pointing, showing. -2 Proclaiming, declaring, announcing. -3 Teaching. —नं 1 View, insight, looking into, sight, vision. -2 Pointing to, showing. -3 Proof, evidence,

चलिना सह योद्धव्यमिति नास्ति निदर्शनं Pt. 3. 23. -4 An instance, example, illustration ; ननु प्रभुरेव निदर्शनं *S*. 2 ; निदर्शनमसाराणां लघुर्बहुतृणं नरः *Si*. 2. 50 ; R. 8. 45. -5 A scheme, system. -6 A precept, scriptural authority, an injunction. -7 The third member of an Indian syllogism (usually called उदाहरण q. v.). —ना A figure of speech (in Rhetoric) thus defined :—निदर्शना । अभवन्वस्तुसंबंध उपमापरिकल्पकः K. P. 10 ; *e. g*. R. 1. 2.

निद्रा 2. P. To fall asleep, sleep.

निद्रा 1 Sleep, sleepiness ; प्रच्छायसुलभनिद्रा दिवसाः *S*. 1. 3 ; निद्रामुद्रां क्षिपन् Mâl. 2. 12. -2 Sloth. -3 Shutting, budding state. -Comp. —अलस *a*. dull or languid with drowsiness, fast asleep ; निद्रालसा बर्हिणः V. 3. 2. —भंगः awaking. —वृक्षः darkness. —संजननं phlegm, phlegmatic humour.

निद्राण *a*. 1 Sleeping, asleep. -2 Shut, closed (as a bud).

निद्रालु *a*. Sleeping, asleep.—लुः An epithet of Vishṇu.

निद्रित *a*. Asleep, slept.

निधन *a*. [निवृत्तं धनं यस्मात् ; Uṇ. 2. 81.] Poor, indigent ; अहो निधनता सर्वापदामास्पदं Mk 1. 14. —नः -नं 1 Destruction, annihilation, death, loss ; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः Bg. 3. 35 ; म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालं *Git*. 1 ; कल्पांतेष्वपि न प्रयाति निधनं विद्याख्यमंतर्धनं Bh. 2. 16 ; Pt. 1. 21 ; 5. 95. -2 The concluding passage at the end of a Sâman sung in chorus. -3 The *finale* (in music), -4 N. of the eighth lunar mansion. -5 Conclusion, end, termination. -6 Ved. Residence ; receptacle. —नः The head of a family. —नं Family, race. -Comp. —कारिन् *a*. fatal, destructive. —क्रिया a funeral ceremony.

निधनता Indigence, poverty ; Mk. 1. 14.

निधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, put or set down ; शिरसि निदधानोंजलिपुटं Bh. 3. 123 ; R. 3. 50, 62 ; 12. 52 ; *Si*. 1. 13. -2 To confide, or entrust, commit to the care of ; निदधे विजयाशंसां चापे सीतां च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44 ; 15. 36. -3 To give, impart to, deposit with ; दिनांते निहितं तेजः सवित्रेव हुताशनः R. 4. 1. -4 To put down, lay, allay, restrain ; सलिलैर्निहितं रजः क्षितौ Ghat. 1. -5 To bury, conceal or hide (as under ground) ; Ms. 5. 68. -6 To fix or direct the thoughts upon ; cf. निधे. 7 To determine, resolve. -8 To direct one's labours, endeavour. -9 To appoint. -10 To remove, relinquish. -11 To lay up, treasure up. -12 To remember, keep or bear in mind. -13 To end, close.

निधा Ved. 1 Laying snares. -2 A net or snare.

निधानं 1 Putting down, laying down, depositing. -2 Keeping, preserving. -3 A place where anything is placed, a receptacle, reservoir ; निधानं धर्माणां G. L. 18. -4 Treasure ; निधानगर्भामिव सागरांबरां R. 3. 9, Bg. 9. 18 ; विधेव लोकस्य परं निधानं Subhâsh. -5 Hoard, store, property; wealth. -6 A place of cessation or rest.

निधिः [नि-धा-आधारे कि] 1 Abode, receptacle, reservoir ; जल°, तोय°, तपोनिधि &c. -2 A store house, treasury. -3 A treasure, store, hoard, (for the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवनिधि). -4 The ocean. -5 An epithet of Vishṇu. -6 A man endowed with many good qualities. -Comp. -ईशः..-नाथः an epithet of Kubera.

निधुवनं [नितरां धुवनं हस्तपादादिचालनमत्र] 1 Agitation, trembling. -2 Sexual enjoyment, coition ; अतिशयमधुरिपुनिधुवनशीलं Gît. 2, *Si*. 11. 18 ; Ch. P. 4, 8, 25. -3 Pleasure, enjoyment, sport.

निध्यै 1 P. 1 To think of, meditate upon, remember ; Bk. 14. 65. -2 To meditate deeply upon, look steadfastly or intently at ; अंगुलीयकं निध्यायंती M. 1 ; *Si*. 8. 69 ; 12. 40 ; Ki. 10. 46, 14. 58.

निदिध्यासः, निदिध्यासनं Profound and repeated meditation, constant musing.

निध्यात *a*. Meditated or thought on.

निध्यानं Seeing, beholding, sight.

निध्वानः Sound.

निनंक्षु *a*. 1 Wishing to die. -2 Wishing to escape or fly away ; Bk. 4. 33.

निनद् 1 P. 1 To sound, shout ; R. 5. 75 ; M. 5. 10 ; Bk. 6. 117. -2 To resound, echo.

निन (ना) दः 1 Sound, noise ; U. 3. 7 ; उच्चचार निनदोंऽभसि तस्याः R. 9. 73 ; 11. 15 ; Rs. 1. 15. -2 Buzzing, humming (of bees &c.). -3 A sound like that of a chariot.

निनादित *a*. Filled with noise, resounding, made to sound. —तं A sound.

निनादिन् *a*. 1 Sounding, ringing. -2 Causing to sound, playing (as a musical instrument).

निनयनं See under निनी.

निनर्द् 1 P. 1 To sound. -2 To prolong a note (in chanting).

निनर्दः Prolonging a note in chanting.

निनाह्यः A water-jar to be put into the ground.

निनी 1 P. 1 To take near or towards, carry near, bring, fetch ; Y 3. 295. -2 To bend, incline ; वक्त्रं निनीय. -3 To pour down. -4 To bring about, accomplish, perform. -5 To spend (time).

निनयनं 1 Performance. -2 Performing, accomplishing. -3 Pouring out.

निनृत्त *a*. Repeated (as a portion of a verse.)

निनृत्तिः *f*. Repetition.

निंद् 1 P. (निंदति, निंदित ; प्रणिंदति) To blame, censure, find fault with, revile, reproach, condemn; निनिंद रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती Ku. 5. 1 ; सा निंदंती स्वानि भाग्यानि बाला *S*. 5. 30 ; Bg. 2. 36, Ms. 3. 42.

निंदक *a*. [निंद्-वुञ्] Blaming, censuring, abusing, defaming.

निंदनं, निंदा [निंद्-भावे-ल्युट् अ वा] 1 Blame, censure, reproof, reproach, abuse, reviling, defamation ; व्याजस्तुतिर्मुखे निंदा K. P. 10 ; पर°, वेद . 2 Injury, wickedness. -Comp. —स्तुतिः *f*. 1. ironical praise, irony. -2 covert praise.

निंदित *p. p*. [निंद्-क्त] 1 Blamed, censured, abused, defamed &c. -2 Low, despicable. -3 Prohibited, forbidden.

निंद्य *a*. 1 Blameable, censurable, reprehensible, bad, vile. -2 Forbidden, prohibited.

निंदुः *f*. A woman bearing a dead child.

निपः- पं A water-jar. —पः The Kadamba tree.

निप (पा) ठः, निपठनं, निपठितिः *f*. Reading, reciting, studying.

निपत् 1 P. 1 To fall or come down, descend, alight, sink down ; निपतंती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38 ; Bk. 15. 27. -2 To be cast at, be directed towards ; R. 6. 11. -3 To throw oneself down (as at the feet), fall prostrate; देवास्तदंते हरमूढभार्यं किरीटबद्धांजलयो निपत्य Ku. 7. 92; R. 4. 50 ; Bh. 2. 31. -4 To fall or descend into, meet in; R. 10. 26. -5 To fall upon, attack, rush at or upon ; सिंहः शिशुरपि निपतति मदमलिनकपोलभित्तिषु गजेषु Bh. 2. 38. -6 To happen, occur, take place, fall to one's lot; सकृदंशो निपतति Ms. 9. 47. -7 To be placed, occupy a place; अभ्यर्हितं पूर्वं निपतति. -8 To flow in, discharge into. -9 To fall into ruin. -10 To fall into (any state). —*Caus*. 1 To cause to fall down,

throw or hurl down. -2 To kill, destroy; तातं निपात्य सह बंधुजनाक्षितेऽपि Mu. 5. 7, Pt. 3. 63. -3 To inlay, emboss. -4 To direct (the eyes) upon. -5 To spit out. -6 To raise or levy (as a tribute). -7 (In gram.) To put down as a special or irregular form, to mention as an irregular formation; एते पंचविंशतिरजंता निपात्यंते Sk.

निपतनं 1 Falling down, descending, alighting. -2 Flying down.

निपत्या 1 Slippery ground. -2 A battle-field.

निपातः 1 Falling or coming down, descending, alighting; पयोधरोत्सेधनिपातचूर्णिताः Ku. 5. 24; Rs. 5. 4. -2 Attacking, falling upon, a spring, leap; R. 2. 60. -3 Casting, hurling, discharging; Ku. 3. 15. -4 Descent, fall; निशितनिपाताः शराः S. 1. 10. -5 Dying, death; Ms. 6. 31. -6 Accidental occurrence or mention. -7 An irregular form, irregularity, putting down as irregular or exceptional; एते निपाताः, निपातोयं &c. -8 A particle, an indeclinable; see P. I. 4. 56. -9 The opposite extremity, the lower end.

निपातकः -कं Sin, a bad act.

निपातन *a.* Killing, destroying. —नं 1 Throwing down, beating or knocking down; Ms. 11. 209. -2 Overthrowing, destroying, killing. -3 Touching with. -4 Putting down as irregular or exceptional. -5 An irregular form of a word, irregularity, exception. -6 Falling or flying down.

निपातित *a.* 1 Thrown or put down, felled. -2 Killed, destroyed. -3 Beaten down. -4 Irregular.

निपातिन् *a.* 1 Falling down, alighting; R. 9. 41. -2 Destroyed, decayed. -3 Destroying, R. 11. 21.

निपलाशं *ind.* Ved. Without speaking (like a tree without foliage).

निपा 2 P. 1 To drink or suck in, imbibe. -2 To absorb, dry up. -3 To drink, kiss; अत एव निपीयतेऽधरः Pt. 1. 189; दंतच्छदं प्रियतमेन निपीतसारं Rs. 4. 13. -4 To feast on (with the eyes or ears).

निपानं 1 Drinking. -2 Any reservoir of water, pool, puddle; गाहंतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्मुहुस्ताडितं S. 2. 6; H. 1. 172; R. 9. 53. -3 A place or trough near a well for watering cattle. -4 A well. -5 A milk-pail.

निपीत *p. p.* Drunk in, absorbed, dried up.

निपीतिः *f.* Drinking.

निपाकः Maturing, ripening.

निपादः Ved. 1 Low ground. -2 High and low ground.

निपीड् 10 U. 1 To harass, pain, molest, injure, punish, trouble; Ms. 7. 23. -2 To press together, squeeze. -3 To seize, grasp, hold fast, embrace; गुरोः सदारस्य निपीड्य पादौ R. 2. 23, 5. 65. -4 To impress. -5 To eclipse.

निपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing; Si. 1. 74, 13. 11. -2 Hurting, injuring. —ना Oppression, hurt, injury.

निपीडित *p. p.* 1 Squeezed, pressed. -2 Pained, hurt. -3 Embraced.

निपुण *a.* 1 Clever, sharp, shrewd, skilful; वयस्य निसर्गनिपुणाः स्त्रियः M. 3. -2 Proficient or skilled in, conversant or familiar with (with loc. or instr.); वाचि निपुणः; वाचा निपुणः. -3 Experienced. -4 Kindly or friendly towards. -5 Acute, fine, delicate, minute, sharp. -6 Complete, perfect, accurate. —णं *ind.* or निपुणेन 1 Skilfully, cleverly. -2 Perfectly, completely, totally. -3 Exactly, carefully, accurately, minutely; निपुणमन्विष्यन्नुपलब्धवान् Dk. 59. -4 In a delicate manner.

निपुणता-त्वं 1 Skilfulness, cleverness. -2 Carefulness, accuracy.

निबंध् 9 P. 1 To bind, tie, fasten, chain, fetter; आत्मवंतं न कर्माणि निबध्नंति धनंजय Bg. 4. 41; 9. 9; 14. 7; 18. 17; Ms. 6. 14; Ku. 5. 10. -2 To fix upon, rivet; त्वयि निबद्धरतेः V. 4. 29, Bh. 3. 87. -3 To join, unite, connect; R. 13. 15. -4 To form, build, construct, arrange; हेमनिबद्धं चक्रं, पाषाणचयबद्धः कूपः &c. -5 To write, compose; मया निबद्धेयमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5. -6 To restrain, obstruct. -7 To fix upon, impose. -8 To appoint. -9 To place, locate.

निबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fettered, stopped, closed &c. -2 Connected with, relating to. -3 Formed of. -4 Set or inlaid with. -5 Called as a witness. -6 Restricted, checked. 7 Composed, written. -8 Covered with, enveloped. -9 Furnished with.

निबंद्धृ *m.* 1 A writer, author. -2 A commentator. -3 A binder.

निबंधः 1 Binding, tying, fastening. -2 Attachment, intentness; Bg. 16. 5. -3 Composing, writing down. -4 A literary composition or treatise, work; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रबंधविन्यासवैदग्ध्यनिधिर्निबंधं चक्रे Vâs. -5 A compendium. -6 Restraint, obstruction, confinement. -7 Suppression of urine. -8 A bond, fetter. -9 A grant of property, an assignment of cattle, money &c. for support; भूर्या पिता-

महोपात्ता निबंधो द्रव्यमेव वा Y. 2. 121. -10 Fixed property. -11 Foundation, origin. -12 Cause, reason. —धं Song, singing.

निबंधनं 1 The act of fastening, binding together. -2 Constructing, building. -3 Restraining, checking, confining. -4 A bond, fetter. -5 A tie, band, support, stay; आशानिबंधनं जाता जीवलोकस्य U. 3; यस्त्वमिवं मामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निबंधनं Mâl. 3. -6 Dependence, connection; ते त्वदाशानिबंधनाः M. 4. 14; परस्परनिबंधनः Pt. 1. 79 'inter-dependent.' -7 Cause, origin, ground, motive, basis, foundation; वाक्प्रतिष्ठानिबंधनानि देहिनां व्यवहारतंत्राणि Mâl. 4 'based on' &c.; प्रत्याशा° 3. अनिबंधन causeless, accidental; U. 5, 7. -8 Abode, seat, receptacle; Mâl. 2. 6. -9 Composing, arrangement; Ku. 7. 90 (रचना). -10 A literary composition or work, a treatise. -11 A grant (of land), an assignment; सद्वृत्तिः सन्निबंधना Si. 2. 112 (where निबंधन means 'a treatise' also). -12 The peg of a lute. -13 (In gram.) Syntax. -14 A commentary.

निबंधनी A bond, fetter, tie.

निबंधिन् *a.* 1 Binding, fastening, confining. -2 Connected with. -3 Causing, being the origin of, producing.

निब्र(ब)र्हण *a.* Destroying, destroyer, enemy (in comp.); Ki. 2. 43; Mv. 3. 37. —णं Killing, destruction, annihilation, slaughter; N. 1. 131.

निबिड *a.* Dense, thick. -2 Hard, difficult; Ku. 3. 59. See निविड.

निबुध् 1 P. 1 To know, understand, learn; निबोध साध्वी तव चेत्कुतूहलं Ku. 5. 52; 3. 14; Ms. 1. 68; Y, 1. 2. -2 To regard or consider as, deem. -3 To listen or attend to. —*Caus.* To explain, inform, acquaint.

निबोधः -धनं 1 Understanding, learning. -2 Acquainting, informing.

निभ [नि-भा-क] (At the end of comp. only) Like, similar, resembling; उद्बुद्धमुग्धकनकाब्जनिभं वहंती Mâl. 1. 40; so चंद्रनिभानना &c. —भः -भं 1 Appearance, light, manifestation. -2 Pretence, disguise, pretext. -3 A trick, fraud.

निभल् 10 U. To see, behold, perceive, look at; निभाल्य भूयो निजगौरिमाणं मा नाम मानं सहसैव यासीः Bv. 2. 176; or यन्मां न भामिनि निभालयसि प्रभातनीलारविंदमदभंगिपदैः कटाक्षैः 3. 4.

निभालनं Seeing, sight, perception.

निभृत *a.* 1 Quite frightened (अत्यंतभीत). -2 Gone, past.

निभृत *a.* 1 Placed down, deposited, lowered. -2 Filled with, full of; चिंतया निभृतः Bhâg. -3 Concealed, hidden, out of sight, unperceived, unobserved ; निभृतो भूत्वा Pt. 1 ; नभसा निभृतेंदुना R. 8. 15. 'with the moon become invisible, about to set or go down' ; Ve. 6. 2, *Si.* 6. 20. -4 Secret, covert ; *Si.* 13. 42. -5 (*a*) Still, silent ; निभृतद्विरेफं (कानन) Ku. 3. 42, 6. 2. (*b*) Steady, fixed, immoveable, motionless ; *S.* 1. 8. -6 Mild, gentle ; अनिभृता वायवः Ki. 13. 66 'not gentle, violent or strong' ; Mâl. 2. 12 ; Mv. 3. 14. -7 Modest; humble ; अनिभृतकरेषु प्रियेषु Me. 68, प्रणामनिभृता कुलवधूरिव Mu. 1. -8 Firm, resolute. -9 Lonely, solitary ; निभृतनिकुंजगृहं गतया Gît. 2. -10 Shut, closed (as a door). -11 True, faithful, firmly attached. -तं Modesty, humility. -तं *ind.* 2 Secretly, covertly, privately, unperceived ; *S.*3; *Si.* 3. 74 ; Me. 9. 263. -2 Silently, quietly ; K. 134. -3 Out of sight, in a corner. -Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* firm, resolute.

निमदः A distinct but slow pronunciation.

निमंत्र् 10 A. To invite, call, summon ; विरूपो निमंत्रिताश्चैनमभिजग्मुर्महर्षयः R. 15. 59 ; 11. 32 ; Y. 1. 225.

निमंत्रणं 1 Invitation. -2 Summoning, calling. -3 A summons. -Comp. —पत्रं 1. An invitation card or note. -2. a summons.

निमयः Barter, exchange.

निमज्ज् 6 P. 1 To sink, sink down or under, sink into (fig. also): यथा प्लवेनोपलेन निमज्जत्युदके तरन् । तथा निमज्जतोऽधस्तादज्ञौ दातृप्रतीच्छकौ Ms. 4. 194 ; 5. 73 ; शोके मुहुश्चाविरतं न्यमांक्षीत् Bk. 3. 30 ; 15. 31 ; *Si.* 9. 74 ; Gît. 1. -2 To be merged into, merge, disappear, escape observation ; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतींदोः किरणेष्विवांकः Ku. 1. 3. -3 To immerse in water, cause to sink down.

निमग्न *p. p.* 1 Plunged, dipped into, immersed, submerged, sunk (fig. also) ; वल्मीकार्धनिमग्नमूर्तिः *S.* 7. 11 ; निमग्नस्य पयोराशौ, चिंतानिमग्न &c. -2 Gone down, set (as the sun). -3 Overwhelmed, covered. -4 Depressed, not prominent.

निमज्जथुः 1 The act of diving or entering into, plunging. -2 Plunging into the bed, sleeping, going to bed; तल्पे कांतातरैः सार्धं मन्येऽहं धिङ् निमज्जथुं Bk. 5. 20.

निमज्जनं Bathing, diving, plunging, sinking (lit. and fig.) ; इक्षु निमज्जनमुपैति सुधायां N. 5. 94 ; एवं संसारगहने उन्मज्जननिमज्जने Mb.

निमानं 1 Measure. -2 Price (निमानं = मूल्यं Sk).

निमिः 1 Winking, twinkling (of the eyes). -2 N. of one of the descendants of Ikshvâku, and ancestor of the line of kings who ruled in Mithilâ.

निमित्तं [नि-मिद् क्त Tv.] 1 A cause, motive, ground, reason ; निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमः *S.* 7. 30. -2 The instrumental or efficient cause (opp. उपादान). -3 Any apparent cause, pretext ; निमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसाचिन् Bg. 11. 33 ; निमित्तमात्रेण पांडवक्रोधेन भवितव्यं Ve. 1. -4 A mark, sign, token. -5 A butt, mark, target; निमित्तादपराद्धेषोर्धानुष्कस्येव वल्गितं *Si.* 2. 27. -6 An omen, prognostic (good or bad) ; निमित्तं सूचयित्वा *S.* 1 ; निमित्तानि च पश्यामि विपरीतानि केशव Bg. 1. 31 ; R. 1. 86 ; Ms. 6. 50 ; Y. 1. 203, 3. 171. (निमित्त is used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'caused or occasioned by'; किंनिमित्तोयमातंकः *S.* 3 ; निमित्तं, निमित्तेन, निमित्तात् 'because of', 'on account of.') -Comp. —अर्थः the infinitive mood (in gram). —आवृत्तिः *f.* dependence on a special cause. —कारणं, -हेतुः an instrumental or efficient cause. —कालः a specific time. —कृत् *m.* a crow. —धर्मः 1. expiation. -2. an occasional rite. —विद् *a.* knowing good or bad omens. (*-m.*) an astrologer.

निमित्तिन् *a.* Having a cause, influenced by (some cause or ground).

निमिश्ल *a.* Ved. 1 Commingling, mixing with. -2 Devoted to.

निमिष् 6 P. To shut the eyes ; wink, twinkle Bg. 5. 9.

निमिष् *f.* Ved. 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 Shutting the eyes. —*m.* A god.

निमिषः 1 Winking, shutting the eye, twinkling. -2 Twinkling of the eye as a measure of time, a moment. -3 the shutting of flowers. -4 Morbid twinkling of the eye. -5 N. of Vishṇu. -Comp. —अंतरं the interval of a moment.

निमेषः Twinkling of the eye, a moment &c.; see निमिष ; हरति निमेषात् कालः सर्वं Moha M. 4. ; अनिमेषेण चक्षुषा 'with a steadfast or fixed look'; R. 2. 19 ; 3. 43, 61. -Comp. —कृत् *f.* lightning. —रुच् *m.* a fire-fly.

निमेषकः 1 Twinkling of the eye. -2 A fire-fly.

निमील् 1 P. 1 To shut the eyes ; R. 12. 65 ; Ms. 1. 52. -2 To close the eyes in death, die ; निमिमील नरोत्तमप्रिया हृतचंद्रा तमसेव कौमुदी R. 8. 37. -3 To obscure (fig.) ; प्रजालोपनिमीलितः R. 1. 68. -4 To be closed or shut (as eyes, flowers &c.) ; निमीलितानामिव पंकजानां. -5 To disappear, vanish, set (fig. also) ; नरेंद्रे जीवलोकोऽयं निमीलति निमीलति H. 3. 145 ; न्यमीलन्निमीलितनक्षत्रा Hariv. —*Caus.* 1 To shut, close ; उन्मीलितमपि दृष्टिर्निमीलितेवांधकारेण Mk. 1. 33 ; न्यमिमिलद्दृग्जनयनं मालिनी *Si.* 9. 11 ; लीलापद्मं न्यमीलयत् Kâv. 2. 261 ; Ku. 3. 36 ; 5. 57 ; R. 19. 28. -2 To kill.

निमीलनं 1 Shutting the eyelids, winking ; नयननिमीलनखिन्नया यया ते Gît. 4 ; Amaru. 33. -2 Closing the eyes in death, death. -3 (In astr.) Total eclipse.

निमीला, निमीलिका 1 Shutting the eyes. -2 Winking, blinking, conniving at anything. -3 Fraud, pretence, trick.

निमीलित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed. -2 Obscured, darkened ; R. 9. 74. -3 Benumbed, stupefied. -4 Disappeared, set.

निमूलं *ind.* Down to the root ; निमूलकाषं कषति.

निमेयः Barter, exchange.

निम्न *a.* 1 Deep (lit. and fig.); चकितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा निम्ननाभिः Me. 82 ; Rs. 5. 12 ; *Si.* 10. 58. -2 Low, depressed. —म्नं 1 Depth, low ground, low land ; (कः) पयश्च निम्नाभिमुखं प्रतीपयेत् Ku. 5. 5 ; न च निम्नादिव सलिलं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं *S.* 3. 1 ; Y. 2. 151 ; Rs. 2. 13. -2 A slope, declivity. -3 A gap, chasm in the ground. -4 A depression, low part ; जलनिधिडितवल्कलानिम्नोन्नताभिः Mâl. 4. 10. -Comp. —उन्नत *a.* low and high, depressed and elevated, uneven. —गतं a low place. —गा a river, a mountain-stream ; R. 8. 8.

निंबः A tree with bitter fruits ; आम्रं छित्त्वा कुठारेण निंबं परिचरेत्तु यः । यश्चैनं पयसा सिंचेन्नैवास्य मधुरो भवेत् ॥ Râm. -Comp. —तरुः 1. the Mandâra tree. -2. the Nimba tree.

निंबू *f.* A kind of जंबीर (lime). निंबूकः The common lime.

निम्लुक्तिः *f.*, निम्लोचः Sunset.

नियंत्रणं —णा 1 Checking, reserve, restraint ; आनियंत्रणानुयोगो नाम तपस्विजनः *S.* 1. -2 Restricting, confining (to a particular sense) ; अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्यैकार्थनियंत्रणं S. D. 2. -3 Guiding, governing. -4 Defining.

नियंत्रित *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained, checked. -2 Guided, governed. -3 Restricted, confined to (a particular sense, as a word).

नियम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, curb, check, control, govern ; प्रकृत्या नियताः

स्वया Bg. 7. 20 ; (सुतां) शशाक मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् Ku 5. 5. 'could not dissuade her' &c. -2 To suppress, suspend, hold in (as breath, &c.) : Ms. 2. 192 ; न कथंचन दुर्योनिः प्रकृतिं स्वां नियच्छति Ms. 10. 59 'does not suppress or conceal,' &c.-3 To offer, give : को नः कुले निवपनानि नियच्छतीति S. 6. 24. -4 To punish chastise: नियंतव्यश्च राजभिः Ms. 9. 213. -5 To regulate or direct in general ; लोकान् नियमयत इवात्मदशांतरेषु S. 4. 2. -3 To attain, obtain : नालज्ञश्चाप्रयासेन मोक्षमार्गं नियच्छति Y. 3. 115 ; Ms. 2. 93. -7 To put on, assume. -8 To place upon. —*Caus.* (नियमयति) 1 To restrain, control, regulate, check, punish ; नियमयसि विमार्गप्रस्थितानात्तदंडः S. 5. 8. -2 To bind, fasten ; Si. 7. 56 ; R. 5, 73. -3 To moderate, lessen, mitigate, relieve; छायाद्रुमैर्नियमितार्कमयूखतापः S. 4. 10 ; Ku. 1. 60.

नियत *p. p.* 1 Curbed, restrained.-2 Subdued, controlled, self-possessed, self-governed. -3 Abstemious, temperate. -4 Attentive. intent. -5 Fixed, permanent, constant, steady. -6 (*a*) Certain, settled, sure; Pt. 1. 284. (*b*) Fixed; प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. -7 Inevitable. -8 Positive, definite. -9 Forming the subject of consideration, relevant or irrelevant; see तुल्ययोगिता. -10 Maintained, observed (as a vow &c.); S. 7. 20. —तं *ind.* 1 Always, constantly. -2 Positively, certainly, invariably, inevitably, surely. -3 Forcibly.

नियतिः *f.* 1 Restraint, restriction. -2 Destiny, fate, luck, fortune (good or bad); नियतिबलात् Dk. ; नियतेर्नियोगात् Si. 4. 34 ; Ki. 2. 12, 4. 21. -3 A religious duty or obligation. -4 Self-command, self-restraint.

नियंतृ *m.* 1 A charioteer, driver. Si. 12. 24. -2 A governor, ruler, master, regulator ; R. 1. 17, 15. 51. -3 A punisher, chastiser. -4 The Supreme Being.

नियमः 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Taming, subduing. -3 Confining, preventing. -4 A restraint, check ; वाचि नियमः U. 2. 2 ; Ms. 8. 122. -5 Restriction, limitation. -6 A rule or precept, law (in general), usage ; नायमेकांततो नियमः S.B. -7 Regularity; Ratn. 1. 20. -8 Certainty, ascertainment.-9 An agreement, promise, vow, engagement. -10 Necessity, obligation. -11 Any voluntary or self-imposed religious observance (dependent on external conditions); R. 1. 94 : Ki 5 40 ; (see Malli. on Si. 13 23). -12 Any minor observance or lesser vow, a duty prescribed to be done, but which is not so obligatory as a यम q. v.: शौचमिज्या तपो दानं स्वाध्यायोपस्थनिग्रहः । व्रतमौनोपवासं च स्नानं च नियमा दश ॥ Atri. -13 Penance, devotion, religious austerities ; नियमविघ्नकारिणी S. 1 ; R. 15. 74. -14 (in Mīm. phil.) A rule or precept which lays down or *specifies* something which, in the absence of that rule, would be *optional*: विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति. -15 (In Yoga phil) Restraint of the mind, the second of the 8 principal steps of meditation *inyoga*. -16 (In Rhet.) A poetical common place or convention, as the description of the cuckoo in spring, peacocks in the rains &c. -17 Defining, definition. -18 Keeping down, lowering (as the voice). (नियमेन as a rule, invariably). -Comp. —निष्ठा rigid observance of prescribed rites. —पत्रं a written agreement. —विधिः a religious rite, daily ritual; Ku. 1. 60. —स्थ *a.* observing penance : Ku. 5. 13. —स्थितिः *f.* steady observance of religious obligations, asceticism.

नियमनं 1 Checking, punishing : restraining, subduing ; नियमनादसतां च नराधिपः R. 9. 6. -2 Restriction, limitation. -3 Humiliation. -4 A precept, fixed rule. -5 Binding, tying down.

नियमवती A woman having the monthly courses.

नियमित *p. p.* 1 Checked, curbed, restrained. -2 Moderated, tempered. -3 Removed, lessened. -4 Governed, guided. -5 Regulated, prescribed, laid down. -6 Fixed, agreed upon, stipulated. -7 Bound, confined. -8 Observed (as a vow or penance).

नियामः 1 Restraint. -2 A religious vow. -3 A boatman.

नियामक *a.* (मिका *f.*) 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Subduing, overpowering. -3 Limiting, restricting, defining more closely.. -4 Guiding, governing. —कः 1 A master, ruler. -2 A charioteer. -3 A boatman, sailor. -4 A pilot.

नियामकता 1 Controlling. -2 Exact definition.

नियवः Ved. 1 Mixing, mixture. -2 A continuous line.

नियानं Ved. A cow-pen ; Rv. 10. 19. 4.

नियातन See निपातन.

नियुज् 7 A. 1 To appoint, depute, order (with loc.); यन्मां विधेयविषये भवान्नियुंक्ते Māl. 1. 9; असाधुदर्शी तत्रभवान् काश्यपः य इमामाश्रमधर्मे नियुंक्ते S. 1 ; Ku. 3. 13 ; R. 5. 29. -2 To join, unite, fasten to. -3 To prescribe, ordain. -4 To yoke, harness (as horses) -5 To employ, engage.-6 To authorize. -7 To commit, consign, entrust. -8 To urge, incite, constrain. -9 To trouble, harass. —*Caus.* 1 To join, unite, provide, or endow with, give to: (स्मरं) वपुषा स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42. -2 To yoke, harness. -3 To incite, urge ; Bg. 3. 1 ; प्रश्नकर्मणि मां नियोजयति K. ; Pt. 5. 81. -4 To appoint, employ ; ईदृशेषु नियोगेषु नियोजिताः Mn. 6. -5 To use, employ; Pt. 1. 72; Ku. 4. 15. -6 To devote, apply. -7 To expose, put to ; श्रमाय मां नियोजयसि Pt. 2.

नियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Directed, ordered, instructed, commanded.-2 Authorised, appointed. -3 Permitted to raise issue ; see नियोग (7) below. -4 Attached to. -5 Fastened to. -6 Ascertained. -7 Prompted, incited. —क्तः A functionary, an officer, any one charged with some business.

नियुक्तिः *f.* 1 Injunction, order, command. -2 Appointment, commission, office, charge.

नियोक्तृ *m.* An employer, a master.

नियोगः 1 Employment, use, application. -2 An injunction, order, command, direction, commission, charge, appointed task or duty, any business committed to one's care ; यः सावज्ञो माधवश्रीनियोगे M. 5. 8 ; मनोनियोगक्रिययोत्सुकं मे R. 5. 11 ; अथवा नियोगः खल्वीदृशो मंदभाग्यस्य U. 1 ; अज्ञापयतु को नियोगोऽनुष्ठीयतामिति S. 1. त्वमपि स्वनियोगमशून्यं कुरु 'go about your own business,' do your appointed duty', (frequently occurring in plays, and used as a courteous way of asking servants to withdraw). -3 Fastening or attaching to. -4 Necessity, obligation ; तस्मिन्नवश्ये नियोगेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. -5 Effort, exertion. -6 Certainty, ascertainment. -7 A practice prevalent in ancient times which permitted a childless widow to have intercourse with the brother or any near kinsman of her deceased husband to raise up issue to him, the son so born being called क्षेत्रज; cf. Ms. 9. 59 :—देवराद्वा सपिंडाद्वा स्त्रिया सम्यङ् नियुक्तया । प्रजेप्सिताधिगंतव्या संतानस्य परिक्षये ॥ ; see 60, 65 also. (Vyāsa begot पांडु and धृतराष्ट्र on the widows of विचित्रवीर्य in this way).

नियोगिन् *a.* 1 Appointed, employed. -2 Authorized. —*m.* An officer, dependant, minister. functionary.

नियोग्यः A lord master

नियोजनं 1 Fastening, attaching. -2 Ordering, prescribing. -3 Urging, impelling. -4 Appointing. -5 Ved. That with which anything is tied. —नी A halter.

नियोजित *a.* 1 Directed, ordered. -2 Appointed. -3 Joined to. -4 Instigated, incited. -5 Used, employed.

नियोज्यः One charged with any duty, a functionary, an officer, a servant, employee; सिध्यंति कर्मसु महत्स्वपि यन्नियोज्याः *S.* 7. 4.

नियुत् *m.* Ved. 1 A horse, particularly of Vâyu. -2 A praiser. —*f.* A line, row.

नियुतं 1 A million. -2 A hundred thousand. -3 Ten thousand crores or 100 Ayutas.

नियुद्धं Fighting on foot, close fight, personal struggle.

नियोद्धृ *m.* 1 A combatant, wrestler. -2 A cock.

नियोधकः A combatant, wrestler.

निर् *ind.* A substitute for निस् before vowels and soft consonants conveying the senses of 'out of', 'away from', 'without', 'free from', and may be frequently expressed by 'less', 'un', used with the noun; see the compounds given below; see निस् and cf. अ also. -Comp. —अंश *a.* 1. whole, entire. -2. not entitled to any share of the ancestral property. —अक्षः the place of no latitude (in astronomy). °देशः 1. a first meridian, as Lankâ. -2. a place where the sun is always vertical and the days and nights are equal. -3. the equatorial region. —अग्नि *a.* having lost or neglected the consecrated fire. —अंकुश *a.* 'not curbed by a hook,' unchecked, uncontrolled, unruly, independent, completely free, unfettered; निरंकुश इव द्विपः Bhâg.; कामो निकामनिरंकुशः Gît. 7; निरंकुशाः कवयः Sk.; Bh. 3. 105; Mv. 3. 39.; विनयरुचयः सदैव निरंकुशाः Mu. 3. 6. °ता self-will, independence. —अघ *a.* sinless, blameless. —अंग *a.* 1. having no parts. -2. deprived of expedients or resources. —अजिन *a.* skinless. —अंजन *a.* 1. without collyrium: Ki. 8. 52. -2. unstained, untinged. -3. free from falsehood. -4. simple, artless. (-नः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. N. of the Supreme Being. (-ना) 1. the day of full moon. -2 an epithet of Durgâ. —अतिशय *a.* unsurpassed, matchless, unrivalled; Pt. 1. 30. (-यः) the Supreme Being. —अत्यय *a.* 1. free from danger, secure, safe; R. 17. 53. -2. free from fault, unblameable, faultless, disinterested; Ki. 1. 12, 13 61. -3. completely successful. —अध्व *a.* one who has lost one's way. —अनुक्रोश *a.* pitiless, merciless, hard-hearted (-शः) mercilessness, hard-heartedness. —अनुग *a.* having no followers. —अनुनासिक *a.* not nasal. —अनुरोध *a.* 1. unfavourable, unfriendly. -2. unkind, unamiable; Mâl. 10. —अंतर *a.* 1. constant, perpetual, uninterrupted, incessant; निरंतराधिपत्यैः Bv. 1. 16; निरंतरास्वंतरवातवृष्टिषु Ku. 5. 25. -2. having no intervening or intermediate space, having no interval, close, closely contiguous, in close contact; मूढे निरंतरपयोधरया मयैव Mk. 5. 15; हृदयं निरंतरबृहत्कठिनस्तनमंडलावरणमप्यभिद्यन् Si. 9. 66. -3. compact, dense; Si. 16. 76. -4. coarse, gross. -5. faithful, true (as a friend) -6. not hidden from view. -7. not different, similar, identical. -8 sincere, sympathetic; Pt. 1. 341. (-रं) *ind.* 1. without interruption, constantly, continually, incessantly. -2. without intervening space or interval. -3 closely, tightly, firmly. (परिष्वजस्व) कांतैरिदं मम निरंतरमंगमंगैः Ve. 3. 27; परिष्वजेत शयने निरंतरं Rs. 2. 11. -4. immediately. °अभ्यासः constant study, diligent exercise or practice. —अंतराल *a.* 1. without an intervening space, close. -2. narrow. —अन्वय *a.* 1. having no progeny, childless. -2. unconnected, unrelated. -3. not agreeing with the context (as a word in a sentence). -4. without logical connection or regular sequence, unmethodical. -5. without being seen, out of sight; Ms. 8. 332. -6. without retinue, unaccompanied, see अन्वय. -7. sudden, unexpected; U. 7. —अपत्रप *a.* 1. shameless, impudent. -2. bold. —अपराध *a.* guiltless, innocent, faultless, blameless. (-धः) innocence. —अपवर्त *a.* 1. not turning back. -2. (in arith.) leaving no common divisor, reduced to the lowest terms. —अपाय *a.* 1. free from harm or evil. -2. free from decay, imperishable. -3. infallible. —अपेक्ष *a.* 1. not depending on, irrespective or independent of, having no need of (with loc.); न्यायनिर्णीतसारत्वान्निरपेक्षमिवागमे Ki. 11. 39. -2. disregarding, taking no notice of. -3. free from desire, secure; H. 1. 83. -4. careless, negligent, indifferent. -5. indifferent to worldly attachments or pursuits; Ms. 6. 41. -6. disinterested, not expecting any reward from another; Bv. 1. 5. -7 without purpose (-क्षा) indifference, disregard. —अपेक्षित *a.* 1. disregarded. -2. regardless. —अपेक्षिन् *a.* disregarding, indifferent. —अभिभव *a.* 1. not subject to humiliation or disgrace. -2. not to be surpassed, unrivalled. —अभिमान *a.* 1. free from self-conceit, devoid of pride or egotism. -2 void of self-respect. -3. unconscious. —अभिलाष *a.* not caring for, indifferent to; स्वसुखनिरभिलाषः खिद्यसे लोकहेतोः *S.* 5. 7. —अभ्र *a.* cloudless. —अमर्ष *a.* 1. void of anger, patient. -2. apathetic. —अंबर *a.* naked. —अंबु *a.* 1. abstaining from water. -2. waterless, destitute of water. —अर्गल *a.* without a bolt, unbarred, unobstructed, unrestrained, unimpeded, completely free; M. 5; Mâl. 5. 26. (-लं) *ind.* freely. —अर्थ *a.* 1. void of wealth, poor, indigent; Pt. 1. 194. -2. meaningless, unmeaning (as a word or sentence). -3. non-sensical. -4. vain, useless, purposeless. (-र्थः) 1. loss, detriment. -2. nonsense. —अर्थक *a.* 1. useless, vain, unprofitable. -2 unmeaning, nonsensical, conveying no reasonable meaning. -3. (a consonant) not followed by a vowel. (-कं) an expletive; निरर्थकं तु हीत्यादि पूरणैकप्रयोजनं Chandr. 2. 6. —अवकाश *a.* 1. without free space. -2. without leisure. —अवग्रह *a.* 1. 'free from restraint,' unrestrained, unchecked, uncontrolled; irresistible. -2. free, independent. -3. self-willed, headstrong. (-हं) *ind.* 1. uninterruptedly. -2. intensely, strongly. —अवद्य *a.* 1. blameless, faultless, unblameable, unobjectionable; हृद्यनिरवद्यरूपो भूपो बभूव Dk. 1. -2. an epithet of the Supreme Being (having no passions). —अवधि *a.* 1. having no end, unlimited; U. 3. 44; 6. 30; Mâl. 1. 6. -2. continuous; Mâl. 4. 3. —अवयव *a.* 1. without parts. -2. indivisible. -3. without limbs. —अवलंब *a.* 1. unsupported, without support; *S.* 6. -2. not affording support. -3. not depending or relying on. —अवशेष *a.* whole, complete, entire. (निरवशेषेण *ind.* completely, entirely, fully, totally). —अव्यय *a.* eternal, immutable. —अशन *a.* abstaining from food. (-नं) fasting. —अष्ट *a.* Ved. driven away, scattered. (-ष्टः) a horse twenty-four year's old. —अस्त्र *a.* weaponless, unarmed. —अस्थि *a.* boneless. —अहंकार, -अहंकृति *a.* free from egotism or pride, humble, lowly. —अहंकृत *a.* 1. having no egotism or self-consciousness. -2 without individuality. -3. unselfish. —अहम् *ind.* free from egotism or self-conceit. —आकांक्ष *a.* 1. wishing nothing, free from desire. -2. wanting nothing to fill up or complete (as the sense or

a word or sentence). —आकार *a.* 1. devoid of form, formless, without form. -2 ugly, deformed.-3. disguised.-4. unassuming, modest.(-रः) 1. the universal spirit, Almighty.-2. an epithet of *S*iva -3. of Vishṇu. —आकृति *a.* 1. formless, shapeless. -2. deformed. (-तिः) 1. a religious student who has not duly gone through a course of study, or who has not properly read the Vedas.-2. especially, a Brâhmaṇa who has neglected the duties of his caste by not going through a regular course of study. -3. one who neglects the five great religious duties or Yaj*n*as. —आकाश *a.* leaving no free space, completely filled or occupied. —आकुल *a.* 1. unconfused, unperplexed, unbewildered. -2. steady, calm. -3. clear.-4. perspicuous. (-लं) 1. calmness, serenity.-2. perspicuity, clearness. —आक्रंद *a.* not crying or complaining. (-दः) a place where no sound can be heard.—आक्रोश *a.* unaccused, unreviled. —आगम *a.* not founded on revelation or scripture, not derived from the Vedas.—आगस् *a.* faultness, innocent, sinless; R. 8. 48. —आचार *a.* without approved customs or usages, lawless, barbarian. —आडंबर *a.* 1. without drums. -2 without show, unostentations. —आतंक *a.* 1. free from fear ; R. 1. 63.-2. without ailment, confortable, healthy. -3 not causing pain. -4. unchecked, unhampered ; Mâl. 5. 34. (-कः) an epithet of *S*iva.—आतप *a.* sheltered from heat, shady, not penetrated by the sun's rays. (-पा) the night. —आदर *a.* disrespectful. —आदानः an epithet of Buddha. —आधार *a.* 1. without a receptacle. -2. without support, supportless(fig. also); निराधारो हा रोदिमि कथय केषामिह पुरः G. L. 4, 39. —आधि *a.* secure, free from anxiety. —आनंद *a.* cheerless, sad, sorrowful. —आंत्र *a.* 1. disembowelled. -2. having the entrails hanging out.—आपद् *a.* free from misfortune or calamity. (*-f.*) prosperity. —आबाध *a.* 1. unvexed, unmolested, undisturbed, free from disturbance. -2. unobstructed. -3. not molesting or disturbing. -4. (in law) frivolously vexatious (as a suit or cause of complaint); *e. g.* अस्मद्गृहप्रदीपप्रकाशेनायं स्वगृहे व्यवहरति Mit. —आमय *a.* 1. free from disease or illness, sound, healthy, hale. -2. untainted, pure. -3. guileless. -4. free from defects or blemishes.-5. full, complete. -6. infalliable.-7. not liable to failure or miscarriage. (-यः -यं) freedom from disease or illness, health, well-being, welfare, happiness. (-यः) 1. a wild goat. -2. a hog or boar. —आमिष *a.* 1. fleshless. -2. having no sensual desires or covetousness. -3. receiving no wages or remuneration. —आय *a.* yielding no income or revenue, profitless. —आयत *a.* 1. full stretched or extended ; निरायतपूर्वकायाः *S.* 1. 8. -2. contracted, compact. —आयास *a.* not fatiguing, easy.—आयुध *a.* unarmed, weaponless.—आलंब *a.* 1. having no prop or support (fig. also) ; Mv. 4. 53. -2. not depending on another, independent. -3. self-supported, friendless, alone; निरालंबो लंबोदरजननि कं यामि शरणं Jag. (-बा) spikenard. (-बं) Brahman. —आलोक *a.* 1. not looking about or seeing.-2. deprived of sight.-3. deprived of light, dark ; Mâl. 5. 30. -4. invisible. (-कः) an epithet of *S*iva. —आश *a.* 1. devoid of hope, despairing or despondent of ; मनो बभूवेंदुमतीनिराशं R. 6. 2. -2. depriving (one) of all hope.—आशक, -आशिन् *a.* hopeless. —आशंक *a.* fearless. —आशिस् *a.* 1. without a boon or blessing. -2. without any desire, wish or hope. indifferent ; जगच्छरण्यस्य निराशिषः सतः Ku. 5. 76. —आश्रय *a.* 1. without a prop or support, supportless, unsupported. -2. friendless, destitute, alone, without shelter or refuge ; निराश्रयाधुना वस्सलता. -3. not deep (as a wound).—आस्वाद *a.* tasteless, insipid, unsavoury. —आहार *a.* 'foodless', fasting, abstaining from food. (-रः) fasting. —इंग *a.* immoveable, stationary. —इच्छ *a.* without wish or desire, indifferent. —इंद्रिय *a.* 1. having lost a limb or the use of it. -2. mutilated, maimed. -3. weak, infirm, frail. -4. barren. -5. without प्रमाण or means of certain knowledge ; Ms. 9. 18. -6. destitude of manly vigour, impotent (Ved.). —इंधन *a.* destitute of fuel. —ईति *a.* free from the calamities of the season ; R. 1. 63; see ईति. —ईश्वर *a.* godless, atheistic. —ईषं the body of a plough. —ईह *a.* 1. desireless, indifferent ; R. 10. 24. -2. inactive, (-हा), निरीहता-त्वं 1. inactivity. -2. indifference. —उच्छ्वास *a.* 1. breathless, without breathing. -2. narrow, contracted. (-सः) absence of breath. —उत्तर *a.* 1. answerless, without a reply. -2.unable to answer, silenced. -3.having no superior. —उत्सव *a.* without festivities ; विरतं गेयमृतुर्निरुत्सवः R. 8. 66. —उत्साह *a.* 1. inactive, indolent. -2. devoid of energy. (-हः) 1. absence of energy. -2.indolence.—उत्सुक *a.* 1. indifferent. -2. calm, tranquil. —उदक *a.* waterless.—उद्यम, -उद्योग *a.* effortless, inactive, lazy, idle. —उद्वेग *a.* free from excitement or perturbation, sedate, calm. —उपक्रम *a.* without a commencement.—उपद्रव *a.* 1. free from calamity or affliction, not visited by danger or adversity, lucky, happy, undisturbed, unmolested, free from hostile attacks. -2 free from national distress or tyranny. -3. causing no affliction.-4. auspicious (as a star). -5. secure, peaceful. —उपधि *a.* guileless, honest ; U. 2. 2.—उपपत्ति *a.* unsuitable. —उपपद *a.* 1. without any title or designation ; Mu. 3. -2. unconnected with a subordinate word.—उपप्लव *a.* 1. free from disturbance, obstacle or calamity, unharmed ; निरुपप्लवानि नः कर्माणि संवृत्तानि *S.* 3. -2. not causing any affliction or misery. -3. an epithet of *S*iva. —उपम *a.* peerless, matchless, incomparable. —उपसर्ग *a.* free from portents. —उपस्कृत *a.* not corrupted, pure. —उपहत *a.* 1. not injured, unhurt. -2. auspicious, lucky. —उपाख्य *a.* 1. unreal, false, non existent (as वंध्यापुत्र). -2. immaterial. -3. invisible. (-ख्यं) the supreme Brahman. —उपाय *a.* 1. without expedients, helpless. -2. unsuccessful.—उपेक्ष *a.* 1. free from trick or fraud.-2. not neglectful. —उष्मन् *a.* devoid of heat, cold. —गंध *a.* void of smell, scentless, unfragrant, inodorous; निर्गंधा इव किंशुकाः. °पुष्पी *f.* the *S*âlmali tree. —गर्व *a.* free from pride. —गवाक्षः *a.* windowless. —गुण *a.* 1. stringless (as a bow). -2. devoid of all properties. -3. devoid of good qualities, bad, worthless ; निर्गुणः शोभते नैव विपुलाडंबरोऽपि ना Bv. 1. 115. -4. without attributes. -5. having no epithet. (-णः) the Supreme Spirit. °आत्मक *a.* having no qualities. —गृह *a.* houseless, homeless; सुगृही निर्गृही कृता P. 1. 390. —गौरव *a.* 1. without dignity, undignified. -2. devoid of respect. —ग्रंथ *a.* 1. freed from all ties or hindrances. -2. poor, possessionless, beggarly.-3. alone, unassisted. (-थः) 1. an idiot, a fool. -2. a gambler. -3. a saint or devotee who has renounced all worldly attachments and wanders about naked and lives as a hermit. —ग्रंथक *a.* 1. clever, expert. -2. unaccompanied, alone. -3. deserted, abandoned. -4. fruitless. (-कः) 1. a religious mendicant. -2. a naked devotee. -3. a gambler. —ग्रंथिक *a.* clever. (-कः) a naked mendicant, a Jaina mendicant of the Digambara class. —घट्टं 1. a free market. -2. a crowded market. —घृण *a.* 1. cruel;

merciless, pitiless. -2. shameless, immodest. —घृणा cruelty. —घोष a. noiseless, still, calm. —जन °a. tenantless, uninhabited, unfrequented, lonely, desolate. (-नं) a desert solitude, lonely place. —जर a. 1. young, fresh.-2. imperishable, immortal. (-रः) a deity, god; (nom. pl. निर्जराः—निर्जरसः). (-रं) ambrosia, nectar. —जरायु a. Ved. skinless. —जल a. 1. waterless, desert, destitute of water. -2. not mixed with water. (-लः) a waste, desert. °एकादशी N. of the eleventh day in the bright half of Jyeshtha. —जिह्वः a frog. —जीव a. 1. lifeless. -2. dead; चिता दहति निर्जीवं चिंता दहति जीवितम्. —ज्ञाति a. having no kinsmen, alone. —ज्वर a. feverless, healthy. —दंडः a Sudra.—दय n. 1. merciless, cruel, pitiless, unmerciful, unkind. -2. passionate. -3. very close, firm or fast, strong, excessive, violent; सुरये विधेहि मयि निर्दयदंतदंशं Git. 10; निर्दयरतिश्रमालसाः R. 19. 32; निर्दयाश्लेषहेतोः Me. 106.—दयं ind. 1. unmercifully, cruelly.-2. violently, excessively; R. 11. 84. —दश a. more than ten days old. —दशन a. toothless. —दुःख a. 1. free from pain, painless. -2. not causing pain.—दैन्य a. happy, comfortable. —दोष a. 1. faultless, defectless; न निर्दोषं न निर्गुणं. -2. guiltless, innocent. —द्रव्य a. 1. immaterial. -2. without property, poor. —द्रोह a. not hostile, friendly, well-disposed, not malicious. —द्वंद्व a. 1. Indifferent in regard to opposite pairs of feelings (pleasure or pain), neither glad nor sorry; निर्द्वंद्वो नित्यसत्त्वस्थो निर्योगक्षेम आत्मवान् Bg. 2.45.-2.not dependent upon another, independent. -3.free from jealousy or envy.-4.not double.-5.not contested, undisputed. -6. not acknowledging two principles. —धन a. without property, poor, indigent; शशिनस्तुल्यवंशोऽपि निर्धनः परिभूयते Chāṇ 82. (-नः) an old ox. °ता, °त्वं poverty, indigence. —धर्म a. unrighteous, impious, unholy. —धूम a. smokeless. —नमस्कार a. 1. not courteous or civil, not respecting any one. -2. disrespected, despised. —नर a. abandoned by men, deserted. —नाथ a. without a guardian or master. °ता 1. want of protection. -2. widowhood. -3. orphanage.—नाभि a. going or reaching beyond the navel; Ku. 7 7. —नाशन,-नाशिन् a. expelling, banishing. -निद्र a. sleepless, wakeful. —निमित्त a. causeless. —निमेष a. not twinkling. —बंधु a. without kindred or relation, friendless. —बल n. powerless, weak, feeble.—बाध a. 1. unobstructed. -2. unfrequented, lonely, solitary. -3, unmolested. (-धः) 1. a part of the marrow. -2. a knob. —बुद्धि a. stupid, ignorant, foolish. —बुष, —बुस a. unhusked, freed from chaff. —भक्त a. taken without food (as a medicine).—भय a. 1. fearless, undaunted. -2. free from danger, safe, secure; Ms. 9. 255. —भर a. 1. excessive, vehement, violent, much, strong; त्रपाभरनिर्भरस्मरशर &c. Git. 12; Amarn. 42. -2. ardent.-3. fast, close (as embrace); कुचकुंभनिर्भरपरिरंभामृतं वांछति Git. 5; परिरभ्य निर्भरं Git. 1. -4. sound, deep (as sleep).-5 full of, filled with (at the end of comp.); आनंद°, गर्व° &c. (-रः) a servant receiving no wages. (-रं) excess. (रं ind.) 1. excessively, exceedingly, intensely. -2. soundly. —भाग्य a. unfortunate, unlucky. —भोग a. not fond of pleasures. —भृति a. without wages. —मक्षिक a. free from 'flies', undisturbed, private, lonely. (-कं) ind. without flies, i. e. lonely, private; कृतं भवतेदानीं निर्मक्षिकं S. 2. 6. —मज्ज a. fatless, meagre. —मत्सर a. free from envy, unenvious. -मत्स्य a. fishless.-मद a. 1. not intoxicated, sober, quiet. -2. not proud, humble. -3. sad, sorry.-4. not in rut (as an elephant).-मनुज,-मनुष्य a. tenantless, uninhabited, deserted by men. -मन्यु a. free from anger. —मम a. 1. free from all connection with the outer world, who has renounced all worldly ties; संसारमिव निर्ममः (ततार) R. 12. 60; Bg. 2. 71; 3. 30. -2. unselfish, disinterested. -3. indifferent (with loc.); निर्ममे निर्ममोऽर्थेषु मथुरां मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28; माल्येष्वर्थेषु निर्ममः Mb. -4 an epithet of Siva.—मर्याद a. 1.boundless, immeasurable.-2.transgressing the limits of right or propriety, unrestrained, unruly, sinful, criminal; मनुजपशुभिर्निर्मर्यादैर्भवद्भिरुदायुधैः Ve. 3.22.-3. confused. -4. insolent, immodest. (-दं) ind. confusedly, topsy-turvy. (-दं) confusion, disorder. —मल a. 1. free from dirt or impurities, clear, pure, stainless, unsullied (fig. also); नीराजनिर्मलतोजनिः Bv. 1. 63. -2. resplendent, bright; Bh. 1. 56. -3. sinless, virtuous; Ms. 8. 318. (-लं) 1. talc. -2. the remainings of an offering made to a deity. °उपलः a crystal. —मशक a. free from gnats. —मांस a. fleshless. —मानुष a. uninhabited, desolate.—मार्ग a. roadless, pathless. —मुट: 1. a tree bearing large blossoms.-2. the sun. -3. a rogue. (-टं) 1 large free market or fair. —मूल a. 1. rootless (as a tree). -2. baseless, unfounded (as a statement, charge &c.).-3. eradicated. —मेघ a. cloudless.—मेध a. without understanding, stupid, foolish, dull. —मोह a. free from illusion. (-हः) an epithet of Siva. —यत्न a. inactive, lazy, dull. —यंत्रण a. 1. unrestrained, unobstructed, uncontrolled, unrestricted. -2. unruly, self-willed, independent. (-णं) 1. [illegible]zing out.-2. absence of restraint, independence. —यशस्क a. without fame, discreditable, inglorious.—युक्ति f. 1. disunion. -2. absence of connection or government. -3. unfitness, impropriety. —युक्तिक a. 1. disjoined, unconnected. -2. illogical, unmeaning. -3. unfit, improper. —यूथ a. separated from the herd, strayed from the flock (as an elephant).—यूष = निर्यास. —योगक्षेम a. free from care. —रक्त a. (नीरक्त) colourless, faded. —रज, —रजस्क a. (नीरज, नीरजस्क) 1. free from dust. -2. devoid of passion or darkness. (-जः) an epithet of Siva. —रजस् (नीरजस्) a. see नीरज. (-f.) a woman not menstruating. °तमसी absence of passion or darkness. —रत (नीरत) a. not attached to, indifferent. —रंध्र a. (नीरंध्र) 1. without holes or interstices, very close or contiguous, thickly situated; U. 2. 23. -2. thick, dense. -3. coarse, gross. —रव a. (नीरव) not making any noise, noiseless, R. 8. 58. —रस a. (नीरस) 1. tasteless, unsavoury, flavourless. -2. (fig.) insipid, without any poetic charm; नीरसानां पद्यानां S. D. 1. -3. sapless, without juice, withered or dried up; S. Til. 9. -4. vain, useless, fruitless; अलब्धफलनीरसान् मम विधाय तस्मिन् जने V. 2. 11. -5 disagreeable. -6. cruel, merciless. (-सः) the pomegranate. —रसन a. (नीरसन) having no girdle (रसना); Ki. 5. 11. —रुच् a. (नीरुच्) without lustre, faded, dim. —रुज्, -रुज a. (नीरुज्, नीरुज) free from sickness, healthy, sound; नीरुजस्य किमौषधैः H. 1. —रूप a. (नीरूप) formless, shapeless. (-पः) 1. air, wind. -2. a god. (-पं) ether. —रोग a. (नीरोग) free from sickness or disease, healthy, sound; Pt. 1. 118. —लक्षण a. 1. having no auspicious marks, illfeatured. -2. undistinguished. -3. unimportant, insignificant. -4. unspotted. -5. having a white back. —लज्ज a. shameless, impudent. -लिंग a. having no distinguishing or characteristic marks. —लिप्त a. 1. unanointed. -2. undefiled, unsullied. -3. indifferent to. (-प्तः) 1. N. of Krishṇa. -2. a sage. —लेप a. 1. unsmeared, unanointed; Ms. 5. 112. -2. stainless, sinless. (-पः) a sage. —लोभ a. free from desire or avarice

unavaricious. —लोमन् *a.* devoid of hair, hairless. —वंश *a.* without posterity, childless. —वचन *a.* 1. not speaking, silent. -2. unobjectionable, blameless; (for other senses see the word separately). —वण,-वन *a.* 1. being out of a wood. -2. free from woods. -3. bare, open. —वर्ष नि-र्दैर्ष q. v. —वसु *a.* destitute of wealth, poor. —वाच्य *a.* 1. not fit to be said. -2. blameless, unobjectionable. —वात *a.* free or sheltered from wind, calm, still; R. 15. 66. (-तः) a place sheltered from or not exposed to wind; निर्वाते व्यजनं H. 2. 165.—वानर *a.* free from monkeys.—वायसं *a.* free from crows. —वार्य *a.* 1. irresistible.-2 acting fearlessly or boldly.—विकल्प, -विकल्पक *a.* 1. not admitting an alternative. -2. being without determination or resolution. -3. not capable of mutual relation. -4. conditioned. -5. undeliberative. -6 recognizing no such distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known; as applied to समाधि or contemplation, it is 'an exclusive concentration upon the one entity without distinct and separate consciousness of the knower, the known, and the knowing, and without even self-consciousness'; निर्विकल्पकः ज्ञातृज्ञानादिविकल्पभेदलयापेक्षः; नोचिच्चेतः प्रविश सहसा निर्विकल्पे समाधौ Bh. 3. 61; Ve. 1.23. -7. (in phil.) not arising from the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, (विशेषणविशेष्यसंबंधानवगाहि प्रत्यक्षं ज्ञानं) said of knowledge not derived from the senses, as घटत्व. (-ल्पं) *ind.* without hesitation or wavering. —विकार *a.* 1 unchanged, unchangeable; M. 5. 14. -3. disinterested; Rs. 2. 28. (-रः) the Supreme deity.—विकास *a.* unblown. —विघ्न *a.* uninterrupted, unobstructed, free from impediments. (-घ्नं) absence of impediment. —विचार *a.* not reflecting, thoughtless, inconsiderate; रे रे स्वैरिणि निर्विचारकविते मास्मत्प्रकाशीभव Chandr. 1. 2. (-रं) *ind.* thoughtlessly, unhesitatingly. —विचिकित्स *a.* free from doubt or reflection. -विचेष्ट *a.* motionless, insensible. —वितर्क *a.* unreflecting. —विनोद *a.* without amusement, void of pastime, diversion or solace; Me. 86. —विंध्या N. of a river in the Vindhya hills; Me. 28. —विमर्श *a.* void of reflection, thoughtless. —विवर *a.* 1. having no opening or cavity. -2. without interstices or interval, close, compact; Si. 9. 44. —विवाद *a.* 1. not contending or disagreeing. -2. undisputed, universally acknowledged.—विवेक *a.* indiscreet, void of judgment, wanting in discrimination, foolish.—विशंक *a.* fearless, undaunted, confident; Ms. 7. 176; Pt. 1. 85. —विशेष *a.* 1. showing or making no difference, undiscriminating, without distinction; निर्विशेषा वयं त्वयि Mb., निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50 'a difference without distinction'. -2. having no difference, same, like, not differing from (oft. in comp.); निर्विशेषाकृति 'having the same form'; प्रवातनीलोत्पलनिर्विशेषं Ku. 1. 46; स निर्विशेषप्रतिपत्तिरासीत् R. 14. 22. -3. indiscriminate, promiscuous. (-षः) absence of difference. (निर्विशेषं and निर्विशेषेण are used adverbially in the sense of 'without difference', 'equally', 'indiscriminately'; स्वगृहानिर्विशेषमत्र स्थीयतां H. 1; R. 5. 6.) —विशेषण *a.* without attributes.—विष *a.* poisonless (as a snake); निर्विषा डुंडुभाः स्मृताः. —विषय *a.* 1. expelled or driven away from one's home, residence or proper place; मनोनिर्विषयार्थकामया Ku. 5. 38, R. 9. 32. -2. having no scope or sphere of action; किंच एवं काव्यं प्रविरलविषयं निर्विषयं वा स्यात् S. D. 1. -4. not attached to sensual objects (as mind). —विषाण *a.* destitute of horns —विहार *a.* having no pleasure. —वीज,-बीज *a.* 1. seedless. -2. impotent. -3. causeless. —वीर *a.* 1. deprived of heroes; निर्वीरमुर्वीतलं P. R. 1. 31. -2. cowardly. —वीरा a woman whose husband and children are dead. —वीर्य *a.* powerless, feeble, unmanly, impotent; निर्वीर्यं गुरुशापभाषितवशात् किं मे तवेवायुधं Ve. 3. 34. —वृक्ष *a.* treeless. —वृष *a.* deprived of bulls. —वेग *a.* not moving, quiet, calm. —वेतन *a.* honorary, unsalaried. —वेद *a.* not acknowledging the Vedas, an atheist, infidel. —वेष्टनं a weaver's shuttle. —वैर *a.* free from enmity, amicable; peaceable. (-रं) absence of enmity. —व्यंजनं *a.* 1. straight-forward. -2. without condiment. (-नं *ind.*) plainly, in a straight-forward or honest manner. —व्यथ *a.* 1. free from pain. -2. quiet, calm.-व्यपेक्ष *a.* indifferent to, regardless of; R. 13. 25; 14. 39. —व्यलीक *a.* 1. not hurting or offending. -2. without pain. -3. pleased, doing anything willingly.-4.sincere, genuine, undissembling. —व्याघ्र *a.* not haunted or infested by tigers. —व्याज *a.* 1. candid, upright, honest, plain. -2. without fraud, true, genuine. -3. got by heroism or daring deeds (not by fraud or cowardly conduct); Mâl. 5. 12. -4. not hypocritical; Bh. 2. 82. (-जं *ind.*) plainly, honestly, candidly; Amaru. 79. —व्यापार *a.* 1. without employment or business, free from occupation; R. 15. 56. -2. motionless; U. 6. —व्रण *a.* 1. unhurt, without wounds. -2. without rents. —व्रत *a.* not observing vows.—हिमं cessation of winter. —हेति *a.* weaponless.—हेतु *a.* causeless, having no cause or reason. —ह्रीक *a.* 1. shameless, impudent. -2. bold, daring.

निरत *a.* 1. Engaged or interested in. -2 Devoted to, fond of, attached to; वनवासनिरतः K. 157; मृगया° &c. -3 Pleased, delighted. -4 Rested, ceased.

निरतिः *f* Strong attachment, fondness, devotion.

निरयः Hell; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्घाटयंती Bh. 1. 63; Ms. 6. 61.

निरवहालि(लि)का A fence, an outer wall.

निरस् 4 P. 1 To cast out, throw or drive away, give up, quit, drive or send back; निरस्तगांभीर्यमपास्तपुष्पकं Si. 1. 55, 9. 63. -2 To destroy, ward off, defeat, annihilate; dispel; अह्नाय तावदरुणेन तमो निरस्तं R. 5. 70; रक्षांसि वेदीं परितो निरास्थत् Bk. 1. 12, 2. 36. -3 To turn out, remove, expel, banish; गृहान्निरस्ता न तेन वैदेहसुता मनस्तः R. 14. 84. -4 To throw out, discharge (as arrows). -5 To reject, repudiate, decline. -6 To refute, confute, controvert (as arguments). -7 To eclipse, obscure, throw into the back-ground; Bk. 1. 3. -8 To tear out, strip off. -9 To stretch out (as a hand).

निरस्त *p. p.* 1 Cast off or away, thrown out or away, repudiated, driven, expelled, banished; कौलीनभीतेन गृहान्निरस्ता R. 14. 84. -2 Dispelled, destroyed. -3 Abandoned, deserted. -4 Removed, deprived or void of; निरस्तपादपे देशे एरंडोपि द्रुमायते H. 1. 69. -5 Discharged (as an arrow). -6 Refuted. -7 Vomited, spit out. -8 Uttered rapidly. -9 Torn out or destroyed. -10 Suppressed, checked. -11 Broken (as an agreement &c.). -12 Thrown off (as from a horse). -13 Offered, given; Mâl. 9. 40. -14 Rejected, disallowed. -15 Sent forth or away. —स्तः An arrow discharged. —स्तं 1 Rejecting, refusal &c. -2 Dropping or leaving out, rapid pronunciation. -3 Spitting out. -4 Preventing or casting. -Comp. —भेद *a.* having all differences removed, same, identical. —राग *a.* one who has renounced all worldly attachments.

निरसन *a.* Expelling, removing, driving away; Si. 5. 47. -2 Vomiting. —नं 1 Expelling, ejecting, ex-

pulsion, removal. -2 Denial, contradiction, rejection, refusal. -3 Refutation. -4 Vomiting forth, spitting out. -5 Checking, suppressing. -6 Destruction, killing, extirpation.

निरासः 1 Ejection, expulsion, throwing out, removal. -2 Vomiting. -3 Refutation, contradiction. -4 Opposition. -5 Dropping (a sound or letter. &c.)

निरस a. [निर्गतो रसो यस्मात् प्रा० ब०] Tasteless, insipid, dry. —सः 1 Want of flavour, insipidity, tastelessness. -2 Want of juice, dryness. -3 Want of passion or feeling.

निराकः 1 Cooking. -2 Sweat. -3 The recompense of a bad action (*v.l.* for निपाक).

निराकुल a. 1 Full of, filled or covered with, अलिकुलसंकुलकुसुमसमूहनिराकुलबकुलकलापे Gît. 1.-2 Distressed ; See under निर् also.

निराकृ 8 U. 1 To expel, drive away, repudiate ; Bk. 6. 100 ; R. 14. 57. -2 To refute (as an opinion). -3 To give up, abandon. -4 To destroy completely, annihilate. -5 To revile, contemn, slight. -6 To oppose, obstruct, contradict. -7 To refuse, decline, reject. -8 To omit. -9 To disappoint, frustrate.

निराकरणं 1 Repudiating, expelling, turning away ; निराकरणविक्लवा *S*. 6. -2 Banishing. -3 Obstruction, contradiction, opposition, rejection. -4 Refutation, reply. -5 Contempt. -6 Neglecting the chief sacrificial duties. -7 Forgetting.

निराकरिष्णु a. 1 Repudiating, turning out, expelling ; R. 14. 57. -2 Hindering from, obstructive. -3 Spurning, disdaining. -4 Seeking to deprive one of a thing. -5 Forgetful.

निराकारः Reproach, censure ; see under निर् also.

निराकृत p. p. 1 Expelled, banished. -2 Refuted. -3 Despised, &c. see निराकृ above. -Comp. —अन्योत्तर a. irrefutable, unanswerable.

निराकृतिः f. निराक्रिया 1 Repudiation, expulsion, rejection. -2 Refusal. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment, interruption. -4 Opposition.

निराग a. Passionless, dispassionate.

निरादिष्ट a. Paid off as a debt.

निरादेशः Complete payment of a debt.

निरासः See under निरस्.

निरामालुः The wood-apple (कपित्थ).

निरिंगिणी-नी A veil.

निरीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To gaze at steadfastly, mark or view completely ; (धेन्वा) ... निरीक्ष्यमाणः सुतरां दयालुः R. 2. 52 ; Bg. 1. 22, Ms. 4. 38. -2 To look for, search after ; निरीक्षते केलिवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कंटकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29.-3 To observe, perceive, contemplate ; view.

निरीक्षक a. Looking at, observing &c.

निरीक्षणं, निरीक्षा 1 A look.-2 Looking at, regarding, seeing, beholding. -3 Looking out for, searching. -4 Consideration, regard ; निरीक्षया as to, in respect of. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 Aspect of planets.

निरीशं (षं) A plough-share.

निरुक्त a. 1 Expressed, pronounced, explained, defined. -2 Loud, distinct. —क्तं 1 Explanation, derivation, etymological interpretation. -2 N. of one of the six Vedângas, that which contains glossarial explanation of obscure words, especially those occurring in the Vedas ; नाम च धातुजमाह निरुक्ते Nir. -3 N. of a celebrated commentary on the Nighaṇṭus by Yâska. -Comp. —कारः N. of the sage Yâska. —जः one of the twelve kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu law (=क्षेत्रज q. v.).

निरुक्तिः f. 1 Derivation, etymological interpretation of words. -2 (In Rhet.) An artificial explanation of the derivation of a word ; thus defined:—निरुक्तिर्योगतो नाम्नामन्यार्थत्वप्रकल्पनं । ईदृशैश्चरितैर्जाने सत्यं दोषाकरो भवान् ॥ Chandr. 5. 168 (where दोषाकरः is equal to दोषाणामाकरः). -3 N. of Yâska's commentary on the Nighaṇṭus.

निरुत्सुक a. 1 Exceedingly anxious. -2 Unconcerned, indifferent.

निरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop, oppose, block up ; न्यरुंधंश्चास्य पंथानं Bk. 17. 49 ; 16. 20 ; Mk. 1. 22. -2 To confine, lock up ; Ms. 11. 177 ; Bg. 8. 12. -3 To cover, hide ; Ms. 10. 16. -4 To keep off, remove. -5 To curb, restrain, check ; *S*. 7. 10.

निरुद्ध p.p. 1 Obstructed, hindered, checked, restrained curbed ; U. 1. 29. -2 Confined, imprisoned ; U. 1. 11. -Comp. —कंठ a. having one's breath obstructed, choked, suffocated. —गुदः obstruction of the rectum. —प्रकाशः strictnre of the urethra.

निरोधः, निरोधनं 1 Confinement, locking up, imprisonment ; Ms. 8. 310, 375. -2 Enclosing, covering up ; Amaru. 87.-3 Restraint, Check, suppression, control ; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः Yoga S. ; Ku. 3. 48. -4 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -5 Hurting, punishing, injuring. -6 Annihilation, complete destruction. -7 Aversion, dislike. -8 Disappointment, frustration of hopes (in dramatic language). -9 (With the Buddhists) Suppression of pain.

निरूढ a. 1 Conventional, become current in popular usage, accepted (as the meaning of a word, as opposed to its यौगिक or etymological sense); यौनं काचिद्यथास्ति निरूढा सैव सा चलति यत्र हि चित्तं N. 5. 57. -2 Unmarried. -3 Drawn out, purged. —ढः 1 Inherence (as of 'redness' in the word 'red').-2 (In Rhet. The accepted and popular meaning of a word.-Comp.—लक्षणा a *lakshaṇâ* or secondary use of a word which is based not on the *vivaksha'* or particular intention of the speaker, but on its accepted and popular sense.

निरूढिः f. 1 Fame, celebrity. -2 Familiarity, conversancy, proficiency ; नृपविद्यासु निरूढिमागता Ki. 2. 6. -3 Confirmation.-4=निरूढलक्षणा q.v.

निरूप् 10 U. 1 To see, perceive, mark or observe carefully ; न च महा वने पंथा निरूपितः K. 120. -2 To investigate, examine, look out for, search. -3 To fix upon, determine, settle, resolve. -4 To choose, select, appoint. -5 To reflect, consider. -6 To act, represent dramatically, gesticulate.-7 To perform.

निरूपणं -णा 1 Form, shape. -2 Sight, seeing. -3 Looking for, searching. -4 Ascertaining, investigation ; determination. -5 Definition.

निरूपित p. p. 1 Seen, discovered, marked, beheld. -2 Appointed, chosen, selected. -3 Weighed, considered.-4 Ascertained, determined.

निरूपितिः f. 1 Difinition (of an idea) ; ascertainment. -2 Investigation, examination.

निरूहः 1 An enema not of an oily kind. -2 Logic, disputation. -3 Certainty, ascertainment. 4 A purging clyster. -5 A sentence having no ellipsis, a complete sentence.

निरूहणं 1 Ascertainment. -2 Administering enemas not of an oily kind. -3 Causing to purge with a clyster.

निर्ऋ 3 P. Ved. 1 To go out from, depart, leave. -2 To be excluded, become deprived of.

निर्ऋत a. Dissolved, decaying, enervated, weakened.

निर्ऋतिः 1 f. Decay, destruction, dissolution. -2 A calamity, evil, bane,

adversity ; सा हि लोकस्य निर्ऋतिः U. 5. 30. -3 An imprecation, a curse. -4 Death or destruction personified, the goddess of death or destruction, the regent of the south-western quarter ; Ms. 11. 119. -5 The bottom of the earth.

निरेभ *a.* Noiseless.

निर्गंधनं Killing, slaughter.

निर्गम् 1 P. 1 To go out or forth, depart ; प्रकाशं निर्गतः *S.* 4 ; हुतवहपरिखेदादाशु निर्गत्य कक्षात् Rs. 1. 27 ; Ms. 9. 83 ; *S.* 6. 3 ; Amaru. 61 ; *S.* 3. 26.-2 To spring forth, arise ; अन्यदर्ककिरणेभ्यो निर्गतं K. 136. -3 To remove ; as in निर्गतविशंकः -4 To be cured of a disease. -5 To come out or appear (as a bud); *S.* 6. 3. -6 To go away, disappear. -7 To be freed from (with abl.). -8 To enter into or attain to any state, undergo, suffer.

निर्गः Country, region, place.

निर्गत *p. p.* 1 Come forth or out, appeared. -2 Gone away, departed. -3 Disappeared, become extinct. -4 Freed from. -5 Removed.

निर्गमः 1 Going forth or out, going away ; R. 11. 3. -2 Departure, vanishing, passing away ; R. 19. 46. -3 A door, an outlet, egress ; कथमप्यवाप्तनिर्गमः प्रययौ K. 159. -4 Exit, issue.

निर्गमनं 1 Going out or forth. -2 A door. -3 A chamberlain, door-keeper (?).

निर्ग्राह्य *a.* Perceivable ; U. 4. 21.

निर्गुंडः The hollow of a tree.

निर्ग्रंथनं Killing, slaughter.

निर्घंटः -टं 1 A vocabulary, collection of words. -2 A table of contents (सूचीपत्र).

निर्घर्षणं Rubbing, friction.

निर्घर्षणक *a.* Rubbing. -कं A dentifrice.

निर्घातः 1 Destruction. -2 A whirlwind, a violent gust of wind, hurricane. -3 The noise of contending winds (vapours?) &c. in the sky; निर्घातोग्रैः कुंजलीनाञ्जिघांसुर्ज्यानिर्घोषैः क्षोभयामास सिंहान् R. 9. 64 ; Ms. 1. 38, 4. 105, 7, Y. 1. 145; (वायुना निहते वायुर्गगनाच्च पतत्यधः । प्रचंडघोरनिर्घोषो निर्घात इति कथ्यते ॥) -4 An earth-quake. -5 A thunder-stroke.-6 A stroke in general अहह दारुणो दैवनिर्घातः U. 2.

निर्घातनं Forcing out, bringing out.

निर्घोषः 1 A sound in general; Ve. 4 ; R. 1. 36. -2 A loud noise, rattling, twanging &c. ज्यानिर्घोषैः क्षोभयामास सिंहान् R. 9. 64 ; भारतीनिर्घोषः U. 3.

निर्जल्प *a.* Ved. Ragged, tattered.

निर्जात *a.* Visible, come forth, appeared.

निर्जि 1 P. 1 To conquer, defeat. R. 3. 51 ; Bk. 2. 52 ; 7. 94; Y. 3. 292. -2 To win, acquire by conquest ; Ms. 8. 154. -3 To vanquish in a play. -4 To surpass, excel.

निर्जयः, निर्जितिः *f.* Complete victory, subjugation, vanquishing.

निर्जित *p. p.* 1 Conquered completely, vanquished. -2 Acquired, gained, won. -3 Claimed.

निर्झरः -रं A spring, waterfall, cataract, cascade, mountain-torrent ; शीतं निर्झरवारि पानं Nâg. 4; R. 2. 13 ; Sânti. 2. 17, 21 ; 4. 6. —रः 1 Burning chaff. -2 An elephant. -3 A horse of the sun.

निर्झरिन् *m.* A mountain.

निर्झरिणी, निर्झरी A river, mountain-torrent ; स्खलनमुखरभूरिस्रोतसो निर्झरिण्यः U. 2. 20 ; Mv. 5. 40.

निर्णयः, निर्णीत, निर्णेतृ &c. See under निर्णी.

निर्णरः N. of one of the horses of the sun.

निर्णामः Ved. 1 The joint of a wing (?). -2 Excessive bending.

निर्णिज् 3 U. 1 To wash, clean, purify ; R. 17. 22 ; Y. 1. 191 ; Ms. 5. 127. -2 To dress oneself.

निर्णिक्त *p. p.* 1 Washed, purified, cleansed ; R. 17. 22. -2 Expiated, atoned.

निर्णिक्तिः *f.* 1 Washing. -2 Expiation, atonement ; Mv. 4. 25.

निर्णिज् *a.* Ved. 1 Clearing, washing. -2 Well-nourished. —*m.* 1 A form, shape. -2 A bright or shining garment. -3 Purification, washing.

निर्णेकः 1 Washing, cleaning. -2 Ablution. -3 Atonement, expiation.

निर्णेजकः A washerman.

निर्णेजनं 1 Ablution. -2 Expiation, atonement (for an offence).

निर्णी 1 P. 1 To take or carry away or off. -2 To determine, ascertain, settle, decide, come to a decision, fix, resolve upon ; कथमप्युपायमात्मनैव निर्णीय Dk. ; Ki. 11. 39.

निर्णयः 1 Removing, removal. -2 Complete ascertainment, decision, affirmation, determination, settlement ; संदेहनिर्णयो जातः *S.* 1. 28 ; Ms. 8. 301, 409 ; 9. 250, Y. 2. 10 ; हृदयं निर्णयमेव धावति Ki. 2. 29. -3 Deduction, inference, conclusion, demonstration (in logic). -4 Discussion, investigation, consideration. -5 Sentence, verdict, judgment ; सर्वज्ञस्याप्येकाकिनो निर्णयाभ्युपगमो दोषाय M. 1. -6 Application of a conclusive argument. -7 (In Rhet.) Narration of events. -Comp. -पादः a sentence, decree, verdict (in law).

निर्णयनं 1 Ascertainment, determination. -2 Positive conclusion, settlement.

निर्णायक *a.* 1 Settling, conclusive -2 Determining.

निर्णायनं 1 Making certain. -2 The outer angle of the elephant's ear.

निर्णीत *p. p.* Settled, decided ; determined, resolved,&c.

निर्णेतृ *n.* Decisive, conclusive —*m.* 1 A judge. -2 A voucher. -3 A guide.

निर्णुद् 6 U. 1 To throw back, reject ; धाना मत्स्यान्पयो मांसं शाकं चैव न निर्णुदेत् Ms. 4. 250. -2 To remove, dispel. -3 To drive away, expel. -4 To repudiate.

निर्णोदः Removal, banishment.

निर्दट-ड *a.* 1 Unkind, unfeeling, unmerciful. -2 Rejoicing over the faults of others.-3 Envious.-4 Abusive, slanderous. -5 Useless, unnecessary. -6 Violent. -7 Mad, intoxicated.

निर्दर 1 Hard. -2 Pitiless. -3 Shameless. —रः, निर्दरिः 1 A cave, cavern. -2 A waterfall, spring. —रं Essence (सार).

निर्दलनं Splitting, breaking, destroying.

निर्दह् 1. P. 1 To burn, consume. -2 To torment, distress, pain.

निर्दग्ध *a.* 1 Burnt. -2 Unburnt.

निर्दहन *a.* 1 Burning, consuming. -2 Without fire or heat. —नं Burning, consuming.

निर्दातृ *m.* 1 A digger up of weeds, weeder. -2 A donor. -3 A husbandman, reaper.

निर्दारित *a.* 1 Torn, rent. -2 Opened, split open ; Si. 18. 28.

निर्दिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smeared. -2 Well-fed, corpulent, stout.

निर्दिश् 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show ; एकैकं निर्दिशन् *S.* 7 ; अंगुल्या निर्दिशति &c. -2 To assign, give ; निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1. 95. -3 To allude to, mention, make a reference to. -4 To foretell, predict. -5 To advise, recommend. -6 To tell, communicate. -7 To enjoin, direct. -8 To enumerate, specify, name. -9 To define, determine. -10 To describe. -11 To denounce, accuse.

निर्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, shown, indicated. -2 Specified, particularized. -3 Described. -4 Assigned, allot-

ted. -5 Asserted, declared.-6 Ascertained, determined. -7 Ordered.

निर्देशः 1 Pointing out, showing, indicating. -2 Order, command, direction ; R. 12. 17. -3 Advice, instruction. -4 Telling, saying, declaring. -5 Specifying, particularization, specification, specific mention; अनुक्तोऽपि निर्देशः Mbh. ; Bg. 17. 23. -6 Ascertainment. -7 Vicinity, proximity. -8 Description, designation.

निर्देशक a. Pointing out, showing &c.

निर्देष्टृ m. An authority, a guide.

निर्धारः-रणं &c. see under निर्धृ.

निर्धाव् 1 P. 1 To wash off or away, cleanse ; निर्धौतं सति हरिचंद्ने जलौघैः Si. 8 51 ; निर्धौतदानामलगंडभित्तिः R. 5. 43, 70. -2 To stream forth, spring from. -3 To run out or escape from.

निर्धौत p. p. 1 Washed off, cleansed. -2 Polished, bright.

निर्धू 5, 9 U. 1 To shake or throw off, remove, dispel, expel, destroy ; निर्धूतोऽधरशोणिमा Git. 12. ज्ञाननिर्धूतकल्मषाः Bg. 5. 17 ; R. 12. 57. -2 To spurn, treat with contempt, disregard. -3 To abandon, forsake, throw away. -4 To repudiate, disown, reject. -5 To afflict, torment, distress. -6 To move about, brandish.

निर्धूत p. p. 1 Shaken off, removed ; dispelled. -2 Deserted, rejected. -3 Deprived of, bereft. -4 Avoided. -5 Refuted.-6 Destroyed. -7 Broken, divided. -8 Suffered, undergone. -9 Cast off or away, thrown away. —तः A man deserted by his relations and friends.

निर्धृ 1 P., 10 U. 1 To determine accurately, settle, fix; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70 ; 9. 20. -2 To specify, particularize. -3 To take out from.

निर्धारः, निर्धारणं 1 Specifying or separating one out of many ; यतश्च निर्धारणं P. II 3. 41 ; V. 3. 92. -2 Determining, settling, deciding. -3 Certainty, ascertainment.

निर्धारित p. p. Determined, ascertained, fixed, settled, &c.

निर्धार्य a. 1 Ascertainable. -2 Resolute, energetic. -3 Bold, fearless, actively working.

निर्बंध् 9 P. 1 To press, urge, importune. -2 To insist upon, persist in.

निर्बद्ध p. p. 1 Fixed or fastened upon.-2 Urged, importuned, pressed.

निर्बंधः 1 Insisting upon, persistence, intentness, pertinacity, निर्बंधसंजातरुषा (गुरुणा) R. 5. 21; Ku. 66. -2 Importunity, a pressing demand or request, urgency ; निर्बंधपृष्टः स जगाद सर्वं R. 14. 32 ; अत एव खलु निर्बंधः S. 3. -3 Obstinacy. -4 Accusation. -5 A contest, dispute.

निर्बर्हण See निबर्हण.

निर्भग्न a. 1 Shattered, broken in pieces. -2 Bent, bowed.

निर्भट a. Hard, firm (दृढ).

निर्भर्त्स् 10 A 1 To revile, censure, abuse. -2 To surpass, eclipse, put to shame ; Ku. 3. 53. -3 To menace ; Si. 6. 62.

निर्भर्त्सन-ना 1 Threat, menace ; Si. 15. 87. -2 Abuse, reproach, reviling, blame. -3 Malignity. -4 Red paint, lac.

निर्भर्त्सित p. p. 1 Threatened. -2 Abused, reproached.

निर्भा 2 P. 1 To shine forth, shine; अक्षबीजवलयेन निर्बभौ R. 11. 65. -2 To proceed, arise, start into view; वेदाद्धर्मो हि निर्बभौ Ms. 5. 44 ; 2. 10.

निर्भासः Appearing or shining forth.

निर्भिद् 7 U. 1 To tear up, burst or tear asunder, break or pierce through ; अनेन निर्भिन्नतनुः स वध्यः V. 5. 6; Bk. 9. 67 ; निर्भिद्योपरि कर्णिकारमुकुलान्यालीयते षट्पदः V. 2. 23. -2 To disclose, betray, divulge ; निर्भिन्नमप्यं रहस्यं Dk., वृत्तांतैकदेशं निर्बिभेद ibid. Si. 16. 23, U. 3. 1. -3 To break down, destroy. -4 To ascertain, find out, discover. -5 To excavate. -6 To put out (the eyes).

निर्भिन्न p. p. 1 Split asunder, broken open, rent. -2 Pierced through, transfixed.

निर्भेदः 1 Bursting, dividing, splitting asunder. -2 A split, rent. -3 Disclosure, betrayal. -4 Explicit mention or declaration ; निर्भेदादृतेऽपि मालविकायामयमुपन्यासः शंकयति M. 4. -5 The bed of a river. -6 Determination of an affair, event.

निर्भेद्य a. 1 Having no rent. -2 Not to be pierced through. -3 Disappointed.

निर्भुग्न p. p. 1 Distorted. -2 straight. -3 Bent. -4 Pressing against each other ; Mál. 6. 12.

निर्भूति f. Ved Disappearing.

निर्मथ् 1, 9 P. 1 To churn, shake, stir round ; अमृतस्यार्थे निर्मथिष्यामहे जलं Mb. -2 To produce or excite fire by rubbing. -3 To bruise, thresh, beat violently. -4 To destroy completely, crush down.

निर्मथः, निर्मथनं, निर्मंथः, निर्मंथनं 1 Rubbing, churning, stirring. -2 The wood used for producing fire by friction. -3 Rubbing two pieces of wood together to produce fire. -4 Destruction, havoc, U. 5. 8. -Comp. —दारु 1 = 2 above. -2. a churning-stick.

निर्मंथ्य a. 1 To be stirred or churned. -2 To be produced by friction (as fire). —थ्यं The wood used for producing fire by friction.

निर्मा 3 A., 2 P. 1 To make, create, bring into existence ; निर्मातुं प्रभवेन्मनोहरमिदं रूपं पुराणो मुनिः V. 1. 9; यस्मादेषां सुरेंद्राणां मात्राभ्यो निर्मितो नृपः Ms. 7. 5; 1. 13. -2 (a) To build, form, construct; स्नायुनिर्मिता एते पाशाः H. 1 (b) To cause to be settled, colonize (as a town &c.) ; निर्ममे निर्ममोऽर्थेषु मथुरां मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28. -3 To cause, produce ; शलाकांजननिर्मितेव Ku. 1. 47. -4 To compose, write ; स्वनिर्मितया टीकया समेतं काव्यं. -5 To prepare, manufacture in general.

निर्माणं 1 Measuring, meting out ; यतश्चाध्वकालनिर्माणं P. 1. 4. 31 Vârt. -2 Measure, reach, extent ; अप्राप्तनिर्माणः (बालः) Râm. 'not having reached the full measure of growth.' -3 Producing, forming, making, creation, formation, manufacture ; ईदृशो निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. -4 A creation, created thing or object, form ; निर्माणमेव हि तदादरलालनीयं Mâl, 9. 49. -5 A shape, make, figure; शरीरनिर्माणसदृशो नन्वस्यानुभावः Mv. 1. -6 Composition, work. -7 A building. -8 A part, portion. -9 Essence, pith, marrow. -10 (With Buddhists) Transformation. —णा Fitness, propriety, decorum.

निर्मित p. p. 1 Constructed, built, formed, prepared, made &c.-2 Artificial.

निर्मितिः f. Production, creation, formation, any artistic production ; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मितिमादधती भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1.

निर्माल्य a. Pure, clean, stainless. —ल्यं 1 Purity, clearness, stainlessness. -2 The remains of an offering to a deity, such as flowers; निर्माल्योज्झितपुष्पदामनिकरे का षट्पदानां रतिः S. Til. 10. -3 Flowers used and cast off, faded or withered flowers ; निर्माल्येऽथ नमृतेऽवधीरितानां Si. 8. 60. -4 Remains in general.

निर्मुच् 6 P. 1 To free, liberate, release; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोर्योगे चित्राचंद्रमसोरिव R. 1. 46 ; Bg. 7. 28. -2 To leave, quit, abandon.

निर्मुक्त p. p. 1 Set free, freed, liberated ; R. 1. 46. -2 Freed from worldly attachments. -3 Separated, disjoined. —क्तः A snake which has lately cast off its skin.

निर्मुक्तिः *f.* Freedom, liberation.

निर्मोकः 1 Setting free, liberating. -2 A hide, skin; especially, the slough of a serpent; R. 16. 17; Si. 20. 47; N. 1. -3 Armour, mail. -4 The sky, heaven. -5 Atmosphere.

निर्मोक्षः Liberation, deliverance; R. 10. 2;

निर्मोचनं Liberation, deliverance

निर्मृज् 10 U. To eradicate, extirpate.

निर्मूलनं Eradication, uprooting, extirpating (fig. also); कर्मनिर्मूलनक्षमः Bh, 3. 72.

निर्मृज् 2 P. To wipe off, wash out.

निर्माजनं Cleaning, washing off; wiping out.

निर्मृष्ट *p. p.* Wiped off, washed out, rubbed out; निर्मृष्टरागोऽधरः S. D. 1.

निर्यत् 10 U. 1 To return, restore; निर्यातय हस्तन्यासं V. 5. Ms. 11. 164. -2 To requite, repay, retaliate; रामलक्ष्मणयोर्वैरं स्वयं निर्यातयामि वै Ram. -3 To forgive, pardon.

निर्यातनं 1 Returning, restoring, delivering, restitution (as of a deposit). -2 Payment of a debt. -3 Gift, donation. -4 Retaliation, requital, revenge (as in वैरनिर्यातन). -5 Killing, slaughter.

निर्या 2 P. 1 To go out, go out of; R. 12. 83. -2 To pass, elapse (as time).

निर्याणं 1 Exit, issue, setting out, departure. -2 Vanishing, disappearing. -3 Dying, death. -4 Eternal emancipation, final beatitude. -5 The outer corner of the eye of an elephant; वारणं निर्याणभागेऽभिन्नन् Dk 97; निर्याणनिर्यद्मुजं चलितं निषादी Si. 5. 41. -6 A rope for tying cattle or the feet of a calf, a foot-rope in general; निर्याणहस्तस्य पुरो दुधुक्षतः Si. 12. 41. -7 Iron.

निर्यातिः *f.* 1. Exit, departure. -2 Departure from life, dying, death.

निर्यापणं Banishing, expelling.

निर्यामः A sailor, pilot, boatman.

निर्यासः,—सं 1 Exudation of trees or plants, gum, juice, resin; शालनिर्यासगंधिभिः R. 1. 38; Ms. 5. 6. -2 Extract, infusion, decoction. -3 Any thick fluid substance.

निर्यूहः 1 A pinnacle, turret, projection (on columns or gates); वितर्दिनिर्यूहविटंकनीडः Si. 3. 55. (where Malli. renders निर्यूहः by मत्तवारणास्य उपाश्रयः and quotes Vaijayanti; perhaps it was so called from its resemblance to the shape of an elephant in rut); वारणतोरणनिर्यूहा Râm. -2 A chaplet, crest, head-ornament. -3 A peg projecting from a wall. -4 Wood placed in a wall for pigeons to build their nests or to perch upon. -5 A door, gate. -6 Extract, decoction.

निर्लुंचनं Pulling out or off, tearing off, peeling.

निर्लुंठनं 1 Robbing, plundering.-2 Tearing off.

निर्लेखनं 1 Scraping, scratching. -2 An instrument for scraping, a scraper.

निर्ल्वयनी The slough of a snake.

निर्वच् 2 P. 1 To interpret, explain; वेदा निर्वक्तुमक्षमाः. -2 To derive, trace to its etymology (as a word).-3 To relate, tell, declare, announce.-4 To name, call.

निर्वचनं 1 Utterance, pronunciation. -2 A proverbial expression, proverb. -3 Etymological interpretation, etymology.-4 A vocabulary, an index.

निर्वप् 1 P. 1 To pour out, sprinkle. -2 To scatter, strew (as seed).-3 To offer, present; श्रोत्रियायाभ्यागताय वत्सतरीं वा महोक्षं वा निर्वपंति गृहमेधिनः U. 4. -4 To offer libations especially to the Manes. -5 To perform.

निर्वपण *a.* (-णी) 1 Relating to oblations. -2 Pouring out, scattering. -3 Giving, bestowing. —णं 1 Pouring out, offering. -2 Particularly, the presentation of funeral offerings to the Manes, a libation; Ms. 3. 248 260. -3 Bestowing presents. -4 Gift, donation. -5 A vessel (ladle &c.) for pouring.

निर्वयनी The slough of a snake.

निर्वर्ण् 10 U. 1 To look at carefully, mark attentively. -2 To see, behold, observe, perceive,

निर्वर्णनं 1 Looking at, seeing, sight. -2 Marking, observing carefully.

निर्वस् 1 P. 1 To live out, *i. e.* to go to the end of (as a period). -2 To dwell abroad. —*Caus.* To banish, drive away, expel; R. 14. 67.

निर्वासः, निर्वासनं 1 Expulsion, banishment. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 Leaving one's home, living abroad (निर्वास only in this sense).

निर्वह् 1 P. 1 To carry out, extricate oneself. -2 To be finished. -3 To live upon, live by the aid of. —*Caus.* 1 To take to the end of, complete, finish, manage; यथा प्रियसखी बंधुजनशोचनीया न भवति तथा निर्वाहय S. 3. -2 To carry out, accomplish, effect. -3 To pass, spend (as time).

निर्वहणं 1 End, completion; Si. 14. 63. -2 Maintaining, carrying to the end, sustaining; मानस्य निर्वहण Amaru. 24. -3 Destruction, annihilation. -4 (In dramas). The catastrophe, the last stage in which the action of the play is brought to a head, the denouement; तर्किमनिमित्तं कुकविकृतनाटकस्येव अन्यन्मुखेऽन्यन्निर्वहणे Mu. 6.

निर्वाहः 1 Carrying on, accomplishing, performing.-2 Completion, end. -3 Carrying to the end, supporting, steadfast adherence, perseverance; निर्वाहः प्रतिपन्नवस्तुषु सतामेतद्धि गोत्रव्रतं Mu. 2. 18. -4 Subsisting on. -5 Sufficiency, competent provision, competency. -6 Describing, narrating.

निर्वाहण *a.* 1 Carrying out, effecting. -2 Removing. —णं Accomplishment, completion; see निर्वहण.

निर्वाहिन् *a.* 1 Effecting. -2 Discharging (as a wound).

निर्वा 2 P. 1 To blow. -2 To be cooled, be cool or assuaged (fig. also); वपुर्जलार्द्रापवनैर्न निर्ववौ Si. 1. 65; त्वयि दृष्ट एव तस्या निर्वाति मनो मनोभवज्वलितं Subhâsh. -3 To blow out, be extinguished, be extinct; निर्वाणदीपे किमु तैलदानं Subhâsh; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं संधुक्षयंतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52; Si. 14. 85; Mu. 3. 28. —*Caus.* (-वापयति) 1 To blow or put out, extinguish, destroy, kill; R. 3. 58. -2 To cool, alleviate the heat of, act as a refrigerant; सखी अन्यादृश एव तेषां निर्वापयति शरीरस्पर्शः Mâl. 6. Ratn. 3. 11; R. 19.56. -3 To gratify, soothe, comfort; R. 12. 63.

निर्वाण *p. p.* 1 Blown or put out; extinguished (as a lamp or fire); निर्वाणवैरदहनाः प्रशमादरीणां Ve. 1. 7; Ku. 2. 23. -2 Lost, disappeared. -3 Dead, deceased. -4 Liberated from existence. -5 Set (as the sun). -6 Calmed, quieted. -7 Plunged. —णं 1 Extinction; H. 1. 131; शतैर्निर्वाणमाप्नोति निरिंधन इवानलः Mb. -2 Vanishing from sight, disappearance. -3 Dissolution, death. -4 Final liberation or emancipation from matter and reunion with the Supreme Spirit, eternal bliss; निर्वाणमपि मन्येऽहमंतरायं जयश्रियः Ki. 11. 69; R. 12, 1. -5 (With Buddhists) Absolute extinction or annihilation, complete extinction of individual or worldly existence. -6 Perfect and perpetual calm, repose; Ki. 18. 39. -7 Complete satisfaction or pleasure, supreme bliss, highest felicity; अये लब्धं नेत्रनिर्वाणं S. 3. M. 3. 1; Si. 4.23; V.3. 21. -8 Cessation, desisting. -9 Vacuity. -10 Union, association, confluence. -11 The bathing of an elephant, as in अनिर्वाण at R.1.71.-12 Instruction in sciences. -Comp. —पुराणं offering oblations to the dead (?). —प्रायः *a.* almost

vanished or departed ; see under निर्वा (3) above.—मस्तकः final emancipation or deliverance, final beatitude.

निर्वापः 1 See निर्वपण. -2 Putting out, extinguishing (as fire). -3 Alms.

निर्वापणं 1 An offering, oblation, a funeral oblation. -2 A gift, donation. -3 Putting out, extinguishing. -4 Pouring out, scattering, sowing (as seed). -5 (*a*) Offering, giving. (*b*). Offering oblations (especially funeral) -6 Allaying, alleviation, pacification; कर्तव्यानि दुःखितैर्दुःखनिर्वापणानि U. 3. -7 Annihilation. -8 Killing, slaughter. -9 Cooling, refreshing ; शरीरनिर्वापणाय *S*. 3. -10 A refrigerant or cooling application.

निर्वापयितृ *a*. 1 Extinguishing, blowing, blowing out. -2 Allaying the heat of, cooling ; स्मर एव तापहेतुर्निर्वापयिता स एव मे जातः *S*. 3. 12.

निर्वादः 1 Blame, reproach. -2 Scandal, bad rumour, obloquy ; R. 14. 34. -3 Decision of a controversy. -4 Absence of dispute (वादाभाव). -5 Rumour, report.

निर्विद् 4 A. To be dissatisfied of disgusted with (with instr.) ; Pt. 1. 240.

निर्विण्ण *p. p.* 1 Despondent, depressed ; Mk. 1. 14. -2 Overcome with fear or sorrow. -3 Emaciated with grief. -4 Abused, degraded. -5 Disgusted with anything ; मत्स्याशनस्य निर्विण्णः Pt. 1. -6 Impaired, decayed. -7 Humble, modest. -8 Known, certain.

निर्वेदः 1 Disgust, loathing. -2 Satiety, cloy. -3 Depression of spirits, despair, despondency ; परिभवान्निर्वेदमापद्यते Mk. 1. 14. -4 Humiliation. -5 Grief. -6 Complete indifference to worldly objects ; Bg. 2. 52. (regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the sentiment called शांत quietude); निर्वेदस्थायिभावोस्ति शांतोऽपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4 ; (see R. G. under निर्वेद). -7 Self-disparagement or humiliation (regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings) ; cf. the definition in R. G. under निर्वेद ; (the following is there given as an instance ; यदि लक्ष्मण सा मृगेक्षणा न मदीक्षासरणिं समेष्यति । अमुना जडजीवितेन मे जगता वा विफलेन किं फलं ॥). -8 Shame.

निर्विश् 6 P. 1 To enjoy ; ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34 ; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशान्तमुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1 ; 4. 51 ; 6. 50 ; 9. 36 ; 13. 60 ; 14. 80 ; 18. 3 ; 19. 47 ; Me. 110 ; Ku. 1. 29. -2 To adorn, embellish. 3 To marry ; निर्वेष्टुकामोस्मि नरेंद्र V. P. -4 To feel, experience. -5 To reward, recompense.

निर्विष्ट *p. p.* 1 Enjoyed, attained, experienced. -2 Fully enjoyed or used. -3 Obtained as wages ; निर्विष्टं वैश्यशूद्रयोः Gautama. -4 married. -5 Engaged in. -6 Arrived at, attained to. -7 One who has maintained the sacred fire.

निर्वेशः 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Wages, hire, employment. -3 Eating, enjoyment, use. -4 Return of payment. -5 Expiation, atonement. -6 Marriage. -7 Fainting, swooning.

निर्वृ 5 U. (usually in *p. p.* only) To feel happy, be pleased or satisfied ; निर्ववार मधुनींद्रियवर्गः *Si*. 10. 3. see निर्वृत below.

निर्वृत *p. p.* 1 Satisfied, contended, happy ; निर्वृतौ स्वः *S*. 2 ; *S*. 4 ; 5. 1. -2 Free from care or anxiety, secure, at ease. -3 Ceased, ended.

निर्वृतिः *f.* 1 Satisfaction, happiness, pleasure, bliss ; व्रजति निर्वृतिमेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9 ; R. 9. 38 ; 12. 65 ; *S*. 7. 19 ; *Si*. 4. 64, 10. 28 ; Ki. 3. 8. -2 Tranquillity, rest, repose ; Ku. 5. 55 ; Pt. 1. 208. -3 Final emancipation or liberation from worldly existence ; इदं निर्वृतिसद्मनो विजयते कृष्णेति वर्णद्वयं Bv. 4. 14. -4 Completion, accomplishment. -5 Freedom. -6 Disappearance ; death, destruction.

निर्वृत् 1 A. 1 To cease, come to an end ; Bk. 8. 69. -2 To be got or accomplished ; R. 17. 18 ; Ms. 7. 61. -3 To be withheld, not to happen ; Bk. 16. 6. —*Caus.* To perform ; accomplish, finish, complete, आहारं निर्वर्तयामास K. 16 ; R. 2. 45 ; 3. 33 ; 11. 30.

निर्वर्तक *a*. (र्तिका *f*.) 1 Completing, accomplishing, finishing, executing, performing &c. -2 Desisting.

निर्वर्तनं 1 Accomplishment, completion, execution. -2 Desisting.

निर्वर्तिन् *a*. 1 Completing, accomplishing &c. -2 Acting rudely, uncivil, impolitic.

निर्वृत्त *p. p.* Accomplished, attained, performed &c. ; Ku. 7. 11.

निर्वृत्ति *f*. 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment ; Ms. 12. 1. -2 Completion, end. -3 (In gram.) Discontinuance of the influence of one rule over another (opp. अनुवृत्ति). -4 Result, fruit. -5 Ceasing, desisting, abstaining from. -6 Inactivity. -7 Impropriety. -8 Final beatitude.

निर्वेष्टनं A weaver's shuttle.

निर्व्यथनं 1 Extreme pain, paining, afflicting. -2. Freedom from pain. -3 A hole, chasm.

निर्व्यूढ *p. p.* 1 Completed, finished ; Mu. 2. 18. -2 Grown, increased, developed ; मुहूर्तनिर्व्यूढविस्मय Mâl. 7 ; निर्व्यूढसौहृदभरेति 6. 17 (उपचित Jagaddhara). -3 Vindicated, fully shown, proved true, carried out faithfully or to the end ; हा तात जटायो निर्व्यूढस्तेऽपत्यस्नेहः U. 3 ; निर्व्यूढः संभावनाभारो बुद्धरक्षितया Mâl. 8 ; निर्व्यूढं तातस्य कापालिकत्वं Mâl. 4, 9. 10 ; Mv. 7. 8. -4 Deserted, abandoned.

निर्व्यूढिः *f*. 1 End, completion. -2 A helmet, crest. -3 A door, gate. -4 A peg or bracket projecting from a wall. -5 Decoction ; cf. निर्यूह.

निर्हादः Evacuation, voiding excrement.

निर्हृ 1 P. 1 To take or draw out from, extract ; R. 14. 42. -2 To carry out the dead body ; Ms. 5. 91 ; Y. 3. 15. -3 To remove (as a fault &c.). -4 To carry or take away. -5 To export (goods). -6 To change or mix together (clothes &c.).

निर्हरणं 1 Carrying out dead bodies to be burnt, carrying corpses to the funeral pile. -2 Taking forth, carrying or drawing out, extracting, removal. -3 Rooting up, extirpation, destruction.

निर्हारः 1 Taking away, removing, removal. -2 Drawing out, extracting. -3 Rooting up, destruction. -4 Carrying out a dead body to be burnt. -5 Accumulation of a private store of wealth, private hoard ; Ms. 9. 199. -6 Evacuation of the natural excrements of the body (opp. आहार). -7 Putting forth or out. -8 Setting aside, excluding, leaving.

निर्हारिन् *a*. 1 Carrying out. -2 Diffusive, spreading wide (as fragrance). -3 Fragrant.

निर्हृतिः *f*. Taking out of one's way, removal.

निर्ह्रादः A sound in general ; R. 1. 41.

निलिंपः 1 A god ; निलिंपैर्निर्मुक्तानपि च निरयान्तर्निपतितान् G. L. 15. -2 A troop of Maruts. —Comp. —निर्झरी the celestial Ganges.

निलिंपा, निलिंपिका A cow.

निली 4 A. 1 To stick or adhere to, lie or rest upon, settle down or alight upon ; निलिल्ये मूर्ध्नि गृध्रोऽस्य Bk. 14. 76 ; 2. 5 -2 To lurk or hide, hide oneself in ; गुहास्वन्ये न्यलेषत Bk. 15. 32 ; निशि रहसि निलीय Git. 2. -3 To hide or conceal oneself from

(with abl.) ; मातुर्निलीयते कृष्णः Sk. -4 To die, perish.

निलयः 1 A hiding place, the lair or den of animals, a nest (of birds); Si. 9. 4. -2 An abode, residence, house, dwelling ; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'living or residing in'. -3 Hiding oneself. -4 Total destruction. -5 Setting, disappearance ; दिनांते निलयाय गंतुं R. 2. 15. (where the word is used in sense 1 also).

निलयनं 1 Settling in a place, alighting.-2 A place of refuge, house, dwelling, habitation. -3 The act of going out.

निलीन p. p. 1 Melted or fused into. -2 Shut or wrapt up, hidden into. -3 Involved, surrounded, encompassed. -4 Destroyed, perished. -5 Changed, transformed. -6 Full.

निवचने ind. Not speaking, ceasing to speak, holding the tongue (regarded as a गति or preposition, or a separate word, when used with कृ ; e. g. निवचनेकृत्य, निवचने कृत्वा ; P. 1. 4. 76).

निवत् f. A valley. —ता ind. Downwards ; (also निवता in this sense).

निवप् 1 P. 1 To scatter about, sow (as seed). -2 To offer (as oblations), especially to the Manes ; न्युप्य पिंडांस्ततः Ms. 3. 216 ; (स्वस्मुद्दिश्य) निवपेः सहकारमंजरीः Ku. 4. 38. -3 To immolate, kill (as an animal).

निवपनं 1 Scattering down, pouring out, throwing down. -2 Sowing. -3 An offering to the Manes, an oblation in honour of one's deceased ancestors ; को नः कुले निवपनानि नियच्छतीति S. 6. 24.

निवापः 1 Seed, grain, seed-corn. -2 An offering to the Manes of deceased parents or other relatives, a libation of water &c. at the Sråddha ceremony ; एको निवापसलिलं पिबसीत्युक्तं Mål. 8. 40 ; निवापदत्तिभिः R. 8. 86 ; निवापांजलयः पितृणां 5. 8. 15. 91, Mn. 4. 5. -3 A gift or offering in general.

निवापकः A sower, scatterer.

निवर a. Preventing, warding off. —रः 1 One who prevents. -2 Protection, covering.

निवरा A virgin, an unmarried girl.

निवस् I. 1 P. 1 To live, dwell, stay ; आहो निवत्स्यति समं हरिणांगनाभिः S 1. 26 ; निवसिष्यसि मय्येव Bg. 12. 8. -2 To be, exist ; Pt. 1. 31. -3 To occupy, settle in, take possession of. —4 To sojourn, pass the night.

—II. 2 A. 1 To dress, wear or put on clothes. -2 To change one's clothes.

निवसतिः f. A house, habitation, abode, residence, dwelling.

निवसथः A Village.

निवसनं 1 A house, habitation dwelling. -2 A garment, cloth, an undergarment ; Si. 10. 60; R.19.41.

निवासः 1 Living, dwelling, residing. -2 A house; abode, habitation, resting-place ; निवासश्चिंतायाः Mk. 1. 15 ; Si. 4. 63 ; 5. 21 ; Bg. 9. 18 ; Mk. 3. 23. —3 Passing the night. -4 A dress, garment. -5 Nightquarters. -6 Refuge, receptacle, asylum ; जगन्निवासो वसुदेवसद्मनि Si. 1. 1.

निवासनं 1 Residence. -2 Sojourn. -3 Spending time.

निवासिन् a. 1 Dwelling, residing. -2 Wearing, dressed or clothed in ; Ku. 7. 26. —m. A resident, an inhabitant.

निवह् 1 U. 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To bear up, sustain, support ; वेदान्समुद्धरते जगन्निवहते Git. 1.

निवहः 1 A multitude, collection, quantity, heap ; राजपुत्रनिवहः Bh. 3. 37 ; so घन°, वैश्य°, कपोत &c. -2 N. of one of the seven winds. -3 N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

निवात a. [निवृत्तो निरुद्धो वा वातोऽस्मात्] 1 Sheltered from the wind, not windy, calm ; R. 3. 17 ; 19. 42. -2 Unhurt, uninjured, unobstructed. -3 Safe, secure. -4 Well-armed, accoutred in strong mail —तः 1 A refuge, dwelling, an asylum.-2 An impenetrable coat of mail. —तं 1 A place sheltered from the wind ; निवातनिष्कंपमिव प्रदीपं Ku. 3. 48 ; Ki. 14. 37 ; R. 13. 52, 3. 17 ; Bg. 6. 19. -2 Absence of wind, calm, stillness; R. 12. 36. -3 A secure spot. -4 A strong armour.

निवाकु a. Not speaking, silent.

निवान्या A cow whose calf is dead and who is milked by means of another calf.

निवि (वि) ड a. 1 Without space or interstices, close, compact. -2 Firm, tight, fast ; निविडो मुष्टिः R. 9. 58, 19. 44. -3 Thick, impervious, dense, impenetrable ; R. 11. 15. —4 Gross, coarse. —5 Bulky, large. -6 Crooked-nosed.

निविद् 2 P. (generally in the caus.) 1 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.) ; उपस्थितां होमवेलां गुरवे निवेदयामि S. 4; काश्यपाय वनस्पतिसेवां निवेदयावः ibid., R. 2. 68. -2 To declare or announce oneself ; कथमात्मानं निवेदयामि S. 1. -3 To indicate, betray, show ; शंकापरिग्रहनिवेदयिता Mu. 1 ; दिगंबरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु Ku. 5. 72 ; R. 17. 40. —4 To offer, present, give, make an offer of ; स्वराज्यं चंद्रापीडाय न्यवेदयत् K. 367 ; राज्यमस्मै न्यवेदयत् R. 15. 70, 11. 47, Ms. 2. 51 ; Y. 1. 27. -5 To entrust to the care of, make or diliver over to.

निविद् f. Ved. 1 Speech, a short Vedic text. -2 Instruction, precept, direction. -3 Invocation.

निवेदक a. Informing, communicating &c.

निवेदनं 1 Making known, relating, proclaiming ; a communication, announcement. -2 Delivering, entrusting. -3 Dedication. -4 Representation. -5 An offering or oblation. -नः An epithet of Siva.

निवेदित p. p. 1 Made known, announced, told, communicated. -2 Delivered, given, entrusted, &c.

निवेद्यं Offering of food to an idol ; cf. नैवेद्य.

निविरी (डी) श-स a. 1 Compact, close उरुनिविरीसनितंबभारखेदि Si. 7. 20. -2 Coarse, gross.- -सा A crooked-nose.

निविश् 6 A. 1 To sit down, take a seat ; नवांबुदश्यामवपुर्न्यविक्षत (आसने) Si. 1. 19. -2 To halt, encamp ; R. 12. 68. -3 To enter ; रामशालां न्यविक्षत Bk. 4. 28. 6. 143, 8. 7 ; R. 9. 82 ; 12. 38. -4 To be fixed on, be directed towards ; सूर्यनिविष्टदृष्टिः R. 14. 66. -5 To be devoted or attached to, be intent on, to practise ; श्रुतिप्रामाण्यतो विद्वान्स्वधर्मे निविशेत वै Ms. 2. 8. -6 To marry (for निर्विश् q. v.). -7 To alight, descend. -Caus. 1 To fix or direct upon, apply to (as thought, mind &c.) ; Bg. 12. 8. -2 To put, place, keep ; मनोनतं वाचि निवेशयंति Ki. 14. 4 ; R. 6. 16, 4. 39, 7. 63. -3 To seat, install ; R. 15. 97. -4 To cause to settle in life, get married ; दौर्ष्यंतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेश्य S. 4. 19 ; R. 11. 57. -5 To encamp (as an army); R. 5. 42, 16. 37. -6 To draw, paint, portray ; चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा S. 2. 9 ; M. 3. 11. -7 To commit to writing, inscribe on ; V. 2. 14. -8 To intrust or commit to ; Mu. 5. 7 ; R. 19. 4. -9 To introduce. -10 To found (a city).

निविष्ट p. p. 1 Seated, sitting upon. -2 Encamped ; R. 12. 68. -3 Fixed or intent upon. -4 Concentrated, subdued, controlled ; Ku. 5. 31. -5 Initiated. 6 Arranged. -7 Entered, gone into.

निविष्टिः f. Copulation, coition. (Ved.)

निवेशः 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Encamping, halting. -3 (*a*) A halting place, camp, encampment ; सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49, 7. 2 ; Si. 17. 40 ; Ki. 7. 27. -4 A house, an abode, a dwelling ; Ki. 4. 19. -5 Expanse, contour (of the breast) ; Ki. 4. 8. -6 Depositing, delivering. -7 Marrying, marriage, settling in life. -8 Impression, copy. -9 Military array. -10 Ornament, decoration -11 Founding (a town).

निवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Halting, encamping. -3 Marrying, marriage. -4 Entering in writing, inscribing. -5 An abode, a dwelling house habitation. -6 A camp. -7 A town or city. -8 A nest. —नी The earth.

निर्विशेष *a.* Not different, alike. —षः Want of difference, sameness.

निवीतं 1 Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (making it hang down like a garland) ; निवीतं मनुष्याणां प्राचीनावीतं पितृणामुपवीतं देवानां J. N. V. -2 The thread so worn. —ता, -तं A veil, mantle.

निवीतिन् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread round the neck (like a garland).

निवृ 5, 9. 1 U. To surround, enclose ; Bk. 14. 29. —*Caus.* 1 To ward off, keep away from, avert from (with abl.) ; पापान्निवारयति योजयते हिताय Bh. 2. 72 ; निवारयंती महतो सुनिव्रतात् Ku. 5. 3.-1 To surround, protect.

निवारः, निवारणं 1 Keeping off, preventing, warding off ; दंशनिवारणैश्च R. 2. 5. -2 Prohibition, impediment.

निवृत *p. p.* Surrounded, enclosed. —तः, तं A veil, mantle, wrapper.

निवृतिः *f.* Covering, enclosing.

निवृत् 1 A. 1 To come back, return ; न च निम्नादिव सलिलं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं S. 3. 1 ; Ku. 4. 30 ; R. 2. 40 ; Bg. 8. 21 ; 15. 4. -2 To flee from, retreat ; Bk. 5. 102. -3 To turn away from, be averse to ; R. 5. 23 ; 7. 61. -4 To cease, desist or abstain from ; प्रसमीक्ष्य निवर्तेत सर्वमांसस्य भक्षणात् Ms. 5. 49, 1. 53 ; Bk. 1. 18 ; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. -5 To be freed or absolved from, to escape ; Bg. 1. 39. -6 To leave off speaking, cease, stop. -7 To be removed, come to an end, cease, disappear ; Bg. 2. 59, 14. 22 ; Ms. 11. 185, 186. -8 To be accomplished or finished, come to an end. -9 To be withheld or withdrawn from. -10 To refuse, decline. -11 To be engaged in. -12 To be reversed. -13 To set (as the sun). -14 To be forbidden. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to return, send back ; R. 2. 3, 3. 47, 7. 44. -2 To withdraw, keep away from ; turn away, divert ; R. 2. 28 ; Ku. 5. 11. -3 To accomplish, perform, finish, complete.

निवर्तक *a.* 1 Returning, coming or turning back. -2 Stopping, ceasing. -3 Abolishing, expelling, removing. -4 Bringing back.

निवर्तन *a.* 1 Causing to return. -2 Turning back, ceasing. —नं 1 Returning, turning or coming back, return ; इह हि पततां नास्त्यालंबो न चापि निवर्तनं Sânti. 3. 2. -2 Not happening, ceasing. -3 Desisting or abstaining from (with abl.). -4 Desisting from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवर्तन) ; Kâm. 1. 28. -5 Bringing back ; Amaru. 84. -9 Repenting, a desire to improve. -7 A measure of land (20 rods). -8 Keeping back from (with abl.).

निवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Turning back, flying from, returning -2 Desisting or abstaining from. -3 Allowing to return or turn back.

निवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned back. -2 Gone, departed, vanished, disappeared. -3 Ceased, refrained or abstained from, stopped, desisted ; Ku. 1. 51. -4 Abstaining from worldly acts, abstracted from this world, quiet. -5 Repenting of improper conduct. -6 Finished, completed, whole ; see वृत् with नि. —त्तं 1 Return. -2 A mind free from the influence of passions. —Comp. —आत्मन् *m.* 1. a sage. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. —कारण *a.* without further cause or motive. (-णः) a virtuous man, a man uninfluenced by worldly desires. —मांस *a.* one who abstains from eating meat ; निवृत्तमांसस्तु जनकः U. 4. —राग *a.* of subdued passions. —वृत्ति *a.* quitting any practice or occupation. —हृदय *a.* with relenting heart.

निवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Returning or coming back, return ; Si. 14. 64 ; R. 4. 87. -2 Disappearance, cessation, termination, suspension ; शापनिवृत्तौ S. 7 ; R. 8. 82. -3 Abstaining from work, inactivity (opp. प्रवृत्ति). -4 Abstaining from, aversion ; प्राणाघातान्निवृत्तिः Bh. 3. 63. -5 Leaving off, desisting from. -6 Resignation, discontinuance of worldly acts or emotions, quietism, separation from the world. -7 Repose, rest. -8 Felicity, beatitude. -9 Denial, refusal. -10 Abolition, prevention.-11 Ceasing to be valid or binding (as a rule.). -12 Completion.

निवेष्टः A cover, an envelope.

निवेष्टनं Covering, enveloping.

निर्वेष्य *a.* Whirling. —ष्यः 1 An eddy, a whirlpool.-2 A whirlwind or a similiar phenomenon. -3 Hoar-frost. —ष्यं Extent (व्याप्ति).

निव्यूढं Perseverance, energy ; cf. निर्व्यूढ.

निश् *f.* (This word is optionally substituted for निशा in all cases after acc. dual ; it has no forms for the first five inflections) 1 Night. -2 Turmeric.

निशठ *a.* Honest, candid.

निशब्द *a.* Silent, not speaking.

निशम् 4 P., 10 U. 1 To hear, listen to, come to know ; निशम्य चैनां तपसे कृतोद्यमां Ku. 5. 3 ; S. 5. 2 ; R. 2. 41, 52, 61 ; 3. 47 ; 4. 2 ; 5. 12 ; Bk. 2. 9 ; निशामय प्रियसखि Mâl. 7. -2 To see, observe.

निशमनं 1 Looking at, beholding. -2 Seeing, sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Becoming aware of.

निशांत *p. p.* Tranquil, calmed, quiet, patient. —तं A house, habitation, dwelling ; R. 16. 40. —Comp. —नारी a housewife.

निशामः Observing, perceiving, seeing.

निशामनं 1 Seeing, beholding. -2 Sight. -3 Hearing. -4 Repeated observation. -5 A shadow, reflection.

निश (शा) रणं Killing, slaughter.

निशा [नितरां श्यति तनूकरोति व्यापारान् शो-क Tv.] 1 Night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. -2 Turmeric. -3 A dream. -4 A collective name for the zodiacal signs Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Sagittarius, and Capricorn. -Comp. -अटः, -अटनः 1 an owl. -2. a demon, ghost, goblin. —अटकः bdellium. —अतिक्रमः,—अत्ययः —अंतः, —अवसानं 1. the passing away of night. -2. daybreak. अदः = Nishâda q. v. —अंध *a* blind at night. (—धा) the creeper called जतुका. -अधीशः, —ईशः, —नाथः, —पतिः, —मणिः, -रत्नं 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —अर्धकालः the first part of the night. —आख्या —आह्वा turmeric. —आदिः the evening twilight. —उत्सर्गः end of night, day-break. —एतः a crane. —करः 1. the moon ; Ku. 4. 13. -2. a cock.-3. camphor. —केतुः the moon. —गृहं a bed chamber. —चर *a.* (—रा-री *f.*) moving about by night, night-stalker. (-रः) 1. a fiend, goblin, an evil-spirit ; R. 12. 69. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a jackal. 4. an owl. -5. snake. -6. the ruddy goose. 7. a thief. °पतिः 1. an epithet of 1. Siva.

-2, Râvaṇa. (-री) 1. a female fiend. -2. a woman going to meet her lover at night by appointment; रामरमन्मथशरेण ताडिता दुःसहेन हृदये निशाचरी R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3. a harlot. —चर्मन् *m.* darkness. —जलं dew, frost. —दर्शिन् *m.* an owl. —निशं *ind.* every night, always. —पुष्पं 1. the white water-lily (opening at night). -2. hoar-frost, dew.—मुखं the beginning of night. —मृगः a jackal. —वनः hemp (शण). —विहारः a demon, goblin, a Râkshasa; प्रचक्रतु रामनिशाविहारौ Bk. 2. 36. —वेदिन् *m.* a cock. —हसः the white water-lily (opening at night).

निशात *p.p.* 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; Ki. 14. 30. -2 Polished, burnished, bright.

निशानं Sharpening, whetting.

निशित *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted, sharp; निशितनिपाताः शराः *S.* 1. 10. -2 Stimulated. —तं Iron. —ता Night.

निशीतिः *f.* Excitement, agitation (Ved.).

निशादः A man of low caste; see निषादः (निशादपुत्रः A pestle; so °शिला a mortar.)

निशारुकः One of the seven Rûpakas in music. —कं An air, a sort of musical composition played as an accompaniment to dancing.

निशीथः 1 [निशेरते जना अस्मिन्; निशी, आधारे थक् Tv.) Midnight; निशीथदीपाः सहसा हतत्विषः R. 3. 15; Me. 88; Mâl. 8. 10. -2 The time of sleep, night in general; शुचौ निशीथेऽनुभवंति कामिनः Rs. 1. 3; Amaru. 11.

निशीथिनी, निशीथ्या Night.

निशुंभः 1 Killing, slaughter; Mâl. 5. 22. -2 Breaking, bending (as of a bow); Mv. -2. 33, -3 N. of a demon killed by Durgâ. -Comp. —मथनी, —मर्दनी epithets of Durgâ.

निशुंभनं Killing, slaying.

निश्चल *a.* 1 Immoveable, steady, fixed, still. -2 Invariable, unchangeable; Bg. 2. 53. —ला The earth. -Comp. —अंग *a.* firm. (-गः) 1. a species of crane. -2. a rock or mountain.

निश्चर् 1 P. 1 To issue, go out. -2 To arise, be produced, appear.

निश्चारकं 1 Evacuation by stools. -2 Air, wind. -3 Obstinacy, wilful nature.

निश्चि 5 U. To determine, resolve, ascertain.

निश्चयः 1 Ascertainment, investigation, inquiry. -2 A fixed opinion, settled or firm conviction, firm belief. -3 A determination, resolution, resolve; एष मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mu. 1. -4 Certainty, positiveness, positive conclusion -5 Fixed intention, design, purpose, aim; कैकेयी क्रमनिश्चया R. 12. 4; Ku. 5. 5. -6 N. of a figure in Rhetoric.

निश्चायक *a.* Who or what ascertains or determines, decisive, conclusive.

निश्चित *p. p.* 1 Ascertained, determined, decided, settled, concluded (used actively also); अरावणमरामं वा जगदद्येति निश्चितः R. 12. 83. -2 Sentenced, pronounced (as a sentence). —तं Certainty, decision. —तं *ind.* Decidedly, positively, certainly.

निश्चितिः *f.* 1 Ascertainment, settling. -2 A determination, resolution.

निश्चक्रणं A powder for clearing the teeth, a kind of tooth-powder.

निश्रमः Labour bestowed upon anything, continued practice or labour.

निश्रयणी, निश्रेणि, निश्रेणी A ladder, a staircase; cf. निःश्रयणी &c.

निश्वस् 2 P. 1 To sigh, heave. -2 To draw in the breath.

निश्वासः Inspiration, inhaling, sighing; cf. निःश्वास.

निष् 1 P. (नेषति) To moisten, wet.

निषंज् 1. P. 1 To adhere or stick to, be thrown round or placed on; कंठे स्वयंग्राहनिषक्तबाहुं Ku. 3. 7; U. 4. 18; R. 9. 50, 11. 70, 19. 45. -2 To be reflected; Ku. 1. 10; 7. 36. -3 To be attached to.

निषंगः 1 Attachment, clinging to. -2 Union, association. -3 A quiver; Si. 10. 34; Ki. 17. 36; R. 2. 30, 3. 64. -4 A sword.

निषंगथिः 1 An embrace. -2 A bowman. -3 A charioteer. -4 A car. -5 Grass. -6 The shoulder.

निषंगिन् *a.* 1 Attached or clinging to; Si. 12. 26. -2 Having a quiver. -3 Bearing a sword. —*m.* 1 An archer, a bowman. -2 A quiver -3 A sword-bearer.

निषद् 1. P. (निषीदति &c.) 1 To sit down, lie, recline; उष्णालुः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23. -2 To sink down, fail, be disappointed. -3 To dwell. -4 To suffer pain, be afflicted.

निषद् *f.* Consecration for a sacrifice (यज्ञदीक्षा).

निषण्ण *p. p.* 1 Seated; sitting on or in, rested, reclined, resting or reclining on; R. 9. 76, Ku. 4. 23. -2 Supported. -3 Gone to. -4 Dejected, afflicted, down-cast; cf. विषण्ण.

निषण्णकं seat.

निषत्तिः *f.* Ved. Sitting down idly, dulness, inactivity.

निषदनं Ved. 1 Sitting -2 Dwelling. -3 A seat. -4 A house, residence. —नः=निषाद् q. v.

निषद्या 1 A small bed or couch. -2 The hall of a merchant, a trader's shop. -3 A market-place, market; Si. 18. 15.

निषद्वरः 1 Mud, mire. -2 The god of love. —री Night.

निषादित *p. p.* 1 Made to sit down. -2 Afflicted, distressed.

निषादिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Sitting or lying down, resting, reclining; R. 1. 52. 4. 20. —*m.* An elephant-driver; Si 5. 41.

निषध *a.* Hard, solid. —धाः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people and their country governed by Nala. —धः 1 A ruler of the Nishadhas. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 A musical note; cf. निषाद. —धा N. of Nala's capital.

निषादः 1 N. of one of the wild aboriginal tribes in India, such as, hunters, fishermen &c.; a mountaineer; मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Râm; R. 14. 52, 70; U. 2. 5. -2 A man of a degraded tribe in general, an outcast, a Chânḍâla. -3 Especially, the son of a Brâhmaṇa by a Sûdra woman; cf. Ms. 10. 8. -4 (In music) The first (more properly the last or seventh) note of the Hindu gamut; गीतकलाविन्यासमिव निषादानुगतं K. 31 (where it has sense 1 also).

निषिच् 6 P. 1 To pour upon or down, sprinkle, pour in; R. 3. 26; S. 4. 13; Ku. 2. 57. -2 To impregnate; निर्षिचन्माधवीमेतां लतां कौंदीं च नर्तयन् V. 2. 4 (where the word also means 'to fill with honey-drops').

निषिक्त *p. p.* 1 Sprinkled upon. -2 Infused, instilled, poured into, impregnated.

निषेकः 1 Sprinkling, infusion; सुख, सलिलनिषेकः Rs. 1. 28. -2 Dripping, trickling, distilling; तैलनिषेकबिंदुना R. 8. 38 'a drop of dripping oil.' -3 Effusion, discharge. -4 Seminal effusion or discharge, infusion of semen, impregnation, seed; Ku. 3. 16; R. 14. 60. -5 The ceremony performed upon impregnation. -6 Irrigation. -7 Water for washing. -8 Seminal impurity. -9 Dirty water.

निषेचनं 1 Sprinkling, pouring out. -2 Watering, irrigation.

निषिध् 1 P. 1 To ward off, prevent, restrain, keep back; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 3. 42, 5. 18, -2 To oppose, contradict, object to; R. 14. 43. -3 To prohibit, forbid;

निषिद्धो भाषमाणस्तु सुवर्णं दंडमर्हति Ms. 8. 361. -4 To defeat, conquer; R.18. 1.-5 To remove, drive off, counteract; न्यषेधत्पावकास्त्रेण रामस्तद्राक्षसस्ततः Bk. 17. 87, 1. 15. —*Caus.* To prohibit, keep off or ward off.

निषिद्ध *p. p.* Forbidden, prohibited, warded off, prevented.

निषिद्धिः *f.* 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off. -2 Defence.

निषेधः 1 Prohibition, warding or keeping off, stopping, prevention. -2 Negation, denial. -3 The particle of negation; द्वौ निषेधौ प्रकृतार्थं गमयतः -4 A prohibitive rule (opp. विधि). -5 Deviation from a rule, exception.

निषूद् 10 U. or *Caus.* To kill, slay.

निषूदनं Killing, slaughter. —नः A killer; as in बलवृत्रनिषूदनः &c.

निषेव् 1 A. 1 To pursue, follow, attach oneself to, practise; S. 1. 27. -2 To enjoy; निषेवते श्रान्तमना विविक्तं S. 5. 5; Ku. 1. 5. -3 To enjoy carnally; यथा यथा तामरसेक्षणा मया पुनः सरागं नितरां निषेविता Bv. 2. 155; Pt. 1. 202. -4 To resort to, inhabit, frequent; Ku. 5. 76. -5 To use, employ; विषतां निषेवितमपक्रियया समुपैति सर्वमिति सत्यमदः Si. 9. 68. -6 To wait upon, attend. -7 To adore, worship. -8 To draw near, approach. -9 To suffer, experience; Pt. 1. 334.

निषेवक *a.* 1 Practising, following, devoted to, fond of. -2 Frequenting, inhabiting, resorting to. -3 Enjoying.

निषेवणं, निषेवा 1 Serving, service, attending, waiting upon.-2 Worship, adoration. -3 Practice, performance. -4 Attachment or adherence to. -5 Living in, inhabiting, enjoying, using. -6 Familiarity with, use.

निषेवित *p. p.* 1 Served, waited upon, worshipped, honoured. -2 Visited, resorted to, haunted, frequented. -3 Practised, observed (as a vow &c.).

निष्क् 10 A. (निष्कयते) To weigh, measure.

निष्कः -कं 1 A golden coin (of different values, but generally taken to be equal to one *Karsha* or Suvarṇa of 16 Mâshas). -2 A weight of gold equal to 108 or 150 Suvarṇas q. v. -3 A golden ornament for the neck or the breast; Ku. 2. 49. -4 Gold in general. -5 A golden vessel. —ष्का A Châṇḍâla.

निष्कस् *Caus.* 1 To take or draw out. -2 To turn or drive out, banish, expel; निरकासयद्रविमपेतवसुं वियदालयादपरदिग्गणिका Si. 9. 10; येनाहं जीवलोकान्निष्कासयिष्ये Mu. 6.

निष्कासः (शः) 1 Exit, egress, issue. -2 A portico. -3 Day-break. -4 Disappearance.

निष्कासित *p. p.* 1 Expelled, turned out, driven out. -2 Gone forth or out, issued. -3 Placed, deposited.-4 Stationed, appointed. -5 Opened, blown, expanded. -6 Reviled, reproached.

निष्कासिनी *a.* female slave not restrained by her master.

निष्कालनं 1 Driving away (cattle &c.).-2 Killing, slaughter (मारण).

निष्कुटः 1 A pleasure-grove near a house. -2 A field. -3 The female apartments, the harem of a king. -4 A door, gate. -5 The hollow of a tree.

निष्कुटिः-टी *f.* Large cardamoms (एला).

निष्कुष् 9 P. 1 To extract, tear, draw out; उपांतयोर्निष्कुषितं विहंगैः R. 7. 50; Bk. 9. 30; 5. 42; so काकैर्निष्कुषितं श्वभिः कवलितं गोमायुभिर्लुण्ठितं Gangâshṭaka; Mâl. 5. 17. -2 To husk, shell. -3 To injure or hurt by tearing.

निष्कुषित *p. p.* 1 Torn off, forced or drawn out, lacerated; R. 7.50.-2 Expelled.

निष्कोषः, निष्कोषणं 1 Tearing, drawing off or out, extracting, extirpating. -2 Husking, shelling.

निष्कोषणकं A tooth-pick; Pt. 1. 71.

निष्कुहः The hollow of a tree; cf. निष्कुट.

निष्कृ 8 U. 1 To remove, drive away, expel; Ms. 11. 54. -2 To break, frustrate; Bk. 15. 51. -3 To break into pieces, destroy. -4 To prepare, fit up, equip. -5 To accomplish, finish. -6 To absolve, free from (blame, sin &c.), acquit. -7 To cure, heal.

निष्कारणं 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Killing; cf. निकारणं.

निष्कृत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Expiated, absolved, pardoned. -3 Disregarded, overlooked. —तं 1 Expiation or atonement. -2 A place of rendêvous.

निष्कृतिः *f.* 1 Expiation, atonement; Pt. 3. 157. -2 Acquittance, requital, discharge of a debt or obligation; न तस्य निष्कृतिः शक्या कर्तुं वर्षशतैरपि Ms. 2. 227, 3. 19; 8. 105, 9. 19, 11. 27. -3 Removal. -4 Restoration, cure. -5 Avoiding, escaping from. -6 Neglecting. -7 Bad conduct, roguery.

निष्कृत् 6 P. 1 To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces. -2 To loosen.

निष्कर्तनं Cutting off, tearing away.

निष्कृष् 1 P. 1 To draw or pull out, extract. -2 To extort, exact, snatch or take by force; निष्क्रष्टुमर्थं चकमे कुबेरात् R. 5. 26. -3 To tear asunder, cut in pieces. —*Caus.* To destroy, annihilate.

निष्कर्षः 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 The essence, the chief or main point, pith; इति निष्कर्षः (often used by commentators); Ms. 4. 125; Bhâshâ P. 138. -3 Measuring. -4 Certainty, ascertainment.

निष्कर्षणं 1 Drawing out, extracting, pulling off; R. 12. 97. -2 Deducting.

निष्कृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pulled or drawn out, extracted. -2 Summed up.

निष्क्रम् 1 U. 1 To go away or from, leave, depart.-2 To issue from, come out of; Bk. 7. 71. -3 To make an exit from the stage; इति निष्क्रांताः सर्वे. -4 To stop, cease; नैतावतापि पीडा निष्क्रामति *S.* 2 'the evil does not stop here.'

निष्क्रमः 1 Going out, coming forth. -2 Departure from, exit. -3 One of the Samskâras or religious rites; *i. e.* taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age); चतुर्थे मासि निष्क्रमः Y. 1. 12; cf. उपनिष्क्रमण also. -4 Degradation, loss of caste, inferiority of tribe. -5 Intellectual faculty.

निष्क्रमणं 1 Going forth or out. -2 = निष्क्रम (3) above; चतुर्थे मासि कर्तव्यं शिशोर्निष्क्रमणं गृहात् Ms. 2. 34.

निष्क्रमणिका See निष्क्रम (3).

निष्क्री 9 U. To buy off, redeem, ransom.

निष्क्रयः 1 Redemption, ransom; दद्यौ वृत्तं समुद्रेण पीतेनेवात्मनिष्क्रयं R. 15. 55; 2. 55, 5.22; Mu. 6. 20. -2 Reward. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Return, aquittance; Si. 1. 50. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Sale. -7 Purchase.

निष्क्रयणं Redemption, ransom.

निष्क्रीतिः *f.* Ved. Redemption.

निष्क्राथः 1 Decoction. -2 Broth.

निष्टप् 1 P. 1 To heat, scorch. -2 To purify. -3 To burnish. -4 To roast, fry.

निष्टपनं Burning, scorching.

निष्टप्त *p. p.* 1 Burnished. -2 Well dressed or cooked.

निष्टापः Burning, slight heating; Mâl. 5. 17.

निष्टानकः Roar, murmur.

निष्टुर् *m.* Ved. A conqueror of enemies.

निष्ट्य *a.* Ved. Foreign, exotic. —ष्ट्यः An outcast, a Châṇḍâla or Mlenchchha.

निष्ठ *a.* [नि-स्था-क षत्वट्त्वे] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Being in or on, situated on; तलिष्ठे फेने. -2 Depending or resting on, referring or relating to; तमोनिष्ठाः Ms. 12. 95. -3 Devoted or attached to, practising, intent on; सत्यनिष्ठ. -4 Skilled in. -5 Believing in; धर्मनिष्ठ. —**ष्ठा** 1 Position, condition, state. -2 Basis, foundation -3 Fixity, fixedness, steadiness; मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Māl. 1. 81. -4 Devotion or application, close attachment. -5 Belief, firm adherence, faith; शास्त्रेषु निष्ठा Māl. 3. 11; Bg. 3. 3. -6 Excellence, skill, proficiency, perfection. -7 Conclusion, end, termination; अत्यारूढिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा *S.* 4. v. l. -8 The catastrophe or end of a drama. -9 Accomplishment, completion (समाप्ति); Ms. 8. 227. -10 The culminating point. -11 Death, destruction, disappearance from the world at the fixed time. -12 Fixed or certain knowledge, certainty. -13 Begging. -14 Suffering, trouble, distress, anxiety. -15 (In gram.) A technical term for the past participial terminations क, क्तवतु (*i. e.* त and तवत्). -16 N. of Vishṇu.

निष्ठाव *a.* Ved. Concluding, deciding.

निष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Being in or on. -2 Devoted to. -3 Versed or skilled in. -4 Firm, fixed. -5 Certain, ascertained.

निष्ठानं Sauce, condiment.

निष्ठिव् 1, 4 P. 1 To eject, emit, send forth; *S.* 4. 4; R. 2. 75; Bk. 14. 100, 17. 10, 18. 14; Kāv. 1. 95. -2 To eject saliva from the mouth, spit; Ms. 4. 132; Y. 2. 213.

निष्ठी (ष्ठे) वः -वं, निष्ठी (ष्ठे) वनं, निष्ठीवितं Spitting out, spitting; Rh. 1. 92.

निष्ठ्यूत *p. p.* 1 Spit out, exuded, cast or thrown out; निष्ठ्यूतश्चरणोपयोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् *S.* 4. 4; R. 2. 75; *Si.* 3. 10. -2 Uttered. —**तं** Spitting out.

निष्ठ्यूतिः *f.* Spitting out.

निष्ठुर *a.* [नि-स्था-उरच् षत्वट्त्वे] 1 Hard, rugged, coarse, rough. -2 Severe, sharp, smart (as a bow). *Si.* 5. 49. -3 Cruel, harsh, hard-hearted (said of persons or things): व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरः R. 8. 65. 3. 62. -4 Motionless, stiff. -5 Contumelious. —**रं** A harsh speech, abusive language.

निष्णा, निष्णात *a.* [नि-स्ना-क षत्वं-णत्वं] 1 Clever, skilful, versed, skilled, conversant, expert; निष्णातोऽपि च वेदांते साधुत्वं नैति दुर्जनः Bv. 1. 87; Bk. 2. 26; *Si.* 8. 63; Y. 1. 321; Māl. 2. 7. -2 Brought about, completed, fully accomplished; Māl. 10. 24; (निःशंकं विहितः Jagaddhara). -3 Superior, perfect. -4 Agreed upon.

निष्पक्व *a.* 1 Decocted, infused. -2 Well-cooked.

निष्पत् 1 P. 1 To issue or come out of, issue from, fly out of; अरविंदरेण्वश्मकौनिष्पताद्भिः *S.* 7. 7; एषा विदूरीभवतः समुद्रात्सकानना निष्पततीव भूमिः R. 13. 18, Ns. 8. 55, Y. 2. 16; Ku. 3. 71; Me. 69. -2 To fall away. —*Caus.* To annihilate, destroy.

निष्पतनं Rushing out, issuing quickly.

निष्पद् 4 A. 1 To issue out of, spring from. -2 To be produced, be brought about, arise, to be effected; निष्पद्यंते च सस्यानि Ms. 9. 247. -3 To be got ready or prepared. -4 To become ripe, ripen. —*Caus.* To produce, bring about, cause, effect, prepare; त्वं नित्यमेकमेव पटं निष्पादयसि Pt. 5.

निष्पत्तिः *f.* 1 Birth, Production. शस्यनिष्पत्तिः -2 Ripeness, maturity (परिपाक); Ku. 2. 37. -3 Perfection, consummation; Pt. 1. 271. -4 Completion, accomplishment, termination.

निष्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Born, arisen, sprung up, produced. -2 Effected, completed, accomplished. -3 Ready.

निष्पादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing. -2 Concluding. -3 Producing; causing.

निष्पंद *a.* Motionless, immoveable, fixed.

निष्पिष् 7 P. 1 To pound, powder, pulverize, reduce to atoms; (तं) निष्पिपेष क्षितौ क्षिप्रं पूर्णं कुंभमिवांभसि Mb.; शिलानिष्पिष्टमुद्गरः R. 12. 73. -2 To hurt, injure, bruise; Bk. 6. 120. -3 To rub the hands. -4 To gnash the teeth. —*Caus.* To destroy.

निष्पिष्ट *p. p.* Pounded. -2 Beaten, harassed, oppressed.

निष्पीडित *p. p.* Sqeezed, pressed together or out; निष्पीडितेंदुकरकंदलजो नु सेकः U. 3. 11.

निष्पू 9 U. 1 To purify. -2 To winnow, fan.

निष्पवनं Winnowing.

निष्पाव *a.* Certain. —**वः** 1 Winnowing, cleaning corn &c. -2 The wind caused by the winnowing sieve or basket. -3 Wind. -4 A legume, pod. -5 A kind of pulse.

निष्पेषः, -निष्पेषणं 1 Rubbing together, grinding, bruising, pulverizing; भुजांतरनिष्पेष Ve. 3, Māl. 8, 9. 3. -2 Striking, clashing, hitting against, friction; R. 4. 77; Mv. 1. 34; K. 56. -3 The sound produced by striking or clashing.

निष्प्रवाणि, णि *n.* New unbleached cloth; °युगलं Dk.

निस् *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs, it implies separation (away from, outside of), certainty, completeness or fullness, enjoyment, crossing over, transgressing &c.; (for examples see under निर्). -2 As a prefix to nouns, not directly derived from verbs, it forms nouns or adjectives, and has the sense of (*a*) 'out of', 'away from'; as in निर्वन, निष्कौशांबि; or (*b*) more usually 'not', 'without,' 'devoid' of (having a privative force); निःशेष 'without a remainder;' निष्फल, निर्जल &c. *N. B.* (In compound the स् of निस् is changed to र् before vowels and soft consonants (see निर्), to a visarga before sibilants, to श् before छ् and च्, to ष् before क् and प्; cf. दुस् —Comp. —**कंटक** (निष्कंटक). *a.* 1. thornless. -2. free from thorns or enemies, free from danger or nuisance. —**कंद** (निष्कंद) *a.* without edible roots. —**कपट** (निष्कपट) *a.* guileless, sincere. —**कंप** (निष्कंप) *a.* motionless, steady, immoveable; निष्कंपचामरशिखाः *S.* 1. 8, Ku. 3. 48. —**करुण** (निष्करुण) *a.* merciless, pitiless, cruel. —**कल** (निष्कल) *a.* 1. without parts, undivided, whole. -2. waned, decayed, diminished. -3. impotent, barren. -4 maimed. (-लः) 1. a receptacle. -2. the pudendum muliebre. -3. N. of Brahmā. (ला, ली) an elderly woman, one who is past child-bearing, or one in whom menstruation has ceased. —**कलंक, -कल्मष** (निष्कलंक) *a.* stainless, spotless. —**कषाय** (निष्कषाय &c.) *a.* free from dirt or impure passions. —**काम** (निष्काम) *a.* 1. free from wish or desire, desireless, disinterested, unselfish. -2. free from all worldly desires. (-मं *ind.*) 1. without wish or desire. -2. unwillingly. —**कारण** (निष्कारण) *a.* 1. causeless, unnecessary. -2. disinterested, free from any motive; निष्कारणो बंधुः. -3. groundless, not proceeding from any cause. (-णं *ind.*) without any cause or reason, causelessly, needlessly. —**कालकः** (निष्कालकः) a penitent shaven and smeared with clarified butter. —**कालिक** (निष्कालिक) *a.* 1. one whose term of life is over or elapsed, whose days are numbered. -2. one who has no conqueror, invin

cible (अजय्य). –किंचन (निष्किंचन) *a.* penniless, poor, indigent. —किल्बिष (निष्किल्बिष) *a.* sinless, faultless. —कुल (निष्कुल) *a.* having no kindred, left alone in the world. (निष्कुलं कृ ' to cut off completely, exterminate '; निष्कुला कृ 1. to exterminate one's family. -2. to shell, strip off the husk ; निष्कुलाकरोति दाडिमं Sk.). —कुलीन (निष्कुलीन) *a.* of low family. —कूज (निष्कूज) *a.* still, silent ; U. 2. 16. —कूट (निष्कूट) *a.* free from deceit, honest, guileless. —कृप (निष्कृप) *a* pitiless, merciless, cruel. —कैवल्य (निष्कैवल्य) *a.* 1. mere, pure, absolute. -2. deprived of final beatitude (मोक्षहीन). —कौशांबि (निष्कौशांबि) *a.* who has gone out of Kauśâmbî. —क्रिय (निष्क्रिय) *a.* 1. inactive. -2. not performing ceremonial rites. -क्षत्र (निःक्षत्र), —क्षत्रिय, (निःक्षत्रिय) *a.* destitute of the military tribe. —क्षेप: (निःक्षेप:) =निक्षेप q. v. —चक्रं (निश्चक्रं) *ind.* completely. –चक्षुस् (निश्चक्षुस्) *a.* blind, eyeless. —चत्वारिंश (निश्चत्वारिंश) *a.* past forty —चिंत (निश्चिंत) *a.* 1. free from anxiety, unconcerned, secure. -2. thoughtless, unthinking. —चेतन (निश्चेतन) *a.* unconscious. —चेतस् (निश्चेतस्) *a.* not in one's right senses, mad.—चेष्ट (निश्चेष्ट) *a.* motionless, powerless.—चेष्टाकरण (निश्चेष्टाकरण) *a.* depriving (one) of motion, causing motionlessness (said of one of the arrows of Cupid). —छंदस् (निश्छंदस्) *a.* not studying the Vedas (छंदस्). —छिद्र (निश्छिद्र) *a.* 1. without holes. -2. without defects or weak points. -3. uninterrupted, unhurt.—तंतु *a.* having no offspring, childless. —तंद्र, तंद्रि *a.* not lazy, fresh, healthy. —तमस्क, तिमिर *a.* 1. free from darkness, bright ; Ś. 7. 6.-2. freed from sin or moral impurities. -तर्क्य *a.* unimaginable, inconceivable.—तल *a.* 1. round, globular ; मुक्ताकलापस्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 42. -2. moving, trembling, shaking. -3. bottomless. -4. down, below. (-ला) a pill, round ball. -तुष *a.* 1. freed from chaff. -2. purified, cleansed. -3. simplified. °क्षीर: wheat. °रत्नं a crystal. —तुषित *a.* 1. husked.-2. made thin.-3 abandoned. —तेजस् *a.* 1. destitute of fire, heat or energy, powerless, impotent. -2. spiritless, dull. -3. obscure. —त्रप *a.* impudent, shameless. —त्रिंश *a.* 1. more than thirty ; निस्त्रिंशानि वर्षाणि चैत्रस्य P. V. 4. 73. Sk. -2. pitiless, merciless, cruel; Amaru. 5. (—श:) a sword. °भृत् *m.* a sword-bearer. —त्रैगुण्य *a.* destitute of the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्). —पंक (निष्पंक) *a.* free from mud, clear, pure.

—पताक (निष्पताक) *a.* having no flag or banner. —पतिसुता (निष्पतिसुता) a woman having no husband and no sons. —पत्र (निष्पत्र) *a.* 1. leafless. -2. unfeathered, featherless.[निष्पत्राकृ ' to pierce with an arrow so that the feathers come through on the other side; to cause excessive bodily pain (fig.); निष्पत्राकरोति मृगं व्याध: (सपुंखस्य शरस्य अपरपार्श्वे निर्गमनान्निष्पत्रं करोति Sk.); एकश्च मृग: सपत्राकृतोऽन्यश्च निष्पत्राकृतोऽपतत् Dk. 165 ; so यांती गुरुजनै: साकं स्मयमानाननांबुजा । तिर्यग्ग्रीवं यदद्राक्षीत्तन्निष्पत्राकरोज्जगत् Bv. 2. 132.]—पद (निष्पद) *a.* having no foot. (-दं) a vehicle moving without feet. —पराक्रम (निष्पराक्रम) *a.* weak, powerless. —परिकर (निष्परिकर) *a.* without preparations —परिग्रह (निष्परिग्रह) *a.* having no property or possessions ; Mu. 2. (—ह:) an ascetic without family, dependents, or other belongings. —परिच्छद (निष्परिच्छद) *a.* having no retinue or train. —परीक्ष (निष्परीक्ष) *a.* not examining or testing accurately. —परीहार (निष्परीहार) *a.* 1. not avoiding. -2. not observing caution. —पर्यंत (निष्पर्यंत),—पार (निष्पार) *a.* boundless, unbounded. —पाप (निष्पाप) *a.* sinless, guiltless, pure. —पुत्र (निष्पुत्र) *a.* sonless, childless. —पुरुष (निष्पुरुष) *a.* 1. unpeopled, tenantless, desolate. -2. without male issue. -3. not male, feminine, neuter (-ष:) 1. a eunuch. -2. a coward. —पुलाक (निष्पुलाक) *a.* freed from chaff. —पौरुष (निष्पौरुष) *a.* unmanly. —प्रकंप (निष्प्रकंप) *a.* steady, immoveable, motionless. —प्रकारक (निष्प्रकारक) *a.* 1. without distinction of species, without specification, absolute. 2.without the relation of the qualifier and the qualified, see निर्विकल्प (7); निष्प्रकारकं ज्ञानं निर्विकल्पकं T. S. —प्रकाश (निष्प्रकाश) *a.* not transparent, not clear, dark. —प्रचार (निष्प्रचार) *a.* 1. not moving away, remaining in one place. -2. concentrated, intently fixed. —प्रणय (निष्प्रणय) *a.* cold. —प्रताप (निष्प्रताप) *a.* destitute of glory, mean, base ; Pt. 2. 90. —प्रति- (ती) कार (निष्प्रति- ती कार), —प्रतिक्रिय (निष्प्रतिक्रिय) *a.* 1. incurable, irremediable ; सर्वथा निष्प्रतीकारेयमापदुपस्थिता K. 151. -2. unobstructed, uninterrupted, (-रं) *ind.* uninterruptedly. —प्रतिघ (निष्प्रतिघ) *a.* unhindered, unobstructed, unimpeded; R. 8. 78. —प्रतिद्वंद्व (निष्प्रतिद्वंद्व) *a.* 1. without enemies, unopposed. -2. matchless, unrivalled, unequalled. —प्रतिभ (निष्प्रतिभ) *a.* 1. devoid of splendour. -2. having no intelligence,, not ready-witted, dull, stupid.-3. apathetic. —प्रतिभान (निष्प्रतिभान) *a.* cowardly, timid. —प्रतीप (निष्प्रतीप) *a.* 1. looking straightforward, not turned backwards. -2. unconcerned (as a look). —प्रत्यूह (निष्प्रत्यूह) *a.* unobstructed, unimpeded ; Mal. 9. 45. —प्रपंच (निष्प्रपंच) *a.* 1. without extension. -2. without deceit, honest. —प्रभ (निःप्रभ or निष्प्रभ) *a.* 1. lustreless, pale-looking ; R. 11. 81. -2. powerless.-3. gloomy, obscure, dim, dark. —प्रमाणक (निष्प्रमाणक) *a.* without authority. —प्रयत्न (निष्प्रयत्न) *a.* inactive, dull. —प्रयोजन (निष्प्रयोजन) *a.* 1. without motive, not influenced by any motive. -2.causeless, groundless.-3. useless. -4. needless, unnecessary. (-नं) *ind.* causelessly, without reason, without any object ; Mu. 3. —प्राण (निष्प्राण) *a.* lifeless, dead. —फल (निष्फल) *a* 1. bearing no fruit, fruitless (fig. also), unsuccessful ; futile; निष्फलारंभयत्ना: Me. 54. -2. useless, profitless, vain ; Ku. 4. 13. -3. barren (as a tree). -4.meaningless (as a word). -5. seedless, impotent. (-ला,-ली) a woman past child-bearing. —फेन (निष्फेन) *a.* foamless. —शंक *a.* free from fear or risk, secure, fearless. —शब्द (निःशब्द) *a.* not expressed in words, inaudible ; निशब्दं रोदितुमारेभे K. 135. (-ब्द:, ब्दं) silence, a calm. —शम: (निःशम:) uneasiness, anxiety. —शरण *a.* (निःशरण) helpless, forlorn. —शलाक (निःशलाक) *a.* lonely, solitary, retired. (-कं) a retired place, solitude ; अरण्ये निःशलाके वा मंत्रयेदविभावित: Ms. 7. 147. —शल्य *a.* 1. free from arrows. -2. free from thorns or darts. —शोध्य (निःशोध्य) *a.* washed, pure, clean. —श्रीक *a.* 1. deprived of lusture, beauty. -2. unhappy. —श्रेयस *a.* the best. most excellent. (-स:) an epithet of Śiva. (-सं) 1. final beautitude, absolution; see निःश्रेयस also. -2. devotion, faith, belief. -3. apprehension, conception, -4. happiness (in general), welfare. —संशय (निःसंशय) *a.* 1. undoubted, certain. -2. not doubtful, not suspecting or doubting ; R. 15. 79. (-यं) *ind.* doubtlessly, undoubtedly, surely, certainly. —संग (निःसंग) *a.* 1. not attached or devoted to, regardless of, indifferent to ; यान्ति निःसंगत्वं फलस्यानतेभ्य: Ki. 18. 24. -2. one who has renounced all worldly attachments ; Mu. 1. 14. -3. unconnected, separated, detached. -4. unobstructed. (-गं) *ind.* unselfishly. —संज्ञ (निःसंज्ञ) *a.* unconscious. —सत्त्व (निःसत्त्व) *a.* 1. unenergetic, weak, impotent. -2. mean, insignificant, low. -3. non-existent, unsubstantial. -4. deprived of living beings. (-त्त्वं) 1. absence of power

or energy. -2. non-existence. -3. insignificance. —संतति (निःसंतति); -संतान (निःसंतान) a. childless. —संदिग्ध (निःसंदिग्ध), -संदेह (निःसंदेह) a. see निःसंशय. —संधि (निस्संधि, निःसंधि) a. having no joints perceptible, compact, firm, close. —सपत्न (निःसपत्न) a. 1. having no rival or enemy; घनरुचिरकलापो निःसपत्नोद्य जातः V. 4. 10. -2. not claimed by another, belonging exclusively to one possessor. -3. having no foes. —समं (निःसमं) ind. 1. unreasonably, at a wrong time. -2 wickedly. —संपात (निःसंपात) a. affording no passage, blocked up. (-तः) the darkness of midnight, thick darkness. —संबाध (निःसंबाध) a. not contracted, spacious, large. —सार a. 1. sapless, pithless. -2. worthless, vain, unsubstantial. °ता 1. saplessness, pithlessness; Pt. 1. 106. -2. worthlessness. -3. vanity, unsubstantial or transitory nature. —सीम (निःसीम), -सीमन् (निःसीमन्) a. immeasurable, boundless; अहह महतां निःसीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः Bh.2.35; निःसीमशर्मप्रदं 3. 97. —स्नेह (निःस्नेह) a. 1. not unctuous or greasy, without unction or oil, dry. -2. not showing affection, unfeeling, unkind, indifferent. -3. not loved, not cared for; Pt. 1. 82. -4. not longing for, indifferent to (-हा) lin-seed. —स्पंद (निःस्पंद, or निस्स्पंद) a. motionless, steady; R. 6. 40. —स्पृह (निःस्पृह) a. 1. free from desire. -2. regardless of, indifferent to; ननु वक्तृविशेषनिःस्पृहाः Ki. 2. 5; R. 8. 10. -3. content, unenvious. -4. free from any worldly ties. —स्व (निःस्व) a. poor, indigent; निःस्वो वष्टि शतं Sânti. 2. 6; Pt. 1. 9. —स्वादु (निःस्वादु) a. tasteless, insipid.

निसंपात See निःसंपात.

निःसारः A multitude (समूह).

निसूदन p. p. Killing, destroying. —नं Killing, slaughter; cf. निषूदन.

निसृज् 6 P. 1 To set free, release; न स्वामिना निसृष्टोऽपि शूद्रो दास्याद्विमुच्यते Ms. 8. 414. -2 To deliver over, consign, entrust. -3 To give away, offer, present. See निसृष्ट.

निसर्गः 1 Bestowing, granting, presenting, giving away; Ms. 8. 143. -2 A grant. -3 Evacuation, voiding excrement. -4 Abandoning, relinquishing. -5 Creation. -6 Nature, natural character, natural state or condition; निसर्गदुर्बोधं Ki. 1. 6; 18. 31; R. 3. 35; Ku. 4. 16; निसर्गतः, निसर्गेण 'by nature', or 'naturally'. -7 Exchange, barter. -Comp. —ज, -सिद्ध a. innate, inborn, natural. —भिन्न a. different by nature; निसर्गभिन्नास्पदमेकसंस्थं R. 6. 29. —विनीत a. 1. naturally discreet. -2. naturally well-behaved.

निसृष्ट p. p. 1 Delivered, given, bestowed. -2 Abandoned, left. -3 Dismissed. -4 Permitted, allowed. -5 Central, middle. -Comp. —अर्थ a. to whom the management of an affair is entrusted. (-र्थः) 1. an envoy, ambassador. -2. a messenger, an agent; See S. D. 86, 87. °दूती a female who, having discovered the love of a youth and maiden for each other, brings about their union of her own accord; तन्निपुणं निसृष्टार्थदूतीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Mâl. 1. (where Jagaddhara explains निसृष्टार्थदूती by नायिकाया नायकस्य वा मनोरथं ज्ञात्वा स्वमत्या कार्यं साधयति या).

निस्तनी A pill, bolus.

निस्तब्ध a. 1 Paralysed. -2 Stopped, fixed.

निस्तर्हणं Killing, slaughter.

निस्तॄ 1 P. 1 To pass through, cross over (fig. also); निस्तीर्णा प्रतिज्ञासरित् Mu. 1; Bh. 3. 4; Ve. 6. 36. -2 To fulfil, accomplish. -3 To pass or get over, surmount, overcome; धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तरंति Subhâsh.; R. 3. 7. -4 To complete, go to the end of; R. 14. 21. -5 To pass or spend (as a time). -6 To expiate, atone for. -7 To get out of, escape, be saved from. -Caus. 1 To deliver, rescue, save. -2 To overcome, surmount.

निस्तरणं 1 Going out or forth, coming out of. -2 Crossing over. -3 Rescue, deliverance, getting rid of. -4 An expedient, a means, plan. -5 Accomplishing, mastering (पारगमन).

निस्तारः 1 Crossing or passing over; संसार तव निस्तारपदवी न दवीयसि Bh. 1. 69. -2 Getting rid of, release, escape, rescue. -3 Final emancipation. -4 Discharge or payment of a debt, acquittance, requital; वेतनस्य निस्तारः कृतः H. 3. -5 A means, expedient.

निस्तारणं 1 Passing or conveying across. -2 Conquering, overcoming. -3 Delivering, liberating.

निस्तीर्ण p. p. 1 Rescued, delivered, saved. -2 Crossed (fig. also).

निस्तुटी Cardamoms.

निस्नावः Residue of articles after a sale.

निस्पंद a. Immoveable, steady. —दः Trembling, throbbing motion.

निस्तोदः Pricking; stinging.

निस्यं(ष्यं)दः 1 Flowing forth or down, trickling down, dropping, dripping, streaming, oozing; वल्कलशिखानिस्यंदरेखांकिताः S. 1. 14 -2 A discharge, flux, sap, juice; U.2 21; Mâl. 9. 6. -3 A flow, stream, fluid that trickles down; हिमाद्रिनिस्यंद इवावतीर्णः R. 14. 3, 3. 41, 16 70; मदनिस्यंदरेखयोः 10. 57; Me. 42. -4 Necessary consequence or result. -5 Uttering, declaring.

निस्यंदिन् a. 1 Trickling or flowing down, oozing. -2 Dropping or pouring down; कनकरसनिस्यंदी सानुमानालोक्यते S. 7.

निस्रवः, निस्रावः 1 A stream, torrent. -2 The scum of boiled rice. -3 Flowing forth.

निस्वनः, निस्वानः, निस्वनितं 1 Noise, voice; R. 3. 19; Rs. 1. 8; Ki. 5. 6. -2 The whistling sound of an arrow (only निस्वान in this sense).

निहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, destroy; Bk. 2. 34, 6. 10; Rs. 11. 71; Y. 3. 262. -2 To strike, hit; तानेव सामर्षतया निजघ्नुः R. 7. 44; Ms. 7. 27. -3 To conquer, overcome; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361. -4 To beat, strike (as a drum); Bk. 14. 2 -5 To counteract, oppose, render void, frustrate; R. 12. 92. -6 To cure (as a disease) -7 To disregard. -8 To remove, dispel; Ki. 5. 36. -9 To strike in, infix. -10 (In gram.) To cut off, separate; अतिङन्तात् पदात्पदं तिङन्तं निहन्यते Sk. on P. VIII. 1. 28, 29, 30. —Caus. To kill, destroy.

निहत p. p. 1 Struck down, smitten, killed, slain. -2 Struck into, infixed. -3 Attached or devoted.

निहननं Killing, slaughter.

निहंतृ a. 1 A killer. -2 Destructive, murderous.

निहवः Invocation, summoning, calling.

निहिंसनं Killing, slaughter.

निहाका 1 The Gangetic alligator. -2 A storm.

निहार See नीहार.

निहित p.p. 1 Placed, laid, lodged, situated, deposited. -2 Delivered, entrusted. -3 Bestowed upon; applied to. -4 Inserted, infixed. -5 Treasured up. -6 Held. -7 Laid (as dust). -8 Uttered in a deep tone.

निहीन a. Low, vile. —नः A low man, one of vile origin.

निह्नु 2 A. 1 To hide, conceal; देव्या निह्नोतुमिच्छोरिति सुरसरितं Mu. 1. 1, Bk. 10. 36. -2 To deny or dissimulate before any one, to hide from (with dat.); Bk. 8. 74.

निह्नवः 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; कार्यः स्वमतिनिह्नवः Mâl.

1. 12; Chandr. 5. 27. -2 Secrecy, concealment in general; Y. 2. 11. 267. -3 A secret.-4 Mistrust; doubt, suspicion.-5 Wickedness. -6 Atonement, expiation.-7 Excuse, exculpation. -Comp. —उत्तरं an evasive reply.—वादिन् *m.* a defendant or witness who prevaricates or gives evasive replies.

निह्नवनं 1 Denial or concealment of knowledge. -2 Excuse, exculpation.

निह्नुत *p. p.* 1 Denied, disowned. -2 Concealed, dissembled.

निह्नुतिः *f.* 1 Denial, concealment of knowledge; Amaru. 8. -2 Dissimulation, reserve. -3 Secrecy, concealment in general.

निह्रादः A sound; cf. निर्ह्राद.

नी 1 U. (नयति-ते, निनाय निन्ये, अनैषीत्; अनेष्ट, नेष्यति ते, नेतुं, नीत) (One of the roots that govern two accusatives; see examples below) 1 To carry, lead, bring, convey, take, conduct; अजां ग्रामं नयति Sk.; नय मां नवेन वसतिं पयोमुचा V. 4. 43. -2 To guide, direct, govern; M. 1. 2. -3 To lead away to, carry or bring away; सीता लंकां नीता सुरारिणा Bk. 6. 49; R. 12. 103; Ms. 6. 88. -4 To carry off; Sânti. 3. 5. -5 To carry off for oneself (Atm). -6 To spend or pass (as time); येनामंदमरंदे दलदरविंदे दिनान्यनायिषत Bv. 1. 10; नीत्वा मासान् कतिचित् Me. 2; संविष्टः कुशशयने निशां निनाय R. 1. 95.-5 To bring or reduce any person to any state or condition; तमपि तरलतामनयदनंगः K. 143; नीतस्त्वया पंचतां Ratn. 3. 3; R. 8. 19. (In this sense the root is used with substantives much in the same way as कृ q. v. *c. g.* दुःखं नी to reduce to misery; वशं नी to reduce to subjection, win over; अस्तं नी to cause to set; विनाशं नी to destroy; परितोषं नी to gratify, please; शूद्रतां-दासत्वं &c. नी to reduce to the state of a Sûdra, slave &c. साक्ष्यं नी to admit as a witness; दंडं नी to inflict punishment upon, to punish; पुनरुक्ततां नी to render superfluous; विक्रयं नी to sell; भस्मतां भस्मसात्-नी to reduce to ashes &c. &c.).-8 To ascertain, investigate, inquire into, settle, decide; छलं निरस्य भूतेन व्यवहारान्नयेन्नृपः Y. 2. 19; एवं शास्त्रेषु भिन्नेषु बहुधा नीयते क्रिया Mb. -9 To trace, track, find out; एतैर्लिंगैर्नयेत् सीमां Ms. 8. 252, 256; यथा नयत्यसृक्पातैर्मृगस्य मृगयुः पदं 8. 44; Y. 2. 151. -10 To marry. -11 To exclude from. -12 (Atm.) To instruct, give instruction in; शास्त्रे नयते Sk. —*Caus.* (नाययति-ते) To cause to lead, carry &c. (with instr. of agent); तेन मां सरस्वतीमनाययत् K. 38. —*Desid.* (निनीषति-ते) To wish to to carry &c.

नी *m.* (Used at the end of comp.) A leader, guide; as in ग्रामणी, सेनानी, अग्रणी.

नीत *p. p.* [नी-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Carried, conducted, led. -2 Gained, obtained. -3 Brought or reduced to. -4 Spent, passed away. -5 Well-behaved, correct; see नी.—तं 1 Wealth. -2 Corn, grain.

नीतिः *f.* 1 Guidance, direction, management. -2 Conduct, manner of conducting oneself, behaviour, course of action. -3 Propriety, decorum.-4 Policy, prudence, wisdom, right course; आर्जवं हि कुटिलेषु न नीतिः N. 5. 103; R. 12. 69; Ku. 1. 22. -5 A plan, contrivance, scheme; Mâl. 6. 3. -6 Politics, political science, statesmanship, political wisdom; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30; Bg. 10. 38. -7 Righteousness, moral conduct, morality. -8 The science of morality, morals, ethics, moral philosophy. -9 Acquirement, acquisition. -10 Giving, offering, presenting. -11 Relation, support. -Comp. —कुशल,-ज्ञ, -निपुण, विद् *a.* 1. one versed in politics, a statesman, politician. -2. prudent, wise. —घोषः N. of the car of Brihaspati. —दोषः error of conduct, mistake in policy. -बीजं a germ or source of intrigue; °निर्वापणं कृतं Pt. 1. -विद्या 1. political science, political economy. -2. moral science, ethics. —विषयः the sphere of morality or prudent conduct.—व्यतिक्रमः 1. transgression of the rules of moral or political science.-2. error of conduct, mistake in policy. —शास्त्रं the science of ethics or of politics; morality. —संधिः method of policy; Pt. 2. 41.

नीतिमत् *a.* 1 Skilled in politics. -2 Wise, prudent, sagacious.-3 Moral.

नीथः Ved. 1 Leading, guiding. -2 A guide, leader.

नीका A channel for irrigation.

नीकारः See निकार.

नीकाश *a.* See निकाश; Si. 5. 35.

नीक्षणं Ved. A stick for stirring up and testing boiling rice (पाकपरीक्षासाधनं).

नीच *a.* [निकृष्टतमां शोभां चिनोति, चि-ड Tv.] 1 Low, short, small, little, dwarfish. -2 Situated below, being in a low position; Bg. 6.11; Ms. 2. 198; Y. 1. 131. -3 Lowered, deep (as a voice). -4 Low, mean, base, vile, worst; प्रारभ्यते न खलु विघ्नभयेन नीचैः Bh. 2. 27; नीचस्य गोचरगतैः सुखमास्यते कैः 5; Bv. 1 48. -5 Worthless, insignificant. —चा An excellent cow.—चं The lowest point of a planet. -Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* a low or vulgar expression. —उच्चवृत्तं an epicycle. —उपगत *a.* situated low in the sky. —ग *a.* 1. going downwards, descending (as a river). -2. low, base, vile. (-गा) a river. (-गं) water. —गृहं (in astr.) the part of the heavens in which a planet stands at its lower point. —भोज्यः onion; —योनि *a.* of low origin, low-born; so नीचजाति. —वज्रः,-ज्रं a kind of gem (वैक्रांत).

नीचक *a.* 1 Low, short, dwarfish. -2 Low, soft (as the voice). -3 Base, mean, vile.

नीच(चि)का An excellent cow; (also नीचिकी).

नीचकिन् *m.* 1 The top of anything. -2 The head of an ox. -3 The owner of a good cow.

नीचकैस् *ind.* See नीचैस् below.

नीचा *ind.* Ved. Low, downward.

नीचीकृ 8. U. 1 To lower (as the voice). -2 To utter without an accent.

नीचीन *a.* Ved. Being low or below, downwards.

नीचैस् *ind.* (Often used with the force of an adjective) 1 Low, beneath, below, underneath, down, downwards; (opp. उपरि); नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109. -2 Bowing down humbly, modestly, R. 5. 62. -3 Gently, softly; नीचैर्गास्यति Me. 42. -4 In a low tone, with a low or depressed tone; नीचैः शंस हृदि स्थितो ननु स मे प्राणेश्वरः श्रोष्यति Amaru. 67; नीचैरनुदात्तः P. I. 2. 30; -5 Short, small, dwarfish; तथापि नीचैर्विनयाददृश्यत R. 3. 34.—*m.* N. of a mountain; नीचैराख्यं गिरिमधिवसेस्तत्र विश्रामहेतोः Me. 25. -Comp. —गतिः *f.* slow pace. —मुख *a.* with downcast countenance.

नीडः, डं [नितरामिलंति खगा अत्र नि-इल्-क लस्य डः Tv.] 1 A bird's nest; S. 7. 11.-2 A bed, couch.-3 A lair, den. -4 The interior of a carriage. -5 A place in general, abode, resting-place. -Comp. —उद्भवः, -जः a bird.

नीडकः 1 A bird. -2 A nest.

नीध्रं(ध्रं) [नितरां ध्रियते धृ मूलविभु क दीर्घः Tv.] 1 The edge of the thatch or roof. -2 A wood. -3 The circumference of a wheel. -4 The moon.-5 The asterism रेवति.

नीप *a.* Situated low, deep.—पः 1 The foot of a mountain. -2 The Kadamba tree (said to blossom in the rainy season); नीपः प्रदीपायते Mk. 5. 14; सौगंधैः च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं

वधूनां Me.65.-3 A species of Asoka. -4 N. of a family of kings; R. 6. 46. -पं The flower of the Kadamba tree; Me. 21; R. 19. 37.

नीरं [Uṇ 2. 13] 1 Water; नीराान्निर्मलतो जनिः Bv.1. 63. -2 Juice, liquor. -Comp. -ज a. aquatic. (-जः) 1. an otter. -2. a kind of grass (उशीर). (-जं) 1. a lotus. -2. a pearl. -दः a cloud; धीरध्वनिभिरलं ते नीरद मे मासिको गर्भः Bv. 1. 61; Si. 4. 52. -धरः a cloud; U. 6. 17. -धिः, -निधिः the ocean. -प्रियः a kind of reed. -रुहं a lotus.

नीराज् (निस्-राज्) Caus. 1 To cause to shine, illuminate, make brilliant, adorn, irradiate; दिव्यास्त्रस्फुरदुग्रदीधितिशिखानीराजितज्यं धनुः U. 6. 18; नीराजयंति भूपालाः पादपीठांतभूतलं Prab. 2; Si. 17. 17. -2 To perform the ceremony called नीराजन (q. v. below) over a person or thing (wave lights before one as a mark of respect or by way of worship); नानायोधसमाकीर्णो नीराजितहयद्विपः Kām. 4. 66.

नीराजनं,-ना 1 Lustration of arms, a kind of military and religious ceremony performed by kings or generals of armies in the month of Asvina before they took the field; (it was, so to say, a general purification of the king's Purohita, the ministers, and all the various component parts of the army, together with the arms and implements of war, by means of sacred Mantras); R. 4. 25, 17. 12; N. 1. 144. -2 Waving lights before an idol as an act of adoration.

नील a. (ला-ली f.; the former in relation to clothes &c., the latter in relation to animals, plants &c.) 1 Blue, dark-blue; नीलस्निग्धः श्रयति शिखरं नूतनस्तोयवाहः U. 1. 33. -2 Dyed with indigo. -लः 1 The dark-blue or black colour. -2 Sapphire. -3 The Indian fig tree. -4 N. of a monkey-chief in the army of Rāma. -5 'The blue mountain,' N. of one of the principal ranges of mountains. -6 A kind of bird, the blue Mainā. -7 An ox of a dark-blue colour. -8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera; see नवनिधि. -9 A mark. -10 An auspicious sound or proclamation. -ला 1 The indigo plant. -2 A Rāgiṇī. -ले. f. du. 1 The two arteries in front of the neck. -2 A black and blue mark on the skin; (for other senses see नीली). -लं 1 Black-salt. -2 Blue vitriol. -3 Antimony. -4 Poison. -5 Indigo, indigo dye. -6 Darkness. -Comp. -अक्षः a goose. -अंगः the Sārasa bird. -अंजनं 1. antimony. -2. blue vitriol. -अंजना,-अंजसा lightning. अब्जं-अंबुजं, -अंबुजन्मन् n.,-उत्पलं the blue lotus. -अभ्रः a dark cloud. -अंबर a. dressed in dark-blue clothes. (-रः) 1. demon, goblin. -2. the planet Saturn. -3. an epithet of Balarāma. -अरुणः early dawn, the first dawn of day. -अश्मन् m. a sapphire. -उपलः the blue stone, *lapis lazuli*. -कंठः 1. a peacock; Māl. 9. 30; Me. 79.-2. an epithet of Siva.-3. a kind of gallinule.-4. a blue-necked jay. -5. a wag-tail.-6. a sparrow. -7. a bee. (-ठं) a radish.°अक्ष=रुद्राक्ष q. v. -केशी the indigo plant. -ग्रीवः an epithet of Siva. -छदः 1. the date-tree. -2. an epithet of Garuḍa. -जं blue steel. -तरुः the cocoa-nut tree. -तालः, -ध्वजः the Tamāla tree. -पंकः, -कं darkness -पटलं 1. a dark mass, a black coating or covering. -2. a dark film over the eye of a blind man; Pt. 5. -पत्रः the pomegranate tree. (-त्रं), -पद्मं the blue water-lily. -पिच्छः a falcon. -पुष्पिका 1. the indigo plant. -2. linseed. -भः 1. the moon. -2. a cloud. -3. a bee. -मणिः, -रत्नं 1. the sapphire; नेपथ्योचितनीलरत्नं Git. 5; Bv. 2. 42. -2. an epithet of Krishṇa; also नीलमाधवः. -मीलिकः a fire-fly. -मृत्तिका 1. iron pyrites. -2. black earth. -राजिः f. a line of darkness, dark mass, thick darkness; निशाशशांकक्षतनीलराजयः Rs. 1. 2. -लोहित a. dark-blue, purple. (-तः) 1. a purple colour. -2. an epithet of Siva; S.7. 35; Ku. 2. 57. -वर्ण a. dark-blue, bluish. (-र्णं) a radish. -वसन, -वासस् a. dressed in dark-blue clothes; see नीलांबर. -वृंतकं cotton.

नीलकं 1 Black-salt. -2 Blue steel. -3 Blue vitriol. -का 1 A dark-coloured horse. -2 (In alg.) The third unknown quantity (corresponding to z of European Algebra).

नील(लां)गुः 1 A kind of insect. -2 An insect in general. -3 A kind of fly. -4 A jackal. -5 A large (black) bee. -6 A flower.

नीलति Den. P. 1 To be of a dark-blue colour. -2 To dye blue.

नीलिका The indigo plant; (also नीलिनी). See नीला also.

नीलिमन् m. Blue colour, darkness, blueness; Māl. 5. 6.

नीली 1 The indigo plant; तत्र नीलीरसपरिपूर्णं महाभांडमासीत् Pt. 1. एको महत्स्तु मीनानां नीलीमद्यपयोर्यथा Pt. 1. 260. -2 A species of blue fly. -3 A kind of disease. -Comp. -राग a. firm in attachment. (-गः) 1. affection as unchangeable as the colour of indigo, unalterable or unswerving attachment. -2. a firm and constant friend. -संधानं fermentation of indigo. °भांडं an indigo vat.

नीवरः [Uṇ. 3. 1.] 1 Trade, traffic. -2 A trader. -3 A religious mendicant. -4 A place fit for the site of a house. -5 A dwelling, residence. -6 Mud. -रं Water.

नीवाकः 1 Increased demand for grain in times of dearth. -2 Famine, scarcity.

नीवारः Rice growing wild or without cultivation; नीवाराः शुकगर्भकोटरमुखभ्रष्टास्तरूणामधः S. 1. 14, R. 1. 50, 5. 9, 15; (also नीवारक).

नीविः,-वी f. [निव्ययति निवीयते वा नि-व्ये इन्; cf. Uṇ. 4. 135] 1 A cloth worn round a woman's waist, or more properly the ends of the cloth tied into a knot in front, the knot of the wearing garment; प्रस्थानभिन्नां न बबंध नीविं R. 7. 9; नीविबंधोच्छ्वसनं Māl. 2. 5; Ku. 1. 38; नीविं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु करे प्रियेण K. P. 4; Me. 68; Si. 10; 64. -2 The outer tie of a packet in which the offerings of a Sūdra at funeral obsequies are presented. -3 Capital, principal, stock. -4 A stake, wager.

नीवृत् m. Any inhabited country, realm, kingdom.

नीव्र See नीध्र.

नीशारः [नि-शृ घञ् दीर्घः] 1 A warm cloth, a blanket. -2 A mosquito-curtain. -3 An outer tent or screen.

नीहारः [नि. हृ कर्मणि घञ् दीर्घः] 1 Fog, mist; R. 7. 60; Y. 1. 150; Ms. 4. 113. -2 Hoar-frost, heavy dew. -3 Evacuation.

नु ind. 1 A particle having an interrogative force and implying some 'doubt', or 'uncertainty'; स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु S. 6. 9; अस्तशैलगहनं नु विवस्वानाविवेश जलधिं नु महीं नु Ki. 9. 7; 5. 1; 8. 53, 9. 15. 54, 13. 4; Ku. 1. 46; Si. 10. 14; S. 2. 9. -2 It is very often compounded with the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives in the sense of 'possibly', 'indeed'; किं स्वेतस्यात्किमन्यद्वितोऽथवा Māl. 1. 17; कथं नु गुणवद्विंदेय कलत्रं Dk; see किंनु also. -3 Ved. Now, even now. -4 Now therefore, now then, therefore. -5 Like, as. -6 Quickly. -7 From this time forward.

नु I. 2 P. (नौति, प्रणौति; नुतः; caus. नावयति; desid. नुनूषति) 1 To praise, extol, commend; सरस्वती तन्मिथुनं नुनाव Ku. 7. 90; Bk. 14. 112, see -नू.

-2 To roar, cry. -3 To sound, shout. -II. 1 A. (नवते) To go.

नु(नू)त *p. p.* Praised, extolled &c.

नुः *f.* Praise. —*m.* 1 A weapon. -2 Time.

नुतिः *f.* 1 Praise, eulogium, panegyric ; परगुणस्तुतिभिः (v. 1.) स्वान् गुणान् ख्यापयंतः Bh. 2. 69. -2 Worship, reverence.

नुड् 6 P. (नुडति) To hurt, kill.

नुद् 6 U. (नुदति-ते, नुत्त or नुन्न, प्रणुदति) 1 To push, push or drive on, impel, propel ; मंदं मंदं नुदति पवनश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वां Me. 9; U. 5. 1. -2 To prompt, incite, urge on ; Si. 11. 26 ; Ku. 6. 65. -3 To remove, drive away, cast away, dispel; अवस्त्वया नुन्नमनुत्तमं तमः Si. 1. 27 ; केयूरबंधोच्छ्वसितैर्नुनोद R. 6. 68, 8. 40 ; 16. 85 ; Ki. 3. 33 ; 5. 28. -4 To throw, cast, send. -5 Ved. To raise, lift up. —*Caus.* 1 To remove, drive away. -2 To prompt, incite, push on or urge forward. -WITH अप to drive away, remove ; Si. 4. 61. —प्र to dispel, drive off, remove ; Si. 9. 71.

नुत्त(न्न)*p. p.* 1 Pushed, driven onward, propelled &c. -2 Driven away, dispelled.

नुद *a.* (At the end of comp.) Pushing, impelling, driving away.

नू 6 P. (नुवति) To praise &c. see नु.

नूतन, नूत्न *a.* [नव एव स्वार्थे तनप् नु-रादेशश्च] 1 New ; नूतनो राजा समाज्ञापयति U. 1 ; R. 8. 15. -2 Fresh, young. -3 Present. -4 Instantaneous. -5 Recent, modern. -6 Curious, strange.

नूतनयति Den. P. To make new, renew.

नूनं *ind.* 1 Certainly, assuredly, surely, verily, indeed ; अद्यापि नूनं हरकोपवह्निस्त्वयि ज्वलत्यौर्व इवांबुराशौ S. 3. 3 ; Me. 9, 18, 46 ; Bh. 1. 11 ; Ku. 1. 12, 5. 75 ; R. 1. 29. -2 Most probably, in all probability, U. 4. 23. -3 Ved. Now ; just now, just.-4 Immediately. -5 In future. -6 Now then, therefore.

नूपुरः-रं An anklet, an ornament for the feet ; न हि चूडामणिः पादे नूपुरं मूर्ध्नि धार्यते H. 2. 71.

नृ [नी-ऋन् डिच ; cf. Uṇ. 2. 101] (Nom. sing. ना, gen. pl. नृणां or नॄणां) 1 A man, a person w'ether male or female; Ms. 3. 81; 4. 61. 7. 61.10.33. -2 Mankind. -3 A piece at chess. -4 The pin of a sun-dial. -5 A masculine word ; संधिर्ना विग्रहो यानं Ak. -6 A leader. -Comp. —अस्थिमालिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva.—कपालं man's skull. —केसरिन् *m.* 'man-lion', Vishṇu in his Narasimha incarnation ; cf. नरसिंह —चक्षस् *a.* Ved. 1. seeing or observing men, -2. leading or guiding men. (-*m.*) 1. a god. -2. demon, goblin. —जलं human urine. —देवः a king. —धर्मन् *m.* an epithet of Kubera. —नमन *a.* to be saluted by men (as gods). —पः [नॄन् पाति रक्षति, पा-क) a ruler of men, king, sovereign. °अंशः 1. royal portion or revenue, *i. e.* a sixth,eighth &c part of grain. -2. a prince. °अंगनं(णं) a royal court. °अध्वरः N. of a sacrifice (Rājasuya) performed by an emperor or lord paramount, in which all the offices are performed by tributary princes. °आत्मजः a prince, crown-prince. °आभीरं, °मानं music played at the royal meals. °आमयः consumption. °आसनं 'royal-seat', a throne, the chair of state. °गृह a royal palace. °नीतिः *f.* politics, royal policy, state-craft; वेश्यांगनेव नृपनीतिरनेकरूपा Bh. 2. 47. °प्रियः the mango tree. °लक्ष्मन् *n.*, °लिंग a royal symbol, an emblem of royalty,any one of the royal insignia; particularly,the white umbrella. °लिंगधर *a.* 1. assuming the insignia of royalty.-2. assuming the royal insignia (as a disguise). °वल्लभः 1. the friend or favourite of a king. -2 a kind of mango. (-भा) a queen. °शासनं a royal grant or edict. °संश्रय *a.* seeking the protection of a king. °सुता the musk-rat. °सभं, °सभा an assembly of kings. —पतिः -पालः 1. a king. -2. of Kubera. -3. a Kshatriya. °पथः a royal or main road. —पशुः a beast in the form of a man, a brute of a man ; Bv. 4. 38. पीतिः *f.* Ved. protection of men. —मिथुनं the sign Gemini (twins) of the zodiac. —मेधः a human sacrifice. —यज्ञः 'the sacrifice to be offered to men', hospitality, reception of guests (one of the five daily Yajnas ; see पंचयज्ञ —युग्मं =नृमिथुनं q. v. —लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. —वराहः Vishṇu in the boar-incarnation. —वाहनः an epithet of Kubera. —वेष्टनः N. of Siva. —शृंगं 'man's horn'; *i. e.* an impossibility. —सदनं (नृषदनं) the hall of sacrifice. —सद् (षद्) *m.* the Supreme Being. -सिंहः, -हरिः 1. 'a lion-like man', a chief among men, an eminent or distinguished man. -2. Vishṇu in his fourth incarnation ; cf. नरसिंह. -3 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —सेनं, -सेना an army of men. —सोमः an illustrious man, great man ; R. 5. 59.

नृग्ण *a.* Making happy. —ण्णः An epithet of Krishṇa. —ण्णं Ved. 1 Manhood, strength. -2 Courage. -3 Wealth.

नृवत् *ind.* Ved. 1 Manly, powerfully. -2 Excessively, plentifully.

नृगः A son of Manu Vaivasvata, who, it is said, was cursed by a Brāhmaṇa to be a lizard.

नृत् 4 P. (नृत्यति, प्रनृत्यति, नृत्त) 1 To dance, move about ; नृत्यति युवतिजनेन समं सखि Gīt. 1; लोलोर्मौ पयसि महोत्पलं ननर्त Si. 8. 23; Bk. 3. 43. -2 To act on the stage. -3 To gesticulate, play. *Caus.* (नर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to dance ; त्वमाशे मोघाशे किमपरमतो नर्तयसि मां Bh. 3. 6 ; तालैः शिंजावलयसुभगैर्नर्तितः कांतया मे Me. 79, U. 3. 19. -2 To cause to move. —WITH आ (*caus.*) 1. to cause to dance, -2. to cause to dance or move quickly, shake ; मरुद्भिरानर्तितनक्तमाले R. 5. 42 ; Amaru. 32 ; Rs. 3. 10. —प्र to dance &c. —प्रति to ridicule by dancing in return.

नृतू *a.* Ved. 1 Dancing. -2 Destroying or injuring men.

नृतिः *f.* Dancing, dance.

नृतुः Ved. 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 The earth. -3 A worm. -4 Length.

नृत्तं, नृत्यं Dancing, acting, a dance, pantomime, gesticulation, नृत्तादस्याः स्थितमतितरां कांतं M. 2. 7. नृत्यं मयूरा विजहुः R. 14. 69 ; Me. 32, 36 ; R. 3. 19. -Comp. —प्रियः 1 an epithet of Siva. -2. a peacock. -शाला a dancing-hall. -स्थान a stage, dancing room.

नृप,नृपति, नृपाल &c, see under नृ.

नृशंस [नॄन् शसति हिंसति शंस्-अण्] 1 Wicked, malicious, cruel, mischievous, base ; Mk. 3. 25 ; Ms. 3. 41 ; Y. 1. 164. -2 Ved. To be praised by men.

नृशंस्य *a.* Wicked, malicious. —स्यं Maliciousness, wickedness.

नेजकः A washerman.

नेजनं Washing, cleansing.

नेतृ *m.* [नी-तृच्] 1 One who leads or guides, a leader, conductor, manager, guide (of elephants, animals &c.) ; R. 4.75. 14. 22, 16. 30 ; Me. 69 ; नेताश्वस्य स्रुघ्नं स्रुघ्नस्य वा Sk.; Mn. 7. 14. -2 A director, preceptor ; Bh. 2. 88. -3 A chief, master, head. -4 An inflictor (as of punishment) ; Ms. 7. 25. -5 An owner. -6 The hero of a drama. -7 The numeral 'two.' -8 N. of Vishṇu.

नेत्री 1 A river. - 2 A female leader. -3 An epithet of Lakshmi. -4 An artery, a vein.

नेत्रं [नयति नीयते वा अनेन नी-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Leading, conducting. -2 The eye ; प्रायेण गृहिणीनेत्राः कन्यार्थेषु कुटुंबिनः Ku. 6. 85, 2. 29, 30 ; 7. 13. -3 The string of a churning-stick. -4 Woven silk, a fine silken garment ; नेत्रक्रमेणोपरुरोध सूर्यं R. 7. 39 (where

some commentators take नेत्रं in its ordinary sense of the 'eye'). -5 The root of a tree. -6 An enema-pipe. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The number 'two'. -9 A leader. -10 A constellation, star (said to be *m.* only in these two senses). -Comp. —अंजनं a collyrium for the eyes; *S.* Til. 7. —अंतः the outer corner of the eye. —अंबु, -अंभस् *n.* tears. —अभिष्यंदः running of the eyes, a kind of eye disease. —आमयः ophthalmia. —उत्सवः any pleasing or beautiful object. —उपधं the almond fruit. —औषधं collyrium. —कनीनिका the pupil of the eye. —कोषः 1. the eye-ball. -2. the bud of a flower. —गोचर *a.* within the range of sight, perceptible, visible. —छदः the eyelid. —जं, -जलं, -वारि *n.* tears. —पर्यंत *a.* as far as the eye, up to the eye. (-तः) the outer corner of the eye. —पिंडः 1. the eye-ball. -2. a cat. —मलं the mucus of the eyes. —मुष् *a.* stealing or captivating the eye..—योनिः 1. an epithet of Indra (who had on his body a thousand marks resembling the female organ inflicted by the curse of Gautama). -2. the moon. —रंजनं a collyrium. —रोमन् *n.* the eyelash. —वस्तिः *m. f.* a clyster-pipe with a bag. —वस्त्रं a veil over the eye, the eyelid. —विष् *f.* excretion of the eyes. —स्तंभः rigidity of the eyes.

नेत्रिकं 1 A pipe. -2 A ladle.

नेत्री See under नेतृ.

नेद् 1 P. (नेदति) 1 To go. -2 To censure. -3 To bring near.

नेदिष्ठ *a.* Nearest, next, very near (superl. of अंतिक q. v.)

नेदीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) Nearer, very near (compar. of अंतिक q. v.); नेदीयसि प्रियतमे Bv. 2. 6; नेदीयसी भूत्वा Mâl. 1 'drawing near, approaching'.

नेपः A family-priest. —पं Water.

नेपथ्यं 1 Decoration, an ornament. -2 Dress, apparel, costume, attire; उदारनेपथ्यभृत् R. 6. 6; राजेंद्रनेपथ्यविधानशोभा 24. 9; उज्ज्वलनेपथ्यविरचना Mâl. 1. Ku. 7. 7; V. 5. -3 Particularly, the costume of an actor; विरलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोस्तु M. 1. -4 The tiring room, space where the actors attire themselves (which is always behind the curtain), the postscenium; नेपथ्ये 'behind the scenes'. -Comp. —विधानं arrangement of the tiring room; यदि नेपथ्यविधानमवसितं S. 1.

नेपालः N. of a country in the north of India. —लाः pl. The people of this country. —लं Copper. —ली 1 The wild date tree or its fruit. -2 Red arsenic. -Comp. —जा, -जाता red arsenic. —मूलकं a radish.

नेपालकं Copper.

नेपालिका red arsenic.

नेम *a.* (Nom. pl. नेमे नेमाः) Half. —मः 1 A part. -2 A period, time, season. -3 A boundary, limit. -4 An enclosure, fence. -5 The foundation of a wall. -6 Fraud, deceit. -7 Evening. -8 A hole, ditch. -9 A root. -10 Acting, dancing. -11 Upper part. -12 Ved. Food. -Comp. —धित *a.* Ved. divided. —धितिः *f.* Ved. 1. a battle, conflict. -2. dividing into two.

नेमिः-मी *f.* 1 The circumference, ring or felly of a wheel; उपोढशब्दा न रथांगनेमयः *S.* 7. 10; चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109; R. 1. 17, 39. -2 Edge, rim. -3 A windlass. -4 A circumference (in general); उदधिनेमि R. 9. 10. -5 A thunderbolt. -6 The earth. —मिः The tree तिनिश. -Comp. —वृत्ति *a.* following the course of, acting like, the outer rims of the wheel; R. 1. 17.

नेष् 1 A. (नेषते) To go, move.

नेष्टुः A clod of earth.

नेष्टृ *m.* One of the chief officiating priests at a Soma sacrifice (whose number is 16).

नैःश्रेयस *a.* (सी *f.*), नैःश्रेयसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Leading to happiness or final beatitude.

नैःस्वं, नैःस्व्यं Destitution, poverty, indigence.

नैक *a.* (न-एक) Not one or alone; mostly in comp.; °आत्मन् *m.*, °रूपः, °शृंगः epithets of the Supreme Being. —कः An epithet of Vishṇu. -Comp. —चर *a.* living in society, gregarious. —भावाश्रय *a.* fickle, changeable. —भेद *a.* manifold, various. See under न also.

नैकधा *ind.* In various ways, variously.

नैकशस् *ind.* 1 In great numbers. -2 Repeatedly, often, frequently.

नैकटिक *a.* (की *f.*) Adjacent, near, contiguous. —कः An ascetic or Bhikshu; Bk. 4. 12 (*vide* commentary).

नैकट्यं Proximity, neighbourhood.

नैकषेयः A demon, Râkshasa.

नैकृतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Dishonest, false (or perhaps cruel); Ms 4. 196. -2 Low, vile, wicked. -3 Morose.

नैगम *a.* (मी *f.*) [निगम-अण्] Relating to or occurring in the Veda or holy writings; as in °कांडं. —मः 1 An interpreter of the Vedas or sacred writtings; इति नैगमाः. -2 An Upanishad q. v. -3 A means, an expedient. -4 Prudent conduct. -5 A citizen, towns man. -6 A trader, merchant; धाराहारोपनयनपरा नैगमाः सानुमंतः V. 4. 4.

नैगमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Connected with or peculiar to the Vedas; derived from the Vedas.

नैघंटुकं N. of the glossary of Vedic words (in five chapters) commented upon and explained by Yâska in his Nirutka.

नैचाशाख *a.* Ved. Relating to low castes such as those of the *S*ûdras. —खं 1 Low or common people. -2 What belongs to such men.

नैचि (चि) की An excellent cow; क्षेमं पृच्छेस्त्वमथ निचये नीचकैर्नैचिकीनां Ud. S. 93.

नैचिकं The head of an ox.

नैज *a.* (जी *f.*) Own, one's own.

नैतलं The lower or infernal regions. -Comp. —सद्मन् *m.* Yama (Pluto); Mv. 5. 18.

नैत्यं Eternity, perpetuity.

नैत्यक *a.* (की *f.*), नैत्यिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Regularly recurring, constantly repeated. -2 To be performed regularly (and not on particular occasions). -3 Indispensable, constant, obligatory.

नैदाघः Summer.

नैदानः An etymologist.

नैदानिकः A pathologist.

नैदेशिकः One who executes orders a servant.

नैधन *a.* (नी *f.*) Liable to death or destruction, perishable. —नं (In astrol.) The eighth house (*i. e.* the house of death.)

नैपातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Mentioned incidentally or by the way.

नैपाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Produced in Nepâla. —ली 1 Red arsenic. -2 The indigo plant. -3 The plant called नवमल्लिका.

नैपालिक *a.* (की *f.*) Produced in Nepâla. —कं Copper.

नैपुणं (ण्यं) 1 Dexterity, skill, clevernsss, proficiency; नैपुणोन्नेयमस्ति U. 6. 26; Si. 16. 30. -2 Strictness, exactness. -3 Anything that requires skill, a delicate matter. -4 Totality, completeness; Ms. 10. 85.

नैभृत्यं 1 Modesty, humility. -2 Secrecy; नैभृत्यमवलंबितं M. 5.

नैमंत्रणकं A banquet, feast.

नैमयः A trader, merchant.

नैमित्त *a.* (त्ती *f.*) Relating to signs, marks &c.

नैमित्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Produced by, connected with or dependent on any particular cause. -2 Unusual, occasional, accidental, produced by some cause (opp. नित्य). —कः An astrologer, prophet. —कं 1 An effect (opp. निमित्त 'cause ,' निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30. -2 An occasional rite, a periodical ceremony.

नैमिष *a.* (षी *f.*) Lasting for a 'nimisha' or twinkling, momentary, transient. —षं N. of a sacred forest celebrated as the residence of certain sages to whom Sauti related the Mahâbhârata ; R. 19. 1 ; (the name is thus derived :—यतस्तु निमिषेणेदं निहतं दानवं बलं । अरण्येऽस्मिंस्ततस्तेन नैमिषारण्यसंज्ञितं ॥).

नैमिषेयः An inhabitant of the forest called Naimisha.

नैमेयः Barter, exchange.

नैयग्रोधं The fruit of न्यग्रोध, the Indian fig-tree.

नैयत्यं Restraint, self-command.

नैयमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Conformable to rule or precept , regular. —कं Regularity.

नैयायिकः A logician, a follower of the Nyâya system of Philosophy.

नैरंतर्यं 1 Uninterruptedness, close succession, continuity. -2 Closeness, contiguity (in space).

नैरपेक्ष्यं Disregard, indifference.

नैरयिकः An inhabitant of hell.

नैरर्थ्यं Senselessness, nonsense.

नैराश्यं 1 Hopelessness, despair, despondency ; तटस्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13. -2 Absence of wish or expectation ; येनाशाः पृष्ठतः कृत्वा नैराश्यमवलंबितं H. 1. 144 ; Bv. 4. 20.

नैरुक्तः, **नैरुक्तिकः** One who knows the etymology of words, an etymologist.

नैरुज्यं Health.

नैर्ऋतः 1 A demon ; भयमप्रलयोद्वेगादाचख्युर्नैर्ऋतोदधेः R. 10. 34 ; 11. 21 ; 12. 43 ; 14. 4 ; 15. 20. -2 The regent of the south-western direction.—तं The lunar mansion called Mula.

नैर्ऋती 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 The south-western direction.

नैर्गुण्यं 1 Absence of qualities or properties. -2 Want of excellence, absence of good qualities ; नैर्गुण्यमेव साधीयो धिगस्तु गुणगौरवं Bv. 1. 88.

नैर्घृण्यं Pitilessness, cruelty ; वैषम्यनैर्घृण्ये न सापेक्षत्वात् तथा हि दर्शयति Br. Sût. II. 1. 34.

नैर्दुर्ग्य *a.* Getting over dangerous or critical times.

नैर्देशिकः A servant.

नैर्मल्यं Cleanness, purity, spotlessness, (physical as well as moral).

नैर्लज्ज्यं Shamelessness, impudence.

नैल्यं Blueness, dark-blue colour.

नैर्वाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Conducting or leading out, carrying (as water &c.).

नैवि (बि) ड्यं 1 Compactness, closeness, thickness, denseness. -2 Substance. -3 A continuous sound.

नैवेद्यं An offering of eatables presented to a deity or idol.

नैवेशिकं 1 Any vessel or implement forming part of domestic furniture. -2 A present to a Brâhmaṇa householder, *e g.* a girl or ornaments given with her.

नैश *a.* (शी *f.*), **नैशिक** *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Nocturnal, belonging to the night, nightly ; तमोनैशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29 ; नैशस्यार्चिर्हुतभुज इव छिन्नभूयिष्ठधूमा V. 1. 8 ; Ki. 5. 2. -2 To be observed at night.

नैश्चल्यं Fixedness, immoveableness.

नैश्चित्यं 1 Determination, certainty. -2 A fixed ceremony.

नैषधः 1 A king of the Nishadhas. -2 Especially, an epithet of king Nala, q. v. -3 A native or inhabitant of Nishadha. -4 N. of a Mahâkâvya by Srîharsha, treating of the adventures of Nala, king of the Nishadhas.

नैषधीय *a.* Relating to Nala ; काव्ये चारुणि नैषधीयचरिते सर्गोऽयमादिर्गतः N. 1. 145.

नैष्कर्म्यं 1 Idleness, inactivity. -2 Exemption from acts or their consequences ; Bg, 3. 4, 18. 49. -3 The salvation obtained by abstraction (as opposed to the salvation obtained by कर्ममार्ग q. v.).

नैष्कशतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a hundred *Nishkas.*

नैष्किक *a.* (की *f.*) Bought with or made of a Nishka, q. v. —कः A mint-master.

नैष्किंचन्यं Indigence, absolute poverty or want.

नैष्क्रमणं Any oblation or rite performed when a new-born child is taken out of the house for the first time.

नैष्ठिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Final, last, concluding ; विदधे विधिमस्य नैष्ठिकं R. 8. 25. -2 Decided, definitive, conclusive (as a reply). -3 Fixed, firm, constant. -4 Highest, perfect. -5 Completely familiar with or versed in. -6 Vowing perpetual abstinence and chastity. —कः [निष्ठा मरणं तत्पर्यंतं ब्रह्मचर्येण तिष्ठति, निष्ठा-ठक्] A perpetual religious student who continues with his spiritual preceptor even after the prescribed period, and vows life-long abstinence and chastity ; Ku. 5. 62 ; cf. Y. 1. 49 and उपकुर्वाण also.

नैष्ठ्यं Constancy, steady adherence to rule, firm belief, steadfastness.

नैष्ठुर्यं Cruelty, harshness, severity.

नैसर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) Natural inborn, innate, inherent ; नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न मुसलैरवताडनानि Mâl. 9. 49 ; R. 5. 37, 6. 46.

नैस्त्रिंशिकः A swordsman.

नो *ind.* (न+उ) No, not ; often used like न q. v. ; Bg. 17. 28 ; Pt. 5. 24 ; Amaru. 5, 7, 10, 62.

नोचेत् If not, otherwise.

नोदनं [नुद्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Impelling, driving, urging onward. -2 Removing, driving away, dispelling. -3 Cutting, splitting.

नोदयितृ *a.* One who urges forward or propels ; Ku. 3. 21.

नोधा *ind.* Ninefold, in nine parts.

नौ *f.* 1 A ship, boat, vessel ; महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनौस्त्वया Sâuti. 3. 1. -2. N. of a constellation. -Comp. —आरोहः (नावारोहः) 1. a passenger on board a ship. -2. a sailor. —कर्णधारः a helmsman, pilot. —कर्मन् *n.* the occupation of a sailor ; Ms. 10. 34. —चरः, -उपजीवनः, -जीविकः a sailor, boatman ; R. 17. 81. —तार्य *a.* navigable, to be travesed in a ship. —दंडः an oar. —यानं navigation. —यायिन् *a.* going in a boat, a passenger ; Ms. 8. 409. —वाहः a steersman, pilot captain. —व्यसनं shipwreck, naufrage ; नौव्यसने विपन्नः S. 6. —साधनं fleet ; navy : वंगानुत्खाय तरसा नेता नौसाधनोद्यतान् R. 4. 36.

नौका A small boat, a boat in general; क्षणमिह सज्जनसंगतिरेका भवति भवार्णवतरणे नौका Moha M. 6. -Comp. —दंडः an oar.

न्यक् *ind.* An adverb, prefixed to कृ or भू, to imply 'contempt', 'degradation' or 'humiliation'.

न्यक्क 8 U. To insult, contemn, slight, degrade, humiliate.

न्यक्करणं, न्यक्कारः Humiliation, degradation, disrespect, contempt, insult; न्यक्कारो हृदि वज्रकील इव मे तीव्रं परिस्पंदते Mv. 5. 22, 3. 40: G. L. 32.

न्यग्भू 1 P. To become low or humble. —*Caus.* 1 To despise, contemn.-2 To humiliate, subdue, overcome; न्यग्भावयिता शत्रून् Dk.

न्यग्भावः 1 Humiliation, degradation. -2 Making inferior, subordination.

न्यग्भावित 1 Humiliated, degraded, slighted. -2 Surpassed, excelled, made inferior or secondary (अप्रधानीकृत); न्यग्भावितवाच्यव्यंग्यव्यंजनक्षमस्य शब्दार्थयुगलस्य K. P. 1.

न्यक्ष *a.* 1 Low, inferior, vile, mean. -2 Whole, entire. —क्षः 1 A buffalo. -2 An epithet of Parasurâma.—क्षं 1 The whole.-2 A kind of grass.

न्यग्रोधः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 A fathom (measured by the arms extended).-3 The *Samî* tree. -4 An epithet of Vishnu.—Comp. -परिमंडलः a man being a fathom in circumference; (thus described: —महाधनुर्धराश्चैव त्रेतायां चक्रवर्तिनः। सर्वलक्षणसंपन्ना न्यग्रोधपरिमंडलाः ।). —परिमंडला an excellent woman; (she is thus described:— स्तनौ सुकठिनौ यस्या नितंबे च विशालता । मध्ये क्षीणा भवेद्या सा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला (*Sabdak.*); दूर्वाकांडमिव श्यामा न्यग्रोधपरिमंडला Bk. 5. 18.

न्यंकुः A kind of antelope; R. 16. 15.

न्यच्छं A mole upon the body.

न्यंच् 1 P. 1 To go down, bend down, Mâl. 5. 22. -2 To incline. -3 To diminish, pass away; न्यंचति वयसि प्रथमे Bv. 2. 47.

न्यंच् *a.* (नीची *f.*) 1 Going or turned downwards, turned or bent down. -2 Lying on the face.-3 Low, contemptible, base, mean, vile; *Si.* 15. 21 (where it also means निम्न or downward).-4 Slow, lazy.-5 Whole, entire.

न्यंचनं 1 A curve. -2 A hiding place. -3 A hollow. —नी The lap.

न्यंचित *a.* 1 Thrown or cast down. -2 Bent down.

न्यज् 7 P. 1 To anoint, besmear. -2 To conceal oneself.

न्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smeared. -2 Mixed up, blended together.

न्यंगः 1 A mark, sign. -2 A kind, sort.

न्ययः Loss, destruction; decay.

न्यर्बुदं Ved. One hundred millions (दशगुणं अर्बुदं).

न्यस् 4 P. 1 To set or put down, place, throw down; शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13: दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत्पादं Ms. 6. 46. -2 To lay or throw aside, abandon, give up, resign, relinquish; स न्यस्तचिह्नामपि राजलक्ष्मीं R. 2. 7; न्यस्तशस्त्रः Ve. 3. 18; so प्राणान् न्यस्यति &c. -3 To put in, place within, place or put down upon anything (with loc.): शिरस्याज्ञा न्यस्ता Amaru. 82; चित्रन्यस्त 'committed to picture': V. 1. 4; स्तनन्यस्तोशीरं *S* 3. 9. 'applied': अयोग्ये न मद्विधो न्यस्यति भारमग्र्यं Bk. 1. 22; Me. 59. -4 To entrust, consign, commit to the care of, deliver; अहमपि तव सूनौ न्यस्तराज्यः V. 5. 17, भ्रातरि न्यस्य मां Bk. 5. 82. -5 To give to, confer or bestow upon; रामे श्रीर्न्यस्यतामिति R. 12. 2. -6 To state, bring forward, adduce, propound (as an argument); अर्थांतरं न्यस्यति Malli. on *Si.* 1. 17. -7 To settle, fix, appoint. -8 To support.

न्यसनं 1 Depositing, laying down. -2 Delivering, giving up.

न्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Cast down, thrown or laid down, deposited. -2 Put in, inserted, applied; न्यस्ताक्षराः Ku. 1. 7. -3 Depicted, drawn; चित्रन्यस्त. -4 Consigned, delivered or transferred to; V. 5. 17; Ratn. 1. 10. -5 Leaning, resting on. -6 Given up, set aside, resigned.-7 Mystically touched, Mâl. 5. 2.—Comp.—दंड *a.* giving up the rod, *i. e.* punishment.—देह *a.* one who lays down the body, dead. —शस्त्र *a.* 1. one who has resigned or laid down his arms; आचार्यस्य त्रिभुवनगुरोर्न्यस्तशस्त्रस्य शोकात् Ve. 3. 18. -2. unarmed, defenceless. -3. harmless. -4. epithet of the Manes or deified progenitors.

न्यासः 1 Placing, putting down or upon, planting, तस्याः खुरन्यासपवित्रपांसुं R. 2. 2; Ku. 6. 50; M. 2. 9; Mâl. 5. 5; चरणन्यास, अंगन्यास &c. -2 Hence, any impression, mark, stamp, print; अतिशस्त्रनखन्यासः R. 12. 73. 'where the nailmarks surpassed those of weapons'; दंतन्यास. -3 Depositing.-4 A pledge, deposit, प्रत्यर्पितन्यास इवांतरात्मा *S.* 4. 21, R. 12, 18; Y. 2. 67.-5 Entrusting, committing, giving over, delivering, consigning. -6 Painting, writing down.-7 Giving up, resigning, abandoning, relinquishing; कर्म° Bg. 18. 2. -8 Bringing forward, adducing. -9 Digging in, seizing (as with claws). -10 Assignment of the various parts of the body to different deities, which is usually accompanied with prayer and corresponding gesticulations.-11 Lowering the tone or voice. —Comp. —अपह्नवः repudiation of a deposit. —धारिन् *m.* the holder of a deposit, a mortgagee.

न्यासिन् *m.* One who has renounced all worldly ties, a Sannyâsin.

न्यासीकृ 8 U. 1 To place as a deposit; Ku. 3. 55. -2 To entrust to, give in charge of; न राक्षसोऽनार्यसदृशेषु कलत्रं न्यासीकरिष्यति Mu. 1.

न्याक्यं Fried rice.

न्यादः Eating, feeding.

न्यायः [नियंति अनेन; नि-इ घञ्] 1 Method, manner, way, rule, system, plan; अधार्मिकं त्रिभिर्न्यायैर्निगृह्णीयात्प्रयत्नतः Ms. 8. 310. -2 Fitness, propriety, decorum; Ki. 11. -30. -3 Law, justice, virtue, equity, righteousness, honesty; याति न्यायप्रवृत्तस्य तिर्यंचोपि सहायतां A. R. 1. 4. -4 A law-suit, legal proceeding. -5 Judicial sentence, judgment. -6 Policy, good government. -7 Likeness, analogy. -8 A popular maxim, an apposite illustration, illustration, as दंडापूपन्याय, काकतालीयन्याय, घुणाक्षरन्याय &c.; see below.-9 A vedic accent; न्यायैस्त्रिभिरुदीरणं Ku. 2. 12. (Malli. takes न्याय to mean स्वर; but it is quite open, in our opinion, to take न्याय in the sense of 'a system' or 'way'; 'which are manifested in three systems, *i. e.* ऋक्, यजुस् and सामन्'); Bh. 3. 55. -10 (In gram.) A universal rule.-11 A system of Hindu philosophy founded by the sage Gautama. -12 The science of logic, logical philosophy. -13 A complete argument or syllogism (consisting of five members; *i. e.* प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन).-14 An epithet of vishnu. (न्यायेन *ind.* in the way of, after the manner or analogy of; बधिरान्मंदकर्णः श्रेयानिति न्यायेन &c.). —Comp. —पथः the Mîmâmsâ philosophy. —वर्तिन् *a.* well-behaved, acting justly. —वादिन् *a.* one who speaks what is right or just. —वृत्तं good conduct, virtue. —शास्त्रं 1. the philosophical system of the Nyâya school. -2. the science of logic. —सारिणी proper or suitable behaviour. —सूत्रं the aphorisms of Nyâya philosophy by Gautama.

Note. A few of the common Nyâyas or popular maxims are here collected for ready reference and arranged in alphabetical order.

1. अंधचटकन्यायः The maxim of the blind man catching a sparrow, analogous in sense to घुणाक्षरन्याय q. v.

2. अंधपरंपरान्यायः The maxim of the blind following the blind. I

is used in those cases where people blindly or thoughtlessly follow others, not caring to see whether their doing so would not be a leap in the dark.

3. अरुंधतीदर्शनन्यायः The maxim of the view of the star Arundhati. The following explanation of Sankarâchârya will make its use clear:- अरुंधतीं दिदर्शयिषुस्तत्समीपस्थां स्थूलां ताराममुख्यां प्रथममरुंधतीति ग्राहयित्वा तां प्रत्याख्याय पश्चाद्रुंधतीमेव ग्राहयति।

4. अशोकवनिकान्यायः The maxim of the grove of Asoka trees. Râvaṇa kept Sîtâ in the grove of Asoka trees, but it is not easy to account for his preference of that particular grove to any other one ; so when a a man finds several ways of doing a thing, any one of them may be considered as good as another, and the preference of any particular one cannot be accounted for.

5. अश्मलोष्ट्रन्यायः The maxim of the stone and clod of earth. A clod of earth may be considered to be hard as compared with cotton, but is soft as compared with a stone. So a person may be considered to be very important as compared with his inferiors, but sinks into insignificance when compared with his betters. The maxim is also used to denote the *relative* importance of two things, though absolutely both may be bad ; *e. g.* गोपालपरशुरामौ उभावपि अतीव दुर्मेधसौ । किंतु अश्मलोष्ट्रन्यायेन गोपालः परशुरामाद्वरीयान्. cf. Mar. 'दगडापेक्षां वीट मऊ.' The maxim पाषाणेष्टकन्यायः is similarly used.

6. कदंबकोरक (गोलक) न्यायः The maxim of the Kadamba buds ; used to denote simultaneous rise or action, like the bursting forth of buds of the Kadamba tree at one and the same time.

7. काकतालीयन्यायः The maxim of the crow and the palm-fruit. It takes its origin from the unexpected and sudden fall of a palm-fruit upon the head of a crow (so as to kill it) at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree ; and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence, whether welcome or unwelcome ; cf. Chandrâloka :— यत्तया मेलनं तत्र लाभो मे यश्च सुभ्रुवः । तदेतत्काकतालीयमवितर्कितसंभवं ॥ also Kuvalayânanda :—पतत् तालफलं यथा काकिनोपमुक्तमेवं रहोदर्शनक्षुभितहृदया तन्वी मया मुक्ता । see काकतालीय also.

8. काकदंतगवेषणन्यायः The maxim of searching after a crow's teeth, used to denote any useless, unprofitable, or impossible task.

9. काकाक्षिगोलकन्यायः The maxim of the crow's eyeball. It takes its origin from the supposition that the crow has but one eye (cf. words like एकदृष्टि, एकाक्ष &c.), and that it can move it, as occasion requires, from the socket on one side into that of the other ; and the maxim is applied to a word or phrase which though used only once in a sentence, may, if occasion requires, serve two purposes ; *e. g.* दपिोऽक्रियामंतरीप इत्यत्र अक्रियामित्यस्य काकाक्षिगोलकन्यायेन अंतरीपशब्देनाप्यन्वयः.

10. कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायः The maxim of the buckets attached to the water-wheel. It takes its origin from the fact that while some of the buckets filled with water go up some are emptied of their contents, while others go down quite empty ; and is used to denote the various vicissitudes of worldly existence ; cf. कांश्चित्तुच्छयति प्रपूरयति वा कांश्चिन्नयत्युन्नतिं कांश्चित्पातविधौ करोति च पुनः कांश्चिन्नयत्याकुलान् । अन्योन्यप्रतिपक्षसंहतिमिमां लोकस्थितिं बोधयन्नेष क्रीडति कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः ॥ Mk. 10. 59.

11. घट्टकुटीप्रभातन्यायः The maxim of day-break near a toll-station. It takes its origin from the attempt of one (say, a cartman) who with the intention of avoiding a toll takes at night an unfrequented road, but unfortunately finds himself at day-break near that very toll station, and is obliged to pay the toll which he studiously tried to avoid. Thus the maxim is used to denote the occurrence of that which one studiously tries to avoid ; cf. Srîharsha:—नदिदं घट्टकुटीप्रभातन्यायमनुवदति।

12. घुणाक्षरन्यायः The maxim of letters bored by an insect in wood. It takes its origin from the unexpected and chance resemblance of an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect to the form of some letter, and is used to denote any fortuitous or chance occurence.

13. दंडापूपन्यायः The maxim of the stick and cakes. When a stick and cakes are tied together, and one says that 'the stick has been pulled down or eaten by a rat,' we are naturally led to expect that the cakes also have been pulled down or eaten by the rat, as a matter of course, the two being so closely connected together ; so, when one thing is closely connected with another in a particular way, and we say something of the one, it naturally follows that what we assert of the one can, as a matter of course, be asserted of the other ; cf. मूषिकेण दंडो भक्षितः इत्यनेन तत्सहचारितमपूपभक्षणमर्थादायातं भवतीति नियतसमानन्यायादर्थांतरमापततीत्येष न्यायो दंडापूपिका ॥ S. D. 10.

14. देहलीदीपन्यायः The maxim of the lamp placed over the threshold. It takes its origin from a lamp hanging over the threshold of a house which, by its peculiar position, serves to light the rooms on both sides, and is used to denote something which serves a two-fold purpose at the same time.

15. नृपनापितपुत्रन्यायः The maxim of the king and barber's son. It is used to denote a man's innate fondness for his own possession-howsoever ugly or despicable in the eyes of others. It takes its origin from a story which states that a king on one occasion asked his barber to bring to him the finest boy that he could see in his kingdom. The barber roamed for a long time over every part of the realm, but could discover no boy such as the king wanted. At last wearied and disappointed, he returned home, and being charmed with the beauty of his own boy-who, to do him justice, was a personification of ugliness and deformity-went to the king and presented the boy to him. The king was at first very angry with the barber for having trifled with him, but on consideration excused him, as he ascribed the barber's preference of his own ugly boy to the dominant desire of human beings to consider their own possessions as supremely good ; cf. सर्वः कांतमात्मीयं पश्यति *S.* 2.

16. पंकप्रक्षालनन्यायः The maxim of washing off the mud. Just as it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into mud than to get into it and then wash it off, so it is more advisable for one to avoid getting into danger than to expose oneself to it and then try to get out of it somehow or other ; cf. प्रक्षालनाद्धि पंकस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं ; and also " Prevention is better than cure. "

17. पिष्टपेषणन्यायः The maxim of grinding flour or meal, used to denote a superfluous or unprofitable exertion like the attempt of a man to grind pounded flour ; cf. कृतस्य करणं वृथा.

18. बीजांकुरन्यायः The maxim of seed and sprout. It takes its origin from the relation of mutual causation which subsists between seed and sprout, (*seed* being the cause

of *sprout* which in its turn is the cause of *seed*); and is used in these cases where two things stand to each other in the relation of both cause and effect.

19. लोहचुंबकन्यायः The maxim of iron and magnet ; it is used to denote a very close affinity between two things, by virtue of which they are instinctively attracted towards each other, though at a distance.

20. वह्निधूमन्यायः The maxim of the invariable concomitance of fire and smoke; (wherever there is smoke there is fire). It is used to denote such invariable concomitance between two persons or things; (*e.g.* where there is A, there is B , where there is not B, there is not A).

21. विषकृमिन्यायः The maxim of the worms bred in poison. It is used to denote a state of things which, though fatal to others, is not so to those who being bred in it, are inured or naturalized to it, like poison which, though fatal to others, is not so to the worms bred in it.

22. विषवृक्षन्यायः The maxim of the poison-tree ; used to denote that a thing, though hurtful and mischievous, does not deserve to be destroyed by the very person who has reared it, just as even a poison-tree ought not to be cut down by the planter himself.

23. वीचितरंगन्यायः The maxim of a wave urging forward a wave. In the ocean one wave propels another till the first and all others in succession reach the shore. So this maxim is used to denote successive operation, as in the case of the production of sound.

24. वृद्धकुमारीवाक्य (वर) न्यायः The maxim of the old virgin's boon; that is, asking such a boon as will cover all that one wishes to have. The Mahâbhâshya says that an old virgin, when asked by Indra to choose a boon, said:— पुत्रा मे बहुक्षीरघृतमोदनं कांचनपात्र्यां भुंजीरन्. This one boon, if granted, would give her a husband, progeny, abundance of corn, cattle &c, and gold.

25. शाखाचन्द्रन्यायः The maxim of the bough and the moon. As the moon, though considerably distant from the bough of a tree, is spoken of as 'the moon on the bough,' because she appears to be near it, so this maxim is used when the position of an object, though at a very great distance, is fixed by that of another object to which it appears to be contiguous.

26. सिंहावलोकनन्यायः The maxim of the lion's backward glance. It is used when one casts a retrospective glance at what he has left behind, while at the same time he is proceeding, just as the lion, while going onward in search of prey, now and then bends his neck backwards to see if anything be within his reach ; see under सिंह also.

27. सूचीकटाहन्यायः The maxim of the needle and the kettle. It is used to denote that when two things –the one easy and the other difficult–are required to be done, the easier should be first attended to,as when one has to prepare a needle and a kettle, he should first take in hand a needle as it is an easier work compared with the preparation of a kettle.

28. स्थालीपुलाकन्यायः The maxim of the cooking-pot and boiled rice. In a cooking pot all the grains being equally moistened by the heated water, when one grain is found to be well cooked, the same may be inferred with regard to the other grains. So the maxim is used when the condition of the whole class is inferred from that of a part ; cf. Mar. 'शितावरून भाताची परीक्षा'.

29. स्थूणानिखननन्यायः The maxim of digging or fixing in the post. As a stake or post to be firmly fixed in the ground is again and again moved and thrust inward, so this maxim is used when one (say, a disputant) adds several corroborative illustrations, arguments &c. to strengthen and confirm still more his strong position.

30. स्वामिभृत्यन्यायः The maxim of master and servant. It is used to mark the relation of the feeder and the fed, or the supporter and the supported, subsisting between any two objects.

न्यायतः *ind.* 1 In a fitting manner, suitably, fitly. -2 Justly, rightly.

न्यायिन् *a.* 1 Right, fit, proper, just. -2 Logical, rational.

न्याय्य *a.* [न्यायादनपेतः यत्] 1 Just, proper, right, equitable, suitable, fit; न्याय्यात्पथः प्रविचलंति पदं न धीराः Bh. 2. 83 ; Bg. 18. 15 ; Ms. 2. 152, 9. 202 ; R. 2. 55 ; Ki. 14. 7 ; Ku. 6. 87. -2 Usual, customary.

न्यास, न्यासिन् &c. See under न्यस्.

न्युं(न्यूं)ख *a.* 1 Charming, beautiful, lovely. -2 Proper, right.

न्युच् 4 P. 1 To assent or agree to. -2 To rejoice, delight in, be pleased.

न्योचनी A female servant.

न्युब्ज् 6 P. 1 To bend or press down, throw down.

न्युब्ज *a.* 1 Turned or bent downwards, lying on the face ; ऊर्ध्वार्पितन्युब्जकटाहकल्पे (व्योम्नि) N. 22. 32. -2 Bent, crooked. -3 Convex. -4 Hump-backed. —ब्जः 1 The Nyagrodha tree. -2 A kind of ladle made of Kusa grass. —ब्जं A vessel used in Srâddhas. -Comp. —खड्गः a crooked sword, sabre.

न्यून *a.* 1 Lessened, diminished, shortened. -2 Defective, inferior, deficient, wanting, destitute of ; as in अर्धन्यून. -3 Less (opp. अधिक) ; Y. 2. 116. -4 Defective (in some organ) ; पाद°. -5 Low, wicked, vile, despicable. —नं *ind.* Less, in a less degree. -Comp. —अंग *a.* maimed, mutilated. —अधिक *a.* more or less, unequal. -धी *a.* deficient in intellect, ignorant, foolish.

न्यूनयति Den. P., न्यूनीकृ 8 U. To lessen, diminish.

न्योकस् *a.* Ved. Having an eternal abode.

न्योजस् *a.* Crooked (fig. also) wicked, vile.

प.

प *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking ; as in द्विप, अनेकप. -2 Guarding, protecting, ruling ; as in गोप, नृप, क्षितिप. —पः 1 Air, wind. -2 A leaf. -3 An egg.

पक्कणः The hut of a Chândâla or barbarian.

पक्ति, पक्तृ, पक्व &c. See under पच्.

पक्कशः N. of a barbarous tribe, a Chândâla.

पक्ष् 1 P., 10 U. (पक्षति, पक्षयति-ते) 1 To take, seize. -2 To accept.-3 To side with.

पक्षः [पक्ष्-अच्] 1 A wing, pinion ; अद्यापि पक्षावपि नोद्भिद्येते K. 347 ; so उद्भिन्नपक्षः fledged ; पक्षच्छेदोद्यतं शक्रं R. 4. 40, 3. 42. -2 The feather or feathers on each side of an arrow. -3 The flank or side of a man or animal, the shoulder ; स्तंबेरमा उभयपक्षविनीतनिद्राः R. 5. 72. -4 The side of anything, a flank. -5 The wing or flank of an army. -6 The half of anything. -7 The half of a lunar month, a fortnight (comprising 15 days), (there are two such *pakshas*, शुक्लपक्षः the bright or light half, and कृष्ण-तमिस्र-पक्षः the dark half) ; तमिस्रपक्षेऽपि सह प्रियाभिर्ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34 ; Ms. 1. 66 ; Y. 3. 50 ; सीमा वृद्धिं समायाति शुक्लपक्ष इवोडुराट् Pt. 1. 92. -8 (*a*) A party in general, faction, side ; प्रमुदितवरपक्षं R. 6. 86 ; Si. 2. 117 ; Bg. 14. 25 ; R. 6. 53 ; 18. 17 (*b*) A family, race; Pt. 4. 29. -9 One belonging to any party, a follower, partisan ; शत्रुपक्षो भवान् H. 1. -10 A class, multitude, host, any number of adherents ; as अरि°, मित्र°. -11 One side of an argument, an alternative, one of two cases ; पक्षे 'in the other case, on the other hand', पूर्वं एवाभवत्पक्षस्तस्मिन्नाभवदुत्तरः R. 4. 10, 14. 34 ; cf. पूर्वपक्ष and उत्तरपक्ष. 12 A case or supposition in general ; as in पक्षांतरे.-13 A point under discussion, a thesis, an argument to be maintained.-14 The subject of a syllogism or conclusion (the minor term); संदिग्धसाध्यवान् पक्षः T. S., वृधता शुद्धिभृतो गृहीतपक्षः Si. 20. 11 (where it means 'a feather' also). -15 A symbolical expression for the number 'two'. -16 A bird. -17 A state, condition. -18 The body. -19 A limb of the body. -20 A royal elephant. -21 An army.-22 A wall.-23 Opposition. -24 Rejoinder, reply. -25 A mass, quantity (when in composition with words meaning 'hair'); केशपक्षः cf. हस्त. -26 Place, position. -27 A view, notion, idea. -28 The side of an equation in a primary division. -29 The ash-pit of a fire-place. -30 Proximity, neighbourhood. -31 A bracket. -32 Purity, perfection.-33 A house. -Comp. —अंतः 1. the 15th day of either half month, *i. e.* the day of new or full moon. -2 the end of the wings of an army. —अंतरं 1. another side. -2. a different side or view of an argument. -3. another supposition. अवसरः = पक्षांत q. v. —आघातः 1. palsy or paralysis of one side, hemiplegia. -2. refutation of an argument. —आभासः 1. a fallacious argument.-2. a false plaint.—आहारः eating food only once in a fortnight. —उद्ग्राहिन् *a.* showing partiality. adopting a side. —गम *a.* flying —ग्रहणं choosing a party. —घातः =पक्षाघातः see above. —चरः 1. an elephant strayed from the herd. -2. the moon. -3. an attendant. —छिद् *m.* an epithet of Indra (clipper of the wings of mountains); Ku. 1. 20. —जः the moon. —द्वयं 1. both sides of an argument. -2. 'a couple of fortnights', *i. e.* a month. —द्वारं a side-door, private entrance. —धर *a.* 1. winged. -2. adhering to the party of one, siding with any one. (-रः) 1. a bird. -2. the moon. -3. a partisan. -4. an elephant strayed from the herd. —नाडी a quill. —पातः 1. siding with any one. -2. liking, desire, love, affection (for a thing), भवंति भव्येषु हि पक्षपाताः Ki. 3. 12, Ve. 3. 10 ; U. 5. 17 ; रिपुपक्षे बद्धः पक्षपातः Mu. 1. -3. attachment to a party, partisanship, partiality ; पक्षपातमत्र देवी मन्यते M. 1 ; सत्यं जना वच्मि न पक्षपातात् Bh. 1. 47. -4. falling of wings, the moulting of birds. -5. a partisan. —पातिता, -त्वं 1. partisanship, adherence to a side or party. -2. friendship, fellowship.-3. movement of the wings; N. 2. 52. —पातिन् *a.* or *s.* 1. siding with, adhering to a party, attached or partial (to a particular cause), पक्षपातिनो देवा अपि पाण्डवानां Ve. 3. -2. sympathizing ; Ve. 3. -3. a follower, partisan, friend ; यः सुरपक्षपाती V. 1.—पालिः a private door. —पुटः a wing. —पोषण *a.* factious, promoting quarrels. —बिंदुः a heron. —भागः 1 the side or flank. -2. especially, the flank of an elephant.—भुक्तिः *f.* the course traversed by the sun in a fortnight.—मूलं the root of a wing. —वादः 1. an exparte statement.-2. stating a case, expression of opinion. —वाहनः a bird. —व्यापिन् *a.* 1. embracing the whole of an argument. -2. pervading the minor term. —हत *a.* paralysed on one side. —हरः a bird. —होमः 1. a sacrificial rite lasting for a fortnight. -2. a rite to be performed every fortnight.

पक्षकः 1 A side-door. -2 A side.-3 An associate, a partisan (at the end of comp.).

पक्षता 1 Alliance, partisanship. -2 Adherence to a party. -3 Taking up a side or argument. -4 Forming a part of.-5 Maintaining or defending a thesis.-6 The essential nature of a proposition-7 Being the minor term or subject of a syllogism.

पक्षतिः *f.* 1 The root of a wing ; अलिखच्चंचुपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2 ; खड्गच्छिन्नजटायुपक्षतिः U. 3. 43; Si. 11. 26. -2 The first day of a lunar fortnight.

पक्षस् *n.* 1 A wing. -2 The side-part of a carriage. -3 The leaf of a door. -4 The wing of an army.-5 A half or division. -6 A half month. -7 The side or shore of a river. -8 A side in general.

पक्षालुः A bird.

पक्षिणी [पक्षतुल्यौ दिवसौ अस्याः इनि ङीप्] 1 A female bird. -2 A night with the two days enclosing it; (द्वावह्नविकरात्रिश्च पक्षिणीत्यभिधीयते). -3 The day of full moon.

पक्षिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [पक्ष अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Winged.-2 Furnished with wings.-3 Siding with, adhering to the party of. -*m.* 1 bird. -2 An arrow. -3 An epithet of Siva. -Comp.—इंद्रः,-प्रवरः, -राज् *m.* -राजः,सिंहः,-स्वामिन् *m.* epithets of Garuda. —कीटः an insignificant bird.—पतिः an epithet of Sampâti. —पानीयशालिका a trough or reservoir for watering birds.—पुंगवः an epithet of Jatâyu.—बालकः, -शावकः a

young bird. —शाला 1. a nest. -2. an aviary.

पाक्षिलः N. of the saint Vâtsyâyana.

पक्षीय *a.* (At the end of comp.) Belonging to a side or party, siding with, adhering to the side of; as कुरुपक्षीयाः &c.

पक्ष्मन् [पक्ष्-मनिन्] 1 An eyelash; सलिलगुरुभिः पक्ष्मभिः Me. 90, 47; R. 2. 19, 11. 36. -2 The filament of a flower. -3 The point of a thread, a thin thread. -4 A wing. -5 The leaf of a flower. -Comp. —कोपः, प्रकोपः irritation produced in the eye by the lashes turning inwards.

पक्ष्मल *a.* 1 Having strong, long or beautiful eyelashes; पक्ष्मलाक्ष्याः S. 3. 25. -2 Hairy, shaggy; मृदितपक्ष्मलरल्लकांगः Si. 4. 61.

पक्ष्य *a.* [पक्षे भवः, यत्] 1 Produced or occurring in a fortnight. -2 Siding with. -3 Lateral. -4 Changing every half month. —क्ष्यः A partisan, follower, friend, ally; ननु वाज्रिण एव वीर्यमेतद्विजयंते द्विषतो यदस्य पक्ष्याः V. 1. 16.

पंकः,-कं [पंच्-विस्तारे कर्मणि करणे वा घञ् कुत्वम्] 1 Mud, clay, mire; अनीत्वा पंकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते S 2. 34; पंकक्लिन्नमुखाः Mk. 5. 14; Ki. 2. 6; R. 16. 30. -2 Hence, a thick mass, large quantity; कृष्णागुरुपंक K. 30. -3 A slough, quagmire. -4 Sin. -5 Ointment, unguent. -Comp. —कर्वटः a marsh, an alluvium. —कीरः a lapwing. —क्रीडः, -क्रीडनकः a hog. —ग्राहः a Makara or crocodile. —छिद् *m.* the clearing-nut tree, (कतक, the fruit of which is used in purifying muddy water); M. 2. 8. —जं a lotus. (-जः) the Sârasa bird. °जः, °जन्मन् *m.* an epithet of Brahmâ. °नाभः an epithet of Vishṇu; R. 18. 20. —जन्मन् *n.*, a lotus. (-*m.*) the Sârasa bird. -दिग्ध *a.* soiled with mire or mud. —भाज् *a.* sunk in mud. —भारक *a.* muddy, soiled. —मंडुकः a bivalve conch. -रुह् *n*, -रुहं a lotus. —वासः a crab. —शू-(सू) रणः the fibrous edible root of a lotus.

पंकजिनी 1 A lotus-plant; Ki. 10. 33. -2 A group of lotus-plants or lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses. -4 The flexible stalk of a water-lily.

पंकारः 1 Moss. -2 A dam, dike. -3 Stairs, a ladder, a flight of steps.

पंकिन् *a.* Muddy, filled with mud, soiled.

पंकिल *a.* Muddy, foul, turbid, dirty; Si. 17. 8. —लः A boat.

पंकेजं A lotus.

पंकेरुह् *n.* —हं A lotus. —हः The crane or Sârasa bird.

पंकेशय *a.* Dwelling in mud.

पकणः The hut of a Chânḍâla; see पक्कण.

पंक्तिः *f.* [पंच् विस्तारे क्तिन्] 1 A line, row, range, series; दृश्येत चारुपदपंक्तिरलक्तकांका V. 4. 6; पक्ष्मपंक्तिः R. 2. 19; अलिपंक्तिः Ku. 4. 15; R. 6. 5. -2 A group, collection, flock, troop. -3 A row of people (of the same caste) sitting down to a meal, a company or party at dinner of the same caste; cf. पंक्तिपावन below. -4 The living generation. -5 The earth. -6 Fame, celebrity. -7 A collection of five, or, the number 'five.' -8 The number 'ten' as in पंक्तिरथ, पंक्तिग्रीव. -9 Cooking, maturing. -10 A company of persons of the same tribe. -Comp. -कंटकः=पंक्तिदूषक q. v. -ग्रीवः an epithet of Râvaṇa. —चरः an osprey. —दूषः -दूषकः a person defiling a society of persons, one with whom it is improper to associate at dinner-time. —पावनः a respectable or eminent person; especially, a respectable Brâhmaṇa who being very learned, always gets the seat of honour at dinner parties, or who purifies by his presence the पंक्ति or persons who sit in the same row to dine with him; पंक्तिपावनाः पंचाग्नयः Mâl. 1. where Jagaddhara says:—पाक्तपावनाः पक्तौ भोजनादिगोष्ठ्यां पावनाः। अग्रभोजनः पवित्रा वा। यद्वा। यजुषां पारगो यस्तु साम्नां यश्चापि पारगः। अथर्वशिरसोऽध्येता ब्राह्मणः पंक्तिपावनः॥ or अग्र्याः सर्वेषु वेदेषु सर्वप्रवचनेषु च। यावंदेते प्रपश्यंति पंक्त्यां तावत्पुनंति च॥ ततो हि पावनात्पंक्त्या उच्यते पंक्तिपावनाः. Manu explains the word thus:—अपांक्त्योपहता पंक्तिः पाव्यते यैर्द्विजोत्तमैः। तान्निबोधत कात्स्न्येन द्विजाग्र्यान् पंक्तिपावनान् Ms. 3. 183; see 3. 184, 186 also. —रथः N. of Dasaratha; R. 9. 74.

पंक्तिका A row, line.

पंगु *a.* (गू or ग्वी *f.*) Lame, halt, crippled. —गुः 1 A lame man; मूकं करोति वाचालं पंगुं लंघयते गिरिं. -2 An epithet of Saturn. -Comp. —ग्राहः 1. a crocodile (मकर). -2. the tenth sign of the zodiac; capricornus (मकर).

पंगुक *a.* Lame, crippled.

पंगुल *a.* Lame, crippled. —लः A horse of silvery white colour.

पच् I. 1 U. (पचति-ते, पपाच-पेचे, अपाक्षीत्-अपक्त, पक्ष्यति-ते, पंक्तु, पक्व) 1 To cook, roast, dress (as food &c.) (said to govern two accusatives; तंडुलानोदनं पचति, but this use is only very rare in classical Sanskrit); यः पचत्यात्मकारणात् Ms. 3. 118; शूले मत्स्यानिवापक्ष्यन् दुर्बलान् बलवत्तराः 7. 20; Bh. 1. 85. -2 To bake, burn (as bricks); see पक्व. -3 To digest (as food); पचाम्यन्नं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14. -4 To ripen, mature. -5 To bring to perfection, develop (as understanding). -6 To melt (as metals). -7 To cook (for oneself) (Atm.). —*Pass.* (पच्यते) 1 To be cooked. -2 To become ripe, matured or developed, ripen; (fig.) to bear fruit, attain perfection or fulfilment; R. 11. 50. -3 To be inflamed. —*Caus.* 1 (पाचयति-ते) To cause to be cooked, to have cooked or dressed (food &c.). -2 To cause to ripen or develop, bring to maturity, perfection, or completion. -3 To cure, heal. —*Desid.* (पिपक्षति) To wish to cook &c. —WITH परि to ripen, mature, develop. —वि 1. to mature, develop, ripen, bear fruit; R. 17. 53. -2. to digest. -3. to cook thoroughly. -II. 1 A. (पचते) To make clear or evident; see (पंचते) also. —*Caus.* 1 To explain fully, dilate upon, amplify. -2 To spread.

पक्तिः *f.* [पच्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Cooking. -2 Digesting, digestion. -3 Ripening, becoming ripe, maturity, development. -4 Fame, dignity. -5 The place of digestion. -6 Any dish of cooked food (Ved.). -Comp. —शूलं violent pain of the bowels arising from indigestion, colic.

पक्तृ *a.* 1 Who or what cooks. -2 Cooking. -3 Stimulating, digesting. -4 Ripening. —*m.* 1 Fire (especially in the stomach). -2 A cook.

पक्त्रं 1 The state of a house-holder who maintains the sacred fire. -2 The sacred fire so maintained.

पक्त्रिम *a.* 1 Ripe, ripened. -2 Matured. -3 Cooked. -4 Obtained by boiling (as salt).

पक्व *a.* [पच्-क्त तस्य वः] 1 Cooked, roasted, boiled; as in पक्वान्न. -2 Digested. -3 Baked, burned, annealed (opp. आम); पक्वेष्टकानामाकर्षणं Mk. 3. -4 Mature, ripe; पक्वबिंबाधरोष्ठी Me. 82. -5 Fully developed, come to perfection, perfect, matured; as in पक्वधीः. -6 Experienced, shrewd. -7 Ripe (as a boil), ready to suppurate. -8 Grey (as hair). -9 Perished, decaying, on the eve of destruction, ripe to meet one's doom. —क्वं Cooked food. -Comp. —अतिसारः chronic dysentery. —अन्नं cooked or dressed food.—आधानं, -आशयः the stomach, abdomen. —इष्टका a baked brick. —इष्टकाचितं a building constructed with baked bricks. —कृत् *a.* 1. cooking. -2. maturing. (-*m.*) the Nimba tree. —केश *a.* grey-haired. —रसः wine or any spirituous liquor. —वारि *n.* the water of boiled rice (कांजिक), sour rice-gruel.

पक्वता Maturity, ripeness, development &c.

पक्तृ *a.* Cooking, maturing &c.

पच *a.* (At the end of comp.) Cooking, baking &c.

पच *a.* 1 Cooking, roasting. -2 Digesting. -चः, चा -1 Cooking. -2 Maturing.

पचकः A cook.

पचत *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed. -2 Ripe, developed, mature. —तः 1 Fire. -2 The sun. -3 N. of Indra. —तं Cooked food. -Comp. -भृज्जता continual baking and roasting, cf. खादतमोदता.

पचन *a.* [पच्-करणे ल्युट्] Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. —नः Fire. —ना Becoming ripe, ripening. —नी The wild citron tree. —नं 1 Cooking, dressing, maturing &c. -2 A means or instrument for cooking, a vessel, fuel &c. -3 Ripening, maturing. -4 Becoming cooked or ripe.

पचंपचः An epithet of *Siva*.

पचा The act of cooking.

पचिः 1 Fire. -2 Cooking &c.

पचेलिम *a.* 1 Cooking or ripening quickly. -2 Fit to be matured. -3 Ripening spontaneously or naturally; ददर्श मालूरफलं पचेलिमं N. 1. 94. —मः 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

पचेलुकः A cook.

पज्झटिका A small bell.

पज्र *a.* Ved. 1 Powerful, strong. -2 Wealthy, rich. —ज्रः An epithet of Angiras.

पंचथुः 1 Time. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo.

पंच् 1 A. see पच् II.

पंच *a.* Spread, extended.

पंचन् *num. a.* (always pl.; nom. and acc. पंच) Five. (as the first member of comp. पंचन् drops its final न्). [cf. Gr. *pente*]. -Comp. —अंशः the fifth part, a fifth. —अग्नि 1. an aggregate of five sacred fires; *i. e.* (आन्वाहार्यपचन or दक्षिण, गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय, सभ्य, and आवसथ्य). -2. a householder who maintains the five sacred fires; पंचाग्नयो धृतव्रताः Mâl. 1; Ms. 3. 185. -3. five mystic fires supposed to exist in the body. -4. one who is acquainted with the doctrine of these fires. —अंग *a.* five-membered, having five parts or divisions as in पंचांगः प्रणामः (*i. e.* बाहुभ्यां चैव जानुभ्यां शिरसा वक्षसा दृशा); कृतपंचांगविनिर्णयोनयः Ki. 2. 12 (see Malli. and Kâmandaka quoted by him) पंचांगमभिनयमुपदिश्य M. 1; चित्ताक्षिभ्रूहस्तपादैरंगैश्चेष्टादिसाम्यतः। पात्रावस्थाकरणं पंचांगोऽभिनयो मतः॥ (-गः). 1. a tortoise or turtle. -2. a kind of horse with five spots in different parts of his body. (-गी) a bit for horses. (-गं) 1. collection or aggregate of five parts. -2. five modes of devotion. -3. the five parts of a tree; त्वक्पत्रकुसुमं मूलफलमेकस्य शाखिनः। एकत्र मिलितं चैतत् पंचांगमिति संज्ञितम्॥ -4. a calender or almanac, so called because it treats of five things:—तिथिर्वारश्च नक्षत्रं योगः करणमेव च); चतुरंगबलो राजा जगतीं वशमानयेत्। अहं पंचांगबलवानाकाशं वशमानये॥ Subhash. °गुप्तः a turtle. °पत्रं a calender. °शुद्धिः *f.* the propitiousness or favourable state of five important points; *i. e.* तिथि, वार, नक्षत्र, योग, and करण (in astrology). —अंगिक *a.* five-membered. —अंगुल *a.* (ला or ली *f.*) measuring five fingers. (-लः) the castor-oil plant. —अ (आ) ज the five products of the goat. —अप्सरस् *p.* N. of a lake, said to have been created by the sage Mandakarni; cf. R. 13. 38. —अमृत *a.* consisting of 5 ingredients. (-तं) 1. the aggregate of any five drugs. -2. the collection of five sweet things used in worshipping deities; (दुग्धं च शर्करा चैव घृतं दधि तथा मधु). —अर्चिस् *m.* the planet Mercury. —अवयव *a.* five-membered (as a syllogism, the five members being प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन q. q. v. v.). —अवस्थः a corpse; (so called because it is resolved into the five elements); cf. पंचत्व below. —आविकं the five products of the sheep. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-five. —अहः a period of five days. —आतप *a.* doing penance with five fires (*i. e.* with four fires and the sun); cf. R. 13. 41. —आत्मक *a.* consisting of five elements (as body). —आननः, —आस्यः, —मुखः, —वक्त्रः 1. epithets of Siva. -2. a lion (so called because its mouth is generally wide open; पंचं आननं यस्य) (often used at the end of names of learned men to express great learning or respect; न्याय,° तर्क° &c., *e. g.* जगन्नाथतर्कपंचानन). -3. the sign Leo of the Zodiac. (-नी) an epithet of Durgâ. —आम्नायाः (*m.* pl.) five *Sâstras* supposed to have proceeded from the five months of Siva. —इंद्रियं an aggregate of the five organs (of sense or actions, see इंद्रियं). —इषुः —बाणः, —शरः epithets of the god of love; (so called because he has five arrows: their names are:—अरविंदमशोकं च चूतं च नवमल्लिका। नीलोत्पलं च पंचैते पंचबाणस्य सायकाः; the five arrows are also thus named:—संमोहनोन्मादनौ च शोषणस्तापनस्तथा। स्तंभनश्चेति कामस्य पंचबाणाः प्रकीर्तिताः॥) —उष्मन् *m.* pl. the five digestive fires supposed to be in the body. —कपाल *a.* prepared or offered in five cups. —कर्ण *a.* branded in the year with the number 'five' (as cattle &c.); cf. P. VI. 3. 115. —कर्मन् *n.* (in medicine) the five kinds of treatment; *i. e.* 1 वमन 'giving emetics;' 2 रेचन 'purging'; 3 नस्य 'giving sternutatories'; 4 अनुवास 'administering an enema which is oily', and 5 निरूह 'administering an enema which is not oily'. —कृत्वस् *ind.* five times. —कोणः a pentagon. —कोलं the five spices taken collectively. —कोषाः (*m.* pl.) the five vestures or wrappers supposed to invest the soul; they are:—अन्नमयकोष or the earthly body (स्थूलशरीर); प्राणमयकोष the vesture of the vital airs; मनोमयकोष the sensorial vesture: विज्ञानमयकोष the cognitional vesture (these three from the लिंगशरीर); and आनंदमयकोष the last vesture, that of beatitude. —क्रोशी 1. a distance of five Krosas. -2. N. of the city Benâres —खट्वं, -खट्वी a collection of five beds. —गत *a.* (in alg.) raised to fifth power. —गवं a collection of five cows. —गव्यं the five products of the cow taken collectively; *i. e.* milk curds, clarified butter or ghee, urine, and cowdung (क्षीरं दधि तथा चाज्यं मूत्रं गोमयमेव च). —गु *a.* bought with five cows. —गुण *a.* five-fold. (-णाः) the five objects of sense (रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द.). (-णी) the earth. —गुप्तः 1. a tortoise -2. the materialistic system of philosophy, the doctrines of the Chârvâkas. —चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-fifth. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-five. —जनः 1. a man, mankind. 2. N. of a demon who had assumed the form of a conch-shell, and was slain by Krishna. -3. the soul. -4. the five classes of beings; *i. e.* gods, men, Gandharvas, serpents and pitris. -5. the four primary castes of the Hindus (ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र) with the Nishâdas or barbarians as the fifth (pl. in these two senses); (for a full exposition see Sârîrabhâshya on Br. Sûtras I. 4. 11-13). (-नी) an assemblage of five persons. —जनीन *a.* devoted to the five races. (-नः) an actor, a mimic, buffoon. —ज्ञानः 1. an epithet of Buddha as possessing the five kinds of knowledge. -2. a man familiar with the doctrines of the Pâsupatas. —तक्षं, -क्षी a collection of five carpenters. —तत्त्वं 1. the five elements taken collectively; *i. e.* पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. -2. (in the Tantras) the five essentials of the Tântrikas, also called पंचमकार because they all begin with म; *i. e.* मद्य, मांस, मत्स्य, मुद्रा, and मैथुन.—तंत्रं N. of a well-known collection in five books containing moral stories and fables. —तन्मात्रं the five subtle and primary

elements (such as शब्द, रस, स्पर्श, रूप and गंध). —तपस् *m.* an ascetic who in summer practises penance sitting in the middle of four fires with the sun burning right over his head; cf. हविर्भुजमेधवतां चतुर्णां मध्ये ललाटंतपसप्तसप्तिः R. 13. 41 and Ku. 5. 23 ; and Ms. 6. 23 and Si. 2. 51 also. -तय *a.* five-fold. (-यः) a pentad. -तिक्त the five bitter things:-निंबामृतावृषपटोलानिदिग्धिकाश्च. —त्रिंश *a.* thirty-fifth. —त्रिंशत्, -त्रिंशतिः *f.* thirty-five.-दश *a.* 1. fifteenth. -2. increased by fifteen;as in पंचदशं शतं ' one hundred and fifteen'.-दशन् *a.* pl. fifteen. °अहः a period of fifteen days. —दशिन् *a.* made or consisting of fifteen. —दशी the fifteenth day of a lunar fortnight. -दीर्घ the five long parts of the body; बाहू नेत्रद्वयं कुक्षिर्द्वे तु नासे तथैव च । स्तनयोरंतरं चैव पंचदीर्घं प्रचक्षते ॥ —देवताः the five deities:-आदित्यं गणनाथं च देवीं रुद्रं च केशवम् । पंचदेवतमित्युक्तं सर्वकर्मसु पूजयेत् ॥ —नखः 1. any animal with five claws ; पंच पंचनखा भक्ष्या ये प्रोक्ताः कृतजैर्द्विजैः Bk. 6. 131 ; Ms. 5. 17, 18 ; Y. 1. 177.-2. an elephant. -3. a turtle.-4. a lion or tiger. —नदः ' the country of five rivers,' the modern Panjab (the five rivers being शतद्रु,विपाशा,इरावती, चंद्रभागा andवितस्ता,or the modern namesSutlej, Beas, Ravee, Chenab and Jhelum). (-दाः pl.) the people of this country. —नवतिः *f.* ninety-five. —नीराजनं waving five things before an idol and then falling prostrate before it; (the five things being :— a lamp, lotus, cloth, mango and betel-leaf). —पंचाश *a.* fifty-fifth. —पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-five. —पदी 1. five steps ; Pt. 2. 115. -2. the five strong cases; *i.e.*the first five inflections. —पर्वन् *n.* pl.the five *parvans* q. v.; they-are चतुर्दश्यष्टमी चैव अमावास्या च पूर्णिमा । पर्वाण्येतानि राजेंद्र रविसंक्रांतिरेव च ॥ —पाद् *a.* consisting of five feet, steps, or parts. (*-m.*) a year (संवत्सर). —पात्रं 1. five vessels taken collectively. -2. a Sráddha in which offerings are made in five vessels. -पितृ *m.* pl. the five fathers:-जनकश्चोपनेता च यश्च कन्यां प्रयच्छति । अन्नदाता भयत्राता पंचैते पितरः स्मृताः ॥ —प्राणाः (*m.* pl.) the five life-winds or vital airs; प्राण, अपान, व्यान, उदान and समान. -प्रसादः a temple of a particular size with four pinnacles and a steeple. —बंधः a fine equal to the fifth part of any. thing lost or stolen.-बाणः,-बाणः,-शरः epithets of the god of love;see पंचेषु. —बाहुः N. of Siva. -भद्र *a.* 1. having five good qualities. -2. consisting of five good ingredients(as a sauce &c.) -3. having five auspicious marks (as a horse) on the chest, back,face and flanks. -4. vicious. —भुज *a.* pentagonal. (-जः) a pentagon; cf. पंचकोण. —भूतं the five elements ; पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश. —मकारं the five essentials of the left-hand Tantra ritual of which the first letter is म ; see पंचतत्त्व (2). —महापातकं, the five great sins : see महापातक. —महायज्ञाः (*m.* pl.) the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Bráhmaṇa ; see महायज्ञ. —माष (षि)-क *a.* consisting of five Máshas (as a fine &c.). -मास्य *a.* happening every five months. —मुखः an arrow with five points ; (for other senses see पंचानन). —मुद्रा five gestures to be made in presenting offerings to an idol. —यामः a day (?). —रत्नं 1. a collection of five gems ; (they are variously enumerated:— (1) नीलकं वज्रकं चेति पद्मरागश्च मौक्तिकं । प्रवालं चेति विज्ञेयं पंचरत्नं मनीषिभिः ॥ (2) सुवर्णं रजतं मुक्ता राजावर्तं प्रवालकं । रत्नपंचकमाख्यातम् -॥ (3) कनकं हीरकं नीलं पद्मरागश्च मौक्तिकम् । पंचरत्नमिदं प्रोक्तमृषिभिः पूर्वदर्शिभिः ॥ -2. the five most admired episodes of theMahâbhârata. —रसा the आमलकी tree (Mar आवळी). —रात्रं a period of five nights. -राशिकं the rule of five (in math.) —लक्षणं a Purâṇa ; so called because it deals with five important topics:— सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्वंतराणि च । वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं ॥ see पुराण also. —लवणं five kinds of salt ; *i. e.* काचक, सैंधव, सामुद्र, बिड and सौवर्चल. —लांगलकं a gift (महादान) of as much land as can be cultivated with five ploughs. —लोहं a metallic alloy containing five metals (*i. e.* copper, brass, tin, lead, and iron). —लोहकं the five metals ; *i. e.* gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead. —वटः the sacred or sacrificial thread worn across the breast(यज्ञोपवीत) —वटी 1. the five fig-trees; *i.e.* अश्वत्थ, बिल्व, वट, धात्री and अशोक. -2. N. of a part of the Daṇḍakâ forest where the Godâvarí rises and where Râma dwelt for a considerable time with his beloved ; it is two miles from Nasik ; U. 2 28 ; R. 13. 34. —वर्गः 1. an aggregate of five. -2 the five essential elements of the body. -3. the five organs of sense. -4. the five daily sacrifices enjoined to be performed by a Bráhmaṇa ; cf. महायज्ञ. —वर्षदेशीय *a.* about five years old. --वर्षीय *a.* five years old. —वल्कलं a collection of the barks of five kinds of trees, (namely न्यग्रोध, उदुंबर, अश्वत्थ, प्लक्ष and वेतस). —वार्षिक *a.* recurring every five years. -वाहिन् *a.* drawn by five (as a carriage). —विंश *a.* twenty-fifth. —विंशतिः *f.* twenty-five. —विंशतिका a collection of twenty five ; as in वेतालपंचविंशतिका. —विध *a.* five-fold, of five kinds. °प्रकृतिः *f.* the five departments of a government ; Ms. 7. 157. —वृत्, -वृतं *ind.* five-fold. —शत *a.* amounting to five hundred. (-तं) 1. one hundred and five. -2. five hundred. —शाखः 1. the hand. -2. an elephant. -शिखः a lion. —ष *a.* pl. five or six ; संख्यन्येऽपि बृहस्पतिप्रभृतयः संभाविताः पंचषाः Bh. 2. 34.—षष्ट *a.* sixty-fifth. —षष्टिः *f.* sixty-five. —सप्त *a.* seventy-fifth. —सप्ततिः *f.* seventy-five. —सुगंधकं the five kinds of aromatic vegetable substances ; they are:—कर्पूरकक्कोललवंगपुष्पगुवाकजातीफलपंचकेन । समांशभागेन च योजितेन मनोहरं पंचसुगंधकं स्यात् ॥ —सूनाः *f.* the five things in a house by which animal life may be accidentally destroyed ; they are: —पंचसूना गृहस्थस्य चुल्लीपेषण्युपस्करः ॥ कंडनी चोदकुंभश्च Ms. 3. 68. —हायन *a.* five years old.

पंचक *a.* 1 Consisting of five. -2 Relating to five. -3 Made of five. -3 Bought with five.-5 Taking five per cent. —कः,-कं A collection or aggregate of five ; अम्लपंचकः—कं A field of battle.

पंचत् *f.* A pentad, an aggregate of five.

पंचतय *a.* Five-fold.

पंचता, -त्वं 1 Five-fold state. -2 A collection of five. -3 The five elements taken collectively. -4 Death, dissolution ; पंचतां-त्वं गम्, -या &c. means ' to be resolved into the five elements of which the body consists', ' to die or perish'; पंचतां, -त्वं नी ' to kill or destroy ' ; पंचभिर्निर्मिते देहे पंचत्वं च पुनर्गते। स्वां स्वां योनिमनुप्राप्ते तत्र का परिदेवना ॥ Ratn. 3. 3.

पंचधा *ind.* 1 In five parts. -2 In five ways.

पंचनी A chequered cloth for playing at draughts.

पंचम *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 The fifth. -2 Forming a fifth part. -3 Dexterous, clever. -3 Beautiful, brilliant.—मः 1 The fifth (or in later times the seventh) note of the Indian gamut; it is said to be produced by the cuckoo (कोकिलो रौति पंचमं Nârada), and is so called because it is produced from 5 parts of body. —वायुः समुद्गतो नाभेरुरोहृत्कंठमूर्धसु । विचरन् पंचमस्थानप्राप्त्या पंचम उच्यते ॥. -2 N. of a Râga or musical mode (sung in the above note) ; व्यथयति वृथा मौनं तन्वि प्रपंचय पंचमं Gít. 10 ; so उदंचितपंचमरागं Gít. I. -3 The fifth consonant of a class; *i. e.*a nasal. -मं 1 A fifth. -2 Sexual intercourse (मैथुन), the fifth मकार of the Tântrikas. —मं *ind.* For the fifth time, fifthly. -मी 1 The fifth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The ablative case (in gram.). -3 An epithet of Draupadi. -4 A che

quered board for playing at draughts. -Comp.—आस्य: the cuckoo.

पंचशः *ind.* Five by five, by fives.

पंचामिन् *a.* Being in the fifth year of one's age.

पंचाश *a.* (शी *f.*) Fiftieth.

पंचाशत्, पंचाशतिः *f.* Fifty.

पंचाशिका 1 A collection of fifty. -2 A collection of fifty-verses ; as चौरपंचाशिका.

पंचिका 1 N. of each book of the Aitareya Brâhmaṇa. —2 A game played with five dice.

पंचालाः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country and its people. —लः A king of the Panchâlas.

पंचालिका A doll, puppet ; cf. पांचालिका.

पंचाली 1 A doll, puppet. -2 A kind of song. -3 Chequered board for playing at draughts, chess-board &c. ; (पंचारि also in this sense only).

पंचावटः The sacrificial cord worn across the shoulder.

पंजरं A cage, an aviary ; पंजरशुकः, भुजपंजरः &c. —रः,-रं 1 Ribs. -2 The skeleton. —रः 1 The body. -2 The Kali yuga. -3 A purificatory ceremony performed on cows. -Comp. —आखेटः a sort of basket or trap for catching fish. —शुकः a parrot in a cage, caged parrot ; V. 2. 23.

पंजरकः—कं A cage.

पंजिः,-जी *f.* 1 The ball of cotton from which thread is spun. -2 A record, journal, register.-3 A calender, an almanac. -Comp. -कारः-कारकः 1. a writer, scribe. -2. an almanac-maker.

पंजिका 1 A perpetual or running commentary which explains and analyses every word ; टीका निरंतरव्याख्या पंजिका पदभंजिका. -2 A journal, a book in which accounts of receipts and expenditure are entered. -3 The record or register of human actions kept by Yama. (For other senses see पंजि above). -Comp.—कारकः a scribe, a man of the Kâyastha tribe.

पट् 1 P. (पटति) To go or move. —*Caus* or 10 U. (पाटयति-ते) 1 To split, cleave, tear up, tear asunder, tear open, divide ; कंचिन्मध्यात्पाटयामास दंती Si. 18. 51 ; दृग्वर्णे पाटयेल्लेखं Y. 2 94 ; Mk. 9.-2 To break, break open ; अन्यासु भित्तिषु मया निशि पाटितासु Mk. 3. 14.-3 To pierce, prick, penetrate ; दर्भपाटिततलेन पाणिना R. 11. 31.-4 To remove, eradicate -5 To pluck out. -6 To shine. -7 To speak. -II. 10 U. (पटयति-ते) 1 To string or weave ; कुविंदस्त्वं तावत्पटयसि गुणग्राममभितः K. P. 7. -2 To clothe, envelope.-3 To surround, encircle.

पटः -टं [पट् वेष्टने करणे घञर्थे कः] 1 A garment, raiment, cloth, a piece of cloth ; अयं पटः सूत्रदरिद्रतां गतो ह्ययं पटश्छिद्रशतैरलंकृतः &c. Mk. 2. 9 ; मेघाः स्रवंति बलदेवपटप्रकाशाः 5. 45. -2 Fine cloth. -3 A veil, screen. -4 A tablet, plate or piece of cloth for writing or painting upon. —टः Any thing well made or polished. —टं A thatch, roof. -Comp. —उटजं a tent. —कर्मन् *n.* weaving, business of the loom. —कारः 1. a weaver. -2. A painter. —कुटी *f.*, -मंडपः, -वापः, -वेश्मन् *n.* a tent ; Si. 12. 63. —वासः 1. a tent. -2. a petticoat. -3. perfumed powder ; Ratn. 1. —वासकः perfumed powder.

पटकः 1 A camp, an encampment. -2 Cotton-cloth. -3 The half a village.

पटमय *a.* Made of cloth. -यः A tent.

पटच्चरः A thief ; cf. पाटच्चर.-रं Old or ragged clothes.

पटत्कः A thief.

पटपटा *ind.* An imitative sound.

पटलं [पट् वेष्टने कलच्] 1 A roof, thatch ; विनमितपटलांतं दृश्यते जीर्णकुड्यं Mu. 3. 15. -2 A cover, covering, veil, coating (in general); शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. -3 A film or coating over the eyes. -4 A heap, multitude, mass, quantity ; रथांगपाणेः पटलेन रोचिषां Si. 1. 21 ; जलदपटलानि Pt. 1. 361 ; क्षौद्रपटलैः R. 4. 63 ; मुक्तापटलं 13. 17 ; तारकपटल Git. 7. -5 A basket. -6 Retinue, train. -7 A mark on the forehead of any other part of the body. —लः, —ली 1 A tree. -2 A stalk. —लः, -लं A section or chapter of a book. -Comp. —प्रांतः the edge of a roof.

पटहः 1 A kettle-drum, a war-drum, drum, tabor ; कुर्वन् संध्याबलिपटहतां शूलिनः श्लाघनीयां Me. 34 ; पटुपटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71. -2 Beginning, undertaking. -3 Injuring, killing. -Comp. —घोषकः a crier (who beats a drum and then makes the proclamation). —भ्रमणं going about with a drum to call people together.

पटाकः A bird.

पटालुका A leech.

पटिः-टी *f.* 1 The curtain or a stage. -2 A cloth. -3 Coarse cloth, canvas. -4 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. -5 A coloured garment. -Comp. —क्षेपः tossing aside the curtain (of the stage) ; used as a stage-direction to denote the hurried entrance of a character on the stage ; cf. अपटीक्षेप.

पटिका Woven cloth.

पटिमन् *m.* 1 Dexterity, cleverness. -2 Sharpness. -3 Acidity. -4 Harshness, roughness. -5 Violence, intensity &c.

पटीर *a.* 1 Beautiful, lovely. -2 High, tall. —रः [पट् ईरन्] 1 A ball for playing with. -2 Sandal-wood. -3 Cupid, the god of love. —रं 1 Catechu. -2 A sieve. -3 The belly. -4 A field. -5 A cloud. -6 Height. -7 A radish. -8 Rheumatism. -9 Catarrh. -Comp. —जन्मन् *m.* sandal-tree ; वहति विषधरान् पटीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74.

पटु *a.* (टु or ट्वी *f.* ; compar. पटीयस्, superl. पटिष्ठ) 1 Clever, skilful, dexterous, proficient (usually with a loc.); वाचि पटुः &c. -2 Sharp, acrid, pungent. -3 Sharp, smart (as intellect), intelligent. -4 Violent, strong, sharp, intense ; अयमपि पटुर्धारासारो न बाणपरंपरा V. 4. 1 ; U. 4. 3. -5 Shrill, clear, sharp-sounding ; किमिदं पटुपटहशंखमिश्रो नांदीनादः Mu. 6 ; पटुपटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71, 73 ; Mâl. 5. 4. -6 Apt, disposed ; Si. 15. 43. -7 Harsh, cruel, hard-hearted. -8 Sly, cunning, crafty, roguish. -9 Healthy, sound. -10 Active, busy. -11 Eloquent, talkative. -12 Blown, expanded. -13 Hard, rough, fierce. -14 Contumelious (as a speech). —टुः, -टु *n.* A mushroom. (छत्रा). —टु *n.* Salt. -Comp. —कल्प, -देशीय *a.* pretty clever, tolerably sharp. —रूप *a.* very clever.

पटुता, -त्वं 1 Cleverness. -2 Skilfulness, proficiency. -4 Activity, power of working ; अंगानि प्रसभं त्यजंति पटुतां Mu. 3. 1.

पटोलः A species of cucumber (Mar. पडवळ). —लं A kind of cloth.

पटोलकः An oyster.

पट्टः,-ट्टं 1 A slab, tablet (for writing upon), plate in general ; शिलापट्टमधिशयाना S. 3; so भालपट्ट &c. -2 A royal grant or edict ; Y. 1. 319. -3 A tiara, diadem ; R. 18. 44. -4 A strip; निर्मोकपट्टाः फाणिभिर्विमुक्ताः R. 16. 17. -5 Silk ; पट्टोपधानं K. 17 ; Bh. 3. 74 ; so पट्टांशुकं. -6 Fine or coloured cloth, cloth in general. -7 An upper garment ; Bk. 10. 60. -8 A fillet or cloth worn round the head, a turban; especially, a coloured silk turban ; Ratn. 1. 4. -9 A throne. -10 A chair or stool. -11 A shield. -12 A grinding stone. -13 A place where four roads meet. -14 A city, town. -15 A bandage, ligature. —ट्टी 1 An ornament for the forehead. -2 A horse's girth. -Comp. —आभिषेकः

the consecration of the tiara. —अर्हा the principal queen. —उपाध्यायः a writer of royal grants and other documents. —जं a sort of cloth. -देवी, -महिषी, -राज्ञी the principal queen. —वस्त्र, -वासस् *a.* attired in wovo silk or coloured cloth. —सूत्रकारः a silk-weaver.

पट्टकः 1 A plate of metal used for inscriptions or royal edicts.-2 A bandage. -3 A docnment (also *n.*).

पट्टनं-नी A city.

पट्टिका 1 A tablet, plate; as in इत्पट्टिका. -2 A document.-3 A piece or fragment of cloth; वल्कलैकदेशाद्विपाट्य पट्टिकां K. 149. -4 A piece of silken cloth.-5 A ligature, bandage. -Comp. —वायकः a silk-weaver.

पट्टला A district, commnnity.

पट्टि(ट्टी)शः(सः) A kind of spear with a sharp edge (Mar. पट्टा); कणपप्रासपट्टिश &c. Dk.; (पट्टिशो लोहदंडो यस्तीक्ष्णधारः क्षुरोपम: Vaijayantī).

पट्टोलिका 1 A kind of bond or lease (भूमिकरग्रहणव्यवस्थापकः पत्रभेदः Tv.). -2 A written legal opinion.

पठ् 1 P. (पठति, पठित) 1 To read or repeat aloud, recite, rehearse; यः पठेच्छृणुयादपि. -2 To read or recite to oneself; study, peruse; इत्येतन्मानवं शास्त्रं भृगुप्रोक्तं पठन् द्विजः Ms. 12. 126. 4. 98. -3 To invoke (as a deity).-4 To cite, quote, mention (as in a book); एतदिच्छाम्यहं श्रोतुं पुराणे यदि पठ्यते Mb. -5 To declare, describe, express; भार्या च परमो ह्यर्थः पुरुषस्येह पठ्यते; Mb. -6 To teach. -7 To learn from (with abl.). —*Caus.* (पाठयति-ते) 1 To cause to read alond. -2 To teach, instruct; राजन् राजसुता न पाठयति मां K. P. 10. —*Desid.* (पिपठिषति) To wish to recite &c. -WITH परि to mention, declare (-*Caus.*) to teach; तौ सर्वविद्याः परिपाठितौ U. 2. —सं to read, learn; Ms. 4. 98.

पठकः A reader.

पठनं [पठ्-ल्युट्] 1 Reading, reciting. -2 Mentioning. -3 Studying, perusing.

पठिः *f.* Reading, studying, perusal.

पठित *p. p.* 1 Recited, repeated. -2 Studied, perused.

पण् I. 1 A. (पणते, पणित) 1 To deal in, barter, purchase, buy; N. 2. 91. -2 To bargain, transact business. -3 To bet or stake at play (usually with gen. of the thing staked, but sometimes with acc.); प्राणानामपणिष्टासौ Bk. 8. 121; पणस्व कृष्णां पांचालीं Mb. -4 To risk or hazard (a battle). -5 To win anything at play. -II. 1 A., 10 U. (पणते, पणायति-ते) 1 To praise. -2 To honour. -WITH वि to sell, barter.

आभीरदेशे किल चंद्रकांतं त्रिभिर्वराटैर्विपणंति गोपाः Subhāsh.

पणः 1 Playing with dice or for a stake. -2 A game played for a stake, bet, wager; Y. 2. 18; दमयंत्याः पणः साधुर्वर्ततां Mb. -3 The thing staked. -4 A condition, compact, agreement; संधिं करोतु भवतां नृपतिः पणेन Ve. 1. 15; 'a stipulation, treaty': H. 4. 118, 119. -5 Wages, hire. -6 Reward. -7 A sum in coins or shells. -8 A particular coin equal in value to 80 *cowries*; अशीतिभिर्वराटकैः पण इत्यभिधीयते. -9 Price. -10 Wealth, property. -11 A commodity for sale. -12 Business, transaction. -13 A shop. -14 A seller, vendor. -15 A distiller. -16 A honse. -17 Expense of an expedition. -18 A handful of anything. -19 An epithet of Vishnu. -Comp. —अंगना, -स्त्री a prostitute, harlot. —अर्पणं making an agreement, a contract. —ग्रंथिः a market, fair. —बंधः 1. making a treaty or peace (संधि); पणबंधमुखान् गुणानजः षडुपायुंक्त समीक्ष्य तत्फलं R. 8. 21, 10. 86. -2. an agreement, stipulation; (यदि भवानिदं कुर्यात्तर्हीदमहं भवते दास्यामीति समयकरणं पणबंधः Manoramā).

पणता-त्वं Price, value.

पणनं [पण्-ल्युट्] 1 Bartering, purchasing. -2 Betting. -3 Sale. -4 Traffic.

पणसः An article of sale, a commodity.

पणाया 1 Transaction, business, dealing. -2 A market-place. -3 Profits of a trade. -4 Gambling. -5 Praise.

पणायित *a.* 1 Praised. -2 Bought, sold, transacted &c.

पणिः *f.* A market. —*m.* 1 A miser, niggard. -2 An impions man.

पणिक *a.* Consisting of 50 Paṇas (as fine).

पणित *p. p.* 1 Transacted (as business). -2 Betted; see पण्. —तं A bet, wager.

पणितृ *m.* A trader, dealer.

पण्य *a.* [पण्-कर्मणि यत्] 1 Saleable, vendible. -2 To be transacted. —ण्यः 1 A ware, an article, a commodity; पुराबभासे विपणिस्थपण्या R. 16. 41; पण्यानां गांधिकं पण्यं Pt. 1. 13; सौभाग्यपण्याकरः Mk. 8. 38; Ms. 5. 129; M. 1. 17; Y. 2. 245. -2 Trade, business. -3 Price: महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनौस्त्वया Śānti. 3. 1. -Comp. —अंगना, -योषित् *f.*, -विलासिनी, -स्त्री *f.* a harlot, a courtezan; पण्यस्त्रीषु विवेककल्पलतिकाशस्त्रीषु रज्येत कः Bh. 1. 90; Me. 25. —अजिरं a market. —आजीवः a trader. —आजविकं a market, fair. —पतिः a great merchant. —फलत्वं prosperity or profit in trade. —भूमिः *f.* a warehouse. —वीथिका, -वीथी, -शाला 1. a market. -2. a stall, shop.

पणवः A kind of musical instrument, a small drum or tabor; Bg. 1. 13; Śi. 13. 5.

पणविन् *m.* N. of Śiva.

पंड् I. 1 A. (पंडते, पंडित) To go or move. -II. 10 U. (पंडयति-ते) To collect, pile up, heap together.

पंडः A eunuch.

पंडा 1 Wisdom, understanding. -2 Learning, science. -Comp. —अपूर्व non-occurrence of the results of fate.

पंडावत् *a.* Wise; पंडावदाग्नेम Asvad. 6. —*m.* A learned man.

पंडित *a.* [पंडा तारका० इतच्] 1 Learned, wise; स्वस्थे को वा न पंडितः. -2 Shrewd, clever. -3 Skilled in, proficient, skilful (generally with loc. or in comp.); मधुरालापनिसर्गपंडितां Kn. 4. 16; so रतिपंडित 4. 18; नयपंडित &c. —तः 1 A scholar, learned man, *Pandita*. -2 Incense. -3 An adept, expert. -Comp. —जातीय *a.* somewhat clever. —मंडलं, -सभा an assembly of learned men. —मानिक, -मानिन्, also -पंडितमन्य *a.* fancying oneself to be learned, a conceited person, a pedant who fancies himself to be a *Pandita*; Pt. 4. 100. —वादिन् *a.* protending to be wise; Pt. 1. 392.

पंडितक *a.* Learned, wise. —कः A learned man.

पंडितिमन् *m.* Learning, scholarship, wisdom.

पत् I 1 P. (पतति, पतित) 1 To fall, fall down, come down, descend, drop down, alight; अवाङ्मुखस्योपरि पुष्पवृष्टिः पपात विद्याधरहस्तमुक्ता R. 2. 60; वृष्टिर्भवने चास्य पेतुषी 10. 77; (रेणुः) पतति परिणतारुणप्रकाशः शलभसमूह इवाश्रमद्रुमेषु S. 1. 32; Me. 105; Bk. 7. 9, 21. 6. -2 To fly, move through the air, soar; हंहो कालहकारोऽसौ शब्दकारः पपात खं Bk. 5. 100; see पतत् below. -3 To set, sink (below the horizon); सोयं चंद्रः पतति गगनादल्पशेषैर्मयूखैः Ś. 4. v. 1; पतत्पतंगप्रतिमस्तपोनिधिः Śi. 1. 12. -4 To cast oneself at throw oneself down; मयि ते पादपतिते किंकरत्वमुपागते Pt. 4. 7; so चरणपतितं Me. 105. -5 To fall (in a moral sense), lose one's caste, forfeit one's rank or position, fall off; परधर्मेण जीवन् हि सद्यः पतति जातितः Ms. 10. 97, 3. 16, 5. 19, 9. 200; Y. 1. 38. -6 To come down (as from heaven); पतंति पितरो ह्येषां लुप्तपिंडोदकक्रियाः Bg. 1. 42. -7 To fall, be reduced to wretchedness or misery; प्रायः कंदुकपातेनोत्पतत्यार्यः पतन्नपि Bh. 2. 123. -8 To go down into hell, go to perdi-

tion ; Ms. 11. 37 ; Bg. 16. 16. -9 To fall, occur, come to pass, take place; लक्ष्मीर्यत्र पतंति तत्र विवृतद्वारा इव व्यापदः Subbâsh. -10 To be directed to, light or fall upon (with loc.); प्रसादसौम्यानि सतां सुहृज्जने पतंति चक्षूंषि न दारुणाः शराः S. 6. 28. -11 To fall to one's lot or share. 12 To be in, fall in or into. —*Caus.* (पातयति-ते, पतयति rarely) 1 To cause to fall down, decend or sink &c. ; निपतंती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38. 9. 61, 11. 76. -2 To let fall, throw or drop down, fell down (as trees &c.). -3 To ruin, overthrow ; S. 5. 21. -4 To shed (as tears). -5 To cast, direct (as the sight). -6 To dash or strike out. -7 To throw or put in, cause to enter. -8 To bring to ruin or misfortune. -9 To depreciate, lower the value of anything ; अर्थतः पातिताः Bh. 2. 15. -10 (In Arith.) To subtract, deduct. -11 To set in motion, set on foot. —*Desid.* (पिपतिषति or पित्सति) To wish to fall. -II. 4 A. (पत्यते) Ved. 1 To be master of. -2 To rule, control. -3 To possess. -4 To be fit for, serve for (with dat.). -III. 10 U. (पतयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be master of (intransitive).

पत *a.* Cherished, well-fed, protected (गुह). —तः 1 Flying, flight -2 Going, falling, alighting. -Comp. —गः a bird ; Ms. 7. 23.

पतक *a.* Falling, descending. —कः An astronomical table.

पतंगः [पतन् उत्प्लवन् गच्छति गम्-ड नि॰] 1 A bird ; नृपः पतंगं समधत्त पाणिना N. 1. 124 ; Bv. 1. 17. -2 The sun ; विकसति हि पतंगस्योदये पुंडरीकं U. 6. 12 ; Mâl. 1. 24 ; Si. 1. 12 ; R. 2. 15. -3 A moth, locust, or grass-hopper ; पतंगवद्वह्निमुखं विविक्षुः Kn. 3. 64, 4. 20 ; Pt. 3. 126. -4 A bee. -5 A ball for playing with. -6 Ved. A spark. -7 A devil. -8 Quicksilver. -9 N. of Krishṇa. —गं 1 Quicksilver. -2 A kind of sandal-wood.

पतंगमः 1 A bird. -2 A moth.

पतंगिका 1 A small bird. -2 A kind of small bee.

पतंगिन् *m.* A bird.

पतंजलिः N. of the celebrated author of the Mahâbhâshya, the great commentary on Paṇini's Sûtras; also of a philosopher, the propounder of the Yoga philosophy.

पतत् *pres. p.* (स्त्री *f.*) Flying, descending, alighting, coming down &c. -*m.* A bird ; परमः पुमानिव पतिं पततां Ki. 6. 1; क्वचित्पथा संचरते सुराणां क्वचिद्घनानां पततां क्वचिच्च R. 13. 19 ; Si. 9. 15. —Comp. —ग्रहः 1. the reserve of an army. -2. a spitting pot, spittoon; तमेकमाणिक्यमयं महोन्नतं पतद्ग्रहं ग्राहितवाम्बलेन सः N. 16. 27. —भीरुः a hawk, falcon.

पतत्रं [पत्-करणे अत्रन्] 1 A wing, pinion. -2 A feather. -3 A vehicle.

पतत्रिः A bird.

पतत्रिन् *m.* 1 A bird ; दयिता द्वंद्वचरं पतत्रिणं (पुनरेति) R. 8. 56, 9. 27, 11. 11, 12. 48 ; Kn. 5. 4. -2 An arrow. -3 A horse. —*n. dual.* Ved. Day and night. -Comp. —केतनः an epithet of Vishṇu. —राजः N. of Garuḍa.

पतनं [पत्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of flying or coming down, alighting, descending, throwing oneself down at. -2 Setting (as of the sun). -3 Going down to hell. -4 Apostacy. -5 Falling from dignity, virtue &c. -6 Fall, decline, ruin, adversity (opp. उदय or उच्छ्राय); ग्रहाधीना नरेंद्राणामुच्छ्रायाः पतनानि च Y. 1. 308. -7 Death. -8 Hanging down, becoming flaccid (as breasts). -9 Miscarriage. -10 (In arith.) Subtraction. -11 The latitude of a planet. -Comp. —धर्मिन् *a.* subject to the law of decay, perishable.

पतनीय *a.* Causing a fall, causing the loss of caste. —यं A degrading crime or sin ; Y. 3. 40, 298.

पतमः, पतसः 1 The moon. -2 A bird. -3 A grass-hopper.

पतयालु *a.* Tending or prone to fall, liable to fall.

पतापत *a.* 1 Going, or inclined to fall. -2 Going much or frequently.

पतित *p. p.* 1 Fallen, descended, alighted. -2 Dropped. -3 Fallen (in a moral sense), abandoned, wicked. -4 Apostate. -5 Degraded, outcast. -6 Fallen in battle, defeated or overthrown. -7 Being in, fallen into ; as in अंशपातित. -8 Placed, kept; Pt. 1. 14. —तं Flying. -Comp. —उत्पन्न *a.* sprung from an outcast. —सावित्रीकः a man of the first three classes whose thread-ceremony has been improperly performed, or not performed at all.

पतेर *a.* [पत् एर] 1 Flying, falling. -2 Going, moving. —रः 1 A bird. -2 A hole or pit. -3 A kind of measure (आढक q. v.).

पत्मन् *n.* Ved. Flight.

पत्वन् *n.* Ved. Flying, flight.

पतंचिका A bow-string.

पताका 1 A flag, banner (fig. also) ; यं काममंजरी कामयते स हरतु सुभगपताकां Dk. 47 'let him carry the palm of beauty or good fortune'. -2 A flag-staff. -3 A sign, emblem, mark, symbol. -4 An episode or episodical incident in a drama, see पताकास्थानक below. -5 Auspiciousness, good fortune or luck. -Comp. —अंशुकं a flag. —स्थानकं (in dramaturgy) intimation of an episodical incident, when instead of the thing thought of or expected, another of the same character is brought in by some unexpected circumstance ; (यत्रार्थे चिंतितेऽन्यस्मिंस्तल्लिंगोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते । आगंतुकेन भावेन पताकास्थानकं तु तत् ॥ S. D. 299 ; for its different kinds, see 300-304).

पताकिक *a.* Having or carrying a banner.

पताकिन् *a.* Having or carrying a banner, adorned with flags. —*m.* 1 An ensign, standard-bearer. -2 A flag. -3 A scheme or figure for casting a nativity. —नी An army ; (न प्रसेहे) रथवर्त्मरजोऽप्यस्य कुत एव पताकिनीं R. 4. 82 ; Ki. 14. 27.

पतिः [पा-डति] 1 A master, lord ; as in गृहपतिः -2 An owner, possessor, proprietor ; क्षेत्रपतिः. -3 Governor, ruler, one who presides over ; औषधीपतिः, वनस्पतिः, कुलपतिः &c. -4 A husband ; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्मगा इति प्रतिपन्नं हि विचेतनैरपि Kn. 4. 33. -5 A root. -6 Going, motion, flight. —*f.* A female possessor, a mistress. -Comp. —घातिनी -घ्नी 1. a woman who murders her husband. -2. a line on the hand showing that a woman will be faithless to her husband. —देवता, -देवा one who regards her husband as a divinity, a woman loyally devoted to her husband, a chaste woman ; कः पतिदेवतामन्यः परिमार्ष्टुमुत्सहते S. 6 ; तमलभंत पतिं पतिदेवताः शिखरिणामिव सागरमापगाः R. 9. 17 ; धुरि स्थिता त्वं पतिदेवतानां 14. 74. —धर्मः duty (of a wife) towards a husband. —प्राणा a chaste wife. —लंघनं disregarding a former husband by marrying another. —वेदनः N. of Siva. (—नं) procuring a husband (by magical means.) —लोकः the world of husbands in a future life. —व्रता a devoted, faithful and loyal wife, a chaste and virtuous wife ; °त्वं fidelity to a husband. —सेवा devotion to a husband.

पतिंवरा A woman who is about to choose a husband ; R. 6. 10, 67.

पतित्वं or पतित्वनं Ved. 1 Lordship. -2 The conjugal state, wedlock.

पतिवती Ved. A woman having a husband.

पतिवत्नी A wife whose husband is living.

पतीयति Den. P. To wish for a husband.

पतीयंती A woman wishing or fit for a husband.

पत्नी 1 A wife. -2. Ved. A mistress. -Comp. —आटः seraglio, woman's apartments. -शाला a hut, tent, room for wives and domestic purposes. —संनहनं 1. girdling a wife. -2. the girdle of a wife.

पतित See under पत्.

पत्तनं 1 A town, city (opp. ग्राम); पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1. -2 A musical instrument, मृदंग.

पत्तिः [पद्-तिन्] 1 A footman, a foot-soldier; R. 7. 37. -2 A pedestrian. -3 A hero. —f. 1 The smallest division of an army, consisting of one chariot, one elephant, three horsemen and five foot-soldiers. -2 Going, walking. -Comp. —कायः infantry. —गणकः an officer whose business it is to muster the infantry. —संहति f. a body of infantry, infantry.

पत्तिक a. Going on foot, pedestrian.

पत्तिन् m. A foot-soldier, footman.

पत्रं [पत्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 A leaf (of a tree); धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94. -2 The leaf of a flower, lotus &c; नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया S. 1. 18. -3 A leaf for writing upon, a paper, a leaf written upon; पत्रमारोप्य दीयतां S. 6. 'commit to writing;' V. 2. 14. -4 A letter, document; Pt. 1. 403. -5 Any thin leaf or plate of metal, a gold-leaf. -6 The wing of a bird, a pinion, feather of an arrow; R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 27. -7 A vehicle in general (car, horse, camel &c.); दिशः पपात पत्रेण वेगनिष्कंपकेतुना R 15. 84; N. 3. 16. -8 Painting the person (particularly the face) with musk, sandal-juice or other fragrant substances; रचय कुचयोः पत्रं चित्रं कुरुष्व कपोलयोः Gît. 12; R. 13. 55. -9 The blade of a sword, knife &c. -10 A knife, dagger. -Comp. —अंगं 1. the Bhûrja tree. -2. red sanders. —अंगुलिः drawing lines of painting with the finger on the person (throat, forehead &c.) with coloured sandal, saffron, or any other fragrant substance. —अंजनं 1. ink. -2. blacking. —आढ्यं the root of long pepper. —आवलिः f. 1. red chalk. -2 a row of leaves. -3. the lines of painting drawn on the body with cosmetics as a decoration. —आवली 1. a row of leaves. -2. =°आवलि (3). -3. mixture of young Asvattha leaves with barley and honey. —आहारः feeding on leaves. —ऊर्णं wove-silk, a silk-garment; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्रोर्णं वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. —उल्लासः the bud or eye of a plant. —काहला the noise or sound made by the flapping of wings or rustling of leaves. —कृच्छ्रः a sort of penance, drinking the infusion of leaves of various plants. —घना a plant with full leaves (सातल). —झंकारः the current of a river. —दारकः a saw. —नाडिका the fibre of a leaf. —परशुः a file. —पालः a long dagger, large knife. (—ली) 1. the feathered part of an arrow. -2. a pair of scissors. —पाश्या an ornament (a gold-leaf) on the forehead. —पुटं a vessel of leaves; R. 2. 65. —पुष्पा the holy basil. —बंधः adorning with flowers. —बा(वा)लः an oar. —भंगः -भंगिः -गी f. drawing lines or figures of painting on the face and person with fragrant and coloured substances, such as musk, saffron, sandal-juice, yellow pigment &c., as a mark of decoration; कस्तूरीवरपत्रभंगनिकरो मृष्टो न गंडस्थले S. Til. 7 (used frequently in K.). —यौवनं a young leaf or sprout. —रंजनं embellishing a page. —रथः a bird; स्वयाकृतं पत्ररथेन तेन N. 3. 6. °इंद्रः N. of Garuda. °इंद्रकेतुः N. of Vishnu.; R. 18. 13. —लता a long knife or poniard. —रे(लि)खा,-वल्लरी, वल्लिः, -वल्ली f. see पत्रभंग above; R. 6. 72, 16. 67: Rs. 6. 7: Si. 8. 56, 59. —वाज a. furnished with feathers (as an arrow). —वाहः 1. a bird; Si. 18. 73. -2. an arrow. -3. a letter-carrier. —विशेषकः lines of painting &c.; see पत्रभंग; Ku. 3. 33; R. 3. 55, 9. 29. वेष्टः a. kind of ear-ring; R. 16. 67. —शाकः a vegetable consisting chiefly of leaves. —शिरा the vein or fibre of a leaf. —श्रेष्ठः the Bilva tree. —सूचिः f. a thorn. —हिमं wintry or snowy weather.

पत्रकं 1 A leaf. -2 Drawing lines or figures on the body as a decoration.

पत्रणा 1 Drawing lines or figures of painting on the body as a decoration. -2 Feathering an arrow.

पत्रिका 1 A leaf for writing upon. -2 A letter, document.

पत्रिन् a. (णी f.) [पत्रं अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Winged, feathered; मयूर° R. 3. 56. -2 Having leaves or pages.—m. 1 an arrow; तां विलोक्य वनितावधे घृणां पत्रिणा सह मुमोच राघवः R. 11. 17, 3. 53, 57; 9. 61. -2 A bird; R. 11. 29. -3 A falcon. -4 A mountain. -5 A chariot. -6 A tree. -Comp. —वाहः a bird.

पत्रिणी A sprout, shoot.

पत्री Writing.

पत्नी See under पति.

पत्सलः A way, road.

पथ् I. 1 P. (पथति) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (पाथयति-ते) To throw, cast.

पथः A way, road; reach, course (at the end of comp). -Comp. —अतिथिः a traveller. —कल्पना juggling tricks. —दर्शकः a guide.

पथकः A guide, one knowing the way.

पथत् m. A road.

पथिकः 1 A traveller, way-farer; पथिकवनिताः Me. 8; Amaru. 93. -2 A guide. -Comp. —आश्रयः an asylum for travellers, inn. —संततिः, -संहतिः f., -सार्थः a company of travellers, a caravan.

पथिका A kind of vine with red grapes.

पथिन् m. [पथ्-आधारे इनि] (Nom पंथाः, पंथानौ, पंथानः; acc. pl. पथः; instr. pl. पथिभिः &c.; the word is changed to पथ at the end of comp.; तोयाधारपथः, दृष्टिपथः, नष्टपथः, सत्पथः, प्रतिपथं &c.) 1 A road, way, path; श्रेयसामेष पंथाः Bh. 2. 26; वक्रः पंथाः Me. 27. -2 Journey, way-faring, as in शिवास्ते संतु पंथानः '(I wish) a happy journey' to you! God speed you on your journey!' -3 Range, reach; as in कर्णपथ. श्रुति°, दर्शन°. -4 Manner of action, line of conduct, course of behaviour; पथः श्रुतेर्दर्शयितार ईश्वरा मलीमसामाददते न पद्धतिं R. 3. 46.; न्याय्यात्पथः प्रविचलंति पदं न धीराः Bh. 2. 83. -5 A sect. doctrine. -6 A division of hell. -Comp. —कृत् m. Ved. 1. a guide. -2. N. of Agni. —देयं a toll levied on public roads.—द्रुमः the Khadira tree. —प्रज्ञ a. acquainted with roads. —वाहक a. cruel. (—कः) 1. a hunter, fowler. -2. a burden-bearer, porter.

पथिलः A traveller, way-farer.

पथ्य a. [पथि साधु दिगा° यत् इनो लोपः] 1 Salutary, wholesome, beneficial, agreeing with (said of a medicine, diet, advice &c.); अप्रियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Râm.; Y. 3. 65; पथ्यमन्नं &c. -2 Fit, proper; suitable (in general). —थ्या A road, way. —थ्यं 1 Wholesome diet; as in पथ्याशी स्वामी वर्तते. -2 Welfare, well-being; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता Si. 2. 10; Pt. 1. 234. -Comp. —अपथ्यं the class of things that are considered wholesome or hurtful in disease.

पद् I. 10 A. (पदयते) To go or move. —II. 4 A. (पद्यते पन्न; *caus.* पादयति-ते; *desid.* पित्सते) 1 To go move. -2 To go to, approach (with acc.). -3 To attain, obtain, gain; ज्योतिषामाधिपत्यं च प्रभावं चाप्यपद्यत Mb. -4 To observe, practice, स्वधर्मं पद्यमानास्ते Mb. -5 Ved. To fall down

witb fatigue. -6 Ved. To perisb. -7 To fall out. -III. 1 P. (पदति) To stand fast or fixed.

पद् *m.* [पद्-क्विप्] (This word has no forms for the first five inflections ; it is optoinally snbstituted for पाद् after acc. dnal) 1 A foot. -2 A quarter, a fourth part (as of a stanza). -Comp. —काषिन् *a.* 1. rnbbing or scratching the feet. -2. going on foot, pedestrian. (*-m.*) a footman. —ग: (पद्गः) a foot-soldier. —ज: (पज्जः) 1. a footman. -2. a *Sûdra* ; cf. पद्भ्यां शूद्रो अजायत. —नद्धा, -नद्धी a shoe, boot. —निष्क: one quarter of a Nishka.-रथ: (पद्रथः) a foot-soldier, footman. —शब्द: noise of footsteps. —हतिः, ती *f.* (पद्धतिः, -ती) 1. a way, path, road, course (fig. also); इयं हि रघुसिंहानां वीरचारित्रपद्धतिः U. 5. 22 ; R. 3. 46 ; 6. 55 ; 11. 87 ; कविप्रथमपद्धतिं 15. 33 ' tbe first way shown to poets'. -2. a line, row, range. -3. a snrname, title or epitbet, a word denoting caste or profession in componnds whicb are used as proper names ; *e. g* गुप्त, दास, दत्त &c. -4. N. of a class of writings. —हिमं (पद्धिमं) coldness of the feet.

पदं [पद्-अच्] 1 A foot (said to be *m.* also in tbis sense); पदेन on foot; शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य Me. 13 ; अपथे पदमर्पयंति हि R. 9. 74 ' set foot on (follow) a wrong road '; 3. 50; 12. 52 ; पदं हि सर्वत्र गुणैर्निधीयते 3. 62 ' good qnalities set foot everywhere,' *i. e.* command notice or make themselves felt ; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ 9. 4 'no disease stepped into the oountry' ; यद्बधि न पदं दधाति चित्ते Bv. 2. 14 ; पदं कृ (*a*) to set foot in, on or over (lit.), शांते करिष्यसि पदं पुनराश्रमेऽस्मिन् *S*. 4. 19 ; (*b*) to enter upon or into, take possession of, occupy (fig.) ; कृतं वपुषि नवयौवनेन पदं K. 137 ; कृतं हि मे कुतूहलेन प्रश्नाशया हृदि पदं 133 ; so Ku. 5. 21, Pt. 1. 240 ; कृत्वा पदं नो गले Mu. 3. 26 ' in defiance of us', (lit. planting bis foot on our neck) ; मूर्ध्नि पदं कृ ' to mount on the head of', ' to humble' ; Pt. 1. 327 ; आकृतिविशेषेष्वादरः पदं करोति M. 1 ' good forms attract attention (command respect)', जने सखी पदं कारिता *S*. 4. ' made to have dealings with (to confide in)' ; धर्मेण शर्वे पार्वतीं प्रति पदं कारिते Ku. 6. 14. -2 A step, pace, stride ; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा *S*. 2. 12 ; पदे पदे ' at every step' ; अक्षमालामदत्त्वा पदात्पदमपि न गंतव्यं or चलितव्यं ' do not move even a step' &c.; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पतंती V. 1. 19 ' the middle paco or stride of Vishṇu' ; *i. e.* the sky (for mythologically speaking the earth, sky, and lower world are contidered as the three paces of Vishṇu in bis fifth or dwarf incarnation) ; so अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञः पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. -3 A foot-step, foot-print, foot-mark ; पदपंक्तिः *S*. 3. 8 ; or पदावली foot-prints ; पदमनुविधेयं च महतां Bh. 2. 28. ' tbe foot-steps of tbe great must be followed '; पदैर्गृह्यते चौरः Y. 2. 286. -4 A trace, mark, impression vestige ; रतिवलयपदांके चापमासज्य कंठे Ku. 2. 64 ; Me. 35, 96 ; M. 3. -5 A place, position, station ; अधोधः पदं Bh. 2. 10 ; आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पदमुपनीतः *S*. 1 ' brongbt to the point of or exposed to tronble', तदलब्धपदं हृदि शोकघने R. 8. 91 ' fonnd no place in (left no impression on) tbe beart, ; अपदे शंकितोऽस्मि M. 1 ' my doubts were ont of place', *i. e.* gronndless ; कृशकुटुंबेषु लोभः पदमधत्त Dk. 162 ; Ku. 6. 72, 3. 4 ; R. 2. 50 ; 9. 82 ; कृतपदं स्तनयुगलं U. 6. 35 ' brought into relief or bursting fortb'. -6 Dignity, rank, office, station or position ; भगवत्या प्राश्निकपदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1 ; यांत्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयः *S*. 4. 17 ' attain to tbe rank or position' &c.; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 4. 18; so सचिव°, राज° &c. -7 Canse, subject, occasion, thing, matter, business, affair ; व्यवहारपदं हि तत् Y. 2. 5 ' oooasion or matter of dispute, title of law, judicial proceeding'; Ms. 8. 7 ; सतां हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु *S*. 1. 22 ; वांछितफलप्राप्तेः पदं Ratn. 1. 6. -8 Abode, object, receptacle : पदं दृशः स्याः कथमीश मादृशां *Si*. 1. 37, 15. 22 ; अगरीयान्न पदं नृपश्रियः Ki. 2. 14 ; अविवेकः परमापदां पदं 2. 30 ; के वा न स्युः परिभवपदं निष्फलारंभयत्नाः Me. 54 ; H. 4. 69. -9 A quarter or line of a stanza, verse ; विरचितपदं (गेयं) Me. 86, 103 ; M. 5. 2 ; *S*. 3. 15. -10 A complete or inflected word सुप्तिङंतं पदं P. 1. 4. 14 ; वर्णाः पदं प्रयोगार्हानन्वितैकार्थबोधकाः *S*. D. 9 ; R. 8. 77 ; Ku. 4 9. -11 A name for the base of nouns before all consonantal case-terminations except nom. singular. -12 Detachment of the Vedio words from one another, separation of a Vedic text into its several constituent words. -13 A pretext ; *Si*. 7. 14. -14 A square root. -15 A part, portion or division (as of a sentence); as त्रिपदा गायत्री. -16 A measure of length. -17 Protection, preservation. -18 A sqnare or bouse on a chess-board ; अष्टापदपदालेख्यैः Râm. -19 A quadrant. -20 The last of a series. -21 A plot of ground. -22 (In arith.) Any one in a set of numbers the sum of wbich is required. —दः A ray of light. -Comp. —अंकः, -चिह्नं a foot-print. —अंगुष्ठः the great toe, thumb (of the foot). —अध्ययनं study of the Vedas according to tho पदपाठ q. v. —अनुग *a.* 1. following closely, being at the heals of (gen.). -2. suitable, agreeable to. (-गः) a follower, companion. —अनुरागः 1. a servant. -2. an army. —अनुशासनं the science of words, grammar. —अनुषंगः anything added to a *pada*. —अंतः. 1. the end of a line of a stanza. -2. the end of a word. —अंतरं another step, the interval of one step; पदांतरे स्थित्वा *S*. 1 ; अ° closely, without a pause. -अंत्य *a.* final. -अब्जं, -अंभोजं, -अरविंदं, -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. —अर्थः 1. the meaning of a word. -2. a thing or object. -3. a head or topic (of wbich the Naiyâyikas enumerate 16 sub-heads). -4. anytbing wbich aan be named (अभिधेय), a category or predicament ; tbe number of such categories, aocording to the Vaiseshikas, is seven; according to the Sânkhyas, twenty-five (or twenty-soven aocording to the followers of Patanjali), and two according to the Vedântins. -5. the sense of another word which is not expressed but has to be supplied. —आघातः ' a stroke witb the foot', a kick —आजिः a foot-soldier. —आदिः 1. tbe beginning of the line of a stanza. -2. the beginning or first letter of a word. -विद् *m.* a bad student (knowing only the beginnings of stanzas). —आयता a shoe. —आवली a series of words, a continued arrangement of words or lines ; (काव्यस्य) शरीरं तावदिष्टार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kâv. 1. 10 ; मधुरकोमलकांतपदावलीं शृणु तदा जयदेवसरस्वतीं Git. 1. —आसनं a foot-stool. —आहत *a.* kicked. —कारः, -कृत् *m.* tbe author of the Padapâtha. —क्रमः walking, a pace. —गः a foot-soldier. —गतिः *f.* gait, manner of going. —छेदः, -विच्छेदः, -विग्रहः separation of words, resolution of a sentence into its constituent parts. —च्युत *a.* dismissed from office, deposed. —न्यासः 1. stepping, tread, step. -2. a foot-mark. -3. position of the feet in a particular attitude. -4. the plant गोक्षुर. -5 writing down verses or qnarters of verses. —पंक्तिः *f.* 1. a line of foot-steps; *S*. 3. 8 ; V. 4. 6. -2. a line or arrangement of words, a series of words ; Ki. 10. 10. -3. an *ishtaka* or sacred brick. —पाठः an arrangement of the Vedic text in which each word is written and pronounced in its original form and independently of pbonetic changes (opp.

संहितापाठ). —पातः,-विक्षेपः a step, pace (of a horse also).—बंधः a foot-step, step.—भंजनं analysis of words, etymology. —भंजिका 1. commentary which separates the words and analyses the compounds of a passage. -2. a register, journal. -3 a calendar. —भ्रंशः dismissal from office.—माला a magical formula.—योपनं a fetter for the feet (Ved.). —वायः Ved. a leader.—विष्टंभः a step, footstep.—वृत्तिः f. the hiatus between two words. —व्याख्यानं interpretation of words. —संघातः (टः) 1. connecting the words which are separated in the संहिता. -2. a writer, an annotator. —स्थ a. 1. going on foot. -2. being in a position of authority or high rank. —स्थानं a foot-print.

पदकं A step, position, office ; see पद्.—कः 1 An ornament of the neck. -2 One conversant with the पदपाठ q. v. -3 A निष्क or weight of gold.

पदविः-वी f. [पद्-अवि वा ङीप्] 1 A way, road, path, course (fig. also); पवनपदवी Me. 8 ; अनुयाहि साधुपदवीं Bh. 2. 77 ' follow in the footsteps of the good '; S. 4. 13 ; R. 3. 50, 7. 7 ; 8. 11 ; 15. 99 Bh. 3. 46 ; Ve. 6. 27 ; so स यौवनपदवीमारूढः Pt. 1 ' he attained his majority ' (grew up to man's estate). -2 Position, station, rank, dignity, office, post. -3 A place, site. -4 Good conduct or behaviour.

पदातः,-पदातिः [पद्भ्यामतति, अत्-अच्] 1 A foot soldier ; R. 7. 37. -2 A pedestrian (walking on foot) ; U. 5. 12. -Comp. —अध्यक्षः the commander-in-chief of the infantry.

पदातिन् a. Having foot-soldiers (as an army). -2 Being or going on foot. —m. A foot-soldier.

पदातिकः, -पदातीयः A foot-man.

पदारः The dust of the feet.

पदिः Ved. 1 An animal moving with its feet. -2 A bird.

पदिक a. 1 Going on foot, pedestrian. -2 One *Pada* long. -3 Containing only one division. —कः A footman. —कं The point of the foot.

पदेकः A falcon.

पद्मन् m. A road, way.

पद्म, पद्मथ &c. see under पद्.

पन्न p. p. [पद्-क्त] 1 Fallen, sunk, gone down, descended.-2 Gone; see पद्.—न्नं 1 Downward motion ; descent, fall. -2 Creeping on the ground. -Comp. —गः a snake, serpent ; विषकृतः पन्नगः फणां कुरुते S. 6. 30. (,-गं) lead. °अरिः, °अशनः, °नाशनः epithets of Garuḍa.

पद्म a. [पद्-मन्] Lotus-hued. —द्मं 1 A lotus (m. also in this sense); पद्मपत्रस्थितं तोयं धत्ते मुक्ताफलश्रियं. -2 A lotuslike ornament. -3 The form or figure of a lotus. -4 The root of a lotus. -5 The coloured marks on the trunk and face of an elephant. -6 An army arryed in the form of a lotus. -7 A particular high number (one thousand billions).-8 Lead. -9 N. given by the Tântrikas to the six divisions of the upper part of the body called *Chakras*. -10 A mark or mole on the human body. -11 A spot. -12 N. of a particular part of a column.—द्मः 1 A kind of temple.-2 An elephant.-3 A species of serpent. -4 An epithet of Râma. -5 One of the nine treasures of Kubera, see नवनिधि. -6 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —द्मा 1 N. of Lakshmî, the goddess of fortune, and wife of Vishṇu ; (तं) पद्मा पद्मातपत्रेण भेजे साम्राज्यदीक्षितं R.4. 5. -2 Cloves.-Comp. —अक्ष a. lotus-eyed. (क्षः) an epithet of Vishṇu or the sun. (-क्षं) the seed of a lotus. —अंतरं-रः a lotus-leaf. —आकारः 1. a large tank or pond abounding in lotuses. -2. a pond or pool of water in general. -3. a lotus-pool. -4. an assemblage of lotuses ; Bh. 2. 73. —आलयः an epithet of Brahman, the creator. (-या) 1. an epithet of Lakshmî. -2. cloves. —आसनं 1. a lotus-seat ; Ku. 7, 86. -2. a particular posture in religious meditation ; ऊरुमूले वामपादं पुनस्तु दक्षिणं पदं । वामोरौ स्थापयित्वा तु पद्मासनमिति स्मृतं ॥ (-नः) 1. an epithet of Brahman, the creator. -2. of Siva. -3. of the sun. —आह्वं cloves. —उद्भवः an epithet of Brahman. —कर, -हस्त a. holding a lotus. (-रः, -स्तः) 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. a lotus-like hand. -3. N. of the sun. (-रा, -स्ता) N. of Lakshmî. —कर्णिका 1. the pericarp of a lotus. -2. the central part of an army arrayed in the form of a lotus. —कलिका a lotus-bud, an unblown lotus. —काष्ठं a fragrant wood used in medicine. —केशरः -रं the filament of a lotus. —कोशः,-कोषः 1 the calyx of a lotus. -2. a position of the fingers resembling the calyx of a lotus. —खंडं, -षंडं a multitude of lotuses. —गंध, -गंधि a. lotus-scented, or as fragrant as or smelling like a lotus. (-धं, -गंधि n.) =पद्मकाष्ठ q. v. —गर्भः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishṇu. -3. of Siva. -4. the sun. -5. the inside or middle of a lotus. —गुणा, -गृहा 1. an epithet of Lakshmî, the goddess of wealth. -2. cloves. जः, -जातः, -भवः, -भूः, -योनिः, संभवः epithets of Brahman, the lotus-born god. —तंतुः the fibrous stalk of a lotus.—नाभः,-भिः an epithet of Vishṇu. —नालं a lotus-stalk. —निधिः a treasure of the value of a *Padma*. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. N. of Buddha. -3. N. of the sun. -4. N. of Vishṇu. —पुष्पः the Karṇikâra plant. —बंधः a kind of artificial composition in which the words are arranged in the form of a lotus-flower ; see K. P. 9 *ad. loc*. —बंधुः 1. the sun. -2. a bee. —बीजं the seed of a lotus. —भासः an epithet of Siva. —मालिनी the goddess of wealth. —रागः, -गं a ruby ; R. 13. 53 ; 17. 23 ; Ku. 3. 53. —रूपा an epithet of the goddess of wealth. —रेखा a figure on the palm of the hand (of the form of a lotus-flower) which indicates the acquisition of great wealth. —लांछनः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. Kubera. -3. the sun. -4. a king. (—ना) 1. an epithet of Lakshmî, the goddess of wealth.-2. or of Sarasvatî, the goddess of learning. -3. N. of Târâ. —वासा an epithet of Lakshmî. —समासनः an epithet of Brahman. —स्नुषा 1. an epithet of Gangâ. -2. of Lakshmî. -3. of Durgâ. —हासः an epithet of Vishṇu.

पद्मकं 1 An army arrayed in the form of a lotus-flower. -2 The coloured spots on the trunk and face of an elephant. -3 A particular posture in sitting.

पद्माकिन् m. 1 An elephant. -2 The *Bhurja*. or birch tree.

पद्मावती 1 An epithet of Lakshmî. -2 N. of a river ; Mâl. 9. 1.

पद्मिन् a. [पद्म-इनि] 1 Possessing lotuses. -2 Spotted. —m. 1 An elephant. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu.

पद्मिनी 1 The lotus plant ; सुरगज इव बिभ्रत् पद्मिनीं दंतलग्नां Ku. 3. 76 ; R. 16. 68 ; Me. 83 ; M. 2. 13. -2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -3 A pond or lake abounding in lotuses. -4 The fibrous stalk of a lotus.-5 A female elephant. -6 A woman of the first four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women ; the रतिमंजरी thus defines her:—भवति कमलनेत्रा नासिकाक्षुद्ररंध्रा अविरलकुचयुग्मा चारुकेशी कृशांगी । मृदुवचनसुशीला गीतवाद्यानुरक्ता सकलतनुसुवेशा पद्मिनी पद्मगंधा ॥. -Comp. —ईशः, -कांतः, -वल्लभः the sun. —खंडं -षंडं, a multitude of lotuses ; a place abounding in lotuses.

पद्मेशयः An epithet of Vishṇu.

पद्य a. Consisting of Padas or lines. -2 Measuring a *pada*. -3 Belonging to the foot. -4 Marked with footsteps. -5 Belonging to a word. -6 Final. —द्यः 1 A Sûdra. -2 A part of a word.—द्या 1 A foot path, path,

way.-2 Sugar.-द्यं 1 A stanza or verse (consisting of four lines); मदीयपद्यरत्नानां मंजूषैषा मया कृता Bv. 4. 45; पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 2. -2 Praise, panegyric (स्तुति).

पद्रः A village.

पद्वः 1 The world of human beings (भूलोक).-2 A car.-3 A road.

पन् 1 U. (पनायति-ते, पनायित or पनित) 1 To praise, extol; cf. पण्.-2 (Atm) To rejoice at, be glad of.

पनस्यति Den. P. To be admirable.

पनायित, -पनित a. Praised.

पनुः(नूः) Ved. Admiration, praise.

पनसः 1 The bread-fruit tree.-2 A thorn. —सा,-सी 1 A kind of malady, pustular and Phlegmonoid inflammation of the skin or external organs. -2 A female monkey. -3 A female demon.—सं The fruit of the bread-fruit tree.

पनसिका Pustules on the ears and neck.

पंथक a. Produced in or on the way.

पन्न, पन्नग See under पद्.

पपिः The moon.

पपी m. [cf. Un. 3. 159] 1 The sun. -2 The moon.

पपु a. Fostering, protecting. —पुः f. A foster-mother.

पंपा 1 N. of a lake in the Dandaka forest; इदं च पंपाभिधानं सरः U. 1; R. 13. 30; Bk. 6. 73. -2 N. of a river in the south of India.

पय् 1 A. (पयते) To go, move.

पयस् n. 1 Water. -2 Milk; पयःपानं भुजंगानां केवलं विषवर्धनं H. 3. 4; R. 2, 36, 63; 14. 78 (where both senses are intended). -3 Semen virile. -4 Food. -5 Ved. Night. -6 Vital spirit, power, strength (Ved.). (पयस् is changed to पयो before soft consonants). -Comp. —गलः,-डः 1. hail. -2 an island. —घनं hail. —चयः (पयश्चयः) a reservoir or lake. —जन्मन् m. a cloud. —दः a cloud; Me. 7; R. 14. 37. °सुहृद् m. a peacock. —धरः 1. a cloud. -2. a woman's breast; पद्मापयोधरतटी Gît. 1; विपांडुभिर्म्लानतया पयोधरैः Ki. 4. 24 (where the word means 'a cloud' also); R. 14. 22.-3. an udder; R. 2. 3.-4. the cocoa-nut tree. -5. The backbone or spin (कशेरुक) —धस् m. 1. the ocean.-2. a pond, lake, a piece of water. -3. a rain-cloud. —धारागृहं a bath-room with flowing water. —धिः, -निधिः the ocean; Rs. 2. 7; N. 4. 50.—पूरः a pool, lake. —मुच् m. a cloud; R. 3. 3; 6. 5. —राशिः the ocean.—वाहः a cloud; R. 1. 36. —व्रतं subsisting on mere milk (as a vow).

पयस्य a. 1 Milky, made of milk.-2 Watery. —स्यः A cat. —स्या Curds.

पयस्यति / पयायते } Den. P. To flow.

पयस्वल a. Rich in milk, yielding copious milk. —लः A goat.

पयस्विन् a. Milky, juicy. —नी 1 A milch-cow; R. 2. 21, 54, 65. -2 A river. -3 A she-goat. -4 Night.

पयोधिकं The cuttle-fish bone.

पयोरः The Khadira tree.

पयोष्णी N. of a river rising in the Vindhya mountain (identified by some with the modern Tâptî river, but more correctly with Purnâ, a feeder of that river).

पर a. [पृ-भावे अप्, कर्तरि अच्-वा] (Declined optionally like a pronoun in nom. and voc. pl., and abl. and loc. sing. when it denotes relative position) 1 Other, different, another; see पर m. also. -2 Distant, removed, remote. -3 Beyond, further, on the other side of; म्लेच्छदेशस्ततः परः Ms. 2. 23, 7. 158. -4 Subsequent, following, next to, future. after, (usually with abl.); बाल्यात्परामिव दशां मदनोऽध्युवास R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 31. -5 Higher, superior; सिकतात्वादपि परां प्रपेदे परमाणुतां R. 15. 22; इंद्रियाणि पराण्याहुरिंद्रियेभ्यः परं मनः। मनसस्तु परा बुद्धिर्यो बुद्धेः परतस्तु सः ॥ Bg. 3. 42. -6 Highest, greatest, most distinguished, pre-eminent chief, best, principal, न त्वया द्रष्टव्यानां परं दृष्टं S. 2; Ki. 5. 18; परतोऽपि परः Ku. 2 14 'higer than the highest'; 6 19; S. 7.27. -7 Having as a following letter or sound, followed by (in comp.). -8 Alien, estranged, stranger- -9 Hostile, inimical, adverse. -10 Exceeding, having a surplus or remainder, left over; as in परं शतं 'exceeding or more than a hundred.' -11 Final, last. -12 (At the end of comp.) Having anything as the highest object, absorbed or engrossed in, intent on, solely devoted to, wholly engaged or occupied in; परिचर्यापरः R. 1. 91; so ध्यानपर, शोकपर, दैवपर, चिंतापर &c. —रः 1 Another person, a stranger, foreigner; oft. in pl. in this sense; यतःपरेषां गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9; Si. 20. 74; see एक, अन्य also.-2 A foe, an enemy, adversary; उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता Si. 2. 10; Pt. 2. 158; R. 3. 21. —रं 1 The highest point or pitch, culminating point. -2 The Supreme spirit. -3 Final beatitude. -4 The secondary meaning of a word. -5 (In logic.) One of the two kinds of सामान्य or generality of notion; more extensive kind, (comprehending more objects); e.g. पृथ्वी is पर with respect to a घट. Note— The acc., instr. and loc. singulars of पर are used adverbially; e.g. (a) परं 1. beyond, over, out of (with abl); वर्त्मनः परं R. 1. 17. -2. after (with abl.); आस्मात्परं S 6. 24; R. 1. 66; 3. 39; Me. 100; भाग्यायत्तमतः परं S. 4. 16; ततः परं &c. -3. thereupon, thereafter. -4. but, however. -5. otherwise. -6. in a high degree, excessively, very much, completely, quite; परं दुःखितोऽस्मि &c. -7. most willingly. -8. only. -9. at the utmost. (b) परेण 1. farther, beyond, more that; किं वा मृत्योः परेण विधास्यति Mâl. 2. 2. -2. afterwards; मयि तु कृतनिधाने किं विदध्युः परेण Mv. 2. 49. -3. after (with abl.); स्तन्यत्यागात्परेण U. 2. 7. (c) परे 1. afterwards, thereupon; अथ तेन दशाहतः परे R 8. 73. -2. in future. -Comp. —अंगं the hinder part of the body. —अंगदः an epithet of Siva. —आदनः a horse found in the country of Persia or Arabia. —अधिकारचर्चा officiousness, meddlesomeness.-अधीन a. dependent on another, subject, subservient; Ms. 10. 54, 83. —अंतः final death. (-ताः) (m. pl.) N. of a people. —अंतकः an epithet of Siva. —अन्न a. living or subsisting on another's food. (-न्नं) the food of another; परगृहललिताः परान्नपुष्टाः Mk. 4. 28 °परिपुष्टता being fed with the food of others; Y. 3. 241. °भोजिन् a. subsisting on the food of others; H. 1. 139. —अपर a. 1. far and near, remote and proximate. -2. prior and posterior. -3. before and beyond, earlier and later. -4. higher and lower, best and worst. (-रः) a Guru of an intermediate class. (-रं) (in logic) a property intermediate between the greatest and smallest numbers, a species (as existing between the genus and individual); e. g. पृथ्वी which is पर with respect to a घट is अपर with respect to द्रव्य; द्रव्यत्वादिकजातिस्तु परापरतयोच्यते Bhâshâ P. 8. —अमृतं rain. —अयण (अयन) a. 1. attached or devoted to, adhering to. -2. depending on, subject to -3. intent on, solely devoted to or absorbed in (at the end of comp.); प्रसुर्धनपरायणः Bh. 2, 56; so मोह° Ku. 4. 1; अग्निहोत्र° &c. -4. connected with. -5. leading or conducive to. (-णं) 1. the principal or highest object, chief aim, best or last resort. -2. essence, sum. -3 Ved. going away, departure, exit. -4. firm devotion. —अर्थ a. 1. having another aim or meaning. -2. intended or

designed for another, done for another. (-र्थः) 1. the highest interest or advantage. -2. the interest of another (opp. स्वार्थ); स्वार्थो यस्य परार्थ एव स पुमानेकः सतामग्रणीः Subhâsh. R. 1. 29. -3. the chief or highest meaning. -4. the highest object (*i.e.* sexual intercourse). (-र्थं-र्थे) *ind.* for the sake of another. -अर्ध 1. the other part (opp. पूर्वार्ध); the latter half; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभिन्ना छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60. -2. a particular high number; *i. e.* 100,000,000,000,000,000;एकत्वादिपरार्धपर्यंता संख्या T. S. -अर्ध्य *a.* 1. being on the father side or half. -2. most distant in number; हेमंतो वसंतात्परार्ध्यः Sat. Br. -3. most excellent, best, most exalted, highly esteemed, highest, supreme; R. 3. 27, 8. 27, 10. 64; 16. 39; Si. 8 45. -4. most costly; Si. 4. 11. -5. most beautiful or lovely, finest; R 6. 4; Si. 3 58. (-र्ध्यं) 1. a maximum. -2. an infinite number. —अवर *a.* 1. far and near. -2. earlier and later. -3. prior and posterior or subsequent. -4. higher and lower. -5. traditional; Ms. 1. 105. -6. all-including. (—रा) descendants. (-रं) 1. cause and effect. -2. the whole extent of an idea. -3. the universe. -4. totality. °दृश् *a.* knowing both the past and the future. —अहः the next day. —अह्नः the afternoon, the latter part of the day. —आगमः attack of an enemy. —आचित *a.* fostered or brought up by another. (-तः) a slave. —आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. —आयत्त *a.* dependent on another; subject, subservient; परायत्तः प्रीतेः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4. —आयुस् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. —आविद्धः 1. an epithet of Kubera. -2. of Vishṇu. —आश्रय *a.* dependent upon another. (-यः) 1. dependence upon another. -2. the retreat of enemies. (-या) a plant growing on another tree. —आसंगः dependence upon another. —आस्कंदिन् *m.* a thief, robber. —इतर *a.* 1. other than inimical, *i. e.* friendly, kind. -2. one's own; Ki. 1. 14. —ईशः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishṇu. —इष्टिः N. of Brahman. —उत्कर्षः another's prosperity. -उपकारः doing good to others, benevolence, beneficence, charity; परोपकारः पुण्याय पापाय परपीडनं. —उपकारिन् *a.* benevolent, kind to others. —उपजापः causing dissension among enemies. —उपदेशः advising others; परोपदेशे पांडित्यम्. —उपरुद्ध *a.* besieged by an enemy. —ऊढा another's wife. —एधित *a.* fostered or brought up by another. (-तः) 1. a servant. -2. the (Indian) cuckoo. —कलत्रं another's wife. °अभिगमनं adultery; H. 1. 135. -कार्यं another's business or work. °निरतः 1. a benevolent man. -2. a slave, servant. -क्रांतिः *f.* inclination of the ecliptic. —क्षेत्रं 1. another's body. -2. another's field; Ms. 9. 49. -3. another's wife; Ms. 3. 175. —गामिन् *a.* 1. being with another. -2 relating to another. -3. beneficial to another. —गुण *a.* beneficial to another. —ग्रंथिः joint (as of a finger). —ग्लानिः *f.* subjugation of an enemy; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30. —चक्रं 1. the army of an enemy. -2. invasion by an enemy, one of the six *îtis*, q. v. -3. a hostile prince. -छंद *a.* dependent. (-दः) 1. the will of another. -2. dependence. °अनुवर्तनं following the will of another. —छिद्रं a weak or vulnerable point of another, a defect in another. —ज *a.* stranger. —जनः a stranger (opp. स्वजन). —जात *a.* 1. born of another. -2. dependent on another for livelihood. (-तः) a servant. -जित *a.* 1. conquered by another. -2. maintained by another. (-तः) the (Indian) cuckoo. —तंत्र *a.* dependent on another, dependent, subservient. -दाराः (*m.*pl.) another's wife. —दारिन् *m.* an adulterer. -दुःखं the sorrow of grief of another; विरलः परदुःखदुःखितो जनः; महदपि परदुःखं शीतलं सम्यगाहुः V. 4. 13. —देवता the Supreme being. —देश a foreign country. —देशिन् *m.* a foreigner. —द्रोहिन्, -द्वेषिन् *a.* hating others, hostile, inimical. -धनं another's property. —धर्मः 1. the religion of another; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. -2- another's duty or business. -3. the duties of another caste; Ms. 10. 97. —ध्यानं absolute meditation or contemplation. —निपातः the irregular posteriority of a word in a compound; *i. e.* भूतपूर्वः where the sense is पूर्वं भूतः; so राजदंतः, अग्न्याहितः &c. —पक्षः the side or party of an enemy. —पदं 1. the highest position, eminence. -2. final beatitude. —पाकरत *a.* one who depends upon others for his sustenance but performs the usual ceremonies before cooking; पंचयज्ञान् स्वयं कृत्वा परान्नमुपजीवति। सततं प्रातरुत्थाय परपाकरतस्तु सः॥ —पिंडः another's food, food given by another. °अद् *a.* one who eats another's food or one who feeds at the cost of another (-*m.*) a servant. °रत *a.* feeding upon another's food. —पुरंजयः a conqueror, hero. —पुरुषः 1. another man, a stranger. -2. the Supreme spirit, Vishṇu. -3. the husband of another woman. —पुष्ट *a.* fed or nourished by another. (-ष्टः) the (Indian) cuckoo. °महोत्सवः the mango tree. —पुष्टा 1. the (Indian) cuckoo. -2. a parasitical plant. -3. a harlot, prostitute. —पूर्वा a woman who has had a former husband. —प्रेष्यः a servant, menial slave. —ब्रह्मन् *n.* the Supreme spirit. —भागः 1. another's share. -2. superior merit. -3. good fortune, prosperity. -4. (*a*) excellence, superiority, supremacy; दुराधिगमः परभागो यावःपुरुषेण पौरुषं न कृतं Pt. 1. 330; 5. 34. (*b*) excess, abundance, height; स्थलकमलगंजनं मम हृदयरंजनं जनितरतिरंगपरभागं Gît. 10; आभाति लब्धपरभागतयाधरोष्ठे R. 5. 70; Ku. 7. 17; Ki. 5. 30, 8. 42; Si. 7. 33, 8. 51; 10 86, 12. 15. -5. the last part, remainder. -भाषा a foreign tongue. —भुक्त *a.* enjoyed or used by another. —भूत *a.* following, subsequent (as words). —भृत् *m.* a crow (said to nourish the cuckoo). -भृत *a.* nourished by another. —भृतः, -ता the (Indian) cuckoo; (so called because she is nourished by another *i. e.* by a crow); S. 5. 22; Ku. 6, 2; R. 9. 43; S. 4. 9. —मतं 1. another's opinion. -2. different opinion or doctrine. —मर्मज्ञ *a.* knowing the secrets of another. —मृत्युः a crow. —रमणः a married woman's gallant or paramour; Pt. 1. 180. —लोकः the next (or future) world; Ku. 4. 10. °गमः,°यानं death. °विधिः funeral rites; Ku. 4. 38. —वश, —वश्य *a.* subject to another, dependent. —वाच्यं a fault or a defect. —वाणिः 1. a judge. -2. a year. -3. N. of the peacock of Kartikeya. —वादः 1. rumour, report. -2. objection, controversy. —वादिन् *m.* a disputant, controversialist, -वेश्मन् *n*, the abode of the supreme being. —व्रतः an epithet of Dhritarâshṭra. —श्वस् *ind.* the day after tomorrow. —संगत *a.* 1. associated with another. -2. fighting with another. —संज्ञकः the soul. —सवर्ण *a.* homogeneous with a following letter (in gram.) —सात् *ind.* into the hands of another. °कृता a woman given in marriage. —सेवा service of another. —स्त्री another's wife. —स्वं another's property; R. 1. 27, Ms. 7. 123. °हरणं seizing another's property. —हन् *a* killing enemies. -हित *a.* 1. benevolent. -2. profitable to another. (-तं) the welfare of another.

परकीय *a.* 1. Belonging to another; अर्थो हि कन्या परकीय एव S. 4. 21; Ms. 4. 201. -2 Stranger, hostile. -या Another's wife, a woman not one's own, one of the three main kinds of heroines; see अन्यस्त्री and S. D. 108 *et seq.*

परंजनः, परंजयः An epithet of Varuṇa.

परतस् *ind.* 1 From another; Bv. 1. 120. -2 From an enemy ; R 3. 48. -3 Further, more (than), beyond, after, over (often with abl.) ; बुद्धेः परतस्तु सः Bg. 2. 42. -4 Otherwise. -5 Differently. -6 Further, afterwards.

परत्वं 1 The following of another letter, posteriority. -2 Distinction, difference. -3 Remoteness. -4 Consequence, result. -5 Enmity, hostility. -6 Priority of place or time, proximity, one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaiseshikas.

परत्र *ind.* 1 In another world, in a further birth ; परत्रेह च शर्मणे R. 1. 69 ; Ku. 4. 37 ; Ms. 3. 275, 6. 166 ; 8. 127. -2 In the sequel, further or later on. -3 Hereafter, in future. —त्रं Future world. -Comp. —भीरुः one who stands in awe of the future world, a pious or religious man.

परंतप *a.* [cf. P. III. 2. 39] Annoying or vexing others, subduing one's enemy ; Bg. 4. 2 ; R. 15. 7. —पः A hero, conqueror.

परम *a.* [परं परत्वं माति-क Tv.] 1 Most distant, last. -2 Highest, best most excellent, greatest ; प्राप्नोति परमां गतिं Ms. 4. 14 ; 7. 1, 2. 13. -3 Chief, principal, primary, supreme ; Ms. 8. 302, 9. 319. -4 Exceeding, extreme. -5 Adequate, sufficient. -6 Worst. -7 Higher than, suprior to ; Pt. 1. 11. —मं The utmost or highest ; the chief or prominent part ; (at the end of comp.) consisting principally of, solely occupied with ; कामोपभोगपरमा एतावदिति निश्चिताः Bg. 16. 11 ; Ms. 6. 96. —मं *ind.* 1 A particle of assent, acceptance or agreemtnt (well, very well, yes, be it so); ततः परममित्युक्त्वा प्रतस्थे मुनिमंडलं Ku. 6. 35.-2 Exceedingly, very much; परमं क्रुद्धः &c. -Comp. अंगना an exellent woman. —अणुः an infinitesimal particle, an atom ; R. 15. 22 ; परगुणपरमाणून् पर्वतीकृत्य नित्यं Bh. 2. 78 ; पृथ्वी नित्या परमाणुरूपा T. S. ; (a परमाणु is thus defined :— जालांतरस्थसूर्यांशौ यत्सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः। भागस्तस्य च षष्ठो यः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥ Tarka K. ; or less accurately :—जालांतरगते रश्मौ यत्सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः । तस्य त्रिंशत्तमो भागः परमाणुः स उच्यते ॥). °अंगकः an epithet of Vishṇu. —अद्वैतं 1. the Supreme spirit -2. pure unitarianism. —अन्नं rice boiled in milk. —अपमः the inclination of a planet's orbit to the ecliptic. —अर्थः 1. the highest or most sublime truth, true spiritual knowledge, knowledge about Brahman or the Supreme spirit ; R. 8. 22 ; Mv. 7. 2. -2. truth, reality, earnestness ; परिहासविजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यतां वचः S. 2. 18 ; oft. In comp. in the sense of 'true' or 'real' ; °मत्स्याः R. 7. 40 ; Mv. 4. 30. -3. any excellent or important object. -4. the best sense. -5. the best kind of wealth. °विद् a philosopher. —अर्थतः *ind.* truly, really, exactly, accurately ; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वानारंभः प्रतीकारस्य S. 4 ; उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो हरं न वेत्सि नूनं यत एवमात्थ मां Ku. 5. 75 ; Pt. 1. 136. —अहः an excellent day. —आत्मन् *m* the Supreme spirit or Brahman ; R. 8. 22. —आनंदः 'supreme felicity', Supreme spirit. —आपद् *f.* the greatest calamity or misfortune. —ईशः an epithet of Vishṇu. —ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu -2. of Indra. -3. of Siva. -4. the Almighty god, the Supreme Being. -5. N. of Brahman. -6. a universal monarch, sovereign of the world ; see चक्रवर्तिन्. —ऋषिः a great sage.—ऐश्वर्यं supremacy.—गतिः *f.* 1. any chief object or refuge (as a god). -2. final beatitude, emancipation. —गवः an excellent bull or cow. —पदं 1. the best position, highest rank. -2. final beatitude. —पुरुषः, -पूरुषः the Supreme spirit. —प्रख्य *a.* celebrated, renowned. —ब्रह्मन् *n.* the Supreme spirit. —रसः butter-milk mixed with water. —हंसः an ascetic of the highest order, one who has controlled and subdued all his senses by abstract meditation ; cf. कुटीचक.

परमक *a.* Highest, most excellent, best &c.

परमतः *ind.* In the highest degree, exceedingly, very much.

परमता 1 Highest. -2 Highest aim or end.

परंपदं 1 The abode of Vishṇu. -2 Eternal felicity. -3 A high position.

परमेष्ठ *a.* Superior, supreme. —ष्ठः 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 A deity.

परमेष्ठिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Brahman. -2 Of Siva. -3 Of Vishṇu. -4 Of Garuḍa. -5 Of Agni. -6 Any spiritual teacher. -7 (with Jainas) An Arhat.

परंपर *a.* 1 One following the other. -2 Successive, repeated. —रः 1 A great-grandson. -2 A kind of deer. —रा 1 An uninterrupted series, regular series, succession ; महतीयं खलु अनर्थपरंपरा K. 103 ; कर्णपरंपरया 'from ear to ear, by hear-say'; परंपरया आगम् 'to be handed down in regular succession'. -2 A row, line, collection, assemblage (of regular things) ; तोयांतर्भास्करालीव रेजे मुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49 ; R. 6. 5, 35, 40 ; 12. 100. -3 Method, order, due arangement. -4 Race, family, lineage. -5 injury, hurting, killing. —रं *ind.* Successively, one after the other.

परंपराकं *n.* Immolating an animal at a sacrifice.

परंपरीण *a.* 1 Obtained by succession or descent, hereditary ; लक्ष्मीं परंपरीणां त्वं पुत्रपौत्रीणतां नय Bk. 5. 15. -2 Traditional.

परवत् *a.* 1 Dependent upon or subject to another, ready to obey ; सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितं S. 3. 1 ; भगवन्परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81 ; 2. 56 ; oft. with instr. or loc. of person ; भ्रात्रा यदित्थं परवानसि त्वं R. 14. 59. -2 Deprived of strength, rendered powerless ; परवानिव शरीरोपतापेन Mâl. 3. -3 Completely under the influence of (another), not master of oneself, overpowered or overcome ; विस्मयेन परवानस्मि U. 5 ; आनंदेन परवानस्मि U. 3 ; साध्वसेन Mâl. 6. -4 Devoted to.

परवत्ता Subjection to another, dependence ; V. 5. 17.

परंजः 1 An oil-mill. -2 The blade of a sword. -3 Foam. -4 A scymitar. —जा The sounds of instruments at festivals. —जं Indra's sword.

परशः A kind of stone or gem, the touch of which is said to turn other metals, such as iron, into gold ; perhaps the philosopher's stone.

परशुः [परं शृणाति, शॄ-कु डिच; cf. Uṇ. 1. 34] 1 An axe, a hatchet, a battle-axe ; तर्जितः परशुधारया मम R. 11. 78. -2 A weapon in general. -3 A thunderbolt. -Comp. —धरः 1. an epithet of Parasurâma.-2. of Gaṇesa. -3. a soldier armed with an axe. —रामः 'Râma with the axe', N. of a celebrated Brâhmaṇa warrior, son of Jamadagni and the sixth incarnation of Vishṇu. [While young he cut off with his axe the head of his mother Reṇuka at the command of his father when none of his other brothers was willing to do so ; (see Jamadagni). Some time after this, king Kartavîrya went to the hermitage of his father, and carried off his cow. But Parasurama, when he returned home, fought with the king and killed him. When his sons heard this, they became very angry, and repaired to the hermitage and on finding Jamadagni alone, they shot him dead. When Parasurâma, who was not then also at home, returned, he became very much exasperated, and made the dreadful vow of exterminating the whole Kshatriya race. He succeeded in fulfilling this vow

and is said to have 'rid the earth thrice seven times of the royal race'. He was afterwards, destroyer of the Kshatriyas as he was defeated by Râma, son of Dasaratha, though quite a boy of sixteen; (see R. 11. 68-21). He is said to have at one time pierced through the Krauncha mountain, being jealous of the might of Karttikeya. cf. Me. 57. He is one of the seven *chirajivins*, and is believed to be still practising penance on the Mahendra mountain cf. Git. 1. :—क्षत्रियरुधिरमये जगदपगततापं स्नपयसि पयसि शमितभयतापम् । केशव धृतभृगुपतिरूप जय जगदीश हरे ।]. —वनं N. of a certain part of hell.

परश्व(स्व)धः A hatchet, a battle-axe ; धारां शितां रामपरश्वधस्य संभावयत्युत्पलपत्रसारां R. 6. 42.

परस् *ind.* (Rarely used by itself in classical Sanskrit) 1 Beyond, further more than. -2 On the other side of. -3 Far away, at a distance. -4 With the exception of. -5 Ved. In future, afterwards. -Comp. -कृष्ण *a.* very black. -पुंसा Ved. a woman not satisfied with her husband (and therefore seeking for a paramour). -पुरुष *a.* higher than a man. -शत *a.* more than a hundred ; Ki. 13. 26; Si. 12. 50.-श्वस् *ind.* the day after tomorrow. -सहस्र *a.* more than a thousand; परःसहस्राः शरदस्तपांसि तप्त्वा U. 1. 15; परःसहस्रैः पिशाचैः Mv. 5. 17.

परस्तात् *ind.* 1 Beyond, on the other side of, further than (with gen.); आदित्यवर्णं तमसः परस्तात् Bg. 8. 9. -2 Hereafter, afterwards ; परस्तादवगम्यते S. 1. -3 Higher than. -4 Ved. From above. -5 Aside, apart.

परस्पर *a.* Mutual, परस्परां विस्मयवंति लक्ष्मीमालोकयांचकुरिवादरेण Bk. 2. 5. —*pron a.* Each other, one another (used in the sing. only ; often in comp.) ; परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R. 3. 24 ; 7. 38 ; अविज्ञातपरस्परैः अपसर्पैः 17. 51; परस्पराक्षिसादृश्यं 1. 40, 3. 24. *Note.* The acc. and abl. singulars are often used adverbially in the sense of 'mutually,' 'reciprocally,' 'one another', 'by, from, or to one another 'against one another ' &c.; see Bg. 3. 11, 10. 9 ; R. 4. 79 ; 6 46; 7. 14, 53 ; 12. 94. -Comp. —ज्ञः a friend.

परस्मैपदं, परस्मैभाषा 'A voice for another', one of the two voices in which verbs in Sanskrit are conjugated.

परा *ind.* A prefix to verbs and nouns in the sense of 'away, back, in an inverted order, aside, towards. According to G. M. the senses of परा are:—1. killing, injuring &c. (पराहत). -2. going : (परागत). -3. seeing, encountering (परादृष्ट). -4. prowess (पराक्रांत). -5. direction towards (परावृत्त). -6. excess (पराजित). -7 dependence (पराधीन). -8. liberation (पराकृत). -9. inverted order, backwards (पराङ्मुख). -10. setting aside, disregarding.

पराक *a.* Small. —कः 1 A sacrificial sword. -2 A kind of penance ; द्वादशाहोपवासेन पराकः परिकीर्तितः; U. 4. -3 A kind of disease.

पराकाशः Remote expectation or hope.

पराकृ 8 U. To reject, disregard, slight, take no notice of ; तां हनूमान् पराकुर्वन्नगमत् पुष्पकं प्रति Bk. 8. 50.

पराकरणं The act of setting aside, rejecting, disregarding, disdaining.

पराके *ind.* At a distance (Ved.).

पराक्रम् 1 U. 1 To display courage, strength or heroism, act bravely ; बकवच्चिंतयेदर्थान् सिंहवच्च पराक्रमेत् Ms. 7. 19 ; इत्युक्त्वा खे पराक्रंस्त Bk. 8. 22, 94 -2 To turn back. -3 To march against, attack. -4 To march forward, advance.

पराक्रमः 1 Heroism. prowess, courage, valour ; पराक्रमः परिभवे Si. 2. 44. -2 Marching against, attack. -3 Attempt, endeavour, enterprise. -4 N. of Vishnu.

पराक्रमिन् *a.* Heroic, spirited, courageous, valiant.

पराक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Strong, valiant, bold, energetic. -2 Attacked. -3 Turned back.

परागः 1 The pollen of a flower ; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2 ; Amaru. 54. -2 Dust in general ; R. 4. 30. -3 Fragrant powder used after bathing. -4 Sandal. -5 An eclipse of the sun or moon. -6 Fame, celebrity. -7 Independence, self-will.

परागम् 1 P. 1 To return ; तदयं परागत एवास्मि U. 5. -2 To surround, encompass, pervade ; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं Si. 6. 2. -3 Ved. To go away, depart. -4 To die.

परागत *p. p.* 1 Dead. -2 Covered with, surrounded. -3 Spread, expanded.

परांगवः The. ocean.

परा(रां)च् *a.* (ची *f.*) 1 Situated beyond or on the other side ; ये चामुष्मात्परांचो लोकाः Ch. Up.-2 Having the face turned away (पराङ्मुख); Si. 18. 18. -3 Unfavourable, adverse ; दैवे पराचि Bv. 1. 105 ; or दैवे पराग्वदनशालिनि हंत जाते 3. 1. -4 Distant. -5 Directed outwards. -6 Turned away, averted. -7 Departing or returning from.-8 Inverted, reversed -Comp. —मुख *a.* (पराङ्मुख) 1. having the face turned away or averted, turning the back upon ; विग्रहाच्च शयने पराङ्मुखीर्नानुनेतुमबलाःस तत्वरे R. 19. 38 ; Amaru. 90 ; Ms. 2. 195 ; 10. 119. -2. (*a*) averse from; मातुर्न केवलं स्वस्याः श्रियोऽप्यासीत् पराङ्मुखः R. 12. 13. (*b*) not disposed towards, shunning, avoiding ; प्रवृत्तिपराङ्मुखो भावः V. 4. 20 ; S. 5. 28. -3. adverse, unfavourable ; तनुरपि न ते दोषोऽस्माकं विधिस्तु पराङ्मुखः Amaru. 27. —4 not caring about, regardless of ; मर्त्येष्वास्थापराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43. (-खः) a magical formula pronounced over weapons.

पराचीन *a.* [पराच् ख] 1 Turned in an opposite direction, averted. -2 Averse from, disinclined to. -3 Not minding, not caring about. -4 Happening subsequently or afterwards (उत्तरकालभव). -5 Situated on the other side, being beyond. —नं *ind.* 1 Away from, beyond. -2 More than.

पराजि 1 A. 1 To defeat, conquer, overcome, subdue ; ये पराजयसे मृषा Y. 2. 75 ; Bk. 8. 9 ; Si. 19. 82. -2 To lose, be deprived of. -3 To be conquered or overcome by, find (something) unbearable ; अध्ययनात्पराजयते Sk. 'finds it unbearable or difficult to study'; Bk. 8. 71. -4 To submit or yield to.

पराजयः 1 Overpowering, conquest, conquering, subjugating, defeat ; R. 11. 19 ; Ms. 7. 199. -2 Being overcome by, not being able to suffer (with abl.); as in अध्ययनात्पराजयः -3 Losing, loss, failure (as in a lawsuit) ; अन्यथावादिनो (साक्षिणः) यस्य ध्रुवस्तस्य पराजयः Y. 2. 79. -4 Deprivation. -5 Desertion.

पराजित *p. p.* 1 Conquered, subjugated, defeated. -2 Condemned by law, cast or defeated (as in a lawsuit).

पराजिष्णु *a.* 1 Victorious. -2 Conquered, defeated.

परांजः 1 An oil-mill. -2 Foam.-3 The blade of a sword or knife.

पराणुत्तिः *f.* Driving away, expelling, removing.

परात्परः The Supreme being.

परादा 3 U. Ved. 1 To give or hand over, deliver. -2 To throw away, squander. -3 To give away or exchange for (with dat.). -4 To exclude from.

परादानं 1 Giving up or away -2 Exchanging.

पराधिः 1 Hunting, chase. -2 Extreme mentalpain.

परान(ण)सा Medical treatment, practice of medicine.

परापत् 1 P. 1 To arrive, draw near, approach. -2 To return. -3 To escape. -4 To depart. -5 To fall out. -6 To fail. —*Caus.* To chase or drive away.

पराभू 1 P. 1 To defeat, vanquish, overcome. -2 To hurt, injure, tease. -3 To vanish, disappear. -4 To perish, be lost. -5 To submit, yield. —*Caus.* 1 To defeat, overcome. -2 (A.) To vanish, disappear. -3 To suffer a loss.

पराभवः 1 (*a*) Defeat, discomfiture, overthrow ; पराभवोऽप्युत्सव एक मानिनां Ki 1. 41. (b) Mortification, humiliation ; कुबेरस्य मनःशल्यं शंसतीव पराभवं Ku. 2. 22; तव पदपल्लववैरिपराभवमिदमनुभवतु सुवेशं Git. 12. -2 Contempt, disregard, disrespect. -3 Destruction. -4 Disappearance, separation (sometimes written पराभाव)

पराभूत *p. p.* 1 Defeated, overcome. -2 Treated with contempt, degraded, dishonoured.

पराभूतिः *f.* See पराभव ; Pt. 2. 97.

परामृत *a.* One who has overcome death.

परामृश् 6 P. 1 To touch, rub or stroke gently ; परामृशन् हर्षजडेन पाणिना तदीयमंगं कुलिशव्रणांकितं R. 3. 68 ; Si. 17. 11 ; Mk. 5. 28. -2 To lay hands on, attack, assail, seize; Mk. 1. 39. -3 To defile, pollute, outrage. -4 To reflect, think, consider ; किंभवितेति सशंकं पङ्कजनयना परामृशति Bv. 2. 53. -5 To think of mentally, praise (स्तु); ग्रंथारंभे विघ्नविघाताय समुचितेष्टदेवतां ग्रंथकृत्परामृशति K. P. 1. -6 To have reference to, point to.

परामर्शः 1 Seizing, pulling ; as in केशपरामर्शः -2 Bending or drawing (as a bow). -3 Violence, attack, assault; याज्ञसेन्याः परामर्शः Mb. -4 Disturbance, hindrance तपःपरमर्शविवृद्धमन्योः Ku. 3. 71. -5 Calling to mind, recollection. -6 Consideration, reflection, thought. -7 Judgment. -8 (In logic) Deduction, ascertaining that the पक्ष or subject possesses the हेतु ; व्याप्तिविशिष्टपक्षधर्मताज्ञानं परामर्शः T. S.; or व्याप्तस्य पक्षधर्मत्वधीः परामर्श उच्यते Bhâshâ P. 66. -9 Touching, striking gently. -10 Affection (by disease).

परामर्शनं 1 Remembrance. -2 Consideration, reflection, thought.

परामृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Touched, handled, seized, grasped. -2 Roughly treated, violated. -3 Weighed, considered judged. -4 Endured. -5 Connected with. -6 Afflicted by (as a disease); see परामृश्.

परारि *ind.* The year before last.

परायण See under पर (पर-अयन).

परारुः The tree called कारवेल्ल.

परारुकः A stone or rock.

परावाकः Contradiction (Ved.)

पराविद्धः N. of Kubera.

परावत् *ind.* Ved. At a distance.

परावृत् 1 A. To return, turn back.

परावर्तः 1 Turning back, return, retreat -2 Exchange, barter. -3 Restoration. -4 Reversal of a sentence (in law).

परावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned back. -2 Revolved. -3 Exchanged. -4 Reversed (as a judgment). -5 Restored, given back.

परावृत्तिः *f.* 1 =परावर्तः above. -2 Recoiling. -3 Not taking effect.

पराव्याधः A stone's throw.

पराशरः N. of a celebrated sage, father of Vyâsa and the author of a Smriti.

पराशरिन् *m.* A beggar, mendicant.

परास् 4 P. 1 To leave, give up, quit, abandon ; परास्तवसुधा सुधाधिवसति Ki. 5. 27. -2 To expel. -3 To reject, repudiate, refute ; इति यदुक्तं तदपि परास्तं S. D. 1.

परासः The range of anything thrown. —सं Tin.

परासनं Killing, slaughter.

परास्त *p.p.* 1 Thrown or cast away. -2 Expelled, turned out. -3 Repudiated. -4 Refuted, rejected. -5 Defeated, overcome.

परासु *a.* Lifeless, dead ; प्राक् परासुद्विजात्मजः R. 15. 56 ; 9. 78.

परास्कंदिन् *m.* A thief.

पराहन् 2 P. 1 To strike or beat back, strike down, repulse, repel, overthrow, drive back ; दैवं मत्पौरुषपराहतं Râm. -2 To attack, assail ; कटाक्षपराहतं वदनपंकजं Mâl. 7. -3 To dash against, strike.

पराहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down or back. -2 Driven back, repelled, repulsed. -3 Assailed, attacked.—तं A stroke.

परि *ind.* (Sometimes changed to परी, as परिवाह or परीवाह, परिहास or परीहास) 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns derived from them, it means (*a*) round, round about, about. (*b*) in addition to, further. (*c*) opposite to, against. (*d*) much, excessively. -2 As a seperable preposition it means (*a*) towards, in the direction of, to, opposite to ; (with an acc.); वृक्षं परि विद्योतते विद्युत्. (*b*) successively, severally (with an acc.); वृक्षं वृक्षं परि सिंचति 'he waters tree after tree.' (*c*) to the share or lot of (showing भाग or participation) (with acc.); यदत्र मां परि स्यात् ' what may fall to my lot '; or लक्ष्मीर्हरिं परि Sk. (*d*) from, out of. (*e*) except, outside of, with the exception of (with abl.); परि त्रिगर्तेभ्यो वृष्टो देवः or पयनंतात्त्रयस्तापाः Vop. (*f*) after the lapse of. (*g*) in consequence of. (*h*) beyond, more than. (*i*) according to, in accordance with. (*j*) above, over. -3 As an adverbial prefix to nouns not directly connected with verbs, it means 'very,' 'very much,' 'excessively'; as in पर्यश्रु 'bursting into tears' ; so परुद्दर्शन्, परिदौर्बल्य.-4 At the beginning of adverbial compounds परि means (*a*) without, except, outside, with the exception of ; as in परित्रिगर्त वृष्टो देवः P. II. 1. 12 ; VI. 2. 33. (According to P. II. 1. 10 परि may be used at the end of adverbial comp. after अक्ष, शलाका, and a numeral to denote 'loss or defeat in a game by an unlucky or adverse cast of dice' (द्यूतव्यवहारे पराजये चवायं समासः); *e. g.* अक्षपरि, शलाकापरि, एकपरि ; cf. अक्षपरि. (*b*) round about, all round, surrounded by ; as पर्यग्नि ' in the midst of flames'. -5 At the end of an adjectival comp. परि has the sense of 'exhausted by or 'feeling repugnance for'; as in पर्यध्ययनः =परिग्लानोऽध्ययनाय.

परिकथा A work giving the history and adventures of a fabulous person, a work of fiction.

परिकंपः 1 A great terror. -2 Violent tremour or trembling; Mv. 2 27.

परिकरः 1 Retinue, train, attendants, followers. -2 A multitude, collection, crowd ; Ratn. -3. 5. -3 A beginning, commencement ; Bh. 1. 6. -4 A girth, waist-band, cloth worn round the loins ; अहिपरिकरभाजः Si. 4 65 ; परिकरं बंध् or कृ 'to gird up one's loins, to make oneself ready, prepare oneself for any action'; बन्धनस्तवेनं परिकरं K. 170 ; कृतपरिकरस्य भवादृशस्य त्रैलोक्यमपि न क्षमं परिपंथीभवितुं Ve. 3 ; G. L. 47 ; Amaru. 92 ; U. 5. 12. -5 A sofa. -6 (In Rhet) N. of a figure of speech which consists in the use of significant epithets ; विशेषणैर्यत्साकूतैरुक्तिः परिकरस्तु सः K. P. :10 ; *e. g.* सुधांशुकलितोत्तंसस्तापं हरतु वः शिवः Chandr. 5. 59. -7 (In dramaturgy) Covert or indirect intimation of coming events in the plot of a drama, the germ or the बीज q. v. ; see S. D. 340. -8 Judgment. -9 A helper, colleague, co-worker.

परिकर्तनं 1 Cutting, cutting off. -2 A circular incision. -3 Cutting out. -4 A shooting pain,

परिकर्तिका A sharp shooting pain, especially in the rectum.

परिकर्तृ *m.* A priest who performs the marriage ceremony of a younger brother whose elder brother is not yet married; परिकर्ता याजकः Hârîta ; cf. परिवेत्तृ.

परिकर्मन् *m.* A servant.—*n.* 1 Painting or perfuming the body, personal decoration, dressing, toilet; कृताचारपरिकर्माणं *S.* 2. -2 Painting or dyeing the foot ; Ku. 4. 19. -2 Preparation. -4 Worship, adoration. -5 (In Yoga phil.) Purifying, a means of purifying the mind ; *Si.* 4. 55 ; (see Malli. thereon) -6 An arithmetical operation (of which there are 8 divisions).

परिकर्मयति Den. P. To decorate, adorn.

परिकर्मिन् *m.* An assistant, a servant, slave.

परिकल् 10 U. 1 To know, consider, regard. -2 To be aware of, remember.

परिकलितं Comprehending, knowing.

परिकल्कनं Deceit, cheating, roguery.

परिकांक्षित: A religious mendicant or ascetic, a devotee.

परिकटं A barrier, a trench before the gate of a town.

परिकृश *a.* Very thin, emaciated.

परिकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw, pull, drag. -2 To lead (as an army). -3 To ponder, reflect constantly upon. —*Caus.* To torment, trouble.

परिकर्ष:, —कर्षणं Dragging out, extraction.

परिकर्षित *a.* 1 Dragged about. -2 Harassed, tortured.

परिकृ 6 P. 1 To surround ; परिकीर्णा परिवादिनी मुनेः R. 8. 35. -2 To hand or give over, deliver ; महीं महेच्छः परिकीर्य सूनौ R. 18. 33. -3 To scatter about.

परिकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread, diffused, scattered about. -2 Surrounded, crowded with, filled ; *Si.* 16. 10.

परिकृत् 10 U. 1 To relate, narrate, proclaim, announce. -2 To praise, extol. -3 To name, call. -4 To propound.

परिकीर्तनं 1 Proclaiming, saying, talking of. -2 Boasting. -3 Naming.

परिकीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Proclaimed, announced. -2 Boasted of. -3 Said, declared to be.

परिकल्प् A. 1 To tend to. -2 To give, grant, vouchsafe ; U. 5. 27. -3 To think. —*Caus.* 1 To decide, determine. -2 To fix upon, design, make or turn into ; Ku. 1. 2. -3 To prepare, get ready. -4 To endow with ; *S.* 2. 9. -5 To destine for. -6 To perform, effect, accomplish. -7 To contrive, invent, devise. -8 To distribute. -9 To invite.

परिकल्पनं-ना 1 Settling, fixing, deciding, determining. -2 Contriving, inventing, forming, arranging ; Mu. 7. 15. -3 Providing, furnishing. -4 Distributing.

परिकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Settled, decided. -2 Made, invented. -3 Got ready, prepared. -4 Contrived, arranged. -5 Distributed. -6 Provided, furnished with.

परिकोप: Great anger, fury.

परिक्रम् 1 U. 1 To walk about, walk around ; परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च (in dramas). -2 To overtake.

परिक्रम: 1 Roaming about, moving about ; Ki. 10. 2. -2 Roaming, walking or passing over. -3 circumambulating. -4 Walking for pleasure. -5 Series, order. -6 Succession. -7 Penetrating. —Comp. —सह: a goat.

परिक्रांत *p. p.* Walked round. —तं 1 The place on which any one has walked about. -2 A foot-step, footprint.

परिक्रांति: *f.* Revolution, perambulation.

परिक्रिया 1 Enclosing with a fence or ditch, intrenching. -2 Encircling or surrounding in general. -3 (In dramaturgy) =परिकर (7) q. v. -4 Attention.

परिक्री 9 A. 1 To buy ; संभोगाय परिक्रीतः कर्तास्मि तव नाप्रियं Bk. 8. 78. -2 To hire, purchase for a time (with instr. or dat. of the price at which one is employed on stipulated wages) ; शतेन शताय वा परिक्रीतः Sk. -3 To return, requite, reply ; कृतेनोपकृतं वायोः परिक्रीणानमुत्थितं Bk. 8. 8.

परिक्रय:, -क्रयणं 1 Wages, hire. -2 Employing on wages. -3 Purchasing or buying off. -4 Barter, exchange. -5 A peace purchased with the payment of money ; cf. H. 4. 122.

परिक्लांत *a.* Fatigued, exhausted, tired out.

परिक्लिश् I. 9 P. To torment, trouble, harass. -II. 4 A. 1 To feel pain, suffer. -2 To be vexed or troubled.

परिक्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Vexed; troubled. -2 Exhausted, fatigued. —ष्टं Pain, vexation.

परिक्लेश: Fatigue, trouble, pain.

परिक्लेद: Wetness, dampness, moisture.

परिक्वणन *a.* Loud. —नः Ved. A cloud.

परिक्षति: *f.* Injury, hurt, harm.

परिक्षा Clay, mud.

परिक्षाम *a.* Emaciated, wasted away, lean.

परिक्षालनं 1 Washing, cleaning. -2 Water for washing.

परिक्षि 5, 9 P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lead. -3 To destroy, put an end to.

परिक्षय: 1 Decay, waste, destruction ; परिक्षयोऽपि अधिकं रमणीयः Mk. 1 ; किरण° Ku. 4. 46. -2 Disappearing, ceasing. -3 Ruin, loss, failure ; Ki. 16. 57, Ms. 9. 59.

परिक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Vanished, disappeared. -2 Wasted decayed. -3 Emaciated, worn away exhausted ; Pt. 2. 70. -4 Impoverished, entirely ruined ; Bh. 2. 45. -5 Lost, destroyed. -6 Diminished, decreased ; प्राण° Pt. 4. 23. -7 (In law) Insolvent.

परिक्षित् *m.* 1 N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and father of Janamejaya. -2 An epithet of Agni.

परिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To surround ; गंगास्रोतःपरिक्षिप्तं Ku. 6, 38. -2 To embrace. -3 To put or lay round. -4 To survey round, measure, range over. -5 To throw over or beyond. -6 To throw or put into. -7 To fetter, chain.

परिक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Scattered, diffused. -2 Encircled, surrounded ; वेतसपरिक्षिप्ते मंडपे *S.* 3. -3 Intrenched. -4 Overspread, overlaid. -5 Left, abandoned.

परिक्षेप: 1 Moving about, walking to and fro. -2 Scattering, spreading. -3 Surrounding, encircling, circumfluence. -4 An enclosing belt or boundary, that by which anything is surrounded ; R. 12. 66. -5 Abandoning, leaving. -6 An organ of sense.

परिक्षीब *a.* Quite intoxicated.

परिखंडयति Den. P. To humiliate, conquer.

परिखा A moat, ditch, trench round a fort or town ; R. 1. 30, 12. 66.

परिखातं 1 A moat, ditch. -2 A rut, furrow. -3 Digging round.

परिखिद् 4 A. To suffer pain or misery, be distressed or wearied; —*Caus.* To injure, hurt.

परिखिन्न *p. p.* Afflicted, troubled.

परिखेद: Fatigue, exhaustion, lassitude ; Ku. 1. 60 ; R. 1. 27.

परिख्या 2. P. 1 Ved. To look at, perceive. -2 To regard, consider.

परिख्यातिः f. Fame, reputation.

परिगण् 10 U. 1 To enumerate, count. -2 To consider, regard, think; अपरिगणयन् Me. 5.

परिगणनं-ना Complete enumeration, accurate statement or calculation; श्रेणीभूताः परिगणनया निर्दिशंतो बलाकाः Me. (considered as an interpolation or क्षेपक by Malli.).

परिगम् 1 P. 1 To go or walk round; तं ह्ययं तत्र परिगम्य Râm.; यथा हि मेरुः सूर्येण नित्यशः परिगम्यते Mb. -2 To surround; Si. 9. 26; Bk. 10. 1; सेनापरिगत &c. -3 To spread everywhere, pervade all directions. -4 To attain to, obtain; वृषलतां &c. -5 To know, understand, learn; R. 7. 71. -6 To die, go forth (from this world); वयं येभ्यो जाताश्चिरपरिगता एव खलु ते Bh. 3. 38. -7 To overpower, affect; as in क्षुधया परिगतः. —*Caus.* To pass or spend (time).

परिगत p. p. 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled; Mâl. 4. 10. -2 Diffused, spread around; S. 7. 35. -3 Known, understood; R. 2. 71; परिगतपरिगतव्य एव भवान् Ve. 3; Mv. 3. 47.-4 Filled or covered with, possessed of (usually in comp.); Si. 9. 26. -5 Got, obtained; Bh. 3. 52. -6 Remembered. -7 Overcome, overwhelmed. -8 Affected by, afflicted with; Pt. 1. 49. -9 Performed. -10 Forgotten. -11 Obstructed, hindered.

परिगमः, परिगमनं 1 Going round, surrounding. -2 Spreading, diffusing. -3 Obtaining. -4 Knowing, determining, ascertaining.

परिगलित p. p. 1 Sunk. -2 Tumbled or dropped down. -3 Vanished. -4 Melted. -5 Flowing.

परिगर्हणं Excessive blame.

परिगूढ p. p. 1 Quite secret. -2 Incomprehensible, very difficult to understand.

परिगै 1 P. To sing, relate, describe, celebrate, or proclaim.

परिगीति f. A kind of metre.

परिग्रह् 9 P. 1 To clasp round, embrace. -2 To encircle; surround, fence or hedge round. -3 To lay hold of, seize. -4 To take, assume. -5 To accept. -6 To favour, patronize; दैवेन च परिगृहीतः M. 1; 1. 13. -7 To support, assist, guide; राक्षसमतिपरिगृहीतः Mu. 1. -8 To put on (a dress). -9 To take possession of, master, overpower. -10 To conceive, comprehend. -11 To undertake. 12 To receive hospitably. 13 To take (a wife), marry; S. 5. 19. -14 To conform to, follow. -15 To surpass, excel.

परिगृहीत p. p. 1 Grasped, seized, clutched. -2 Embraced, surrounded. -3 Accepted, taken, received. -4 Assented or consented to, admitted. -5 Patronized, favoured. -6 Followed, obeyed, observed. -7 Married.

परिगृहीतिः f. Ved. 1 Grasping, comprehension -2 Summing up.

परिगृह्या A married woman.

परिग्रहः 1 Seizing, holding, taking, grasping; आसनरज्जुपरिग्रहे R. 9. 46; शंकापरिग्रहः Mu. 1. 'taking or entertaining a doubt'. —2 Surrounding, enclosing, encircling, fencing round. -3 Putting on, wrapping round (as a dress); मौलिपरिग्रहः R. 18. 38. -4 Assuming, taking; मानपरिग्रहः Amaru. 92; विवाहलक्ष्मी° U. 4. -5 Receiving, taking accepting, acceptance; भौमो मुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहोऽयं R. 13. 36; अर्घ्यपरिग्रहांते 70; 12. 16; Ku. 6. 53; विद्यापरिग्रहाय Mâl. 1; so आसनपरिग्रहं करोतु देवः U. 3. 'your majesty will be pleased to take a seat or sit down. —6 Possessions, property belongings; त्यक्तसर्वपरिग्रहः Bg. 4. 21; R. 15. 55; V. 4. 26. -7 Taking in marriage, marriage; नवे दारपरिग्रहे U. 1. 19; Mâl. 5. 27; S. 1. 22. -8 A wife, queen; प्रयतपरिग्रहद्वितीयः R. 1. 95, 92; 9. 14; 11. 33; 16. 8; S. 5. 28, 31; परिग्रहबहुत्वेऽपि S. 3. 20. -9 Taking under one's protection, favouring; U. 7. 11; M. 1. 13. -10 Attendants, followers, train, retinue, suite. -11 A household, family, members of a family. -12 The seraglio or household of a king, harem. -13 Anything received, a present; राजपरिग्रहोऽयं S. 1. -14 Assent, consent. -15 Taking possession of, acquiring. -16 A claim. -17 Entertaining, honouring, receiving (a guest &c.). -18 An entertainer. -19 Assistance. -20 A husband. -21 Respect, reverence. -22 Grace, favour. —23 Comprehension, understanding. -24 Undertaking, performing. -25 Subjugation. -26 Dominion. -27 Punishment. -28 Connection, relation. -29 Summing up, totality. -30 A house, residence. -31 Removing, taking away. -32 A curse -33 (In Ved. Gram.) The double mention of a word both before and after इति. -34 The form which precedes इति. -35 Root, origin. -36 The eclipse of the sun or moon. -37 An oath. -37 The rear of an army. -39 N. of Vishṇu.

परिग्रहणं Wrapping round, putting on.

परिग्रहीतृ m. 1 husband: S. 4. 21. -2 An assistant. -3 An adoptive father.

परिग्राहः The fencing round of the sacrificial altar.

परिग्लान p. p. 1 Languid, exhausted. -2 Averse from, disinclined to.

परिघः 1 An iron (or wooden) beam or bar used for locking or shutting a gate (अर्गल); एकः कृत्स्नां नगरपरिघप्रांशुबाहुर्भुनक्ति S. 2. 15: R. 16. 84; Si. 19. 32; M. 5. 2. -2 (Hence) A bar, barrier, hindrance, obstacle; भार्गवस्य सुकृतोऽपि सोऽभवत्स्वर्गमार्गपरिघो दुरत्ययः R. 11. 88. -3 A stick or club studded or tipped with iron; R. 12. 73. -4 An iron club in general. -5 A water-jar, pitcher. -6 A glass-pitcher. -7 A house, dwelling. -8 Killing, destroying. -9 Striking, a stroke or blow. -10 A child which assumes a peculiar cross position in birth. -11 A line of clouds crossing the sun at sunrise or sunset. -12 The gate of a palace, town or house. —घौ (m. dual) Two birds flying on each side of a traveller (regarded as an omen).

परिघट्ट् 10 U. 1 To strike; Si. 9. 64. -2 To stir up. -3 To touch or press on all sides. -4 To open.

परिघट्टनं Stirring up, stirring round.

परिघर्मः A vessel for preparing the hot sacrificial beverage.

परिघातः, -घातनं 1 Killing, striking, removing, getting rid of. -2 A club, an iron bludgeon.

परिघोषः 1 Noise. -2 Improper speech. -3 Thunder.

परिचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To declare, relate, tell. -2 To enumerate. -3 To mention. -4 To name, call; वेदप्रदानादाचार्यं पितरं परिचक्षते Ms. 2. 171; Bg. 17. 13, 17. -5 To disregard, overlook, pass over. -6 To disapprove, reject. -7 To acknowledge, admit. -8 To address (with acc.). -9 To answer.

परिचक्षा Ved. Rejection, disapproval.

परिचतुर्दशन् a. Fully fourteen.

परिचर् 1 P. 1 To go or walk about. -2 To serve, wait or attend upon; Ms. 2. 243; Bh. 3. 40. -3 To worship, adore, reverence; Mv. 3. 36. -4 To take care of, nurse, tend. —*Caus.* To enclose, surround.

परिचर a. 1 Roaming or moving about. -2 Flowing. -3 Moveable. —र:

1 A servant, follower, an attendant. -2 A body-guard. -3 A guard or petrol in general. -4 Homage, service.

परिचरण: A servant, an attendant, assistant. —णं 1 Serving, attending or waiting upon. -2 Going about.

परिचारितृ *m.* A servant.

परिचर्या 1 Service, attendance; R. 1 91; Bg. 18. 44. -2 Adoration, worship; *Si.* 1. 17.

परिचार: 1 Service, attendance. -2 A servant. -3 A place for walking.

परिचारक:, -परिचारिक:, -परिचारिन् *m.* A servant, an attendant.

परिचारिका 1 A female servant. -2 (plu.) Fried grain.

परिचर्मण्यं A strip of leather.

परिचाय्य: Sacrificial fire (arranged in a circle).

परिचि I. 5 U. 1 To heap up, accumulate; -2 To know; Mv. 7. 11. -3 To get, acquire, -4 To increase. -5 To cover or fill with. -II. 3 P. 1 To practise, familiarize oneself with. -2 To become acquainted with. -3 Ved. To examine, investigate. —*Caus.* To search, seek for. —*Pass.* To grow, be developed; R. 3. 24.

परिचय: 1 Heaping up, accumulation -2 Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy; पुरुषपरिचयेन Mk. 1. 56; अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा 'familiarity breeds contempt'; परिचयं चललक्ष्यनिपातने R. 9. 49; सकलकलापरिचय: K. 76. -3 Trial, study, practice, frequent repetition; हेतु: परिचयस्थैर्ये वक्तुर्गुणनिकैव सा *Si.* 2. 75; 11. 5; वर्णपरिचयं करोति *S.* 5. -4 Recognition; Me. 9. -Comp. —करणा increasing love or tenderness; Māl. 6. 16.

परिचित *p. p.* 1 Heaped up, accumulated. -2 Familiar, intimate or acquainted with; *S.* 5. 10. -3 Learnt, practised.

परिचिति: *f.* Acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy.

परिचिन्त् 10 U. 1 To think, consider, judge; त्वमेव तावत्परिचिन्तय स्वयं कदाचिदेते यदि योगमर्हत: Ku. 5. 67; Bg. 10. 17. -2 To think of, remember, call to mind. -3 To devise, find out.

परिचिन्तनं Thinking of, remembering.

परिचुम्ब् 1 P. To kiss passionately; परिचुंब्य चूतमंजरीं *S.* 5. 1; Rs. 6. 17; Amaru. 77.

परिचुम्बनं Kissing passionately; *Si.* 7. 63.

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परिच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, cloth; दुर्भेद्यं परिच्छाद्य Pt. 2; द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छन्न: (गर्दभ:) H. 3. 9. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To surround with.

परिच्छद् *f.* 1 Retinue, train. -2 Paraphernalia.

परिच्छद: 1 A covering, cover. -2 A garment, clothes, dress; शालावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40. -3 Train, retinue, attendants, circle of dependants; R. 9. 70. -4 Paraphernalia, external appendage, (as छत्र, चामर); सेना परिच्छदस्तस्य R. 1. 19. -5 Goods and chattels, personal property, all one's possessions or belongings (utensils, implements &c.); विभास्यो वा भवेद्राष्ट्रात्सद्रव्य: सपरिच्छद: Ms. 9. 241, 7. 40; 8. 405; 9. 78; 11. 77. -6 Necessaries for travelling.

परिच्छंद: Train, retinue.

परिच्छन्न *p. p.* 1 Enveloped, covered, clothed, clad. -2 Overspread or overlaid. -5 Surrounded with (a retinue). -4 Concealed.

परिच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To lear, cut off, tear to pieces. -2 To wound, mutilate. -2 To separate, divide, part; शतेन परिच्छिद्य Sk. -4 To fix accurately, set limits to, define, decide, distinguish or discriminate; मध्यस्था भगवती नौ गुणदोषत: परिच्छेत्तुमर्हति M. 1; (न) यश: परिच्छेत्तुमियत्तयालं R. 6. 77; 17. 59; Ku. 2. 58. -5 To avert, obviate, remedy.

परिच्छित्ति: *f.* 1 Accurate definition, limiting. -2 Partition; separation, division.

परिच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off, divided. -2 Accurately defined, determined, ascertained; Ku. 2. 58. -3 Limited, circumscribed, confined. -4 Remedied.

परिच्छेद: 1 Cutting, separating, dividing, discriminating (between right and wrong). -2 Accurate definition or distinction, decision, accurate determination, ascertainment; परिच्छेदव्यक्तिर्भवति न पुर:स्थेऽपि विषये Māl. 1. 31; परिच्छेदातीत: सकलवचनानामविषय: 1. 30 'transcending all definition'; इत्यारूढबहुप्रतर्कमपरिच्छेदाकुलं मे मन: *S.* 5. 9. -3 Discrimination, judgment, discernment; परिच्छेदो हि पांडित्यं यदापन्ना विपत्तय: । अपरिच्छेदकर्तॄणां विपद: स्यु: पदे पदे H. 1. 148; किं पांडित्यं परिच्छेद: 1. 147. -4 A limit, boundary, setting limits to, circumscribing, अलमलं परिच्छेदेन M. 3. -5 A section, chapter or division of a work; (for the other names for section &c. see under अध्याय). -6 A segment. -7 Remedying -8 A measure.

परिच्छेदकं Limitation.

परिच्छेदनं 1 Discriminating. -2 Dividing. -3 A division of a book.

परिच्छेद्य *a.* 1 To be accurately defined, definable; Ms. 4. 9; R. 10. 28. -2 To be weighed or estimated.

परिच्यु 1 A. 1 To go away or fly off from, escape. -2 To proceed from. -3 To swerve, fall off from, deviate, leave. -4 To lose, be deprived of. -5 To drop or fall down. -6 To be displaced or ejected from. -7 To be freed from. -8 To come down, descend.

परिच्युति: *f.* 1 Falling down. -2 Swerving, deviating.

परिजन: 1 Attendants, followers, servants taken collectively; परिजनो राजानमभित: स्थित: M. 1. -2 Especially, the retinue, suite, or train of females, the maids of a lady; R. 19. 23. -3 A single servant.

परिजन्मन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Fire.

परिजल्पितं A covert indication (as by a servant) of one's own skill, superiority &c. by pointing out the cruelty, deceitfulness and such other faults of his master; Ujjvalamaṇi thus defines it:—प्रभोर्निर्दयताशाठ्यचापलाद्युपपादनात् । स्वविचक्षणताव्यक्तिर्भंग्या स्यात्परिजल्पितम् ॥ (Wilson renders the word by 'the covert reproaches of a mistress neglected or ill-used by her lover').

परिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To be aware of; know, be acquainted with; वृषभोऽयमिति परिज्ञाय Pt. 1; Ms. 8. 126. -2 To find out, ascertain; सम्यक् परिज्ञाय Pt. 1. -3 To recognise; तपस्विभि: कैश्चित्परिज्ञातोऽस्मि *S.* 2. -4 To observe, perceive.

परिज्ञप्ति: *f.* 1 Conversation, discourse. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञा, परिज्ञानं 1 Thorough knowledge, complete acquaintance. -2 Recognition.

परिज्ञेय *a.* 1 To be recognised or ascertained. -2 Comprehensible, conceivable.

परिज्मन् *a.* Ved. Running or walking round. —*m.* 1 The moon. -2 Fire.

परिज्रि *a.* Running round.

परिज्वन् *m.* 1 The moon. -2 Fire. -3 A servant.

परिडीनं The flight of a bird in circles; see डी.

परिणम् 1 U. 1 To stoop, bend down (as an elephant to strike with his tusks); वप्रक्रीडापरिणतगजप्रेक्षणीयं ददर्श Me. 2; विघ्नं नाग: पर्यणं

सीत् स्व एव Si. 18. 27. -2 To bend or bow down, be inclined; लज्जापरिणतैः (वदनकमलैः) Bh. 1. 4. -3 To be changed or transformed into, assume the form of (with instr.); लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4; 4. 28; क्षीरं जलं वा स्वयमेव दधिहिमभावेन परिणमते S. B.; Me. 52. -4 To result, happen; सर्वं विपरीतं परिणमति Mk. 1. -5 To be developed or matured, be ripe; Mo. 18; Ki. 5. 37; M. 3. 8; Rs. 1. 26; Mv. 1. 12; see परिणत below. -6 To be advanced (in age), grow old, be aged, decay; परिणतशरच्चंद्रिकासु क्षपासु Me. 110; so जरापरिणत &c. -7 To set, decline in the west (as the sun); अनेन समयेन परिणतो दिवसः K. 47. -8 To be digested; ग्रस्तं परिणमेच्च यत् Mb. -9 To be cooked or roasted; Mâl. 5. 17. -10 To elapse (as time). -*Caus.* 1. To make ripe, mature, develop, perfect. -2 To pass (as the night). -3 To stoop, bend oneself down.

परिणत *p. p.* 1 Bent or bowed down, stooping; Me. 2. -2 Declining, old (as age); परिणते वयसि K. 35, 62, 63. -3 Ripe, matured, ripened, fully developed or formed; शब्दब्रह्मविदः कवेः परिणतप्रज्ञस्य वाणीमिमां U. 7. 21; 1. 39, 6. 13; Me. 23; परिणतमकरंदमार्मिकास्ते Bv. 1. 8; Si. 11. 49. -4 Full-grown, advanced, perfected; परिणतशरच्चंद्रकिरणैः Bh. 3. 49; Me. 110. -4 Digested (as food). -6 Transformed or changed into (with instr.); V. 4. 28. -7 Ended, come to a close, terminated. -8 Set (as the sun); S. 1. 32. —तः An elephant stooping to strike with his tusks, or giving a side-blow with his tusks; (तिर्यग्दंतप्रहारश्च गजः परिणतो मतः Halây.); Si. 4. 29; Ki. 6. 7.

परिणतिः *f.* 1 Bending or stooping down, bowing. -2 Ripeness, maturity, development; Mv. 2. 15. -3 Change, transformation, transmutation. -4 Fulfilment. -5 Result, consequence, issue; परिणतिरवधार्या यत्नतः पंडितेन Bh. 2. 99; 1. 20, 3. 17; Mv. 6. 28; Mâl. 4. 4. -6 End; conclusion, close, termination; परिणतिरमणीयाः प्रीतयस्त्वद्विधानां Mâl. 6. 7, 16; Si. 11. 1. -7 Close of life, old age, सेवाकारा परिणतिरभूत् V. 3. 1; अभवद्गतः परिणतिं शिथिलः परिमंदसूर्यनयनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3. (where प° means 'end or conclusion' also). -8 Digestion (of food).

परिणमनं Change, transformation.

परिणामक *a.* Causing a change.

परि(री)णामः 1 Alteration, change, transformation. -2 Digestion; अन्नं न सम्यक् परिणाममेति Susr.; भुक्तस्य परिणामहेतुरौदर्यं T. S.; Pt. 1. 22. -3 Result, consequence, issue, effect; आपातमात्रे पथ्यस्य परिणामः सुखावहः H. 2. 135; Mk. 3. 1; परिणामसुखे गरीयसि (वचसि औषधे च) Ki. 2. 4; Bg. 18. 37, 38. -4 Ripening, maturity, full development; उपैति शस्यं परिणामरम्यतां Ki. 4. 22; फलभरपरिणामश्यामजंबू &c. U. 2. 20; Mâl. 9. 24. -5 End, termination, conclusion, close, decline; दिवसाः परिणामरमणीयाः S. 1. 3; वयःपरिणामपांडुरशिरसं K. 10; परिणाममुपैति दिवसः K. 254 'the day is drawing to a close'. -6 Old age; परिणामे हि दिलीपवंशजाः R. 8. 11. -7 Lapse (of time). -8 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech allied to रूपक, by which the properties of any object are transferred to that with which it is compared. (The chandrâloka thus defines and illustrates it—परिणामः क्रियार्थश्चेद्विषयी विषयात्मना। प्रसन्नेन दृगब्जेन वीक्षते मदिरेक्षणा 5. 18; see R. G. also under परिणाम). -Comp. —दर्शिन् *a.* prudent, fore-sighted. —दृष्टि *a.* prudent. (-ष्टिः *f.*) prudence, providence. —पथ्य *a.* salutary in the end. —शूलं violent or painful indigestion, colic, flatulence with pain.

परिणह् 4 U. 1 To surround, intertwine, encircle; स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Mâl. 5. 1; R. 6. 64; M. 5. 10; Rs. 6. 25. -2 To bind or tie round.

परिणद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound or wrapped round. -2 Broad, large; परिणद्धकंधरा R. 3. 34.

परिणहनं Girding on, wrapping round.

परि(री)णाहः 1 Circumfernece, compass, expanse, extent, breadth, width; स्तनयुगपरिणाहाच्छादिना वल्कलेन S. 1. 19; स्तनपरिणाहविलासवैजयंती Mâl. 3.15 'large or expansive breasts' ककुदे वृषस्य कृतबाहुमकृशपरिणाहशालिनि Ki. 12. 20; Mk. 3. 9; Ratn. 2. 13; Mv. 7. 24. -2 Periphery or circumference of a circle.

परिणाहवत् *a.* Large, big, expansive.

परिणाहिन् *a.* Large, big, Ku. 1. 36.

परिणिंसक *a.* 1. Tasting, eating; फलानां परिणिंसकः Bk. 9. 106. -2 Kissing.

परिणिष्ठा Perfect skill.

परिणी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry round (the fire); तौ दंपती त्रिः परिणीय वह्निं (पुरोधाः) Ku. 7. 80; अग्निं पर्यणयं च यत् Râm. -2 To marry, espouse; परिणेष्यति पार्वतीं यदा तपसा तत्प्रवणीकृतो हरः Ku. 4. 42. -3 To ascertain, investigate; Ms. 7. 122. -4 To lead forward. —*Caus.* To pass, spend (time).

परिणयः,-यनं Marriage. मत्परिणयो यशः शयने K. P. 10.

परि(री)णायः 1 Moving a piece at chess, draughts &c. -2 A move (at chess).

परिणायकः 1 A leader. -2 A husband; Si. 9. 73.

परिणीत *p. p.* Married. —ता A married woman.

परिणेतृ *m.* A husband; S. 5. 17; R. 1. 25; 14. 26; Ku. 7. 31.

परितक्म्य *a.* Ved. Dangerous, risky, unsafe. —क्म्या 1 Error. -2 Night, darkness.

परितप् 1 P. 1 To heat, burn, consume. -2 To inflame, set on fire. -3 To suffer pain. -4 To practise penance. —*Caus.* 1 To scorch. -2 To torment.

परितप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, burnt. -2 Tormented, pained.

परितप्तिः *f.* Excessive pain, anguish.

परितापः 1 Extreme or scorching heat; (पादपः) शमयति परितापं छायया संश्रितानां S. 5. 7; गुरुपरितापानि गात्राणि 3. 18; Rs. 1. 22. -2 Pain, agony, anguish, grief; प्रसक्ते निर्वाणे हृदय परितापं वहसि किं M. 3. 1. -3 Lamentation, wailing; विरचितविविधविलापं सा परितापं चकारोच्चैः Git. 7. -4 Trembling fear. -5 Hell.

परितर्क् 10 P. 1 To reflect, consider. -2 To examine (judicially).

परितर्कणं Consideration, reflection.

परितस् *ind.* (Usually with a noun in the acc., sometimes by itself): 1 All around, on all sides, round about, in all directions, everywhere, on every side; रक्षांसि वेदीं परितो निरास्थत् Bk. 1. 12; Si. 5. 26, 9. 36; S. 4. 7; 3. 27; Ki. 1. 14; गाहितमखिलं गहनं परितो दृष्टाश्च विटपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. -2 Towards, in the direction of; आपेदिरेंऽबरपथं परितः पतंगाः Bv. 1. 17; R. 9. 66.

परितुष् 4 P. To be satisfied, be delighted or contented अस्मत्कृते च परितुष्यति काचिदन्या Bh. 2. 2. -*Caus.* 1 To satisfy or please completely. -2 To appease. -3 To flatter.

परितुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Completely satisfied; वयमिह परितुष्टा वल्कलैस्त्वं च लक्ष्म्या Bh. 3. 50, so मनसि च परितुष्टे कोऽर्थवान् को दरिद्रः *ibid.* -2 Pleased, delighted.

परितुष्टिः *f* 1 Contentment, complete satisfaction. -2 Delight, joy.

परितोषः 1 Contentment, absence of desire (opp. लोभ); सम इह परितोषो निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. -2 Complete satisfaction, gratification; आपरितोषाद्विदुषां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानं S. 1 2. -3 Pleasure, delight, delight in, liking for (with loc.); Ku. 6. 39; R. 11. 92 गुणिनिगदितपरितोषः &c.

परितोषण *a.* Satisfying, gratifying. —णं Satisfaction.

परितृप् 4 P. To be pleased of contented. —*Caus.* 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. -2 To refresh.

परितर्पणं Gratifying.

परित्यज् 1 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. -2 To resign, give up, discard, renounce ; प्रारब्धमुत्तमगुणा न परित्यजंति Mu. 2. 17. -3 To except ; तृणमत्यपरित्यज्य सतृणं Sk. -4 To leave over, leave as a remainder. -5 To neglect, disregard —*Caus.* To deprive a person of, rob any one of.

परित्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Left, quitted, abandoned. -2 Deprived or bereft of (with instr.). -3 Let go, discharged (as an arrow). -4 Wanting.

परित्यजनं Abandoning, giving up, leaving.

परित्यागः 1 Leaving, quitting, abandonment, desertion, repudiation (as of a wife &c.); अपरित्यागमयाचतात्मनः R. 8. 12 ; कृतसीतापरित्यागः 15. 1. -2 Giving up, renouncing, discarding, renunciation, abdication &c. ; स्वनामपरित्यागं करोमि Pt. 1. 'I shall forego my name'; Ms. 2. 95. -3 Neglect, omission ; मोहात्तस्य (कर्मणः) परित्यागस्तामसः परिकीर्तितः Bg. 18. 7. -4 Giving away, liberality, -5 Loss, privation. -6 A sacrifice.-7 Separation from.

परित्रस्त *a.* Frightened afraid.

परित्रासः Fear, terror, fright.

परित्रै 1 A. To rescue, save, protect; परित्रायस्व परित्रायस्व (In dramas).

परित्राणं 1 Preservation, protection, rescue, defence, deliverance ; परित्राणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृतां Bg. 4. 8 ; रामापरित्राणविहस्तयोधं सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49. -2 Self-defence -3 Abstaining from.

परिदरः A disease of the gums in which the skin peels off and bleeds.

परिदह् 1 P. To burn completely, dry up.

परिदहनं Burning, scorching.

परि(री)दाह, 1 Burning. -2 Anguish, pain, sorrow.

परिदंशित *a.* Covered with mail, armed cap-a-pie (completely or from head to foot).

परिदा 3. U. 1 To hand or deliver over, consign ; छद्मना परिददामि मृत्यवे U. 1. 46 ; Ms. 9. 327. -2 To entrust or deposit with. -3 To present. -4 To lend.

परिदा Ved. 1 Giving oneself up to the favour of another. -2 Surrender. -3 Devotion.

परिदानं 1 Barter, exchange. -2 Devotion. -3 Restitution or restoration of a deposit.

परिदायिन् *m.* A father who gives his daughter in marriage to a man whose elder brother is not yet married ; cf. परिवेतृ.

परिदिव्-देव् I. 1, 10 P. To lament moan, suffer pain ; Bk. 3. 34. -II. 4 P. To sell, deal in (with acc. or gen.) ; शतं शतस्य वा परिदीव्यति Sk.

परिदेवः Wailing, lamentation.

परिदेवनं, -ना, परिदेवितं 1 Lamentation, complaint, bewailing ; अथ तैः परिदेविताक्षरैः Ku. 4. 25 ; R. 14. 83 ; Bg. 2. 28 ; तत्र का परिदेवना H. 4. 71; Y. 3. 9. -2 Repentance, regret.

परिदून *a.* Sorrowful, sad, miserable.

परिदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, view, behold. -2 To consider, investigate, find out. -3 To know. -4 To frequent. -*Pass.* To appear, become visible —*Caus.* 1 To show. -2 To explain, expound.

परिद्रष्टृ *m.* A spectator, looker on.

परिधर्षणं 1 An assault, attack, outrage. -2 Insult, affront, abuse. -3 Ill-treatment, rough usage,

परिधा 3 U. 1 To put or wear (as a garment) ; त्वचं स मेध्यां परिधाय रौरवीं R. 3. 31. -2 To surround, enclose. -3 To direct towards. -4 To put or place round. -5 To cast round the eyes, turn the glance upon.-6 To conclude, close (as the recitation of a hymn. —*Caus.* To cause to put on, clothe with.

परि(री)धानं 1 Putting on a garment, dressing. -2 A garment, especially an under garment, clothes in general ; आचक्षित्रपरिधानविभूषाः Ki. 9. 1 ; Si. 1. 61 ; 4. 68; Pt. 5. 23. -3 Closing or concluding. -4 Ved. Putting round.

परीधानीयं An under-garment. —या A concluding hymn.

परिधायः 1 Train. retinue, attendants collectively. -2 A receptacle, a reservoir. -3 The posteriors.

परिधायकः A hedge, fence.

परिधिः 1 A wall, fence, hedge, anything surrounding or enclosing another. -2 A misty halo round the sun or moon ; परिधेर्मुक्त इवोष्णदीधितिः R. 8. 30 ; शशिपरिधिरिवोच्चैर्मण्डलस्तेन तेने N. 2. 108. -3 A circle of light. -4 The horizon. -5 The circumference or compass in general. -6 The circumference of a circle. -7 The periphery of a wheel. -8 A stick (of a sacred tree like पलाश) laid round the sacrificial fire ; सप्तास्यासन् परिधयः त्रिःसप्त समिधः कृताः Rv. 10. 90. 15. -9 A circle surrounding the globe. -10 Epicycle. -11 A covering. -12 A branch of a sacred tree to which the sacrificial victim is tied. —Comp. —पतिखेचरः an epithet of Siva. —स्थः 1. a guard, -2 an officer attendant on a king or general (modern 'aide-de-camp). -3 A number of sentinels posted in a circle.

परिधारणं Suffering, enduring.

परिधाव् 1 P. 1 To flow or stream round. -2 To go about. -3 To run after, pursue. —*Caus.* To surround, encircle.

परिधाविन् *a.* Running round. —*m.* N. of a year (संवत्सर).

परिधूपित *a.* Richly perfumed or scented.

परिधूसर *a.* Quite grey ; वसने परिधूसरे वसाना S. 8. 21; R. 11. 62.

परिधेयं An under-garment.

परिध्वंसः 1 Distress, disaster, ruin, trouble. -2 Failure. -3 Destruction. -4 Loss of caste. -5 Ruining, destroying ; H. 2. 125.

परिनिर्वपणं Distributing, giving.

परिनिर्वाण *a.* Completely extinguished. —णं Final extinction (of the individual).

परिनिर्वृत्तिः *f.* Final liberation or complete emancipation of the soul from the body and exemption from future transmigration.

परिनिष्ठा 1 Complete knowledge or acquaintance (of anything). -2 Complete accomplishment. -3 Extreme limit.

परिनिष्ठित *p. p.* 1 Completely skilled in. -2 Not well fixed ; अपरिनिष्ठितस्योपदेशस्यान्याय्यं प्रकाशनं M. 1.

परिन्यासः 1 Completing the sense of a passage. -2 Alluding to the development of the origin of the dramatic plot.

परिपक्व *p p.* 1 Completely cooked -2 Completely baked or burnt. -3 Quite riep, mature, perfected (fig. also) ; प्रफुल्ललोध्रः परिपक्वशालिः Rs. 4. 1 ; so परिपक्वबुद्धिः -4 Highly cultivated, very sharp or shrewd. -5 Fully digested. -6 Decaying, on the point of decay or death.

परिपणं(नं) Capital, principal, stock.

परिपणन Plighting, promising ; Mu. 1.

परिपणित *p. p.* Plighted, pledged promised ; Si. 7. 9.

परिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly round or about, wheel or whirl round, hover about ; विद्युत्क्षेपान् पिपासुः परिपतति शिखी भ्रांतिमद्वारियंत्रं M. 2. 13 ; Amaru. 48. -2 To spring down upon, attack, fall upon (as in battle). -3 To run in all directions ; (इषवः) परिपेतुर्दिशो दश Mb. -4 To go to or fall into ; Si. 11. 41. —*Caus.* To shoot off or down

परिपतनं Flying round or about.

परिपातिः A protector (Ved.).

परिपद् *f.* Ved. 1 A snare, trap. -2 A living being. -3 Walking about. -5 A bird.

परिपंथः An antagonist, enemy.

परिपंथकः An antagonist,adversary.

परिपंथिन् *a.* Standing in the way, obstructing, opposing, hindering (said by Pâṇini to be admissible only in the Veda, but see the quotations given below) ; अर्थपरिपंथी महानरातिः Mu. 5; नाभविष्यमहं तत्र यदि तत्परिपंथिनी Mâl. 9. 50 ; so Bv. 1. 62, Bg. 3. 34 ; Ms. 7. 107, 1. 10.—*m.* 1 An enemy, antagonist, opponent, a foe.-2 A robber,thief,highwayman.

परिपरः A tortuous or round-about way.

परिपरिन् *m.* Ved. An antagonist.

परिपवनः 1 Winnowing corn. -2 A winnowing basket.

परिपा I. 1 P. To drink ; उपनिपदः परिपीताः Bv. 2. 40- -II. 2 P. 1 To protect, preserve, guard, defend against ; Y. 1. 335 ; Ms. 9. 251. -2 To rule, govern ; Mâl. 10. 25. -3 To bring up, nourish, support. -4 To keep to, observe, adhere to, persevere in ; अंगीकृतं सुकृतिनः परिपालयंति Ch. P. 50. -5 To wait for, await; अथ मदनवधूरुपप्लवांतं व्यसनकृशा परिपालयांबभूव Ku. 4. 46. —*Caus.* 1 To Protect. -2 To keep, maintain. -3 To wait for, expect.

परि(री)पाकः 1 Being completely cooked or dressed. -2 Digestion, as in अन्नपरिपाक.-3 Ripening, maturing, development, perfection ; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 10. -4 Fruit, result, consequence ; प्रपन्नानां मूर्तः सुकृतपरिपाको जनिमतां Mv. 4. 31 ; Bh. 2. 132, 3. 135. -5 Cleverness, shrewdness,skilfulness.

परिपाटल *a.* Pale red ; R. 19. 10; Si. 13. 42.

परिपाटिः-टी *f.* 1 Method, manner, course ; पाटीर तव पटीयान्कः परिपाटीमिमामुरीकर्तुं Bv. 1. 12; कर्णयानां घाटी रसिकपरिपाटीं स्फुटयति H. D. 24. -2 Arrangement, order, succession. -3 Arithmetic.

परिपाठः Complete enumeration, detail.

परिपार्श्व *a.* Near, at the side,close or hard by.

परिपालनं 1 Protecting, defending, maintaining, keeping, sustaining ; क्लिश्नाति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव S. 5. 6. -2 Nourishment, nurture ; जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

परिपिष्टकं Lead.

परिपीड् 10 U. 1 To pain, trouble, molest. -2 To press, squeeze. -3 To hug, embrace. -4 (In augury) To cover, cover up.

परिपीडनं, परिपीडा 1 Squeezing,peeling out. -2 Injuring, hurting, doing harm.

परिपुटनं 1 Removing the bark, peeling off. -2 Losing the bark, or skin.

परिपू 9 U. 1 To purify completely. -2 To lustrate. -3 To become purified.

परिपूत *p. p.* 1 Purified, quite pure; उत्पत्तिपरिपूतायाः किमस्याः पावनांतरैः U. 1. 13 ; Si. 2. 16. -2 Completely winnowed or threshed, free from chaff.

परिपूजनं, परिपूजा Honouring, worshipping, adoring.

परिपूरण 1 Filling ; Si. 4. 61. -2 Perfecting, making complete.

परिपूर्ण *p. p.* 1 Quite full ; °इंदुः the full moon ; entire, complete, completely filled. -2 Self-satisfied, content.

परिपूर्तिः *f.* Completion, fulness.

परिपेलव *a.* Very delicate or fine, excessively tender. —वं A kind of fragrant grass.

परिपोटः, —पोटकः A particular disease of the ear (in medicine) (by which the ear loses its skin).

परिपोषणं 1 Feeding, nourishing -2 Furthering, promoting.

परिप्रच्छ् 6 P. To ask, question, inquire about.

परिपृच्छा Question.

परिप्रश्नः Inquiry, interrogation, question ; कतरकतमौ जातिपरिप्रश्ने P. II. 1. 63 ; III. 3. 110 ; तद्विद्धि प्रणिपातेन परिप्रश्नेन सेवया Bg. 4. 34.

परिप्राप्तिः *f.* Acquistion, obtaining.

परिप्रेषणं 1 Sending away. -2 Banishing, abandoning.

परिप्रेष्यः A servant.

परिप्लु 1 A. 1 To swim, float. -2 To bathe, plunge into. -3 To jump, spring. -4 To deluge,inundate,flood. -5 To cover with, -6 To overwhelm. -7 fly or hover about. -8 To revolve, move in a circle. -9 To go astray. -10 To hasten forward. —*Caus.* 1 To bathe, water. -2 To flood, deluge.

परिप्लव *a.* Floating. -2 Shaking, trembling, oscillating, undulating, tremulous. -3 Unsteady, restless; Si. 14. 68. —वः 1 Inundation. -2 Immersing, wetting. -3 A boat. -4 Oppression, tyranny. -5 Floating, swimming.

परिप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Flooded, inundated. -2 Overwhelmed ; as in शोक°. -3 Wetted, bathed. —तं A spring, jump. —ता Spirituous liquor.

परिप्लुष्ट *p. p.* Burnt, scorched, singed.

परिबंध् 9 P. 1 To tie, bind. -2 To put on. -3 To encircle, fasten round. -4 To arrest, stop. -5 To hinder, interrupt. —*Caus.* To tie round.

परिबंधनं Tying round.

परिबाध् 1 A. 1 To trouble, afflict; S. 7. 25. -2 Ved. To hinder, obstruct. -3 Ved. To protect from or defend against.

परिबाधा 1 Trouble, pain, annoyance. -2 Fatigue, hardship ; S. 3. 22.

परिबृं(बृं)ह् 6 U. 1 To strengthen, fortify. -2 To increase. -3 Ved. To encircle, surround.

परिब(व)र्हः 1 Retinue, train, attendants; इदं प्रचुरपरिबर्हया भवत्या संवर्धतां Dk. 108. -2 Furniture ; परिबर्हवंति वेश्मानि R. 14. 15 'rooms properly furnished or provided with furniture. -3 Royal insignia.-4 The necessaries of life. -5 Property, wealth.

परिब(व)र्हणं 1 Retinue, train. -2 Attire, trim.-3 Growth.-4 Worship.

परिबृं(बृं)हणं 1 Prosperity, welfare. -2 Appendix, supplement.

परिबृं(बृं)हित *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Thriven, grown prosperous. -3 Accompained by, furnished with. —तं The roar of an elephant.

परिभंगः Shattering, breaking to pieces.

परिभर्त्सनं Threatening, menacing.

परिभाष् 1 A. 1 To lay down a convention, speak conventionally. -2 To speak to, address. -3 To teach, explain, interpret, expound. -4 To exhort, encourage.

परिभाषणं 1 Speaking, discourse, talking, chatting, gossiping. -2 Ex-

pression of censure, admonition, reproof, abuse. -3 Rule, precept.

परिभाषा 1 Speech, discourse. -2 Censure, reproof, blame, abuse. -3 An explanation. -4 Terminology, technical phraseology, technical terms (used in a work); इति परिभाषाप्रकरणं Sk.; इको गुणवृद्धीत्यादिका परिभाषा Mbh. -5 (Hence) Any general rule, precept, or definition which is applicable throughout (अनियमनिवारको न्यायविशेषः); परिता प्रमिताक्षरापि सर्वं विषयं प्राप्तवती गता प्रतिष्ठां। न खलु प्रतिहन्यते कदाचित् परिभाषेव गरीयसी यदाज्ञा Si. 16. 80. -6 A list of abbreviations or signs used in any work. -7 (In gram.) An explanatory Sûtra mixed up with the other Sûtras of Pâṇini, which teaches the method of applying them. -8 (In medicine) Prognosis.

परिभिन्न p. p. 1 Split open, cracked. -2 Deformed.

परिभुग्न a. Bowed, curved, bent.

परिभुज् 7 A. 1 To eat. -2 To use, enjoy, न खलु च परिभोक्तुं नैव शक्नोमि हातुं S. 5. 19; Ki. 5. 5; 8. 57. -3 To neglect to feed.

परिभुक्त p. p. 1 Eaten. -2 Used, enjoyed. -3 Possessed.

परिभोक्तृ a. 1 Eating, enjoying, possessing. -2 Living at another's cost, using another's property illegally.

परिभोगः 1 Enjoyment; R. 4. 45. -2 Especially, sexual enjoyment; R. 11. 52, 19. 21, 28, 30. -3 Illegal use of another's goods.

परिभू 1 P. 1 To defeat, subdue, conquer, overcome; (hence) to surpass, excel, लघ्वद्रिरेफं परिभूय पद्मं Ku. 7. 16; R. 10. 35. -2 To despise, slight, treat with contempt, disrespect, insult; मां मां महात्मन् परिभूः Bk. 1. 22; 4. 37. -3 To injure, destroy, ruin -4 To afflict, grieve -5 To humiliate, disgrace. -6 To disappear. -7 Ved. To surround, encircle. -1 To go or fly round. -9 To accompany. -10 To take care of. -11 To guide, govern, —*Caus.* 1 To think of, reflect on, meditate, contemplate; U. 7. 20. -2 To contain, include. -3 To make known.

परि (री) भवः 1 Insult, injury, humiliation, disrespect, degradation, disgrace; पराक्रमः परिभवे वैयात्यं सुरतेष्विव (भूषणं) Si. 2. 44; R. 12. 37; Ve. 1. 25; U. 4. 23; Mu. 3. 4; Mv. 1. 40, 3. 17. -2 Defeat, discomfiture. -Comp —आस्पदं, -पदं 1. an object of contempt; H. 3. 51. -2. a disgrace or disgraceful situation. —विधिः humiliation; प्रायो मूर्खः परिभवविधौ नाभिमानं तनोति S. Til. 16.

परिभविन् a. (नी f.) 1 Humiliating, treating with disrespect or contempt. -2 Suffering disrespect.

परिभावः See परिभव.

परिभावनं Union, cohesion. —नं, —ना Contemplation, meditation.

परिभावित p. p. 1 Contained, included -2 Pervaded. -3 Penetrated. -4 Conceived.

परिभाविन् a (नी f.) 1 Humiliating, despising, treating with contempt; S. 4. -2 Putting to shame, surpassing, excelling. -3 Setting at naught, defying; वैद्ययत्नपरिभाविनं गदं R. 19. 53 'defying medical remedies'.

परिभावुक a. Contemning, shaming &c.

परिभूतिः f. Contempt, insult, disrespect, humiliation; Mu. 4. 11.

परिभूष् 10 U. 1 To decorate, adorn. -2 To serve, wait upon. -3 To honour, worship. -4 To take care of -5 To observe, follow. -6 To prepare, equip.

परिभूषणः (*scil.* संधि) Peace obtained by the cession of the whole revenue of a land.

परिभ्रंश् 1 A., 4 P. 1 To fall or drop down, tumble, slip. -2 To stray from, go astray, -3 To fall away from, swerve, deviate. -4 To lose, be deprived of; Ms. 10. 20. -5 To escape. -6 To neglect, omit. -7 To disappear.

परिभ्रंशः 1 Escape. -2 Falling from.

परिभ्रंशनं 1 Falling from. -2 Loss.

परिभ्रष्ट p. p. 1 Fallen or dropped off. -2 Escaped. -3 Cast down, degraded. -4 Deprived of, devoid of (with abl. or instr.); Pt. 4. 93. -5 Neglecting. -6 Vanished. -7 lost.

परिभ्रम् 1, 4. P. 1 To rove, wander about, ramble, move to and fro; परिभ्रमसि किं वृथा क्वचन चित्त विश्राम्यताम् Bh. 3. 137. -2 To hover, whirl round; परिभ्रमन्मूर्धजषट्पदाकुलैः Ki. 5. 14. -3 To revolve, rotate, move or turn round. -4 To wander or roam over (with acc.); भुवं परिबभ्राम. -5 To turn round (anything), circumambulate. -6 To encircle. —*Caus.* To bewilder, overwhelm, overpower; U. 3. 32.

परिभ्रमः 1 Wandering, going about. -2 Rambling discourse, circumlocution, periphrasis. -3 Error, delusion.

परिभ्रमणं 1 Going about, roaming, wandering. -2 Revolving, turning round. -3 Circumference.

परिमंडल a. 1 Globular, round, circular. -2 Of the measure of an atom. —लं 1 A globe, sphere. -2 A ball. -3 A circle. -4 An orb.

परिमंथर a. Extremely slow; Si. 9. 78.

परिमंद a. 1. Very dull or dim, quite faint; परिमंदसूर्यनयनो दिवसः Si. 9. 3. -2 Very slow. -3 Very thin or weak; Si. 2. 39. -4 Very little; Si. 9. 27.

परिमरः 1 Destruction; चिरात्स्वभ्रस्यास्तु प्रलय इव घोरः परिमरः Mv. 3. 41. -2 The wind -3 A magical rite for the destruction of enemies.

परिमलः 1 Fragrance, perfume, scent; परिमलो गीर्वाणचेतोहरः Bv. 1. 63, 66, 70, 71; Me. 25. -2 Pounding or trituration of fragrant substances. -3 A fragrant substance. -4 Copulation; अथ परिमलजामवाप्य लक्ष्मीं Ki. 10. 1. -5 A meeting of learned men. -6 A stain, spot.

परिमलित a. 1 Perfumed. -2 Soiled, despoiled of beauty.

परिमा 2 P., 3, 4 A. 1 To measure. -2 To measure off, limit. -3 To estimate, determine. -4 To fulfil (a period or course).

परि(री)माणं 1 Measuring, measure (of strength, power &c.); सद्यः परात्मपरिमाणविवेकमूढः Mu. 1. 10; Ku. 2. 8; Ms. 8. 133. -2 Weight, number, value; Y. 2. 62; 1 320. -3 Size dimension.

परिमाणकं Weight, quantity.

परिमित p. p. Moderate, sparing. -2 Limited. -3 Measured, meted out. -4 Regulated, adjusted. -Comp. —आभरण a. wearing a few ornaments, moderately adorned. —आयुस् a. short-lived. —आहार, -भोजन a. abstemious, eating little food. —कथ a. saying or speaking little, using measured words; Me. 83.

परिमितिः f. 1 Measure, quantity. -2 Limitation.

परिमेय a. 1 Few, limited; परिमेयपुरःसरौ R. 1. 37. -2 Measurable, calculable. -3 Finite.

परिमाथिन् 1 Torturing; Mâl. 1. 41.

परिमार्ग् 10 U. To search, seek, look out for.

परिमार्गः -परिमार्गणं 1 Searching or looking for, seeking out, tracing, tracking. -2 Touch, contact; Si. 7. 75. -3 Cleaning, wiping off.

परिमिलनं 1 Touch, contact Ratn. 2. 12. -2 Combination, union.

परिमिलित *a.* 1 Mixed with. -2 Filled, penetrated.

परिमुखं *ind.* About the face, round or about (a person).

परिमुच् 6 U. 1 To free, release, liberate; मेघोपरोधपरिमुक्तशशांकवक्त्रा Rs. 3. 7; Ch. P. 9. -2 To leave, quit, abandon. -3 To discharge, emit.

परिमुक्तिः *f.* Liberation.

परिमुह् 4 P. To be bewildered, or perplexed. —*Caus.* (Atm.) 1 To entice, beguile, allure; Bk. 8. 63 -2 (P.) To perplex.

परिमुग्ध *a.* 1 Artlessly lovely, lovely yet simple. -2 Fascinating but foolish.

परिमूढ *p. p.* Bewildered, perplexed troubled.

परिमोहनं 1 Beguiling, alluring, enticing, fascinating. -2 Bewildering, infatuating; U. 3. 12.

परिमृज् 2 P. 1 To wipe off or away, wash out, remove; (बाष्पं) त्यागेन पत्न्याः परिमार्ष्टुमैच्छत् R. 14. 35. -2 To rub, stroke.

परिमार्जः 1 Cleaning. -2 Rubbing.

परिमार्जनं 1 Cleaning, wiping off -2 A dish of honey and oil.

परिमृद् 1. 9. P. 1 To press, sqeeze परिमृदितमृणालीदुर्बलान्यंगकानि U. 1. 24 -2 To kill, destroy. -3 To wipe away, rub, off. -4 To wear out. -5 To rub, stroke. -II. 1 P. To surpass, excel.

परिमर्दः, -**परिमर्दनं** 1 Rubbing, grinding. -2 Crushing, trampling. -3 Destruction. -4 Hurting, injuring. -5 Embracing, pressing. -6 Using up, consuming.

परिमृदित *p. p.* 1 Trodden or trampled down, crushed, roughly handled; squeezed; परिमृदितमृणालीम्लानमंगं Mâl. 1. 22; U. 1. 24. -2 Embraced, clasped. -3 Rubbed, ground.

परिमृश् 6 P. 1 To touch, graze; शिखरशतैः परिमृष्टदेवलोकं Bk. 10. 45. -2 To grasp, seize. -3 To consider, reflect. -4 To investigate, inquire into. -5 To observe, discover.

परिमर्शः 1 Friction. -2 Contact. -3 Consideration, reflection.

परिमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleaned, purified. -2 Rubbed, touched stroked; Ve. 3. 3 Embraced. -4 Spread, pervaded, filled with; Ki. 6. 23. -5 Invested.

परिमृष् 4 P. 1 To be angry (with dat.). -2 To envy.

परिमर्षः 1 Envy, dislike. -2 Anger.

परिमोक्षः 1 Removing, relieving; मायो विषाणपरिमोक्षलघूत्तमांगान्खड्गांश्चकार नृपतिर्निशितैः क्षुरप्रैः R. 9. 62 'Removing the horns, *i. e.* breaking them, down. -2 Liberation, setting free, deliverance. -3 Emptying, evacuation. -4 Escape. -5 Final beatitude (निर्वाण).

परिमोक्षणं 1 Liberation deliverance. -2 Untying.

परिमोषः Stealing, robbing, theft.

परिमोषिन् *m.* A thief, robber.

परिम्लै 1 P. 1 To fade, wither; परिम्लानमुखश्रियां Ku. 2. 2; R. 14. 50. -2 To be dejected or dispirited. -3 To disappear.

परिम्लान *p. p.* 1 Faded, fainted, withered. -2 Languid, dull, faint. -3 Waned, impaired, diminished. -4 Soiled, stained. —नं 1 Change of countenance by fear or grief. -2 A spot, stain.

परियज्ञः A secondary sacrifice.

परिरक्ष् 1 P. 1 To protect, save. -2 To govern, restrain. -3 To conceal, hide.

परिरक्षकः A protector, guardian.

परिरक्षणं, परिरक्षा 1 Protection, preservation, guarding; Ms 5. 94, 7. 2. -2 Keeping, maintaining, adhering to; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. -3 Deliverance, rescuing. -4 Care, caution.

परिरक्षितृ, परिरक्षितृ, परिरक्षिन् *a.* Protecting a protector, defender.

परिरथ्या A street, road.

परिरभ् 1 A. To embrace, clasp; परिरभ्य वक्षसा Ku. 5. 3; इत्युक्तवंतं परिरभ्य दोर्भ्यां Ki. 11. 80; Bv. 1. 95; Si. 9. 72.

परि (री) रंभः, परिरंभणं Embracing, an embrace; द्रुतपरिरंभनिपीडनक्षमत्वं Si. 1. 74, 10. 52; U. 1. 24, 27; किं पुरेव ससंभ्रमं परिरंभणं न ददासि Git. 3.

परिराटिन् *a.* Crying aloud, screaming.

परिलघु *a.* 1 Very light (lit.) (as clothes &c.) -2 Very light or easy to digest; क्षिणः क्षीणः परिलघु पयः स्रोतसां चोपभुज्य Me.13. -3 Very small; U. 4. 21.

परिलुप् 6 U. 1 To interrupt, disturb. -2 To suspend; diminish. -3 To dispel.

परिलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Interrupted. disturbed, diminished. -2 Lost, disappeared -Comp. —संज्ञ *a.* senseless.

परिलोपः 1 Injury. -2 Neglect, omission.

परिलेखः 1 An outline, a delineation, sketch -2 A picture.

परिलेखनं Drawing lines on the altar.

परिवत्सरः A year, a full year, the revolution of one year; देव्या शून्यस्य जगतो द्वादशः परिवत्सरः U. 3. 33.

परिवद् 1 P. To abuse, censure, revile.

परिवदनं 1 Reviling. -2 Clamouring.

परि (री) वादः 1 Blame, censure, detraction, abuse; अयमेव मयि प्रथमं परिवादरतः M. 1; Y. 1. 133. -2 Scandal, stain, stigama; ill-repute; मा भूत्परीवादनवावतारः R. 5. 24. 14. 86. Mv. 5. 28. -3 Charge, accusation; Mk. 3. 30. -4 An instrument with which the lute is played.

परिवादकः 1 A plaintiff, complainant, accuser. -2 One who plays on the lute.

परिवादिन् *a.* 1 Reviling, censuring abusing, slandering. -2 Accusing. -3 Screaming, crying aloud. -4 Censured, slandered. —*m.* An accuser, a plaintiff, complainant. —नी A lute (वीणा) of seven strings; Si. 6. 9; R. 8. 35.

परिवर्गः Ved. Avoiding, removing.

परिवर्जनं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. -2 Giving up, resigning. -3 Killing, slaughter.

परिवर्जित *a.* 1 Abandoned. -2 Deprived of.

परिवर्मन् *a.* Clad in mail; armed.

परिवसथः A village.

परिवह् 1 U. 1 To overflow. -2 To carry about or round.

परिवहः 1 N. of one of the seven courses of wind; it is the sixth course, and bears along the *Saptarshis* and the celestial Ganges; सप्तर्षिचक्रं स्वर्गंगां षष्ठः परिवहस्तथा; (for the other courses of wind see under वायु; cf. the description of परिवह given by Kâlidâsa :—त्रिस्रोतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां ज्योतींषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तरश्मिः। तस्य द्वितीयहरिविक्रमनिस्तमस्कं वायोरिमं परिवहस्य वदंति मार्गं S. 7. 6). -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

परि(री)वाहः 1 Overflowing (of a tank &c.), inundation, overflow (natural or artificial); प्रथमं (कौतूहलं) सपरिवाहमासीत् S. 2. -2 A water-course, drain or channel to carry off excess of water; पूरोत्पीडे तडागस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29; Pt. 2. 150; Si. 16. 51; R. 8. 74.

परिवाहिन् *a.* Overflowing; as in आनंदपरिवाहिणा चक्षुषा S. 4.

परि (री) वापः 1 Shaving, shearing. -2 Sowing -3 A reservoir, pool,

pond, a piece of water. -4 Furniture. -5 Train, retinue. -6 Fried grains of rice. -7 Coagulated milk.

परिवापणं Shaving.

परिवापित *a.* Shaven, shorn.

परिवासः 1 Residence, stay, sojourn. -2 Fragrant odour ; Mâl. 9. 42.

परिविण्णः (न्नः), परिवित्तः, परिवित्तिः An unmarried elder brother whose younger brother is married ; see Ms. 3. 171 ; and परिवेत्तृ also.

परिविद्धः An epithet of Kubera.

परिविंदकः परिविंदत् *m.* A younger brother married before the elder.

परिविविदानः Ved.= परिवित्तः above.

परिविष् *Caus.* 1 To surround. -2 To present or offer food. -3 To attend, wait upon.

परिविष्टिः *f.* Ved. Service, attendance.

परि(री)वेषः(षः) 1 Waiting at meals, distributing food, serving up meals. -2 A circle, circlet, halo (of lustre &c.) ; R. 5. 74, 6. 13 ; *Si.* 5. 52, 17. 9. -3 Especially, the halo round the sun or moon ; लक्ष्यते स्म तदनंतरं रविर्बद्धभीमपरिवेषमंडलः R. 11. 59. -4 The circumference of a circle. -5 The disc of the sun or moon. -6 Anything which surrounds or protects.

परिवेषकः A waiter at meals.

परिवेषणं 1 Serving up meals, waiting, distributing food. -2 Enclosing, surrounding. -3 A halo round the sun or moon. -4 Circumference.

परिवेष्टृ *m.* A waiter at meals, one who serves up meals ; मरुतः परिवेष्टारो मरुत्तस्यावसन्गृहे Ait. Br.

परिविहारः Walking about, strolling, walking for pleasure.

परिविह्वल *a.* Extremely confused, agitated or bewildered.

परिवीत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed. -2 Pervaded, overspread, *Si.* 3. 34 ; Ki. 5. 42. —तं The bow of Brahman.

परिवृढ *a.* 1 Firm, thick, dense. -2 Ample, large. —ढः A master, lord, owner, head, chief (used adjectively also) ; किं भुवः परिवृढा न विवोढुं तत्र तामुपनता विववृते N. 5. 42 ; Ku. 12. 58 ; Mv. 6. 25, 31, 48.

परिवृ 5, 9, 10 U. To encircle, surround ; U. 4. 23.

परि(री)वारः 1 Train, retinue, attendants or followers collectively ; (यानं) अध्यास्य कन्या परिवारशोभि R. 6. 10 , 12. 16 सहजपरिवारो राज-

मार्गप्रदीपः Mk. 1. 57. -2 A cover, covering, -3 A sheath, scabbard.

परिवारणं 1 An envelope, a cover. -2 Train, retinue. -3 Warding off, keeping off.

परिवारित *p. p.* Surrounded, encircled, encompassed, begirt.

परिवृत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed, encircled, attended. -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Pervaded, overspread. -4 Known. -5 Completely gained. —तं Ved. An enclosed space for a sacrifice.

परिवृतिः *f.* Surrounding.

परिवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve ; Ku. 1. 16. -2 To roam about, move hither and thither. -3 To change, barter, exchange. -4 To turn back ; R. 4. 72 ; V. 1. 17 -5 To be, fall into ; Mâl. 9. 8. -6 To decay, perish, disappear ; Mâl. 10. 6.

परि(री)वर्तः 1 Revolving, revolution (as of a planet) -2 A period, lapse or expiration of time ; युगशत-परिवर्तान् *S.* 7. 34. -3 The expiration of a Yuga ; *Si.* 17. 12. -4 Repetition, recurrence. -5 change, alteration. तद्विपरीशो जीवलोकस्य परिवर्तः U. 3. 'changed condition of life', 'change in circumstances' ; so जीवलोकपरिवर्तमनुभवामि Mâl. 7; स्वरपरिवर्तः Mk. 1. -6 Retreat, flight, desertion. -7 A year. -8 Repeated birth, transmigration. -9 Barter, exchange ; *Si.* 5. 39. -10 Requital, return. -11 An abode. -12 A chapter or section of a work. -13 N. of the Kûrma or second incarnation of Vishṇu.

परिवर्तक *a.* 1 Causing to turn round or revolve. -2 Requiting, exchanging. -3 Turning round.

परिवर्तनं 1 Moving to and fro, turning about, rolling about (as on the lap, bed &c.); Ku. 5. 12 ; R. 9. 13 ; *Si.* 4. 47. -2 Turning round, revolving, whirling round. -3 Revolution, end of a period of time. -4 Change; वेषपरिवर्तनं विधाय Pt. 3. -5 Exchange, barter. -6 Inverting. -7 Requital, return.

परिवर्तिका Phimosis or contraction of the prepuce (in medicine).

परिवर्तित *a.* 1 Revolved. -2 Exchanged. -3 Inverted. -4 Returned, retreated.

परिवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Moving or turning round, revolving. -2 Ever-recurring, coming round again and again ; परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. -3 Changing. -4 Being or remaining near, moving round about. -5 Retreating, flying. -6 Exchanging. -7 Recompensing, requiting.

परिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Revolved, turned round ; °अर्धमुखी V. 1. 17. -2 Retreated, turned back. -3 Exchanged, bartered. -4 Finished, ended. —त्तं An embrace.

परिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Revolution ; *Si.* 10. 91. -2 Return ; turning back. 3 Barter, exchange. -4 End, termination. -5 Surrounding. -6 Staying or dwelling in a place. -7 contraction of the prepuce. -8 (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which there is an exchange of a thing for what is equal, less or greater; परिवृत्तिर्विनिमयो योऽर्थानां स्यात्समासमैः K. P. 10 ; *e. g.* दत्वा कटाक्षमेणाक्षी जग्राह हृदयं मम । मया तु हृदयं दत्वा गृहीतो मदनज्वरः ॥ S. D. 734. -9 Substitution of one word for another without affecting the sense ; as in शब्दपरिवृत्तिसहत्वं K. P. 10 ; *e. g.* in वृषध्वज, ध्वज may be substituted by लांछन or वाहन.

परिवृध् 1 A. To grow up, increase. —*Caus.* 1 To grow, increase, prosper. -2 To bring up, rear.

परिवर्धनं 1 Increasing, enlarging. -2 Rearing, breeding. -3 Growing growth.

परिवर्धित *a.* 1 Increased. -2 Cut, excavated.

परिवृद्धिः *f.* Growth, increase.

परिवेत्तृ *m.*, परिवेदकः A younger brother married before the elder ; R. 12. 16 ; ज्येष्ठे अनिर्विष्टे कनीयान् निर्विशन् परिवेत्ता भवति, परिविण्णो ज्येष्ठः, परिवेदनीया कन्या, परिदायी दाता, परिकर्ता याजकः सर्वे ते पतिताः Hârita.

परिवेदनं 1 The marriage of a younger brother before the elder. -2 Marriage in general. -3 Complete or accurate knowledge. -4 Gain, acquisition. -5 Maintaining the household fire (अग्न्याधान) : Ms. 11. 61. -6 Pervasion on all sides, universal pervasion or existence. -7 Discussion. -8 Misery, pain. —ना 1 Shrewdness, wit. -2 Prudence, foresight.

परिवेदनीया, परिवेदिनी The wife of a younger brother who is married before the elder.

परिवेदः Accurate knowledge.

परिवेष्ट् 1 A. or *-Caus.* 1 To surround, encircle. -2 To embrace, clasp round ; Pt. 1. 35. -3 To wrap up, cover.

परिवेष्टनं 1 Surrounding, enclosing. -2 Circumference. -3 A cover, covering. -4 A bandage.

परिव्ययः 1 Cost. -2 Condiment, spices.

परिव्याधः A species of reeds.

परिव्रज् 1 P. To wander about as a religious mendicant, turn out a recluse.

परिव्रज्या 1 Strolling, wandering from place to place. -2 Turning a recluse, leading the life of a religious mendicant or recluse. -3 Renunciation of the world, ascetic devotion, religious austerity.

परिव्राज् m., परिव्राजः, -जकः A wandering mendicant, vagrant, recluse, an ascetic (of the fourth religious order) who has renounced the world.

परिशंक् 1 A. 1 To suspect, believe, fancy (to be); पत्रेऽपि संचारिणि मासं त्वां परिशंकते Gît. 6. -2 To doubt, have doubts about. -3 To fear, be afraid of; दुर्णिरीक्षः परिशंकितः पुरा R. 8 79.

परिशंकिन् a. Fearing, apprehensive.

परिशाश्वत a. (ती f.) Perpetually the same.

परिशिष् 7 P. 1 To leave remaining (caus. also); भविता करेणुपरिशेषिता मही Bv. 1. 53. -2 To quit or leave (a place).

परिशिष्ट a. 1 Left, remaining. -2 Finished. —ष्टं A supplement, an appendix; as in गृह्यपरिशिष्ट.

परि(री)शेषः 1 Remainder, remnant. -2 Supplement. -3 Termination, conclusion, completion. (परिशेषेण ind. 1 With the residue, -2 Completely, in full).

परिशेषणं Remainder, residue.

परिशीलनं 1 Touch, contact (lit.); ललितलवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Gît. 1; so वदनकमलपरिशीलनमिलित &c. 11. -2 Constant contact, intercourse, correspondence. -3 study, application or attachment (to a thing); steady or fixed persuit; काव्यार्थ° S D.

परिशुध् Caus. 1 To purify completely. -2 To explain, clear up.

परिशुद्ध p. p. 1 Cleaned, purified. -2 Acquitted, discharged. -3 Cleared off, paid.

परिशुद्धिः f. 1 Complete purification; अग्नि° U. 4. -2 Justification; acquittal.

परिशोधः, परिशोधनं 1 Purifying, cleansing.-2 Rectifying, correcting. -3 Quittance, discharging or paying off (a debt or obligation).

परिशुष् 4 P. 1 To be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. -2 To pine, decay, wither. -3 To be afflicted. —Caus. To emaciate.

परिशुष्क p. p. 1 Thoroughly dried, completely dried or parched up; तृषा महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11. -2 Withered, shrivelled, hollow (as cheeks). —ष्कं A kind of fried meat.

परिशोषः Act of being completely dried or parched up.

परिशून्य a. 1 Quite empty; R. 8. 66. -2 Quite free from, completely devoid of; 19. 6.

परिश्रुतः Ardent spirits.

परिश्रमः 1 Fatigue, exhaustion, trouble, pain; आत्मा परिश्रमस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1; R. 1. 58; 11. 12. -2 Exertion, labour. -3 (Hence) Close application to or study of, being constantly occupied with; आर्ये कृतपरिश्रमोस्मि चतुःषष्ट्यंगे ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1.

परिश्रयः 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Refuge, asylum; Pt. 1. 252. -3 Ved. A fence.

परिश्रयणं Encompassing.

परिश्रांतिः f. 1 Fatigue, weariness, trouble, exhaustion. -2 Labour, exertion.

परिश्रित् f. Ved. Small stones laid round the alter.

परिश्लेषः An embrace.

परिषद् f. 1 An assembly, a meeting, council, audience; अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा परिषदियं S. 1. -2 A religious assembly or synod. -3 A group, collection, circle; U. 4. 19.

परिषदः, परिषद्यः, पारिषद्यः A member of an assembly (Councillor, assessor &c.).

परिषीवणं 1 Tying a knot.-2 Ved. Sewing round.

परिषूतिः f. Ved. 1 Urging, inciting. -2 Obstruction.

परिषेकः परिषेचनं 1 Sprinkling or pouring over, moistening. -2 Water for watering trees (परिषेचनं).

परिष्क(स्क)न्द् 1 P. To leap about; मेघनादः परिस्कंदन् परिस्कंदंतमाश्वरिम्। अवस्कन्दपरिस्कंदं ब्रह्मपाशेन विस्फुरन् Bk. 9. 75.

परिष्कण्ण(न्न) a. Fostered by another. —ण्णः A foster-child, one nourished by a stranger.

परिष्कं(स्कं)द a. Fostered by another. —न्दः 1 A foster-child. -2 A servant.

परिष्कं(स्कं)दत् a. 1 Leaping about, jumping round. -2 Surrounding, circumambulating. -3 Wandering.

परिष्कृ 8 U. 1 To adorn, decorate; रथो हेमपरिष्कृतः Mb. -2 (fig.) To refine, polish (as words). -3 To cleanse. -4 Ved. To prepare, fit out.

परिष्करः Decoration, ornamentation.

परिष्कारः 1 Decoration, ornament, embellishment. -2 Dressing, cooking. -3 Initiation, purification by initiatory rites. -4 Furniture; (also परिस्कार in this sense).

परिष्कृत p. p. 1 Adorned, decorated; Ki. 7. 40. -2 Cooked, dressed. -3 Purified by initiatory ceremonies; (see कृ with परि). -4 Prepared, equipped.-5 Highly polished.

परिष्कृतिः f. 1 Polishing.-2 Cleansing.

परिष्क्रिया Adorning, decorating, embellishment.

परिष्टिः f. Ved. 1 Searching all round. -2 Violence.

परिष्टो (स्तो) मः 1 The coloured housings of an elephant. -2 A coverlet in general. -3 A cushion.

परिष्ठलं A surrounding place.

परिष्पं (स्पं) दः 1 A train, retinue. -2 Decorating the hair (with flowers &c.). -3 Ornament or decoration in general. -4 Throbbing, vibration, palpitation, movement. -5 Provision, maintenance. -6 Crushing.

परिष्यंदः 1 A stream, river. -2 Moisture. -3 Ved. A sand-bank, an island.

परिष्वंज् 1 A. To embrace.

परिष्वक्त p. p. Clasped, embraced.

परिष्वंगः, परिष्वं (स्वं) जनं or परिष्वजनं 1 An embrace; Ki. 18. 19; H. 3. 67. -2 Touch, contact, union; Bh. 3. 17; Mâl. 10. 3.

परिसंवत्सर a. A whole year old. —रः A whole year; परिसंवत्सरात् ' after the expiration of one whole year ,; Ms. 3. 119.

परिसंख्या 2 P. 1 To count or reckon up, add together. -2 To enumerate.

परिसंख्याः 1 Enumeration, computation. -2 Sum, total number; स्थितस्य विद्यापरिसंख्यया मे R. 5. 21. -3 (In Mîm. phil.) Exclusion, specification, limitation to that which is enumerated or expressly mentioned, so that everything else is excluded; (परिसंख्या) is opposed to विधि which lays down a rule for the first time, and to नियम which restricts the choice to an alternative which is expressly stated when several such alternatives are possible); विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति। तत्र चान्यत्र च प्राप्तौ परिसंख्येति गीयते ॥ e. g. पंच पंचनखा भक्ष्याः usually quoted by the Mîmâmsakas; अयं नियमविधिर्न तु परिसंख्या Kull on Ms. 3.45.-4(In Rhet.)

Special mention or exclusive specification, *i. e.* where with or without a query something is affirmed for the denial, expressed or understood, of something else similar to it; (this figure is particularly striking when it is based on a श्लेष or pun); यस्मिन् महीं शासति चित्रकर्मसु वर्णसंकराश्चापेषु गुणच्छेदः &c. or यस्य नूपुरेषु मुखरता विवाहेषु करग्रहणं तुरगेषु कशाभिघातः &c. K.; for other examples see S. D. 735.–5 Recapitulation.

परिसंख्यात *p. p.* 1 Enumerated, reckoned up. –2 Specified exclusively.

परिसंख्यानं 1 Enumeration, total number. –2 Exclusive specification. –3 Correct judgment, proper estimate.

परिसंचरः Time of universal destruction.

परिसभ्यः A member of an assembly.

परिसमाप्त *p. p.* 1 Finished, completed. –2 Centred, comprehended; S. 5. 8.

परिसमापनं, **परिसमाप्तिः** *f.* Finishing, completing.

परिसमूहनं 1 Heaping up. –2 Sprinkling water (in a particular way) round the sacrificial fire (अग्नेः समंतात् मार्जनं).

परिसृ 1 P. 1 To flow round; एनं सरस्वती परिससार Ait. Br. परिससुरापः Mb. –2 To move round, whirl round; प्रदक्षिणं तं परिसृत्य Bhag., परिसरति (v. l. for परिपतति) शिली भ्रांतिमद्वारियंत्रं M. 2. 13.

परिसरः 1 Verge, border, proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood, environs (of a river, mountain, town &c.); गोदावरीपरिसरस्य गिरेस्तटानि U. 3. 8. परिसरविषयेषु लीढमुक्ताः Ki. 5. 38. –2 Position, site. –3 Width, breadth. –4 Death. –5 A rule, precept. –6 A god.

परिसरणं Running about.

परि(रि)सर्या, **परि(री)सारः** Wandering or moving about, perambulation.

परिसृप् 1 P. 1 To move round about, hover.–2 To move to and fro.

परिसर्पः 1 Going or moving about. –2 Going in search of, following, pursuing. –3 Surrounding, encircling.

परिसर्पणं 1 Walking or creeping about. –2 Running to and fro, flying about, constantly moving; पतत्पतेः परिसर्पणे च तुल्यः Mk. 3. 21.

परिस्तृ 5 U., **परिस्तॄ** 9 U. 1 To spread, diffuse, extend; Bk. 14. 11. –2 To cover (fig. also); अथ नागयूथमलिनानि जगत्परितस्तमांसि परितस्तरिरे Si. 9. 18; अभितस्तं पृथासूनुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. –3 To place in order.

परिस्तरः Strewing round or heaping together.

परिस्तरणं 1 Strewing or spreading round, scattering about. –2 A covering, cover.

परिस्थानं 1 Abode. –2 Fixedness, solidity. –3 Firmness.

परिस्फुट *a.* 1 Quite plain, manifest, distinctly visible. –2 Fully developed, blown or grown.

परिस्फुर् 6 P. To throb, quiver, palpitate: तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भभरालसायाः U. 3. 28.

परिस्फुरणं 1 Quivering, shooting. –2 Budding.

परिस्पंदः 1 Oozing, trickling, dropping. –2 A flow, stream. –3 A train &c.; see परिस्पंद.

परिस्रवः 1 Flowing, streaming. –2 Gliding down. –3 A river, torrent. –4 Birth of a child.

परिस्रावः 1 Effluxion, efflux. –2 N. of a morbid disease (overflowing of the moistures of the body)

परिस्रावणं A filtering vessel.

परिस्राविन् *m.* A kind of भगंदर q. v.

परिस्रुत् *f.* 1 A kind of intoxicating liquor. –2 Trickling, dropping, flowing.

परिहत *a.* Loosened.

परिहस् 1 P. 1 To jest, joke. –2 To laugh at, ridicule; (hence) to surpass, excel; जनानामानंदः परिहसति निर्वाणपदवीं G. L. 5.

परि(री)हासः 1 Joking, jesting, jest, mirth; merriment; स्वरप्रस्तावो यं न खलु परिहासस्य विषयः Mál. 9. 44; परिहासपूर्वं 'jokingly or in jest' R. 6. 82; परिहासविजल्पितं S. 2. 18 'uttered in jest'; परीहासाश्चित्राः सततमभवन् येन भवतः Ve. 3. 14; Ku. 7. 19; R. 9. 8; Si. 10. 12. –2 Ridiculing, deriding. –Comp. –वेदिन् *m.* a buffoon, jester, a witty person.

परिहस्तः A ring for the hand.

परिहा 3 P. 1 To leave, abandon, quit. –2 To omit, neglect; यथोक्तान्यपि कर्माणि परिहाय Ms. 12. 92. *Pass.* 1 To be wanting or deficient in; आर्यस्य सुविहितप्रयोगतया न किमपि परिहास्यते S. 1. –2 To be inferior to; ओजस्विवया न परिहीयते शच्याः V. 3; न प्रतिच्छंदात्परिहीयते मधुरता M. 2. –3 To wane, fail, waste away; अहर्दिवसं परिहीयसे अंगैः S. 3; Pt. 1. 78. –4 To pass away; परिहीयते गमनवेला S. 4. –5 To be deprived of or excluded from.

परिहाणं Ved. 1 Losing, suffering loss. –2 Decrease.

परिहाणि(निः) *f.* 1 Decrease, deficiency, loss. –2 Decay, decline; R. 19. 50. –3 Neglect, omission.

परिहीण *p. p.* 1 Waned, wasted. –2 Deprived or destitute of. –3 Wanting or deficient in.

परिहृ 1 P. 1 To avoid, shun; स्त्रीसंनिकर्षं परिहर्तुमिच्छन्नंतर्दधे भूतपतिः सभूतः Ku. 3. 74; Ms. 8. 400; Ku. 3. 43. –2 To forsake, abandon, leave, desert; कति न कथितमिदमनुपदमचिरं मा परिहर हरिमतिशयरुचिरं Gît. 9. –3 To remove, destroy; answer, refute (as objections, charges &c.); ब्रह्मास्य जगतो निमित्तं कारणं प्रकृतिश्चेत्यस्य पक्षस्याक्षेपः स्मृतिनिमित्तः परिहृतः । तर्कनिमित्त इदानीमाक्षेपः परिह्रियते S. B; Me. 14. –4 To conceal. –5 To embrace.

परिहरणं 1 Leaving, quitting, abandoning. –2 Avoiding, shunning. –3 Refuting. –4 Seizing, taking away. –5 Ved. Carrying or placing round.

परि(री)हारः 1 Leaving, quitting, giving up, abandoning. –2 Removing, taking away; as in विरोधपरिहार. –3 Shunning, avoiding. –4 Refuting, repelling. –5 Omitting to mention, omission, leaving out. –6 Reserve, concealment. –7 A tract of common land round a village or town; धनुःशतं परीहारो ग्रामस्य स्यात्समंततः Ms. 8. 237. –8 A special grant, immunity, privilege, exemption from taxes; Ms. 7. 201. –9 Contempt, disrespect. –10 An objection. –11 Seizing, keeping back. –12 Bounty. –13 (In gram.) The repetition of a word before and after इति; cf. परिग्रह. –14 Atoning for any improper action.

परिहार्य *a.* To be shunned or avoided, to be escaped from, to be taken off or away. –र्यः A bracelet.

परिहृत *p. p.* 1 Shunned, avoided. –2 Left, abandoned. –3 Refuted, repelled (as a charge, objection &c.). –4 Taken, seized.

परिहृतिः *f.* Avoiding, shunning.

परी (परि-इ) 2 P. 1 To go round circumambulate; (चरणन्यासं भक्तिनम्रः परीयाः Me. 55, Ms. 2. 48 –2 To surround, encompass; हुतवहपरीतं गृहमिव S. 5. 10; विषवल्लीभिः परीताभिर्महौषधिः R. 12. 61; so कोपपरीतमानसं Ki. 2. 25. –3 To go to, think of (objects &c.). –4 To be changed or transformed. –5 To reach to –6 To run against

परीत *p. p.* 1 Surrounded, encompassed by. -2 Expired, elapsed. -3 Departed, gone forth. -4 Seized, taken possession of, filled with; Mu. 3. 30. See परि.

परीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To examine, look at or scrutinize carefully; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषात्संगतं रहः *S.* 5. 24; संतः परीक्ष्यान्यतरद्भजंते M. 1. 2; Ms. 9. 14. 2 To test, try, put to the test; मायां मयोद्भाव्य परीक्षितोऽसि R. 2. 65; यत्नात्परीक्षितः पुंस्त्वे Y. 1. 55 'carefully tested as to potency.' -3 To observe perceive.

परीक्षकः An examiner, investigator, a judge.

परीक्षणं Putting to test, testing, examining; Ms. I. 117; Y. 2. 177.

परीक्षा 1 Examination, test, trial; पत्तने विद्यमानेपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1; Ms. 9, 19. -2 Trial by various kinds of ordeals (in law).

परीक्षित *p. p.* Examined, tried, tested; परीक्षितं काव्यसुवर्णमेतत् Vikr. 1. 24.

परीक्षित् *m.* N. of a king, son of Abhimanyu and grandson of Arjuna. He succeeded to the throne of Hastināpura after Yudhishṭhira. He died of a snake-bite. The Kali age is said to have commenced with his reign.

परीणाहः 1 =परिणाह. -2 A piece of common land encircling a village. -3 An epithet of *S*iva.

परीताप, परीपाक, परीवार-ह, परीहास &c. See परिताप &c.

परीप्सा 1 Desire of obtaining. -2 Haste, hurry.

परीरं A fruit.

परीरणं 1 A tortoise. -2 A stick. -3 A garment (पट्टशाटक).

परीष्टिः *f.* 1 Research, inquiry, investigation. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Respect, worship, homage. -4 Willingness, readiness.

परुः 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb, member. -3 The ocean. -4 Heaven, paradise.. -5 A mountain.

परुत् *ind.* Last year.

परुद्वारः A horse.

परुष *a.* [पृ-उषन्] 1 Hard, rough, rugged, stiff (opp. मृदु or श्लक्ष्ण) परुषं चर्म, परुषा माला &c. -2 Harsh, abusive, severe, unkind, cruel, stern (as words); (वाक्) अपरुषा परुषाक्षरमीरिता R. 9. 8; Pt. 1 50; said also of a person; स्निग्धे यत्परुषासि Git. 9; Y. 1. 130. -3 Harsh or disagreeable to the ear (as a sound &c.); तेन वज्रपरुषस्वनं धनुः R. 11. 46; Me. 61. -4 Rough, coarse, rough to the touch, shaggy (as hair); शुद्धस्नानात्परुषमलकं Me 91. -5 Sharp violent, strong, keen, piercing (wind &c.); परुषपवनवेगोत्क्षिप्तसंशुष्कपर्णः R. 1. 22; 2. 28. -6 Gross. -7 Dirty. -8 Spotted, variegated. -9 Ved. knotted. -षं A harsh or abusive speech, abuse. -Comp. —अक्षर *a.* using harsh or abusive language; Pt. 1. 50. —इतर *a.* other than rough, soft, mild; R. 5. 68. —उक्ति *f.*, -वचनं abusive or harsh language.

परुषित *a.* Treated roughly or harshly.

परुषिमन् *m* Ved. A shaggy appearance.

परुस् *n.* 1 A joint, knot. -2 A limb or member of the body.

परे (परा-इ) 2 P. 1 To go or run away, flee, retreat; यः परैति स जीवति Pt. 5. 88 'he who runs away saves his life'; cf. 'to run for one's life'. -2 To reach, attain to; Ki. 1. 39. -3 To depart from this world die.

परेत *p. p.* Deceased, departed, dead —तः A spirit, a ghost. -Comp. —भर्तृ, -राज् *m.* the god of death, Yama; Si. 1. 57. —भूमिः *f.*, -वासः a cemetery; Ku. 5. 68.

परेतिः Ved. Departure.

परेद्यवि, परेद्युस् *ind.* The other day.

परेष्टुः *f.*, परेष्टुका A cow that has often calved.

परोक्ष *a.* 1 Out of or beyond the range of sight, invisible, escaping observation. -2 Absent; स्थाने वृता भूपतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13. -3 Secret, unknown, stranger; परोक्षमन्मथो जनः *S.* 2. 18 'a stranger to the influence of love'; H. Pr. 10. —क्षः An ascetic. —क्षं 1 Absence, invisibility. -2 (In gram.) Past time or tense (not witnessed by the speaker); परोक्षे लिट् P. III. 2. 115. *Note.* The acc. and loc. singulars of परोक्ष (*i. e.* परोक्षं, परोक्षे) are used adverbially in the sense of 'in one's absence', 'out of sight', 'behind one's back', with or without a gen.; परोक्षे खलीकर्तुं शक्यते न ममाग्रतः Mk. 2; परोक्षे कार्यहंतारं प्रत्यक्षे प्रियवादिनं Chāṇ. 18; नोदाहरेदस्य नाम परोक्षमपि केवलं Ms. 2. 119. -Comp —अर्थ *a.* having a secret meaning. —कृता a hymn in which a deity is spoken of in the third person. -भोगः enjoyment of anything in the absence of the owner. —वृत्ति *a.* living out of sight. (-त्तिः *f.*) an unseen or obscure life.

परोमात्र *a.* Ved Immense vast.

परोरजस् *a.* Untouched by passions pure; U. 4.

परोवरम् *ind.* Ved. 1 From top to bottom. -2 From hand to hand. -3 In succession.

परोवरीण *a.* Having both superior and inferior.

परोवरीयस् *a.* Ved. 1 Broader on the outside. -2 Most excellent of all —*m.* 1 The Supreme being. -2 The highest happiness.

परोष्णिः *f.*, परोष्णी A cock-roach.

पर्कटः A heron. —टं Regret, anxiety.

पर्कटिः-टी *f.*, पर्कटिन् *m.* 1 The wave-leaved fig-tree (प्लक्ष). -2 A fresh betel-nut.

पर्जन्यः 1 A rain-cloud, thundering cloud, a cloud in general; प्रवृद्ध इव पर्जन्यः सारंगैरभिनंदितः R. 17. 15; Mk. 10. 60. -2 Rain; अन्नाद्भवंति भूतानि पर्जन्यादन्नसंभवः Bg. 3. 14. -3 The god of rain, *i. e.* Indra. -4 The muttering or roaring of clouds. -5 N. of Vishṇu.

पर्ण् 10 U. (पर्णयति-ते) To make green or verdant; वसंतः पर्णयति चंपकं.

पर्णं 1 A pinion, wing; as in सुपर्ण. -2 The feather of an arrow. -3 A leaf. -4 The betel-leaf. —र्णः The Palāsa tree. -Comp. —अशनं feeding on leaves. (-नः) a cloud. —असिः a kind of basil. —आहार *a.* feeding upon leaves. —उटजं a hut of leaves, a hermit's hut, a hermitage. —कारः a vendor of betel-leaves. —कुटिका, -कुटी a hut made of leaves. —कृच्छ्रः a kind of expiatory penance which consists in living upon an infusion of leaves and Kusa grass only for five days; see Y. 3. 317 and Mit. thereon. —खंडः a tree without apparent blossoms. (-डं) a collection of leaves. —चीरपटः an epithet of *S*iva. —चोरकः a kind of perfume. —नरः the figure of a man made of leaves and burnt in place of a lost corpse. —भेदिनी the Priyangu creeper. —भोजनः a goat. —मुच् *m.* the winter season (शिशिर). —मृगः any wild animal living in the boughs or trees &c. —रुह् *m.* the spring season (वसंत). —लता the betel-plant. —वाटिका spices of areca nut mixed with other spices and rolled up in betel-leaves. —शय्या a bed or couch of leaves. —शाला a hut made of leaves a hermitage; निर्दिष्टां कुलपतिना स पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1. 95; 12. 40.

पर्णल *a.* Full of or abounding in leaves, leafy; Bk. 6. 143.

पर्णसिः [Uṇ. 4. 107] 1 1 A house standing in the midst of water, a summer-house. -2 A lotus. -3 A vegetable. -4 Decoration, toilet, adorning.

पर्णिन् *m.* A tree.

पर्णिल *a.* See पर्णल.

पर्तृ *m.* Ved. 1 A protector. -2 Means of defence.

पर्द् 1 A. (पर्दते) To break wind.

पर्दः 1 A quantity of hair, thick hair. -2 A fart, breaking wind (पर्दन also in this sense.

पर्प् 1 H. (पर्पति) To go, move.

पर्पः 1 Young grass. -2 A seat for cripples (पीठसर्पि), wheel-carriage in which cripples are moved about ; येन पीठेन पंगवश्चरंति स पर्पः; Sk. on P. IV. 4. 10. -3 A house.

पर्पटः 1 A kind of medicinal plant. —टी 1 A kind of fragrant earth. -2 A kind of perfume.

पर्परी A braid of hair.

पर्परीकः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 A reservoir, tank.

पर्पिकः—का A cripple who moves about in a chair.

पर्ब् 1 P. (पर्बति) To go, move.

पर्यक् *ind.* Round about, in every direction.

पर्यग्निः Ved. 1 Circumambient fire. -2 A torch carried round the sacrificial animal ; or the ceremony of carrying round such fire.

पर्यंकः 1 A bed, couch, sofa. -2 A palanquin. -3 A cloth girt round the back, loins, and knees (by a person) when sitting on his hams ; cf. अवसक्थिका. -4 A particular kind of posture practised by ascetics in meditation, sitting on the hams ; it is the same as वीरासन which is thus defined by Vasishtha:—एकं पादमथैकस्मिन् विन्यस्योरौ तु संस्थितं । इतरस्मिंस्तथैवोरुं वीरासनमुदाहृतं ॥ ; पर्यंकग्रंथिबंध &c. Mk. 1. 1. —Comp. —बंधः sitting on the hams, the posture called पर्यंक ; पर्यंकबंधस्थिरपूर्वकायं Ku. 3. 45, 59. —भोगिन् *m.* a kind of serpent.

पर्यटनं, पर्यटितं Wandering or roaming about, travelling over.

पर्यनुयोगः 1 An inquiry with the object of contradicting or refuting a statement (दूषणार्थं जिज्ञासा Halây.); एतेनास्यापि पर्यनुयोगस्यानवकाशः Dây. B. -2 Asking, inquiring. -3 Censure reproach.

पर्यंत *a.* Bounded by, extending as far as ; समुद्रपर्यंता पृथ्वी 'the ocean bounded earth.' —तः 1 Circuit, circumference. -2 Skirt, edge, border, extremity, boundary ; उटजपर्यंतचारिणी *S.* 4 ; पर्यंतवनं R. 13. 38 ; Rs. 3. 3. -3 Side, flank ; Ratn. 2. 3; R. 18. 43. -4 End, conclusion, termination; Pt. 1. 125. —Comp. —देशः, —भूः, —भूमिः *f.* an adjoining district or region. —पर्वतः an adjoining hill.

पर्यंतिका Loss of good qualities, depravity, moral turpitude.

पर्यन्य = पर्जन्य q. v.

पर्ययः 1 Revolution, lapse, expiration ; कालपर्ययात् Y. 3. 217 ; Ms. 1. 30 ; 11. 27. -2 Waste or loss (of time). -3 Change, alteration. -4 Inversion ; confusion, irregularity. -5 Deviation from customary observances, neglect of duty. -6 Opposition.

पर्ययणं 1 Walking round, circumambulation. -2 A horse's saddle.

पर्यवदात *a.* Perfectly pure or clean.

पर्यवरोधः Obstruction, hindrance.

पर्यवशेषः End, termination.

पर्यवष्टंभ् 5, 9 P. To besiege, surround ; पर्यवष्टभ्यतामेतत्करालायतनं Mâl. 5.

पर्यवष्टंभनं Surrounding, investing.

पर्यवसो 4 P. 1 To complete, finish. -2 To determine, resolve. -3 To result in, be reduced to, end in ; एष एव समुच्चयः सद्योगेऽसद्योगे सदसद्योगे च पर्यवस्यतीति न पृथक् लक्ष्यते K. P. 10. -4 To perish, be lost, decline.

पर्यवसानं 1 End, termination, conclusion. -2 Determination, ascertainment.

पर्यवसित *p.p.* 1 Finished, ended, completed. -2 Perished, lost. -3 Determined.

पर्यवस्था 1 A. 1 To set out. -2 To be or exist everywhere. -3 To rely upon. —*Caus.* To compose or collect oneself ; स पर्यवस्थापयत्यात्मानं V. 1.

पर्यवस्था, पर्यवस्थानं 1 Opposition, resistance, obstruction. -2 Contradiction.

पर्यवस्थातृ *m.* An adversary, antagonist.

पर्यश्रु *a.* Bathed in or suffused with tears, shedding tears, tearful ; पर्यश्रुणी मंगलभंगभीरुर्न लोचने मीलयितुं विषेहे Ki. 3. 36 ; पर्यश्रुरस्वजत मूर्धनि चोपजघ्रौ R. 13. 70.

पर्यस् 4 P. 1 To throw or cast round, spread round, diffuse. -2 To spread over, surround ; ताम्रोष्ठपर्यस्तरुचः स्मितस्य Ku. 1. 44. -3 To turn round ; पर्यस्तविलोचनेन Ku. 3. 68. -4 To shed, throw down (as tears); R. 10. 75 ; Ms. 11. 184 -5 To overturn, upset. -6 To throw about ; R. 18. 13 ; 5. 49. -7 To entrap, ensnare. -8 To enclose.

पर्यसनं 1 Casting, throwing about. -2 Sending forth, throwing -3 Sending away. -4 Putting off or away.

पर्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown round, scattered over or about ; पर्यस्तो धनंजयस्योपरि शिलीमुखासारः Ve. 4; Si. 10 91. -2 Surrounded, encompassed. -3 Upset, overturned. -4 Dismissed, laid aside. -5 Struck, hurt ; killed. -6 Bound.

पर्यस्तिः *f.* पर्यस्तिका Sitting upon the hams ; see पर्यंक ?

पर्यासः 1 End, conclusion, termination. -2 Rotation, revolution. -3 Inverted order or position. -4 Killing. -5 Falling down.

पर्यासनं Revolution.

पर्याकुल *a.* 1 Turbid, foul (as water). -2 Confused, confounded, frightened ; *S.* 1. -3 Disordered, dishevelled ; *S.* 1. 30. -4 Excited, agitated, bewildered ; पर्याकुलोऽस्मि *S.* 6 ; Rs. 6. 22. -5 Full of, filled with; स्नेह°, क्रोध° &c.

पर्याकुलता —त्वं Confusion; Ku. 2. 25.

पर्यागम् 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To be completed or finished. -3 To conquer, subdue. -4 To surround, encircle. -5 To elapse. -6 To last, live.

पर्यागत *a.* One who has finished his worldly career.

पर्याणं A saddle ; कृतपर्याणं K. 126. 'saddled.'

पर्याप् 5 P. (used generally in *p. p.*) 1 To be competent ; पर्याप्तं त्विदमेतेषां बलं भीष्माभिरक्षितं Bg. 1. 10 ; Ms. 11. 7. -2 To be able. -3 To be full ; as in पर्याप्तकलः, पर्याप्तदक्षिणः. -4 To save, defend, preserve ; इमां परिप्लुर्दुर्जातेः M. 5. 11. -5 To finish.

पर्याप्त *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got, gained U. 5. 34. -2 Finished, completed. -3 Full, whole, entire, complete, all; पर्याप्तचंद्रेव शरत्त्रियामा Ku. 7. 26 ; R. 6. 44. -4 Able, competent, adequate; R. 10. 25. -5 Enough, sufficient ; R. 15. 11, 17. 17 ; Ms. 11. 7. -6 Large, extensive, spacious. -7 Abundant, copious, many ; Ku. 3. 39. —प्तं *ind.* 1 Willingly, readily. -2 To one's satisfaction, enough, sufficiently ; पर्याप्तमाचामति U. 4. 1 'drinks his fill.' -3 Fully, adequately, ably, competently.

पर्याप्तिः *f.* 1 Obtaining, acquisition. -2 End, conclusion, close. -3 Enoughfulness, sufficiency. -4 Satiety, satisfaction. -5 Preserving, guarding, warding off a blow. -6 Fitness, competency. -7 Willingness, readiness. -8 Distinction of objects according to their natural properties.

पर्याप्लावः 1 Revolution. -2 Encircling.

पर्यायः 1 Going or winding round, revolution. -2 Lapse, course, expiration (of time). -3 Regular recurrence or repetition. -4 Turn, succession, due or regular order; पर्यायसेवामुत्सृज्य Ku. 2. 36; Mål. 9. 32; Ms. 4. 87; Mu. 3. 27. -5 Method, arrangement. -6 Manner, way, method of proceeding. -7 A synonym, convertible term; पर्यायो निधनस्यायं निर्धनत्वं शरीरिणां Pt. 2. 99; पर्वतस्य पर्याया इमे &c. -8 An opportunity, occasion. -9 Creation, formation, preparation, manufacture. -10 Comprehensiveness. -11 A strophe of a hymn. -12 Property, quality. -13 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech; see K. P. 10; Chandr. -5. 108, 109; S. D. 733. (Note. पर्यायेण is often used adverbially in the sense of :—1 in turn or succession, by regular gradation. -2 occasionally, now and then; पर्यायेण हि दृश्यंते स्वप्नाः कामं शुभाशुभाः Ve. 2. 13). -Comp. —अन्नं food intended for another. —उक्तं a figure of speech in Rhetoric; it is a circumlocutory or periphrastic way of speaking, when the fact to be intimated is expressed by a turn of speech or periphrasis; *e. g.* see Chandr. 5. 66 or S. D. 733. —च्युत *a.* supplanted, superseded. -वचनं, -शब्दः a synonym. —शयनं alternate sleeping and watching. —सेवा service by rotation; Ku. 2. 36.

पर्यारिणी A cow afflicted with diseases.

पर्याली *ind.* A particle expressing 'harm or injury' (हिंसा) used with कृ, भू or अस्; पर्यालीकृत्य = हिंसित्वा.

पर्यालोच् 10 U. To reflect, consider, think about.

पर्यालोचनं, -ना 1 Circumspection, attentive observation, deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Knowing, recognition.

पर्यावर्तः, पर्यावर्तनं Coming back, return.

पर्याविल *a.* Very muddy or turbid, much soiled; R. 7. 40.

पर्याहारः 1 A yoke worn across the shoulders in carrying a load. -2 Conveying. -3 A load or burden. -4 A pitcher. -7 Storing grain.

पर्युक्षणं Sprinkling round water silently and without uttering any ritual formulæ or Mantras.

पर्युत्थानं Standing up.

पर्युत्सुक *a.* 1 Sorrowful, sorry, regretting, sad; °त्वं sorrow; R. 5. 67; पर्युत्सुकीभवति यत्सुखितोऽपि जंतुः S. 5. 2. -2 Eagerly desirous, anxious, anxiously longing for; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एष माधवः Ku. 4. 28; V. 2. 10. -3 Agitated, excited; मुहूर्तं पर्युत्सुकमना आसीत् S. 6.

पर्युदंचनं 1 Debt. -2 Raising up, drawing out (उद्धार).

पर्युदस् 4 P. 1 To reject, exclude. -2 To prohibit, object to. -3 To heap together.

पर्युदस्त *p. p.* 1 Excluded, excepted. -2 Prohibited, objected to (as a ceremony).

पर्युदासः An exception, a prohibitive rule or precept.

पर्युपस्थानं Serving, waiting upon, attendance.

पर्युपास् 2 A. 1 To attend upon, worship, attend respectfully; पर्युपासंत लक्ष्म्या R. 10. 62; Ku. 2. 38; Rs. 7. 37. -2 To go to (for protection), resort to, seek shelter or patronage with; अशक्ता एव सर्वत्र नरेंद्रं पर्युपासते Pt. 1. 241. -3 To enclose, surround. -4 To share in, partake of. -5 To sit on. -6 To live round.

पर्युपासक, -सिन् -सितृ *m.* A worshipper.

पर्युपासनं 1 Worship, honour, service. -2 Friendliness, courtesy. -3 Sitting round.

पर्युप्तिः *f.* Sowing.

पर्युषणं Worship, adoration, service.

पर्युषित *a.* 1 Stale, not fresh; cf. अपर्युषित- -2 Insipid. -3 Stupid. -4 Vain.

पर्येषणं-णा 1 Investigation by reasoning. -2 Search, inquiry in general. -3 Homage, worship.

पर्येष्टिः *f.* Search, inquiry.

पर्व् 1 P. (पर्वति) To fill.

पर्वकं The knee-joint.

पर्वणी [पर्वन्-करणे ल्युट् स्त्रियां ङीप्] 1 The full-moon day or the day of new moon. 2 A festival. -3 A particular disease of the juncture or संधि of the eye (in medicine). -4 Filling.

पर्वतः [पर्व्-अतच्; पर्वाणि भागाः संत्यस्य वा; cf. P. V. 2. 122 Vårt.] 1 A mountain, hill; परगुणपरमाणून्पर्वतीकृत्य नित्यं Bh. 2. 78; न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17. -2 A rock. -3 An artificial mountain or heap. -4 The number 'seven'. -5 A tree. -6 A kind of vegetable. -Comp. —अरिः an epithet of Indra. —आत्मजः an epithet of the mountain Maināka. —आत्मजा an epithet of Pārvatī. —आधारा the earth. —आशयः a cloud. —आश्रय a fabulous animal called Śarabha, q. v. —आश्रयिन् *m.*, आश्रयः a mountaineer. —काकः a raven. —जा a river. -पतिः an epithet of the Himālaya mountain. —मोचा a kind of plantain. राज् *m.* -राजः 1. a large mountain. -2. 'lord of mountains', the Himālaya mountain. —वासिन् *a.* living in mountain. (-*m.*) a mountaineer. (-नी). 1. N. of Durgā. -2. of Gāyatrī. —स्थः *a.* situated on a hill or mountain.

पर्वतीय *a.* Belonging to a mountain, hilly, mountainous.

पर्वतीकृ 8 U. To make into a mountain, magnify, enhance the value of.

पर्वन् *n.* [पॄ-वनिप् Uṇ. 4. 112] 1 A knot, joint (sometimes changed to पर्व at the end of Bah. comp.; as in कर्कशांगुलिपर्वया R. 12. 41). -2 A limb, member, joint of the body, knuckle. -3 A portion, part, division. -4 A book, section (as of the Mahābhārata). -5 The step of a staircase; R. 16. 46. -6 A period, fixed time. -7 Particularly, the days of the four changes of the moon; *i. e.* the eighth and fourteenth day of each half month, and days of the full and new moon. -8 A sacrifice performed on the occasion of a change of the moon. -9 The day of new or full moon, the day of opposition or conjunction; अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेंदुमंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15; R. 7. 33; Ms. 4. 150; Bh. 2. 34. -10 An eclipse of the sun or moon. -11 A festival, holiday, an occasion of joy. -12 An opportunity or occasion in general. -13 A particular period of the year (as the equinox, solstice). -14 The moment of the sun's entering a new sign. -15 A moment, instant. -Comp. —कालः 1. a periodic change of the moon. -2. the time at which the moon at its conjunction or opposition passes through the node. —कारिन् *m.* a Brāhmaṇa who from motives of gain performs on common days ceremonies which ought to be performed on periodical occasions, such as अमावास्या &c. —गामिन् *m.* one who has sexual intercourse with his wife at particular times or occasions when such intercourse is prohibited by the Śāstras. —धिः the moon. —नाडी time of opposition or conjunction. —पूर्णता 1. preparations for a festival. -2. completion of a festival. -3. joining. —मूलं the time at which the fourteenth day passes into the fifteenth day of a fortnight. —भागः the wrist; आपर्वभागोत्थितैः S. 4. 4. —योनिः a cane or reed

—रुह *m.* a pomegranate tree. —संधिः the junction of the fifteenth and first of a lunar fortnight, the full and change of the moon, or the exact moment of the full and change of the moon.

पर्शुः 1 An axe, a hatchet; cf. परशु. -2 A weapon in general. -3 A rib. -4 Ved. A curved knife. -Comp. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Gaṇesa. -2. of Parasurâma.

पर्शुका A rib.

पर्श्वधः See परश्वध.

पर्ष् 1 A. (पर्षते) 1 To become wet or moist. -2 Ved. To accept.

पर्षः Ved. A bundle, sheaf.

पर्षद् *f.* [पृष्-अदि] 1 An assembly; a meeting, conclave. -2 Particularly a religious synod or assembly; Y. 1. 9.

पल् 1 P. (पलति) To go, move.

पलः [पल-अच्] Straw, husk. —लं 1 Flesh, meat. -2 Particular weight equal to four *karshas*. -3 A particular measure of fluids. -4 A particular measure of time. -Comp. -अग्निः bile. —अंगः a tortoise. —अद्, -अशनः a demon, Râkshasa. —क्षारः blood. —गंडः a plasterer, mason. —प्रियः 1. a demon. -2. a raven. -भा the equinoctial shadow at midday.

पलंकट *a.* Timid, bashful.

पलंकारः Bile, gall.

पलंकषः 1 A demon, goblin. -2 Bdellium. -3 The किंशुक tree. —षा A fly.

पलित *a.* Weighing or containing so many *palas*.

पललः A demon, goblin, an evil spirit. —लं 1 Flesh. -2 Mire, mud. -3 A sweetmeat made of ground sesamum and sugar. -Comp. -आशयः swelled neck. —ज्वरः gall, bile. -प्रियः 1. a raven. -2. a demon.

पलक्ष *a.* Ved. White.

पलवः A kind of net or basket for catching fish.

पलस = पनस q. v.

पलांडु *m. n.* An onion; Ms. 5. 5; Y. 1. 176.

पलापः 1 The temples of an elephant. -2 A halter, rope.

पलाय् 1 A. 1 To flee, run away, retreat, fly away. -2 To escape. -3 To die away.

पलायक *a.* 1 Flying. -2 A fugitive.

पलायनं 1 Running away, retreat, flight, escape; Bg. 18. 43, R. 19. 31. -2 A saddle.

पलायित *p.p.* Fled, retreated, run-away, escaped.

पलायिन् *a.* Fleeing, running away, a fugitive.

पलालिः A heap of flesh.

पलालः, -लं Straw, husk; N. 8. 2. -Comp. —दोहदः the mango tree.

पलाश *a.* 1 Green. -2 Unkind, cruel. —शः 1 A demon. -2 N. of the Magadha country. -3 N. of a tree, Butea Frondosa (also called किंशुक); नवपलाशपलाशवनं पुरः Si. 6. 2.-शं 1 The Flower or blossom of this tree; बालेंदुवक्राण्यविकाशभावाद्बभुः पलाशान्यतिलोहितानि Ku. 3. 29. -2 A leaf or petal in general; चलत्पलाशांतरगोचरास्तरोः Si. 1. 21, 6. 2. -3 The green colour. —शी Lac.

पलाशकः The tree Palâsa.

पलाशिन् *a.* Leafy. —*m.* A tree.

पलिक्नी 1 An old, grey-haired woman. -2 A cow for the first time with calf (बालगर्भिणी).

पलिघः 1 A glass-vessel, pitcher. -2 A wall or rampart. -3 An iron club; cf. परिघ. -4 A cow-pen (गोगृह) -5 The gateway of a building.

पलित *a.* Grey, hoary, grey-haired, old, aged; तातस्य मे पलितमौलिनिरस्तकाशे (शिरसि) Ve. 3. 19. —तं 1 Grey hair, or the greyness of hair brought on by old age; कैकेयीशंकयेवाह पलितच्छद्मना जरा R. 12. 2; Ms. 6. 2. -2 Much or ornamented hair. -3 A tuft of hair (केशपाश). -4 Mud, mire. -5 Heat. -6 Benzoin.

पलितंकरण *a.* Rendering grey.

पलितंभविष्णु *a.* Becoming grey.

पलितिन् *a.* Grey-haired.

पल्यं Ved. A sack for corn.

पल्यंकः A bed; see पर्यंक.

पल्ययनं 1 A saddle. -2 A rein, bridle.

पल्लः A large granary.

पल्लवः-वं 1 A sprout, sprig, twig; करपल्लव, लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7. -2 A bud, blossom. -3 Expansion, spreading, dilating. -4 The red dye called Alakta, q. v. 5. Strength, power. -6 A blade of grass. -7 A bracelet, an armlet. -8 Love, amorous sport. -9 The end of a robe or garment. -10 Unsteadiness (चापलं). —वः A libertine. -Comp. अंकुरः —आधारः a branch. —अद्‌ः a deer. —अस्त्र an epithet of the god of love. —आपीडित *a.* full of, or laden with buds —ग्राहिता 1. dealing with trifles. -2. superficial knowledge.-ग्राहिन् *a.* 1. putting forth sprouts. -2 dealing with trifles -3. diffusive or superficial. —द्रुः the Asoka tree.

पल्लवकः 1 A libertine. -2 A catamite. -3 The paramour of a harlot. -4 The Asoka tree.-5 A kind of fish. -6 A sprout; (*n.* also).

पल्लवति, पल्लवयति Den. P. 1 To put forth sprouts, bud. -2 To expand, spread, make prolix or diffuse.

पल्लविकः 1 A libertine, a gallant -2 A catamite.

पल्लवित *a.* Sprouting, having young shoots or sprouts. -2 Spread, extended; अलं पल्लवितेन 'enough of further amplification or expatiation'. -3 Dyed red with lac —तः Lac-dye.

पल्लविन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Having young shoots or leaves; Ku. 3. 54. —*m.* A tree.

पल्लिः-ल्ली *f.* 1 A small village, -2 A hut. -3 A house, station. -4 A city or town (at the end of names of towns); as त्रिशिरपल्ली. -5 A house-lizard. -6 A creeping-plant.

पल्लिका 1 A small village or station -2 A house-lizard.

पल्वलं A small pool or pond, a puddle, tank (अल्पं सरः); स पल्वलजलेऽधुना...कथं वर्तता Bv. 1. 3; R. 2. 17; 3. 3. -Comp. —आवासः a tortoise. —पंकः the mud of a pool.

पवः [पू भावे-अप्] 1 Wind. -2 Purification. -3 A marsh. -4 Winnowing corn —वा Purification. —वं Cow-dung.

पवन *a.* Clean, pure. —नः [पू-ल्यु] 1 Air, wind; सर्पाः पिबंति पवनं न च दुर्बलास्ते Subhâsh.; पवनतनयः, पवनसुतः &c. -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 A householder's sacred fire —नं 1 Purification. -2 Winnowing. -3 A sieve, strainer. -4 Water. -5 A potter's kiln (*m.* also). —नी A broom. -Comp. —अशनः, -भुज् *m.* a serpent. —आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Hanumat -2. of Bhima. -3. fire. -आशः a serpent, snake. °नाशः 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. a peacock. —तनयः, -सुतः epithets 1. of Hanumant. -2. of Bhîma. —वाहनः fire. —व्याधिः 1. an epithet of Uddhava, a friend and counsellor of Krishṇa. -2. rheumatism.

पवमानः [पू-ताच्छील्ये शानच्] 1 Air, wind; पवमानः पृथिवीरुहानिव R. 8. 9. -2 One of the sacred fires, considered to be the same as गार्हपत्य q. v.

पवित *a.* Purified, cleansed. —तं Back pepper.

पवाका A whirl-wind, a hurricane.

पविः The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 Ved. The tire of a wheel. -3 The point of a spear or arrow. -4 An arrow. -5 Speech. -6 Fire.

पवित्र *a.* [पू-करणे इत्र] 1 Sacred, holy, sinless, sanctified (persons or

things); त्रीणि श्राद्धे पवित्राणि दौहित्रः कुतपस्तिलाः Ms. 3. 235 ; पवित्रो नरः पवित्रं स्थानं &c. -2 Purified by the performance of ceremonial act (such as sacrifice &c.). -3 Purifying, removing sin. —त्रं 1 An instrument for cleansing or purifying, such as a sieve or strainer &c. -2 Two blades of Kusa grass used at sacrifices in purifying and sprinkling ghee. -3 A ring of Kusa grass worn on the fourth finger on certain religious occasions. -4 The sacred thread worn by members of the first three castes of the Hindus. -5 Copper. -6 Rain. -7 Water. -8 Rubbing, cleansing. -9 A vessel in which the *arghya* is presented. -10 Clarified butter. -11 Honey. —त्रा 1 The holy basil. -2 Turmeric. (पवित्रीकृ 'to purify, sanctify'; पवित्रीभू 'to become pure or holy'). -Comp. —आरोपणं, आरोहणं investiture with the sacred thread. —धान्यं barley. —पाणि *a.* holding *darabha* grass in the hand.

पवित्रकं A net or rope made of hemp or pack-thread.

पवित्रयति Den. P. To purify, cleanse.

पवित्रवत् *a.* 1 Having a strainer or purifying instrument. -2 Purifying, cleansing.

पवित्रिन् *a.* 1 Purifying. -2 Clean, pure.

पवीरं Ved. A spear, lance.

पशुः [सर्वमविशेषेण पश्यति, दृश्-कु पशादेश] 1 Cattle (both singly and collectively); Ms. 9. 327, 331. -2 An animal in general. A sacrificial animal, such as a goat ; an oblation, a victim. -4 A brute, beast; often added to words meaning 'man' to show contempt ; पुरुषपशोश्च पशोश्च को विशेषः H. 1 ; cf. नृपशु, नरपशु &c. -5 N. of a subordinate deity and one of Siva's followers. -6 An uninitiated person. -7 The soul, the Supreme spirit. -8 A sacrifice in which an animal is killed. -9 Fire. -Comp. -अवदानं a sacrifice of animals. —क्रिया 1. the act of animal-sacrifice. -2. copulation. —गायत्री a Mantra whispered into the ear of an animal which is about to be sacrificed ; it is a parody of the celebrated Gâyatri q. v. पशुपाशाय विद्महे शिरश्छेदाय (विश्वकर्मणे) धीमहि । तन्नो जीवः प्रचोदयात्. —घातः slaughter of animals for sacrifice. —चर्या copulation. —देवता the deity to whom an animal is offered. —धर्मः 1. the nature or characteristics of cattle. -2. treatment of cattle. -3. promiscuous cohabitation; Ms. 9. 66. 4. The marrying of widows. —नाथः an epithet of Siva. —पः a herdsman —पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva ; Me. 36, 56 ; Ku. 6. 95. -2. a herdsman, owner of cattle. -3. N. of a philosopher who taught the philosophical doctrine called पाशुपत ; see Sarva. S. *ad. loc.* —पालः, -पालकः a herdsman. —पालनं, -रक्षणं the tending or rearing of cattle. —पाशः 1. the cord with which the sacrificial animal is bound. -2. an animal-sacrifice. -3. the bonds which enchain the individual soul. —पाशकः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —प्रेरणं the driving of cattle. —बंधः an animal-sacrifice. —मारं *ind.* according to the manner of slaughtering animals ; इष्टिपशुमारं मारितः S. 6. —यज्ञः, -यागः, -द्रव्यं an animal-sacrifice. —रज्जुः *f.* a cord for tethering cattle. —राजः a lion. —षः *a.* Ved giving cattle. —समाम्नायः a collection of names for animals.

पशव्य *a.* 1 Fit or suitable for cattle ; Y. 1 321. -2 Relating to cattle, or to a herd or drove. -3 Possessed of cattle. -4 Brutish. —व्यं 1 A herd of cattle. -2 A stall for cattle.

पशुका Any small animal.

पशुता 1 Brutality. -2 The sacrifice of animal.

पश्च *a.* 1 Being behind. -2 Posterior, later. -3 Western. —श्चा *ind.* Ved. 1 Behind, after. -2 Afterwards -3 Westward.

पश्चात् *ind.* (Used by itself or with gen. or abl.) 1 From behind, from the back ; पश्चाद्बद्धपुरुषमात्राय S. 6 ; पश्चादुच्चैर्भवति हरिणः स्वांगमायच्छमानः S. 4. v. 1. -2 Behind, backwards, towards the back (opp. पुरः) ; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34 ; 3. 8. -3 After (in time or space), then, afterwards, subsequently ; लघ्वी पुरा वृद्धिमती च पश्चात् Bh. 2. 60.; तस्य पश्चात् 'after him'; R. 4. 30, 12. 7, 17, 39, 16. 29 ; Me. 36, 44. 4 At last, lastly, finally. -5 From the west. -6 Towards the west, westward. -Comp. —कृत *a.* left behind, surpassed, thrown into the back-ground ; पश्चात्कृताः स्निग्धजना जिगीषोः Ku. 7. 28 ; R. 17 18. —ताप repentance, contrition ; ˚पं कृ to repent. —वातः a west wind.

पश्चार्धः [अपरश्चासौ अर्धः] 1 The hinder part or side (of the body ; पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद्भूयसा पूर्वकायं S. 1. 7. -2 The latter half. -3 The western side.

पश्चिम *a.* [पश्चाद्भवः डिमच्] 1 Being behind, hindmost. -2 Last (in time or space); पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K. 25 R. 19. 1. 54 ; पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामात्प्रसादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1 ; स्मरतः पश्चिमामाज्ञां 17. 8 : पत पश्चिमयोः पितुः पादयोः Mu. 7 ; ˚क्रिया the last i. e. funeral rites ; ˚अवस्था last state (verging on death): Pt. 2. -3 Western, westerly ; Ms 2. 22; 5. 92. (पश्चिमेन is used adverbially in the sense of 'in the west' : or 'after, behind' ; with acc. or gen. ; so पश्चिमे 'in the west'). -Comp. —अर्धः 1. the latter half. -2. the hinder part. —उत्तर *a.* north-western. —रात्रः the latter part of the night. उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10 v. 1.

पश्चिमा The west. -Comp. —उत्तरा the north-west.

पश्यत् *a.* (न्ती *f.*) Seeing, perceiving, beholding, looking at, observing &c.

पश्यतोहरः A thief, robber, highwayman (one who steals before a person's eyes, or in the very sight of the possessor ; as for instance, a goldsmith).

पश्यंती 1 A harlot, courtezan. -2 A particular sound ; cf. Malli on Ku. 2. 17.

पसस् *n.* Ved. Membrum virile.

पस्त्यं 1 A house, habitation, abode ; पस्त्यं प्रवातमथ तं प्रभुरापपृच्छे Kir., K. 9. 74. -2 Household, family. -3 Ved. Divine progeny. -4 A man. -5 A priest. —स्त्या The goddess presiding over domestic affairs.

पस्त्यवत् *m.* Ved. A householder.

पस्पशः 1 N. of the first Ahnika of the first chapter of Patañjali's Mahâbhâshya ; शब्दविद्येव नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पशा Si. 2. 112 (where अपस्पशा also means 'without spies'.). -2 (Fig.) An introductory chapter in general (उपोद्घात).

प(ह्न) वाः, पह्निका (*m. pl.*) N. of a people ; (the Persians ?)

पा I. 1 P. पिबति, पीत ; pass. पीयते) 1 To drink, quaff, पिब स्तन्यं पोत Bv. 1. 60 ; दुःशासनस्य रुधिरं न पिबाम्युरस्तः Ve. 1. 15 ; R. 3. 54 ; Ku. 3. 36 ; Mâl. 8. 5 ; Bk. 14. 92; 15. 6. -2 To kiss ; पिबत्यसौ पाययते च सिंधूः R. 13. 9, S. 1. 24. -3 To drink in, inhale ; R. 7. 63. -4 To drink in (with the eyes or ear), feast on, look at or listen to intently ; समदुःखः पीयते नयनाभ्यां V. 1 ; निवातपद्मस्तिमितेन चक्षुषा नृपस्य कांतं पिबतः सुताननं R. 3. 17 ; 2. 19, 73 ; 11. 36 ; 13. 30 ; Me. 16 ; Ku. 7 64. -5 To absorb, drink or swallow up ; (बाणैः) आयुर्देहातिगैः पीतं रुधिरं तु पतत्रिभिः R. 12. 48. -6 To drink intoxicating liquors. —*Caus.* (पाययति-ते) 1 To

cause to drink, give to drink ; R. 13. 9 ; Bk. 8. 41, 62. -2 To water. —*Desid.* (पिपासति) To wish to drink &c. ; हालाहलं खलु पिपासति कौतुकेन Bv. 1. 95. –II. 2. P. (पाति, पात) 1 To protect, guard, keep, defend, preserve ; (oft. with abl.) ; पर्याप्तोसि प्रजाः पातुं R. 10. 25 , पातु त्वां...... भूतेशस्य भुजंगवल्लिवलयस्रङ्नद्धजूटा जटाः Mâl. 1. 2 ; जीवन् पुनः शश्वदुपप्लवेभ्यः प्रजाः प्रजानाथ पितेव पासि R. 2. 48. -2 To rule, govern ; पातुं पृथ्वीं...भूपाः Mk. 10. 60. -3 To beware of. -4 Ved. To observe, notice. -5 To keep, observe, tend, take notice of. —*Caus.* (पालयति-ते) 1 To protect, guard, keep, preserve ; कथं दुष्टः स्वयं धर्मे प्रजास्त्वं पालयिष्यसि Bk. 6. 132; Ms. 9. 108; R. 9. 2. -2 To rule, govern; तां पुरीं पालयामास Râm. -3 To observe, keep, adhere to, fulfil (as a vow or promise) ; पालितसंगराय R. 13. 65. -4 To bring up, nourish, maintain. -5 To wait for ; अत्रोपविश्य मुहूर्तमार्यः पालयतु कृष्णागमनं Ve. 1.

पा *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Drinking, quaffing ; as in सोमपाः, अग्रेपाः &c. -2 Protecting, guarding, keeping ; गोपाः.

पांसुः(शुः) 1 Dust, dirt ; crumbling soil ; R. 2. 2 ; Rs. 1. 13 ; Y. 1. 150. -2 A particle of dust. -3 Dung, manure. -4 A kind of camphor. -5 Landed property. -Comp. —कासीसं sulphate of iron. —कुली a high road, highway. —कूलं 1. a dust-heap. -2. a legal document not made out in any particular person's name (निरुपपदशासनं). —कृत *a.* covered with dust. —क्षारं-जं a kind of salt. —चत्वरं hail. —चंदनः an epithet of Siva. —चामरः 1. a heap of dust. -2. a tent. -3. a bank covered with Dûrvâ grass. -4. praise. —जालिकः epithet of Vishṇu. —पटलं a mass or coating of dust. —मर्दनः an excavation for water round the root of a tree, a trench or basin.

पांस (श) न *a.* (ना or नी *f.*). (Usually at the end of comp.) 1. Disgracing, dishonouring, defiling ; पौलस्त्यकुलपांसन Mv. 5. -2 Vitiating, spoiling. -3 Wicked, contemptible. -4 Infamous. —नं Contempt.

पांस(श)व *a.* Consisting of dust.

पांसुका A menstruous woman.

पांसु(शु)रः 1 A gad-fly. -2 A criple moved about in a wheel-chair.

पांसु(शु)ल *a.* [पांसुरस्त्यस्य सिध्मा°लच्] 1 Dusty, covered with dust ; Mâl. 2. 4. -2 Polluted, defiled, sullied, stained; द्वारस्थागी भवाम्याहो परस्त्रीस्पर्शपांसुलः S. 5. 29. -3 Defiling, disgracing, dishonouring : as in कुलपांसुल. —लः 1 A profligate or licentious person, libertine, gallant. -2 One of the weapons of Siva. -3 An epithet of Siva. -ला 1 A monstruous woman. -2 An unchaste or licentious woman ; अ° chaste woman ; R. 2. 2. -3 The earth.

पाक *a.* 1 Small. -2 Praiseworthy. -3 Of perfected or matured intellect. -4 Ved. Very young. -5 Simple, genuine. -6 Honest, sincere. -7 Ignorant. —कः [पच्-घञ्] 1 Cooking, dressing, baking, boiling. -2 Burning (as bricks), baking ; Ms. 5. 122; Y. 1. 187. -3 Digestion (as of food). -4 Ripeness ; ओषध्यः फलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 45 ; फलमभिमुखपाकं राजजंबूद्रुमस्य V .4. 13 ; Mâl. 9. 31. -5 Maturity, full or perfect development ; धी°, मति°. -6 Completion, accomplishment, fulfilment ; दुदोह पाकाभिमुखैर्भृत्यान् विज्ञापनाफलैः R. 17. 40. -7 Result, consequence, fruit, fruition (fig. also); आशीर्भिरेधयामासुः पुरःपाकाभिरंबिकां Ku. 6. 90; पाकाभिमुखस्य दैवस्य U. 7. 4 : Mv. 4. 14. -8 Development of the consequences of acts done. -9 Grain, corn, नीवारपाकादि R. 5. 9 (पच्यत इति पाकः धान्यं). -10 Ripeness, suppuration (as of a boil). -11 Greyness of hair caused by old age. -12 A domestic fire. -13 An owl. -14 A child, young one. -15 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -16 An abscess, ulcer. -17 A vessel, cooking-utensil. -18 General fear and panic such as causes a revolution or some national calamity. -19 The subversion of a country. -Comp. -अगारः -रं, -आगारः -रं, -शाला, स्थानं a kitchen. —अतीसारः chronic dysentery. —अभिमुख *a.* 1. ready for ripeness or development. -2. inclined to favour. —ज *a.* produced by heat. (जं) 1. black salt. -2. flatulence. —पात्रं, -भांडं a cooking-utensil. -पुटी a potter's kiln. —यज्ञः a simple or domestic sacrifice, (for some varieties of it, see Kull. on Ms. 2. 143). शुक्ला chalk. —शासनः, -द्विष्, -हन् *m.* epithets of Indra ; Ku. 2. 63. —शासनिः 1. an epithet of Jayanta, son of Indra. -2. of Vâli. -3. of Arjuna. —स्थानं 1. a kitchen. -2. a potter's kiln.

पाकलः 1 Fire. -2 Wind. -3 A fever to which elephants are subject ; cf. कूटपाकल.

पाकिन् *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Becoming ripe, ripening. -2 Being digested.

पाकिम *a.* 1 Cooked, dressed. -2 Ripened (naturally or artificially). -3 Got by boiling (as salt).

पाकुः, -पाकुकः A cook.

पाक्य *a.* To be cooked, dressed, matured &c. —क्यः Salt-petre.

पाक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) [पक्षे भवः अण्] 1 Belonging to a lunar fortnight, fortnightly. -2 Relating to a party.

पाक्षपातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Partial, factious.

पाक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a fortnight, fortnightly. -2 Belonging to a bird. -3 Favouring a party or faction. -4 Belonging to an argument. -5 Optional, subject to an alternative, allowed but not specifically laid down ; नियमः पाक्षिके सति. -कः 1 A fowler. -2 An alternative.

पाखंडः A heretic ; पाखंडचंडालयोः पापारंभकयोर्मृगीव वृकयोर्भीरुर्गता गोचरं Mâl. 5. 24; दुरात्मन् पाखंडचंडाल Mâl 5.

पागल *a.* Mad, demented.

पांक्त *a.* (क्ती *f.*) Ved. 1 Consisting of five parts, fivefold. -2 Having ten limbs (as a man or beast).

पांक्तेय, पांक्त्य *a.* 1 Fit to sit in the same row at a dinner-party. -2 Fit to be associated with.

पांगुल्यं Limping, halting.

पाचक *a.* [पच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Cooking, baking. -2 Maturing, bringing to maturity. -3 Digestive, tonic. —कः 1 A cook. -2 Fire —कं Gall, bile. -Comp. —स्त्री a female cook.

पाचन *a.* (नी *f.*) [पाचयति कर्तरि ल्यु, पाच्यतेऽनेन करणे ल्युट् वा] 1 Cooking. -2 Ripening. -3 Digestive. -4 Softening, relaxing. -5 Suppurative. —नः 1 Fire -2 Sourness, acidity. —नं 1 The act of cooking. -2 The act of ripening. -3 A dissolvent, digestive medicine. -4 Causing a wound to close. -5 Penance, expiation (प्रायश्चित्त). -6 Infusion, decoction. -7 Extracting extraneous substances from a wound. -1 A cataplasm. -9 A substance used in closing wounds or restraining bleeding.

पाचनकः Borax. —कं 1 A sort of diet-drink. -2 Causing a wound to close.

पाचनिका Cooking, maturing.

पाचल *a.* Cooking, ripening, causing digestion &c. —लः 1 A cook. -2 Fire. -3 Wind. -4 A thing dressed without the aid of fire.

पाचा, पाचिः *f.* Cooking.

पाजस् *n.* Ved. Strength.

पांचकपाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Relating to an oblation offered in five cups (कपाल).

पांचजन्यः N. of the conch of Krishna ; (दधानो) निदध्मानमश्रूयत

पांचजन्यः Si. 3. 21 ; Bg. 1. 15. -Comp. —धरः an epithet of Krishṇa.

पांचदश *a.* (शी *f.*), पांचदश्य (श्यी *f.*) Relating to the fifteenth day of a month.

पांचदश्यं A collection of fifteen.

पांचनद *a.* (दी *f.*), Prevalent in the पंचनद or Punjab. —दः 1 A prince of the Punjab. -2 (pl.) Its inhabitants.

पांचभौतिक *a.*(की *f.*) Composed of the five elements or containing them; पांचभौतिकी सृष्टिः Mv. 6; Y. 3. 175.

पांचयज्ञिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the five great sacrifices. —कं Any one of the five great sacrifices.

पांचवर्षिक *a.*(की *f.*) Five years old.

पांचशब्दिकं 1 Music of five kinds. -2 Musical instruments in general.

पांचार्थिकः A follower or votary of Siva.

पांचाल *a.* (ली *f.*) Belonging to or ruling over the Panchâlas. —लः 1 The country of the Panchâlas. -2 A prince of the Panchâlas. —लाः (*m.* pl.) 1 The people of the Panchâlas. -2 An association of five guilds (*i. e.* of a carpenter, weaver, barber, washerman, and shoe-maker).

पांचालक *a.* Belonging to the people of the Panchâlas. —कः A king of that country.

पांचाली 1 A woman or princess of the Panchâlas. -2 N. of Draupadî, the wife of the Pâṇḍavas. -3 A doll, puppet. -4 (In Rhet.) One of the four styles of composition. The S. D. thus defines it:—वर्णैः शेषैः (*i. e.* माधुर्यव्यंजकौजःप्रकाशकाभ्यां भिन्नैः) पुनर्द्वयोः समस्तपंचषपदो बंधः पांचालिको मतः ॥ 628.

पांचालिका A doll, puppet ; स्तन्यत्यागात्प्रभृति सुमुखी दंतपांचालिकेव क्रीडायोगं तदनु विनयं प्रापिता वर्धिता च Mâl. 10. 5.

पाट् *ind.* An interjection used in calling.

पाटः 1 Extension, breadth. -2 (In geometry) The intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular, or the figure formed by such intersection. —टा A series, order.

पाटकः (पट्-ण्वुल्) 1 A splitter, divider. -2 Part of a village. -3 The half of a village. -4 A kind of musical instrument. -5 A bank, shore. -6 A flight of steps leading to the water. -7 Loss of capital or stock -8 A long span. -9 Throwing dice.

पाटच्चरः A thief, robber, pilferer ; कुसुमरसपाटच्चर S. 6 ; पद्मिनी परिमलालिपाच्चरैः Bv. 2. 75.

पाटन [पट्-भावे ल्युट्] Splitting, breaking, cleaving, destroying. -Comp. —क्रिया lancing an ulcer.

पाटित *p. p.* 1 Torn, cleft, split, broken. -2 Pierced, pricked; R. 11. 31.

पाटल *a* [पट्-णिच् कलच्] Pale-red, of a pink or pale-red colour ; अग्रे स्त्रीनखपाटलं कुरबकं V. 2. 7 ; R. 1. 83 ; 2. 29 ; 7. 27 ; पाटलपाणिजांकितमुरः Git. 12. —लः 1 The pale-red or pink colour; कपोलपाटलादेशि बभूव रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68. -2 The trumpet-flower, Bignonia Suaveolens ; पाटलसंसर्गसुरभिवनवाताः S. 1. 3. —लं 1 The flower of this tree ; R. 16. 52 ; 19. 46. -2 A kind of rice ripening in the rains. -3 Saffrn. -Comp. —उपलः a ruby. —द्रुमः the trumpet flower.

पाटलक *a.* Of a pale red colour.

पाटला 1 The red *lodhra*. -2 The trumpet-flower (the tree or its blossom). -3 An epithet of Durgâ.

पाटलावती An epithet of Durgâ.

पाटलिः *f.* The trumpet-flower. -Comp. —पुत्रं N. of an ancient city, the capital of Magadha, situated near the confluence of the Soṇa and the Ganges, and identified by some with the modern Pâtna. It is also known by the names of पुष्पपुर, कुसुमपुर; see Mu. 2. 3, and 4. 16, and R. 6. 24 also.

पाटलिमन् *m.* Pale-red colour.

पाटल्या A multitude of Pâṭala flowers.

पाटलिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Knowing the secrets of others. -2 Knowing time and place. —कः A pupil.

पाटवं [पटोर्भावः अण्] 1 Sharpness, acuteness. -2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, proficiency ; पाटवं संस्कृतोक्तिषु H. 1 ; Ki. 9. 54. -3 Energy. -4 Quickness ; rashness. -5 Health.

पाटविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Clever, sharp, skilful. -2 Cunning, fraudulent, crafty.

पाटी Arithmetic. -Comp. —गणित arithmetic.

पाटीरः 1 Sandal ; पाटीर तव पटीयान् कः परिपाटीमिमामुरीकर्तुं Bv. 1. 12. -2 A field. -3 Tin. -4 A cloud. -5 A sieve. -6 A pungent root. -7 The manna of the bamboo. -8 Catarrh.

पाठः [पठ्-भावे घञ्] 1 Reciting, recitation, repeating. -2 Reading, perusal, study. -3 Studying, or reciting the Vedas (ब्रह्मयज्ञ one of the five daily Yajñas or sacrifices to be performed by Brâhmaṇas). -4 The text of a book, a reading, variant ; अत्र गंधवद्धूमवाद्वन्हं इति आगंतुकः पाठः प्राचीनपाठस्तु सुगंधिगंधमावहन् इति पुष्टिगोतः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. -Comp. —अंतरं another reading, a variant (v. l.). —छेदः a pause, cæsura. -दोषः a false reading. -निश्चयः determining the text of a passage. —भूः *f.* a place where the Vedas are learnt. —मंजरी, -शालिनी the Sârikâ bird. —शाला a school, college, seminary. —शालिन् *m.* a pupil.

पाठकः [पठ्-ण्वुल्] 1 A teacher, lecturer, preceptor. -2 A public reader of the Purâṇas or other sacred books. -3 A spiritual teacher. -4 A pupil, student, scholar. -5 The text of a book.

पाठनं Teaching, lecturing.

पाठित *p. p.* Taught, instructed.

पाठिक *a.* Conformable to the text.

पाठिन् *a.* [पठ्-णिनि] 1 One who has read or studied any subject. -2 Knowing or familiar with. —*m.* A Brâhmaṇa who has finished his studies.

पाठीनः A public reader of the Purâṇas or other mythological books -2 A kind of fish ; विवृत्तपाठीनपराहतं पयः Ki. 4. 5.

पाढिनी 1 An earthern pot. -2 A boiler.

पाणः [पण् भावे घञ्] 1 Trade, traffic. -2 A trader. -3 A game. -4 A stake at play, -5 An agreement. -6 Praise. -7 The hand.

पाणिः [पण् इण् आयाभावः; cf. Uṇ. 4. 132] 1 The hand ; दानेन पाणिर्न तु कंकणेन (विभाति) Bh. 2. 71 ; often at the end of comp. in the sense of 'carrying in the hand'; as चक्र°, वज्र° &c. ; पाणिं ग्रह् or पीड् 'to take the hand of, lead to the altar, marry; पाणौ कृ to hold by the hand, marry; पाणीकरणं 'marriage'. -2 Ved. A hoof. —णिः *f.* A market. -Comp. —कर्मन् *m.* 1. N. of Siva. -2. one playing on a drum. —गृहीती 'espoused by the hand', a wife. —ग्रहः, -ग्रहणं, -ग्राहः marrying, marriage ; R. 7. 29 ; 8. 7 ; Ku. 7. 4. —ग्रहणिक, -ग्रहणीय *a.* matrimonial, nuptial. (-कं) a nuptial gift —गृहीतृ *m.*, —ग्राहः a bridegroom, husband ; व्यापादयेद्वित्तपरिकल्पिततत्पाणिग्राहस्य चेतसा Ms. 9. 21 ; बाल्ये पितुर्वशे तिष्ठेत् पाणिग्राहस्य यौवने 5. 148. —घः 1 a drummer. -2. a workman, handicrafts-man. —घातः 1. a blow with the hand. -2. boxing. -3. a boxer. —तालः snapping the fingers. —जः a finger-nail ; तस्याः पाटलपाणिजांकितमुरः Git. 12. —तलं the palm of the hand. —धर्मः due form of marriage. -पल्लव 1. a sprout like hand. -2. the fingers. —पात्र *a.* drinking by means of the

hand. —पीडनं marriage ; पाणिपीडनमहं दमयंत्याः कामयेमहि महीमहिकांशो N. 5. 99 ; पाणिपीडनविधेरनंतरं Ku. 8. 1 ; Mâl. 8. 6. —प्रणयिनी a wife. —बंधः ' union of the hands ; marriage. —भुज् m. the sacred fig-tree. —मुक्तं a missile thrown with the hand. —मुखाः m. pl. the Manes. —रुहु m., -रुहः a finger-nail. -वादः 1. clapping the hands together. -2. playing on a drum. -सर्ग्या-र्या a rope. —स्वनिक a. playing musical instruments with the hands.

पाणिंधम-य a. 1 Blowing through the hands. -2 Chilly, as a road or journey. -3 Obscure, dark.

पाणिक a. (की f.) Got by playing at stake. —कः A merchant.

पाणिनिः N. of a celebrated grammarian who is considered as an inspired *muni*, and is said to have derived the knowledge of his grammar from Siva.

पाणिनीय a. Relating to or composed by Pâṇini ; Si. 19.: 75. —यः A follower of Pâṇini ; अकृतव्यूहाः पाणिनीयाः. —यं The grammar of Pâṇini.

पांडर a. Whitish, pale-white. —रं 1 Red-chalk. -2 The blossom of the jasmine.

पांडवः [पांडोरपत्यं पुमान् अण्] ' A son or descendant of Pâṇḍu,' N. of any one of the five sons of Pâṇḍu; *i. e.* युधिष्ठिर, भीम, अर्जुन नकुल and सहदेव ; हंसा संप्रति पांडवा इव वनादज्ञातचर्यां गताः Mk. 5. 6. -Comp. —आभीलः N. of Krishna. —श्रेष्ठः N. of Yudhishṭhira.

पांडवायनः An epithet of Krishṇa.

पांडवीय a. Belonging to the Pâṇḍavas.

पांडवेयः = पांडव q. v.

पांडित्यं 1 Scholarship, profound learning, erudition ; तत्रैव गमकं पांडित्यवैदग्ध्ययोः Mâl. 1. 7 ; Pt. 1. 19. -2 Cleverness, skill, dexterity, sharpness ; नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् मृगपतिः Bv. 1. 2.

पांडु a. Pale-white, whitish, pale, yellowish ; विकलकरणः पांडुच्छायः शुचा परिदुर्बलः U. 3. 22. —डुः 1 the pale-white or yellowish-white colour. -2 Jaundice. -3 A white elephant. -4 N. of the father of the Pâṇḍavas. [He was begotten by Vyasa on Ambalika, one of the widows of Vichitravirya. He was called Paṇḍu, because he was born pale (पांडु) by reason of his mother having become quite pale with fear when in private with the sage Vyâsa ; (यस्मात्पांडुत्वमापन्ना विरूपं प्रेक्ष्य मामिह । तस्मादेव सुतस्ते वै पांडुरेव भविष्यति Mb.). He was prevented by a curse from having progeny himself ; so he allowed his first wife Kunti to make use of a charm she had acquired from Durvâsas for the birth of sons. She gave birth to Yudhishṭhira, Bhima and Arjuna ; and Mâdrî, his other wife, by the use of the same charm, gave birth to Nakula and Sahadeva. One day Pâṇḍu forgot the curse under which he was labouring, and made bold to embrace Mâdri, but he fell immediately dead in her arms.] -Comp. —आमयः jaundice. -कंबलः 1. a white blanket. -2. a warm upper garment. -3. the housing of a royal elephant. —कंबलिन् m. 1. a carriage covered with a woollen blanket. -2. The housings of a royal elephant. -पुत्रः a son of Pâṇḍu, any one of the five Pâṇḍavas. —पृष्ठ a. ' white-backed ', having no auspicious marks on the body, one from whom nothing great is to be expected. -भूमः a region full of chalky soil. —मृत्तिका 1. white or pale soil. -2. the opal. -मृद् f. chalk. —रागः whiteness, pallor. -रोगः jaundice. —लेखः a sketch made with chalk ; a rough draft or sketch made on the ground, board &c. ; पांडुलेखेन फलके भूमौ वा प्रथमं लिखेत् । न्यूनाधिकं तु संशोध्य पश्चात्पत्रे निवेशयेत् ॥ Vyâsa. —शर्करा light coloured gravel (प्रमेहभेद). —शर्मिला an epithet of Draupadi. —सोपाकः N. of a mixed tribe ; चांडालात्पांडुसोपाकस्त्वक्सारव्यवहारवान् Ms. 10. 37.

पांडुकः 1 The yellowish-white colour. -2 Jaundice. -3 N. of Pâṇḍu.

पांडुकिन् a. Suffering from jaundice.

पांडुर a. [पांडुवर्णोऽस्यास्ति-र] Whitish, pale-white, yellowish-white, pale ; छविः पांडुरा S. 3. 10 ; R. 14. 26; Ku. 3. 33. —रं The white leprosy. -Comp. —इक्षुः a species of sugar-cane.

पांडुरिमन् m. Paleness,white or pale colour.

पांड्याः (m. pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants ; तस्यामेव रघोः पांड्याः प्रतापं न विषेहिरे R. 4. 49. -ड्यः A king of that country ; R. 6. 60.

पांडुं An uncoloured woollen garment.

पाण्य a. Praiseworthy, comendable.

पात् a. Protecting, guarding. -m. 1 Falling. -2 Sin. -3 A guardian.

पात p. p. Protected, guarded &c.; See पा.

पातः [पत्-घञ्] 1 Flying, flight. -2 Alighting, descending, descent. -3 Falling down, fall, downfall(fig. also); द्रुम°, गृह°; चरणपातः ' falling down at the feet '; R. 11. 92 ; पातोत्पातौ ' rise and fall'. -4 Destruction, dissolution, ruin ; Ku. 3. 44. -5 A blow, stroke ; as in -खड्गपातः. -6 Shedding, discharging, emitting; असृक्पातैः Ms. 8. 44. -9 A cast, throw, shot ; दृष्टि° R. 13. 18. -8 An attack, inroad. -9 Happening, coming to pass, occurrence. -10 A failing, defect. -11 An epithet of Râhu. -12 (in astr.) An inauspicious or malignant position or aspect. -13 The node in a planet's orbit.

पातन a. [पत्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Felling, cutting down, —नं 1 Causing to fall down, bringing or throwing down, knocking down. -2 Throwing, casting. -3 Humbling, lowering. -4 Removing. *N. B.* पातनं may have different meanings according to the noun with which it is used ; *e. g.* दंडस्य पातनं ' causing the rod to fall'; *i. e.* chastising ; गर्भस्य पातनं 'causing the fœtus to fall', causing an abortion.

पातित p. p. 1 Cast down, struck down. -2 Overthrown, humbled. -3 Lowered.

पातिन् a. (नी f.) [पत्-णिनि] 1 Going to, descending, alighting on. -2 Falling, sinking. -3 Being contained in. -4 Felling or throwing down. -5 Pouring forth, discharging, emitting.

पातुक a. (की f.) [पत्-उकञ्] 1 Falling habitually or frequently. -2 Apt or disposed to fall. -3 Losing one's caste. -4 Going to hell. —कः 1 The declivity of a mountain, a precipice. -2 The water-elephant.

पात्य a. 1 To be caused to fall, to be felled or cut down. -2 To be imposed (as a fine); see पत्.

पातकः-कं [पातयति नरं, पत्-ण्वुल्] Sin, crime ; (Hindu law-givers enumerate five great sins :—ब्रह्महत्या सुरापानं स्तेयं गुर्वंगनागमः । महांति पातकान्याहुः संसर्गश्चापि तैः सह Ms. 11. 55.).

पातकिन् a. Sinful, guilty.

पातंगिः 1 An epithet of Saturn. -2 Of Yama. -3 Of Karṇa. -4 Of Sugriva.

पातंजल a. (ली f.) Composed by Patanjali.; पातंजले महाभाष्ये कृतभूरिपरिश्रमः Paribhâshendusekhara. —लं The Yoga system of philosophy taught by Patanjali. (It is generally believed that Patanjali,the author of the Mahâbhâshya, is the same as the author of the Yoga system ; but it is a dubious point).

पातालं [पतत्यस्मिन्नधर्मेण पत्-आलञ् ; cf.

Uṇ. 1. 114] 1 The last of the seven regions or worlds under the earth, said to be peopled by Nâgas ; the seven regions are :—अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल, and पाताल. -2 The lower regions or world in general ; R. 15. 84 ; 1. 80. -3 An excavation, a hole. -4 Submarine fire. -5 (In astrol.) The fourth house or sign from that in which the sun is present. —लः 1 A kind of instrument for distillation or the calcination and sublimation of metals. -2 N. of Jupiter's year (of 361 days). -Comp. —गंगा the Ganges of the lower world. —ओकस् m , —निलयः, निवासः, -वासिन् m. 1. a demon. -2. a Nâga or a serpent-demon.

पातिः 1 A master. -2 A bird. -3 A husband.

पातिकः The Gangetic porpoise.

पातित्यं Loss of caste or position.

पातिली 1 A snare, trap. -2 A small earthen vessel. -3 A woman of a particular class.

पातिव्रत्यं Fidelity to a husband, chastity.

पात्रं [पाति रक्षत्याधेयं, पिबत्यनेन वा पा-ष्ट्रन् Tv.] 1 A drinking-vessel, cup, jar. -2 A vessel or pot in general ; पात्रे निधायार्घ्यं R. 5. 2, 12 ; any sacrificial vessel or utensil. -3 A receptacle of any kind, recipient ; Pt. 2. 97. -4 A reservoir. -5 A fit or worthy person, a person fit or worthy to receive gifts ; वित्तस्य पात्रे व्ययः Bh. 2. 82 ; Bg. 17. 22; Y. 1. 201; R. 11. 86. -6 An actor, a *dramatis personæ* ; तत्प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1 ; उज्ज्वलं पात्रवर्गः V.1 *dramatis personæ*. -7 A king's minister. -8 The channel or bed of a river.-9 Fitness, propriety. -10 An order, command.-11 A leaf. —त्रः 1 A kind of measure (आढक). -2 A preservative from sin. —त्री 1 A vessel, plate, dish. -2 A small furnace. -3 N. of Durgâ. -Comp. —पालः 1. a large paddle used as a rudder. -2. the rod of a balance (तुलापट) -भृत् m. a servant.-संस्कारः 1. the cleaning or purification of a vessel. -2. the current of a river.

पात्रकं A vessel, pot &c.

पात्रट a. Lean; emaciated. —टः 1 A cup, pot. -2 Rugged garments.

पात्रटीरः 1 A competent minister.-2 A vessel of iron, brass or silver. -3 Fire.-4 A crow. -5 A heron.-6 Rust of iron. -7 Mucus running from the nose.

पात्रयति Den. P. To use as a drinking-vessel ; पाणिं पात्रयतां Bh. 3. 138

पात्रसात् ind. In the possession of worthy persons.

पात्रिक a. (की f.) 1 Measured out with any vessel or a measure called आढक. -2 Fit, adequate, appropriate. —कं,-की A vessel, cup, dish.

पात्रिन् a. 1 Having or provided with a drinking-vessel. -2 Having fit or worthy persons.

पात्रीकृ 8 U. 1 To make worthy ; पात्रीकृतो दस्युरिवासि येन S. 5. 20. -2 To honour, dignify.

पात्रीण a. Measured, sown, or cooked with a Pâtra.

पात्रीय, पात्र्य a. Worthy to partake of meal.

पात्रीयं A sacrificial vessel or utensil.

पात्रीरः, -रं An oblation.

पात्रेबहुलः, -पात्रेसमितः 1 Constant at meals or dinner-time,' a parasite. -2 A treacherous or hypocritical fellow.

पाथः [पीयते पा-कर्मणि थ] 1 Fire. -2 The sun. —थं Water.

पाथस् n. [पा-असुन् थुक् च] 1 Water; G. L. 26. -2 Air, wind. -3 Food. -4 The sky. -Comp. —जं 1. a lotus. -2. a conch. —दः, -धरः a cloud. —धिः -निधिः, -पतिः the ocean; N. 13. 20.

पाथिस् m. 1 The sea. -2 The eye. —n. Scab.

पाथेयं [पथि तद्व्यवहारे वा साधु ढञ्] 1 Provender or provisions for a journey viaticum; जग्राह पाथेयमिवेंद्रसूनुः Ki. 3. 37 ; बिसकिसलयच्छेदपाथेयवंतः Me. 11 ; V. 4. 15. -2 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac.

पादः [पद्यते गम्यतेनेन करणे कर्मणि वा घञ्] 1 The foot (whether of men or animals); तयोर्जगृहतुः पादान् R. 1. 57; पादयोर्निपत्य, पादपतित &c. (The word पाद at the end of comp. is changed to पाद् after सु and numerals ; *i. e.* सुपाद्, द्विपाद्, त्रिपाद् &c.; and also when the first member is used as a standard of comparison, but is a word other than हस्ति &c.; P. V. 4. 138-140; *e. g.* व्याघ्रपाद्. The nom. pl. of पाद is often added to names of persons or titles of address to show great respect or veneration ; मुग्धं तु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6 ; जीवत्सु तातपादेषु 1. 19 ; देवपादानां नास्माभिः प्रयोजनं Pt. 1 ; so एवमाराध्यपादा आज्ञापयंति Prab. 1 ; so कुमारिलपादाः &c. -2 A ray of light ; बालस्यापि रवेः पादाः पतंत्युपरि भूभृतां Pt. 1. 328 ; Si. 9. 34 ; R. 16. 53 (where the word has sense 1 also). -3 The foot or leg of an inanimate object, as of a bed-stead. -4 the foot or root of a tree ; as in पादप. -5 The foot of a mountain, a hill at the foot of a mountain (पादाः प्रत्यंतपर्वताः); Me. 19 ; S. 6. 16. -6 A quarter, fourth part as in सपादो रूपकः ' one and one-fourth rupee ' ; Ms. 8. 241 ; Y. 2. 174. -7 The fourth part of a stanza, a line.-8 The fourth part of a chapter or book, as of the Adhyâyas of Pāṇini, or of the Brahma Sûtras. -9 A part in general. -10 A column, pillar. -11 A foot as a measure equal to twelve Angulis. -12 The quadrant of a circle. -Comp. —अग्रं the point or extremity of the foot ; Ratn. 1. 1 -अंकः a foot-mark. —अंगदं; -दी an ornament for the foot, an anklet. —अंगुलिः -ली f. a toe. —अंगुष्ठः the great toe. -अंतः the point or extremity of the feet. —अंतरं the interval of a step, the distance of a foot. (-रे) ind. 1. after the interval of a step. -2. close or near to. —अंबु n. butter-milk containing a fourth part of water. —अंभस् n. water in which the feet (of revered persons) have been washed. —अरविंदं, -कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं a lotus-like foot. —अर्घ्यं a gift to a Brâhmaṇa or a venerable person. —आलिंदी a boat. —अवसेचनं 1 washing the feet.-2. the water used for washing the feet. —अष्ठीलः the ankle. —आघातः a kick. —आनत a. prostrate, fallen at the feet of ; Ku. 3. 8. —आवर्तः 1. a wheel worked by the feet for raising up water from a well. -2. a square foot. -आसनं a foot-stool. —आस्फालनं trampling or motion of the feet, floundering. —आहत a. kicked. —आहति f. 1. treading or trampling. -2. a kick. —उदकं, -जलं 1. water for washing the feet. -2. water in which the feet of sacred and revered persons are washed, and which is thus considered holy. —उदरः a serpent. —कटकः -कं, —कीलिका an anklet.-क्षेपः a foot-step. —गंडीरः a morbid swelling of the legs and feet. —ग्रंथिः the ankle. —ग्रहणं seizing or clasping the feet (as a mark of respectful salutation); Ku. 7. 27. —चतुरः, -चत्वरः 1. a slanderer.-2. a goat -3. the fig tree -4. a sand-bank -5. hail. —चापल्यं shuffling of the feet. —चारः 1. going on foot, walking ; यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी Me. 60 ' if Gauri should walk on foot ' ; R. 11. 10. -2. the daily position of the planets.-चारिन् a. 1. walking or going on foot. -2. fighting on foot. (-m.) 1. a pedestrian. -2. a foot-soldier. —जः a Sûdra. —जलं butter-milk mixed with one-fourth of water. —जाहं the tarsus. —तलं the sole of the foot. —त्रः, -त्रा, -त्राणं a boot or shoe. -दारी -दारिका chap in the feet. —दाहः a

burning sensation in the feet. —धावनिका sand used for rubbing the feet.-नालिका an anklet.-न्यासः movement of the feet ; M. 2. 9. —पः 1. a tree ; गिरस्तपादपे देश एरंडोऽपि द्रुमायते H. 1. 69 ; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्तीव्रमुष्णं S. 5. 7. -1. a foot-stool (-पा)a shoe. °खंडः, -डं a grove of trees. °रुहा a climbing plant. —पद्धतिः f. a track. —पालिका an anklet. —पाशः 1. a foot rope for cattle. -2. an anklet of small bells &c. (-शी) 1. a fetter. -2. a mat. -3. a creeper. —पीठः -ठं a foot-stool ; R. 17. 28 ; Ku. 3. 11. —पीठिका 1. a vulgar trade (as that of a barber). -2. white stone. —पूरणं 1. filling out a line. -2. an expletive; तु पादपूरणे भेदे समुच्चयेऽवधारणे Visva. —प्रक्षालनं washing the feet. —प्रणामः prostration (at the feet). —प्रतिष्ठानं a foot stool. —प्रधारणं a shoe. —प्रहारः a kick. —बंधनं 1. a chain, fetter. -2. a stock of cattle. —भागः a quarter. —मुद्रा a foot-print. —मूलं 1. the tarsus. -2. the sole of the foot. -3. the heel. -4. the foot of a mountain. -5. a polite way of speaking of a person; देवपादमूलमागताहं K. 8. —रक्षः 1. a shoe. -2. a foot-guard. —रक्षणं 1. a cover for the feet. -2. a leather boot or shoe. —रजस् n. the dust of the feet. —रज्जुः f. a tether for the foot of an elephant. —रथी a shoe, boot. —रोहः,-रोहणः the (Indian) fig tree. —वंदनं saluting the feet. —वल्मीकः elephantiasis.—विरजस् f. a shoe, boot. (-m.) a god. —शाखा a toe. -शैलः a hill at the foot of a mountain. —शोथः swelling of the foot. —शौचं cleaning the feet by washing, washing the feet ; Pt. 1. 172, —सेवनं, -सेवा 1. showing respect by touching the feet. -2. service. —स्फोटः ' cracking of the feet', chilblain. —हत a kicked. —हर्षः numbness of the feet after pressure upon the crural nerves. —हीनात् ind. 1. without division or transition. -2. all at once.

पादविकः A traveller.

पादात् m. A foot-soldier, a footman.

पादातः A foot-soldier ; Si. 18. 4. —तं Infantry.

पादातिः, पादातिकः, पादाविकः A foot-soldier.

पादिक a. (की f.) Amounting to a quarter or fourth ; पादिकं शतं 25 per cent.

पादिन् a. 1 Footed, having feet. -2 Having four parts, as a stanza. -3 Receiving or entitled to a fourth part. —m. 1 An amphibious animal. -2 An heir to a fourth part of an estate.

पादिनः A fourth part.

पादुक a. (का-की f.) Going on foot. —का A wooden-shoe, sandal ; व्रज भरत गृहीत्वा पादुके त्वं मदीये Bk. 3. 56 ; R. 12. 17. -Comp. —कारः a shoemaker.

पादू f. A shoe. -Comp. —कृत् m. a shoe-maker.

पाद्य a. [पादार्थं पाद-यत्] Belonging to the foot. —द्यं Water for washing the feet ; पादयोः पाद्यं समर्पयामि.

पादक्रमिकः One knowing or reading the पदक्रम q. v.

पादरकः The rib of a boat.

पादालिंदः, दा-दी A boat.

पानं [पा-ल्युट्] 1 Drinking, quaffing, kissing (a lip.) ; पयःपानं ; देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Gît. 10. -2 Drinking spirituous liquors ; Ms. 7. 53, 9. 13, 12. 45. -3 A drink, beverage in general ; Ms. 3. 227 ; Pt. 1. 389. -4 A drinking vessel. -5 Sharpening, whetting. -6 Protection, defence. -7 A canal. —नः 1 A distiller. -2 Breath, expiration. -Comp. —अगारः, -आगारः -रं a tavern. —अत्ययः hard drinking. —गोष्ठिका, -गोष्ठी 1. a drinking party. -2. a dram-shop, tavern. —प a. drinking spirituous liquors. —पात्रं, -भाजनं, -भांडं a drinking vessel, a goblet. —भूः, -भूमिः, -भूमी f. a drinking room ; R. 7. 49 ; 19. 11. —मंडलं a drinking party. —रत a. addicted to drinking. —वणिज् m. vendor of spirits. —विभ्रमः intoxication. —शौंडः a hard drinker.

पानकं A drink, beverage, potion.

पानिकः A vendor of spiritual liquors, a distiller.

पानिलं A drinking vessel, goblet.

पानीय a. [पा कर्मणि-अनीयर्] 1 Drinkable. -2 To be protected or preserved. —यं 1 Water. -2 A drink, potion, beverage. -Comp. काकिका a cormorant. —नकुलः an otter. —चूर्णिका sand. —शाला, -शालिका a place where water is distributed to travellers ; cf. प्रपा.

पांथः [पंथानं नित्यं गच्छति अण् पंथादेशः] 1 A traveller, a way-farer; रे पांथ विह्वलमना न मनागपि स्याः Bv. 1. 37. -2 The sun.

पाप [पाति रक्षत्यस्मादात्मानं, पा-अपादाने प ; Un. 3. 23] 1 Evil, sinful, wicked, vicious ; पापं कर्म च यत् परैरपि कृतं तत्तस्य संभाव्यते Mk. 1. 36 ; Bg. 6. 9. -2 Mischievous, destructive, accursed ; पापेन मृत्युना गृहीतोऽस्मि M. 4. -3 Low, vile, abandoned ; Ms. 3. 52 ; 4. 171. -4 Inauspicious, malignant, foreboding evil ; as in पापग्रह. —पं 1 Evil, bad fortune or state ; पापं पापाः कथयथ कथं शौर्यराशेः पितुर्मे Ve. 3. 6 ; शांतं पापं ' may the evil be averted ', 'god forbid' (often used in dramas).-2 Sin, crime, vice, guilt ; अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37 ; Ms. II. 231 ; 4. 181 ; R. 12. 19. —पं ind. Badly, sinfully, wrongly. —पः A wretch, sinful person, wicked or profligate person. -Comp.—अधम a. exceedingly wicked, vilest. —अनुवसित a. sinful. —अपनुत्तिः f. expiation.—अहः an unlucky day. —आख्या one of the seven divisions of the planetary courses. —आचार a. following evil or sinful courses, leading a sinful life, vicious, wicked. —आत्मन् a. evil-minded, sinful, wicked. (-m.) a sinner. —आरंभ a. wicked, villainous, committing murderous deeds ; Mâl. 5. 24. —आशय, -चेतस् a. evil-intentioned, wicked-minded. —कर, -कारिन्, -कृत् &c. a. sinful, a sinner villain. —क्षयः removal or destruction of sin. —ग्रहः a planet of evil or malignant aspect, such as Mars, Saturn, Râhu or Ketu. —घ्न a. destroying sin, expiating. (-घ्नः) the sesamum plant. —चर्यः 1. sinner. -2 a demon. —जीव a. wicked, sinful. —दृष्टि a. evil-eyed. —धी a. evil-minded, wicked. —नापितः a cunning or vile barber. —नाशन a. destroying or expiating sin. (-नः) 1. N. of Siva -2, of Vishnu. (-नं) expiation. atonement. —निरति a. wicked, sinful. —पतिः a paramour. —पुरुषः a villainous person. —फल a. evil, inauspicious. —बुद्धि, -भाव, -मति a. evil-minded, wicked, depraved. —भक्षणः N. of Kâlabhairava. —भाज् a. sinful, a sinner ; Ku. 5. 83. —मित्रं a bad counsellor or friend. —मुक्त a. freed from sin, purified. —मोचन-विनाशन destruction of sin. —योनि a. low-born. (-निः f.) vile birth, birth in an inferior condition. —रोगः 1. any bad disease. -2. small-pox. —लोक्य a. 1. infernal. -2. belonging to the wicked. —वशी. वस् a. 1. inverted. -2. confused. (-m.) inversion, confusion. —शील a. prone to evil, wicked by nature, evil-minded. —संकल्प a. evil minded wicked. (—ल्पः) a wicked thought. —हन् a. destroying sin ; Ms. 7. 25. —पापक a. Bad, sinful, wicked. —कः 1 A wicked person. -2 A inauspicious planet. —कं Sin, crime.

पापर्द्धिः f. Hunting, chase.

पापल a. Imparting or incurring sin. —लं A kind of measure.

पापिन् a. (नी f.) Sinful, wicked, bad. —m. A sinner.

पापिष्ठ *a.* Most sinful, worst, very wicked (superl. of पाप q. v.)

पापीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) Worse, more vile or wicked (compar. of पाप q. v.).

पाप्मन् *a.* 1 Hurtful, injurious. -2 Sinful. —*m.* 1 Sin, crime wickedness, guilt; मया गृहीतनामानः स्पृश्यंत इव पाप्मना U. 1. 48; 7. 20; Mâl. 5. 26; Ms. 6. 85. -2 Evil, bad fortune or state.

पामन् *m.* A kind of skin-disease, scab. -Comp. —घ्नः sulphur.

पामन *a.* Diseased with scab.

पामर *a.* (रा-री *f.*) [पामन् र] 1. Diseased with scab, scabby. -2 Vile, wicked. -3 Low, vulgar, base. -4 Foolish, stupid. -5 Poor, helpless; Ud. D. 5. —रः 1 A fool, an idiot; वल्गंति चेत्पामराः Bv. 1. 72. -2 A wicked or low man. -3 One engaged in the most degrading occupation.

पामा See पामन् above. -Comp.—अरिः sulphur.

पार्यं Water.

पायक *a.* Drinking.

पायनं Giving or causing to drink. —ना 1 Causing to drink. -2 Watering, moistening. -3 Sharpening, whetting.

पायिन् *a.* Drinking.

पाय्य *a.* Low, vile, contemptible. —य्यं 1 Water. -2 Drinking. -3 Protection. -4 A measure (परिमाण) -5 Practice, profession.

पायस *a.* (सी *f.*) [पयसो विकारः अण्] Made of water or milk. —सः, -सं 1 Rice boiled in milk; Ms. 3. 271. 5. 7; Y. 1. 173. -2 Turpentine. -3 An oblation of milk, rice, and sugar. —सं 1 Milk. -2 Ambrosia, nectar.

पायसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Fond of boiled milk.

पायिकः A foot-soldier.

पायुः The anus; पायूपस्थं Ms. 2. 90, 91; Y. 3. 92.

पारः, -रं [परं तीरं पत्येव अण्, पृ-घञ्] 1 The further or opposite bank of a river or ocean; पारं दुःखोदधेर्गंतुं तर यावन्न भिद्यते Sânti. 3. 1; विरहजलधेः पारमासादयिष्ये Pad. D. 13; H. 1. 204. -2 The further or opposite side of anything; Ku. 2. 58. -3 The end or extremity of anything; furtherest or concluding limit; Ve. 3. 25. -4 The fullest extent, the totality of anything; स पूर्वजन्मांतरदृष्टपाराः स्मरन्निव R. 18. 50; (पारं गम्, -इ, -या 1. to cross over, surmount, get over; Pt. 2. 6. -2. to accomplish, fulfil; as in: प्रतिज्ञायाः पारं गतः. -3. to master fully, become proficient in; सकलशास्त्रपारं गतः Pt. 1; पारं नी 'to bring to a close'). —रः Quick-silver. (पारे meaning 'on the other side of,' 'beyond' sometimes enters into comp.; *e. g.* पारगंग पारेसमुद्रं beyond the Ganges or the ocean), -Comp. —अपारं. -अवारं both banks, the nearer and further bank. (—रः) the sea, ocean; शोकपारावारमुत्तरितुमशक्नुवती Dk. 4; Bv. 4. 11. —अयणं 1. going across. -2 reading through, perusal, thorough study. -3. the whole, completeness or totality of anything; as in व्याकरणपारायणं, मंत्रपारायणं &c. —अयणी 1. N. of the goddess Sarasvatî. -2. considering, meditation. -3. an act, action. -4. light. —काम *a.* desirous of going to the other end. —ग *a.* 1. crossing over, ferrying across.-2 one who has gone to the end of, one who has completely mastered anything, completely familiar or conversant with (with gen. or in comp.); Ms. 2. 148; Y. 1. 111. -3. profoundly learned. (-गं) keeping, fulfilling. —गत, -गामिन् *a.* one who has gone to the other side or shore (—तः) a Jaina. —दर्शक *a.* 1. showing the opposite bank. -2. transparent. —दृश्वन् *a.* 1. far-seeing, wise, prudent. -2. one who has seen the other side of anything, one who has completely mastered or has become familiar with anything; श्रुतिपारदृश्वा R. 5. 24.

पारक *a.* (की *f.*) [पृ-ण्वुल्] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Carrying over, saving, delivering. -3 Pleasing, satisfying.

पार्य *a.* Ved. 1 Being on the other bank or side. -2 Last, final. -3 Upper. -4 Decisive. -5 Effectual. —र्यं 1 End. -2 Decision.

पारे *ind.* On the other side of; पारेश्मशानं सरित् Mâl. 5. 19; see पार above

पारक्य *a.* Alien, belonging to another. -2 Intended for others. -3 Hostile, inimical. -4 Useful in the next world. —क्यः An enemy; adversary. —क्यं Doing anything for future happiness (परलोकसाधन); pious conduct.

पारग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Alien, hostile, inimical.

पारज *m.* Gold.

पारजायिकः An adulterer.

पारटीटः —नः A stone or rock.

पारण *a.* [पृ-भावे ल्युट्] Carrying across, bringing over. -2 Saving, delivering, —णः 1 A cloud. -3 Satisfaction. —णं 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling. -2 Reading through, perusal. -3 Eating after a fast, concluding a fast. -4 The complete text of a book. —णा Eating after a fast, concluding a fast; काय चक्षुषी पारणां Vh. 1; R. 2. 39, 55, 70. -2 Eating (in general); Ku. 5. 22; (अभ्यवहारकर्म Malli.).

पारणीय *a.* capable of being completed or finished.

पारय *a.* 1 Adequate, fit for, appropriate. -2 Satisfying.

पारयति-ते Den. U. 1 To be able. -2 To bring or lead over; see पृ *caus.* also.

पारतः Quick-silver.

पारतंत्रिक *a.* Enjoined by the religious treatises of another.

पारतंत्र्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to the next world. -2 Useful in the future life.

पारत्र्यं Reward in a future life (परलोकफल); Ms. 2. 236.

पारदः Quick-silver; निदर्शनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82. —दाः *m.* pl. N. of a barbarous tribe; see Ms. 10. 44.

पारदारिकः An adulterer (intriguing with the wife of another); Y. 2. 295.

पारदार्य Adultery, intriguing with another's wife; Ms. 11. 60; Y. 3. 235.

पारदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Foreign, outlandish. —कः 1 A foreigner. -2 A traveller.

पारदेश्य *a.* (श्यी *f.*) Belonging to a foreign country, foreign. —श्यः 1 A foreigner. -2 A traveller.

पारभृतं A present (perhaps a misreading for प्राभृत.)

पारमहंस्य *a.* Relating to a 'Paramahamsa,' or a religious man who has subdued all his senses. —स्यं Most sublime asceticism or meditation. -Comp. —परि *ind.* relating to such asceticism.

पारमार्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [परमार्थाय हितं ठक्] 1 Relating to परमार्थ or the highest truth or spiritual knowledge. -2 Real, essential, truly or really existent; सत्ता त्रिविधा पारमार्थिकी, व्यावहारिकी, प्रातीतिकी च Vedânta. -3 Caring for truth, loving truth or right; न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 342. -4 Excellent, supremely good, best.

पारमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Supreme, best. chief, principal.

पारमित *a.* 1 Gone to the opposite bank or side. -2 Crossed, traversed. -3 Transcendent.

पारमेष्ट्यं 1 Supremacy, highest position. -2 Royal insignia.

पारंपरिण *a.* (णी *f.*) [परंपरायाः आगतः खञ्] Handed down from father to son, hereditary, ancestral.

पारंपरीय *a.* Handed down, traditional, hereditary.

पारंपर्य [परंपरैव स्वार्थे ष्यञ्] 1 Hereditary succession, continuous order. -2 Traditional instruction, tradition. -3 Intermediation. -Comp. —उपदेशः traditional instruction, tradional regarded by the Paurâṇikas as a प्रमाण or proof.

पारयिष्णु *a.* 1 Pleasing, gratifying. -2 Able to go to the end of or accomplish anything.

पारलोक्य *a.* Relating to the next world.

पारलौकिक *a.* (की *f.*) [परलोकाय हितं ठक् द्विपदवृद्धिः] Relating to or useful in the next world ; धर्म एको मनुष्याणां सहायः पारमार्थिकः (लौकिकः) Mb. ; N. 4. 92. —कं Obsequies, funeral rites ; Mu. 1.

पारवतः A pigeon.

पारवश्यं Dependence, subjection, subservience.

पारशव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Made of iron. -2 Relating to or derived from an axe. —वः 1 Iron. -2 The son of a Brâhmaṇa by a Sûdra woman ; यं ब्राम्हणस्तु शूद्रायां कामादुत्पादयेत्सुतं । स पारयन्नेव शवस्तस्मात्पारशवः स्मृतः Ms. 9. 178 ; or परं शवात् ब्राम्हणस्यैव पुत्रः शूद्रापुत्रं पारशवं तमाहुः Mb. -3 An adulterine, a bastard.

पारश्वधः, पारश्वधिकः A man armed with an axe, halbert-man.

पारस *a.* (सी *f.*) Persian.

पारसिकः 1 Persia. -2 = पारसीक 2. q. v.

पारसी The Persian language.

पारसीकः 1 Persia. -2 A Persian horse. —काः (*m.* pl.) The Persian ; पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60.

पारस्करः 1 N. of a certain district. -2 N. of a sage, the author of the Gribya Sutras.

पारस्त्रैणेयः An adulterine, a bastard (born from another's wife परस्त्री).

पारस्यकुलीन *a.* born in the family of another (as in adopted son).

पारहंस्य *a.* Relating to an ascetic who has subdued all his senses.

पारा N. of a river ; तदुत्तिष्ठ पारासिंधुसंभेदमवगाह्य नगरीमेव प्रविशावः Mâl. 4, 9. 1.

पारापतः A pigeon.

पारापारीण See पारावारीण.

परायणिकः 1 A lecturer, reader of the Purânas or mythological works. -2 A pupil, scholar.

पारावतः 1 A pigeon, turtle-dove, dove ; पारावतः खरशिलाकणमात्रभोजी कामी भवत्यनुदिनं वद कोत्र हेतुः Bh. 3. 154 ; Me. 38. -2 A monkey. -3 A mountain. -Comp. —अंघ्रिपिच्छः a kind of pigeon. —घ्नी N. of the river Sarasvatî.

पारावारीण *a.* 1 One who goes to both sides. -2 Completely conversant with.

पाराशरः, पाराशर्यः An epithet of Vyâsa, son of Parâsara.

पाराशरिः 1 An epithet of *S*uka. -2 N. of Vyâsa.

पाराशरिन् *m.* 1 A religious mendicant. -2 Particularly; such religious mendicants or ascetices as study the *S*ârîra Sûtras of Vyâsa (pl.).

परिकांक्षिन् *m.* A contemplative saint, an ascetic who devotes himself to abstract meditation.

पारिकुटः Ved. A servant.

पारिक्षतः A patronymic of Janamejaya, great-grandson of Arjuna, and son of Parikshit.

पारिखेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Surrounded by a ditch.

पारिग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Situated round a village.

पारिजातः, पारिजातकः [पारमस्यास्तीति पारी समुद्रस्तत्र जातः, तस्य समुद्रात्पन्नत्वात्] 1 N. of one of the five trees of Paradise (said to have been produced at the churning of the ocean and come into the possession of Indra, from whom it was wrested by Krishṇa and planted in the garden of his beloved Satyabhâmâ); कल्पद्रुमाणामिव पारिजातः R. 6. 6, 10.11; 17. 7. -2 The coral tree. -3 Fragrance.

पारिणाय्य *a.* (य्यी *f.*) 1 Relating to marriage. -2 Obtained on the eccasion of marriage. —य्यं 1 Property received by a woman at the time of marriage; मातुः पारिणाय्यं स्त्रियो विभजेरन् Vasishṭh. a. -2 Marriage settlement.

पारिणाह्यं Household furniture and utensils ; Ms. 9. 11.

पारितथ्या A string of pearls for binding the hair.

पारितोषिक *a.* (की *f.*) [परितोषः प्रयोजनमस्य ठञ्] Pleasing, gratifying, consolatory. —कं A present, reward ; गृह्यतां पारितोषिकमिदमंगुलीयकं Mk. 5.

पारिध्वजिकः A standard bearer.

पारिंद्रः A lion.

पारिपंथिकः A robber, highwayman.

पारिपाट्यं 1 Mode, method, manner (परिपाटि). -2 Regularity.

पारिपात्रं = पारियात्र q. v.

पारिपार्श्वं Retinue, attendants, followers.

पारिपार्श्वकः, पारिपार्श्विकः [परिपार्श्वं पार्श्वं व्याप्य वर्तते ठक्] 1 A servant or an attendant. -2 An assistant of the manager of a play, one of the interlocutors in the prologue ; प्रविश्य पारिपार्श्वकः:; तत्किमिति पारिपार्श्विक नारंभयसि कुशीलवैः सह संगीतं Ve. 1.

पारिपार्श्विका A female attendant, a chamber-maid.

पारिप्लव *a.* [परि-प्लु अच् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Moving to and fro, rolling, shaking, unsteady, tremulous; ननंद पारिप्लवनेत्रया नृपः R. 3. 11. -2 Swimming, floating; R. 13. 30 ; 16. 61. -3 Agitated, bewildered, disturbed or perplexed ; U. 4. 22. —वः A boat. —वं Restlessness, uneasiness, Mâl. 4. 3.

पारिप्लाव्यः A goose. —व्यं 1 Perplexity, uneasiness, agitation. -2 Tremour, tremulousness.

पारिबर्हः A wedding present.

पारिभद्रः 1 The coral tree. -2 The *Devadaru* tree. -3 The *Sarala* tree. -4 The *Nimba* tree.

पारिभाव्यं 1 Bail, security, surety. -2 A kind of drug.

पारिभाषिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Current, common, universally received. -2 Technical (as a word &c.).

पारिमांडल्यं An atom, a mote in a sun-beam ; the measure of an atom ; Bhâshâ P. 14.

पारिमाण्यं Circumference, compass.

पारिमित्यं Limit, limited extent or number.

पारिमुखिक *a.* (की *f.*) Being before the face, being near or present.

पारिमुख्यं Presence.

पारिया(पा)त्रः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges ; R. 18. 16 ; see कुलाचल.

पारिया(पा)त्रिकः 1 An inhabitant of the Pâriyâtra mountain. -2 The Pâriyâtra mountain itself.

पारियानिकः A travelling carriage

पारिरकः A religious mendicant, an ascetic.

पारिवित्त्यं, पारिवेत्त्यं Being unmarried while a younger brother is married.

पारिव्राजकं, पारिव्राज्यं The wandering life of a religious mendicant, asceticism.

पारिशीलः A cake (अपूप q. v.).

पारिशेष्यं That which is left over, remainder.

पारिषद a. (दी f.) Belonging to an assembly or council.–दः 1 A person present at an assembly, a member of an assembly, such as an assessor. -2 A king's companion. —दाः (m. pl.) The retinue of a god. —दं Taking part in an assembly.

पारिषद्यः One present at an assembly, a spectator.

पारिहारिक a. (की f.) 1 Taking, seizing. -2 Surrounding. —कः A maker of garlands. —की A kind of enigma or riddle.

पारिहार्यः A bracelet. —र्यं Taking, seizing.

पारिहास्यं Jest, joke, fun.

पारी 1 A rope for tying an elephant's feet. -2 A quantity of water. -3 A drinking vessel. water jar, cup. -4 A milk pail; Si. 12. 40. -5 Pollen (of flowers.).

पारीक्षितः = परीक्षित् q. v.

पारीण a. [पारं गच्छति, पार ख ञ्] 1 Being on or going over to the other or opposite side. -2 (At the end of comp.) Thoroughly versed in, well acquainted with ; त्रिवर्गपारीणमसौ भवंतमध्यासयत्नासनमेकमिंद्रः Bk. 2. 46. -3 Fulfilling, completing, accomplishing.

पारीय a. (At the end of comp.) Completely versed in or conversant with.

पारीणह्यं Household furniture or utensils.

पारींद्रः 1 A lion. -2 A large serpent, boa.

पारीरणः 1 A tortoise. -2 A stick, staff. -3 A garment (पट्टशाटक).

पारुः 1 The sun. -2 Fire.

पारुष्यं [परुषस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Roughness, ruggedness, hardness. -2 Harshness, cruelty, unkindness (as of disposition). -3 Abusive language, abuse, reproach, scurrilous language, insult ; Bg. 16. 4 ; Y. 2. 12, 72. -4 Violence (in word or deed) ; Ms. 8, 6, 72 ; 7. 48, 51. -5 The garden of Indra. -6 Aloe-wood. —ष्यः An epithet of Brihaspati.

पारेरकः A sword (?).

पारोक्ष a. (क्षी f.) Unintelligible, mysterious, secret, obscure.

पारोक्ष्यं Mystery, secrecy.

पारोवर्यं Tradition.

पार्घटं Dust or ashes.

पार्जन्य a. Belonging to rain.

पार्ण a. (र्णी f.) 1 Relating to or made of leaves, leafy. -2 Raised from leaves (as a tax).

पार्थः [पृथायाः अपत्यं अण्] 1 A metronymic of Yudhishthira, Bhîma and Arjuna, but especially of Arjuna ; Bg. 1. 25 and several other places. -2 A king. -Comp. —सारथिः an epithet of Krishṇa.

पार्थक्यं severalty, separateness, separation, singleness, variety.

पार्थवं Greatness, immensity, width.

पार्थिव a. (वी f.) [पृथिव्याः ईश्वरः इदं वा अण्] 1 Earthen, earthly, terrestrial, relating to the earth ; यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64. -2 Ruling the earth. -3 Princely, royal. —वः 1 An inhabitant of the earth. -2 A king, sovereign ; R. 8. 1. -3 An earthen vessel. -4 The body. —वं An earthly substance. -Comp. —आत्मजः, -नंदनः, -सुतः a prince, the son of a king. —कन्या, -नंदिनी, -सुता the daughter of a king, princess.

पार्थिवी 1 An epithet of Sitâ, daughter of the earth ; पार्थिवीमुद्वहद्रघूद्वहः R. 11. 45. -2 An epithet of Lakshmî.

पार्परः 1 A handful of rice. -2 Consumption (क्षयरोग). -2 Ashes -4 A filament of Kadamba. -5 N. of Yama.

पार्यंतिक a. (की f.) Final, last, conclusive.

पार्वण a. (णी f.) [पर्वणि भवः अण्] 1 Belonging or relating to a *Parvan* falling on a Parva day, such as the full-moon, new-moon &c. ; R. 11. 82 · Mu. 3. 10. -2 Waxing, increasing (as the moon) —णं The ceremony of offering oblations to all the Manes at a *Parvan.*

पार्वत a. (ती f.) [पर्वते भवः अण्] 1 Being or living on a mountain. -2 Growing on or coming from a mountain. 3 Mountainous.

पार्वतिकं A multitude of mountains, a mountain-range.

पार्वती [पर्वतस्यापत्यं स्त्री अण्] 1 N. of Durgâ, born as the daughter of the Himâlaya mountain (she was Sati in her former birth ; cf. Ku. 1. 2) ; तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बंधुप्रियां बंधुजनो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26. -2 A female cowherd. -3 An epithet of Draupadi. -4 A mountain stream. -5 A kind of fragrant earth. -Comp. —नंदनः 1 an epithet of Kârttikeya. -2. of Gaṇesa.

पार्वतीय a. (यी f.) Dwelling in a mountain. —यः 1 A mountaineer. -2 N. of a particular mountain tribe (pl.) ; तत्र जन्यं रघोर्घोरं पार्वतीयैर्गणैरभूत् R. 4. 77.

पार्वतेय a. (यी f.) [पर्वते भवं ढक्] Mountain-born. —यं Antimony.

पार्शवः A warrior armed with an axe.

पार्शुका A rib.

पार्श्व a. Near, proximate. -र्श्वः-र्श्वं [पर्शूनां समूहः] 1 The part of the body below the arm-pit, the region of the ribs ; शयने संनिषण्णैकपार्श्वां Me 89. -2 The side, flank (in general) (of animate or inanimate objects) ; पिठरं क्वथदतिमात्रं निजपार्श्वानेव दहतितरां Pt. 1. 324 -3 Vicinity. -4 Ved. A curved knife. —र्श्वः An epithet of Jina. —र्श्वं 1 A multitude of ribs. -2 A fraudulent expedient, a dishonourable means. -3 The extremity of the fore-axle of a wheel. (पार्श्वे is used adverbially in the sense of 'near to,' 'by the side of,' 'towards'; S. 7. 8 ; so पार्श्वात् 'from the side of, away, from'; पार्श्वे 'near', 'at hand', 'at the side'; न मे दूरे किंचित्क्षणमपि न पार्श्वे रथजवात् S. 1. 9. Bh. 3. 37). -Comp. —अनुचरः an attendant, a servant; R. 2. 9. —अस्थि n. a rib. —आयात a. one who has come very near. —आसन्न a. standing by the side. —उदरप्रियः a crab. —ग, -गम, -चर, -स्थित a. being close to, standing by the side of. —गः an attendant, a servant ; R. 11. 43. —गत a. 1. being at the side, being near or close to, attending upon. -2. sheltered. —चरः a servant, an attendant ; R. 9. 72 ; 14 29. —दः an attendant, a servant. —देशः the side (of the human body). —नाथः the Jaina pontiff. —परिवर्तनं 1. turning round from one side to the other in a bed. -2. N. of a festival on the eleventh day of the first half of Bhâdrapada (when Vishṇu is supposed to turn upon the other side in his sleep). —भागः the side or flank. —वक्त्रः an epithet of Mahâdeva. —वर्तिन् a. 1 being by the side, attending, waiting upon. -2. adjacent. (-m.) 1. an attendant ; R 2. 46. -2. a companion, associate ; Ku. 4. 29. —शय a. 1. sleeping on the side. -2. sleeping by the side. —शूलः -लं 1. a shooting pain in the side. -2.

pleurisy. —सूत्रकः a kind of ornament. —स्थ a. being at the side, near, close, proximate. (-स्थः) 1. a companion. -2. an assistant of a stage-manager; cf. पारिपार्श्वक.

पार्श्वकः (की f.) A swindler, pilferer, thief.

पार्श्वतस् ind. Near, at hand, by the side, close to; R. 19. 31; Pt. 1. 35.

पार्श्वतीय a. Being on or situated at the side.

पार्श्विक a. (की f.) [पार्श्वे भवः ठक्] Belonging to the side. —कः 1 A sides-man, partisan. -2 A companion, an associate. -3 A juggler. -4 One who seeks money by fraudulent means, a thief.

पार्षत a. (ती f.) Belonging to the spotted antelope; Ms. 3. 269; Y. 1. 257. —तः A patronymic of king Drupada, and of his son Dhrishṭadyumna.

पार्षती 1 An epithet of Draupadî. -2 Of Durgâ.

पार्षदः f. An. assembly.

पार्षदः [पार्षदमर्हति अण्] 1 A companion, an associate, attendant. -2 A train, retinue (of a god). -3 One present at an assembly, a spectator, an assessor.

पार्षद्यः A member of an assembly, an assessor.

पार्ष्णिः m. f. [पृष्-नि नि॰ वृद्धिः; Uṇ. 4. 52] 1 The heel; उद्वेजयत्यङ्गुलिपार्ष्णिभागान् Ku. 1. 11; पार्ष्णिप्रहार K. 119. -2 The rear of an army. -3 The back or rear in general; शुद्धपार्ष्णिरयान्वितः R. 4. 26 'with his rear cleared of foes.' -4 A kick. -5 Desire of conquering. -6 Inquiry. —f. 1 A licentious woman. -2 An epithet of Kuntî. -Comp. —ग्रहः a follower. —ग्रहणं attacking or threatening an enemy in the rear. —ग्राहः 1. an enemy in the rear. -2. a general commanding the rear of an army. -3 an ally who supports a prince; Ms. 7. 207. —घातः a kick; Ki. 17. 50. —त्रं a rear-guard, a body of forces in the rear, reserve. —वाहः an outside horse. —सारथिः a charioteer who drives one of the outside horses.

पालः [पाल्-अच्] 1 A protector guardian, keeper; as in गोपालः, क्षोणिपालः, &c. -2 A herdsman; विवादः स्वामिपालयोः Ms. 8. 5. 222, 240. -3 A king. -4 A spitting-pot. —ली A herds-man's wife. -Comp. —घ्नः a mush-room.

पालकः [पाल्-ण्वुल्] 1 A guardian, protector. -2 A prince, king, ruler, sovereign. -3 A groom, horse-keeper. -4 A horse. -5 The Chitraka tree. -6. A foster-father. -7 Protection. -8 One who maintains or observes (as a promise &c.).

पालन a. [पाल्-भावे ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Protecting, guarding &c.; Ki. 1. 1. —नं 1 Protecting, guarding, nourishing, cherishing, fostering; लब्ध° R. 19. 3; so प्रजा°, क्षिति°, &c. -2 Maintaining, observing, keeping (as a promise, vow &c.). -3 The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

पालनीय a. 1 To be protected or guarded. -2 Fit to be protected preserved or maintained. -3 To be kept or observed (as a promise, vow &c.).

पालयितृ m. A protector, guardian; R. 2. 69; 8. 32.

पालित p. p. 1 Protected, guarded, preserved. -2 Observed, fulfilled.

पालकाप्यः N. of a sage, son of Kareṇu (who first taught the science of elephants). —प्यं The science of elephants.

पालंकः 1 The olibanum tree. -2 A hawk. —की Incense.

पालक्यः -क्या Incense.

पालल a. (ली f.) Made of the powdered sesamum-seed.

पालाश a. (शी f.) [पलाश अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from the Palâsa tree. -2 Made of the wood of the Palâsa tree; Ms. 2. 45. -3 Green. —शः The green colour. -Comp. —खंडः, -षंडः an epithet of the Magadha country.

पालिः-ली f. 1 The tip of the ear; श्रवणपालिः Gît. 3. -2 The edge, skirt, margin; Bh. 3. 55. -3 The sharp side, edge or point of anything (अश्रि); Bv. 2. 3. -4 Boundary, limit. -5 A line, row; विपुलपुलकपाली Gît. 6; Si. 3. 51. -6 A spot, mark. -7 A causeway, bridge. -8 The lap or bosom. -9 An oblong pond. -10 Maintenance of a pupil by his teacher during the period of his studies. -11 A louse. -12 Praise, eulogium. -13 A woman with a beard. -14 The hip. -15 A measure of capacity (प्रस्थ). -16 A circumference. —ली A pot, boiler.

पालिका 1 The tip of the ear. -2 The sharp edge of a sword or of any cutting instrument. -3 A butter-knife.

पालित्यं Greyness of hair caused by old age, hoariness.

पालिंदः Incense.

पाल्हवा A game with twigs.

पाल्वल a. (ली f.) Coming from a pool.

पावक a. [पू-ण्वुल्] Purifying. —कः 1 Fire; पावकस्य महिमा स गण्यते कक्षवज्ज्वलति सागरेऽपि यः R. 11. 75, 3. 9; 16. 87. -2 Agni or the god of fire. -3 The fire of lightning. -4 The Chitraka tree. -5 The number 'three'. -6 A person purified by religious abstraction, saint, sage. -7 Good conduct or behaviour. -8 N. of Varuṇa. —की 1 The wife of Agni. -2 Ved. N. of Sarasvatî. -Comp. —आत्मजः 1. an epithet of Kârttikeya. -2. N. of a sage called सुदर्शन.

पावकिः 1 An epithet of Kârttikeya -2 Of the sage सुदर्शन.

पावन a. (नी f.) [पू-णिच् ल्यु] 1 Purifying, freeing from sin, purificatory, sanctifying; पादास्तामभितो निषण्णहरिणा गौरीगुरोः पावनाः S. 6. 16, R. 15. 101, 19. 53; Bg. 18. 5, Ms. 2. 26; Y. 3. 307. -2 Sacred, holy, pure, purified; Ku. 5. 17. —नः 1 Fire. -2 Incense. -3 A kind of demi-god or Siddha. -4 N. of the poet Vyâsa. -5 N. of Vishṇu. —नं 1 Purifying, purification; पदनखनीरजनितजनपावन Gît. 1. -2 Penance. -3 Water. -4 Cow-dung. -5 A sectarial mark. -6 Any means of purification; U. 1. 13. -7 Atonement, expiation. -8 Incense (सिह्लक). -Comp. —ध्वनिः a conch-shell.

पावनी 1 The holy basil. -2 A cow. -3 The river Ganges.

पावमानी An epithet of particular Vedic hymns.

पावरः The side of a die which is marked with two points; or a particular throw of this die; पावरपतनाच्च शोषितशरीरः Mk. 2. 8.

पाशः [पश्यते बध्यतेऽनेन, पश्-करणे घञ्] 1 A cord, chain, fetter, noose; पादाकृष्टव्रततिवलयासंगसंजातपाशः S. 1. 33; बाहुपाशेन व्यापादिता Mk. 9; R. 6. 84 -2 A snare, trap or net for catching birds and beasts. -3 A noose used as a weapon (as by Varuṇa); Ku. 2. 21. -4 A die, dice; Malli. on R. 6. 18. -5 The edge or border of anything woven. -6 (At the end of comp.) पाश expresses (a) contempt or depreciation; as in छात्रपाशः a bad pupil; वैयाकरण°, भिषक्° &c. (b) beauty or admiration; as in सेवोष्ठमुद्रा स च कर्णपाशः U. 6. 27 (c) abundance, mass, or quantity (after a word signifying 'hair'); as in केशपाश q. v. -Comp. —अंतः the back of a garment. —क्रीडा gambling, playing with dice. —धरः, -पाणिः an epithet of Varuṇa. —बद्ध a. entrapped, caught in a snare or net, noosed. —बंधः a noose, snare, halter. —बंधकः a bird-catcher. —बंधनं a snare. —भृत् m. 1. an epithet of Varuṇa; R. 2. 9. -2 one armed

with a noose. —रज्जुः *f.* a fetter, rope. —हस्तः 'holding a noose in hand', an epithet of Varuṇa.

पाशकः 1 A die, dice. -2 (At the end of comp) A snare, trap ; as in कंठ° &c. -Comp. —पीठं a gambling house or table.

पाशनं 1 A noose, snare, net, sling. -2 A cord, lash. -3 Ensnaring, entrapping.

पाशयति Den. P. To bind, fettor.

पाशिकः A bird-catcher.

पाशित *a.* Bonnd, ensnared, fettered.

पाशीकृत *a.* 1 Chained, fettered. -2 Snared.

पाशिन् *m.* [पाशोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 An epithet of Varuṇa. -2 Of Yama. 3 A deer-catcher, fowler, trapper.

पाश्या 1 A net. -2 A collection of snares or ropes (पाशानां समूहः).

पाशव *a.* (वी *f.*) [पशोरिदं अण्] Relatiug to or derived from animals. —वं A flock, herd. -Comp. -पालनं pasturage or meadow grass.

पाशुक *a.* Ved. Belonging to cattle or a sacrificial animal.

पाशुपत *a.* (ती *f.*) [पशुपतेरिदं अण्] Coming from or relating or sacred to Pasupati. —तः 1 A follower and worshipper of *S*iva. -2 A follower of the doctrines of Pasupati. —तं Tne Pâsupata doctrines ; (for the Pâsupata doctrines, see Sarva. S.). -Comp. —अस्त्रं N. of a missile presided over by पशुपति or *S*iva (which Arjuna acquired from *S*iva).

पाशुपाल्यं The breeding or rearing of cattle, a herdsman's occnpation.

पाशुबंधकः A sacrifice. —का The sacrificial altar.

पाश्चात्य *a.* [पश्चाद्भवः त्यक्] 1 Hinder. -2 Western ; R. 4. 62. -3 Posterior, later.-4 Subsequent.—त्यं The hinder part.

पाश्या See under पाश.

पाषंड *a.* Impious, heretical. —डः A heretic,an unbeliever, a hypoorite, Ms. 5. 90 ; 9. 225. —डः -डं Heresy.

पाषंडकः, पाषंडिन् *m.*, पाखंडिकः A heretic, a religious hypocrite; Y. 1. 130 ; 2. 70.

पाषाणः [पिनष्टि पिष् संचूर्णने आनच् पृषो० Tv.] A stone. —णी 1 A small stone nsed as a weight. -2 A spear. -Comp. -गर्दभः a hard swelling on the maxillary joint.-चतुर्दशी N.of a festival on the 14th day of the month of Mârgasirsha, in honour of Gaurî. —दारकः, -दारणः a stone-cntter's chisel. -संधिः a cave or chasm in a rock. —हृदय *a.* stone-hearted, cruel, relentless.

पास्त्य *a.* Ved.Dwelling in a house.

पि 6 P. (पियति) To go, move.

पिंस् 1 P., 10 U. (पिंसति, पिंसयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

पिकः The (Indian) cuckoo; कुसुमशरासनशासनवंदिनि पिकनिकरे भज भावं Gît. 11. or उन्मीलंति कुहूः कुहूरिति कलोत्तालाः पिकानां गिरः Gît. 1. -Comp. —आनंदः, -बांधवः the Spring. —बंधु -रागः, -वल्लभः the among tree.

पिक्कः 1 An elephant twenty years old.-2 A young elephant in general.

पिंग *a.* [पिंज्-वर्णे अच् न्यंकु० कुत्वम्]. Reddish-brown, tawny, yellow-red ; अंतर्निविष्टामलपिंगतारं (विलोचनं) Ku. 7. 33. —गः 1 The tawny colour. -2 A bnffalo. -3 A rat. —गा 1 Turmeric. -2 Saffron. -3 A kind of yellow pigment. -4 An epithet of Durgâ.-5 A bow-string. —गं A young animal. -Comp. —अक्ष *a.* having reddish-brown eyes, red-eyed. (-क्षः) 1. an ape. -2. an epithet of *S*iva. —ईक्षणः an epithet of *S*iva. —ईशः an epithet of fire. —कपिशा a species of cock roach. —चक्षुस् *m.* a crab. —जटः an epithet of *S*iva. —सारः yellow orpiment. —स्फटिकः 'yellow crystal,' a kind of gem (गोमेद).

पिंगल *a.* [पिंग-सिध्मा० लच्, पिंग ला-ति, ला-क वा Tv.] Reddish-brown, yellowish, brown, tawny ; R. 12. 71; Ms. 3. 8. —लः 1 The tawny colour. -2 Fire. -3 A monkey. -4 An ichnenmon. -5 A small owl. -6 A kind of snake. -7 N. of an attendant on the sun. -8 N. of one of Kubera's treasures. -9 N. of a roputed sage, the father of Sanskrit prosody, his work being known as पिंगलच्छंदःशास्त्र ; छंदोज्ञाननिधिं जघान मकरो वेलातटे पिंगलं Pt. 2. 33. —लं 1 Brass. -2 Yellow orpiment. —ला 1 A kind of owl. -2 The Sisu tree (शिंशपा). -3 A kind of metal. -4 A particnlar vessel of the body. -5 The female elephant of tho south. -6 N. of a courtezan who becamo remarkable for her piety and virtuous life ; (the Bhâgavata mentions how she and Ajamila were delivered from the trammels of the world). -Comp. —अक्षः an epithet of *S*iva. —लोहं brass.

पिंगलिका 1 A kind of crane. -2 A kind of owl.

पिंगलित *a.* Made reddish-brown, become tawny.

पिंगाशः 1 The headman or proprietor of a village. -2 A kind of fish. —शं Virgin gold. —शी The Indigo plant.

पिचंडः-डं, पिचिंडः-डं 1 The belly. -2 A limb of an animal.

पिचंडकः A glutton (औदरिक).

पिचं(चिं)डिन्- (क-ल) *a.* Big-bellied, corpnlent.

पिचिंडिका 1 The calf of the leg. -2 The instep ; (also पिचंडिका in these senses.)

पिचुः [पच्-उ पृषो° Tv.] 1 Cootton. -2 A kind of weight,a Karsha(equal to two tolas). -3 A kind of leprosy. -4 A kind of grain. -Comp. —तुलं cotton. —मंदः, मर्दः the *Nimba* tree; *S*i. 5. 66.

पिचव्यः The cotton plant.

पिचुलः 1 Cotton. -2 A kind of cormorant or sea-crow.

पिच्च् 10 U. (पिच्चयति-ते) To cnt, divide.

पिच्चट *a.* Pressed flat. —टः Inflammation of the eyes, ophthalmia. —टं 1 Tin. -2 Lead.

पिच्चा A string of 16 pearls weighing a *dharana* (a particnlar measure of pearls).

पिच्चिट *a.* Pressed flat.

पिच्छ् I. 6 P. (पिच्छति) 1 To torment, trouble, afflict. -2 To hinder, obstruct. —II. 10 U. To cnt, divide.

पिच्छं [पिच्छ्-अच्] 1 A feather of a tail (as of a peacock). -2 Tho tail of a peacock ; *S*i. 4. 50. -3 The feathers of an arrow. -4 A wing. -5 A crest. —च्छः A tail in general. —च्छा 1 A sheath, covering, coat. -2 The scum of boiled rice -3 A row, line. -4 A heap, mnltitude. -5 The gum or exndation of the silk-cotton tree. -6 A plantain. -7 An armour. -8 The calf of the leg. -9 The venomous saliva of a snake. -10 A betel-nut. -11 A diseased affection of a horse's feet. -Comp. —बाणः a hawk.

पिच्छकः (At the end of comp.) A feather of a tail.

पिच्छल *a.* Slimy, slippery.

पिच्छिका The feathers of a peacock's tail tied in a bnnch, a feather-brush (used by conjurors &c.).

पिच्छिल *a.* [पिच्छ् -बा० इल] 1 Slimy, lubricous, slippery, smeary ; तरुणं सर्षपशाकं नवौदनं पिच्छिलानि च दधीनि Chand. M. 1. -2 Having a tail. —लः -ला, -लं 1 The scum of boiled rice (भक्तमंड).-2 Sauce mixed with rice-grnel. -3 Curds with oream on the

surface. -4 Broth; soup, -5 Moist split pulse. -Comp. —त्वच् *m.* the orange tree or its peel.

पिंच्छं =पिच्छ q. v.

पिंज् I. 2 A. (पिंक्ते) 1 To tinge, dye. -2 To touch. -3 adore. -4 To sound. -5 To join. -II. 10 U. (पिंजयति-ते) 1 To give. -2 To take. -3 To shine. -4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To live, dwell. -6 To hurt, injure, kill. -7 To speak. -8 To send forth a sound.

पिंज *a.* Confused, distrubed in mind. —जः 1 The moon. -2 A species of camphor. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 A heap, collection. —जं Strength, power. —जा 1 Injury, hurting. -2 Turmeric. -3 Cotton. -4 A switch.

पिंजटः The mucus or excretion of the eyes.

पिंजनं A bow-shaped instrument used for cleaning cotton.

पिंजर *a.* [पिंज्-अरच्] Reddish-yellow, tawny, gold-coloured; शिखा मद्दीपस्य सुवर्णपिंजरा Mk. 3. 17; R. 18. 40. —रः 1 The reddish-yellow or tawny-brown colour. -2 The yellow colour. —रं 1 Gold. -2 Yellow orpiment. -3 A skeleton. -4 A cage (for पंजर). -5 The ribs or the cavity formed by them, the thorax.

पिंजरकं Orpiment.

पिंजरित *a.* Coloured yellow, tinged brown.

पिंजल *a.* [पिंज्-कलच्] 1 Overcome with grief or terror, extremely confounded or perplexed. -2 Panic-struck (as an army), —लं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 The leaf of the Kusa grass. —ली Two blades of Kusa grass used in holding certain articles at a sacrifice.

पिंजालं Gold.

पिंजिका A roll of cotton from which threads are spun.

पिंजूलं Ved. 1 A bundle of grass. -2 The wick of a lamp.

पिंजूषः The wax of the ear (कर्णमल).

पिंजेटः The excretion or mucus of the eyes.

पिंजोला The rustling of leaves, rustling noise of leaves.

पिट् 1 P. (पेटति) 1 To collect or heap together. -2 To sound.

पिटः A box, basket. —टं 1 A house, hovel. -2 A roof.

पिटकः -कं 1 A box, basket. -2 A granary. -3 A pimple, pustule, small boil or ulcer; (also पिटका or पिटिका in this sense); ततः गंडस्योपरिपिटका संवृत्ता S. 2. -4 A kind of ornament on the banner of Indra. -5 A collection of writings; as विनयपिटकं. -का A small boil or pimple.

पिटक्या A multitude of boxes.

पिटाकः A basket, box.

पिट्टकं The tartar of the teeth (दंतकिट्ट).

पिठ् 1 P. (पेठति) 1 To hurt, injure, -2 To feel pain, suffer.

पिठः Affliction, distress.

पिठरः -रं A pot, pan, boiler (also पिठरी in this sense); पिठरं क्वथदतिमात्रं निजपार्श्वानेव दहतितरां Pt. 1. 324; जठरपिठरी दुष्पूरेयं करोति विडंबना Bh. 3 116. —रं A churning-stick. —रः An addition to a building shaped like a hollow vessel.

पिठरकः -कं A pot, pan. -Comp. —कपालः -लं a pot-sherd.

पिडकः-का A small boil, pimple pustule.

पिंड् 1 A., 10 U. (पिंडते, पिंडयति-ते, पिंडित) 1 To roll into a lump or ball, put to-gether. -2 To join, unite. -3 To heap or accumulate.

पिंड *a.* (डी *f.*) [पिंड्-अच्] 1 Solid (घन). -2 Compact, dense, close. -डः -डं 1 A round mass, ball, globe; as in अयःपिंडः, नेत्रपिंडः &c. -2 A lump, clod (of earth &c.). -3 A round lump of food, morsel, mouthful; R. 2. 59. -4 A ball or lump of rice offered to the Manes at obsequial ceremonis or Srâddhas; R. 1. 66; 8. 26; Ms. 3. 216; 9. 132, 136, 140; Y, 1. 159. -5 Food in general; सफलीकृतभर्तृपिंडः M. 5 'who was true to his master's salt.' -6 Livelihood, sustenance, subsistence; Ms. 3. 14. -7 Alms; पिंडपातवेला Mâl. 2. -8 Flesh, meat. -9 The fœtus or embryo in an early stage of gestation. -10 The body, corporeal frame; एकांतविध्वंसिषु मद्विधानां पिंडेष्वनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57. -11 A heap, collection, multitude. -12 The calf of the leg; Mâl. 5. 16. -13 A round button. -14 Anything round, thick, gross or solid. -15 An object in general. -16 A particular part of a house. -17 (In astr.) A sine expressed in numbers. -18 The twenty-fourth part of the quadrant or a circle. -19 The frontal sinus of an elephant or its projection. -20 A portico or shed in front of the door. -21 Incense, frank-incense. -22 (In arith.) Sum, total, amount. -23 (In geom.) Thickness. —डं 1 Power, strength, might. -2 Iron. -3 Fresh butter. -4 An army. -Comp. —अन्वाहार्य *a.* to be eaten after the funeral rice-ball has been offered to the Manes; Ms. 3. 122. —अन्वाहार्यकं a meal in honour of the Manes. —अभ्रं hail. —अयसं steel. —अलक्तकः a red dye. —अशनः, -आशः -आशकः, —आशिन् *m.* a beggar. -उदककिया an oblation of obsequial rice balls and water to the deceased. —उद्धरणं participating in funeral offerings. —गोसः gum myrrh. —तैलं, -तैलकः incense. —द *a.* 1. one who gives food, one who supplies with bread or with any other means of subsistence; श्वा पिंडदस्य कुरुते गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाटुशतैश्च भुंक्ते Bh. 2. 31. -2. one who is qualified to give the funeral rice-balls to deceased ancestors; Y. 2. 132. (-दः) 1. the nearest male relation who offers the funeral rice-ball. -2. a master, patron. —दानं 1. presentation of the obsequial rice-balls. -2. the funeral oblation made to deceased ancestors on the day of new-moon. —निर्वपणं presenting obsequial rice-balls to the Manes. —पातः giving alms; Mâl. 1. —पातिकः one who lives on alms. —पादः -पाद्यः an elephant. —पुष्पः 1. the Asoka tree. -2 the China rose. -3. the pomegranate. (-ष्पं) 1. the blossom of the Asoka tree. -2. the flower of the China rose. -3. A lotus. —भाज् *a* receiving or entitled to share in the funeral rice-ball. (-*m. pl.*) the deceased ancestors or Manes; अहो दुष्यंतस्य संशयमारूढाः पिंडभाजः S. 6. —भृतिः *f.* livelihood, means of subsistence. —मूलं, -मूलकं a carrot. -यज्ञः the presentation of the obsequial rice-balls to the deceased ancestors; Y. 3. 16. —लेपः fragments of the obsequial rice-balls which cling to the hand, (these are presented to the three ancestors immediatly preceding the great-grandfather). —लोपः 1. interruption in offering the funeral rice-balls (as the failure of issue). -2. neglect in offering the funeral rice-balls (to the deceased ancestors). —संबंधः relationship between a living person and one deceased such as is sufficiently near to qualify the former to offer the obsequial rice-ball to the latter.

पिंडकः -कं 1 A lump, ball, globe. -2 A round swelling or protuberance. -3 A lump of food. -4 The calf of the leg. -5 Incense. -6 Carrot. -7 (In astr.) A sine expressed in numbers. —कः A goblin, demon.

पिंडनं Forming globes. —नः A mound or bank.

पिंडलः 1 A bridge, cause-way. -2 A mound, ridge.

पिंडसः A beggar, a mendicant living on alms.

पिंडातः Incense.

पिंडारः 1 A religious mendicant or beggar. -2 A cow herd -3 A buffalo-herdsman. -4 The *Vikankata* tree. -5 An expression of censure.

पिंडिः डी *p.* 1 A round mass, ball. -2 The nave of a wheel -3 The calf of the leg. -4 The Asoke tree -5 The long gourd (अलाबु) -6 A house. -7 A species of palm. -8 A stool or seat. -9 A pedestal for the image of a deity. -Comp. —पुष्पः the Asoka tree. —लेपः a kind of unguent. or 'a cake-hero,'a braggart, cowardly. -शूरः 'brave in the house.' boaster, poltroon, cotquean ; cf. गेहेनर्दिन्, गेहेशूर &c.

पिंडिका 1 A round or fleshy swelling. -2 The calf of the leg &c.; see पिंडि above.

पिंडित *a.* [पिंड्-क्त] 1 Pressed or rolled into a ball or lump. -2 Thick, lumpish -3 Heaped together, collected ; एष पिंडितोर्थः M 1 'this is the meaning on the whole'. -4 Mixed with. -5 Added, multiplied. -6 Counted, numbered. —तः Incense.

पिंडिन् *a.* 1 Receiving the funeral rice-balls (as ancestors).-2 Having a body. —*m.* 1 A beggar. -2 One who offers funeral rice-balls to the Manes.

पिंडिल *a.* 1 Having large calves. -2 Skilled in calculations. —लः 1 A bridge, cause way, mound. -2 An astronomer, a calculator of nativities.

पिंडीकृ 8 U. 1 To make into a lump, press together, unite. -2 To concentrate. -3 To identify with.

पिंडीभू 1 P. To be made into a ball or lump, become solid.

पिंडीर *a.* Sapless, insipid, arid, dry. —रः 1 The pomegranate tree -2 Cuttle-fish-bone -3 Foam of the sea; cf. डिंडीर.

पिंडोलिः *f.* Fragments dropped from the mouth, offal, leavings of a meal.

पिण्याकः-कं 1 Oil cake. -2 Incense. -3 Saffron. -4 Asa Foetida -5 A sort of seed ground for oil ; Pt 3. 99.

पितामहः (ही *f.*) 1 A paternal grandfather -2 An epithet of Brahman. —हाः (pl) The Manes.

पितृ *m.* [पाति रक्षति, पा-तृच् नः] A father ; तेनास लोकः पितृमान् विनेत्रा R. 14. 23 ; 1. 24 ; 11 67. —रौ (du.) Parents, father and mother , जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1 ; Y. 2. 117. —रः (pl.): Fore-fathers. ancestors, fathers ; S. 6. 24. -2 Paternal ancestors taken collectively Ms. 2 151. -3 The Manes ; R. 2 16; 3. 20 : Bg 10 29 ; Ms. 3. 81, 192. -Comp. —अर्जित *a.* acquired by a father, paternal (as property). -कर्मन् *n.*, -कार्यं, -कृत्यं, क्रिया oblations or sacrifice offered to deceased ancestors, obsequial rites ; Ms. 3 252. —कल्पः performance of the S'râddha ceremony in honour of the Manes. -काननं a cemetery; R. 11 16 —कुल्या N. of a river rising in the Malaya mountain. —गणः 1. the whole body of ancestors taken collectively. -2. a class of Manes or deceased progenitors who were sons of the Prajâpati; see Ms. 3. 194–195. —गणा N of Durgâ. —गामिन् *a* devolving on, or belonging to, a father. —गृहं 1. a paternal mansion. -2. a cemetery, burial-ground. —घातकः, -घातिन् *m.* a parricide. —तर्पणं 1. an oblation to the Manes. -2 the act of throwing water out of the right hand (as at the time of ablutions) as an offering to the Manes or deceased ancestors ; Ms. 2 176. -3. sesamum. -4. gifts given at S'râddhas or funeral rites, -5. the part of the hand between the thumb and the fore finger (sacred to the Manes.) —तिथिः *f* the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). —तीर्थं 1. N. of the place called Gayâ where the performance of funeral rites, such a. S'râddhas in honour of the Manes, is held to be particularly meritorious.-2. the part of the hand between the fore finger and the thumb (considered to be sacred to the Manes). —दत्त *a.* given by a father (as a woman's peculiar property). —दानं an offering to the Manes. —दायः patrimony. —दिनं the day of new-moon (अमावास्या). —देव *a* 1. worshipping a father. -2. relating to the worship of the Manes (-वाः) the divine Manes -दैवत *a.* 1. presided over by the Manes.-2 relating to the worship of the Manes. (-तं) N. of the tenth lunar mansion (मघा). -दैवत्य *a.* belonging to the worship of the Manes. (-त्यं) a sacrifice offered to the Manes on the day called अष्टका. —द्रव्य patrimony ; Y. 2. 118 —पक्षः 1. the paternal side, paternal relationship -2, a relative by the father's side. -3. ' the fortnight of the Manes,' N. of the dark half of Bhâdrapada which is particularly appointed for the celebration of obsequial rites to the Manes. —पतिः an epithet of Yama. —पदं the world of the Manes —पितृ *m.* a paternal grandfather. —पुत्रौ (पितापुत्रौ dual) father and son (पितुःपुत्रः means 'the son of a well-known and renowned father'). —पूजनं worship of the Manes. -पैतामह *a.* (ही *f.*) inherited from ancestors ancestral, hereditary. (-हाः pl) ancestors. —प्रसूः *f.* 1. a paternal grandmother. -2 evening twilight. —प्राप्त *a.* 1. inherited from a father. -2 inherited patrimonially. —बंधुः a kinsman by the father's side ; they are पितुः पितुः स्वसुः पुत्राः पितुर्मातुः स्वसुः सुताः । पितुर्मातुलपुत्राश्च विज्ञेयाः पितृबंधवः ॥ (-धु *n.*) relationship by the father's side. —भक्त *a.* dutifully attached to a father. —भक्तिः *f.* filial duty. —भोजनं food offered to the Manes. —भ्रातृ *m.* a father's brother, paternal uncle. —मंदिरं 1. a paternal mansion -2 a cemetery. -मेधः a sacrifice offered to the Manes, obsequial offerings. —यज्ञः 1. obsequial offerings. -2 offering libations of water every day to the deceased ancestors ; it is one of the five daily Yajnas enjoined to be performed by a Brâhmaṇa; पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणं Ms.3.70; also 122, 283. —यानं the way of the Manes (to their world). —राज् *m.*, -राजः, राजन् *m* an epithet of Yama. —रूपः an epithet of S'iva. —लोकः the world of the Manes -वंशः the paternal family.-वनं a cemetery. (पितृवनेचरः 1. a demon, goblin. -2. an epithet of S'iva). —वसतिः *f* -सद्मन् *n.* a cemetery; Ku. 5. 77. —व्रतः a worshipper of the Manes. (-तं) obsequial rites —श्राद्धं obsequial rites in honour of a father or deceased ancestor. —स्वसृ *f.* (also पितृष्वसृ as well as पितुः स्वसृ or पितुःष्वसृ) a father's sister ; Ms. 2. 131. —स्वस्रीयः a paternal aunt's son. —संनिभ *a.* fatherly, paternal.—सूः 1. a paternal grandmother. 2. evening twilight. —स्थानः, -स्थानीयः a guardian (who is in the place of a father). —हत्या parricide. —हन् *m.* a parricide. —हू *m.* the right ear ; पितृहूर्दक्षिणः कर्ण उत्तरो देवहूः स्मृतः.

पितृक *a.* 1 Paternal, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Obsequial.

पितृमत् *a.* 1 Having a father. -2 Having an illustrious father. -3 Accompanied by or connected with the Manes. -4 Mentioning the Manes.

पितृवत् *a* Having a father living. —*ind.* Like a father or the Manes.

पितृव्यः 1 A father's brother, paternal uncle -2 Any elderly male relation ; Ms. 2. 130.

पित्तं Bile, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and कफ). पित्तं यदि शर्करया शाम्यति कोऽर्थः पटोलेन Pt. 1. 378. -Comp. —अतीसारः a bilious form of

piarrhœa. —अभिष्यंदः a bilious form of ophthalmia. —अरिः N. of several plants लाक्षा बर्बर &c.—उपहत a. affected by bile; दृश्यते पित्तोपहतः शशिशुभ्रं शंखमपि पीतं K. P. 10. -कोषः the gall-bladder. —क्षोभः excess or derangement of the bilious humour. —गदिन् a. bilious, affected by bile —ज्वरः bilious fever -प्रकृति a. of a bilious or choleric temperament. —प्रकोपः excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. —रक्तं plethora. -वायुः flatulence caused by the excess and vitiation of the bilious humour. —विदग्ध a impaired by bile. —शमन, -हर a. antibilious.

पित्तल a. Bilious. —लं 1 Brass. -2 A species of birch tree.

पित्र्य a [पितुरिदं प्रियं वा पितृत आगतं वा यत्] 1 Paternal, patrimonial, ancestral. -2 (a) Relating or sacred to the deceased ancestors; Ms. 2. 59 (b) Obsequial. -त्र्यः 1 The eldest brother. -2 The month of Mâgha.-त्र्या 1 The constellation called Maghâ. -2 The day of full as well as new moon. —त्र्यं 1 The lunar mansion called Maghâ. -2 The part of the hand between the fore-finger and the thumb (sacred to the Manes).

पित्सत् m A bird.

पित्सलः A road, path.

पिधा 3 U. See under धा.

पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing. -2 A sheath. -3 A wrapper, cloak. -4 A lid or top.

पिधानकं 1 A sheath, scabbard. -2 A lid.

पिधायक a. Covering, hiding, concealing.

पिहित p. p. 1 Shut, closed, barred. -2 Covered, concealed, hidden. -3 Filled or covered with; see अपिहित also. —तं A figure of speech which consists in insinuating to a person that one knows his secrets.

पिनह् 4 U. 1 To fasten, gird round, bind; अतिपिनद्धेन वल्कलेन S. 1; मद्दारमाला हरिणा पिनद्धा S 7. 2. -2 To put on. wear; Bk. 3 47. -3 To cover, envelop; कुड्मलमिव पिनद्धं पांडुपत्रोदरेण S. 1. 19.

पिनद्ध p. p. 1 Fast nd tied or put on -2 Dressed. -3 Hid, concealed. -4 Pierced, penetrated. -5 Wrapped, covered, enveloped.

पिनाकः-कं [पा रक्षणे आकन् युट् धातोरात इत्वम् Uṇ 4 15] 1 The bow of Siva. -2 A trident. -3 A bow in general. -4 A staff or stick. -5 A shower of dust. -Comp. -गोप्त, -धृक्, -धृत्, -पाणि m. epithets of Siva; Ku. 3. 10.

पिनाकिन् m. An epithet of Siva; Ku. 5. 77; S. 1. 6.

पिन्व् 1 U. (पिन्वति-ते) 1 To cause to swell or overflow. -2 To wet, moisten -3 To emit, discharge, pour forth -5 (Atm.) To swell, overflow.

पिपतिषत् m A bird.

पिपतिषु a. Being about to fall. -षुः A bird.

पिपासा Thirst.

पिपासित. पिपासिन् पिपासु a. Thirsty.

पिपीतकी The twelth day of the light half of Vaisâkha.

पिपीलः, पिपीली An ant.

पिपीलकः A large black ant.

पिपीलिकः An ant. —कं A kind of gold (said to be collected by ants)

पिपीलिका A female ant. —Comp. —परिसर्पणं the running about of ants.

पिप्पलः 1 The holy fig-tree; Y. 1. 302. -2 A nipple. -3 The sleeve of a jacket or coat. -4 A bird kept free (not confined in a cage). -लं 1 A berry in general. -2 A berry of the holy fig tree. -3 Sensual enjoyment. -4 Water.

पिप्पलिः-ली f Long pepper.

पिप्पिका The tartar of the teeth.

पिप्लुः A mark, mole freckle.

पियालः N. of a tree; Ku. 3. 31. —लं The fruit of this tree.

पिल् 10 U. (पेलयति-ते) 1 To throw cast. -2 To send, direct.-3 To incite, prompt.

पिलुः See पीलु.

पिल्ल a Blear-eyed. —ल्लं A bleared eye.

पिल्लका A female elephant.

पिश् 6 U. (पिंशति-ते) 1 To shape, fashion, form. -2 To be organis d. -3 To light, irradiate. -4 To be reduced to one's constituent parts. -5 Ved To adorn, decorate.-6 To make ready, prepare.

पिश a. 1 Free from sin. -2 Multiform.

पिशंग a. [पिश्-अङ्गच् किच्च] Reddish-brown, reddish, of a tawny colour; भस्मेव सुरं ककुभः पिशंगीः Si. 3. 33; 1. 6; Ki. 4. 3. —गः The tawny colour.

पिशंगकः An epithet of Vishṇu or his attendant.

पिशंगित a. Brown, tawny.

पिशंगिला Bell-metal.

पिशाचः [पिशितमाचामति, आ + चम् बा० ड पृषो०] A fiend, goblin, devil, spirit malevolent being; नक्तंचरानितः पिशाचोऽपि भोजनेन V. 2; Ms. 1. 37; 12. 44. —Comp. —आलयः phosphorescence. —द्रुः a kind of tree. —बाधा, -संचारः demoniacal possession. —भाषा 'the language of devils,' a gibberish or corruption of Sanskrit, one of the lowest Prâkrita dialects used in plays. —सभं 1. an assemblage of fiends. -2 pandemonium, the hall of their assembly.

पिशाचकिन् m. An epithet of Kubera, the god of wealth.

पिशाचि Ved =पिशाच q. v.

पिशाचिका 1 A she demon, a female imp -2 (At the end of comp.) Devilish or diabolical fondness for a thing; किमनया आयुधपिशाचिकया Mv. 3. 'devilish fondness for fighting'; (पिशाची is used in the same sense; तस्य खलियं यावज्जीवमायुधपिशाची न हृदयादपक्रामति B. R. 4; or कियच्चिरमियमतिनाटयिष्यति भवंतमायुधपिशाची A. R. 4.).

पिशितं [पिश् क्त; Uṇ. 3. 95.] 1 Flesh; कुत्रापि नापि खलु हा पिशितस्य लेशः Bv. 1. 105; R. 7. 50. -2 A small piece or part. -Comp —अशनः -आशः, -आशिन्,-भुज् m. 1 flesh eater, a demon, goblin; (छायाः) संध्यापयोदकपिशाः पिशिताशनानां चरंति S. 3. 27 -2. a man-eater, cannibal. -3. a wolf.

पिशुन a. [पिश्-उनन् किच्च; Uṇ. 3. 55] 1 (a) Indicating, manifesting, evincing, displaying, indicative of; शत्रूणामनिशं विनाशपिशुनः Si. 1. 75; तुल्यानुरागपिशुनं V. 2. 14; R. 1. 53-Amaru. 97. (b Memorable for, commemorating; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधनपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः Me. 48. -2 Slanderous, back biting, calumniating पिशुनजनं खलु बिभ्रति क्षितींद्राः Bv. 1. 74. -3 Betraying, treacherous. -4 Harsh, cruel, unkind.-5 Wicked, malicious, malignant. -6 Low, vile, contemptible. -7 Foolish, stupid. -नः 1 A slanderer, back-biter, tale-bearer, base-informer, traitor, calumniator; H. 1. 135, Pt. 1. 304; Ms. 3 161. -2 Cotton. -3 An epithet of Nârada. -4 A crow. -5 N. of a goblin (said to be dangerous to pregnant woman). —नं 1 Betraying. -2 Saffron.—Comp. —वचनं, —वाक्यं slander, detraction, calumny.

पिशुनयति Den. P. To indicate, show; पिशुनयति रथस्ते शीकरक्लिन्ननेमिः S. 7. 7.

पिशीलं-लकं Ved. An earthen vessel.

पिष् I. 7 P. (पिनष्टि, पिष्ट) 1 To pound, grind, pulverize, crush; अथवा भवतः प्रवर्तना न कथं पिष्टमियं पिनष्टि नः N. 2 61; 13. 19; मत्स्यंदं पिपेष Mv. 6. 45; Bk. 6. 37; 12. 18; Bv. 1. 12. -2 To hurt, injure, destroy,

kill (with gen.); क्रमेण पेष्टुं भुवनाद्विषामसि Si. 1. 40. —*Caus.* 1 To grind, pound —2 To hurt, injure. –3 To give. –4 To be strong. –5 To dwell. –II. P H., 10 U. (पेषति, पेषयति-ते) To go, move.

पिष्ट *p. p.* [पिष्-क्त] 1 Ground, powdered, crushed; Bv. 1. 12. –2 Rubbed together, squeezed or clasped (as the hands) –3 Kneaded. –ष्टं 1 anything ground, a ground substance. –2 Flour, meal; पिष्टं पिनष्टि 'he grinds flour,' *i. e.* does a useless work or a profitless repetition. –3 Lead. –Comp. —उदकं water mixed with flour. —पचनं a pan for parching flour, a boiler &c. —पशुः an effigy of a beast made with flour. —पाकभृत् *m.* a boiler. —पाचकं a boiler. —पिंडः a cake or ball of flour. —पूरः see घृतपूरः —पेषः, —पेषणं 'grinding flour', *i. e.* doing any useless work, a vain or profitless repetition. °न्यायः see under न्याय —मेहः a variety of diabetes. —वर्तिः a kind of small bail made of the flour of barley, pulse or rice. —सौरभं (pounded) sandal wood.

पिष्टक-कं 1 A cake made of the flour of any grain. –2 A baked cake, bread. –3 A disease of the eye, opacity of the cornea. —कं Pounded sesamum-seeds.

पिष्टपः—पं A division of the universe; cf. विष्टप.

पिष्टातः Scented or perfumed powder.

पिष्टिकं A cake made of rice-flour.

पिस् I. 1 P. (पेसति) To go, move. –II. 10 U. (पेसयति-ते) 1 To go. –2 To be strong. –3 To dwell. –4 To hurt, injure. –5 To give or take.

पिहित See under पिधा.

पी 4 A. (पीयते) To drink; तव वदनभवामृतं निपीय Mk. 10. 13; N. 1. 1.

पीचं The chin.

पीठं 1 A seat (a stool, chair, bench, sofa &c.); जवेन पीठादुदतिष्ठदच्युतः Si. 1. 12; R. 4. 84; 6. 15. –2 The seat of a religious student made of Kusa grass. –3 The seat of a deity, an altar. –4 A pedestal in general, basis. –5 A particular posture in sitting. –6 (In geometry) The complement of a segment. –Comp. —केलिः a male confidant, a parasite. —ग *a.* lame, crippled. —गर्भः the cavity in the pedestal of an idol. —चक्रं a carriage. —नायिका a girl of fourteen who represents Durgâ at the festival of that goddess. —भूः *f.* basis, basement. —मर्दः 1. a companion, parasite, one who assists the hero of a drama in great undertakings, *e. g.* in securing his mistress; so पीठमर्दिका 'a lady who assists the heroine in securing her lover'. –2. a dancing master who instructs courtezans in the art of dancing. —सर्प *a.* lame, crippled.

पीठकः, –कं A seat.

पीठिका 1 A seat (bench, stool). –2 A pedestal, base. –3 A section or division of a book, as the पूर्वपीठिका and उत्तरपीठिका of दशकुमारचरित.

पीड् 10 U. (पीडयति-ते, पीडित) 1 To pain, torment, harm, hurt, injure, harass, annoy, molest; नीलं चापोपपीडम्ब्रेः Bk. 15. 82; Pt. 1. 343; Ms. 4. 67, 238; 7. 29. –2 To oppose, resist. –3 To besiege (as a city). –4 To press or squeeze together, compress, pinch: कंठं पीडयन् Mk. 8; लभेत् सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; दशनपीडिताधरा R. 19. 35. –5 To suppress, destroy; Ms. 1. 51. –6 To neglect. –7 To cover with anything inauspicious. –8 To eclipse. –9 To overpower. –10 To break, violate. –11 To take away, remove. –12 To stir, agitate. –13 To cover, wrap.

पीडकः An oppressor.

पीडनं [पीड् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Paining, distressing, oppressing, inflicting pain; Ms. 9. 299; Pt. 1. 345. –2 (*a*) Squeezing, pressing; दीर्घेष्वमी नियमिताः पटमंडपेषु... Gît. 10: ... Ch. P. 44. (*b*) Pressure; Mâl. 9. 38. –3 An instrument for pressing. –4 Taking, holding, seizing: as in करपीडन or पाणिपीडन q. v. –5 Laying waste, devastation. –6 Threshing corn. –7 An eclipse; as in ग्रहपीडन q. v. –8 Suppressing sounds, a fault in the pronunciation of vowels.

पीडा [पीड् भावे भिदा° अङ्] 1 Pain, trouble, suffering, annoyance, molestation, agony: आश्रमपीडा R. 1. 37 'disturbance', 71; मदन° दारिद्र्य° &c. –2 Injury, damage, harm: Bg. 17. 19; Ms. 7. 169. –3 Devastation, laying waste. –4 Violation, infringement. –5 Restriction. –6 Pity, compassion. –7 Eclipse. –8 A chaplet, garland for the head. –9 A *Sarala* tree. –10 A basket. –Comp. —कर *a.* troublesome, painful. —करणं torturing.

पीडित *p. p.* [पीड्-क्त] 1 Pained, harassed, tormented, oppressed, pinched. –2 Squeezed, pressed. Mu. 2 12. –3 Espoused, held, seized; U. 7. 5. –4 Violated, broken. –5 Laid waste, devastated. –6 Eclipsed. –7 Bound, tied. –तं 1 Paining, injuring, harassing. –2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —तं *ind.* Fast, closely, firmly.

पीत *a.* [पा-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Drunk, quaffed; धनाय पीतप्रतिबद्धवत्सां (गां सुमोच) R. 2. 1. –2 Steeped, soaked in, filled or saturated with.–3 Absorbed, drunk up, evaporated; Kn. 4. 44. –4 Watered, sprinkled with water; पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मास्वपीतेषु या S. 4. 8. 5 Yellow; विद्युत्प्रभारचितपीतपटोत्तरीयः Mk. 5. 2. –तः 1 Yellow colour. –2 Topaz. –3 Safflower. –4 A yellow pigment prepared from cow's urine. —तं 1 Gold. –2 Yellow orpiment. –Comp. –अब्धिः an epithet of Agastya. —अंबरः 1. an epithet of Vishnu; इति निगदितः प्रीतः पीतांबरोपि तथाकरोत् Gît. 12. –2. an actor. –3. a religious mendicant wearing yellow garments. —अरुण *a.* yellowish-red. (–णः) the middle of day-break. —अश्मन् *m.* topaz. —कदली a species of banana (स्वर्णकदली). —कंदं the carrot. —कावेरं 1. saffron. –2 brass. —काष्ठं yellow sanders. —गंधं yellow sandal —चंदनं 1. a species of sandal-wood. –2. saffron. –3. turmeric.–चंपकः a lamp. —तुंडः a Kârandava bird. —दारु *n.* a kind of pine or *Sarala* tree. —दुग्धा 1. a milch cow. –2. a cow whose milk has been pledged. –3. a cow tied up to be milked. –द्रुः the *Sarala* tree. —नील *a.* green. (–लः) the green-colour. —पादा a kind of bird (Mar. मैना). —पुष्पः N. of several plants. –चंपक, –कर्णिकार &c. –मणिः a topaz. —माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. —मूलकं the carrot. –यूथी yellow jasmine. —रक्त *a.* yellowish-red, orange-coloured. (–क्तं) a kind of yellow gem, the topaz. —रागः 1. the yellow colour. –2. wax. –3. the fibres of a lotus. –लोहं brass. –वालुका turmeric, —वासस् *m.* an epithet of Krishna. —सारः 1. the topaz. –2. the sandal tree. (–रं) yellow sandal-wood. —सारि *n.* antimony. —स्कंधः a hog. —स्फटिकः the topaz. —हरित *a.* yellowish-green.

पीतक *a.* Yellow. —कः The Asoka tree. —कं 1 Yellow orpiment. –2 Brass. –3 Saffron. –4 Honey. –5 Aloe-wood. –6 Sandal-wood. –7 Yellow sandal.

पीतनः 1 A species of fig-tree. (waved-leaf.). –2 The hog-plum tree. —नं 1 Yellow orpiment. –2 Saffron. –3 The *Sarala* tree.

पीतल *a.* Yellow. —लः The Yellow colour. —लं Brass.

पीतलकं Brass.

पीतिः A horse. —*f.* 1 Draught, drinking. -2 A tavern. -3 The proboscis of an elephant. -4 Going. -5 Protection (Ved.)

पीतिन् *m.* A horse.

पीतिका 1 Saffron. -2 Turmeric. -3 Yellow jasmine.

पीतुः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The chief elephant of a herd.

पीथः 1 The sun. -2 Time. -3 Fire. -4 Protection. -5 Drink. -थं 1 Water. -2 Ghee.

पीथिः A horse.

पीन *a.* [प्याय्-क्त संप्रसारणे दीर्घः] 1 Fat, fleshy, corpulent ; U. 6. 13 'strong'. -2 Plump, large, thick; as in पीनस्तनी. -3 Full, round. -4 Swollen, large, big. -5 Brawny. -6 Profuse, excessive. -Comp. —ऊधस् *f.* (पीनोध्नी) a cow with full udders. —वक्षस् *a.* full-chested, having a full bosom.

पीनसः 1 Cold affecting the nose. -2 Cough, catarrh.

पीलुः 1 A crow. -2 The sun. -3 Fire. -4 An owl. -5 Time. -6 Gold.

पीयूषः -षं [पीय्-ऊषन् Uṇ. 4, 76] 1 Nectar, ambrosia ; मनसि वचसि काये पुण्यपीयूषपूर्णाः Bh. 2. 78; इमां पीयूषलहरी G. L. 53. -2 Milk in general. -3 The milk of a cow during the first seven days after calving. -4 The first milk given by a cow after calving. -Comp. —महस् *m.*, -रुचिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -वर्षः 1. a shower of nectar. 2. the moon. -3. camphor.

पील् 1 P. (पीलति) 1 To check, obstruct, hinder. -2 To stop. -3 become stupid.

पीलकः The large black ant.

पीलुः [पील्-उ] 1 An arrow. -2 An atom. -3 An insect. -4 An elephant. -5 The stem of the palm. -6 A flower. -7 A group of palm trees. -8 A kind of tree. -9 A heap of bones. -10 The central part of the hand. —लु *n.* The fruit of the Pîlu tree. -Comp. —पत्रः the Mûrvâ plant. —पर्णी 1. a kind of drug. -2. N. of two plants. —पाकवादिन् *m.* a Vaiseshika (one who maintains the doctrine that heat acts only on the atoms of matter, as of a jar, and not on the whole body).

पीलुकः An ant.

पीव् 1 P. (पीवति). To be fat or corpulent.

पीव, पीवर, पीवस *a.* Fat, corpulent.

पीवन् *a.* (पीवरी *f.*) [प्यै-कनिप् संप्र॰ दीर्घः] 1 Full, fat, large. -2 Stout, strong. —*m.* Wind.

पीवर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) [प्यै-ष्वरच् संप्र॰ दीर्घः] 1 Fat, large, stout, fleshy, corpulent ; R. 3. 8 ; 5. 65 ; 19. 32. -2 Plump, thick. —रः A tortoise. —री 1 A young woman. -2 A cow -Comp. —स्तनी 1. a woman with fat or large breasts. -2. a cow with a large udder.

पीवा Water.

पुंस् 10 U. (पुंसयति-ते) 1 To crush, grind. -2 To pain, trouble, punish.

पुंस् *m.* [पति पा-पालने डुम्सुन् Uṇ. 4. 147] Nom पुमान्, पुमांसौ, पुमांसः; Instr. du. पुंभ्यां Voc. sing. पुमन्) 1 A male, male being : पुंसि विश्वसिति कुत्र कुमारी N. 5 110. -2 A man, human being यत्पार्थाः स पुमांल्लोके H 1. -3 Man, mankind, people; वंद्यैः पुंसां रघुपतिपदैः Me. 12. -4 A servant, an attendant. -5 A word in the masculine gender. -6 The masculine gender; पुंसि वा हरिचंदनं Ak. -7 The soul. -Comp. —अनुज *a.* (पुंसानुज) having an elder brother. —अनुजा (पुमनुजा) a girl born after the male child, *i. e.* a girl having an elder brother —अपत्यं (पुमपत्यं) a male child. —अर्थः (पुमर्थः) 1 the aim of man. -2. any one of the four ends of human existence, *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष ; see पुरुषार्थ. —आख्या (पुमाख्या) a designation of a male being. —आचारः (पुमाचारः) a usage of men. —कटिः *f.* a man's hip. —कामा a woman wishing for a husband. —कोकिलः a male cuckoo ; Ku. 3. 32. —खेटः (पुखेटः) a male plant. —गवः (पुंगवः) 1. a bull, an ox. -2. (at the end of comp.) chief best, most excellent, distinguished or pre-eminent of any class ; वाल्मीकिर्मुनिपुंगवः Râm. ; so गजपुंगवः Bh. 2. 31 ; नरपुंगवः &c. °केतुः an epithet of *Siva* ; Ku. 7. 77. —चलः (पुंश्चलः) an adulterer. —चली (पुंश्चली) a harlot, an unchaste woman ; Y. 1. 162. —चलीयः (पुंश्चलीयः) the son of a harlot. —चलू *f.* (पुंश्चलू) Ved a harlot. —चिह्नं (पुंश्चिह्नं) the characteristic of a male, the membrum virile. —जन्मन् (पुंजन्मन्) *n.* the birth of a male child. °करः, दः, °योगः a constellation under which male children are born. —दासः (पुंदासः) a male slave. —ध्वजः (पुंध्वजः) 1. the male of any species of animal. -2. a mouse. —नक्षत्रं (पुंनक्षत्रं) 1. a male asterism. -2. an asterism under which male children are born. —नागः (पुंनागः) 1. 'an elephant among men', a distinguished man. -2. a white elephant. -3. a white lotus -4. nutmeg. -5. N. of a tree called नागकेशर ; R. 4. 57. —नाटः-डः (पुंनाटः -डः) N. of a tree. —नामधेयः (पुंनामधेयः) a male. —नामन् (पुंनामन्) *a.* holding a masculine name. (-*m.*) 1. the tree called पुंनाग, -2. N. of a hell. —पुत्रः a male child. —प्रजननं the male organ of generation. —भूमन् (पुंभूमन्) *m.* a word of the masculine gender used only in the plural number : दाराः पुंभूम्नि चाक्षताः Ak. —योगः (पुंयोगः) 1. cohabitation with men. -2. reference to a male or husband ; पुंयोगे क्षत्रियी. —रत्न (पुंरत्नं) an excellent man. —राशिः (पुंराशिः) a male sign of the zodiac. —रूपं (पुंरूपं) the form of a man. —लिंग *a.* (पुंलिंग) of the masculine gender, masculine. (-गं) 1. masculine gender. -2. virility, manhood. -3. the male organ. —वत्सः (पुंवत्सः) a bull-calf. —वृषः (पुंवृषः) the musk-rat. —वेष *a.* (पुंवेष) dressed like a male, clad in male attire. —सवन (पुंसवन) *a.* 1. causing the birth of a male child (-नं) the first of the purificatory Samskâras ; it is a ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving the first signs of a living conception, with a view to the birth of a son ; R. 3. 10. -2. fœtus. -3. milk.

पुंस्त्वं 1 The characteristic of a male, virility, potency, masculineness ; यत्ना पुंस्त्वे परीक्षितः Y. 1. 55 ; कुलालपितृत्वं च कुलालजनकपुंस्त्वं Tarka K. -2 Semen virile. -3 The masculine gender.

पुंवत् *ind.* 1 Like a man ; R. 6. 20. -2 In the masculine gender.

पुक्कश *a.* (शी *f.*), पुक्कस *a.* (सी *f.*) Low, vile —शः- -सः N. of a degraded mixed caste, the offspring of a Nishâda by a *S*ûdra woman ; जातो निषादाच्छूद्रायां जात्या भवति पुक्कसः Ms. 10. 18. —शी, -सी 1 A bud. -2 The indigo plant. -3 A woman of the Pukkasa caste.

पुक्कशक *a.* Low, vile. —कः A man of the Pukkasa tribe.

पुंखः-खं [पुमांसं खनति, खन्-ड] 1 The feathered part of an arrow ; R. 2. 31 ; 3. 64 ; 9. 61. -2 A falcon, heron.

पुंखित *a.* Furnished with feathers (as an arrow).

पुंगः, -गं A heap, collection, multitude.

पुगलः The soul.

पुच्छः-च्छं 1 A tail in general ; पश्चात्पुच्छं वहति विपुलं U. 4. 27. -2 A hairy tail. -3 A peacock's tail. -4 The hinder part. -5 The end of any thing. -Comp. —अग्रं, -मूलं the tip of the tail. —कंटकः a scorpion. —जाहं the root of the tail.

पुच्छिन् *a.* Having a tail. —*m.* 1 A cock. -2 The *Arka* plant.

पुच्छटिः -टी *f.* Cracking the fingers (छोटिका).

पुंजः A heap, multitude, quantity, mass, collection ; क्षीरोदवेलेव सफेनपुंजा Ku. 7. 26 ; प्रत्यूषपुच्छति मूर्छति स्थिरतमः पुंजे निकुंजे प्रियः Git 11

पुंजयति Den. P., पुंजीकृ 8 U. To heap, collect together.

पुंजिः *f.* A heap quantity, mass. -Comp —ष्ठ *a.* heaped. (-ष्ठः) Ved. 1 a fisherman. -2. a bird-catcher.

पुंजिकः Hail.

पुंजित *a.* 1 Heaped, collected, heaped together ; U. 5. 14. -2 Pressed together.

पुट् I 6 P. (पुटति) 1 To embrace, clasp. -2 To interwine. -II. 10 U. (पुटयति-ते) 1 To be in contact with. -2 To bind together, fasten. -3 (पोटयति-ते) (*a*) To grind, reduce to powder (*b*) To speak. (*c*) To shine. III. 1 P. (पोटति) 1 To grind -2 To rub.

पुटः -टं [पुट् क] 1 A fold. -2 A hollow space, cavity, concavity ; भिन्नपत्रपुटो वनानिलः R. 9. 68, 11. 23 : 17 12 ; M. 3 9 ; अंजलिपुट, नासापुट, कर्णपुट &c. -3 A cup made of a leaf folded or doubled ; a vessel of leaves ; दुग्ध्वा पयः पत्रपुटे मदीयं R. 2. 65 ; Ms. 6. 28. -4 Any shallow receptacle. -5 The pod or capsule which envelops young shoots -6 A sheath, cover, covering. -7 An eyelid. (पुटी also in all these senses) -8 A horse's hoof. —टः 1 A casket. -2 The contracting of anything. -3 A folding of anything so as to form a cup. —टं 1 A nutmeg. -2 Two vessels joined together for medical purposes. -Comp. —उटजं a white umbrella. —उदकः a cocoa-nut —ग्रीवः 1. a pot jar, pitcher. -2 a copper-vessel. —पाकः 1. a particular method of preparing drugs, in which the various ingredients are wrapped up in leaves, and being covered with clay are roasted in the fire ; अनिर्भिन्नो गभीरत्वादन्तर्गूढघनव्यथः । पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करुणो रसः U 3 1. -2 digesting. -3. sublimiug. —भेदः 1. a town, city. -2. a kind of musical instrument (आतोद्य). -3. ' parting of the eyelids ', opening ; U. 6. 3. -4. a whirl-pool or eddy. —भेदनं a town, city ; Si. 13. 26.

पुटकं 1 A fold. -2 Any shallow cup or cavity. -3 A vessel made of a leaf. -4 A lotus. -5 Nutmeg.

पुटकिनी 1 A lotus. -2 A group of lotuses.

पुटिका Cardamoms.

पुटित *a.* 1 Rubbed, ground. -2 Contracted. -3 Stitched, sewn. -4 Split —तं The hollow of the hands.

पुटी A small piece of cloth worn over the privities ; (for other senses see पुट).

पुट्ट् 10 U. (पुट्टयति-ते) 1 To become small, decrease, diminish. -2 To be low or shallow. -3 To disregard, disrespect.

पुड् 6 P. 1 To leave, quit, abandon. -2 To dismiss. -3 To emit, send forth. -4 To discover.

पुण् 6. P. (पुणति) To be virtuous or holy, act in a virtuous manner.

पुंड् 10 U. (पुंडयति-ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

पुंड् 1 P. (पुंडति) To grind, reduce to powder, pound.

पुंडः A sign, mark.

पुंडरीकं 1 A lotus flower, especially a white lotus ; U. 6. 12, 29 ; Mâl. 9. 14. -2 A white parasol. -3 A medicine, drug. —कः 1 The white colour. -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the south-east direction; R. 18. 8 -3 A tiger -4 A kind of serpent. -5 A species of rice. -6 A kind of leprosy -7 A fever in an elephant. -8 A kind of mango tree. -9 A pitcher, water-pot. -10 Fire. -11 A (sectarial) mark on the forehead. -Comp. —अक्षः an epithet of Vishnu ; R. 18. 8. —प्लवः a kind of bird —मुखी a kind of leech,

पुंडर्यं 1 A plant, creeper. -2 A kind of medicinal plant.

पुंड्रः [पुंड्-भेदने रक्] 1 A kind of sugar cane (red variety) -2 A lotus in general -3 A white lotus. -4 A mark or line (on the fore head) made with sandal &c, sectarial mark. -5 A worm. -6 *Atimukta* creeper. —ड्राः pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants. -Comp. —केलिः an elephant.

पुंड्रकः 1 A variety of sugar-cane (red-variety). -2 A sectarial mark -3 One who lives by breeding silkworms.

पुण्य *a.* [Uṇ. 5 15] 1 Holy, sacred, pure ; जनकतनयास्नानपुण्योदकेषु आश्रमेषु Me. 1 ; पुण्यं धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33 ; पुण्यानि हि नामग्रहणान्यपि महामुनीनां किं पुनर्दर्शनानि K. 41 ; S 2. 14 ; Ms. 2. 68. -2 Good, meritorious, virtuous, righteous just. -3 Auspicious, propitious, lucky, favourable (as a day) ; Ms. 2 30, 26. -4 Agreeable, pleasing, lovely, beautiful ; प्रकृत्या पुण्यलक्ष्मीको Mv. 1. 16, 24 ; U. 4. 19 ; Ku. 5. 73 ; so पुण्यदर्शनः &c. -5 Sweet, fragrant (as odour). -6 Solemn, festive, —ण्यं 1 Virtue, religious or moral merit ; अत्युत्कटैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलमश्नुते H. 1. 81 ; महता पुण्यपुण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनौस्त्वया Sânti 3. 1 ; R. 1. 69 , N. 3. 87. -2 A virtuous or meritorious act, good or virtuous works. -3 Purity, purification. -4 A trough for watering cattle. -5 A religious ceremony, especially one performed by a wife to retain her husband's affection and to obtain a son. —ण्या The holy basil. -Comp —अनुभावः pleasing majesty or dignity ; U. 4 22. —अहं (for अहन्) a happy or auspicious day : पुण्याहं ब्रजमंगलं सुदिवसं प्रातः प्रयातस्य ते Amaru. 61. °वाचनं repeating ' this is an auspicious day ' three times at the commencement of most religious ceremonies. —आत्मन् *a.* pious, righteous. —उदयः the dawn or resulting of good fortune. —उद्यान *a.* having lovely gardens. —कर्तृ *m.* a meritorious or virtuous man. —कर्मन् *a.* doing meritorious acts, upright, righteous. (-*n.*) a meritorious act —कालः an auspicious time. —कीर्तनः, -श्रवणः N. of Vishnu. (-नं) narrating or reading Purâṇas. —कीर्ति *a* bearing a good or holy name, of auspicious fame, celebrated ; Bk. 1. 5 —कृत् *a.* virtuous meritorious. —कृत्यं a meritorious work. —क्षेत्रं 1. a holy place, place of pilgrimage. -2 ' the holy land ', N. of Aryâvarta. —गंध *a.* sweet-scented. (-धः) the Champaka tree. —गंधि *a.* fragrant. —गृहं 1 an alms-house. -2 a temple. —जनः 1. a virtuous man. -2. a demon, goblin. -3 a Yaksha ; R. 13. 60 °ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera ; अद्रुयो यत्पुण्यजनेश्वरो R. 9 6. —जित *a* won by merit or good works —तीर्थं a holy place of pilgrimage. —दर्शन *a.* 1 beautiful -2. of sacred appearance ; R. 1. 86. (-नः) the blue jay. (-नं) visiting holy shrines. —दुह् *a.* granting happiness or beatitude. —पुरुषः a man rich in moral merit, a pious man. —प्रतापः the efficacy of virtue or moral merit. —फलं the reward of good works (-लः)a grove. —भाज् *a.* blessed, virtuous, meritorious ; पुण्यभाजः खल्वमी मुनयः K. 43. —भूः, -भूमिः *f.* ' the holy-land ', *i. e.* Aryâvarta. —योगः the result of virtuous deeds done in a former life. —रात्रः 1. an auspicious night. -2. a night on which any religious ceremony is held. —लोकः heaven, paradise. —शकुनं an auspicious omen. (-नः) a bird of good omen. —शील *a.* of a virtuous disposition, inclined to pious acts, virtuous, pious, right-

sons. —श्लोक *a.* 'well-spoken of', or 'auspicious to repeat or utter the name of,' of good fame. (—कः) an epithet of Nala (of Nishadha); Yudhishṭhira, and Janârdana : पुण्यश्लोको नलो राजा पुण्यश्लोको युधिष्ठिरः । पुण्यश्लोका च वैदेही पुण्यश्लोको जनार्दनः ॥ (—का) an epithet of Sitâ and Draupadi. —स्थानं a sacred or holy place, a place of pilgrimage.

पुण्यकं 1 religious or virtuous act (such as fasting &c.).-2 A religious rite or ceremony, a festival &c -3 =पुण्ये 5 —कः N. of Vishṇu. -Comp. —व्रतं the worship of Krisṇa for a year, performed by a woman desirous of a son.

पुण्यवत् *a.* 1 Meritorious, virtuous. -2 Lucky, auspicious, fortunate. -3 Happy, blessed. -4 Pleasing, beautiful.

पुत् *n.* A particular division of Hell or the infernal regions to which childless persons are said to be condemned; see पुत्र below.-Comp.—नामन् *a.* called पुत्

पुत्तलः-ली 1 An image, idol, statue, effigy. -2 A doll, puppet. -Comp. —दहनं, -विधिः burning an effigy in place of the body of one who has died abroad or whose corpse is lost —पूजा idolatry.

पुत्तलकः, पुत्तलिका A doll &c.

पुत्तिका 1 A small kind of bee. -2 The white ant.

पुत्रः 1 A son ; (the word is thus derived :— पुन्नाम्नो नरकाद्यस्मात्त्रायते पितरं सुतः । तस्मात्पुत्र इति प्रोक्तः स्वयमेव स्वयंभुवा ॥ Ms. 9. 138; the word, therefore, should be strictly written पुत्त्रः). -2 A child, the young one of an animal. -3 A dear child (a term of endearment in addressing young persons). -4 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind as in असिपुत्रः, शिलापुत्रः &c.) —त्रौ (du.) A son and daughter. -Comp. —अन्नादः 1 one who lives at a son's expense, one who is maintained by his son. -2. a mendicant of a particular order; see कुटीचक. —अर्थिन् *a.* wishing for a son —आचार्य *a.* one having a son for his teacher —अर्दिनी 1. an unnatural mother. -2 a tigress. —इष्टिः, -इष्टिका *f.* a sacrifice performed to obtain male issue. —कर्मन् *n.* a ceremony on the birth of a son. —काम *a.* desirous of sons. —कामः a wish for sons; R 1. 35. —कार्यं a ceremony relating to a son. —कृत् *m.* an adopted son. —कृतकः one who is adopted as a son, an adopted son; श्यामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितको जहाति सोयं न पुत्रकृतकः पदवीं मृगस्ते S. 4. 13. —जग्धी an unnatural mother (who eats her own children).-जात *a.* one to whom a son is born. —दारं son and wife —धर्मः filial duty. -पौत्र —त्राः sons and grandsons.—पौत्रीण *a.* transmitted from son to son, hereditary; Bk. 5. 15. प्रतिनिधिः a substitute for a son, (*e g.* an adopted son). —लाभः obtaining a son —वधूः *f.* a daughter-in-law —सखः 'a friend of children', one who is fond of children. —हीन *a.* sonless, childless. —संकरिन् *a.* mixing or confusing sons by mixed marriages. —हतः an epithet of Vasishṭha (whose hundred sons were killed) (-ती) an unnatural mother.

पुत्रकः [पुत्र अनुकंपायां संज्ञायां वा कन् स्वार्थे क वा] 1 A little son or boy, boy, chap, lad (often used as a term of endearment). -2 A doll, puppet; Ku. 1. 29. -3 A rogue, cheat. -4 A locust, grass-hopper. -5 A fabulous animal with eight feet (शरभ). -6 Hair. -7 A pitiable person.

पुत्रका, -पुत्रिका 1 A daughter. -2 A doll, puppet. -3 A daughter appointed to raise male issue for a father who has no sons; अपुत्रोऽनेन विधिना सुतां कुर्वीत पुत्रिकां । यदपत्यं भवेदस्यां तन्मम स्यात्स्वधाकरम् ॥ -4 The cotton or down of the tamarisk -5 (At the end of comp.) Anything little or small of its kind; a. in असिपुत्रिका, खड्गपुत्रिका &c. -Comp. —पुत्रः, -सुतः 1. a daughter's son who by agreement becomes the son of her father; see Ms. 9. 127. -2. a daughter who, being regarded as a son, returns to her father's house; (पुत्रिकैव पुत्रः; अथवा पुत्रिकैव सुतः पुत्रिकासुतः सोऽप्यौरससम एव Mit. on Y. 2. 128) -3. a grand son. —प्रसूः a mother of daughters. —भर्तृ *m.* 'a daughter's husband,' a son-in law.

पुत्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Having a son or sons; R. 1. 91; V. 5. 14. —*m.* The father of a son. —णी 1 The mother of a son. -2 A parasitical plant.

पुत्रिय पुत्रीय, पुत्र्य *a.* Relating to a son, filial.

पुत्री 1 A daughter. -2 N. of Durgâ, see पुत्रिका also.

पुत्रीकृ 8 U. To adopt as a son; अमुं पुरः पश्यसि देवदारुं पुत्रीकृतोऽसौ वृषभध्वजेन R. 2 36.

पुत्रीयति Den. P. 1 To wish for a son. -2 To treat like a son.

पुत्रीया The desire of a son.

पुथ् I. 4 P. (पुथ्यति) To injure, hurt. —*Caus.* 1 To destroy completely, annihilate.-2 To overpower, drown (as a sound). -3 To speak. -4 To shine. -II. 10 U. (पोथयति-ते) To shine.

पुद्गल *a.* Beautiful, lovely, handsome. —लः 1 An atom (परमाणु); पुद्गलाः परमाणवः Sridhara. -2 The body, matter. -3 The soul. -4 An epithet of Siva.

पुनर् *ind.* 1 Again, once more, anew ; न पुनरेवं प्रवर्तितव्यं S. 6 ; किमप्ययं बटुः पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5 83 ; so पुनर्भू 'to become a wife again' -2 Back, in an opposite direction (mostly with verbs), पुनर्दा 'to give back, restore'; पुनर्या इ-गम् &c. 'to go back, return' &c. -3 On the other hand, on the contrary, but, however, nevertheless; still (with an adversative force); प्रसाद इव मूर्तस्ते स्पर्शः स्नेहार्द्रशीतलः । अद्याप्यानंदयति मां त्वं पुनः क्वासि नंदिनि U. 3. 14 मम पुनः सर्वमेव तन्नास्ति U. 3. -4 Further, furthermore, besides. पुनः पुनः 'again and again,' repeatedly,' 'frequently'; पुनः पुनः सुतनिषिद्धचापलं R 3 42 ; किंपुन: 'how much more,' or 'how much less' see under किम्, पुनरपि again, once more, and also ; on the other hand. -Comp. —अर्थिता a repeated request. —आगत *a* come back repeated ; Ms. 11.196. —आगमः, -मनं coming back, return ; भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S. —आधानं, -आधेयं renewing the consecrated fire ; पुनर्दारक्रियां कुर्यात्पुनराधानमेव च Ms. 5. 168. —आवर्तः 1. return. -2. repeated birth. —आवर्तिन् *a.* returning to mundane existence. —आवृत् *f.* —आवृत्तिः *f.* 1 repetition. -2. return to worldly existence; repetition of birth ; Y. 3. 194. -3 revision, another edition (of a book &c.). —उक्त *a* 1. said again, repeated, reiterated -2 superfluous, unnecessary; शशंस वाचा पुनरुक्तयेव R 2. 68 ; Si. 7. 64. (-क्तं), पुनरुक्तता 1. repetition -2. superfluity, redundancy, useless, tautology, V. 5. 15; Bh. 3 78. °जन्मन् *m.* a Brâhmaṇa (द्विजन्मन्) पुनरुक्तवदाभासः seeming tautology, appearance of repetition, regarded as a figure of speech; *e. g* भुजगकुंडलीव्यक्तशशिशुभ्रांशुशीतगुः । जगन्त्यपि सदापायादव्याच्चेतोहरः शिवः S. D. 633 ; (here the first impression of the tautology is removed when the passage is rightly understood ; cf. also K. P. 9 under पुनरुक्तवदाभास). —उक्तिः *f.* 1. repetition. -2. superfluity, uselessness, tautology. —उत्थानं rising again, resurrection. —उत्पत्ति *f.* 1. reproduction. -2. return of birth metempsychosis. —उपगमः return ; कार्यं त्वयायाः पुनरुपगमो दंडकायां वने वः U. 2. 13. —उपोढा, -ऊढा a woman married again. —गमनं return, going

again. —जन्मन् *n.* repeated birth, mentemphsychosis. —जात *a.* born again. —णवः, -नवः ' growing again and again,' a finger nail. —दारक्रिया marrying again, taking a second wife ; Ms. 5. 168. —पुना (पुनःपुना) N. of a river in Behâr. —प्रत्युपकारः returning one's obligations, requital. —भव *a.* born again. (-वः) 1. transmigration, repeated or recurring birth ; metempsychosis ; ममापि च क्षपयतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवं परिगतशक्तिरात्मभूः *S.* 7. 35 ; Ku. 3. 5. -2. a finger-nail. —भविन् *m.* the sentient soul. —भावः new birth, repeated birth. —भूः *f.* 1. a widow remarried. -2. re-existence. —भोगः 1. repeated enjoyment. -2. return of fruition -3. repeated possession.—वचनं 1. repetition. -2. repeated scriptural injunction. —वत्सः a weaned calf that begins to suck again. —वसुः (usually dual) 1. the seventh lunar mansion (consisting of two or four stars) ; गां गताविव दिवः पुनर्वसू 11. 36. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. -3. of *Siva*. —विवाहः remarriage. —संस्कारः (पुनःसंस्कारः) repetition of any Saṃskâra, or purificatory ceremony. —संगमः संधान (पुनः संधानं &c.) 1. reunion. -2. rekindling the sacred fire when it has been extinguished. —संभवः (पुनः संभवः) being born again (into the world), metempsychosis.

पुष्फुटः N. of a disease of the palate and gums.

पुष्फुलः Flatulency or wind (in the stomach).

पुष्फुसः 1 The lungs. -2 The pericarp of a lotus.

पुर् *f.* (Nom. sing. पूः ; instr. du. पूर्भ्यां) 1 A town, fortified town. पूरभ्यभिव्यक्तमुखप्रसादा R. 16. 23. -2 A fortress, castle, strong-hold. -3 A wall, rampart. -4 The body. -5 Intellect. -Comp. —द्वार *f.*, —द्वारं (पूद्वार् &c.) the gate of a city.

पुर *a.* [पृ-क] Full of, filled with. —रं 1 A town, city (containing large buildings, surrounded by a ditch, and not less than one Krosa in extent) ; पुरे तावंतमेवास्य तनोति रविरातपं Ku. 2. 33 ; R. 1. 59. -2 A castle, fortress, stronghold. -3 A house, residence, abode. -4 The body. -5 The female apartments. -6 N. of the town पाटलिपुत्र q. v. -7 The calyx of a flower, or any cup formed of leaves. -8 A brothel. -9 The skin. -10 Bdellium. -11 An upper story. -12 A storehouse. -13 A fragrant grass (नागरमुस्ता). -Comp. —अट्टः a turret on a city-wall. —अधिपः, -अध्यक्षः the governor of a town. —अरातिः, -अरिः-असुहृद् *m.* -रिपुः epithets of *Siva* ; पुरारातिभ्रांत्या कुसुमशर किं मां प्रहरसि Subhâsh., see त्रिपुर. —अर्धविस्तारः a Small village, hamlet. —उत्सवः a festival celebrated in a city. —उद्यानं a city-garden, park. —ओकस् *m.* an inhabitant of a town. —कोट्टं a citadel. —ग *a.* 1. going to a town. -2. favourably inclined. —जित्, -द्विष्, -भिद् *m.* epithets of *Siva*. —ज्योतिस् *m.* 1. an epithet of fire. -2. the world of Agni. —तटी a small market-town, small village. —तोरणं the outer gate of a city. —देवता the tutelary deity of a town. —द्वारं a city-gate. —निवेशः the founding of a city. —पालः 1.' city-governor,' the commandant of a fortress. -2. the soul. —मथनः an epithet of *Siva*. —मार्गः the street of a town ; Ku. 4. 11 ; R. 11. 3. —रक्षः, -रक्षकः, -रक्षिन् *m.* a constable, police-officer. —रोधः the seige of a fortress. —वासिन् *m.* a citizen, a townsman. —वास्तु *n.* ground fit for the foundation of a town. —शासनः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. of *Siva*; Ku. 7. 30 —हन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. of *Siva*.

पुरंजनः The soul. —नी Intellect, understanding.

पुरंदरः [पुरः शत्रूणां नगराणि दारयति खच्] 1 N. of Indra ; R. 2. 74. -2 An epithet of *Siva*. -3 Of Agni. -4 N. of Vishṇu. -5 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्ठा). -6 A thief, house-breaker.—रा An epithet of the Ganges.

पुरंजरः The arm-pit.

पुरटं Gold.

पुरणः The sea, ocean.

पुरतस् *ind.* 1 Before, in front (opp. पश्चात्) ; पश्यामि तामित इतः पुरतश्च पश्चात् Mâl. 1. 40 ; in the presence of; यं यं पश्यसि तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा ब्रूहि दीनं वचः Bh. 2. 51. -2 Afterwards ; इयं च तेऽन्या पुरतो विडंबना Ku. 5. 70 (आदावेव Malli.) ; Amaru. 43.

पुरंध्रिः, -ध्री *f.* [पुरं गेहस्थजनं धारयति धृ-खच् ङीप् पृषो॰ वा ह्रस्वः Tv.] 1 An elderly married woman, a respectable matron ; पुरंध्रिणां चित्तं कुसुमसुकुमारं हि भवति U. 4. 12 ; Mu. 2. 7 ; Ku. 6. 32 ; 7. 2. -2 A woman whose husband and children are living.

पुरला An epithet of Durgâ.

पुरस् *ind.* 1 Before (in time or space), in front, in the presence of, before the eyes of (by itself or with gen.) ; अमुं पुरः पश्यसि देवदारुं R. 2. 36 ; तव प्रसादस्य पुरस्तु संपदः *S.* 7 30 ; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3 ; Ku. 4. 3 ; Amaru. 43 ; often used with कृ, गम्, धा, भू (see below). -2 In the east, from the east. -3 Eastward. -Comp. —अनुवाक्या (पुरोऽनुवाक्या) an introductory verse or hymn. —कारं, -कारः see under पुरस्कृ below. —गः, -गम (पुरोग-गम) *a.* 1. chief, leading, foremost, preeminent, oft. with the force of a noun ; स किं वद्रंर्ती वदतां पुरोगः R. 14. 31, 6. 55 ; Ku. 7. 40. -2. led or presided over by (at the end of comp.) ; इंद्रपुरोगमा देवाः 'the gods with Indra at the head'. —गत *a.* 1. standing in front of. -2. preceded. —गतिः *f.* precedence. (-तिः) a dog. —गंतृ, -गामिन् *a.* 1. going before or in front. -2. chief, leading, a leader. (-*m.*) a dog. —चरणं (पुरश्चरणं) 1. a preparatory or initiatory rite. -2. preparation, initiation. -3. repetition of the name of a deity accompained with burnt offerings. —छदः (पुरश्छदः) a nipple. —जव *a.* (पुरोजव) surpassing in speed, swift- or than. —जन्मन् (पुरोजन्मन्) *a.* born before. —डाश् *m.* -डाशः (पुरोडाश्-शः) 1. a sacrificial oblation made of ground rice and offered in *kapalas* or vessels; Ms. 6 11. -2. an oblation in general; Ms. 7.21. -3.an oblation of ghee with cakes of ground meal. -4.a kind of sacrificial ladle.-5 the leavings of an oblation (हुतशेष). -6. the Soma juice. -7. a prayer (मंत्र) recited in offering oblations. —पाक *a.* near fulfilment, about to be fulfilled ; Ku. 6. 90. —प्रहर्तृ *m.* one who fights in the van or frontline ; R. 13. 72. —फल *a.* having the fruit near or at hand, promising fruit (in the near future); R. 2. 22. —भाग (पुरोभाग) *a.* 1. obtrusive, officious. -2. fault-finding. -3. envious or jealous of ; प्रायः समानविद्याः परस्परयशःपुरोभागाः M. 1. 20. (पुरोभाग may here mean ' envy ' also). (-गः) 1. the front part, forepart, van. -2. obtrusiveness, officiousness. -3. jealousy, envy. —भागिन् *a.* 1. forward, self-willed, naughty ; किं पुरोभागिनि स्वातंत्र्यमवलंबसे *S.* 5. -2. obtrusive, officious ; V. 3. -3. fault-finding. -4. envious, jealous.—मारुतः,-वातः (पुरोमारुतः-वातः) a fore-wind, wind-blowing in front ; M. 4. 2 ; R. 18. 38. —वर्तिन् *a.* being in front or in the presence of. —सर *a.* going or moving in front. (-रः) 1. a fore-runner, harbinger ; *S.* 4. 1. -2. a follower, attendant ; servant ; परिमेयपुरःसरौ R. 1. 37. -3. a leader, one who leads the way, foremost, pre-eminent ; Ku. 6. 49. -4. (at the end of comp.) attend

or preceded by, with; as मानपुरःसरं, प्रणामपुरःसरं, वृकपुरःसराः &c. (-रं) *ind.* with or after. —स्थायिन् *a.* standing in front.

पुरस्कृ 8 U. 1 To place before or in front, make one's leader, put at the head; हते जरति गांगेये पुरस्कृत्य शिखंडिनं Ve. 2. 4; U. 1. 3; Ku. 2. 52. -2 To introduce, present; मद्वचनात्स राजा शकुंतलां पुरस्कृत्य वक्तव्यः S. 4, 7. -3 To honour, respect, esteem, hospitably receive or entertain; दर्शनेनैव भवतीनां पुरस्कृतोऽस्मि S. 1. -4 To adopt, choose, follow; स पुरस्कृतमध्यमक्रमः R. 8. 9. -5 To appoint. -6 To show, indicate, evince. -7 To lead. -1 To use as a pretext.

पुरस्करणं The act of placing in front, honouring &c., see पुरस्कार below.

पुरस्करणीय *a.* 1 To be honoured.-2 To be placed at the head. -3 To be made complete &c.

पुरस्कारः 1 Placing before or in front.-2 Preference.-3 Treating with honour, showing respect, deference. -4 Worshipping.-5 Accompanying, attending. -6 Preparing.-7 Arranging, making complete or perfect. -8 Attacking. -9 Accusation. -10 Consecrating. -11 Anticipating, expecting. -12 (at the end of comp.) Preceded or accompanied by. -13 Sprinkling with holy water. -14 Acceptance.

पुरस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Placed in front; R. 2. 20. -2 Honoured, treated with respect, distinguished. -3 Chosen, adopted, followed. -4 Adored, worshipped. -5 Attended or accompanied, provided with, possessing, having. -6 Prepared, got ready. -7 Consecrated -8 Accused, calumniated. -9 Made perfect or complete, finished. -10 Anticipated, expected. -11 Appointed. -12 Harassed or attacked (by an enemy). -13 Sprinkled with holy water. -14 Initiated.

पुरस्क्रिया 1 Showing respect, honouring, hospitable reception. -2 A preparatory or initiatory rite.

पुरस्तात् *ind.* 1 Before, in front of (oft. with gen. or abl.); R. 2. 44; Ku. 7. 30; Me. 15; or used by itself; अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तात् S. 3. 8. -2 At the head of, foremost; यः पुरस्ताद्यतीनां M. 1. 1. -2 In the first place, at the beginning. -4 Formerly, previously. -5 Eastward, in or towards the east. -6 Later or further on, in the sequel.

पुरोधा 3 U. 1 To place or put in the front or at the head, make as a leader; तुरासाहं पुरोधाय धाम स्वायंभुवं ययुः Ku. 2. 1; R. 12. 43. -2 To make a family-priest of any one. -3 To appoint, place in office. -4 To entrust or charge with. -5 To place or set before or in front. -6 To honour, esteem, respect.-7 To devote or apply oneself to. -8 To think, ponder over.

पुरोधस् *m.* A family-priest (particularly that of a king).

पुरोधा 1 The office of a *purohita.* -2 Charge, commission. -3 Representation.

पुरोधानं 1 Placing in front. -2 Ministration by a priest.

पुरोधिका A favourite wife (preferred to all others).

पुरोहित *p. p.* 1 Placed in front. -2 Appointed, charged, entrusted. -तः 1 One charged with a business, an agent. -2 A family-priest, one who conducts all the ceremonial rites of the family.

पुरा *ind.* 1 In former times, formerly, of yore, in the olden time; पुरा शक्रमुपस्थाय R. 1. 75; पुरा सरसि मानसे......यस्य यातं वयः Bv. 1. 3; Ms. 1. 119; 5. 22. -2 Before, hitherto, upto the present time. -3 At first, in the first place. -4 In a short time, soon, ere-long, shortly (in this sense usually with a present tense to which it gives a future sense); पुरा सप्तद्वीपां जयति वसुधामप्रतिरथः S. 7. 33; पुरा दूषयति स्थलीं R. 12. 30; आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Me. 85; N. 1. 18; Si. 10. 56; Ki. 10. 50; 11. 36. -5 Ved. For the defence of. -6 Securely from. -7 Except, besides. -Comp. —उपनीत *a.* formerly possessed. —कथा an old legend. —कल्पः 1. a former creation. -2. a story of the past. -3. a former age; द्यूतमेतत्पुराकल्पे दृष्टं वैरकरं महत् Ms. 9. 227. —कृत *a.* done formerly. (—तं) actions done in a former life; S. 7.-योनि *a.* of ancient origin. (-नि) an epithet of Siva. —वसुः an epithet of Bhîshma. —विद् *a.* acquainted with the past, knowing the events of former times conversant with former times, or events; वदंत्यपर्णेति च तां पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28; 6. 9; R. 11. 10. —वृत्त *a.* 1. occurring in or relating to ancient times. -2. old, ancient. (-त्तं) 1. history. -2. an old or legendary event; पुरावृत्तोद्गारैरपि च कथिता कार्यपद्वी Mâl. 2. 13. °कथा an old legend.

पुरातन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Old, ancient; Si. 12. 60; Bg. 4. 3. -2 Aged, primeval; R. 11. 85; Ku. 6. 9. -3 Worn out, decayed. —नः An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 (pl.) The ancients, (-नं) An ancient story.

पुरा 1 An epithet of the Ganges. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 The east. -4 A castle.

पुराण *a.* (णा or णी *f.*) [पुरा नवं Nir.] 1 Old, ancient, belonging to olden times; पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2; पुराणपत्रापगमादनंतरं R. 3. 7. -2 Aged, primeval; अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोऽयं पुराणः Bg. 2. 20. -3 Decayed, worn out. —णं 1 A past event or occurrence. -2 A tale of the past legend, ancient or legendary history. -3 N. of certain well-known sacred works; these are 18; they are supposed to have been composed by Vyâsa, and contain the whole body of Hindu mythology. A Purâṇa treats of five topics (or लक्षणानि), and is hence often called पंचलक्षण; सर्गश्च प्रतिसर्गश्च वंशो मन्वंतराणि च। वंशानुचरितं चैव पुराणं पंचलक्षणं॥ For the names of the 18 Purâṇas see under अष्टादशन्. —णः A coin equal to 80 cowries. -Comp.-अंतः an epithet of Yama. —उक्त *a.* enjoined by or laid down in the Purâṇas. —कल्प = पुराकल्प q. v. —गः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. a reciter or reader of the Purâṇas. —पुरुषः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. an old man; यद्वदंति चपलेत्यपवादं तत्र दूषणमहो चपलायाः। दोष एव जलधेः पितुरस्या यत्पुराणपुरुषाय ददौ तां Subhâsh. (where both senses are intended).

पुरिः *f.* 1 A town, city. -2 A river. -3 A king.

पुरिशय *a.* Reposing in the body.

पुरी 1 A city, town; शशासैकपुरीमिव R. 1. 30; पुरीमवस्कंद लुनीहि नंदनं Si. 1. 51. -2 A stronghold. -3 The body. -Comp. —मोहः the Dhattûra plant.

पुरीतत् *m., n.* [पुरी देहं तनोति तन् क्विप्] 1 A particular intestine near the heart; यदा मनः पुरीततिं प्रविशति T. S. -2 The entrails in general; (also पुरितत्, but it appears to be a wrong form).

पुरीषं [पृ-ईषन् किच्च Uṇ. 4. 27] 1 Feces, excrement, ordure; Ms. 3. 250, 5. 123, 6. 76; 4. 56. -2 Rubbish, dirt. -3 Ved. Water. -Comp. —आधानं the rectum. —उत्सर्गः voiding excrement. —निग्रहणं obstruction of the bowels.

पुरीषणः Feces, ordure. —णं Evacuation by stool, voiding of excrement.

पुरीषयति Den. P. To void excrement.

पुरीषित *a.* Voided, evacuated (as the bowels.).

पुरीषम: The black kidney-bean.

पुरु *a.* (रु-र्वी *f.*) [पृ-पालनपोषणयोः कु ; Uṇ. 1. 24] Much, abundant, excessive, many ; (in classical literature पुरु occurs usually at the beginning of proper names). —रु: 1 The pollen of flowers. -2 Heaven, the world of the immortals. -3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -4 N. of a prince, the sixth monarch of the lunar race. [He was the youngest son of Yayati and Sarmishṭhā. When Yayati asked his five sons if any one of them would exchange his youth and beauty for his own decrepitude and infirmities, it was Puru alone who consented to make the exchange. After a thousand years Yayati restored to Puru his youth and beauty, and made him successor to the throne. Puru was the ancestor of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas]. —*ind.* 1 Much, exceedingly. -2 Repeatedly, often. -Comp. —जित् *m.* 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. N. of king Kuntibhoja or his brother. —रुं gold. —दंशक: a goose. —दंश(स)स्, -दत्र:, -हुहु *m.* epithets of Indra. (Ved.). —भोजस् *m* a cloud. —लंपट *a.* very lustful or lascivious. —ह-हु *a.* much, many.-हूत *a.* invoked by many. (-त:) an epithet of Indra ; R. 4. 3, 16..5; Ku. 7. 45 ; Ms. 11. 122. °द्विष् *m.* an epithet of Indrajit. -हूति; an epithet of Vishṇu.

पुरुष: [पुरि देहे शेते शी-ड पृषो॰ Tv ; पुर्-अग्रगमने कुषन् Uṇ. 4. 74] 1 A male being, man ; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27 ; Ms. 1. 32 ; 7. 17 ; 9. 2 ; R. 2. 41. -2 Men, mankind. -3 A member or representative of a generation. -4 An officer, functionary, agent, attendant, servant. -5 The height or measure of a man (considered as a measure of length) ; द्वौ पुरुषौ प्रमाणमस्याः सा द्विपुरुषा-षी परिखा Sk. -6 The soul; द्वाविमौ पुरुषौ लोके क्षरश्चाक्षर एव च Bg. 15. 16 &c.-7 The Supreme Being, God (soul of the universe) ; Si. 1. 33 . R. 13. 6. -8 A person (in grammar) ; प्रथमपुरुष: the third person, मध्यमपुरुष: the second person, and उत्तमपुरुष: the first person, (this is the strict order in Sk.). -9 The pupil of the eye. -10 (In Sân. phil.) The soul (opp. प्रकृति) ; according to the Sânkhyas it is neither a production nor productive ; it is passive and a looker-on of the Prakriti ; cf. Ku. 2. 13 and the word सांख्य also. -11 The soul, the original source of the universe (described in the पुरुषसूक्त) ; सहस्रशीर्षः पुरुषः सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् &c. -12 The Punnâga tree. -13 N. of the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh signs of the zodiac. -14 The seven divine or active principles of which the universe was formed. —षी A woman. —षं An epithet of the mountain Meru. -Comp. —अंगं the male organ of generation. —अद:, -अद् *m.* 'man-eater ', cannibal, goblin.— :the vilest of man, a very low or despicable man. —अधिकार: 1. a manly office or duty. -2. calculation or estimation of men ; Ki. 3. 51. —अंतरं another man. —अयन:, -अर्थ: 1. any one of the four principal objects of human life, *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. -3. human effort or exertion (पुरुषकार) ; H. Pr. 35. —अस्थिमालिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —आद्य: 1 an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. a demon. —आयुषं, -आयुस् *n.* the duration of a man's life , अकृपणमतिः कामं जीव्याज्जनः पुरुषायुषं Ve 6. 44 ; पुरुषायुषजीविन्यो निरातंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63. —आशिन् *m.* ' a man-eater ', a demon, goblin. -इंद्र: a king. —उत्तम: 1. an excellent man. -2. the highest or Supreme Being, an epithet of Vishṇu or Krishṇa ; यस्मात् क्षरमतीतोऽहमक्षरादपि चोत्तमः । अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः ॥ Bg. 15. 18. -3. a best attendant. -4. a Jaina. -5. N. of a district in Orissa sacred to Vishṇu. —कार: 1. human effort or exertion, manly act, manliness, prowess (opp. दैव) ; एवं पुरुषकारेण विना दैवं न सिध्यति H. Pr. 32 ; दैवे पुरुषकारे च कर्मसिद्धिर्व्यवस्थिता Y. 1. 349 ; cf. " god helps those who help themselves " ; Pt. 5. 30 ; Ki. 5. 52. -2. manhood, virility. —कुणप: -पं a human corpse. -केसरिन् *m.* man-lion, an epithet of Vishṇu in his fourth incarnation ; पुरुषकेसरिणश्च पुरा नखैः S. 7. 3. -ज्ञानं knowledge of mankind. —दघ्न -द्वयस *a.* of the height of a man. —द्विष् *m.* an enemy of Vishṇu. -द्वेषिणी an ill-tempered woman (who hates her husband). —नाथ: 1. a general, commander. -2. a king. —नियम: (in gram.) restriction to a person.-पशु: a beast of a man, brutish person ; cf. नरपशु. —पुंगव:, -पुंडरीक: a superior or eminent man. —पुरं N. of the capital of Gândhâra, q. v. —बहुमान the esteem of mankind ; Bh. 3. 9. —मेध: a human sacrifice. —वर॰ an epithet of Vishṇu. —वाह: 1. an epithet of Garuḍa. -2. an epithet of Kubera. —व्याघ्र:, —शार्दूल:, —सिंह: 1. ' a tiger or lion among men,'. a distinguished or eminent man. -2. a hero, brave man. —समवाय: a number of men. —सूक्तं N. of the 90th hymn of the 10th Maṇḍala of the Ṛigveda (regarded as a very sacred hymn).

पुरुषक: -कं Standing on two feet like a man, the rearing of a horse ; श्रीवत्सकी पुरुषकोन्नमिताग्रकाय: Si. 5.56.

पुरुषता, -त्वं : 1 Manhood, manliness, prowess.-2 Virility.-3 Manly nature or property.

पुरुषायते Den. A. To act like a man, play the man.

पुरुषायित *a.* Acting like a man. -तं 1 Playing the men, acting a manly part, a manly conduct. -2 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment in which the woman plays the man ; आकृतिमवलोक्य कयापि वितर्कितं पुरुषायितं आसिलतालेखनेन वैदग्ध्यादभिप्रायविक्षिपनीतम् K. P. 10.

पुरुष्य *a.* Ved. Human, mortal.

पुरूरवस् *m.* [cf. Uṇ. 4. 231] The son of Budha and Ilâ and founder of the lunar race of kings. [He saw the nymph Urvasi, while descending upon earth owing to the curse of Mitra and Varuṇa, and fell in love with her. Urvasi, too, was enamoured of the king who was as renowned for personal beauty as for truthfulness, devotion, and generosity, and became his wife. They lived happily together for many days, and after she had borne him a son, she returned to the heaven. The king heavily mourned her loss, and she was pleased to repeat her visits five successive times and bore him five sons. But the king, who wanted her life-long company, was not evidently satisfied with this, and he obtained his desired object after he had offered oblations as directed by the Gandharvas. The story told in Vikramorvasîya differs in many respects; so does the account given in the Satapatha Brâhmaṇa, based on a passage in the Ṛigveda, where it is said that Urvasi agreed to live with Purûravas on two conditions :— namely that her two rams which she loved as children must be kept near her bed-side and never suffered to be carried away, and that he must take care never to be seen by her undressed. The Gandharvas, however, carried away the rams, and so Urvasi disappeared].

पुरोटि: 1 The current of a river. -2 The rustling noise of leaves: (पत्रशब्द).

पुरोडाश, पुरोधस् &c. See under पुरस्.

पुर्व् 1 P. (पुर्वति) 1 To fill. -2 To dwell, inhabit. -3 To invite (said to be 10 P. in the last two senses).

पुल् 1, 6 P., 10 U. (पोलति, पुलति, पोलयति-ते) 1 To draw or pull out. -2 To be great. -3 To be lofty. -4 To be collected together, be gathered.

पुल *a.* Great, large, wide, extensive. —लः Horripilation.

पुलकः 1 Erection or bristling of the hairs of the body, a thrill (of joy or fear), horripilation ; चारु चुचुंब नितंबवती दयितं पुलकैरनुकूले Gît. 1 ; मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रजनीकरे 7 ; Amaru. 57, 77. -2 A kind of stone or gem. -3 A flaw or defect in a gem. -4 A kind of mineral.-5 A ball of food with which elephants are fed (गजान्नपिंड). -6 Yellow orpiment -7 A wine-glass. -8 A species of mustard. -Comp. —अंगः the noose of of Varuṇa. —आलयः an epithet of Kubera, -उद्गमः erection of the hairs of the body, horripilation.

पुलकयति Den. P. To have the hairs of the body erect, thrill(with joy &c.).

पुलकित *a.* Having the hairs of the body erect, thrilled with joy; hence, rejoiced, enraptured.

पुलकिन् (नी *f.*) Having the hairs of the body erect, &c.—*m.* A species of Kadamba tree.

पुलकीकृत *a.* Thrilled with joy, re joiced.

पुलस्तिः-स्त्यः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmâ ; Ms. 1. 35.

पुलहः N. of a sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmâ; Ms.1.35.

पुला The soft palate, uvula.

पुलाकः -कं 1 Empty, bad or shrivelled grain ; Ms. 10. 125. -2 A lump of boiled rice. -3 Abridgment, compendium.-4 Brevity, conciseness. -5 Rice-water.-6 Despatch, celerity. -7 Smallness.

पुलाकिन् *m.* A tree.

पुलायितं A horse's gallop.

पुलिनः -नं [पुल्-इनन् किच्च; Un.2.53.] 1 A sand-bank, sandy beach ; रमते यमुनापुलिनवने विजयी मुरारिरधुना Gît. 7 ; R. 14. 52 ; sometimes used in pl.; कालिंद्याः पुलिनेषु केलिकुपितामुत्सृज्य रासे रसं Ve. 1. 2. -2 A small island left in the bank of a river by the passing off of the water, an islet.-3 The bank of a river.

पुलिनवती A river.

पुलिंदः, पुलिंदकः 1 N. of a barbarous tribe (usually in pl.). -2 A man of this tribe, a savage, barbarian mountaineer ; R. 16. 19, 32.

पुलिरिकः A snake.

पुलोमन् *m.* N. of a demon, the father-in-law of Indra. -Comp. —अरिः,-जित्,-भिद्,-द्विष् *m.* epithets of Indra. —जा, -पुत्री Sachî, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra.

पुलोमा N. of the wife of Bhrigu and mother of Chyavana.

पुष् 1, 4, 9 P. (पोषति, पुष्यति, पुष्णाति, पुष्ट or पुषित) 1 To nourish, foster, rear, bring up, nurture ; तेनाद्य वत्समिव लोकममुं पुषाण Bh. 2. 46 ; Bg. 15. 13 ; Bk. 3. 13, 17. 32. -2 To support, maintain, bear. -3 To cause to thrive or grow, unfold, develop, bring into relief ; पुपोष लावण्यमयान् विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25 ; R 3. 32 ; न तिरोधीयते स्थायी तैरसौ पुष्यते परं S. D. 3, -4 To increase augment, further, promote, enhance; पंचानामपि भूतानामुत्कर्षं पुपुषुर्गुणाः R. 4. 11 ; 9. 5. -5 To get, possess, have, enjoy: Bh. 3. 34.-6 To show, exhibit, bear, display ; वपुरभिनवमस्याः पुष्यति स्वां न शोभां S. 1. 19 ; Ku. 7. 18, 78 ; R. 16. 58; 18. 32 ; न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित्पुष्णंति लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63 ; Me. 80. -7 To be increased or nourished, thrive, prosper. -8 To magnify, extol. -9 To bud, bloom, blossom; U. 3. 16. v. 1., Mâl, 9. 34. -10 To share, divide. —*Caus.* or 10 U. (पोषयति ते) 1 To nourish, bring up, maintain &c.-2 To increase, promote. -3 To take care of, provide for. -4 To put on, wear.

पुष्कः Nourishment, nutrition.

पुष्ट *p. p.* [पुष्-क्त] 1 Nourished, fed, reared, brought up. -2 Thriving, growing, strong, fat. -3 Tended, cared for. -4 Rich, magnificently provided. -5 Complete, perfect. -6 Full-sounding, loud. -7 Eminent. -ष्टः N. of Vishṇu.—ष्टं 1 Nourishment.-2 Acquisition, gain (Ved.).

पुष्टिः *f.* [पुष् भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Nourishing, breeding, or rearing. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance; यस्मिन्नपि सुहृत्तमे यत्रापि तेजसो तनोरपि परिमलैः पुष्टिं Bv. 1. 12. -3 Strength, fatness, fulness, plumpness; अंधस्य दृष्टिरिव पुष्टिरिवातुरस्य Mk. 1. 49. -4 Prosperity, thriving.-5 Maintenance, support.-6 Wealth, property, means of comfort ; R. 18. 32. -7 Richness, magnificence, -8 Development, perfection. -Comp. —कर *a.* nourishing, nutritive. —कर्मन् *n.* a religious ceremony performed for the attainment of worldly prosperity. —कांतः an epithet of Gaṇesa. —द *a.* 1. nourishing. -2. causing growth or prosperity. —वर्धन *a.* promoting welfare, causing prosperity. (-नः) a cock.

पुष्करं [पुष्कं पुष्टिं राति, रा-क ; cf. Un. 4. 4] 1 A blue lotus.-2 The tip of an elephant's tongue ; Si. 5. 30. -3 The skin of a drum, *i. e.* the place where it is struck; पुष्करेष्वाहतेषु Me. 66 ; R. 17. 11. -4 The blade of a sword. -5 The sheath of a sword. -6 An arrow. -7 Air, sky, atmosphere. -8 A cage. -9 Water. -10 Intoxication. -11 The art of dancing -12 War, battle. -13 Union. -14 N. of a celebrated place of pilgrimage in the district of Ajmere. -15 The bowl of a spoon. -16 A part, portion —रः 1 A lake, pond. -2 A kind of serpent. -3 A kind of drum, kettledrum. -4 The sun. -5 An epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine ; Me. 6; Ku 2. 50. -6 An epithet of Krishṇa. -7 An epithet of Siva. -8 The Sârasa bird. -9 An inauspicious conjunction of planets. —रः, -रं: N. of one of the seven great divisions of the universe. -Comp. —अक्षः an epithet of Vishṇu. —आख्यः, -आह्वः the (Indian) crane. —आवर्तकः an epithet of a class of clouds said to cause dearth or famine ; जातं वंशे भुवनविदिते पुष्करावर्तकानां Me. 6 ; Ku. 2. 50, Ve. 3. 2. —तीर्थः N. of a sacred bathing-place; see पुष्कर above. —नाभः an epithet of Vishṇu. —पत्रं a lotus-leaf, —प्रियः wax, -बीजं lotus—seed. —व्याघ्रः an alligator. —शिखा the root of a lotus. —स्थपतिः an epithet of Siva. —स्रज् *f.* a garland of lotuses. (-*m.* dual) N, of the two Asvinîkumâras.

पुष्करायते Den. A To act as a drum.

पुष्करिका A kind of disease.

पुष्करिणी 1 A female elephant. -2 A lotus pool. -3 A piece of water, a lake or pool in general. -4 The lotus-plant.

पुष्करिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Abounding in lotuses, —*m.* An elephant.

पुष्कल *a.* [पुष्-कलच् किच्च ; पुष्क-सिध्मा० लच् वा Tv.] 1 Much, copious, abundant ; भक्षितेनापि भवता नाहारो मम पुष्कलः H. 1. 84 ; Ms. 3. 277 ; Pt. 1. 63. -2 Full, complete ; Bg. 11. 21. -3 Rich, magnificent, splendid. -4 Excellent, best, eminent. -5 Near. -6 Loud, resonant, resounding. —लः 1 A kind of drum. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 Of mount Meru. —लं 1 A particular measure of capacity = 64 handfuls. -2 Alms to the extent of four morsels of food.

पुष्कलकः 1 The musk-deer ; सीम्नि पुष्कलको हतः Sk. -2 A bolt, pin, wedge. -3 A Buddhist mendicant.

पुष्टिका An oyster.

पुष्प् 4 P. (पुष्प्यति) To open, blow, expand, bloom ; पुष्प्यत्पुष्करवासितस्य पयसः V. 3. 16.

पुष्पं [पुष्प् विकासे-अच्] 1 A flower, blossom. -2 The men.

as in पुष्पवती q. v. -3 A topaz. -4 A disease of the eyes (albngo). -5 The car or vehicle of Kubera ; see पुष्पक. -6 Gallantry, politeness (in love language). -7 Expanding, blooming, blossoming (said to be *m.* in this sense). -Comp. —अंजनं calx of brass used as a collyrium. —अंजलिः a handful of flowers.—अभिषेकः = °स्नान q. v. —अंबुजं the sap of flowers. —अवचयः collecting or gathering flowers. —अवचायिन् = पुष्पाजीव q. v. —अस्त्रः an epithet of the god of love.—आकर *a.* rich or abounding in flowers ; मासो नु पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9. —आगमः the spring. —आजीवः a florist, garland-maker. —आननः a kind of liquor. —आपीडः a chaplet of flowers. —आयुधः, -इषुः the god of love. —आसवं honey. —आसारः a shower of flowers ; Me. 43. —उद्गमः appearance of flowers. —उद्यानं a flower-garden. —उपजीविन् *m.* a florist, gardener, garland-maker. —कालः 1. 'flower-time,' the spring, -2. the time of the menses. —कासीसं green (or black) sulphate of iron. —कीटः a large black bee. —केतनः the god of love. —केतुः the god of love. (-*n.*) 1. calx of flowers. -2. vitriol (used as a collyrium). —गृहं a flower-house, conservatory. —घातकः the bamboo. —चयः 1. gathering flowers, -2. a quantity of flowers. —चापः the god of love. —चामरः a kind of cane. —जं the juice of flowers. —द्रुः a tree. —दंतः 1. N. of an attendant of Siva. -2. N. of the author of the Mahimnastotra. -3 N. of the elephant presiding -3. F. of the elephant presididg over the north-west. -4. the sun and moon (dual). —दामन् *n.* a garland of flowers. —द्रवः 1. the sap or exudation of flowers. -2. an infusion of flowers. —द्रुमः a flowering tree. —धः the offspring of an outcast Brâhmana : cf. Ms. 10. 21. —धनुस्, -धन्वन् *m.* the god of love ; Si. 9. 41 ; Ku. 2. 64. —धर *a.* bearing flowers. —धारणः an epithet of Vishnu. —ध्वजः the god of love. —निक्षः a bee. —निर्यासः, -निर्यासकः the sap, nectar, or juice of flowers. —नेत्रं the tube of a flower. —पत्रिन् *m.* the god of love. —पथः the vulva. —पुटः the calyx of a flower. —पुरं N. of Pâtaliputra ; R. 6. 24. —प्रचयः, -प्रचायः the plucking or gathering of flowers. —प्रचायिका gathering of flowers. —प्रस्तारः a bed or couch of flowers. —फलः the wood-apple tree. —बलिः an offering of flowers. —बाणः -बाणः an epithet of the god of love. —भवः the nectar or juice of flowers. —मंजरिका a blue lotus. —माला a garland of flowers. —मासः 1. the month of Chaitra. -2. the spring. —रजस् *n.* the pollen. —रथः a carriage for travelling or for pleasure (but not for war). —रसः the nectar or juice of flowers. °आह्वयं honey. —रागः, -राजः a topaz. —रेणुः pollen ; वायुर्विधूनयति चंपकपुष्परेणून् Kavirahasya ; R. 1. 38. —लोचनः the Nâgakesara tree.—लावः a flower-gatherer. (-वी) a female flower-gatherer ; Me. 26. —लिक्षः-लिह् *m.* a bee.—वटुकः a gallant. —वर्षः, -वर्षणं a shower of flowers ; R. 12. 102. —वाटिका -वाटी *f.* a flower-garden. —वृक्षः a tree bearing flowers. —वृष्टिः *f.* a shower of flowers ; R. 12. 94. —वेणी a garland of flowers. —शकटी a heavenly voice, voice from heaven. —शय्या a flowery bed, a couch of flowers. —शरः, -शरासनः, -सायकः the god of love. —समयः the spring. —सारः, -स्वेदः the nectar or honey of flowers. —सारा the holy basil. —स्नानं a kind of inauguration. —हासः 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. the blooming of flowers. —हासा a woman in her courses. —हीना a woman past child-bearing.

पुष्पकं 1 A flower. -2 Calx or brass -3 A cup of iron. -4 The car of Kubera (snatched off from him by Râvana and from him by Râma); R. 13. 40 ; 10. 46. -5 A bracelet. -6 A kind of collyrium. -7 A particular disease of the eyes. -8 A bracelet of jewels. -9 A small earthen fire-place.

पुष्पंधयः A bee.

पुष्पवत् *a.* 1 Blooming, flowery. -2 Set off with flowers. —*m.* (dual) The sun and moon. —ती A woman in her courses ; पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा K.

पुष्पा N. of the town Champâ, the modern Bhâgalpur.

पुष्पिका 1 The tartar of the teeth. -2 The mucus of the penis. -3 The last words of a chapter, which state the subject treated therein; *e. g.* इति श्रीमहाभारते शतसाहस्र्यां संहितायां वनपर्वणि &c., अमुकोऽध्यायः.

पुष्पिणी A woman in her courses.

पुष्पित *a.* 1 Flowered, full of flowers, in bloom, blooming ; चिरविरहेण विलोक्य पुष्पिताग्रां Gît. 4. (where पुष्पिताग्रा is also the name of a metre). -2 Florid, flowery (as speech). -3 Abounding or rich in; as in सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं Pt. 1. 45. -4 Fully developed, completely manifested. -5 Spotted, variegated. —ता A woman in her courses. -Comp. —अग्रा N. of a metre ; see App. II.

पुष्पिन् *a.* 1 Bearing flowers, blooming, blossoming. -2 Rich or abounding in flowers.

पुष्पलकः A post, wedge, pin.

पुष्यः 1 The Kali age. -2 The month called पौष.-3 The eighth lunar mansion (consisting of three stars), written also तिष्य. —ष्यं Ved. 1 The blossom. -2 Foam, scum. —ष्या The asterism called पुष्य. -Comp.—अभिषेकः, -स्नानं a ceremony of coronating a king &c. when the moon stands in the asterism Pushya. —योगः the moon when in conjunction with Pushya. —रथः = पुष्परथः q. v.

पुष्यलकः See पुष्पलक.

पुस् 10 U. (पोसयति-ते) 1 To rub. -2 To decrease, lessen.

पुस्त् 13 U. (पुस्तयति-ते) 1 To bind, tie. -2 To disrespect, contemn.

पुस्तं 1 Plastering, painting, anointing. -2 Working in clay, modelling. -3 Anything made of clay, wood or metal. -4 A book, manuscript. -Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* plastering, painting.

पुस्तकः -कं, पुस्ती A book, manuscript.

पू 1, 4 A., 9 U. (पवते, पूयते, पुनाति पुनीते, पूत ; *caus.* पावयति ; *desid.* पुपूषति, पिपविषते) 1 To make pure, cleanse, purify (lit. and fig.); अवश्यपाव्यं पवसे Bk. 6. 64 ; 3. 18 ; पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे S. 1 ; Ms. 1. 105 ; 2. 62 ; Y. 1. 58 . R. 1. 53 ; Bg. 10. 31. -2 To refine. -3 To clean from chaff, winnow. -4 To expiate, atone for. -5 To discern, discriminate. -6 To think out, devise, invent. -7 To become clear or pure (Atm.).

पू *a.* (At the end of comp.) Purifying, cleansing, refining ; as in खलपू &c.

पूत *p. p.* [पू-क्त] 1 Purified, cleansed, washed (fig. also) ; दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत्पादं वस्त्रपूतं जलं पिबेत् । सत्यपूतां वदेद्वाचं मनःपूतं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. -2 Threshed, winnowed. -3 Expiated. -4 Contrived, invented. -5 Stinking, putrid, fetid, foul-smelling. —तः 1 A conch-shell. -2 White Kusa grass. —तं Truth. —ता An epithet of Durgâ. -Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* pure-minded. (*-m.*) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2, a purified man, saint, sage. —क्रतायी Sachi, the wife of Indra ; Bk. 8. 29. —तृणं white Kusa grass. —द्रुः tho treo called पलाश. —धान्यं sesamum. —पाप, -पाप्मन् *a.* freed from sin. —फलः the bread-fruit tree (पनस)

पूत्रिम *a.* Ved. Purified, clean.

पूतिः *f.* Purifying.

पूगः [पू-गन् किच्च ; Un. 1. 121] 1 A multitude, heap, collection,

quantity ; Si. 9. 64. -2 An association, corporation, union ; Y. 2. 30. Ms. 3. 151. -3 The areca or betelnut tree (पुगी also) : R. 4. 44 ; 6. 64; 13. 17. -4 Nature, property, disposition. —गं Areca-nut, betelnut. -Comp. कृत a. heaped, collected. -पात्रं 1. a spitting-pot, spittoon. -2. a betel-box. —पीठः-ठं a spitting-pot. —पुष्पिका betel nut and flowers given to guests at a marriage ceremony. —फलं the areca-nut. —वैरं enmity against many men.

पूज् 10 U. (पूजयति-ते, पूजयांचकार-चक्रे, अपूपुजत्-त, अपुपूजत्-त, पूजयितुं, पूजित) 1 To adore, worship, revere, honour, receive with respect ; यदपूपुजस्त्वमिह पार्थ मुरजितमपूजितं सतां Si. 15. 14 ; Ms. 4. 31 ; Bk. 2. 26 ; Y. 2. 14. -2 To present or honour with ; Ms. 7. 203. -3 To regard, take notice of.

पूजक a. (जिका f.) [पूज्-ण्वुल्] Honouring, adoring ; worshipping, respecting &c.

पूजनं [पूज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Worshipping bonouring, adoring ; Bg. 17. 14. -2 Treating with respect, entertaining, hospitality. -3 An object of reverence. —नी A hen-sparrow.

पूजयान a. Worshipping, honouring.

पूजा [पूज्-भावे-अ] Worship, honour adoration, respect, homage ; R. 1. 79. -Comp. —अर्ह a. venerable, respectable, worshipful, worthy of reverence.

पूजित p. p. [पूज्-क्त] 1 Honoured, respected. -2 Adored, revered. -3 Acknowledged. -4 Endowed. -5 Recommended. -6 Frequented.

पूजिल a. Venerable, respectable. —लः A god.

पूज्य a. deserving respect, worthy of honour, respectable, venerable. —ज्यः A father in-law.

पूण् 10 U. (पूणयति-ते) To heap together, accumulate, amass.

पूत- ind. An imitative word expressive of hard breathing or blowing.

पूत्कृ 8 U. To blow, breathe hard.

पूत्कारी 1 An epithet of Sarasvatî. -2 N. of the capital of the Nagas.

पूतन: A dead body in a cemetery. —ना 1 N. of a female demon who, while attempting to kill Krishna, when but an infant, was herself crushed by him. -2 A demoness, or Râkshasi in general : मा पूतनात्वमुपगाः शिवतातिरेधि Mâl. 9. 49. -Comp. —अरिः, -सूदनः, -हन् m. epithets of Krishna.

पूति a. [पूय्-क्तिन्] Putrid, stinking, fetid, foul-smelling; Bg. 17. 10. —तिः f. [पू-पूय् वा भावे क्तिन्] 1 Purification. -2 Stink, stench. -3 Putrefaction. —n. 1 Filthy water. -2 Pus, matter. -3 The substance called civet. -Comp. —अंडः a musk-deer. —काष्ठं the Devadâru tree. —काष्ठकः the *Sarala* tree. —गंध a. putrid, fetid, foul-smelling, stinking. (-धः) 1. stench, fetid odour. -2. the Ingudî plant. -3. sulphur. —गंधि a. Stinking, foul smelling. —गंधिक a. stinking, fetid. —तैल heart pea. —नस्यं a kind of disease of the nose in which it emits offensive breath. —नासिक a. having a fetid nose. —वक्त्र a. having offensive breath. —वातः 'foul air,' a fart. —व्रणं a foul ulcer (discharging pus).

पूतिक a. Stinking, fetid, foul. —कं Ordure, excrement.

पूतिका 1 A kind of herb. -2 A civet-cat ; Pt. 3. 98. -Comp. —मुखः a bi-valve shell.

पून a. Destroyed (p. p. of 'पू to destroy).

पूपः A sort of bread ; see अपूप.

पूपला (ली), पूपालिका, पूपाली, पूलिका, पूपिका A sort of sweet cake.

पूय् 1 U. (पूयति-ते) 1 To stink, putrefy. -2 To split up, divide. -3 To be dissolved ; (considered by some to be 4 A. also).

पूयः -यं Pus, discharge from an ulcer or wound, suppuration, matter; Ms. 3. 180 ; 4. 220 ; 12. 72. -Comp. —अरिः the Nimba tree —रक्तः a kind of disease of the nose (wherein purulent blood or sanies flow out). (-क्तं) 1. ichor, sanies--2. discharge of sanies from the nostrils.

पूयनं =पूय q. v.

पूर् I. 4 A- (पूर्यते; पूर्ण) 1 To fill, fill out (allied in this sense with pass. of पृ q. v.). -2 To please, satisfy -II 10 U. (पूरयति-ते, पूरित ; strictly the *Caus.* of पृ q. v.) 1 To fill ; कोन याति वशं लोके मुखे पिंडेन पूरितः Bh. 2 118 ; Si. 9. 64 ; 16. 34. -2 To blow into or fill with wind, blow (as a conch-shell). -3 To cover, surround; Bk. 7. 30. -4 To fulfil, satisfy ; पूरयतु कुतूहलं वत्सः U. 4 ; so आशां, मनोरथं &c. -5 To intensify, strengthen (as sound). -6 To make resonant. -7 To load or enrich with (gifts &c.). -8 To draw (as a bow). -9 To spend (time).

पूरः [पूर्-क] 1 Filling, making full -2 Satisfying, pleasing, making content. -3 Pouring in, supplying; अतैलपूराः सुरतप्रदीपाः Ku. 1. 10. -4 The swelling or rising of a river or of the sea, flood ; R. 3. 17. -5 A stream or flood in general ; अंबु°, बाष्प°, शोणित° &c. -6 A piece of water, lake, pond. -7 The healing or cleansing of wounds. -8 A kind of cake. -9 Drawing in breath slowly through the nose. -10 The citron tree. —रं A kind of incense. -Comp. —उत्पीडः a flood or excess of water ; पूरोत्पीडे तडागस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29.

पूरक a. [पूर्-ण्वुल्] 1 Filling up, completing. -2 Satisfying, making content. —कः 1 The citron tree. -2 A ball of meal offered at the conclusion of the oblations to the Manes -3 (In arith.) The multiplier. -4 Closing the right nostril and inhaling air through the left (as a religious ceremony) ; cf. रेचक.

पूरण a. (णी f.) [पूर्-कर्तरि ल्यु] 1 Filling up, completing. -2 Ordinal (as applied to numbers) (द्वितीय, तृतीय &c.) ; न पूरणी तं समुपैति संख्या Ki. 3. 51. -3 Satisfying. -4 Drawing (as a bow). —णः 1 A bridge, dam, causeway. -2 The ocean. -3 The *Sa'lmali* tree. -4 A kind of medicinal oil (: विष्णुतैलं) —णी 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 The silk-cotton tree. —णं 1 Filling. -2 Filling up, completing ; R. 9. 73. -3 Puffing or swelling. -4 Fulfilling, accomplishing. -5 A sort of cake. -6 A funeral cake. -7 Rain, raining. -1 Warp. -9 Multiplication (in math.). -10 Injection of fluids (in Medic.). -11 Drawing, bending (as a bow). -12 Decorating, adorning. -Comp. —प्रत्ययः an affix forming an ordinal number.

पूरयितृ a. 1 Filling, filling up. -2 Satisfying, gratifying. -m. An epithet of Vishṇu.

पूरिकः -का A kind of cake.

पूरित p. p. 1 Filled, complete. -2 Overspread, covered over with. -3 Multiplied.

पूर्ण p. p. [पूर्-क्त नि°] Filled, filled with, full of ; oft. in comp ; तं तथा कृपयाविष्टमश्रुपूर्णाकुलेक्षणं Bg. 2. 1 ; so शोक°, जल° &c. -2 Whole, full, entire, complete ; R. 3, 38. -3 Fulfilled, accomplished. -4 Ended, completed. -5 Past, elapsed. -6 Satisfied, contented. -7 Full sounding, sonorous. -8 Strong, powerful. -9 Selfish, or self-indulgent. -10 Drawn, bent (as a bow). —र्णा 1 An epithet of the fifteenth digit of the moon. -2 N. of the fifth, tenth, and fifteenth lunar days or *tithis*. —र्णं Ved. 1 Abundance, plenty. -2 Water. -Comp. —अंकः an integer. —अभिलाष a. satisfied, contented. —अमृता epithet of the sixteenth digit of the moon. —अवतारः N. of the fourth

seventh and eighth incarnations of Vishṇu. —आनकं 1. drum. -2. the sound of a drum. -3 a vessel. -4. a moon-beam. -5. = पूर्णपात्र q. v. (sometimes read पूर्णालक also). —आनंदः the Supreme being. —आहुतिः *f.* an offering made with a full ladle. —इंदुः the full moon. —उपमा a full or complete simile, *i. e.* one in which the four requisites उपमान, उपमेय, साधारणधर्म and उपमाप्रतिपादक are all expressed ; (opp. लुप्तोपमा) ; *e. g.* अंभोरुहमिवाताम्रं मुग्धे करतलं तव ; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. —ककुद् *a.* full-humped. —काम *a.* one whose desires are fulfilled, satisfied, contented. (-मः) N. of the Supreme being. —कुंभः 1. a full jar. -2. a vessel full of water. -3. a particular mode of fighting. -4. a hole (in a wall) of the shape of a water-jar ; तदत्र पक्केष्टके पूर्णकुंभ एव शोभते Mk. 3. —पर्वेंदु *f.* the day of full moon. —पात्रं 1. a full cup or jar. -2. a cup-ful. -3. a measure of capacity (equal to 256 handfuls). -4. a vessel (or a box or basket) filled with valuable things (such as clothes, ornaments &c.) and scrambled for by servants or relatives on festive occasions or distributed as presents ; hence, the word is often used to denote 'a present made to one who brings a happy news' ; कदा मे तनयजन्ममहोत्सवानंदनिर्भरो हरिष्यति पूर्णपात्रं परिजनः K. 62, 70, 73, 165 ; सखीजनेनापाह्रियमाणपूर्णपात्रां 299 ; तत्कामं प्रभवति पूर्णपात्रवृत्त्या स्वीकर्तुं मम हृदयं च जीवितं च Mâl. 4. 1 ; (पूर्णपात्र is thus defined :—हर्षादुत्सवकाले यदलंकारांशुकादिकं । आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं स्यात्पूर्णकं च तत् ॥ or यत्पात्रं यदानंदादलंकारादिकं पुनः । आकृष्य गृह्यते पूर्णपात्रं पूर्णानकं च तत् ॥ Hârâvali). -5. a vessel full of rice presented to the priests at the end of the sacrifice. —बी (वी) जः the citron. —मास् *m.* 1. the sun. -2. the moon. (*-f.*) the day of full moon. —मासः 1. the moon. -2. a monthly sacrifice performed on the day of full moon. —मासी the day of full moon. —होमः =पूर्णाहुतिः q. v.

पूर्णकः 1 A kind of tree. -2 A cock. -3 The blue jay.

पूर्णिमा, पूर्णिमासी, पूर्णमा The day of full moon ; N. 2. 76.

पूर्त *a.* [पूर्-क्त नि०] 1 Full, complete. -2 Concealed, covered. -3 Nourished, protected. —र्तं 1 Fulfilment. -2 Cherishing, nourishing. -3 Granting. -4 A reward, merit -5 An act of pious liberality ; it is thus defined :—वापीकूपतडागादि देवतायतनानि च । अन्नप्रदानमारामः पूर्तमित्यभिधीयते Ms. 4. 226 ; Mâl. 1. 5 (opp. इष्ट which is thus defined by Atri :—अग्निहोत्रं तपः सत्यं वेदानां चैव पालनम् । आतिथ्यं वैश्वदेवश्च इष्टमित्यभिधीयते) ; cf. इष्टापूर्त.

पूर्तिः *f.* 1 Filling. -2 Completion, fulfilment, accomplishment. -3 Satiety; satisfaction. -3 Rewarding, a reward. -5 Multiplying.

पूर्य *a.* 1 To be filled or satisfied. -2 To be nourished or maintained.

पूरुषः =पुरुष q. v. Bv. 1. 75.

पूर्व *a.* (Declined like a pronoun when it implies relative position in time or space, but optionally so in nom. pl. ; and abl. and loc. sing. , 1 Being in front of, first, foremost. -2 Eastern, easterly, to the east of ; ग्रामात्पर्वतः पूर्वः Sk. -3 Previous to, earlier than. -4 Old, ancient ; पूर्वसूरिभिः R. 1. 4 ; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वेभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1. -5 Former, previous, anterior, prior, antecedent (opp. उत्तर) ; in this sense often at the end of comp. and translated by 'formerly ' or ' before ' ; श्रुतपूर्व &c. -6 Aforesaid, before-mentioned. -7 Initial. -8 Eastablished, customary, of long standing. -9 Early, prime ; पूर्वे वयसि Pt. 1. 165 ' in early age or prime of life. ' -10 (At the end of comp.) Preceded by, accompanied by, attendded with; संबंधमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58 ; पुण्यः शब्दो मुनिरिति मुहुः केवलं राजपूर्वः S. 2. 14 ; तान् स्मितपूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47 ; बहुमानपूर्वया 5. 31 ; दशपूर्वरथं यमाख्यया दशकंठारिगुरुं विदुर्बुधाः R. 8. 29 ; so मतिपूर्वं Ms. 11. 147 ' intentionally', ' knowingly ' ; 12. 89 ; अबोधपूर्वं ' unconsciously', S. 5. 2 &c. -र्वः An ancestor, a forefather ; पूर्वैः किलायं परिवर्धितो नः R. 13. 3 , पयः पूर्वैः सनिश्वासैः कवोष्णमुपभुज्यते 1. 67 ; 5. 14 ; अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि S. 2. 16. —र्वं The forepart ; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनक्रूरपूर्वं (गात्रं) S. 2. 4. —र्वा 1 The east. - N. of a country to the east of Madhyadesa. —र्वं *ind.* 1 Before (with abl.) ; मासात्पूर्वं. -2 Formerly, previously, at first, antecedently, before-hand ; तं पूर्वमभिवादयेत्. Ms 2. 117 ; 3. 94 ; 8. 205 ; R. 12. 35 ; प्रणिपातपूर्वं K. ; भूतपूर्वखरालयं U. 2. 17 ' which formerly was the abode ', &c. ; समयपूर्वं S. 5. ' after a formal agreement.' -2 Immemorially. (पूर्वेण ' in front, ' ' before ', 'to the east of ', with gen. or acc. ; अद्य पूर्वं ' till-now ', 'hitherto'; पूर्वं -ततः -पश्चात् -उपरि ' first-then, first-afterwards ', ' previously, subsequently ', पूर्वं- अधुना or अद्य ' formerly-now.' -Comp. —अग्निः the sacred fire kept in the house (आवसथ्य). —अचलः, -अद्रिः the eastern mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to rise —अधिकारिन् *m.* the first occupant, a prior owner. —अंतः the end of a preceding word. —अपर *a.* 1. eastern and western ; कतमोऽयं पूर्वापरसमुद्रावगाढः सानुमानालोक्यते S. 7 ; पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य Ku. 1. 1. -2 first and last. -3. prior and subsequent, preceding and following. -4. connected with another. (-रं) 1. what is before and behind. -2. connection. -3. the proof and the thing to be proved. °विरोधः inconsistency, incongruity. —अभिमुख *a.* turned towards or facing the east. —अभ्यासः former practice or experience. —अंबुधिः the eastern ocean. —अर्जित *a.* attained by former works. (-तं) ancestral property. —अर्धः -र्धं 1. the first half ; दिनस्य पूर्वार्धपरार्धभिन्ना छायेव मैत्री खलसज्जनानां Bh. 2. 60 ; समासं पूर्वार्धं &c. -2. the upper part (of the body) ; शकुंतला पूर्वार्धेन शयनादुत्थाय S. 3 ; R. 16. 6. -3. the first half of a hemistich. —अह्नः the earlier part of the day, forenoon, Ms. 4. 96 ; 152. (पूर्वाह्णतन, पूर्वाह्णिकः, पूर्वाह्णेतन *a.* relating to the forenoon). -आवेदकः a plaintiff. —आषाढा N. of the 20th lunar mansion consisting of two stars. —इतर *a.* western.—उक्त, -उदित *a.* beforementioned, aforesaid. —उत्तर *a.* north-eastern. (-रा) the north-east. (-रे dual) the preceding and following, antecedent and subsequent. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. a former act or work. -2. the first thing to be done, a prior work. -3. actions done in a former life. -4. preparations, preliminary arrangements. —कल्पः former times. —कायः 1. the fore-part of the body or animals ; पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद्भूयसा पूर्वकायं S. 1. 7. -2. the upper part of the body of men ; सुजन् करेणानतपूर्वकायं R. 5. 32 ; पर्यंकबंधस्थिरपूर्वकायं Ku. 3. 45. —काल *a.* belonging to ancient times. (-लः) former or ancient times. —कालिक, -कालीन *a.* ancient. —काष्ठा the east, eastern quarter. —कृत *a.* previously done. (-तं) an act done in a former life. —कोटिः *f.* the starting point of a debate, the first statement or पूर्वपक्ष q. v. —गंगा N. of the river Narmadâ. —चोदित *a.* 1. aforesaid, above-mentioned. -2. previously stated or advanced (as an objection). —ज *a.* 1. bore or produced before or formerly, first-produced, first-born. -2. ancient, old. -3. eastern. (-जः) 1. an elder brother ; Si. 6.44; R. 15. 36. -2. the son of the elder wife.-3. an ancestor a forefather ; स पूर्वजानां कपिलेन रोषात् R. 16. 34. (pl.) the progenitors of mankind. -5. The Manes living in the world of the

moon. (-जा) an elder sister.—जन्मन् *n.* a former birth. (*-m.*) an elder brother ; R. 14. 44 ; 15. 95. —जातिः *f.* a former birth. —ज्ञानं knowledge of a former life. —दक्षिण *a.* south-eastern.(-णा) the south east. -दिक्पतिः Indra, the regent of the east. —दिन the foronoon. —दिश् *f.* the east. —दिश्य *a.* situated towards the east, eastern. —दिष्टं the award of destiny. —देवः 1 an ancient deity. -2. a demon or Asura. -3. a progenitor (पितृ). -4. (dual) an epithet of Nara-Nârâyaṇa. —देवता a progenitor (पितृ) of gods or of men ; अक्रोधनाः शौचपराः सततं ब्रह्मचारिणः । न्यस्तशस्त्रा महाभागाः पितरः पूर्वदेवताः ॥ —देशः the eastern country, or the eastern part of India. —निपातः the irregular priority of a word in a compound ; cf. परनिपात. —पक्षः 1. the fore-part or side. -2. the first half of a lunar month.-3. the first part of an argument, the *prima facie* argument or view of a question. -4. the first objection to an argument. -5. the statement of the plaintiff. -6. a suit at law. -7. an assertion, a proposition. °पादः the plaint, the first stage of a legal proceeding. —पदं the first member of a compound or sentence. —पर्वतः the eastern mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise. —पांचालक *a.* belonging to the eastern Pânchâlas. —पाणिनीयाः (*m.* pl.) the disciples of Pâṇini living in the east. —पालिन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —पितामहः a forefather, an ancestor. —पुरुषः 1. an epithet of Brahmâ. -2. any one of the first three ancestors, beginning with the father (पितृ, पितामह, and प्रपितामह) ; Pt. 1. 89. -3. an ancestor in general. —पूर्व *a.* each preceding one. (-र्वाः) *m.* pl. forefathers. -फाल्गुनी the eleventh lunar manison containing two stars. °भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter. —भागः 1. the forepart. -2. the upper part. —भा-(भ)द्रपदा the twenty-fifth lunar mansion containing two stars.—भावः 1. priority. -2. prior or antecedent existence; येन सहैव यस्य यं प्रति पूर्वभावोऽवगम्यते Tarka K. -3. (Rhet.) disclosing an intention. —भाविन् *a.* willing to speak first; hence polite, courteous. —भुक्तिः *f* prior occupation or possession. —भूतः *a.* preceding, previous. —मीमांसा 'the prior or first Mîmâmsâ', an inquiry into the first or ritual portion of the Veda, as opposed to the उत्तरमीमांसा or वेदांत ; see मीमांसा. —रंगः the commencement or prelude of a drama, the prologue; यन्नाट्यवस्तुनः पूर्वं रंगविघ्नोपशांतये । कुशीलवाः प्रकुर्वंति पूर्वरंगः स उच्यते ॥ D. R. ; पूर्वरंगं विधायैव सूत्रधारो निवर्तते S. D. 283 ; पूर्वरंग प्रसंगाय नाटकीयस्य वस्तुनः *Si.* 2. 8. (see Malli. thereon). —रागः the dawning or incipient love, love between two persons which springs (from some previous cause) before their meeting; श्रवणाद्दर्शनाद्वापि मिथः संरूढरागयोः । दशाविशेषो योऽप्राप्तौ पूर्वरागः स उच्यते ॥ S. D. 214. -रात्रः the first part of the night. -रूपं 1. indication of an approaching change. -2. a symptom of occurring disease.-3. the first of two concurrent vowels or consonants that is retained. -4. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing anything as suddenly resuming its former state. —लक्षणं a symptom of coming sickness. —वयस् *a.* young. (*-n.*) youth. —वर्तिन् *a.* existing before, prior, previous. —वादः the first plea or commencement of an action at law. —वादिन् *m.* the complainant or plaintiff. —वृत्तं 1. a former event; R. 11. 10. -2. previous conduct. -वैरिन् *a.* one who first commences hostilities an aggressor. —शारद *a.* relating to the first half of autumn. —शैलः see पूर्वपर्वत. —सक्थं the upper part of the thigh. —संध्या day-break, dawn ; *Si.* 11. 40. -सर *a.* going in front. -सागरः the eastern ocean ; R. 4. 32. -साहसः the first or heaviest of the three fines. —स्थितिः *f.* former or first state.

पूर्वक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Preceded by, attended with ; अनामयप्रश्नपूर्वकमाह *S.* 5. -2 Preceding, antecedent. -3 Previous, former, prior. -4 First. —कः An ancestor, a forefather.

पूर्वंगम *a.* Going before, preceding.

पूर्वतन *a.* Former, old, ancient.

पूर्वतस् *ind.* 1 In the east, to the east ; R. 3. 42, -2 Before, in front of. -3 First, in the first place.

पूर्वत्र *ind.* in the preceding part, previously.

पूर्ववत् *a.* 1 Having something antecedent or a cause. -2 Relating to something preceding, *-n.* One of the three kinds of अनुमान, inference of the effect from the cause, *i. e.* inferring from the rising of clouds that rain will fall. *-ind.* As before.

पूर्विन् *a.* (णी *f.*), पूर्विण *a.* 1 Ancient. -2 Ancestral.

पूर्वेद्युस् *ind.* 1 On the former day. -2 On the day before, yesterday ; Ms. 3. 187. -3 During the first part of the day, in the morning, at dawn. -4 Early, betimes.

पूर्व्य *a.* Ved. 1 Former, previous. -2 Ancient, old. -3 Next, near. -4 Eastern. -5 Excellent.

पूल् 1 P., 10 U. (पूलति, पूलयति-ते) To heap up, collect, gather.

पूलः, पूलकः A bundle, pack

पूलाकः = पुलाक q. v.

पूलिका A kind of cake.

पूल्यं An empty grain of corn.

पूष् 1 P. (पूषति) 1 To nourish. -2 To increase, grow ; cf पुष्.

पूषः, पूषकः The mulberry tree.

पूषन् *m.* (nom. पूषा, -षणौ, -षणः [पूष् कनिन् Uṇ. 1, 156] The sun, सदापांथः पूषा गगनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2, 114 ; इंधनौघधगप्यग्निस्त्विषा नात्येति पूषणं *Si.* 2. 43. -Comp. -असुहृद् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —आत्मजः 1. a cloud -2. an epithet of Indra. —दंतहरः an epithet of Vîrabhadra ; see अदंत. —भासा the city of Indra.

पृ 6 A. (प्रियते-पृत) To be busy or active (mostly with व्या) ; कार्ये व्याप्रियते ; see व्यापृत —*Caus.* (पारयति-ते) 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to ; (usually with loc.) ; व्यापारितः शूलभृता विधाय सिंहत्वमंकागतसत्ववृत्ति R. 2. 38. -2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast ; व्यापारयामास करं किरीटे R. 6. 19 ; उमामुखे...व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67 ; व्यापारितं शिरसि शस्त्रमशस्त्रपाणेः Ve. 3. 19 ; R. 13. 25. -II. 3 P. (पिपर्ति) 1 To bring or carry over. -2 To deliver from, bring out of. -3 To fill. -4 To protect, maintain, sustain. -5 To promote, advance. -III. 9 P. (पृणाति) To protect. -IV. 10 U. (पारयति-ते ; sometimes पार् is regarded as a separate root) 1 To carry over or across, ferry over. -2 To reach the other side of anything, accomplish, perform, achieve, bring to a conclusion (a vow &c.). -3 To be able or capable ; न खलु मातापितरौ भर्तृवियोगदुःखितां दुहितरं द्रष्टुं पारयतः *S.* 6 ; न पारयामि तातकाश्यपस्य...आपन्नसत्त्वां शकुंतलां निवेदयितुं *S.* 4 ; अधिकं न हि पारयामि व 5 Bv. 2. 59. -4 To deliver, save, extricate, rescue. -5 To withstand, oppose. -6 To live. -V. 5 P. (पृणोति) 1 To please or delight, gratify- -2 To be pleased or delighted.

पृच् I. 2 A. (पृक्ते, पृक्ण) To come in contact with. -II. 7 P. (पृणक्ति, पृक्त) 1 To bring into contact with, join, unite ; एवं वदन् दाशरथिरपृणग्धनुषा शरं Bk. 5. 39. -2 To mix, mingle- -3 To be in contact with, touch -4 To satisfy, fill, satiate.-5 To augment, increase. -6 Ved. To give or grant bountifully. -III. 1 P., 10. U. (पर्चति,पर्चयति-ते) 1 To touch, come in contact with. -2 To hinder, oppose.

पृक्त *p. p.* [पृच्-क्त] 1 Mixed, mingled ; पृक्तस्तु वारीगिरिनिर्झराणां R. 2.

13. -2 Touched, brought into contact, touching, united. -3 Filled, full. —क्तं Property, wealth.

पृक्तिः *f.* Touch, contact, union.

पृक्थं Property, wealth, possessions.

पृक्षस् *m.* Ved. Food.

पृच्छकः [प्रच्छ्-ण्वुल् संप्रसारणं] An inquirer, an investigator ; पृच्छकेन सदा भाव्यं पुरुषेण विजानता Pt. 5. 93 ; Y. 2. 268.

पृच्छनं Asking, inquiring.

पृच्छा 1 Questioning, asking, inquiring. -2 An inquiry into the future.

पृंज् 2 A. (पृंक्ते) To come in contact with, touch.

पृड्, पृण् 6 P. (पृड-णति) To delight, please.

पृत् *f.* An army. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted for पृतना after acc. dual).

पृतनं Ved. 1 A hostile encounter. -2 An army.

पृतना 1 An army (in general). -2 A divison of an army consisting of 243 elephants, as many chariots, 729 horse, and 1215 foot. -3 Battle, fight, encounter. -4 A hostile army. -5 (pl.) Men, mankind (Ved.). -Comp. —षाह् an epithet of Indra.

पृतनायु *a.* Ved. Hostile, inimical.

पृतन्यति Den. P. To attack, encounter.

पृतन्या An army.

पृथ् 10 U. (पर्थयति-ते) 1 To extend. -2 To throw, cast. -3 To send, direct.

पृथः Ved. 1 The palm of the hand. -2 A kind of measure. -Comp. —करः an epithet of *Śiva*.

पृथक् *ind.* 1 Severally, separately, singly ; शंखान् दध्मुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18 ; Ms 3. 26 ; 7. 57. -2 Different, separate, distinct ; Bg. 5. 4 ; 13. 4 ; रचिता पृथगर्थता गिरां Ki. 2. 27. -3 Apart, aside, alone ; V. 4. 20. -4 Apart from, except, with the exception of, without (with acc., instr., or abl.) ; पृथग्रामेण-रामात्-रामं वा Sk ; Bk. 8, 109. (पृथक् कृ 1 to separate divide, sever, analyse. -2 to keep off, avert). -Comp. —आत्मता 1. severalty, separateness. -2. distinction, difference. -3. discrimination, judgment. —आत्मन् *a.* distinct, separate.—आत्मिका individual existence, individuality. —करणं, -क्रिया 1. separating, distinguishing. -2. analysing. —कुल *a.* belonging to a different family. —क्षेत्राः (*m.* pl.) children of one father by different wives, or by wives of different classes. —चर *a.* going alone or separately. —जनः 1. a low man, an unenlightened, vulgar man, the mob, low people ; न पृथग्जनवच्छुचो वशं वशिनामुत्तम गन्तुमर्हसि R. 8. 90 ; Ki. 14. 24. -2. a fool, a blockhead, an ignorant man ; *Śi.* 16. 39. -3. a wicked man, sinner. —पिंडः a distant relation who offers the funeral rice ball separately and not together with other relations. —भावः separateness, individuality ; (so पृथक्त्वं). —रूप *a.* of different shapes or kinds. —विध *a.* of different kinds, diverse, various.—शय्या sleeping apart. —स्थितिः *f.* separate existence.

पृथक्त्वं 1 Separateness, severalty. -2 Individuality.

पृथवी see पृथिवी.

पृथा N. of Kunti, one of the two wives of Pâṇḍu. -Comp. —जः, -तनयः, -सुतः, -सूनुः an epithet of the first three Pâṇḍava princes, but generally applied only to Arjuna ; अश्वत्थामा हत इति पृथासूनुना स्पष्टमुक्त्वा Ve. 3. 9 ; अभितप्तं पृथासूनुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8. —पतिः an epithet of Pâṇḍu.

पृथिका A centipede.

पृथिवी [cf. Vp. 1. 184] 1 The earth ; (sometimes written पृथिवि also). -2 Ground, soil. -3 The earth considered as one of the nine substances or five primary elements. -Comp. —इंद्रः, -ईशः, -क्षित् *m.*, -पालः, पालकः, -भुज् *m.*, -भुजः, -शक्रः a king. —तलं the surface of the earth. -पतिः 1. a king. -2. Yama, the god of death. —मंडलः, -लं the circuit of the earth. —रुहः a tree ; पवमानः पृथिवीरुहानिव R. 8. 9. —लोकः terrestrial world, the earth.

पृथु *a.* (थु or थ्वी *f.*, compar. प्रथीयस्, superl. प्रथिष्ठ) [प्रथ्-कु संप्र॰ Un. 1. 28] 1 Broad, wide, spacious, expansive ; पृथुनितंब q. v. below; सिंधोः पृथुमपि तनुं Me. 46. -2 Copious, abundant, ample ; V. 4. 25. -3 Large, great ; द्रुमः पृथुतरीकृतः Ratn. 2. 15 ; *Śi.* 12. 48 ; R. 11. 25. -4 Detailed, prolix. -5 Numerous. -6 Smart, sharp, clever. -7 Important. -8 Various. —थुः 1 N. of fire or Agni. -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 Of Mahâdeva. -4 N. of a king. [Prithu was the son of Vena, son of Anga. He was called the first king, from whom the earth received her name *Prithvî*. The Vishṇu *Purâṇa* relates that when Vena was wicked by nature and prohibited worship and sacrifice, was beaten to death by the pious sages, and when consequently robbery and anarchy prevailed in the absence of a king, the Munis rubbed the right arm of the dead king to produce a son, and from it sprang the majestic *Prithu*, glowing like Agni. He was immediately declared king, and his subjects who had suffered from famine, besought the monarch for the edible fruits and plants which the earth withheld from them. In anger Prithu took up his bow to compel her to yield the supply so much needed by his subjects. She assumed the form of a cow and began to flee chased by the King. But she at last yielded and requested him to spare her life, and at the same time promised to restore all the needed fruits, plants &c., ' if a calf were given to her through which she might be able to secrete milk.' Prithu thereupon made *Svayambhuva* Manu the calf, milked the earth, and received the milk into his own hand, from which proceeded all kinds of corn, vegetables, fruits &c , for the maintenance of his subjects. The example of Prithu was afterwards followed by a variety of milkers-gods men, *R*shis, mountains, Nagas, Asuras &c., who found out the proper milkman and calf from their own number, and milked the earth of whatever they wanted ; cf Ku. 1. 2]. —थुः *f.* Opium. -Comp. —उदर *a.* big-bellied, corpulent. (-रः) a ram. —जघन -नितंब *a.* having large or broad hips or slopes ; पृथुनितंब नितंबवती तव V. 4. 26. —बीजः -जं red garlic. —यश, -यशस् *a.* famed, widely renowned. -रोमन् *m.* a fish.°युग्म: the sign Pisces of the zodiac.-शेखर. a mountain.-श्री *a.* highly prosperous. —श्रोणि *a.* having large hips. —संपद् *a.* rich, wealthy. —स्कंधः a hog.

पृथुकः-कं Rice parched and flattened (Mar. पोहे). —कः A child ; निम्नपृथुकतनयः पृथुकान् पयिस्यः *Śi.* 3. 30. —का A girl.

पृथुल *a.* Broad, large, wide ; श्रोणिषु प्रियकरः पृथुलासु स्पर्शमाप सकलेन तलेन *Śi.* 10. 65.

पृथ्वी [पृथु-ङीष्] 1 The earth. -2 The earth as one of the five elements -3 Large cardamoms. -4 N. of a metre; (see App I.). -Comp. -ईशः, -पतिः, -पालः, -भुज् *m.* a king, sovereign. —खातं a cavern. —गर्भः an epithet of Gaṇeśa. —गृहं a cave, grotto. —जः 1. a tree. -2. the planet Mars. —धरः a mountain.

पृथ्वीका 1 Large cardamoms. -2 Small cardamoms.

पृदाकुः 1 A scorpion. -2 A tiger. -3 A serpent, adder. -4 A tree. -5 An elephant. -6 A panther (चित्रक.).

पृशन *a.* Ved. Clinging, attached to. —नं Clinging to, attachment.

पृश्नि(ष्णि) *a.* [स्पृश् -नि० किच्च पृषो० सलोपः Uṇ. 4. 52] 1 Short, small; dwarfish. -2 Delicate, feeble. -3 Diversified, spotted. -4 Various, diverse (Ved.). —श्निः A dwarf. —श्नि *f.* 1 A ray of light. -2 The earth. -3 The starry sky. -4 N. of Devakî, mother of Krishṇa. -5 The earth. -6 A cloud. -7 Milk. -Comp. —गर्भः, -धरः, -भद्रः, epithets of Krishṇa. —शृंगः 1. an epithet of Krishṇa. -2. of Gaṇeśa.

पृश्नि(ष्णि)का, पृश्नी (ष्णी) N. of an aquatic plant.

पृष् 1 A. (पर्षते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To give. -4 To vex, pain, weary.

पृषत् *a.* 1 Spotted, variegated. -2 Sprinkling. —*m.* The spotted antelope. —*n.* A drop of water or of any other liquid ; (said by some to be used only in pl.). -Comp. -अंशः, -अश्वः 1. wind, air. -2. an epithet of Siva. —आज्यं ghee mixed with coagulated milk. —पतिः (पृषतांपतिः) wind. —बलः N. of the horse of wind.

पृषत *a.* [पृष्-अतच् किच्च] Spotted. —तः 1 The spotted antelope. -2 A drop of water ; पृषतैरपां शमयता च रजः Ki. 6. 27 ; R. 3. 3 ; 4. 27 ; 6. 51. -3 A spot, mark. -4 An antelope considered as the vehicle of Vâyu. -Comp. —अश्वः air, wind.

पृषत्कः an arrow ; तदुपोढैश्च नभश्चरैः पृषत्कैः Ki. 13. 23; Si. 20. 18 ; Vb. 1. 1 ; धनुर्भृतां हस्तवतां पृषत्काः R. 7. 45.

पृषंतिः A drop of water ; पयःपृषंतिभिः स्पृष्टा वांति वाताः शनैः शनैः Bharata on Ak.

पृषभाषा = पृषभासा q. v.

पृषाकरा A small stone.

पृषातकं Mixture of ghee and coagulated milk.

पृषोदरः Wind, air (The word is supposed to be compounded of पृषत् and उदर, the त् of पृषत् being dropped as an irregular case. The word is thus taken as the type of a whole class of such irregular compounds) ; पृषोदरादित्वात् साधुः, see Gaṇa to P. VI. 3. 109.

पृष्ट *p. p.* [पृष्-प्रच्छ्-वा क्त] 1 Asked, inquired, interrogated, questioned, -2 Sprinkled.

पृष्टिः *f.* 1 Inquiry, interrogation. -2 Ved. A rib. -3 Touch. -4 A ray of light.

पृष्टहायनः 1 A species of grain.-2 An elephant.

पृष्ठं [पृष् स्पृश्-वा थक् नि० ; Uṇ. 2. 12] 1 The back, hinder part, rear. -2 The back of an animal ; अश्वपृष्ठमारूढः &c. -3 The surface or upper side ; R. 4. 31, 12. 67 ; Ku. 7. 51 ; so अवनिपृष्ठचारिणीं U. 3. -4 The back or the other side (of a letter, document &c.) ; Y. 2. 93. -5 The flat roof of a house. -6 The page of a book. (पृष्ठेन, पृष्ठे 'behind, from behind'). -Comp. —अनुग, -गामिन्, -यायिन् *a.* going behind, following ; Pt. 1. 59. —अस्थि *n.* the back-bone. —उदय *a.* an epithet of particular signs of the zodiac, *i. e.* Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Sagittarius and Capricorn. -गोपः, -रक्षः a soldier who protects the rear of a warrior while he is fighting. —ग्रंथि *a.* hump-backed. —चक्षुस् *m.* a crab. —तल्पनं the exterior muscles on the back of an elephant. —दृष्टिः 1. a crab. -2. a bear. —पातिन् *a.* following. —फलं the superficial contents of a figure. —भागः the back. —मांसं 1. flesh on the back ; प्राक् पादयोः पतति खादति पृष्ठमांसं H. 1. 81. -2. a fleshy protuberance on the back. °अद, °अदन *a.* back-biter, slanderer, calumniator. (-दं -दनं) back-biting ; पृष्ठमांसादनं तद्यत् परोक्षे दोषकीर्तनं Hemachandra ; see पृष्ठमांस above. -यानं riding. —वंशः the back-bone. —वास्तु *n.* the upper story of a house. —वाह् *m.*, -वाह्यः a draught-ox. —शय *a.* sleeping on the back. —शृंगः a wild goat. —शृंगिन् *m.* 1. a ram.-2. a buffalo. -3. a eunuch. -4. an epithet of Bhîma.

पृष्ठकं The back. (पृष्ठके कृ 1. to put off, postpone. -2. to resign, give up, discard).

पृष्ठतस् *ind.* 1 Behind, behind the back, from behind, गच्छतः पृष्ठतोऽन्वियात् Ms. 4. 154 ; 8. 300 ; Bg. 11. 40. -2 Towards the back, backwards ; गच्छ पृष्ठतः. -3 On the back. -4 Behind the back, secretly, covertly (पृष्ठतः कृ means 1. to place on the back, leave behind.-2.to neglect, forsake, abandon. -3. to renounce, desist from, leave off, resign ; येनाशाः पृष्ठतः कृत्वा नैराश्यमवलंबितं H. 1. 144 ; लज्जां पृष्ठतः कृत्वा K. : पृष्ठतो गम् to follow ; पृष्ठतो भू 1. to stand at the back. -2. to be disregarded).

पृष्ठ्य *a.* Relating to the back.-ष्ठ्यः A back-horse. —ष्ठ्या 1 A mare for draught. -2 An edge on the back of the altar.

पृष्णिः *f.* 1 The heel. -2 A ray of light.

पॄ 3, 9 P. (पिपर्ति, पृणाति, पपार, अपारीत्, परि-री-ष्यति, परि-री-तुं, पूर्ण ; *pass.* पूर्यते ; *caus.* पूरयति-ते *desid.* पिपरि-री-षति, पुपूर्षति 1 To fill, fill up, complete. -2 To fulfil, gratify (as hopes &c.). -3 To fill with wind, blow (as a conch, flute &c.). -4 To satisfy, refresh, please; पितॄनपारीत् Bk. 1. 2. -5 To rear, bring up, nourish, nurture, cherish.

पेचकः 1 An owl. -2 The root of an elephant's tail. -3 A couch, bed. -4 A cloud. -5 A louse.

पेचकिन *m.*, पेचिलः An elephant.

पेंजूषः The wax of the ear ; see पिंजूषः.

पेटः (-टा-टी-टं also) 1 A bag, basket. -2 A chest. -3 A multitude. -4 A retinue, train. -टः The open hand with the fingers extended.

पेटकः-कं 1 A basket, box, bag. -2 A multitude, quantity.

पेटकः A bag, basket, box.

पेटिका, पेटी A small bag, a basket.

पेडा A large bag.

पेण् 1 P. (पेणति) 1 To go. -2 To grind. -3 To embrace.

पेत्वं 1 Nectar. -2 Ghee. —त्वः A ram (?).

पेय *a.* [पा-पाने कर्मणि यत्] 1 Drinkable, fit to be quaffed or drunk. -2 Sapid. —यं 1 Water. -2 Milk. -3 A drink, beverage. —या 1 Rice-gruel. -2 A drink mixed with a small quantity of boiled rice.

पेयुः 1 The sea. -2 Fire. -3 The sun.

पेयूष-षं 1 Nectar. -2 The milk of a cow that has calved within seven days ; ससराव्रप्रसूतायाः क्षीरं पेयूषमुच्यते Hârâvalî; Ms. 5.6.-3 Fresh ghee.

पेरा A kind of musical instrument ; Bk. 17. 7.

पेरुः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The ocean.-4 The gold-mountain (Meru).

पेल् 1 P., 10 U. (पेलति, पेलयति-ते) 1 To go or move. -2 To shake or tremble.

पेलः 1 Going. -2 A small part. -लं, पेलकः A testicle.

पेलव *a.* 1 Delicate, fine, soft, tender ; धनुषः पेलवपुष्पपत्रिणः Ku. 4. 29 ; 5. 4 ; 7. 65. -2 Lean, thin, slender; कथमातपे गमिष्यसि परिबाधापेलवैरंगैः S. 3. 22.

पेलिः, पेलिन् *m.* A horse.

पेशः Form, shape.

पेशन *a.* 1 Ved. Well-formed. -2 Adorned.

पेश(ष-स)ल *a.* 1 Soft, tender, delicate ; पुष्पचापमिव पेशलं स्मरः R. 11. 45; 9. 40 ; Me. 93. -2 Thin, slender (as waist) ; R. 13. 34. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming, good ; Bv. 2. 2. -4 Expert, clever, skilful ; Bh. 3. 56 ; एकोन्मीलनपेशलः U. 6. 34. -5 Crafty, fraudulent.-6 Decorated, adorned.-लं Beauty.-लः N. of Vishṇu.

पेशस् *n.* 1 Form. -2 Gold. -3 Brightness, lustre. -4 Decoration, ornament.

पेशिः-शी *f.* 1 A piece of flesh. -2 A ball or mass of flesh. -3 An egg. -4 A muscle ; Y. 3. 100. -5 The fœtus shortly after conception. -6 A bud on the point of blowing. -7 The thunderbolt of Indra (said to be *m.* also). -8 A kind of musical instrument. -9 The shell or rind (of fruits).-10 A sheath, scabbard. -11 A shoe. -Comp. —कोशः —षः a bird's egg.

पेष् 1 A. (पेषते) To resolve upon, strive diligently for.

पेषः [पिष्-घञ्] Grinding, pounding, crushing; Si. 18. 45.

पेषक *a.* Pounding, grinding.

पेषणं [पिष्-ल्युट्] 1 Pounding, pulverizing. -2 A threshing-floor. -3 A stone and muller, any grinding or pounding apparatus.

पेषणिः *f.*,पेषणी, पेषकः A mill-stone, a grind-stone, muller.

पेषिः A thunderbolt.

पेस् 1 P. (पेसति) To go, move.

पेस्वर *a.* 1 Going, moving. -2. Destructive.

पै 1 P. (पायति) To dry, wither.

पैंगिः A patronymic of Yâska.

पैंजूषः The ear.

पैठर *a.* (रीं *f.*) Boiled in a पिठरं q. v.

पैठीनसिः N. of an ancient sage, author of a system of laws.

पैंडिक्यं, पैंडिन्यं Living on alms, mendicity.

पैतामह *a.* (ही *f.*) [पितामह-अण्] 1 Relating to a paternal grandfather. -2 Inherited or derived from a paternal grandfather. -3 Derived from, presided over by, or relating to Brahmâ ; R. 15. 60. —हाः (pl.) Ancestors, forefathers.

पैतामहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a paternal grandfather.

पैतृक *a.* (की *f.*) [पितृत आगतं पितुरिदं वा ठञ्] 1 Relating to a father. -2 Coming or derived from a father, ancestral, paternal ; पदमुद्धमजेन पैतृकं विनयेनास्य नवं च यौवनं R. 8. 6 ; 18. 40 ; Ms. 9. 104 ; Y. 2. 47. -3 Sacred to the Manes. —कं A Srâddha performed in honour of the Manes or deceased ancestors.

पैतृमत्यः 1 The son of an unmarried woman (पितृमत्याः पुत्रः). -2 The son of an illustrious person (पितृमतः पुत्रः).

पैतृष्वसेयः, पैतृष्वस्रीयः The son of a paternal aunt.

पैत्त (त्ती *f.*), पैत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Bilious.

पैत्तल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of brass, brazen.

पैत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [पितुरिदं अण्] 1 Relating to a father or ancestors generally, paternal, ancestral. -2 Sacred to the Manes. —त्रं 1 The part of the hand between the forefinger and the thumb. (Also पैत्र्य in this sense). -2 A year, month, or day sacred to the Pitṛis.

पैप्पल *a.* (ली *f.*) Made of the wood of the holy fig-tree ; U. 4. 20 ; Mv. 1. 18.

पैलव *a.* (वी *f.*) Made of the wood of the Pilu tree ; Ms. 2. 45.

पैशल्यं Mildness, affability, softness.

पैशाच *a.* (ची *f.*) [पिशाचेन निर्वृत्तः अण्] Demoniacal, infernal. —चः 1 The eighth or lowest of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which a lover ravishes a maiden without her consent when she is sleeping, or intoxicated, or deranged in intellect ; सुप्तां मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति । स पापिष्ठो विवाहानां पैशाचश्चाष्टमोऽधमः Ms. 3. 34 ; Y. 1. 61. -2 A kind of demon or पिशाच. —ची 1 A present made at a religious ceremony. -2 Night. -3 A sort of gibberish spoken on the stage by demons, one of the lowest forms of Prâkṛita.

पैशाचिक *a.* (की *f.*) Infernal, demoniacal.

पैशुनं, -न्यं [पिशुनस्य भावः अण् ष्यञ् वा] 1 Back-biting, slandering, tale-bearing, calumny ; Ms. 7. 48; 11. 56 ; Bg. 16. 2. -2 Roguery, depravity. -3 Wickedness, malignity.

पैष्ट *a.* (ष्टी *f.*) [पिष्टस्येदं अण्] Made of flour, or meal.

पैष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of flour or meal. —कं 1 A number of cakes. -2 A spirituous liquor distilled from meal.

पैष्टी A spirituous liquor distilled, from meal ; cf. गौडी.

पो *a.* Pure, clean.

पोगंड *a.* [पौः शुद्धो गंड एकदेशो यस्य Tv.] 1 Young, not adult or full-grown. -2 Having a deficient or redundant member. Deformed. —ड: A boy, one from his 5th to his 16th year ; cf. अपोगंड.

पोटः 1 The foundation of a house. -2 Putting together, uniting, mixing. -Comp. —गलः 1. a kind of reed (नल). -2. a kind of grass (काश). -3. a kind of fish.

पोटकः A servant.

पोटा 1 A masculine woman, a woman with a beard or such other masculine features. -2 A hermaphrodite. -3 A female servant.

पोटिकः A boil.

पोटी 1 A large alligator. -2 The rectum.

पोट्टलिका, पोट्टली A bundle, packet, parcel.

पोडुः The bone forming the upper part of the skull.

पोतः [पू-तन् ; Uṇ. 3. 86] 1 The young of any animal, cub, colt, foal &c. ; पिब स्तन्यं पोत: Bv. 1. 60 ; मृगपोत, शार्दूल° Mu 2. 8 ; करिपोतः &c. ; वीरपोतः a young warrior ; U. 5. 3. -2 An elephant ten years old. -3 A ship, raft, boat ; पोतो दुस्तरवारिराशितरणे H. 2. 165. -4 A garment, cloth. -5 The young shoot of a plant. -6 The site or foundation of a house. -7 A fœtus having no enveloping membrane. -Comp. -आच्छादनं a tent. -आधानं a shoal of small fish. —धारिन् *m.* the master of a vessel. —प्लवः a mariner, seaman. —भंगः a ship-wreck. —रक्षः the rudder of a boat or ship. —वणिज् *m.* sea-faring merchant. —वाहः a rower, steersman.

पोतकः 1 The young of an animal. -2 A young plant. -3 The site of a house.

पोतन *a.* 1 Sacred, holy. -2 Purifying.

पोतासः A kind of camphor.

पोतृ *m.* 1 One of the sixteen officiating priests at a sacrifice (assistant of the priest called ब्रह्मन्). -2 An epithet of Vishṇu.

पोत्या A multitude of boats.

पोत्रं [पू-त्र] 1 Snout of a hog. -2 A boat, ship. -3 A plough-share. -4 The thunderbolt. -5 A garment. -6 The office of the Potṛi. -Comp. —आयुधः a hog, boar.

पोत्रिन् *m.* A hog, boar.

पोथकी Red pimples on the eye-lids.

पोलः 1 A heap. -2 Bulk, magnitude.

पोलिका, पोली A kind of cake (of wheat).

पोलिंदः The mast of ship.

पोषः [पुष्-घञ्] 1 Nourishng, supporting, maintaining. -2 Nourishment, growth, increase, advance. -3 Prosperity, plenty, abundance.

पोषकः One who maintains or nourishes, a supporter.

पोषणं Nourishing, fostering, supporting, maintaining.

पोषयित्नुः The cuckoo.

पोषित *p. p.* Nourished, supported. &c.

पोषितृ *a.* One who feeds, nourishes &c. —*m.* A feeder.

पोषिन्, पोष्टृ *a.* [पुष्-णिनि तृच् च] One who feeds, nourishes &c. —*m.* A feeder, nourisher, protector.

पोष्य *a.* [पुष्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be fed, nourished or supported. -2 Well-fed, thriving. -3 Causing prosperity. -4 Abundant, copious. -Comp. —पुत्रः, -सुतः an adopted son. —वर्गः a class of relatives, who must be nourished and protected.

पौंश्चलीय *a.* (यी *f.*) Relating to harlots.

पौंश्चलेयः The son of a harlot.

पौंश्चल्यं Harlotry, female incontinence ; Ms. 9. 15.

पौंसवनं See पुंसवन.

पौंस्न *a.* (स्नी *f.*) 1 Fit for a man ; Bk. 5. 91. -2 Manly, virile. -3 Human. —स्नं Manhood, virility.

पौंस्यं Ved. 1 Manly courage, strength. -2 Manhood, virility. -3 A battle.

पौगंड *a.* (डी *f.*) Boyish. —डं -पौगंडकं Boyhood (from the 5th to the 16th year).

पौंडरीक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or made of lotus flowers ; Mâl. 3. 16. —कः A kind of leprosy.

पौंडर्यं A kind of drug used as a remedy for diseased eyes.

पौंड्रः 1 N. of a country. -2 A king or inhabitant of that country. -3 A kind of sugarcane. -4 A sectarial mark. -5 N. of the conch-shell of Bhîma ; पौंड्रं दध्मौ महाशंखं भीमकर्मा वृकोदरः Bg. 1. 15.

पौंड्रकः 1 A kind of sugarcane. -2 A mixed caste (of sugar-boilers) cf. Ms. 10. 44.

पौण्य *a.* Virtuous, holy, upright, righteous.

पौतवं A measure.

पौत्तिकं A kind of honey (pale-coloured).

पौत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [पुत्रस्यापत्यं अण्] Relating to or derived from a son. —त्रः A grandson, son's son.—त्री 1 A grand-daughter. -2 An epithet of Durgâ. —त्रं The office of a Potri, q.v.

पौत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a son or grandson.

पौत्रिकेयः The son of a daughter appointed to raise issue for her father.

पौनःपुनिक *a.* (की *f.*) Frequently repeated, recurring again and again.

पौनःपुन्यं Frequent or constant repetition.

पौनरुक्तं, पौनरुक्त्यं 1 Repetition ; अतिप्रियोसीति पौनरुक्त्यं K. 237 ; R. 12. 40. -2 Superfluity, redundancy, uselessness : अभिव्यक्तायां चंद्रिकायां किं दीपिकापौनरुक्त्येन V. 3.

पौनर्भव *a.* [पुनर्भू विध्॰ अपत्ये अञ्] 1 Relating to a widow who has married a second huband. -2 Repeated, superfluous. —वः 1 The son of a widow remarried, one of the twelve sons recognised by the old Hindu law ; Y. 2. 130 ; Ms. 3. 1. 55. -2 The second husband of a woman; Ms. 9. 176.

पौर *a.* (री *f.*) [पुरे वसति शैषिको अण्] 1 Relating to a city or town, produced in a town, civic. -2 Ved. Filling one's own belly. —रः 1 A townsman, citizen ; (opp. जानपद) ; Ku. 6. 41 ; Me. 27 ; R. 2. 10, 74 ; 12. 3 ; 16. 9. -2 A term applied to a prince engaged in war under particular circumstances. -3 A planet in a state of opposition to other planets. —री The language of the servants in a palace. —रं A sort of grass (रोहिष). -Comp. —अंगना, -योषित् *f.*, -स्त्री a woman living in a town. —कार्यं public business ; अर्थजातस्य गणनाबहुलतयैकमेव पौरकार्यमवेक्षितं *S.* 6. —जनः, -लोकः 1. a citizen. -2. citizens, burghers. —जानपद *a.* belonging to town and country. (-दाः pl.) citizens and rustics, townsmen and country people ; कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1. —वृद्धः an eminent citizen, an elder man. —सख्यं fellow-citizenship.

पौरकं 1 A garden near a house. -2 A garden near a town.

पौरिकः 1 A citizen. -2 A governor of a city.

पौरेय *a.* (यी *f.*) Civic, town-bred.

पौरंदर *a.* (री) Derived from or sacred to Indra. —रं The lunar mansion called ज्येष्ठा.

पौरव *a.* (वी *f.*) [पुरोर्गोत्रापत्यं अण्] Descended from Puru. —वः 1 A descendant of Puru ; *S.* 5. -2 N. of a country or people in the north of India. -3 An inhabitant or ruler of that country.

पौरवीय *a.* (यी *f.*) Devoted to Paurava.

पौरस्त्य *a.* [पुरस्-भवार्थे त्यक् अण् च] 1 Eastern ; पौरस्त्यो वा सुखयति मरुत्साधुसंवाहनाभिः Mâl. 9. 25 ; पौरस्त्यझंझामरुत् 9. 17; R. 4. 34. -2 Foremost. -3 Prior, first, preceding.

पौराण *a.* (णी *f.*) [पुराण-अण्] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient, of the past, primeval -2 Relating to the Purânas or derived from them. -3 Former, previous.

पौराणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [पुराण-ठक्] 1 Belonging to the past, ancient. -2 Belonging to the Purâṇas or derived from them. -3 Versed in the legends of the past. —कः 1 A Brâhmaṇa well-versed in the Purâṇas, a public reader of the Purâṇas. -2 A mythologist.

पौरुष *a.* (षी *f.*) [पुरुष-अण्] 1 Relating to a man or man in general, human -2 Manly, virile. -3 Sacred to *Purusha*. —षः A weight which can be carried by one man. —षी A woman. —षं 1 Human action, man's work, exertion, effort; धिग्धिग्वृथा पौरुषं Bh. 2. 88 ; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 ; 2. 81. -2 (*a*) Heroism, prowess, valour, manliness, courage ; पौरुषभूषणः R. 15. 28 ; 8. 28. (*b*) Strength, power, vigour. -3 Virility ; Bg. 7. 8. -4 Semen virile. -5 Penis. -6 The full height of a man, the height to which he reaches with both arms elevated and the fingers extended. -7 Sun-dial.

पौरुषिकः A worshipper of Purusha.

पौरुषेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [पुरुष-ढञ्] 1 Derived from or belonging to man, human, incidental to man ; made, established or propounded by man ; as in अपौरुषेया वै वेदाः -2 Manly, virile. -3 Spiritual. —यः 1 Man-slaughter. (पुरुषवध). -2 A crowd of men. -3 A day-labourer, hireling. -4 Human action, man's work. -5 Law as affecting persons. —यं Human work, action of man.

पौरुष्यं Manliness, courage, heroism.

पौरुहूत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to Indra ; अस्याधिज्ये धनुषि विजयं पौरुहूते च वज्रे *S.* 2. 15.

पौरोगवः A superintendent of the royal household ; especially of the royal kitchen.

पौरोडाशः A Mantra recited upon making an oblation of ghee.

पौरोडाशिक; A priest who repeats the above Mantra.

पौरोधसं The office of a family-priest.

पौरोभाग्यं 1 Fault-finding, censoriousness, प्रियोपभोगचिन्हेषु पौरोभाग्य; मिवाचरन् R. 12. 22. -2 Ill-will, envy, jealousy. -3 An ill-natured act, mischievous deed; किमिदमनुष्ठितं पौरोभाग्यं S. 6. -4 Obstrusiveness.

पौरोहित्यं The office of a family-priest ; Pt. 2. 63.

पौर्णमास *a*. (सी *f*.) Relating to the full moon. -सः A ceremony peformed on the full-moon day by one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्) —सं A day of full moon.

पौर्णमासी, पौर्णमी A day of full moon.

पौर्णमास्यं A sacrifice performed on the full-moon day.

पौर्णिमः An ascetic.

पौर्णिमा A day of full moon.

पौर्तिक *a*. (की *f*.) Relating to acts of pious charity; Ms. 3. 178 ; 4.127.

पौर्व *a*. (र्वी *f*.) 1 Relating to the past. -2 Relating to the east, eastern.

पौर्वदे(दै)हिक *a*. (की *f*.) Relating to a former existence, done in a former life ; Bg. 6. 43 ; Y. 1 349.

पौर्वपदिक *a*. (की *f*.) Relating to the first member of a compound.

पौर्वापर्यं 1 The relation of prior and posterior. -2 Due order, succession, continuity.

पौर्वाह्णिक *a*. (की *f*.) Relating to the forenoon.

पौर्विक *a*. (की *f*.) 1 Previous, former, prior ; जातिं स्मरति पौर्विकीं Ms. 4. 148. -2 Ancestral. -3 Old, ancient.

पौलस्त्यः 1 An epithet of Râvaṇa ; पौलस्त्यः कथमन्यदारहरणे दोषं न विज्ञातवान् Pt. 2. 4 ; R. 4. 80; 10. 5: 12. 72. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of Bibhīṣaṇa. -4 The moon.

पौलस्ती An epithet of Sûrpaṇakhâ

पौलिः *m*. *f*. पौली *f*. A kind of cake.

पौलोम *a*. (मी *f*.) Relating to or descended from Pulomon or Pulomâ. —मः N. of Indra.

पौलोमी Sachi, daughter of Puloman and wife of Indra ; आशीरन्या न ते युक्ता पौलोम्या सदृशी भव S. 7. 28. -Comp. —संभवः an epithet of Jayanta.

पौषः N. of a lunar month in which the moon is in the Pushya asterism (corresponding to December-January). —षी The day of full moon in the month of Pausha ; R. 18. 32. —षं 1 A festival. -2 A fight, combat.

पौष्कर-रक (री-की *f*.) Relating to the blue lotus.

पौष्करिणी A lotus pool or pond.

पौष्कलः A species of grain.

पौष्कल्यं 1 Maturity, complete development, full growth -2 Abundance.

पौष्टिक *a*. (की *f*.) 1 Promoting, growth or welfare. -2 Nourishing, nutritive, nutritious, invigorating. -3 Preservative. —कं A cloth worn during the tonsure ceremony.

पौष्णं The lunar mansion called Revati.

पौष्प *a*. (ष्पी *f*.) [पुष्प-अण्] Relating to or coming from flowers. floral, flowery. —ष्पी 1 1 N. of the town पाटलिपुत्र q. v. -2 A kind of spiritnous liquor (made from flowers).

पौष्पकं Green vitriol.

प्याट् *ind*. A patricle of calling (ho !, holla).

प्याय् 1 A. (प्यायते, प्यान or पान) To swell, grow ; see प्यै below.

प्यान *a*. Fat, grown fat; cf. पीन.

प्यायन *a*. 1 Invigorating. -2 Promoting strength or growth. —नं Increase, growth.

प्यायित *a*. 1 Grown, increased. -2 Grown fat. -3 Refreshed, strengthened.

प्यै 1 A. (प्यायते, पीन) 1 To grow, increase, swell ; Bk. 6. 33. -2 To become full or exuberantt. -3 To overfill, surcharge. —*Caus*. (प्याययति-ते) 1 To increase, enlarge, make fat or comfortable ; Ms. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale.

प्र *ind*. 1 As a prefix to verbs, it means 'forward', 'forth', 'in front', 'onward', 'before', 'away', as in प्रगम्, प्रस्था, प्रचर्, प्रया &c. -2 With adjectives it means 'very', 'excessively', 'very much' &c.; प्रकृष्ट, प्रमत्त &c., see further on. -3 With nouns whether derived from verbs or not, it is used in the following senses according to G. M.:— (*a*) beginning, commencement; (प्रयाणं प्रस्थानं, प्राह्ण); (*b*) length ; (प्रवालमूषिक) ; (*c*) power (प्रभु) ; (*d*) intensity, excess ; (प्रवाद, प्रकर्ष, प्रच्छाय, प्रगुण;) (*e*) source or origin ; (प्रभव, प्रपौत्र) ; (*f*) completion, perfectness, satisfaction; (प्रभुक्तमन्नं); (*g*) destitution, separation, being without ; (प्रोषित, प्रपर्णो वृक्षः) ; (*h*) apart ; (प्रज्ञु) ; (*i*) excellence ; (प्राचार्यः) ; (*j*) purity : (प्रसन्नं जलं) ; (*k*) wish ; (प्रार्थना) ; (*l*) cessation ; (प्रशम) ; (*m*) adoration, respect ; (प्रांजलिः who respectfully folds his hands together) ; (*n*) prominence ; (प्रणस, प्रवाल). In the Veda it is often used as a separable adverb.

प्रकट *a*. 1 Evident, plain, clear, apparent, manifest. -2 Undisguised, public. -3 Visible. —टं *ind*. 1 Clearly, manifestly, evidently. -2 Publicly, openly, undisguisedly. (प्रकटीकृ to manifest, unfold, display ; गुह्यं च गूहति गुणान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2 72 ; Pt. 1. 31 ; प्रकटीभू 'to become manifest, appear'). -Comp. —प्रीतिवर्धनः an epithet of *Siva*.

प्रकटनं The act of manifesting, disclosing, unfolding.

प्रकटति Den. P. To become manifest or visible, appear.

प्रकटयति Den. P. 1 To show, manifest, display, exhibit ; Mâl. 5. 11, N. 4. 151 ; Ratn. 4. 16. -2 To proclaim, announce publicly.

प्रकटित *p*. *p*. 1 Manifested, displayed, unfolded. -2 Publicly exhibited. -3 Apparent.

प्रकथ् 10 U. To announce, proclaim, narrate.

प्रकथनं Announcing, narration.

प्रकंप् 1 A. 1 To shake, quiver, tremble ; प्राकंपत भुजः सव्यः Râm. ; प्राकंपत महाशैलः Mb. -2 To vibrate (as sound.) -3 To become loose, be loosened. —*Caus*. To shake, put in motion ; Bk. 15. 23.

प्रकंपः Trembling, shaking,, quivering, violent motion or tremour ; बाला चाहं मनसिजवशात्प्राप्तगाढप्रकंपा Subhash. ; सशिरःप्रकंपः Si. 13. 42.

प्रकंपन *a*. Causing to shake. —नः 1 Wind, violent wind or gust ; प्रकंपनेनानुचकंपिरे सुराः Si. 1. 61, 14. 43. -2 N. of a hell. -नं Excessive or violent trembling, violent motion.

प्रकंपिन् *a*. Swinging, shaking.

प्रकल् 10 U. 1 To pursue, go after. -2 To urge on, incite. -3 To hurt, injure.

प्रकालन *a*. 1 Killing, hurting. -2 Pursuing, chasing. —नः N. of a Nâga. —नं Hurting, killing.

प्रकला A minute portion. -Comp.

—विद् *a.* ignorant. (*-m.*) a merchant.

प्रकांड:, -डं 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the branches; *Si.* 9. 45. -2 A branch, shoot. -3 (At the end of comp.) Anything excellent or pre-eminent of its king; ऊरुप्रकांडद्वितयेन तस्या: N. 7. 93; क्षत्रप्रकांड: Mv. 4. 35; 5. 48. —ड: The upper part of the arm.

प्रकांडक: See प्रकांड above; Bk. 5. 6.

प्रकांडर: A tree.

प्रकाम *a.* 1 Amorous. -2 Excessive, much, to the heart's content, at pleasure; प्रकामविस्तार R. 2. 11; प्रकामालोकनीयतां Ku. 2. 24. —म: Desire, pleasure, satisfaction. —मं *ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly; जातो ममायं विशद: प्रकामं (अंतरात्मा) *S.* 4. 21; R. 6. 44; Mk. 5. 25. -2 Sufficiently, to the heart's content, according to the wish or desire. -3 Voluntarily, willingly; Mu. 1. 25. —भुज् *a*, eating till satisfied or to the heart's content; R. 1. 66.

प्रकामत: *ind.* 1 At will. -2 With pleasure, willingly.

प्रकाश् 1 A. 1 To shine, gleam; look brilliant. -2 To become visible or manifest, come to light; to be apparent, appear; एषु सर्वेषु भूतेषु गूढोत्मा न प्रकाशते Kath. -3 To look or appear like. —*Caus.* 1 To show, display, manifest, discover; अवसरोऽयमात्मानं प्रकाशयितुं *S.* 1; Sân. K. 59. -2 To disclose, unfold, reveal. -3 To bring to light, make public, proclaim; कदाचित्कुपितं मित्रं सर्वदोषं प्रकाशयेत् Châṇ. 20. -4 To publish, bring out (as a work); प्रणीत: न तु प्रकाशित: U. 4. -5 To illuminate, lighten, irradiate; यथा प्रकाशयत्येक: कृत्स्नं लोकमिमं रवि: Bg. 13. 33; 5. 16.

प्रकाश *a.* 1 Bright, shining, brilliant; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचल: R. 1. 68; 5. 2. -2 Clear, visible, manifest; *Si.* 12. 56; Bg. 7. 25. -3 Vivid, perspicuous; Ki. 14. 4. -4 Famous, renowned, celebrated, noted; R. 3. 48. -5 Open, public. -6 Cleared of trees, open; R. 4. 31. -7 Blown, expanded. -8 (At the end of comp.) Looking like, like, resembling. —श: 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness. -2 (Fig.) Light, elucidation, explanation (mostly at the end of titles of works); काव्यप्रकाश, भावप्रकाश, तर्कप्रकाश &c. -3 Sunshine. -4 Display, manifestation; *Si.* 9. 5. -5 Fame, renown, celebrity, glory. -6 Expansion, diffusion. -7 Open spot or air; प्रकाशं निर्गतोऽवलोकयामि *S.* 4. -8 A golden mirror. -9 A chapter or section (of a book). -10 The gloss on the upper part of a horse's body. —शं Bell-mettle, brass. —शं *ind.* 1 Openly, publicly; प्रतिभूर्दापितो यत्तं प्रकाशं धनिनो धनं Y. 2. 56; Ms. 8. 193; 228. -2 Aloud, audibly (used as a stage-direction in dramas; opp आत्मगतं). —शे *ind.* 1 Openly, publicly. -2 Visibly. -3 In the presence of. -Comp. —आत्मक *a.* shining, brilliant. —आत्मन् *a.* bright, shining. (*-m.*) an epithet of (1) Vishṇu. (2) of *Siva.* (3) the sun. —इतर *a.* invisible. —कर्तृ -कर्मन् N. of the sun. —क्रय: an open purchase. —नारी a public woman, prostitute, harlot; अलं चतु:शालमिमं प्रवेश्य प्रकाशनारीधृत एष यस्मात् Mk. 3. 7. —वंचक: an open cheat.

प्रकाशक *a.* (शिका *f.*) 1 Illuminating, giving light. -2 Making apparent, discovering, disclosing, evincing, betraying, displaying. -3 Expressing, indicating. -4 Explaining, making clear, expounding. -5 Bright, shining, brilliant. -6 Noted, celebrated, renowned. —क: 1 the sun. -2 A discoverer. -3 An expounder. -4 A publisher. -Comp. —ज्ञातृ *m.* a cock.

प्रकाशता-त्वं 1 Brilliance, splendour. -2 Appearance, manifestation. -3 Renown, celebrity.

प्रकाशन *a.* Illuminating, making known &c. —नं 1 Making known or manifest, bringing to light, disclosing. -2 Displaying, manifesting. -3 Illuminating, giving light, irradiating, making bright. -4 Announcement, declaration. -न: N. of Vishṇu. —ना Explaining, teaching.

प्रकाशित *p. p.* 1 Made clear or manifest, displaying manifested. -2 Published; brought out (as a book). -3 Illuminated, irradiated, enlightened. -4 Visible, evident, apparent. —तं Light, clearness.

प्रकाश्य *a.* To be illuminated, brought to light &c. —श्यं Light.

प्रकाशिन् *a.* Clear, bright, shining &c.

प्रकुंच: A particular measure of capacity.

प्रकुप् 4 P. 1 To be angry, to be enraged or provoked at; निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि य: प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. -2 To be excited, gather strength, increase. —*Caus.* To provoke, irritate, exasperate; साधो: प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियाम् Subhâsh.

प्रकुपित *p.p.* 1 Very angry, enraged, incensed. -2 Excited. -3 Disordered deranged.

प्रकोप: 1 Wrath, fury, rage, violent anger. -2 Great excitement; provocation, irritation; उपदेशो हि मूर्खाणां प्रकोपाय न शांतये Pt. 1. 389. -3 Insurrection, rebellion, mutiny; as in प्रकृति° popular disturbance. -4 An attack. -5 (Medic.) Excess, superabundance.

प्रकोपन-ण *a.* Irritating, exciting, provoking. —नं-णं Provocation, irritation.

प्रकोपित *p. p.* Provoked, onraged, incensed.

प्रकुलं A handsome body.

प्रकूष्मांडी An epithet of Durgâ.

प्रकृ 8 U. 1 To do, perform, commence (used much in the same sense as कृ); जानन्नपि नरो दैवात्प्रकरोति विगर्हितं Pt. 4. 35; Ki. 4. 30; Mv. 2. 13; Bk. 2 36; Rs. 1. 6; Ms. 8, 54. 60; 8. 230; Amaru. 13. -2 To accomplish, achieve, effect. -3 To assault, outrage, insult; Bk. 8. 19. -4 To honour, worship. -5 To express, utter. -6 To place in front, mention first. -7 To appoint (to a post, office &c.). -8. Ved. To induce. -9 To win, conquer. -10 To destroy.

प्रकर: 1 A heap, multitude, quantity, collection; मुक्ताफलप्रकरभांजि गृहागृहाणि *Si.* 5. 12; बाष्पप्रकरकलुषां दृष्टिं *S.* 6. 8; R. 9. 56; Ku. 5. 68. -2 A nosegay, bunch of flowers. -3 Aid, assistance, friendship. -4 Usage, practice. -5 Respect. -6 Seduction, abduction. —रं Aloe-wood.

प्रकरणं 1 Treating, explaining, discussing. -2 (*a*) A subject, topic, department, a subject (of representation); कतमत्प्रकरणमाश्रित्य *S.* 1. (*b*) A head or subject of treatment. (*c*) A province or department. -3 A section, chapter or any smaller division of a work. -4 An opportunity, occasion. -5 An affair, a matter. -6 An introduction, prologue. -7 Relation. -8 Doing much or well. -9 A species of drama with invented or fictitious plot; as the मृच्छकटिक, मालतीमाधव, पुष्पभूषित &c. The S. D. thus defines it:—भवेत् प्रकरणे वृत्तं लौकिकं कविकल्पितं । शृंगारोऽगी नायकस्तु विप्रोऽमात्योऽथवा वणिक् । सापायधर्मकामार्थपरो धीरप्रशांतक:॥ 511.

प्रकरणिका, प्रकरणी A drama of the same character as the प्रकरण. The S. D. thus defines it:—नाटिकैव प्रकरणिका सार्थवाहादिनायिका । समानवंशजा नेतुर्भवेद्यत्र च नायिका ॥ 554.

प्रकरिका An interlude or episode in-

serted in a drama to explain what is to follow.

प्रकरी 1 An interlude or episode inserted in a drama to explain what is to follow. -2 Theatrical dress. -3 An open piece of ground. -4 A place where four roads meet. -5 A kind of song. -6 The proper site of any magical operations.

प्रकारः 1 Manner, mode, way, fashion ; कः प्रकारः किमेतत् Mâl. 5. 20. -2 Sort, kind, variety, species ; oft. in comp. ; बहुप्रकार manifold ; त्रिप्रकार, नाना° &c. -3 Similitude. -4 Speciality, special property or quality ; तद्वति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवः प्रमा T. S. -5 Difference

प्रकृत *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, completed. -2 Commenced, begun. -3 Appointed, charged. -4 Genuine, real. -5 Forming the subject of discussion, that which is under consideration, the subject in hand (often used in works on Alankâra for उपमेय) ; संभावनमथोत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य समेन यत् K. P. 10. -6 Important, interesting. -7 Wished, expected. -8 Original. —तं The original subject, the matter or subject in hand ; यातु किमनेन प्रकृतमेव अनुसरामः 'come to the point.' -Comp. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having the original sense. -2. true, real. (-र्थः) the original sense.

प्रकृतिः *f.* 1 The natural condition or state of anything, nature natural form (opp. विकृति which is a change or effect) ; प्रकृत्या यद्वक्रं S. 1. 9 ; उष्णत्वमग्न्यातपसंप्रयोगात् शैत्यं हि यत्सा प्रकृतिर्जलस्य R. 5. 54 ; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां विकृतिर्जीवितमुच्यते बुधैः R. 8. 87 ; U. 7. 19 ; अपेहि रे अत्रभवान् प्रकृतिमापन्नः S. 2. 'has resumed his wonted nature'; प्रकृतिमापद् or प्रतिपद् or प्रकृतौ स्था 'to come to one's senses', 'regain one's consciousness'. -2 Natural disposition, temper, temperament, nature, constitution ; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुन्नतिं यया Ki. 2. 21 ; कथं गत एव आत्मनः प्रकृतिं S. 7. 'natural character' ; so प्रकृतिकृपण, प्रकृतिसिद्ध see below. -3 Make, form, figure; महानुभावप्रकृतिः Mâl. 1 -4 Extraction, descent ; गोपालप्रकृतिरार्यकोस्मि Mk. 7.-5 Origin, source, original or material cause, the material of which anything is made ; प्रकृतिश्चोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्माभ्युपगंतव्यं S. B. (see the full discussion on Br. Sût. 1. 4. 23) ; यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति S. 1. 1. -6 (In Sân. phil.) Nature (as distinguished from पुरुष) the original source of the material world, consisting of the three essential qualities सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. -7 (In gram.) The radical or crude form of a word to which case-terminations and other affixes are applied.-8 A model, pattern, standard (especially in ritualistic works). -9 A woman. -10 The personified will of the Supreme Spirit in the creation (identified with माया or illusion) ; Bg. 9. 10. -11 The male or female organ of generation. -12 A mother. -13 (In arith.) A co-efficient, or multiplier. -14 (In anatomy) Temperament of the humours. -15 An animal. -16 An artisan. -17 The Supreme Being. -pl. 1 A king's ministers, the body of ministers or counsellors, ministry ; R. 12. 12 ; Pt. 1. 48, 301. -2 The subjects (of a king) ; प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिहिताय पार्थिवः S. 7. 35 ; नृपतिः प्रकृतीरवेक्षितुं R. 8. 18, 10. -3 The constituent elements of the state (सप्तांगानि), *i. e.* 1. the king. -2. the minister. -3. the allies. -4. treasure. -5. army. -6. territory. -7. fortresses &c. ; and the corporations of citizens (which is sometimes added to the 7); स्वाम्यमात्यसुहृत्कोशराष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च Ak.-4 The various sovereigns to be considered in case of war ; (for full explanation see Kull. on Ms. 7. 155 and 157). -5 The eight primary elements out of which everything else is evolved according to the Sânkhyas ; see Sân. K. 3. -6 The five primary elements of creations (पंच महाभूतानि), *i. e.* पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु, and आकाश. -Comp. -ईशः king or magistrate. —कृपण *a.* naturally slow or unable to discern ; Me. 5. —गुणः one of the three constituent qualities of nature ; see गुण. —ज *a.* innate, inborn, natural. —तरल *a.* fickle by nature, naturally inconsistent ; Amaru. 27. —पुरुषः a minister, a functionary (of the state) ; Me. 6. —भाव *a.* natural, usual. (-वः) natural or original state. —मंडलं the whole territory or kingdom ; R. 9. 2. —लयः absorption into the Prakriti, dissolution of the universe. -सिद्ध *a.* inborn, innate, natural ; Bh. 2. 52. —सुभग *a.* naturally lovely or agreeable. -स्थ *a.* 1. being in the natural state or condition, natural, genuine. -2. inherent, innate, incidental to nature; R. 8. 21. -3. healthy, in good health. -4. recovered. -5. come to oneself. -6. stripped of everything, bare.

प्रक्रिया 1 Way, manner, conduct. -2 A rite, ceremony.-3 The bearing of royal insignia. -4 High position, elevation. -5 A chapter or section (of a book) ; as in उणादिप्रक्रिया. -6 (In gram.) Etymological formation. -7 A privilege. -8 An introductory chapter of a work. -9 Rules for the formation of words.

प्रकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw away, pull, attract. -2 To lead (as an army). -3 To bend (as a bow). -4 To increase. -5 To draw or stretch out, prolong. -6 To place before or in front. -7 To harass, disturb, afflict, trouble. —*Pass.* To be enhanced or increased ; U. 7. 8.

प्रकर्षः 1 Excellence, eminence, superiority ; वपुः प्रकर्षादजयद्गुरुं रघुः R. 3-34 ; वर्णप्रकर्षे सति Ku. 3.28.-2 Intensity, high degree, excess ; प्रकर्षगतेन शोकसंतानेन U. 3. -3 Strength, power. -4 Absoluteness. -5 Length, protraction. -6 Speciality. -7 Universality. (प्रकर्षेण and प्रकर्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'exceedingly,' 'pre-eminently', 'in a high degree').

प्रकर्षकः An epithet of the god of love.

प्रकर्षण *a.* Paining, harassing, troubling. —णं 1 The act of drawing away ; attracting. -2 Ploughing. -3 Duration, length, extension. -4 Excellence, superiority. -5 Distraction. -6 Realizing by the use of a pledge more than the interest of the money-lent upon it.

प्रकर्षित *a.* 1 Drawn out or forth. -2 Stretched out. -3 Exceeded in profit (as the interest of a loan). —तं Profit on the pledge exceeding the interest of the money lent upon it.

प्रकर्षिन् *a.* Excellent, pre-eminent.

प्रकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn forth or out. -2 Protracted, long, lengthy -3 Superior, distinguished, excellent, eminent, exalted. -4 Chief, principal. -5 Distracted, disquieted. -6 Violent, strong, excessive.

प्रकॄ 6 P. 1 To scatter, throw, pour out ; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणयोरंजलिरयं Ve. 1. 2. -2 To sow (as seed). -3 To issue forth, spring up.

प्रकिरणं Scattering about, strewing.

प्रकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered about, scattered forth, thrown about, dispersed. -2 Spread, published, promulgated. -3 Waved, waving ; Si. 12. 17. -4 Disordered, loose, dishevelled. -5 Confused, incoherent ; यद्वा स्वेच्छया कामं प्रकीर्णमभिधीयते S. 2. 63. -6 Agitated, excited. -7 Miscellaneous, mixed ; as the प्रकीर्णकांड of Bhattikâvya. -8 Expanded, opened. -9 Standing alone. —र्णं 1 A miscellany, any miscellaneous collection. -2 A chapter containing miscellaneous rules. -3 A chapter or section

of a book. -4 Scattering or throwing about. -5 Extent. -Comp. —केशी N. of Durgâ.

प्रकीर्णक *a.* Scattered or strewn about &c. -कः, -कं 1 A chowrie, fly-flap (चामर); *Si.* 12. 17. -2 A tuft of hair used as an ornament for horses. —कः A horse. -कं 1 A miscellany, any collection of miscellaneous things. -2 A miscellaneous chapter. -3 A section, chapter or division of a book. -4 A case not provided by the *Sâstras* and to be decided by the judge or king. -5 Extent, length (of a book &c.).

प्रकृत् 10 U. 1 To announce, proclaim, mention. -2 To name, call. -3 To praise, extol, laud.

प्रकीर्तनं 1 Proclaiming, announcing. -2 Praising, extolling, lauding. —ना Mentioning, naming.

प्रकीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Proclaimed. -2 Declared, said to be. -3 Named, called. -4 Celebrated. -5 Explained. -6 Revealed.

प्रकीर्तिः *f.* 1 Celebration, praise. -2 Fame, celebrity. -3 Declaration.

प्रक्लृप् A. 1 To be fit or suitable for. -2 To happen, occur. -3 To be successful. —*Caus.* 1 To invent, devise, plan (schemes &c.). -2 To prepare, make ready, equip, accoutre. -3 To treat with respect. -4 To fix, settle. -5 To appoint, invest, install. -6 To fix, fasten, bind. -7 To further, advance, promote.

प्रकल्पना Settlement, fixing, allotment ; Ms. 8. 211.

प्रकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Made, done, formed. -2 Settled, allotted. -3 Formed or shed (as a tear). —ता A kind of riddle.

प्रक्लृप्त *p. p.* Prepared, made ready, arranged.

प्रकेत *a.* Ved. One who knows. -तः 1 Appearance. -2 Intelligence. knowledge.

प्रकोपः Putrefaction, putridity.

प्रकोष्ठः 1 The fore-arm, the part above the wrist ; वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेत्रः Ku. 3. 41 ; कनकवलयभ्रंशरिक्तप्रकोष्ठः Me. 2; R. 3. 59; *S.* 6. 6. -2 The room near the gate of a palace; Mu. 1. -3 A court in a house, a quadrangle or square (surrounded by buildings) इमं प्रथमं प्रकोष्ठं प्रविशत्वार्यः &c. Mk. 4. -4 A part of a door-frame.

प्रकोष्ठकः A room near the gate of a palace (=प्रकोष्ठ); तस्थुर्विनम्रक्षितिपालसंकुले तदंगनद्वारबहिःप्रकोष्ठके Ku. 15. 6.

प्रकखर *a.* Very sharp or violent. —रः 1 An armour for the defence of a horse or elephant. -2 A dog. -3 A mule.

प्रक्रम् 1 U. 1 To go forward, proceed, walk on ; Bk. 15. 23. -2 To go, set out, march forth. -3 To issue forth, depart. -4 To go across, pass. -5 To begin, commence (Atm.). (with inf.) प्रचक्रमे च प्रतिवक्तुमुत्तरं R. 3. 47 ; 2. 15 ; Kn. 3.° 2 ; 5. 18. -6 To undertake, apply oneself to. -7 To behave towards (with loc.).

प्रक्रंतृ *a.* 1 A beginner.-2 Conquering, overcoming.

प्रक्रमः 1 A step, stride. -2 Space considered as a measure of distance. -3 Commencement, beginning. -4 (*a*) Stepping forward, proceeding. (*b*) Procedure, course ; Mâl. 5. 24. -5 The case in question. -6 Leisure, opportunity. -7 Regularity, order, method. -8 Degree, proportion, measure. -9 The reading of the Krama-pâtha. -Comp. —भंगः want of symmetry or regularity, the breaking of arrangement, regarded as a fault of composition. (It is the same as भग्नप्रक्रमता mentioned in K. P. 7, the break of symmetry being either in expression or construction; नाथे निशाया नियतेर्नियोगादस्तं गते हंत निशापि याता is an instance of the former, where गता निशापि would relieve the irregularity of expression ; and विश्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले is an instance of the latter, where the symmetry of the verse requires the active instead of the passive construction, and the fault may be removed by reading the line as विश्रब्धा रचयंतु शूकरवरा मुस्ताक्षतिं पल्वले ; see K. P. 7 under भग्नप्रक्रमता for further details.

प्रक्रमणं 1 Stepping forward, proceeding. -2 Issuing. -3 Beginning.

प्रक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Commenced, begun. -2 Gone, proceeded. -3 In hand, under discussion. -4 Surpassed. -5 Brave. -6 Previously mentioned. -तं 1 The outset of a journey. -2 The case or point in question.

प्रक्रीडः Play, pastime, sport.

प्रक्लिन्न *p. p.* 1 Moist, humid, wet. -2 Satisfied (तृप्त). -3 Moved with pity.

प्रक्लेदः Moistness, wetness.

प्रक्लेदन *a.* Moistening, wetting.

प्रक्वणः, प्रक्वाणः The sound of a lute.

प्रक्षर See प्रक्खर.

प्रक्षरणं Trickling out, oozing, flowing.

प्रक्षल् 10 U. 1 To wash, purify, cleanse ; पादौ-मुखं-हस्तं &c. प्रक्षालयति. -2 To wipe away ; (अयशः) तेषामद्य महेणाद्य राजन् प्रक्षालयात्मनः Mb. -3 To expiate, atone for.

प्रक्षालनं 1 Washing, washing off ; R. 6. 48. -2 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -3 Bathing. -4 Anything used for purifying. -5 Water for washing.

प्रक्षालित *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleansed. -2 Purified. -3 Expiated.

प्रक्षि 5, 9 P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To injure, destroy, spoil.

प्रक्षयः Ruin, destruction.

प्रक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Decayed, wasting, declining. -2 Destroyed. -3 Expiated. -4 Vanished, disappeared. —णं The spot where one has perished.

प्रक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw, fling at, hurl. -2 To put into, throw at or in ; नामेध्यं प्रक्षिपेदग्नौ Ms. 4. 53 ; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18. -3 To insert, interpolate ; इति सूत्रे कैश्चित्प्रक्षिप्तं Kaiyata. -4 To put or lay before.

प्रक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown at, cast, hurled. -2 Thrown into ; Mâl. 5. 22. -3 Projected. -4 Interpolated, spurious ; as in प्रक्षिप्तोयं श्लोकः.

प्रक्षेपः 1 Throwing forward, projecting. -2 A throw, cast. -3 Scattering upon. -4 Spurious insertion; interpolation. -5 The box of a carriage. -6 The sum deposited by each member of a commercial company. -7 Anything added to drugs in decoction.

प्रक्षेपणं 1 Throwing, casting, hurling. -2 Pouring upon, throwing into. -3 Settling, fixing (as price &c.).

प्रक्षीवित *a.* Drunken, intoxicated.

प्रक्षुद् 7 U. To crush, bruise, pound ; मित्रग्रस्य प्रचुक्षोद गद्याग्रं बिभीषणः Bk. 14. 33.

प्रक्षुण्ण *p. p.* 1 Crushed. -2 Pierced through. -3 Incited.

प्रक्षुभ् 1 A., 4 P. 1 To be shaken or agitated. -2 To totter. -3 To be perplexed or confused.

प्रक्षोभणं Exciting, agitating.

प्रक्ष्वेडनः -ना 1 An iron arrow. -2 Clamour, hubbub.

प्रक्ष्वेडित *a.* Clamorous, shouting, noisy.

प्रखर *a.* 1 Very hot ; as in प्रखरकिरण. -2 Very acrid or pungent,

sharp. -3 Very hard or rough. —रः See प्रखर.

प्रख्या 2 P. 1 To report, announce, declare. -2 To praise, celebrate. —*Pass.* To be well-known or celebrated, be famous. —*Caus.* To celebrate, proclaim, announce, declare publicly, publish.

प्रख्य *a.* 1 Clear, visible, distinct. -2 Looking like, resembling (at the end of comp.); अमृत°, शशांक° &c.

प्रख्या 1 Perceptibility, visibility. -2 Renown, fame, celebrity; न्यवसत्परमप्रख्यः संप्रत्येव पुरीमिमां Râm. -3 Disclosure. -4 Resemblance, similitude (in comp.); Y. 3. 10. -5 Look, appearance.

प्रख्यात *p. p.* 1 Famous, celebrated, renowned, noted. -2 Forestalled, claimed by right of pre-emption. -3 Happy, pleased. -4 Recognised, acknowledged. -Comp. -भांडं a commodity the pre-emption of which is claimed by a king. -वप्तृक *a.* having a celebrated father.

प्रख्यातिः *f.* 1 Fame, renown, celebrity. -2 Praise, eulogium. -3 Perceptibility.

प्रख्यानं 1 Reporting. -2 A report, information. -3 Perception.

प्रख्यापनं 1 Publishing, making public. -2 Communicating. -3 Information.

प्रगंडः The upper part of the arm from the elbow to the shoulder.

प्रगंडी The outer wall (of a city).

प्रगम् 1 P. 1 To advance, proceed. -2 To set out. -3 To reach, attain.

प्रगत *p. p.* 1 Gone forth or forward. -2 Separate, apart. -Comp. —जानु, —जानुक *a.* bandy-legged bow-legged.

प्रगमः The first advance in courtship, first manifestation of love.

प्रगमनं 1 Advance, progress. -2 The first advance in courtship; see प्रगम above.

प्रगर्जनं Roaring, shouting.

प्रगल्भ् 1 A. 1 To be bold or confident; या कथंचन सखीवचनेन प्रागभिप्रियतमं प्रजगल्भे Si. 1. 18; न मौक्तिकच्छिद्रकरी शलाका प्रगल्भते कर्मणि टंकिकायाः Vikr. 1. 16 'cannot be bold (competent) enough to do the work of a hatcher'. -2 To be determined or resolute. -3 To be proud. -4 To be ready or able (with inf.).

प्रगल्भ *a.* 1 Bold, confident. -2 Daring, brave, intrepid, spirited, courageous; R. 2. 41. -3 Bold in speech, eloquent; पुंवत्प्रगल्भा प्रतिहाररक्षी R. 6. 20 — 4 Ready-witted, prompt. -5 Resolute, energetic. -6 Mature (as age); Ku. 1. 51. -7 Matured, developed, full grown, strong; प्रगल्भवाक् Ku. 5. 30 (प्रौढवाक्); Mâl. 9. 29; U. 6. 35. -8 Skilful; K. 12. -9 Audacious, arrogant, officious, proud. -10 Shameless, impudent; R. 13. 9. -11 Illustrious, eminent. —ल्भा 1 A bold woman. -2 A shrew, scolding woman. -3 A bold or mature woman, one of the classes of heroines in poetic composition; she is versed in all kinds of caresses, lofty of demeanour, possessed of no great modesty; of mature age, and ruling her husband; see S. D. 101 and examples quoted *ad loc.* -4 An epithet of Durgâ.

प्रगल्भता 1 Boldness. -2 Resoluteness, energy. -3 Pride, arrogance. -4 Eminence. -5 Perverseness.

प्रगल्भित *a.* 1 Arrogant. 2 Eminent, illustrious.

प्रगाढ *p. p.* 1 Dipped into, soaked, steeped. -2 Much, excessive, intense. -3 Firm, strong. -4 Hard, difficult. -ढं 1 Privation. -2 Penance, bodily mortification. —ढं *ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly. -2 Firmly. -3 Forcibly. -4 Proportionately.

प्रगातृ *m.* An excellent singer.

प्रगाथः A strophe, a combination of two verses (ऋच्).

प्रगीत *a.* 1 Sung. -2 Singing. -3 Resonant with singing. —तं 1 A song. -2 A sing-song mode of reciting.

प्रगीतिः *f.* A variety of metre.

प्रगुण *a.* 1 Straight, honest, upright (lit. and fig.); बहिः सर्वाकारप्रगुणरमणीयं व्यवहरन् Mâl. 1. 14. -2 Being in the right state or condition, having excellent qualities; अमजयात्प्रगुणा च करोत्यसौ तनुमतोऽनुमतः सचिवैर्ययौ R. 9. 49. -3 (*a*) Worthy, suitable, meritorious; Mâl. 1. 16. (*b*) Efficient; 9. 45. -4 Skilful, clever. (प्रगुणीकृ means 1 To make straight, put in order, arrange. -2 To make smooth. -3 To nourish, bring up.

प्रगुणनं Putting straight, arranging.

प्रगुणयति Den. P. = प्रगुणीकृ above.

प्रगुणित *a.* 1 Made even or straight. -2 Made smooth.

प्रगुण्य *a.* 1 More, exceeding. -2 Excellent.

प्रगे *ind.* Early in the morning, at day-break; इत्थं रथाश्वेभनिषादिनां प्रगे गणो नृपाणामथ तोरणाद्बहिः Si. 12. 1; सायं स्नायात्प्रगे तथा Ms. 6. 6; 4. 62. -Comp. —तन *a.* to be performed in the morning. —निशाशय *a.* who is asleep at day-break.

प्रगोपनं Protection, preservation.

प्रग्रथनं Stringing together, weaving.

प्रग्रह् 9 U. 1 To take, hold, seize, grasp. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To curb, restrain. -4 To stretch forth extend -5 To favour, behave friendly with. -6 To keep separate (as the प्रगृह्य vowels). -7 To offer. -8 To unite with. —*Caus.* To receive, accept.

प्रगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Held forth or out. -2 Received, accepted. -3 Not subject to the rules of euphony (संधि); see प्रगृह्य below.

प्रगृह्यं 1 A vowel which is not liable to the rules of *Sandhi* or euphony and which is allowed to be written and pronounced separately; ईदूदेद्द्विवचनं प्रगृह्यं P. I. 1. 11. (*i. e.* the final ई, उ and ए of the dual terminations of a word or any grammatical form). -2 Remembrance. -3 A sentence.

प्रग्रहः 1 Holding or stretching forth, holding out. -2 Laying hold of, taking, grasping, seizing. -3 The commencement of an eclipse. -4 (*a*) A rein, bridle; धुताः प्रग्रहाः अवतरत्धाराद्युत्मान् S. 1; Si. 12. 31. (*b*) A whip, lash, scourge. -5 A check, restraint. -6 Binding, confinement. -7 A prisoner, captive. -8 Taming, breaking (as an animal). -9 A ray of light. -10 The string of a balance. -11 A vowel not subject to the rules of *Sandhi* or euphony; see प्रगृह्य. -12 N. of Vishṇu. -13 The arm. -14 A leader, guide. -15 Kindness, favour. -16 The *Karnikâras* tree.

प्रग्रहणं 1 Taking, seizing, grasping. -2 The commencement of an eclipse. -3 A rein, bridle. -4 A check, restraint. -5 Binding, confining. -6 Offering. -7 Guiding.

प्रग्राहः 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Bearing, carrying. -3 The string of a balance. -4 A rein, bridle.

प्रग्रीवः-वं 1 A painted turret. -2 A wooden fence round a building. -3 A window. -4 A stable. -5 The top of a tree. -6 A pleasure-house.

प्रघट् 1 A. 1 To be busy with, be occupied in; Bk. 21. 17. -2 To begin, commence; Bk. 14. 77.

प्रघटकः, प्रघट्टकः A rule, doctrine, precept.

प्रघटा The first elements or rudiments of a science. -Comp. —विद् *m.* a superficial reader, smatterer.

प्रघणः (नः), प्रघाणः (नः) 1 A porch before the door of a house-portico. -2 A copper-pot. -3 An iron mace, crow-bar.

प्रघस a. Voracions, gluttonous. —सः 1 A demon. -2 Voracity, gluttony.

प्रघातः 1 Killing. -2 A combat, battle.

प्रघुणः A guest (v. l. for प्राघुण or प्राघूर्ण q. v.

प्रघूर्ण a. 1 Wandering, roaming. -2 Turning round. —र्णः A guest; see प्राघूर्ण.

प्रघोषः 1 Sound, noise. -2 Uproar.

प्रचक्रं 1 An army in motion. -2 A foreging army.

प्रचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To say, speak, lay down; स्वजनाश्रु किलातिसंततं दहति प्रेतमिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86. -2 To tell, relate. -3 To consider, regard, deem. -4 To name, call.; योऽस्यात्मनः कारयिता तं क्षेत्रज्ञं प्रचक्षते Ms. 12. 12; 2. 17; 3. 28; 10. 14.

प्रचक्षस् m. 1 The planet Jupiter. -2 An epithet of Brihaspati.

प्रचंड a. 1 Vehement, excessively violent, impetuous.-2 Strong, powerful, fierce. -3 Very hot, stifling (as heat). -4 Furious, wrathful. -5 Bold, confident. -6 Terrible, terrific. -7 Intolerable, unbearable. —डः A species of oleander. -Comp. —आतप. fierce heat. —घोण a. large-nosed —सूर्य a. having a hot or burning sun; Rs. 1. 1, 10.

प्रचंडता-त्वं 1 Violence, impetuosity. -2 Boldness.

प्रच(चा)य See under प्रचि.

प्रचर् 1 P. 1 To walk about, stalk forth. -2 To go or issue forth, appear. -3 To roam, wander over. -4 To reach, arrive at. -5 To spread, circulate, be prevalent or current. -6 To prevail (as a custom). -7 To undertake, set about (anything), proceed to work; Ms. 9. 284. -8 To do, perform. -9 To behave, act towards, treat. -10 To be engaged in. -11 To thrive, prosper.—*Caus.* 1 To cause or allow to roam. -2 To turn out to graze. -3 To make public.

प्रचरः 1 A road, path, way. -2 A custom, usage.

प्रचरणं 1 Going forth, proceeding. -2 Being current, circulating. -3 Undertaking, beginning.-4 Employing, using. —णि A wooden-ladle.

प्रचरित p. p. 1 Gone forth &c. -2 Practised, followed, pursued (as a profession).

प्रचारः 1 Going forth, ranging, walking about, wandering; Ku. 3. 41. -2 Appearance, coming in, manifestation; U. 1; Mu. 1. -3 Currrency, prevalence, use, being used or applied; विलोक्य तैरप्ययुना प्रचारं Trik. -4 Conduc behaviour. -5 Custom, usage. -6 A playground, place of exercise. -7 A pasture-ground, pasturage; Y. 2. 166. -8 A passage, path; Ms. 9. 219.

प्रचारित a. 1 Allowed to wander. -2 Made public or known, become current.

प्रचारिन् a. 1 Wandering. -2 Showing itself, appearing. -3 Proceeding with, behaving.

प्रचल् 1 P. 1 To shake, move, tremble; Bh. 2. 4. -2 To go, walk, move on; set out, start off, depart. -3 To start up, spring up. -4 To be affected, disturbed or agitated. -5 To prevail, be current. -6 To swerve, deviate from (able). —*Caus.* 1 (चाल°) To shake, stir up. -2 (चल°) To move, set in motion.

प्रचल a. 1 Trembling, shaking, tremulous; Ku. 5. 35; Mâl. 1. 38. -2 Current, prevailing, customary. -3 Going well or widely.

प्रचलनं 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 Retreat, flight. -3 Circulation, currency.

प्रचलित (प्रचलत्) a. 1 Shaken, moved, set in motion. -2 Moving about; U. 2. 29. -3 Wandering, roaming. -4 Having set out or proceeded. -5 Customary, recognized or received as authority. -6 Current, prevalent.

प्रचालनं Stirring, shaking, a stir; किं वृथार्थप्रचालनेन Pt. 5 'why discuss this matter in vain.'

प्रचलाकः 1 Archery. -2 A peacock's tail. -3 A snake. —का Ved. A violent shower of rain.

प्रचलाकिन m. A peacock; U. 2. 29.

प्रचलायित a. Rolling about, tossing. —तं Nodding the head (while asleep in a sitting posture).

प्रचालः The neck of the Indian lute.

प्रचि 5 U. 1 To collect, gather. -2 To add to, increase, develop; to enhance, augment. -3 To cut down. —*Pass.* 1 To grow, be developed; प्रचीयमानावयवा रराज सा R. 3. 7. -2 To increase, multiply, thrive, prosper; अपि प्रचीयंते वृद्धिलाभाः Mu. 1.

प्रच(चा)यः 1 Collecting, gathering (as flowers). -2 A multitude, quantity, collection, number; Mv. 2. 15. -3 Growth, increase. -4 Slight union. -5 The netural accentless tone (एकश्रुति).-6 The common difference of terms in a progression.

प्रचयनं Collecting, gathering.

प्रचायिका 1 Gathering (flowers &c.) in turn. -2 A female who gathers.

प्रचित p. p. 1 Gathered, collected, plucked. -2 Amassed, accumulated. -3 Covered, filled. -4 Accentless (अनुदात्त).

प्रचुद् 10 U. 1 To impel, prompt, urge, incite; चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9. -2 To drive or urge on, push on. -3 To excite, inspire, encourage, incite, stimulate. -4 To enjoin, direct, prescribe. -5 To request, ask. -6 To fix, settle, determine. -7 To proclaim, announce.

प्रचोदः 1 Driving onward, urging; inciting. -2 Instigating

प्रचोदनं 1 Driving on ward, urging, inciting. -2 instigating, setting on. -3 Ordering, enjoining, prescribing. -4 A rule, precept, order, commandment. -5 Saying. -6 Sending, despatching.

प्रचोदित p. p. 1 Urged, incited. -2 Instigated. -3 Directed, ordered, prescribed; Ms. 2. 191. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Decreed, determined. -6 Announced.

प्रचोदिन् a. Driving on, urging &c. —नी A prickly nightshade.

प्रचुर a. 1 Much, ample, abundant, plentiful; नित्यव्यया प्रचुरनित्यधनागमा च Bh. 2. 47; Si. 12. 72. -2 Great, large, extensive; प्रचुरपुरंदरधनुः Gît. 2. -3 (At the end of comp.) Abounding in, filled or replete with. —रः A thief. :-Comp. —पुरुष: a. populous. (-षः) a thief.

प्रचुरता -त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. -2 Multitude, quantity.

प्रचुरीकरणं Adding to, increasing.

प्रचुरीकृत a. Augmented, increased.

प्रचुरीभू 1 P. To become plentiful, increase.

प्रचेतस् m. 1 An epithet of Varuna; Ku. 2. 21. -2 N. of an ancient sage and law-giver, Ms. 1. 35.

प्रचेतृ m. A charioteer, coach-man.

प्रचेलं Yellow sandal-wood.

प्रचेलकः A horse.

प्रच्छ् 6. P. (पृच्छति, पप्रच्छ, अप्राक्षीत्, प्रक्ष्यति, प्रष्टुं, पृष्ट; *caus.* प्रच्छयति, *pass.*

पृच्छयते *desid.* पिपृच्छिषति) 1 To ask, question, interrogate, inqnire of (with two acc.) ; पप्रच्छ रामां रमणोभिलाषं R. 14. 27 ; Bk. 6. 8 ; R. 3. 5 ; Bg. 2. 7 ; ब्राह्मणं कुशलं पृच्छेत् Ms. 2. 127 ; so महाश्वेता कादंबरीमनामयं पप्रच्छ K. 192 ; कुशलमबले पृच्छति त्वां वियुक्तः Me. 104 ; R. 1. 58. -2 To ascertain, learn by inquiry. -3 To seek, seek for.

प्रच्छनं-ना A qnestion, inquiry, interrogation.

प्रच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, wrap up, veil, envelope ; (वनं) प्राच्छादयदमेयात्मा नीहारेणेव चंद्रमाः Mb. -2 To bide, conceal, disgnise, keep secret; प्रच्छादय स्वान् गुणान् Bh. 2. 77 ; प्रदानं प्रच्छन्न 2. 64 ; Ms. 4. 198 ; 10. 40 ; Ch. P. 4. -3 To clothe oneself, put on clothes. -4 To stand in the way, become an oostacle.

प्रच्छद् *n.* Ved. 1 Food. -2 A cover.

प्रच्छदः A cover, wrapper, covorlet, bed-clothes, bed-cover ; R. 19. 22. -Comp. —पटः bed, clothes, coverlet.

प्रच्छन्न *p.* p. 1 Covered, wrapped, enveloped. -2 Private, secret ; Bh. 2. 64. -3 Concoaled, hidden. -4 Clothed, clad. —न्नं 1 A private door. -2 A loop-hole, lattice, window. —न्नं *ind.* Secretly, covertly. -Comp. —तस्करः an unseen thief.

प्रच्छोदक *a.* Concealing, oovering (at the end of comp.) —कः The song of a wife deserted by her husband (containing a covert description of her sorrows).

प्रच्छादनं 1 Covering, concealing.-2 An upper garment. -Comp. —पटः a wrapper, cover, coverlet.

प्रच्छादित *p. p.* 1 Covered, enveloped, clothed &c. -2 Hidden, concealed.

प्रच्छर्दनं 1 Vomiting. -2 Emitting, sending forth. -3 An emetic.

प्रच्छर्दिका Vomiting.

प्रच्छानं 1 Sacrifying. -2 Making sore.

प्रच्छायं [प्रकृष्टा छाया यत्र] Thick or dense shadc, a shadowy placc ; प्रच्छायसुलभनिद्रा दिवसाः परिणामरमणीयाः *S.* 1. 3 ; M. 3.

प्रच्छिल *a.* Dry, waterless.

प्रच्यु 1 A. 1 To move away, go away, withdraw, retreat. -2 To fall off from, drop down, fall down. -3 To forsake, abandon (as religion). -4 To be ejected or driven, be dislodged, be deprived of, lose (with abl.). -5 To flow out, stream forth, -6 To drive, urge on. —*Caus.* 1 To move, shake. -2 To displace, dislodge, eject, expel. -3 To canse to fall, ruin.

प्रच्यवः 1 Fall, ruin. -2 Improvement, advancement, growth. -3 Withdrawal.

प्रच्यवनं 1 Departing, retreating, withdrawal. -2 Loss, deprivation.-3 Oozing, dropping (क्षरणं).

प्रच्यावनं 1 Causing to give up. -2 A means of removing, a sedative or palliative.

प्रच्युत *p. p.* 1 Fallen off or from -2 Strayed, deviated. -3 Dislodged, displaced, degraded. -4 Displaced, ejected. -5 Banished, expelled. -6 Routed, put to flight.

प्रच्युतिः *f.* 1 Departing, withdrawal. -2 Loss, deprivation, falling down from ; नित्यं प्रच्युतिशंकया क्षणमपि स्वर्गे न मोदामहे Sânti. 4. 20. -3 Fall, ruin.

प्रजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or prodnced, come into existence. -2 To grow, arise, spring up. -3 To bring forth, be delivered of. -4 To beget, generate, prodnce in general.—*Caus.* 1 To beget, generate. -2 To oause, produce. -3 To bring forth, bear.

प्रजः A husband.

प्रजनः 1 Impregnating, begetting, generating, production ; Ms. 3. 61 ; 9. 61. -2 The impregnation of cattle. -3 Bringing forth, bearing; Ms. 9. 96. -4 A generator, progenitor.

प्रजनन *a.* (नी *f.*) Producing, generating, procreative. —नं 1 Procreation, generation, conception in the womb. -2 Production, birth, delivery. -3 Semen. -4 The male or female organ of generation (penis or vulva). -5 Offspring.-6 Pregnancy of oattle (उपसर).

प्रजनिका A mother.

प्रजनिष्णु *a.* 1 Procreative, prodnctive. -2 Growing, standing (as corn).

प्रजनुकः The body.

प्रजनूः *f.* The vnlva (Ved.)

प्रजा (Changed to प्रजस् at the end of a Bah. compound, when the first member is अ, सु or दुस् ;see R. 8. 32, 18. 29.) 1 Procreation, generation, propagation, birth, production. -2 Offspring, progeny, issue ; ohildren, brood (of animals); प्रजार्थव्रतकर्शितांगं R. 2. 73 ; प्रजायै गृहमेधिनां R. 1. 7 ; Ms. 3. 42 ; Y. 1. 269 ; so बकस्य प्रजा, सर्पप्रजा &c. -3 Posterity, descendants. -4 A creature. -5 Subjects, people, mankind ; ननंदुः सप्रजाः प्रजाः R. 4. 3 ; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तंत्रयित्वा S. 5. 5 (where प्रजा has sense 2 also); R. 1. 7 ; 2. 73 ; Ms. 1. 8. -6 Semen. -Comp. —अध्यक्षः 1. an epithet of the sun. -2. of Daksha. —अंतकः Yama, the god of death ; R. 8. 45. —ईप्सु *a.* desirons of progeny. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः the lord of men, a king, sovereign ; R. 3. 68 ; 5. 32 ; 18. 29. —उत्पत्तिः *f.*, —उत्पादनं the raising up of progeny. —काम *a.* desirous of progeny. —कारः anthor of the creation. —तंतुः a line of descendants, lineage, race —द *a.* 1. granting progeny. -2. removing barrenness. —दानं silver. —द्वारं N. of the sun. —नाथः 1 an epithet of Brahmâ. -2. a king, sovereign, prince ; R. 2. 48 ; 10. 83. —निषेकः 1. impregnation, seed (implanted in the womb) ; R. 14. 60. -2. offspring. —पः a king. —पतिः 1. the god presiding over creation ; Ms. 12. 121. -2. an epithet of Brahmâ; अस्याः सर्गविधौ प्रजापतिरभूच्चंद्रो नु कांतिप्रदः V. 1. 9. -3. an epithet of the ten lords of created beings first created by Brahmâ ; (see Ms. 1. 34). -4. an epithet of Visvakarman, the architect of gods. -5. the sun. -6. a king. -7. a son-in-law. -8. an epithet of Vishṇu. -9. a father, progenitor. -10 the penis. -11. a sacrifice. —पालः, —पालकः a king, sovereign. —पालिः an epithet of Siva. —पाल्यं royal office. —वृद्धिः *f.* increase of progeny. —सृज् *m.* an epithet of Brahmâ ; Si. 1. 28. —हित *a.* beneficial to children or people. (—तं) water,

प्रजात *p. p.* Born, prodnced &c. —ता A woman who has borne a child.

प्रजातिः *f.* 1 Procreation, produotion, propagation. -2 Delivery. -3 Procreative power. -4 Travail, labour.

प्रजायिन् *a.* 1 Being about to produce or bring forth. -2 Bearing, bringing forth (अभिरूप°, वीर° &o.).

प्रजावत् *a.* 1 Having subjects or ohildren. -2 Pregnant. -3 Abounding in progeny, prolific. —ती 1 A brother's wife (भ्रातृजाया); प्रजावती दोहदशंसिनी ते R. 14. 45 ; 15. 13 -2 A matron, mother. -3 An elder brother's wife.

प्रजल्प् 1 P. 1 To speak, say, tal.; Ku. 1.45.-2 To call.-3 To proclaimk -4 To prattle, chatter.

प्रजल्पः Prattle, gossip, heedless or frivolous words (used in greeting a lover); असूयेर्ष्यामदयुजा योवधीरणमुद्रया । प्रियस्य कौशलोद्गारः प्रजल्पः स तु कथ्यते ॥.

प्रजल्पनं 1 Talking, speaking. -2 Prattle, gossip.

प्रजल्पित *a.* Talked, prattled. —तं Talk.

प्रजविन् See under प्रजु.

प्रजागृ 2 P. 1 To keep watch, be awake, wake. -2 To lie in wait for.

प्रजागरः 1 Lying awake at night, sleeplessness; स रात्रिर्विरमानि दिवसानि प्रजागरकृशो लक्ष्यते S. 3; प्रजागरात्खिलीभूतस्तस्याः स्वप्ने समागमः S. 6. 21. -2 Vigilance, carefulness. -3 A guardian. -4 An epithet of Krishṇa.

प्रजिनः Wind, air.

प्रजीवनं Livelihood, subsistence.

प्रजुष्ट a. Attached or devoted to, intent on.

प्रजु 1 U. 1 To push or drive onward, impel, urge on. -2 To hasten forward. —*Caus.* To shoot, dart.

प्रजवः Ved. Haste.

प्रजवन a. Swift, fleet; U. 5. 1.

प्रजविन् a. Rapid, swift, speedy. —*m.* An express, a courier.

प्रज्ञा 9 P. 1 To know, know about, be acquainted with. -2 To be aware of, find out. -3 To discern, distinguish. —*Caus.* (प्रज्ञपयति) 1 To show, point out (as way). -2 To discover. -3 To call, summon, invite.

प्रज्ञ a. 1 Wise, intelligent, learned. -2 (At the end of comp.) conversant with. -ज्ञः A wise or learned man.

प्रज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Agreement, engagement. -2 Teaching, informing, communicating. -3 A doctrine. -4 Intellect.

प्रज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding, intellect, wisdom; आकारसदृशप्रज्ञः प्रज्ञया सदृशागमः R. 1. 15; शस्त्रं निहंति पुरुषस्य शरीरमेकं प्रज्ञा कुलं च विभवं च यशश्च हंति ॥ Subhâsh. -2 Discernment, discrimination, judgment. -3 Device or design. -4 A wise or learned woman. -5 N. of the goddess Sarasvati. —Comp. —चक्षुस् a. blind; (lit. having understanding as the only eyes). (*-m.*) an epithet of Dhritarâshṭra. (*-n.*) the mind's eye, mental eye, the mind; M. 1. —वादः a wise saying. —वृद्ध a. old in wisdom. —सहाय a. intelligent, wise. —हीन a. void of wisdom, silly, foolish.

प्रज्ञात p. p. 1 Known, understood. -2 Distinguished, discerned. -3 Distinct, clear. -4 Famous, well-known, renowned.

प्रज्ञान a. Prudent. —नं 1 Intelligence, knowledge, wisdom. -2 A mark, token, sign. -3 Discernment, judgment.

प्रज्ञाल, प्रज्ञिन् (नी *f.*), **प्राज्ञिल** a. Wise, intelligent, prudent.

प्रज्ञावत् a. wise, intelligent.

प्रज्ञु a. Bow-legged, bandy-legged; (*cf.* प्रज्ञ).

प्रज्वल् 1 P. 1 To burn brightly, blaze up, shine; रणांगानि प्रजज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. -2 To catch fire, be in flames, blaze up. -3 To be kindled (as anger), to be incensed or wrathful. —*Caus.* (°ज्व-ज्वा-लयति) 1 To kindle, set on fire. -2 To brighten, illumine, irradiate.

प्रज्वलनं 1 Blazing up, flaming, burning. -2 Kindling.

प्रज्वलित p. p. 1 Being in flames, burning, flaming, blazing. -2 Bright, shining. -3 Burnt. —तं Burning.

प्रडीनं 1 Flying in every direction. -2 Flying forward; see under डीन. -3 Taking flight.

प्रण a. Old, ancient.

प्रणखः The point of a nail.

प्रणद् 1 P. To sound, resound, echo; क्रव्यादाः प्राणदन् घोराः Mb; शिवाः प्रणदंति &c.

प्रणदनं Sounding, a sound.

प्रणदित a. 1 Sounding. -2 Humming, buzzing (as a bee).

प्रणादः 1 A loud noise, shout, cry. -2 Roaring, a roar. -3 Neighing, braying. -4 A murmur of rapture; a burst of applause; huzza. -5 A cry for help. -6 A particular disease of the ear (a buzzing sound in the ear).

प्रणम् 1 P. To bow down, salute, make a low obeisance to, be humble (with acc. or dative); न प्रणमंति देवताभ्यः K. 108; तां भक्तिप्रवणेन चेतसा प्रणनाम K. 228; Ku. 7. 27; Bg. 11. 44; R. 2. 21. (साष्टांगं प्रणम्, 'to fall down on the eight limbs'; see अष्टांग; दंडवत् प्रणम् 'to bow by throwing oneself down on the ground quite prostrate and flat like a stick placed horizontally, touching the ground at all points'; cf. दंडप्रणाम). —*Caus.* (प्रणमयति) 1 To cause to bow down; तामर्चिताभ्यः कुलदेवताभ्यः कुलप्रतिष्ठां प्रणमय्य माता Ku. 7. 27. -2 To bend, incline.

प्रणत p. p. 1 Bending, inclined, stooping. -2 Bowing to, saluting. -3 Humble. -4 Skilful, clever. -5 Crooked.

प्रणतिः *f.* 1 A bow, salutation, obeisance; तव सर्वविधेयवर्तिनः प्रणतिं बिभ्रति के न भूभृतः Si. 16. 5; R. 4. 88. -2 Submissiveness, humility, courtesy; स दधर्श वेतसवनाचरितां प्रणतिं बलीयसि समृद्धिकरीं Ki. 6. 5; निर्जितेषु तरसा तरस्विनां शत्रुषु प्रणतिरेव कीर्तये R. 11. 89. -3 Inclination, bending, stooping.

प्रणामः 1 Bending, bowing, stooping. -2 A reverential salutation, obeisance, prostration, bow (used with dat.); as in साष्टांगप्रमाण; Ku. 6. 91; मूर्ध्ना प्रणामं वृषभध्वजाय चकार 3. 62; अस्मै प्रणाममकरवम् K. 142. —Comp. —अंजलिः a respectful salutation with the hands folded together; Ku. 4. 35; for अष्टांग° see अष्टांग.

प्रणश् 4 P. 1 To perish, die; स्मृतिभ्रंशाद्बुद्धिनाशो बुद्धिनाशात्प्रणश्यति Bg. 2. 63; Bk. 3. 14. -2 To vanish, disappear. -3 To escape.

प्रणाशः 1 Cessation, loss, disappearance; Ki. 14. 9. -2 Death, destruction; भर्तुः प्रणाशादथ शोचनीयं R. 14. 1.

प्रणाशन a. Destroying, annihilating, removing. —नं Destruction, annihilation; प्रणाशनाय प्रबलस्य विद्विषः R. 3. 60.

प्रनष्ट p. p. 1 Disappeared, vanished, not to be seen. -2 Lost; Pt. 4. 35. -3 Perished, dead. -4 Ruined, destroyed, annihilated. -5 Escaped.

प्रणवः 1 The sacred syllable *Om*; आसीन्महीक्षितामाद्यः प्रणवश्छंदसामिव R. 1. 11; Ms. 2. 74; Ku. 2. 12; Bg. 7. 8. -2 A kind of musical instrument (drum or tabor). -3 An epithet of Vishṇu or the Supreme Being.

प्रणस a. Having a prominent nose, large-nosed.

प्रणाडी 1 Intervention, interposition, medium. -2 Ved. A watercourse, drain.

प्रणाय्य a. 1 Dear, beloved. -2 Upright, honest, straight-forward. -3 Disliked, disapproved; Bk. 6. 66. -4 Free from passion, indifferent to worldly attachments (विरक्त).

प्रणालः —ली, **प्रणालिका** 1 A channel, water-course, drain; कुर्वन् पूर्णं नयनपयसां चक्रवालैः प्रणालीः Ud. S. 2; Si. 3. 44. -2 Succession, uninterrupted series.

प्रणाशः —शनं See under प्रणश्.

प्रणिंसित a. Kissed.

प्रणिधा 2 U. 1 To place, put or lay down.: prostrate; प्रणिहितशिरसं वा कांतमार्द्रापराधं M. 3. 12; तस्मात्प्रणम्य प्रणिधाय कायं Bg. 11. 44. -2 To set, put in, inlay or incase; पादे मणिरप्युणि प्रणिधीयते Pt. 1. 65. *v. l.* -3 To apply, fix upon, direct towards; भर्तृप्रणिहितेक्षणा R. 15. 84; Bk. 6. 142. -4 To stretch out, ex-

tend ; मामाकाशप्रणिहितभुजं निर्दयाश्लेषहेतोः Me. 106 ; नीवीं प्रति प्रणिहिते तु करे प्रियेण सख्यः शपामि यदि किंचिदपि स्मरामि K. P. 4. -5 To send out (as spies). -6 To place or lay in the front. -7 To include, enclose. -8 To employ, use ; U. 5. 13. -9 To resolve. -10 To think.

प्रणिधानं 1 Applying, employing, application, use. -2 Great effort, energy. -3 Profound religious meditation, abstract contemplation ; R. 1. 74 ; 8. 19 ; V. 2. -4 Respectful behaviour towards (with loc.). -5 Renunciation of the fruit of actions (कर्मफलत्याग). -6 Entrance, access. -7 (With Buddhists) A prayer, an entreaty.

प्रणिधिः 1 Observing, spying out. -2 Sending out spies. -3 A spy, an emissary ; Ku. 3. 6 ; R. 17. 48 ; Ms. 7. 153 ; 8. 182. -4 An attendant, a follower. -5 Care, attention. -6 Solicitation, entreaty, request.

प्रणिधेयं 1 Sending spies. -2 Employing, using,

प्रणिहित *p. p.* 1 Laid on, applied. -2 Deposited. -3 Outstretched, stretched forth ; Me. 105. -4 Consigned, delivered, entrusted. -5 Having the attention fixed upon one object, with the mind concentrated, intent. -6 Determined, decided. -7 Cautious, warry. -8 Obtained, attained. -9 Spied out. -10 Acknowledged ; admitted. -11 Applied, directed.

प्रणिनादः A deep sound.

प्रणिपत् 1 P. To bow down to, fall prostrate before, bow respectfully to, salute (with acc. or dat.) ; प्रणिपत्य सुरास्तस्मै शमयित्रे सुरद्विषां R. 10. 15 ; वागीशं वाग्भिरर्थ्याभिः प्रणिपत्योपतस्थिरे Ku. 2. 3 ; 3. 60.

प्रणिपतनं, प्रणिपातः 1 Falling at one's feet, prostration, submission ; R. 4. 64. -2 Obeisance, salutation, reverential bow ; Ku. 3. 61, 4. 35 ; R. 3. 25. -Comp. —पुरःसरं, —पूर्वकं *ind.* with an obeisance. —प्रतीकार *a.* averted or counteracted by prostration. —रसः a magical formula pronounced over weapons. —शिक्षा teaching (one) to salute.

प्रणी 1 P. 1 To lead out or forth (as an army), conduct ; वानरेन्द्रेण प्रणीतेन (बलेन) Râm. -2 To offer, give, present ; अर्घं प्रणीय जनकात्मजा Bk. 5. 76. -3 To bring to, set (as fire) ; Pt. 3. 1. -4 To consecrate by reciting sacred Mantras, hallow, consecrate in general ; त्रिधा प्रणीतो ज्वलनः Hariv. -5 To inflict (as punishment) ; Ms. 7. 20 ; 8. 238. -6 To lay down, teach, promulgate, institute, prescribe ; स एव धर्मो मनुना प्रणीतः R. 14. 67 ; भवत्प्रणीतमाचारमामनंति हि साधवः Ku. 6. 31. -7 To write, compose (as a work) ; प्रणीतः न तु प्रकाशितः U. 4 ; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 3. -8 To accomplish, effect, perform, bring about ; N. 1. 15, 19 ; Bh. 3. 82. -9 To lead or reduce to any condition. -10 To show, display. -11 To direct fix or turn towards (as the eyes). -12 To show affection or love, love. -13 To throw, cast, discharge. -14 To remove, destroy. -15 To draw in the breath (Atm.).

प्रणयः 1 Espousing, seizing (as in marriage) ; Mâl. 6. 14. -2 (*a*) Love, affection, fondness, attachment, liking, regard ; साधारणोऽयमुभयोः प्रणयः स्मरस्य V. 2. 16 ; साधारणोयं प्रणयः *S.* 3 ; (where in both cases sense 6 may do as well): *S.* 6. 7 ; 5. 23 ; Me. 105 ; R. 6. 22 ; Bh. 2. 42. (*b*) A wish, desire, longing ; Ku. 5. 85 ; Mâl. 8. 7 ; *S.* 7. 16. -3 Friendly aquaintance or regard, friendship, intimacy ; Mâl. 1. 9. -4 Familiarity, confidence, trust ; मया गृहीते सलिलेऽनेन कृतः प्रणयः *S.* 5. -5 Favour, kindness, act of courtesy ; अलंकृतोऽस्मि स्वयंग्राहप्रणयेन भवता Mk. 1 ; 1. 45. -6 An entreaty, request, solicitation ; तद्भूतनाथानुग नार्हसि त्वं संबंधिनो मे प्रणयं विहंतुं R. 2. 28 ; V. 4. 13. -7 Reverence, obeisance. -8 Final beatitude. -9 A leader. -10 Conduct, guidance. (प्रणयेन confidentially, candidly : without reserve or ceremony ; प्रणयात् openly, frankly). -Comp. -अपराधः an offence against friendship or love. —उन्मुख *a.* 1. disposed or about to declare one's love ; M. 4. 13. -2. impatient through love. —उपेत *a.* candid, frank. —कलहः a lover's quarrel, a mock or feigned quarrel ; नात्यन्यस्मात्प्रणयकलहाद्विप्रयोगोपपत्तिः Me. (considered spurious by Malli.). —कुपित *a.* angry through love, feigning anger; Me. 105. —कोपः feigned anger of a mistress towards her love, coquettish anger. —प्रकर्षः excessive love, intense attachment. —भंगः 1. breach of friendship. -2. faithlessness. —वचनं expression of love. —विमुख *a.* 1 averse from love. -2. disinclined to friendship; Me. 27. —विहतिः, -विघातः non-compliance, refusal (of a request &c.). —स्पृश् *a.* inspired by love ; Mâl. 5. 7.

प्रणयनं 1 Bringing, fetching. -2 Conducting, conveying. -3 Carrying out, executing, performing ; Ku. 6. 9. -4 Writing, composing. -5 Decreeing, sentencing, awarding ; as दंडस्य प्रणयनं. -6 Bringing forward, adducing. -7 Distributing.

प्रणयवत् *a.* 1 Loving, fond, affectionate ; R. 10. 57. -2 Candid, frank, -3 Earnestly desirous of, longing for ; जातः सखे प्रणयवान्मृगतृष्णिकायां *S.* 6. 16.

प्रणयिता Love, attachment ; (श्रीः) मूर्खान्द्वेष्टि न गच्छति प्रणयितामत्यंतविद्वत्स्वपि Mu. 3. 5.

प्रणयिन् *a.* 1 Loving, affectionate, kind, attached ; Mâl. 3. 9 ; 6. 30. -2 Beloved, dearly loved. -3 Desirous of, longing for, fondly solicitous of ; अंकाश्रयप्रणयिनस्तनयान्वहंतः *S.* 7. 17 ; Me. 3 ; R. 9. 55, 11. 3. -4 Familiar, intimate. —*m.* 1 A friend, companion, favourite ; Ku. 5. 11. -2 A husband, lover. -3 A suppliant, humble petitioner, suitor ; स्वार्थात् सतां गुरुतरा प्रणयिक्रियैव V. 4. 15 ; 1, 2. -4 A worshipper ; devotee ; Ku. 3. 66. —नी 1 A mistress, beloved, wife. -2 A female friend.

प्रणायकः 1 A leader or commander (of an army). -2 A guide, head, chief.

प्रणीत *p. p.* 1 Put forward, advanced, presented. -2 Delivered, given, offered, presented -3 Brought into, reduced to. -4 Executed, effected, performed. -5 Taught, prescribed. -6 Cast, sent, discharged. -7 Brought to, set. -8 Written, composed. -9 Set aside, removed. -10 Agreeable or pleasing. -11 Inflicted (as punishment); see प्रणी above. —तः Fire consecrated by prayers. —ता A sacrificial vessel. —तं Anything cooked or dressed, such as a condiment.

प्रणीतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Conduct, guidance. -2 Favour.

प्रणेतृ *m.* 1 A leader. -2 A maker, creator. -3 The promulgator of a doctrine, expounder, teacher. -4 An author.

प्रणेय *a.* 1 To be guided or led, tractable, yielding, submissive, obedient. -2 To be executed. or accomplished. -3 To be settled or fixed.

प्रणु 2, 6 P. 1 To praise. -2 To mutter the sacred syllable *Om*. -3 To roar, bellow. -4 To resound.

प्रणुत *p. p.* Praised, lauded.

प्रणुद् 6 P. 1 To dispel, drive off, remove ; *Si.* 9. 71. -2 To push or thrust forward, push on. -3 To drive, stir, set in motion. -4 To scare way, frighten away. —*Caus.* 1 To prompt

incite, urge forward. -2 To push away. -3 To request or ask any one.

प्रणुत्त *p. p.* 1 Driven away, repelled. -2 Scared away.

प्रणुन्न *p. p.* 1 Driven or sent away. -2 Set in motion. -3 Scared away. -4 Shaking, trembling. -5 Sent, despatched.

प्रणोदः 1 Driving. -2 Directing.

प्रणोदित *a.* 1 Set in motion -2 Directed, ordered. -3 Driven.

प्रणेजनं 1 Washing or wiping away. -2 Bathing. -3 Water for washing.

प्रतन् 8 U. 1 To spread abroad, diffuse ; ख्यातस्त्वं विभवैर्यशांसि कवयो दिक्षु प्रतन्वंति नः Bh. 3. 24. -2 To spread, extend, stretch out. -3 To spread over, cover, fill. -4 To cause, produce, create. -5 To show, display, exhibit ; तदूरीकृत्य कृतिभिर्वाचस्पत्यं प्रतायते Si. 2. 30. -6 To perform, do (as a sacrifice). -7 To execute, complete, accomplish.

प्रतत *p. p.* 1 Spread over, covered. -2 Stretched out, diffused. —तं *ind.* Continuously.

प्रततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion, diffusion. -2 A creeper.

प्रतानः 1 A shoot, tendril ; लताप्रतानोद्ग्रथितैः स केशैः R. 2. 8 ; *S*. 7. 11. -2 A creeper, low spreading plant. -3 Branching out, ramification. -4 Tetanus or epilepsy. -5 Extension.

प्रतानिन् *a.* 1 Spreading. -2 Having shoots of tendrils. —नी A spreading creeper.

प्रतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Old, ancient.

प्रतनु *a.* (नु or न्वी *f.*) 1 Very thin or minute, delicate ; Me. 20. -2 Very small, limited, narrow; प्रतनु तपसां K. 43 ; U. 1. 20 ; Me. 41. -3 Slender, emaciated. -4 Insignificant, trifling.

प्रतप् 1 P. 1 To be hot, burn, glow. -2 To heat. -3 To kindle, illumine. -4 To bake, roast. -5 To feel pain, suffer. -6 To mortify the body, undergo penance. -7 To pain, distress, torment. —*Caus.* 1 To warm, heat. -2 To set on fire, irradiate. -3 To torment, pain, distress.

प्रतपनं Warming, making warm.

प्रतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated. -2 Hot, ardent. -3 Tormented, tortured, pained.

प्रतापः 1 Heat, warmth ; Pt. 1. 107. -2 Radiance, glowing heat ; Ku. 2. 24. -3 Splendour, brilliancy. -4 Dignity, majesty, glory ; Mv. 2. 4. -5 Courage, valour, heroism ; प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च युगपद् व्यानशे दिशः R. 4. 15 (where प्रताप means 'heat', also); 4. 30. -6 Spirit, vigour, energy. -7 Ardour, zeal.

प्रतापन *a.* 1 Warming. -2 Distressing. —नं 1 Burning, heating, warming. -2 Paining, tormenting, inflicting punishment. —नः N. of a hell.

प्रतापवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, dignified. -2 Valorous, powerful, mighty. —*m.* 1 An epithet of *S*iva. -2 Of Vishṇu.

प्रतापिन् *a.* 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Splendid, brilliant. -3 Paining, distressing. -4 Glorious, dignified. -5 Powerful, mighty.

प्रतम् 4 P. 1 To become exhausted or fatigued, faint. -2 To lose the breath, be beside oneself.

प्रतमकः A kind of asthma.

प्रतर्क् 10 U. 1 To conclude, infer, guess. -2 To reason, reflect. -3 To think, believe, consider, suppose ; Bk. 2. 9. -4 To search, investigate.

प्रतर्कः Conjecture, guess, supposition.

प्रतर्कणं 1 Reasoning, discussion. -2 Doubt. -3 Logic.

प्रतलं One of the seven divisions of the lower world ; see पाताल. —लः The open hand with fingers extended.

प्रति *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs it means (*a*) towards, in the direction of ; (*b*) back, in return, again ; (*c*) in opposition to, against, counter ; (*d*) upon, down upon ; (see the several roots with this preposition). -2 As a prefix to nouns not directly derived from verbs it means (*a*) likeness, resemblance, equality; (*b*) opposite, of the opposite side ; प्रतिबल Ve. 3. 5 'the opposing force' ; so प्रतिद्विपाः Mu. 2. 13 ; (*c*) rivalry ; as in प्रतिचंद्रः 'a rival moon'; प्रतिपुरुषः &c. -3 As a separable preposition (with acc.) it means (*a*) towards, in the direction of, to तौ दंपती स्वां प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वसिष्ठः R. 2. 70 ; 1. 75 ; प्रत्यनिलं विचेरुः Ku. 3. 31 ; वृक्षं प्रति विद्योतते विद्युत् Sk. ; (*b*) against, counter, in opposition to, opposite; तदा पर्यायाद्रिपुं प्रति Ms, 7. 171 ; प्रदुद्रुवुस्तं प्रति राक्षसेंद्रं Hâm. ; ययावजः प्रत्यरिसैन्यमेव R. 7. 55 ; (*c*) in comparison with, on a par with, in proportion to a match for ; त्वं सहस्राणि प्रति Rv. 2. 1. 8 ; (*d*) near, in the vicinity of, by, at, in, on ; समरसेतुस्ततो गंगां शृंगवेरपुरं प्रति Râm. ; गंगां प्रति ; (*e*) at the time, about, during ; आदित्यस्योदयं प्रति Mb. फाल्गुनं वाथ चैत्रं वा मासौ प्रति Ms. 7. 182 ; (*f*) on the side of, in favour of, to the lot of ; यदत्र मां प्रति स्यात् Sk. ; हरं प्रति हलाहलं (अभवत्) Vop. ; (*g*) in each, in or at every, severally (used in a distributive sense) ; वर्षं प्रति, प्रतिवर्षं ; यज्ञं प्रति Y. 1. 110 ; वृक्षं वृक्षं प्रति सिंचति Sk. ; (*h*) with regard or reference to, in relation to, regarding, concerning, about, as to ; न हि मे संशीतिरस्या दिव्यतां प्रति K. 132 ; चंद्रोपरागं प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलब्धासि Mu. 1 ; धर्मं प्रति *S*. 5. 18 ; मंदौत्सुक्योऽस्मि नगरगमनं प्रति *S*. 1 ; Ku. 6. 27 ; 7. 83 ; त्वय्यैकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितं 5. 81 ; Y. 1. 218 ; R. 6. 12 ; 10. 29 ; 12. 51; (*i*) according to, in conformity with ; मां प्रति in my opinion ; (*j*) before, in the presence of ; (*k*) for, on account of. -4 As a separable preposition (with abl.) it means either (*a*) a representative of, in place of, instead of ; प्रद्युम्नः कृष्णात्प्रति Sk. ; संग्रामे यो नारायणतः प्रति Bk. 8. 89 ; or (*b*) in exchange or return for ; तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk. ; भक्तेः प्रत्यमृतं शंभोः Vop. -5 As the first member of Avyayîbhâva compounds it usually means (*a*) in or at every ; as प्रतिसंवत्सरं 'every year' ; प्रतिक्षणं, प्रत्यहं &c. (*b*) towards, in the direction of ; प्रत्यग्नि शलभा इयंते. -6 प्रति is sometimes used as the last member of Avyayî. comp. in the sense of 'a little '; सूपप्रति, शाकप्रति. (*Note.* In the compounds given below all words the second members of which are words not immediately connected with verbs, are included ; other words will be found in their proper places). —Comp. —अक्षरं *ind.* in very syllable or letter ; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रबंध Vâs. —अग्नि *ind.* towards the fire. —अंगं 1. a secondary or minor limb (of the body), as the nose. -2. a division, chapter, section. -3. every limb. -4. a weapon. (-गं) *ind.* 1. on or at every limb of the body ; as in प्रत्यंगमालिंगितः Gît. 1. -2. for every subdivision. -3. in each case (in grammar). —अनंतर *a.* 1. being in immediate neighbourhood. -2. standing nearest (as an heir). -3. immediately following, closely connected with ; जीवेत् क्षत्रियधर्मेण स ह्यस्य (ब्राह्मणस्य) प्रत्यनंतरः Ms. 10. 82 ; 8. 185. (-रं) *ind.* 1. immediately after. -2. next in succession. —अनिलं *ind.* towards or against the wind. —अनीक *a.* 1. hostile, opposed, inimical. -2. resisting, opposing. (-कः) an enemy. (-कं) 1. hostility, enmity, hostil

attitude or position ; न शक्ताः प्रत्यनीकेषु स्थातुं मम सुरासुराः Râm. -2. a hostile army ; यस्य शूरा महेष्वासाः प्रत्यनीकगता रणे Mb. ; येऽवस्थिताः प्रत्यनीकेषु योधाः Bg. 11. 32 (प्र॰ may have here sense 1 also). -3. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which one tries to injure a person or thing connected with an enemy, who himself can not be injured ; प्रतिपक्षमशक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुं तिरस्क्रिया । या तदीयस्य तत्स्तुत्यै प्रत्यनीकं तदुच्यते K. P. 10. —अनुमानं an opposite conclusion. —अंत a. contiguous, lying close to, adjacent, bordering. (-तः) 1. a border, frontier ; R. 4. 26. -2. a bordering country ; especially, a country occupied by barbarians or Mlechchhas. °देशः a bordering country. °पर्वतः an adjacent hill ; पादाः प्रत्यंतपर्वताः Ak. —अपकारः retaliation, injury in return ; शाम्येत् प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40. —अब्दं ind. every year. —अमित्र a. hostile. (-त्रः) an enemy. (-त्रं) ind. towards an enemy. —अर्कः a mock sun. —अवयवं ind. 1. in every limb. -2. in every particular, in detail. —अवर a. 1. lower, less honoured. -2. very low or degrading, very insignificant. —अश्मन् m. red chalk. —अहं ind. every day, daily ; day by day ; गिरिशमुपचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी Ku. 1. 60. —आकारः a scabbard, sheath. —आघातः 1. a counter stroke. -2. reaction. —आचारः suitable conduct or behaviour —आत्मं ind. singly, severally. —आत्मक a. belonging to oneself. —आत्म्यं similarity with oneself. —आदित्यः a mock sun. —आरंभः 1. recommencement, second beginning. -2 prohibition. —आशा 1. hope, expectation ; Mâl. 9. 8. -2. trust, confidence. —उत्तरं a replay, rejoinder. —उलूकः 1. a crow. -2. a bird resembling an owl. —ऋचं ind. in each *Rik*. —एक a. each, each one, every single one. (-कं) ind. one, by one, one at a time, severally ; singly, in every one, to every one ; oft. with the force of an adjective ; विवेश दंडकारण्यं प्रत्येकं च सतां मनः R. 12. 9 entered the mind of every good man' ; 12. 3 ; 7. 34 ; Ku. 2. 31 —कंचुकः an adversary. —कंठं ind. 1. severally, one by one. -2. near the throat. —कश a. not obeying the whip. —कायः 1. an effigy, image, picture, likeness. -2. an adversary, Ki. 13. 28. -3. a target, butt, mark. —कितवः an opponent in a game. —कुंजरः a hostile elephant. —कूपः a moat, ditch. —कूल a. 1. unfavourable, adverse, contrary, hostile, opposite, प्रातिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता Si. 9. 6 ; Ku. 3. 24. -2. harsh, discordant, unpleasant, disagreeable ; अत्यन्तपुष्टा प्रतिकूलशब्दा Ku. 1. 45. -3. inauspicious. -4. contradictory. -5. reverse, inverted. -6. perverse, cross, peevish, stubborn. °आचरणं, °आचरितं any offensive or hostile action or conduct ; R. 8. 81. °उक्तं -क्तिः f. a contradiction. °कारिन्, -कृत्, -चारिन्, -वृत्ति a. opposing. °दर्शन a. having an inauspicious or ungracious appearance. °प्रवर्तिन्, -वर्तिन् a. acting adversely, taking an adverse course. °भाषिन् a. opposing, contradicting. °वचनं disagreeable or unpleasant speech. °वादः contradiction. (प्रतिकूलता, -त्वं adverseness, opposition, hostility. प्रतिकूलयति 'to oppose'). —कूलं ind. 1. adversely, contrarily. -2. inversely, in inverted order. —क्षणं ind. at every moment or instant ; constantly ; Ku. 3. 56. —गजः a hostile elephant. —गात्रं ind. in very limb. —गिरिः 1. an opposite mountain. -2. an inferior mountain. —गृहं, -गेहं ind. in every house. —ग्रामं ind. in every village. —चंद्रः a mock moon. —चरणं ind. 1. in every (Vedic) school or branch, -2. at every footstep. —छाया 1. a reflected image, reflection, shadow. -2. any image, picture. —जंघा the forepart of the leg. —जिह्वा, -जिह्विका the soft palate —तंत्रं ind. according to each Tantra or opinion. —तंत्रसिद्धांतः a conclusion adopted by one of the disputants only ; (वादिप्रतिवाद्येकतरमात्राभ्युपगतः). —त्र्यहं ind. for three days at a time. —दंड a. Ved. disobedient. —दिनं ind. in every day ; Me. 58. —दिशं ind. in every direction, all round, everywhere. —देशं ind. in every country. —देहं ind. in every body. —दैवतं ind. for every deity. —द्वंद्वः 1. an antagonist, opponent, adversary, rival. -2. an enemy. (-द्वं) opposition, hostility. —द्वंद्विन् a. 1. hostile, inimical. -2. adverse (प्रतिकूल); Ki. 16. 29. -3. rivalling, vying with ; S. 4. 4. (-m) an opponent, adversary, rival ; R. 7. 37. ; 15. 25. —द्वारं ind. at every gate. —धुरः a horse harnessed by the side of another. —नप्तृ m. a great-grandson. —नव a. 1. new, young, fresh. -2. newly blown or budded ; Me. 36. —नाडी a branch-vein. —नायकः the adversary of the hero of any poetic composition ; as रावण in the Râmâyaṇa, शिशुपाल in Mâgha Kâvya &c. —पक्ष a. like, similar. (-क्षः) 1. the opposite side, party or faction, hostility. -2. an adversary, enemy, foe, rival ; प्रतिपक्षकामिनी 'a rival wife' ; B.v2. 61 ; Vikr. 1. 70, 73 ; प्रतिपक्षमशक्तेन प्रतिकर्तुं K. P. 10 ; often used in comp. in the sense of 'equal' or 'similiar'. -3. a defendant or respondent (in law). °ता 1. hostility, opposition. -2. obstacle. —पक्षित a. 1. containing a contradiction. -2. nullified by a contradictory premiss; (as a *hetu* in न्याय) ; cf. सत्प्रतिपक्ष. —पक्षिन् m. an opponent, adversary. —पथं ind. along the road, towards the way ; प्रतिपथगतिरासीद्वेगदीर्घीकृतांगः Ku. 3. 76. —पदं ind. 1. at every step. -2. at every place, everywhere. -3. expressly. -4. in every word. —पाणः 1. a stake. -2. a counter-pledge. -3. a counter-stake. —पादं ind. in each quarter. —पात्रं ind. with regard to each part, of each character ; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः S. 1 'let care be taken of each character'. —पादपं ind. in every tree. —पाप a. returning sin for sin, requiting evil for evil. —पु(पू)रुषः 1. a like or similar man. -2. a substitute, deputy. -3. a companion. -4. the effigy of a man pushed by thieves into the interior of a house before entering it themselves (to ascertain in any body is awake). -5. an effigy in general. (-षं) ind. man by man, for each man. —पुस्तकं a copy of an original manuscript. —पूर्वाह्णं ind. every forenoon. —प्रभातं ind. every morning. —प्राकारः an outer wall or rampart. —प्रियं a kindness or service in return ; R. 5. 56. —बंधुः an equal in rank or station. —बल a. 1. able, powerful. -2. equal in strength, equally matched or powerful. (-लं) 1. a hostile army ; अस्त्रज्वालावलीढप्रतिबलजलधेरंतरौर्वायमाणे Ve. 3. 5. -2. strength. —बाहुः the forepart of the arm. —बिं(विं)बः, -बं 1. a reflection, reflected image, Ku. 6. 42 ; Si. 9. 18. -2. an image, a picture. —बीजं a rotten seed. —भट a. vying with, rivalling ; घटप्रतिभटस्तनि N. 13. 5. (-टः) 1. a rival, an opponent. -2. a warrior on the opposite side ; समालोकयाजौ त्वां विदधति विकल्पान् प्रतिभटः K. P. 10. —भय a. 1. fearful, formidable, terrible, frightful. -2. dangerous ; Pt. 2. 166. (-यं) a danger. —मंडलं 1. a secondary disc (of the sun &c.). -2. an eccentric or bit. —मंदिरं ind. in every house. —मल्लः an antagonist, a rival ; N. 1. 63 ; पातालप्रतिमल्लगल्ल &c. Mâl. 5. 22. —माया a counter-spell or charm. —मार्गं ind. back, backwards. —माला capping verses (Mar. भेंडी). —मासं ind. every month, monthly. —मित्रं an enemy, adversary. —मुख a. 1. standing before the face, facing, प्रतिमुखागत Ms. 8. 291. -2. near, pre-

sent. (-खं) a secondary plot or incident in a drama which tends either to hasten or retard the catastrophe ; see S. D. 334 and 351-364. (-खं) *ind.* 1. towards. -2. in front, before. —मुद्रा a counter-seal. —मुहूर्त *ind.* every moment. —मूर्तिः *f.* an image, a likeness. —यूथपः the leader of a hostile herd of elephants. —रथः an adversary in war (lit. in fighting in a war-chariot) ; दौष्यंतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेश्य *S.* 4. 19. —राजः a hostile king —रात्रं *ind.* every night. —रूप *a.* 1. corresponding, similar, having a counter-part in. -2. beautiful. -3. suitable, proper. (-पं) a picture, an image, a likeness.—रूपक *a.* resembling, similar (at the end of comp.); चेष्टाप्रतिरूपिका मनोवृत्तिः *S.* 1. (-कं) 1. a picture, an image. -2. a forged edict. -3. a reflection. —लक्षणं a mark, sign, token. —लिपिः *f.* a transcript, a written copy. —लोम *a.* 1. 'against the hair or grain', contrary to the natural order, inverted, reverse (opp. अनुलोम). -2. contrary to caste (said of the issue of a woman who is of a higher caste than her husband). -3. hostile. -4. low, vile, base. -5. left (वाम). -6. obstinate, perverse ; अपरिचितस्यापि तेऽप्रतिलोमः संवृत्तः *S.* 7. -7. disagreeable, unpleasant. (-मं) any injurious or unpleasant act. (-मं) *ind.* 'against the hair or grain', inversely, invertedly. °ज *a.* born in the inverse order of the castes. *i. e.* born of a mother; who is of a higher caste than the father; cf. Ms. 10. 16, 25.) —लोमक *a.* reverse, inverted. (-कं) inverted order. —वत्सरं *ind.* every year. —वनं *ind.* in every forest. —वर्णिक *a.* similar, corresponding. —वर्धिन् *a.* being a match for. —वर्षं *ind.* every year. —वस्तु *n.* 1. an equivalent, a counter-part. -2. anything given in return. -3. a parallel. °उपमा a figure of speech thus defined by Mammaṭa :—प्रतिवस्तूपमा तु सा । सामान्यस्य द्विरेकस्य यत्र वाक्यद्वये स्थितिः K. P. 10 ; *e. g.* तापेन भ्राजते सूर्यः शूरश्चापेन राजते Chandr. 5. 48. —वातः a contrary wind. (-तं) *ind.* against the wind ; चीनांशुकमिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. —वारणः a hostile elephant. —वासरं *ind.* every day. —विटपं *ind.* 1 on every branch. -2. branch by branch. —वेदं *ind.* in or for every Veda.—विषं an antidote. (-षा) a birch tree. —विष्णुकः a Muchakunda tree. —वीरः an opponent, antagonist.—वीर्य being equal to or a match for. —वृषः a hostile bull. —वेलं *ind.* at each time, on every occasion. —वेशः 1. a neighbouring house, neighbourhood. -2. a neighbour. —वेशिन् a neighbour. —वेश्मन् *n.* a neighbour's house. —वेश्यः a neighbour. —वैरं requital of hostilities, revenge. —शब्दः 1. echo, reverberation ; वसुधाधरकंदराभिसर्पी प्रतिशब्दोऽपि हरेर्भिनत्ति नागान् V. 1. 16 ; Ku. 6. 64 ; R. 2. 28. -2. a roar. —शशिन् *m.* a mock-moon.—शाखं *ind.* for every branch or school (of the Veda). —शाखा a side-branch. —संवत्सरं *ind.* every year. —सम *a.* equal to, a match for. —सव्य *a.* in an inverted order. —सामंतः an enemy. —सायं *ind.* every evening. —सूर्यः, —सूर्यकः 1. a mock-sun. -2. a lizard, chameleon ; U. 2. 16. —सेना a hostile army. —स्थानं *ind.* in every place, everywhere. —स्रोतस् *ind.* against the stream. —हस्तः, —हस्तकः a deputy, an agent, subsitute, proxy ; आश्रितानां भृतौ स्वामिसेवायां धर्मसेवने । पुत्रस्योत्पादने चैव न संति प्रतिहस्तकाः ॥ H. 2. 33.

प्रतिक *a.* Worth or bought for a Kârshâpaṇa, q. v.

प्रतिकर्षः 1 Aggregation, drawing together. -2 Anticipation (of a word) occurring later on.

प्रतिकषः 1 A leader. -2 An assistant. -3 A messenger (वार्ताहर).

प्रति(-ती)काशः 1 A reflection. -2 Look, appearance, resemblance; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'like', resembling' ; पुटपाकप्रतीकाशः U. 3. 1.

प्रतिकुञ्चित *a.* Bent, curved.

प्रतिकृ 8. U. 1 To requite, pay back, repay, return ; पूर्वं कृतार्थो मित्राणां नार्थं प्रतिकरोति यः Râm. -2 To remedy, cure ; व्याधिमिच्छामि ते ज्ञातुं प्रतिकुर्यां हि तत्र वै Mh. -3 To give back, restore, replace ; Ms. 9. 225. -4 To retaliate ; R. 12. 94, -5 To counteract. -6 To repair, mend.

प्रतिकरः Requital, compensation.

प्रतिकर्तव्य, -कार्य *a.* 1 To be retaliated, returned or paid (as a debt, &c.). -2 To be counteracted. -3 To be cured or treated (by a physician). —र्या Retribution, retaliation.

प्रतिकर्तृ *a.* (र्त्री *f.*) Requiting, recompensing. —*m*, An opponent, adversary.

प्रतिकर्मन् *n.* 1 Requital, retaliation. -2 Redress, remedy, counteraction. -3 Personal decoration, dress, toilet ; (अबलाः) प्रतिकर्म कर्तुमुपचक्रमिरे समये हि सर्वमुपकारि कृतं Si. 9. 43 ; 5. 27 ; Ku. 7. 6. -4 Opposition, hostility.

प्रति(ती)कारः 1 Requital, reward, return. -2 Revenge, retaliation, retribution. -3 Counter-action, obviating, prevention, remedy, application of a remedy ; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाऽनारंभः प्रतीकारस्य *S.* 3 ; प्रतीकारो व्याधेः सुखमिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. —4 Opposition, obstruction. -5 Help. -6 A kind of treaty where one party requites the services of the other. -Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* making reparation or amends. —विधानं application of a remedy, medical treatment ; प्रतिकारविधानमायुषः सति शेषे हि फलाय कल्पते R. 8. 40.

प्रतिकारिन् *a.* 1 Retaliating, opposing, counteracting. -2 Applying or using remedies.

प्रतिकृत *p. p.* 1 Returned, repaid, requited, retaliated. -2 Counteracted remedied. —तं 1 Recompense. -2 Opposition.

प्रतिकृतिः *f.* 1 Revenge, retaliation. -2 Return, requital. -3 A reflection, reflected image. -4 A likeness, picture, statue, an image ; R. 8. 92 ; 14. 87 ; 18. 53. -5 A substitute. -6 Resistance.

प्रतिक्रिया 1 Recompense, requital. -2 Retaliation, revenge, retribution. -3 Counteracting, remedying, removal ; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यस्तस्य नास्ति प्रतिक्रिया U. 5. 17 ; R. 15. 4. -4 Opposition. -5 Personal decoration, embellishment, dress. -6 Protection. -7 Help, succour. -8 A fence.

प्रतिकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Twice ploughed. -2 Repulsed, despised, rejected.-3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Low, vile, abject.

प्रतिकोपः, प्रतिक्रोधः Anger against any one.

प्रतिक्रमः Inverted order.

प्रतिक्रमणं Ved. 1 Stepping towards. -2 (With Buddhists) A confession.

प्रतिक्रुष्ट *a.* Miserable, poor.

प्रतिक्षयः A guard, an attendant.

प्रतिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast into. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To revile, ridicule.

प्रतिक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away, rejected, dismissed. -2 Repelled, resisted, repulsed, opposed. -3 Abused, reviled, traduced. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Hurt, injured. -6 Despised, slighted. -7 Falsely accused. —प्तं Medicine.

प्रतिक्षेपः, प्रतिक्षेपणं 1 Not acknowledging, rejection. -2 Opposing, controverting, contradiction. -3 Contest.

प्रतिक्षुतं Sneezing.

प्रतिख्यातिः *f.* Renown, fame.

प्रतिगम् 1 P. 1 To go towards, advance. -2 To return.

प्रतिगत p. p. Flying backward, and forward, wheeling about.

प्रतिगमनं Returning, going back, return.

प्रतिगर्हित p. p. Blamed, reviled.

प्रतिगर्ज् 1 P. 1 To roar at, to roar against. -2 (fig.) To resist, oppose ; अयोद्दद्य: प्रतिगर्जतां R. 9. 9.

प्रतिगर्जना Roaring against, answering roar.

प्रतिग्रह् 9 U. 1 To hold, seize, take, support ; वर्षधरप्रतिगृहीतमेनं M. 4 ; Ms. 2. 48. -2 To take, accept, receive ; ददाति प्रतिगृह्णाति Pt. 2; अमोघा: प्रतिगृह्णंतावर्घ्यानुपदमाशिष: R. 1. 44 ; 2. 22. -3 To receive or accept as a present. -4 To receive inimically, oppose, encounter, resist ; to attack, assault ; प्रतिजग्राह कालिंगस्तमस्त्रैर्गजसाधन: R. 4. 40; 12. 47. -5 To take in marriage, marry ; Ms. 9. 72. -6 To obey, conform or listen to. -7 To resort to, betake oneself to. -8 To eclipse. -9 To assent to, admit. -10 To occupy, take possession of. -11 To deprive (one) of. -12 To welcome, receive. -13 To eat, drink. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to accept, give, present. -2 To allow to take or retain ; मुष्टं प्रतिग्राहयता स्वमर्थं पात्रीकृतो दस्युरिवासि येन *S*. 5. 20.

प्रतिगृहीत p. p. 1 Taken, received, accepted ; त्वमंबया पुत्र इति प्रतिगृहीत: *S*. 2 ; प्रतिगृहीतं ब्राह्मणवचनं V. 2. -2 Admitted, assented to. -3 Married.

प्रतिग्रह: 1 Receiving, accepting. -2 Receiving or accepting a donation. -3 The right of receiving or accepting a donation. -4 The right of receiving gifts (which is a peculiar prerogative of Brâhmaṇas); Ms. 1. 88 ; 4. 86 ; Y. 1. 118. -5 A gift, present, donation ; राज्ञ: प्रतिग्रहोऽयं *S*. 1 ; *Si*. 14. 35. -6 A receiver (of a gift). -7 Kind or friendly reception. -8 Favour, grace. -9 Marrying. -10 Listening to. -11 The rear of an army. -12 A spitting-pot. -13 The sun near the moon's node.

प्रतिग्रहणं 1 Receiving presents. -2 Reception. -3 Marrying. -4 A vessel.

प्रतिग्राहिन् m. A receiver.

प्रतिग्रहीतृ m. 1 A receiver. -2 A husband, one who marries.

प्रतिग्राह: 1 Accepting gifts. -2 A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रतिग्राहक-हिन् a. One who receives or accepts gifts.

प्रतिग्राह्य a. Acceptable, admissible.

प्रतिघ a. Hostile, adverse. —घ: 1 Opposition, resistance. -2 Fighting, combat, mutual beating. -3 Anger, wrath. -4 Fainting. -5 An enemy.

प्रति(ती)घात: 1 Warding off, repulse. -2 Opposition, resistance. -3 A counterblow, blow in return -4 Rebound, reaction ; Kn. 2. 49. -5 Prohibiting.

प्रतिघातक, -घातिन् a. 1 Hostile, inimical, opposed to. -2 Interrupting, obstructing ; U. 5. 29. *v. l.* -3 Repelling, warding off. -4 Encroaching upon, disturbing. -5 Reacting. -6 Dazzling ; Ku. 5. 20.

प्रतिघातनं 1 Repulsing, warding off. -2 Killing, slaughter.

प्रतिघ्नं The body.

प्रतिचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To see, perceive. -2 To make visible, bring to light. -3 To expect.

प्रतिचक्षणं 1 Viewing. -2 Making visible. -3 Look, view.

प्रतिचरित a. Proclaimed, published.

प्रतिचिकीर्षा Desire of retaliation or revenge, desire to be avenged.

प्रतिचिंतनं Meditating upon.

प्रतिच्छद् 10 U. 1 To cover, envelop, clothe. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To endow, furnish or provide with. -4 To obscure.

प्रतिच्छदनं A cover, a piece of cloth for a covering.

प्रतिच्छंद:, प्रतिच्छंदक: 1 A likeness, picture, statue, an image. -2 A substitute ; *Si*. 12. 29.

प्रतिछन्न p.p. 1 Covered, covered over, enveloped ; Pt. 1. 394. -2 Hidden, concealed. -3 Furnished or provided with. -4 Beset, hemmed in. -5 Clothed or dressed, clad ; Pt. 4. 45.

प्रतिच्छेद: Resistance, opposition.

प्रतिजन्य a. Ved. Hostile, adverse.

प्रतिजल्प: An answer, reply.

प्रतिजल्पक: A respectful concurrence.

प्रतिजागर: Watchfulness, vigilance, attention.

प्रतिजागरणं Watching, guarding.

प्रतिजीवनं Resuscitation.

प्रतिज्ञा 9 A. 1 To promise, declare solemnly, engage, agree, vow ; हरचापारोपणेन कन्याप्रदानं प्रतिजानीते P. R 4. -2 To state, affirm, assert, maintain, allege. -3 To bring forward or introduce, adduce. -4 To admit, own, acknowledge. -5 To confirm. -6 To approve, consent. -7 To observe, learn, discern. -8 To propose -9 To remember with regret.

प्रतिज्ञा 1 Admission, acknowledgment. -2 A vow, promise, engagement, solemn declaration ; वैवाहीर्ण प्रतिज्ञ: Mu. 4. 12 ; तीर्त्वा जनेनैव नितांतदुस्तरां नदीं प्रतिज्ञामिव तां गरीयसीं *Si*. 12. 74. -3 A statement, assertion, declaration, affirmation. -4 (In Nyâya phil.) A proposition, statement of the proposition to be proved, the first member of the five-membered Indian syllogism ; see under न्याय ; (पर्वतो वह्निमान् is the usual instance). -5 A plaint, an indictment. -Comp. —अंतरं (in logic) a subsequent proposition on failure of the first. —पत्रं, -पत्रकं a bond, written contract or document. —भंग: breach of promise. —विरोध: 1. breaking an agreement, acting contrray to promise. -2. denial of a logical proposition. —विवाहित a. betrothed. —संन्यास: 1. breaking a promise. -2. (in logic) abandonment of the original proposition ; also प्रतिज्ञाहानि in this sense.

प्रतिज्ञात p. p. 1 Declared, stated, asserted. -2 Promised, agreed. -3 Admitted, acknowledged. -4 Agreeable, desirable. —तं A promise. -Comp. —अर्थ: a statement.

प्रतिज्ञानं 1 Asserting, affirmation. -2 Agreement, promise. -3 Admission. -4 Bringing forward or adducing.

प्रतिज्ञेय a. To be promised &c. —य: A panegyrist, bard.

प्रतितर: An oarsman, a sailor.

प्रतिताली The key of a door.

प्रतिदर्शनं Seeing, perceiving.

प्रतिदा 3 U. 1 To exchange, barter. -2 To give back, return, restore ; Ch. P. 35. -3 recompensate. -4 To give as a reward.

प्रतिदत्त p. p. Returned, restored.

प्रतिदानं 1 Restoration, giving back, restitution (as of a deposit). -2 Barter, exchange.

प्रतिदेय a. To be returned &c. —यं 1 A pawn, pledge. -2 An article purchased and given back.

प्रतिदारणं 1 Fighting, battle. -2 Splitting.

प्रतिदिवन् m. 1 A day. -2 the sun.

प्रतिदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold. -2 To know, become aware.

प्रतिदृष्ट p.p. 1 Beheld. -2 Come in sight, become visible.

प्रतिधा 3 U. 1 To place or lay on. -2 To return, restore. -3 To fix (as an arrow). -4 To offer, present. -5

To use, employ. -6 To begin, commence. -7 To draw near, approach (as the night); (mostly Vedic in these senses).

प्रतिधा A draught.

प्रतिधानं 1 Putting on. -2 Taking measures.

प्रतिनिधिः Food.

प्रतिधावनं Assailing, attacking.

प्रतिध्वनिः, -प्रतिध्वानः An echo, reverberation.

प्रतिध्वस्त *p. p.* Down-cast.

प्रतिनद् 1 P. 1 To resound, echo. -2 To answer with a shout. —*Caus.* To fill with noise, make resonant; Sânti. 2. 17; Rs. 3. 14.

प्रतिनादः An echo, a reverberation (also प्रतिनिनदः in this sense).

प्रतिनादित *a.* Resounding, echoing.

प्रतिनंद् 1 P. 1 To bless; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्यां प्रतिननंदतुः R. 1. 57; Ms. 7. 146; Ku. 7. 87. -2 To welcome, congratulate, hail with joy, receive gladly; प्रतिनंद्य स सतां पूजां Mb.; Ms. 2. 54. -3 To accept cheerfully; Ku. 3. 2. -4 To address kindly, show devotion. —*Caus.* To delight, gratify.

प्रतिनंदनं 1 Congratulating, welcoming. -2 Thanks-giving.

प्रति(-ती)नाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतिनिधा 3 U. 1 To substitute, put in the place of. -2 To slight, disregard. -3 To order.

प्रतिनिधिः 1 A representative, substitute; सोऽभवत्प्रतिनिधिर्न कर्मणा R. 11. 13, 1. 81; 4. 54; 5. 63; 9. 40. -2 A deputy, vicegerent. -3 Substitution. -4 A surety. -5 An image, likeness, picture.

प्रतिनियत *a.* Settled, predestined.

प्रतिनियमः A general rule.

प्रतिनिर्जित *p. p.* 1 Vanquished, subdued. -2 Rescinded.

प्रतिनिर्देश्य *a.* That which, though before expressed, is repeated in order to state something more about it; cf. the instance given in K. P. 7; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च, where ताम्र is repeated to show that the sun that rises *red* sets also *red.*

प्रतिनिर्यातनं 1 Retribution, retaliation. -2 Returning, giving back.

प्रतिनिविष्ट *a.* Perverse, obstinate, hardened. -Comp. —मूर्खः a perverse fool, confirmed blockhead; न तु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खजनचित्तमाराधयेत् Bh. 2. 5.

प्रतिनिवर्तनं 1 Returning, return. -2 Turning away from.

प्रतिनुद् 6 U. To ward off, repel, repulse.

प्रतिनोदः Repelling, repulse.

प्रतिपद् 4 A. 1 To step or go towards, approach, resort or betake oneself to; उमामुखं तु प्रतिपद्य लोला द्विसंश्रयां प्रीतिमवाप लक्ष्मीः Ku. 1. 43. -2 To enter upon, step upon, take, follow (as a way &c.); इतः पंथानं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4; प्रतिपत्स्ये पदवीमहं तव Ku. 4. 13. -3 To arrive at, reach, attain; Si. 6. 16. -4 To get, gain, obtain, share, partake, स हि तस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5, 13; 4. 1, 41; 11. 34; 12. 7; 19. 55; Bg. 14. 14; Si. 10. 63. -5 To accept, take to; Si. 15. 22; 16. 24. -6 To recover, re-obtain, regain; receive; S. 6. 30; Ku. 4. 16; 7. 22. -7 to admit, acknowledge; न मासे प्रतिपत्तासे मां चेन्मर्तासि मैथिलि Bk. 8. 95; S. 5. 23; प्रमदाः पतिवर्त्मगा इति प्रतिपन्नं हि विचेतनैरपि Ku. 4. 33. -8 To hold, grasp, seize; सुमंत्रप्रतिपन्नरश्मिभिः R. 14. 47. -9 To consider, regard, deem, look upon; तद्गुरुर्ग्रहणमेव राघवः प्रत्यपद्यत समर्थमुत्तरं R. 11. 79. -10 To undertake, promise to do, take in hand; निर्वाहः प्रतिपन्नवस्तुषु सतामेतद्धि गोत्रव्रतं Mu. 2. 18; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकल्पं Ku. 3. 14; R. 10. 40. -11 To assent or agree to, consent; तथेति प्रतिपन्नाय R. 15. 93. -12 To do, perform, practise, observe; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व S. 4; V. 2 'do the formal obeisance'; शासनमर्हतां प्रतिपद्यस्व Mu. 4. 18 'act up to or obey.' -13 To act or behave towards, deal, do anything to any one (with gen. or loc.); स कालयवनश्चापि किं कुर्वे प्रत्यपद्यत Hariv.; स भवान् मातृपितृवदस्मासु प्रतिपद्यतां Mb.; कथमहं प्रतिपत्स्ये S. 5; न युक्तं भवतास्मासु प्रतिपत्तुमसांप्रतं Mb. -14 To give or return (as reply); कथं प्रतिवचनमपि न प्रतिपद्यसे Mu. 6; न जाने किं तातः प्रतिपत्स्यत इति S. 4. -15 To perceive, become aware of. -16 To know, understand, become acquainted with, learn, discover. -17 To roam, wander. -18 To take place, occur. -19 To restore. -20 To permit, allow. -21 To take place, happen. -22 To go back, return. (-*Caus.*) 1 To give, present, bestow, confer upon, impart; अर्थिभ्यः प्रतिपाद्यमानमनिशं प्राप्नोति वृद्धिं परां Bh. 2. 16; Ms. 11. 4; गुणवते कन्या प्रतिपादनीया S. 4. -2 To substantiate, prove, establish by proof; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाहरणेन प्रतिपादयति. -3 To explain, expound. -4 To bring or lead back, convey or transport (to a place). -5 To regard, consider. -6 To assert, declare to be, represent. -7 To procure. -8 To effect, acccomplish. -9 To communicate, teach. -10 To appoint to, install (loc.). -11 To prepare, get ready.

प्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Getting, acquirement, gain; चंद्रलोकप्रतिपत्तिः; स्वर्ग° &c. -2 Perception, observation; consciousness, (right) knowledge; वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये R. 1. 1; तयोरभेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे Bh. 3. 99; गुणिनामपि निजरूपप्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति Vâs. -3 Assent, compliance, acceptance; प्रतिपत्तिपराङ्मुखी Bk. 8. 95 'averse from compliance, unyielding'. -4 Admission, acknowledgment. -5 Assertion, statement. -6 Undertaking, beginning, commencement. -7 Action, proceeding, course of action, procedure; वयस्य का प्रतिपत्तिरत्र M. 4; Ku. 5. 42; विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्ति सैन्यं R. 3. 40 'which did not know what course of action to follow through dismay.' -8 Performance, doing, proceeding with; प्रस्तुतप्रतिपत्तये R. 15. 75. -9 Resolution, determination; व्यवसाय प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरः R. 8. 65. -10 News, intelligence; कर्मसिद्धावाशु प्रतिपत्तिमानय Mu. 4; S. 6. -11 Honour, respect, mark of distinction, respectful behaviour; सामान्यप्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकमियं दारेषु दृश्या त्वया S. 4. 16; 7. 1; R. 14. 22; 15. 12. -12 A method, means. -13 Intellect, intelligence. -14 Use, application. -15 Promotion, preferment, exaltation. -16 Fame, renown, reputation. -17 Boldness, assurance, confidence. -18 Conviction, proof. -19 A rite from which no advantage accrues. -Comp. —दक्ष *a.* knowing how to act. —पटहः a kind of kettle-drum. —भेदः difference of view. —विशारद *a.* knowing how to act, skillful, clever.

प्रतिपत्तिमत् *a.* 1 Intelligent. -2 Active, prompt. -3 Celebrated, famous. -4 Noble, dignified.

प्रतिपद् *f.* 1 Access, entrance, way. -2 Beginning, commencement. -3 Intelligence, intellect. -4 The first day of a lunar fortnight. -5 A kettle-drum. -6 An introductory stanza. -7 Rank. -Comp. —चंद्रः the new moon (the moon on the first day) particularly revered and saluted by people; प्रतिपच्चंद्रनिभोयमात्मजः R. 8. 65. —तूर्यं a kind of kettle-drum.

प्रतिपदा-दी The first pay of a lunar fortnight.

प्रतिपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Done, performed, effected, accomplished. -3 Undertaken, commenced. -4 Promised, engaged. -5 Agreed to, assented to; admitted, acknowledged. -6 Known, learnt,

understood. -7 Answered, replied. -8 Proved, demonstrated ; Ku. 4. 33. -9 Approached, reached. -10 Conquered, overcome. -11 Conversant with, proficient in.

प्रतिपादक a. (दिका f.) 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, imparting. -2 Demonstrating, supporting, proving establishing. -3 Treating of, explaining, illustrating. -4 Promoting, furthering, advancing. -5 Effective, accomplishing.

प्रतिपादनं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing. -2 Demonstrating, proving, establishing. -3 Treating of, explaining, expounding, illustrating. -4 Effecting, accomplishing, fulfilment. -5 Causing, producing -6 Repeated action, practice. -7 Commencement. -8 Giving back, restoring. -9 Entrusting, appointing. -10 Action, worldly conduct.

प्रतिपादयितृ m. 1 A teacher, instructor. -2 A giver, bestower. -3 A demonstrator.

प्रतिपादित p. p. 1 Given, bestowed, granted, presented. -2 Established, proved, demonstrated. -3 Explained, expounded. -4 Declared, asserted. -5 Caused, produced.

प्रतिपादुक a. 1 Producing, causing. -2 Ascertaining. -3 Making manifest or clear.

प्रतिपाल् Caus. 1 To protect, preserve, guard, defend. -2 To wait for, await. -3 To act up to, obey. -4 To nourish, foster, rear. -5 To keep, maintain, observe, follow.

प्रतिपालकः A protector, guardian.

प्रतिपालनं 1 Guarding, protecting, defending. -2 Observance, following, practising.

प्रतिपालित p. p. 1 Protected, cherished, -2 Observed, practised, followed.

प्रतिपानं Water for drinking.

प्रतिपीडनं Oppressing, molesting.

प्रतिपूज् 10 U. 1 To salute in return. -2 To honour, salute respectfully, esteem. -3 To commend, approve.

प्रतिपूजनं, -पूजा 1 Doing homage, showing respect. -2 Mutual salutation, exchange of courtesies.

प्रतिपूजित p. p. 1 Saluted in return. -2 Honoured, respectfully treated.

प्रतिपॄ Caus. 1 To fill up, fill completely. -2 To satisfy, gratify.

प्रतिपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up. -2 Injecting (a fluid &c.).

प्रतिप्रणामः An obeisance in return.

प्रतिप्रदानं 1 Returning, restoring. -2 Giving in marriage.

प्रतिप्रयाणं Return, retreat.

प्रतिप्रश्नः 1 A question asked in return. -2 An answer.

प्रतिप्रसवः 1 A counter-exception, an exception to an exception (wherein the general rule is shown to be applicable to cases falling under the exception) ; तृजकाभ्यां कर्तरि इत्यस्य प्रतिप्रसवोऽयं (याजकादिभिश्च) Sk. -2 A contrary effect.

प्रतिप्रस्थातृ m. An epithet of a priest who assists the Adhvaryu.

प्रतिप्रस्थानं Joining the opposite party, going over to the enemy.

प्रतिप्रहारः A counter-blow, a blow in return.

प्रतिप्लवनं Leaping back.

प्रतिफल् 1 P. 1 To be reflected. -2 To rebound, recoil. -3 To requite, return.

प्रतिफलः, -प्रतिफलनं 1 A reflection, reflected image, an image or shadow. -2 Remuneration, requital. -3 Retaliation, retribution.

प्रतिफलित a. 1 Reflected. -2 Returned, requited.

प्रतिफुल्लक a. Blossoming, full-blown.

प्रतिबंध् 9 P. 1 To tie, fasten, bind (to) ; पीतप्रतिबद्धवत्सां (धेनुं) R. 2. 1. -2 To fix upon, direct towards ; Ku. 7. 91. -3 To inlay, set, incase ; यदि मणिस्त्रपुणि प्रतिबध्यते Pt. 1. 75 ; बहलानुरागकुरुविंददलप्रतिबद्धमध्यमिव दिग्वलयं Si. 9. 8. -4 To obstruct, hinder, keep off or back, exclude, shut out ; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79. -5 To stop, interrupt ; मैनमंतरा प्रतिबध्नीतं S. 6.

प्रतिबद्ध p. p. 1 Bound, tied, fastened to. -2 Connected with. -3 Hindered, obstructed, impeded. -4 Set, inlaid. -5 Furnished with, possessing. -6 Entangled, involved -7 Kept at a distance. -8 Disappointed. -9 Fixed, directed. -10 Attached or hanging to. -11 Excluded, cut off. -12 (In phil.) Invariably and inseparably connected and implied (as fire in smoke).

प्रतिबंधः 1 Binding or tying to. -2 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle ; स तपःप्रतिबंधमन्युना R. 8. 80; Mv. 5. 4. -3 Opposition, resistance. -4 Investment, blockade, siege. -5 Connection. -6 Cessation. -7 Disappointment. -8 (In phil.) Invariable and inseparable connection.

प्रतिबंधक a. (धिका f.) 1 Binding, fastening. -2 Impeding, obstructing, hindering. -3 Resisting, opposing. —कः A branch, shoot.

प्रतिबंधनं 1 Binding, tying. -2 Confinement. -3 Obstructing, impeding.

प्रतिबंधवत् a. Full of obstacles, beset with difficulties.

प्रतिबंधिन् a. 1 Fastening. -2 Hindering, obstructing. -3 Impeded, obstructed.

प्रतिबंधिः -धी f. 1 An objection. -2 An argument which equally affects the other side ; (प्रतिबंधिः m. also in this sense).

प्रतिबाध् 1 A. 1 To repel, ward or keep off. -2 To check, restrain. -3 To pain, distress.

प्रतिबाधक a. 1 Repelling, keeping off. -2 Preventing, obstructing.

प्रतिबाधनं Repelling, keeping off, rejecting.

प्रतिबाधिन् a. Obstructing. -m. An adversary, opponent.

प्रतिबिंबनं 1 Reflection. -2 Comparison ; दृष्टांतः पुनरेतेषां सर्वेषां प्रतिबिंबनं K. P. 10.

प्रतिबिंबयति Den. P. To reflect.

प्रतिबिंबित a. Reflected, mirrored.

प्रतिबुध् 4 A. 1 To wake, wake up, awaken ; Ms. 1. 74 ; Y. 1. 330. -2 To perceive, be conscious, know. —*Caus.* 1 To awaken, rouse, from sleep ; प्रियया प्रतिबोध्यमानमपि सुप्तं (हतहृदयं) S. 6. 6. -2 To inform, make known, acquaint with, communicate ; भावितात्मा भुवो भर्तुरथैनं प्रत्यबोधयत् R. 1. 74 ; Si. 6. 8. -3 To charge or entrust with.

प्रतिबुद्ध p. p. 1 Awakened, roused, wide awake ; प्रतिबुद्धापि किं करिष्यामि S. 4 ; Mâl. 4, Ms. 1. 74. -2 Restored to consciousness. -3 Opened, blown ; अप्रतिबुद्धोऽपि चूतप्रसवोऽत्र बंधनभंगसुरभिर्भवति S. 6. -4 Illuminated, enlightened. -5 Great, exalted. -6 Recognized, observed. -7 Celebrated, known.

प्रतिबुद्धिः f. 1 Awakening. -2 Hostile purpose or intention.

प्रतिबोधः 1 Waking, awaking, being awakened ; तदपोहितुमर्हसि प्रिये प्रतिबोधेन विषादमाशु मे R. 8. 54 ; अप्रतिबोधशायिनी 58 'sleeping not to wake again' ; Ki. 6. 12 ; 12. 48. -2 Perception, knowledge. -3 Instruction. -4 Reason, reasoning faculty ; किमुत यः प्रतिबोधवत्यः S. 5. 22. -5 Recollection ; संमोहः खलु विस्मयनीयो न प्रतिबोधः S. 6.

प्रतिबोधक *a.* 1 Awakening. -2 Instructing, informing.

प्रतिबोधन *a.* Awakening. —नं 1 Awakening. -2 Instructing, informing. -3 Knowledge, refinement, enlightenment ; Pt. 1.

प्रतिबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened. -2 Instructed, taught.

प्रतिभज् 1 U. 1 To receive back (as a share). -2 To fall to one's share.

प्रतिभागः 1 Division. -2 A share, portion (given to a king as a tax) of one's income, generally a sixth part ; cf. *S.* 5.4 ; Ms. 8. 307.

प्रतिभा 2 P. 1 To shine, appear bright or luminous ; प्रतिभांत्यद्य वनानि केतकिनां Ghat. 15. -2 To show oneself, become manifest. -3 To seem, appear ; स्त्रीरत्नसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे *S.* 2. 9 ; R. 2. 47 ; Ku. 5. 38 ; 6. 54. -4 To occur to, come into the mind of ; as in नोत्तरं प्रतिभाति मे. -5 To fall to the lot or share of. -6 To seem fit or proper ; Pt. 3.

प्रतिभा 1 An appearance, a look. -2 Light, splendour. -3 Intellect, understanding ; Ki. 16. 27 ; Vikr. 1. 18, 23. -4 Genius, bright conception, vivid imagination ; (प्रज्ञा नवनवोन्मेषशालिनी प्रतिभा मता). -5 An image, reflection. -6 Audacity, impudence. -7 Suitableness, agreeableness. -Comp. —अन्वित *a.* 1. endowed with genius, intelligent. -2 audacious, bold. —मुख *a.* bold, confident. —हानिः *f.* 1. darkness.. -2. absence of intellect or genius.

प्रतिभात *p. p.* 1 Bright, luminous. -2 Known, understood.

प्रतिभानं 1 Light, splendour. -2 Intellect or understanding, brightness of conception ; H. 3. 19. -3 Readiness of wit, presence of mind; कालावबोधः प्रतिभानवत्त्वं Mâl. 3. 11; दमघोषसुतेन कश्चन प्रतिशिष्टः प्रतिभानवानथ *Si.* 16. 1. -4 Confidence, boldness, audacity.

प्रतिभानवत् *a.* 1 Splendid, bright. -2 Ready-witted, prompt. -3 Bold. -4 Intelligent.

प्रतिभावत् *n.* 1 Bright. -2 Intelligent, shrewd. -3 Confident, bold. —*m.* 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 Fire.

प्रतिभावः Corresponding disposition.

प्रतिभाष् 1 A. 1 To speak in return, reply or answer ; Bk. 5. 39. -2 To tell, relate. -3 To say after one, speak after hearing -4 To name, call ; कामिनि तामुपगीतिं प्रतिभाषंते महाकवयः Srut. 6. -5 To address or speak to.

प्रतिभाषा An answer, a reply.

प्रतिभास् 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To appear or look like. -3 To become clear, manifest oneself. -4 To be reflected.

प्रतिभासः 1 Occurring to, or flashing across, the mind at once, (sudden) perception ; वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव K. P. 10. -2 A look, appearance. -3 Illusion.

प्रतिभासनं Look, appearance, semblance.

प्रतिभिद् 7 U. 1 To break through, pierce, penetrate. -2 To disclose, betray. -3 To reproach, abuse, censure ; प्रतिभिद्य कांतमपराधकृतं *Si.* 9. 58; R. 19. 22. -4 To reject, disown. -5 To touch, be in close contact with ; Ku. 7. 35.

प्रतिभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Pierced through. -2 Closely connected with. -3 Divided.

प्रतिभेदः 1 Splitting, dividing. -2 Discovery.

प्रतिभेदनं 1 Piercing, penetrating. -2 Cutting, splitting, cleaving. -3 Putting out (as the eyes). -4 Dividing.

प्रतिभूः A bail, surety, guarantee ; सौभाग्यलाभप्रतिभूः पदानां Vikr. 1. 9 ; Y. 2. 10, 54 ; N. 14. 4.

प्रतिभोगः Enjoyment.

प्रतिमा 3, 4 A. To compare, liken.

प्रतिमा *m.* Ved. A creator, maker. —मा 1 An image, a likeness, statue, figure, an idol ; R. 16. 39. -2 Resemblance, similitude; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'like, similiar, or equal to' ; देवप्रतिम, अप्रतिम &c. ; गुरोः कृशानुप्रतिमात् R. 2. 49. -3 A reflection, reflected image ; मुखमिंदुरुज्ज्वलकपोलमतः प्रतिमाच्छलेन सुदृशामविशत *Si.* 9. 48, 73 ; R. 7. 64 ; 12. 100. -4 A measure, extent. -5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks. -6 A symbol. -Comp. —गत *a.* present in an idol. —चंद्रः the reflected moon, reflection of the moon ; R. 10. 65 ; so प्रतिमेंदुः, प्रतिमाशशांकः. —परिचारकः an attendant upon an idol.

प्रतिमानं 1 A model, pattern. -2 An image, idol. -3 Likeness, similitude, similarity ; Mâl. 9. 3. -4 A weight. -5 The part of an elephant's head between the tusks ; पृथुप्रतिमानभाग &c. *Si.* 5. 36. -6 A reflection. -7 A picture. -8 Ved. An adversary.

प्रतिमित *p. p.* 1 Imitated, copied. -2 Compared. -3 Reflected.

प्रतिमुच् 6 P. 1 To free, liberate, release, set free ; गृहीतप्रतिमुक्तस्य R. 4. 43 ; अमुं तुरंगं प्रतिमोक्तुमर्हसि 3. 46. -2 To put on, wear, accoutre or arm oneself with. -3 To quit, leave, abandon. -4 To throw, cast, or discharge at. -5 To pay off (a debt.). -6 To return, restore. -7 To fasten, bind. -8 To assume a form. —*Caus.* 1 To liberate, release. -2 To rescue, save, deliver.

प्रतिमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Put on, worn, applied. -2 Tied, bound, fastened. -3 Armed, accoutred. -4 Liberated, released. -5 Restored, returned. -6 Flung, hurled. -7 Thrown, cast.

प्रतिमोक्षः, प्रतिमोक्षणं Liberation, deliverance.

प्रतिमोचनं 1 Loosening. -2 Requital, retaliation, retribution ; वैरप्रतिमोचनाय R. 14. 41. -3 Liberation, release.

प्रतियत् 1 A. To try. —*Caus.* 1 To restore, return. -2 To retaliate, requite.

प्रतियत्न *a.* 1 Troubling about. -2 Active, vigorous. —त्नः 1 An effort, endeavour, exertion. -2 Preparation, elaboration ; *Si.* 3. 54. -3 Making complete or perfect. -4 Imparting a new quality or virtue; सतो गुणांतराधानं प्रतियत्नः Kâsi. on P. II. 3. 53. -5 Wish, desire. -6 Opposition, resistance. -7 Retaliation, retribution, revenge. -8 Making captive, taking prisoner. -9 Favour. -10 Acting well or properly. -11 Comprehension.

प्रतियातनं Requital, retaliation ; as in वैरप्रतियातन.

प्रतियातना A picture, an image, statue ; *Si.* 3. 34.

प्रतिया 2 P. To go back, return R. 1. 72 ; 15. 18 ; 8. 91.

प्रतियात *a.* Resisted, opposed.

प्रतियानं Return, retreat.

प्रतियुध् 4 A. To encounter in fight, oppose.

प्रतियुद्धं, प्रतियोधनं Fighting against.

प्रतियोधः, प्रतियोधिन्, प्रतियोद्धृ *m.* An adversary, opponent.

प्रतियोगः 1 Being or forming a counter-part of anything. -2 Opposition, resistance. -3 Contradiction. -4 Co-operation. -5 An antidote, a remedy.

प्रतियोगिक *a.* Antithetical, correlative, relative.

प्रतियोगिन् *a.* 1 Opposing, counteracting, impeding. -2 Related or corresponding to, being or forming a counter-part of (anything) ; often used in works on Nyâya ; as a घट is the प्रतियोगी of घटाभाव ; (यस्याभावो

विषक्ष्यते स प्रतियोगि). -3 Co-operating with. -4 Equally matched. —*m.* 1 An adversary, opponent, enemy; दृहत्यशेषं प्रतियोगिगर्वं Vikr. 1. 117. -2 A counter-part, match. -3 A partner, an associate. -4 An object dependent upon another. -5 A counter-part, counter-entity; प्रतियोगिज्ञानाधीनज्ञानविषयत्वमभावलक्षणम्.

प्रतियोगिता -त्वं 1 Opposition. -2 Dependent existence. -3 Being a counter-part.. -4 Partnership, co-operation.

प्रतिरक्षणं -रक्षा Safety, preservation, protection.

प्रतिरंभः Passion, rage.

प्रतिरवः -1 Quarrel, contest. -2 Echo. -3 Ved. Life (प्राण).

प्रतिरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, stop; oppose, resist. -2 To blockade, besiege. -3 To impair, disable. -4 To blame, accuse. -5 To hide, conceal.

प्रतिरुद्ध *p.p.* 1 Impeded, obstructed, hindered. -2 Interrupted. -3 Impaired. -4 Disabled. -5 Invested, blockaded.

प्रतिरोधः 1 Impediment, obstruction, hindrance. -2 Siege, blockade. -3 An opponent. -4 Concealing. -5 Theft, robbery. -6 Censure, despising.

प्रतिरोधक, प्रतिरोधिन्-द्ध *a.* 1 Obstructing. -2 Besieging. —*m.* 1 An opponent. -2 A robber, thief; M. 5. 10. -3 An obstacle.

प्रतिरोधनं Opposing, obstructing.

प्रतिलभ् 1 A. 1 To recover, regain. -2 To get, obtain.

प्रतिलभः 1 Getting, obtaining, receiving. -2 Censure, abuse, reviling.

प्रतिलाभः Taking or obtaining back, taking, getting.

प्रतिवच् 2 P. To speak in reply, answer, reply to; न चेद्रहस्यं प्रतिवक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 5. 40; R. 3, 47.

प्रतिवचनं 1 An answer, reply; परभृतविरुतं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमेभिरीदृशं S. 4. 9. -2 An echo. -3 A dependent or final clause in a sentence.

प्रतिवचस् *n.* 1 An answer. -2 An echo.

प्रतिवाक्य *a.* Answerable. —क्यं A reply.

प्रतिवाच् *f.* 1 An answer, reply; प्रतिवाचमदत्त केशवः शपमानाय न चेदिभूभुजे Si. 16. 25. -2 Calling out to. -3 Barking in return (as a dog).

प्रतिवद् 1 P. 1 To speak in reply, answer; प्रियंवदः प्रत्यवदत्सुरेश्वरं R. 3. 64. -2 To speak, utter. -3 To repeat.

प्रतिवादः 1 An answer, a rejoinder, reply. -2 Refusal, rejection.

प्रतिवादिन् *a.* 1 Answering, replying. -2 Contradicting.—*m.* 1 A defendent, respondent (in law). -2 An opponent in general.

प्रतिवप् 1 P. 1 To sow.-2 To plant or fix in, implant; U. 3. 46; Māl. 5. 10. -3 To set, stud (as with jewels); see प्रत्युप्त.

प्रतिवापः Addition of subtances to medicines either during or after decoction.

प्रतिवर्तनं Returning.

प्रतिवसथः A village.

प्रतिवहनं Leading back.

प्रतिवाणिः *f.* An answer, reply.

प्रतिवारः, प्रतिवारणं Warding or keeping off, keeping back.

प्रतिवार्ता Account, information, news, tidings.

प्रतिवासिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) Dwelling near, neighbouring. —*m.* A neighbour.

प्रतिविघातः Striking back, defending.

प्रतिविद् 1. 2 P. To acknowledge, receive. -II. 6 P. To get, obtain. —*Caus.* 1 To communicate, inform. -2 To deliver, give, grant. -3 To restore.

प्रतिविधा 3 U. 1 To counteract, correct, repair, retaliate, remedy, take steps against; अर्थवाद एषः । दोषं तु मे कंचित्कथय येन स प्रतिविधीयेत U. 1; क्षिप्रमेव कस्मान्न प्रतिविहितमार्येण Mu. 3. -2 To dispose, arrange, prepare. -3 To despatch, send. -4 To doom, condemn; U. 4.

प्रतिविधानं 1 Counteracting, counterworking, taking steps against. -2 Arrangement, array. -3 Prevention. -4 Substituted ceremony, subsidiary rite.

प्रतिविधिः 1 Retaliation. -2 A remedy, means of counteracting.

प्रतिविशिष्ट *a* Most excellent.

प्रतिवेशः 1 A neighbour. -2 The residence of a neighbour, neighbourhood. -Comp. —वासिन् *a.* living in the neighbourhood. (—*m.*) a neighbour.

प्रतिवेशिन् *a.* (-नी *f.*) A Neighbouring, दृष्टिं हे प्रतिवेशिनि क्षणमिहाप्यस्मद्गृहे दास्यसि S. D. Mk. 3. 14.

प्रतिवेश्यः A neighbour.

प्रतिवेष्टित *p.p.* Rolled back, reverted.

प्रतिव्यूढ *p.p.* Drawn out in battle-array.

प्रतिव्यूहः 1 Arraying an army against an enemy. -2 A multitude, collection.

प्रतिशमः Cessation.

प्रतिशयनं The act of lying down without food before a deity to secure some desired object.

प्रतिशयित *a.* One who lies down without food before a deity to secure his desired object; अनया च किलास्मै प्रतिशयिताय स्वप्ने समादिष्टं Dk. 122.

प्रतिशापः A curse for curse, a curse in return.

प्रतिशासनं 1 Giving orders, sending on an errand, ordering. -2 Ordering or despatching an inferior after calling him to attend. -3 Counter-manding. -4 A rival command or authority; अप्रतिशासनं जगत् R. 8. 27 'completely under the sway of one ruler'.

प्रतिशास्तिः *f.* Sending on an errand.

प्रतिशिष्ट *p.p.* 1 Ordered, sent; Si. 16. 1. -2 Dismissed, rejected. -3 Famous, celebrated.

प्रतिशीन *a.* Fluid, dropping.

प्रतिश्या, प्रतिश्यानं, प्रतिश्यायः A catarrh or cold.

प्रतिश्रयः 1 A shelter, asylum. -2 A house, dwelling, residence; Y. 1. 210; Ms. 10 51. -3 An assembly. -4 A sacrificial hall. -5 Help, assistance. -6 A promise. -7 A receptacle.

प्रतिश्रु 5 P. To promise (with lat. of person to whom the promise is made); तस्यै प्रतिश्रुत्य रघुप्रवीरस्तदीप्सितं R. 14. 29; 2. 65; 3. 67. 15. 4.

प्रतिश्रवः 1 Assent, agreement, promise. -2 An echo.

प्रतिश्रवणं 1 Listening to; Ms. 2. 195. -2 Promising, assenting; agreeing. -3 A promise. -4 Maintaining.

प्रतिश्रुत्, प्रतिश्रुतिः *f.* 1 A promise. -2 An echo, reverberation; R. 13. 40; 16. 31; Si. 17. 42.

प्रतिश्रुत *p.p.* Promised, agreed, assented to. —तं A promise.

प्रतिषिध् 1 P. or *Caus.* 1 To prevent, ward off, restrain; Ms. 2. 206; R. 8. 23. -2 To forbid, prohibit; नृपतेः प्रतिषिद्धमेव तत्कृतवान् पंक्तिरथो विलंघ्य यत् R. 9. 74.

प्रतिषिद्ध *p.p.* 1 Forbidden, prohibited, disallowed, refused. -2 Contradicted.

प्रतिषेधः 1 Keeping or warding off, driving away, expulsion; Vikr. 1. 8. -2 Prohibition; as in शास्त्रप्रतिषेधः. -3 Denial, refusal. -4 Negation, contradiction. -5 A Negative particle. -6 An exception. -Comp. —अक्षरं, -उक्तिः *f.* words of denial, refusal;

S. 3. 25. —उपमा one of the several kinds of Upamā mentioned by Daṇḍin. It is thus explained:—न जातुशक्तिरिंदोस्ते मुखेन प्रतिगर्जितुं । कलंकिनो जडस्येति प्रतिषेधोपमैव सा ॥ Kāv. 2. 34.

प्रतिषेधक, प्रतिषेद्धृ a. 1 Warding-off, prohibiting, preventing. -2 Preventive.—m. A hinderere, prohibitor.

प्रतिषेधनं 1 Keeping or warding off, preventing -2 Prohibition.3-Denial, refusal.

प्रतिष्कः, प्रतिष्कसः A spy, messenger, an emissary.

प्रतिष्कशः 1 A spy, emissary. -2 A whip.

प्रतिष्कषः A whip, leather-thong.

प्रतिष्टब्ध p. p. Obstructed, impeded, stopped.

प्रतिष्टंभः Obstruction, impediment, resistance, opposition, obtacle ; बाहुप्रतिष्टंभविवृद्धमन्युः R. 2. 32, 59.

प्रतिष्ठा 1 P. 1 To stand firm, be established. -2 To be supported. -3 To rest or depend upon. -4 To stay, abide, be situated. —Caus. 1 To place firmly on, station. -2 To set up, erect, establish. -3 To install, inaugurate (on a throne). -4 To entrust with, consign to. -5 To offer, present.

प्रतिष्ठ a. 1 Famous. -2 Standing firmly (Ved.).

प्रतिष्ठा 1 Resting, remaining, situation, position ; अपौरुषेयप्रतिष्ठं Māl. 9 ; S. 7. 6. -2 A house, residence, home, habitation ; R. 6. 21 ; 14. 5. -3 Fixity, stability, strength, permanence, firm basis ; अप्रतिष्ठे रघुज्येष्ठे का प्रतिष्ठा कुलस्य नः U. 5. 25 ; अत्र खलु मे वंशप्रतिष्ठा S. 7 ; वंशः प्रतिष्ठां नीतः K. 280; Si. 2. 34. -4 Basis, foundation, site ; as in गृहप्रतिष्ठा. -5 A prop, stay, support ; (hence) an object of glory, a distinguished ornament; त्यक्ता मया नाम कुलप्रतिष्ठा S. 6. 23 ; द्वे प्रतिष्ठे कुलस्य नः 3. 21 ; Ku. 7. 27 ; Mv. 7. 21. -6 High position, pre-eminence, high authority, Mn. 2. 5. -7 Fame, glory, renown, celebrity, मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Rām. (= U. 2. 5). -8 Installation, inauguration ; Mu. 1. 14. -9 Attainment of a desired object, accomplishment, fulfilment (of one's desire) ; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6. -10 Tranquillity, rest, repose. -11 A receptacle. 12 The earth. -13 The consecration of an idol or image. -14 A limit, boundary. -15 The foot.

प्रतिष्ठानं 1 Basis, foundation. -2 Site, situation, position. -3 A resting-place. -4 The foundation of a city. -5 A leg, foot. -6 N. of a town at the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunā and capital of the early kings of the lunar race ; cf. V. 2. -7 N. of a town on the Godāvarī and capital of Sālivāhana.

प्रतिष्ठापनं 1 Placing, locating. -2 Installation, inauguration. -3 Consecrating or setting up of an idol.

प्रतिष्ठापयितृ m. A founder.

प्रतिष्ठित p. p. 1 Set up, erected. -2 Fixed, established. -3 Placed, situated ; Pt. 1. 81. -4 Installed, inaugurated, consecrated. -5 Completed, effected. -6 Prized, valued. -7 Famous, celebrated. -8 Settled, determined. -9 Comprised, included. -10 Established in life, married. -11 Endowed. -12 Applied, applicable. -13 Conversant with. 14 Secured, got, acquired. —तः N. of Vishṇu.

प्रतिष्ठिति f. Ved. 1 Standing firmly. -2 A station, position.

प्रतिसंविद् f. An accurate knowledge of the particulars of anything.

प्रतिसंवेदक a. Giving detailed information about.

प्रतिसंस्थानं Setting in, entering into.

प्रतिसंहृ 1 P. 1 To draw back, withdraw, draw in ; तत्साधुकृतसंधानं प्रतिसंहर सायकं S. 1. 11 ; R. 3. 64. -2 To retract, take back. -3 To compress, reduce in bulk. -4 To change.

प्रतिसंहारः 1 Taking back, withdrawing. -2 Diminution, compression. -3 Comprehension, inclusion. -4 Yielding, giving up.

प्रतिसंहृत p. p. 1 Taken back, withdrawn ; एष प्रतिसंहृतः S. 1. -2 Comprehended, included. -3 Compressed.

प्रतिसंक्रमः 1 Re-absorption. -2 Reflection (प्रतिच्छाया).

प्रतिसंख्या Consciousness.

प्रतिसंगक्षिका A cloak to keep off dust.

प्रतिसंगिन् a. Clinging or adhering to, attached to.

प्रतिसंचरः 1 Moving backwards. -2 Re-absorption. -3 Especially re-absorption (of the world) back into Prakriti. -4 A place of resort, haunt.

प्रतिसंदेशः A message in return, an answer to a message.

प्रतिसंधा 8 U. 1 To re-adjust. -2 To aim at, direct. -3 To conceive, comprehend. -4 To be, fasten. -5 To put on, wear. -6 To restore, return. -7 To compose oneself. -8 To fit (as an arrow to the bow-string.).

प्रतिसंधानं 1 Joining together, uniting. -2 The period of transition between two ages. -3 A means, remedy. -4 Self-command, restraint of feelings or passions. -5 Praise.

प्रतिसंधिः 1 Reunion. -2 Entering into the womb. -3 The period of transition between two ages. -4 Stop, cessation (उपरम).

प्रतिसमाधानं Cure, remedy.

प्रतिसमासनं 1 Coping with, being a match for. -2 Resisting, opposing, withstanding.

प्रतिसर a. Dependent, subject. —रः -रं 1 A cord or ribbon worn round the wrist or neck as an amulet. -2 An ornament. -3 A watch, guard. —रः 1 A servant, follower. -2 A bracelet, marriage-string ; स्रस्तेरगप्रतिसरेण करेण पाणिः (अगृह्यत) Ki. 5. 33 (=कौतुकसूत्र) ; Māl. 5. 18. -3 A garland, wreath. -4 Day-break. -5 The rear of an army. -6 A form of incantation. -7 Healing or dressing a wound. —रा 1 A female servant. -2 A thread, fillet.

प्रतिसर्गः 1 Secondary creation (as by the agents of one Supreme Being). -2 Dissolution. -3 Continued creation out of primitive matter.

प्रतिसांधानिकः A bard, panegyrist.

प्रतिसृ 1 P. 1 To go back, return. -2 To go towards, rush upon, attack, assail ; दैत्यः प्रत्यसरद्देवं मत्तो मत्तमिव द्विपं Hariv. —Caus. 1 To push backwards, replace ; कनकवलयं स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते S. 3. 13. -2 To repel, drive away or back.

प्रतिसरणं Leaning or resting upon.

प्रतिसारणं 1 Dressing the edges of a wound. -2 An instrument used for anointing a wound.

प्रतिसीरा A screen, curtain, wall of cloth.

प्रतिसृष्ट p. p. 1 Sent out, despatched. -2 Celebrated. -3 Repulsed, rejected. -4 Intoxicated (प्रमत्त according to धरणि).

प्रतिस्नात p. p. Bathed.

प्रतिस्नेहः Love in return, requital or reciprocation of love.

प्रतिस्पंदनं Throbbing.

प्रतिस्पर्धा Rivalry, emulation.

प्रतिस्पर्धिन् a. Rival, envious of. —m. A rival, competitor.

प्रतिस्वनः, प्रतिस्वरः 1 An echo, reverberation ; Si. 13. 31. -2 A focus.

प्रतिहन् 2 P. 1 To strike back or in return ; (तं) विध्यंतमुद्धतसदाः प्रति-

हंतुमीषुः R. 9. 60. -2 To ward off, keep off, prevent, oppose, resist; तोयस्येवाप्रतिहतरयः सैकतं सेतुमोघः U. 3. 36; प्रतिहतविघ्नाः क्रियाः समवलोक्य S. 1. 13; Me. 20; Ku. 2. 48; V. 2. 1. -3 To repel, drive back, repulse. -4 To remove, destroy; यद्यपापं प्रतिजहि जगन्नाथ नम्रस्य तन्मे Mâl. 1. 3. -5 To counter-act, remedy. -6 To disown, disavow.

प्रतिहत p. p. 1 Struck or beaten back; knocked back. -2 Driven away, repelled, repulsed; S. 7. 32. -3 Opposed, obstructed. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Hated, disliked. -6 Disappointed, frustrated. -7 Fallen, overthrown. -8 Tied, bound. -Comp. —मति a. hating, disliking.

प्रतिहतिः f. 1 Striking or knocking back, repelling. -2 Rebound, recoil; प्रतिहतिं ययुरर्जुनमुष्टयः Ki. 18. 5; Si. 9. 49. -3 Disappointment, frustration. -4 Anger.

प्रतिहननं Striking or knocking back, returning a blow.

प्रतिहासः Returning a laugh.

प्रतिहिंसा Retaliation, revenge.

प्रतिहिंसितं Requital of an injury.

प्रतिहित p. p. Fitted to, put close to.

प्रतिहृ 1 P. 1 To beat back. -2 To avoid, shun.

प्रतिहरणं 1 Avoiding, shunning. -2 Striking back, repelling.

प्रतिहर्तृ m. 1 One who beats back or removes, repeller, remover, averter, destroyer &c. -2 The assistant of the Udgâtri. q. v.

प्रति (ती) हारः 1 Striking back. -2 A door, gate. -3 A porter, door-keeper. -4 A juggler. -5 Juggling, a juggling trick. -6 (In gram.) The hard contact of the tongue with the edge of the teeth in pronouncing dental letters. —री A female door-keeper. -Comp. —भूमिः f. the threshold (of a house &c.); Ku. 3. 58. —रक्षी a female door-keeper; R. 6. 20.

प्रतिहारकः A juggler.

प्रतिहारणं Entrance, permission to enter a door.

प्रतिहार्यं Juggling, jugglery.

प्रतीर (प्रति-इ) 2 P. 1 To go back to, return; प्रतीयाय गुरोः सकाशं R. 5. 35; Bk. 3. 19. -2 To go to, approach, turn to. -3 To fall to the lot of. -4 To reach, attain. -5 To believe, trust, be certain or sure of, rely on; कः प्रत्येति सैवेयमिति U. 4; 1. 44. -6 To learn, understand, know, प्रतीयते धातुरिवेहितं फलैः Ki. 2. 20; Si. 1. 69. -7 To be well-known or celebrated; सोयं वटः श्याम इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. -8 To be pleased or satisfied; पतिः प्रतीतः प्रसवोन्मुखीं प्रियां (ददर्श) R. 3. 12; 16. 23. —*Pass.* 1 To be recognised or perceived. -2 To be proved, turn out to be true. -3 To follow from anything (as a necessary result). —*Caus.* (प्रत्याययति) 1 To cause to believe; convince, inspire confidence; एष विवाद एव प्रत्याययति S. 7; 5. 31; ता स्वचारित्र्यमुद्दिश्य प्रत्याययतु मैथिली R. 15. 73. -2 To cause to perceive, bring to mind. -3 To prove, demonstrate, show.

प्रतीत p. p. 1 Set forth, started. -2 Gone by, past, gone. -3 Believed, trusted. -4 Proved, established. -5 Acknowledged, recognised. -6 Called, known as named. -7 Well-known, renowned, famous. -8 Firmly resolved. -9 (*a*) Convinced, of a firm conviction. (*b*) Believing, trusting, confident. -10 Pleased, delighted; R. 3. 12; 5. 26; 14. 47; 16. 23. -11 Respectful. -12 Clever, learned, wise.

प्रतीतिः f. 1 Conviction, settled belief; S. 7. 31. -2 Belief. -3 Knowledge, ascertainment, clear or distinct perception or apprehension; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव चारुताप्रतीतिः K. P. 10. -4 Fame, renown. -5 Respect. -6 Delight. -7 Going towards, approaching.

प्रतीक a. 1 Directed or turned towards. -2 Inverted, reverse. -3 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse. —कः 1 A limb, member; Si. 18. 79. -2 A part, portion. —कं 1 An image. -2 Mouth, face. -3 The front (of anything). -4 The first word (of a verse, sentence &c.).

प्रतीकार = प्रतिकार q. v.

प्रतीकाश = प्रतिकाश q. v.

प्रतीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To look at, observe, consider. -2 To look out for, expect. -3 To wait for, await; संपत्स्यते वः कामोयं कालः कश्चित्प्रतीक्ष्यतां Ku. 2. 54; 2. 37; Ms. 9. 77.

प्रतीक्ष, प्रतीक्षक, प्रतीक्षिन् } a. Expectant, waiting for.

प्रतीक्षणं, प्रतीक्षा 1 Waiting for. -2 Expectation, hope. -3 Regard, consideration, attention. -4 Looking at, considering. -5 Fulfilment, observance (of a vow, promise &c.).

प्रतीक्षित p. p. 1 Waited for, expected. -2 Considered. -3 Respected.

प्रतीक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 To be waited for. -2 Worthy of consideration or regard. -3 Venerable, respectable; R. 5. 14; Si. 2. 108. -4 To be adhered to or maintained, to be fulfilled; Si. 2. 108.

प्रतीघात = प्रतिघात q. v.

प्रतीची The west. -Comp. —ईशः N. of Varuṇa.

प्रतीचीन a. 1 Western, westerly. -2 Future, subsequent, following. -3 Ved. Turned or directed towards. -4 Turning back, turned away from. -5 Coming from behind.

प्रतीच्य a. 1 Living in the west, western, westerly. -2 Ved. Disappeared.

प्रतीच्छकः A receiver.

प्रतीत्त a. Given back, restored.

प्रतीधकः N. of a country called विदेह q. v.

प्रतीनाहः A flag, banner.

प्रतीप a. [प्रतिगताः आपो यत्र, प्रति-अप् अच्, अप ईप् च] 1 Contrary, unfavourable, adverse, opposite; तत्प्रतीपपवनादि वैकृतं R. 11. 62. -2 Reverse, inverted, out of order. -3 Backward, retrograde. -4 Disagreeable, displeasing. -5 Refractory, disobedient, obstinate, perverse; Pt. 1. 424. -6 Turned away, averted. -7 Meeting, encountering. -8 Hindering. —पः N. of a king, father of Santanu and grand father of Bhîshma. —पं N. of a figure of speech in which the usual form of comparison is inverted, the उपमान being compared with the उपमेय; प्रतीपमुपमानस्याप्युपमेयत्वकल्पनं । त्वल्लोचनसमं पद्मं त्वद्वक्त्रसदृशो विधुः ॥ Chandr. 5. 9. (for fuller definitions and explanation see K. P. 10 under प्रतीप). —पं *ind.* 1 On the contrary. -2 In an inverted order. -3 Against, in opposition to; भर्तुर्विप्रकृतापि रोषणतया मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 17. -Comp. -ग a. 1. going against. -2. adverse, unfavourable; तस्य जातु मरुतः प्रतीपगाः R. 11. 58. —गमनं, -गतिः f. retrograde motion; Ku. 2. 25. —तरणं going or sailing against the stream; V. 2. 5. —दर्शिनी a woman. -वचनं 1. contradiction. -2. a perverse or evasive manner of speaking. —विपाकिन् a. producing the opposite result (recoiling on the doer); Mâl. 5. 26.

प्रतीपक a. Hostile, opposed &c.

प्रतीपयति Den. P. 1 To cause to turn back, reverse, turn back; Ku. 5. 5. -2 To be against or hostile to.

प्रतीपायते Den. A. To be opposed or unfavourable, to dislike.

प्रतीरं A shore, bank.

प्रतीवापः 1 Adding to, inserting (as an ingredient). -2 Calcining or fluxing metals. -3 An epidemic disease, a plague.

प्रतीवेश, प्रतीहार, प्रतीहास &c. See प्रतिवेश &c.

प्रतीवेशिन् *a.* See प्रतिवेशिन्.

प्रतीष् 6 P. 1 To receive, accept; देवस्य शासनं प्रतीष्य *S.* 6. -2 To welcome, greet, receive, honour; एष माधवीमंडपः स्वागतेनेव नो प्रतीच्छति *S.* 6. -3 To obey (as an order). -4 To wait for, expect; एष खलु त्वां प्रतीच्छति V. 2.

प्रतीष्ट *p. p.* Accepted, received &c.

प्रतीहासः A fragrant oleander.

प्रतीहारी 1 A female door-keeper. -2 A door-keeper in general.

प्रतुद् 6 P. To strike, hurt, wound. —*Caus.* 1 To urge on, drive forward; (*fig.*) to press, urge repeatedly (to do a thing); प्रविश गृहमिति प्रतोद्यमाना न चलति भाग्यकृतां दशामवेक्ष्य Mk. 1. 56. -2 To pierce, cut.

प्रतुदः 1 An epithet of a class of birds (such as hawks, parrots, crows &c.). -2 An instrument for pricking.

प्रतोदः 1 A goad. -2 A long whip. -3 A pricking instrument.

प्रतुष्टिः *f.*, प्रतोषः Gratification satisfaction.

प्रतूर्ण *a.* Speedy, quick, fleet.

प्रतॄ 1 P. 1 To cross over. -2 To further, promote, advance. -3 To raise, elevate, enhance. -4 To lengthen, prolong (life). -5 To lead, conduct. —*Caus.* 1 To cheat, deceive, take in; मां तथा प्रतार्य *S.* 5; किंत्वेवं कविभिः प्रतारितमनास्तत्त्वं विजानन्नपि Bh. 1. 78. -2 To mislead, lead astray. -3 To spread, extend.

प्रतरः Crossing, crossing or going over.

प्रतारः 1 Carrying or bearing over, crossing. -2 Deceit, fraud.

प्रतारकः -प्रतारिन् A cheat, an impostor.

प्रतारणं 1 Carrying over. -2 Deceiving, cheating, deception. —णा Fraud, deceit, knavery, trickery, roguery, deception, hypocrisy; यदीच्छसि वशीकर्तुं जगदेकेन कर्मणा। उपास्यतां कलौ कल्पलतादेवी प्रतारणा॥ प्रतारणासमर्थस्य विद्यया किं प्रयोजनं Udb.

प्रतारित *a.* Deceived, defrauded.

प्रतोली A street, mainroad, principal street through a town; प्रापत्प्रतोलीमतुलप्रतापः *Si.* 3. 64.

प्रत्त *p. p.* 1 Given, given away, presented, offered. -2 Given in marriage, married. See प्रदा.

प्रत्न *a.* 1 Old, ancient. -2 Former. -3 Traditional, customary.

प्रत्यक् *ind.* 1 In an opposite direction, backwards. -2 Against. -3 Westward, to the west of (with abl.). -4 In the interior, inwardly. -5 Formerly, in former times.

प्रत्यक्ष *a.* [अक्ष्णः प्रति] 1 Perceptible (to the eye), visible; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः *S.* 1. 1. -2 Present, in sight, before the eye. -3 Cognizable by any organ of sense. -4 Distinct, evident, clear. -5 Direct, immediate. -6 Explicit, express. -7 Corporeal. —क्षं 1 Perception, ocular evidence, apprehension by the senses, considered as a प्रमाण or mode of proof; इंद्रियार्थसंनिकर्षजन्यं ज्ञानं प्रत्यक्षं T. S. -2 Explicitness, distinctness. (The forms प्रत्यक्षं, प्रत्यक्षेण, प्रत्यक्षतः, प्रत्यक्षात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1 Before, in the presence of, in the sight of. -2 Openly, publicly. -3 Directly, immediately. -4 Personally. -5 At sight. -6 Explicitly. -7 Distinctly, clearly. -8 Literally, so प्रत्यक्षे in the sight of, before the eyes of). -Comp. —कृता (*i. e.* ऋक्) a hymn in which a deity is directly addressed. —ज्ञानं ocular evidence, knowledge obtained by direct perception. —दर्शनं ocular evidence, direct proof. —दर्शनः, -दर्शिन् *m.* an eye-witness. —दृष्ट *a.* personally seen. —परीक्षणं personal examination. —प्रमा correct or certain knowledge, such as is obtained by direct perception through the senses. —प्रमाणं 1. ocular proof, evidence of the senses. -2. an organ of perception. —फल *a.* having evident or visible consequences. —भूत *a.* manifested. —भोगः enjoyment of anything with the knowledge of the owner. —वादिन् *m.* a Buddhist who admits no other evidence than ocular proof or perception. —विहित *a.* directly or explicitly enjoined. —सिद्ध *a.* determined by ocular proof.

प्रत्यक्षता -त्वं 1 Perceptibility, ocular proof. -2 Standing face to face. -3 Explicitness.

प्रत्यक्षयति Den. P. To make visible, show, manifest, display.

प्रत्यक्षिन् *a.* Witnessing in person. —*m.* An eye-witness.

प्रत्यक्षीकृ 8 U. To witness or see in person, ascertain or see with one's own eyes; राजर्षेरुदंतं प्रत्यक्षीकरिष्यामि *S.* 6; तद्देवः पत्रारूढं प्रत्यक्षीकरोतु *ibid.*

प्रत्यग्र *a.* 1 Fresh, young, new, recent; प्रत्यग्रहतानां मांसं Ve. 3; कुसुमशयनं न प्रत्यग्रं V. 3. 10; Me. 4; R. 10. 54; Ratn. 1. 21. -2 Repeated. -3 Pure. -Comp. —वयस् *a.* young in age, in the prime of life, youthful.

प्रत्यंच्, प्रत्यच् *a.* (प्रतीची *f.* or according to Vopadeva प्रत्यंची also) 1 Turned or directed towards. -2 Being behind. -3 Following, subsequent. -4 Averted, turned away, turning back; Pt. 3. 181. -5 Western, westerly. -6 Inner; interior. -7 Equal to, a match for. —*m.* 1 The individual soul. -2 Future time. -Comp. —अक्षं (प्रत्यगक्षं) an inner organ. —आत्मन् *m.* (प्रत्यगात्मन्) the individual soul. —आनंद *a.* inwardly joyful. —आशापतिः (प्रत्यगाशापतिः) 'the lord of the western direction,' an epithet of Varuṇa. —उदच् *f.* (प्रत्यगुदच्) the north-west. —चेतन *a.* 1. whose thoughts are turned upon himself. -2. intelligent. (-नः) 1. the Supreme soul. -2. the soul. —दक्षिणतः (प्रत्यग्दक्षिणतः) *ind.* towards the south-west. —दृश् *f.* (प्रत्यग्दृश्) an inward glance, a glance directed inwards. —धामन् *a.* internally illuminated. —मुख *a.* (प्रत्यङ्मुख) 1. facing the west. -2. having the face averted. —स्रोतस् (प्रत्यक्स्रोतस्) flowing towards the west; Malli. on *Si.* 4. 66. (-*f.*) an epithet of the river Narmadâ.

प्रत्यंचित *a.* Honoured, worshipped.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा 9. U. 1 To recognize. -2 To come to oneself, recover consciousness.

प्रत्यभिज्ञा Knowing, recognition; सप्रत्यभिज्ञमिव मामवलोक्य Mâl. 1. 25.

प्रत्यभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; see the word अभिज्ञान also. -2 A token of recognition (in return); प्रत्यभिज्ञानरत्नं च रामायादर्शयत्कृती R. 12. 64.

प्रत्यभिज्ञात *p. p.* Recognised.

प्रत्यभिभूत *p. p.* Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यभियुक्त *p. p.* Accused in return.

प्रत्यभियोगः A counter-charge, an accusation in return; Y. 2. 10.

प्रत्यभिवद् *Caus.* To salute or greet in return.

प्रत्यभिवादः, प्रत्यभिवादनं Returning a salutation; Ms. 2. 126.

प्रत्याभिस्कंदनं A counter-plaint or charge.

प्रत्ययः 1 Conviction, settled belief; मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2; संजातप्रत्ययः Pt. 4. -2 Trust, reliance, faith, confidence; बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः *S.* 1. 2; Ku. 6. 20; *Si.* 18. 63; Bh. 3. 60. -3 Conception, idea, notion, opinion. -4 Surety, certainty. -5 Knowledge, experience, cognition; स्थानप्रत्ययात् *S.* 7 'judging by the place'; so आकृतिप्रत्ययात् M. 1; Me. 8. -6 A cause, ground, means of action; Ku. 3. 18. -7 Celebrity, fame, re-

noun. -8 A termination, an affix or suffix ; Si. 14. 66. -9 An oath. -10 A dependant. -11 A usage, practice. -12 A hole. -13 Intellect, understanding (बुद्धि). -14 An assistant or associate. -15 An epithet of Vishṇu. -16 (With Buddhists) A co operating cause. -17 An instrument, a means of agency. -18 Religious contemplation. -19 A house-holder who keeps a sacred fire. -Comp. —कारक -कारिन् *a.* producing assurance, convincing. (-णी) a seal, signet-ring.

प्रत्ययित *a.* 1 Relied upon, confided in. -2 Trusty, confidential.

प्रत्ययिन् *a.* 1 Relying upon, trusting, believing. -2 Trustworthy, confidential.

प्रत्यर्थ् 10 A. 1 To challenge (to combat), encounter, seek as an opponent ; एत सीताद्रुहः संख्ये प्रत्यर्थयत राघवं Bk. 6. 25. -2 To make an enemy of.

प्रत्यर्थ *a.* Useful, expedient. —र्थं 1 A reply, an answer. -2 Hostility, opposition. —*ind.* At every object, in every case.

प्रत्यर्थकः An opponent.

प्रत्यर्थिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Hostile, opposing, inimical to ; नास्मि भवत्योरीश्वरनियोगप्रत्यर्थी V. 2. -2 Emulating. -3 Contradicting. —*m.* 1 An opponent, adversary, enemy. -2 A rival, equal, match ; चंद्रो मुखस्य प्रत्यर्थी. -3 (In law) A defendant ; स धर्मस्थसखः शश्वदर्थिप्रत्यर्थिनां स्वयं R. 17. 39 ; Ms. 8. 79 ; Y. 2. 6. -4 An obstacle or impediment. -Comp. —भूत *a.* coming in the way, become an obstacle ; Ku. 1. 59.

प्रत्यर्पणं Giving back, restoring ; सीताप्रत्यर्पणैषिणः R. 15. 85.

प्रत्यर्पित *p. p.* Restored, given back.

प्रत्यवमर्शः -र्षः 1 Profound meditation or reflection. -2 Counsel, advice. -3 A counter-conclusion. -4 Patience, forbearance.

प्रत्यवरोधनं Obstruction, hindrance.

प्रत्यवसानं Eating or drinking ; P. I. 4. 52.

प्रत्यवसित *a.* Eaten, drunk.

प्रत्यवस्कंदः -दनं (In law) A special plea ; admitting a fact, but qualifying it in such a manner that it may not appear as a count of accusation.

प्रत्यवस्था 1 A. 1 To stand separately. -2 To oppose, act hostilely, object to (in argument) ; अत्र केचित्प्रत्यवतिष्ठंते S. B. ; Bv. 1. 77.

प्रत्यवस्थातृ *m.* An opponent, adversary.

प्रत्यवस्थानं 1 Removal. -2 Hostility, opposition. -3 *Status quo.*

प्रत्यवहारः 1 Withdrawal. -2 Universal destruction, dissolution (of the world) ; सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44.

प्रत्यवायः 1 Decrease, diminution. -2 An obstacle, impediment ; U. 1. 8. -3 A contrary or opposite course, contrariety ; Ms. 4. 245. -4 A sin, an offence, sinfulness ; अनुत्पत्तिं तथा चान्ये प्रत्यवायस्य मन्वते Jâbâli. -5 Disappointment. -6 Disappearance of an existing thing. -7 Non-production of what does not exist.

प्रत्यवेक्ष् 1 A. 1 To look into, inspect, examine ; प्रत्यवेक्षतां प्रमदवनभूमयः S. 6. -2 To investigate, inquire into, transact ; प्रत्यवेक्षितं पौरकार्यमार्येण S. 6.

प्रत्यवेक्षणं, प्रत्यवेक्षा Taking care of, regard for, looking after ; R. 17. 53.

प्रत्यस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun). -2 End, cessation.

प्रत्याकलित *a.* 1 Enumerated. -2 Interposed, inserted. -3 Introduced (as a step in legal proceedings).

प्रत्याक्षेपक *a.* (पिका *f.*) Jeering, derisive, deriding, treating scornfully.

प्रत्याख्या 2. P. 1. To deny (as a fact). -2 To decline, refuse, reject. -3 To forbid, prohibit. -4 To interdict. -5 To excel, surpass ; M. 3. 5.

प्रत्याख्यात *p. p.* 1 Refused, denied. -2 Prohibited, forbidden. -3 Set aside, rejected. -4 Repulsed. -5 Excelled, surpassed. -6 Informed.

प्रत्याख्यानं 1 Repulse, rejection. -2 Denial, refusal, disavowal. -3 Disregard. -4 Reproach. -5 Refutation.

प्रत्यागम् 1 P. To come back, return.

प्रत्यागतिः *f.* Coming back ; return.

प्रत्यागमः, प्रत्यागमनं 1 Return, coming back. -2 Arrival.

प्रत्यादा 3 U 1 To take back. -2 To recall, revoke.

प्रत्यादानं Receiving back, resumption.

प्रत्यादिश् 6 P. 1 (*a*) To reject, discard, shun; प्रत्यादिष्टविशेषमंडनविधिः S. 6. 5. (*b*) To repulse ; प्रत्यादिदेशैनमभाषमाणा R. 6. 25. -2 To cast off, repudiate (as a person) ; कामं प्रत्यादिष्टां स्मरामि न परिग्रहं मुनेस्तनयां S. 5. 31. -3 To obscure, eclipse, defeat, throw into the shade or back ground; R. 1. 61 ; 10. 68. -4 To order back, countermand. -5 To direct, prescribe, enjoin. -6 To warn, caution. -7 To report to. -8 To summon. -9 To conquer, overcome. -10 To remove, set aside.

प्रत्यादिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Prescribed. -2 Informed. -3 Rejected, repulsed. -4 Removed, set aside. -5 Obscured, thrown into the shade. -6 Warned, cautioned. -7 Declared. -8 Overcome, conquered.

प्रत्यादेशः 1 An order, a command. -2 Information, declaration. -3 Refusal, denial, rejection, repulse, repudiation ; प्रत्यादेशान्न खलु भवतो धीरतां कल्पयामि Me. 114 ; 95 ; S. 6. 8. -4 Obscuring, eclipsing, one that obscures, puts to shame or throws into shade ; या प्रत्यादेशो रूपगर्वितायाः श्रियः V. 1 ; K. 5. -5 Caution, warning. -6 Particularly, divine caution, supernatural warning. -7 Reproach.

प्रत्यानयनं Bringing back, recovery.

प्रत्यापत्तिः *f.* 1 Return. -2 Aversion from or indifference to wordly objects (वैराग्य).

प्रत्याम्नायः 1 The fifth member of a complete syllogism, *i. e.* निगमन (the repetition of the first proposition). -2 Contrary determination. -3 Ved. A substitute.

प्रत्यायः 1 A toll, tax. -2 Revenue, income.

प्रत्यायक *a.* 1 Proving, explaining. -2 Convincing, producing assurance.

प्रत्यायनं 1 Leading home (a bride), marrying. -2 Setting (of the sun). —नं-ना 1 Producing confidence. -2 Explaining. -3 Proving, demonstrating.

प्रत्यायितः A confidential agent.

प्रत्यालीढं A particular attitude in shooting (opp. आलीढ q. v.).

प्रत्यावर्तनं Returning, coming back.

प्रत्याश्वस्त *p. p.* Consoled, revived, refreshed.

प्रत्याश्वासः Respiration, recovery (of breath).

प्रत्याश्वासनं Consolation.

प्रत्यासत्तिः *f.* 1 Close proximity or contiguity (in time or space). -2 Close contact. -3 An analogy.

प्रत्यासन्न *p. p.* 1 Proximate, near, contiguous. -2 Imminent. -Comp. —मरण,-मृत्यु *a.* at the point of death, about to die.

प्रत्यास(सा)रः 1 The rear of an army. -2 A form of array, one array behind another.

प्रत्याहत *a.* Distracted, repelled प्रत्याहतास्त्रो गिरिशप्रभावात् R. 2. 41.

प्रत्याहृ 1 P. 1 To take back again bring back, recover. -2 To withdraw, draw back. -3 To utter (a speech). -4 To report.

प्रत्याहरणं 1 Bringing or taking back, recovery. -2 Withholding. -3 Restraining the organs of sense.

प्रत्याहारः 1 Drawing back, marching back, retreat. -2 Keeping back, withholding. -3 Restraining the organs. -4 Dissolution of the world. -5 (In gram.) The comprehension of several letters or affixes into one syllable, effected by combining the first letter of a Sûtra with its final indicatory letter, or in the case of several Sûtras, with the final letter of the last member; thus अण् is the प्रत्याहार of the Sûtras अइउण्; अच् (vowels) of the four Sûtras अइउण्, ऋलृक्, एओङ्, ऐऔच्; हल् of the consonants; अल् of all letters. -6 Abridgment.

प्रत्याहृत *a.* 1 Got back, recovered. -2 Restrained, withheld, checked.

प्रत्युक्त *p. p.* Answered, said in return, replied.

प्रत्युक्तिः *f.* A replay, an answer.

प्रत्युच्चारः °रणं Repetition.

प्रत्युज्जीव् 1 P. To revive, return to life. —*Caus.* To restore or bring to life.

प्रत्युज्जीवनं 1 Reviving, restoring to life, resuscitation (fig. also). -2 Coming to life.

प्रत्युत *ind.* 1 On the contrary; कृतमपि महोपकारं पय इव पीत्वा निरातंकः। प्रत्युत हंतुं यतते काकोदरसोदरः खलो जगति Bv. 1. 76. -2 Rather, even. -3 On the other hand.

प्रत्युत्क्रमः, -क्रमणं, -क्रांतिः *f.* 1 An undertaking. -2 Preparations for war. -3 Marching out to attack an enemy. -4 A secondary act or effort tending to a main object. -5 The first step in any business.

प्रत्युत्थानं 1 Rising against. -2 Making preparations for war. -3 Rising from one's seat (as a mark of respect) to welcome a visitor; Ms. 2. 210. -4 Making preparations for, undertaking.

प्रत्युत्थित *p. p.* Risen to meet or encounter (a friend, foe &c.).

प्रत्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Reproduced, regenerated. -2 Prompt, ready, quick. -3 (In math.) Multiplied. -4 Present, existing at present. —न्नं Multiplication. -Comp. —मति *a.* 1. possessed of presence of mind, ready-witted. -2. bold, confident. -3. subtle, sharp.

प्रत्युदाहरणं A counter-illustration, an example to the contrary.

प्रत्युद्गम् 1 P. 1 To go forth or advance towards to meet (as a mark of respect); प्रत्युज्जगामातिथिमातिथेयः। R. 5. 2; प्रत्युद्गच्छति मूर्च्छति स्थिरतमःपुंजे निकुंजे प्रियः Git. 11; Bv. 3 3. -2 To advance or march towards.

प्रत्युद्गत *p. p.* 1 Risen from one's seat as a mark of respect to greet or welcome a guest; प्रत्युद्गतो मां भरतः ससैन्यः R. 13. 64; 12. 62. -2 Gone forth against.

प्रत्युद्गतिः *f.*, प्रत्युद्गतः, प्रत्युद्गमनं Going out or rising from one's seat to meet or greet a guest.

प्रत्युद्गमनीयं A clean pair of garments; गृहीतप्रत्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11 (v. l. for °प्रत्युद्गमनीय॰); see उद्गमनीय.

प्रत्युद्धरणं 1 Recovering, re-obtaining. -2 Raising up again.

प्रत्युद्यमः 1 Counterbalance, counterpoise. -2 An effort or measure against, counteraction; Bh. 3. 88. v. l.

प्रत्युद्यात *a.* See प्रत्युद्गत.

प्रत्युन्नमनं Rising or springing up again, rebounding.

प्रत्युपकृ 8 U. 1 To requite a favour, render a service in return. -2 To repay.

प्रत्युपकारः n Returning a service or kindness, requital of an obligation, service in return. -2 Mutual assistance.

प्रत्युपक्रिया Return of service.

प्रत्युपदेशः Advice in return; Ku. 1. 34.

प्रत्युपपन्न *a.* See प्रत्युत्पन्न.

प्रत्युपमानं 1 A counterpart of a resemblance. -2 A pattern, model. -3 A counter-comparison; V. 2. 3.

प्रत्युपलब्ध *p. p.* Got back, recovered.

प्रत्युपवेशः, -वेशनं Besetting any one in order to bring him to compliance.

प्रत्युपस्थानं Vicinity, neighbourhood.

प्रत्युपहारः 1 A respectful offering. -2 Giving back, restoring.

प्रत्युप्त *p. p.* 1 Inlaid, set with, studded. -2 Sown. -3 Fixed, implanted, firmly fixed or lodged; Mal. 5. 10; U. 3. 35, 46.

प्रत्यूषः, -प्रत्युषस् *n.* Morning, day-break, dawn.

प्रत्यूषः -षं Day-break, morning dawn; प्रत्यूषेषु स्फुटितकमलामोदमैत्रीकषायः Me. 31; महत्येव प्रत्यूषे S. 2. —षः 1 The sun. -2 N. of one of the eight Vasus.

प्रत्यूषस् *n.* Day-break, morning, dawn.

प्रत्यूह् 1 U. 1 To oppose, resist. -2 To disturb, interrupt, impede. -3 To reject, refuse. -4 To excel, surpass. -5 To offer, present.

प्रत्यूहः Impediment, obstacle, hindrance; विस्मयः सर्वथा हेयः प्रत्यूहः सर्वकर्मणां H. 2. 15.

प्रथ् I. 1 A. (प्रथते, प्रथित) 1 To increase (wealth &c.). -2 To spread abroad (as fame, rumour &c.); तथा यशोऽस्य प्रथते Ms. 11. 15. -3 To become famous or celebrated; अतस्तदाख्यया तीर्थं पावनं भुवि पप्रथे R. 15. 101; अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18; Si. 9. 16; 15. 23; Ku. 5. 7; Me. 24; R. 5. 65; 9. 76. -4 To appear, arise, come to light; अमी तु तासां मदनो नु पप्रथे Ki. 8. 53. -5 To occur (to mind). -II. 10 U. (प्रथयति-ते, प्रथित) 1 To spread abroad, proclaim; सज्जना एव साधूनां प्रथयंति गुणोत्करं Drl. S. 12; Bk. 17. 107. -2 To show, manifest, display, evince, indicate; परमं वपुः प्रथयतीव जयं Ki. 6. 35; 5. 3; Si. 10. 25; Ratn. 4. 13; S. 3. 15. -3 To increase, enlarge, enhance, augment, stretch; Bh. 2. 45. -4 To disclose. -5 To spread, extend. -6 To throw, cast.

प्रथनं [प्रथ्-ल्युट्] 1 Spreading, extension. -2 Scattering. -3 Throwing, projecting. -4 Showing, evincing, displaying. -5 A place where anything is spread. -6 Celebrating, proclaiming.

प्रथस् *n.* Ved. Extension.

प्रथम [प्रथ्- च्] (Nom. pl. *m.* प्रथमे or प्रथमाः) 1 First, foremost; R. 3. 44; H. 2. 39; Ki. 2. 44. -2 First, chief, principal, most excellent or eminent, matchless, incomparable; Si. 15. 42; Ms. 3. 147. -3 Earliest, most ancient, primary. -4 Prior, previous, former, earlier; प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया Me. 17; R. 10. 67. -5 (In gram.) The first person (= third person according to European phraseology). —मः 1 The first (third) person. -2 The first consonant of a class. —मा The nominative case. —मं *ind.* 1 First, firstly, at first; Ku. 7. 24; R. 3. 4. -2 Already, previously, formerly; प्रथमोदितं aforesaid; R. 3. 68. -3 At once, immediately. -4 Before; यात्रायै चोदयामास तं शक्तेः प्रथमं शरत् R. 4. 24; उत्तिष्ठेत्प्रथमं चास्य चरमं चैव संविशेत् Ms. 2. 194 -5 Newly, recently.

प्रथमं— नंतरं or ततः or पश्चात् first, afterwards ; प्रथमात् firstly, for the first time ; प्रथमतः 1 at first, firstly ; -2 previously ; -3 immediately ; -4 before, in preference to (gen.). -Comp. —अर्धः -र्धं the first half. —आगामिन् a. first mentioned. —आदेशः placing at the beginning. —आश्रमः the first of the four stages in the religious life of a Brâhmana ; i. e. Brahmacharya. —इतर a. 'other than first', the second. —उदित a. first uttered ; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25. —उत्पन्न a. first-born. —कल्पः 1. the best course to adopt. -2. an excellent suggestion or idea. —कल्पित a. 1. first thought out. -2. first in rank or importance. —कुसुमः white marjoran. —गर्भ a. pregnant for the first time. —ज a. 1. first horn. -2. original, primary. —दर्शनं first sight. —दिवसः the first day ; Me. 2.—पुरुषः the first person (=the third person according to the English system of treating Sanskrit grammar). —मंगल a. highly auspicious. —यौवनं early youth or age, youthful state. —वयस् n. early age, youth. —वित्ता Ved. a first wife. —विरहः separation for the first time. —वृत्तांतः antecedents, former circumstances. —वैयाकरणः 1. the most distinguished grammarian. -2. a beginner in grammar. —साहसः the first or lowest of the three degrees of punishment or fine. —सुकृत former kindness or service.

प्रथमक a. First, foremost.

प्रथा Fame, celebrity ; Si. 15. 27.

प्रथित p. p. 1 Increased, extended. -2 Published, proclaimed, spread, declared ; प्रथितयशसां भासकविसौमिल्लकाविमिश्रादीनां M. 1. -3 Shown, displayed, manifested, evinced. -4 Famous, celebrated, renowned, well-known ; Pt. 1. 24 ; Ku. 5. 7. -5 Intent upon, engaged in, devoted to. -6 Spread, stretched. —तः N. of Vishnu.

प्रथितिः f. Celebrity, fame.

प्रथिमन् m. Breadth, greatness, extension, magnitude ; प्रथिमानं दधानेन जघनेन घनेन सा Bk. 4. 17 ; (गुणाः) प्रारंभसूक्ष्माः प्रथिमानमापुः R. 18. 49.

प्रथिविः f. The earth.

प्रथिष्ठ a. Largest, widest, broadest, (superl. of पृथु q. v.).

प्रथीयस् a. (सी f.) Large, wider, broader ; (compar. of पृथु q. v.).

प्रथु a. Wide, wide-spread. —थुः An epithet of Vishnu.

प्रथुकः Rice parched and flattened (cf. पृथुक).

प्रदक्षिण a. 1 Being placed or standing on the right, moving to the right. -2 Respectful, reverential. -3 Auspicious, of good omen. —णः, -णा, -णं Circumambulation from left to right, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated, a reverential salutation made by walking in this manner ; Ku. 7. 79 ; Y. 1. 232. —णं ind. 1 From left to right. -2 Towards the right side, so that the right side is always turned towards the person or object circumambulated. -3 In a southern direction, towards the south ; Ms. 3. 87. (प्रदक्षिणीकृ or प्रदक्षिणयति Den. P. means 'to go round from left to right' as a mark of respect; प्रदक्षिणीकुरुष्व सद्योहुताग्नीन् S. 4 ; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताशनं R. 2. 71). -Comp. —अर्चिस् a. flaming towards the right, having the flames turned towards the right ; प्रदक्षिणार्चिर्हविरग्निराददे R. 3. 14. (-f.) flames turned towards the right ; R. 4. 25. —आवर्त, -आवृत्त a. turned towards the right. —क्रिया going round from left to right, keeping the right side towards one as a mark of respect ; R. 1. 76. —पट्टिका a yard, court-yard.

प्रदरः 1 Rending, tearing. -2 (a) A fracture, crack, cleft, crevice, chasm ; U. 2 16. (b) Breach, hole. -3 The dispersion of an army. -4 An arrow. -5 A kind of disease of women.

प्रदर्पः, प्रदृप्तिः f. Pride, arrogance.

प्रदलः An arrow.

प्रदवः Burning, inflaming.

प्रदव्यः A forest conflagration.

प्रदह् 1 P. 1 To burn. -2 To consume, destroy completely. -3 To pain, torment. -4 To trouble, tease.—*Pass.* To take or catch fire, be burnt.

प्रदग्ध p. p. Burnt up, consumed.

प्रदा 3 U. 1 To grant, give, offer, present ; त्वं प्रागहं प्राविविषे नामराय किं नाम तस्मै मनसा नराय N. 6. 95 ; Ms. 3. 99, 108, 273 ; Y. 2. 90. -2 To impart, teach (as learning) ; Bh. 2. 15. -3 To give, give away ; yield. -4 To give up, deliver. -5 To give away in marriage. -6 To sell ; Pt. 1. 13. -7 To deliver up, restore.

प्रद a. 1 (At the end of comp.). Giving, bestowing, or conferring on, yielding ; सुख°, ताप°, सस्य° &c. -2 Liberal, bountiful. —दा A gift.

प्रदातृ m. 1 A giver, donor. -2 A liberal man. -3 One who gives a daughter in marriage. -4 An epithet of Indra.

प्रदानं 1 Giving, granting, bestowing, offering ; वर, अग्नि°, काष्ठ &c. -2 Giving away in marriage ; वैखानसं किमनया व्रतमाप्रदानाद्व्यापाररोधि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यं S. 1. 27. -3 Imparting, instructing ; विद्या°. -4 A gift, donation, present. -5 A goad. -6 An oblation. -Comp. —शूरः a very munificent man, donor.

प्रदानकं An offering, a gift, donation, present.

प्रदायः A present, gift.

प्रदायिन्, प्रदायक a. Granting, giving, bestowing.

प्रदिः, प्रदेयः A present, gift.

प्रदेय a. 1 To be given, imparted, communicated &c. ; R. 5. 18, 31. -2 To be given in marriage ; इमे अपि प्रदेये S. 4.

प्रदिव् a. Ancient, old.

प्रादिश् 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show, assign ; तस्याधिकारपुरुषैः प्रणतैः प्रदिष्टां R. 5. 63 ; 2. 39. -2 To tell, mention, communicate ; Bg. 8. 28 ; Bk. 4. 5. -3 To give, grant, offer, bestow or confer upon; वियुक्तयोः पथि मुनिप्रदिष्टयोः R. 11. 9 ; 7. 35 ; निःशब्दोऽपि प्रदिशसि जलं याचितश्चातकेभ्यः Me. 114 ; Ms. 8. 265. -4 To direct, prescribe, ordain. -5 To signify, declare, make known. -6 To urge on, incite.

प्रदिश् f. 1 Pointing out. -2 An order, direction, command. -3 A direction, quarter. -4 An intermediate point of the compass, such as नैर्ऋती, आग्नेयी, ऐशानी and वायवी.

प्रदिष्ट p. p. 1 Shown, pointed out. -2 Directed, ordered. -3 Fixed upon, ordained, appointed.

प्रदेशः 1 Pointing out, indicating. -2 A place, region, spot, country, territory, district; पितुः प्रदेशास्तव देवभूमय Ku. 5. 45 ; R. 5. 60 ; so कंठ°, तालु°, हृदय°, &c. -3 A span measured from the tip of the thumb to that of the fore-finger. -4 Decision, determination. -5 A wall. -6 An example (in grammar).

प्रदेशनं 1 Pointing out. -2 Advice, instruction. -3 A gift, present, an offering, especially to gods, superiors &c.

प्रदेश(शि)नी 1 The fore-finger, the index finger. -2 The corresponding toe.

प्रदिह् 2 U. To besmear, daub, anoint.

प्रदिग्ध p. p. Besmeared, beaubed, anointed. —ग्धं Meat fried in a particular way.

प्रदेहः 1 Anointing, plastering, unction. -2 A plaster, thick ointment.

प्रदीप् 4 A. To blaze, flame forth, shine brilliantly —*Caus.* 1 To kindle, inflame. -2 To excite, rouse, stimulate.

प्रदीपः 1 A lamp, light (fig. also); अतैलपूराः सुरतप्रदीपाः Kn. 1. 10 ; R. 2. 24 ; 16. 4 ; कुलप्रदीपो नृपतिर्दिलीपः R. 6. 74 'light or ornament of the family' ; 7. 29. -2 That which enlightens or elucidates, elucidation ; especially at the end of titles of works ; as in महाभाष्यप्रदीपः, काव्यप्रदीपः &c.

प्रदीपक *a.* 1 Illuminating. -2 Explaining, illustrating. —कः, -प्रदीपिका A small lamp.

प्रदीपन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Kindling. -2 Illuminating. -3 Stimulating, exciting. —नं The act of kindling, lighting, stimulating &c. —ना A kind of mineral poison.

प्रदीप्त *p. p.* 1 Kindled, lighted, inflamed, illuminated. -2 Blazing, burning, shining. -3 Raised, expanded ; प्रदीप्तशिरसमाशीविषं Dk. -4 Stimulated, excited (hunger &c.). —Comp. —प्रज्ञ *a.* of a bright intellect, sharp.

प्रदीप्तिः *f.* Lustre, splendour, brilliancy.

प्रदुष् 4 P. 1 To grow worse, deteriorate. -2 To be corrupted or spoiled, be vitiated ; Y. 3. 19. -3 To sin, err, commit an offence against, be faithless or unchaste ; Bg. 1. 41 ; Ms. 9. 74 ; Pt. 4. 57. —*Caus.* 1 (*a*) To spoil, corrupt, soil, taint. (*b*) To pollute, contaminate, defile. -2 To blame, censure, find fault with.

प्रदुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Spoiled, corrupted. -2 Wicked, bad, sinful. -3 Licentious, wanton.

प्रदूषणं 1 Corrupting, spoiling. -2 Polluting, defiling.

प्रदूषित *p. p.* 1 Corrupted, vitiated, spoiled, depraved. -2 Polluted, defiled, contaminated.

प्रदोष *a.* Bad, corrupt. —षः 1 (*a*) A fault, defect, sin, offence. (*b*) Transgression, violation. -2 Disordered condition, such as mutiny, rebellion. -3 Evening, nightfall, the first part of the night ; तमःस्वभावास्तेऽप्यन्ये प्रदोषमनुयायिनः Si. 2. 98 (where प्रदोष primarily means 'corrupt' or 'bad') ; व्रज ;सुंदरीजनमनस्तोषप्रदोषः Git. 5 ; Ku. 5. 44 ; R. 1. 93 ; Rs. 1. 12. —Comp. —आगमः nightfall. —कालः -समयः -वेला evening-time, nightfall. —तिमिरं evening darkness, the dusk of early night ; कामं प्रदोषतिमिरेण न दृश्यसे त्वं Mk. 1. 35. —रमणीय *a.* delightful in the evening.

प्रदोषक *a.* Born in the evening.

प्रदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold. -2 To look at, regard. -3 To foresee. -4 To observe, perceive, discern. -5 To be intelligent. -6 To think, have an opinion. -7 To look at, look upon. —*Pass.* 1 To become visible. -2 To look, appear. —*Caus.* 1 To show, point out, discover, exhibit. -2 To make clear, prove, demonstrate, explain.

प्रदर्शः 1 Look, appearance. -2 Direction, order.

प्रदर्शक *a.* 1 Showing, manifesting, exhibiting. -2 Foretelling. -3 Presenting. -4 Proclaiming. -5 Teaching, informing, instructing. —कः 1 A prophet. -2 A teacher, instructor. -3 A doctrine, principle, precept.

प्रदर्शनं 1 Look, appearance ; as in घोरप्रदर्शनः. -2 Manifesting, displaying, show, exhibition. -3 Teaching, explaining. -4 An example. -5 Prophesying.

प्रदर्शित *p. p.* 1 Shown forth, exhibited, manifested, evinced, displayed. -2 Made known. -3 Taught. -4 Explained, declared. -5 Foretold.

प्रदोहः Milking.

प्रद्युत् 1 A. To shine forth. —*Caus.* To illumine, irradiate, light up.

प्रद्युतित *a.* Illuminated, lighted up.

प्रद्योतः 1 Irradiating, lighting, illuminating. -2 Splendour, light, lustre. -3 A ray of light. -4 N. of a king of Ujjayinî, whose daughter Vatsa married ; प्रद्योतस्य प्रियदुहितरं वत्सराजोऽत्र जह्रे Me. (considered as an interpolation by Malli.) ; Ratn. 1. 10.

प्रद्योतनं 1 Blazing, shining. -2 Light. —नः The sun.

प्रद्युम्नः An epithet of Cupid, the god of love. [He was a son of Krishna and Rukmini. When only six years old, he was stolen away by the demon Sambara, for he was foretold that Pradyumna would be his destroyer. Sambara cast the child into the roaring sea, and a large fish swallowed it. This fish was caught by a fisherman and taken to the demon; and when it was cut up, a beautiful child came out from the belly, and Mayavati, the mistress of Sambara's household, at the desire of Narada, carefully reared him from childhood. As he grew up, she was fascinated by the beauty of his person, but Pradyumna reproved her for entertaining towards himself feelings so unbecoming a mother as he considered her. But when he was told that he was not her son, but of Krishna and was cast into the sea by Sambara, he became enraged, and challenging him to fight, succeeded in killing him by the force of illusions. He and Mayavati afterwards repaired to the house of Krishna, where Narada told him and Rukmini that the boy was their own and that Mayavati was his wife].

प्रद्राणक *a.* Sorely distressed, hard pressed, indigent, poor.

प्रद्रु 1 P. 1 To run, run away, retreat or fly to (with acc. or abl.) रणात्प्रद्रवंति बलानि Ve. 4 ; Bk. 15. 79. -2 To hasten away, rush towards. -3 To assail, fall upon, attack. -4 To attain. —*Caus.* To put to flight, rout.

प्रद्रव *a.* Fluid, liquid. —वः Running.

प्रद्रावः 1 Running away, flight, retreat, escape. -2 Going quickly or fast.

प्रद्राविन् *a.* 1 Running away ; fugitive. -2 Retreating, flying.

प्रद्वार्, प्रद्वारं A place before a door or gate.

प्रद्विष् 2 U. To hate, dislike.

प्रद्विष्, प्रद्विषत् *a.* 1 Hating, disliking. -2 Hostile or opposed to.

प्रद्वेषः, प्रद्वेषणं Dislike, hatred, aversion.

प्रधनं 1 A battle, fight, war, contest ; प्रहिता प्रधनाय माधवानहमाकारयितुं महीभृता Si. 16. 52 ; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधनपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः Me. 48 ; R. 11. 77 ; Mu. 6. 33 ; V. 5. 1. -2 Spoil taken in battle. -3 Destruction. -4 Tearing, rending.

प्रधमनं 1 Blowing in or into. -2 A sternutatory.

प्रधान *a.* 1 Chief, principal, preeminent, main, best, most excellent; as in प्रधानामात्य, प्रधानपुरुष &c. Ms. 7. 203. -2 Principally inherent, prevalent, predominant. —नं 1 The chief thing or object, most important thing ; head, chief ; न परिचयो मलिनात्मनां प्रधानं Si. 7. 61 ; G. L. 18 ; प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1. ; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु S. 2. 7 ; गुणैश्च तैस्तैर्विनयप्रधानैः R. 6. 79. -2 The first evolver, originator or source of the material world, the primary germ out of which all material appearances are evolved, according to the Sânkhya philosophy ; न पुनरपि प्रधानवादी अशब्दत्वं प्रधानस्यासिद्धमित्याह S. B ; see प्रकृति also. -3 The principal member of a compound. —नः, -नं 1 The prin-

cipal attendant or companion of a king (his minister or confidant). -2 A noble, courtier. -3 An elephant-driver. -4 The commander-in-chief. -Comp —अंगं 1. the principal branch or part of anything. -2. the chief member of the body. -3. the principal or most eminent person in a state. —अमात्यः the prime-minister, premier. —आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. —उत्तम *a.* 1. eminent, most illustrious. -2. warlike, brave. —कर्मन् *n.*, कार्यं 1. the chief business. -2. (Medic.) the principal mode of treatment. —धातुः the chief element of the body, *i. e.* semen virile. —पुरुषः 1. the principal or most eminent person (in a state &c.); Pt. 3. 138. -2. an epithet of Śiva. —भाज् *a.* 1. most distinguished. -2. receiving the chief share. —मंत्रिन् *m.* the prime-minister. —वासस् *n.* a principal garment, (du) the two chief garments. —वृष्टिः *f.* a heavy shower of rain. —शिष्ट *a.* taught or prescribed as of primary importance.

प्रधानक *a.* Chief, principal.

प्रधानता -त्वं = प्राधान्य q. v.

प्रधाव् 1 U. 1 To run forward, run away. -2 To set out, start. -3 To become spread or diffused. -4 To wash, cleanse. -5 To rub off, wipe out. —*Caus.* To cause to run away, drive away.

प्रधावनः Air, wind. —नं Rubbing, rubbing or washing off.

प्रधिः 1 The periphery of a wheel; Śi. 15. 79 ; 17. 27. -2 A well.

प्रधी *a.* Pre-eminently intelligent. —*f.* Great intelligence.

प्रधूपित *p. p.* 1 Fumigated, perfumed. -2 Heated, burned. -3 Inflamed. -4 Afflicted, distressed. —ता 1 A woman in trouble. -2 The quarter to which the sun proceeds.

प्रधृ 10 U. or *Caus.* 1 To place or fix upon. -2 To direct the mind towards, determine, resolve. -3 To bear or keep in mind. -4 To think, consider, reflect. -5 To chastise, punish.

प्रधारण *a.* (णी *f.*) Preserving, keeping.

प्रधृष् 5 P. 1 To assail, lay hands on. -2 To injure, harass. -3 To overpower, overcome. —*Caus.* 1 To assail, attack ; overpower. -2 To outrage, violate (a woman). -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To devastate, lay waste, destroy completely.

प्रधर्षः 1 Assaulting, attacking ; an attack, assault. -2 Violation, outrage. -3 Ill-treatment.

प्रधर्षक *a.* 1 Attacking, assailing. -2 Troubling, harassing.

प्रधर्षणं -णा 1 An assault, attack. -2 An outrage, ill-treatment, insult.

प्रधर्षित *p. p.* 1 Assaulted, attacked. -2 Hurt, injured. -3 Haughty arrogant.

प्रधृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Treated with contumely. -2 Proud, arrogant, haughty.

प्रध्मा 1 P. 1 To blow (as a conch); शंखौ प्रदध्मतुः Bg. 1. 14. -2 To blow away or into. -3 To destroy.

प्रध्मापनं A remedy for assisting prespiration in any obstruction of the air-passages.

प्रध्यानं 1 Deep thought or reflection. -2 Reflection or thought in general.

प्रध्वंस् 1 A. 1 To fall in ruins, waste, decay. -2 To perish, be destroyed. —*Caus.* To cause to perish, destroy, annihilate.

प्रध्वंसः Utter destruction, annihilation. -Comp. —अभावः 'non-existence caused by destruction', one of the four kinds of अभाव or non-existence, in which the non-existence of a thing is caused by destruction, as of an effect subsequently to its production.

प्रध्वंसनः Ved. A destroyer.

प्रध्वंसिन् *a.* 1 Transitory, perishable. -2 Destroying, annihilating.

प्रध्वस्त *p. p.* Annihilated, completely destroyed.

प्रनप्तृ *m.* The son of a grandson, a great-grand-son.

प्रनष्ट See under प्रणश्.

प्रनायक *a.* 1 One whose leader is away. -2 Destitute of a leader or guide.

प्रनालः -ली *f.* See प्रणाल and प्रणाली.

प्रनिघातनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रनृत् 4 P. To dance. —*Caus.* To shake, cause to dance, set in motion.

प्रनर्तित *p. p.* 1 Set in motion, shaken. -2 Dandled.

प्रनृत्त *a.* Dancing. —त्तं A dance.

प्रपक्षः The extremity of a wing (as of an army).

प्रपंचः 1 Display, manifestation ; रागप्रायः प्रपंचः K. 151. -2 Development, expansion, extension ; Śi. 20. 44. -3 Amplification, expatiation, explanation, elucidation. -4 Prolixity, diffuseness, copiousness ; अलं प्रपंचेन. -5 Manifoldness, diversity. -6 Heap, abundance, quantity. -7 An appearance, phenomenon. -8 Illusion, fraud. -9 The visible world or universe, which is illusory and the scene of manifold action. -10 Reciprocal false praise. -11 Opposition, inversion. -12 Analysis. -Comp. —बुद्धि *a.* cunning, deceitful. —वचनं a prolix discourse, diffuse talk.

प्रपंचक *a.* 1 Displaying, showing. -2 Developing. -3 Explaining fully, amplifying, expounding in detail.

प्रपंचनं 1 Display, development. -2 Copious exposition, detailed explanation or amplification.

प्रपंचयति Den. P. 1 To show forth, display ; प्रपंचय पंचमं Gît. 10. -2 To expand, amplify, explain in detail, dwell or dilate upon, treat at length. -3 To cause to appear in a false light.

प्रपंचित *p. p.* 1 Displayed. -2 Expanded, amplified. -3 Dilated upon, fully explained, expatiated upon. -4 Erring, mistaken. -5 Deceived, tricked.

प्रपठ् 1 P. To repeat aloud. —*Caus.* To teach, explain, expound.

प्रपाठकः 1 A lesson, lecture. -2 A chapter or subdivision of work.

प्रपणः Ved. Barter, exchange.

प्रपत् 1 P. 1 To fly forth or away. -2 To fly, fly or move about. -3 To fall down or upon, throw oneself down. -4 To hasten towards. -5 To be deprived of, fall from, lose, fall off or away from. -6 To come down, fall down, descend. —*Caus.* 1 To throw down. -2 To rout, put to flight. -3 To chase, pursue.

प्रपतनं 1 Flying forth or away. -2 Throwing oneself into, falling down. -3 Alighting. -4 Death, destruction. -5 A precipice, a steep crag.

प्रपतित *a.* 1 Flown away. -2 Fallen, come down. -3 Decayed, wasted. -4 Dead.

प्रपातः 1 Going forth or away, departure. -2 Falling down or into, a fall ; मनोरथानामतटप्रपातः Ś. 6. 9, Ku. 6. 57. -3 sudden attack. -4 A cascade, waterfall, the place over which water falls down ; R. 2. 26. -5 A bank, shore. -6 A precipice, steep rock. -7 Falling out or loss, as in केशप्रपात. -8 Emission, discharge, efflux, as in वीर्यप्रपात. -9 Throwing oneself down from a rock. -10 A particular mode of flight. -Comp. —अंबु *n.* water falling from a rock.

प्रपातनं Causing to fall, throwing down (on the ground).

प्रपातिन् *m.* A precipitous mountain cliff.

प्रपथ *a.* Ved. 1 Loose, relaxed. -2 Languid, enervated. —थः 1 A long

journey, a journey to a distant place. -2 A remote place. -3 A broad street.

प्रपथ्य *a.* Ved. 1 Being in or on the road. -2 An epithet of Pûshan.

प्रपद् 4 A. 1 To enter upon, set forward, set foot in. -2 (*a*) To go to or towards, approach, resort or attain to, reach ; तां जन्मने शैलवधूं प्रपेदे Ku. 1. 21 ; (क्षितीशं) कौत्सः प्रपेदे वरतंतुशिष्यः R. 5. 1 ; Bk. 4. 1 ; Ki. 1. 9; 11. 16 ; R. 8. 11. (*b*) To take shelter or refuge with, flee to for safety, submit ; शरणार्थमन्यां कथं प्रपत्स्ये त्वयि दीप्यमाने R. 14. 64. -3 To go or come to a particular state, arrive at, attain to, arrive at or be in a particular condition ; रेणुः प्रपेदे पथि पंकभावं R. 16. 30 ; मुहूर्तकर्णोत्पलतां प्रपेदे Ku. 7. 81 ; बाल्यात्परं साथ वयः प्रपेदे Ku, 1. 31 ; 5. 24 ; ईदृशीमवस्थां प्रपन्नोस्मि *S.* 5 ; कपिनिकरैरिति संशयः प्रपेदे Bv. 4. 33 ; Amaru. 27. -4 To get, find, secure, obtain, attain to ; partake of, share in ; सहकार न प्रपेदे मधुपेन भवत्समं जगति Bv. 1. 21 ; कांतं वपुर्व्योमचरं प्रपेदे R. 5. 51. -5 To behave or act towards, deal with; किं प्रपद्यते वैदर्भः M. 1 'what does he propose to do' ; पश्यामो मयि किं प्रपद्यते Amaru. 20. -6 To admit, allow, agree or consent to ; Y. 2. 40. -7 To draw near, come on, approach (as time &c.). -8 To be going on, to proceed. -9 To take effect, thrive, prosper. -10 To throw oneself down, fall down (at another's feet). -11 Ved. To attack, assault.

प्रपदं 1 The forepart of the foot.-2 Tip of the toe.

प्रपदनं Entrance.

प्रपदीन *a.* Relating or extending to the forepart of the foot.

प्रपन्न *p. p.* 1 Arriving at, reaching or going to. -2 Resorting to, betaking oneself to ; इयं प्रपन्ना तपसे तपोवनं Ku. 5. 59 ; 3. 5. -3 Taking refuge with, seeking protection with, suppliant or submissive to ; शिष्यस्तेहं शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. -4 Adhering to. -5 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of; प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिः *S.* 1. 1. -6 Promised. -7 Got, obtained. -8 Poor, distressed. -9 Effecting, producing. -Comp. —पालः an epithet of Krishṇa.

प्रपादः Ved. Miscarriage.

प्रपन्नाडः See प्रपुनाट.

प्रपर्ण *a.* Devoid of leaves (as a tree ; प्रपतितानि पर्णानि यस्य). —र्णं A fallen leaf.

प्रपलायनं Fight, retreat.

प्रपलायित *a.* 1 Run away. -2 Routed defeated.

प्रपलायिन् *a.* 1 Flying, escaping. -2 A fugitive.

प्रपा 1 A place where water is distributed to travellers ; व्याख्यास्थानान्यमलसलिला यस्य कूपाः प्रपाश्च Vikr. 18. 78. -2 A well, cistern ; Ms. 8. 319. -3 A place for watering cattle. -4 A supply of water. -5 A draught. -Comp. —पालिका a woman who distributes water to travellers ; Vikr. 1. 89 ; 13. 10. —वनं a cool grove.

प्रपाकः 1 Ripening (of a boil &c.) -2 Inflammation.

प्रपाणिः 1 The forepart of the hand. -2 The palm of the extended hand.

प्रपाथः A road, way.

प्रपादिकः A peacock.

प्रपानं 1 Drinking. -2 The under-part of a horse's upper lip.

प्रपानकं A kind of drink.

प्रपालनं Protecting, guarding.

प्रपालिन् *m.* An epithet of Balarâma.

प्रपितामहः 1 A paternal great-grandfather. -2 An epithet of Krishṇa ; Bg. 11. 39. -3 Of Brahman. -4 Of the Supreme spirit. —ही A paternal great-grandmother.

प्रपितृव्यः A paternal grand-uncle.

प्रपीड् 10 U. 1 To press, squeeze.-2 To torture, torment, harass, afflict. -3 To check, suppress, restrain.

प्रपीडनं 1 Pressing, squeezing. -2 An astringent.

प्रपीत(न) *a.* Swollen up, distended.

प्रपुत्रः A grandson.

प्रपुना(न्ना)टः -डः N. of a tree (चक्रमर्द).

प्रपूर्वगः 1 The Supreme being. -2 N. of the two Asvins.

प्रपुष्पित *a.* Flowing, blooming.

प्रपृष्ठ *a.* Having a prominent back.

प्रपॄ 9 P. To fill up, complete. —*Pass.* To be filled or completed ; be fulfilled.

प्रपूरक *a.* Fulfilling, satisfying.

प्रपूरणं 1 Filling, filling up, completing. -2 Inserting, injecting. -3 Satisfying ; satiating. -4 Attaching to, affixing.

प्रपूरित *p. p.* Filled up.

प्रपौत्रः A great-grandson ; Y. 1. 78. —त्री A great-grand-daughter.

प्रप्यायनं Swelling.

प्रफर्वी Ved. A woman having excellent hips or going in a graceful way ; a lewd girl (?).

प्रफुल्त *p. p.* Blooming, blossomed, full-blown ; लोध्रद्रुमं सानुमतः प्रफुल्तं R. 2. 29. (v. l. for प्रफुल्ल)

प्रफुल्तिः *f.* Blooming, expansion, blossoming.

प्रफुल्ल *p. p.* 1 Full-blown, blossoming, blooming ; न हि प्रफुल्लं सहकारमेत्य वृक्षांतरं कांक्षति षट्पदाली R. 6. 69 ; 2. 29 ; Ku. 3. 45 ; 7. 11. -2 Expanded or dilated like a full-blown flower (as eyes). -3 Smiling. -4 Shining. -5 Gay, cheerful, pleased. -Comp. —नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* with eyes expanded with joy. —वदन *a.* having a beaming or cheerful countenance, looking cheerful.

प्रबंध् 9 P. 1 To bind on, tie, fasten. -2 To stop, suppress, check. -3 To compose, put together, arrange.

प्रबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. -2 Stopped, obstructed, checked.

प्रबंद्धृ *m.* An author.

प्रबंधः 1 A bond, tie. -2 Uninterruptedness, continuance, continuity, uninterrupted series or succession ; विच्छेदमाप भुवि यस्तु कथाप्रबंधः K. 239 ; क्रियाप्रबंधादयमध्वराणां R. 6. 23 ; 3. 58; Mâl. 6. 5. -3 A continued or connected narrative or discourse ; अनुज्झितार्थसंबंधः प्रबंधो दुरुदाहरः Si. 2. 73. -4 Any literary work or composition ; प्रथितयशसां भासकविसौमिल्लकविमिश्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1 ; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रबंध &c. Vâs. -5 Arrangement, plan, scheme ; as in कपटप्रबंधः. -Comp. —अर्थः the subject-matter of a composition or treatise. —कल्पना a feigned story, a work of imagination founded on a substratum of fact, प्रबंधकल्पनां स्तोकसत्यां प्रज्ञाः कथां विदुः. —वर्षः continuous or incessant rain.

प्रबंधनं Bond, tie.

प्रबभ्रुः An epithet of Indra.

प्रब(व)र्ह *a.* Most excellent, best.

प्रबल *a.* 1 Very strong or powerful, mighty, valourous (as a man); R. 3. 60 ; Rs. 3. 23. -2 Violent, strong, intense, excessive, very great ; प्रबलतमसामेवंप्रायाः शुभेषु हि वृत्तयः S. 7. 24 ; प्रबलपुरोवातया [illegible] M. 4. 2 ; प्रबलां वेदनां R. 8. 50. -3 Important. -4 Abounding with. -5 Dangerous, destructive. —लः 1 N. of a Daitya. -2 A sprout (पल्लव). —लं *ind.* Exceedingly, much.

प्रबलति Den. P. To become strong.

प्रबाध् 1 A. 1 To press hard upon, oppress. -2 To trouble, torment, harass, tease, hurt ; समुच्छ्रितानेव तरून् प्रबाधते (प्रभंजनः) H. 1 ; Bk. 12. 2. -3 To drive away, remove, get over ; कथं च दैवं शक्येत पौरुषेण प्रबाधितुं Mh. -4 To throw down, destroy. -5 To repel, repulse.

प्रबाधक *a.* 1 Repelling, repulsive. -2 Harassing, oppressive. -3 Keeping off or back. 4 Refusing, rejecting.

प्रबाधनं 1 Oppressing, tormenting. -2 Refusing, denying. -3 Keeping off.

प्रबाधित *a.* 1 Molested, troubled, oppressed. -2 Pressed forward, driven onward.

प्रब(व)ह्लिका See प्रहेलिका.

प्रबा(वा)ल, -लं 1 A sprout, shoot, new leaf; अपि...प्रवालमासामनुबंधि वीरुधां Ku. 5. 34; 1. 44; 3. 8; R. 6. 12; 13. 49. -2 Coral. -3 The neck of the Indian lute. —लः 1 A pupil. -2 An animal. -Comp. —अश्मंतकः 1. the red Asmantaka tree. -2. the coral tree. —पद्मं a red lotus. —फलं red sandal-wood. —भस्मन् *n.* calx of coral.

प्रबाहुः The fore arm.

प्राहुंबक् *ind.* 1 In an even line, to an equal height. -2 At the same time.

प्रबाहुकं *ind.* 1 On high. -2 At the same time.

प्रबुध् 4 A., 1 P. 1 To awake, wake up, rise from sleep; प्रबुद्ध इव सुप्तं S. 5. 11; Si. 9. 30. -2 To blow, expand, bloom, be blown; साभ्रेह्नीव स्थलकमलिनीं न प्रबुद्धां न सुप्तां Me. 90. -3 To perceive, observe, be aware of. —*Caus.* 1 To awaken, waken, rouse; प्राबोधयन्नुषसि वाग्भिरुदारवाचः R. 5. 65; 56. -2 To acquaint with, inform, make known; तमभ्यनंदत्प्रथमं प्रबोधितः R. 3. 68. -3 To cause to expand or open; (पद्मानि) प्रबोधयत्यूर्ध्वमुखैर्मयूखैः Ku. 1. 16. -4 To instruct, teach, explain. -5 To persuade, induce. -6 To stimulate, excite.

प्रबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. -2 Wise, learned, clever; Pt. 1. -3 Knowing, conversant with. -4 Full-blown, expanded. -5 Beginning to work or take effect (as a charm). -6 Enlivened, lively.

प्रबुधः A great sage.

प्रबोधः 1 Awaking (fig. also), awakening; regaining one's consciousness, consciousness; अप्रबोधाय सुष्वाप R. 12. 50; मोहादभूत्कष्टतरः प्रबोधः 14. 56. -2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers). -3 Wakefulness, sleeplessness; चिरप्रबोधास्स संभावितं धर्मासनमध्यासितुं S. 6. -4 Vigilance, watchfulness. -5 Knowledge, understanding, wisdom, removal of delusion, real knowledge; as in प्रबोधचंद्रोदय; R. 5. 65. -6 Consolation. -7 Reviving the fragrance of a perfume. -8 Explaining. -Comp. —उत्सवः N. of a festival observed from the tenth to the day of full-moon in the month of Kârttika.

प्रबोधकः A minstrel whose duty it is to wake the king, bard.

प्रबोधन *a.* (नी *f*) Awakening, rousing. —नं 1 Waking. -2 Awakening, rousing. -3 Regaining one's consciousness; recovery of senses; U. 6. 41. -4 Knowledge, wisdom -5 Instructing, advising. -6 Reviving the scent of a perfume. -7 Refinement, enlightenment; Pt. 1.

प्रबोध(धि)नी The eleventh day of the bright half of Kârttika on which Vishṇu awaken from his four months' sleep.

प्रबोधित *p. p.* 1 Awakened, roused. -2 Instructed, informed, taught, acquainted with. -3 Convinced, persuaded.

प्रब्रू 2 P. 1 To proclaim, announce, -2 To exclaim, shout. -3 To say speak, tell; Bk. 8. 85. -4 To praise, laud. -5 To read before. -6 To describe.

प्रभंज् 7 P. 1 To break down, shatter. -2 To stop, arrest, suspend. -3 To frustrate, disappoint. -4 To defeat, conquer.

प्रभंगः 1 Breaking, crushing. -2 Destruction; complete defeat.

प्रभंजनं Breaking to pieces. —नः Wind, especially, stormy wind, hurricane; N. 1. 67; P. 1.122.

प्रभद्रः The Nimba tree.

प्रभा 2 P. 1 To appear, seem. -2 To shine forth, gleam. -3 To begin to become light, begin to dawn; ननु प्रभाता रजनी S. 4; प्रभातकल्पा शशिनेव शर्वरी R. 3. 2. -4 To illuminate, enlighten.

प्रभा 1 Light, splendour, lustre, effulgence, radiance; प्रभास्मि शशिसूर्ययोः Bg. 7. 8; प्रभा पतंगस्य R. 2. 15, 31; 6. 18; Rs. 1. 20; Me. 47. -2 A ray of light. -3 The shadow of the sun on a sun-dial. -4 An epithet of Durgâ. -5 N. of the city of Kubera. -6 N. of an Apsaras. -Comp. —करः 1. the sun; R. 10. 74. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4 the ocean. -5 an epithet of Siva. -6. N. of a learned writer, the founder of a school of Mimâmsâ philosophy called after him. —कीटः a fire-fly. —तरल *a.* tremulously radiant, न प्रभातरलं ज्योतिरुदेति वसुधातलात् S. 1. 26. —पल्लवित *a.* overspread or glowing with lustre; V. 5. 3. —प्ररोहः a ray or flash of light. —मंडलं a circle or halo of light; स्फुरत्प्रभामंडलया चकाशे Ku. 1. 24; 6. 4; R. 3. 60; 14. 14. —लेपिन् *a* covered with lustre, omitting lustre; V. 4. 34.

प्रभात *p. p.* Begun to become clear or light. —तं Day-break, dawn; अल्गोः प्रभातमासीत् S. 2.

प्रभानं Light, lustre, splendour, radiance.

प्रभावत् *a.* Luminous, radiant, splendid.

प्रभागः 1 Division. -2 The fraction of a fraction (in math.).

प्रभाष् 1 A. 1 To speak to, address to; स्थितधीः किं प्रभाषेत Bg. 2. 54. -2 To proclaim; publish. -3 To disclose, reveal. -4 To expound, explain. -5 To prate, prattle.

प्रभाषणं Explanation, interpretation.

प्रभास् 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To appear. —*Caus.* To illuminate, irradiate.

प्रभासः Splendour, beauty, lustre. —सः -सं N. of a well-known place of pilgrimage near Dvârakâ.

प्रभासनं Illumining, irradiating, brightening.

प्रभास्वर *a.* Brilliant, bright, shining.

प्रभिद् 7 U. 1 To break, tear, break or tear asunder. -2 To exude (from the temples of an elephant); see प्रभिन्न. —*Pass.* 1 To be broken to pieces. -2 To bud fourth, open, expand (as flowers). -3 To split, divide.

प्रभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Severed, split, cleft, divided. -2 Broken to pieces. -3 Cut off, detached. -4 Budding, expanded, opened. -5 Changed, altered -6 Deformed, disfigured. -7 Relaxed, loosened. -8 Intoxicated, in rut; Ku. 5.80. -9 Pierced, bored. -10 Different distinct. —न्नः An elephant in rut. -Comp. -अंजनं a kind of collyrium or eye-salve mixed with oil. —करट *a.* 'having the cheeks cleft,' being in rut, intoxicated.

प्रभेदः 1 Splitting, cleaving, opening. -2 Division, separation. -3 The flowing of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant; R. 3. 37. -4 Difference, distinction. -5 A kind or sort.

प्रभेदक *a.* 1 Tearing asunder, piercing &c. -2 Distinguishing.

प्रभू 1 P. 1 To arise, proceed, spring up, to be born or produced, originate (with abl.); लोभात् क्रोधः प्रभवति H. 1. 27; स्वायंभुवान्मरीचेर्यः प्रबभूव प्रजापतिः S. 7. 9; पुरुषः प्रबभूवाग्नेर्विस्मयेन सहर्त्विजां R. 10. 50; Bg. 8. 18. -2 To appear, become visible; H. 4. 84. -3 To multiply, increase; see प्रभूत. -4 To be strong or powerful, prevail, predominate, show one's

power; प्रभवति हि महिम्ना स्वेन योगीश्वरीयं Mål. 9. 52 ; प्रभवति भगवान् विधिः K. ; Pt. 1. 44. -5 To be able or equal, have power for (with inf.); कुसुमान्यपि गात्रसंगमात्प्रभवंत्यायुरपोहितुं यदि R. 8. 44 ; कोन्यो हुतवहाद्दग्धुं प्रभविष्यति S. 4 ; S. 6. 30 ; V. 1. 9 ; U. 2. 4 ; Pt. 1. -6 To have control or power over, prevail over, be master of (usually with gen., sometimes with dat. or loc.); यदि प्रभविष्याम्यात्मनः S. 1 ; प्रभवति निजस्य कन्यकाजनस्य महाराजः Mål. 4 ; तत्प्रभवति अनुशासने देवी Ve. 2; विधिरपि न येभ्यः प्रभवति Bh. 2. 94. -7 To be a match for (with dat.); प्रभवति मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. -8 To be sufficient for, be able to contain ; Ku 6. 59. -9 To be contained in (with loc.); गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नात्मनि R. 3. 17. -10 To be useful. -11 To implore, beseech. -12 To extend beyond, surpass (Ved.). -13 To profit, avail. - *Caus.* 1 To increase, augment. -2 To provide more fully. -3 To recognize. -4 To gain power or strength. -5 To make powerful.

प्रभव *a.* 1 Excellent, distinguished. -2 Superior, powerful. —वः 1 Source, origin ; अनंतरत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3; अकिंचनः सन् प्रभवः स संपदां 5. 77 ; R. 9. 75. -2 Birth, production. -3 The source of a river ; तस्या एव प्रभवमचलं प्राप्य गौरं तुषारैः Me. 52. -4 The operative cause, origin of being (as father, mother &c.) ; तमस्याः प्रभवमवगच्छ S. 1. -5 The author, creator ; Ku. 2. 5. -6 Birth-place. -7 Power, strength, valour, majestic dignity (=प्रभाव q. v.). -8 An epithet of Vishṇu. -9 (At the end of comp.) Arising or originating from, derived from ; सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः R. 1. 2, Ku. 3. 15.

प्रभवनं 1 Production. -2 Source, origin.

प्रभवितृ *m.* A ruler, great lord.

प्रभविष्णु *a.* 1 Strong, mighty, powerful. -2 Pre-eminent, distinguished. —ष्णुः 1 A lord, master ; यत्प्रभविष्णवे रोचते S. 2 ; Ku. 6. 62. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu.

प्रभावः 1 Lustre, splendour, brilliance. -2 Dignity, glory, majesty, grandeur, majestic lustre ; प्रभावधानिव लक्ष्यते S. 1. -3 Strength, valour, power, efficacy ; Pt. 1. 7. -4 Regal power (one of the three Saktis q. v.). -5 A superhuman power or faculty, miraculous power ; R. 2. 61, 62 ; 3. 40 ; V. 1, 2, 5. -6 Magnanimity. -7 Extension, circumference. -Comp. —ज *a.* proceeding from majesty or regal power.

प्रभाववत् *a.* 1 Strong, powerful, mighty. -2 Majestic ; S. 1.

प्रभावक, प्रभावन *a.* Prominent, influential.

प्रभावना Disclosing, revealing.

प्रभु *a.* (भु or भ्वी *f.*) 1 Mighty, strong, powerful. -2 Able, competent, having power to (with inf. or in comp.); ऋषिप्रभावान्मयि नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तुं किमुतान्यहिंस्राः R. 2. 62 ; समाधिभेदप्रभवो भवंति Ku. 3. 40, -3 A match for ; प्रभुर्मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. -4 Abundant. -5 Everlasting, eternal. —भुः 1 A lord, master ; प्रभुर्बुभूषुर्भुवनत्रयस्य यः Si. 1. 49. -2 A governor, ruler, supreme authority. -3 An owner, proprietor. -4 Quick-silver. -5 N. of Vishṇu. -6 Of Siva. -7 Of Brahmå. -8 Of Indra. -Comp. —भक्त *a.* attached or devoted to one's lord, loyal. (-क्तः) a good horse. —भक्तिः *f.* devotion to one's lord, loyalty, faithfulness.

प्रभुता, -त्वं 1 Lordship, supremacy, mastery, ascendancy, authority ; S. 5. 26 ; V. 4. 12 ; S. 7. 32. -2 Ownership.

प्रभूत *p. p.* 1 1 Sprung from, produced. -2 Much, abundant. -3 Numerous, many. -4 Mature, perfect. -5 High, lofty. -6 Long. -7 Presided over. -8 Abounding in. -9 Gone up or upwards. -Comp. —यवसेंधन *a.* abounding in fresh grass and fuel. —वयस् *a* advanced in age, old, aged.

प्रभूतता, -त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty. -2 Multitude.

प्रभूतिः *f.* 1 Source, origin. -2 Power, strength. -3 Sufficiency.

प्रभूष्णु *a.* Able, powerful, strong.

प्रभृतिः *f* 1 Beginning, commencement ; generally used in this sense as the last member of Bah. compounds ; इंद्रप्रभृतयो देवाः &c. -2 Ved. An oblation. -3 Throwing or casting (Ved.). —*ind.* From, ever since, beginning with (with abl.); शैशवात्प्रभृति पोषितां प्रियां U. 1. 45 ; Ku. 3. 26, R. 2. 38 ; अद्य प्रभृति henceforward ; ततः प्रभृति, अतः प्रभृति &c.

प्रभ्रंश् 1 A., 4 P. 1 To fall or drop down, slip ; प्रभ्रश्यमानाभरणप्रसूना R. 14. 54. -2 To lose, be deprived of ; प्रभ्रश्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14. -3 To escape or free oneself from. —*Caus.* To throw or bring down from, cause to fall down from ; प्रभ्रंशयां यो नहुषं चकार R. 13. 36.

प्रभ्रंशः Fall, falling off.

प्रभ्रंशथुः A disease of the nose.

प्रभ्रंशित *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast, down. -2 Deprived of. -3 Expelled, driven out.

प्रभ्रंशिन् *a.* Falling off or down.

प्रभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen off, fallen or dropped down. -2 Broken. —ष्टं A garland of flowers suspended from the lock on the crown of the head.

प्रभ्रष्टकं See प्रभ्रष्टं above.

प्रमग्न *p. p.* Drowned, immersed, dipped.

प्रमण(न)स् *a.* 1 Happy, cheerful, delighted. -2 Good-natured. -3 Attentive. -4 Kind, amiable (Ved.).

प्रमत *p. p.* 1 Thought out. -2 Wise, prudent.

प्रमथ्-मंथ् 1, 9 P. 1 To churn ; प्रमथ्यमानेः (समुद्रः) गिरिणेव भूयः R. 13. 14. -2 To harass, trouble excessively, annoy, torment. -3 To strike down, bruise, hurt. -4 To tear off or cut. -5 To lay waste, devastate. -6 To kill, destroy ; Mål. 4. 9, 9. 27. -7 To agitate, stir about. -8 Ved. To rob. —*Caus.* To harass, annoy.

प्रमथः 1 A horse. -2 N. of a class of Beings (said to be goblins) attending on Siva ; Ku. 7. 95. -Comp. —अधिपः-नाथः-पतिः an epithet of Siva. —आलयः hell.

प्रमथनं 1 Hurting, injuring, tormenting. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 Churning, stirring about.

प्रमथित *p. p.* 1 Tormented, distressed. -2 Trampled down. -3 Slain, killed ; Mål. 3. 18. -4 Properly churned. —तं Butter-milk without water.

प्रमथिन् *a.* Destroying ; Mu. 2. 20.

प्रमाथः 1 Excessive paining, tormenting, torturing. -2 Agitating, churning. -3 Killing, slaughter, destruction ; सैनिकानां प्रमाथेन सत्यमोजायितं त्वया U. 5. 32; 4. -4 Violence, outrage. -5 Rape, forcible abduction. —थाः *m.* pl. Epithet of the fiends attendant upon Siva.

प्रमाथित *p. p.* 1 Forcibly attacked, roughly handled. -2 Ravished, seduced.

प्रमाथिन् *a.* 1 Tormenting, harassing torturing, afflicting, harrowing ; क्व रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क्व च ते विश्वसनीयमायुधं M. 3. 2 ; Mål. 2. 1 ; Ki. 3. 14. -2 Killing, destroying. -3 Agitating, setting in motion ; Bg. 2. 60 ; 6. 34. -4 Tearing or pulling down, striking down ; R. 11. 58. -5 Cutting down ; Ki. 17. 31. —*m.* N. of a year.

प्रमद् 4 P. 1 To be intoxicated or drunk. -2 To be careless about, to be negligent or heedless, be regardless of or indifferent to (with loc.) अतोऽर्थाच्च प्रमाद्यंति प्रमदासु विपश्चित Ms. 2. 213. -3 To omit to do,

swerve or deviate from (with abl.); स्वाधिकारात्प्रमत्तः Me. 1. -4 To make a mistake, err, go astray ; Bk. 5. 8, 17. 39 ; 18. 8. -5 To spend or while away (time).

प्रमत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk ; कथा प्रमत्तः प्रथमं कृतामिव (न स्मरिष्यति) *S*. 4. 1. -2 Mad, insane.-3 Careless, negligent ; inattentive, heedless, regardless (generally with loc.). -4 Swerving from, failing to do (with abl.). -5 Blundering. -6 Wanton, lascivions. -Comp. —गीत *a.* sung carelessly.—चित्त *a.* negligent, heedless, careless.

प्रमत्तता Inattention, carelessness.

प्रमत्तवत् *a.* Inattentive, careless.

प्रमद *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated (fig. also). -2 Impassioned. -3 Careless. -4 Wanton, dissolute. -5 Violent, strong. —दः 1 Joy, pleasure, delight, *Si*. 3. 54 ; 13. 2 ; Mâl. 9. -2 The Dhattûra plant. -Comp. —काननं,-वनं a pleasure-garden attached to the royal harem.

प्रमदक *a.* Licentious, sensual.

प्रमदनं Amorous desire.

प्रमदा 1 A young handsome woman; R. 9. 31 ; *S*. 5. 17. -2 A wife or woman in general ; Ku. 4. 12 ; R. 8. 72. -3 The sing *virgo* of the zodiac. -Comp. —काननं, वनं a pleasure-gardent attached to the royal harem (for the use of the wives of a king). —जनः 1. a young woman. -2. womankind.

प्रमद्वर *a.* Careless, inattentive, heedless.

प्रमादः 1 Carelessness, negligence, inattention, inadvertence, oversight; ज्ञातुं प्रमादस्खलितं न शक्यं *S*. 6. 25 ; Ch. P. 1. -2 Intoxication, drunkenness. -3 (*a*) Fainting, swoon. (*b*) Insanity, madness. -4 A mistake, blunder, mistaken judgment ; Pt. 1. 39. -5 An accident, mishap, calamity, danger ; अहो प्रमादः Mâl. 3 ; U. 3.

प्रमादवत् *a.* 1 Intoxicated. -2 Mad, insane. -3 Careless, inattentive.

प्रमादिका 1 A careless woman. -2 A deflowered girl.

प्रमादित *a.* Ridiculed, mocked, scoffed at.

प्रमादिन् *a.* 1 Careless, inattentive, negligent ; सर्वत्र प्रमादी वैधेयः V. 2. -2 Insane, mad. -3 Intoxicated, drunk.

प्रमनस् *a.* Delighted, happy, cheerful, in good spirits ; R. 3. 67.

प्रमन्यु *a.* 1 Enragde, irritated, incensed against (with loc) ; R. 7. 34. -2 Distressed, sorrowful, sorely grieved.

प्रमयः 1 Death. -2 Ruin, downfall. -3 Killing, slaughter.

प्रमर्दनं Crushing, destroying, trampling down. —नः An epithet of Vishṇu.

प्रमा 2 P., 3 A. 1 To measure ; त्रीणि पदानि प्रमाय.-2 To form, make, build. -3 To prove, establish, demonstrate. -4 To arrange, place in order. -5 To know, understand, get a correct idea of ; न परोपहितस्य च स्वतः प्रमिमीतेऽनुभवादृतेऽल्पधीः *Si*. 16. 40 ; अशक्योऽयमर्थः प्रमातुं H. 3. -6 To conjecture. —*Caus.* To afford or give proof.

प्रमा 1 Consciousness, perceptions. -2 (In logic) Correct notion or apprehension, true and certain knowledge, accurate conception ; तद्वति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवः प्रमा यथा रजते इदं रजतमिति ज्ञानं T. S. -3 Ved. Basis, foundation. -4 A measure.

प्रमाणं 1 A measure in generl (of length, breadth &c.) ; R. 18. 38. -2 Size, extent, magnitude. -3 Scale, standard ; गुणेष्वयं स्वामिभक्तानां प्रमाणे परमे स्थितः Mu. 2. 21. -4 Limit, quantity. -5 Testimony, evidence, proof. -6 Authority, warrant ; one who judges or decides, one whose word is an authority ; श्रुत्वा देवः प्रमाणं Pt. 1. 'having heard this your Majesty will decide (what to do)' ; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1 ; Mu. 1. 1 ; *S*. 1. 22 ; व्याकरणे पाणिनिः प्रमाणं Ms. 2. 13 ; Pt. 1. 240 ; sometimes in pl. ; वेदाः प्रमाणाः. -7 A true or certain knowledge, accurate conception or notion. -8 A mode of proof, a means of arriving at correct knowledge ; (the Naiyâyikas recognize only four kinds ; प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शब्द, the Vedântins and Mimâmsakas add two more अनुपलब्धि and अर्थापत्ति; while the Sânkhyas admit प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान and शब्द only ; cf. अनुभव also). -9 Principal, capital. -10 Unity. -11 Scripture, sacred authority. -2 Cause, reason. -13 Rule, sanction, precept. -14 The first term in a rule of three. -15 An epithet of Vishṇu. -16 Freedom from apprehension. -17 The prosodial length of a vowel. —णः -णी A rule, standard, authority. —Comp. —आधिक *a* more than ordinary, inordinate, excessive ; *S*. 1. 30. —अंतरं another mode of proof. —अभावः absence of authority. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the modes of proof, (as a logician). (-ज्ञः) an epithet of *Siva*. —दृष्ट *a.* sanctioned by authority. —पत्रं a written warrant. पुरुषः an arbitrator, a judge, an umpire. —भूत (°णीभूत) *a.* authoritative. (-तः) an epithet of *Siva*. —वचनं, -वाक्यं an authoritative statement. —शास्त्रं 1. scripture. -2. the science of logic. —सूत्रं a measuring cord.

प्रमाणक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Measuring, extending to, as far as.

प्रमाणयति Den. P. 1 To regard as an authority ; वैकमविद्वांसः प्रमाणयति Mu. 3 ; H. 1. 10. -2 To hold up as a model. -3 To prove, demonstrate, show.

प्रमाणिक *a.* Forming or being a measure. -2 Forming an anthority.

प्रमाणीकृ 8 U. 1 To confide, believe. -2 To hold or regard as an anthority; शासनं तरुभिरपि प्रमाणीकृतं *S*. 6. -3 To fix upon, dispense, deal or meet out ; दैवेन प्रभुणा स्वयं जगति यद्यस्य प्रमाणीकृतं Bh. 2. 121. -4 To obey, conform to. -5 To prove, to establish. -6 To consult, take the consent of ; Ku. 6. 1. -7 To take into account ; U. 7. 5.

प्रमातृ *a.* 1 Having a right notion, competent to judge or ascertain. -2 An authority, proof. -3 Demonstrating.

प्रमापक *a.* Furnishing authority or proof. —कः An authority.

प्रमित *p. p.* 1 Measured.-2 Measured off, limited, few, little ; प्रमितविषयां शक्तिं विदन् Mv. 1. 51 ; *Si*. 16. 80. -3 Known, understood. -4 Proved, demonstrated. -5 (At the end of comp.) Of such and such extent or measure.

प्रमितिः *f.* 1 Measurement, a measure. -2 True or certain knowledge, accurate notion or conception. -3 Knowledge obtained by any one of the Pramâṇas or means of knowledge. -4 True inference or analogy.

प्रमेय *a.* 1 Measurable, finite. -2 To be proved, demonstrable. —यं 1 An object of certain knowledge, a demonstrated conclusion, theorem. -2 The thing to be proved, the topic to be proved or discussed.

प्रमातामहः A maternal great-grandfather. —ही A maternal great-grandmother.

प्रमापणं Killing, slaughter.

प्रमापयितृ *m.* A murderer, killer.

प्रमिद् 1 A. 1 To grow fat. -2 To begin to show affection.

प्रमेदित *a.* 1 Unctuous, greasy. -2 Having begun to show affection.

प्रमी 9 U. 1 To destroy, annihilate, kill, slay. -2 To diminish. -3 To surmount, get over. -4 To surpass, outstrip.-5 Ved. To transgress, infringe. -6 Ved. To lose or miss

(ones's way.) -7 To perish, die. —*Caus.* To destroy, annihilate &c.

प्रमीत *p. p.* 1 Dead, deceased. -2 Sacrificed (as an animal). —तः An animal immolated or killed at a sacrifice.

प्रमीतिः *f.* Death, destruction, decease.

प्रमीढ *a.* 1 Thick, dense, compact. -2 Passed as urine.

प्रमीला 1 Sleepiness, lassitude, enervation of spirits. -2 N. of a woman, sovereign of a kingdom of women. She fought with Arjuna when his horse entered her territory, but she was conquered and became his wife.

प्रमीलित *p. p.* With closed eyes.

प्रमुख *a.* 1 Facing, turning the face towards. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, first. -3 Respectable, honourable,. -4 (At the end of comp.) (*a*) Headed by, having as chief or at the head ; वासुकिप्रमुखाः Ku. 2. 38. (*b*) Accompanied with, प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. —खः 1 A respectable man. -2 A heap, multitude, -3 The tree called Punnâgs. —खं 1 The mouth. -2 The beginning of a chapter or section. -3 The time being, the present. (प्रमुखतस् and प्रमुखे are used adverbially in the sense of 'in front of ', ' before', opposite to'; Bg. 1. 25 ; *S.* 7. 22).

प्रमुच् 6 P. 1 To set free, liberate, release. -2 To throw, cast, hurl. -3 To shed, emit, send forth. -4 To abandon,forsake, give up, renounce. -5 To loosen, untie, unbind. -6 To expel, drive away, banish. -7 To utter. -8 To put on, wear (as a garland &c.) —*Pass.* 1 To be loose or detached. -2 To leave off, cease. -3 To free oneself from —*Caus.* 1 To loosen, unbind. -2 To liberate, release.

प्रमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. -2 Liberated,set free.-3 Resigned,renounced. -4 Cast, hurled. -Comp. —कंठं *ind.* bitterly.

प्रमोक्षः 1 Dropping, letting fall. -2 Discharging, liberating.

प्रमोचनं 1 Liberating, setting free. -2 Emitting, shedding.

प्रमुद् 1 A. To be extremely glad, be very much delighted ; R. 6. 86 ; Mâl. 5. 23. —*Caus.* To gladden, delight, exhilarate ; प्रमोदय चातकान् Mâl. 9. 41.

प्रमुद् *f.* Extreme joy.

प्रमुदित *p. p.* Delighted,glad, pleased, happy. -Comp. —हृदय *a.* delighted at heart.

प्रमोदः 1 Joy, delight, rejoicing, pleasure ; प्रमोदनृत्यैः सह वारयोषितां R. 3. 19 ; Ms. 3. 61. -2 One of the eight perfections in the Sânkhya philosophy. -3 A strong perfume.

प्रमोदनं 1 Gladdening, delighting, making glad. -2 Gladness. —नः An epithet of Vishṇu.

प्रमोदित *p. p.* Pleased, delighted, joyful, happy. —तः An epithet of Kubera.

प्रमोदिन् *a.* 1 Delighting, making happy. -2 Delighted, happy.

प्रमुष् 9 P. 1 To take away, obscure ; Bk. 17. 60 -2 To steal away, rob.

प्रमुषित *p. p.* 1 Stolen, taken away; Si. 17. 11. -2 Distracted, unconscious. —ता A kind of riddle

प्रमुह् 4 P. 1 To be stupefied or infatuated. -2 To faint, swoon.

प्रमुग्ध *a.* 1 Fainting, unconscious. -2 Very lovely.

प्रमूढ *p. p.* 1 Perplexed, bewildered, infatuated. -2 Stupid, foolish.

प्रमोहः 1 Stupefaction,insensibility, stupor ; तिरयति करणानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोहः Mâl.1.41. -2 Infatuation, bewilderment.

प्रमोहित *p. p.* Infatuated, bewildered.

प्रमृत *p. p.* 1 Dead, deceased. -2 Covered, concealed. -3 Withdrawn or gone out of sight. —तं 1 Death. -2 Cultivation.

प्रमृज् 2 P. 1 To wipe off or out, cleanse (fig. also) ; स्वभावलोलेत्ययशः प्रमृष्टं R. 6. 41. -2 to wipe off,or away or out, blow out, efface ; Mu. 1. 20. -3 To remove, rid oneself of. -4 To atone for, make amends for, expiate; प्रणिपातलंघनं प्रमार्ष्टुकामा V. 3 ; सर्वथा प्रमार्जितं त्वया प्रत्यादेशदुःखं S. 6. -5 To stroke or rub gently. -6 To prepare. -7 To mark useless, frustrate.

प्रमार्जनं Wiping off, rubbing or washing off.

प्रमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed off,washed or wiped off, cleared off ; R. 6. 41, 44. -2 Polished, bright, clear.

प्रमेहः A general name for a urinary disease (such as gleet, diabetes &c.).

प्रम्लै 1 P. 1 To fade,wither.-2 To be downcast, sad or dejected. -3 To be languid or wearied. -4 To be dirty or foul, be soiled.

प्रम्लान *a.* 1 Faded, withered away. -2 Soiled, dirty.

प्रयत् 1 A. To try, endeavour, strive, attempt.

प्रयत्नः 1 Evort, evertion, endeavour ; R. 2. 56 ; Mu. 5. 20. -2 Persevering or continued effort ; perseverance. -3 Labour, difficulty ; प्रयत्नप्रेक्षणीयः संवृत्तः S. 1 'hardly visible', 'seen with difficulty' -4 Great care, caution ; कृतप्रयत्नोऽपि गृहे विनश्यति Pt. 1. 20. -5 (In gram.) Effort in uttering, effort of the mouth in the production of articulate sounds ; see Sk. on P. VIII. 2. 1. -6 (In phil.) Active effort of three kinds; प्रवृत्तिश्च निवृत्तिश्च तथा जीवनकारणम् । एवं प्रयत्नत्रैविध्यं तांत्रिकैः परिदर्शितम्. -7 Activity, action in general. (प्रयत्नतः, प्रयत्नेन-त्नात् &c. *ind.* 1 With great effort, diligently. -2 Assiduously. -3 Hardly, scarcely.-4 Particularly, specially).

प्रयत्नवत् *a.* Assiduous, diligent, persevering.

प्रयम् 1 P. 1 To give, grant (with dat. of person). -2 To curb, check, restrain, control. -3 To deliver, restore. -4 To give in marriage. -5 To pay, discharge (as a debt).

प्रयत *p. p.* 1 Restrained, self subdued, holy, pious, devout, purified by austerities or religious observances ; keeping the organs of sense under restraint ; R 1. 95 ; 8. 11 ; 13. 70 ; Ku 1. 58 ; 3. 16. -2 Zealous, intent. -3 Submissive. -4 Careful, prudent. —तः A holy or pious person.

प्रयतिः *f.* Ved. 1 An offering, oblation. -2 A gift, present -3 Effort, endeavour. -4 Will, intention.

प्रयामः 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Dearth,scarcity, dearness (of water, corn &c). -3 Length. -4 Competition of buyers on account of dearth.

प्रयस् 4 P. 1 To strive, endeavour. -2 To toil, labour.

प्रयासः 1 Effort, exertion, endeavour ; R. 12. 53 ; 14. 41. -2 Labour, difficulty.

प्रयस् *n.* Ved. 1 Food.-2 Pleasure, delight. -3 A sacrifice.

प्रयस्त *p. p.* Seasoned, dressed with condiments.

प्रया 2 P. 1 To walk, go ; अस्ताद्रुतं नगरदेवतवत्प्रयासि Mk 1. 27. -2 To walk on, set out. -3 To depart, go forth or out -4 To advance, progress.

प्रयाणं 1 Setting out, starting, departure. -2 A march, journey ; मार्गं तावच्छृणु कथयतस्त्वत्प्रयाणानुरूपं Me. 13. -3 Progress, advance -4 The march (of an enemy), an attack, invasion, expedition ; कामं पुरः शुक्रमिव प्रयाणे Ku. 3. 43 ; R. 6. 33. -5 Beginning, commencement. -6 Death, departure (from the world) ; Bg. 7. 30. -7 The back of a horse. -8 the hinder

part of any animal. -Comp. —कालः, —समयः time of departure. —भंगः a break in a journey, halt ; Pt. 1.

प्रयाणकं 1 A journey, march ; K. 118 ; 305. -2 Going, motion.

प्रयात p. p. 1 Advanced, gone forth, departed. -2 Deceased, dead. —तः 1 An invasion. -2 A precipice, steep rock.

प्रयापनं (णं) 1 Sending. -2 Expelling, driving away.

प्रयापित p. p. 1 Made to advance or go forward. -2 Made to go away.

प्रयागः 1 A sacrifice. -2 N. of Indra. -3 A horse. -4 N. of a celebrated place or pilgrimage at the confluence of the Gangâ and Yamunâ near the modern Allahabad ; Ms. 2. 21 ; (said to be n. also in this sense). -Comp. —भयः an epithet of Indra.

प्रयाचनं Begging, requesting, imploring.

प्रयाजः A principal sacrificial ceremony.

प्रयुज् 7 A. 1 To use, employ, अयमपि च गिर नस्त्वत्प्रबोधप्रयुक्तां R. 5. 74 ; सद्भावे साधुभावे च सदित्येतत्प्रयुज्यते Bg. 17. 26. -2 To appoint, employ, direct, order ; मा मां प्रयुंक्थाः कुलकीर्तिलोपे Bk. 3. 54 ; प्रायुक्त राज्ये बत दुष्करे त्वां 3. 51 ; Ku. 7. 85. -3 To give, bestow, confer : आशिषं प्रयुयुजे न वाहिनीं R. 11. 6 ; 2. 70 ; 5. 35, 15. 8. -4 To move, set in motion ; मरुत्प्रयुक्ताः (बाललताः) R. 2. 10. -5 To excite, urge, prompt, drive on; अथावमानेन पितुः प्रयुक्ता Ku. 1. 21 ; Bg. 3. 36. -6 To perform, do ; Ku. 7. 86 ; 17. 12. -7 To represent on the stage, act, perform ; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रयोक्ष्यते U. 1. 2 ; Ku 5. 35 ; परिषादं प्रयुंजानस्य मम Mu. 1. -8 To lend for use, put to interest (as money &c.); Ms. 8. 146. -9 To harness, yoke. -10 To appoint, invest, install (in an office). -11 To cast, hurl, throw (as a missile); direct ; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 2. 34. -12 To be fit, become. -13 To impose, inflict (with loc. or gen. of person). -*Caus.* 1 To use, employ; Ms. 3. 112. -2 To exact (as interest). -3 to perform, practise.

प्रयुक्त p. p. 1 Yoked, harnessed -2 Used, employed (as a word &c.) ; Pt. 1. 202. -3 Applied. -4 Appointed, nominated. -5 Acted, represented. -6 Arising or resulting from, produced by, consequent on ; Pt. 1. 61. -7 Endowed with. -8 Lost in meditation, abstracted. -9 Lent or put to interest (as money). -10 Prompted, instigated, urged ; Ku. 1. 21 -11 Directed, hurled at -12 Shaken, set in motion. -13 Inflicted upon. -14 Connected with. -15 Thick, compact, closely united.—क्तं A cause. -Comp. —संस्कार: a. polished (as a gem).

प्रयुक्तिः f. 1 Use, employment, application. 52 Incitement, instigation -3 Motive, main object or end, occasion. -4 Consequence, result. -5 Activity, effort, exertion.

प्रयुज् f. Ved. 1 Impulse, motive, cause. -2 Acquisition, gain.

प्रयोक्तृ a. 1 One who uses or employs (as a means, word &c.). -2 One who performs or directs, an executor. -3 One who prompts or instigates, an instigator. -4 An author, an agent ; U. 3. 48. -5 One who acts or represents (a drama). -6 One who lends money at interest, a money-lender. -7 One who shoots (an arrow). -8 The agent of an action. -9 A reciter.

प्रयोगः 1 Use, application, employment ; as in शब्दप्रयोगः, अयं शब्दो भूरिप्रयोगः -अल्पप्रयोगः 'this word is generally or rarely used'. -2 A usual form, general usage. -3 Hurling, throwing, discharging (opp. संहारः); प्रयोगसंहारविभक्तमंत्रं R. 5. 57.-4 Exhibition, performance, representation (dramatic), acting; देव प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1. नाटके न प्रयोगतो दृष्टा Ratn. 1 'not seen acted on the stage'. -5 Practice, experimental portion (of a subject) ; (opp. शास्त्रे 'theory'); तदत्रभवानिमं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमृशतु M. 1. -6 Course of procedure, ceremonial form. -7 An act, action. -8 Recitation, delivery. -9 Beginning, commencement. -10 A plan, contrivance, device, scheme. -11 A means, instrument. -12 Consequence, result. -13 Combination connection. -14 Addition, -15 (In gram.) A usual form. -16 Offering, presenting. -17 (*a*) Principal, loan bearing interest. (*b*) Lending money on usury -18 Appointment. -19 A sacred text or authority. -20 A cause, motive. -21 An example. -22 Application of magic, magical rites. -23 A horse.-Comp. —अतिशयः one of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना or prologue, in which a part or performance is superseded by another in such a manner that a character is suddenly brought on the stage ; *i. e.* where the Sutradhâra goes out hinting the entrance of a character and thus perform a part superseding that which he has apparently intended for his own, viz. dancing; the S. D. thus defines it :— यदि प्रयोग एकस्मिन् प्रयोगोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते । तेन पात्रप्रवेशश्चेत् प्रयोगातिशयस्तदा ॥ 291. निपुण a. 1. skilled in practice ; M. 3. -2 practically experienced.

प्रयोगतः ind. 1 By the use of, through the employment of. -2 In consequence of.-3 According to. -4 In action, actually.

प्रयोगिन् a. 1 Using, employing. -2 Having an object in view. -3 Prompting, stimulating.

प्रयोग्यः A horse.

प्रयोजक a. Occasioning, causing, effecting, leading to ; inciting, stimulating, deputing, appointing &c. —कः 1 An employer, one who uses or employs. -2 An author. -3 A founder, an institutor. -4 A money-lender. -5 A law-giver, legislator.-6 An instigator.

प्रयोजनं 1 Use, employment, application. -2 Use, need, necessity (with instr. of that which is needed and gen. of the user); सर्वैरपि राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1 ; बाले किमनेन दृष्टेन प्रयोजनं K. 144. -3 End, aim, object, purpose; प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न मंदोऽपि प्रवर्तते ; पुत्रप्रयोजना दाराः पुत्रः पिंडप्रयोजनः । हितप्रयोजनं मित्रं धनं सर्वप्रयोजनं ॥ Subhâsh. ; गुणवत्तापि परप्रयोजना R. 8. 31. -4 A means of attaining ; Ms. 7. 100. -5 A cause, motive, occasion. -6 Profit, interest.

प्रयोजनवत् a. 1 Having or done with a particular object. -2 Selfish. -3 Useful, serviceable. -4 Caused, produced.

प्रयोज्य pot. p. 1 To be used or employed. -2 To be practised. -3 To be produced or caused -4 To be appointed. -5 To be thrown or discharged (as a missile).-6 To be set to work. ज्यः A servant, an employe. —ज्यं Capital, principal.

प्रयुत a. 1 Joined, united. -2 Separated. —तं A million.

प्रयुत्सुः 1 A warrior. -2 A ram. -3 Wind, air. -4 An ascetic. -5 N. of Indra.

प्रयुद्धं A battle, fight.

प्ररक्षणं Protection.

प्ररुच् 1 A. 1 To shine very much. -2 To be liked.

प्ररोचन a. Exciting or enticing. -नं 1 Exciting, or stimulating. -2 Illustration, explanation. -3 Seduction. -4 Exhibition (of a person) for being seen and liked (by the people); अलोकसामान्यगुणस्तनूजः प्ररोचनार्थं प्रकटीकृतश्च Mal. 1. 10 (where Jagaddhara interprets प्ररोचनार्थं by प्रवृत्तिपाटवार्थं in order to be thoroughly acquainted with the world'). -5 Favourable description of that which is to follow in a play. -6 Representation of the end as all but accomplish-

ed; see S. D. 388; (प्ररोचना also in the last two senses).

प्ररुदित p. p. Crying bitterly, weeping.

प्ररुह् 1 P. 1 To grow, rise, shoot forth; न पर्वताग्रे नलिनी प्ररोहति Mk. 4. 17. -2 To heal up (as a wound).

प्ररुह् f. Ved. A shoot, branch.

प्ररूढ p. p. 1 Full-grown, developed. -2 Born, sprung, produced; यस्यायमंगात् कृतिनः प्ररूढः S. 7 19. -3 Increased. -4 Gone deep, rooted; as in प्ररूढमूल. -5 Grown long; as in प्ररूढकेश, प्ररूढश्मश्रु.

प्ररूढिः f. Growth, increase.

प्ररोहः 1 Sprouting, shooting or growing up, germination; as in यवांकुरप्ररोहः. -2 A sprout, shoot (fig. also); ताक्षप्ररोह इव सौधतलं बिभेद R. 8. 93; तृक्षान् प्ररोहजटिलानिव मंत्रिवृद्धान् 13. 71; Kn. 5. 60; 7. 17; 5. 60; U. 5. 2. -3 A scion, offspring; हा राघेयकुलप्ररोह Ve. 4; Mv. 6. 25; नंदवंशप्ररोहः Mu. 1. 11. -4 A shoot of light; कुर्वंति सामंतशिखामणीनां प्रभाप्ररोहास्तमयं रजांसि R. 6. 33. -5 A new leaf or branch, twig, spray. -6 An excrescence.

प्ररोहणं 1 Growing, shooting forth, germination. -2 Budding, sprouting. -3 A twig, sprout, shoot, spray.

प्ररोहिन् a. 1 Shooting up. -2 Growing, propagated; Ms. 1. 46.

प्रलप् 1 P. 1 To speak, talk; वचे. वै वेहीति (वैवेहीति) प्रतिपदमुदश्रु प्रलपितं S. D. 6. -2 To talk at random or incoherently, prate, chatter, talk wildly or nonsensically; प्रलपत्येष वैधेयः S. 2. -3 To lament, mourn, cry, bewail. -4 To call, invoke.

प्रलपनं 1 Talking, speaking, talk, words, conversation. -2 Prating, prattle, raving, incoherent or nonsensical talk; इदं कस्यापि प्रलपितं. -3 Lamentation, wailing; U. 3. 29.

प्रलपित p. p. Talked, prated, &c. —तं Talk; see प्रलपन above.

प्रलापः 1 Talk, conversation, discourse. -2 Prating, prattling, an incoherent or nonsensical talk; Mr. 12. 6. -3 Lamentation, wailing; उत्तराप्रलापोपजनितकृपो भगवान् वासुदेवः K. 175; Ve. 5. 20 —Comp. —हन् m. a sort of collyrium

प्रलापिन् a. 1 Talking, speaking; हा असंबद्धप्रलापिन् Ve. 3. -2 Prating, prattling.

प्रलभ् 1 A. To cheat, deceive; cf. विप्रलभ्.

प्रलंभः 1 Obtaining, gaining, attaining -2 Deceiving, imposing upon, cheating, overreaching.

प्रलंभनं Deceiving, cheating.

प्रलब्ध p. p. Deceived, cheated.

प्रलंब a. 1 Pendulous, hanging down; as in प्रलंबकेश. -2 Prominent; as in प्रलंबनासिकः. -3 Slow, dilatory. —बः 1 Hanging on or from, depending. -2 Anything hanging down. -3 A branch. -4 A garland worn round the neck. -5. A kind of necklace. -6 The female breast. -7 Tin or lead. -8 N of a demon killed by Balarâma. -9 A shoot of the vine-palm. 10 A cucumber. -11 A verse (गाथा). -Comp. —अंडः a man with hanging testicles. घ्नः, -मथनः, -हन् m. epithets of Balarâma.

प्रलंबनं Hanging down, depending.

प्रलंबित a. Pendulous, hanging down, suspended.

प्रलंबीकृ 8. U. To cause to hang down, suspend.

प्रललाट a. Having a prominent forehead.

प्रलवः 1 A fragment, chip, bit. -2 The sheath of a leaf.

प्रलवित्रं An instrument for cutting off.

प्रली 4 A. 1 To become dissolved, melt away. -2 To be absorbed or dissolved in, be resolved into; आत्मना कृतिना च त्वमात्मन्येव प्रलीयसे Ku. 2.10; राज्यागमे प्रलीयंते तत्रैवाव्यक्तसंज्ञके Bg. 8. 18; Ms. 1. 54. -3 To vanish, disappear; सह मेघेन तडित्प्रलीयते Ku. 4. 33. -4 To be destroyed, to perish, die; Mâl. 9. 21.

प्रलयः 1 Destruction, annihilation, dissolution; स्थानानि किं हिमवतः प्रलयं गतानि Bh. 3. 70, 69; प्रलयं नीत्वा Si. 11. 66 'causing to disappear'. -2 The destruction of the whole universe (at the end of a *kalpa*), universal destruction; Ku. 2. 8; Bg. 7. 6. -3 Any extensive destruction or devastation. -4 Death, dying, destruction; प्रारब्धाः प्रलयाय मांसवदहो विक्रेतुमेते वयं Mu. 5. 21; 1. 14; Bg. 14. 14. -5 Swoon, fainting, loss of consciousness, syncope; प्रलयांतोन्मिषिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2. -6 (In Rhet.) Loss of consciousness, considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; प्रलयः सुखदुःखाद्यैर्गाढमिंद्रियमूर्च्छनं Pratâparudra. -7 The mystic syllable *om*. -Comp. —कालः the time of universal destruction. —जलधरः a cloud at the dissolution of the world. —दहनः the fire at the dissolution of the world. —पयोधिः the ocean at the dissolution of the world.

प्रलीन p. p. 1 Melted, dissolved. -2 Annihilated, destroyed. -3 Insensible, unconscious.

प्रलुठ् 1 P. 1 To roll along the ground, roll, wallow; प्रलुठितमवनौ विलोक्य कृत्तं Bk. 5. 108. -2 To be agitated, heave.

प्रलोठनं 1 Rolling (on the ground). -2 Heaving, tossing.

प्रलुभ् 4 P. 1 To be greedy or desirous, be lustful. -2 To allure; seduce, entice. -3 To pollute (through lust). -*Caus.* To allure, attract, entice, seduce.

प्रलोभः 1 Cupidity, greediness, covetousness. -2 Allurement, seduction.

प्रलोभनं 1 Attracting. -2 An allurement, seduction, temptation. -3 A lure, bait.

प्रलोभनी Sand.

प्रलोभिन् a. 1 Greedy of, lusting after. -2 Alluring, enticing.

प्रलोभ्य a. To be desired or coveted, attractive, alluring.

प्रलून p. p. Cut off.

प्रलेपः An ungnent, an ointment, a salve; आलिंपत्यमृतमयैरिव प्रलेपैः U. 3. 39.

प्रलेपक a. Anointing, smearing. —कः 1 An anointer, a plasterer. -2 A kind of slow fever.

प्रलेहः A kind of broth.

प्रलोल a. Greatly agitated or tremulous.

प्रवच् 2 P. 1 To speak, say, address; Pt. 1. 53. -2 To tell, relate announce. -3 To explain. -4 To recite. -5 To celebrate.

प्रवक्तृ m. 1 One who declares or relates, a speaker, declarer. -2 A teacher, expounder; Ms. 8. 20; Pt. 3. 74. -3 An orator, eloquent man.

प्रवचनं 1 Speaking, declaration, announcement; Pt. 1. 190. -2 Teaching, expounding. -3 Exposition, explanation, interpretation; Mv. 4. 25. -4 Eloquence. -5 A sacred treatise or writing; Ms. 3 184. -6 An expression, a term. -7 A system of doctrines (in the form of a treatise). -8 The fundamental doctrine of the Buddhists. -Comp. —पटु a. skilled in talking, eloquent.

प्रवगः, -प्रवंगः, प्रवंगमः A monkey, see प्लवग, प्लवंगः, प्लवंगम.

प्रवट Wheat.

प्रवण a. 1 Sloping down, inclined, shelving, flowing downwards. -2 Steep, abrupt, precipitous. -3 Crooked, bent. -4 Inclined, disposed to, tending to (oft. at the end of comp.), वंदनप्रवणः Ki. 3. 19. -5 Devoted or attached to, addicted to, intent on; prone to, full of; नृभिः प्राणत्राणप्रवणमतिभिः कैश्चिदधुना Bh. 3. 29; Si. 8. 35; Mu. 5. 21; Ki. 2. 44. -6 Favourably inclined or disposed to-

wards ; Ku. 4. 42. -7 Eager, ready; Ki. 2. 8. -8 Endowed with, possessed of. -9 Humbled, modestly humble, submissive.-10 Decayed, wasted, waning. -11 Generous. —णः A place where four roads meet. —णं 1 A descent, a steep descent,precipice. -2 The side of a hill, slope, declivity. -3 The belly.

प्रवणता 1 Slope, inclination, declivity. -2 Propensity, tendency.

प्रवणयति Den. P. To feel inclined or disposed.

प्रवणीकृ 8 U. To incline favourably towards, overcome, win over ; तपसा तत्प्रवणीकृतो हरः Ku. 4. 42.

प्रवत् *f.* Ved. 1 A precipice,declivity. -2 Height, elevation. -3 A sloping path, easy passage.

प्रवत्स्यत् *a.* (ती or न्ती *f.*) About to go on a journey. -Comp. —पतिका the wife of one who intends to go on a journey (one of the 8 Nâyikâs in erotic poetry).

प्रवद् 1 P. 1 To say, speak, utter. -2 To speak to, address ; Bk. 7. 24. -3 To name, call. -4 To regard,consider. -5 To converse or talk with. -6 To proclaim, declare. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to speak. -2 To play on (a musical instrument).

प्रवदनं Ved. A proclamation.

प्रवादः 1 Uttering a word or sound. -2 Expressing, mentioning, declaring. -3 Discourse, conversation. -4 Talk, report, rumour, popular saying or belief ; अनुरागप्रवादस्तु वत्सयोः सार्वलौकिकः Mâl 1. 13 ; व्याघ्रो मानुषं खादतीति लोकप्रवादः दुर्निवारः H. 1 ; Ratn. 4. 15. -5 A fable or myth.-6 Litigious language. -7 Words of challenge, mutual defiance ; इत्थं प्रवादं युधि संप्रहारे प्रचक्रतू रामनिशाचरेन्द्रौ Bk. 2. 36. -8 A base or crude form (Ved.).

प्रवादक *a.* Playing on (a musical instrument).

प्रवादिन् *a.* Uttering a sound ; speaking, reporting.

प्रवप् 1 U. 1 To throw, cast, offer : Bk. 9. 98. -2 To scatter, strew.

प्रवप *a.* Very fat.

प्रवपणं Ved. 1 Scattering forth. -2 Shaving or shearing off.

प्रवयणं 1 The upper part of a piece of woven cloth. -2 A goad ; Si. 13. 19.

प्रवयस् *a.* 1 Advanced in age,aged, old ; केऽप्येते प्रवयसस्त्वां दिदृक्षवः U. 4 ; R. 8. 18. -2 Ancient, old.

प्रवर *a.* 1 Chief, principal, most excellent or distinguished, best, exalted ; संकतके त्विरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3 ; Ms. 10. 27 ; Ghat. 16. -2 Eldest. —रः 1 A call summons.-2 A particular invocation addressed to Agni by a Brâhmaṇa at the consecration of his fire. -3 A line of ancestors. -4 A race, family, lineage. -5 An ancestor. -6 A Muni or noble ancestor who contributes to the credit of a particular *gotra* or family. -7 Offspring, descendants.-8 A cover, covering. -9 An upper garment. -10 One of the 42 Gotras.—रा N of a river falling into the Godâvarî.—रं Aloe-wood. -Comp. —वाहनौ (du.) an epithet of the two Asvins.

प्रवरणं 1 Call, summons &c. -2 (with Buddhists) Festivities at the end of the rainy season.

प्रवर्गः 1 The sacrificial fire. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu.

प्रवर्ग्यः A ceremony preliminary to the *Soma* sacrifice.

प्रवर्जनं The performance of the प्रवर्ग्य ceremony.

प्रवलाकिन् *m.* 1 A peacock. -2 A snake.

प्रवस् 1 P. 1 To live, dwell. -2 To go abroad, sojourn, be absent from home, travel ; विधाय वृत्तिं भार्यायाः प्रवसेत्कार्यवान्नरः Ms. 9. 74 ; R. 11. 4. —*Caus.* To banish, send into exile.

प्रवसनं Going or journeying abroad, going on a journey.

प्रवासः (*a*) Going or journeying abroad, being absent from one's home, foreign residence; कुशः प्रवासस्थकलत्रवेषां (वनितामपश्यत्) R. 16. 4 ; S. 4. 3 ; U. 6. 38 ; Pt 1. 169 ; Bh. 3. 94. (*b*) A temporary sojourn ; प्रवासादुपावृत्तेन कार्यपेनाविदितोऽस्मि S. 4. -Comp. —गत, -स्थ, -स्थित *a.* journeying abroad, being absent from home.

प्रवासनं 1 Living abroad, temporary sojourn. -2 Exile, banishment. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Going from a town.

प्रवासित *a.* Banished, exiled.

प्रवासिन् *m.* A traveller, wayfarer, sojourner ; Ku. 4. 10.

प्रवह् 1 P. 1 To bear, carry, draw along -2 To waft, carry or bear along ; Bk. 8. 52. -3 To support, bear up (as a burden). -4 To flow, stream forth. -5 To blow. -6 To have, possess, feel. -7 To breathe.

प्रवहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. -2 Wind. -3 N. of one of the seven courses of wind (said to cause the motion of the planets). -4 A reservoir into which water is carried off. -5 Going forth, going from a town.

प्रवह्यं 1 A covered carriage or litter (for women). -2 A carriage, conveyance, vehicle in general. -3 A ship.

प्रवाहः 1 Flowing or streaming forth. -2 A stream, course, current; प्रवाहस्ते वारां श्रियमयमपारां दिशतु नः G. L. 2 ; R. 5. 46 ; 13. 10, 48 ; Ku. 1. 54 ; Me. 46.-3 Flow, running water. -4 Continuous flow, unbroken succession, continuity. -5 Course of events (rolling onward like a stream). -6 Activity, active occupation. -7 A pond, lake. -8 Course or direction towards. -9 An excellent horse. (प्रवाहेमूत्रितं means (lit.) making water in a stream ; (fig.) doing a useless action).

प्रवाहक *a.* Carrying off or forward. —कः A goblin, an imp.

प्रवाहनं 1 Driving forth.-2 Evacuation by stool.

प्रवाहणी The sphincter muscle which ejects the faeces from the rectum.

प्रवाहिका Diarrœhar.

प्रवाहिन् *a.* 1 Carrying forward, driving onward. -2 Carrying away. -3 Flowing, streaming forth.

प्रवाही Sand.

प्रवह्लिः-ह्ली See प्रहेलिका.

प्रवाक्तृः A proclaimer.

प्रवाच् *a.* 1 Eloquent, oratorical ; (कुर्वते)जडानप्यनुलोमार्थान् प्रवाचः कृतिनां गिरः Si. 2. 25. -2 Talkative, garrulous ; Mu. 3. 16.

प्रवाचक *a* 1 Explanatory. -2 Eloquent.

प्रवाचनं 1 Proclamation, promulgation, declaration. -2 A designation.

प्रवाच्यं A literary production or composition.

प्रवाणं The trimming or edging of a piece of woven cloth.

प्रवाणिः-णी *f.* A weaver's shuttle.

प्रवात *p. p.* Exposed to stormy wind. —तं 1 A current of air, fresh or free air ; प्रवातशयनस्था देवी M. 4. -2 A strong or stormy wind ; ननु प्रवातेऽपि निष्कंपा गिरयः S. 6. -3 An airy place ; Ku. 1. 46.

प्रवारः, प्रवारकः A cover, covering.

प्रवारणं 1 Satisfying (a desire). -2 Priority of choice. -3 Prohibition, opposition. -4 A free-will offering (काम्यदान).

प्रवाल See प्रबाल.

प्रविकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered or strewed about. -2 Dispersed, diffused.

प्रविख्यात *p. p.* 1 Named, called. -2 Famous, renowned, celebrated.

प्रविख्यातिः *f.* Fame, renown, celebrity.

प्रविचयः Examination, investigation.

प्रविचर् 1 P. 1 To roam about. -2 To move onward, advance. -3 To wander through.

प्रविचरः Discernment, discrimination.

प्रविचल् 1 P. 1 To shake, tremble. -2 To deviate, swerve from, go astray; Bh. 2. 83. -3 To become confused.

प्रविचलित *a.* Moved, set in motion, shaken.

प्रविचेतनं Understanding.

प्रवितत *p. p.* 1 Spread out, expanded. -2 Dishevelled, disordered (hair).

प्रविदारः Bursting asunder, opening.

प्रविदारणं 1 Tearing, rending, breaking, bursting asunder, -2 Budding. -3 Conflict, war, battle. -4 Crowd, confusion, tumult.

प्रविद्ध *p. p.* Cast away, thrown off.

प्रविद्रुत *p. p.* Dispersed, put to flight, scattered.

प्रविधा 3 U. 1 To decide. -2 To do or make. -3 To meditate, think upon. -4 To place in front or at the head.

प्रविधानं 1 Thinking upon. -2 Doing.

प्रविध्वस्त *a.* 1 Thrown away. -2 Agitated, disturbed.

प्रविपलः-लं A small part of a *vipala* q. v.

प्रविभज् 1 P. 1 To sever, separate. -2 To divide, distribute.

प्रविभक्त *p.p.* 1 Severed, separated. -2 Apportioned, partitioned, divided, distributed; ज्योतींषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तरश्मिः *S.* 7. 6.

प्रविभागः Division, Distribution.

प्रविरः Yellow sandal.

प्रविरल *a.* 1 Separated by a great interval, isolated, separate. -2 Very few or rare, very scanty; प्रविरला इव मुग्धवधूकथाः R. 9. 34.

प्रविलयः 1 Melting away. -2 Complete dissolution or absorption.

प्रविलुप्त *p. p.* Cut off, fallen or rubbed off, removed.

प्रविवादः Dispute, quarrel, wrangling.

प्रविविक्त a. 1 Very solitary, -2 Separated, detached.

प्रविश् 6 P. 1 To enter into; Ku. 5. 51. -2 To enter upon, commence. -3 To appear. —*Caus.* 1 To admit, introduce, usher; त्वरितं प्रवेशय U. 1. -2 To lay or store up.

प्रविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Gone or entered into; पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयाद्भूयसा पूर्वकायं *S.* 1. 7. -2 Engaged in, occupied with. -3 Begun.

प्रविष्टकं 1 Entrance on the stage. -2 Entering a room.

प्रवेशः 1 Entrance, penetration; पुरप्रवेशाभिमुखो बभूव R. 7. 1; Ku. 3, 60. -2 Ingress, access, approach. -3 Entrance on the stage; तेन पात्रप्रवेशश्चेत् S. D. 6. -4 The entrance or door (of a house &c.). -5 Income, revenue. -6 Close application (to a pursuit), intentness of purpose. -7 The entrance of the sun into a sign of the zodiac. -8 Coming on, setting in (of night). -9 The syringe of a clyster-pipe. (Proverb. चंचुप्रवेशो मुसलप्रवेशः; cf. 'the thin end of the wedge').

प्रवेशकः 'The introducer,' an interlude acted by inferior characters (such as servants, buffoon &c.) for the purpose of acquainting the audience with events not represented on the stage, but a knowledge of which is essential for the proper understanding of what follows; (like the Vishkambhaka it connects the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot, by briefly referring to what has occurred in the intervals of the acts, or what is likely to happen at the end; it never occurs at the beginning of the first act or at the end of the last) S. D. thus defines it :-प्रवेशकोऽनुदात्तोक्त्या नीचपात्रप्रयोजितः । अंकद्वयान्तर्विज्ञेयः शेषं विष्कंभके यथा ॥ 308; see विष्कंभक.

प्रवेशनं 1 Entrance, penetration, going into. -2 Introducing, leading to, conducting. -3 An entrance to the main door of a house, gate. -4 Sexual intercourse.

प्रवेशित *p. p.* Introduced, showed in, led or conducted to, brought in.

प्रवेश्य *a.* 1 To be entered. -2 To be penetrated or pervaded. -3 To be played (as a musical instrument).

प्रविश्लेषः Separation.

प्रविषण्ण *a.* Dejected, spiritless.

प्रविषा A birch tree.

प्रविस्त(स्ता)रः Extent, circumference, compass.

प्रवीण *a.* Clever, skilled or versed in, conversant with; आमोदानथ हरिदंतराणि नेतुं नैवान्यो जगति समीरणात्प्रवीणः. Bv. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 48.

प्रवीर *a.* 1 Foremost, best, most excellent or distinguished; R. 14. 29; 16. 1; Bg. 11. 48. -2 Strong, powerful, heroic. —रः 1 A brave person, hero, warrior. -2 A chief, distinguished personage.

प्रवृ 5 U. 1 To cover, envelop; प्रावारिषुरिव क्षोणीं क्षिप्ता वृक्षाः समंततः Bk. 9. 25. -2 To wear, put on. -3 To choose, select. -4 To keep or ward off (Ved.).

प्रवृत *p. p.* Selected, picked, chosen.

प्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To go forward, move on, proceed; स्वामिसेवकयोरेवं वृत्तिचक्रं प्रवर्तते Pt. 1. 81. -2 To arise be produced, spring; Pt. 1. 6. -3 To happen, come to pass, take place. -4 To begin, commence (usually with inf.); इत प्रवृत्तं संगीतकं M. 1; Ku. 3. 25. -5 To strive, exert oneself; प्रवर्ततां प्रकृतिहिताय पार्थिवः *S.* 7. 35. -6 To act up to, follow; Pt. 1. 116. -7 To engage in, be occupied with; Ku. 5. 33. -8 To act, do; न पुनरेवं प्रवर्तितव्यं *S.* 6. -9 To act or behave towards. -10 To prevail, exist; राजन् प्रजासु ते कश्चिदपचारः प्रवर्तते R. 15. 47. -11 To hold good. -12 To proceed uninterruptedly, thrive; Bg. 17 24; Ms. 3. 61. —*Caus.* 1 To proceed with, continue; Mu. 2. -2 To introduce. -3 To set on foot, establish, found. -4 To drive, propel, urge, stimulate. -5 To promote, advance. -6 To throw, cast. -7 To produce, create. -8 To invent, devise.

प्रवर्तः 1 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in. -2 Excitement, stimulus. -3 Ved. A round ornament.

प्रवर्तक *a.* (र्तिका *f.*) 1 Setting on foot, founding. -2 Advancing, promoting, furthering. -3 Producing, causing. -4 Prompting, urging, inducing, instigating (in a bad sense). —कः 1 An originator, founder, author. -2 A promptor, instigator. -3 An arbiter, umpire. —कं The entrance of a character on the stage.

प्रवर्तनं 1 Going on, moving forward. -2 Beginning, commencement. -3 Setting on foot, founding, establishing, instituting. -4 Prompting, urging, stimulating, inciting. -5 Engaging in, applying oneself to. -6 Happening, coming to pass. -7 Activity, action. -8 Behaviour, conduct, procedure. -9 Directing, superintending. -10 Employment. -11 Exhortation. —ना Inciting or prompting to action.

प्रवर्तयितृ *a.* One who sets in motion, urges, establishes, founds &c.

प्रवर्तित *p. p.* 1 Caused to turn, made to go or roll onwards, revolving; R. 9. 66. -2 Founded, set up,

established. -3 Prompted, incited, instigated. -4 Kindled; R. 5. 37.-5 Caused, made. -6 Purified, rendered pure; Ms. 11. 196. -7 Informed.

प्रवर्तिन् a. 1 Proceeding, moving onward. -2 Being active. -3 Causing, effecting. -4 Using -5 Arising from, flowing; Ś. 3. 14. -6 Spreading &c.

प्रवृत्त p. p. 1 Begun, commenced, proceeded with. -2 Set in; अचिरप्रवृत्तं ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य Ś. 1. -3 Engaged in, occuped with. -4 Going to, bound for. -5 Fixed, settled, determined. -6 Unimpeded, undisputed. -7 Round. —त्तः A round ornament. —त्तं An action, undertaking.

प्रवृत्तकं Entrance on the stage.

प्रवृत्तिः f. 1 Continued advance. -2 Rise, origin, source, flow (of words &c.); प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी Ku. 2. 17. -3 Appearance, manifestation; कुसुमप्रवृत्तिसमये Ś. 4. 17. v. l.; R. 11. 43; 14. 39; 15. 4. -4 Advent, setting in, commencement; आकालिकीं वीक्ष्य मधुप्रवृत्तिं Ku. 3. 34. -5 Application or addiction to, tendency, inclination, predilection, propensity; सतां हि संदेहपदेषु वस्तुषु प्रमाणमंतःकरणप्रवृत्तयः Ś. 1. -22. 6 Conduct; behaviour, R. 14. 73. -7 Employment; occupation, activity; Ku. 6. 26. -8 Use, employment, currency (as of a word). -9 Continued effort, perseverance. -10 Signification, sense, acceptation (of a word). -11 Continuance, permanence, prevalence. -12 Active life, taking an active part in worldly affairs (opp. निवृत्ति). -13 News, tidings, intelligence; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमयीं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4. V. 4. 20. -14 Applicability or validity of a rule. -15 Fate, destiny, luck. -16 Cognition, direct perception or apprehension. -17 Rutting juice, or ichor exuding from the temples of an elephant in rut. -18 N. of the city of उज्जयिनी q. v. -Comp. —ज्ञः a spy, secret emissary or agent. —निमित्तं a reason for the use of any term in a particular signification. —पराङ्मुख a. averse to giving news; V. 4. 20. —मार्गः active or worldly life, attachment to the business and pleasures of the world.

प्रवृध् 1 A. To grow, increase, be augmented. —*Caus.* To increase, augment.

प्रवर्धनं Increasing, augmenting.

प्रवृद्ध p. p. 1 Full-grown. -2 Increased, augmented, expanded, enlarged. -3 Full, deep. -4 Haughty, arrogant. -5 Violent. -6 Large.

प्रवृद्धिः f. 1 Increase, growth; R. 13. 71; 17. 71. -2 Rise, prosperity, preferment, promotion, elevation.

प्रवृष् 1 P. To begin to rain, rain.

प्रवर्षः Heavy rain, heavy downpour.

प्रवर्षणं 1 Raining. -2 The first rain.

प्रवर्षिन् a. Raining, causing to rain, showering or pouring down, discharging.

प्रवेक a. best, chief, choicest, most excellent.

प्रवेगः Great speed, velocity.

प्रवेटः Barley.

प्रवेणिः-णी f. 1 A braid of hair (in general); R. 15. 30. -2 The hair twisted and unadorned (worn by wives in the absence of their husbands). -3 The housings of an elephant. -4 A piece of coloured woollen cloth. -5 The current or stream (of a river).

प्रवेतृ m. A charioteer.

प्रवेदनं Making know, announcing, proclaiming.

प्रवेपः, प्रवेपकः, प्रवेपथुः, प्रवेपनं Trembling, quivering, shaking, tremour.

प्रवेरित a. Cast hither and thither, thrown about.

प्रवेलः A kind of kidney-bean.

प्रवेष्टः 1 An arm. -2 The wrist or forearm. -3 The fleshy part of an elephant's back (where the rider sits). -4 An elephant's gums. -5 An elephant's housings.

प्रव्यक्त p. p. Apparent, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रव्यक्तिः f. Manifestation, appearance.

प्रव्याहारः Prolongation of discource.

प्रव्रज् 1 P. 1 To go into exile. -2 To renounce all worldly attachments, enter on the fourth stage in life, *i. e.* to become a *Sannyâsin*; Ms. 6. 38; 8. 363. —*Caus.* To banish, send into exile.

प्रव्रजनं 1 Going abroad, sojourning. -2 Going into exile. -3 Turning a recluse.

प्रव्रजित p. p. 1 Gone abroad or into exile. -2 Turned a recluse. —तः 1 A religious mendicant or ascetic in general. -2 Especially, a Brâhmaṇa who has entered on the fourth (भिक्षु) order. -3 The pupil of a Jaina or Buddhist mendicant —ता 1 A female ascetic. -2 A spikenard. —तं Turning a recluse, the life of a religious mendicant.

प्रव्रज्या 1 Going abroad, migration -2 Roaming, wandering about as a religious mendicant; Mâl. 4. 6. -3 The order of a religious mendicant, a mendicant's life, the fourth (or भिक्षु) order in the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa; प्रव्रज्यां कल्पवृक्षा इवाश्रिताः Ku. 6. 6 (where Malli. says प्रव्रज्या means the वानप्रस्थ or third order). -Comp. —अवसितः a religious mendicant who renounces his order.

प्रव्राज् m., प्रव्राजकः A religious mendicant, recluse. —जिका A female ascetic.

प्रव्राजनं Banishing, exile, sending into exile.

प्रव्रश्चनः A knife for cutting wood.

प्रशंस् 1 P. 1 To praise, extol, approve, speak approvingly of, commend; हरिणा युवतिः प्रशशंसे Gît. 1; यच्च वाचा प्रशस्यते Ms. 5. 127; प्राशंसीत्तं निशाचरः Bk. 15. 65; R. 5. 25; 17 36. -2 To esteem, value. -3 To declare.

प्रशंसक, प्रशंसिन् a. Praising, laudatory, eulogistic. —m. A panegyrist.

प्रशंसनं Praising, extolling.

प्रशंसा 1 Praise, eulogy, panegyric, applause; प्रशंसावचनं 'a complimentary or laudatory remark.' -2 Description, reference to; as in अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा q v. -3 Glory, fame, reputation. -Comp. —उपमा one of the several kinds of उपमा mentioned by Daṇḍin; ब्रह्मणोऽप्युद्भवः पद्मश्चंद्रः शंभुशिरोधृतः । तौ तुल्यौ त्वन्मुखेनेति सा प्रशंसोपमोच्यते । Kâv. 2. 31. —मुखर a. loudly praising.

प्रशंसित p. p. Praised, extolled, applauded.

प्रशस्त p. p. 1 Praised, lauded, commended, eulogised. -2 Praiseworthy, commendable. -3 Best, excellent. -4 Blessed, happy, auspicious. -Comp —अद्रिः N. of a mountain.

प्रशस्तिः f. 1 Praise, eulogy, laudation. -2 Description; U. 7. -3 A panegyric or small poem written in praise of any one (e. g. a patron). -4 Excellence, eminence. 5 Benediction. -6 Guidance, instruction; rule for guidance; as in लेखप्रशस्ति, 'a form of writing'.

प्रशस्य a. (Compar. श्रेयस or ज्यायस, superl. श्रेष्ठ or ज्येष्ठ) Praiseworthy, commendable, excellent.

प्रशास्त्वन् m. The ocean.

प्रशास्त्वरी A river.

प्रशम् 4 P. 1 To become calm or tranquil. -2 To be soothed or appeased. -3 To stop, cease, terminate. -4 To be allayed, be quenched or extinguished; प्रशांतं पावकास्त्रं U. 6;

Pt. 3. 56. -5 To decay, wither away. —*Caus.* 1 To soothe, appease, pacify; Ms. 8. 391. -2 To allay, extinguish, quench, put down ; त्वमासारप्रशमितवनोपप्लवं Me. 17. -3 To remove, put an end to ; तं (अपचारं) अन्विष्य प्रशमये: R. 15. 47. -4 To conquor, vanquish, subdue ; Mk. 10. 60. -5 To settle, adjust, compose ; प्रशमयसि विवादं कल्पसे रक्षणाय *S.* 5. 8. -6 To kill, destroy. -7 To cure, heal.

प्रशमः 1 Calmness, tranquillity, composnre ; प्रशमस्थितपूर्वपार्थिवं R. 8. 15 ; Ki. 2. 32. -2 Peace, rest. -3 Extinction, abatement ; Ku. 2. 20. -4 Cessation, end, destruction; *Si.* 20. 73. -5 Pacification, appeasement ; *Si.* 16. 51.

प्रशमन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying, removing &c. -2 Curing, healing. —नं 1 Calming, tranquillizing, pacifying. -2 Allaying, assuaging, soothing, mitigating; आपन्नार्तिप्रशमनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां Me. 53. -3 Curing, healing ; as in व्याधिप्रशमनं. -4 Quenching, extinguishing, suppressing, quelling. -5 Cessation, abatement. -6 Bestowing fitly or on fit objects ; Ms. 7. 56 ; (सत्पात्रे प्रतिपादनं Kull. ; but others give it the next sense). -7 Securing, guarding, keeping safe ; लब्धप्रशमनस्वस्थमथैनं समुपस्थिता R. 4. 14. -8 Killing, slaughter.

प्रशमित *p. p.* 1 Pacified, soothed, composed, appeased, allayed.-2 Extinguished, quenched.-3 Atoned for, expiated ; U. 1. 40.

प्रशांत *p. p.* 1 Calmed, tranquillized, composed. -2 Calm, serene, quiet, sedate, still ; अहो प्रशांतरमणीयतोद्यानस्य. -3 Tamed, subdued, quelled. -4 Ended, ceased, over ; तत्सर्वमेकपद एव मम प्रशांतं Mâl. 9. 36 ; प्रशांतमस्त्रं U. 6 'ceased to work or withdrawn.' -5 Dead, deceased ; (see शम् with प्र). -Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* composed in mind, peaceful, calm. —ऊर्ज *a.* weakened, enervated, prostrated. —काम *a.* content. —चेष्ट *a.* resting ceased to work. —बाध *a.* having all obstacles or calamities removed; Ki. 1. 18.

प्रशांतिः *f.* 1 Calmness, tranqillity, composure, quiet, repose. -2 Rest, cessation abatement. -3 Allaying, quenching, extinction.

प्रशामः 1 Tranquillity, calm, composure. -2 Quenching, extinction, allaying. -3 Cessation.

प्रशाख *a.* 1 Having many or spreading branches. -2 Being in the 5th stage of formation (said of the embryo, when the hands and feet are formed). —खा A small branch or twig.

प्रशाखिका A small branch.

प्रशास् 2 P. 1 To teach, instruct, advise ; Bk. 19. 19. -2 To order, command ; प्रशाधि यन्मया कार्यं Mârk. P. -3 To rule, govern, be lord of ; यां प्रशाधि गलितावधिकालं N. 5. 24 ; R. 6. 76 ; 9. 1.-4 To punish, chastise. -5 To pray or ask for, seek for (Atm.); इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वेभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1 (used in the sense of शास् with आ-q. v.).

प्रशासकः 1 A director, ruler. -2 A spiritual preceptor.

प्रशासनं 1 Governing, ruling. -2 Enjoining, exacting. -3 Government.

प्रशास्तृ *m.* 1 A king, ruler, governor -2 A director, adviser ; Pt. 5. 63.

प्रशिष्ट *p. p.* Ruled over, governed.

प्रशिष्टिः, प्रशिस् *f.* Ved. Command, order.

प्रशिथिल *a.* Very loose ; *S.* 3. 9.

प्रशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil, the disciple of a disciple ; शिष्यप्रशिष्यैरुपगीयमानमवेहि तन्मंडनमिश्रधाम *S*ankaradigvijaya.

प्रशुद्धिः *f.* Clearness, purity.

प्रशोषः Becoming dry, drying up, aridity.

प्रश्चोतनं Sprinkling, oozing ; U. 3. 11.

प्रश्नः [प्रच्छ्-भावे नङ्] 1 A question, query ; an inquiry, interrogation (अविज्ञातप्रवचनं प्रश्न इत्यभिधीयते) ; अनामयप्रश्नपूर्वकं *S.* 5 'with an inquiry about (your) well-being or health'. -2 A judicial inquiry or investigation.-3 A point at issue, a subject of controversy, controverted or disputed point ; इति प्रश्न उपस्थितः. -4 A problem for solution or calculation ; अहं ते प्रश्नं दास्यामि Mk. 5. -5 Inquiry into the future. -6 A short section of a work. -7 Basket-work. -Comp. —उपनिषद् *n.* N. of an Upanishad consisting of six questions and six answers. —दूतिः -ती *f.* a riddle, an enigma —विवाकः an arbitrator, umpire.

प्रश्नयति Den. P. To inquire after, ask about (with two acc.).

प्रश्रथः Laxity, looseness, relaxation.

प्रश्रब्धिः *f.* Trust, confidence.

प्रश्रयः-प्रश्रयणं 1 Respect, courtesy, civility, politeness, respectful or courteous behaviour, humility ; समागतैः प्रश्रयनम्रमूर्तिभिः *Si.* 12. 33 ; R. 10. 70, 83 ; U. 6. 23 ; सप्रश्रयं respectfully, modestly. -2 Love, affection, regard ; Pt. 2. 2.

प्रश्रयिन्, प्रश्रित *a.* Civil, polite, courteous, humble, well-behaved.

प्रश्लथ *a.* 1 Very loose or flaccid. -2 Spiritless, unnerved.

प्रश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Twisted, entwined. -2 Reasonable, well-argued or reasoned (युक्तियुत). —ष्टः 1 A term applied to the Sandhi of the vowel अ with a following vowel and of other vowels with other homogeneous ones. -2 The vowel resulting from this Sandhi. -3 The accent with which such substituted vowel is pronounced.

प्रश्लेषः 1 Close contact, pressing hard against. -2 Euphonic coalition of vowels

प्रश्वासः Breath, respiration.

प्रष्टिः Ved. 1 A side-horse. -2 A by-stander.

प्रष्ठ *a.* 1 Standing or being in front ; R. 15. 10. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, best ; a leader ; पुलस्त्यप्रष्ठः Mv. 1. 30 ; 6. 30 ; *Si.* 19. 30. -Comp. —वाह् *m.* a young bull being trained for the plough.

प्रष्ठौही A cow for the first time with a calf.

प्रस् 1, 4 A. (प्रसते-प्रस्यते) 1 To bring forth young. -2 To spread, diffuse, expand, extend.

प्रसंख्या 1 Total number, sum. -2 Reflection.

प्रसंख्यानः Payment, liquidation. —नं 1 Enumeration. -2 Reflection, meditation ; deep meditation, abstract contemplation; हरः प्रसंख्यानपरो बभूव Ku. 3. 40. -3 Fame, reputation.

प्रसंघः A great multitude.

प्रसंज् 1 P. To become attached to or fond of, feel affection for. —*Pass.* 1 To cling to or adhere to. -2 To follow, apply or be applicable, hold good in the case of (active also in this sense) ; इतरेतराश्रयः प्रसज्यते, वैषम्यनैर्घृण्ये नेश्वरस्य प्रसज्येते S. B. -3 To be attached to ; तस्यामसौ प्रासजत Dk.

प्रसक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached to, connected with. -2 Excessively attached or fond ; Pt. 1 193. -3 Adhering or sticking to. -4 Fixed or intent upon, devoted or addicted to, engaged in, applied to ; *Si.* 9. 63 ; so द्यूत°, निद्रा° &c. -5 Contiguous, near. -6 Constant, incessant, uninterrupted ; Ki. 4. 18; R. 13. 40 ; Mâl. 4. 6 ; M. 3. 1. -7 Got, obtained, gained. -8 Expanded, opened.

—क्तं *ind.* Incessantly, continuously Ki. 16. 55.

प्रसक्तिः *f.* 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness, adherence. -2 Connection, union, association. -3 Applicability, bearing, application; as in अतिप्रसक्ति (which is अतिव्याप्ति q. v.). -4 Energy, perseverance; संतपे दिशतु शिवः शिवां प्रसक्तिं Ki. 5. 50. -5 Conclusion, deduction. -6 A topic or subject of discourse. -7 Occurrence of a possibility. -8 Acquisition, gain.

प्रसंगः 1 Attachment, devotion, addiction, devotedness; स्वरूपयोग्ये सुरतप्रसंगे Ku. 1. 19; तस्यास्त्यापतकोमलस्य सततं द्यूतप्रसंगेन किं Mk. 2. 11; Śi. 11. 22. -2 Union, intercourse, association, connection; निवर्ततामस्माद्गणिकाप्रसंगात् Mk. 4. Pt. 1. 251. -3 Illicit intercourse.-4 Occupation, intentness, being engaged or occupied with; भ्रूविक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगैः Ku. 3. 47. -5 A subject or topic (of discourse or controversy). -6 An occasion, incident; दिग्विजयप्रसंगेन K. 191; यात्राप्रसंगेन Māl. 1. -7 Conjuncture, time, opportunity; Ms. 9. 5. -8 A contingency, event, case, occurrence of a possibility; नेश्वरः जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते कुतः वैषम्यनैर्घृण्यप्रसंगात् S. B.; एवं बालवस्थाप्रसंगः *ibid*; तस्याणुतरप्रसंगात् Tarka k.; Ku. 7. 16. -9 Connected reasoning or argument. -10 A conclusion, an inference.-11 Connected language. -12 Inseparable application or connection (= व्याप्ति q. v.). -13 Mention of parents. -14 Introduction, insertion. -15 Gain. (प्रसंगेन, प्रसंगतः, प्रसंगात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1. in relation to. -2. in consequence of, on account of, because of, by way of. -3. occasionally, incidentally. -4. in course of; as in कथाप्रसंगेन 'in course of conversation'). -Comp. —निवारणं prevention or obviation of similar contingencies in future. —वशात् *ind.* according to the time, by the force of circumstances.—विनिवृत्तिः *f.* non-recurrence of a contingency.

प्रसंगिन् *a.* 1 Fond of, attached or devoted to. -2 Dependent on, contingent on.-3 Occasional, incidental. -4 Secondary, subordinate.

प्रसज्य *a.* 1 To be attached to. -2 Applicable, holding good. -3 Contingent, possible. -Comp. —प्रतिषेधः 1. negation of a possible case or contingency. -2. a simple prohibition of the particular matter specified without mentioning what is different (from it).

प्रसंजनं 1 Act of connecting, combining, uniting. -2 Applying, bringing to bear upon, bringing into use.

प्रसद् 1 P. 1 To be pleased, be gracious or propitious (oft. with inf.); तमालपत्रास्तरणासु रंतुं प्रसीद शश्वन्मलयस्थलीषु R. 6. 64. -2 To be appeased or soothed, be satisfied; निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति Pt. 1. 283. -3 To be pure or clear, clear up, brighten up (lit. and fig.); दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; Ki. 16. 35; प्रससादोदयादंभः कुंभयोनेर्महौजसः 4. 21. -4 To bear fruit, succeed, be successful; क्रिया हि वस्तूपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. —*Caus.* 1 To propitiate, secure the favour of, pray, beseech; तस्मात्प्रणम्य प्रणिधाय कायं प्रसादये त्वामहमीशमीड्यं Bg. 11. 44; R. 1. 88; R. 3. 283. -2 To beg pardon, pray for grace. -3 To purify, make clear or pure; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23.

प्रसत्तिः *f.* 1 Favour, graciousness, complacency. -2 Clearness, purity, transparency.

प्रसन्न *p. p.* 1 Pure, clear, bright, limpid, pellucid, transparent; Ku. 1. 23; 7. 74; *S.* 5. 21. -2 Pleased, delighted, propitiated, soothed गंगां शरन्नयति सिंधुपतिं प्रसन्नां Mu. 3. 9; गंभीरायाः पयसि सरितश्चेतसीव प्रसन्ने Me. 40 (where the first sense is also intended); Ku. 5. 35; R. 2. 68. -3 Kind, kindly disposed, gracious, propitious; अवेहि मां कामदुघां प्रसन्नां R. 2. 63. -4 Plain, open, clear, easily intelligible (as meaning). -5 True, correct; प्रसन्नस्ते तर्कः V. 2; प्रसन्नप्रायस्ते तर्कः Māl. 1. -6 Settled down, tranquil. —न्ना 1 Propitiation, pleasing. -2 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* gracious-minded, propitious. (-*m*) N. of Vishṇu.—ईरा spirituous liquor. —कल्प *a.* 1. almost calm. -2. almost true. —मुख, -वदन *a.* gracious-looking, with a pleased countenance, smiling. —सलिल *a.* having clear water.

प्रसादः 1 Favour, kindness, condescension, propitiousness; कुरु दृष्टिप्रसादं 'be pleased to show yourself'; इत्यप्रसादादस्यास्त्वं परिचर्यापरो भव R. 1. 91; 2. 22. -2 Good temper, graciousness of disposition. -3 Calmness, tranquillity, composure, serenity, sedateness, absence of excitement; Bg. 2. 64. -4 Clearness, limpidness, brightness, transparency, purity (as of water, mind &c.); गंगा रोधः पतनकलुषा गृह्णतीव प्रसादं V. 1. 8; *S.* 7. 32; प्रासबुद्धिप्रसादाः Śi. 11. 6; R. 17. 1; Ki. 9. 25. -5 Perspicuity, clearness of style, one of the three Guṇas according to Mammaṭa, who thus defines it:— शुष्केंधनाग्निवत् स्वच्छजलवत्सहसैव यः। व्याप्नोत्यन्यत्प्रसादोऽसौ सर्वत्र विहितस्थितिः K. P. 8; शब्दार्थकृत्स्नार्पणसमर्थत्वं प्रसादः or श्रुतमात्रा वाक्यार्थ करतलबदरमिव निवेदयंती घटना प्रसादस्य R. G.; see Kāv. 1. 44; S. D. 611 also. -6 Food offered to idols &c., or the remnants of such food. -7 A free gift, gratuity. -8 Any propitiatory offering. -9 Well-being, welfare. -Comp.-उन्मुख *a.* disposed to favour. —दानं a propitiatory gift. —पट्टः a turban of honour. —पराङ्मुख *a.* 1. withdrawing favour from any one. -2. not caring for any body's favour. —पात्रं an object of favour. —स्थ *a.* 1. kind, propitious. -2. serene, pleased, happy.

प्रसादक, प्रसादिन् *a.* (दिका *f.*) 1 Purifying, clearing, making pellucid. -2 Soothing, calming. -3 Gladdening, cheering. -4 Courting favour, propitiating.

प्रसादन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Purifying, clearing, rendering pure or clear; फलं कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्यंबुप्रसादनं Ms. 6. 67. -2 Soothing, calming. -3 Cheering, gladdening. —नः A royal tent. —नं 1 Clearing from impurities, purifying. -2 Soothing, calming, tranquillizing, composing. -3 Pleasing, gratifying. -4 Propitiating, courting favour. —ना 1 Service, worship. -2 Purifying.

प्रसादित *p. p.* 1 Purified, cleared. -2 Appeased, propitiated. -3 Worshipped. -4 Calmed, soothed.

प्रसादीकृ 8 U. To bestow as a favour, give as a present.

प्रसंधानं Combination, union.

प्रसभः Force, violence, impetuosity; प्रसभोद्धृतारिः P. 2. 30. —भं *ind.* 1 Violently, forcibly, perforce; इंद्रियाणि प्रमाथीनि हरंति प्रसभं मनः Bg. 2. 60; Ms. 8. 332. -2 Very much, exceedingly; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः *S.* 1. 5; Rs. 6. 25. -3 Importunately; Bg. 11. 41. -Comp. —दमनं subduing by force; *S.* 7. 33. —हरणं forcible abduction.

प्रसमीक्षणं, प्रसमीक्षा Consideration, deliberation, judgment.

प्रसयनं 1 Binding, fastening. -2 A net.

प्रसर्गः Ved. 1 Pouring or flowing forth. -2 Emission, discharge.

प्रस(श)लः The cold season (हेमंत).

प्रसव्य *a.* 1 Contrary, inverted, reverse. -2 Turned towards the left. -3 Favourable.

प्रसह् 1 A. 1 To bear, endure; न तेजस्तेजस्वी प्रसृतमपरेषां प्रसहते U. 6. 14.

-2 To withstand, resist, overpower; संयुगे सांयुगीनं तमुद्यतं प्रसहेत कः Ku. 2. 57. -3 To exert oneself, attempt. -4 To dare, venture, be able. -5 To have power or energy; see प्रसह्य.

प्रस(सा)ह् m. Ved. 1 Force, violence. -2 An epithet of Indra.

प्रसह a. Withstanding, enduring, bearing up. -हः 1 A beast or bird of prey. -2 Resistance, endurance, opposition.

प्रसहनः A beast or bird of prey, -नं 1 Withstanding, resisting. -2 Enduring, bearing up. -3 Defeating, overcoming. -4 Embracing, an embrace.

प्रसह्य ind. 1 Forcibly, violently, by force; प्रसह्य मणिमुद्धरेन्मकरवक्त्रदंष्ट्रांकुरात् Bh. 2. 4; Si. 1. 27. -2 Exceedingly, much. -Comp. -चौरः a plunderer highwayman. -हरणं violent or forcible seizure, plundering.

प्रसाहः Overpowering, defeating.

प्रसातिका A kind of rice (with small grains).

प्रसाध् Caus. 1 To advance, promote. -2 To accomplish, effect; perfect, complete. -3 To gain, obtain; Pt. 1. ?. -4 To overcome, subdue. -5 To dress, decorate, adorn, embellish.

प्रसाधक a. (-धिका f.) 1 Accomplishing or perfecting. -2 Purifying, cleansing. -3 Decorating, ornamenting. -कः A valet-de-chambre, an attendant who dresses his master; R. 17. 22.

प्रसाधनं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, bringing about. -2 Setting in order, arranging. -3 Decorating, ornamenting, embellishing; toilet, dress; Ku. 4. 18. -4 A decoration, ornament; means of decoration or ornament; Ku. 7. 13, 30. -नः, -नं, -नी A comb. -Comp. -विधिः decoration, embellishment. -विशेषः the highest decoration; प्रसाधनविधेः प्रसाधनविशेषः V. 2. 3.

प्रसाधिका 1 A lady's maid, a female attendant who looks to the toilet of her mistress; प्रसाधिकालंबितमग्रपादमाक्षिप्य R. 7. 7. -2 Wild rice.

प्रसाधित p. p. 1 Accomplished, completed, perfected. -2 Ornamented, decorated. -3 Proved.

प्रसित p. p. 1 Bound, fastened. -2 Devoted to, engaged in, occupied with. -3 Intent on, longing for, craving after (with instr. or loc.); लक्ष्म्या लक्ष्म्यां वा प्रसितः Sk. 8.; R. 23. -4 Very clear. -तं Pus, matter.

प्रसितिः f. 1 A net. -2 A ligament. -3 A tie, fetter. -4 An attack, assault. -5 A throw, shot. -6 Reach, extent. -7 A series, succession. -8 Power, authority, influence. -9 Ved. A flame -10 A track, path.

प्रसिध् 4 P. 1 To be accomplished or effected. -2 To succeed. -3 To be made known. -4 To be got or obtained. -5 To be established. -6 To be decorated.

प्रसिद्ध p. p. 1 Renowned, famous, celebrated. -2 Decorated, ornamented, adorned; R. 18. 41; Ku. 5. 9. 7. 16.

प्रसिद्धिः f. 1 Fame, celebrity, publicity, renown. -2 Success, accomplishment, fulfilment; Ki. 3. 39; Ms. 4. 3. -3 Ornament, decoration.

प्रसीदिका A small garden.

प्रसुप्त p. p. 1 Asleep, sleepy. -2 Fast asleep.

प्रसुप्तिः f. 1 Sleepiness. -2 Paralysis.

प्रसु-सू 1 P., 2, 4 A. 1 To beget, generate, produce. -2 To bring forth, be delivered of; पुत्ररत्नं प्रासोष्ट.

प्रसवः 1 Begetting generation, procreation, birth, production. -2 Child-birth, delivery, confinement; as in आसन्नप्रसवा. -3 Offspring, progeny, young ones children; oft. at the end of comp.; केवलं वीरप्रसवा भूयाः U. 1; Ku. 7. 87. -4 Source, origin, birth place (fig. also); Ki. 2. 43. -5 Flower, blossom; प्रसवविभूतिषु भूरुहां विरक्तः Si. 7. 42; नीता लोध्रप्रसवरजसा पांडुतामानने श्रीः Me. 65; कुंदप्रसवशिथिलं जीवितं 113; R. 9. 28; Ku. 1. 55; 4. 14; S. 5. 9; Mâl. 9. 27, 31; U. 2. 20. -6 A fruit, product. -7 Ved. Extracting Soma juice. -8 Setting in motion. -9 A current, stream. -10 Excitement, animation. -11 Enjoining, ordering. -12 Assistance, help. -13 Pursuit, acquisition. -Comp. -उन्मुख a. about to be delivered or confined; पतिः प्रतीतः प्रसवोन्मुखीं प्रियां ददर्श R. 3. 12. -गृहं a lying-in chamber. -धर्मिन् a. productive, prolific. -बंधनं the foot-stalk of a leaf or flower, peduncle. -वेदना, -व्यथा pangs of child-birth, throes. -स्थली a mother. -स्थानं 1 a place for delivery. -2. a nest.

प्रसवकः the Piyâla tree.

प्रसवनं 1 Bringing forth. -2 Bearing children, fecundity.

प्रसवंतिः f. A woman in labour.

प्रसवितृ m. A father, procreator; Pt. 4. 50.

प्रसवित्री A mother.

प्रसू a. Bringing forth, bearing, giving birth to; वीरप्रसूश्चाधिवेत्तव्या Y. 1. 73 -f. 1 A mother; मातरपितरौ प्रसूजनयितारौ Ak. 'parents'. -2 A mare. -3 A spreading creeper. -4 A young shoot, tender grass.

प्रसूका A mare.

प्रसूत p. p. 1 Begotten, engendered. -2 Brought forth, born, produced. -तं 1 A flower. -2 Any productive source. -ता A woman recently delivered.

प्रसूतिः f. 1 Procreation, begetting, generation. -2 Bringing forth, bearing, delivering, giving birth to; R. 14. 66. -3 Calving. -4 Laying eggs; N. 1. 135. -5 Birth, production, generation; R. 10. 53. -6 Appearance, coming forth, growth (of flowers &c): R. 5. 15; Ku. 1. 42. -7 A product, production -8 Offspring, progeny, issue; R. 1. 25 77; 2. 4; 5. 7; Ku. 2. 7, S. 6 24. -9 A producer, generator, procreator; R. 2. 63 -10 A mother. -Comp. -ज pain resulting as a necessary consequence of birth. -वायुः wind produced in the womb during the pangs of travail.

प्रसूतिका A woman recently delivered.

प्रसून p. p. Produced, born. -नं 1 A flower; लतायां पूर्वलूनायां प्रसूनस्यागमः कुतः U. 5. 20, R. 2. 10. -2 A bud, blossom. -3 A fruit. -Comp. -इषुः, -बाणः, -बाणः epithets of the god of love. -वर्षः a shower of flowers.

प्रसूनकं 1 A flower. -2 A bud, blossom.

प्रसृ 1 P. 1 To flow forth, spring, arise, proceed; लोहितार्द्रा महानद्यः प्रसस्रुस्तत्र चातकृत् Mb. -2 To go forth, advance; वेलानिलाय प्रसृता भुजंगाः R. 13 12; अन्वेषणप्रसृते च मित्रगणे Dk. -3 To spread, spread round; कृशाङ्गः किं साक्षात्प्रसरति दिशो नैव नियतं K. P. 10; प्रसरति तृणमध्ये लब्धवृद्धिः क्षणेन (दवाग्निः), Rs. 1. 25. -4 To spread, prevail, pervade; प्रसरति परिमाथी कोऽप्ययं देहदाहः Mâl 1. 41.; भित्त्वा भित्त्वा प्रसरति बलात्कोऽपि चेतोविकारः U. 3. 36. -5 To be stretched, to extend; न मे हस्तौ प्रसरतः S. 2. -6 To be disposed or inclined to (do a thing), move; न मे उचितेषु करणीयेषु हस्तपादं प्रसरति S 4; प्रसरति मनः कार्यारंभे Pt. 3. 180. -7 To prevail, begin, commence; प्रससार चोत्सवः Ks 16. 85. -8 To be long, be lengthened; V. 3. 22. -9 To grow strong or intense; प्रसृततरं सहृदं Dk. -10 To pass away (as time). -11 To break

forth or out (as fire). —*Caus.* 1 To spread, stretch ; Bk. 10. 44. 2 To stretch forward, extend, hold out (as the hand) ; कारुः सर्वजनान् प्रसारितकरो गृह्णाति दूरादपि Pt. 2. 20. -3 To spread out or expose for sale; क्रेतारः क्रीणीयुरिति बुद्ध्या आपणे प्रसारितं क्रय्यं Sk. ; Ms. 5. 129. -4 To open wide, expand (as eyes). -5 To publish, promulgate.

प्रसरः 1 Going forwards, advancing ; *S.* 1. 29. -2 Free or unimpeded motion, free scope ; access or course ; R. 8. 23 ; 16. 20 ; Mu. 3. 5 ; H. 1. 186. -3 Spreading, diffusion, extension, expansion dilation ; *Si.* 9. 71. -4 Extent, dimension, great quantity ; *Si.* 3. 35. -5 Prevalence, influence ; *S.* 3. 10. -6 A stream, flow, torrent flood ; पपात स्वेदाम्बुप्रसर इव हर्षाश्रुनिकरः Git. 11. -7 A group, multitude. -8 War, battle. -9 An iron arrow.-10 Speed. -11 Affectionate solicitation. -12 (In medicine) Morbid displacement of the humours of the body. -13 Destruction, ruin.

प्रसरणं 1 Going forth, running or streaming forth. -2 Escaping, running away. -3 Spreading forth or abroad. -4 Surrounding an enemy. -5 Amiability. -6 Morbid displacement of the humours of the body.

प्रसरणिः -णी *f.* Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसारः 1 Spreading, extending. -2 Spread, diffusion, extension, expansion. -3 Stretching out. -4 Spreading over the country to forage. -5 Opening (the mouth).

प्रसारणं 1 Spreading abroad, extending, increase, diffusing, expanding. -2 Stretching out ; as in बाहुप्रसारणं. -3 Surrounding an enemy. -4 Spreading over the country for fuel and grass. -5 The change of a semi-vowel (य्, र् and व्) into a vowel; see संप्रसारण. -6 Displaying, unfolding.

प्रसारिणी Surrounding an enemy.

प्रसारित *p. p.* 1. Expanded, spread, diffused, extended. -2 Stretched out (as hands.). -3 Exhibited, laid out, exposed (for sale).

प्रसृत *p. p.* 1 Gone forward. -2 Stretched out, extended. -3 Spread, diffused. -4 Long, lengthened. -5 Engaged in, attached to. -6 Swift, or quick. -7 Manifested, displayed ; U. 6. 14. -8 Modest, humble. —तः The palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. —तः, तं A measure equal to two *palas.* —ता The leg. -Comp. —जः a particular class of sons an adulterine (कुण्डगोलकरूप).

प्रसृतिः *f.* 1 Advance, progress. -2 Flowing. -3 the palm of the hand stretched out and hollowed. -4 A handful (considered as a measure equal to two *palas*); परिक्षीणः कश्चित्स्पृहयति यवानां प्रसृतये Bh. 2. 45, Y. 2. 112.

प्रसृत्वर *a.* Spreading about ; Bv. 4. 1.

प्रसृमर *a.* Flowing forth, dropping, distilling.

प्रसृज् 6 P. 1 To leave, abandon. -2 To let loose. -3 To sow, scatter. -4 To injure, hurt.-5 To dismiss, set aside.

प्रसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Laid aside, dismissed. -2 Hurt, injured. —ष्टा A finger stretched forth or extended ; (अङ्गुल्यः प्रसृता यास्तु ताः प्रसृष्टा उदीरिताः).

प्रसृप् 1 P. 1 To go forth, proceed; Bk. 14. 20. -2 To spread, circulate (fig.) ; रुधिरेण प्रसर्पता Mb. ; आलर्कं विषमिव सर्वतः प्रसृप्तः U. 1. 40. -3 To creep or crawl forth or along.

प्रसर्पः Going to the part of the sacrificial enclosure called सदस् q. v.

प्रसर्पणं 1 Going or moving forward, advancing. -2 Pervading, spreading in all directions. -3 Entering the सदस्.

प्रसर्पिन् *a.* 1 Going forth, progressing, advancing. -2 Creeping along.

प्रसेकः 1 Flowing forth, oozing, dropping. -2 Sprinkling, wetting,-3 Emission, discharge ; Rs. 3. 6. -4 Vomiting. -5 Watering of the mouth or nose. -6 The bowl of a spoon or ladle.

प्रसेदिका A small garden.

प्रसेवः, -प्रसेवकः 1 A sack, bag for grain. -2 A leathern bottle. -3 A small instrument of wood placed under the neck of the lute to make the sound deeper.

प्रस्कन्द् 1 P. 1 To leap forward. -2 To fall upon, attack. —*Caus.* To cross (a river &c.).

प्रस्कंदनं 1 Springing across or leaping over.-2 Evacuation by stool, diarrhœa. —नः An epithet of *Siva.*

प्रस्कंदिका Dysentery.

प्रस्कन्न *p. p.* 1 Sprung forth. -2 Fallen, dropped. -3 Defeated. —न्नः 1 An outcast. -2 A sinner, transgressor.

प्रस्कुंदः An altar of a circular shape.

प्रस्खल् 1 P. 1 To jostle ; रथाः प्रस्खलुश्चाश्वाः Pk. 14. 98. -2 To stagger, stumble, reel, totter.

प्रस्खलनं 1 Staggering. -2 Stumbling, falling.

प्रस्तरः 1 A couch of leaves and flowers. -2 A couch or bed in general. -3 A flat surface or top, level, plain -4 A stone, rock. -5 A precious stone, gem.-6 A paragraph, section of a work. -7 A handful of *darbha* grass.

प्रस्तरणं-णा 1 A bed, couch. -2 A seat.

प्रस्तारः 1 Strewing, spreading out, covering with. -2 A bed of leaves and flowers. -3. A bed or couch in general. -4 A flat surface, level, plain. -5 A thicket, wood. -6 (In prosody) A tabular representation of the long and short vowels of a metre with all possible varieties. -7 A process in preparing minerals.

प्रस्तिरः A bed of leaves and flowers.

प्रस्तीत-म *a.* 1 Making a noise sounded. -2 Crowded together, swarming.

प्रस्तु 2 U. 1 To praise.-2 To begin, commence ; प्रस्तूयतां विवादवस्तु M. 1. -3 To cause, produce ; Mal. 5. 9. -4 To say, relate, propound. —*Caus.* 1 To relate, allude to, tell ; Mal. 3. 3. -2 To begin, commence.

प्रस्तवः 1 A song or hymn of praise. -2 A fit time or opportunity ; see प्रस्ताव.

प्रस्तावः 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 An introduction. -3 Mention, allusion, reference ; नाममात्रप्रस्तावः *S.* 7. -4 An occasion, opportunity, time,: season ; fit or proper time ; स्वरप्रस्तावोयं न खलु परिहासस्य समयः Mal. 9. 44 ; शिशुपाल वृहतं प्रस्तुः प्रस्तावमदिशद् दृशा *Si.* 2. 68. -5 The occasion of a discourse subject, topic. -6 The prologue of a drama ; see प्रस्तावना below. -7 The prelude or introductory words of a *Sa'man.* -8 An introductory praise. (प्रस्तावे *ind.* on a suitable occasion-seasonably. प्रस्तावेन 1. incidentally, occasionally. -2. suitably). -Comp. —यज्ञः a conversation in which each interlocutor takes a part.

प्रस्तावना 1 Causing to be praised or mentioned, praising, praise. -2 Beginning, commencement ; आर्य बालचरितप्रस्तावनाडिण्डिमः Mv. 1. 54. -3 An introduction, preface, exordium (in general) प्रस्तावना इयं कपटनाटकस्य Mal. 2. -4 Sounding forth. -5 An introductory dialogue (the prologue) at the beginning of a drama between the manager and one of the actors, which, after giving an account of the author and his

qualifications &c., introduces the audience to the incidents of the drama ; (for definition, see आमुख).

प्रस्तावित *a.* 1 Begun, commenced. -2 Mentioned, referred to.

प्रस्तुत *p. p.* 1 Praised, eulogized. -2 Begun, commenced. -3 Accomplished, done, effected. -4 Happened. -5 Approached. -6 Proposed, declared, under discussion, taken in hand. -7 Expected, desired. -8 Ready, prepared. -9 Executed with effort or energy. -10 Made or consisting of. —तं 1 The matter in hand, the subject under discussion or consideration ; अधुना प्रस्तुतमनुस्रियतां. -2 (In Rhet.) Forming the subject of discussion, the उपमेय ; see प्रकृत ; अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा सा या सैव प्रस्तुताश्रया K. P. 10. -Comp. —अंकुरः a figure of speech in which a reference is made to a passing circumstance to bring out something latent in the hearer's mind ; see Chandr. 5. 64 and Kuval. under प्रस्तुतांकुर.

प्रस्तुतिः *f.* Ved. Praise, eulogium.

प्रस्था 1 A. 1 To set out, depart ; पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R. 4. 60; Ku. 3. 22. -2 To advance, march towards. -3 To walk, move ; R. 1. 89. -4 To stand firmly. -5 To be established. -6 To approach, come near. —*Caus* 1 To cause to retire. -2 To send away, dismiss, despatch ; तौ दंपती स्वां प्रति राजधानीं प्रस्थापयामास वशी वशिष्ठः R. 2. 70 -3 To drive away, banish, expel ; Ku. 6. 7. -4 To urge forwards, push on.

प्रस्थ *a.* 1 Going to, visiting, abiding in , as in वानप्रस्थ. -2 Going on a journey. -3 Spreading, expanding. -4 Firm, stable. —स्थः, -स्थं 1 A level expanse, level plain ; as in ओषधिप्रस्थ, इंद्रप्रस्थ &c. -2 Table-land on the top of a mountain ; प्रस्थं हिमाद्रेर्मृगनाभिगंधि किंचित् क्वणत्किंनरमध्युवास Ku. 1. 54; Me. 58 -3 The top or peak of a mountain ; *Si.* 4. 11 (where it has sense 4 also). -4 A particular measure of capacity equal to thirty-two *palas*. -5 Anything measuring a *Prastha*. -Comp. —पुष्पः a variety of holy basil.

प्रस्थंपच *a.* Cooking a *Prastha*

प्रस्थानं 1 Going or setting forth, departure, moving, walking ; प्रस्थानविक्लवगतेरवलंबनार्थं *S.* 5. 3; R. 4. 88; Me. 41 ; Amaru. 31. -2 Coming to ; Ku. 6. 61. -3 Sending away, despatching 4 Procession, march. -5 A march, the march of an army or assailant. -6 A method, system. -7 Death, dying. -8 An inferior kind of drama ; see S. D. 276, 544.

प्रस्थापनं 1 Sending away, dismissing, despatching. -2 Appointment to an embassy. -3 Proving, demonstrating. -4 Using, employing. -5 Carrying off cattle. —ना Sending away, despatching.

प्रस्थापित *p. p.* 1 Sent away, despatched. -2 Established, proved. -3 Urged, pushed on.

प्रस्थायिन् *a.* 1 Departing, going forth -2 Travelling, marching.

प्रस्थित *p. p.* Set out, gone forth, departed, gone on a journey ; (see स्था with प्र).

प्रस्थितिः *f.* 1 Going forth, departure. -2 A march, journey.

प्रस्नः A vessel for bathing.

प्रस्निग्ध *a.* Very oily or greasy ; *S.* 1. 14.

प्रस्नु 2 P. To distil, pour forth.

प्रस्नवः 1 Flowing, pouring forth, exudation ; U. 6. 22. -2 A stream or flow (as of milk) ; R. 1. 84.

प्रस्नुत *p. p.* Dropping, oozing, pouring forth. -Comp. —स्तनी one whose breasts distil milk (through excess of maternal love ; U. 3.

प्रस्नुषा The wife of a grandson.

प्रस्पंदनं Palpitating, vibrating, trembling.

प्रस्फुट् 10 U. 1 To pierce through, cleave, split. -2 To expand, open.

प्रस्फुट *a.* 1 Blown, opened, expanded (as a flower). -2 Divulged, published, spread abroad (as a report). -3 Plain, clear, manifest, evident.

प्रस्फोटनं 1 Expanding, blooming, opening. -2 Making clear or manifest, disclosing, revealing. -3 Splitting. -4 Causing to bloom or blow. -5 Threshing corn. -6 A winnowing basket. -7 Striking, beating. -8 Wiping away, rubbing out.

प्रस्फुर् 6 P. 1 To quiver, tremble. -2 To expand, be dilated ; प्रास्फुरत्नयनं Mb. -3 To spread far and wide ; संस्थितस्य गुणोत्कर्षः प्रायः प्रस्फुरति स्फुट Subbhâsh.

प्रस्फुरित *p. p.* Quivering, trembling, vibrating, tremulous.

प्रस्मृतिः *f.* Forgetfulness.

प्रस्यंद् 1 A. 1 To flow forth, exude. -2 To move rapidly, fly away, run.

प्रस्यंदः, -दनं Flowing forth, exudation ; trickling out, oozing.

प्रस्रंसिन् *a.* Miscarrying.

प्रस्रु 1 P. 1 To flow forth or out, gush forth, ooze out -2 To pour out, let flow.

प्रस्रवः 1 Trickling forth, gushing, flowing or oozing out. -2 A flow, stream. -3 Milk flowing from the breast or udder ; प्रस्रवेण (v. l. for प्रस्नवेन) अभिवर्षंती वत्सालोकप्रवर्तिना R. 1. 84. -4 Urine. -5 The overflowing scum of boiling ric . —वाः (pl.) Falling or gushing tears.

प्रस्रवणं 1 Flowing or gushing forth, trickling, o zing, dripping. -2 Flow or discharge of milk from the breast or udder; (वृक्षकान्) घटस्तनप्रस्रवणैर्व्यवर्धयत् Ku. 5. 14. -3 A fall of water, cascade, cataract. -4 A spring, fountain; समाचिता प्रस्रवणैः समंततः Rs. 2. 16 ; Ms. 8. 248 ; Y. 1. 159. -5 A spout. -6 A pool formed by the mountain streams. -7 Sweat, perspiration. -8 Voiding urine —णः N. of a mountain : जनस्थानमध्यगो गिरिः प्रस्रवणो नाम U. 1.

प्रस्राविन् *a.* 1 Pouring forth. -2 Yielding milk ; R. 2. 61. -3 Rich in milk.

प्रस्रावः 1 Flowing, oozing.-2 Urine. -3 = प्रस्रव (5) q. v.

प्रस्रुत *p. p.* Oozed, trickled, dropped, issued.

प्रस्व(स्वा)नः A loud noise.

प्रस्वापः 1 Sleep. -2 A dream. -3 A missile which induces sleep.

प्रस्वापक *a.* 1 Causing to fall asleep, soporific. -2 Causing to die, slaying.

प्रस्वापनं 1 Causing or inducing sleep. -2 A missile which induces sleep in the person attacked ; R. 7. 61.

प्रस्वादस् *a.* Ved. Agreeable, pleasant.

प्रस्वारः Ved. An epithet of the sacred syllable *om* (repeated at the beginning of a Pâṭha or lesson).

प्रस्विन्न *p. p.* Sweated, perspired.

प्रस्वेदः Excessive perspiration.

प्रस्वेदित *p. p.* 1 Covered with sweat, perspired, sweating. -2 Causing perspiration, hot.

प्रहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, slay ; मायाविनत रक्षांसि येनाप्तानि कने मम । न प्रहण्मः कथं पापं वद पूर्वापकारिणं Bk. 9. 102. -2 To strike, beat, hit ; गदाप्रहततनुः. -3 To strike, beat (a drum &c.) ; see प्रहत.

प्रहणनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रहत *p. p.* 1 Wounded, killed, slain. -2 Beaten, struck (as a drum); स स्वयं प्रहतपुष्करः कृती R. 19. 14 ; Me. 64. -3 Repulsed, overcome, de-

feated. -4 Spread, expanded. -5 Contiguous. -6 Beaten, frequented (as a track). -7 Accomplished, learned.

प्रहणे(ने)मिः The moon.

प्रहस् 1 P. 1 To laugh, smile; ततः प्रहस्यापभयः पुरंदरं R. 3. 51. -2 To deride, ridicule, mock; हसितं प्रहसंत्येता स्वहृतं प्रपद्यति च Subhâsh. -3 To brighten up, look splendid, cheer up.

प्रहसनं 1 Loud or violent laughter, laughing, mirth. -2 Ridicule, mockery, irony, joke; धिक् प्रहसनं U. 4.-3 Satire, satirical writing.-4 A farce a kind of low comedy; S. D. thus defines it:—भाणवत्संधिसंध्यंगलास्यांगांकैर्विनिर्मितं। भवेत् प्रहसनं वृत्तं निंद्यानां कविकल्पितं ॥ 533 *et seq.*; *e. g.* कंदर्पकेलि.

प्रहसंती 1 A kind of jasmine (यूथिका or वासंती *q. v.*). -2 A large fire-pan.

प्रहसित *p. p.* Laughing. —तं Laughter, mirth.

प्रहासः 1 Voilent or loud laughter. -2 Ridicule, derision.-3 Irony, satire -4 A dancer, an actor. -5 N. of *Siva*. -6 Appearance, display; Ve. 2. 28. -7 N. of a place of pilgrimage; cf. प्रभास.

प्रहासकः A jester, buffoon.

प्रहासिन् *a.* 1 Causing laughter, amusing, diverting. -2 Joking, jesting.-3 Smiling with; Mâl. 9. 15. -4 Shining, resplendent; Ku. 5. 37. -5 Satirical. —*m.* A jester, buffoon.

प्रहस्तः 1 The open hand with the fingers extended. -2 N. of a general of Râvaṇa.

प्रहा 3 P. 1 To give up, forsake, abandon, relinquish; प्रजहाति यदा कामान् Bg. 2. 55, 39; मोन्मेतो प्रहास्यते Râm. -2 To let go, cast, discharge; प्रजहुः शूलपट्टिशान् Bk. 14. 23. -3 To depart from. —*Pass.* -1 To be forsaken or neglected. -2 To be lost, to perish. -3 To vanish, cease, disappear.

प्रहा Ved. A good throw at dice, gain.

प्रहाणं Abandoning, omitting, quitting; *Si.* 4. 55.

प्रहाणिः *f.* 1 Abandoning. -2 Deficiency, want.

प्रहीण *p. p.* Left, quitted, abandoned. —णः Destruction, removal, loss.

प्रहि 5 P. 1 To send forth, propel. -2 To throw, discharge, shoot; विनाशात्तस्य वृक्षस्य रक्षस्तस्मै महोपलं प्रजिघाय R. 15. 21; Bk. 15. 121. -3 To send, despatch; हरिस्तस्मै हरिर्णी सुरागणा प्रजिघाय R. 8. 79; 11. 49; 12. 84; Bk. 15. 104.

प्रहाय्यः Ved. A messenger.

प्रहिः A well.

प्रहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, put forth. -2 Extended, stretched out. -3 Sent, despatched, directed; विचारमार्गप्रहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42. -4 Discharged, shot (as an arrow). -5 Appointed. -6 Appropriate, suitable. —तं A sauce, condiment.

प्रहुतः-तं An offering of food to all created beings (भूतयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas to be preformed by a householder; cf. Ms. 3. 74.

प्रहुतिः *f.* Ved. An excellent oblation.

प्रहृ 1 P. 1 To strike, strike at, beat; लत्तया प्रहरति 'kicks'; R. 5. 58; Ku. 3. 70; Bk. 9. 7. -2 To hurt, injure, wound (with loc.); आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि *S.* 1. 11; R. 2. 62; 7. 59.; 11. 84; 15. 3. -3 To attack, assault. -4 To throw, cast, hurl (with loc. or dat.). -5 To seize upon. -6 To offer, present (Ved.).

प्रहरः The eighth part of a whole day, a watch (a peridd roughly reckoned at 3 hours) प्रहरे प्रहरेऽसहेश्चारितानि गामान्येत्यादिपदानि न प्रमाणं T. S.

प्रहरकः 1 A watch. -2 Striking the hours.

प्रहरणं 1 Striking, beating.-2 Casting, throwing. -3 Assailing, attacking.-4 Hurting. -5 Removing, expelling. -6 A weapon, missile; या (उर्वशी) सुकुमारं प्रहरणं महेंद्रस्य V. 1; R. 13. 73; Mk. 5. 12; Bg. 1. 9; Mâl. 8. 9. -7 War, battle, fight.-8 A covered litter or car. -9 The box of a carriage.

प्रहरणीयं A missile, weapon.

प्रहरिन् *m.* 1 A watchman. -2 A bellman.

प्रहर्तृ *a.* or *s.* 1 One who strikes or beats, an assailant. -2 Fighting, a combatant, fighter. -3 Shooting, a shooter, an archer.

प्रहारः 1 Striking, beating, hitting; Y. 3. 248. -2 Wounding, killing. -3 A stroke, blow, hit, knock, thump; R. 7. 44; मुष्टिप्रहार, तलप्रहार &c. -4 A cut or thrust, as in खड्गप्रहार. -5 A kick; as in पादप्रहार; लत्ताप्रहार. -6 Shooting.—Comp. —आर्त *a.* wounded by a blow. (-र्तिः) acute pain caused by a wound.

प्रहारणं A desirable gift.

प्रहृत *p. p.* 1 Beaten, struck, hit, wounded. -2 Seized. —तं A blow, stroke, hit.

प्रहृष् 4 P. 1 To be glad, to rejoice; न प्रहृष्येत् प्रियं प्राप्य Bg. 5. 20; 11. 36 -2 To stand on end, bristle (as hair of the body). -3 To rejoice before hand, anticipate pleasure. —*Caus.* To gladden, exhilarate, delight.

प्रहर्षः 1 Extreme joy, exultation, rapture; गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नात्मनि R. 3. 17. -2 Erection of the male organ.

प्रहर्षणं Enrapturing, making extremely glad. —णः The planet Mercury.

प्रहर्ष(र्षि)णी 1 Turmeric. -2 N. of a metre; see App. I.

प्रहर्षुलः The planet Mercury.

प्रहृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Delighted, pleased, glad, overjoyed.-2 Thrilling, bristling (as hair). —Comp. —आत्मन्, -चित्त, -मनस् *a.* delighted in soul, rejoiced at heart. —रूप *a.* 1. looking pleased. -2. of a pleasing form.

प्रहृष्टकः A crow.

प्रहेणकं 1 A kind of pastry (पिष्टक). -2 Sweetmeats distributed at festivals.

प्रहेलकः 1 A kind of cake or sweetmeat -2 A riddle; see प्रहेलिका below.

प्रहेला Free or unrestrained behaviour, loose conduct, playful dalliance; Pt. 2. 44.

प्रहेलिः *f.*, प्रहेलिका A riddle, an enigma, a conundrum. It is thus defined in the विदग्धमुखमंडन :—व्यक्तीकृत्य कमप्यर्थं स्वरूपार्थस्य गोपनात्। यत्र बाह्यांतरावर्थौ कथ्येते सा प्रहेलिका. It is आर्थी or शाब्दी; तरुण्यालिंगितः कंठे नितंबस्थलमाश्रितः। गुरूणां सन्निधानेऽपि कः कूजति मुहुर्मुहुः (where the answer is ईषदूनजलपूर्णकुंभः) is an instance of the former kind; सदारिमध्यापि न वैरियुक्ता नितांतरक्ताप्यसितैव नित्यं। यथोक्तवादिन्यपि नैव दूती का नाम कांतेति निवेदयाशु ॥ (where the answer is सारिका); of the latter. Dandin, however, mentions 16 different kinds of प्रहेलिका; see Kâv. 3. 96-124.

प्रह्रासः 1 Diminution, decrease. -2 Languishing, fading away.

प्रह्लाद् 1 A. To be greatly delighted, rejoice. —*Caus.* To delight, exhilarate, gladden.

प्रह्लन्न *p. p.* Delighted, joyful, pleased.

प्रह्लत्तिः *f.* Pleasure, delight.

प्रह्ला(ह्ला)दः 1 Great joy, pleasure, delight, happiness. -2 Sound. -3 N. of a son of the demon Hiraṇya-Kasipu. [According to the Padma-Purâna, he was a Brahmana in his previous existence, and when born as son of Hiranya-Kasipu, he still retained his ardent devotion to Vishnu. His father, of course, did not like that his own son should be such a devout worshipper of his morta

enemies, the gods, and with the object of getting rid of him, he subjected him to a variety of crnelties; but Prahlada, by the favour of Vish*nu*, was quite unscathed, and began to preach with even greater earnestness than before the doctrine that Vish*nu* filled all space and was omnipresent, omni-scient, omni-potent. Hira*n*ya-Kasipu in a fit of exasperation asked him " If Vish*nu* is omnipresent how do I not see him in the pillar of this hall ? " Whereupon Prahlada struck the pillar with his first (according to another account, Hira*n*ya Kasipu himself angrily kicked the pillar to convince his son of the absurdity of his faith), when Vish*nu* came out half-man and half-lion, and tore Hira*n*ya-Kasipu to pieces. Prahlada succeeded his father, and reigned wisely and righteously.]

प्रह्ला(ह्ला)दन *a.* Gladdening, delighting ; R. 13. 4. —नं Causing joy or delight, gladdening, delighting ; यथा प्रह्लादनाच्चंद्रः R. 4. 12.

प्रह्व *a.* 1 Sloping, slanting, inclined ; *Si* 12. 56. -2 Stooping, bent down ; bowing humbly, down ; एष प्रह्वोस्मि भगवन् एषा विज्ञापना च नः Mv. 1. 47 6. 37. -3 Submissive, humble, modestly submitting ; प्रह्वेष्वनिर्बंधरुषो हि संतः R. 16. 80. -4 Devoted or attached to, engaged in, engrossed by. -Comp —अंजलि *a.* bowing with the palms of the hand joined and put to the forehead as a mark of respect.

प्रह्वयति Den. P. To make humble, subdue ; तद्वीद्धरयं क्वापि व्रजति विनयः प्रह्वयति मां U. 6. 11.

प्रह्वलिका See प्रहेलिका.

प्रह्वायः A call, summons, invitation.

प्रांशु *a.* [प्रकृष्टः अंशुर्यस्य] 1 High, tall, lofty of lofty, or great stature (as a man); शालप्रांशुर्महाभुजः R. 1. 13; 15. 19. -2 Long, extended ; *S.* 2. 15. —शुः A tall man, a man of great stature ; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्बाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3 .

प्राक् *ind.* 1 Before (usually with abl.), सफलानि निमित्तानि प्राक् प्रभातात्ततो मम Bk. 8. 106 ; प्राक् सृष्टेः केवलात्मने Ku. 2. 4 ; R. 14. 78 ; *S.* 5. 21. -2 At first, already ; प्रमन्यवः प्रागपि कोसलेंद्रे R. 7. 34. -3 Before, previously, in a previous portion (as of a book); इति प्रागेव निर्दिष्टं ; Ms. 1. 71. -4 In the east, to the east of ; ग्रामात् प्राक् पर्वतः. -5 In front. -6 As far as, up to ; प्राक् कडारात् -7 At dawn or daybreak.

प्राकट्यं Manifestation, publicity, notoriety.

प्राकरणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Pertaining to the subject of discussion, relevant to the matter in hand (often used in the sense of उपमेय in works on Rhetoric); अप्राकरणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्याक्षेपोऽप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा K. P. 10.

प्राकर्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Entitled to preference or superiority.

प्राकर्षिकः 1 A catamite. -2 A man supported by another's wife.

प्राकाम्यं 1 Freedom of will ; प्राकाम्यं ते विभूतिषु Ku. 2. 11. -2 Wilfulness. -3 Irresistible will, considered as one of the eight attributes or *siddhis* of *Siva* or the Supreme Being ; see सिद्धि.

प्राकारः 1 A fence, a wall, an enclosure. -2 An encircling or surrounding wall, rampart ; द्वितीयं हेमप्राकारं कुर्वद्भिरिव वानरैः R. 12. 71 ; Pt. 1. 229.

प्राकारीय *a.* 1 Fit for a wall. -2 Enclosed by a wall, walled.

प्राकाशः Ved. 1 A metallic mirror. -2 A kind of ornament.

प्राकाश्यं 1 Being known, evident or clear, publicity. -2 Fame, celebrity, renown ; प्राकाश्यं स्वगुणोदयेन गुणिनो गच्छंति किं जन्मना Pt. 1. 94.

प्राकृत *a.* (ता-ती *f.*) [प्रकृतेरयं प्रकृत्या निर्वृत्तो वा अण्] 1 Original, natural, unaltered, unmodified ; स्यातामभित्रौ मित्रे च सहजप्राकृतावपि *Si.* 2. 36 (see Malli. thereon). -2 Usual, common, ordinary. -3 Uncultivated, vulgar, unrefined, illiterate ; प्राकृत इव परिभूयमानमात्मानं न रुणत्सि K. 146 ; Bg. 18. 28. -4 Insignificant, unimportant, trifling ; Mu. 1. -5 Derived from Prak*ri*ti, q. v. ; प्राकृतो लयः ' reabsorption into Prakriti.' -6 Provincial, vernacular (as a dialect) ; see below. —तः A low man, an ordinary or vulgar man. —तं A vernacular or provincial dialect derived from and akin to Sanskrit ; प्रकृतिः संस्कृतं तत्र भवं तत आगतं च प्राकृतं Hemachandra. (Many of hese dialects are spoken by the female characters and inferior personages of Sanskrit plays) ; तद्भवस्तत्समो देश्यित्यनेकः प्राकृतक्रमः Kâv. 1. 33. also 34, 35 ; स्वमत्यस्माद्दृशजनयोग्ये प्राकृतमार्गे प्रवृत्तोऽसि Vb. 1. -Comp. —अरिः a natural enemy, *i. e.* the ruler of an adjacent country ; see Malli. on *Si.* 2. 36. —उदासीनः a natural neutral, *i. e.* a ruler whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally. —ज्वरः a common or ordinary fever. —प्रलयः complete dissolution of the universe. —मित्रं a natural ally, *i. e.* a ruler whose dominions lie immediately beyond those of the natural enemy (*i. e.* whose country is separated from the country with which he is allied by that of another).

प्राकृतिक *a.* (की *f.*) [प्रकृत्या निर्वृत्तः ठञ्] 1 Natural, derived from nature; Mv. 7. 39. -2 Illusory.

प्राक्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Former, previous, antecedent ; प्रपेदिरे प्राक्तनजन्मविद्याः Ku. 1. 30. -2 Old, ancient, early. -3 Relating to a former life or acts in a former life ; संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20 ; Ku. 6. 10 —नं (or प्राक्तनकर्मन्) *n.* Fate, destiny.

प्राखर्यं 1 Sharpness. -2 Pungency. -3 Wickedness. -4 Ardour, zeal.

प्रागल्भ्यं 1 Boldness, confidence ; निःसाध्वसत्वं प्रागल्भ्यं S. D. -2 Pride, arrogance. -3 Proficiency, skill. -4 Development, greatness, maturity ; बुद्धिप्रागल्भ्यं, तमःप्रागल्भ्यं &c. -5 Manifestation, appearance ; अवाप्तः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतरुचः शैलतनये K. P. 10. ' which has appeared '. -6 Eloquence ; प्रागल्भ्यहीनस्य नरस्य विद्या शस्त्रं यथा कापु रुषस्य हस्ते (where प्रा° may mean ' boldness ' also) ; Mâl. 3. 11. -7 Pomp, rank. -8 Resoluteness, determination. -9 Impudence.

प्रागारः A house.

प्राग्रं The highest point. -Comp. —सर *a.* first, foremost ; त्वमर्हतां प्राग्रसरः स्मृतोऽसि नः *S.* 5. 15. —हर *a.* chief, principal ; विश्वावसु प्राग्रहरैः प्रवीणैः Ku. 7. 40; R. 16. 23.

प्राग्राटः Thin coagulated milk.

प्राग्र्यः *a.* Chief, foremost, best, most excellent.

प्राघातः War, battle.

प्राघारः Trickling out, dropping oozing.

प्राघुणः प्राघुणकः, प्राघुणिकः, प्राघूर्णकः, प्राघूर्णिकः A guest, visitor ; चिरापराधस्मृतिमांसलोऽपि रोषः क्षणप्राघुणिको बभूव Bv. 2. 66 ; श्रवणप्राघुणिकी कृता जनैः (कथा) N. 2. 56.

प्रांगः A small kind of drum (पणव).

प्रांगणं (नं) 1 A court, court-yard. -2 A floor (as of the house). -3 A kind of drum.

प्राच्, प्रांच् *a.* (ची *f.*) 1 Turned towards the front, in front, foremost. -2 Eastern, easterly. -3 Prior, previous, former. —*m* (pl.) 1 The people of the east. -2 Eastern grammarians. -Comp. —अग्र *a.* (प्रागग्र) having the point turned towards the east. —अभावः (प्रागभावः) 1. antecedent non-existence, non-existence of a thing previous to its production, as of an effect previous to its pro-

duction. -2 (in law) non possession of property (that may be possessed). —अभिहित (प्रागभिहित) *a.* mentioned before. —अवस्था (प्रागवस्था) the former state; न तावत् प्रागवस्थायाः परिहीयसे Mâl. 4 'you are none the worse for it'. —आयत (प्रागायत) *a.* extending towards the east. —उक्तिः *f.* (प्रागुक्तिः) previous utterance. —उत्तर (प्रागुत्तर) *a.* north eastern. —उदंच् *a.* (प्रागुदंच्) north-eastern. —उदीची (प्रागुदीची) *f* the north-east. —कर्मन् (प्राक्कर्मन्) *n* 1. an action done in a former life. -2. a preliminary medical treatment. -3 a preliminary action in general. —कालः (प्राक्कालः) a former age. —कालीन (प्राक्कालीन) *a.* belonging to the former times, old, ancient. —कूल (प्राक्कूल) *a.* having the points turned towards the east (said of Kusa grass); Ms. 2. 75. (-लं) the point of a blade of such Kusa grass. —कृतं (प्राक्कृतं) an act done in a former life. —केवल *a.* (प्राक्केवल) manifested from the first in a distinct form —गामिन् *a.* (प्राग्गामिन्) 1. going before, preceding. -2. a precursor, forerunner. -3 going eastward. —चरणा (प्राक्चरणा) the female organ of generation. —चिरं (प्राक्चिरं) *ind.* in due or good time before too late. —जन्मन् (प्राग्जन्मन्) *n.*, —जातिः (प्राग्जातिः *f.* a former birth. —ज्योतिषः (प्राग्ज्योतिषः) 1 N. of country, also called Kâmarûpa. -2 The people of this country (pl.). (-षं) N. of a city. °ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Vishṇu. —दक्षिण *a.* (प्राग्दक्षिण) south eastern. —देशः (प्राग्देशः) the eastern country. —द्वार, -द्वारिक *a.* (प्राग्द्वार &c.) having doors facing the east. —न्यायः (प्राङ्न्यायः) the plea of a former trial, *res judicata*; आचारेणावसन्नोऽपि पुनर्लेखयते यदि । सोऽभिधेयो जितः पूर्वं प्राङ्न्यायस्तु स उच्यते ॥ —पदं (प्राक्पदं) the first member of a compound. —प्रहारः (प्राक्प्रहारः) the first blow. —फलः (प्राक्फलः) the bread-fruit tree. —फ(फा)ल्गुनी (प्राक्फल्गुनी) the eleventh lunar mansion, (पूर्वा) °भवः 1 the planet Jupiter. -2 N. of Brihaspati. —फाल्गुनः, -फाल्गुनेयः (प्राक्फाल्गुनः &c.) the planet Jupiter. —भक्तं (प्राग्भक्तं) taking medicine before meals. —भागः (प्राग्भागः) 1. the front. -2. the fore-part. —भारः (प्राग्भारः) 1. the top or summit of a mountain; Mâl. 9 15. -2. the front part, fore part or end (of anything); क्रंदत्फेरवचंडडात्कृतिभृतप्राग्भारभीमैस्तटैः Mâl. 5 19. -3. a large quantity. heap, multitude, flood; Bh 3. 129; Mâl. 5. 29. —भावः (प्राग्भावः) 1. previous existence. -2. excellence, superiority. —मुख (प्राङ्मुख) *a* 1. turned towards or facing the east; Ku. 7. 13; Ms. 2. 51; 8. 87. -2. inclined towards, wishing, desirous of. —वंशः (प्राग्वंशः) 1. a kind of sacrificial room having its columns turned towards the east; R. 15. 61 (प्राचीनस्थूणो यज्ञशाला विशेषः Malli.; but some interpret the word to mean 'a room in which the friends and family of the sacrificer assemble'). -2. a former dynasty or generation. —वृत्तं = प्राङ्न्यायः q. v. —वृत्तांतः (प्राग्वृत्तांतः) a former event. —शिरस् -स, -शिरस्क (प्राक्शिरस् &c.) *a.* having the head turned towards the east. —संध्या (प्राक्संध्या) the morning twilight. —सवनं (प्राक्सवनं) a morning libation or sacrifice. —स्रोतस् (प्राक्स्रोतस्) *a.* flowing eastward. (-*f.*) a river.

प्राची The east; तनयमचिरात् प्राचीवार्कं प्रसूय च पावनं *S.* 4. 18. -Comp. —पतिः an epithet of Indra. —मूलं the eastern horizon; प्राचीमूले तनुमिव कलामात्रशेषां हिमांशोः Me. 89.

प्राचीन *a.* [प्राच् भवार्थे ख] 1 Turned towards the front or east, eastern, easterly. -2 Previous, former, previously mentioned. -3 Old, ancient. —नः -नं A fence, wall. —नं *ind* 1 In front. -2 Eastward (abl.). -3 Before. -Comp. —अग्र *a.* = —प्रागग्र q. v. —आवीतं the sacred thread (यज्ञोपवीत) worn over the right shoulder and passed under the left arm, as at a *Srâddha*. —आवीतिन्, -उपवीत *a.* wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder and under the left arm; Ms. 2. 63. —कल्पः a former *kalpa* q. v. —गाथा an ancient story. —तिलकः the moon. —पनसः the Bilva tree. —बर्हिस् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —मतं an ancient opinion.

प्राच्य *a.* [प्राचि भवः यत्] 1 Being or situated in front. -2 Being or living in the east, eastern, easterly. -3 Prior, preceding, previous. -4 Ancient, old. —च्याः (pl.) 1 'The eastern country', the country south or east of the river *Sarasvati*. -2 The people of this country. -Comp. —भाषा the eastern dialect, language spoken in the east of India.

प्राच्यक *a.* Eastern, easterly.

प्राचंड्यं 1 Vehemence, passion. -2 Fierceness, horrible look; प्राचंड्यं वहति नखायुधस्य मार्गः Mâl. 3. 17.

प्राचिका 1 A mosquito. -2 A female falcon.

प्राचीरं An enclosure, fence, wall.

प्राचुर्यं 1 Abundance, copiousness, plenty. -2 Multitude.

प्राचेतसः 1 A patronymic of Manu. -2 Of Daksha. -3 Of Vâlmiki.

प्राछ् *a.* (Nom. sing. प्राट्-ड्) Asking, inquiring, questioning; as in शब्दप्राट्. -Comp.—विवाकः (प्राड्विवाकः) a judge, the presiding officer in a court of law; Ms. 8. 79, 181; 9. 234.

प्राजकः A charioteer, driver, coachman; Ms. 8. 293.

प्राजनः -नं A whip, goad; त्यक्तप्राजनरश्मिरंकिततनुः पार्थांकितैर्मार्गणैः Ve. 5. 10.

प्राजहितः The Gârhapatya fire, q. v.

प्राजापत्य *a.* [प्रजापतिर्देवतास्य यक्] 1 Sacred to Prajâpati. -2 Born of Prajâpati (Brahmâ); Ku. 6. 34. -3 Belonging to Prajâpati; R. 10. 52. —त्यः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the father gives his daughter to the bridegroom without receiving any present from him in order that the two may live happily and faithfully together; सहोभौ चरतां धर्ममिति वाचानुभाष्य च । कन्याप्रदानमभ्यर्च्य प्राजापत्यो विधिः स्मृतः ॥ Ms. 3. 30; or इत्युक्त्वा चरतां धर्मं सह या दीयतेऽर्थिने । स कायः (*i. e.* प्राजापत्यः) पावयेत्तज्जः षट् षड्वंश्यान्सहात्मना Y. 1. 60. -2 N. of the confluence of the Ganges and Yamunâ (प्रयाग); (also *n.*). -3 (with तिथि) The eighth day in the dark half of the month of Pausha. -4 N. of Vishṇu. -5 A kind of fast or penance; त्र्यहं प्रातस्त्र्यहं सायं त्र्यहमद्यादयाचितम् । त्र्यहं परं च नाश्नीयात् प्राजापत्यमिति स्मृतम् ॥. -6 The heaven of the Manes (पितृलोक). —त्यं Giving away the whole of one's property before entering upon the life of an ascetic.

प्राजिकः -प्राजिन् *m.* A hawk.

प्राजितृ *m.* A charioteer, driver, coachman; Si. 18. 7.

प्राजेशं The constellation Rohiṇî.

प्राज्ञ *a.* (ज्ञा or ज्ञी *f.*) [प्रज्ञ एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Intellectual. -2 Wise, learned, clever; किमुच्यते प्राज्ञः खलु कुमारः U. 4. —ज्ञः 1 A wise or learned man; तेभ्यः प्राज्ञा न बिभ्यति Ve. 2. 14; Bg. 17. 14. -2 A kind of parrot —ज्ञा 1 Intelligence, understanding. -2 A clever or intelligent woman. —ज्ञी 1 A clever or learned woman. -2 The wife of a learned man. -3 N of a wife of the sun (सूर्यपत्नी). -Comp. —कथा a story about a wise man. —मन्य, -मानिन् or प्राज्ञंमानिन् *a.*

fancying oneself to be wise, conceited.

प्राज्य *a.* 1 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, many ; तव भवतु बिडौजाः प्राज्यवृष्टिः प्रजासु *S.* 7. 34 ; R. 13. 62 ; *Si.* 14 25. -2 Great, large, important ; प्राज्यविक्रमाः Kn. 2. 18 ; अपि प्राज्यं राज्यं तृणमिव परित्यज्य सहसा G. L. 5. -3 Lofty.

प्रांजल *a.* 1 Straightforward, candid, honest, sincere. -2 Straight, erect.

प्रांजलि *a.* [प्रसृतो अंजली येन] Folding the hands in supplication, as a mark of respect or humility.

प्रांजलिक, प्रांजलिन् See प्रांजलि.

प्राण् 2 P. 1 To breathe, respire, inhale air. -2 To live, be alive; यदहं पुनरेव प्राणिमि K. 35 ; प्राणिमस्तव मानार्थे Bk. 4. 38. -3 Ved. To blow (as the wind).

प्राण् *m.* = प्राण below.

प्राणः 1 Breath, respiration. -2 The breath of life, vitality, life, vital air, principle of life (usually pl. in this sense, the Prâṇas being five ; प्राण, अपान, समान, व्यान and उदान) ; प्राणैरुपक्रोशमलीमसैर्वा R. 2. 53 ; 12. 54 ; (हृदि प्राणो गुदेऽपानः समानो नाभिसंस्थितः । उदानः कंठदेशस्थो व्यानः सर्वशरीरगः ॥). -3 The first of the five life-winds or vital airs (which has its seat in the lungs); Bg. 4. 29. -4 Wind, air inhaled. -5 Energy, vigour, strength, power ; as in प्राणसार q. v. -6 The spirit or soul (opp. शरीर). -7 The Supreme Spirit. -8 An organ of sense ; Ms. 4. 143. -9 Any person or thing as dear and necessary as life, a beloved person or object ; कोशः कोशवतः प्राणाः प्राणाः प्राणा न भूपतेः H. 2. 92 ; अर्थपतेर्विमर्दको बहिश्चराः प्राणाः Dk. -10 The life or essence of poetry, poetical talent or genius ; inspiration. -11 Aspiration ; as in महाप्राण or अल्पप्राण q. v. -12 Digestion. -13 A breath as a measure of time. -14 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. —अतिपातः killing a living being, taking away life. —अत्ययः loss of life. -अधिक *a.* 1. dearer than life.-2. superior in strength or vigour. —अधिनाथः a husband. —अधिपः the soul. —अंतः death. —अंतिक *a.* 1. fatal, mortal. -2. lasting to the end of life, ending with life. -3. dangerous. -4. capital (as a sentence). (-कं) murder. —अपहारिन् *a.* fatal, destructive to life. -अपानं-नौ air inhaled and exhaled. —अयनं an organ of sense. —आघातः destruction of life, killing a living being ; Bh. 3. 63. —आचार्यः a physician to a king. —आत्मन् *m.* the vital or animal soul. —आद *a.* fatal, mortal, causing death. -आबाधः injury to life. —आयामः restraining or suspending the breath during the mental recitation of the names or attributes of a deity. —आहुतिः *f.* an oblation to the five Prâṇas. -ईशः -ईश्वरः 1. a lover, husband; Amaru.67; Bv. 2. 57. -2. wind. —ईशा,-ईश्वरी a wife, beloved, mistress. —उत्क्रमणं, -उत्सर्गः departure of the soul, death. —उपहारः food. —कर *a.* refreshing or reviving the spirits. —कृच्छ्रं-बाधा peril of life, a danger to life. —ग्रहः the nose. —घातक *a.* destructive to life. —घ्न *a.* fatal, life-destroying. —छिद् *a.* 1. murderous. -2. destructive. —छेदः murder. —त्यागः 1. suicide ; वरं प्राणत्यागो न च पिशुनवाक्येष्वभिरुचिः H. 1. -2. death. —द *a.* life-giving. (-दं) 1. water. -2. blood. (-दः) Vishṇu. —दक्षिणा gift of life; प्राणदक्षिणां दा 'to grant one his life'. —दंडः capital punishment. —दयितः a husband. —दातृ *a.* 'life-giver', saviour, deliverer. —दानं 1. resigning life. -2. the gift of life, saving one's life. —दुरोदरं,-द्यूतं fighting for life. —द्रोहः an attempt upon any body's life. —धार *a.* living, animate. (-रः) a living being. —धारणं 1. maintenance or support of life. -2. vitality. -3. a means of supporting life. —नाथः 1. a lover, husband. -2. an epithet of Yama. निग्रहः restraint of breath, checking the breath. —पतिः 1. a lover, husband. -2. the soul. —पत्नी the voice. —परिक्रयः staking one's life. —परिग्रहः possession of life, life, existence.—प्रद,-दायक,-दायिन् *a.* restoring or saving life. —प्रयाणं departure of life, death. —प्रियः 'as dear as life' a lover, husband. —भक्ष *a.* feeding on air only. —भास्वत् *m.* the ocean. —भृत् *a.* possessed of life, living, animate, sentient. (-*m.*) 1 a living being ; अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेद R. 2. 43. -2 N. of Vishṇu. —मोक्षणं suicide. -यमः = प्राणायाम q. v. —यात्रा 1. support of life ; maintenance, livelihood ; लिंङपातमात्रप्राणयात्रां भगवतीं Mâl. 1. -2. the act of breathing. —योनिः 1. the Supreme being. -2. wind. (-*f.*) the source of life. -रंध्रं -1. the mouth. -2. a nostril.-रोधः 1. suppressing the breath. -2. danger to life. —विनाशः,-विप्लवः loss of life, death. —वियोगः separation of the soul from the body, death. -वृत्तिः *f.* a vital function. —व्ययः cost or sacrifice of life. —शरीरः the Supreme being. —संयमः suspension of death. —संशयः,-संकटं,-संदेहः risk or danger to life, peril of life, a very great peril. —संहिता a manner of reciting the Vedic text. —सद्मन् *n.* the body. —सम *a.* as dear as life. (-मः) a husband, lover. (-मा) a wife. -सार *a.* 'having life as the essence,' full of strength and vigour, muscular ; गिरिचर इव नागः प्राणसारं (गात्रं) बिभर्ति *S.* 2. 4. —हर —हारिन् *a.* 1. causing death, taking away life, fatal ; पुरो मम प्राणहरो भविष्यसि Git. 7.-2. capital. —हारक *a.* fatal. (-कं) a kind of deadly poison.

प्राणकः 1 A living being, an animate or sentient being. -2 Myrrh.

प्राणथ *a.* Strong, powerful. —थः 1 Breathing. -2 Air, wind. -3 A sacred bathing place. -4 The lord of created beings.

प्राणनः 1 The throat. -2 Water. -नं 1 Respiration, breathing. -2 Life, living. -3 Producing life.

प्राणंतः Air, wind.

प्राणंती 1 Hunger. -2 Sobbing. -3 Hic-cough (हिक्का).

प्राणमय *a.* Living breathing. Comp. —कोशः the vesture of the vital airs ; see कोश.

प्राणवत् *a.* 1 Furnished with or having breath, living, animated ; यथा प्राणिनः प्राणवंतः *S.* 1. 1.-2 Strong, powerful.

प्राणित *a.* Kept alive, animated.

प्राणिन् *a.* Breathing, living, alive. —*m.* 1 A living or sentient being, a living creature ; यथा प्राणिनः प्राणवंतः *S.* 1. 1 ; Me. 5. -2 A man. -Comp. —अंगं a limb of an animal. —जातं a whole class of animals. —द्यूतं gambling with fighting-animals, (cock-fighting, ram-fighting &c.). —पीडा cruelty to animals. —हिंसा injury to life, doing harm to living creatures. —हिता a shoe, boot.

प्राणाय्य *a.* (य्यी *f.*) Proper, fit, suited.

प्राणीत्यं Debt.

प्रातर् *ind.* 1 At day-break, at dawn, early, in the morning. -2 Early on the morrow, the next or tomorrow morning. -Comp. —अह्नः the early part of the day, forenoon. —आशः morning meal, breakfast ; अन्यथा प्रातराशाय कुर्याम त्वामलं वयं Bk. 8. 98. —आशिन् *m.* one who has breakfasted or taken his morning meal. -कर्मन् *n.* —कार्यं, —कृत्यं (प्रातःकर्म &c.) a morning ceremony ; a morning duty or rite (worship, prayer &c.) —कालः (प्रातःकालः) morning time. —गेयः a bard whose duty it is to wake the king or any great personage

in the morning with appropriate songs. —त्रिवर्गा (प्रातस्त्रिवर्गा) the river Ganges.-दिनं forenoon. -दोहः morning milk. -प्रहरः (प्रातःप्रहरः) the first watch of the day. —भोक्तृ *m.* a crow. —भोजनं morning meal, breakfast. —संध्या (प्रातःसंध्या) 1. the morning twilight. -2. the morning devotions or Sandhyā adoration of a Brāhmaṇa. —समयः (प्रातःसमयः) morning-time, day-break. —सवः, —सवनं (प्रातःसवः &c.) the morning libation of *Soma*. —स्नानं (प्रातःस्नानं) morning ablution. —होमः morning sacrifice.

प्रातस्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्रातस्तरां *ind.* Very early in the morning; प्रातस्तरां पतत्रिभ्यः प्रबुद्धः प्रणमन् रविं Bk. 4. 14.

प्रातस्त्य *a.* Matutinal.

प्रातिः *f.* 1 The span of the thumb and the forefinger. -2 Filling.

प्रातिका The China rose (जवा).

प्रातिकूलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Opposed-opposing, contrary; आः प्रातिकूलिकः संवृत्तः Mv. 5.

प्रातिकूल्यं Adverseness, opposition, hostility, unfavourableness, unfriend-liness.

प्रातिजनीन *a.* (नी *f.*) Suitable, against an adversary.

प्रातिज्ञं The subject under discussion.

प्रातिदैवसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occurring daily.

प्रातिपक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) 1 Contrary, adverse. -2 Hostile, inimical.

प्रातिपक्ष्यं Enmity, hostility.

प्रातिपद *a.* (दी *f.*) 1 Forming the commencement. -2 Produced in, or belonging to the day called प्रतिपद् q. v.

प्रातिपदिक *a.* Express, explicit. -कः Fire. —कं The crude form of a substantive, a noun in its uninflected state (before receiving the case-terminations); अर्थवदधातुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. I. 2. 45.

प्रातिपौरुषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to manliness or valour.

प्रातिभ *a.* (भी *f.*) 1 Relating to divination or genius.-2 Intellectual, mental. -भं Genius or vivid imagination.

प्रातिभाव्यं Becoming bail or security, suretyship, becoming answerable for the appearance of a debtor, for his being trustworthy, and for paying his debt; श्रेणीप्रातिभाव्येनातिष्ठत Dk.

प्रातिभासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Existing only in appearance, not real. -2 Looking like.

प्रातिलोमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Against the grain, adverse, hostile, disagreeable.

प्रातिलोम्यं 1 Inversion, inverted or reverse order; Ms. 10. 13. -2 Hostility, opposition, hostile feeling.

प्रातिवेशिकः, प्रातिवेश्मकः, प्रातिवेश्यकः A neighbour.

प्रातिवेश्यः 1 A neighbour (in general). -2 A next-door neighbour (निरंतरगृहवासि Kull.).

प्रातिशाख्यं A grammatical treatise laying down rules for the phonetic chnges which words in any *Sâkhâ* of the Vedas undergo, and teaching the mode of pronouncing the accents &c. (There exist four Prâtisâkhyas, one for the *Sâkala* branch of *Rigveda*, one for each of the two branches of the *Yajurveda*, and one for the Atharvaveda).

प्रातिस्विक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Peculiar, not common to others, one's own. -2 Granting to every one what is his due.

प्रातिहंत्रं Vengeance, revenge.

प्रातिहारः, प्रातिहारकः, प्रातिहारिकः A juggler, conjurer.

प्रातिहार्यं 1 Juggling, conjuring, legerdemain. -2 Working miracles. -3 A miracle.

प्रातीतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Mental, existing in the mind or imagination.

प्रातीपः A patronymic of *Santanu*.

प्रातीपिक *a.* (की *f.*) Reverse, contrary, retrograde.

प्रात्यंतिकः A prince of the Pratyantas q. v.

प्रात्ययिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Confidential, trusty. -2 Standing bail for the trustworthiness of a debtor (as a प्रतिभू or surety).

प्रात्यहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Occurring every day, daily.

प्राथमकल्पिकः 1 A student who has just entered on the study of the Vedas (शैक्ष). -2 A Yogin just commencing his course.

प्राथमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Primary, first, initial. -2 Former, previous.-3 Happening for the first time.

प्राथम्यं Being first, precedence, priority.

प्रादक्षिण्यं Going round a person or object from left to right keeping the right side towards the object circumambulated.

प्रादुस् *ind.* Visibly, evidently, manifestly, in sight (used chiefly with भू, कृ and अस्).

प्रादुरस् 2 P. To appear, spring up; प्रादुरासीत्तमोनुदः Ms. 1. 6; R 11. 15; प्रादुःष्यात्क इव जिनः पुरः परेण Si. 8. 12.

प्रादुर्भू 1 P. 1 To become manifest or visible, show oneself, appear. -2 To arise, come to light. -3 To become audible, be heard.

प्रादुर्भावः 1 Coming into existence, arising; वसुः प्रादुर्भावात् K. P. 10. -2 Becoming visible, evident or manifest, manifestation, appearance. -3 Becoming audible. -4 The appearance of a deity on earth.

प्रादुर्भूत *a.* Appeared, become visible or manifest, manifested, displayed.

प्रादुष्करणं Manifestation, making visible.

प्रादुष्यं Manifestation.

प्रादेशः 1 The span of the thumb and forefinger. -2 A spot, place, region.

प्रादेशनं A gift, donation.

प्रादेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Having precedents, precedented. -2 Limited, local. -3 Significant. -कः The owner of a district.

प्रादेशिन् *a.* A span long.

प्रादेशिनी The forefinger.

प्रादोष *a.* (षी *f.*), **प्रादोषिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the evening.

प्राधनिकं A destructive weapon, any war-implement.

प्राधानिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Most eminent, or excellent, pre-eminent, supreme, most distinguished. -2 Relating to or derived from Pradhâna, q. v.

प्राधान्यं 1 Pre-eminence, superiority, predominance, prominence. -2 Ascendancy, supremacy. -3 A chief or principal cause. (प्राधान्येन, प्राधान्यात्, प्राधान्यतः 'chiefly', 'especially,' 'principally'; Bg. 10. 19).

प्राधीत *a.* Well-read, highly educated (as a Brâhmaṇa).

प्राध्ययनं Reading, studying.

प्राध्व *a.* [प्रकृष्टोऽध्वा अत्र समासः] 1 Distant, remote, long. -2 Bent, inclined. -3 Fastened, bound (बद्ध). -4 Favourable. —ध्वः A carriage. —ध्वं *ind.* 1 Favourabley, agreeably or conformably, suitably; सभाजने मे भुजमूर्ध्वबाहुः सव्येतरं प्राध्वमितः प्रयुंक्ते R. 13. 43. -2 Crookedly.

प्रांतः [प्रकृष्टोऽन्तः] 1 Edge, margin, border, skirt, verge; प्रांतसंस्तीर्णदर्भाः S. 4. 7. -2 Corner (as of the lips, eye &c.); Mâl. 4. 2; ओष्ठ°, नयन°. -2 Boundary extremity. -4 **Extreme**

verge, end ; यौवनप्रांत Pt. 4. -5 A point, tip.-6 The back part.-Comp. —ग a. living close by. —दुर्गं a suburb outside the walls of a town, a town near a fort.—विरस a. tasteless in the end —शून्य a. see प्रांतरशून्य. —स्थ a. one who inhabits the borders.

प्रांततः *ind.* Marginally, along the border or edge.

प्रांतरं [प्रकृष्टमंतरं यत्र] 1 A long, lonesome or solitary path, desolate road. -2 A road without shade, dreary tract of land. -3 A forest, wilderness. -4 The hollow of a tree. -Comp. —शून्यः a long dreary road (without trees, shade &c.)

प्राप् 5 P. 1 To get, obtain, gain, acquire ; R. 17. 1.-2 To attain to, go to, reach ; यथा महाह्रदं प्राप्य क्षिप्तं लोष्टं विनश्यति Ms. 11. 264 ; R. 1. 48 ; Bk. 15. 106 ; so आश्रमं, नदीं, वनं &c ; प्राप्यावंतीन् Me. 30 -3 To stretch, extend. -4 To meet with, find, light upon, overtake ; Bk. 5. 96. -5 To result or follow (as a conclusion) ; परिच्छिन्नत्वात्तावज्जीव इति प्राप्नोति S. B. -6 To incur, bring upon oneself (दोषं, दंडं &c.). -7 To suffer, endure. -8 To be changed into (in gram.) -9 To be present, be at hand (Ved.).—*Caus.* 1 To lead or bring to, take to, convey ; सपत्नीः प्रापयंत्यब्धिं सिंधवो नगनिम्नगाः Si. 2. 104 ; वसतिं प्रिय कामिनां प्रियास्त्वदृते प्रापयितुं क ईश्वरः Ku. 4. 11, 32 ; Ve 3. 7, R. 14 45, 60. -2 To cause to obtain, give, provide ; अभिमन्युतनयमसून्प्रापितवान् K. 175 'restored to life, revived.' -3 To promote or advance, appoint to (an office). -4 To tell, communicate.

प्राप *a.* Arriving at, reaching, obtaining &c., as in दुष्प्राप.

प्रापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) [प्राप्-ण्वुल्] 1 Leading to, conveying. -2 Procuring, providing with. -3 Establishing, making valid.-4 Obtaining.

प्रापणं 1 Reaching, extending to. -2 Obtaining, acquisition, attainment. -3 Bringing to, conveying, leading to. -4 Procuring. -5 Reference.

प्रापित *p. p.* 1 Conveyed, conducted.-2 Led to, promoted or advanced to. -3 Caused to obtain. -4 Procured, got.

प्राप्त *p. p.* 1 Got, obtained, won, acquired. -2 Reached, attained to. -3 Met with, found. -4 Incurred, suffered, endured. -5 Arrived, come, present. -6 Completed. -7 Proper, right. -8 Following from a rule. -9 Described (as a symptom). -10 Fixed, placed. -Comp. —अनुज्ञ *a.* one who has got permission to go, allowed to depart.—अपराध *a.* guilty of an offence. —अर्थ *a.* successful. (-र्थः) an object gained. —अवसर *a.* 1. finding occasion or opportunity. -2 timely, seasonable. (-रः) a fit or suitable time. —उदय *a.* one who has attained rise or exaltation. —कारिन् *a.* doing what is right.—काल *a.* 1. opportune, seasonable ; suitable, see अप्राप्तकाल. -2. marriageable. -3. fated, destined. (-लः) a fit time, suitable or favourable moment. (-लं) *ind.* seasonably, opportunely, timely ; Pt. 1. 63.—जीवन *a.* revived, restored to life. —दोष *a.* guilty. —पंचत्व *a.* resolved into the five elements, *i. e.* dead ; cf. पंचत्व.—प्रसव *a.* 1. delivered of a child. -2. near her confinement ; U. 7. 2. —बुद्धि *a.* 1. recovering, regaining one's consciousness. -2. instructed, enlightened. —भारः a beast of burden. —मनोरथ *a.* one who has obtained his desired object. —यौवन *a.* being in the bloom of youth, arrived at the age of puberty, youthful.—रूप *a.* 1. handsome, beautiful. -2. wise, learned. -3. charming, attractive.-4 fit, proper, worthy.—व्यवहार *a.* come of age, being able and legally authorised to manage his own affairs (opp. 'minor'). —श्री *a.* one who owes his rise (to another) ; Ku. 2. 55 ; Pt. 1. 245.

प्राप्तिः *f.* 1. Obtaining, acquisition, gain, attainment, profit ; द्रव्य°, यशः°, सुख°, &c. -2 Reaching or attaining to. -3 Arrival, coming to. -4 Finding, meeting with.-5 Range, reach.-6 A guess, conjecture. -7 Lot, share, portion. -8 Fortune, luck. -9 Rise, production.-10 The power of obtaining anything (one of the eight Sidhis q.v.). 11 Union, collection (संहति).- 12 The result of actions done in a former life. -13 Fate, destiny ; Pt. 2 123. -14 Being valid, holding good, application (as of a rule). -15 The successful termination of a plot (सुखागम). -Comp. —आशा the hope of obtaining anything (regarded as part of the development of the plet of a play); उपायापायशंकाभ्यां प्राप्त्याशा प्राप्तिसंभवा S. D. 6. —समं a particular Jâti in Nyâya.

प्राप्य, प्राप्तव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be got or obtained -2 Attainable, procurable; destined to be got ; प्राप्तव्यमर्थं लभते मनुष्यः Pt. 2. 105,-3 To be reached, attainable.—4 To be met with or found. -5 Proper, fit, suitable.

प्रापणिकः A merchant, trador ; आढ्यादि प्रापणिकादृजसं Si. 4. 11.

प्राबल्यं 1 Ascendance, superiority, predominance. -2 Power, force, might.

प्राबा(वा)लिकः A dealer in coral.

प्राबोध (धि) कः 1 Dawn, daybreak. -2 A minstrel whose duty it is to wake the king in the morning by singing appropriate songs.

प्राभंजनं The lunar mansion Svâti.

प्राभंजनिः 1 An epithet of Hanûmant. -2 Of Bhîma.

प्राभवं Superiority, supremacy, predominance.

प्राभवत्यं Supremacy, authority, power ; Ms. 8. 412.

प्राभाकरः 'A follower of Prâbhâkara, a follower of that school of Mîmâmsâ philosophy which is known as प्राभाकर.

प्राभातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the morning, matutinal.

प्राभृतं प्राभृतकं 1 A present, gift. -2 An offering to a deity or to a king ((Nazerâṇâ). -3 A bribe.

प्रामाणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Established by proof, founded or resting on authority. -2 Founded on the authority of scriptures (शास्त्रसिद्ध). -3 Authentic, credible. -4 Relating to a प्रमाण q. v. —कः 1 One who accepts proof. -2 One who is conversant with the Pramâṇas of the Naiyâyikas, a logician -3 The head of a trade.

प्रामाण्यं 1 Being a proof or resting on authority. -2 Credibility, authenticity. —3 Proof, evidence, authority. -Comp. —वादिन् *a.* one who affirms or believes in proof.

प्रामादिक *a.* (की *f.*) Due to carelessness or error, wrong, faulty, incorrect ; इति प्रामादिकः प्रयोगः or पाठः &c.

प्रामाद्यं 1 Error, fault, blunder, mistake. -2 Madness, frenzy. -3 Intoxication.

प्रामीत्यं 1 Debt. -2 Death.

प्रामोद (दि) क *a.* (की *f.*) Charming enchanting, delightful ; अहो प्रमोदिकं रूपं U. 6. 20 v. 1.

प्रायः [प्र-अय् घञ्, इ-अच् वा] 1 Going away, departure, departure from life. 2 Seeking death by fasting fasting, sitting down and abstaining from food with some object in view (generally with words like आस्, उपविश् &c.); see प्रायोपवेशन below. -3 The largest portion, ma-

jority, plurality; majority of cases. -4 Excess, abundance, plenty. -5 A condition of life N. B.- At the end of comp. प्राय may be translated by (*a*) for the most part, generally, mostly, almost, nearly; पतनप्रायो 'about to fall;' मृतप्रायः 'almost dead;' a little less than dead, nearly dead'; or (*b*) abounding or rich in, full of, excessive, abundant; कष्टप्रायं शरीरं U. 1. शालिप्रायो देशः Pt. 3; कमलामोदप्राया वनानिलाः U. 3. 24 'full of the fragrance' &c., or (*c*) like, resembling; वर्षशतप्रायं दिनं, अमृतप्रायं वचनं &c. -Comp —उपगमनं, उपवेशः, -उपवेशनं उपवेशनिका sitting down and abstaining from food and thus preparing oneself for death, fasting oneself to death; मया प्रायोपवेशनं कृतं विद्धि Pt. 4; प्रायोपवेशनमतिर्नृपतिर्बभूव R. 8. 94; प्रायोपवेशसदृशं व्रतमास्थितस्य Ve. 3. 10. —उपेत *a.* abstaining from food and thus awaiting the approach of death. —उपविष्ट,-उपवेशिन् *a.* fasting oneself to death, who sits without food at the door of another to exact compliance with his demands.—दर्शनं an ordinary phenomenon.. —भव *a.* common, usually met with.

प्रायणं 1 Entrance, beginning, commencement. -2 The path of life.-3 Voluntary death; Ms. 9. 323. -4 Taking refuge.

प्रायणीय *a.* Introductory, initial, initiatory.—यं The first. —यः 1 An introductory libation at a Soma sacrifice. -2 The first day of a Soma sacrifice.

प्रायशस् *ind.* Generally, mostly, for the most part, in all probability; आशाबंधः कुसुमसदृशं प्रायशो ह्यंगनानां सद्यःपाति प्रणयि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुणाद्धि Me. 10.

प्रायश्चितं, प्रायश्चित्तिः *f.* 1 Atonement, expiation, indemnification, a religious act atone for sin; मातुः पापस्य भरतः प्रायश्चित्तमिवाकरोत् R. 12. 19; (प्रायो नाम तपः प्रोक्तं चित्तं निश्चय उच्यते । तपोनिश्चयसंयोगात् प्रायश्चित्तमितीर्यते॥ Hemâdri). -2Satisfaction, amends (in general).

प्रायश्चित्तिक *a.* 1 Expiating, expiatory. -2 Expiable.

प्रायश्चित्तीन् *a.* One who makes an atonement.

प्रायश्चित्तीय *a.* Expiatory.

प्रायस् *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, as a general rule, for the most part; प्रायः प्रत्ययमाधत्ते स्वगुणेषूत्तमादरः Ku. 6. 20; प्रायो भृत्यास्त्यजंति प्रचलितविभवं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः Mu. 4. 21; or प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भाग्यरहितस्तत्रैव यांत्यापदः Bh. 2. 90. -2 In all probability, most likely, probably, perhaps; तव प्रसादात्सावाद्धि प्रायः प्राप्स्यामि जीवितं Mb. -3 Abundantly, largely.

प्रायेण *ind.* 1 Mostly, as a general rule; प्रायेणैते रमणविरहेष्वंगनानां विनोदाः Me. 87; प्रायेण सत्यपि हितार्थकरे विधौ हि श्रेयांसि लब्धुमसुखानि विनांतरायैः Ki. 5. 49; Ku. 3. 28; Rs. 6. 24. -2 Probably.

प्रायाणिक, प्रायात्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Necessary or suitable for a journey.

प्रायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Usual, common.

प्रायुद्धेपिन् *m.* A horse.

प्रायत्यं Purity, cleanliness piety.

प्रायोगिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Applied. -2 Applicable.

प्रारभ् 1. A. To begin, commence; प्रारभ्यते न खलु विघ्नभयेन नीचैः Bh. 2. 27; see आरभ्.

प्रारब्ध *p. p.* Begun, commenced. —ब्धं 1 What is begun, an undertaking. -2 Fate, destiny.

प्रारब्धिः *f.* 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 A post to which an elephant is fastened, or a rope for fastening him.

प्रारंभः 1 Beginning, commencement; प्रारंभेपि त्रियामा तरुणयति निजं नीलिमानं वनेषु Mâl. 5. 6; R. 10. 9; 18. 49. -2 An undertaking, deed, enterprize; फलानुमेयाः प्रारंभाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव. R. 1. 20

प्रारंभणं Commencing, beginning.

प्रारोहः A shoot, sprout, new leaf; see प्ररोह.

प्रार्णं A chief debt.

प्रार्थ् 10 A. 1 To ask or pray for, beg, request; तेन भवंतं प्रार्थयंते S. 2. -2 To demand in marriage. 3 To wish or long for, desire, want; अहो विघ्नवत्यः प्रार्थितार्थसिद्धयः S. 3; स्वर्गतिं प्रार्थयंते Bg. 9. 20; Bk. 7. 48; R. 7; 53, 67; Ku. 5. 45. -4 To look for, search, be in search of; प्रार्थयध्वं तथा सीतां Bk. 7. 48. -5 To attack, seize or fall upon; असौ अश्वानीकेन यवनानां प्रार्थितः M. 5; दुर्जयो लवणः शूली विशूलः प्रार्थ्यतामिति R. 15. 5; 9. 56. -6 To petition, file a suit against.

प्रार्थक *a.* (र्थिका *f.*) Asking, begging, requesting, soliciting, entreating, desiring, wishing &c. —कः A suitor, petitioner.

प्रार्थनं-ना 1 A request, entreaty, prayer, solicitation; ये वर्धन्ते धनपतिपुरःप्रार्थनादुःखभाजः Bh. 3. 47. -2 A wish, desire; लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना or न दुरवापेय खलु प्रार्थना S. 1; 2. 1; उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्रार्थना S. 7; 7. 2. -3 A suit, petition, supplication, a love-suit; कदाचिदस्मत्प्रार्थनामंतःपुरेभ्य कथयेत् S. 2; (the object is expressed by the loc., as in शकुंतलायां प्रार्थना). -Comp.—भंगः refusal of a request.—सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of a desire; प्रार्थनासिद्धिशंसिनः R 1. 42.

प्रार्थनीय *pot. p.* 1 To be prayed for or solicited -2To be wished or desired.—यं The third or Dvâpara age.

प्रार्थयितृ *m.* 1 One who asks for, a solicitor, beggar. -2 A suitor, wooer, lover (of a lady); लभेत वा प्रार्थयिता न वा श्रियं S. 3. 14; Pt. 1. 138; एवं प्रार्थयिता विहंस्यते S. 2.

प्रार्थित *p. p.* 1 Begged, requested, asked for, solicited. -2 Wisbed, desired. -3 Attacked, opposed by an enemy; R. 9. 56. -4 Killed, hurt.-5 Required, wanted; sought for; Ku. 5. 46.

प्रार्थिन् *a.* 1 Begging, requested.-2 Wishing, desiring; मंदः कवियशःप्रार्थी गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3. -2 Attacking, assailing.

प्रालंब *a.* Pendent, hanging down; प्रालंबद्विगुणितचामरप्रहासः Ve. 28. —बः 1 A kind of pearl-ornament. -2 A female breast.—बं A garland worn round the neck and reaching to the breast; प्रालंबमुत्कृष्य यथावकाशं निनाय साचीकृतचारुवक्त्रः R. 6. 14; मुक्ताप्रालंबेषु K. 52.

प्रालंबकं See प्रालंबं.

प्रालंबिका A kind of golden necklace.

प्रालेयं Snow, frost, hoar frost, dew, ईशाचलं प्रालेयप्लवनेच्छया Git. 1; प्रालेयशीतमचलेश्वरमीश्वरोऽपि (अधिशेते) Si. 4. 64; Me. 39. -Comp. —अद्रिः, —शैलः 'the snowy mountain', the Himâlaya; Me. 57.—अंशुः, -करः, —रश्मिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor, —लेशः a hail-stone.

प्रावटः Barley.

प्रावर्णं *a.* A spade, hoe, shovel.

प्रावास *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to a journey, to be done or given in a journey.

प्रावासिक *a.* (की *f.*) Suitable or fit for a journey.

प्रावीण्यं Cleverness, skilfulness, proficiency, dexterity; आविष्कृतं कथाप्रावीण्यं वत्सेन U. 4; R. 15. 68.

प्रावृ 5 U. 1 To put on, dress or clothe oneself in. -2 To surround, encompass, enclose.

प्रावरः 1 A fence, an enclosure. -2 An upper garment (according to Hemachandra) -3 N. of a country.

प्रावरणं A garment, covering; especially, an upper garment, clock, mantle.

प्रावरणीयं An upper garment.

प्रावारः 1 An upper garment, a cloak, mantle. 2 N. of a district. —Comp. —कीटः a kind of white ant or moth.

प्रावारकः An upper garment, mantle; यदीच्छसि लंबदशाविशालं प्रावारकं सूचशतैर्हि युक्तं Mk. 2. 22; जातीकुसुमवासितः प्रावारकोऽनुप्रेषितः Mk. 1

प्रावारिकः A maker of upper garments.

प्रावृत: p. p. Enclosed, surrounded, covered, screened.—तः,-तं A veil, mantle, wrapper (f. also).

प्रावृत्तिः f. 1 An enclosure, a hedge. fence. -2 Spiritual darkness.

प्रावृत्तिक a. (की f.) 1 Secondary. -2 Well-informed. -कः A messenger.

प्रावृष् f. The rainy season, monsoon, rains, (the months आषाढ and श्रावण); कलापिनां प्रावृषि पश्य नृत्यं R. 6. 51; 19. 37; प्रावृट् प्रावृडिति ब्रवीति शठधीः क्षारं क्षते: प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; Me. 115. -Comp. —अत्ययः (प्रावृडत्ययः) end of the rainy season.-काल, (प्रावृट्कालः) the rainy season.

प्रावृषः —षा The rainy season; monsoon.

प्रावृषिक, प्रावृषीण a. (की f.) Produced in the rainy season. —कः A peacock.

प्रावृषिज a. Produced in the rainy season. —जः A storm, stormy gale.

प्रावृषेण्य a. 1 Produced in or relating to the rainy season; सा किं शक्या जनयितुमिह प्रावृषेण्येन...वारिदेन Bv. 1. 30; 4. 6; R. 1. 36. -2 Abundant, copious, muce (lit. coming in showers). -3 To be paid in the rainy season (as a debt &c.).—ण्यः 1 The Kadamba tree.-2 The Kuṭaja tree. —ण्यं Numerousness, abundance, plenty.

प्रावृष्यः 1 A kind of Kadamba tree. -2 The Kuṭuja tree. —ष्यं Lapis lazuli.

प्रावेण्यं A fine woolen covering.

प्रावेशन a. (नी f.) To be given or done on entering. —नं A workshop, manufactory.

प्रावेशिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to or connected with entrance (into a house or upon the stage).-2 In the habit of entering.

प्राव्रज्यं, प्राव्राज्यं 1 The life of a religious mendicant or recluse. -2 Vagranoy, wandering habit.

प्राश् 9 P. 1 To eat, consume, devour, feed upon. -2 To taste; Ms. 2. 62. -3 To enjoy, sport with.-4 To drink.

प्राश् f. Ved. Food.

प्राशः 1 Eating, tasting, living or feeding on; Ms. 11. 144; धूम° &c.-2 Food.

प्राशकः An eater.

प्राशनं 1 Eating, feeding upon, tasting -2 Causing to eat, or taste; Ms. 2. 29. -3 Food.

प्राशनीयः a. Eatable, serving as food. —यं Food.

प्राशित p. p. Eaten, tasted, consumed. —तं 1 An offering of rice and water to the Manes of deceased ancestors, daily obsequies to the Manes; प्राशितं पितृतर्पणं Ms. 3. 74. -2 Eating.

प्राशित्रं 1 The portion of oblation partaken by Brahman at a sacrifice. -2 The vessel in which this oblation is placed. -3 Anything eatable.

प्राशस्त्यं Excellence, praiseworthiness, pre-eminence.

प्राशास्त्रं 1 The office of a Praśâstṛi. -2 Government, rule.

प्राशु a. Ved. Exceedingly quick or swift. —शुः 1 Eating. -2 One who eats Soma. -3 An enemy of Vṛitra.

प्राश्निक a. Containing questions. —कः 1 An examiner.-2 An umpire, an arbitrator, a judge; अहो प्रयोगाभ्यंतरः प्राश्निकः M. 2; तद्भगवत्या प्राश्निकपदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1.

प्रास् 4 P. 1 To throw, hurl or fling. -2 To discharge, cast (as a missile).

प्रासः 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. -2 A dart, a barbed missile; Ms. 6. 32; Ki. 16. 4. -3 Insertion.

प्रासकः 1 A dart, barbed missile. -2 A die.

प्रासनं 1 Throwing, hurling, casting. -2 Throwing down.

प्रासिक a. Armed with a dart. —कः A lancer, spearman.

प्रास्त p. p. 1 Thrown, darted, hurled, cast, discharged. -2 Expelled, turned out.

प्रासंगः A yoke for cattle.

प्रासंगिकः a. (की f.) 1 Derived from close connection. -2 Connected with, innate. -3 Incidental, casual, occasional; प्रासंगिकीनां विषयः कथानां U. 2. 6. -4 Relevant. -5 Seasonable, opportune. -6 Episodical.

प्रासंग्यः A draught ox.

प्रासादः [प्रसीदत्यस्मिन् प्र+सद् आधारे घञ् दीर्घः] 1 A palace, mansion, any large palatial building; भिक्षुः कुटीपति प्रासादे Sk.; Me. 64. 2 A royal mansion. -3 A temple, shrine. -4 A raised platform for spectators. —Comp. —अंगनं the court-yard of a palace or temple. —आरोहणं entering or going up into a palace. —कुक्कुटः a tame pigeon. —तलं the surface or flat roof of a palace. —पृष्ठः a balcony on the top of a palace. —प्रतिष्ठा the consecration of a temple. —प्रस्तरः the flat roof of a house. —मंडना a kind of orpiment. —शायिन् a. sleeping in a palace. —शृंगं the spire or pinnacle of a palace or temple, a turret.

प्रासादीय a. Palatial, splendid.

प्रासादीयति Den. P. To look upon (a hut &c.) as a palace; प्रासादीयति कुट्यां Sk.

प्रासादिक a. (की f.) 1 Given as a favour. -2 Kind, friendly, amiable; U. 6. 20. -3 Beautiful, lovely

प्रासूतिक a. (की f.): Relating to delivery or child-birth.

प्रास्ताविक a. (की f.) 1 Serving as an introduction, introductory, prefatory; as in प्रास्ताविकविलास (the first or introductory part of Bhâminîvilâsa); प्रास्ताविकं वचनं 'prefatory remarks.'-2 Seasonable; opportune, timely. -3 Pertinent, relevant (to the matter in hand), अप्रास्ताविकी महत्येषा कथा Mâl. 2.

प्रास्तुत्यं Being under discussion.

प्रास्थानिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to or proper at the time of departure; R. 2. 70. -2 Favourable to a departure.

प्रास्थिक a. (की f.) 1 Weighing a *Prastha* q. v -2 Bought for a *Prastha*.-3 Containing a *Prastha*. -4 Sown with a *Prastha*.

प्रास्रवण a. (णी f.) Derived from a spring.

प्राहः Instruction in the art of dancing.

प्राह्णः The forenoon.

प्राह्णेतन a. (नी f.) Relating to, or happening in the forenoon.

प्राह्णेतरां-मां ind. Very early in the morning.

प्रिय [प्रीणाति प्री-तर्पणे क] (compar. प्रेयस्, superl. प्रेष्ठ) 1 Dear, beloved, liked, welcome, favourite; बंधुप्रियां Ku. 1. 26; प्रकृत्यैव प्रिया सीता रामस्यासीन्महात्मनः Râm.; R. 3. 29. -2 Pleasing, agreable; तामूचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6. -3 Fond of, liking, loving, devoted or attached to; प्रियमंडना S. 4. 8; प्रियारामा वैदेही U. 2. -4 Dear, expensive. -5 Ved

Customary, familiar, usual. —यः 1 A lover, husband; स्त्रीणामाद्यं प्रणयवचनं विभ्रमो हि प्रियेषु Me. 28. -2 A kind of deer. —या 1 A beloved (wife), wife, mistress; प्रिये चारुशीले प्रिये रम्यशीले प्रिये Gīt. 10. -2 A woman in general. -3 Small cardamoms. -4 News, information. -5 Spirituous liquor. -6 A kind of jasmine. —यं 1 Love. 2 Kindness, service, favour; प्रियमाचरितं लते त्वया मे V. 1. 16; मत्प्रियार्थं प्रियासोः Me. 22; प्रियं मे प्रियं मे 'a good service done to me'; Bg. 1. 23; U. 3. 26; Pt. 1. 365, 193. -3 Pleasing or gladsome news; R. 12. 91; प्रियनिवेदयितारं S. 4. -4 Pleasing—यं ind. In a pleasing or agreeable manner. —Comp. —अतिथि a. hospitable. —अन्नं dear food or provisions. —अपायः absence or loss of a beloved object. —अप्रिय a. pleasant and unpleasant, agreeable and disagreeable (feelings &c.); (—यं) service and disservice, favour and injury. —अंबुः the mango tree. —अर्ह a. 1. deserving love or kindness; U. 3. -2 amiable. (—र्हः) N. of Vishṇu. —असु a. fond of life. —आख्य a. announcing good news. —आख्यानं agreeable news. —आत्मन् a. amiable, pleasant, agreeable.—उक्तिः f., —उदितं a kind or friendly speech, flattering remarks. —उपपत्तिः f. a happy or pleasant occurrence. —उपभोगः enjoymsnt of a lover or mistress; R. 12. 22. —एषिन् a. 1. desirous of pleasing or doing service. -2. friendly, affectionate. —कर a. giving or causing pleasure. —कर्मन् a. acting in a kind or friendly manner —कलत्रः a husband who is fond of his wife, who loves her dearly. —काम a. friendly disposed, desirous of rendering service. —कार a. 1 acting kindly, doing good to. -2. favourable, suitable. —कारक, —कारिन् a. acting or treating kindly. -(-m.) a friend, benefactor; Pt. 4. 76. —कृत् m. 1. one who does good, a friend, benefactor; -2. N. of Vishṇu. —जनः a beloved or dear person. —जानिः a husband who dearly loves tis wife. —जीव a. living long, long-lived. —तोषणः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —दर्श a. pleasant to look at. —दर्शन a. pleasing to look at, of pleasing appearance, good-looking, lovely, handsome; अहो प्रियदर्शनः कुमारः U. 5; R. 1. 47; S. 3. 10; एवमस्तु-कोऽपि प्रियदर्शनो देवः S. 6. (—नः) 1. a parrot. -2. a kind of the date tree. -3. N. of a prince of tbe Gandharvas; R. 5. 53. (—नं) the sight of a beloved object; Pt. 1. 128. —दर्शिन् a. looking kindly upon anytbing. (—m.) an epithet or king Asoka. —देवन a. fond of gambling. —धन्वः an epithet of Siva. —पुत्रः a kind of bird. —प्रसादनं propitiation of a husband. —प्राय a. exceedingly kind or courteous; प्रियप्राया वृत्तिः U. 2. 2. (—यं) eloquence in language. —प्रायस् n. a very agreeable speech, as of a lover to his mistress. —प्रेप्सु a. wishing to secure one's desired object.—भावः feeling of love; U. 6. 31. —भाषणं kind or agreeable words. भाषिन् a. speaking sweet words. —मंडन a. fond of ornaments; S. 4. 8. —मधु a. fond of liquor. (—धुः) an epithet of Balarâma. —रण a. warlike, heroic. —वक्तृ a. flattering, a flatterer. —वचन a. speaking kind or agreeable words. (—नं) kind, coaxing or endearing words; V. 2. 22. —वयस्यः a dear friend. —वर्णी the plant called प्रियंगु. —वस्तु n. a beloved object. —वाच् a. speaking kindly, affable in address. (—f.) kind or agreeable words. —वादिका a kind of musical instrument. —वादिन् a. speaking kind or pleasing words a flatterer; सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं प्रियवादिनः Râm. (—नी) a kind of bird. —श्रवस् m. an epitbet of Krishṇa. —संवासः tbe society of a beloved person. —सखः 1 a dear friend. -2 Tbe tree Khadira. (—खी f.) a female friend, a lady's confidante. —सत्य a. 1 a lover of trutb. -2 pleasant though true. —संदेशः 1 a friendly message, the message of a lover. -2 the tree called चंपक.—समागमः union witb a beloved object or person. —सहचरी a beloved wife. —सुहृद् m. a dear or bosom friend. —स्वप्न—a. fond of sleep; R. 12. 81.

प्रियंवद a. Sweet-speaking, speaking kindly, affiable in address, agreeable; Ku. 5. 28; R. 3. 64. —दः 1 A king of bird. -2 N. of a Gandharva.

प्रियकः 1 A kind of deer; Si. 4. 32. -2 The tree called. नीप. -3 Tbe creeper प्रियंगु. -4 A bee. -5. A kind of bird. -6 Saffron. —कं A flower of tbe *asana* tree; Si. 8. 28.

प्रियंकर, प्रियंकरण, प्रियंकार, a. 1 Sbowing kindness to, acting kindly or affectionately; प्रियंकरो मे प्रिय इत्यनंदत् R. 16. 48. -2 Agreeable. -3 Amiable.

प्रियंगुः 1 N. of a creeper (said to put forth blossoms at tbe touch of women); प्रियंगुश्यामांगप्रकृतिरपि Mâl. 3. 9. (For some of the conventions of poets about the blossoming of trees, see the quotation under अशोक). -2 Long pepper.—गु. n. Saffron.

प्रियतम a. Most beloved, dearest. —मः A lover, husband; शिप्रावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31, 70. —मा A wife, mistress, beloved.

प्रियतर a. Dearer, more beloved &c.

प्रियता,-त्वं 1 Being dear, dearness. -2 Love, affection.

प्रियंभविष्णु, प्रियंभावुक a. Become an object of affection, amiable, dearly loved.

प्रियालः The tree called Piyâla; see पियाल. —ला A vine.

प्री 1 9. P. (प्रीणाति, प्रीणीते, प्रीत) 1 To please, delight, satisfy, gladden; प्रीणाति यः सुचरितैः पितरं स पुत्रः Bh. 2. 68; सस्नुः पितॄन् पिप्रियुरापगासु Bk. 3. 38; 5. 104. 7. 64. -2 To be pleased, take delight in; कच्चिन् मनस्ते प्रीणाति वनवासे Mb. -3 To act kindly towards, show kindness towards. -4 To be cheerful or gay. —*Caus.* (प्रीणयति-ते) To please, satisfy &c.-II. 4. A (प्रीयते, strictly a passive voice of tbe root प्री) 1 To be satisfied or pleased, be gratified; प्रकाममप्रीयत यज्वनां प्रियः Si. 1. 17; R. 15. 30; 19. 30. Y. 1. 245. -2 To feel affection for, love. -3 To assent, be satisfied. -III. 1. P. To please, gratify &c.

प्रीण a. 1 Pleased, satisfied, gratified. -2. Old. ancient. -3. Previous.

प्रीणनं a. Pleasing, gratifying.—नं 1. Pleasing, satisfying. -2 That whicb pleases or satisfies.

प्रीणित a. Pleased, delighted.

प्रीत p. p. [प्री-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Pleased, delighted, rejoiced, gladdened; प्रीतास्मि ते पुत्र वरं वृणीष्व R. 2. 63; 1 81, 12. 94. -2. Glad, happy, joyful; Me. 4. -3. Content. -4. Dear, beloved. -5 Kind, affectionate. Comp. —आत्मन्, -चित्त, -मनस् a. delighted at heart.

प्रीतिः [प्री भावे क्तिन्] f. 1 Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction delight, gladness, joy, gratification; भुवनालोकनप्रीतिः Ku. 2. 45, 6. 21; R. 2. 51; Me. 62. -2 Favour, kindness. -3. Love, affection, regard; Me. 4, 16; R. 1. 57; 12. 54. -4 Liking or fondness for, delight in, addiction to; द्यूत°, मृगया°. -5 Friendliness, amity. -6 Conciliation. -7. A symbolical expression for tbe letter ध. -8 N. of a wife of Cupid and rival of Rati; (सपत्नी संजाता रत्याः प्रीतिरिति श्रुत). -Comp. —कर a. producing love, kind, agreeable. —कर्मन् n. an act of friendship or love, a kind action. —जुषा N. of the wife of

अनिरुद्ध. —तुष् N. of cupid. —द a. inspiring love; giving pleasure, pleasing. (–दः) a jester or buffoon in a play. —दत्त a. given through affection. (–त्तं) property given to a female by her relatives, particularly by her father-in-law or mother-in-law at the time of marriage.–दानं,दायः a gift of love, a friendly present; तदवसरोऽयं प्रीतिदायस्य Mâl. 4; R. 15. 68. —धनं money given through love or friendship.—पात्रं an object of love, any beloved person or object.—प्रुरोग a. affectionate, loving.—पूर्वं, –पूर्वकं ind. kindly, affectionately.—प्रमुख a. friendly, affectionate, full of love, kind; Me. 4. —भाज् a. enjoying friendship, loved. —मनस् a. 1. delighted in mind, pleased, happy –2. kind, affectionate.—मय a. arising from love or joy. —युज् a. dear, affectionate, beloved; Ki. 1. 10. —वचस् n., वचनं a friendly or kind speech. —वर्धन a. increasing love or joy. (–नः) an epithet of Vishṇu- —वादः a friendly discussion. —विवाहः a love-marriage, love-match (based purely on love). —श्राद्धं a sort of Srâddha in honour of the Manes of both parents.—स्निग्ध a. moist or wet through love (as the eyes).

प्रीतिमत् a. 1 Fall of love or affection, loving, fond, affectionate. –2 Pleased, satisfied.–3. Content, glad. –4. Favourable.

प्रु 1 A. (प्रवते) 1 To go, move. –2 To jump, spring.—*Caus.* To extend, reach as far as.

प्रुष् 1 1. P.; (प्रोषति प्रुष्ट) 1 To burn, consume. –2 To reduce to ashes –II. 9. P. (प्रुष्णाति) 1. To become wet or moist –2. To pour out, sprinkle. –3. To fill.

प्रुषित a. 1 Sprinkled, wetted. –2 Burning.

प्रुष्ट p.p. Burnt, consumed, reduced to ashes.

प्रुष्वः 1 The rainy season. –2 The sun. 3 A drop of water (Sk.)

प्रे (प्र-इ) 2. P. 1 To go forward.–2 To arrive at, reach.–3 To go out of, depart from; धीरा प्रेत्यास्माल्लोकादमृता भवन्ति Ken. 4 (Hence) to die, depart life; प्रेत्य 'after death'; प्रेत्य below.

प्रेत p. p. [प्र-इ-क्त] Departed from this world, dead, deceased; स्वजनाश्रु किलातिसंततं दहति प्रेतमिति प्रचक्षते R. 8. 86.—तः 1 The departed spirit, the spirit before obsequial rites are performed. –2 A ghost, evil spirit; Bg. 17. 4; Ms. 12. 71. –Comp. —अधिपः an epithet of Yama. —अन्नं food offered to the Manes –अस्थि n. the bone of a dead man. °धारिन् an epithet of *Siva*.—आवासः a burial-ground, cemetery. —ईशः, –ईश्वरः an epithet of Yama. –उद्देशः an offering to the Manes.—कर्मन् n. —कृत्यं,–कृत्या obsequial or funeral rises. —गत a. dead. —गृहं a cemetery. —गोपः the keeper of the dead. —धारिन् m. an epithet of *Siva*. —दाहः the burning of the dead, cermation. —धूमः the smoke issuing from a funeral pile. —नदी the river वैतरिणी. —नरः a goblin, ghost.—निर्यातकः, –निर्हारकः a man employed to carry out dead bodies. —पक्षः 'the fortnight of the Manes', N. of the dark half of Bhâdrapada when offerings in honour of the Manes are usually performed; cf. पितृपक्ष. —पटहः a drum beaten at a funeral. —पतिः Yama (the Indian 'Pluto'). —पुरं the city of Yama. —भावः, death. —भूमिः f. a cemetery. —मेधः a funeral sacrifice.—राक्षसी the holy basil (तुलसी) —राजः an epithet of Yama. —लोकः the world of the dead. —वनं a cemetery. –बाधित a. possessed by a ghost. —शरीरं the body of the departed spirit. —शुद्धिः f., —शौचं purification after the death of a relative. —श्राद्धं an obsequial offering made to a departed relative during the year of his death. —हारः 1 one who carries out a dead body. –2 a near relative.

प्रेतिः f. 1 Death, dying. –2 Departure, flight. –3 Food.

प्रेतिकः A ghost, spirit.

प्रेत्य ind. Having departed (from this world), after death, in the next world; न च तत्प्रेत्य नो इह Bg. 17. 28; Ms. 2. 9. 26. –Comp. —जातिः f. position in the world to come. —भाज् a. enjoying the fruits of actions in the next world, —भावः the condition of soul after death.

प्रेक्ष् 1 A. 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive; समायातं प्रेक्ष्य Pt. 1; R. 12. 44; Ku. 6. 47.; Ms. 8. 147. –2 To look on, be a spectator; युष्माकं प्रेक्षमाणानां Ve. 3. –3 To allow, suffer.

प्रेक्षकः A spectator, looker on, beholder, sight-seer.

प्रेक्षणं 1 Viewing, seeing. –2 A view, look, appearance. –3 The eye; चकितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा Me. 82. –4 Any public show or spectacle, sight, show. –5 A dramatic representation; प्रेक्षणावसाने V. 3. –6 A place where public exhibitions are held. –Comp —कूटं the eye-ball.

प्रेक्षणकं A show, spectacle.

प्रेक्षणिका A woman fond of seeing shows.

प्रेक्षणीय *pot p.* 1 To be seen, viewed, or gazed at; visible apparent. –2 Fit to be seen, lovely to the sight, beautiful to look at; Me. 2; B. 14. 9. –3 To be considered or regarded.

प्रेक्षणीयकं A show, sight, spectacle; *Si.* 10 83.

प्रेक्षा 1 Viewing,. seeing, beholding. –2 A look, view, sight, appearance. –3. Being a looker-on. –4 Any public spectacle or show, sight. –5 Particularly, a theatrical show, dramatic performance, play. –6 Intellect, understanding. –7 Reflection, consideration, deliberation. 8 The branch of a tree. –Comp. —अ-(आ) गारः –रं, –गृहं, स्थानं 1 a theatre or play-house.–2 a council-chamber. –कारिन् a. wise, prudent, circumspect; प्रेक्षाकारी याति पदं मुक्तमपायैः Ki. 18. 28. —समाजः an audience, a crowd of spectators, assembly.

प्रेक्षावत् a. Considerate, wise, learned (as a man).

प्रेक्षित p. p. Seen, viewed, beheld, gazed or looked at. —तं A look, glance.

प्रेक्षिन् a. (णी. f.) 1 Looking at, viewing. –2 Watching narrowly, observing carefully. –3 Having the eyes or glance of, looking like, as in मृगप्रेक्षिणी.

प्रेक्ष्य = प्रेक्षणीय. q. v.

प्रेङ्ख् 1 P. To vibrate, shake, tremble, swing to and fro, oscillate. —*Caus.* To shake, swing, rock to and fro.

प्रेङ्खः, -ङ्खं A swing.

प्रेङ्खण a. Wandering, moving, going towards, entering; Bk. 9. 106. —णं 1 Swinging. 2 A swing. –3 A minor drama in one act, having no Sûtradhâra, hero &c; S. D. thus defines it:—गर्भविमर्शरहितं प्रेङ्खणं हीननायकं । असूत्रधारमेकाङ्कमविष्कंभप्रवेशकम् । नियुद्धसंफेटयुतं सर्ववृत्तिसमाश्रितं ॥ 574; *e. g.* वालिवध.

प्रेङ्खा 1 A swing. –2 Dancing. –3 Roaming about, wandering, travelling. –4 A kind of building or house. –5 A particular pace of a house.

प्रेङ्खित *p. p.* Swing, shaken, oscillated.

प्रेङ्खोल् 10 U. (प्रेङ्खोलयति-ते) To swing, shake, oscillate.

प्रेङ्खोलः, प्रेङ्खोलनं 1 Swinging, shaking, oscillatting; Mâl. 9. 17. –2 A swing.

प्रेत, प्रेति, प्रेत्य &c. See under प्रे.

प्रेत्वन् *m.* 1 Wind. -2 An epithet of Indra.

प्रेप्सा 1 Desire of obtaining. -2 Desire (in general). -3 Supposition, assumption.

प्रेप्सु *a.* 1 Desirous of obtaining wishing, seeking, longing for. -2 Aiming at. -3 Supposing, assuming. -4 Anxious to deliver.

प्रेमन् *m. n.* [प्रियस्य भावः इमनिच् प्रादेशः स्कादकत्वात् न टिलोपः Tv.] 1 Love, affection ; तत्प्रेमहेमनिकषोपलतां तनोति Gît. 11; Me. 44. -2 Favour, kindness, kind or tender regard. -3 Sport, pastime. -4 Joy, delight, gladness. —*m.* 1 A jest, joke. -2 Wind, air. -3 An epithet of Indra. -Comp. —अश्रु *n.* a tear of joy or affection, —ऋद्धिः *f.* increase of affection, ardent love. —पर *a.* affectionate, loving. —पातनं 1 tears (of joy). -2 the eye (that sheds them). —पात्रं 'an object of love, any beloved person or thing. —बंधः, बंधनं a bond or tie of affection.-भावः affection, love.

प्रेमवती A mistress or beloved.

प्रेमिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Loving, affectionate.

प्रेयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) Dearer, more beloved or agreeable &c. (compar. of प्रिय q. v.). —*m.* 1 A lover, husband. -2 A dear friend ; Mâl. 10. 24. —*m. n.* Flattery. —सी A wife, mistress.

प्रेयोपत्यः A heron (fond of offspring.

प्रेर् *Caus.* 1 To set in motion, move.-2 To push or urge on, propel, impel, send forth ; R. 4. 24. *v. l.* -3 To incite, instigate, set on.-4 To cast, direct (as eyes); नयने यत्प्रेरयातया *S.* 2. 2. -5 To throw, hurl. -6 To send forth, despatch.-7 To utter. -8 To ask.

प्रेरक *a.* (रिका *f.*) 1 Impelling, urging, stimulating. -2 Sending, directing.

प्रेरणं -णा 1 Driving or urging on impelling, inciting, instigation. -2 Impulse, passion.-3 Throwing, casting; क्षीमूदानां भवति विफलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68. -4 Sending, despatching.-5 Order, direction. -6 (In gram.) The sense of the causal form.7 Activity, exertion.

प्रेरित *p. p.* 1 Impelled, urged, instigated. -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted ; Pt. 2. 144. -3 Sent, despatched. -4 Ordered. -5 Directed, cast ; ततस्ततः प्रेरितलोललोचना *S.* 1. 23. -6 Touched. —तः An envoy, a messenger.

प्रेर्त्वन् *m.* Ved. The ocean. —*f.* (प्रेर्त्वरी) A river.

प्रेष् I. 4 P. 1 To drive forward, drive on. -2 To send forth, utter. -3 To fling, cast.—*Caus.* 1 To send forth, cast, hurl ; Bk. 15. 77. -2 To send, despatch ; किमर्थमृषयः प्रेषिताः स्युः *S.* 5. -3 To send away, dismiss. -4 To banish. -5 To turn or direct (the eyes). -II. 1 U. (प्रेषति-ते) To go, move.

प्रेषः 1 Urging on. -2 Affliction, pain, sorrow.

प्रेषक *a.* 1 Dispatching, sending.-2 Ordering.

प्रेषणं, -णा 1 Sending, despatching. -2 Sending on a mission, directing, commissioning. -3 Executing a commission.

प्रेषित *p. p.* 1 Despatched (on an errand). -2 Ordered, directed, -3 Turned, fixed upon, directed towards, cast (as eyes).-4 Banished. -5 Sent away, dismissed.

प्रेष्य *a.* To be ordered, sent, dispatched &c. —ष्यः 1 A servant, menial, slave ; Pt. 1. 424. -2 A messenger. —ष्या A famale servant, handmaid. —ष्यं 1 Sending on a mission. -2 Servitude.-Comp. —जनः Servants taken collectively. —भावः capacity of a servant, servitude, bondage M. 5. 12. —वधूः 1 the wife of a servant. -2 a female servant, handmaid. —वर्गः the body of servants, suite, train.

प्रेष्ठ *p. p.* Dearest, most beloved &c. (superl. of प्रिय q. v.). —ष्ठः A lover, husband. —ष्ठा 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A leg.

प्रेहि (Second person sing. of the imperative of इ with प्र q. v.). -Comp —कटा a rite in which no mats are allowed. —कर्दमा a rite in which no impurity is allowed. —द्वितीया a rite at which no second person is allowed to be present. —वाणिजा a rite at which no merchants are allowed to be present. (See Gaṇa to P. II. 1. 72).

प्रैयं Being kind kindness, love.

प्रैषः 1 Sending, directing. -2 An order, command, invitation. -3 Affliction, distress. -4 Madness, frenzy. -5 Crushing, pressing, squeezing (मर्दन).

प्रैषणिक *a.* Executing orders or commissions (as a servant).

प्रैष्यः A servant, menial, slave ; Ku. 6. 58. —ष्या A female servant. —ष्यं Servitude, slavery. -Comp. —भावः the capacity of a servant, being used as servant, servitude.

प्रोक्ष् 6. P. 1 To sprinkle upon or with. -2 To consecrate by sprinkling holy water ; प्राणात्यये तथा श्राद्धे प्रोक्षितं द्विजकाम्यया Y. 1. 179 ; Ms. 5. 27. -3 To slay, kill. *Caus.* To sprinkle, sprinkle with.

प्रोक्षणं 1 Sprinkling, sprinkling with water ; Ms. 5. 118 ; Y. 1 184. -2 Consecration by sprinkling. -3 Immolation (of animals) at a sacrifice. -4 A text to he repeated at an animal-sacrifice. —णी, प्रोक्षणिः *f.* Water used for sprinkling or consecrating, holy water (used in pl., and sometimes used to denote 'the vessel containing holy water,' in which sense the word generally used is प्रोक्षणीपात्र).

प्रोक्षणीयं Water for consecrating.

प्रोक्षित *p. p.* 1 Purified or consecrated by sprinkling. -2 Immolated at a sacrifice. -3 Offered in sacrifice.

प्रोच्चंड *a.* Exceedingly frightful or terrible.

प्रोच्चारित *a.* sounding loudly.

प्रोच्चैस् *ind.* 1 Very loudly, aloud. -2 In a very high degree.

प्रोच्छून *a.* 1 Dilated. -2 Swollen.

प्रोच्छ्रित *p. p.* High, lofty, elevated.

प्रोज्जासनं Killing, slaughter.

प्रोज्झ् 6 P. = उज्झ् q v.

प्रोज्झनं Abandoning, quitting, leaving.

प्रोज्झित *p. p.* Abandoned, quitted, forsaken, avoided.

प्रोंछनं 1 Wiping away, wiping out, effacing ; N. 5. 36. -2 Picking up the remnants

प्रोड्डीन *a.* Flown up or away.

प्रोढ, प्रोढि See प्रौढ, प्रौढि.

प्रोठः A spitting-pot, spittoon.

प्रोत *p. p.* [प्र-वे-स्यूतौ-क्त- संप्रसारणं] 1 Sewn, stitched ; Ku. 7. 49. -2 Extended, lengthwise or perpendicularly (opp. ओत). -3 Tied, bound, fastened ; Mv. 6. 33. -4 Pierced, transfixed ; R. 9. 75. -5 Passed or come through ; तदच्छिद्रप्रोतान् *i. e.* (चंद्रकिरणान्) बिसमिति करी संकलयति K. P. 10. -6 Set, inlaid ; Mv. 1. 35. -7 Joined, connected.—तं A garment, woven cloth. -Comp. —उत्सादनं 1 an umbrella. -2 a cloth-house, tent.

प्रोतयति Den. P. To insert, infix.

प्रोत्कटः (*i. e.* भृत्यः) A favourite servant.

प्रोत्कंठ *a.* Lifting up or stretohing out the neck.

प्रोत्कर्षः Pre-eminence.

प्रोत्कुष्टं A loud noise or uproar.

प्रोत्तुंग *a.* Very high or lofty.

प्रोत्फुल *a.* 1. Full-blown, expanded. -2 Fully dilated, wide open (eyes).

प्रोत्सारणं Getting rid of, clearing away, removing, expelling.

प्रोत्सारित *p. p.* 1 Removed, got rid of, expelled. -2 Urged forward, incited.-3 Relinquished. -4 Granted, given.

प्रोत्साहः 1 Zeal ardour. -2 An incentive, a stimulus.

प्रोत्साहकः 1 An intiter, instigator. -2 (In law) An instigator of a crime, an abettor.

प्रोत्साहनं Inciting, stimulating, instigating, prompting.

प्रोथ् 1. U. (प्रोथति-ते) 1 To be equal to, be a match for, withstand (with dat.); पुंसेप्रोथास्मै न कश्चन Bk. 14. 84; 15. 40. -2 To be able, adequate or competent. -3 To be full or complete. -4 subdue, over. power. -5 To destroy, slay.

प्रोथ *a.* 1 Famous, well-known. -2 Placed, fixed. -3 Travelling, going out on a journey, wayfaring; वृक्षांतमुदकांतं च प्रियं प्रोथमनुव्रजेत् Tv. —थः, -थं 1 The nose or nostrils of a horse; N. 1. 60; *Si.* 11. 11. 73. -2 The snout of a hog. —थः 1 The hip, buttocks. -2 An excavation. -3 A garment, old clothes.-4 Embryo. -5 Terror, fright.

प्रोथिन् *m.* A horse.

प्रोद्गत *a.* Projecting, prominent.

प्रोद्घुष् 1. P. 1 To sound forth.- -2 To fill with sounds or cries —*Caus.* 1 To cause to resound. -2 To proclaim loudly.

प्रोद्घुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Resounding, resonant. -2 Making a loud noise.

प्रोद्घोषणं, -णा 1 Proclaiming, proclamation. -2 Sounding aloud.

प्रोद्दीप्त *p. p.* Set on fire, burning, blazing; Bh. 3. 88.

प्रोद्बोधः Awaking, appearing, manifestation.

प्रोद्भिन्न *p. p.* 1 Germinated, shot up. -2 Burst forth.

प्रोद्भूत *p. p.* Sprung up, arisen.

प्रोद्यत *p. p.* 1 Lifted up. -2 Active, industrious.

प्रोद्वाहः Marriage.

प्रोन्नत *p. p.* 1. Very high or lofty. -2 Projecting. -3 Superior to. -4 Powerful, strong; Pt. 1. 238, 340.

प्रोन्मील् 1 P. 1 To bloom, blossom. -2 To come to light, appear. —*Caus* 1 To open the eyes. -2 To reveal, disclose, bring to light, discover.

प्रोन्मीलनं Disclosing &c.

प्रोल्लाघित *a.* 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Request.

प्रोल्लेखनं Scratching; marking.

प्रोषः Burning, combustion.

प्रोषित *p. p.* Gone abroad, on a journey, living abroad, away from home, absent, living in a foreign country. -Comp. —भर्तृका a woman whose husband is gone abroad; one of the eight Nâyikâs in erotic poetry She is thus defined in S. D. नानाकार्यवशाद्यस्या दूरदेशं गतः पतिः । सा मनोभवदुःखार्ता भवेत् प्रोषितभर्तृका ॥ 119. —मरणं dying in a foreign country.

प्रो (प्रौ) ष्ठः 1 A bull, an ox. 2- A bench, stool. -3 A kind of fish (ष्ठी also). -Comp.—पदः the month भाद्रपद. (-दा) the 25th and 26th lunar mansions; पूर्वभाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा. —पाद् *a.* born under the above Nakshatra.

प्रोष्ण *a* Burning hot, scorching

प्रो (प्रौ) ह *a.* 1 A reasoner, disputant. -2 Skilful, clever. —हः 1 Reasoning, logic.:-1 An elephant's foot or ankle. -3 A knot, joint.

प्रो (प्रौ) ढ *a.* [प्र+वह् क्त वा वृद्धिः] 1 Full-grown, fully developed, matured, ripened, perfected, full,(as moon &c.); प्रौढपुष्पैः कदंबैः Me 25; प्रौढतालीविपांडु &c. Mâl. 8. 1; 9. 28. -2 Adult, old, grown up; वर्तते हि मन्मथप्रौढसुहृदो निशीथस्य यौवनश्रीः Mâl. 9; *Si.* 11. 39, Mv. 6. 4. -3 Thick, dense, pitchy; प्रौढं तमः कुरु कृतज्ञतयैव भद्रं Mâl. 7. 3; *Si.* 4. 62. -4 Grand, mighty, strong.-5 Violent impetuous. 6- Proud; Mv. 2. 3. -7 Luxuriant. -8 Married. -9 Full of, filled with (at the end of comp.). -10 Raised or lifted up. -11 Controverted, discussed. —ढा A bold and grown up woman, no longer bashful or timid in the presence of her lord, one of the four principal female characters in poetic compositions; आषोडशाद्भवेद्बाला त्रिंशता तरुणी मता ॥ पंचपंचाशता प्रौढा भवेद्वृद्धा ततः परम् ॥ -Comp. —अंगना a bold woman; see above -उक्तिः *f.* a bold or pompous assertion. —पाद *a.* one whose feet are raised on a bench. —पुष्प *a.* having full-grown blossoms; Me. 25. —प्रताप *a.* of great or mighty valour. —यौवन *a.* advanced in youth. —वादः an arrogant or bold assertion, defiant speech.

प्रौढत्वं Sublimity or felicity; Mâl. 1. 7.

प्रौ (प्रो) ढिः *f.* 1 Full growth or development, maturtity, perfection. -2 Growth, increase. -3 Greatness, grandeur, elevation, dignity; Vikr. 1. 15 -4 Boldness, audacity. -5 Pride, arrogance, self-confidence. -6 Controversy, discussion -7 Zeal, exertion, enterprise - Comp-वादः 1 a grandiloquent or pompous speech. -2. a bold assertion.

प्रौढीभू 1 P. 1 To become matured, ripen, be developed, grow up. 2-To increase.

प्रौण *a.* Clever, learned.

प्रौष्ठपदः N. of the month Bhâdrapada. —दी The full moon in the month of Bhâdrapada.

प्लकः Ved. Pudendum muliebre (अर्धगमिद).

प्लक्ष् 1 U. To eat, consume.

प्लक्षः [प्लक्ष्यते कीटैः प्लक्ष्-कर्मणि-घञ्] 1 The Indian fig-tree; प्लक्षप्ररोह इव सौधतलं बिभेद R. 8. 93; 13. 71. -2 One of the seven Dvîpas or continents of the world. -3 A side or back-door, a private entrance. -4 The space at the side of a door. -Comp. —जाता, समुद्रवाहिका an epithet of the river Sarasvati. —तीर्थं, -प्रस्रवणं, -राज् *m.* The place where the Sarasvati rises.

प्लाक्षं The fruit of प्लक्ष.

प्लिह् 1 A. (प्लेहते) To go, move.

प्ली 9 P. (प्लीनाति) To go, move.

प्लीहन् *m.* The spleen or its enlargement (प्लिहन् also); Mv. 5. 19. -Comp —अरिः N. of the fig tree. —उदरं enlargement of the spleen. —उदरिन् *a.* suffering from enlargement of the spleen.

प्लीहा The spleen.

प्लु 1. A (प्लवते, प्लुत) 1 To float, swin; किं नामैतद् मज्जंत्यलाबूनि ग्रावाणः प्लवंत इति Mv. 1; क्लेशोत्तरं रागवशात् प्लवंते R, 16. 60; प्लवंते धर्मलघवो लोकेऽम्भसि यथा प्लवाः Subhâsh. -2 To cross in a boat. -3 To swing to and fro, vibrate -4 To leap, jump, spring; Bk. 5. 48; 14. 13. 15. 46. -5 To plunge into bathe. -6 To fly or haste away. -7 To blow (as the wind). -8 To fade away, disappear -9 To soar, hover about. -10 To skip, -11 To be prolated or lengthened (as a vowel). -*Caus.* (प्लावयति-ते) 1 To cause to swim or float. -2 To remove, wash away. -3 To bathe. -4 To inundate, deluge, flood, submerge; यैः प्लावयिष्यतिः संमततोऽस्मी *Si.* 3. 74, 7. 74.-5 To

cause to reel or fluctuate. -6 To lengthen, prolate (a vowel) With अभि 1. to over-flow. -2 to overwhelm, overcome.

प्लव *a.* [प्लु-अच्] 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Jumping, leaping. -3 Ved. Superior, excellent. —वः 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Flood, swelling of a river. -3 A jump, leap. -4 A raft, float, canoe, small boat; नाशयेच्च शनैः पश्चात्प्लवं सलिलपूरवत् Pt. 2. 38; सर्वं ज्ञानप्लवेनैव वृजिनं संतरिष्यसि Bg. 4. 36; Ms. 4. 194; 11. 19; Ve. 3. 25. -5 A frog -6 A monkey. -7 A declivity, slope -8 An enemy -9 A sleep. -10 A man of a low tribe; a Châṇḍâla. -11 A net or snare for catching fish. -12 The fig-tree. -13 The Kârṇḍava bird, a kind of duck, -14 Five or more stanzas syntactically connected (=कुलक q.v.). -15 The prolated utterance of a vowel. -16 Returning, return. -17. Urging on, inciting. —Comp. —गः 1. monkey; R. 12. 70. -2. a frog. -3. an aquatic bird, the diver. -4. the tree शिरिष. -5 N. of the sun's Charioteer. (-गा) the sign of the zodiac called *Virgo.* —गतिः a frog.

प्लवकः [प्लु वाहु॰ अक] 1 A frog. -2 A jumper, tumbler, rope-dancer. -3 The holy fig-tree. -4 A Châṇḍâla, an outcast. -5 A monkey.

प्लवंगः 1 An ape, a monkey. -2 A deer. -3 The fig-tree.

प्लवंगमः 1 A monkey; *Si.* 12: 55. -2 A frog. —Comp. —इंदुः an epithet of Hanumat.

प्लवन *a.* [प्लु-ल्युट्] Inclined, stooping down. —नं 1 Swimming. -2 Bathing, plunging into; Mâl. 1. 119. -3 Flying. -4 Jumping, leaping. -5 A great flood, deluge -6 A declivity. 7 One of a horse's paces (capering).

प्लवाका A float, raft.

प्लविक *a.* [प्लवेन तरति ठन्] Taking over in a boat, a ferry-man.

प्लावः [प्लु-घञ्] 1 Flowing over. -2 Jumping, leaping. -3 Filling to over flowing. -4 Straining a liquid (to remove impurities &c.); Y. 1. 90; (see Mit. thereon). -5 Submersion.

प्लावनं [प्लु णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Bathing, ablution. -2 Overflowing, flooding, inundating. -3 flood, deluge.

प्लावित *p. p.* [प्लु णिच् क्त] 1 Made to swim, float, or overflow -2 Deluged, inundated, overflowed. -3 Moistened, wetted, sprinkled; *Si.* 12. 26; Ki. 11. 36. -4 Covered with, smeared.

प्लाविन् *a.* [प्लु-णिनि] 1 Spreading over, deluging, overflowing. -2 Promulgating. *m.* A bird.

प्लुत: *p. p.* [प्लु क्त] 1 Swimming, floating. -2 Inundated, submerged, overflowed. -3 Leaped, jumped. -4 Lengthened, protracted or prolated (as a vowel). -5 Covered with, filled with. -6 Bathed in (See प्लु). —तं 1 A jump, leap, spring. -2 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. -3 Bounding, vaulting. -Comp. —गतिः a hare. (-*f.*) 1 going by leaps. 2 a gallop, bounding motion.

प्लुतिः *f.* [प्लु-भावे क्तिन्] 1 A flood, overflowing, inundation. -2 A leap, jump, spring; as in मंडूकप्लुति. -3 Capering, one of the paces of a horse. -4 Prolation or protraction of a vowel.

प्लुष् I. 1, 4, 9, P. (प्लोषति, प्लुष्यति, प्लुष्णाति, प्लुष्ट) To burn, scorch, single; sear; Rs. 1. 22; Bk. 20. 34. -II. 9 P. (प्लुष्णाति) 1 To sprinkle, wet. -2 To anoint. -3 To fill.

प्लुक्षिः 1 Fire. -2 The burning of a house. -3 Oil.

प्लुषः Burning, combustion.

प्लुष्ट *p. p.* Scorched, burnt, singed.

प्लोषः Burning, combustion (also प्रोष).

प्लोषण *a.* (णी *f.*) [प्लुष् ल्यु] Burning, scorching, reducing to ashes. तार्तीयीकं पुरारेस्तदवतु मदनप्लोषणं लोचनं वः Mâl. 1. v. 1. —णं Burning, scorching (प्रोषणं also).

प्लुस् 4. P. (प्लुस्यति) 1. To burn. -2 To share.

प्लेव् 1 A. (प्लेवते) To serve, attend or wait upon.

प्लोतः 1 A bandage. -2 Cloth.

प्सा 2 P. (प्साति, प्सात) To eat devour.

प्सा 1 Food. 2 Hunger.

प्सात *p. p.* 1 Eaten -2 Hungry.

प्सानं 1 Eating -2 Food.

प्सुर *a.* 1 Lovely, beautiful. -2 Having a shape or form.

फ.

फ *a.* Obvious, evident. —फः 1 A high wind, stormy gale. -2 Yawning with the mouth wide open. -3 Fruitfulness. -4 An increaser. -5 The performance of a mystical rite (to propitiate Kubera's attendants). -6 Increasing, expanding. —फा 1 Useless or idle speech (*n.*) also). -2 Heat. -3 Increase. -4 An increaser. —फं 1 An angry speech. -2 Blowing into, puffing up.

फक्क् 1 P. (फक्कति, फक्कित) 1 To move slowly, go softly, glide, creep. -2 To act wrongly, behave ill. -3 To swell. -4 To have a preconceived opinion.

फक्कः A cripple.

फक्किका 1 A position, an argument to be proved, a thesis or assertion to be maintained; फणिभाषितभाष्यफक्किका विषमा कुंडलनामवापिता N. 2. 95. -2 A prejudice, preconceived opinion. -3 A sophistical argument, sophism -4 A trick, fraud. -5 Logical exposition.

फट् *ind.* An onomatopoetic word

used mystically in uttering spells or incantations; अस्त्राय फट्.

फटः 1 The expanded hood of a snake (फटा also in this sense); निर्विषेणापि सर्पेण कर्तव्या महती फटा (फणा v. l.), विषं भवतु मा भूद्वा फटाटोपो भयंकरः Pt. 1. 204. -2 A tooth. -3 A rogue, cheat (कितव).

फडिंगा A cricket, locust or grass-hopper.

फण् 1 P. (फणति, फणित) 1 To move, move about; स्रस्तुर्भेजिरे फेणुर्वृधा हारिराक्षसाः Bk. 14. 78. -2 To produce easily or without exertion; (this sense according to some belongs to the *Caus.* of फण्). —*Caus.* (फाणयति) To skim, take off (the surface of a fluid).

फण.-णा [फण्-अच्] 1 The expanded hood of a cobra or any serpent; विप्रकृतः पन्नगः फणं (फणां) कुरुते *S.* 6. 30; मणिभिः फणस्थैः R. 13. 12; Ku. 6. 68; वहति भुवनश्रेणिं शेषः फणाफलकस्थितां Bh. 2. 35. -2 The expanded side of the nostril, (also फणं in this sense). —णः Ved. Scum. -Comp. —आटोपः the expanded hood (v. l. for फटाटोप); Pt. 1. 204. —करः a serpent. —धरः 1. a serpent. -2. N. of *Siva*. —भृत् *m.* 1. a serpent. -2. the number 'nine' (there being nine chief Nâgas). —मणिः a jewel said to be found in the hood of a serpent; *Si.* 9. 25. —मंडलं the rounded body of a serpent; करालफणमंडलं R. 12. 98; तत्फणामंडलोदर्चिर्मणिद्योतितविग्रहं 10. 7.

फण(णा)वत् *m.* A snake in general.

फणिन् *m.* [फणा अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 A hooded serpent, serpent or snake in general; उद्गिरतो यद्गरलं फणिनः पुष्णासि परिमलोद्गारैः Bv. 1. 12, 58; फणी मयूरस्य तले निषीदति Rs. 1. 13; R. 16. 17; Ku. 2. 21. -2 An epithet of Râhu. -3 An epithet of Patanjali, the author of the Mahâbhâshya on Pâṇini's Sûtras; फणिभाषितभाष्यफक्किका N. 2. 95.-Comp.—इंद्रः,-ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of the serpent-demon *Sesha*. -2. of Ananta, the lord of serpents. -3. of Patanjali. —केश(स)रः = नागकेशर. —खेलः a quail. —तल्पगः an epithet of Vishṇu (who uses Sesha as his couch). —पतिः 1. an epithet of *Sesha* or of Vâsuki.-2. of Patanjali.—प्रियः wind.—फेनः opium. —भाष्यं Mahâbhâshya (the commentary of Patanjali on Pâṇini's Sutras). —भुज् *m.* 1. a peacock. -2. an epithet of Garuḍa. —मुखं a kind of spade used by house-breakers. —लता, —वल्ली betel-pepper.

फणिज्झकः Marjoram.

फंडः The belly.

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फत्कारिन् *m.* A bird.

फरं A shield; of. फलक.

फरुवकं A betel-box.

फर्फरायते Den. A. To glance about, dart to and fro, sparkle; गंडूषजलमात्रेण शफरी फर्फरायते Udb.

फर्फरीकः The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. —कं 1 A young shoot or branch. -2 Softness. —का A shoe.

फल् I. 1. P. (फलति, पफाल, अफालीत्, फलिष्यति, फलित) 1 To bear fruit, yield or produce fruit;- नानाफलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46; परोपकाराय द्रुमाः फलंति Subhâsh. त्रिधातुव्यापारः फलतु च मनोज्ञश्च भवतु Mâl. 1. 16; often used transitively in this sense; मौर्यस्यैव फलंति पश्य विविधश्रेयांसि मन्नीतयः Mu. 2. 16 'accomplish or bring about'; *Si.* 2. 89. -2 To be fruitful, to be successful, to be fulfilled or accomplished, to succeed; कैकेयि कामाः फलितास्तवेति R. 13. 59; 15. 78; यदा न फेलुः क्षणदाचरणां (मनोरथाः) Bk. 1. 113; 12. 66; नवाकृतिः फलति नैव कुलं न शीलं Bh. 2. 96, 116. -3 To result, produce results or consequences; फलितमस्माकं कपटप्रबंधेन H. 1; फलितं नस्तर्हि भगवतीपादप्रसादेन Mâl. 6; Ki. 18. 25; खलः करोति दुर्वृत्तं नूनं फलति साधुषु H. 3. 21 'wicked men commit bad acts, and good men suffer their consequences'. -4 To become ripe, ripen. -5 To fall to the lot of, befall. -6 To be useful. -II. 1 P. (फलति, फुल्ल or फुल्त in the first sense, and फलित in other senses) 1 To burst open, split or cleave asunder, burst, cleave; तस्य मूर्धानमासाद्य पफालासिवरो हि सः Mb. -2 To shine back, be reflected; Ki. 5. 38. -3 To go.

फलं [फल्-अच्] 1 Fruit (fig. also) as of a tree; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फलं *S.* 7. 30; R. 4. 33; 1. 49. -2 Crop, produce; कृषिफलं Me. 16. -3 A result, fruit, consequence, effect; अत्युत्कटैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलमश्नुते H. 1. 83; फलेन ज्ञास्यसि Pt. 1. न नवः प्रभुराफलोदयात् स्थिरकर्मा विरराम कर्मणः R. 8. 22; 1. 33. -4 (Hence) Reward, recompense, meed, retribution (good or bad); फलमस्योपहासस्य सद्यः प्राप्स्यसि पश्य मां R. 12. 37. -5 A deed, an act (opp. words); ब्रुवते हि फलेन साधवो न तु कंठेन निजोपयोगितां N. 2. 48 'good men prove their usefulness by deeds, not by words'. -6 Aim, object, purpose; परेंगितज्ञानफला हि बुद्धयः Pt. 1, 43; किमपेक्ष्य फलं Ki. 2. 21 'with what object in view'; Me. 54. -7 Use, good, profit, advantage; जगता वा विफलेन किं फलं Bv. 2. 61. -8 Profit or interest on capital. -9 Progeny, offspring; R. 14. 39. -10 A kernel (of a fruit). -11 A tablet or board (शारिफल). -12 A blade (of a sword). -13 The point or head of an arrow, dart &c.; barb; Mu. 7. 10. -14 A shield -15 A testicle. -16 A gift. -17 The result of a calculation (in Math.) -18 Product or quotient. -19 Menstrual discharge. -20 Nutmeg. -21 A ploughshare. -22 Loss, disadvantage. -23 The second term in a rule-of-three sum. -24 Correlative equation. -25 The area of a figure. -26 The three myrobalans (त्रिफला). -27 A point on a die. -Comp. —अदनः = फलाशन q. v. —अनुबंधः succession or sequence of fruits or results —अनुमेय *a.* to be inferred from the results or consequences; फलानुमेयाः प्रारंभाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1 20. —अनुसरणं 1. rate of profits.-2. following of reaping consequences. —अंतः a bamboo. —अन्वेषिन् *a.* seeking for reward or recompense (of actions). —अपेक्षा expectation of the fruits or consequences (of acts), regard to results. —अपेत *a.* useless, unfertile, unproductive. —अम्लः a kind of sorrel. (-म्लं) tamarind. —अशनः a parrot. —अस्थि *n.* a cocoa-nut —आकांक्षा expectation of (good) results; see फलापेक्षा. —आगमः 1. production of fruits, load of fruits; भवंति नम्रास्तरवः फलागमैः *S.* 5. 12. -2. the fruit season, autumn. —आढ्य *a.* full of or abounding in fruits. (-ढ्या) a kind of plantain. —आरामः a fruit-garden, orchard. —आसक्त *a.* 1. fond of fruits. -2. attached to fruits, fond of getting fruit (of actions done). -आहारः feeding or living on fruits, fruit-meal.—उच्चयः a collection of fruits. —उत्तमा 1. a kind of grapes (having no stones). -2. = त्रिफला. —उत्पत्तिः *f.* 1. production of fruit. -2 profit, gain. (-त्तिः) the mango tree (sometimes written फलोत्पत्ति in this sense). —उदयः 1. appearance of fruit, production of results or consequences, attainment of success or desired object; आफलोदयकर्मणां R. 1. 5; 8. 22. -2. profit, gain. -3. retribution, punishment. -4. happiness, joy. -5. heaven —उद्गमः appearance of fruits; *S.* 5. 12. (v. l.) —उद्देशः regard to results; see फलापेक्षा. उपजीविन् *a.* living by cultivating or selling fruits. —उपेत *a.* yielding fruit, fruitful, fertile. —कामना desire of fruits or consequences.—कालः fruit-season. —केसरः the cocoa-nut tree. —कोशः(षः), —कोशकः the scrotum (covering of the testicles.). —खंडनं frustration of fruits or results, disappointment.

—ग्रहः deriving benefit or advantage. —ग्रहि, ग्राहिन् *a.* (also फलेग्रहि and फलेग्राहिन्) fruitful, yielding or bearing fruit in season; श्लाघ्यतां कुलमुपैति पैतृकं स्यान्मनोरथतरुः फलेग्रहिः Kir. K. 3. 60; Mâl. 9. 39. (*-m.*) a fruit tree. —ग्राहिष्णु *a.* fruitful. —छदनं a house built of wooden boards. —त्रयं, -त्रिकं the three myrobalans (त्रिफला). —द, —दातृ,-प्रद *a.* 1. productive, fruitful, bearing fruit; Ms. 11. 143. -2. bringing in gain or profit. -3. giving a reward, rewarding. (-दः) a tree. —निर्वृत्ति *f.* final consequence or reward. —निवृत्तिः *f.* cessation of consequences.—निष्पत्तिः *f.* production of fruit. —परिणतिः *f.* -परिणामः,-पाकः (फलेपाकः also) 1. the ripening of fruit. -2. the fulness of consequences —पाकांता,-पाकावसाना an annual plant.—पातनं knocking down or gathering fruit. —पादपः a fruit-tree. —पूरः, -पूरकः the common citron tree. —प्रदानं 1. the giving of fruits. -2. a ceremony at weddings. —प्राप्तिः *f.* attainment of the desired fruit or object. —प्रिया the Priyangu plant. —बंध्यः a tree barren of fruit. —बंधिन् *a.* forming or developing fruit. —भागः a share in any product of profit. —भागिन्-भाज् *a.* partaking of a reward or profit- —भूमिः *f.* a place where one receives the reward or recompense of his deeds (*i.e.* heaven or hell). —भृत् *a.* bearing fruit, fruitful. —भोगः 1. enjoyment of consequences. -2. usufruct. —मत्स्या the aloe plant.-योगः 1. the attainment of fruit or the desired object; Mu. 7. 10. -2. wages, remuneration.—राजन् *m.* a water-melon. —वर्तुलं a water-melon. —विक्रयिन् *a.* a fruit-seller. —वृक्षः a fruit-tree. -वृक्षकः the bread-fruit tree. —शाडवः the pomegranate tree. —शालिन् *a.* 1. bearing fruit, fruitful. -2. sharing in the consequences. —शैशिरः the Badara tree. —श्रेष्ठः the mango tree. —संस्थ *a.* bearing fruit.—संपद् *f.* 1. abundance of fruit -2. success.—साधनं a means of effecting any desired object, realization of an object. -सिद्धिः *f.* 1. reaping fruit, attainment or realization of the desired object. -2. a prosperous result. —स्नेहः a walnut tree —हारी an epithet of Kâlî or Durgâ. —हीन *a.* yielding no fruit or profit. —हेतु *a.* acting with a view to results.

फलकं 1 A board, plank, slab, tablet; कालः काल्या भुवनफलके क्रीडति प्राणिशारैः Bh. 3. 39; द्यूत°, चित्र° &c. -2 Any flat surface; चुंब्यमानकपोलफलकां K. 218; धृतमुग्धगंडफलकैर्विबभुः Si. 9. 47, 37; cf. तट. -3 A shield. -4 A slab, tablet, leaf or page for writing upon. -5 The buttocks, hips. -6 The palm of the hand. -7 Fruit, result, consequence. -8 Profit, gain. -9 Menstruation.-10 The head of an arrow. -11 The pericarp of a lotus. -12 A broad and flat bone (of the forehead). -Comp. —पाणि *a.* armed with a shield (as a warrior). —यंत्रं an astronomical instrument invented by Bhâskarâchârya.—सक्थ *a.* having a thigh as broad as a board.

फलकिन् *a.* 1 Boarded. -2 Armed with a shield. —*m.* 1 A wooden bench. -2 Sandal-wood (*n.* also).

फलतस् *ind.* As a consequence, consequently, virtually.

फलनं [फल्-ल्युट्] 1 Bearing fruit, fructifying. -2 Producing results or consequences.

फलवत् *a.* 1 Fruitful, fruit-bearing. -2 Producing or yielding results, successful, profitable. -3 Containing the result or end of a plot. —*m.* A fruit-tree. -ती The plant called प्रियंगु.

फलसः (शः) The bread-fruit tree.

फलहकः A plank, board.

फलही The cotton tree.

फलित *p. p.* 1 Having borne or reaped fruit, yielding fruit, fruitful. -2 Fulfilled, accomplished, realized (as a desire). —तः A fruit-tree. -ता A menstruous woman. —तं A sort of perfume (शैलेय).

फलिन *a.* [फल अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit (fig. also); पुष्पिणः फलिनश्चैव वृक्षास्तूभयतः स्मृताः Ms. 1. 47; Mk. 4. 10. -2 Advantageous, profitable. —*m.* A tree.

फालिन *a.* [फल-इनच्] Fruitful, bearing fruit; Mâl. 6. 19. -नः The bread-fruit tree.

फलिनी, -फली The Priyangu creeper; (said by poets to be the 'wife' of the mango tree; cf. R. 8. 61).

फलीकृ 8 U. To winnow, thresh, separate the grain from the husks.

फलीकरणं Winnowing, separating the grain from the husks.

फलीकृत *p. p.* Threshed, winnowed.

फल्गु *a.* [फल् उ गुक् च] Un. 1. 18] 1 Pithless, unessential; unsubstantial; सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फल्गु Pt. 1 -2 Worthless, useless, unimportant; Si. 3. 76. -3 Small, minute. -4 Vain, unmeaning. -5 Weak, feeble, flimsy. -6 Untrue. -7 Beautiful, lovely. —ल्गुः *f.* 1 The spring season. -2 The opposite leaved fig-tree.-3 N. of a river at Gayâ. -4 A red powder of wild ginger (Mar. गुलाल) thrown by the Hindus over one another at the Holi festival. -Comp. —उत्सवः the vernal festival, commonly called *Holi.* —वाटिका the opposite-leaved fig-tree.

फल्गुता -त्वं Worthlessness, vanity, insignificance; Bh. 2. 9.

फल्गुन *a.* 1 Red. -2 Born under the constellation फल्गुनी. —नः 1 The month of Phâlguna. -2 N. of Indra. -3 Of Arjuna.

फल्गुनी N. of a constellation; Ku. 7. 6. -Comp. —भवः the planet Jupiter.

फल्यं A flower.

फाट् *ind.* An interjection of calling.

फाटकी Alum.

फाणि *f.* 1 Molasses. -2 Flour mixed with curds (करंभ).

फाणितं Raw sugar.

फांट *a.* Made by an easy process, readily or easily prepared (as a decoction). -टः -टं An infusion, decoction; फांटमनायाससाध्यः कषायविशेषः Sk; फांटाचित्राश्रुपाणयः Bk. 9. 17 (see the commentary). —टं The first particles of butter produced by churning.

फांटकः A decoction, infusion.

फांडं The belly.

फालः -लं 1 A ploughshare; Ms. 6. 16. -2 Separation of the hair on each side of the head (सीमंतभाग); N. 1. 16. -3 A sort of spade. -4 A bundle. -5 The forehead (for भाल). —लः 1 An epithet of Balarâm. -2 Of Siva. -3 The citron tree. —लं 1 A garment of cotton. -2 A ploughed field. -Comp. —आहत *a.* ploughed, tilled. —कृष्ट *a.* 1. tilled. -2. produced by cultivation. (-ष्टं) a ploughed field. —गुप्तः N. of Balarâma.

फालखेला A quail.

फाल्गुनः 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to February, March). -2 An epithet of Arjuna; Mb. thus explains the epithet :— उत्तराभ्यां फल्गुनीभ्यां नक्षत्राभ्यामहं दिवा । जातो हिमवतः पृष्ठे तेन मां फाल्गुनं विदुः ॥ -3 N. of a tree, also called अर्जुन. -Comp. —अनुजः 1. the month Chaitra. -2. The vernal season (वसंतकाल). -3 an epithet of नकुल and सहदेव.

फाल्गुनालः = फाल्गुन.

फाल्गुनी The full-moon day of the month फाल्गुन; °भवः an epithet of the planet Jupiter.

फिः 1 A wicked man. -2 Useless or idle talk. -3 Anger.

फिंगकः The fork-tailed shrike.

फिरंगः 1 The country of the Franks (*i. e.* of Europeans). -2 A disease of the Franks, syphilis.

फिरंगिन् *m.* A Frank, (*i. e.* a European.).

फुः 1 A magical formula. -2 An idle talk.

फुकः A bird.

फुटः The expanded hood of snake.

फु(फू)त् *ind.* An onomatopoetic word generally used in composition with कृ, and imitative of the sound made by blowing into liquids &c. ; sometimes it expresses disregard or contempt ; फु(फू)त्कृ 1. to blow into (a liquid) ; बालः पायसदग्धो दध्यपि फूत्कृत्य भक्षयति H. 4. 103. -2 to scream aloud, cry, shriek. -Comp. —कारः fire. —कारः, -कृतं, —कृतिः *f.* 1. blowing into. -2. hissing, whizzing. -3. the hiss of a serpent. -4. sobbing.-5. screaming, a loud shriek, yell. —कृत *a.* 1. blown into &c. -2. blown up (as a bubble). -3. screamed aloud. (-तं) 1. sound of the a wind-instrument. -2. a loud cry, shriek, scream.

फुप्फु *ind.* An onomatopoetic word. —Comp. —कारक *a.* panting, gasping.

फुप्फुसः-सं The lungs.

फुंफुआ *ind.* Imitation of the sound made by the crakling of fire.

फुल्ल् 1 P. (फुल्लति, फुल्लित) 1 To bloom, expand, blow, open (as a flower). -2 To swell, expand ; Mâl. 5. 23.

फुल्ल *p. p.* (of फल्) 1 Expanded, opened, blown; पुष्पं च फुल्लं नवमल्लिकायाः प्रयाति कांतिं प्रमदाजनानां R. 6. 6 ; फुल्लारविंदवदनां Ch. P. 1. -2 Flowering, blossomed ; R. 9. 63. -3 Expanded, dilated, wide opened (as eyes). -4 Smiling, gay. —लं A full-blown, flower. -Comp. —तुवरी alum. —नयन, -नेत्र, -लोचन *a.* having eyes dilated (with joy) ; Pt. 1. 135. (-नः) a kind of deer. (-नं) a large, full eye. —फालः the wind raised in winnowing corn

फुल्लनं Inflating, filling with wind.

फुल्लिः *f.* Blossoming, blooming.

फुल्लरीकः 1 A district, place. -2 A snake.

फेत्कारः A shriek, howl.

फेणः,-नः 1 Foam, froth ; गौरीवक्त्रभ्रुकुटिरचनां या विहस्येव फेनैः Me. 50 : R. 13 11 ; Ms. 2. 61. -2 Foam of the mouth. -3 Saliva. -4 White cuttle-fish bone. -Comp. —अग्रं a bubble. —अशनिः N. of Indra ; cf. नमुचि. —आहार *a.* living on foam. —गिरिः N. of a mountain near the mouth of the Indus. -पिंडः 1. a mere bubble. -2. an empty idea, non-entity. —वाहिन् *m.* a filtering cloth.

फेण(न)कः See फेन.

फेनि(न)ल *a.* Foamy, frothy ; फेनिलमंबुराशिं R. 13. 2.

फेरः,-फेरंडः A jackal.

फेरवः 1 A jackal ; क्रंदत्फेरवचंडडात्कृति &c. Mâl. 5. 19. -2 A rogue, rascal, cheat. -3 A demon,, goblin.

फेरुः A jackal.

फेल् 1 P. (फेलति) To go, move.

फेलं, फेला, फेलिका, फेली Remnants of food, leavings of a meal, orts.

ब.

बः 1 N. of Varuṇa. -2 Water. -3 A water-jar ; (the meanings of this letter are given in the following verse ; बः पुमान् वरुणे सिंधौ भगे तोये गते तु बा। गंधने तंतुसंताने पुंस्येव पवने स्मृतः ॥

बंह् 1 A. (बंहते, बंहित) To increase, grow. —*Caus.* 1 To increase. -2 To strengthen, make firm, fix.

बंहिमन् *m.* Abundance, multitude.

बंहिष्ट *a.* Most abundant, very great, excessive ; (superl. of बहुल q. v.).

बंहीयस् *a.*- More numerous or abundant, much more, exceeding, (compar. of बहुल q. v.).

बकः 1 The Indian crane. -2 A cheat, rogue, hypocrite (the crane being a very cunning bird that knows well how to draw others into its clutches). -3 N. of a demon killed by Bhîma. -4 N. of another demon killed by Krishṇa. -5 N. of Kubera. —की = पूतना q. v. -Comp. —चरः, -वृत्तिः, -व्रतचरः, -व्रतिकः, -व्रतिन् *m.* 'acting like a crane', a false devotee, religious hypocrite ; अधोदृष्टिर्नैष्कृतिकः स्वार्थसाधनतत्परः। शठो मिथ्याविनीतश्च बकव्रतचरो द्विजः Ms. 4. 196. -जित् *m.* -निषूदनः epithets of 1. Bhîma. -2. of Krishṇa. —पंचक the last five days of the bright half of the month of Kârttika. -यंत्रं a kind of retort. —व्रतं 'crane like conduct', hypocrisy.

बकुर *a.* Horrible. —रः Lighting ; thunderbolt.

बकुलः 1 A kind of tree, Mimusops Elengi, (said according to the convention of poets to put forth blossoms when sprinkled by young women with mouthfuls of wine); कांक्षत्यन्यो (केसरः or बकुलः) वदनमदिरां दोहदच्छद्मनास्याः Me. 78 ; बकुलः सीधुगंडूषसेकात् (विकसति) ; (for similar conventions about other trees see the quotation under अशोक). -2 A kind of drug. —लं The fragrant flower of this tree ; Bv. 1. 54.

बकूलः The Bakul tree.

बकेरुका 1 A small crane. -2 The branch of a tree bent by the wind.

बकोटः A crane.

बटुः 1 A boy, lad, chap, often used as a depreciatory term or to show contempt ; चाणक्यबटुः &c. ; see वटु. -2 A young Brahmachârin. -Comp. —मात्रः a mere boy.

बटूकरणं Investiture with the sacred thread.

बाडि(लि)शं A fish-hook ; Bh. 3. 21.

बत *ind.* A particle expressing:— 1 Sorrow, regret (alas !) ; वयं बत विदूरतः क्रमगता पशोः कन्यका Mâl. 3. 18 ; अहो बत महत्पापं कर्तुं व्यवसिता वयं Bg. 1. 45. -2 Pity or compassion ; क्व बत हरिणकानां जीवितं चातिलोलं S. 1. 10. -3 Addressing, calling ; बत वितरत तोयं तोयवाहा नितांतं G. M., R. 9. 47. -4 Joy or satisfaction ; अहो बतासि स्पृहणीयवीर्यः Kn. 3. 20. —5 Wonder or surprise; अहो बत महच्चित्रं K. 154. —6 Censure. For the meanings of बत with अहो see under अहो.

बद् 1 P. To be steady or firm.

बदर: [बद् स्थैर्ये अरच्] 1 The jujube tree. —2 The kernel of the fruit of the cotton-plant. —रा The cotton shrub. —रं 1 The fruit of jujube ; करबदरसदृशमखिलं भुवनतलं यत्प्रसादतः कवयः । पश्यन्ति सूक्ष्ममतयः सा जयति सरस्वती देवी Vās. 1 : Bv. 2. 8. –2 The pod of the cotton shrub. –3 The berry used as a weight. –Comp. —कुणः the time when the fruit of the jujube becomes ripe. —पाचनं N. of a sacred bathing-place.

बदरिका 1 The jujube tree or its fruit ; अन्ये बदरिकाकारा बहिरेव मनोहराः H. 1. 94. –2 N. of one of the many sources of the Ganges and of the neighbouring hermitage of the sages Nara and Nārāyaṇa. –Comp. –आश्रमः the hermitage at Badarikā.

बदरिः *f.* The jujube tree.

बदरी 1 The jujube tree ; see बादरायण. –2 = बदरिका (2) above. –3 The cotton shrub. –Comp. –छदः a kind of perfume. —तपोवनं the penance-grove at Badarī Ki. 12. 33. —नाथः N. of a temple at Badarī. –नारायणः N. of a place. —पत्रं a kind of perfume (नखी). –फलं a fruit of the jujube tree. —वनं (–वणं) a wood or thicket of jujube trees. —वासा an epithet of Durgā. —शैलः a rock eminence at Badarī.

बध् 1 A. (बीभत्सते ; strictly the desiderative base of बध् used in a primitive sense) To abhor, loathe, detest, shrink from, be disgusted with (with abl.) ; येभ्यो बीभत्समानाः U. 1.

बधिर *a.* Deaf ; स्वनिभिर्जनस्य बधिरीकृतश्रुतः Śi. 13. 3 ; Ms. 7. 149.

बधिरयति Den. P., **बधिरीकृ** 8 U. To deafen (fig. also) ; बधिरिताशेषदिगन्तरालं K.; Mv. 6. 30.

बधिरित *a.* made deaf, deafened.

बधिरिमन् *m.* Deafness.

बंदिन् See वंदिन्.

बंदिः –दी *f.* 1 Bondage, confinement –2 A prisoner, captive ; Ku. 2. 61.

बंध् 9. P. (बध्नाति, बबंध, अभांत्सीत्, भंत्स्यति, बंद्धुं, बद्ध ; *pass.* बध्यते) 1 To bind, tie, fasten, बंद्धुं न संभावित एव तावत् करेण रुद्धोऽपि च केशपाशः Ku. 7. 57 ; R. 7. 9 ; Ku. 7. 25 ; Bk. 9. 75. –2 To catch, cupitve, imprison, ensnare, make captive ; कर्मभिर्न स बध्यते Bg. 4. 14 ; बलिर्बबंधे Bk. 2. 39; 14. 56. –3 To chain, fetter. –4 To check, stop, suppress; as in बद्धकोप, बद्धकोद &c. –5 To put on, wear ; स एष चूडामणिः पादे प्रभवामीति बध्यते Pt 1. 72 ; बबंधुरंगुलित्राणि Bk. 14. 7. –6 To attract, arrest (as eyes &c.) ; बबंध चक्षूंषि यवप्ररोहः Ku. 7. 17 ; or बध्नाति मे चक्षुः (चित्रकूटः) R. 13. 47. –7 To fix or set upon, direct towards (as the eyes or mind), cast upon (with loc.) ; दृष्टिं लक्ष्येषु बध्नन् Mu. 1. 2 ; R. 3. 4 ; 6. 36 ; Bk. 20. 22. –8 To bind or fasten together (as hair) ; Mu. 7. 17. –9 To build, construct, form, arrange ; बद्धोर्मिनाकवनितापरिभुक्तमुक्तं Ki. 8. 57; छायाबद्धकदंबकं मृगकुलं S. 2. 6; तस्यांजलिं बंधुमतो बबंध R. 16. 5 ; 4. 38 ; 11. 35, 78 ; Ku. 2. 47; 5. 30 ; Bk. 7. 77. –10 To put together, compose, construct (a poem, verse &c.) ; तुरैर्बद्धं तद्लघु रघुस्वामिनः सच्चरित्रं Vikr. 18. 107 ; श्लोक एव त्वया बद्धः Rām. –11 To form, produce, bear (as fruit &c.) ; R. 12. 69 ; Ku. 5. 60. *v. l.* ; *S.* 6. 3. –12 To have, possess, entertain, cherish, feel. –13 To punish, chastise. –14 To offer, sacrifice (as an animal). –15 To shut, close, stop. –16 To oppress, overpower. –17 To join, unite. 18 To produce, cause, effect. –19 To strike (as root). –20 To display, exhibit, show. (The senses of बंध् are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected ; *e. g.* भ्रुकुटिं बंध् to knit or bend the eyebrows, to frown ; मुष्टिं बंध् to clench the fist ; अंजलिं बंध् to fold the hands together in supplication ; चित्तं, धियं, मनः, हृदयं बंध् to set the heart on ; प्रीतिं, भावं, रागं बंध् to fall in love with, be enamoured of ; सेतुं बंध् to construct or build a bridge ; वैरं बंध् to conceive hatred, contract enmity ; सख्यं, सौहृदं बंध् to form friendship; गोलं बंध् to form a globe ; मंडलं बंध् to form a circle, sit or stand in a circle ; मौनं बंध् to maintain silence ; परिकरं, कक्षां बंध् to gird up one's loins, prepare oneself for anything ; see the compounds under बद्ध also). —*Caus.* To cause to bind, form, construct, build &c. ; R. 12. 70.

बद्ध *p. p.* [बंध्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Bound, tied, fastened. –2 Chained, fettered. –3 Captured, caught. –4 Confined, imprisoned. –5 Put on, girt on. –6 Restrained, suppressed, withheld. –7 Formed, built. –8 Cherished, entertained. –9 Combined, united. –10 Firmly rooted, firm. –11 Shut, stopped, closed. –12 Inlaid, studded. –13 Composed (as verses). –14 Formed, contracted ; Ku. 1. 20. –15 Manifested, displyed. –16 Entangled, involved. –17 Congealed, clotted, (as blood). –18 Effected, caused, formed, produced ; बद्धं जालकं S. I. 30 ; 2. 6 ; U. 6. 17; Māl. 3. 7. –Comp. —अंगुलित्र, –अंगुलित्राण *a.* having a finger-guard fastened. —अंजलि *a.* folding the hands together in supplication, with the hands joined in humble entreaty or raised to the forehead as a mark of respect. —अनुराग *a.* having the affection fixed upon, feeling or manifesting love for. —अनुशय *a.* 1. feeling repentant. –2. of a fixed resolve. —आनंद *a.* joyful. —आयुध *a.* accoutred with arms. —आशंक *a.* one whose suspicions have been roused, grown suspicions. —उत्सव *a.* enjoying or observing a festival or holiday. —उद्यम *a.* making united efforts. —कक्ष, –कक्ष्य *a.* see बद्धपरिकर. —केसर *a* 1. forming hair. –2. having the filaments formed. —कोप, –मन्यु, –रोष *a.* 1. feeling anger, entertaining a feeling of anger. –2. suppressing or governing one's wrath. —गुदं a kind of obstruction of the bowels. —चित्त, –मनस् *a.* having the mind intently fixed on, rivetting the mind on. —जिह्व *a.* tongue-tied. —तूणीर *a.* equipped with a quiver. —दृष्टि, –नेत्र, –लोचन *a.* having the eyes intently fixed on, looking with a steadfast gaze at. —धार *a.* continuously or incessantly flowing. —निश्चय *a.* firmly resolved, resolute. —नेपथ्य *a.* attired in a theatrical dress. —परिकर *a.* having the girdle girded on, one who has girded up his loins; *i. e.* ready, prepared. —पुरीष *a.* having the bowels constipated. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1. one who has made a vow or promise. –2. firmly resolved. —प्रतिश्रुत *a.* resonant with echoes. —भाव *a.* having the affection or heart fixed upon, enamoured of (with loc.); दृढं त्वयि बद्धभावोर्वशी V. 2. —भूः *f.* 1. the lowest floor. –2. ground prepared for the site of a house. –मुष्टि *a.* 1. having a closed fist. –2 close-fisted, covetous. –मूल *a.* deep rooted, striking root firmly : बद्धमूलस्य मूलं हि महद्वैरतरोः स्त्रियः Śi. 2. 38. —मौन *a.* holding the tongue, keeping silence, silent ; अदृश्यत त्वच्चरणारविंदविश्लेषदुःखादिव बद्धमौनं R. 13. 23. —राग *a.* having the desire fixed on, enamoured, impassioned ; Pt. 1. 123. —वसति *a.* fixing an abode. —वाच् *a.* tongue-tied, maintaining silence. —वेपथु *a.* seized with tremour. —वैर *a.* one who has conceived bitter hatred or contracted confirmed hostility. —शिख *a.* 1. one whose hair is tied up (into a knot on the crown of the head). –2. one who is still in childhood, young. —सूतः a particular preparation of quicksilver. —स्नेह *a.* forming an attachment, conceiving affection for.

बंधः [बंध्-घञ्] 1 A tie, bond (in general); आशाबंध &c.–2 A hair-band, fillet; V. 4. 10; S. 1. 30. -3 A chain, fetter. -4 Fettering, confining, imprisoning, confinement, imprisonment; Ms. 8. 310. -5 Catching, capturing, catching hold of; गजबंध R. 16. 2. -6 (*a*) Forming, constructing, arranging; सर्गबंधो महाकाव्यं S. D. 6 (*b*) Building, erecting. -7 Feeling, conceiving, cherishing. हे राजानस्त्यजत सुकविप्रेमबंधे विरोधं Vikr. 18. 107; R. 6. 81. -8 Connection, union, intercourse. -9 Joining or folding together, combining; R. 14. 13; अंजलिबंध &c. -10 A bandage, ligature. -11 Agreement, harmony. 12 Manifestation, display, exhibition; R. 18. 52.–13 Bondage, confinement to his world (opp. मुक्ति which is 'complete emancipation from the trammels of the world'); बंधं मोक्षं च या वेत्ति बुद्धिः सा पार्थ सात्त्विकी Bg. 18. 30; बंधोन्मुक्त्यै खलु मखमुखान्कुर्वते कर्मपाशान् Bv. 4. 21; R. 13. 58, 18. 7. -14 Result, consequence. -15 A position, posture in general; आसनबंधधीरः R. 2. 6; Ku. 3. 45, 59. -16 A particular position in sexual intercourse, or a particular mode of sexual enjoyment (these are said in Ratimanjarî to be 16, but other writers increase the number to 84).–17 A border, framework. -18 Arrangement of a stanza in a particular shape; *e. g.* खड्गबंध, पद्मबंध, मुरजबंध (vide K. P. 9. *ad. loc.*). -19 A sinew, tendon.–20 The body.–21 A deposit, pledge. -22 An embankment, throwing a bridge across (a river). -23 A disease in which the eyelids cannot be wholly closed. -Comp. —करणं fettering, imprisoning. —तंत्रं a complete army containing the four necessary elements, *i. e.* elephants, horses, chariots and footmen. —पारुष्यं forced or unnatural construction of words.–स्तंभः a post to which an animal (*e. g.* an elephant) is tied.

बंधकः 1 One who binds or catches, a binder.–2 A catcher. -3 A band, tie, rope, tether.–4 A dike, bank, dam. -5 A pledge, deposit. -6 A posture of the body. -7 Barter, exchange. -8 A violator, ravisher. -9 A promise. -10 A city. -11 A part or portion (at the end of num. compounds); सुगंसत्त्वाबंधकं Y. 2. 76. —कं Binding, confinement. —की 1 An unchaste woman; न मे त्वया कौमारबंधकया प्रयोजनं Mâl. 7; Ve. 2. -2 A harlot, courtezan; बलात् धृतोसि मयेति बंधकीधाष्टर्ये K. 237. -3 A female elephant. -4 A barren woman.

बंधन *a.* 1 Binding, fettering. -2 Checking, stopping. -3 (At the end of comp.) Dependent upon; cf. निबंधन. —नं [बंध्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of binding, fastening, tying; Ku. 4. 8. -2 Binding on or round, throwing round, clasping; विनम्रशाखाभुजबंधनानि Ku. 3. 39; Pt. 5. 21; घटय भुजबंधनं Gît. 10; R. 19. 17. -3 A bond, tie (fig. also); R. 12. 76; आशाबंधनं &c. -4 Fettering, chaining, confining.–5 A chain, fetter, tether, halter &c. -6 Capturing, catching. -7 Bondage, confinement, imprisonment, captivity; as in बंधनागार -8 A place of confinement, prison, jail; त्वां कारयामि कमलोदरबंधनस्थं S. 6 19; Ms. 9. 288. -9 Forming, building, construction; सेतुबंधनं Ku. 4. 6. -10 Connecting, uniting, joining. -11 Hurting, injuring. -12 A stalk, stem, peduncle (of a flower); S. 3. 6; 6. 17; U. 2. 9; Ku. 4. 14. -13 A sinew, muscle. -14 A bandage. -15 A bar, barrier. -16 Alloyage, mixing.–17 An embankment, a bridge.–18 A conjunction, connection. —नं -नी 1 A bond, tie. -2 A rope, cord. -3 A string, thread.–4 A chain, fetter.–5 A bondage -Comp. —अ(आ)गारः -रं, —आलयः a prison, jail. —ग्रंथिः 1. the knot of a bandage. -2. a noose. -3. a rope for tying cattle. —पालकः, —रक्षिन् *m.* a jailor. —वेश्मन् *n.* a prison. —स्थः a captive, prisoner. —स्तंभः a tying-post, a post to which an animal (*e. g.* an elephant) is tied. —स्थानं a stable, stall (for horses &c.).

बंधित *a.* 1 Bound, fastened. -2 Confined, imprisoned.

बंधित्रः [बंध्-इत्र] 1 The god of love -2 A leathern fan (चर्मव्यजन). -3 A spot, mole.

बंधुः [बध्नाति मनः स्नेहादिना बंध्-उ] 1 A relation, kinsman, relative in general; यत्र द्रुमा अपि मृगा अपि बंधवो मे U. 3. 8; मातृबंधुनिवासिनं R. 12. 12; S. 6. 22; Bg. 6. 9. -2 Any one connected or associated with another, a brother; प्रवासबंधुः a brother-traveller; धर्मबंधुः a spiritual brother; S. 4. 9. -3 (In law) A cognate kinsman, one's own kindred or kinsmen generally; (three kinds are enumerated; आत्म° personal, पितृ° paternal, and मातृ° maternal; see these three words). -4 A friend (in general); as in बंधुकृत्य below; oft. at the end of comp.; मकरंदगंधबंधो Mâl. 1. 38 'a friend of (*i. e.* charged with) fragrance' &c.; 9. 13. -5 A husband; वैदेहिबंधोर्हृदयं विदद्रे R. 14. 33.–6 A father.–7 A mother. -8 A brother. -9 The tree called बंधुजीव q. v. -10 One who belongs to or is connected with any tribe or profession only nominally; *i. e.* one who belongs to it, but does not do the duties pertaining thereto (often used by way of contempt); स्वयमेव ब्रह्मबंधुनोद्भिन्नो दुर्गप्रयोगः M. 4; cf. क्षत्रबंधु. -11 Connection, relationship association in general. -Comp. —काम *a.* affectionate towards kinsmen.—कृत्यं 1. the duty of a kinsman; त्वयि तु परिसमाप्तं बंधुकृत्यं प्रजानां S. 5. 8. -2. the business of a friend, a friendly or kind act or service; कच्चित्सौम्य व्यवसितमिदं बंधुकृत्यं त्वया मे Me. 114. —जनः 1. a relative, kinsman. -2. kindred, kinsmen taken collectively. -जीवः, -जीवकः N. of a tree; बंधुजीवमधुराधरपल्लवमुल्लसितस्मितशोभं Gît. 2; R. 11. 24. —दग्धः an abandoned wretch (ठक). —दत्तं a kind of Strîdhana or woman's property, the property given to a girl by her relatives at the time of marriage; Y. 2. 144. —प्रीतिः *f.* 1. love of a relative; बंधुप्रीत्या Me. 49. -2. love for a friend. —भावः 1. friendship.–2. relationship. —वर्गः kinsmen, kindred. —हीन *a.* destitute of relatives or friends.

बंधुकः 1 The tree called बंधुजीव. -2 A bastard. —का, -की An unchaste woman (see बंधकी)

बंधुता 1 Relatives, kinsmen, kindred (taken collectively); Mâl. 6. 18; 9. 21; Ki. 1. 10. -2 Relationship, affinity.

बंधुत्वं Relationship, brotherhood, affinity.

बंधुदा An unchaste woman.

बंधुमत् *a.* Having relations or kinsmen.

बंधुर *a.* [बंध्-उरच्] 1 Undulating, wavy, uneven; Si. 7. 34; Ku. 1. 42, U. 6. 25; Mv. 6. 30. -2 Bent, inclined, bowed; बंधुरगात्रि R. 13. 47; (=संनतांगि).–3 Crooked, curved. -4 Pleasing, handsome, beautiful, lovely; कथं नु तं बंधुरकोमलांगुलिं S. 6. 12 (where it may mean 'undulating' also); समस्तशास्त्रस्मृतिबंधुरे मुखे K. 3. -5 Deaf. -6 Injurious, mischievous. —रः 1 A goose. -2 A crane. -3 A drug. -4 An oil cake. -5 The vulva. -6 The बंधुजीव tree. —राः (*m. pl.*) Parched corn or meal thereof. —रा An unchaste woman. —रं A diadem.

बंधुल *a.* [बंधु-उलच्] 1 Bent, curved, inclined. -2 Pleasing, delightful, attractive, beautiful. —लः 1 A bastard; परगृहललिताः परान्नपुष्टाः परपुरुषैर्जनिताः परांगनासु। परधननिरता गुणेष्ववाच्या गजकलभा इव बंधुला ललामः Mk. 4. 28 (which is an answer given by the *bandhulas* themselves;

to the Vidushaka's question भोः के यूयं बंधुला नाम). -2 An attendant in a harlot's chamber.-3 The tree called बंधूक q. v.

बंधूकः [बंधू-ऊक] N. of a tree ; तव करनिकरेण स्पष्टबंधूकसूनस्तबकरचितमेते शेखरं बिभ्रतीव Si. 11. 46 ; Rs. 3. 5. —कं A flower of this tree ; बंधूकद्युतिबांधवोऽयमधरः Gît. 10 ; Rs. 3. 25.

बंधुर a [बंध्-उरच्] 1 Undulating, uneven. -2 Bent, inclined, bowed. -3 Pleasing, delightful, lovely ; cf. बंधुर. —रं hole.

बंधूलिः [बंधू-ऊलि] The बंधुजीव tree.

बंध्य [बंध्-यत्] 1 To be bound or fettered, to be confined or imprisoned ; Y. 2. 243. -2 To be joined or bound together.-3 To be formed, built or constructed. -4 Detained, under arrest. -5 Barren, unproductive, fruitless, useless (said of persons or things); बंध्यश्रमास्ते R. 16. 75 ; अबंध्ययत्नाश्च बभूवुरत्र ते 3. 29 ; Ki. 1. 33. -6 Not having the menses or menstrual discharge. -7 (At the end of comp.) Deprived or destitute of. -Comp. —फल a. useless, vain, idle.

बंध्या 1 A barren woman ; न हि बंध्या विजानाति गुर्वीं प्रसववेदनां Subhâsh. -2 A barren cow. -3 A kind of perfume (बाल). -Comp. —तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, or -दुहितृ, -सुता &c. the son or daughter of a barren woman, i. e. a wild impossibility, anything that does not and cannot exist ; एष बंध्यासुतो याति खपुष्पकृतशेखरः; see खपुष्प.

बंध्रं A bond, tie.

बभ्रवी An epithet of Durgâ.

बभ्रु a. [भृ-कु द्वित्वं ; बभ्र्-उ वा Uṇ. 1. 21] 1 Deep-brown; tawny, reddish-brown, ; ज्वालाबभ्रुशिरोरुहः R. 15. 16 ; 19. 25 ; बबंध बालारुणबभ्रु वल्कलं Ku. 5. 8. -2 Bald-headed through disease. —भ्रुः 1 Fire. -2 An ichneumon. -3 The tawny colour. -4 A man with tawny hair. -5 N. of a Yâdava ; Si. 2. 40. -6 An epithet of Siva. -7 Of Vishṇu. -8 The Châtaka bird. -9 A sweeper, cleaner. -10 N. of a country. —n. 1 A tawny or brown colour. -2 Any object of a brown colour. -Comp. —धातुः 1 gold. -2. red chalk (गैरिक), a kind of ochre. —वाहनः N. of a son of Arjuna by Chitrângadâ. [The sacrificial horse let loose by king Yudhishṭhira and guarded by Arjuna entered, in the course of its wanderings, the country of Manipura, which was then ruled by Babhruvahana, unequalled in prowess. The horse was taken to the king ; but when he read the writing on the plate on its head, he knew that it belonged to the Pa'ṇḍavas, and that his father Arjuna had arrived in the kingdom; and, hastening to him, respectfully offered his kingdom and his treasures along with the horse. Arjuna, in an evil hour, struck the head of Babhruvahana and upbraided him for his cowardice, saying that if he had possessed true valour and had been his true son, he should not have been afraid of his father and submitted to him so meekly. At these words the brave youth was exceedingly irritated and discharged a crescent-shaped arrow at Arjuna which severed his head from his body. He was, however, restored to life by Ulupi who happened to be then with Chitraugada ; and having acknowledged Babhruvâhana as his true son, he resumed his journey].

बंभ् 1 P. (बंभति) To go, move.

बंभरः A bee.

बंभराली A fly.

बरटः A kind of grain.

बर्ब् 1 P. (बर्बति) To go, move.

बर्बटः A kind of grain (राजमाष).

बर्बटी 1 A kind of grain (राजमाष). -2 A harlot, prostitute.

बर्बणा A blue fly.

बर्बरः 1 One not an Aryan, a barbarian, low fellow. -2 A fool, blockhead ; शृणु रे बर्बर H. 2.

बर्बुरः N. of a tree (Mar. बाभळ); उपसर्पन्‌ भवंतं बर्बुर वद कस्य लोभेन Bv. 1. 24.

बर्सः Ved. A tip, point, knot.

बर्स्वः Ved. A socket of a tooth (?)

बर्ह् I. 1 A. (बर्हते) 1 To speak. -2 To give. -3 To cover. -4 To hurt, kill, destroy. -5 To spread. -6 To be pre-eminent or excellent. -II. 10 U. (बर्हयति-ते) To hurt, injure. —WITH नि to kill, destroy ; Si. 1. 29.

बर्हः—र्हं [बर्ह्-अच्] 1 A peacock's tail; द्वयोत्काद्गतशेषबर्हाः R. 16. 14 ; (केशपाशे) सति कुसुमसनाथे हरेदेष बर्हः V. 4. 10 v. l. -2 The tail of a bird. -3 A tail-feather (especially of a peacock); Me. 44 ; Ku. 1. 15 ; Si. 8. 11. -4 A leaf ; आपांडुरं केतकबर्हमन्यः R. 6. 17. -5 A train, retinue. -Comp. —भारः 1. a pecock's tail. -2. a tuft of peacock's feathers on the handle of a club &c.

बर्हण, बर्हस् a. Ved. Strong, powerful.

बर्हणं A leaf.

बर्हिः Fire. —n. The Kusa grass.

बर्हिणः A peacock ; आवासवृक्षोन्मुखबर्हिणानि (वनानि) R. 2. 17 ; 16. 14, 19. 37. -Comp —वाजः an arrow feathered with a pecock's plumes. —वाहनः an epithet of Kârttikeya.

बर्हिन् m. [बर्ह अस्त्यर्थे इनि] A peacock ; R. 16. 64 ; V. 3. 2 ; 4. 10 ; Rs. 2. 6. -Comp. —कुसुमं, -पुष्पं a kind of perfume. —ध्वजा an epithet of Durgâ. —यानः, -वाहनः an epithet of Kârttikeya.

बर्हिष्ठ a. (superl. of बृहत्) Largest, strongest. —ष्ठं A kind of fragrant grass.

बर्हिस् m., n. [बर्ह् कर्मणि इसि] 1 Kusa grass ; Ku. 1. 60. -2 A bed or layer of Kusa grass. -3 A sacrifice, oblation. —m. 1 Fire. -2 Light, splendour. —n. 1 Water. -2 Sacrifice. -3 Ether.-Comp.—केशः, -ज्योतिस् m. an epithet of fire. —मुखः (बर्हिर्मुखः) 1. an epithet of fire. -2. a god, (whose mouth is fire). —शुष्मन् m. an epithet of fife. —सद् (बर्हिषद्) a. seated on a layer of Kusa grass. (-m.) 1. the Manes (pl.). -2. a Pitri or deified progenitor.

बर्हिष्क a. Formed of or covered with sacrificial grass.

बर्हिष्मत् m. A worshipper, sacrificer.

बल् I. 1 P. (बलति) 1 To breathe or live. -2 To hoard grain. -II. 1 U. (बलति-ते) 1 To give. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To speak. -4 To see, mark. III. 10 U. (बलयति-ते) To live. -IV. 10 A. (बालयते) To describe. —Caus. (बालयति-ते) To nourish, support.

बलं [बल्-अच्] 1 Strength, power, might, vigour. -2 Force, violence ; as in बलात् q. v. -3 An army, host, forces, troops ; भवंद्भीष्मद्रोणे धृत, राष्ट्रबलं कथं Ve. 3. 24, 43 ; Bg. 1. 10 ; R. 16. 37. -4 Bulkiness, stoutness (of the body). -5 Body, figure-shape. -6 Semen virile. -7 Blood. -8 Gum myrrh. -9 A shoot, sprout. (बलेन means 'on the strength of ', 'by means or virtue of ', बाहुबलेन जितः पौरुषबलेन &c. ; बलात् 'perforce', 'forcibly' ; 'violently ', 'against one's will '; बलान्निद्रा समायाता Pt. 1 ; हृदयमदये तस्मिन्नेवं पुनर्वलते बलात् Gît. 7). —लः 1 A crow. -2 N. of the elder brother of Krishṇa ; see बलराम below. -3 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -Comp. —अग्रं excessive strength or force. (-ग्रः) the head of an army. —अंगकः the spring (Hemachandra). —अंचिता the lute of Balarâma. —अटः a kind of beam. —अधिक a. surpassing in strength, of superior strength or force. —अधिकरणं the affairs of an army. —अध्यक्षः

-1. a general or commander of an army; Ms. 7. 189. -2. a war-minister. —अनुजः an epithet of Krishṇa. —अन्वित a. endowed with strength, mighty, powerful. —अबलं 1 comparative strength and want of strength, relative strength and weakness; R. 17. 59. -2. relative significance and insignificance, comparative importance and unimportance; समः एव करोति बलाबलं Śi. 6. 44. —अभ्रः an army in the form of a cloud. —अरातिः an epithet of Indra. —अवलेपः pride of strength —अशः, —असः 1. consumption. -2. the phlegmatic humour (कफ). -3. a swelling in the throat (which stops the passages of food). —आत्मिका a kind of sun-flower (हस्तिशुंडी). —आहं water. —उत्कट a. of mighty strength; Pt. 2 40; 3. 114. —उपपन्न, —उपेत a. endowed with strength, strong, powerful. —ओघः a multitude of troops, numerous army; Śi. 5. 2. —कर, —कृत् a. strengthening. —क्षोभः disturbance in the army, mutiny, revolt. —चक्रं 1. dominion, sovereignty. -2. an army, a host. —ज a. produced by power. (-जं) 1. a city-gate, gate. -2. a field. -3. grain, a heap of grain; Śi. 14. 7. -4. war, battle. -5. marrow, pith. -6. a pretty figure. (-जा) 1. the earth. -2. a handsome woman. -3. a kind of jasmine. (Arabian). —दः an ox, a bullock. —दर्पः pride of strength. —देवः 1. air, wind. -2. N. of the elder brother of Krishṇa; see बलराम below. —द्विष् m., —निषूदनः epithets of Indra; बलनिषूदनमर्थपतिं च तं R. 9. 3 —निग्रह a. weakening, enervating. —पतिः 1. a general, commander. -2. an epithet of Indra. —प्रद a. giving strength, invigorating. —प्रसूः N. of Rohiṇī, mother of Balarâm. —भद्र a. strong, powerful. (-द्रः) 1. a strong or powerful man. -2. a kind of ox. -3. N. of Balarâm q. v. below. -4. the tree called लोध्र. -5. N. of Ananta. (-द्रा) a maiden. —भिद् m. an epithet of Indra; Ś. 2. —भृत् a. strong, powerful. —रामः 'the strong Râma', N. of the elder brother of Krishṇa. [He was the seventh son of Vasudeva and Devakī; but transferred to the womb of Rohiṇī to save him from falling a prey to the cruelty of Kaṁsa. He and his brother Krishṇa were brought up by Nanda in Gokula. When quite young, he killed the powerful demons Dhenuka and Pralamba, and performed, like his brother, many feats of surprising strength. On one occasion Balarāma under the influence of wine, of which he was very fond, called upon the Yamunā river to come to him that he might bathe; and on his command being unheeded, he plunged his plough-share into the river and dragged the waters after him, until the river assumed a human form and asked his forgiveness. On another occasion he dragged towards himself the whole city of Hastināpura along with its walls. As Krishṇa was a friend and admirer of the Pāṇḍavas, so Balarāma was of the Kauravas, as was seen in his desire of giving his sister Subhadrā to Duryodhana rather than to Arjuna; yet he declined to take any part in the great Bhāratī war either with the Pāṇḍavas or the Kauravas. He is represented as dressed in blue clothes, and armed with a ploughshare which was his most effective weapon. His wife was Revatī. He is sometimes regarded as an incarnation of the serpent Sesha and sometimes as the eighth incarnation of Vishṇu; see the quotation under हल]. —वर्धन a. invigorating, strengthening. —विन्यासः array or arrangement of troops. —व्यसनं the defeat of an army. —शालिन् a. strong. —सूदनः an epithet of Indra. —स्थ a. strong powerful. (-स्थः) a warrior, soldier. —स्थितिः f. 1. a camp; an encampment. -2. a royal camp. —हन् m. 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Balarâma. -3. phlegm. —हीन a. destitute of strength, weak, feeble.

बलक्ष a. [बलं क्षायत्यस्मात् क्षै क] White; द्विरदइंतबलक्षमलक्ष्यत स्फुरितभृंगमृगच्छविकेतकं Śi. 6. 34. —क्षः The white colour. -Comp. —गुः (for गो 'a ray') the moon; यथानस्यर्जुनाज्जन्मसद्धांको बलक्षगुः Kāv. 1. 45. (given as an instance of the प्रसाद quality of the Gauḍīyas.)

बलनं Making strong, invigorating, strengthening.

बलयति Den. P. To strengthen, invigorate.

बलायते Den. A. To put forth strength.

बललः An epithet of Indra.

बलवत् a. 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. -2 Stout, robust. -3 Dense, thick (as darkness, &c.) -4 Getting the upper hand, predominant, prevailing; बलवानिंद्रियग्रामो विद्वांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215. -5 More important, of greater weight; लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40. -6 Accompanied by an army. —ind. 1 Strongly, powerfully, forcibly; पुनर्वशित्वाद्बलवन्निगृह्य Ku. 3. 69. -2 Very much, excessively, in a high degree; बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः Ś. 1. 2 शीतार्तं बलवदुपैत्युपेव नीरैः Śi. 8. 62; Ś. 5. 31.

बलवत्ता 1 Powerfulness, strength. -2 Superiority, excellence.

बला N. of a powerful lore or incantation (taught by Viśvāmitra to Râma and Lakshmaṇa); तौ बलातिबलयोः प्रभावतः R. 11. 9 (For some description see the quotation under अतिबला.)

बलाकः -का [Uṇ. 4. 14] A crane; सेविष्यंते नयनसुभगं खे भवंतं बलाकाः Me. 9; Mk. 5. 18. 19. —का A mistress, beloved woman.

बलाकिका A small kind of crane.

बलाकिन् a. Abounding in cranes; कालिकेव निबिडा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15; Kn. 7. 39.

बलात्कारः 1 Using violence, employing force. -2 Outrage, violence, force oppression, exaction; R. 10. 47; बलात्कारेण निवर्त्य &c. -3 Injustice. -4 (In law) Detention of the person of a debtor by the creditor and the employment of forcible means to recover the debt.

बलात्कृत a. Forced, overcome.

बलासकः A yellow spot in the white of the eye (caused by disease).

बलासिन् a. Consumptive.

बलाहं Water.

बलाहकः 1 A cloud; बलाहकच्छेदविभक्तरागामकालसंध्यामिव धातुमत्तां Kn. 1. 4. -2 A kind of crane. -3 A mountain. -4 N. of one of the seven clouds appearing at the destruction of the world. -5 One of the four horses of Vishṇu.

बलिः [बल्-इन्] 1 An oblation, a gift or offering (usually religious), नीवारबलिं विलोकयतः Ś. 4. 20; U. 1. 50. -2 The offering of a portion of the daily meal (of rice, grain ghee &c.) to all creatures, (also called भूतयज्ञ), one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder; see Ms. 3. 67, 91; it is usually performed by throwing up into the air, near the house-door, portions of the daily meal before partaking of it: यासां बलिः सपदि मद्गृहदेहलीनां हंसैश्च सारसगणैश्च विलुप्तपूर्वः Mk. 1. 9. -3 Worship, adoration; Ku. 1. 60; Me. 55; अवचितानि बलिकर्मपर्याप्तानि कुसुमानि Ś. 4. -4 Fragments of food left at a meal. -5 A victim offered to a deity. -6 A tax, tribute, impost; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18; Ms. 7. 80; 8. 307. -7 The handle of a chowrie. -8 N. of a celebrated demon. [He was a son of Virochana, the son of Prahlāda. He was a very powerful demon and oppressed the gods very much. They, therefore, prayed to Vishṇu for succour, who descended on earth as a

son of Kasyapa and Aditi in the form of a dwarf. He assumed the dress of a mendicant, and having gone to Bali prayed him to give him as much earth as he could cover in three steps. Bali who was noted for his liberality unhesitatingly acceded to this apparently simply request. But the dwarf soon assumed a mighty form, and began to measure the three steps. The first step covered the earth, the second the heavens, and not knowing where to place the third, he planted it on the head of Bali and sent him and all his legions to the Patala and allowed him to be its ruler. Thus the universe was once more restored to the rule of Indra; cf. छलयसि विक्रमणे बलिमद्भुतवामन Git. 1; R. 7. 35; Me. 57. Vishnu is said to still guard his door in Patala. He is one of the seven *Chirajivins*; cf. चिरंजीविन्]. —लिः *f.* 1 A fold, wrinkle &c. (usually written वलि q. v.). -2 The fold of skin in stout person or females. -3 The ridge of a thatched roof. -Comp. —कर *a.* 1. paying tribute. -2. offering sacrifices. -3 producing wrinkles. —करंभः a sacrificial cake. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. offering oblations to all creatures. -2. the act of worshipping. -3. payment of tribute. —दान 1. presentation of an offering to a deity. -2. offering oblations to all creatures. —ध्वंसिन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —नंदनः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः epithets of Bâna, the son of Bali. —पुष्टः, -भोजनः a crow. —प्रियः the *Lodhra* tree. —बंधनः an epithet of Vishnu. —भुज् *m.* 1. a crow. -2. a sparrow. -3. a crane. —मंदिरं, -वेश्मन्, -सद्मन् *n.* the lower regions, the abode of Bali. —मुखः a monkey. —व्याकुल *a.* engaged in worship or in offering oblations to all creatures; Me. 85. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Vishnu. —हरणं an offering of oblations to all creatures.

बलिन् *a.* [बलमस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Strong, powerful, mighty; R. 16 37; Ms. 7. 174. -2 Stout, robust. —*m.* 1 A buffalo, -2 A hog. -3 A camel. -4 A bull. -5 A soldier. -6 A kind of jasmine. -7 The phlegmatic humour. -8 An epithet of Balarâma.

बलिन, बलिभ See वलिन-भ.

बलिंदमः An epithet of Vishnu.

बलिमत् *a.* 1 Having materials of worship or oblation ready; R. 14. 15. -2 Receiving taxes. -3 Wrinkled.

बलिमन् *m.* Strength, might, power.

बलिष्ठ *a.* Most powerful, strongest, very powerful (superl. of बलवत् or बलिन् q. v.). —ष्ठः A camel.

बलिष्णु *a.* Dishonoured, degraded, despised (अपमानित).

बलीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Stronger, more powerful. -2 More effective. -3 More important (compar. of बलवत् or बलिन् q. v.) —*ado.* Powerfully, very much; बलीयः खलुः भीतोऽस्मि S. 7.

बलूल *a.* Strong, powerful.

बल्य *a.* [बलाय हितं यत्] 1 Strong, powerful. -2. Giving strength. -ल्यः A Buddhist mendicant. —ल्यं Semen virile.

बलिवर्द See बलीवर्द.

बलीकः The edge of a thatched roof.

बलिनः A scorpion,

बली(री)वर्दः A bull, an ox; गोरपत्यं पुमान् बलीवर्दः.

बल्लवः 1 A cowherd; कुंजेष्वाक्रांतवीरुद्विचयपरिचया बल्लवाः संचरंतु Ve. 6. 2; Si. 11. 8. -2 A cook. -3 The name assumed by Bhîma when serving as a cook at the court of Virâta. —वी A cowherdess; Ki. 4. 17. -Comp. —युवतिः -ती *f.* a young cowherdess (गोपी); हरिविरहाकुलबल्लवयुवतिसखीवचनं पठनीयं Git. 4.

बल्वजः -जा A kind of coarse grass; Ms. 2. 43.

बल्हिकाः, बल्हीकाः (*pl.*) N. of a country and its inhabitants.

बवः The first Karana or astrological division of the day.

बष्कय *a.* Full-grown (as a calf).

बष्कय(यि)णी(नी)*f.* 1 A cow whose calf is full-grown; M. 16. 92. -2 A prolific cow (one bearing many calves).

बस्तः A goat. -Comp. —कर्णः the Sala tree. —गंधा a shrubby basil.

बहल *a.* [बंह्-कलच् नलोपश्च] 1 Very much, copious, abundant, plentiful, manifold, great, Strong; U. 1. 38; 3. 23; Si. 9. 8; Bv. 4. 27. -2 Thick, dense. -3 Shaggy (as a tail); बहलोत्तुंगलांगूल Mâl. 3. -4 Hard, firm, compact. -5 Harsh (as a sound). —लः A kind of sugar-cane.—ला Large cardamoms.-Comp. —गंधः a kind of sandal. —त्वचः the white flowering *lodhra*.

बहिस् *ind.* 1 Out of, outside (with abl.); निवसन्नावसथे पुराद्बहिः R 8. 14; 11. 29. -2 On the outside, out of doors (opp. अंतः); बहिर्गच्छ. -3 Externally, outwardly; ; अंतर्बहिः पुरत एव विवर्तमानां Mâl. 1. 40, 14; H. 1. 94. -4 Apart, separately. -5 Beside, except. -Comp. —अंग *a.* outer, external. (-गं) 1. an external part. -2. an outer limb. -3. property. -4. a stranger. -5. the preliminary part of a religious ceremony. —इंद्रियं an external organ or sense, an organ of action. —उपाधिः an external condition or circumstance; न खलु बहिरुपाधीन् प्रीतयः संश्रयंते Mâl. 1. 24. —कुटीचरः a crab. —गेहं *ind.* out of doors, abroad.—चर *a.* outer, external, outward. बहिश्चराः प्राणाः Dk. (-रः) a crab. —देशः 1. a foreign country. -2. the outskirts of a village. -3. a place without a town or village. —द्वारं an outer door. —निःसारणं expulsion. —प्राणः 1. the external or outer breath or life; (hence) anything as dear as life. -2. money. —भव *a.* external. —भवनं emanation. —भूत *a.* 1. expelled. -2. expired (time &c.). -3. inattentive, careless. —मुख *a.* 1. turning one's face away from. -2. averse from, indifferent to. -3. greatly devoted to external things. -4. coming out of the mouth. (-खः) a god or deity. —यात्रा, -यानं excursion, expedition abroad. —योग *a.* external. —लंब *a.* obtuse-angled. (-बः) an obtuse-angled triangle. —लापिका a kind of enigma. —विकारः syphilis. —वृत्ति *f.* an external aspect or appearance, Pt. 4. 87. —व्यसनं licentiousness; immorality, evil or lewd practices. —व्यसनिन् *a.* dissolute, lewd.

बहिष्क *a* External, outer.

बहिष्कृ 8 U. 1 To place outside of, exclude from, drive out of; Ms. 8. 380; Y. 1. 93. -2 To excommunicate.

बहिष्करणं 1 An external organ. -2 Expulsion from. -3 Excepting, excluding.

बहिष्कारः 1 Expulsion, exclusion, -2 Excommunication.

बहिष्टात् *ind.* On the outside, abroad.

बहु *a.* हु or ह्वी *f.*; compar. भूयस्; superl. भूयिष्ठ) 1 Much, plentiful, abundant, great; तस्मिन्बहु एतदपि S. 4 'even this was much for him' (was too much to be expected of him); बहु प्रष्टव्यमत्र Mu. 3; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47. -2 Many, numerous; as in बह्वक्षर, बहुप्रकार. -3 Frequented, repeated. -4 Large, great. -5 Abounding or rich in (as first member of comp.); बहुकंटको देशः &c. *ind.* 1 Much, abundantly, very much, exceedingly, greatly, in a high degree. -2 Somewhat, nearly, almost; as in बहुतृण. (किं बहुना 'why say much,' 'in short.'; बहु मन् to think or esteem highly, rate high, prize, value; त्वत्संभावितमात्मानं बहु मन्यामहे वयं Ku. 6. 20; ययातेरिव शर्मिष्ठा भर्तुर्बहुमता भव S. 4. 6; 7. 1; R. 12. 89; Bg. 2. 35;

Bk. 3. 53; 5. 84, 8. 12). -Comp. —अक्षर a. having many syllables, polysyllabic (as a word). —अच्, -अच्क a. having many vowels, polysyllabic. —अनर्थ a. fraught with many evils. —अप्, -अप a watery. —अपत्य a. 1. having a numerous progeny. -2. (in astrol.) promising a numerous progeny. (-त्यः) 1. a hog. -2. a mouse, rat. (-त्या) a cow that has often calved. —अपाय a. exposed to many risks; Pt. 2. 166. —अर्थ a. 1. having many senses. -2. having many objects. -3. important. —आशिन् a. voracious, gluttonous. —उदकः a kind of mendicant who lives in a strange town and maintains himself with alms got by begging from door to door; cf. कुटीचक. —उपाय a. effective. —ऋच् a. having many verses. (-f.) a term applied to the Rigveda. —ऋच a. having many verses. (-चः) one conversant with the Rigveda. —एनस् a. very sinful. —कर a. 1. doing much, busy, industrious. -2. useful in many ways. (-रः) 1. a sweeper, cleaner. -2. a camel. (-री) a broom. —कालं ind. for a long time. -कालीन a. of a long standing, old, ancient. —कूर्चः a kind of cocoa-nut tree. —क्रमः a Krama of more than three words; cf. क्रम. —क्षम a. patient; Ku. 5. 40. (-मः) 1. a Buddha. -2. a Jaina deified saint. —गंध a. strong-scented. (-धं) cinnamon. —गंधदा musk. —गंधा 1. the Yûthikâ creeper. -2. a bud of the Champaka tree. —गुण a. having many threads or qualities. —जल्प a. garrulous, talkative, loquacious. -ज्ञ a. knowing much, well-informed, possessed of great knowledge. -तंत्रीक a. many-stringed. -तृणं anything much like grass; (hence) what is unimportant or contemptible; निदर्शनमसाराणां लघुर्बहुतृणं नरः Si. 2. 50. —त्वक्कः, त्वच् m. a kind of birch tree. —द a. liberal, generous. —दक्षिण a. 1. attended with many gifts or donations. -2. liberal, munificent. —दर्शक -दर्शिन् a. prudent, circumspect. —दायिन् a. liberal, munificent, a liberal donor. —दुग्ध a. yielding much milk. (-ग्धः) wheat. (-ग्धा) a cow yielding much milk. —दृश्वन् a. greatly experienced, a great observor. —दृष्ट a. very experienced. —दोष a. 1. having many faults or defects, very wicked or sinful. -2. full of crimes or dangers; बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 11 58. —धन a. very rich, wealthy. -धारं the thunderbolt of Indra.—धेनुकं a great number of milch-cows. —नादः a conch-shell. —पत्नीकता polygamy.—पत्रः an onion. (-त्रं) talc. (-त्री) the holy basil. —पद्-पाद्, -पाद m. the fig-tree. —पुष्पः 1. the coral tree. -2. the Nimba tree —प्रकार a. of many kinds, various, manifold. (-रं) ind. in many ways manifoldly. —प्रज a. having many children, prolific. (-जः) 1. a hog. -2. the *munja* grass. —प्रतिज्ञ a. 1. comprising many statements or assertions, complicated. -2. (in law) involving many counts, as a plaint. —प्रद a. exceedingly liberal, a munificent donor. -प्रसूः the mother of many children. —प्रेयसी a. having many loved ones. —फल a. rich in fruits. (-लः) the Kadamba tree. (-ली) the opposite-leaved fig-tree —बलः a lion. —भाग्य a. very lucky or fortunate. —भाषिन् a. garrulous, talkative. —भुजा an epithet of Durgâ. -मंजरी the holy basil. —मत a. 1. highly esteemed or prized, valued, respected. -2. having many different opinions. —मतिः f. great value or estimation; Ki. 7. 15. —मलं lead. —मानः great respect or regard, high esteem; गुणवबहुमानो विगलितः Bh. 3. 9; वर्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1; V. 1. 2; Ku. 5. 31. (-नं) a gift given by a superior to an inferior. —मान्य a. respectable, estcemable. —माय a. artful, deceitful, treacherous; Pt. 1. 321. —मार्गः a place where many roads meet. —मार्गगा 1. N. of the river Ganges; Ratn. 1. 3. -2. a wanton or unchaste woman. —मार्गी a place where several roads meet. —मुख a. much, excessive; अस्या भर्तुर्बहुमुखमनुरागं S. 6. —मूत्र a. suffering from diabetes. —मूर्ति a. multiform, variously shaped. (-र्तिः f.) the wild cotton-shrub. —मूर्धन् m. an epithet of Vishṇu. —मूल्य a. costly, high priced. (-ल्यं) a large sum of money, heavy or costly price. —मृग a. abounding in deer —रत्न a. rich in jewels. —रस a. juicy, succulent. —राशि a. (in arith.) consisting of many terms. —रूप a. 1. many-formed, multiform, manifold. -2. variegated, spotted, chequered. (-पः) 1. a lizard, chameleon. -2. hair. -3. the sun. -4. N. of Siva. -5. of Vishṇu. -6. of Brahmâ. -7. of the god of love. —रूपक a. multiform manifold. —रेतस् m. an epithet of Brahmâ. —रोमन् a. hairy, shaggy. (-m) a sheep. —लवणं a soil impregnated with salt. —वचनं the plural number (in gram.). —वर्ण a. many-coloured. —वारं ind. many times, often. —वार्षिक a. lasting for many years. —विक्रम a. very powerful, heroic, a great warrior. —विघ्न a. presenting many difficulties, attended with many dangers. —विध a. of many kinds, manifold, diverse. -वी(बी)-जं the custard apple. —व्ययिन् a. lavish, prodigal, spendthrift. —व्रीहि a. possessing much rice; तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. (where it is also the name of the compound). (-हिः) one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit. In it, two or more nouns in apposition to each other are compounded, the attributive member (whether a noun or an adjective) being placed first, and made to qualify another substantive, and neither of the two members separately, but the sense of the whole compound, qualifies that substantive. This compound is adjectival in character, but there are several instances of Bahuvrîhi compounds which have come to be regarded and used as nouns (their application being restricted by usage to particular individuals), *i. e.* चक्रपाणि, शशिशेखर, पीताम्बर, चतुर्मुख, त्रिनेत्र, कुसुमशर &c. —शत्रुः a sparrow. —शल्यः a species of Khadira. —शाख a. having many branches or ramifications. —शिख a. having many points. —शृंगः an epithet of Vishṇu. —श्रुत a. 1. well-informed, very learned; H. 1. 1; Pt. 2. 1; R. 15. 36. -2. well-versed in the Vedas; Ms. 8. 350. —संतति a. having a numerous progeny. (-तिः) a kind of bamboo. —सार a. possessed of great pith or essence, substantial. (-रः) the Khadira tree. —सूः 1. a mother of many children. -2. a sow. —सूतिः f. 1. a mother of many children. -2 a cow that often calves. —स्वन a. vociferous. (-नः) an owl. —स्वामिक a. owned by many.

बहुक a. Dear bought. —कः 1 The sun. -2 The sun-plant (अर्क). -3 A crab. -4 A kind of gallinule. -5 The digger of a tank.

बहुतर a. More numerous, greater, larger.

बहुतम a. Most abundant, greatest.

बहुतः ind. From many sides.

बहुता,-त्वं 1 Abundance, plenty, numerousness. -2 Majority or plurality. -3 (In gram.) The plural number.

बहुतिथ a. Much, long, many; काले गते बहुतिथे S. 5. 3; तस्य भुवि बहुतिथास्तिथयः Ki. 12. 2 —थं ind. Greatly, in a high degree.

बहुत्र ind. In many ways or places.

बहुधा ind. In several ways.

बहुधा *ind.* 1 In many ways, variously, diversely, multifariously ; बहुधाप्यागमैर्भिन्नाः R. 10. 26; Bg. 13. 4. -2 In different forms or ways. -3 Frequently, repeatedly. -4 In various places or directions. (बहुधा कृ 1. to multiply. -2. to make public, divulge.). -Comp. —आत्मक *a.* manifold in forms. —गत *a.* scattered.

बहुल *a.* (*compar.* बंहीयस् ; *superl.* बंहिष्ठ) 1 Thick, dense, compact. -2 (*a*) Broad, wide, capacious; (*b*) ample, large. -3 Abundant, copious, plentiful, much, numerous ; अविनयबहुलतया K. 143. -4 Numerous, manifold, many; Mâl. 9. 18. -5 Full of, rich or abounding in; जन्मानि क्लेशबहुले किं नु दुःखमतःपरं H. 1. 184 ; Bg. 2. 43. -6 Accompanied or attended by. -7 Born under the Pleiades. -8 Dark, black. -9 Comprehensive, variously applicable. —लः 1 The dark half of a month (कृष्णपक्ष) ; प्रादुरास बहुलक्षपाछविः R. 11. 15 ; करेण भानोर्बहुलावसाने संधुक्ष्यमाणेव शशांकरेखा Ku. 7. 8, 4. 13. -2 An epithet of fire. —ला 1 A cow. -2 Cardamoms. -3 The indigo plant. -4 The Pleiades (pl.). —लं 1 The sky. -2 White-pepper. —लं *ind.* Often, frequently ; बहुलं छंदासि. -Comp. —आलाप *a.* talkative, garrulous. —गंधा cardamoms.

बहुलिकाः (pl.) The Pleiades.

बहुलता-त्वं 1 Abundance, copiousness. -2 Numerousness. -3 Comprehensiveness.

बहुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To make public, disclose, divulge. -2 To make dense or compact; Si. 13. 44. -3 To increase, extend, aggrandize ; भूतेषु किं च करुणां बहुलीकरोति Bv. 1. 112. -4 To thresh (?).

बहुलीकरणं 1 Increasing, aggrandizement. -2 Divulging, promulgation. -3 Multiplying, magnifying. -4 Winnowing; threshing.

बहुलीकृत *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Made public, promulgated. -3 Made much or manifold. -4 Extended. -5 Winnowed; threshed.

बहुलीभू 1 P. 1 To spread, increase, multiply ; छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवंति Pt 2. 175. -2 To get abroad, to become public or notorious, be generally known, become wide spread ; बहुलीभूतमेतत् किं न कथ्यते S. 6; पौरेषु सोऽहं बहुलीभवंत...सोढुं न तत्पूर्वमवर्णमीशे R. 14. 38.

बहुलीभावः Becoming public, general notoriety or publicity.

बहुशस् *ind.* 1 Much, abundantly plentifully; Me. 106.-2 Frequently, repeatedly, often times ; चक्षुरपांगां दृष्टिं स्पृशसि बहुशो वेपथुमतीं S. 1. 24 ; Ku. 4. 35. -3 Generally, commonly.

बाकुलं The Fruit of the Bakula tree.

बाढ् 1 A. (बाढते) 1 To bathe. -2 To emerge.

बाडवः See वाडवः.

बाडवेय See वाडवेय.

बाडव्यः See वाडव्य.

बाडीरः A servant, hireling.

बाढ *a.* (*compar.* साधीयस् ; *superl.* साधिष्ठ) 1 Firm, strong. -2 Much, excessive. -3 Loud. —ढं *ind.* 1 Assuredly, certainly, surely, really ; oh yes (in answer to question) ; चाणक्यः—चंदनदास एष ते निश्चयः। चंदन-बाढं एष मे स्थिरो निश्चयः Mu. 1 ; बाढमेषु दिवसेषु पार्थिवः कर्म साधयति पुत्रजन्मने R. 19. 52. -2 Very well, be it so, good. -3 Exceedingly, very much ; Si. 9. 77.

बाणः 1 An arrow, shaft, reed ; धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66. -2 An aim or mark for arrows. -3 The feathered end of an arrow. -4 The udder of a cow. -5 A kind of plant (नीलझिंटी *f.* also); विकचबाणदलावलयोऽधिकं रुरुचिरे रुचिरेक्षणविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46. -6 N. of a demon, son of Bali; cf. उषा. -7 N. of a celebrated poet who lived at the court of king Harshavardhana and flourished in the first half of the seventh century ; (see App. II). He is the author of कादंबरी, हर्षचरित and of some other works ; (Govardhana in his *Aryâsaptasatî* v. 37 speaks in these terms of Bâṇa :—जाता शिखंडिनी प्राग्यथा शिखंडी तथावगच्छामि । प्रागल्भ्यमधिकमाप्तुं वाणी बाणो बभूवेति ॥; so हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22). -8 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -9 A sound, voice. -10 Fire. -11 Lightning. —णः, —णा The hinder part or feathered end of an arrow. -Comp. —असनं a bow. —आवलिः-ली *f.* 1. a series of arrows. -2. a series of five verses forming one sentence. —आश्रयः a quiver. —गंगा N. of a river said to have been produced by Râvaṇa's arrow. —गोचरः the range of an arrow. —जालं a number of arrows. -जित् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. —तूणः,-धिः a quiver. —पथः the range of an arrow. —पाणि *a.* armed with arrows. —पातः 1. an arrow-shot (as a measure of distance). -2. the range of an arrow. -मुक्ति *f.*, -मोक्षणं discharging or shooting an arrow. —योजनं a quiver. —रेखा a long wound made by an arrow. —वारः a breast-plate, an armour, cuirass; cf. वारबाणः. —वृष्टिः *f.* a shower of arrows. —संधानं the fitting of an arrow to the bow-string. —सिद्धिः *f.* the hitting of a mark by an arrow. —सुता an epithet of Ushâ, daughter of Bâṇa; see उषा. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu.

बाणिनी See वाणिनी.

बादर *a.* (री *f.*) [बदर-अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from the jujube tree. -2 Made of cotton. —रः The cotton shrub. —रं 1 The jujube. -2 silk. -3 Water. -4 A garment of cotton. -5 A conch-shell winding from left to right. —रा The cotton shrub.

बादरायणः [बदर्यां भवः फक्] N. of a sage said to be the author of the Sârîraka Sutras of the Vedânta philosophy (generally identified with Vyâsa). -Comp. —सूत्रं the Vedânta aphorisms. —संबंधः (a modern formation) an imaginary or far-fetched relation.

बादरायणिः N. of *S*uka, son of Vyâsa.

बादरिक *a.* (की *f.*) One who gathers jujube fruits.

बाध् 1 A. (बाधते, बाधित) 1 To harass, oppress, torment, press hard, annoy, trouble, disturb, vex, pain (persons or things); ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबाधे R. 2. 14 ; न तथा बाधते स्कंधो यथा बाधति बाधते Subhâsh. ; Me. 53 ; Ms. 9. 226 ; 10. 129 ; Bk. 11. 45. -2 To resist, oppose, thwart, check, obstruct, arrest, interfere with ; Ki. 1. 11 ; U. 5. 19. -3 To attack, assault, assail. -4 To wrong, violate. -5 To hurt, injure. -6 To drive away, repel, remove. -7 To suspend, set aside, annul, annihilate, abolish (as a rule &c.); R. 17. 57. —*Caus.* 1 To oppress, torment, harass &c. -2 To subdue, conquer. —WITH -अभि 1. to hurt, injure. -2. to vex, harass, torment. —आ to vex, torment, injure. —परि to trouble, afflict ; S. 7. 25. —सं to trouble, torment.

बाधः-धा [बाध्-भावे घञ्] 1 Pain, suffering, affliction, torment; रुजन्या सह जृंभते मदनबाधा V. 3. -2 Disturbance, molestation, annoyance ; इति भ्रमरबाधां निरूपयति S. 1. -3 Harm, injury, damage, hurt ; चरणस्य बाधा M. 4 ; Y. 3. 156. -4 Danger, peril. -5 Resistance, opposition. -6 An objection. -7 Contradiction, refutation. -8 Suspension, annulment. -9 A flaw in a syllogism, one of the five forms of हेत्वाभास or fallacious middle term ; see बाधित below. -10 Violation, infraction. —धा Refutation. -Comp. —अपवादः denial of an exception.

बाधक *a.* (धिका *f.*) [बाध् ण्वुल्] 1 Troubling, tormenting, oppressing. -2 Vexing, annoying. -3 Annulling. -4 Suspending, contradicting, invalidating (as a rule &c.). -5 Hindering. —कः A particular disease of women (ऋतुकाले प्रजननशक्तिप्रतिरोधकः)

बाधन *a.* 1 Harassing, opposing. -2 Refuting, controverting. —नं [बाध्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Harassing, oppression, annoyance, disturbance, pain ; *Ś.* 1. -2 Annulment. -3 Removal, suspension. -4 Refutation, contradiction. -5 Opposing, hindering. -6 Precluding. —ना Pain, trouble, anxiety, disturbance.

बाधित *p. p.* [बाध्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Harassed, oppressed, annoyed. -2 Pained, troubled, afflicted. -3 Opposed, obstructed. -4 Checked, arrested. -5 Set aside, suspended. -6 Refuted. -7 (In logic) Contradicted, contradictory ; inconsistent (and hence futile) ; साध्याभाववत्पक्षको बाधितः ; *e. g.* वह्निरनुष्णः.

बाध्य *a.* 1 To be pained or troubled. -2 Fit to be opposed or objected to, objectionable, exceptionable. -3 To be annulled. -Comp. —रेतस् *a.* impotent.

बाधिर्य Deafness.

बांधकिनेयः A bastard.

बांधवः [बंधु स्वार्थे इदमर्थे वा अण्] 1 A relation, kinsman (in general) ; यस्यार्थास्तस्य बांधवाः H. 1 ; Ms. 5. 74, 101 ; 4. 179. -2 A maternal relation. -3 A friend ; धनेभ्यः परो बांधवो नास्ति लोके Subhâsh. -4 A brother. -Comp. —जनः relatives, kinsmen (taken collectively) ; दारिद्र्यात्पुरुषस्य बांधवजनो वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36 ; Pt. 4. 78.

बांधव्यं Consanguinity, relationship.

बाभ्रवी An epithet of Durgâ.

बाभ्रुक *a.* (की *f.*) Brownish.

बार्बटीरः 1 The kernel of the mango fruit. -2 Tin. -3 A young shoot. -4 The son of a harlot.

बार्ह *a.* (र्ही *f.* [बर्ह-अण्] Made of the feathers of a peacock's tail.

बार्हद्रथः, बार्हद्रथिः A patronymic of king Jarâsandha q. v.

बार्हस्पत *a.* (ती *f.*) [बृहस्पति-अण्] Related to, descended from or sacred to Bṛihaspati.

बार्हस्पत्य *a.* [बृहस्पति-यक्] Relating to Bṛihaspati. —त्यः 1 A pupil of Bṛihaspati. -2 A follower of Bṛihaspati who taught the rankest form of materialism, a materialist. -3 An epithet of Agni. -त्यं 1 The constellation Pushya. -2 Morality.

बार्हिण *a.* (णी *f.*) [बर्हिन्-अण्] Derived from or relating to a peacock.

बाल *a.* 1 Young, infantine, not full-grown or developed (of persons or things); बालेन स्थविरेण वा Ms. 8. 70 ; बालाशोकमुपोढरागसुभगं भेदोन्मुखं तिष्ठति V. 2. 7 ; so बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75 ; R. 2. 45 ; 13. 24. -2 Newly risen, young (as the sun or its rays); R. 12. 100. -3 New, waxing (as the moon); पुपोष वृद्धिं हरिदश्वदीधितेरनुप्रवेशादिव बालचंद्रमाः R. 3. 22 ; Ku. 3. 29. -4 Puerile. -5 Ignorant, unwise. -6 Pure (as an animal fit for sacrifice). —लः 1 A child, an infant ; बालादपि सुभाषितं (ग्राह्यं) ; Ms. 2. 239. -2 A boy, youth, young person. -3 A minor (under 16 years of age) ; बाल आषोडशाद्वर्षात् Nârada. -4 A colt, foal. -5 A fool, simpleton ; Pt 4. 91. -6 (*a*) A tail. (*b*) An elephant's or a horse's tail. -7 Hair ; Ku. 1. 48. -8 An elephant five years old. -9 A kind of perfume. -10 The cocoa-nut -Comp. —अग्रं the point of a hair. —अध्यापकः a tutor of youths or children. —अपत्यं youthful progeny. —अभ्यासः study during childhood, early application (to study). —अरुण *a.* red like early dawn. (-णः) early dawn ; morning sun. —अर्कः the newly-risen sun ; R. 12. 100. —अवबोधः, -बोधनं instruction of the young ; Pt. 1. —अवस्थ *a.* juvenile young ; V. 5. 18. —अवस्था childhood. —आतपः morning sunshine. —इंदुः the new or waxing moon ; Ku. 3. 29. —इष्टः the jujube tree. —उपचारः, -चरणं (medical) treatment of children. —उपवीतं 1. a piece of cloth used to cover the privities. -2. the sacrificial cord. —कदली a young plantain tree. —कांडं the first book of the Râmâyaṇa. —कुंदः, -दं a kind of young jasmine. (-दं) a young jasmine blossom ; अलकं बालकुंदानुविद्धं Me. 65. —कृमिः a louse. —कृष्णः Krishṇa as a boy. —क्रीडनं a child's play or toy. —क्रीडनकं a child's toy. (-कः) 1. a ball. -2. an epithet of *Śiva*. —क्रीडा a child's play, childish or juvenile sport. —खिल्यः a class of divine personages of the size of a thumb and produced from the creator's body and said to precede the sun's chariot ; (their number is said to be sixty thousand); cf. R. 15. 10. —गर्भिणी a cow with calf for the first time. —गोपालः 'the youthful cowherd,' an epithet of Krishṇa, as the boy-cowherd. —ग्रहः any demon (or planetary influence) teasing or injuring children. —घ्नः a child-slayer, infanticide. —चंद्रः, चंद्रमस् *m.* the young or waxing moon ; Mâl. 2. 10. —चरितं 1. juvenile sports. -2. early life or actions ; U. 6. —चर्यः N. of Kârttikeya. (-र्या) the behaviour of a child. —ज *a.* produced from hair. —तनयः the Khadira tree. —तंत्रं midwifery. —तृणं young grass. —दुलकः the Khadira tree. —धिः a hairy tail ; *Śi.* 12. 73 ; Ki. 12. 47. —पत्रः, -पत्रकः the Khadira tree. —पाश्या 1. an ornament worn in the hair when parted. -2. a string of pearls binding or intertwining the braid of hair. —पुष्टिका, -पुष्टी, -पुष्पी a kind of jasmine. —बोधः 1. instructing the young. -2. any work adapted to the capacities of the young or inexperienced. —भद्रकः a kind of poison. —भारः a large bushy tail ; बाधेतोल्काक्षपितचमरीबालभारो दवाग्निः Me. 53. —भावः childhood, infancy. —भृत्यः a servant from childhood. —भैषज्यं a kind of collyrium. —भोज्यः pease. —मृगः a fawn. —मूलं a young radish. —मृणालः a tender filament or fibre (of lotus.). —यज्ञोपवीतकं the sacred thread worn across the breast. —राजं lapis lazuli —रोगः a child's desease. —लता a young creeper, R. 2. 10. —लीला child's play, juvenile pastime. —वत्सः 1. a young calf. -2. a pigeon. —वायजं lapis lazuli. —वासस् *n.* a woollen garment. —वाह्यः a wild goat. —विधवा a child-widow. —वैधव्यं child-widowhood. —व्यजनं a *chowrie* or fly flapper (usually made of the tail of the yâk or *Bos Grunniens* and used as one of the royal insignia) ; यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वंति बालव्यजनैश्चमर्यः Ku. 1. 13 ; R. 9. 66 ; 14. 11 ; 16. 33, 57. —सखि *m.* a friend from childhood. —संध्या early twilight. —सात्म्यं milk. —सुहृद् *m.* a friend of one's youth. —सूर्यः, —सूर्यकः lapis lazuli. —हत्या infanticide. —हस्तः hairy tail.

बालक *a.* (लिका *f.*) [बाल स्वार्थे क] 1 Childlike, young, not yet full-grown. -2 Ignorant. —कः 1 A child, boy. -2 A minor (in law). -3 A finger-ring. -4 A fool or blockhead. -5 A bracelet. -6 The tail of a horse or elephant. -7 Hair. —कं 1 A finger ring. -2 A bracelet. -Comp —प्रिय *a.* fond of children. (-या) colocynth or plantain. —हत्या infanticide.

बालकीय *a.* Childish, infantine.

बाला 1 A girl, female child. -2 A young woman under sixteen years of age. -3 A young woman (in general); जाने तपसो वीर्यं सा बाला परवतीति मे विदितं S. 3. 1; इयं बाला मां प्रत्यनवरतमिंदीवलद्प्रभाचोरं चक्षुः क्षिपति Bh. 3. 67; Me. 83. -4 A variety of jasmine. -5 The cocoa-nut. -6 The plant घृतकुमारी. -7 Small cardamoms. -8 Turmeric. -Comp. —हत्या female infanticide.

बालिका 1 A girl, young woman. -2 The knot of an ear-ring. -3 Small cardamoms. -4 Sand. -5 The rustling of leaves.

बालवः The second of the eleven Karaṇas.

बालिः M. of a celebrated monkey-king; see वालि. -Comp. —हन्, -हंतृ m. an epithet of Râma.

बालिन् m. N. of a monkey; see बालि.

बालिनी The constellation Asvinî.

बालिमन् m. Childhood, boyhood, youth.

बालिश a. 1 Childish, puerile, silly. -2 Young. -3 Foolish, ignorant; Ms. 3. 176. -4 Careless. —शः 1 A fool, block-head. -2 A child, boy. —शं A pillow.

बालिश्यं 1 Youth, boyhood. -2 Childishness, silliness, folly.

बाली A kind of ear-ring.

बालीशः Retention of urine.

बालुः, बालुकः A kind of perfume.

बालुका See वालुका.

बालुंकी, बालुंकी, बालुंगी, A kind of cucumber.

बाल्कः A kind of poison.

बालेय a. (यी f.) [बलये हितं ढक्] 1 Fit for an offering. -2 Tender, soft. -3 Descended from Bali. —यः An ass.

बाल्यं [बालस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Boyhood, childhood; बाल्यात्परामिव दशां मदनोऽध्युवास R. 5. 63; Ku. 1. 29. -2 The period or state of waxing (as of the moon); Ku. 7. 35. -3 Immaturity of understanding, folly, puerility.

बाह्लकाः, बाह्लिकाः, बाह्लीकाः, (m. pl.) N. of a people. —कः 1 A king of the Bâlhikas. -2 A horse of the Balkh breed. —कं 1 Saffron. -2 Asa Fœtida.

बाह्लि N. of a country (Balkh). -Comp. —ज a. bred in the Balkh country, of the Balkh breed.

बाष्पः -ष्पं [बाध्-पृषो° सत्वं षत्वं वा] 1 A tear, tears; कंठः स्तंभितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः S. 4. 5. -2 Vapour, steam, mist. -3 Iron. -Comp. —अंबु n. tears. —आकुल, -आप्लुत a. dimmed or interrupted by tears. —उद्भवः the starting of tears. —कंठ a. having tears in the throat, choked with tears. —कल a. inarticulate or indistinct through tears. -दुर्दिन a flood of tears. —पूरः a gush or flood of tears; वारं वारं तिरयति दृशोरुद्गमं बाष्पपूरः Mâl. 1. 35. -प्रकरः a flow or gush of tears; पुनर्दृष्टिं बाष्पप्रकरकलुषामर्पितवती S. 6. 8. —मोक्षः -मोचनं shedding tears. -बिंदुः a tear-drop. —संदिग्ध a indistinct through suppressed tears.

बाष्पायते Den. A. 1 To shed tears, weep तत्किमिति बाष्पायितं भगवत्या Mâl. 6; V. 5. 9. -2 To emit vapour or steam.

बास्त a. (स्ती f.) Coming or derived from a goat; Ms. 2. 41.

बाहः The arm. -2 A horse.

बाहा The arm.; मां प्रत्यालिंगितेवोगताभिः शाखाबाहाभिः S. 4. -Comp. —बाहवि ind. hand to hand, arm against arm; cf. बाहूबाहवि.

बाहीक a. (की f.) External, outer. —काः (pl.) The people of the Punjab. —कः 1 An inhabitant of the Punjab. -2 An ox.

बाहुः [बाध् कु धस्य हः Tv.] 1 The arm; शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य S. 1. 16; so महाबाहुः &c. -2 The fore-arm. -3 The fore-foot of an animal. -4 A door-post. -5 The base of a right-angled triangle (in geom.). -6 (In medic.) The whole upper extremity of the body (opp. सक्थि). -7 The bar of a chariot-pole. -8 The shadow of the gnomon on a sun-dial. —हू (du.) The lunar mansion Ardrâ. -Comp. —उत्क्षेपं ind. having raised or tossed up the arms; बाहूत्क्षेपं क्रंदितुं च प्रवृत्ता S. 5. 30. —कुंठ, —कुब्ज a. crippled in the arms. —कुंथः a wing (of a bird). —चापः the distance measured by the extended arms. —जः 1. a man of the Kshatriya caste; cf. बाहू राजन्यः कृतः Rv. 10. 90. 12; also Ms. 1. 31. -2. a parrot. -3. sesamum growing spontaneously. —ज्या a sine (in math.). —त्रः, -त्रं, -त्राणं vant-bras (armour for the arms). —दंडः 1. staff-like arm. -2. punishment with the arm or fist. —पाशः 1. a particular attitude in fighting. -2. the arm thrown round, as in the act of embracing. -प्रतिबाहू the opposite sides of a figure. —प्रसारः -प्रसारणं stretching the arms (for embracing &c.). —प्रहरणः a boxer. (-णं) boxing. —फलं (in geom.) the result for the base sine —बलं strength of arm, muscular strength. —भूषणं, -भूषा an ornament worn on the arm, an armlet. —भेदिन् m. an epithet of Vishṇu.—मूलं 1. The arm-pit. -2. the shoulder-blade. —युद्धं a hand-to-hand or close fight, personal or pugilistic encounter, boxing. -योधः, -योधिन् m. a pugilist, boxer. —लता an arm like a creeper. °अंतरं the breast, bosom. —विक्षेपः 1. the act of throwing about the arms, moving the arms. -2. swimming —वीर्यं strength of arm. —व्यायामः athletic exercise. —शालिन् m. 1. an epithet of Siva. -2 of Bhîma.—शिखरं the upper part of the arm, the shoulder. —संभवः a man of the Kshatriya caste. —सहस्रभृत् m. an epithet of king Kârtavîrya (also called सहस्रार्जुन).

बाहुक a. 1 Swimming with the arms. -2 Servile, dependent. -3 Dwarfish. —कः 1 A monkey. -2 A name assumed by Nala after his transformation into a dwarf by Karkoṭaka.

बाहुमत् m. An epithet of Indra.

बाहुगुण्यं 1 Possession of many virtues or excellences. -2 Excess, plenty.

बाहुदंतकं A treatise on moral duties said to be composed or abridged by Indra.

बाहुदंतिन् m. बाहुदंतेयः An epithet of Indra.

बाहुदा N. of a river.

बाहुभाष्यं Garrulity, loquaciousness, talkativeness.

बाहुरूप्यं Manifoldness, variety.

बाहुल a. Manifold. —लः 1 Fire. -2 The month Kârttika.—लं 1 Manifoldness. -2 An armour for the arms, vant-bras. —ली The day of full-moon in the month of Kârttika. -Comp. —ग्रीवः a peacock.

बाहुलकं 1 Manifoldness. -2. The diverse or interminable applicability of a rule, of meanings or of forms; a terms frequently used in grammar; बाहुलकाच्छंदसि.

बाहुलेयः An epithet of Kârttikeya.

बाहुल्यं 1 Abundance, plenty, copiousness. -2 Manifoldness, multiplicity, variety. -3 The usual course or common order of things. (बाहुल्यात्, -ल्येन 1. usually, commonly. -2. in all probability).

बाहुश्रुत्यं Erudition, great learning.

बाहुबाहवि ind. Arm to arm, hand to hand, in close encounter (बाहुभिर्बाहुभिः प्रहृत्येदं युद्धं प्रवृत्तं).

बाह्य *a.* [बहिर्भवः ष्यञ् टिलोपः] 1 Onter, outward, external, exterior, being or sitnated without ; विरहः किमिवानुतापयद्‌ बाह्यैर्विषयैर्विपश्चितं R. 8. 89 ; बाह्योद्यान Me. 7 ; Ku. 6. 46 ; बाह्यनामन् 'the onter name', *i. e.* the address or snpersoription written on the back of a letter ; अदत्तबाह्यनामानं लेखं लेखयित्वा Mu. 1. –2 Foreign, strange ; Pt. 1. –3 Excluded from or out of the pale of ; जातास्तदूर्वोरुपमा न बाह्याः Ku. 1. 36. –4 Expelled from society, outcast. —ह्यः 1 A stranger, foreigner ; Pt. 1. 259 ; 5. 26. –2 One who is oxcommunicated, an outoast. —ह्यं, –बाह्येन, –बाह्यतः *ind.* Outside, : on the outside, externally.

बा_ह्वृच्यं Traditional teaching of the *Ṛ*igveda.

बिट् 1 P. (बेटति) 1 To swear, to curse. –2 To shont, exolaim. –3 To address harshly.

बिटकः -कं, बिटका A boil.

बिठं Ved. The sky or atmosphere.

बिडं A kind of salt.

बिडालः 1 A cat. –2 The eyeball. —ली A female oat. –Comp. —पदः, –पदकं a measure of weight equal to sixteen Mâshas.

बिडालकः 1 A oat. –2 Applioation of the ointment to the exterior part of the eye. —कं Yellow orpiment.

बिडौजस् *m.* An epithet of Indra; *S.* 7. 34.

बिद्, बिंद् 1 P. (बिंदति) 1 To split, –2 To divide. –3 To form a part.

बिदलं See विदल.

बिंदविः A drop.

बिंदुः [बिंद् उ] 1 A drop, small particle ; जलबिंदुनिपातेन क्रमशः पूर्यते घटः 'small drops make a pool' ; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलबिंदुरिवांभसि Me. 7. 33 ; संक्षिप्यते यशो लोके घृतबिंदुरिवांभसि 7. 34 ; अधुना (कुतूहलस्य) बिंदुरपि नावशेषितः *S.* 2. –2 A dot, point. –3 A spot or mark of ooloured paint on the body of an elaphant ; Ku. 1. 7. –4 A zero or cypher; न रोमकूपौघमिषाज्जगत्कृता कृताश्च किं दूषणशून्यबिंदवः N. 1. 21. –5 (In geom.) A point having no parts or no magnitude. –6 A drop of water taken as a measure. –7 The dot over a letter representing the अनुस्वार. –8 (In manuscripts) A mark over an erased word (which shows that the word ought not to be erased). –9 A mark made by the teeth of a lover on the lips of his mistress. –10 A peonliar mark like a dot made in oanterizing. –11 The part of the forehead between the eyebrows. –12 (In dramas) The sudden development of a seoondary incident whioh, like a drop of oil in water, quickly diffuses itself and thus supplies important elements in the development of the plot; it is the souroe of an intermediate object, while the 'Bîja' is that of the principal one ; अवांतरार्थविच्छेदे बिंदुरच्छेदकारणं S. D. 319. –Comp. —चित्रकः the spotted antelope. —जालं, –जालकं 1. a number of drops. –2. marks of ooloured paint on the trunk and face of an elephant. —तंत्रः 1. a die. –2. a chess-board. —देवः an epithet of *S*iva. —पत्रः a kind of birch tree. —फलं a pearl. —रेखकः 1. an anusvâra. –2. a kind of bird. —रेखा a line of dots. —वासरः the day of conoeption.

बिब्बोकः 1 Affectation of indifference towards a beloved object through pride ; मनाक्प्रियकथालापे बिब्बोकोऽनादरक्रिया Pratâparudra or बिब्बोकस्त्वतिगर्वेण वस्तुनीष्टेऽप्यनादरः S. D. 139. –2 Hanghty indifference in general. –3 Playful or amorous gesturos ; संशय्य क्षणमिति निश्चिकाय कश्चिद्बिब्बोकैर्बकसहवासिनां परोक्षैः *Si.* 8. 29. (विलासैः Malli.). (Also writton बिव्वोक and विव्वोक)

बिभित्सा A wish to break through, a desire to pieroe or penetrate.

बिभित्सु *a.* Desirous of pieroing or penetrating.

बिभीषक*a* Frightening, terrifying.

बिभीषण *a.* 1 Terrifying, frightening, intimidating. –2 Formidable, terrible. –3 Bullying or blustering (as language). —णं, –णा 1 Terrifying. –2 A means of terrifying, terror. —णः N. of a demon and brother of Râvaṇa. [Though a domon by birth, he was extremely sorry for the abduction of Sîtâ by Ravana and severely reprimanded him for his wicked act. He several times advised Ravana to restore Sîtâ to Rama if he oared to live; but the proud domon turned a deaf ear to his warnings. At last seeing that the rnin of his brother was inevitable, he repaired to Rama and became his staunch friend. After the death of Ravana, Rama installed him on the throne of Lanka. He is believed to be one of the seven Chirajîvins ; see चिरजीविन्.]

बिभीषिका 1 Threatening, terror. –2 That which threatens or scares away ; यदि ते संति संत्वेव केयमन्या बिभीषिका U. 4. 29.

बिभ्रक्षु *a.* 1 Wishing to roast or fry. –2 Desirons of scorching up. –3 Wishing to destroy. —क्षुः Fire.

बिभ्रज्जिषु *a.* Wishing to fry. —षुः fire.

बिंबः-बं 1 The disc of the sun or moon ; वदनेन निर्जितं तव निलीयते चंद्रबिंबमंबुधरे Subhâsh. ; so सूर्य°, रवि° &c. –2 Any round or disc-like surfaoe ; as in नितंबबिंबः &o. –3 An image, shadow, reflection ; U. 2. 4. –4 A mirror. –5 A jar. –6 An object compared (opp. प्रतिबिंब to which it is compared). —बः A lizard. —बं The fruit of a tree (which when ripe. is ruddy and to which the lips of young women are often compared); रक्ताशोकरुचा विशेषितगुणो बिंबाधरालक्तकः M. 3. 5 ; पक्वबिंबाधरोष्ठि Me. 82 ; cf. N. 2. 24. –Comp. —ओष्ठ *a.* (बिंबो-बौ-ष्ठ) having lips as ruddy or cherry as the Bimba fruit ; M. 4. 14. (–ष्ठः) a lip like the Bimba fruit. —फलं the Bimba fruit ; उमामुखे बिंबफलाधरोष्ठे Ku. 3. 67.

बिंबकं 1 The disc of the sun or moon. –2 The Bimba fruit.

बिंबटः The mnstard plant.

बिंबिका 1 The disc of the snn or moon. –2 The Bimba plant.

बिंबित *a.* 1 Reflected, shadowed. –2 Pictured.

बिल् 6 P., 10 U. (बिलति-बेलयति-ते) To split, cleave, break, divide.

बिलं 1 A hole, cavity, burrow ; खनन्नाखुर्बिलं सिंहः...प्राप्नोति नखभंगं हि Pt. 3. 17 ; R. 12. 5. –2 A gap, pit, chasm. –3 An aperture, opening, ontlet. –4 A cave, hollow. –5 The hollow of a dish. –6 The vagina. —लः 1 N. of उच्चैःश्रवस्, the horse of Indra. –2 A sort of cane. –Comp. —ओकस् *m.* any animal that lives in holes. —कारिन् *m.* a mouse. —योनि *a.* of the breed of Bila ; यत्राश्वा बिलयोनयः Ku. 6. 39. —वासः a pole-cat. —वासिन् (also बिलेवासिन्) *m.* a snake. —शायिन् *m.* any animal living in burrows.

बिलंगमः A serpont, snake.

बिलेशयः 1 A snake. –2 A mouse, rat. –3 Any animal living in burrows. –4 A haro.

बिल्मं Ved. A (broken) helmet.

बिल्लं 1 A pit –2 Particularly, a basin for water ronnd the foot of a tree (आलवाल). –3 The plant Asa Fœtida. –Comp. —सूः a mother of ten ouildren.

बिल्वः A species of tree, Aegle Marmelos or wood-apple. —ल्वं 1 The fruit of this tree. –2 A particular weight (= one pala). –Comp. —दंडः an epithet of *S*iva. —पेशिका –पेशी the shell of the Bilva fruit.

—वनं a thicket or wood of Bilva trees.

बिल्वकीया A place planted with Bilva trees.

बिस् 4 P. (बिस्यति) 1 To go, move. -2 To incite, drive or urge on, instigate. -3 To throw, cast. -4 To split. -5 To grow:

बिसं 1 The fibre of a lotus. -2 The fibrous stalk of a lotus ; पाथेयमुत्सृज बिसं ग्रहणाय भूयः V. 4. 15 ; बिसमलमशनाय स्वादु पानाय तोयं Bh. 3. 22 ; Me. 11 ; Ku. 3. 37 ; 4. 29. -Comp. —कंठिका, -कंठिन् m. a small crane. -कुसुमं, -पुष्पं, -प्रसूनं a lotus ; अक्षुर्बिसं धृतविकाशिबिसप्रसूनाः Si. 5. 28. -खादिका eating the fibres of a lotus. -ग्रंथिः a knot on the stalk of a lotus. —छेदः a bit of the fibrous stalk of a lotus. —जं a lotus flower, lotus. —तंतुः the lotus-fibre. —नाभिः f. the lotus-plant (पद्मिनी). —नासिका a sort of crane. —वर्त्मन् n. a particular disease of eyelids.

बिसलं A young shoot, sprout, bud.

बिसवती A place abounding in lotus-fibres.

बिसिनी 1 The lotus plant; Bh. 3. 36. -2 Lotus-fibres. -3 An assemblage of lotuses.

बिसिल a. Coming from or relating to a Bisa q. v.

बिस्तः A weight of gold (equal to 80 *Raktika's* or *gunja's* .

बि ह्ल्णः N. of a poet, the author of the Vikramânkadevacharita.

बीजं 1 Seed (fig. also), seed-corn, grain ; अरण्यबीजांजलिदानलालिताः Ku. 5. 15 ; बीजांजलिः पतति कीटमुखावलीढः Mk. 1. 9 ; R. 19. 57 ; Ms. 9. 33. -2 A germ, element. -3 Origin, source, cause ; बीजप्रकृतिः S. 1. 1. v. l. -4 Semen virile ; Ku. 2. 5, 60. -5 The seed or germ of the plot of a play, story &c. ; see S. D. 318. -6 Marrow. -7 Algebra. -8 The mystical letter forming the essential part of the *Mantra* of a deity. -9 Truth, divine truth. -10 A receptacle, place of deposit. —जः The citron tree. (बीजाकृ means.-1. to sow with seed; श्यामाने बीजाकुरुते Bv. 1. 98. -2. to plough over after sowing). -Comp. —अक्षरं the first syllable of a *Manntra*. —अंकुरः a seed-shoot, first shoot ; Ku. 3. 18 ; Pt. 1. 223. (-रौ) seed and sprout. °न्यायः the maxim of seed and sprout ; see under न्याय. —अध्यक्षः an epithet of *Siva*. —अपहारिणी a witch. —अश्वः a stallion. —आढ्या, -पूरः, -पूरकः the citron tree. (-रं-रकं) the fruit of citron. —उत्कृष्टं good seed. —उदकं hail. —उप्तिः f. sowing seed. —कर्तृ m. an epithet of *Siva*. —कृत् a. producing semen. (-n.) an aphrodisiac. —कोशः, -कोषः 1. the seed-vessel. -2. the seed-vessel of lotus. (-शी) a pod, legume. —क्रिया algebraic operation or solution. —गणितं 1. analysis of primary causes. -2. the science of Algebra. —गुप्तिः f. a pod, legume. —दर्शकः a stage-manager. —धान्यं coriander. —न्यासः making known the germ of the plot of a play. —पुरुषः the progenitor of a family. —पुष्पा, -पूरणः the citron tree. -पेशिका the scrotum. -प्रदः a procreator, generator. —फलकः the citron tree. —मतिः f. a mind capable of analysis, the power of penetrating into the very first principles. —मंत्रः a mystical syllable with which a Mantra begins. —मातृका the pericarp of a lotus. —रुहः grain, corn. —वपनं 1. a field. -2. the act of sowing seed. —वरः a kidney-bean. —वापः 1. a sower of seed. -2. sowing seed. —वाहनः an epithet of *Siva*. —सूः the earth. —सेक्तृ m. a procreator, progenitor —हरा, -हारिणी a witch

बीजकः 1 The citron tree. -2 A lemon or citron. -3 The position of the arms of a child at birth. —कं Seed.

बीजल a. Furnished with seed, seedy.

बीजिक a. Abounding in seeds.

बीजिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Possessed of seed, bearing seed. -2 (At the end of comp.) Of the seed or blood of. —m. 1 The real father or progenitor (sower of seed) (opp. क्षेत्रिन् the owner or husband of the क्षेत्र or woman); see Ms. 9. 51. *et seq*. -2 A father in general. -3 The sun.

बीज्य a. 1 Born from seed. -2 Of a good or respectable family, nobly-born.

बीभत्स a. [बध् स्वार्थे सन्] 1 Disgusting, loathsome, nauseous, hideous, revolting ; हंत बीभत्समेवाग्रे वर्तते Mâl. 5 'Oh ! it is indeed a loathsome sight'. -2 Envious, malignant, mischievous. -3 Savage, cruel, ferocious. -4 Estranged in mind. -5 Loathing, detesting.-6 Sinful, wicked.—त्सः 1 Disgust, abhorrence, detestation. -2 The disgusting sentiment, one of the 8 or 9 *rasas* in poetry ; जुगुप्सास्थायिभावस्तु बीभत्सः कथ्यते रसः S. D. 236. (*e. g.* Mâl. 5. 16.). -3 N. of Arjuna.

बीभत्सु a. 1 Loathing, abhorring, detesting. -2 Disgusted. —त्सुः An epithet of Arjuna ; (Mb. thus explains the word :—न कुर्यां कर्म बीभत्सं युध्यमानः कथंचन। तेन देवमनुष्येषु बीभत्सुरिति विश्रुतः ॥)

बीरिटः Ved. 1 The air. -2 A crowd, multitude.

बुक् ind. An imitative word. -Comp. —कारः 1. the roaring of a lion. -2. the cry of an animal.

बुक्क् 1 P., 10 U. (बुक्कति, बुक्कयति-ते) 1 To bark ; H. 3. 52. -2 To speak, talk. -3 To sound in general.

बुक्कः-क्कं 1 The heart. -2 The bosom, chest ; बुक्काघातैर्युवतिनिकटे प्रौढवाक्येन राधा Udb. -3 Blood. —क्कः 1 A goat. -2 Time (समय) —क्का Blood.

बुक्कन् m. The heart.

बुक्कनं 1 Barking, yelping. -2 The noise made by animals in general.

बुक्कसः A châṇḍâla.

बुक्का-क्की The heart.

बुट् 1 P., 10 U. (बोटति, बोटयति-ते) To hurt, injure, kill.

बुड् 6 P. (बुडति) 1 To cover, hide, conceal. -2 To emit, discharge.

बुद् 1 U. (बोदति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, apprehend, discern. -2 To understand, know.

बुद्बुदः 1 A bubble ; सततं जातविनष्टाः पयसामिव बुद्बुदा पयसि Pt. 5. 7.-2 A type of anything very transitory. -3 Embryo five days old : पंचरात्रेण कललं बुद्बुदाकारतां व्रजेत्.

बुध् 1 U., 4 A (बोधति-ते, ध्यते, बुद्ध) 1 To know, understand, comprehend ; क्रमादमुं नारद इत्यबोधि सः Si. 1. 3 ; 9. 24 ; नाबुद्ध कल्पद्रुमतां विहाय जातं तमात्मन्यसिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14. 48 ; यदि बुध्यते हरिशिशुः स्तनंधयः Bv. 1. 53. -2 To perceive, notice, recognise, mark ; हिरण्मयं हंसमबोधि नैषधः N. 1. 117 ; अपि लंघितमध्वानं बुबुधे न बुधोपमः R. 1. 47 ; 12. 39. -3 To deem, regard, consider, esteem &c. -4 To heed, attend to. -5 To think, reflect. -6 To wake up, awake, rise from sleep ; ददापि गिरमंतर्बुध्यते नो मनुष्यः Si. 11. 4 ; ते च प्रापुरुदन्वंतं बुबुधे चादिपूरुषः R. 10. 6. -7 To regain consciousness, to come to one's senses; शनैरबोधि सुग्रीवः सोऽलुंश्चीत्कर्णनासिकं Bk. 15. 57. -8 To advise, admonish. —*Caus.* (बोधयति-ते) 1 To cause to know, make known, inform, acquaint with. -2 To teach, communicate, impart. -3 To advise, admonish ; बोधयंतं हिताहितं Bk. 8. 82 ; Bg. 10. 9. -4 To revive, restore to life, bring

to senses or consciousness. -5 To remind, put in mind of; स्मरिष्यति त्वां न स बोधितोऽपि सन् S. 4. 1.-6 To wake up, rouse, excite (fig.); अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा R. 12. 81, 5. 75. -7 To revive the scent (of a perfume). -8 To cause to expand, open; मधुरया मधुबोधितमाधवी Si. 6. 20; सविता बोधयति पंकजान्येव S. 5. 28. -9 To signify, convey, indicate. --*Desid.* (बुबु-बो-धिषति-ते, बुभुत्सते) To wish to know &c.

बुद्ध *p. p.* [बुध्-क्त] 1 Known, understood, perceived. -2 Awakened, awake. -3 Observed. -4 Enlightened, wise; (see बुध्). —द्धः 1 A wise or learned man, a sage. -2 (With Buddhists) A wise or enlightened person who, by perfect knowledge of the truth, is absolved from all existence, and who reveals to the world the method of obtaining the Nirvâṇa or final emancipation before obtaining it himself. -3 'The enlightened', N. of Sâkyasimha, the celebrated founder of the Buddha religion; (he is said to have been born at Kapilavastu and to have died in 543 B. C.; he is sometimes regarded as the ninth incarnation of Vishṇu; thus Jayadeva says:—निंदसि यज्ञविधेरहह श्रुतिजातं सदयहृदय दर्शितपशुघातं केशव धृतबुद्धशरीर जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1). —द्धं Knowledge. -Comp. —आगमः the doctrines and tenets of the Buddha religion. —उपासकः a worshipper of Buddha. —गया N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. —गुरुः a Buddhist spiritual teacher. —मार्गः the doctrines and tenets of Buddha, Buddhism.

बुद्धिः *f.* [बुध्-क्तिन्] 1 Perception, comprehension. -2 Intellect, understanding, intelligence, talent; तीक्ष्णा नारुंतुदा बुद्धिः Si. 2. 109; शास्त्रेष्वकुंठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19. -3 Information, knowledge; बुद्धिर्यस्य बलं तस्य H. 2. 122 'knowledge is power'; P. I. 4. 52. -4 Discrimination, judgment, discernment. -5 Mind; मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2; so कृपण°, पाप° &c. -6 Presence of mind, readiness of wit. -7 An impression, opinion, belief, idea, feeling; दूरात्तमवलोक्य व्याघ्रबुद्ध्या पलायंते H. 3; अनया बुद्ध्या Mu. 1 'in this belief', अनुक्रोशबुद्ध्या Me. 115. -8 Intention, purpose, design; Ku. 4. 45. (बुद्ध्या 'intentionally,' 'purposely,' 'deliberately'). -9 Returning to consciousness, recovery from a swoon; Mâl. 4. 10. -10 (In Sân. phil.) Intellect, the second of the 25 elements of the Sânkhyas. -Comp. —अतीत *a.* beyond the range or reach of the intellect. —अवज्ञानं contempt or low opinion for one's understanding; अप्राप्तकालं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि ब्रुवन्। प्राप्नोति बुद्ध्यवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं॥ Pt. 1. 63. —इंद्रियं an organ of perception (opp. कर्मेंद्रिय); (these are five:—the ear, skin, eye, tongue, and nose; श्रोत्रं त्वक्चक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी; to these sometimes मनस् is added). —गम्य, -ग्राह्य *a.* within the reach of or attainable to intellect. —जीविन् *a.* employing the reason, rational. —तत्त्वं the second element of the Sânkhya philosophy. —पूर्व *a.* purposed, intentional, wanton, wilful. —पूर्वं, -पूर्वकं, -पुरःसरं *ind.* intentionally, purposely, wilfully. —भ्रमः distraction or aberration of mind. —योगः intellectual communion with the Supreme Spirit. —लक्षणं a sign of intellect or wisdom; प्रारब्धस्यांतगमनं द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं। —वैभवं strength of intellect. —शस्त्र *a.* armed with understanding. —शालिन्, -संपन्न *a.* intelligent, wise. —शुद्ध *a.* honest in purpose, frank-minded. —सखः, -सहायः a counsellor. —हीन *a* devoid of intellect, silly, foolish.

बुद्धिमत् *a.* 1 Endowed with understanding, intelligent, rational. -2 Wise, learned. -3 Sharp, clever, acute. -4 Humble, docile.

बुद्धिमत्ता,-त्वं Wisdom, sagacity.

बुध *a.* [बुध्-क] 1 Wise, clever, learned. -2 Intelligent. -3 Waking, awaking. —धः 1 A wise or learned man; निपीय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः कथां तथाद्रियंते न बुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. -2 A god; N. 1. 1. -3 The planet Mercury; रक्षत्येनं तु बुधयोगः Mu. 1. 6. (where बुध has sense 1 also); R. 1. 47; 13. 76. —धा Spikenard. -Comp. —जनः a wise or learned man. —तातः the moon. —दिनं,-वार, -वासरः Wednesday. —रत्नं an emerald. —सुत an epithet of Purûravas.

बुधान *a*. [बुध्-आनच् किच्च] 1 One who teaches the Vedas. -2 Speaking kindly. -3 Wise, learned, prudent. -4 Waking. (Ved.) 1 A wise man, sage. -2 A holy teacher, spiritual guide.

बुधित *a.* Known, understood.

बुधिल *a.* Learned, wise.

बुध्य *a.* 1 Observable, noteworthy. -2 To be awaked or roused.

बुध्नः 1 The bottom of a vessel. -2 The foot of a tree. -3 The lowest part. -4 An epithet of Siva. (Also बुध्न्य in the last sense).-5 The body. -6 Ved. The sky.

बुंद्, बुंध् 1 U (बुंदति-ते, बुंधति-ते) 1 To perceive, see, descry. -2 To reflect, understand. -3 To hear.

बुबुरं Ved. Water.

बुभुक्षा 1 Desire of eating, hunger. -2 The desire of enjoying anything.

बुभुक्षित *a.* Hungry, starving, pinched with hunger; बुभुक्षितः किं न करोति पापं Pt. 4. 15, or बुभुक्षितः किं द्विकरेण भुंक्ते Udh.

बुभुक्षु *a.* Hungry, desirous of worldly enjoyments (opp. मुमुक्षु.)

बुभुत्सा Desire to know, curiosity.

बुभुत्सु *a.* Desirous to know or learn, curious, inquisitive.

बुभूषा Wish to be or become.

बुभूषु *a.* Wishing to be or become, प्रसभंभुभूर्भुवनत्रयस्य या Si. 1. 49.

बुल् 10 U. (बोलयति-ते) 1 To sink, plunge; बोलयति प्लवः पयसि. -2 To cause to sink.

बुलिः *f.* Fear (भय).

बुल्व *a.* Oblique, awry.

बुस् 4 P. (बुस्यति) 1 To discharge, emit, pour forth. -2 To divide, distribute.

बुसं (पं) 1 Chaff. -2 Rubbish, refuse. -3 Dry cowdung. -4 Wealth. -5 The thick part of sour curds. -6 Water (Ved.).

बुस्त् 10 U. (बुस्तयति-ते) 1 To honour, respect, -2 To disrespect, treat with disrespect or contempt.

बुस्तं 1 The burnt crust of roast meat. -2 The shell of fruit.

बूकं = बुक्क q. v.

बूसी, बृषी (सी) The seat of an ascetic or holy sage.

बृंह् I. 1, 6 P. (बृंहति, बृंहित) 1 To grow, increase; बृंहितमन्युवेग Bk. 3. 49. -2 To roar. —*Caus.* To cause to grow, nourish. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (बृंहति, बृंहयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

बृंहण *a.* Fostering, nourishing.—णः A kind of sweetmeat.—णं 1 Nourishing. -2 The roaring noise (of an elephant); Si. 18. 3.

बृंहित *p. p.* 1 Grown, increased; Bv. 2. 109. -2 Roared &c. -3 Cherished, nourished. —तं The roaring of an elephant; Si. 12. 15; Ki. 7. 39.

बृह् 1, 6 P. (बर्हति, बृहति) 1 To grow, increase, expand. -2 To roar. With उद् 1. to lift, raise; Ms. 1. 14; Bk. 14. 88. —नि to destroy, remove; Si. 1. 29.

बृहत् *a.* (ती *f.*) [बृह्-अति] 1 Large, great, big, bulky; Mâl. 9. 5. -2 Wide, broad, extensive, far-extended; दिलीपसूनोः स बृहद्भुजांतरं R. 3. 54.

-3 Vast, ample, abundant. -4 Strong, powerful. -5 Long, tall ; वृषदारुवद्बृहद्भुजः Ku. 6. 51. -6 Full-grown. -7 Compact, dense.-8 Eldest, or oldest. -9 Bright. -10 Clear, loud (as sound). —*m.* N. of Vishṇu.—*f.* Speech ; Si. 2. 68.-ती 1 A large lute. -2 The lute of Nârada. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'thirty-six'. -4 A part of the body between the breast and backbone. -5 A mantle, wrapper. -6 A reservoir. -7 The egg-plant. -8 N. of a metre. —*n.* 1 The Veda. -2 N. of a Sâman ; Bg. 10. 35. -3 Brahman. (बृहत्, बृहता *ind.* 1 Greatly, highly. -2 Clearly, brightly).-Comp. —अंग, -काय *a.* large-bodied, gigantic. (-गः) a large elephant.—आरण्यं, -आरण्यकं N. of a celebrated Upanishad, forming the last six chapters of the *S*atapatha Brahmaṇa. -एला large cardamoms. —कथा N. of a work ascribed to Guṇâḍhya.—काय *a.* big-bodied. bulky, gigantic. —कुक्षि *a.* large-bellied. —केतुः an epithet of Agni. —गृहः N. of a country. —गोलं a water-melon. —चित्तः the citron tree. —जनः an illustrious person. —जघन *a.* broad-hipped. —जीवंतिका, -जीवंती a kind of plant. -ढक्का a large drum. —तृणं 1. strong grass. -2. the bamboo cane. —नटः, -नला, -ला the name assumed by Arjuna when residing as dancing and music master at the court of Virâṭa. —नलः the arm. —निवेश *a.* large, protuberant. —नेत्र *a.* far-sighted, prudent. —पाटलिः the thorn-apple. -पादः the fig-tree. -पालः the Indian fig-tree. —पालिन् *m.* wild cumin. फल *a.* 1. having or bearing large fruits. -2. yielding good fruit or reward. —भट्टारिका an epithet of Durgâ. —भानुः fire. —भास *a.* very bright, brightly shining. -रथः 1. An epithet of Indra. -2. N. of a king, father of Jarâsandha. -वादिन् *a.* talking much, a boaster, swaggerer. —वाशिन् *m.* a kind of small owl. —श्रवस् *a.* highly praised, far-famed. —स्फिच् *a.* broad-hipped, having large buttocks.

बृहतिका An upper garment, a mantle, wrapper.

बृहस्पतिः [बृहतः वाचः पतिः पारस्करादि०] 1 N. of the preceptor of the gods ; (for the abduction of his wife Târâ by the moon, see under तारा and सोम). -2 The planet Jupiter ; बुधबृहस्पतियोगदृश्यः R. 18. 76. -3 N. of the author of a Smṛiti ; Y. 1. 4. -Comp. —पुरोहितः an epithet of Indra. -वारः, -वासरः Thursday.

बेकनाटः Ved. A usurer (कुसीदिन्).

बेडा A boat.

बेहु 1 A. (बेहते) To endeavour, strive, attempt.

बैजिक *a.* (की *f.* [बीजेन निर्वृत्तं ठक्] 1 Seminal. -2 Original. -3 Relating to conception. -4 Relating to sexual union. —कः A sprout, young shoot. —कं 1 Cause, source, origin. -2 The spiritual cause of existence, soul, spirit. -3 Oil of the शिग्रु plants.

बैडाल *a.* (ली *f.*) [बिडालस्येदं अण्] 1 Relating to cat. -2 Peculiar to cats. -Comp. —व्रतं 'a cat-like observance,' concealing one's malice or evil designs under the garb of piety or virtue.—व्रतिः one who leads a chaste life simply from want of female company (and not because he has controlled his senses).-व्रतिकः, -व्रतिन् *m.* a religious hypocrite, an impostor.

बैदल See वैदल.

बैंबिकः A man who is assiduous in his attentions to ladies, a gallant, lover ; दाक्षिण्यं नाम बिंबोष्ठि बैंबिकानां कुलव्रतं M. 4. 14.

बैल्व *a.* (ल्वी *f.*) [बिल्वस्येदं अण्] 1 Relating to or made of the Bilva tree or its wood. -2 Covered with Bilva trees. -ल्वं The fruit of the Bilva tree.

बोध *a.* Knowing, understanding. —धः [बुध्-भावे घञ्] 1 Perception, knowledge, apprehension, observation, conception; बालानां सुखबोधाय T. S. -2 Idea, thought. -3 Understanding, intellect, intelligence, wisdom. -4 Waking up, becoming awake, a waking state, consciousness. -5 Opening, blooming, expanding. -6 Instruction, advice, admonition. -7 Awakening, rousing. -8 An epithet, designation. -9 N. of a district. -Comp. —अतीत *a.* unknowable, incomprehensible. —कर *a.* one who teaches or informs. (-रः) 1. a bard or minstrel who wakes up his master, by singing appropriate songs in the morning.-2. an instructor, a teacher. —गम्य *a.* intelligible. —पूर्व *a.* intentional, conscious ; cf. अबोधपूर्व S. 5. 2. —वासरः the eleventh day in the bright half of Kârttika when Vishṇu is supposed to rise from his four months' sleep ; see Me. 110, and प्रबोधिनी.

बोधक *a.* (धिका *f.*) [बुध्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Informing, apprising. -2 Instructing, teaching. -3 Indicative of. -4 Awakening, rousing. —कः 1 A spy. -2 A teacher, instructor. -3 A minstrel, bard.

बोधन *a.* [बुध्-णिच् ल्यु-ल्युट् वा] 1 Informing, acquainting. -2 Explaining, indicating. -3 Arousing, waking. -4 Kindling, inflaming. —नः The planet Mercury (बुध); V. 5. 21. —नं 1 Informing, teaching, instruction, giving a knowledge of ; भयरुषोश्च तदिंगितबोधनं R. 9. 49. -2 Denoting, signifying. -3 Arousing, awakening ; समयेन तेन चिरसुप्तमनोभवबोधनं सममबोधिषत Si. 9. 24. -4 Observing, perceiving. -5 Waking, being awake. -6 Making attentive. -7 Burning incense. —नी 1 The eleventh day in the bright half of Kârttika when Vishṇu rises from his four month's sleep. -2 Long pepper. -3 Understanding, knowledge.

बोधयितृ *m.* 1 A teacher, preceptor. -2 A waker.

बोधान *a.* [बुध्-आनच्] Wise, prudent. —नः 1 A wise man. -2 An epithet of Bṛihaspati.

बोधिः [बुध्-इन्] 1 1 Perfect wisdom or enlightenment. -2 The enlightened intellect of a Buddha. -3 The sacred fig-tree. -4 A cock. -5 An epithet of Buddha. -Comp. —तरुः, -द्रुमः, -वृक्षः the sacred fig-tree. —दः an *arhat* (of the Jainas). —सत्त्वः a Buddhist saint, one who is on the way to the attainment of perfect knowledge and has only a certain number of births to undergo before attaining to the state of a Supreme Buddha and complete annihilation ; (this position could be attained by a long series of pious and virtuous deeds) ; एवंविधैर्विलसितैरतिबोधिसत्त्वैः Mâl. 10. 21.

बोधित *p. p.* [बुध्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Made known, informed, apprised. -2 Reminded. -3 Advised, instructed.

बोधिन् *a.* [बुध्-णिनि] 1 Knowing ; familiar with. -2 Acquainting, informing, making known.-3 Teaching, explaining. -4 Arousing, awakening.

बोध्य, बोद्धव्य *a.* 1 To be known or understood. -2 Intelligible, perceivable. -3 To be informed, instructed &c.

बौद्ध *a.* (द्धी *f.*) [बुद्ध-बुद्धि-अण्] 1 Relating to *Buddhi* or understanding. -2 Relating to Buddha. —द्धः A follower of the religion taught by Buddha.

बौधः [बुध्-अण्] 'Budha's son,' an epithet of Purûravas.

बौधायनः N. of an ancient writer.

ब्रध्नः 1 The sun. -2 The root of a tree. -3 A day. -4 The *arka* plant. -5 Lead (*m.* ?). -6 A horse. -7 An epithet of Siva or Brahmâ. -8 The point of an arrow.

ब्रह्मन् *n*. [बृंह्-मनिन् नकारस्याकारे ऋतो रत्वं ; cf. Uṇ. 4. 145] 1 The Supreme Being, regarded as impersonal and divested of all quality and action ; (according to the Vedântins, Brahman is both the efficient and the material cause of the visible universe, the all-pervading soul and spirit of the universe, the essence from which all created things are produced and into which they are absorbed ; अस्ति तावन्नित्यशुद्धबुद्धमुक्तस्वभावं सर्वज्ञं सर्वशक्तिसमन्वितं ब्रह्म S. B.) ; समीभूता दृष्टिस्त्रिभुवनमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. ; 3. 84 ; Ku. 3. 15. -2 A hymn of praise. -3 A sacred text. -4 The Vedas ; Ku. 6. 16 ; U. 1. 15. -5 The sacred and mystic syllable *om*; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2. 83. -6 The priestly or Brâhmanical class (collectively) ; Ms. 9. 320. -7 The power or energy of a Brâhmaṇa ; R. 8. 4. -8 Religious penance or austerities. -9 Celibacy, chastity; शाश्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते *S*. 1. -10 Final emancipation or beatitude. -11 Theology, sacred learning, religious knowledge. -12 The Brâhmaṇa portion of the Veda. -13 Wealth. -14 Food. -15 A Brâhmaṇa. -16 Truth. —*m*. 1 The Supreme Being, the Creator, the first deity of the sacred Hindu Trinity, to whom is entrusted the work of creating the world [The accounts of the creation of the world differ in many respects; but according to Manu Smṛiti, the universe was enveloped in darkness, and the self-existent Lord manifested himself dispelling the gloom. He first created the waters and desposited in them a seed. This seed became a golden egg, in which he himself was born as Brahmâ-the progenitor of all the worlds. Then the Lord divided the egg into two parts, with which he constructed heaven and earth. He then created the ten Prajapatis or mind-born sons who completed the work of creation. According to another account (*Ramayaṇa*) Brahma sprang from ether ; from him was descended Marîchi, and his son was Kasyapa. From Kasyapa sprang Vivasvata and Manu sprang from him. Thus Manu was the procreator of all human beings. According to a third account, the Supreme deity, after dividing the golden egg, separated himself into two parts, male and female, from which sprang Viraj and from him Manu ; cf. Ku. 2. 7 and Ms. 1. 32 *et seq*. Mythologically Brahman is represented as being born in a lotus which sprang from the navel of Vishṇu, and as creating the world by an illicit connection with his own daughter Sarasvati. Brahman had originally five heads, but one of them was cut down by *S*iva with the ring-finger or burnt down by the fire from his third eye. His vehicle is a swan. He has numerous epithets most of which have reference to his birth in a lotus]. -2 A Brâhmaṇa ; *S*. 4.3. -3 A devout man. -4 One of the four *Ritvijas* or priests employed at a Soma sacrifice. -5 One conversant with sacred knowledge. -6 The sun. -7 Intellect. -8 An epithet of the seven Prajâpatis:—मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. -9 An epithet of Bṛihaspati. -10 Of *S*iva. —Comp. —अक्षरं the sacred syllable *om*. —अंगभू 1. A horse. -2. one who has touched the several parts of his body by the repetition of Mantras ; Ku. 3. 15 (see Malli. thereon). —अंजलिः 1. respectful salutation with folded hands while repeating the Veda. -2. obeisance to a preceptor (at the beginning and conclusion of the repetition of the Veda).—अंडं 'the egg of Brahman', the primordial egg from which the universe sprang, the world, universe ; ब्रह्मांडच्छत्रदंडः Dk. 1. °पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas.—अद्रि(द्रि)-जाता an epithet of the river Godâvarî. —अधिगमः, -अधिगमनं study of the Vedas. —अंभस् *n*. the urine of a cow. —अभ्यासः the study of the Vedas. —अयणः-नः an epithet of Nârâyaṇa. —अरण्यं 1. a place of religious study. -2. N. of a forest. —अर्पणं 1. the offering of sacred knowledge. -2. devoting oneself to the Supreme Spirit. -3. N. of a spell. -4. a mode of performing the *S*râddha in which no Piṇḍas or rice-balls are offered. —अस्त्रं a missile presided over by Brahman. —आत्मभूः a horse. —आनंदः bliss or rapture of absorption into Brahman ; ब्रह्मानंदसाक्षात्क्रिया Mv. 7. 31.—आरंभः beginning to repeat the Vedas ; Ms. 2. 71. —आवर्तः N. of the tract between the rivers Sarasvati and Drishadvati (north-west of Hastinâpura) ; सरस्वतीदृषद्वत्योर्देवनद्योर्यदंतरं । तं देवनिर्मितं देशं ब्रह्मावर्तं प्रचक्षते Ms. 2. 17, 19 ; Me. 48. —आसनं a particular position for profound meditation. —आहुतिः *f*. 1. the offering of prayers ; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ. -2. the study of the Vedas.—उज्झता forgetting or neglecting the Vedas; Ms. 11. 57 (अधीतवेदस्यानभ्यासेन विस्मरणं Kull.) —उत्तर *a*. 1. treating principally of Brahman. -2. consisting chiefly of Brâhmaṇas. —उद्यं explaining the Veda, treatment or discussion of theological problems. —उपदेशः instruction in the Vedas or sacred knowledge. °नेतृ *m*. the Palâsa tree. —ऋषिः (ब्रह्मर्षिः or ब्रह्मऋषिः, a Brâhmanical sage. °देशः N. a district ; (कुरुक्षेत्रं च मत्स्याश्च पंचालाः शूरसेनकाः । एष ब्रह्मर्षिदेशो वै ब्रह्मावर्तादनंतरः Ms. 2. 19). —ओदनः-नं food given to the priests at a sacrifice. —कन्यका an epithet of Sarasvatî. —करः a tax paid to the priestly class. —कर्मन् *n*. 1. the religious duties of a Brâhmaṇa .-2. the office of Brahman, one of the four principal priests at a sacrifice.—कला an epithet of Dâkshâyaṇi (who dwells in the heart of men). —कल्पः an age of Brahman. —कांडं the portion of the Veda relating to spiritual knowledge.—काष्ठः the mulberry tree. —कूर्चं a kind of penance ; अहोरात्रोषितो भूत्वा पौर्णमास्यां विशेषतः । पंचगव्यं पिबेत् प्रातर्ब्रह्मकूर्चमिति स्मृतम् ॥ —कृत् *a*. one who prays. (*-m*.) an epithet of Vishṇu. —कोशः the treasure of the Vedas, the entire collection of the Vedas ; क्षात्त्रो धर्मः श्रित इव तनुं ब्रह्मकोशस्य गुप्त्यै U. 6. 9. —गुप्तः N. of an astronomer born in 598 A D. —गोलः the universe. —गौरवं respect for the missile presided over by Brahman ; Bk. 9. 76 (मा भूम्नोघो ब्राह्मः पाश इति) —ग्रंथिः N. of a particular joint of the body. —ग्रहः, -पिशाचः, -पुरुषः, -रक्षस् *n*., -राक्षसः a kind of ghost the ghost of a Brâhmaṇa, who during his lifetime indulges in a disdainful spirit and carries away the wives of others, and the property of Brâhmaṇas; (परस्य योषितं हृत्वा ब्रह्मस्वमपहृत्य च । अरण्ये निर्जले देशे भवति ब्रह्मराक्षसः ॥ Y. 3.212; cf. Ms. 12. 60 also).—घातकः, -घातिन् *m*. the murderer of a Brâhmaṇa.-घातिनी a woman on the second day of her courses.—घोषः 1. recital of the Veda. -2. the sacred word, the Vedas collectively ; U. 6. 9. v. l. —घ्नः the murderer of a Brâhmaṇa. —चर्यं 1. religious studentship, the life of celibacy passed by a Brâhmaṇa boy in studying the Vedas, the first stage or order of his life ; अविप्लुतब्रह्मचर्यो गृहस्थाश्रममाचरेत् Ms. 3. 2; 2. 249 ; Mv. 1. 24. -2. religious study, self-restraint. -3. celibacy, chastity, abstinence, continence. (-र्यः) a religious student ; see ब्रह्मचारिन् (-र्या) chastity, celibacy. °व्रतं a vow of chastity. °स्खलनं falling off from chastity, incontinence. —चारिकं the life of a religious student. —चारिन् *a*. 1. studying the Vedas. -2 practising continence or chastity.(*-m*.) 1. a religious student, a Brâhmaṇa in the first order of his life, who continues to live with his spiritual guide from the investiture with sacred thread and performs the duties pertaining to his order till he settles in life : Ms. 2. 41, 175 ; 6. 87. -2.

one who vows to lead the life of a celibate. -3. an epithet of *Siva*. -4. of Skanda. —चारिणी 1. an epithet of Durgâ. -2. a woman who observes the vow of chastity. —ज: an epithet of Kârttikeya. —जन्मन् *n.* 1. spiritual birth. -2. investiture with the sacred thread. —जार: the paramour of a Brâhmaṇa's wife. —जीविन् *a.* living by sacred knowledge. (*-m.*) a mercenary Brâhmaṇa (who converts his sacred knowledge into trade), a Brâhmaṇa who lives by sacred knowledge. —ज्ञ, -ज्ञानिन् *a.* one who knows Brahman. (-ज्ञ:) 1. an epithet of Kârttikeya. -2. of Vishṇu. —ज्ञानं true or divine knowledge, knowledge of the identity of the universe with Brahman. —ज्येष्ठ: the elder brother of Brahman. —ज्योतिस् *n.* 1. the light of Brahman or the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of *Siva*. —तत्त्वं the true knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. —तेजस् *n.* 1. the glory of Brahman. -2. Brâhmanic lustre, the lustre or glory supposed to surround a Brâhmaṇa. —द: a spiritual preceptor. —दण्ड: 1. the curse of a Brâhmaṇa. -2. a tribute paid to a Brâhmaṇa. -3. an epithet of *Siva*. —दानं 1. the imparting of sacred knowledge. -2. sacred knowledge, received as an inheritance or hereditary gift. —दाय: 1. instruction in the Vedas, the imparting of sacred knowledge. -2. sacred knowledge received as an inheritance. -3. the earthly possession of a Brâhmaṇa. —दायाद: 1. one who receives the Vedas as his hereditary gift, a Brâhmaṇa. -2. the son of a Brâhmaṇa —दारु: the mulberry tree. —दिनं a day of Brahman. —देय *a.* married according to the Brâhma form of marriage. —दैत्य: a Brâhmaṇa changed into a demon ; cf. ब्रह्मग्रह. —द्विष्, -द्वेषिन् *a.* 1. hating Brâhmaṇas. -2. hostile to religious acts or devotion, impious, godless. —द्वेष: hatred of Brâhmaṇas. —धर *a.* possessing sacred knowledge. —नदी an epithet of the river Sarasvatî. —नाभ: an epithet of Vishṇu. —निर्वाणं absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —निष्ठ *a.* absorbed in or intent on the contemplation of the Supreme Spirit. (-ष्ठ:) the mulberry tree. —नीडं the resting-place of Brahman. —पदं 1. the rank or position of a Brâhmaṇa. -2. the place of the Supreme Spirit. —पवित्र: the Kuśa grass. —परिषद् *f.* an assembly of Brahmaṇa. —पर्णः, —पत्र: the Palâśa tree. —पारायणं a complete study of the Vedas, the entire Veda ; U. 4. 9 ; Mv. 1. 14. पाश: N. of a missile presided over by Brahman ; Bk. 9. 75. —पितृ *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. —पुत्र: 1. a son of Brahman. -2. N. of a (male) river which rises in the eastern extremity of the Himalaya and falls with the Ganges into the Bay of Bengal. (-त्री) an epithet of the river Sarasvatî. —पुरं the heart. —पुरं, —पुरी 1. the city of Brahman (in heaven). -2. N. of Benares.—पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas.—पुरुष: a minister of Brahman (the five vital airs).—प्रलय: the universal destruction at the end of one hundred years of Brahman in which even the Supreme Being is supposed to be swallowed up. —प्राप्ति: *f.* absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —बन्धु: 1. contemptuous term for a Brahmaṇa, an unworthy Brahmaṇa (cf. Mar. भटुर्गा) ; M. 4 ; V. 2. -2. one who is a Brahmaṇa only by caste, a nominal Brahmaṇa. —बीजं 1. the mystic syllable *om*. -2. the mulberry tree. —ब्रुवः, -ब्रुवाण: one who pretends to be a Brahmaṇa. —भवनं the abode of Brahman. —भाग: 1. the mulberry tree. -2. the share of the chief priest. —भाव: absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —भावनं imparting religious knowledge. —भुवनं the world of Brahman ; Bg. 8. 16. —भूत *a.* become one with Brahman, absorbed into the Supreme Spirit. —भूति: *f.* twilight. —भूयं 1. identity with Brahman, absorption or dissolution into Brahman, final emancipation ; स ब्रह्मभूयं गतिमाजगाम R. 18. 28 ; ब्रह्मभूयाय कल्पते Bg. 14. 26 ; Ms. 1. 98. -2. Brahmaṇahood, the state or rank of a Brahmaṇa. —भूयस् *n.* absorption into Brahman. —मंगलदेवता an epithet of Lakshmî. —मह: a festival in honour of Brahmâṇas. —मित्र *a.* having Brâhmaṇas for friends.—मीमांसा the Vedânta philosophy which inquires into the nature of Brahman or Supreme Spirit. —मूर्ति *a.* having the form of Brahman. —मूर्धभृत् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. —मेखल: the Muñja plant. —यज्ञ: one of the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices (to be performed by a householder); teaching and reciting the Vedas; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञ: Ms. 3.70 (अध्यापनशब्देन अध्ययनमपि गृह्यते Kull.). —योग: cultivation or acquisition of spiritual knowledge. —योनि *a.* 1. sprung from Brahman ; गुरुणा ब्रह्मयोनिना R. 1. 64.(-नि:)*f.* 1. original source in Brahman. -2. the author of the Vedas or of Brahman ; Ku. 6. 18. °स्थ *a.* intent on the means of attaining sacred knowledge ; Ms. 10. 74. -रत्नं a valuable present made to a Brâhmaṇa. -रंध्रं an aperture in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape on its leaving the body. —राक्षस: see ब्रह्मग्रह. —रात: an epithet of *Suka*. —राशि: 1. the whole mass or circle of sacred knowledge. -2. an epithet of Paraśurâma. -रीति: *f.* a kind of brass. —रे-(ले)खा -लिखितं -लेख: lines written by the creator on the forehead of a man which indicate his destiny, the predestined lot of any man. —लोक: the world of Brahman. -वक्तृ *m.* an expounder of the Vedas. -वर्श knowlege of Brahman. —वध:, -वध्या, -हत्या the murder of a a Brâhmaṇa. —वर्चस् *n.* वर्चसं 1. divine glory or splendour, spiritual pre eminence or holiness resulting from sacred knowledge ; (तस्य) हेतुस्त्वद्ब्रह्मवर्चसं R. 1. 63; Ms. 2. 37, 4. 94. -2. the inherent sanctity or power of Brâhmaṇa ; *S*. 6. —वर्चसिन्, -वर्चस्विन् *a.* holy or sanctified by spiritual pre-ominence, holy. (*-m.*) an eminent or holy Brâhmaṇa. —वर्त: see ब्रह्मावर्त. —वर्धनं copper. —वादिन् *m.* 1. one who teaches or expounds the Vedas ; U. 1 ; Mâl. 1. -2. a follower of the Vedânta philosophy. (-नी) an epithet of Gâyatri. —वास: the abode of Brâhmaṇas. —विद्, -विद् *a.* knowing the Supreme Spirit. (*-m.*) a sage, theologian, philosopher.—विद्या, -विद्वं knowledge of the Supreme Spirit. —विं(विं)दु: a drop of saliva sputtered while reciting the Vedas —विवर्धन: an epithet of Vishṇu.—वृक्ष: 1. the Palaśa tree. -2. the Udumbara tree. —वृत्ति: *f.* livelihood of Brahmaṇa. —वृंदं an assemblage of Brahmaṇas. —वेद: 1. knowledge of the Vedas. -2. monotheism, knowledge of Brahman. -3. the Veda of the Brahmaṇas (opp. क्षत्रवेद) -4. N. of the Atharvaveda.—वेदिन् *a.* knowing the Vedas ; cf. ब्रह्मविद्. —वैवर्त N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas —व्रतं a vow of chastity. —शाला 1. the hall of Brahman. -2. a place for reciting the Vedas.—शासनं 1. a decree addressed to Brahmaṇas. -2. a command of Brahman. -3. the command of a Brahmaṇa. -4. instruction about sacred duty. —शिरस्, -शीर्षन् *n.* N. of a particular missile. —संसद् *f.* an assembly of Brâhmaṇas. —सती an epithet of the river Sarasvatî. —सत्रं 1. repeating and teaching the Vedas (= ब्रह्मयज्ञ q. v.) -2. absorption into the Supreme Spirit. —सत्रिन् *a.* offering the sacrifice of prayer. —सदस् *n.* the residence of Brahman. —सभा the hall or court of Brahman. —संभव *a.* sprung or coming from Brahman. (-व:) N. of Narada.-सर्प:

a kind of snake. —सवः distillation of Soma. —सायुज्यं complete identification with the Supreme Spirit; cf ब्रह्मभूय. —सार्ष्टिता identification with Brahman; Ms. 4. 232. —सावर्णिः N. of the tenth Manu. -सुतः 1. N. of *Narada*, *Marichi* &c. -2 a kind of *Ketu*. —सूः 1. N. of Aniruddha. -2. N. of the god of love. —सूत्रं 1. the sacred thread worn by the Brahmaṇas or the twice-born over the shoulder. -2. the aphorisms of the Vedanta philosophy by Badarâyaṇa. —सूत्रिन् *a.* invested with the sacred thread. —सृज् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. —स्तंबः the world, universe; Mv. 3. 48. —स्तेयं acquiring holy knowledge by unlawful means. -स्थानः the mulberry tree.-स्वं the property or possessions of a Brâhmaṇa. Y. 3. 212. °हारिन् *a.* stealing a Brahmana's property. —स्वरूप *a.* of the nature of the Supreme Spirit. —हत्या, -वधः Brahmanicide, killing a Brahmaṇa. —हन् *a.* murdering a Brahma*na*. —हुतं one of the five daily Yaj*nas* or sacrifices, which consists in offering the rites of hospitality to guests; cf. Ms. 3. 74. —हृदयः -यं N. of a star (Capella).

ब्रह्म The Supreme Spirit.

ब्रह्मण्य *a.* [ब्रह्मणे हितः] 1 Relating to Brahman. -2 Relating to Brahmâ or the creator. -3 Relating to the acquisition of sacred knowledge, holy, pious. -4 Fit for a Brahma*na*. -5 Friendly or hospitable to a Brahmaṇa.—ण्यः 1 One well versed in the Veda; Mv. 3. 26. -2 The mulberry tree. -3 The palm tree. -4 Muñja grass. -5 The planet Saturn. -6 An epithet of Vish*nu*.-7 Of Karttikeya. —ण्या An epithet of *Durga*. -Comp. —देवः an epithet of Vish*nu*.

ब्रह्मण्वत् *m.* An epithet of Agni.

ब्रह्मता-त्वं 1 Absorption into the Supreme Spirit. -2 Divine nature.-3 Godhead.-4 The state of a Brahmaṇa, Brahmanhood.

ब्रह्ममय *a.* 1 Consisting of or derived from the Veda, belonging to the Veda or spiritual pre-eminence; ज्वलन्निव ब्रह्ममयेन तेजसा Ku. 5. 30. -2 Fit for a Brahmaṇa. —यं A missile presided over by Brahman.

ब्रह्मवत् *a.* Possessed of Spiritual knowledge.

ब्रह्मसात् *ind.* 1 To the state of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. -2 To the care of Brahmaṇas.

ब्रह्माणी 1 The wife of Brahman. -2 An epithet of *Durga*. -3 A kind of perfume (=रेणुका). -4 A kind of brass.

ब्रह्मिन् *a.* Relating to Brahman.-*m.* An epithet of Vish*nu*.

ब्रह्मिष्ठ *a.* Thoroughly proficient in the Vedas, very learned or pious; ब्रह्मिष्ठमाधाय निजेऽधिकारे ब्रह्मिष्ठमेव स्वतनुप्रसूतं R. 18. 28. —ष्ठा An epithet of Durg*a*.

ब्रह्मी N. of a medicinal plant.

ब्रह्मेशयः 1 An epithet of K*a*rttikeya. -2 Of Vish*nu*.

ब्राह्म *a.* (ह्मी *f.*) [ब्रह्मन् इदं तेन प्रोक्तं वा अण् टिलोपः] 1 Relating to Brahmâ or the creator, or to the Supreme Spirit; R. 13. 60; Ms. 2 40, Bg. 2. 72. -2 Brahmanical, belonging to Brahmaṇas. -3 Relating to sacred knowledge or study. -4 Prescribed by the Vedas, Vedic. -5 Holy, sacred, divine. -6 Presided over by Brahman as a मुहूर्त (see ब्राह्ममुहूर्त), or a missile. -7 Fit for a divine state or godhead. —ह्मः 1 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu law, in which the bride decorated with ornaments is given away to the bridegroom, without requiring any gift or present from him; (this is the best of the 8 forms); ब्राह्मो विवाह आहूय दीयते शक्त्यलंकृता Y. 1. 58; Ms. 3. 21, 27. -2 N. of Narada.-3 Quicksilver. -4 The duty or prescribed course of conduct of a king; आवृत्तानां गुरुकुलाद् विप्राणां पूजको भवेत् । नृपाणामक्षयो ह्येष ब्राह्मो धर्मो विधीयते ॥ —ह्मं 1 The part of the hand under the root of the thumb. -2 Holy or sacred study. -3 N. of a Pur*a*na. -4 N. of the constellation Rohi*ni*. -Comp. —अहोरात्रः a day and night of Brahman. —देया a girl to be married according to the Brahma form. —मुहूर्तः a particular period of the day, the early part of the day (रात्रेश्च पश्चिमे यामे मुहूर्तो ब्राह्म उच्यते); cf. ब्राह्मे मुहूर्ते किल तस्य देवी कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारं R. 5. 36.

ब्राह्मण *a.* (णी *f.*) [ब्रह्म वेदं शुद्धं चैतन्यं वा वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्] 1 Belonging to a Brahma*na*. -2 Befitting a Brahma*na*. -3 Given by a Brahma*na*. -4 Relating to religious worship. -5 One who knows Brahman. —णः 1 A man belonging to the first of the four original castes of the Hindus, a Brahma*na* (born from the mouth of the *Purusha*); ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 1. 31, 96; (जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते । विद्यया याति विप्रत्वं त्रिभिः श्रोत्रिय उच्यते ॥ or जात्या कुलेनावृत्तेन स्वाध्यायेन श्रुतेन च । एभिर्युक्तो हि यस्तिष्ठेन्नित्यं स द्विज उच्यते).-2 A priest, theologian. -3 An epithet of Agni. -4 N. of the twenty-eighth Nakshatra. —णं 1 An assemblage or society of Brâhmaṇas. -2 That portion of the Veda which states rules for the employment' of the hymns at the various sacrifices, their origin and detailed explanation, with sometimes lengthy illustrations in the shape of legends or stories. It is distinct from the *Mantra* portion of the Veda. -3 N. of that class of the Vedic works which contain the Brâhmaṇa portion (regarded as *Sruti* or part of the revelation like the hymns themselves) Each of the four Vedas has its own Brâhmaṇa or Brâhmaṇas :—ऐतरेय or आश्वलायन and कौशीतकी or सांख्यायन belonging to the *Rigveda*; शतपथ to the Yajurveda; पंचविंश and षड्विंश and six more, to the Sâmaveda, and गोपथ to the Atharvaveda). -4 The Soma vessel of the Brahman priest. -Comp. —अतिक्रमः offensive or disrespectful conduct towards Brâhmaṇas, insult to Brâhmaṇas; ब्राह्मणातिक्रमत्यागो भवतामेव भूतये Mv. 2. 10. —अपाश्रयः seeking shelter with Brâhmaṇas. —अभ्युपपत्तिः *f.* protection or preservation of or kindness shown to a Brâhmaṇa. —आत्मक *a.* belonging to Brâhmaṇas.—घ्नः the slayer of a Brâhmaṇa. —चांडालः 1. a degraded or outcast Brâhmaṇa; Ms. 9. 87. -2. the son of a Sûdra father by a Brâhmaṇî woman. —जातं, -जातिः *f.* the Brâhmaṇa caste. —जीविका the occupation or means of livelihood prescribed for a Brâhmaṇa; अध्यापनमध्ययनं यजनं याजनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रहश्चैव षट् कर्माण्यग्रजन्मनः ॥ षण्णां तु कर्मणामस्य त्रीणि कर्माणि जीविका । याजनाध्यापने चैव विशुद्धाच्च प्रतिग्रहः ॥ —द्रव्यं, -स्वं a Brâhmaṇa's property. —निंदकः a blasphemer or reviler of Brâhmaṇas. —प्रियः N. of Vishṇu. —ब्रुवः one who pretends to be a Brâhmaṇa, one who is a Brâhmaṇa only in name and neglects the duties of his caste; बहवो ब्राह्मणब्रुवा निवसंति Dk.; Ms. 7. 85; 8. 20. -भूयिष्ठ *a.* consisting for the most part of Brâhmaṇas. —वधः the murder of a Brâhmaṇa, Brâhmanicide. —संतर्पणं feeding or satisfying Brâhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणकः 1 A bad or unworthy Brâhmaṇa ((only in name). -2 A family of such a |Brâhmaṇa. -3 N. of a country inhabited by warlike Brâhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणता-त्वं The state or rank of a Brâhmaṇa.

ब्राह्मणत्रा *ind.* Among Brâhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मणसात् *ind.* In the possession of Brâhmaṇas, as in ब्राह्मणसात् भवति धनं.

ब्राह्मणाच्छंसिन् *m.* N. of a priest, the assistant of the priest called *Brahman* q.v.

ब्राह्मणायनः A Brâhmaṇa descended from learned and holy progenitors.

ब्राह्मणी 1 A woman of the Brâhmaṇa caste. -2 The wife of a Brâhmaṇa. -3 Intellect; (बुद्धि according to नीलकंठ). -4 A kind of lizard. -5 A kind of wasp. -6 A kind of grass. -Comp. —गामिन् *m.* the paramour of a Brâhmaṇa woman.

ब्राह्मण्य *a.* Befitting a Brâhmaṇa —ण्यः An epithet of the planet Saturn. —ण्यं 1 The station or rank of a Brâhmaṇa, priestly or sacerdotal character; सत्यं शपे ब्राह्मण्येन Mk. 5; Pt. 1. 66; Ms. 3. 17; 7. 42. -2 A collection of Brâhmaṇas.

ब्राह्मी 1 The personified female energy of Brahman. -2 Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech. -3 Speech. -4 A tale or narrative -5 A pious usage or custom. -6 N. of the constellation Rohiṇî. -7 N. of Durgâ.-8 A woman married according to the *Bra'hma* form of marriage. -9 The wife of a Brâhmaṇa. 10 A kind of medicinal plant. -11 A kind of brass. -12 N. of a river. Comp. —कंदः a species of bulbous plant. —पुत्रः the son of a Brâhmî, see above; Ms. 3. 27, 37.

ब्राह्म्य *a.* (म्यी *f.*) [ब्रह्मन् इदं ष्यञ्] 1 Relating to Brahman, the creator. -2 Relating to the Supreme Spirit. -3 Relating to the Brâhmaṇas.—ह्म्यं 1 Wonder, astonishment (विस्मयं).-2 Worship of the Brâhmaṇas. -Comp. —मुहूर्तः=ब्राह्ममुहूर्त q. v. —हुतं hospitality to guests; see ब्रह्मयज्ञ; Ms. 3. 74.

ब्रू 2 U. (ब्रवीति, ब्रूते or आह; this root is defective in the non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from वच्) 1 To say, tell, speak (with two acc.); तां......ब्रूया एवं Me. 101; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं भ्राता ब्रूते स्म विह्वलः Bk. 6. 8; or माणवकं धर्मं ब्रूते Sk. किं त्वां प्रति ब्रुमहे Bv. 1. 46. -2 To say or speak about, refer to (a person or thing); अहं तु शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि S. 2. -3 To declare, proclaim, publish, prove, indicate; ब्रूते हि फलेन साधवो न तु कंठेन निजोपयोगिताम् N. 2. 48; स्तनयुगपरिणाहं मंडलाभ्यां ब्रवीति Ratn. 2. 13. -4 To name, call, designate; छंदांसि वृक्षा ये :कथयस्तम्मणिमयं ते ब्रुवते Srut. 15. -5 To answer; ब्रूहि मे प्रश्नान्. -6 To call or profess oneself to be. -WITH अनु to say, speak, declare. —निस् to explain, derive. —प्र to say, speak, tell; Bk. 8. 85. -प्रति to speak in reply, answer or reply; प्रत्यब्रवीच्चैनं R. 2. 42. —वि 1. to say, speak. -2. to speak falsely or wrongly.

ब्रुव, ब्रुवाण *a.* Professing or pretending to be, calling oneself by a name to which he has no real title (at the end of comp.), as in ब्राह्मणब्रुव, क्षत्रियब्रुव &c.

ब्लेष्क् A snare, net, noose.

भ.

भः 1 N. of the planet Venus. -2 Error, delusion, mere semblance. -3 An epithet of Sukra. -4 N. given to the base of nouns before the vowel terminations beginning with accusative plural; cf. अंग and पद्. —भं 1 A star. -2 A lunar mansion or asterism. -3 A planet. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 The number twenty-seven. -6 A bee. -Comp. —इनः, -ईशः the sun. —कक्षा the path of the asterisms. —गणः, -वर्गः 1. the group of stars or asterisms. -2. the zodiac.-3. revolution of the planets in the zodiac. —गोलः the starry sphere. —चक्रं, -पंजरः, -मंडलं the Zodiac. °नाभिः the centre of the zodiac. —पतिः the moon. —सूचकः an astrologer.

भक्किका A cricket.

भक्त *p. p.* [भज्-क्त] 1 Distributed, allotted assigned. -2 Divided. -3 Served, worshipped. -4 Engaged in, attentive to. -5 Attached or devoted to, loyal, faithful; Bg. 9. 34. -6 Dressed, cooked (as food). -7 Forming a part of, belonging to. -8 Loved, liked (at the end of comp.). —क्तः A worshipper, adorer, devotee, votary, faithful attendant; भक्तोसि मे सखा चेति Bg. 4. 3; 9. 31; 7. 23. —क्तं 1 A share, portion. -2 Food; Bh. 3. 74. -3 Boiled rice; U. 4. 1. -4 Any eatable grain boiled with water. -5 Adoration, worship. -Comp. —अभिलाषः desire of food, appetite. —उपसाधकः a cook. —कंसः a dish of food. —करः incense prepared from various fragrant resins and perfumes. —कारः a cook. —छंदः appetite. —जा nectar. —तूर्यं a musical instrument played during meals. —द, -दातृ, -दायक *a.* supporter, maintainer. —दासः a slave who agrees to serve another for maintenance, or who receives his meals as a return for his services; Ms. 8. 415. —द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. —पुलाकः a mouthful of rice kneaded into a lump or ball. —मंडः the scum of boild rice. —रुचिः *f.* appetite. —रोचन *a.* stimulating appetite. —वत्सल *a.* kind to worshippers or devotees. (-लः) N. of Vishṇu. —शाला 1. an audience chamber (to admit petitioners and hear them). -2. a dining-hall. —सिक्थं = भक्तमंड q. v.

भक्ति *f.* [भज्-क्तिन्] 1 Separation, partition, division. -2 A division. porttion, share. -3 (*a*) Devotion, attachment, loyalty, faithfulness; Ku. 7. 37; R. 2. 63; Mu. 1. 15. (*b*) Faith, belief, pious faith. -4 Reverence, service, worship, homage. -5 Texture, arrangement; भवति विरलभक्तिर्म्लानपुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74 -6 Decoration, ornament, embellishment; आबद्धमुक्ताफलभक्तिचित्र Ku. 7. 10. 94; भक्तिच्छेदैरिव विरचितां भूतिमंगे गजस्य Me. 19; R. 13. 55, 75; 15. 30. -7 An attribute. -8 The being part of, belonging to. -Comp. —छेदः 1. a coloured streak, lines of painting or decoration; Me. 19. -2. distinguishing marks of devotion to Vishṇu. *a.* —नम्र making a humble obeisance. —पूर्वं, -पूर्वकं *ind.* devoutly, reverentially.—भाज् *a.* 1. devout, fervid. -2. firmly attached or devoted, faithful, loyal. —मार्गः the way of devotion. *i. e.* devotion to god, regarded as the way to the attain-

ment of final emancipation and eternal bliss. —योगः loving faith, loyal devotion. —रसः a sense of devotion. —रागः affection, deep devotion. —वादः assurance of attachment.

भक्तिक *a.* Relating to worship or devotion.

भक्तिमत् *a.* 1 Devout, having pious faith. -2 Loyally devoted or attached, faithful, loyal. -3 Religious, pious.

भक्तिल *a.* Faithful, trusty (as a horse).

भक्तृ *a.* 1 An adorer, a worshipper. -2 Devoutly attached.

भक्ष् 10. U. (भक्षयति-ते, भक्षित) 1 To eat, devour; यथामिषं जले मत्स्यैर्भक्ष्यते श्वापदैर्भुवि Pt. 1. -2 To use up, consume. -3 To waste, destroy. -4 To bite.

भक्षः 1 Eating. -2 Food. -3 Drink, drinking (Ved.) -Comp. —कारः a cook. —पत्रा betel pepper.

भक्षक *a.* (क्षिका *f.*) [भक्ष्-ण्वुल्] 1 One who eats or lives upon. -2 Gluttonous, voracious. —कः Food.

भक्षण *a.* (णी *f.*) Eating, one who eats or devours. —णं [भक्ष्-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 Eating, feeding or living upon. -2 Ved. A drinking-vessel.

भक्षणीय *a.* Eatable, edible.

भक्षिका 1 A meal. -2 Eating (at the end of comp.).

भक्षित *p. p.* 1 Eaten, devoured. -2 Slurred over. —तं Food. -Comp. —शेषः leavings, remnants of food.

भक्ष्य *a.* [भक्ष्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] Eatable, fit for food. —क्ष्यं 1 Anything eatable, an article of food, food (fig. also); भक्ष्यभक्षकयोः प्रीतिर्विपत्तेरेव कारणं H. 1. 55; Ms. 1. 113. -2 Water. -Comp. —कारः (also भक्ष्यंकारः) a baker, cook. —वस्तु *n.* eatables, victuals.

भगः [भज्-घ] 1 One of the twelve forms of the sun; the sun. -2 The moon. -3 A form of Śiva. -4 Good fortune, luck, happy lot, happiness; आस्ते भग आसीनस्य Ait. Br.; भगमिन्द्रश्च वायुश्च भगं सप्तर्षयो ददुः Y. 1. 282. -5 Affluence, prosperity. -6 Dignity, distinction. -7 Fame, glory. -8 Loveliness, beauty. -9 Excellence, distinction. -10 Love, affection. -11 Amorous dalliance or sport, pleasure. -12 The pudendum muliebre; Y. 3. 88; Ms. 9. 237. -13 Virtue, morality, religious merit (धर्म). -14 Effort, exertion. -15 Absence of desire, indifference to worldly objects. -16 Final beatitude. -17 Strength. -18 Omnipotence; (said to be *n.* also in the last 15 senses). -19 N. of an *Āditya* presiding over love and marriage. -20 Knowledge. -21 Desire, wish. -22 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the eight *Siddhis* or powers of *Śiva*; see अणिमन्. —गं 1 The asterism called उत्तराफल्गुनी. -2 The perinæum of males. -Comp. —अंकुरः (in medicine) clitoris. -आधानं granting matrimonial happiness. —घ्नः an epithet of Śiva. —देवः a thorough libertine. —देवता the deity presiding over marriage. -दैवत *a.* conferring conjugal felicity (-तं) the constellation उत्तराफल्गुनी. —नंदनः an epithet of Vishṇu. —नेत्रघ्नः an epithet of *Śiva*. —भक्षकः a pander, procurer. —वेदनं proclaiming matrimonial felicity. —हन् *m.* N. of Vishṇu.

भगंदरः A fistula in the anus or pudendum.

भगवत् *a.* 1 Glorious, illustrious. -2 Revered, venerable, divine, holy (an epithet applied to gods, demi-gods and other holy or respectable personages); अथ भगवान् कुशली काश्यपः *S.* 5; भगवत्परवानयं जनः R. 8. 81; so भगवान् वासुदेवः &c. -3 Fortunate (Ved.). —*m.* 1 God, a deity. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu. -3 Of Śiva. -4 Of Jina. -5 Of Buddha. -Comp. —गीता N. of a celebrated sacred work, (it is an episode of the great Bhārata and purports to be a dialogue between Kṛishṇa and Arjuna).

भगवती 1 N. of Durgā. -2 Of Lakshmī. -3 Any venerable woman.

भगवदीयः A worshipper of Vishṇu.

भगालं A skull.

भगालिन् *m.* An epithet of Śiva.

भगिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Prosperous, happy, fortunate. -2 Grand, splendid.

भगिनिका A sister.

भगिनी [भगं यत्नः अंशो वा पित्रादीनां द्रव्यदानेऽस्त्यस्याः इति ङीप्] 1 A sister. -2 A fortunate woman. -3 A woman in general. -Comp. -पतिः, -भर्तृ *m.* a sister's husband.

भगिनीयः A sister's son.

भगीरथः N. of an ancient king of the solar dynasty, the great-grandson of Sagara, who brought down, by practising the most austere penance, the celestial river Ganges from heaven to the earth and from earth to the lower regions to purify the ashes of his 60000 ancestors, the sons of Sagara. -Comp.—पथः, -प्रयत्नः the path or effort of Bhagīratha, used figuratively to denote any great or Herculean effort. —सुता an epithet of the Ganges.

भग्न *p. p.* [भंज्-क्त] 1 Broken, fractured, shattered, torn. -2 Frustrated, foiled, disappointed. -3 Checked, arrested, suspended. -4 Marred, impaired. -5 Routed, completely defeated or vanquished; U. 5. -6 Demolished, destroyed. (See भंज्). —ग्नं Fracture of the leg. -Comp. —आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of the moon. —आपद् *a.* one who has surmounted difficulties or misfortunes. —आश *a.* disappointed; Bh. 2. 84; frustrated; Bh. 3. 52. —उत्साह *a.* broken in energy, depressed in spirits, discouraged, damped. —उद्यम *a.* foiled in one's endeavours, disappointed, baffled; मन्ये दुर्जनचित्तवृत्तिहरणे धातापि भग्नोद्यमः H. 2. 165. —क्रमः violation of symmetry in construction or expression; see प्रक्रमभंग. —चेष्ट *a.* disappointed, frustrated. -दर्प *a.* humbled, crest-fallen. -निद्र *a.* whose sleep is interrupted. —पार्श्व *a.* suffering from a pain in the sides. —पृष्ठ *a.* 1. having a broken back. -2. coming in front. -प्रक्रमः 1. disorder, confusion. -2. absence of regularity or symmetry; see प्रक्रमभंगः. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* one who has broken his promises. —मनस् *a.* discouraged, disappointed. -मनोरथ *a.* disappointed in expectations; Ku. 5. 1. -मान *a.* disgraced, dishonoured. —व्रत *a.* faithless in one's vows; Pt. 4. 10. —संकल्प *a.* one whose designs are frustrated. —संधिकं butter-milk.

भग्नी A sister.

भंका(गा)री A gad-fly.

भंक्तिः *f.* Breaking, fracture.

भंगः [भंज्-भावादौ घञ्] 1 Breaking, breaking down, shattering, tearing down, splitting, dividing; वार्यर्गलाभंग इव प्रवृत्तः R. 5. 45. -2 A break, fracture, breach. -3 Plucking off, lopping; आम्रकलिकाभंग *S.* 6. -4 Separation, analysis. -5 A portion, bit, fragment, detached portion; पुष्पोच्चयः पल्लवभंगभिन्नः Ku. 3. 61; R. 16. 16. -6 Fall, downfall, decay, destruction, ruin; as in राज्य°, सत्त्व° &c. -7 Breaking up, dispersion; यात्राभंग Māl. 1.-8 Defeat, overthrow, discomfiture, rout; Pt. 4. 41; Śi. 16. 72. -9 Failure, disappointment, frustration; R. 2. 42, आशाभंग &c. -10 Rejection, refusal; Ku. 1. 52. -11 A chasm, fissure. -12 Interruption, obstacle, disturbance; निद्रा°, गति° &c. -13 Non-performance, suspension, stoppage. -14 Taking to flight, flight. -15 (*a*) A bend, fold. (*b*) A wave. -16 Contraction, bending

knitting; ग्रीवाभंगाभिरामं S. 1. 7; so भ्रूभंग U. 5. 36. -17 Going, motion. -18 Paralysis. -19 Fraud, deceit. -20 A canal, water-course. -21 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting; see भंगि. -22 Hemp. -Comp. —नयः removal of obstacles. —वासा turmeric. —सार्थ *a.* dishonest, fraudulent.

भंगा 1 Hemp. -2 An intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -Comp. —कटं the pollen of hemp.

भंगिः-गी *f.* 1 Breaking, fracture, breach, division. -2 Undulation. -3 Bending, contracting; दृग्भंगीभिः प्रथममधुरासंगमे चुंबितोऽस्मि Ud. S. 13. -4 A wave. -5 A flood, current. -6 A crooked path, tortuous or winding course. -7 A circumlocutory or round-about way of speaking or acting, periphrasis; भंग्यंतरेण कथनात् K. P. 10; इति भंग्या व्यज्यते-कथ्यते &c.; बहुभंगिविशारदः Dk. -8 A pretext, disguise, semblance; यः पांचजन्यप्रतिबिंबभंग्या धारांभसः फेनमिव व्यनक्ति Vikr. 1. 1. -9 Trick, fraud, deceit. -10 Irony. -11 Repartee, wit. -12 A step, R. 13. 69. -13 An interval. -14 Modesty. -Comp. —भक्तिः *f.* division into a series of waves or wavelike steps, a wavy staircase; Me. 60.

भंगिन् *a.* 1 Frail, fragile, transient; तदपि तत्क्षणभंगि करोति चेत् Bh. 2. 92. -2 Cast in a suit.

भंगिमत् *a.* Wavy, crisped.

भंगिमन् *m.* 1 Fracture, breach. -2 Bending, undulation. -3 Curliness. -4 Disguise, deceit. -5 Wit, irony. -6 Perversity.

भंगिलं A defect in the organs of sense.

भंगुर *a.* [भञ्ज्-घुरच्] 1 Apt to break, fragile, brittle. -2 Frail, transitory, transient, perishable; आमरणांताः प्रणयाः कोपास्तत्क्षणभंगुराः H. 1. 188; Śi. 16. 72. -3 Changeful, variable. -4 Crooked, bent. -5 Curved, curled; शशिमुखि तव भाति भंगुरभ्रूः Gît. 10. -6 Fraudulent, dishonest, crafty. —रः The bend of a river. -Comp —निश्चय *a.* vacillating, unsettled in mind.

भंगुरयति Den. P. 1 To break to pieces, destroy. -2 To curl.

भंग्यं A field of hemp.

भज् I. 1 U. (भजति-ते but usually Atm. only; बभाज, भेजे, अभाक्षीत्, अभक्त, भक्ष्यति-ते, भक्त) 1 (*a*) To share, distribute, divide; भजेरन् पैतृकं रिक्थं Ms. 9. 104; न तत्पुत्रैर्भजेत्सार्धं 209, 119. (*b*) To assign, allot, apportion; गायत्रीमग्नयेऽभजत् Ait. Br. -2 To obtain for oneself, share in, partake of; पित्र्यं वा भजते शीलं Ms. 10, 59. -3 To accept, receive; Mâl. 5. 25. -4 (*a*) To resort to, betake oneself to, have recourse to; शिलातलं भेजे Ku. 179; मातर्लक्ष्मि भजस्व कंचिदपरं Bh. 3. 64; न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोऽपि भजते S. 5. 10; Bv. 1. 83; R. 17. 28. (*b*) To practise, follow, observe; भेजे धर्ममनातुरः R. 1. 21; Mu. 3. 10. -5 To enjoy, possess, have, suffer, experience, entertain; विधुरपि भजतेतरां कलंकं Bv. 1. 74; न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80; त्यागं भजत्यागमाः S. 7. 8; अभितप्तमयोऽपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; Mâl. 3. 9; U. 1. 35. -6 To wait or attend upon, serve; R. 2. 23; Pt. 1. 181; Mk. 1. 32. -7 To adore, honour, worship (as a god). -8 To choose, select, prefer, accept; संतः परीक्ष्यान्यतरद्भजंते M. 1. 2. -9 To enjoy carnally; Pt. 4. 50. -10 To be attached or devoted to; Pt. 1. 35. -11 To take possession of. -12 To fall to the lot of any one. -13 To grant, bestow. -14 To supply, furnish (Ved.). -15 To favour. -16 To decide in favour of, declare for. -17 To love, court (affection). -18 To apply oneself to, be engaged in. -19 To cook, dress (food). -20 To employ, engage. (The meanings of this root are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected:— *e. g.* निद्रां भज् to go to sleep; मूर्छां भज् to swoon; भावं भज् to show love for &c. &c.) —*Caus.* 1 To divide. -2 To put to flight, pursue. -3 To cook, dress. -II. 10 U. (भाजयति-ते, regarded by some as the *caus.* of भज् I) 1 To cook. -2 To give.

भजकः [भज्-ण्वुल्] 1 A divider, distributer. -2 A worshipper, votary, devotee.

भजनं [भज्-ल्युट्] 1 Sharing, dividing. -2 Possession. -3 Service, adoration, worship. -4 Waiting or attending upon.

भजमान *a.* 1 Dividing. -2 Enjoying. -3 Fit, right, proper.

भंज् I. 7 P. (भनक्ति, बभंज, अभांक्षीत्, भंक्ष्यति, भंक्तुं, भग्न *desid.* बिभंक्षति) 1 To break, tear down, shatter, shiver or break to pieces, split; भनज्मि सर्वमर्यादाः Bk. 6. 38; भंक्त्वा भुजौ 4. 3; बभंजुर्वलयानि च 3. 22; भनुरभाजि यत्त्वया R. 11. 76. -2 To devastate, destroy by pulling down; भनक्त्युपवनं कपिः Bk. 9. 2. -3 To make a breach (in a fortress). -4 To frustrate, foil, disappoint, baffle; पिनाकिना भग्नमनोरथा सती Ku. 5. 1. -5 To arrest, check, interrupt, suspend; as in भग्ननिद्रः. -6 To defeat, vanquish; क्षत्राणि रामः परिभूय रामात्क्षत्रात्पराऽभज्यत स द्विजेंद्रः N. 22. 133. WITH अव to break down, shatter; Ku. 3. 74. —प्र 1. to break down, shatter, splinter. -2. to stop, arrest, suspend. -3. to frustrate, disappoint. -II. 10. N. (भंजयति-ते) 1 To brighten, illuminate. -2 To speak. -3 To shine.

भंजक *a.* (जिका *f.*) [भंज्-ण्वुल्] Breaking, dividing.

भंजन *a.* (नी *f.*) [भंज्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 Arresting, checking. -3 Frustrating. -4 Causing violent pain. —नः 1 Breaking down, shattering, destroying. -2 Removing, dispelling, driving away; तदुदितभयभंजनाय यूनां Gît. 10. -3 Routing, vanquishing. -4 Frustrating. -5 Checking, interrupting, disturbing. -6 Afflicting, paining. —नः Decay of the teeth.

भंजनकः A particular disease of the mouth which consists in the decay of the teeth attended with contortion of the lips.

भंजरुः A tree growing near a temple.

भंजा N. of Durgâ.

भट् I. 1 P. (भटति, भटित) 1 To nourish, foster, maintain. -2 To hire. -3 To receive wages. -II. 10 U. (भटयति-ते) To speak, converse.

भटः [भट्-अच्] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; तद्भटचातुरीतुरी N. 1. 12; वादित्रसृष्टिर्घटते भटस्य 22. 22; Bk. 14. 101. -2 A mercenary, hired soldier, hireling. -3 An outcast, a barbarian. -4 A demon. -5 N. of a degraded tribe. —टा Coloquintida (इंद्रवारुणी)

भटित्र *a.* Roasted on a spit.

भट्टः [भट्-तन्] 1 A lord, master (used as a title of respect in addressing princes.) -2 A title used with the names of learned Brâhmaṇas; भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Mâl. 1; so कुमारिलभट्टः &c. -3 Any learned man or philosopher. -4 A kind of mixed caste, whose occupation is that of bards or panegyrists; क्षत्रियाद्विप्रकन्यायां भट्टो जातोऽनुवाचकः. -5 A bard, panegyrist. -Comp. —आचार्यः 1. a title given to learned man or any celebrated teacher. -2. a great doctor. —प्रयागः=प्रयाग q. v.

भट्टारः *a.* [भट्टं स्वामित्वमृच्छति, ऋ-अण्] 1 Revered, worshipful. -2 A title of respect or distinction used with proper names; as in भट्टारहरिचंद्रस्य गद्यबंधो नृपायते Hch. —रः A noble lord,

भट्टारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) Venerable, worshipful &c. ; see भट्टार above.–कः 1 A sage, saint. –2 The sun. –3 A god, deity. –4 (In dramas) A king. –5 An epithet applied to great and learned, men. –Comp :-वारः, -वासरः Sunday.

भट्टारिका 1 A noble lady. –2 A goddess, tutelary deity

भट्टिनी 1 A queen (not crowned), a princess ; (often used in dramas by maid-servants in addressing a queen). –2 A lady of high rank. –3 The wife of a Brâhmaṇa.

भड: A particular mixed caste.

भडिल: 1 A hero, warrior. –2 An attendant, servant.

भण् 1 P. (भणति, भणित) 1 To say, speak ; दुष्षेत्तन्ने इति भणितव्वे V. 3 ; Bk. 14. 16. –2 To describe ; काव्यः स काव्येन सभामभाणीत् N. 10. 59. –3 To name, call. –4 To sound.

भणनं, भणितं, भणिति: *f.* Speaking speech, talk, words, discourse, conversation ; न येषामानंदं जनयति जगन्नाथभणितिः Bv. 4. 39 ; 2. 77 ; श्रीजयदेवभणितं हरिरमितं Gît. 7 ; इत रसभणने *ibid.*

भंड् I. 1 A (भंडते) 1 To chide, upbraid. –2 To mock, deride. –3 To speak. –4 To jest, joke. –II. 10 U. (भंडयति-ते) 1 make fortunate. –2 To cheat (properly भद्). –3 To be fortunante. –4 To do an auspicious act.

भंड: [भंड् अच्] 1 A buffoon, jester, mime ; त्रयो वेदस्य कर्तारो भंडधूर्तनिशाचरा: Sarva S. –2 N. of a mixed caste ; of. भड. –Comp. —तप, स्विन् *m.* a pseudo -ascetic. —हासिनी a harlot, courtezan.

भंडक: A species of wag-tail.

भंडनं [भंड्-ल्युट] 1 Mail, armour. –2 War, battle. –3 Mischief, wickedness.

भंडि:-डी *f.* [भंड्-इ] A wave.

भंडिल *a.* Happy, auspicious, prosperous, fortunate —लः 1 Good fortune, happiness, welfare. –2 A messenger. –3 A workman, artisan. –4 The Sirisha tree.

भदंत: [Uṇ. 3. 130] 1 A term of respect applied to a Buddhist ; भदंत तिथिरेव न शुध्यति Mn. 4. –2 A Buddhist mendicant.

भदाक: Prosperity, good fortune.

भद्र *a.* [भंद्-रक् नि० नलोपः Uṇ. 2. 28] 1 Good happy, prosperous. –2 Auspicious, blessed ; as in भद्रमुख. –3 Foremost, best, chief; पपच्छ भद्रं विजितारिभद्रः R. 14. 31. –4 Favourable, propitious. –5 Kind, gracious, excellent, friendly, good ; often used in voc. sing. in the sense of 'my good sir' or 'my good friend', 'my good lady', 'my dear madam'. –6 Pleasant, enjoyable, lovely, beautiful ; Pt. 1. 181. –7 Laudable, desirable, praiseworthy. –8 Beloved, dear. –9 Specious, plausible, hypocritical. —द्रं 1 Happiness, good fortune, welfare, blessing, prosperity ; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन् भूयसे मंगलाय Mâl. 1. 3 ; 6. 7 ; त्वयि वितरतु भद्रं भूयसे मंगलाय U. 3. 48 ; oft. used in pl. in this sense ; सर्वो भद्राणि पश्यतु ; भद्रं ते 'god bless you', 'prosperity to you'. –2 Gold. –3 A fragrant grass. –4 Iron, steel. –5 The seventh Karaṇa. —द्र: 1 A bullock. –2 A species of wag-tail. –3 A term applied to a particular kind of elephants. –4 An impostor, a hypocrite ; Ms. 9. 258. –5 N. of Siva. –6 An epithet of mount Meru. –7 The Devadâru tree. –8 A kind of *Kadamba.* (भद्राकृ means 'to shave' ; भद्राकरणं shaving). –Comp. —अंग: an epithet of Balarâm. —अश्व: N. of a Dvîpa. —आकार, –आकृति *a.* of auspicious features. —आत्मज: a sword. —आश्रय: the sandal tree. —आसनं 1. a chair of state, splendid seat, a throne. –2. a particular posture in meditation. —ईश: an epithet of *Siva.* —एला large cardamoms. –कपिल: an epithet of *Siva.* —कारक *a.* propitious. —काली N. of Durgâ. —काष्ठ the treo called Devadâru. —कुंभ: a golden jar filled with water from a holy place, particularly from the Ganges. —गणितं the construction of magical diagrams. —घट: -घटक: a vessel from which a lottery is drawn —दारु *m., n.* a sort of pine. –नामन् *m.* 1. a wag-tail. –2. the wood-pecker. —पीठं 1. a splendid seat, chair of state, throne ; R. 17. 10 –2. a kind of winged insect. —बलन: an epithet of Balarâma. —मुख *a.* 'of an auspicious face', used as a polite address, 'good -sir', 'gentle sir' ; *S.* 7. (–खी) good lady ; V. 2. —मृग: an epithet of a particular kind of elephant. —रेणु: N. of Indra's elephant. —वर्मन् *m.* a kind of jasmine. —शाख: an epithet of Kârttikeya. –श्रयं, -श्रियं sandal-wood. —श्री: *f.* the sandal tree. —सोमा an epithet of the Ganges.

भद्रक *a.* (द्रिका *f.*) 1 Good, auspicious. –2 Handsome, beautiful. —क: 1 The Devadâru tree. –2 A kind of bean.

भद्रंकर *a.* One who confers prosperity.

भद्रवत् *a.* Auspicious. —*n.* The Devadâru tree.

भद्रा 1 A cow. –2 N. of the second, seventh, and twelfth days of a lunar fortnight. –3 The celestial Ganges. –4 N. of various plants. –5 N. of Subhadrâ, sister of Krishṇa and Balarâm. –Comp. —श्रयं sandal-wood.

भद्रिका 1 An amulet. –2 = भद्रा (2) above.

भन् 1 P. (भनति) 1 To worship. –2 To cry, shout, resound.

भंद् I. 1 A. (भंदते) 1 To tell a good news. –2 To be glad. –3 To be fortunate. –4 To be excellent. –5 To honour, worship. –6 To shine. –II. 10 U. (भंदयति-ते) 1 To do an auspicious act. –2 To cause to thrive.

भंदिलं 1 Prosperity, good fortune. –2 Tremulous motion. –3 A messenger (*m.* ?)

भंभ: 1 A fly. –2 Smoke.

भंभरालिका, भंभराली 1 A gadfly. –2 gnat.

भंभारव: The lowing of a cow.

भयं [बिभेत्यस्मात्, भी-अपादाने अच्] 1 Fear, alarm, dread, apprehension (oft. with abl.) ; भोगे रोगभयं कुले च्युतिभयं वित्ते नृपालाद्भयं Bh. 3. 35. यदि समरमपास्य नास्ति मृत्योर्भयं Ve. 3. 4. –2 Fright, terror ; जगद्भयं &c. –3 A danger, risk, hazard ; तावद्भयस्य भेतव्यं यावद्भयमनागतं । आगतं तु भयं वीक्ष्य नरः कुर्याद्यथोचितं H. 1. 57. –4 The sentiment of fear ; see भयानक below ; रौद्रशक्त्या तु जनितं चित्तवैकल्यजं भयं S. D. 6. —य: Sickness, disease. –Comp. —अन्वित, –आक्रांत *a.* overcome with fear. –अपह *a.* warding off or removing fear. (–ह:) 1. N. of Vishṇu. –2. a king. —आतुर, -आर्त *a.* afraid, alarmed, frightened. —आवह *a.* 1. causing fear, formidable. –2. risky ; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. —उत्तर *a.* attended with or succeeded by fear. —एकप्रवण *a.* wholly overpowered by fear. —कंप: tremour of fear. —कर (also भयंकर) *a.* 1. frightening, terrible, fearful. –2. dangerous, perilous ; so भयकारक, भयकृत्. —कृत् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —डिंडिम: a drum used in battle. —त्रातृ *a.* a deliverer from fear. —दर्शिन् *a.* 1. fearful. –2. intimidating. —द्रुत *a.* fleeing from fear, routed, put to flight. —नाशन *a.* removing fear. (–न:) N. of Vishṇu. —प्रतीकार: warding off or removal of fears. —प्रद *a.* inspiring fear, fearful, terrible. —प्रस्ताव: an occasion of fear. —ब्राह्मण: a timid Brâhmaṇa, a Brâhmaṇa who, to save himself from danger, declares his

caste relying on the inviolability of a Brâhmaṇa. —भ्रष्ट a. put to flight. —विह्वल a. panic-struck. —व्यूहः a particular array of troops when they are threatened with danger. —शील a. timid. —स्थानं, -हेतुः a cause of fear. —हर्तृ, -हारिन् a. removing fear, dispelling alarm.

भयंकर a. = भयकर q. v. (-रः) A kind of owl.

भयानक a. [बिभेत्यस्मात्, भी-आनक् ; Uṇ. 3. 82] Fearful, horrible, terrible, frightful; किमतः परं भयानकं स्यात् U. 2 ; Si. 17. 20 ; Bg. 11. 27. —कः 1 A tiger. -2 N. of Râhu. -3 The sentiment of terror, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry ; see under रस. -कं Terror, fear.

भर a. [भृ-अप्] Bearing, granting, supporting, &c. (at the end of comp.). —रः 1 A burden, load, weight ; खुरत्रये भरं कृत्वा Pt. 1 ' supporting himself on his three hoofs '; फलभरपरिणामश्यामजंबू &c. U. 2. 20 ; भरव्यथा Mn. 2. 18. -2 A great number, large quantity, collection, multitude ; धत्ते भरं कुसुमपत्रफलावलीनां Bv. 1. 94, 54 ; Si. 9. 47. -3 Bulk, mass. -4 Excess ; निर्व्यूढसौहृदभरेति गुणोज्ज्वलेति Mâl. 6. 17 ; शोभाभरैः संभृताः Bv. 1. 103 ; कोपभरेण Gît. 3. -5 A particular measure of weight. -6 Theft, taking away. -7 Attacking, a battle (Ved.). -8 A hymn or song of praise.

भरटः [भृ-अटन्] 1 A potter. -2 A servant.

भरण a. (णी f.) [भृ-ल्युट् वा] Bearing, maintaining, supporting, nourishing. —णं 1 The act of nourishing, maintaining or supporting ; R. 1. 24 ; S. 7. 33. -2 (a) The act of bearing or carrying. (b) Wearing, putting on. -3 Bringing or procuring. -4 Nutriment. -5 Hire, wages. —णः The constellation Bharaṇî.

भरणी N. of the second constellation containing three stars. -Comp. —भूः an epithet of Râhu.

भरंडः [भृ-अंडन्] 1 A master, lord. -2 A prince, king. -3 An ox, a bull. -4 A worm.

भरण्यं 1 Cherishing, supporting, maintaining. -2 Wages, hire. -3 The lunar mansion Bharaṇî. —ण्या 1 Wages, hire. -2 A woman. -Comp. —भुज् m. a hired servant, hireling.

भरण्युः 1 A master. -2 A protector. -3 A friend. -4 Fire. -5 The moon. -6 The sun.

भरतः [भरं तनोति तन्-ड] 1 N. of the son of Dushyanta and Sakuntalâ, who became a universal monarch (चक्रवर्तिन्), India being called *Bharatavarsha* after him. He was one of the remote ancestors of the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas ; cf. S. 7. 33. -2 N. of a brother of Râma, son of Kaikeyî, the youngest wife of Dasaratha. He was very pious and righteous, and was so much devoted to Râma that when the latter prepared to go to the forest in accordance with the wicked demand of Kaikeyî, he was very much grieved to find that his own mother had sent his brother into exile, and refusing the sovereignty that was his own, ruled the kingdom in the name of Râma (by bringing from him his two sandals and making them the ' regents ' of the realm) till he returned after his fourteen years' exile. -3 N. of an ancient sage who is supposed to have been the founder of the science of music and dramaturgy. -4 An actor, a stage player ; तत्किमित्युदासते भरताः Mâl 1. -5 A hired soldier, mercenary. -6 A barbarian, mountaineer. -7 An epithet of Agni. -8 A weaver. -9 N. of the sage Jaḍabharata. -Comp. —अग्रजः ' the elder brother of Bharata ', an epithet of Râma ; R. 14. 73.—ऋषभः; -शार्दूलः, -श्रेष्ठः the best or most distinguished of the descendants of Bharata. —खंडं N. of a part of India. —ज्ञ a. knowing the science of Bharata or the dramatic science. —पुत्रकः an actor. —वर्षः 'the country of Bharata ', *i. e.* India. —वाक्यं the last verse or verses in a drama, a sort of benediction (said to be in honour of Bharata, the founder of the dramatic science) ; तथापीदमस्तु भरतवाक्यं (occurring in every play).

भरथः 1 A sovereign, king. -2 Fire. -3 A deity presiding over one of the regions of the world (लोकपाल).

भरद्वाजः 1 N. of one of the seven sages. -2 A sky-lark.

भरि a. Bearing, possessing, maintaining, supporting (at the end of comp.), as in उदरंभरि &c.

भरित a. 1 Nourished, maintained. -2 Filled with, full of ; जगज्जालं कर्ता कुसुमभरसौरभ्यभरितं Bv. 1. 54 ; 33. -3 Green. —तः The green colour.

भरित्रं Ved. The arm.

भरिमन् m. 1 Supporting, nourishing. -2 A family. -3 N. of Vishṇu.

भरुः 1 A husband. -2 A lord. -3 N. of Siva. -4 Of Vishṇu. -5 Gold. -6 The sea.

भरुजः (जा or जी f.) A jackal.

भरूटकं Fried meat.

भर्गः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Of Brahman. -3 Radiance, lustre. -4 Roasting.

भर्ग्यः An epithet of Siva.

भर्जन a. [भ्रस्ज् ल्यु-ल्युट् वा] 1 Roasting, frying, baking. -2 Annihilating. —नं 1 The act of roasting or frying. -2 A frying-pan.

भर्तृ m. [भृ-तृच्] 1 A husband ; यद्भर्तुरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 8 ; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसां Mâl. 6. 18. -2 A lord, master, superior ; भर्तुः शापेन Me. 1 ; गण°, भूत° &c. -3 A leader, commander, chief ; R. 7. 41. -4 A supporter, bearer, protector. -5 The creator. -6 N. of Vishṇu. -Comp. —घ्नी a woman who murders her husband. —दारकः a crown-prince, prince royal, young prince, an heir apparent (a term of address chiefly used in dramas). —दारिका a young princess (a term of address in dramas).—व्रतं fidelity or devotion to a husband. (-ता) a virtuous and devoted wife ; cf. पतिव्रता. —शोकः grief for the death of the husband. —हरिः N. of a celebrated author to whom are ascribed the three Satakas (शृंगार, नीति and वैराग्य) and also वाक्यपदीय and भट्टिकाव्य.

भर्तृमती A married woman whose husband is living ; जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते S. 5. 17.

भर्तृसात् ind. In the possession of a husband ; °कृता married.

भर्त्री 1 A mother. -2 A female supporter.

भर्त्स् 10 A. (भर्त्सयते; P. also sometimes) 1 To menace, threaten. -2 To revile, reproach, abuse. -3 To deride.

भर्त्सकः [भर्त्स्-ण्वुल्] A threatener. reviler.

भर्त्सनं, भर्त्सना [भर्त्स्-ल्युट्] 1 Threatening, reviling. -2 A threat, menace. -3 Reproach, abuse. -4 A curse.

भर्त्सित p. p. Reviled, reproached, abused. —तं Reviling &c. See भर्त्सन.

भर्म 1 Wages, hire. -2 Gold. -3 The navel.

भर्मण्या Wages, hire.

भर्मन् n. [भृ-मनिन्] 1 Support, maintenance, nourishment. -2 Wages, hire. -3 Gold. -4 Gold coin. -5 The navel. -6 A burden, load. -7 A house.

भल् I. 10 A. (भालयते, भालित) To see, behold. -II. 1 A. 1 See भल्ल्. -2 To expound, explain.

भल्ल् 1 A. (भलते, भलित) 1 To describe, narrate, tell. -2 To wound, hurt, kill. -3 To give.

भल्लः -ल्ली -ल्लं [भल्-अच्] A kind of crescent-shaped missile or arrow ; कचिदाकर्णविकृष्टभल्लवर्षी R. 9. 66 ; 4. 63 ; 7. 58. —ल्लः 1 A bear. -2 An epithet of *S*iva. -3 The marking-nut-plant (भल्ली also).

भल्लकः A bear.

भल्लातः, भल्लातकः The marking-nut-plant ; (also *n.*)

भल्लुकः A bear.

भल्लूकः 1 A bear ; दधति कुहरभाजामत्र भल्लूकयूनां U. 2. 21. -2 A dog.

भव *a.* [भवत्यस्मात्, भू-अपादाने अप्] (At the end of comp.) Arising or produced from, originating in. —वः 1 Being, state of being, existence, (सत्ता). -2 Birth, production ; भवो हि लोकाभ्युदयाय तादृशां R. 3. 14 ; *S*. 7. 27. -3 Source, origin. -4 Worldly existence ; mundane or worldly life, life ; as in भवार्णव, भवसागर &c.; Ku. 2. 51. -5 The world. -6 Well-being, health, prosperity. -7 Excellence, superiority. -8 N. of *S*iva ; दक्षस्य कन्या भवपूर्वपत्नी Ku. 1. 21 ; 3. 72. -9 A god, deity. -10 Acquisition (प्राप्ति). —वौ (dual.) *S*iva and Bhavânî. -Comp. —अतिग *a.* overcoming worldly existence. —अंतकृत् *m.* 1. N. of Buddha. -2. an epithet of Brahman. —अंतरं another existence (previous or future) ; Pt. 1. 121. —अब्धिः, -अर्णवः, -समुद्रः, -सागरः, -सिंधुः the ocean of worldly life. -अभवौ (*m.* dual) 1. existence. -2. prosperity and adversity. —अभीष्टं bdellium. —अयना -नी the Ganges. —अरण्यं 'a forest of worldly life,' a dreary world. —आत्मजः an epithet of Ga*n*e*s*a or Kârttikeya. —आर्त *a.* sick of the world, disgusted with worldly cares and troubles. —ईशः N. of *S*iva. —उच्छेदः destruction of worldly existence ; R. 14. 74. -क्षितिः *f.* the place of birth. -घस्मरः a forest-conflagration. —छिद् *a.* cutting the (bonds of) worldly life, preventing recurrence of birth ; भवच्छिदस्त्र्यंबकपादपांशवः K. 1. —छेदः prevention of recurring birth ; Si. 1. 35. —दारु *n.* the *devadaru* tree. -नाशिनी N. of the river Sarayu.—प्रतिसंधिः coming into being. —बंधेशः N. of *S*iva. —भाज् *a.* living in the world of mortals. —भूतं the source of all beings, *i. e.* the Supreme being. -भूतिः N. of a celebrated poet (see App. II.) ; भवभूतेः संबंधाद्भूधरभूरेव भारती भाति । एतत्कृतकारुण्ये किमन्यथा रोदिति ग्रावा ॥ Aryâ S. 36. —मोचनः N. of Krish*n*a. —रुद् *m.* a drum beaten at funeral ceremonies. -वीतिः *f.* 1 liberation from worldly existence ; Ki. 6. 41. -2. end of the world.

भवक *a.* 1 Living, existing. -2 Giving a blessing.

भवत् *a.* (न्ती *f.*) 1 Being, becoming, happening. -2 Present ; समतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78. —*pron. a.* (ती *f.*) A respectful or honorific pronoun, translated by 'your honour,' 'your lordship, worship or highness' ; (oft. used in the sense of the second personal pronoun, but with the third person of the verb); अथवा कथं भवान् मन्यते M. 1 ; भवंत एव जानंति रघूणां च कुलस्थितिं U. 5. 23 ; R. 2. 40, 3. 48 ; 5. 16. It is often joined to अत्र or तत्र (see the words), and sometimes to स also ; स भवान् विधेयविषये सभवान्नियुंक्ते Mâl. 1. 9.

भवती 1 Your ladyship, lady. -2 A poisoned arrow.

भवनं 1 [भू-आधारे ल्युट्] Being, existence. -2 Production, birth. -3 An abode, residence, dwelling, mansion; अथवा भवनप्रत्ययात् प्रविष्टोस्मि Mk. 3, Me. 32. -4 A site, abode, receptacle; as in अभिनयभवनं Pt. 1. 191. -5 A building. -6 A field. -7 Nature. -Comp. —उदरं the interior of a house. —पतिः, -स्वामिन् *m.* the lord of the house, a *pater familias*.

भवनीय *a.* 1 To be about to take place. -2 Impending.

भवंतः -तिः The time being, present time.

भवंती 1 A virtuous wife. -2 Time being, present time. -3 (In gram.) A technical term for the present tense.

भवानी N. of Parvat*i*, wife of *S*iva; आलंबताग्रकरमत्र भवो भवान्याः Ki. 5. 29 ; Ku. 7. 84 ; Me. 36, 44. -Comp. —गुरुः an epithet of the mountain Himalaya. —पतिः an epithet of *S*iva; अधिवसति सदा यदेनं जनैरविदितविभवो भवानीपतिः Ki. 5. 21.

भवादृक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*), भवादृश् *a.* भवादृश *a.* (शी *f.*) Like your honour, like you.

भाविक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Beneficial, suitable, useful. -2 Happy, prosperous. —कं Prosperity, welfare.

भवितव्य *pot. p.* About to take place, about to happen, likely to be, often used like भाव्य impersonally, *i. e.* in the neuter gender and singular number, with the instrumental of the subject and the predicative word ; त्वया मम सहायेन भवितव्यं *S*. 2 ; गुरुणा कारणेन भवितव्यं *S*. 6. -व्यं What is destined to happen ; भवितव्यं भवत्येव यद्विधेर्मनसि स्थितं Subhash.

भवितव्यता Inevitable necessity, necessary consequence, fate, destiny ; भवितव्यता बलवती *S*. 6 सर्वंकषा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Mâl. 1 23.

भवितृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) [भू-तृच्] 1 About to become, future ; R. 6. 52 ; Ku. 1. 50. -2 Imminent, impending. -3 Being or faring well.

भविन् *a.* Living, being. —*m.* A living being.

भविनः A poe ; also भविनिन् *m.*

भविल *a.* [भू भविष्यति इलच्] 1 Being, living. -2 Future. —लः 1 A paramour -2 A sensualist, voluptuary.

भविष्णु *a.* [भू-इष्णुच्] 1 To be about to become or take place. -2 Future.

भविष्य *a.* 1 Future. -2 Imminent, impending ; Pt. 1. 91. —ष्यं The future, futurity. -Comp. —कालः the future tense. —ज्ञानं knowledge of futurity. —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purā*n*as.

भविष्यत् *a.* (ती or न्ती *f.*) About to be, become or come to pass, future. -*n.* The future time. -Comp. -आक्षेपः 1. denying the occurrence of a possible future event. -2. a kind of Alankâra or figure of speech; see Kâv. 2. 126. —कालः futurity. —वक्तृ, -वादिन् *a.* predicting future events, prophesying.

भव्य *a.* [भू-कर्तरि नि॰ यत्] 1 Existing, being, being present. -2 Future, about to be. -3 Likely to become. -4 Suitable, proper, fit, worthy ; Ki. 11. 13. -5 Good, nice, excellent. -6 Auspicious, fortunate, happy ; Ku. 1. 22 ; Ki. 3. 12 ; 10. 51. -7 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. -8 Calm, tranquil, placcid. -9 True. —व्या N. of Pârvati. —व्यं 1 Existence. -2 Future time. -3 Result, fruit. -4 Good result, prosperity ; R. 17. 58. -5 A bone.

भवदीय *a.* Your honour's, your, thine.

भष् 1 P. (भषति) 1 To bark, growl, bark at. -2 To abuse, reproach, revile, rail at.

भषः, -भषकः A dog.

भषणः A dog. -णं The barking of a dog, a growl.

भस् I. 3. P. (बभस्ति) 1 To shine. -2 To revile, blame, abuse. -II. 1 P. (भसति) To eat.

भसद् *m.* [U*n*. 1. 127] 1 The sun. -2 Flesh. -3 A kind of duck. -4 Time. -5 A float (प्लव). -6 The hinder parts (said to be *f.* and *n.* also). -7 Pudendum muliebre. -8 A month.

भसन A bee

भसंतः Time.

भसित *a.* Reduced to ashes. **—तं** Ashes ; Bv. 1. 84.

भस्त्रका, -भस्त्रा, -भस्त्रि *f.* [भस्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 A bellows. -2 A leathern vessel for holding water. -3 A pouch, leathern bag.

भस्त्रिका A little bag.

भस्मकं 1 Gold or silver. -2 Morbid appetite from over-digestion of food. -3 A kind of disease of the eyes.

भस्मन् *n* [भस्-मनिन्] 1 Ashes ; (कल्पते) धुवं चिताभस्मरजो विशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79. -2 Sacred ashes (smeared on the body); (भस्मनि हु 'to sacrifice in ashes ', *i. e.* to do a useless work). **-Comp.** -अग्निः morbid appetite from rapid digestion of food. --अवशेष *a.* remaining in the form of ashes ; भस्मावशेषं मदनं चकार Ku. 3. 72 ; *S.* 3. 2. —आह्वयः camphor. -उद्धूलन, गुंठनं smearing the body with ashes:— भस्मोद्धूलन भद्रमस्तु भवते K. P. 10. —कारः a washerman. —कूटः a heap of ashes. -गंधा,-गंधिका,-गांधेनी a kind of perfume. -तूलं 1. frost, snow. -2. a shower of dust. -3. a number of villages. -प्रियः an epithet of *Siva.* -भूत *a.* dead. -मेहः a sort of gravel. —रोगः a kind of disease ; cf. भस्माग्नि. —लेपनं smearing the body with ashes —विधिः any rite performed with ashes. -वेधकः camphor. -शायिन् *m.* N. of Siva. -स्नानं purification by ashes.

भस्मता The state of ashes.

भस्मसात् *ind.* To the state of ashes : °कृ ' to reduce to ashes. ' °भू to be reduced to ashes.

भस्मा(स्मी)कृ 8 U. To reduce to ashes.

भस्मीकरणं 1 Reducing to ashes. -2 Completely consuming or burning. -3 Calcining.

भस्मीकृत *a.* 1 Reduced to ashes. -2 Calcined (as a metal).

भस्मीभू 1 P. To be reduced to ashes · भस्मीभूतस्य देहस्य पुनरागमनं कुतः Sarva. S.

भा 2 P. (भाति, भात ; *caus.* भापयति-ते ; *desid.* बिभासति) 1 To shine, be bright or splendid, be luminous ; पंकैर्विना सरो भाति सदः खलजनैर्विना । कटुवर्णैर्विना काव्यं मानसं विषयैर्विना Bv. 1. 116 ; सततिस्य भाति जगती जगती Ki. 5. 20 ; R. 3. 18. -2 To seem, appear; बुभुक्षितं न प्रति भाति किंचित् Mbh. -3 To be, exist. -4 To show oneself.

भा [भा अङ् टाप्] 1 Light, splendour, lustre, beauty ; तावद्भा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः Udb. -2 A shadow, reflection.-3 Likeness, resemblance. -4 The shadow of a gnomon.-**Comp.** -कोशः -षः the sun. -गणः the whole group of constellations. —निकरः a mass of light, collection of rays. -नेमिः the sun. -मंडलं a halo of light. -रूपः the soul. (-पं) Brahman. -वनं a mass of rays or light.

भाःकर See भास्कर under भास्.

भाक्त *a.* 1 Regularly fed by another, a dependant, retainer. -2 Fit for food. -3 Inferior, secondary (opp. मुख्य), often used in the S. B. in this sense. -4 Used in a secondary sense.

भाक्तिकः A retainer, dependant.

भाक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) [भक्षा शीलमस्य अण्] Voracious, gluttonous.

भागः [भज् भावे घञ्] 1 A part, portion, share, division : as in भागहर, भागशः &c. -2 Allotment, distribution, partition. -3 Lot, fate ; निर्माणभागः परिणतः U. 4. -4 A part of any whole, a fraction. -5 The numerator of a fraction. -6 A quarter, one-fourth part. -7 A degree or the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. -8 The 30th part of a zodiacal sign. -9 The quotient. -10 Room, space, spot, region, place; R. 18. 47. **-Comp.** —अनुबंधजातिः *f.* assimilation of quantities by fractional increase. —अपहारजातिः *f.* assimilation of quantities by fractional decrease. —अर्थिन् *a.* desirous of a share. —अर्ह *a.* entitled to a share or inheritance. —कल्पना allotment of shares. -जातिः *f.* reduction of fractions to a common denominator (in math.). -धेयं 1. a share, part, portion ; नीवारभागधेयोचितैर्मृगैः R. 1. 50. (*b*). -2. fortune, destiny, luck. -3. good fortune or luck ; तज्जागधेय परमं पशूनां Bh. 2. 12. -4. property. -5. happiness. (-यः) 1. a tax; अन्यमेव भागधेयमेते तपस्विनो निर्वपंति *S.* 2. -2. an heir. -भाज् *a.* interested, a sharer or partner. -भुज् *m.* a king, sovereign. -लक्षणा a kind of लक्षणा or secondary use of a word by which it partly loses and partly retains its primary meaning ; also called जहदजहल्लक्षणा; *e. g.* सोयं देवदत्तः. -हरः 1. a coheir. -2. division (in math.). -हारः division (in math.). —हारिन् *a.* entitled to a share, inheriting. (-*m.*). 1. an heir. -2. division.

भागकः A divisor.

भागनं 1 The period of the sun's passing through the signs of the zodiac. -2 The circumference of a great circle.

भागशस् *ind.* 1 In parts or portions, part by part. -2 According to the share.

भागिक *a.* 1 Relating to a part. -2 Forming a part. -3 Fractional. -4 Bearing interest. (भागिकं शतं 'one part in a hundred ', *i. e.* one per cent ; so भागिका विंशतिः &c.).

भागिन् *a.* [भाग-इनि] 1 Consisting of shares or parts. -2 Sharing, having a share. -3 Sharing or participating in, partaking of; as in दुःख°. -4 Concerned in, affected by. -5 A possessor, owner ; Ms. 9. 53 ; -6 Entitled to a share ; Ms. 9. 165 ; Y. 5. 125. -7 Lucky, fortunate. -8 Inferior, secondary. —*m.* A coheir. —नी A coheiress.

भागवत *a.* (ती *f.*) [भगवतः भगवत्या वा इदं सोऽस्य देवता वा अण्] 1 Relating to or worshipping Vishṇu. -2 Pertaining to a god. -3 Holy, divine, sacred. —तः A follower or devotee of Vishṇu or Krishṇa. —तं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas.

भागिनेयः [भगिन्या अपत्यं ढक्] A sister's son. —यी A sister's daughter.

भागीरथी [भगीरथेन सानीता तेन भागीरथी स्मृता] 1 N. of the river Ganges ; भागीरथीनिर्झरशीकराणां Ku. 1. 15. -2 N. of one of the three main branches of the Ganges.

भाग्यं *a.* [भज्-ण्यत् कुत्वं] 1 To be divided, divisible. -2 Entitled to a share. -3 Forming a part. -4 Subject to fractional deduction. -5 Lucky, fortunate. —ग्यं 1 Fate, destiny, luck, fortune ; स्त्रियश्चरित्रं पुरुषस्य भाग्यं देवो न जानाति कुतो मनुष्यः Subhâsh. ; oft. in pl. ; *S.* 5. 30. -2 Good fortune or luck ; R. 3. 13. -3 Prosperity, affluence ; भाग्येष्वनुत्सेकिनी *S.* 4. 17. -4 Happiness, welfare. (भाग्येन fortunately, happily). **-Comp.** —आयत्त *a.* dependent on fate ; भाग्यायत्तमतः परं *S.* 4. 17. —उदयः dawn of good fortune, a lucky occurrence. —क्रमः course or turn of fortune ; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवंति यांति Mk. 1. 13. —योगः a lucky or fortunate juncture. —विप्लवः ill-luck, adverseness of fate ; R. 8. 47. —वशात् *ind.* through the will of fate, luckily, fortunately.

भाग्यवत् *a.* 1 Fortunate, blessed, happy. -2 Prosperous.

भांग *a.* (गी *f.*) [भंगाया इदं अण्] Made of hemp, hempen.

भांगीनं [भंगाया भवनं क्षेत्रं खञ्] A field of hemp.

भांगकः A tattered cloth, shred, rag.

भाज् 10 U. To divide, distribute; see भज् *caus*.

भाज् *a*, (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Sharing or participating in, liable to; पाप° Ku. 5. 83; दोष° guilty. -2 Having, enjoying, possessing, obtaining; सुख°, रिक्थ°. -3 Entitled to. -4 Feeling, experiencing, being sensible of. -5 Devoting oneself to. -6 Living in, inhabiting, dwelling in; as in कुहरभाज्, दरीभाज् &c. -7 Going or resorting to, seeking. -8 Worshipping. -9 Falling to the lot of. -10 What must be done, a duty (कर्तव्य); Bk. 3. 21.

भाजकः [भाज्-ण्वुल्] 1 Dividing. -2 (In arith) A divider.

भाजनं [भाज्यतेऽनेन भाज्-ल्युट्] 1 Sharing, dividing. -2 Division (in arith.) -3 A vessel, pot, cup, plate; पुष्पभाजनं *S.* 4; R. 5. 22. -4 (Fig.) A receptacle, recipient, repository; स श्रियो भाजनं नरः Pt. 1. 243; कल्याणानां त्वमसि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Mâl. 1. 3; ऐहिकस्य सुखस्याभाजनमयं जनः Dk.; U. 3. 15; M. 5. 8. -5 A fit or deserving person, a fit object or person; भवादृशा एव भवंति भाजनान्युपदेशानां K. 108. -6 Representation. -7 A measure equal to 64 *palas*.

भाजित *a*. Shared, divided. —तं A share, portion.

भाजिन् *m*. [भज्-णिनि] A servant.

भाजी Rice, gruel.

भाज्य *a*. [भज्-ण्यत्] Divisible. —ज्यं 1 A portion, share. -2 An inheritance. -3 (In arith.) The dividend.

भाटं, भाटकं Wages, hire, rent.

भाटिः *f*. 1 Wages, hire. -2 The earnings of harlots.

भाट्टः [भट्टस्यानुयायी, अण्] A follower of Bhatta, a follower of that school of the Mîmâmsâ philosophy which was founded by Kumârila Bhatta.

भाणः A species of dramatic composition; in it only one character is introduced on the stage which supplies the place of interlocutors by a copious use of आकाशभाषित q. v.; भाणः स्याद्धूर्तचरितो नानावस्थांतरात्मकः। एकांक एक एवात्र निपुणः पंडितो विटः॥ S. D. 513; see the next stanzas also; *e. g.* वसंततिलक, मुकुंदानंद, लीलामधुकर &c.

भाणकः A declarer, proclaimer.

भांडं [भांड्-अच् भण्-ड स्वार्थे अण् वा Tv.] 1 A vessel, pot, utensil (plate, dish, can &c.); नीलीभांडं 'an indigo-vat'; so क्षीरभांडं 'a milk-pail'; सुरा°, मद्य° &c. -2 A box, trunk, chest, case; क्षुरभांडं Pt. 1. -3 Any tool or instrument, an implement. -4 A musical instrument. -5 Goods, wares, merchandise, shop-keeper's stock; मधुरागाणि भांडानि Pt. 1. -6 A bale of goods. -7 (Fig.) Any valued possession treasure; शांतं वा रघुनंदने तदुभयं तत्पुत्रभांडं हि मे U. 4. 26. -8 The bed of a river. -9 Trappings or harness of a horse. -10 Buffoonery, mimicry (from भंड). -11 An ornament in general. —डाः (*m*. pl.) Wares, merchandise. -Comp. —अ(आ)-गारः,-रं 1. a store-house, store-room (lit. where household goods and utensils &c. are kept); भांडागारायकृत विदुषां सा स्वयं भोगभांजि Vikr. 18. 45. -2. treasury; ज्ञान°. -3. a collection, store, magazine. —आगारिकः 1. a store-keeper. -2. a treasurer.-पतिः a merchant. —पुटः a barber. —पुष्पः a sort of snake. —प्रतिभांडकं barter, computation of the exchange of goods. —भरकः the contents of a vessel. —मूल्यं capital in the form of wares. —वादनं playing on a musical instrument. —शाला a store-house, store.

भांडकः -कं A small vessel, cup —कं Goods, merchandise, wares.

भांडारं A store-house, store.

भांडारिकः = भांडागारिक q. v.

भांडारिन् *m*. The keeper of a store-house.

भांडिः *f*. A razor-case. -Comp. —वाहः a barber. —शाला a barber's shop.

भांडिकः-लः A barber.

भांडिका An implement, a tool, utensil.

भांडिनी A chest, basket.

भांडीरः The Indian fig-tree.

भात *p. p*. [भा-क्त] Shining, brilliant, bright. —तः Dawn, morning.

भातिः *f*. [भा-क्तिन्] 1 Light, brightness, lustre, splendour. -2 Perception, knowledge (ज्ञान or प्रतीति).

भातुः The sun.

भाद्रः, भाद्रपदः [भद्राभिर्युक्ता पौर्णमासी भाद्री सा यस्मिन् मासि अण्] N. of a lunar month (corresponding to August-September). —द्राः (*f*. pl.) N. of the 25th and 26th lunar mansions (पूर्वाभाद्रपदा and उत्तराभाद्रपदा).

भाद्रपदी, भाद्री The day of full moon in the month of Bhadrapada.

भाद्रमातुरः The son of a virtuous or good mother (भद्रमातुरपत्यं).

भानं [भा-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Appearing, being visible. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Perception, knowledge.

भानुः [भा-नु Uṇ. 3. 32] 1 Light, lustre, brightness. -2 A ray of light; मंडिताखिलदिक्प्रांताश्चंडांशोः पांतु भानवः Bv. 1. 129; Śi. 2. 53; Ms. 8. 132. -3 The sun; भानुः सकृद्युक्ततुरंग एव *S*. 5. 4; भीमभानौ निदाघे Bv. 1. 30. -4 Beauty. -5 A day. -6 A king, princes, sovereign. -7 An epithet of Śiva. —*f*. A handsome woman. -Comp. —केश(स)रः the sun. —जः the planet Saturn. —दिनं, -वारः Sunday.

भानुमत् *a*. 1 Luminous, bright, splendid. -2 Beautiful, handsome. —*m*. The sun; Ku. 3. 65; R. 6. 36; Rs. 5. 2. —ती N. of the wife of Duryodhana.

भाम् 1 A. (भामते) To be angry.

भामः [भाम्-घञ्] 1 Brightness, lustre, splendour. -2 The sun. -3 Passion, wrath, anger. -4 A sister's husband. —मा 1 A passionate woman. -2 N. of one of the wives of Krishna, usually called सत्यभामा. -Comp. —नी *m*. the Supreme being.

भामिन् *a*. 1 Passionate, angry. -2 Shining. -3 Handsome, beautiful.

भामिनी 1 A beautiful young woman (कामिनी); R. 8. 28. -2 A passionate woman, (often used like चंडी as a term of endearment); उपचीयत एव कापि शोभा परितो भामिनि ते मुखस्य नित्यं Bv. 2. 1. -Comp. —विलासः N. of a poem by Jagannatha Pandit.

भारः [भृ-घञ्] 1 A load, burden, weight (fig. also); कुचभारानमिता न योषितः Bh. 3. 27; so श्रोणिभार Me. 82; भारः कायो जीवितं वज्रकीलं Mal. 9. 37. -2 Brunt, thickest part (as of a battle); N. 5. 5. -3 Excess, pitch; R. 14. 68. -4 Labour, toil, trouble. -5 A mass, large quantity; कुच°, जटा°. -6 A particular weight equal to 2000 *palas* of gold. -7 A yoke for carrying burdens. -8 An epithet of Vishnu. -Comp. —आक्रांत *a*. heavily laden, over-burdened. —उद्वहः a porter, burden-carrier. —उपजीवनं living by carrying burdens, a portor's life; Pt. 1. 280. —भृत् *m*. an epithet of Vishnu. —यष्टिः a pole for carrying burden. —वाह् *a*. (भारौही *f*.) bearer of burdens. —वाहः a burden carrier, porter. (-ही) indigo. —वाहनः a beast of burden. (-नं) a cart, waggon. —वाहिकः a porter. —सह *a*. 'able to carry a great load', very strong or powerful. —साधन *a*. effecting arduous works, accomplishing great objects. —हरः, -हारः a burden-bearer, porter. —हारिन् *m*. an epithet of Krishna.

भारक *a*. (At the end of comp.) Loaded with. —कं A load, burden, weight.

भारायते Den. A. 1 To become a burden, form a load. -2 To be like a load.

भारिक, भारिन् *a* 1 Bearing or carrying a load. -2 Heavy. —*m*. A burden-carrier, porter.

भारंगी A female supporter.

भारंडः A kind of fabulous bird. (Also भारुंड), Pt. 5. 102.

भारत *a*. (ती *f*.) [भरतस्येदं- भारतान् भरतवंश्यानधिकृत्य कृतो ग्रंथः अण्] Belonging to or descended from Bharata. —तः 1 A descendant of Bharata. -2 An inhabitant of *Baratavarsha* or India. -3 An actor. -4 An epithet of the sun shining on the south of Meru. —तं 1 India, the country of Bharata : Si. 14. 5. -2 N. of the most celebrated epic poem in Sanskrit which gives the history of the descendants of Bharata with innumerble episodes. (It is attributed to Vyasa or कृष्णद्वैपायन, but the work, as we have it at present, is evidently the production of many hands); श्रवणांजलिपुटपेयं विरचितवान् भारताख्यममृतं यः। तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4 ; व्यासगिरां निर्यासं सारं विश्वस्य भारतं वंदे। भूषणतयैव संज्ञां यदंकितां भारती वहति ॥ *Arya* S. 31. -3 The science of music and dramaturgy founded by Bharata. — ती 1 Speech, voice, words, eloquence ; भारतीनिर्घोषः U. 3 ; तमर्थमिव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Kn. 6. 79 ; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मितिमादधती भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1. -2 The goddess of speech, Sarasvati. -3 N. of a particular kind of style ; भारती संस्कृतप्रायो वाग्व्यापारो नटाश्रयः S. D. 285. -4 A quail. -5 The dramatic art in general.

भारद्वाजः [भरद्वाजस्यापत्यं अण्] 1 N. Drona, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pandavas. -2 Of Agastya. -3 The planet Mars. -4 One of the seven *Rishis*. -5 A sky-lark. —जं A bone. -जी The wild cotton shrub

भारयः A sky-lark.

भारवं A bow-string. —वी The sacred basil.

भारविः N. of the author of the Kiratarjuniya ; तावद्भा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः। उदिते च पुनर्माघे भारवेर्भा रवेरिव ॥ ; भारवेर्थगौरवं Udh. See App. II.

भारिः A lion.

भार्गः A king of the Bhargas.

भार्गवः [भृगोरपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of Sukra, regent of the planet Venus and preceptor of the Asuras. -2 N. of Parasurama ; see परशुराम. -3 An epithet of Siva. -4 An archer. -5 An elephant. -6 An epithet of Jamadagni. -7 Of Markandeya. -8 N. of an eastern country. —Comp. —प्रियः a diamond.

भार्गवी 1 The *Durva* grass. -2 An epithet of Lakshmi. -3 Of Parvati. -4 Of Devayani.

भार्य *a*. [भृ-ण्यत्] To be supported or cherished. —र्यः A servant, a dependant (to be supported).

भार्या [भर्तुं योग्या] 1 A lawful wife; सा भार्या या गृहे दक्षा सा भार्या या प्रजावती। सा भार्या या पतिप्राणा सा भार्या या पतिव्रता ॥ H 1. 196. -2 The female of an animal. —Comp. —आट *a*. living by the prostitution of his wife. —ऊढ *a*. married (as a man) ; भार्योढं तमवज्ञाय Bk. 4. 15. —जितः, —आटिकः 1. a hen-pecked husband. -2. a kind of deer.

भार्याटः 1 A kind of deer. -2 The father of a child by another man's wife.

भार्ष्ट्यं 1 Violence, vehemence. -2 Excessiveness, intensity.

भालं [भा-लच्] 1 The forehead, brow; यद्धात्रा निजभालपट्टलिखितं स्तोकं महद्वा धनं Bh. 2. 49 ; (स्मरस्य) वपुः सद्यो भालानलभासितजालत्वमभूत् Bv. 1. 84. -2 Light -3 Darkness. —Comp. —अंकः 1. a man born with lucky lines on his forehead. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. a saw. -4. a tortoise. —चंद्रः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Ganesa. (—न्द्रा) N. of Durga. —दर्शनः N. of Siva. —दर्शनं red lead. —दर्शिन् *a*. 'looking at or watching the brow', said of a servant who is attentive to his master's wishes. —दृश् *m*., —लोचनः an epithet of Siva. —पट्टः -ट्टं the forehead.

भालुः The sun.

भालु(लू)कः, भालु(लू)कः; A bear.

भावः [भू-भावे घञ्] 1 Being existing, existence ; नासतो विद्यते भावः Bg. 2. 16. -2 Becoming, occurring, taking place. -3 State, condition, state of being ; लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4 ; U. 6. 23 ; so कातरभावः विवर्णभावः &c. -4 Manner, mode. -5 Rank, station, position, capacity ; देवीभावं गमिता K. P. 10 ; so प्रेष्यभावं ; किंकरभावं &c. -6 (*a*) True condition or state, truth, reality ; Bg. 10. 8. (*b*) Sincerity, devotion ; त्वयि मे भावनिबंधना रतिः R. 8. 52 ; 2. 26. -7 Innate property, disposition, nature, temperament; U. 6. 14. -8 Inclination or disposition of mind, idea, thought, opinion, supposition ; Pt. 3. 43 ; Me. 8. 25; 4. 65. -9 Feeling, emotion, sentiment; एको भावः Pt. 3. 66 ; Ku. 6. 95. (In the dramatic science or in poetic compositions generally, *Bha'vas* are either स्थायिन् primary, or व्यभिचारिन् subordinate. The former are eight or nine, according as the *Rasas* are taken to be 8 or 9, each *rasa* having its own स्थायिभाव. The latter are thirty-three or thirty-four in number and serve to develop and strengthen the prevailing sentiment ; for definition and enumeration of the several kinds, see R. G. first *a'nana*, or K. P. 4.). -10 Love, affection, attachment; द्वंद्वानि भावं क्रियया विवव्रुः Kn. 3. 35; कुमुद्वती भानुमतीव भावं (बबंध) R.6 36. -11 Purport, drift, gist, substance ; इतिभावः(often used by commentators) -12 Meaning, intention, sense, import ; Mal. 1. 25. -13 Resolution, determination. -14 The heart, soul, mind ; तयोर्विवृतभावत्वात् Mal. 1. 12 ; Bg. 17. 16. -15 Any existing thing, an object, a thing, substance ; जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेंदुकलादयः Mal. 1. 17. 36 ; R. 3. 41, U. 3. 32. -16 A being, living creature. -17 Abstract meditation, contemplation (= भावना q. v.). -18 Conduct, movement. -19 (*a*) Gesture, behaviour. (*b*) Amorous gesture or expression of sentiment, gesture of love ; S. 2. 1. -20 Birth. -21 The world, universe. -22 The womb. -23 Will. -24 Superhuman power. -25 Advice, instruction. -26 (In dramas) A learned or venerable man, worthy man, (a term of address) ; भाव अयमस्मि V. 1 ; तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्णाः पाठिताः Mal. 1. -27 (In gram.) The sense of an abstract noun, abstract idea conveyed by a word ; भावे क्तः. -28 A term for an impersonal passive or neuter verb. -29 (In astr.) An astronomical house. -30 A lunar mansion. -31 An organ of sense. —Comp. —अनुग *a*. not forced, natural. (—गा) a shadow. —अंतरं a different state. —अद्वैत 1. a natural cause. -2. material cause (as thread of a cloth). -3. identity of conception, oneness of view. —अर्थः 1. the obvious meaning or import (of a word, phrase &c.). -2. the subject-matter. —आकूतं (secret) thoughts of the mind ; Amaru. 4. —आत्मक *a*. real, actual. —आभासः simulation of a feeling, a feigned or false emotion. —आलीना a shadow. —एकरस *a*. influenced solely by the sentiment of (sincere) love ; Kn. 5. 82. —गंभीरं *ind*. 1. heartily, from the bottom of the heart. -2. deeply, gravely. —गम्य *a*. conceived by the mind ; Me. 85. —ग्राहिन् *a*. 1. understanding the sense. -2. appreciat-

ing the sentiment. —जः 1 love. -2 the god of love. —ज्ञ, -विद् a. knowing the heart. -दर्शिन् a. see भालदर्शिन्. —बंधन a. enchanting or fettering the heart, linking together the hearts ; R. 3. 24. —बोधक a. indicating or revealing any feeling. -मिश्रः a worthy person, a gentleman (used in dramas) ; प्रसीदंतु भावमिश्राः S. 6. -रूप a. real, actual. —वचनं denoting an abstract idea, conveying the abstract notion of a verb. —वाचकं an abstract noun. —वृत्तः an epithet of Brahman. —शबलत्वं an mixture of various emotions (भावानां बाध्यबाधकभावमापन्नानामुदासीनानां वा व्यामिश्रणं R. G., *vide* examples given *ad. loc.*). —शुद्धिः *f.* purity of mind, honesty, sincerity. —शून्य *a.* devoid, of real love ; M. 3. 3 —संधिः the union or co-existence of two emotions (भावसंधिरन्योन्यानभिभूतयोरन्योन्याभिभावनयोग्ययोः सामानाधिकरण्यं R. G., see the examples there given). —समाहित *a.* abstracted in mind, devout. —सर्गः the mental or intellectual creation ; *i. e.* the creation of the faculties of the human mind and their affections (opp. भौतिकसर्ग or material creation). —स्थ *a.* attached ; devoted (to one) ; Ku. 5. 58. —स्थिर *a.* firmly rooted in the heart ; *S.* 5. 2. —स्निग्ध *a.* affectionately disposed, sincerely attached; Pt. 1. 285.

भावक *a.* [भाव-स्वार्थे क] 1 Effecting, bringing about. -2 Promoting any one's welfare. -3 Fancying, imagining. -4 Having a taste for the sublime and beautiful, having a poetic taste. —कः 1 A feeling, sentiment. -2 The external manifestation of one's sentiments (specially of love).

भावन *a.* (नी *f.*) [भू-णिच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Effecting &c.; see भावक above. —नः 1 An efficient cause. -2 A creator; Mbh. 9. 4. -3 An epithet of *Siva* ; -4 Of Vishnu. —नं, ना 1 Creating, manifesting. -2 Promoting any one's interests. -3 Concepion, imagination, fancy, thought, idea ; मधुरिपुरहमिति भावनशीला Gît. 6 ; or भावनया त्वयि लीना 4 : Pt. 3. 162. -4 Feeling of devotion, faith ; Pt. 5. 105. -5 Meditation, contemplation, abstract meditation. -6 A supposition, hypothesis. -7 Observing, investigating. -8 Settling, determining ; Y. 2. 149. -9 Remembering, recollection. -10 Direct knowledge, perception or cognition. -11 The cause of memory which arises from direct perception (in logic) : see भावना and स्मृति in T. S. -12 Proof, demonstration, argument. -13 Steeping, infusion, saturating a dry powder with fluid. -14 Scenting ; decorating with flowers and perfumes. -15 (In arith.) Finding by combination or composition. -16 Nature, essence (at the end of comp.). —ना 1. A crow. -2. Water. —नं Apprehension, perception. -Comp. -आश्रयः N. of *Siva*.-मय *a.* imaginary. —युक्त *a.* 1. thoughtful. -2 anxious.

भावाटः [भावं भविन वा अटति, अट्-अण् अच् वा] 1 Emotion, passion, sentiment -2 The external indication of the feeling of love -3 A pious or holy man. -4 An amorous man. -5 An actor. -6 Decoration, dress.

भाविक (की *f.*) [भविन निर्वृत्तं ठक्] 1 Natural, real, inherent, innate. -2 Sentimental, pervaded by a feeling or sentiment. -3 Future. —कः An equation involving the products of unknown quantities. —कं 1 Language full of love or passion.-2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in describing the past or future so vividly that it appears to be actually present. It is thus defined by Mammaṭa ; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियंते भूतभाविनः । तद्भाविकं K. P. 10.

भावित *p. p.* [भू-णिच् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Created, produced; obtained, got. -2 Manifested, displayed, exhibited ; भावितविषवेगविक्रियः Dk.-3 Cherished, fostered. -4 (*a*) Conceived, imagined, supposed, presented to the imagination. (*b*) Known, recognized, acknowledged. -5 Thought of, meditated upon. -6 Made to become, transformed into. -7 Sanctified by meditation ; see भावितात्मन्. -8 Proved, established. -9 Pervaded by, filled or saturated with, inspired by. -10 Soaked, steeped, infused in. -11 Perfumed, scented. -12 Mixed with. -13 (In math.) Involving the products of unknown quantities —तं Product obtained by multiplication, a factum. -Comp. —आत्मन्, -बुद्धि *a.* 1. one whose soul is purified by meditating on the Supreme spirit, one who has perceived the Supreme soul. -2. pure, devout, holy ; Pt. 3. 66. -3. thoughtful, meditative ; R. 1. 74. -4. engaged in, occupied with ; *Si.* 12. 38. (*-m.*) a sage, saint.

भावितकं The product of a multiplication, a factum.

भावित्रं [भू-णि त्र] The three worlds (heaven, earth, and lower regions).

भाविता 1 The state of being or becoming. -2 Futurity. -3 Predestination.

भावित्वं Inevitableness, necessity.

भाविन् *a.* [भू-भविष्यति णिनि] 1 Being, becoming ; भूत्यभावि R. 11. 49. -2 To be or to come to pass in future, what will take place ; लोकेन भावी पितुरेव तुल्यः R. 18. 38 ; Me. 41. -3 Future ; समतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78; प्रत्यक्षा इव यद्भावाः क्रियंते भूतभाविनः K. P. 10 ; N. 3. 11. -4 Capable of taking place. -5 What must take place or is destined to happen, predestined; यद्भावि न तद्भावि भावि चेन्न तदन्यथा H. 1. -6 Noble, beautiful, illustrious -7 Attached or devoted to. -8 Possessed of (at the end of comp.). —*m.* N. given to every vowel except अ and आ. —नी 1 A handsome woman. -2 A noble or virtuous lady ; Ku. 5. 38. -3 A wanton woman.

भावुक *a.* [भू-उकञ्] 1 About to be or happen.-2 Becoming.-3 Prosperous, happy. -4 Auspicious, blessed. -5 Having a poetic taste, appreciative. —कः A sister's husband (used chiefly in dramas). —कं 1 Happiness, welfare, prosperity : स राशु वो दुश्च्यवनो भावुकानां परंपरां K. P. 7 (given as an instance of the fault of composition called अप्रयुक्तत्व). -2 Language full of love and passion.

भाव्य *a.* [भू-ण्यत्] 1 About to be or happen ; oft. used impersonally like भवितव्यं q. v ; किं तैर्भाव्यं मम सुदिवसैः Bh. 3. 41. -2 Future. -3 To be performed or accomplished. -4 To be conceived or imagined. -5 To be proved or demonstrated. -6 To be determined or investigated. —व्यं 1 What is destined or sure to happen in the future. -2 Futurity.

भावत *a.* (ती *f.*), भावत्क *a.* (त्की *f.*) Your honor's, your (respectfully).

भावाव *a.* Delicate, tender.

भाष् 1 A. (भाषते, भाषित) 1 To say, speak, utter ; त्वयैकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितं Ku. 5. 81 ; oft. with two acc.; भीतां प्रियामेत्य वचो बभाषे R. 7. 66 ; आखंडलः काममिदं बभाषे Ku. 3. 11; Bk. 9. 122. -2 To speak to, address ; किंचिद्विहस्यार्थपतिं बभाषे R. 2. 46 ; 3. 51. -3 To tell, announce, declare ; क्षितिपालमुच्चैः प्रीत्या तमेवार्थमभाषतेव R. 2. 51. 4 To speak or talk about. -5 To name, call. -6 To describe.—With अनु 1. to speak, say. -2. to communicate, announce ; Ms. 11. 229.

भाषक *a.* [भाष्-ण्वुल्] (At the end of comp.) Speaking, talking about.

भाषणं [भाष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Speaking, talking, saying. -2 Speech, words; talk. -3 Kind words.

भाषा [भाष्-अ] 1 Speech, talk ; as in चारभाषः -2 Language, tongue

Ms. 8. 164. -3 A common or vernacular dialect ; (*a*) the *spoken* Sanskrit language (opp. छंदस् or वेद) ; विभाषा भाषायां P. VI. 1. 181 ; (*b*) any Prâkrita dialect (opp. संस्कृत) ; Ms. 9. 332. -4 Definition, description ; स्थितप्रज्ञस्य का भाषा Bg. 2. 54. -5 An epithet of Sarasvatî the goddess of speech. -6 (In law) The first of the four stages of a law suit ; the plaint, charge or accusation. -Comp. —अंतरं 1. another dialect or language. -2. translation (?).—पाद: a charge, plaint ; see भाषा (6) above.—समः a figure of speech, which consists in so arranging the words of a sentence that it may be considered and read either as Sanskrit or Prâkrita (one or more of its varieties) ; *e. g.* मंजुलमणिमंजीरे कलगंभीरे विहारसरसीतीरे । विरसासि केलिकीरे किमालि धीरे च गंधसारसमीरे ॥ S. D. 642. (एष श्लोकः संस्कृतप्राकृतशौरसेनीप्राच्यावंतीनागरापभ्रंशेष्वेकविध एव) ; किं त्वां भणामि विच्छेददारुणायासकारिणी । कामं कुरु वरारोहे देहि मे परिरंभणं Mâl 6. 11 (which is in Sanskrit or Saurasent) ; so 6. 10.

भाषिक *a.* Belonging to common or vernacular speech.

भाषिका Speech, language.

भाषित *p. p.* [भाष्-कर्मणि क्त] Spoken, said, uttered. —तं Speech, utterance, words, language ; Ms. 8. 26 -Comp. —पुंस्क = उक्तपुंस्क q. v.

भाषिन् *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Speaking, talking; as in अल्प° &c.-2 Loquacious, talkative.

भाष्यं [भाष्-ण्यत्] 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Any work in the common or vernacular language. -3 Exposition, gloss, commentary ; as in वेदभाष्य.-4 Especially, a commentary which explains *Sûtra* or aphorism word by word with comments of its own ;(सूत्रार्थो वर्ण्यते यत्र पदैः सूत्रानुसारिभिः स्वपदानि च वर्ण्यंते भाष्यं भाष्यविदो विदुः ॥) संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्यार्थगरीयसः सुविस्तरतरा वाचो भाष्यभूता भवंतु मे Si. 2. 24 ; फणिभाषितभाष्यफक्किका N. 2. 95. -5 N. of the great commentary of Patanjali on Pâṇini's Sûtras.-6 A sort of house. -Comp. —करः, -कारः, -कृत् *m.* 1. a commentator, scholiast. -2. N. of Patanjali.

भास् 1 A. (भासते, भासित) 1 To shine, glitter, be bright ; तावत्कामनृपातपत्रसुषमं बिंबं बभासे विधोः Bv. 2. 74 ; 4. 18 ; Ku. 6 11 ; Bk. 10. 61. -2 To become clear or evident, come into the mind ; त्वदंगमार्दवे दृष्टे कस्य चित्ते न भासते । मालतीशशभृल्लेखाकदलीनां कठोरता Chandr 5. 42. -3 To appear. -*Caus.* (भासयति-ते) 1 To brighten, irradiate, illuminate ; अधिवसंस्तनुमध्वरदीक्षितामसमभासमभासयदीश्वरः R. 9. 21 ; Bg. 15. 6. -2 To show, make clear or evident, manifest ; Bk. 15. 42.

भास् *f.* [भास्-भावे क्विप्] 1 Light, lustre, brightness ; दृशा निशेंदीवरचारुभासा N. 22. 43 ; R 9. 21; Ku. 7. 3 -2 A ray of light ; Ki. 5. 38, 46; 9. 6 ; Ratn. 1. 24 ; 4. 16 -3 A reflection, an image. -4 Majesty, glory, splendour. -5 Wish, desire. -Comp. —करः 1. the sun ; *Si.* 11 49 ; R. 11. 7 ; 12. 25 ; Ku. 6. 49. -2. a hero. -3. fire. -4. an epithet of Siva. -5 N. of a celebrated Hindu astronomer who is said to have flourished in the eleventh or twelfth century A. D. (-रं) gold °द्युतिः N. of Vishṇu. °प्रियः a ruby. °सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Mâgha. —करिः the planet Saturn.

भासः [भास्-भावे घञ्] 1 Brightness, light, lustre. -2 Fancy. -3 A cock. -4 A vulture. -5 A cowshed (गोष्ठ). -6 N. of a poet ; भासो हासः कविकुलगुरुः कालिदासो विलासः P. R. 1. 22 ; M. 1.

भासक *a.* (सिका *f.*) [भास्-ण्वुल्] 1 Enlightening, brightening, illuminating. -2 Showing, making evident. -3 Making intelligible. —कः N. of a poet.

भासता Vulturous nature, rapacity.

भासनं [भास्-ल्युट्] 1 Shining, glittering. -2 Illuminating.

भासंत *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Shining. -2 Beautiful, handsome. —तः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 An asterism, a star. -4 The bird भास q. v. —ती An asterism (नक्षत्र).

भासस् *n.* Brightness, light.

भासुः The sun.

भासुर *a.* [भास्-घुरच्] 1 Shining, bright, splendid ; Ki. 5. 5 ; R. 5. 30. -2 Terrible. —रः 1 A hero. -2 A crystal.

भास्वत् *a* Bright, shining, luminous, resplendent ; Ku. 1. 2 ; 6. 60. -*m.* 1 The sun ; भास्वानुदेष्यति हसिष्यति चक्रवालं Subhâsh ; R. 16. 44. -2 Light, lustre, splendour. -3 A hero. -4 Ved. Dawn. —ती The city of the sun.

भास्वर *a.* [भास्-वरच्] Shining, bright, radiant, brilliant. -रः 1 The sun. -2 A day. -3 Fire.

भास्मन *a.* (नी *f.*) [भस्मनो विकारः अण्] Consisting or made of ashes, ashy ; *Si.* 4. 65.

भिक्ष् 1 A. (भिक्षते, भिक्षित) 1 To ask, beg or ask for (with two acc.) भिक्षमाणो वनं प्रियां Bk. 6. 9. -2 To beg (as alms) ; न यज्ञार्थं धनं शूद्राद्विप्रो भिक्षेत कर्हिचित Ms 11. 24, 25. -3 To ask without obtaining. -4 To be weary or distressed.-5 To obtain.

भिक्षणं [भिक्ष्-ल्युट्] Begging, begging alms, mendicancy.

भिक्षा [भिक्ष्-अ] 1 Asking, begging, soliciting ; Ms. 6. 56. -2 Anything, given as alms, alms ; भवति भिक्षां देहि. -3 Wages, hire. -4 Service. -Comp. —अटनं wandering about begging for alms. (-नः) a beggar, mendicant —अन्नं food obtained by begging, alms. —अयनं (णं) = भिक्षाटन q. v. —अर्थिन् *a.* begging for alms or charity. (-*m.*) a beggar. —अर्ह *a.* worthy of alms, a fit object of charity. —आशिन् *a.* 1 living on alms. -2. dishonest. —आहारः begged food. -उपजीविन् *a.* living on alms, a beggar.—करणं asking alms, begging. —चरः, —चारः a beggar or mendicant. —चरणं, -चर्यं, —चर्या wandering about begging for alms. —पात्रं a begging-bowl, an alms-dish ; so भिक्षाभांडं, भिक्षाभाजनं. —माणवः a young begga. (used as a term of contempt). —वासस् *n.* a beggar's dress. —वृत्तिः *f.* living by begging, a mendicant's life.

भिक्षाका (की *f.*) A beggar, mendicant.

भिक्षित *p. p.* Begged, asked, &c.

भिक्षुः [भिक्ष्-उन्] 1 A beggar, mendicant in general ; भिक्षां च भिक्षवे दद्यात् Ms. 3. 94. -2 A religious mendicant, a Brahmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life (when he quits his house and family and lives only on alms), a *Sannyasin.* -3 The fourth order or stage in the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa (संन्यास). -4 A Buddhist mendicant. -Comp. —चर्या begging, a mendicant's life. —संघः a society of Buddhist mendicants —संघाती old or tattered clothes (चीवर). —सूत्रं a collection of rules for mendicants.

भिक्षुकः [भिक्ष्-उक] A beggar, mendicant ; Ms. 6. 51. की A female mendicant.

भिद् I. 1 P. (भिंदति) To divide or cut into parts. -II. 7 U. (भिनत्ति, भिंत्ते, बिभेद, बिभिदे, अभेत्सीत्, अभित्त, अभित्त, भेत्स्यति-ते, भेत्तु, भिन्न) 1 To break, cleave, split, cut asunder, rend, pierce, break through or down; अतिशीतलमप्यंभः किं भिनत्ति न भूभृतः H. 3. 45 ; तेषां कथं नु हृदयं न भिनत्ति लज्जा Mu. 3. 34 ; *Si.* 8. 39 ; Ms. 3. 33 ; R. 8. 93 ; 12. 77 -2 To dig or tear up, excavate ; U. 1 23.

-3 To pass through ; Pt. 1. 211, 212. -4 (*a*) To divide, separate ; द्विधा भिन्ना शिखंडिभिः R. 1 39. (*b*) To displace ; R. 14. 3. -5 To violate, transgress, break, infringe ; समयं लक्ष्मणोऽभिनत् R. 15. 94 ; निहतश्च स्थितिं भिंदन् दानवोऽसौ बलद्विषा Bk. 7. 68. -6 To remove, take away ; *Si.* 15. 87. -7 To disturb, interrupt as in समाधिभेदिन्. —8 To change, alter ; (न) भिंदंति मंदां गतिमश्वमुख्यः Ku. 1. 11 ; or विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहंते मृगाः *S.* 1. 14. -9 To expand, cause to open or blossom, open; सूर्यांशुभिर्भिन्नमिवारविंदं Ku. 1. 32; नवोषसा भिन्नमिवैकपंकजं *S.* 7. 16 ; Me. 107. -10 To disperse, scatter, scare away ; भिन्नसारंगयूथः *S.* 1. 33 ; V. 1. 16. -11 To disjoin, disunite, set at variance ; Mu. 3. 13. -12 To loosen, relax, dissolve ; पर्यंकबंधं निबिडं बिभेद Ku. 3 59. -13 To disclose, divulge. -14 To perplex, distract. -15 To distinguish, discriminate. —*Pass.* (भिद्यते) 1 To be split, rent or shivered; Mk. 5. 22; Pt. 1. 139. -2 To be divided or separated. -3 To expand, blossom, open. -4 To be loose or relaxed ; प्रस्थानभिन्नां न बबंध नीविं R. 7. 9, 66. -5 To be different from (with abl.); R. 5. 37 ; U. 4. -6 To be destroyed. -7 To be divulged or betrayed, get abroad ; षट्कर्णो भिद्यते मंत्रः &c. Pt. 1. 99. -8 To be harassed, pained or afflicted. -9 To be frightened or alarmed; Pt. 1. 102. -10 To separate oneself from, keep aloof from. —*Caus.* (भेदयति-ते) 1 To split, cleave, divide, tear &c. -2 To destroy, dissolve. -3 To disunite, set at variance. -4 To perplex. -5 To seduce. —*Desid.* (बिभित्सति-ते) To wish to break &c.

भित्तं [भिद्-क्त नि० तस्य न नः] 1 A part, portion. -2 A fragment, bit. -3 A wall, partition.

भित्ति *f.* [भिद्-क्तिन्] 1 Breaking, splitting; dividing. -2 A wall, partition ; समया सौधभित्तिं Dk., *Si.* 4 67. -3 (Hence) Any place, spot or ground (आश्रय) to work anything upon ; चित्रकर्मरचना भित्तिं विना वर्तते Mu. 2. 4. -4 A fragment, bit, piece, portion. -5 Anything broken. -6 A rent, fissure. -7 A mat. -8 A flaw, defect. -9 An opportunity. -Comp. —खातनः a rat. —चौरः a house-breaker. —पातनः 1. a kind of rat. -2 a rat.

भित्तिका 1 A wall, partition. -2 A small house-lizard.

भिद् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Breaking, splitting ; destroying &c. —*f.* 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing. -2 Difference. -3 A sort, kind.

भिदकः [भिद्-क्वन्] A sword. —कं 1 A diamond. -2 Indra's thunderbolt.

भिदा [भिद्-भावे अङ्] 1 Breaking, bursting, rending, tearing ; *Si.* 6. 5. -2 Separation. -3 Difference. -4 Kind, species, sort. -5 Coriander.

भिदिः, भिदिरं, भिदुः Indra's thunderbolt.

भिदुर *a.* [भिद्-कुरच्] 1 Breaking, bursting, splitting. -2 Fragile, brittle. -3 Blended, variegated, mixed, mingled ; नीलाश्मद्युतिभिदुरांभसोऽपरत्र *Si.* 4. 26 ; 19. 58, 20. 1. —रः The *Plaksha* tree. —रं A thunderbolt

भिदेलिम *a.* Fragile, brittle.

भिद्यः 1 A running river. -2 N. of a particular river ; तोयदागम इवोद्ध्यभिद्ययोर्नामधेयसदृशं विचेष्टितं R. 11 8 ; (see Malli.) ; Kir. K. 4. 58.

भिद्रं A thunderbolt.

भिंद(दि)पालः 1 A small javelin thrown from the hand. 2 A sling, an instrument like a sling for throwing stones.

भिंदु *a.* Destroying. —दुः A drop ; cf. बिंदु. —दुः *f.* A woman bringing forth a dead child.

भिन्न *p. p.* [भिद्-क्त] 1 Broken, torn, split, rent. -2 Divided, separated. -3 Detached, disunited, disjoined. -4 Expanded, blown, opened. -5 Different from, other than (with abl.) ; तस्मादयं भिन्नः. -6 Different, varied. -7 Loosened. -8 Mingled, mixed, blended. -9 Deviating from. -10 Changed. -11 Furious, in rut. -12 Without, deprived of. (See भिद्). —न्नः A defect or flaw in a gem. —न्नं 1 A bit, fragment, part. -2 A blossom. -3 A wound, stab. -4 A fraction. -Comp. —अंजनं a kind of mixed collyrium, made of many pounded ingredients; प्रयाति...भिन्नांजनवर्णतां घनाः *Si.* 12. 68; Me. 59 ; Rs. 3. 5. —अर्थ *a.* clear, evident, intelligible ; स्फुटभिन्नार्थमुदाहरद्वचः *Si.* 16. 1. (-र्थं) *ind.* clearly, distinctly, unenigmatically ; न खल्ववगच्छामि भिन्नार्थमभिधीयतां *S.* 2. —उदरः born of a different womb or mother, a half-brother. —कट *a.* furious, in rut ; R. 4. 83. —करटः an elephant in rut (from whose temples ichor exudes). —कूट *a.* deprived of a leader (as an army). —क्रम *a.* out of order, disordered. —गति *a.* 1. going with broken steps. -2. going quickly. —गर्भ *a.* broken up (in the centre), disorganized. —गुणनं multiplication of fraction. —घनः the cube of a fraction. —दर्शिन् *a.* making or seeing a difference, partial. —देश *a.* belonging to different places ; *S.* 2. 17. —देह *a.* wounded. —नौ *a.* shipwrecked. —परिकर्मन् *n.* any one of the arithmetical operations with fractions. —प्रकार *a.* of a different kind or sort —भाजनं a potsherd. —मर्मन् *a.* wounded in vital parts, mortally wounded —मर्याद *a.* 1. one who has transgressed the due limits, disrespectful ; आस्तातापवादभिन्नमर्याद U. 5. -2. unrestraind, uncontrolled —रुचि *a.* having different tastes ; भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30. —लिंगं, —वचनं incongruity of gender or number in a composition ; see K. P. 10. —वर्गः the square of a fraction. —वर्चस्, वर्चस्क *a.* voiding excrement. —वर्ण *a.* 1. discoloured, pale. -2. of a different caste or tribe. —वृत्त *a.* 1. leading a bad life, abandoned. -2. containing a metrical fault. —वृत्ति *a.* 1. leading a bad life, following evil courses. -2. having different feelings or tastes or emotions, -3. having different occupations. —व्यवकलितं subtraction of fractions. —संहति *a.* disunited, dissolved. —संकलनं, -संकलितं addition of fractions. —स्वर *a.* 1. having a changed voice, faltering. -2. discordant. —हृदय *a.* pierced through the heart ; R. 11 19.

भिल्लकः A Buddhist.

भिरिंटिका N. of a plant (श्वेतगुंजा).

भिल्लः N. of a wild tribe. —ल्ली The *lodhra* tree. -Comp. —गवी the female of the *Bos gavæus*. —तरुः the *lodhra* tree. —भूषणं the *gunja* plant.

भिल्लोटः -टकः The *lodhra* tree.

भिषज् *m.* [बिभेत्यस्मात् रोगः, भी-षुक् ह्रस्वश्च Un. 1. 134] 1 A physician, doctor ; भिषजामसाध्यं R. 8. 93. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 Medicine, a remedy. —*m. dual.* The two Asvins (physicians of gods). -Comp. —जितं a drug or medicine. —पाशः a quack doctor. —वरः an excellent physician. (-रौ) the two Asvins.

भिषजावर्तः N. of Krishna.

भिषज्यं 1 Healing, curing. -2 A remedy, cure.

भिस्मा, भिस्मिका -टा, भिस्सटा, भिस्सिटा Parched or fried grain.

भिस्सा Boiled rice.

भी 3 P. (बिभेति, बिभाय-बिभयांचकार, अभैषीत्, भेष्यति, भीत) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of ; मृत्योर्बिभेषि किं बाल न स भीतं विमुंचति ; रावणाद्बिभ्यतीं भृशं Bk. 8. 70 ; *Si.* 3. 45. -2 To be anxious or solicitous about (A.). —*Caus.*

(भाययति) To frighten (any one) with anything; कुंचिकयैनं भाययति Sk.; (भापयते, भीषयते) to frighten, terrify, intimidate; मुंडो भापयते Sk.; स्तनितेन भीषयित्वा धाराहस्तैः परामृशामि Mk. 5. 28.

भियस् *n.* Ved. Fear.

भिया Fear, apprehension.

भी *f.* Fear, dread, alarm, fright, terror; अभीः 'fearless' R. 15. 8; वपुष्मान् वीतभीर्वाग्मी दूतो राज्ञः प्रशस्यते Ms. 7. 64.

भीत *p. p.* [भी क्त] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed, afraid of (with abl.); न भीतो मरणादस्मि Mk. 10. 27. -2 Fearful, timid. -3 Placed in danger, imperiled. —तं Fear, dread. —तं *ind.* Timidly. -Comp —भीत *a* exceedingly afraid.

भीतंकार *a.* Making (one) afraid.

भीतंकारं *ind.* Calling (one) a coward.

भीतिः *f.* [भी-क्तिन्] 1 Fear, apprehension, dread, terror; न भेजिरे भीम-विषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80. -2 Shaking, tremour. -3 Danger, risk. -Comp. —नाटितकं a gesticulation or representation of fear.

भीम *a.* [बिभेत्यस्मात्, भी आपादाने मक्] Fearful, terrific, terrible, dreadful, formidable; न भेजिरे भीमविषेण भीतिं Bh. 2. 80; 1. 16; 3. 54. —मः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The Supreme Being. -3 The sentiment of terror (= भयानक q. v.). -4 N. of the second Pândava prince. [He was begotten on Kunti by the god Wind. From a child he showed that he was possessed of extraordinary strength and hence he was called Bhima. He had too a most voracious appetite, and was called Vrikodara or 'wolf-bellied'. His most effective weapon was his mace. He played a very important part in the great war, and, on the last day of the battle, smashed the thigh of Duryodhana with his unfailing mace. Some of the principal events of his earlier life are his defeat of the Demons Hidimba and Baka, the overthrow of Jarasandha, the fearful vow which he uttered against the Kauravas and particularly against Duhsâsana for his insulting conduct towards Draupadi, the fulfilment of that vow by drinking Duhsâsana's blood, the defeat of Jayadratha, his duel with Kichaka while he was serving as head-cook to king Virâta, and several other exploits in which he showed his usual extraordinary strength. His name has become proverbial for one who possesses immense strength and courage]. —मं Horror, terror. -Comp. —उदरी an epithet of Umâ. —एकादशी the eleventh day in the light half of Mâgha. —कर्मन् *a* of terrific prowess; Bg. 1. 15. —तिथिः *f.* = भीमैकादशी. —दर्शन, -मुख *a.* frightful in appearance, hideous. -नाद *a.* sounding dreadfully. (-दः) 1. a loud or dreadful sound; Si. 15 10. -2. a lion. -3. N. of one of the seven clouds that will appear at the destruction of the world. —पराक्रम *a.* of terrific prowess. (-मः) N. of Vishṇu. —पुरं N. of Kundinapura q. v. —रथी N. of the 7th night in the 7th month of the 77th year of a man's life (said to be a very dangerous period); (सप्तसप्ततितमे वर्षे सप्तमे मासि सप्तमी। रात्रिर्भीमरथी नामनराणामतिदुस्तरा). —रूप *a.* of terrific form. —विक्रम *a.* of terrific prowess. -विक्रांत *a.* fearfully powerful. (-तः) a lion.— विग्रह *a.* gigantic, of terrific form. —वेग *a.* terribly swift.—शासनः an epithet of Yama. —सेनः 1. N. of the second Pândava prince. -2. a kind of camphor.

भीमयु *a.* Ved. Fearful.

भीमरं War, battle.

भीमा 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 A kind of perfume (रोचना). -3 A whip. -4 N. of a river.

भीरु *a.* (रु or रूः *f.*) [भी -क्रु ; cf. P. III. 2. 174] 1 Timid, cowardly, fearful; क्षात्त्वा भीरुः H. 2. 26. -2 Afraid of; (mostly in comp.); पाप°, अधर्म°, प्रतिज्ञाभंग° &c. —रुः 1 A jackal. -2 A tiger. -3 A kind of sugarcane. —रु *n.* Silver. —*f.* 1 A timid woman. -2 A goat. -3 A shadow. -4 A centipede. -Comp. —चेतस् *m.* a deer. —रंध्रः an oven, a furnace.—सत्त्व *a.* timid, fearful. —हृदयः a deer.

भीरु(लु)क *a.* [भी-क-क्रुकन्] 1 Timid, cowardly, timorous. -2 Shy. -3 Afraid. -4 Formidable. —कः 1 A tiger. -2 A jackal. -3 A bear. -4 An owl. -5 A kind of sugar-cane. —कं A forest, wood.

भीरुता-त्वं Timidity, cowardice.

भीलु(लू)कः A bear.

भीरू (लू) *f.* A timid woman; त्वं रक्षसा भीरु यतोऽपनीता R. 13. 24.

भीषण *a.* [भी-णिच्-षुक् ल्यु] Terrific, formidable, dreadful, horrible, frightening; बिभ्युर्बिडालेक्षणभीषणाभ्यः Si. 3. 45. —णः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric); see भयानक. -2 N. of Siva. -3 A pigeon, dove. -4 The olibanum tree. —णं 1 Anything that excites terror. -2 Terrifying, causing terror.

भीषणक = भीषण.

भीषा 1 The act of terrifying or frightening, intimidating. -2 Fright, terror.

भीषित *a.* Frightened, terrified.

भीष्म *a.* [भी-णिच्-षुक्-अपादाने मक्] Terrible, dreadful, frightful, fearful. —ष्मः 1 The sentiment of terror (in rhetoric), see भयानक. -2 A demon, an imp, a fiend, goblin. -3 An epithet of Siva. -4 N. of the son of Santanu by Gangâ. [He was the youngest of the eight sons of Santanu by Gangâ; but all the others having died, he remained the sole heir to the throne after his father. On one occasion while Santanu was walking by the side of a river, he beheld a charming young damsel named Satyavati, the daughter of a fisherman, and, though bowed down with age, conceived a passion for her, and sent his son to negotiate the marriage. But the parents of the girl said that if their daughter bore sons to the king, they would not succeed to the throne, for after his death Sântanava, being the rightful heir, would be the king. But Sântanava, to please his father, made a vow to the parents that he would never accept the kingdom or marry a wife or become the father of children by any woman, so that if their daughter bore a son to Santanu, he would be the king. This 'dreadful' vow soon became known abroad, and thenceforth he was called *Bhîshma*. He remained single, and, after the death of his father, he installed Vichitravirya, the son of Satyavati, on the throne, got him married to the two daughters of king Ka'siraja (see Ambika), and became the guardian of his sons and grandsons, the Kauravas and Pa'ndavas. In the great war he fought on the side of the Kauravas, but was wounded by Arjuna with the assistance of Sikhandin and was lodged in a 'cage of darts'. But having got from his father the power of choosing his own time for death, he waited till the sun had crossed the vernal equinox, and then gave up his soul. He was remarkable for his continence, wisdom, firmness of resolve, and unflinching devotion to God]. —ष्मं Horror, horribleness. -Comp. —अष्टमी the eighth day in the light half of Mâgha (when Bhishma died). —जननी an epithet of the Ganges. —पंचकं N of the five days from the eleventh to the fifteenth of the bright half of Kârttika (said to be sacred to Bhishma). -सूः *f.* an epithet of the river Ganges.

भीष्मकः 1 N. of a son of Santanu by Gangâ. -2 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas, whose drughter Rukmiṇi was carried off by Krishṇa.

भुज् I. 6 P. (भुजति, भुग्न) 1 To bend. -2 To curve, make crooked. -II. 7 U.

(भुनक्ति-भुंक्ते, भुक्त) 1 To eat, devour, consume (Atm.); शयनस्थो न भुंजीत Ms. 4. 74; 3. 146; Bk. 14. 92; Bg. 2. 5. -2 To enjoy, use, possess (property, land &c.); V. 3. 1; Ms. 8. 146; Y. 2. 24. -3 To enjoy carnally (Atm.); सदयं बुभुजे महाभुजः R. 8. 7, 4. 7, 15. 1, 18. 4; सुरूपं वा कुरूपं वा पुमानित्येव भुंजते Ms. 9. 14. -4 To rule, govern, protect, guard (Paras.); राज्यं न्यासमिवाभुनक् R. 12. 18; एकः कृत्स्नां (धरित्रीं) नगरपरिघप्रांशुबाहुर्भुनक्ति *S*. 2. 15. -5 To suffer, endure, experience; वृद्धो नरो दुःखशतानि भुंक्ते *Sk*. -6 To pass, live through (as time). -7 (In astr.) To pass through, fulfil. —*Pass*. 1 To be enjoyed or eaten. -2 To be possessed. -3 To be brought under the influence of. —*Caus*. (भोजयति-ते) To cause to eat, feed with. —*Desid*. (बुभुक्षति-ते) To wish to eat &c.

भुक्त *p. p.* [भुज्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Eaten. -2 Enjoyed, used. -3 Suffered, experienced. -4 Possessed, occupied (in law). -5 Passed (as time). -क्तं 1 The act of eating or enjoying. -2 That which is eaten, food. -3 The place where any one has eaten. —Comp. —उच्छिष्टं, —शेषः, —समुज्झितं remnants of the food eaten, leavings of food, orts. —भोग *a*. 1. one who has enjoyed or suffered (anything). -2. that which has been used, enjoyed or employed. —वृद्धिः *f*. the swelling of food (in the stomach). —सुप्त *a*. sleeping after a meal.

भुक्तिः *f*. [भुज्-क्तिन्] 1 Eating, enjoyment. -2 (In law) Possession, fruition; Pt. 3. 94; Y. 2. 22. -3 Food. -4 The daily motion of a planet. -5 A limit. —Comp. —प्रदः a kind of plant. (मुद्ग.) —वर्जित *a*. not allowed to be enjoyed.

भुग्न *p. p.* 1 Bent, bowed, stooping; as in वायुभुग्न, रुजाभुग्न &c. -2 Crooked, curved; Bk. 11. 8; V. 4. 32. -3 Broken (for भग्न).

भुज् *a*. 1 (At the end of comp.) Eating, enjoying, suffering, ruling, governing; स्वधाभुज्, हुतभुज्, पाप°, क्षिति°, मही°, &c. -2 Useful, serviceable. —*f*. 1 Enjoyment. -2 Profit, advantage.

भुजः [भुज्यतेऽनेन, भुज्-घञर्थे करणे क] 1 The arm; ज्ञास्यसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणांक इति *S*. 1. 13; R. 1. 34, 2. 7; 3. 55. -2 The hand. -3 The trunk of an elephant. -4 A bend, curve. -5 The side of a mathematical figure; as in त्रिभुजः 'a triangle.' -6 The base of a triangle. -7 A branch (of a tree) -8 (In astr.) The base of a shadow. —Comp. —अग्रं 1. the hand. -2. the shoulder. —अंतरं-अंतरालं the bosom, breast; R. 3. 54, 19. 32; M. 5. 10. —आपीडः clasping or folding in the arms. —कोटरः the arm-pit. —ज्या the base sine. —दंडः a staff-like arm. —दलः -लं the hand. —प्रतिभुजं the opposite sides in a plane figure. —बंधनं clasping, an embrace (in the arms); घटय भुजबंधनं Gît. 10; Ku. 3. 39. —बलं, —वीर्यं strength of arm, muscular strength. —मध्यं the breast; R. 13. 73. —मूलं the shoulder. —शालिन् *a*. possessing strong arms. —शिखरं, —शिरस् *n*. the shoulder. —सूत्रं the base-sine.

भुजगः [भुज-भक्षणे क, भुजः कुटिलीभवन् सन् गच्छति, गम् ड] A snake, serpent; भुजगाश्लेषसंवीतजानोः Mk. 1. 1; Me. 60. —गी The *Ás*leshâ Nakshatra. —Comp. —अंतकः, -अशनः, -आभोजिन् *m*., -दारणः, -भोजिन् *m*., epithets of 1. Garuḍa. -2. a peacock. -3. an ichneumon. —ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of *S*esha.

भुजंगः [भुजः सन् गच्छति गम्-खच् मुम् डिच्च] 1 A serpent, snake; भुजंगमपि कोपितं शिरसि पुष्पवद्धारयेत् Bh. 2. 4. -2 A paramour, gallant; अभूमिरेषा भुजंगभंगिभाषितानां K. 196. -3 A husband or lord in general. -4 A catamite. -5 The dissolute friend of a king. -6 The constellation आश्लेषा. -7 The number 'eight'. -Comp. —इंद्रः an epithet of *S*esha, the lord of snakes. —ईशः an epithet of 1. Vâsuki. -2. of *S*esha. -3. of Patanjali. -4. of the sage Pingala. —कन्या a young female snake. —भं the asterism आश्लेषा. —भुज् *m*. an epithet of 1. Garuḍa. -2. a peacock. —लता betel-pepper (तांबूली). —हन् *m*. an epithet of Garuḍa; see भुजगांतक &c.

भुजंगमः 1 A snake. -2 An epithet of Râhu. -3 The number 'eight'. -4 The constellation आश्लेषा. —मी A female snake. —मं Lead.

भुजा 1 The arm; निहितभुजालतयैकयोपकंठं *S*i. 7. 71. -2 The hand. -3 The coil of a snake (भोग). -4 Winding. -Comp. —कंटः a finger-nail. —दलः the hand. —मध्यः 1. the elbow. -2. the breast. —मूलं the shoulder.

भुजिः Fire. -(dual) Ved. The two Asvins, or eaters of oblations.

भुजिष्य [भुज्-किष्यन्] Independent. —ष्यः 1 A slave, servant. -2 A companion. -3 The string worn round the wrist. -4 A disease (रोग). —ष्या 1 A hand maid, maid-servant, female slave; अथांगदाश्लिष्टभुजं भुजिष्या R. 6. 53; Mk. 4. 8; Y. 2. 290. -2 A harlot, prostitute.

भुज्युः [भुज्-युच् न अनादेशः] 1 Food. -2 A pot, vessel. -3 Fire. -4 A sacrifice.

भुंड् 1 A. (भुंडते) 1 To support, maintain. -2 To select. -3 To take.

भुरण्यु: (In dual) An epithet of the Asvins

भुरिज् *f*. Ved. 1 The two arms. -2 Earth and heaven. -3 The earth itself.

भुर्भुरिका, भुर्भुरी A kind of sweetmeat or eatable.

भुवः Ved. 1 Fire. -2 The earth (भूर्लोक).

भुवद्वत् *m. pl.* An epithet of the *A*dityas.

भुवनं [भवत्यत्र, भू-आधारादौ -क्युन्] 1 A world; the number of worlds is either three, as in त्रिभुवन, or fourteen,; इह हि भुवनान्यन्ये धीराश्चतुर्दश भुंजते Bh. 3. 23 (see लोक also); भुवनालोकनप्रीतिः Ku. 2. 45; भुवनविदितं Me. 6. -2 The earth. -3 Heaven. -4 A being, living creature. -5 Man, mankind -6 Water. -7 The number 'fourteen'. -8 Abode, residence (Ved.). -9 Becoming prosperous. -Comp. —ईशः a lord of the earth, king. —ईश्वरः 1. a king. -2. N. of *S*iva. —ओकस् *m*. a god. —कोशः the receptacle of beings. —त्रयं the three words (the earth, atmosphere and heaven; or heaven, earth and lower regions). —पावनी an epithet of the Ganges. —भर्तृ *m*. the supporter of the earth. —शासिन् *m*. a king, ruler.

भुवन्युः [भू-कन्युच्] 1 A master, lord. -2 The sun. -3 Fire. -4 The moon.

भुवर्, भुवस् *ind*. 1 The atmosphere, ether (the second of the three worlds, the one immediately above the earth). -2 A mystic word, one of the three Vyâhritis, (भूर्भुवःस्वः).

भुविस् *m*. The ocean.

भुशुंडिः -ण्डी *f*. A sort of weapon or missile.

भू I. 1 P. (rarely A.) (भवति, बभूव, अभूत्, भविष्यति, भवितुं, भूत) 1 To be, become; कथमेवं भवेत्साम; आस्याः किमभवत् Mâl. 9 29 'what has become her fate', 'what has become of her'; U. 3. 27; यद्भावि तद्भवतु V. 3. 'come what may'; so दुःखितो भवति, हृष्टो भवति &c. -2 To be born or produced; यद्यपत्यं भवेदस्यां Ms. 9. 127; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवंति यांति Mk. 1. 13 -3 To spring or proceed from, arise. क्रोधाद्भवति संमोहः Bg. 2. 63, 14. 17;

-4 To happen, take place, occur; नाततायिवधे दोषो हंतुर्भवति कश्चन Ms. 8. 351; यदि संशयो भवेत् &c. -5 To live, exist; अभूदभूतपूर्वः... राजा चिंतामणिर्नाम Vās.; अभून्नृपो विबुधसखः परंतपः Bk. 1. 1. -6 To be alive or living, breathe; त्वमिदानीं न भविष्यसि S. 6; आः चारुदत्तहतक अयं न भवसि Mk. 4; दुरात्मन् प्रहर नन्वयं न भवसि Māl. 5 ('thou art a dead man', thou shalt breathe no longer); Bg. 11. 32. -7 To remain or be in any state or condition, fare; भवान् स्थले कथं भविष्यति Pt. 2. -8 To stay, abide; remain, U. 3. 37. -9 To serve, do; इदं पादोदकं भविष्यति S. 1. -10 To be possible (usually with a future tense in this sense); भवति भवान् याजयिष्यति Sk. -11 To lead or tend to, conduce to, bring about (with dat.); वाताय कपिला विद्युत्............पीता भवति सस्याय दुर्भिक्षाय सिता भवेत् Mbh; सुखाय तजन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23; संस्तुतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27; न तस्या स्वयं बभूव R. 6. 44. -12 To be on the side of, assist; देवा अर्जुनतोऽभवन्. -13 To belong or pertain to (often expressed by 'have'); तस्य ह शतं जाया बभूवुः Ait. Br.; Ms. 6. 39. -14 To be engaged in, be occupied (with loc.); चरणक्षालने कृष्णो ब्राह्मणानां स्वयं ह्यभूत् Mb. -15 To conduct oneself, behave. -16 Ved. To be prosperous, succeed. Used with a preceding noun or adjective, भू serves to form verbs in the sense of 'becoming what it previously is not' or 'becoming' in general; श्वेतीभू to become white; कृष्णीभू to become black; पयोधरीभूत 'becoming or serving the purpose of teats'; so क्षपणीभू to be or become a mendicant; प्रणिधीभू to act the spy; आर्द्रीभू to melt; भस्मीभू to be reduced to ashes; विषयीभू to form the subject of; so एकमतीभू; तरुणीभू &c. &c. *Note*—The senses of भू may be variously modified according to the adverbs with which it is connected; *e. g.* पुनर्भू to marry again; आविर्भू to appear, arise, to be evident or clear; see आविस्; तिरोभू to disappear; प्रादुर्भू to arise; be visible, appear; अग्रेभू to be in front, take the lead; अंतर्भू to be absorbed or included; ओजस्यंतर्भवेत्स्वयं K. P. 8; दोषाभू to grow evening or dusk-time; अन्यथा भू to be otherwise, be changed; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S. 4; पुरोभू to come forward, stand forth; मिथ्या भू to turn out false; वृथा भू to become useless &c. &c. —*Caus.* (भावयति-ते) 1 To cause to be or become, call into existence, call into being. -2 To cause, produce, effect. -3 To manifest, display, exhibit. -4 To foster, cherish, support, preserve, enliven; पुनः सृजति वर्षाणि भगवान् भावयन्प्रजाः Mb; देवान् भावयतानेन ते देवा भावयंतु वः। परस्परं भावयंतः श्रेयः परमवाप्स्यथ Bg. 3. 11; Bk. 16. 27. -5 To think or reflect, consider, fancy, imagine. -6 To look upon, consider or regard as; अर्थमनर्थं भावय नित्यं Moha M. 2. -7 To prove, substantiate, establish; Y. 2. 11. -8 To purify. -9 To get, obtain. -10 To mingle or mix. -11 To change or transform into. -12 To soak, steep. -13 To devote or addict oneself to. -14 To convince. -15 To perfume, scent. —*Desid.* (बुभूषति) To wish to be or become &c. -II. 1 U. (भवति-ते) To get, obtain. -III. 10 A. (भावयते) To obtain, gain. -IV. 10 U. (भावयति-ते) 1 To think, reflect.-2 To mix, mingle. -3 To be purified (connected with caus. of भू q. v. above).

भू *a.* (At the end of comp.) Being, existing, becoming, springing from; arising or produced from, &c.; चित्तभू, आत्मभू, कमलभू, मनोभू &c. *-m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 The sacrificial fire.

भूः *f.* [भू-क्विप्] 1 The earth (opp. अंतरिक्ष or स्वर्ग); दिवं मरुत्वानिव भोक्ष्यते भुवं R. 3. 4, 18. 4; Me. 18; मत्तेभकुंभदलने भुवि संति शूराः -2 Earth as one of the nine substances. -3 The universe, globe. -4 Ground, floor; प्रासादोपरिभूमयः Mu. 3; मणिमयभुवः (प्रासादाः) Me. 64. -5 Land, landed property. -6 A place, site, region, plot of ground; काननभुवि, उपवनभुवि &c. -7 Matter, subject-matter. -8 A symbolical expression for the number 'one.' -9 The base of a geometrical figure. -10 A sacrificial fire. -11 The act of becoming, arising. -12 The first of the three Vyāhṛitis or mystic syllables (representing the earth) repeated by every Brāhmaṇa at the commencement of his daily Sandhyā. -Comp. —उत्तमं gold. —कदंबः a kind of Kadamba tree. —कंपः an earthquake. —कर्णः the diameter of the earth. —कश्यपः an epithet of Vasudeva, Krishṇa's father —काकः 1. a kind of heron.-2. the curlew.-3. a kind of pigeon. —केशः the fig-tree. —केशा a female demon, demoness. —क्षित् *m.* a hog. -गर्त a particular poison. —गर्भः 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. an epithet of Bhavabhūti. —गृहं, —गेहं a cellar, a room underground. —गोलः the terrestrial globe; भूगोलमुद्बिभ्रते Git. 1. °विद्या geography. —घनः the body. —चक्रं the equator. —चर *a.* moving or living on land. (-रः) 1. any land-animal (opp. जलचर). -2. an epithet of Siva. —चर्या, —छाया, —छायं 1. earth's shadow (vulgarly called Rāhu). -2. darkness. —जंतुः 1. a kind of earth-worm. -2. an elephant. —जंबुः-बूः *f.* wheat. —तलं the suface of the earth. —तृणः, -भूस्तृणः a kind of fragrant grass. —दारः a hog. —देवः -सुरः a Brāhmaṇa. —धनः a king. —धर *a.* 1. holding or supporting the earth; Ku. 3. 10. -2. dwelling on the earth. (-रः) 1. a mountain. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of Krishṇa. -4. the number 'seven'. °ईश्वरः, °राजः an epithet of the mountain Himālaya. °जः a tree. —ध्रः a mountain. —नागः a kind of earth-worm. —नेतृ *m.* a sovereign, ruler, king. —पः a sovereign, ruler, king. —पतिः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Siva. -3. of Indra. —पदः a tree. —पदी a particular kind of jasmine. —परिधिः the circumference of the earth. —पवित्रं cow-dung. —पालः 1. a king sovereign. -2. an epithet of king Bhoja. —पालनं sovereignty, dominion. —पुत्रः, —सुतः 1. the planet Mars. -2. N. of the demon Naraka, q. v. —पुत्री, —सुता 'daughter of the earth', an epithet of Sitā. —प्रकंपः an earthquake. —प्रदानं a gift of land. —फलः a kind of rat. —बिंबः -बं the terrestrial globe. —भर्तृ *m.* a king, sovereign. —भागः a region, place, spot. —भुज् *m.* a king. —भृत् *m.* 1. a mountain; दाता मे भूभृतां नाथः प्रमाणीक्रियतामिति Ku. 6. 1; R. 17. 78. -2. a king, sovereign; निग्रहश्च रिपुरास भूभृताम् R. 11. 81. -3. an epithet of Vishṇu. —मंडलं 1. the earth, (terrestrial globe). -2. the circumference of the earth. —मंडी a kind of sun-flower. —रुह् *m.*, -रुहः a tree. -लता a worm. —लोकः (भूर्लोकः) 1. the terrestrial globe. -2. the country on the southern part of the equator. —वलयं =भूमंडलं q. v. —वल्लभः a king, sovereign. -वृत्तं the equator. —शक्रः 'Indra on earth,' a king, sovereign. —शयः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. any animal lying on the earth. -शय्या lying on the ground. -शुद्धिः *f.* purification of the ground by sweeping &c. —श्रवस् *m.* an ant-hill. —सुरः a Brahmaṇa. —स्पृश् *m.* 1. a man. -2. mankind. -3. a Vaisya. —स्वर्गः an epithet of the mountain Meru. -स्वामिन् *m.* a landlord.

भूकः-कं 1 A cavity, hole, chasm. -2 The spring. -3 Time. —कः Darkness.

भूकलः A restive horse.

भूत *p. p.* [भू-क्त] 1 Become, being, existing. -2 Produced, formed. -3 Actually being, really happened, true. -4 Right, proper, fit. -5 Past, gone. -6 Obtained. -7 Mixed or join-

ed with. -8 Being like, similar; (see भू). —तः 1 A son, child. -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The fourteenth day of the dark half of a lunar month (also भूता). -4 A great devotee. -5 N. of a priest of the gods. -6 The dark fortnight of a month (कृष्णपक्ष). —तं 1 Any being (human, divine or even inanimate); Ku. 4. 45; Pt. 2. 87. -2 A living being, an animal, a creature; क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16; भूतेषु किं च करुणां बहुलीकरोति Bv. 1. 122; U. 4 6. -3 A spirit, ghost, an imp, a devil, (*m.* also in these senses).-4 An element; (they are five *i. e.* पृथ्वी, अप्, तेजस्, वायु and आकाश); तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. -5 An actual occurrence, a fact, a matter of fact. -6 The past, past time. -7 The world. -8 Well-being, welfare. -9 A symbolical expression for the number 'five'. -10 Fitness, propriety.-Comp. —अनुकंपा compassion for all beings; भूतानुकंपा तव चेत् R. 2. 48. -अंतकः the god of death, Yama. —अरिः Asa Fœtida. -अर्थः 1. the fact, real fact, true state, truth, reality; आर्ये कथयामि ते भूतार्थं *S.* 1. भूतार्थशोभा ह्रियमाणनेत्रा Ku. 7. 13; कः श्रद्धास्यति भूतार्थं सर्वो मां तुलयिष्यति Mk. 3. 24. -2. an element of life. °कथनं, °व्याहृतिः *f.* a statement of facts; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. —आत्मक *a.* consisting or composed of the elements —आत्मन् *a.* 1. one whose soul is purified. -2. composed of the five elements (as the body); cf. Ms. 12. 12. (*-m.*) 1. the individual (as opposed to the Supreme) soul. -2. an epithet of Brahmâ. -3. of Siva. -4. of Vishṇu. -5. an elementary substance. -6. the body. -7. war, conflict. -8. the elementary or vital principle. -9. a soul which clings to the elements, a carnal mind; Y. 3. 34. —आदिः 1. the Supreme Spirit. -2. an epithet of *Ahankâra* (in Sâṅkhya phil.).—आर्त *a.* possessed by a devil. —आवासः 1. the body. -2. an epithet of Siva.-3 of Vishṇu. —आविष्ट *a.* possessed by a devil or evil spirit—आवेशः demoniac possession. —इज्यं—इज्या making oblations to the Bhûtas. —इंद्रियजयिन् *m.* a kind of ascetic. —इष्टा the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —ईशः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishṇu. -3. of Siva; भूतेशस्य भुजंगवल्लिवलयस्रङ्नद्धजूटा जटाः Mâl. 1. 2. —ईश्वरः an epithet of Siva; R. 2. 46. —उन्मादः demoniac possession. —उपदेशः a reference to past things or such as already exist. —उपसृष्ट, उपहत *a.* possessed by a devil. —ओदनः a dish of rice. —कर्तृ, कृत् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. —कालः 1. past time. -2. (in gram.) the past or preterite time —केशी the holy basil. —क्रांतिः *f.* possession by a devil. —गणः 1. the collection of created beings. -2. the whole class of spirits or devils; Bg. 17. 4. —ग्रस्त possessed by a devil. —ग्रामः 1. the whole multitude or aggregate of living beings; U. 7, Bg 8. 19. -2. a multitude of spirits. -3. the body. -घ्नः 1. a kind of birch tree. -2. a camel. -3. garlic. (-घ्नी) the holy basil. —चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the dark half of Kârttika. —चारिन् *m.* an epithet of *Siva.* —चिंता an enquiry into the elements, investigation into their nature. —जयः victory over the elements. —दया compassion towards all beings, universal benevolence. —द्रुह्, ध्रुक् *a.* injurious, malicious.—धरा, धात्री, -धारिणी the earth. —नाथः an epithet of Siva —नायिका an epithet of Durgâ. —नाशनः 1. the marking-nut plant. -2. mustard. -3. pepper. (-नं) 1. Asa Fœtida. -2. a bead used for rosaries (रुद्राक्ष). —निचयः the body. —पक्षः the dark fortnight. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Siva; Ku. 3. 43, 74. -2. of Agni. -3. the sacred basil. —पत्री the holy basil. —पूर्णिमा the day of full-moon in the month of *Asvina.* —पूर्व *a.* existed before, former; भूतपूर्वखरालयं U. 2. 17. पूर्वं *ind.* formerly. —प्रकृतिः *f.* the origin of all beings; S. 1. 1. —बलिः = भूतयज्ञ q. v. -ब्रह्मन् *m.* a low Brâhmaṇa who maintains himself with the offerings made to an idol; see देवल. —भर्तृ *m.* an epithet of Siva. —भावनः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Vishṇu. —भाषा, —भाषितं the language of devils. —भौतिक *a.* consisting of the elements. —महेश्वरः an epithet of Siva. —मातृ *f.* an epithet of Gaurî. —मात्रं, -त्रा the rudiment of an element. —मात्राः *f.* pl. the coarse and subtile elements. —यज्ञः an oblation or offering to all created beings, one of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder. —योनिः the origin of all created beings. —राज् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —वर्ग the whole class of spirits. —वासः the Bibhîtaka tree. —वाहनः an epithet of Siva. -विक्रिया 1. epilepsy. -2. possession by a devil.—विज्ञानं, विद्या demonology. —वृक्षः the Bibhîtaka tree. —शुद्धिः *f.* purification of the elements (of the body). —संसारः the world of mortals. —संचारः demoniac possession. —संचारिन् *m.* a forest conflagration. —संप्लवः universal deluge or destruction. —सर्गः 1. the creation of the world, the class or order of created beings. -2. creation of the elements. —साक्षिन् *m.* 'all-seeing,' an eye-witness of created beings. —साधनी the earth. —सूक्ष्मं a subtile element. —सृष्टिः *f.* 1. the illusion effected by the power of Bhûtas. -2. the whole class of Bhûtas taken collectively. —स्थानं 1. the abode of living beings. -2. the abode of demons. —हत्या destruction of living beings —हरः bdellium.

भूतमय *a.* 1 Including all beings. -2 Formed out of the elements or created beings.

भूतिः *f.* [भू-क्तिन्] 1 Being, existence. -2 Birth, production. -3 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18; नरपतिकुलभूत्यै 2. 75; स वोऽस्तु भूत्यै भगवान्मुकुंदः Vikr. 1. 2. -4 Success, good fortune. -5 Wealth, riches, fortune; विपत्प्रतीकारपरेण मंगलं निषेव्यते भूतिसमुत्सुकेन वा Ku. 5. 76 -6 Grandeur, dignity, majesty. -7 Ashes; भूतभूतिरहीनभोगभाक् Si. 16. 71 (where भूति means 'riches' also); स्फुटोपमं भूतिसितेन शंभुना 1. 4. -8 Decoration of elephants with coloured stripes; भक्तिच्छेदैरिव विरचितां भूतिमंगे गजस्य Me. 19. -9 The superhuman power attainable by the practice of penance or magical rites. -10 Fried meat. -11 The rutting of elephants. —तिः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 Of Vishṇu. -3 Of a class of Manes. -Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* any auspicious or festive rite. —काम *a.* desirous of prosperity. (-मः) 1. a minister of state. -2. an epithet of Bṛihaspati. —कालः a happy or auspicious hour. —कीलः 1. a hole, pit. -2. a moat. -3. a cellar, an underground room. —कृत् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —गर्भः an epithet of Bhavabhûti. —दः an epithet of Siva. —निधानं the lunar mansion called धनिष्ठा. —भूषणः an epithet of Siva. —वाहनः an epithet of Siva.

भूतिकं 1 Camphor. -2 Sandal-wood. -3 N. of a medicinal plant (Mar. कायफळ).

भूमत् *a.* Possessed of land or earth. —*m.* A king, sovereign.

भूमन् *m.* [बहोर्भावः बहु इमनिच् इलोपे भ्वादेशः Tv.] 1 A great quantity, abundance, plenty, large number; भूम्ना रसानां गहनाः प्रयोगाः Mâl. 1. 4; संभूयेव सुखानि चेतसि परं भूमानमातन्वते 5. 9. -2 Wealth. —*n.* 1 The earth -2 A territory, district, piece of ground. -3 A being, creature. -4 Plurality (of number); आपः स्त्रीभूम्नि Ak.; cf. द्युमन्.

भूमय *a.* (यी *f.*) Earthen, earthly made of or produced from earth.

भूमयति Den. P. To augment, increase.

भूमि *f.* [भवंत्यस्मिन् भूतानि, भू-मि किच्च वा ङीप्] 1 The earth (opp. स्वर्ग, गगन or पाताल); द्यौर्भूमिरापो हृदयं यमश्च Pt; 1. 182 ; R. 2. 74. -2 Soil, ground ; उत्खातिनी भूमिः *S.* 1 ; Ku. 1. 24. -3 A territory, district, country, land ; विदर्भभूमिः -4 A place, spot, grounds, plot of ground ; प्रमदवनभूमयः *S.* 6 ; अधित्यकाभूमिः N. 22. 41 ; R. 1. 52, 3. 61 ; Ku. 3. 58. -5 A site, situation. -6 Land, landed property. -7 A story, the floor of a house ; as in सप्तभूमिकः प्रासादः -8 Attitude, posture. -9 A character or part (in a play) ; cf. भूमिका. -10 Subject, object, receptacle ; विश्वासभूमि, स्नेहभूमि &c. -11 Degree, extent, limit ; Ki. 10. 58. -12 The tongue. -13 The number 'one'. -Comp. —अंतरः a king of an adjacent district. —आमलकी, —आली N. of a plant. —इच्छा a desire for lying on the ground.—इंद्रः, -ईश्वरः a king, sovereign —कदंबः a kind of Kadamba. —कंपः an earthquake. —गर्तः, गुहा a hole in the ground. —गृहं a cellar, an underground chamber. —चलः, —चलनं an earthquake. —ज *a.* earth-born, born or produced from the earth. (-जः) 1. the planet Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Naraka. -3. a man. -4. the plant भूनिंब. (—जा) an epithet of *S*îtâ. -जीविन् *a.* living on (the produce of) land ; an agriculturist. (*-m.*) a Vaisya. —तलं the surface of the earth. —दानं a grant of land. —देवः a Brâhmaṇa. —धरः 1. a mountain. -2. a king. -3. the number ' seven '. —नाथः, -पः, -पतिः, पालः, -भुज् *m.* 1. a king, sovereign ; R. 1. 47. -2. a Kshatriya. —पक्षः a swift or fleet horse. —पिशाचं the wine-palm. —पुत्रः the planet Mars. —पुरंदरः 1. a king. -2. N. of Dilîpa. —भागः a spot or portion of ground. —भृत् *m.* 1. a mountain. -2. a king. —मंडा a kind of jasmine. —रक्षकः 1. a guardian of a country. -2. a swift or fleet horse. —रुहः a tree. —लाभः death (lit. returning to the dust of the earth). —लेपनं cow-dung. —वर्धनः, -नं a dead body, corpse. —शय *a.* sleeping on the ground. (-यः) 1. a wild pigeon. -2. a child, boy. -3. any animal living in the earth. —शयनं, —शय्या sleeping on the ground. —सत्रं an offering of land. —संभवः, -सुतः 1. the planet Mars. -2. an epithet of the demon Narak. (-वा, -ता) an epithet of Sîtâ. —संनिवेशः the general appearance of a country. —स्तुः an earth-worm. —स्पृश् *a.* 1. blind. -2. lame, cripple. (*-m.*) 1. a man. -2. mankind. -3. a Vaisya. -4. a thief.

भूमिका 1 Earth, ground, soil. -2 A place, region, spot (of ground). -3 A story, floor (of a house). -4 Step, degree ; मधुमतीसंज्ञां भूमिकां साक्षात्कुर्वतः Yoga. S. ; or नैयायिकादिभिरात्मा प्रथमभूमिकायामवतारितः Sânkhyapravachanabhâshya. -5 A tablet or board, as for writing ; see अक्षरभूमिका. —6 A part or character in a play ; या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु तथैव भावेन सर्वे वर्ग्याः पाठिताः ; कामंदक्याः प्रथमां भूमिकां भाव एवाधीते Mâl. 1 ; or लक्ष्मीभूमिकायां वर्तमानोर्वशी वारुणीभूमिकायां वर्तमानया मेनकया पृष्टा V. 3 ; *S*i. 1. 69 ; अन्यरूपैर्यदन्यस्य प्रवेशः स तु भूमिका Bharata). -7 Theatrical dress, an actor's costume. -8 Decoration (as of an image). -9 A preface or introduction to a book.

भूमी The earth ; see भूमि. -Comp. —कदंबः = भूमिकदंबः. —पतिः, -भुज् *m.* a king. -रुह् *m.*, —रुहः a tree.

भूयं The state of being or becoming ; as in ब्रह्मभूयं ; दाशरथिभूयं *S*i. 14. 81.

भूयशस् *ind.* 1 Mostly, generally, commonly, as a general rule. -2 Exceedingly, in a high degree. -3 Again, more further.

भूयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) [अतिशयेन बहु ईयसुन्] 1 More, more numerous or abundant. -2 Greater, larger ; Ku. 6. 13. -3 More important. -4 Very great or large, much, many, numerous ; भवति च पुनर्भूयान्भेदः फलं प्रति तद्यथा U. 2. 4 ; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन्भूयसे मंगलाय Mâl. 1. 3; U. 3. 48 ; R. 17. 41 ; U. 2. 3. -5 Rich or abounding in ; एवंप्रायगुणभूयसीं स्वकृतिं Mâl. 1. -6 Vehement, severe. *-ind.* 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, largely, greatly. -2 More, again, further more, moreover ; पाथेयमुत्सृज बिसं ग्रहणाय भूयः V. 4. 15 ; R. 2. 46 ; Me. 111. -3 Repeatedly, frequently; पूर्वं भूयः first, in the first place -next, in the next place. (The form भूयसा is often used adverbially in the sense of 1. very much, in a high degree, exceedingly, beyond measure for the greater part; न खरो न च भूयसा मृदुः R. 8. 9 ; कुसुमपुरभुवो भूयसा दुःखयंति Mu. 6. 9 ; पश्चार्धेन प्रविष्टः शरपतनभयात् भूयसा पूर्वकायं *S.* 1. 7. -2. generally, as a general rule ; भूयसा जीवधर्म एषः U. 5). -Comp. —कर *a.* augmenting, increasing. -दर्शनं 1. frequent observation ; भूयोभूयोदर्शनेन यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्निरिति व्याप्तिं गृहीत्वा T. S. -2. an inference based on frequent and wide observation. —भूयस् *ind.* again and again, repeatedly ; भूयोभूयः सविधनगरीरथ्यया पर्यटन्तम् Mâl. i. 15. —विद्य *a.* 1. more learned. -2. very learned.

भूयस्त्वं 1 Abundance, plentifulness. -2 Majority, preponderance.

भूयिष्ठ *a.* [अतिशयेन बहु इष्ठन् भ्वादेशो युक् च] 1 Most, most numerous or abundant. -2 Most important, principal, chief. -3 Very great or large, very much, much, many, numerous. -4 Chiefly or for the most part composed of, mostly composed or consisting of, chiefly filled with or characterized by (at the end of comp.) ; अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा परिषद् *S.* 1; शूल्यमांसभूयिष्ठ आहारोऽश्यते *S.* 2 ; राष्ट्रेषु कतमत्सुपुरुषभूयिष्ठं Dk. ; शिल्पकारिकाभूयिष्ठं परिजनं M. 5 ; R. 4; 70. -5 Almost, mostly, nearly all (usually after a past passive participle) ; अये उद्गितभूयिष्ठ एव तपनः Mâl. 1 ; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं Ku. 3. 52, V. 1. 8. —ष्ठं *ind.* 1 For the most part, mostly ; *S.* 1. 31. -2 Exceedingly, very much, in the highest degree ; भूयिष्ठं भव दक्षिणा परिजने *S*i. 4. 17 ; R. 6. 4 ; 13. 14.

भूर् *ind.* 1 One of the three Vyâhṛitis -2 The lowest of the seven lower worlds. -3 A spiritual son of Brahman.

भूरि *a*, [भू-क्रिन् Uṇ. 4. 65.] 1 Much, abundant, numerous, copious. -2 Great, large. *-m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 Of Brahman. -3 Of *S*iva. -4 Of Indra. *-n.* Gold. —*ind.* 1 Very much, exceedingly ; नवांबुभिर्भूरिविलंबिनो घनाः *S.* 5.12. -2 Frequently, often, repeatedly. -Comp. -गमः an ass. -तेजस(स्) *a.* possessed of great lustre. (*-m.*) fire -द *a.* liberal. —दक्षिण *a.* 1. attended with rich presents or rewards. -2. giving liberal rewards, munificent. -दानं liberality. —धन *a.* wealthy. —धामन् *a.* possessed of great lustre or energy. —प्रयोग *a.* frequently used, in common use (as a word). —प्रेमन् *m.* the ruddy goose. —भाग *a.* wealthy, prosperous. —मायः a jackal or fox. —रसः the sugar-cane. —लाभः a great gain. —विक्रम *a.* very brave, a great warrior. —वृष्टिः *f.* a heavy rain. —व्यय *a.* spending much ; lavish in expenditure; Pt. 1. 425. —श्रवस् *m.* N. of a warrior on the Kaurava slain by Sâtyaki.

भूरिज् *f.* The earth.

भूर्जः The birch-tree ; भूर्जगतोऽक्षरविन्यासः V. 2 ; Ku. 1. 7. -Comp. -कंटकः a man of one of the mixed tribes, the offspring of an outcast Brâhmaṇa by a woman of the same class ; व्रात्यात्तु जायते विप्रात्पापात्मा भूर्जकंटकः Ms. 10. 21. -पत्रः the birch tree.

भूर्णिः *f.* 1 The earth. -2 A desert.

भूष् 1 P., 10 U. (भूषति, भूषयति-ते, भूषित) 1 To adorn, deck, decorate ; शुचि भूषयति श्रुतं वपुः Bk. 20. 15. -2 To decorate oneself (Atm.) ; भूषयते कन्या स्वयमेव. -3 To spread or strew with, overspread; R. 2. 31. —With अभि to adorn, grace, give beauty to ; Si. 7. 38.

भूषणं [भूष्यतेऽनेन भूष्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Ornamenting, decoration. -2 An ornament, decoration, an article of decoration ; क्षीयंते खलु भूषणानि सततं वाग्भूषणं भूषणं Bh. 2. 19 ; R. 3. 2; 13. 57. -णः N. of Vishṇu.

भूषा [भूष्-भावे अ] 1 Decorating, adorning. -2 An ornament; decoration; as in कर्णभूषा q. v. -3 A jewel.

भूषित *p. p.* [भूष्-क्त] Decorated, ornamented ; मणिना भूषितः सर्पः किमसौ न भयंकरः·

भूष्णु *a.* [भू-ग्स्नु] 1 Being, becoming; as in अलंभूष्णु q. v. -2 Wishing for wealth or prosperity; Ms. 4. 135.

भृ 1, 3 U. (भरति-ते; बिभर्ति, बिभृते, बभार, बभ्रे, बिभराञ्चकार-ञ्चक्रे, अभार्षीत्-अभृत, भरिष्यति त, भर्तुं, भृत ; *pass.* भ्रियते ; *desid.* बिभरिषति-ते or बुभूर्षति-ते) 1 To fill; जठरं को न बिभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. -2 To fill, pervade, fill with ; अभार्षीद् ध्वनिना लोकान् Bk. 15. 24. -3 To bear, support, uphold, bear up ; धुरं धरित्र्या बिभरांबभूव R. 18. 45 ; कूर्मो बिभर्ति धरणीं खलु पृष्ठकेन Ch. P. 50 ; Bk. 17. 16. -4 To maintain, foster, cherish, protect, take care of, nourish; दरिद्रान् भर कौंतेय मा प्रयच्छेश्वरे धनं H. 1. 15. -5 To bear, have, possess; सिंधोर्बभार सलिलं शयनीयलक्ष्मीं Ki. 8. 57 ; त्रिभुवनजनं खलु बिभ्रति क्षितींद्राः Bv. 1. 74, वलित्रयं चारु बभार बाला Ku. 1. 39 ; इंदोर्दैन्यं त्वदनुसरणक्लिष्टकांतिर्बिभर्ति Me. 84 ; S. 2. 4. -6 To wear ; बिभ्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11 ; 6. 5 ; विवाहकौतुकं ललितं बिभ्रत एव (तस्य) R. 8. 1, 10. 10 ; जटाश्च बिभृयान्नित्यं Ms. 6. 6. -7 To feel, experience, suffer, endure (joy, sorrow &c.) ; भावशुद्धिसहिते मुदं जनो नाटकैरिव बभार भोजनैः Si. 14. 50 ; संत्रासमबिभः शक्रः Bk. 17. 108 ; S. 7. 21. -8 To confer, bestow, give, produce ; यौवने सदलंकाराः क्षोभं बिभ्रति सुभ्रुवः Subhâsh. -9 To keep, hold, retain (as in memory). -10 To hire; Ms. 11. 62 ; Y. 3. 235. -11 To bring or carry. -12 To take away, transport. -13 Ved. To acquire, gain, (गर्भं भृ to become pregnant, conceive; क्षितिं भृ to rule the earth ; जटां भृ to wear matted hair &c.).

भृत् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Bearing, carrying. -2 Supporting, nourishing. -3 Possessing, having ; प्रथमे मानभृतां न वृष्णयः Ki. 2. 44. -4 Bringing, procuring &c.

भृत *p. p.* [भृ-क्त] 1 Borne. -2 Supported, maintained, cherished, fostered. -3 Possessed, endowed or furnished with. -4 Full of, filled with. -5 Hired. -तः A hired servant ; hireling ; mercenary ; उत्तमस्त्वायुधीयो यो मध्यमस्तु कृषीवलः । अधमो भारवाही स्यादित्येवं त्रिविधो भृतः Mit.

भृतक *a.* [भृतं भरणं वेतनमुपजीवति कन्] Hired, paid. -कः A hired servant. -Comp. -अध्यापकः a hired teacher. -अध्यापित *a.* taught by a paid teacher. (-तः) a student who pays, his teacher for his labour (= 'a paying student' of the modern days) ; Ms. 3. 156.

भृतिः *f.* [भृ-क्तिन्] 1 Bearing, upholding, supporting. -2 Cherishing, maintaining. -3 Bringing, leading to. -4 Nourishment, support, maintenance. -5 Food. -6 Wages, hire. -7 Service for hire. -8 Capital, principal -9 Wages, hire. -Comp. -अध्यापनं teaching (especially the Vedas) for hire. -भुज् *m.* a hired servant, a hireling. -रूपं a reward in place of the wages due, but not to be paid.

भृत्य *a.* [भृ-क्यप् तुक् च]. To be nourished or maintained &c. -त्यः 1 Any one requiring to be supported. -2 A servant, dependent, slave.-3 A king's servant, minister of state ; H. 2. 142. -4 A subject. -त्या 1 Rearing, fostering, nourishing, taking care of; as in कुमारभृत्या q. v. -2 Maintenance, support. -3 A means of sustenance, food. -4 Wages. -5 Service. -Comp. -अध्यापनं teaching the Veda for hire. -जनः 1. a servant, dependent. -2. servants taken collectively. -भर्तृ *m.* the master of a family. -वर्गः the body of servants. -वात्सल्यं kindness to servants. -वृत्तिः *f.* maintenance of servants ; Ms. 11. 7.

भृत्यता-त्वं, भृत्याभावः Service, dependence.

भृत्यायते Den. A. To behave like a servant.

भृत्यीय् 1 P. To become a servant, accept service.

भृत्रिम *a.* Supported, nourished.

भृकुंशः (सः) A male actor in female attire.

भृकुटिः-टी See भ्रु(भ्रू)कुटि.

भृग *ind.* An onomatopoetic word expressive of the crakling sound of fire. -*f.* A flame.

भृगुः 1 N. of a sage, regarded as the ancestor of the family of the Bhrigus, and described in Ms. 1. 35. as one of the ten patriarchs created by the first Manu ; (said to be so called because he was produced along with flames; सह ज्वालाभिरुत्पन्नो भृगुस्तस्माद्भृगुः स्मृतः) [On one occasion when the sages could not agree as to which of the three gods, Brahman, Vishṇu and Siva, was best entitled to the worship of Brahmanas, the sage Bhrigu was sent to test the character of the three gods. He first went to the abode of Brahman, and, on approaching him, purposely omitted an obeisance. Upon this the god reprehended him severely, but was pacified by apologies. Next he entered the abode of Siva in Kailasa, and omitted, as before, all tokens of adoration. The vindictive deity was enraged and would have destroyed him, had he not conciliated him by mild words. (According to another account, Bhrigu was coldly received by Brahman, and he, therefore, cursed him that he would receive no worship or adoration ; and condemned Siva to take the form of a *Linga*, as he got no access to the deity who was engaged in private with his wife). Lastly he went to Vishnu, and finding him asleep, he boldly gave the god a kick on his breast which at once awoke him. Instead of showing anger, however, the god arose, and on seeing Bhrigu, inquired tenderly whether his foot was hurt, and then began to rub it gently. 'This ', said Bhrigu, 'is the mightiest god. He overtops all by the most potent of all weapons-kindness and generosity '. Vishṇu was, therefore, declared to be the god who was best entitled to the worship of all]. -2 N. of the sage Jamadagni. -3 An epithet of Sukra. -4 The planet Venus. -5 A cliff, precipice; भृगुपतनकरणमनुष्ठ्यं Dk. -6 Table-land, the level summit of a mountain. -7 N. of Krishṇa. -8 An epithet of Siva. -9 Friday. -Comp. -उद्वहः an epithet of Parasurâma. -जः, -तनयः 1. an epithet of Sukra. -2. the planet Venus. -नंदनः 1. an epithet of Parasurâma ; वीरो न यस्य भगवान् भृगुनंदनोऽपि U. 5. 34. -2. of Sukra. -पतिः

an epithet of Parasurâma ; भृगुपतियशोवर्त्म यत्क्रौञ्चरन्ध्रं Me. 57 ; so भृगूणांपतिः. -वंशः N. of a family descended from Parasurâm. —वारः, —वासरः Friday. —शार्दूलः, -श्रेष्ठः, -सत्तमः epithets of Parasurâma. -सुतः, -सूनुः 1. an epithet of Parasurâma. -2. of Venus or Sukra.

भृंगः [भ्रम्-गन् कित् नुट् च Uṇ. 1. 122] 1 A large black bee ; Bv. 1. 5 ; R. 8. 53. -2 A kind of wasp. -3 A kind of bird. -4 A libertine, dissolute or lecherous man ; cf. भ्रमर. -5 A golden vase or jar. -6 The fork-tailed shrike. -गं Talc. -गी 1 The female of the large black bee ; भृंगीव पुष्पं पुरुषं स्त्री वाञ्छति नवं नवम्. -2 A poisonous plant (अतिविष). -Comp. —अधिपः the queen of bees. -अभीष्टः the mango tree. -आनंदा the Yûdhikâ creeper. -आवली a flight of bees. -जं 1. aloe-wood. -2. talc. (-जा) the plant भार्गी. -पर्णिका small cardamoms. -प्रिया the Mâdhavî creeper. -राज् m. 1. a kind of large bee. -2. N. of a shrub. —रिटिः, -रीटिः N. of one of the attendants of Siva (said to be very deformed). —रोलः a kind of wasp. —वल्लभः a species of Kadamba.

भृंगकः 1 (At the end of comp.) A bee. -2 The fork-tailed shrike.

भृंगारः -रं 1 A golden vase or pitcher. -2 A pitcher of a particular shape (Mar. झारी); शिशिरसुरभिसलिलपूर्णोऽयं भृंगारः Ve. 6. -3 A vase used at the coronation of a king. —रं 1 Gold -2 Cloves.

भृंगालिका, भृंगारी A cricket.

भृंगिन् m. 1 The fig tree. -2 N. of an attendant of Siva. -Comp. —ईशः N. of Siva.

भृंगिरि(री)टिः See भृंगरिटि.

भृंगेरिटिः N. of an attendant of Siva.

भृज् 1 A. (भर्जते) To roast, fry : cf. भ्रस्ज्.

भृज्जनं Ved. A frying-pan.

भृंटिका A species of plant.

भृंडिः f. A wave.

भृमः Ved. A mistake, an error.

भृमिः 1 An eddy, a whirlpool. -2 Whirlwind. —f. Ved. Quickness.

भृश् 4 P. (भृश्यति) To fall down ; see भ्रंश्.

भृश a. (compar. भ्रशीयस् superl. भ्रशिष्ठ) 1 Strong, powerful, mighty, intense, excessive, very much. -2 Frequent. —शं ind. 1 Much, very much, exceedingly, intensely, violently, excessively in a high degree, greatly : तमवेक्ष्य रुरोद सा भृशं Ku. 4. 26 ; रघुभृंशं वक्षसि तेन ताडितः R. 3. 61 ; चुकोप तस्मै स भृशं 3. 56 ; Ms. 7. 170 ; Rs. 1. 11. -2 Often, repeatedly. -3 In a better or superior manner. -Comp. —कोपन a. highly choleric or irascible. -दुःखित, -पीडित a. exceedingly afflicted. —संहृष्ट a. very much delighted.

भृशायते Den. A. To become powerful or strong.

भृष्ट p. p. [भ्रस्ज्-क्त] Fried, roasted, parched. -Comp. —अन्नं rice boiled and fried. —यवाः (pl.) parched rice.

भृष्टिः f. 1 Frying, parching, roasting. -2 A deserted garden or orchard.

भॄ 9 P. (भृणाति) 1 To bear, nourish, support, maintain. -2 To fry. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To bend, be crooked.

भेकः [भी कन् कस्य नेत्वं ; Uṇ. 3. 43] 1 A frog ; पंके निमग्ने करिणि भेको भवति मूर्धगः. -2 A timid man. -3 A cloud. —की 1 A small frog. -2 A female frog. -Comp. -भुज् m. a serpent. -रवः -शब्दः the croaking of frogs.

भेडः [भी-ड तस्य नेलम्] 1 A ram, sheep. -2 A raft, float. —डी A ewe.

भेड्रः A ram.

भेत्तृ a. [भिद् तृच्] 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 One who interrupts, an interrupter, a disturber. -3 A destroyer (of secrets). -4 A factious or seditious man.

भेदः [भिद् घञ्] 1 Breaking, splitting, cleaving; hitting (as a mark). -2 Rending, tearing. -3 Dividing, separating. -4 Piercing through, perforation. -5 (a) Breach, rupture. (b) Breaking open, bursting ; V. 2. 7. -6 Disturbance, interruption. -7 Division, separation. -8 A chasm, gap, fissure, cleft. -9 A hurt, injury, wound. -10 Difference, distinction ; तयोर्न भेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे Bh. 3. 99 ; अगौरवभेदेन Ku. 6. 12 ; Bg. 18. 19, 29 ; रस°, काल° &c. -11 A change, modification ; बुद्धिभेद Bg. 3. 26. -12 Dissension, disunion. -13 Disclosure, betrayal; as in रहस्यभेदः. -14 Treachery, treason. -15 A kind, variety; भेदाः पद्मशंखादयो निधेः Ak. ; शिरीषपुष्पभेदः &c. -16 Dualism. -17 (In politics) Sowing dissensions in an enemy's party and thus winning him over to one's side, one of the four Upâyas or means of success against an enemy ; see उपाय and उपायचतुष्टय. -18 Defeat. -19 (In medicine) Evacuation of the bowels. -Comp. —अभेदौ (dual) 1. disunion and union, disagreement and agreement. -2. difference and sameness ; भेदाभेदज्ञानं. -उन्मुख a. on the point of bursting forth or opening ; V. 2. 7. —कर, -कृत् sowing dissensions. —दर्शिन्, -दृष्टि, -बुद्धि a. considering the universe as distinct from the Supreme Spirit. —प्रत्ययः belief in dualism. —वादिन् m. one who maintains the doctrine of dualism. —विधिः the faculty of discriminating. —सह a. 1 capable of being divided or separated. -2. corruptible, seducible.

भेदक a. (दिका f.) (भिद्-ण्वुल्) 1 Breaking, splitting, dividing, separating. -2 Breaking through, piercing. -3 Destroying, a destroyer. -4 Distinguishing, discriminating. -5 Defining. -6 Evacuating the bowels, purgative. —कः An adjective or differentiating attribute.

भेदन a. [भिद्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Breaking, dividing &c. -2 Loosening (as the feces), purgative. —नं 1 Splitting, breaking, rending. -2 Dividing, separating. -3 Distinguishing. -4 Sowing dissensions, creating discord. -5 Dissolving, loosening. -6 Disclosing, betraying. -7 Disunion, discord. -8 Asa Fœtida. -9 (In astr.) Passing through a constellation. —नः A hog.

भेदिका Destruction, annihilation.

भेदित a. Split, broken, divided.

भेदिन् a. (भिद्-णिनि) Breaking, dividing, distinguishing &c.

भेदिरं, भेदुरं A thunderbolt.

भेद्यं A substantive. -Comp. —रोगः a disease treated by incision. —लिंग a. distinguished by the gender.

भेरः A kettle-drum.

भेरिः-री f. A kettle-drum; Bg. 1. 13.

भेरुंड a. Terrible, frightful, awful, fearful. —डः A species of bird. —डं Conception, pregnancy.

भेरुंडकः A jakal.

भेल a. [भी-र रस्य लः] 1 Timid, cowardly. -2 Foolish, ignorant. -3 Unsteady, inconstant. -4 Tall. -5 Agile, quick. —लः A boat, raft, float.

भेलकः-कं A boat, raft.

भेष् 1 U. (भेषति-ते) To fear, dread, be afraid.

भेषज a. [भेषं रोगभयं जयति जि-ड Tv.] Making well or healthy, curative. —जं 1 A medicine, medicament, or drug ; नरानेव त्रातुं त्वमिह परमं भेषजमसि G. L. 15 ; अतिवीर्यवतीव भेषजे बहुरल्पीयसि दृश्यते गुणः Ki. 2. 4. -2 A remedy or cure in general. -3 A kind of fennel. -4 Any spell against disease. -5 Water (Ved.). -Comp. —अं(आं)

गारः, -रं an apothecary's shop. —अंनं anything taken after medicine.

भेषज्य *a.* Curative, having healing properties.

भैक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) [भिक्षैव तत्समूहो वा, अण्] Living on alms. —क्षं 1 Begging, mendicancy ; Ms. 6. 55 ; Y. 3. 42. -2 Anything got by begging, alms, charity ; भैक्षेण वर्तयेन्नित्यं Ms. 2. 188 ; 4. 5. -Comp. —अन्नं alms, food obtained by begging. —आशिन् *a.* eating food obtained by begging. (*-m.*) a beggar, mendicant.—आहारः a begger. —कालः the time for begging. —चरणं,-चर्यं, -चर्या going about begging, begging, collecting alms. —जीविका, -वृत्तिः *f.* mendicancy. -भुज् *m.* a beggar, mendicant.

भैक्षवं, भैक्षुकं [भिक्षूणां समूहः अञ्] A number of beggars.

भैक्ष्यं [भिक्षा-ष्यञ्] Food got by begging, alms, charity ; see भैक्ष.

भैम *a.* (मी *f.*) [भीमस्य नृपस्येदं अण्] Relating to Bhima. —मी 1 'The daughter of Bhima,' a patronymic of Damayantî, wife of Nala. -2 The eleventh day of the bright half of Mâgha or a festival performed on that day.

भैमसेनिः-न्यः A son of Bhîmasena.

भैरव *a.* (वी *f.*) [भीरोरिदं अण्] 1 Terrible, frightful, horrible, formidable ; U. 5. 6. -2 Miserable. -3 Relating to Bhairava. —वः 1 A form of Siva (of which 8 kinds are enumerated). -2 The sentiment of terror (भयानक). -3 Fear, terror. -4 N. of a musical mode (राग) calculated to excite emotions of fear or terror. —वी 1 A form of the goddess Durgâ. -2 N. of a Râgiṇî in the Hindu musical system. -3 A girl of 12 or a young girl representing the goddess Durgâ at the Durgâ festival. —वं Terror, horror. -Comp. —ईशः an epithet of Vishṇu (or Siva ?) ; so भैरवतर्जकः. —यातना a sort of purificatory torment inflicted by Bhairava of Benares on those who die there, to make their spirits fit for absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

भैषजं [भेषजमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A medicine, drug. —जः The bird called लावक or quail.

भैषज्यं [भिषजः कर्म, भेषज-स्वार्थे वा ष्यञ्] 1 Administering medicines, medical treatment. -2 A medicament, medicine, drug. -3 Healing power, curativeness.

भैष्मकी A patronymic of Rukmiṇî, daughter of Bhîshmaka of Vidarbha.

भोक्तृ *a.* [भुज्-तृच्] 1 One who enjoys or eats. -2 Possessing. -3 Enjoying or making use of. -4 Feeling, enduring, experiencing.-5 Protecting, ruling, governing. —*m.* 1 A possessor, enjoyer, user. -2 A husband. -3 A king, ruler. -4 A lover. -5 An epithet of Vishṇu.

भोक्तृत्वं 1 Being a possessor. -2 Enjoyment, possession. -3 Perception.

भोगः [भुज्-घञ्] 1 Eating, consuming. -2 Enjoyment, fruition. -3 Possession. -4 Utility, advantage. -5 Ruling, governing, government. -6 Use, application (as of a deposit). -7 Suffering, enduring, experiencing. -8 Feeling, perception. -9 Enjoyment of women, sexual enjoyment, carnal pleasure. -10 An enjoyment, an object of enjoyment or pleasure ; भोगे रोगभयं Bh. 3. 35 ; Bg. 1. 32. -11 A repast, feast, banquet. -12 Food. -13 Food offered to an idol. -14 Profit, gain. -15 Income, revenue. -16 Wealth. -17 The wages of prostitutes. -18 A cover, coil, winding. -19 The (expanded) hood of a snake; श्वसदसितभुजंगभोगाङ्गदग्रंथि &c. Mâl. 5. 23 ; R. 10. 7, 11. 59. -20 A snake. -21 The body. -22 An army in column. -23 The passing (of an asterism). -24 The part of the ecliptic occupied by each of the 27 Nakshatras. -Comp. —अर्ह *a.* fit to be enjoyed. (-र्हं) property, wealth. —अर्हं corn, grain. —आधिः a pledge which may be used until redeemed. —आवली the panegyric of a professional encomiast ; नग्नः स्तुतिव्रतस्तस्य ग्रंथो भोगावली भवेत् Hemachandra. —आवासः the apartments of women, harem. —कर *a.* affording enjoyment or pleasure. —गुच्छं wages paid to prostitutes. —गृहं the women's apartments, harem, zenana. —तृष्णा desire of worldly enjoyments ; तदुपस्थितमग्रहीदजः पितुराज्ञेति न भोगतृष्णया R. 8. 2 ; selfish enjoyment ; Mâl. 2. —देहः 'the body of suffering,' the subtle body which a dead person is supposed to carry with him, and with which he experiences happiness or misery according to his good or bad works. —धरः a serpent. —पतिः the governor or ruler of a district or province. —पालः a groom. —पिशाचिका hunger. —भूमि *f.* 'the land of enjoyment', heaven, paradise (where persons are said to enjoy the fruit of their actions). —भृतकः a servant who works only for livelihood. —लाभः 1. acquisition of enjoyment or profit. -2. well-being, welfare. —वस्तु *n.* an object of enjoyment. —सद्मन् *n.* = भोगावास q. v. —स्थानं 1. the body, as the seat of enjoyment. -2. women's apartments.

भोगवत् *a.* 1 Giving pleasure or delight, delightful. -2 Happy, prosperous. -3 Having curves, ringed, coiled. —*m.* 1 A snake. -2 A mountain. -3 Dancing, acting, and singing together. *-f.* (ती) 1 An epithet of the Ganges of Pâtâla or the lower world (पातालगंगा). -2 A female snake-demon. -3 N. of the city of the snake-demons in the lower world. -4 The night of the second day of a lunar month.

भोगिकः [भोग-ठन्] A groom, horse-keeper.

भोगिन् *a.* [भोग-इनि] 1 Eating. -2 Enjoying. -3 Suffering, experiencing, enduring. -4 Using, possessing (at the end of comp. in these four senses.). -5 Having curves. -6 Having hoods. -7 Devoted to enjoyment, indulging in sensual pleasures ; Pt. 1. 65 (where it has sense 6 also). -8 Rich, opulent. —*m.* 1 A snake ; गजाजिनालंबि पिनद्धभोगि वा Ku. 5. 78; R. 2. 32, 4. 48, 10. 7, 11. 59. -2 A king. -3 A voluptuary. -4 A barber. -5 The headman of a village. -6 The lunar mansion आश्लेषा. —नी A woman belonging to the king's harem, but not consecrated with him, the concubine of a king. -Comp. —इंद्रः, -ईशः Sesha or Vâsuki. —कांतः wind, air. —भुज् *m.* 1. an ichneumon. -2. a peacock. —वल्लभं sandal.

भोग्य *a.* [भुज् ण्यत् कुत्वं] 1 To be enjoyed or turned to one's account ; R. 8. 14, Pt. 1. 117. -2 To be suffered or endured ; Me. 1. -3 Profitable —ग्यं 1 Any object of enjoyment. -2 Wealth, property, possessions. -3 Corn, grain. —ग्या A harlot, courtezan.

भोजः [भुज्-अच्] 1 N. of a celebrated king of Mâlvâ (or Dhârâ) ; (supposed to have flourished about the end of the tenth or the beginning of the eleventh century, and to have been a great patron of Sanskrit learning ; he is also supposed to have been the author of several learned works, such as सरस्वतीकंठाभरण &c.).-2 N. of a country. -3 N. of a king of the Vidarbhas ; भोजेन दूतो रघवे विसृष्टः R. 5. 39; 7. 18, 29, 35.-जाः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people. -Comp. —अधिपः an epithet of 1. Kaṁsa. -2. Karṇa. —इंद्रः a king of the Bhojas. —कटं N. of a town founded by

Rukmin. —देवः, -राजः king Bhoja; see (1) above. —पतिः 1. king Bhoja. -2. an epithet of Kamsa.

भोजक a. [भुज् णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Causing to eat, feeding, nourishing; देवे पित्र्ये च भोजकः Y. 2. 235. -2 An eater.

भोजन a. [भुज्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Feeding, nourishing, giving to eat. —नः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. —नं 1 Eating, eating food; taking one's meals; अजीर्णे भोजनं विषं. -2 Food. -3 Giving (food) to eat, feeding. -4 Using, enjoying. -5 Any object of enjoyment. -6 That which is enjoyed. -7 Property, wealth, possessions.-Comp. —अधिकारः charge of provender, superintendence over food or provisions, stewardship. —आच्छादनं food and raiment. —कालः,-वेला,-समयः meal-time, dinner or supper time. -त्यागः abstaining from food, fasting. —भांडं a dish of meat. —भूमिः f. a dining-hall.-विशेषः a dainty, delicacy. —वृत्तिः f. a meal, food. —व्यग्र a. 1. engaged in eating. -2. straitened for want of food.-व्ययः expense for food.

भोजनीय a. [भुज् अनीयर्] Eatable, edible. —यं Food.

भोजयितृ a. [भुज् णिच्-तृच्] One who feeds, a feeder.

भोजिन् a. [भुज् णिनि] (At the end of comp.) 1 Eating, enjoying; using, possessing &c. -2 Feeding, nourishing.

भोज्य pot. p. [भुज्-ण्यत्] 1 To be eaten.-2 To be enjoyed or possessed. -3 To be suffered or experienced.-4 To be enjoyed carnally.—ज्यं 1 Food, meal; त्वं भोक्ता अहं च भोज्यभूतः Pt. 2; Kn. 2. 15; Ms. 3. 240.— 2 A store of provisions, eatables. -3 A dainty. -4 Enjoyment. -5 Advantage, profit.-6 Food given to the Manes. -Comp. —कालः meal-time.-संभवः chyme, the primary juice of the body.

भोज्या A princess of the Bhojas; R. 6. 59; 7. 2, 13.

भोटः N. of a country (said to be the same as Tibet). -Comp. —अंगः the country called Bhootâna.

भोटीय a. Tibetan.

भोमीरा Coral.

भोलिः A camel.

भोस् ind. A vocative particle used in addressing persons, and translateable by 'oh,' 'sir,' 'oh,' 'halloo,' 'ah;' (it drops its final visaraga before vowels and soft consonants); कः कोऽत्र भोः S. 2; अयि भो महर्षिपुत्र S. 7; it is sometimes repeated; भो भोः शंकरगृहाधिवासिनो जानपदाः Mâl. 3. भोस् is said to have, in addition, the senses of 'sorrow' and 'interrogation.'

भौजंग a. (गी f.) [भुजंग-अण्] Serpentine. —गं The lunar mansion called आश्लेषा.

भौट्टः A Tibetan.

भौत a. (ती f.) [भूतानि प्राणिनोऽधिकृत्य प्रवृत्तः, तानि देवता वा अस्य अण्] 1 Relating to living beings. -2 Elemental, material. -3 Demoniacal. -4 Mad, crazy. —तः 1 A worshipper of demons and spirits. -2 An attendant upon an idol (देवल). -3 One of the five daily Yajnas to be performed by a householder (also called भूतयज्ञ, q. v.). —तं A collection of evil spirits. —ती Night.

भौतक a. Possessed by evil spirits.

भौतिक a. (की f.) [भूत् ठक्] 1 Belonging to created or living beings; Ms. 3. 74. -2 Formed of coarse elements, elemental, material; पिंडेष्वनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57. -3 Relating to evil spirits. -4 Possessed by evil spirits. —कः N. of Siva. —कं 1 A pearl. -2 Anything elemental. -Comp. —मठः a monastery. —विद्या sorcery, witch-craft.

भौपालः A prince, son of a king.

भौम a. (मी f.) [भूमेरपत्यं तस्या इदं वा अण्] 1 Belonging to the earth. -2 Being on the earth, earthly, terrestrial भौमी मुनेः स्थानपरिग्रहोऽयं R 13. 36; 15. 59. -3 Earthy, made of earth. -4 Relating to Mars. —मः 1 The planet Mars. -2 an epithet of the demon Naraka. -3 Water. -4 Light. -5 Sky, atmosphere. -6 N. of Atri. -Comp. —दिनं,-वारः,-वासरः Tuesday; Si. 15. 17. —रत्नं coral.

भौमकः Any animal living in the earth.

भौमनः N. of Visvakarman, architect of the gods.

भौमिक a. (की f.), भौम्य a. भूमि-ठक् यत्-वा] Earthly, terrestrial, living or existing on the earth.

भौरिकः [भूरि सुवर्णमधिकरोति ठक्] The superintendent of gold in a royal treasury, a treasury officer, at treasurer.

भौवनः See भौमन.

भौवादिक a. (की f.) Belonging to the class of roots which begin with भू, i. e. to the first conjugation.

भ्यस् 1 A., (भ्यसते) To fear.—Caus. To frighten.

भ्रंश् 1 A., 4 P. (भ्रंशते, भ्रश्यति. भ्रष्ट; with abl. in most cases) 1 To fall or drop down, tumble; हस्ताद्भ्रष्टमिदं बिसाभरणं S. 3. 26; Pt. 1. 130; Si. 18. 21. -2 To fall from, deviate or swerve from, stray from; यूथाद् भ्रष्ट H. 4; R. 14. 16. -3 To be deprived of, lose; भ्रंशेऽसौ धृतेस्ततः Bk. 14. 71; Pt. 2. 108; 4. 37. -4 To escape flee from; संग्रामात् बभ्रंशुः केचित् Bk. 14. 105; 15. 59. -5 To decline, decay, decrease. -6 To dissapear, vanish, depart; Mâl. 8. 12. —Caus. (भ्रंशयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall, throw or cast down. -2 To deprive of. -3 To ruin, overturn. -4 To cause to disappear or vanish. -5 To expel.

भ्रंशः-सः [भ्रंश्-भावे घञ्] 1 Falling off, dropping down, fall, slipping or falling down; स्नेहेऽस्य न भ्रंशमती न लोभात् R. 16. 74; कनकवलयभ्रंशरिक्तप्रकोष्ठः Me. 2. -2 Decline, decrease, decay. -3 Fall, destruction, ruin, overthrow. -4 Running away. -5 Disappearance. -6 Losing, loss, deprivation; स्मृतिभ्रंशाद् बुद्धिनाशः Bg. 2. 63; so जातिभ्रंश, स्वार्थभ्रंश. -7 Straying, swerving, or deviating from. -8 Abandoning, deserting.

भ्रंशथुः See प्रभ्रंशथुः.

भ्रंश(स)न a. (नी f.) [भ्रंश् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Throwing down. —नं 1 The act of dropping down. -2 Falling from, being deprived of, losing.

भ्रंशित a Thrown or cast down.

भ्रंशिन् a. [भ्रंश् णिनि] 1 Falling off or down, falling from. -2 Decaying. -3 Straying away from. -4 Ruining, destroying.

भ्रंस् = भ्रंश् q. v.

भ्रकुंशः An actor in female dress.

भ्रकुटिः = भ्रुकुटि q. v.

भ्रक्ष् 1 U. (भ्रक्षति-ते) To eat, devour.

भ्रज्जनं [भ्रस्ज् ल्युट्] The act of frying, roasting, or parching.

भ्रण् 1 P. (भ्रणति) To sound.

भ्रभंगः = भ्रूभंगः q. v.

भ्रम् 1, 4 P. (भ्रमति, भ्रम्यति, भ्राम्यति, बभ्राम, अभ्रमत्, अभ्रमीत्, भ्रमिष्यति, भ्रमितुं, भ्रांत) 1 To roam or wander about, move or go about, rove, ramble (fig. also); भ्रमति भुवने कंदर्पाज्ञा Mâl. 1. 17; मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च 31; oft. with acc. of place; भुवं बभ्राम Dk.; दिग्मंडलं भ्रमसि मानस चापलेन Bh. 3. 77; so भिक्षां भ्रम् 'to go about begging.' -2 To turn or whirl round, revolve, move round or in a circle; सूर्यो भ्राम्यति नित्यमेव गगने Bh. 2. 95; भ्रमता भ्रमरेण Gît. 3. -3 To go astray, stray, swerve, deviate. -4 To spread prevail, be current or afloat; अभ्रमच्च पौरजानपदेष्विदं वार्ता Dk.

-5 To totter, reel, stagger, be in doubt or suspense, waver ; Mâl. 5. 20. -6 To err, be in error or mistake, be mistaken; आभरणकारस्तु तालव्य इति बभ्राम.-7 To flicker, flutter, quiver, move unsteadily ; चक्षुर्भ्राम्यति Pt. 4. 78. -8 To surround. —*Caus.* (भ्रमयति-ते or भ्रामयति-ते) 1 To cause to rove or wander, cause to revolve or turn round, whirl round ; भ्रमय जलदानंभोगर्भान् Mâl. 9. 41. -2 To cause to err, delude, mislead, perplex, confuse, embarrass, cause to reel or stagger; विकारश्चैतन्यं भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36. -3 To wave, brandish, vibrate ; लीलारविंदं भ्रमयांचकार R. 6. 13.

भ्रमः [भ्रम् -घञ्] 1 Moving or roaming about, roving.-2 Turning round, whirling, revolving.-3 Circular motion, rotation. -4 Straying, deviating. -5 An error, a mistake, misapprehension, delusion ; शुक्तौ रजतमिति ज्ञानं भ्रमः. -6 Confusion, perplexity, embarrassment.-7 An eddy, a whirlpool -8 A potter's wheel. -9 A grind-stone. -10 A lathe. -11 Giddiness. -12 A fountain, watercourse. -Comp. —आकुल *a.* confused. —आसक्तः a sword-cleaner, an armourer.

भ्रमणं [भ्रम् ल्युट्] 1 Moving or roving about, roaming about. -2 Turning round, revolution. -3 Deviation, swerving. -4 Shaking, tottering unsteadiness, staggering.-5 Erring.-6 Giddiness, dizziness. -7 A tour, excursion -8 The orbit of a planet. —णी 1 A kind of game. -2 A leech.

भ्रमत् *a.* Wandering, roving &c. -Comp. —कुटी a kind of umbrella.

भ्रमरः [भ्रम्-करन्] 1 A bee, large black bee ; मलिनेऽपि रागपूर्णां विकसितवदनामनल्पजल्पेऽपि । त्वयि चपलेऽपि च सरसां भ्रमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजसि Bv. 1. 100 (where the next meaning is also suggested). -2 A lover, gallant, libertine. -3 A potter's wheel. -4 A young man. —री 1 A bee. -2 Lac. -रं Gidddiness, vertigo. -Comp. -अतिथिः the Champaka tree. —अभिलीन *a.* with bees clung or attached to ; R. 3. 8. —अलकः a curl on the forehead. —आनंदः 1. the Bakula tree.-2. the Atimukta creeper. —इष्टः the tree called श्योनाक —उत्सवा the Mâdhavî creeper. —करंडकः a small box containing bees (carried by thieves to extinguish light in a house by letting the bees escape) —कीटः a species of wasp. —प्रियः a kind of Kadamba tree. —बाधा molestation by a bee ; *S.* 1. —मंडलं a swarm of bees. —विलसितं 1. the sporting of bees. -2. N. of a metre.

भ्रमरकः [भ्रमर स्वार्थे क्] 1 A bee.-2 A whirlpool, an eddy. —कः -कं 1 A lock of hair or curl hanging down on the forehead. -2 A ball for playing with. -3 A humming top.

भ्रमरिका Roving in all directions.

भ्रमरायते Den. A. 1 To begin turning round or revolving. -2 To act like a bee, *i. e.* to be unsteady in one's attachments to women.

भ्रमिः *f.* [भ्रम् इ] 1 Whirling or turning round, circular movement ; moving about or round, revolution ; U. 3. 19 ; 6. 3 ; Mâl. 5. 23. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A turner's lathe. -4 A whirlpool. -5 A whirlwind. -6 A circular arrangement of troops.-7 An error, a mistake.

भ्रमिन् *a* [भ्रम्-णिनि] Turning or moving round, revolving, whirling, &c.

भ्रश् See भ्रंश्.

भ्रशिमन् *m.* Violence, excessiveness, impetuosity vehemence.

भ्रस्ज् 6 U. [भृज्जति, भृष्ट ; *caus.* भर्जयति-ते, भ्रज्जयति-ते ; *desid.* बिभर्क्षति-बिभ्रक्षति, बिभर्जिषति, बिभ्रज्जिषति] To fry, roast, parch, broil ; (*fig.* also) ; बभ्रज्ज निहत तस्मिन् शोको रावणमग्निवत् Bk. 14. 86.

भ्राज् 1 A (भ्राजते) To shine, gleam, flash, glitter ; बभ्राजुर्भेजिरे फेणुर्बहुधा हरिराक्षसाः Bk. 14.78 ; 15. 24. —*Caus.* To illuminate, irradiate. —With वि to shine brilliantly or intensely ; विभ्राजसे मकरकेतनमर्चयंती Ratn. 1. 21.

भ्राजः N. of one of the seven suns. —जं N. of a Sâman.

भ्राजक *a.* (जिका *f.*) [भ्राज्-ण्वुल्] Illuminating, irradiating. —कं Bile, gall.

भ्राजथुः Splendour, lustre, brilliance, beauty.

भ्राजनं [भ्राज्-ल्युट्] Illuminating.

भ्राजिन् *a.* Shining, glittering.

भ्राजिष्णु *a.* [भ्राज्-इष्णुच्] Shining, resplendent, bright, radiant.—ष्णुः 1 An epithet of Śiva. -2 Of Vishṇu.

भ्रातृ *m.* [भ्राज्-तृच् पृषो॰ ; cf. Uṇ. 2. 96.] 1 A brother. -2 An intimate friend or relation. -3 A near relative in general. -4 A term of friendly address (my good friend); भ्रातः कष्टमहो Bh. 3. 37 ; 2. 34 ; तत्त्वं चिंतय तदिदं भ्रातः Moha M. 3. —*Dual.* A brother and sister. [cf. L *frater*; Z *bratar* Eng. *brother*]. -Comp. —गंधि, —गंधिक *a.* having only the name of brother, a brother in mere name. —जः a brother's son. —जाया (also भ्रातृजाया) a brother's wife, a sister-in-law ; Me. 10. —दत्तं property given by a brother to a sister at the time of her marriage. —द्वितीया the second day of the bright half of Kârttika (when sisters invite their brothers to their houses and entertain them, who in their turn give them presents; the day seems to have been so called on account of Yamunâ having entertained her brother Yama on that day; cf. यमद्वितीया). —पुत्रः (also भ्रातुष्पुत्रः) a brother's son. (-त्री) a niece. —वधूः a brother's wife. —भगिन्यौ a brother and sister. —श्वशुरः elder brother of the husband. —हत्या fratricide.

भ्रातृक *a.* Relating to a brother.

भ्रातृव्यः [भ्रातुः पुत्रः व्यत्] 1 A brother's son, nephew. -2 An enemy, adversary.

भ्रातृत्वं Brotherhood, fraternity.

भ्रातृवल *v.* Having a brother or brothers.

भ्रात्रीय, भ्रात्रेय *a.* Fraternal. —यः A brother's son, nephew.

भ्रात्र्यं Fraternity, brotherhood.

भ्रांत *p. p.* [भ्रम्-क्त] 1 Wandered or roamed about. -2 Turned round, whirled, revolved. -3 Erred, mistaken, gone astray. -4 Perplexed, confused. -5 Moving about, moving to and fro, wheeling. -6 Whirling or turning round, roaming or wandering about. —तः 1 An elephant in rut. -2 A kind of thorn-apple. —तं 1 Roaming, moving about ; वरं पर्वतदुर्गेषु भ्रांतं वनचरैः सह Bh. 2. 14. -2 A mistake, an error.

भ्रांतिः [भ्रम्-क्तिन्] *f.* 1 Moving or wandering about.-2 Turning round, rolling. -3 A revolution, circular or rotatory movement ; चक्रभ्रांतिररांतरेषु वितनोत्यन्यामिवारावलीं V. 1. 4. -4 An error, a mistake, delusion, wrong notion, false idea or impression ; श्रितासि चंदनभ्रांत्या दुर्विपाकं विषद्रुमं U. 1. 47 -5 Confusion, perplexity, -6 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense. -7 Unsteadiness. -Comp.—कर *a.* confounding, causing delusion.—नाशनः an epithet of Śiva. —हर *a.* removing doubt or error. (-रः) a counsellor, minister.

भ्रांतिमत् *a.* 1 Revolving, turning round ; भ्रांतिमद्वारियंत्रं M 2. 18. -2 Erring, mistaking, being under a delusion. —*m.* A figure of speech in which one thing is represented as being mistaken for another on account of the close resemblance between the two ; भ्रांतिमानन्यसंवित्तत्तुल्यदर्शने K. P. 10 ; *e. g.* कपाले मार्जारः पय इति करान् लेढि शशिनः &c. ; see V. 3. 2 ; Mâl. 1. 2 also.

भ्रामः [भ्रम्-अण्] 1 Roaming about. -2 Delusion, error, mistake.

भ्रामक a. (मिका f.) [भ्रामयति-भ्रम् णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Causing to move or whirl. -2 Perplexing, deluding, misleading. -3 Deceptive, false. —कः 1 A sun-flower. -2 A kind of loadstone. -3 A deceiver, rogue, cheat. -4 A jackal.

भ्रामणं [भ्रम् णिच् ल्युट्] Swinging or turning round, causing to revolve.

भ्रामर a. (री f.) [भ्रमरेण संभृत भ्रमरस्येदं वा अण्] Relating to a bee. —रः -रं A kind of loadstone. —रं 1 Whirling round. -2 Giddiness.-3 Epilepsy. -4 Honey. -5 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -6 A village. —री 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 Going round, walking round from left to right (= प्रदक्षिणा q. v.); as in वीथंतां भ्रामर्यः Karpûr. 4, Vb. 2.

भ्रामरिन् a. 1 Revolving. -2 Having epilepsy, epileptic. -3 Made of honey. -4 Giddy, dizzy.

भ्रामिन् a. Confused, perplexed.

भ्रा(भ्ला)शृ i, 4 A. (भ्राशते, भ्राश्यते, भ्लाशते, भ्लाश्यते) To shine, glitter, blaze.

भ्राष्ट्रः-ष्ट्रं A frying-pan. —ष्ट्रः 1 Light. -2 Ether.

भ्राष्ट्रकं-कः A frying-pan ; Pt. 1. 132.

भ्राष्ट्रमिंध a. One who fries or roasts.

भ्रा(भ्ला)सृ See भ्रा(भ्ला)शृ.

भ्रु(भ्रू)कुंशः(सः) A male actor in female attire.

भ्रुकुटिः -टी See भ्रूकुटि.

भ्री 9 P. (भ्रीणाति) To fear.

भ्रुड् 6 P. (भ्रुडति) 1 To collect, gather. -2 To cover.

भ्रू f. [भ्रम्-डू Uṇ. 2. 68] Brow, eyebrow ; कांतिर्भ्रुवोरायतलेखयोर्या Ku. 1. 47 ; विवर्तितभ्रूरियमद्य शिक्षते S. 1. 23. -Comp. —कुटिः-टी f contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown. °बंधः, °रचना bending or knitting the eyebrows ; °मुखं a frowning face ; भ्रुकुटिं बंधू or रच् 'to knit the eyebrows, to frown.' —क्षेपः contraction of the eyebrows ; भ्रूक्षेपमात्रानुमतप्रवेशां Ku. 3. 60. —जाहं the root of the eyebrow. —भंगः-भेदः contraction or knitting of the eyebrows, a frown ; तरंगभ्रूभंगा क्षुभितविहगश्रेणिरशना V. 4. 28 ; सभ्रूभंगं मुखमिव Me. 24 ; सभ्रूभंगं 'with a frown'. —भेदिन् a. frowning. —मंडलं the arch of the eyebrow. —मध्यं the space between the eyebrows. —लता a creeper-like eyebrow, an arched or curving eyebrow. —विकारः, -विक्रिया, -विक्षेपः contraction of the eyebrows. —विचेष्टितं, -विभ्रमः, -विलासः graceful or playful movement of the eye-brows, amorous play of the brows ; सभ्रूविलासमथ सोऽयमितीरयित्वा Mâl. 1. 25 ; Me. 16.

भ्रूण् 10 A. (भ्रूणयते) 1 To hope. -2 To trust, confide. -3 To wish, desire. -4 To fear.

भ्रूणः [भ्रूण्-घञ्] 1 An embryo, fœtus. -2 A child, boy. -Comp. —घ्न, -हन् a. one who procures of causes abortion. —हतिः, -हत्या killing an embryo, causing abortion ; भ्रूणहत्यां वा एते घ्नंति ; Y. 1. 64.

भ्रेज् 1 A (भ्रेजते) To shine.

भ्रे(भ्ले)षृ 1 U. (भ्रेषति-ते, भ्लेषति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To fall, totter, trip, slip. -3 To fear. -4 To be angry.

भ्रेषः 1 Moving, motion. -2 Tottering, wavering, slipping. -3 Deviation, swerving, aberration. -4 Deviation from rectitude, trespass, sin. -5 Loss, deprivation.

भ्रौणहत्यं The killing of an embryo.

भ्लक्ष् See भ्रक्ष्.

भ्लाश् See भ्राश्

म.

मः 1 Time. -2 Poison. -3 A magical formula. -4 The moon -5 N. of Brahman. -6 Of Vishṇu. -7 Of Śiva. -8 Of Yama. -9 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (गण) consisting of three long syllables. -10 N. of the fifth (मध्यम) note in music. —मं 1 Water. -2 Happiness, welfare.

मंह् 1 A. (मंहते) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To giving, grant. -3 To speak. -4 To shine.

मंहनीय a. Ved. 1 Praiseworthy. -2 Great, valuable.

मंहिष्ठ a. Ved. Very liberal or praiseworthy.

मकरः [मं विषं किरति कृ-अच् Tv.] 1 A kind of sea-animal, a crocodile, shark; झषाणां मकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 31 ; मकरवक्त्र Bh. 2. 4. (Makara is regarded as an emblem of Cupid ; cf. comps. below). -2 The sign Capri-cornus of the zodiac. -3 An array of troops in the form of a Makara. -4 An ear-ing in the shape of a Makara. -5 The hands folded in the form of a Makara. -6 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -7 The tenth are of thirty degrees in any circle. -Comp. —अंकः an epithet of 1. the god of love. -2 the ocean. -अश्वः an epithet of Varuṇa. —आकरः, -आवासः the ocean. —आलयः 1. the ocean. -2. a symbolical expression for the number 'four.' —कुंडलं an ear-ring in the shape of Makara. —केतनः, -केतुः, -केतुमत् m. epithets of the god of love. —ध्वजः 1. an epithet of the god of love ; संप्राप्तं मकरध्वजेन मथनं त्वत्तो मदर्थे पुरा Ratn. 1 3 ; तत्प्रेमवारि मकरध्वजतापहारि Ch. P. 41. -2. a particular array of troops. -राशिः f. the sign Capri-cornus of the zodiac. —संक्रमणं the passage of the sun into the sign Capri-cornus. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Mâgha.

मकरिन् m. [मकराः संत्यत्र इनि] An epithet of the ocean.

मकरी The female of a crocodile. -Comp. —पत्रं, -लेखा the mark of a Makarî on the face of Lakshmi. -प्रस्थः N. of a town.

मकरंदः [मकरमपि द्युति कामजनकत्वात् दो अवखंडने क पृषो° मुम् Tv.] 1 The honey of flowers, flower juice ; मकरंदतुंदिलानाममंदैवानामयं महामान्यः Bv. 1. 6, 8. -2 A kind of jasmine. -3 The cuckoo. -4 A bee. -5 A kind of fragrant mango tree. —दं A filament,

मकरंदवत् *a.* Filled with honey. –ती The *Pa'tala'* creeper or its flower.

मकुटं A crown ; cf. मुकुट.

मकुतिः A government order addressed to the *S*udras (शूद्रशासन).

मकुरः [मक-उरच् पृषो०] 1 A mirror. –2 The *Bakula* tree. –3 A bud. –4 The Arabian jasmine. –5 The rod or handle of a potter's wheel.

मकुलः 1 The *Bakula* tree. –2 A bud.

मकुष्टः, मकुष्टकः A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

मकुष्ठ *a.* Slow. —ष्ठः A kind of kidney-bean or rice.

मकूलकः 1 A bud. –2 The tree called दंती.

मक्क् 1 A. (मक्कते) To go, move.

मक्कलः A dangerous kind of abscess in the abdomen (of lying-in women).

मक्कुलः Benzoin, red chalk.

मक्कोलः Chalk.

मक्ष् 1 P. (मक्षति) 1 To accumulate, heap, collect. –2 To be angry.

मक्षः 1 Wrath. –2 Hypocrisy. –3 A multitude, collection. –Comp. —वीर्यः the tree पियाल.

मक्षिकः, –मक्षि(क्षी)का A fly, bee ; भो उपस्थितं नयनमधु संनिहिता मक्षिका च M. 2. –Comp. —मलं wax.

मख् or मङ्ख् 1 P. (मखति, मंखति) To go, move, creep.

मख *a.* [मख् संज्ञायां घ] Ved. 1 Adorable, fit to be worshipped with oblations. –2 Lively, active, cheerful. —खः A sacrificial rite ; अकिंचनत्वं मखजं व्यनक्ति R. 5. 16 ; Ms. 4. 24 ; R. 3. 39. –Comp. —अंशभाज् *m.* a god. —अग्निः, –अनलः sacrificial fire. —असुहृद् *m.* an epithet of *S*iva. —क्रिया a sacrificial rite. —त्रातृ *m.* an epithet of Râma. —द्विष् *m.* a demon, a Râkshasa ; R. 11. 27 ; 3.:45 ; U. 5. 4. —द्वेषिन् *m.* an epithet of *S*iva. —हन् *n.* an epithet 1. of Indra. –2. of *S*iva.

मखस्यु *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing for wealth or sacrifice. –2 Lively, sprightly, cheerful.

मगः 1 A magian. –2 A priest of the sun.

मगधः 1 N. of a country, the southern part of Behar ; अस्ति मगधेषु पुष्पपुरी नाम नगरी Dk. 1 ; अगाधसत्त्वो मगधप्रतिष्ठः R. 6. 21. –2 A bard, minstrel. —धाः (pl.) The people of Magadha, the Magadhas. —धा 1 The town of the Magadhas. –2 Long pepper. –Comp. —ईश्वरः 1. a king of the Magadhas. –2. N. of Parantapa ; R. 6. 20. –3. N. of Jarâsandha. —उद्भवा long pepper. —पुरी the city of Magadhas. —लिपिः *f.* writing or character of the Magadhas.

मगधीय *a.* Belonging to or coming from Magadha.

मगध्यति Den. P. 1 To surround. –2 To serve, be a slave, attend upon, (as a bard, waiter &c.).

मग्न See मस्ज्.

मघः 1 N. of one of the Dvîpas or divisions of the universe. –2 N. of a country. –3 A kind of drug or medicine. –4 Pleasure. –5 N. of the tenth lunar mansion; see मघा. —घं 1 A kind of flower. –2 A gift, present. –3 Wealth, riches (Ved.).

मघवः, मघवत् *m.* N. of Indra.

मघवन् *a.* [मह्-पूजायां कनिन् नि० हस्य घः बुगागमश्च Uṇ. 1. 156] Liberal, munificent. —*m.* (Nom. sing. मघवा ; co. pl. मघोनः) 1 N. of Indra ; दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय सस्याय मघवा दिवं R. 1. 26, 3. 46 ; Ki. 3. 52 ; Ku. 3. 1. –2 An owl (पेचक). –3 N. of Vyâsa.

मघा N. of the tenth lunar mansion containing five stars. –Comp. —त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day of the dark half of Bhâdrapada. —भवः, –भूः the planet Venus.

मंक् 1 A. (मंकते) 1 To go, move. –2 To decorate, adorn.

मंकिलः A forest conflagration.

मंकुरः A mirror.

मंक्षणं An armour for the legs, greave.

मंक्षु *ind.* 1 Immediately, quickly; soon ; मंक्षूद्पाति परितः पटलैरलीनां Si. 5. 37. –2 Exceedingly, very much. –3 Truly, really.

मंखः 1 A royal bard. –2 A medicament of a particular class.

मंग् 1 U. (मंगति-ते) To go, move.

मंगः 1 The head of a boat. –2 The side of a ship.

मंगल *a.* [मंग्-अलच्; Uṇ. 5. 70] 1 Auspicious, lucky, propitious, fortunate ; as in मंगलदिवसः, मंगलवृषभः &c. –2 Prosperous, doing or faring well. –3 Brave. —लं 1 (*a*) Auspiciousness, propitiousness ; जनकानां रघूणां च यत्कृत्स्नं गोत्रमंगलं U. 6. 42 ; R. 6. 9 ; 10. 67. (*b*) Happiness, good luck, or fortune, bliss, felicity ; भद्रं भद्रं वितर भगवन् भूयसे मंगलाय Mâl. 1. 3 ; U. 3. 48. (*c*) Well-being welfare, good ; मंगः सतां किमु न मंगलमातनोति Bv. 1. 122 ; (also *m.* in these senses). –2 A good omen, anything tending to an auspicious issue. –3 A blessing, benediction. –4 An auspicious or lucky object. –5 An auspicious occasion or event, a festivity. –6 Any solemn or auspicious ceremony or rite (such as marriage). –7 Any ancient custom. –8 Turmeric. —लः 1 The planet Mars. –2 N. of Agni. —ला –ली 1 A faithful wife. –2 Dûrvâ grass. –3 N. of Durgâ. –Comp. —अक्षताः (*m.* pl.) rice thrown over persons by Brâhmaṇas when pronouncing blessings. —अगुरु *n.* a variety of sandal. —अयनं the way to happiness or prosperity. —अलंकृत *a.* decorated with auspicious ornaments ; Ku. 6. 87, M. 1. 14 —अष्टकं a benedictory verse or verses repeated by priests over a youth and maiden, when being married, to promote their good luck. —आह्निकं any daily religious rite performed for good luck. —आचरणं 1. an auspicious introduction in the form of a prayer (for the attainment of success) at the beginning of any undertaking or of any work of composition. –2. pronouncing a blessing. —आचारः 1. an auspicious or pious ceremony or usage. –2. a benediction, pronouncing a blessing. —आतोद्यं a drum beaten on festive occasions. —आदेशवृत्तिः a fortune-teller. —आरंभः an epithet of Gaṇesa. –आलंभनं touching anything auspicious. —आलयः, –आवासः a temple. —इच्छु *a.* desirous of happiness or prosperity. –करणं repeating a prayer for the success of any undertaking. —कारक, –कारिन् *a.* auspicious. —कार्यं any festive occasion, a religious or auspicious ceremony. —कालः an auspicious occasion ; *S*. 4. —क्षौमं a silken cloth worn on occasions of festivity; R. 12. 8 -ग्रहः an auspicious planet. —घटः, –पात्रं a pot filled with water offered to the gods on festive occasions. —छायः the *plaksha* tree. –तूर्यं, –वाद्यं a musical instrument, such as a trumpet, drum &c., played on festive or auspicious occasions ; R. 3. 19. —देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. –पत्रं a leaf serving as an amulet. –पाठकः a bard, minstrel, professional panegyrist ; आः दुरात्मन् वृथामंगलपाठक शैलूषापसद Ve. 1. —पुष्पं an auspicious flower. —पूजित *a.* honoured with a sacrificial offering. –प्रतिसरः, –सूत्रं 1. an auspicious cord or string, the auspicious thread worn by a married woman round her neck as long as her husband lives ; अंत्रैः कल्पितमंगलप्रतिसराः (अंगनाः) Mâl. 5. 18. –2. the cord of an amulet. –प्रद *a.* auspicious. (–दा) turmeric. –प्रस्थः N. of a mountain. —मात्रभूषण *a.* decked in auspicious

ornaments only, such as the auspicious thread, saffron-mark &c. ; सितांशुका मंगलमात्रभूषणा V. 3. 12. -वचस् *n.*; -वाद्: a benedictory or congratulatory expression, benediction, blessing. -वादिन् *a.* expressing blessings or congratulations, wishing joy. -वाद्यं see मंगलतूर्य. —वारः, —वासरः Tuesday -विधिः 1. a festive or auspicious rite -2 preparations for a festival. —शब्दः greeting, a benedictory expression. -सूत्रं see मंगलप्रतिसर -स्नानं a solemn or auspicious ablution.

मंगलाव्रतः An epithet of Śiva (devoted to Umâ).

मंगलीय A auspicious ; fortunate.

मंगल्य *a.* [मंगलाय हितं यत्] 1 Auspicious, fortunate, happy, lucky, prosperous ; Ms. 2. 31. -2 Pleasing, agreeable, beautiful. -3 Holy, pure, pious ; त्रिलोकीमंगल्यां U. 4. 10. —ल्यः 1 The sacred fig-tree. -2 The cocoanut tree. -3 A sort of pulse. -4 The Bilva tree. —ल्या 1 A species of fragrant sandal. -2 N. of Durgâ. -3 A kind of aloe-wood -4 A particular perfume. -5 A particular yellow pigment. —ल्यं 1 Auspicious water for the coronation of a king (brought from various holy places). -2 Gold. -3 Sandal-wood. -4 Red lead. -5 Sour curds.

मंगल्यका A kind of pulse (मसूर).

मंगिनी A boat, ship.

मंघ् I. 1 P. (मंघति) To adorn, decorate. -II. 1 A. (मंघते) 1 To cheat, deceive. -2 To begin. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To go, move, move quickly. -5 To start, set out.

मच् 1 A. (मचते) 1 To be wicked. -2 To cheat, deceive. -3 To be vain or proud. -4 To pound, grind.

मचर्चिका A word used at the end of a noun to denote 'excellence' or 'the best of its kind' ; as गोमचर्चिका 'an excellent cow or bull' ; cf. उद्धव.

मच्छः A fish (corrupted from मत्स्य).

मज्जन् *m.* [मस्ज्-कनिन् Uṇ. 1. 156] 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. -2 The pith of plants. -Comp. —कृत् *n.* a bone. —समुद्भवः semen virile.

मज्जनं [मस्ज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Sinking, plunging, sinking under water, immersion. -2 Inundating, deluging. -3 Bathing, ablution ; प्रत्यग्रमज्जनविशेषविविक्तकान्तिः Ratn. 1. 21 ; R. 16. 57. -4 Drowning. -5 The marrow of the bones and flesh (= मज्जन्).

मज्जा [मस्ज्-अच् टाप्] 1 The marrow of the bones and flesh. -2 The pith of plants. -Comp. —जं 1. semen virile. -2. a kind of bdellium (भूमिजगुग्गुल). —रजस् *n.* 1. a particular hell. -2. bdellium. —रसः semen virile. —सारः a nutmeg.

मज्जिका The female of the Indian crane.

मज्जूषा See मंजूषा.

मंच् 1 A. (मंचते) 1 To hold. -2 To grow high or tall. -3 To go, move. -4 To shine. -5 To adore. -6 = मच् q. v.

मंचः [मंच् घञ्] 1 A couch, bedstead, sofa, bed. -2 A raised seat, *dais*, a platform resting on columns, a seat of honour or state, throne ; स तत्र मंचेषु मनोज्ञवेषान् R. 6. 1, 3. 10. -3 An elevated shed in a field (for a watchman). -4 A pulpit. -5 A stage, platform. -Comp. —मंडपः 1. a temporary shed resting upon bamboo posts. -2. a platform erected on festive occasions (as marriages &c.).

मंचकः [मंच स्वार्थे क] 1 A couch, bed, sofa. -2 A raised seat or platform. -3 A stand for holding fire. -Comp. —आश्रयः 'a bed-bug', a bug in general.

मंचिका 1 A chair. -2 A trough, tray.

मंज् 10 U. (मंजयति-ते) 1 To clean, purify, wipe off. -2 To sound.

मंजरं 1 A cluster of blossoms. -2 A pearl. -3 The plant *Tilaka*.

मंजरिः -री *f.* 1 A shoot, sprout, spring ; निवपेः सहकारमंजरीः Ku. 4. 38 ; सवृशकान्तिरलक्ष्यत मंजरी R. 9. 44, 16. 51 ; so स्फुरतु कुचकुंभयोरुपरि मणिमंजरी Gît. 10 ; मुखं मुक्तारुचो धत्ते घर्मांभःकणमंजरीः Kâv. 2. 71. -2 A cluster of blossoms. -3 A flower-stalk. -4 A (parallel) line or row. -5 A pearl. -6 A creeper. -7 The holy basil. -8 The plant *Tilaka*. -Comp. —चामरं a *chowrie* in the form of a sprout, fan-like sprout ; V. 4. 4. —नम्रः the plant called वेतस.

मंजरित *a.* [मंजर्यः संजाता अस्य इतच्] 1 Furnished with or possessing clusters of blossoms. -2 Mounted on a stalk (as a bud).

मंजा 1 A she-goat. -2 A cluster of blossoms. -3 A creeper.

मंजिः -जी *f* 1 A cluster of blossoms. -2 A creeper. -Comp. —फला the plantain tree.

मंजिका A harlot, prostitute, courtezan.

मंजिमन् *m.* Beauty, loveliness.

मंजिष्ठ *a.* Bright red.

मंजिष्ठा [अतिशयेन मंजिमती इष्ठन् मतुपो लोपः Tv.] Bengal or Indian madder. -Comp. —मेहः a kind of urinary disease. —रागः 1. the colour of the Indian madder. -2. (fig.) attachment as charming and durable as the colour of the madder, *i. e.* durable or permanent attachment.

मंजीरः -रं [मंज्-बा° ईरन्] An anklet or ornament for the foot (नुपुर) ; सिंजानमंजुमंजीरं प्रविवेश निकेतनं Gît. 11 ; or मुखरमधीरं त्यज मंजीरं रिपुमिव केलिषु लोलं 5 ; Mâl. 1 —रं A post round which the string of the churning stick passes

मंजीलः A village mostly inhabited by washermen.

मंजु *a.* [मंज्-उन्] Lovely, beautiful, charming, sweet, pleasing, agreeable, attractive ; स्खलदसमंजसमंजुजल्पितं ते (स्मरामि) U. 4. 4 ; अयि दलदरविन्द स्यंदमानं मरंदं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजु गुंजंतु भृंगाः Bv. 1. 5 ; तन्मंजु मंदहसितं श्वसितानि तानि 2. 5. -Comp. —केशिन् *m.* an epithet of Krishṇa. —गति, -गमन *a.* having a lovely gait. (-ना) 1. a goose. -2. a flamingo. —गर्तः N. of the country called Nepâl. —गिर् *a.* sweet-voiced ; एते मंजुगिरः शुकाः Kâv. 2. 9. —गुंजः a charming hum. —घोष *a.* uttering a sweet sound. —नाशी 1. a handsome woman. (?) -2. an epithet of Durgâ. -3. of Sacht, wife of Indra. —पाठकः a parrot. —प्राणः an epithet of Brahmâ —भाषिन्, -वाच्, -वादिन् *a.* sweet-speaking ; (गिरं) अनुवदति शुकस्ते मंजुवाक् पंजरस्थः R. 5. 74, 12. 39 —वक्त्र *a.* having a beautiful face, handsome. —स्वन, -स्वर *a.* sweet-sounding.

मंजुल *a.* [मंजु-सिध्मा° लच्, मञ्ज्-उलच् वा] Lovely, beautiful, agreeable, charming, sweet, melodious (voice &c.) ; संप्रति मंजुलवंजुलसीमनि केलिशयनमनुयातं Gît. 11 ; कूजितं राजहंसानां वर्धते मदमंजुलं Kâv. 2. 334. —लः A kind of gallinule. —लं 1 An arbour, a bower. -2 A spring, well. -3 The state of being variegated.

मंजूषा [मंज्-ऊशन्] 1 A box, casket, chest, receptacle ; मदीयपद्यरत्नानां मंजूषैषा मया कृता Bv. 4. 45. -2 A large basket, hamper. -3 Madder (= मंजिष्ठा). -4 A stone.

मटची, मटती Hail.

मटस्फाटिः 'Beginning of pride,' incipient pride.

मट्टकं The ridge of a roof.

मठ् 1 P. (मठति) 1 To dwell, inhabit. -2 To go. -3 To grind.

मठः -ठं [मठत्यत्र मठ् घञर्थे क] 1 The hut of an ascetic, a small cell or room. -2 A monastery, convent -3

A seminary, college, place of learning. -4 A temple. -5 A cart drawn by oxen. —ठी 1 A cell. -2 A cloister, convent. -Comp. —आयतनं a monastery, college. —चिंता charge of a convent ; Pr. 2. 63.

मठर *a* Intoxicated, drunk.

मठिका 1 A small cell. -2 A hut or college.

मड्डुः, मड्डुकः A kind of drum.

मड्मडायित *a.* Gulped down the throat, swallowed up ; वस्सतरी मड्मडायिता U. 4.

मण् 1 P. (मणति) To sound, murmur.

मणिः [मण्-इन् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे वा ङीप्] (Said to be *f.* also, but rarely used) 1 A jewel, gem, precious stone; मणिर्लुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते । यथैवास्ते तथैवास्तां काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः H. 2. 68 ; अलब्धशाणोत्कषणा नृपाणां न जातु मौलौ मणयो वसंति Bv. 1. 73 ; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4 ; 3. 18. -2 An ornament in general. -3 Anything best of its kind ; cf. रत्न. -4 A magnet, loadstone. -5 The wrist. -6 A water-pot. -7 Clitoris. -8 Glans penis. -9 A crystal. -10 The fleshy excrescence on the neck of a goat (also written मणी in these senses). -Comp. —इंद्रः, -राजः a diamond. —कंठः the blue jay. —कंठकः a cock. —कर्णिका, -कर्णी N. of a sacred pool in Benares. —काचः the feathered part of an arrow. —काननं the neck. —कारः a lapidary, jeweller. —तारकः the crane or Sârasa bird. —दंड *a* having a handle adorned with jewels. —दर्पणः a jewelled mirror. —दीपः 1. a lamp having jewels. -2. a jewel serving as a lamp. —दोषः a flaw or defect in a jewel. —द्वीपः 1. the hood of the serpent Ananta. -2. N. of a fabulous island in the ocean of nectar. —धनुः *m.*, —धनुस् *n.* a rainbow. —पाली a female keeper of jewels. —पुष्पकः N. of the conch-shell of Sahadeva ; Bg. 1. 16. —पूरः 1. the navel. -2. a kind of bodice richly adorned with jewels. (-रं) 1. N. of a town in Kalinga. -2. the pit of the stomach, or a mystical circle on the navel (also मणिपूरक). °पतिः an epithet of Babhruvâhan. —प्रवेकः a most excellent jewel. —बंधः 1. the wrist ; S. 7. -2. the fastening of jewels ; R. 12. 102 —बंधनं 1. fastening on of jewels, a string or ornament of pearls. -2. that part of a ring or bracelet where the jewels are set : collet ; S. 6. -3. the wrist ; S. 3. : 13. —बीजः, -बीजः the pomegranate tree. —भित्तिः *f.* N. of the place of Sesha. —भूः *f.* a floor set with jewels. —भूमिः *f.* 1. a mine of jewels. -2. a jewelled floor, floor inlaid with jewels. —मंडपः N. of the residence of Sesha. —मंथं rock-salt. —माला 1. a string or necklace of jewels. -2. lustre, splendour, beauty. -3. a circular impression left by a bite (in amorous sports). -4. N. of Lakshmî. -5. N. of a metre. —मेखल *a.* girdled with gems. —यष्टिः *m. f.* a jewelled stick, a string of jewels. —रत्नं a jewel, gem. —रागः the colour of jewels. (-गं) vermilion. —विशेषः an excellent jewel. —शिला a jewelled slab. —सरः a necklace. —सूत्रं a string of pearls. —सोपानं a jewelled staircase. —स्तंभः a pillar inlaid with jewels. —हर्म्यं a jewelled or crystal palace.

मणिकः -कं 1 A water-jar. -2 = अजागलस्तन q. v. -3 The front part of the female organ of generation. —कः 1 A crystal palace. -2 A jewel, gem.

मणितं An inarticulate murmuring sound uttered at cohabitation ; Si. 10. 75.

मणिमत् *a.* jewelled. —*m.* 1 The sun. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 N. of a place of pilgrimage.

मणीचकः A king-fisher. —कं The moon-stone.

मणीवकं A flower

मंद्र 1 A. (मंद्रते) 1 To long for. -2 To remember with regret, think of sorrowfully.

मंठः A kind of baked sweetmeat.

मंड् I. 1 P., 10 U. (मंडति, मंडयति-ते, मंडित) 1 To adorn, decorate ; प्रभवति मंडयितुं वधूरनंगः Ki. 10. 59 ; Bk. 10. 23. -2 To rejoice. -II. 1 A (मंडते) 1 To clothe, dress. -2 To surround, encompass. -3 To distribute, divide.

मंडः -डं [मन्-ड तस्य नेत्वं, मंड्-अच् वा] 1 The thick oily matter or scum forming on the surface of any liquid. -2 The scum of boiled rice ; नीवारौदनमंडमुष्णमधुरं U. 4. 1. -3 Cream (of milk). -4 Foam, froth or scum in general. -5 Ferment. -6 Gruel. -7 Pith, essence. -8 The head. -9 The spirituous part of wine. —डः 1 An ornament, decoration. -2 A frog. -3 The castor oil tree. —डा 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 The emblic myrobalan tree. -Comp. —उदकं 1. barm. -2. decorating walls, floors &c. on festive occasions. -3. mental agitation or excitement. -4. variegatde colour. —प *a.* drinking scum cream. —हारकः a distiller of spirits &c.

मंडकः 1 A kind of baked flour. -2 A very thin kind of cake (Mar. मांडे). -3 A particular musical air.

मंडन *a.* [मंडयति मंड् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Adorning, decorating. -2 Fond of ornaments. —नं 1 The act of decorating or ornamenting, adorning ; मामक्षमं मंडनकालहानेः R. 13. 16 ; मंडनविधिः S. 6. 5 -2 An ornament, decoration, embellishment ; सा मंडनान्मंडनमन्वभुंक्त Ku. 7. 5 ; Ki. 8. 40 ; R. 8. 71. —नः (or मंडनमिश्रः) N. of a philosopher who is said to have been defeated in controversy by Sankarâchârya.

मंडपः [मंडं भूषां पाति पा-क, मड्-कपन् वा] 1 A temporary hall erected on ceremonial occasions, an open hall ; विवाहमंडप. -2 A tent, pavillion ; R. 5. 73. -3 An arbour, a bower, as in लतामंडप Me. 78. -4 A building consecrated to a deity. -Comp. —प्रतिष्ठा the consecration of a temple.

मंडपकः -पिका 1 A small shed, shop. -2 A small pavilion or tent.

मंडयंतः 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 An actor. -3 Food. -4 An assembly of women. —ती A woman.

मंडित *p. p.* Adorned, decorated.

मंडरी A kind of cricket.

मंडल *a.* [मंड्-कलच्] Round, circular. —लः 1 A circular array of troops. -2 A dog. -3 A kind of snake. —लं 1 A circular orb, globe, wheel, ring, circumference, anything round or circular ; करालफणमंडलं R. 12. 98 ; आदर्शमंडलनिभानि समुल्लसंति Ki. 5. 41 ; सुरचापमंडलया चकाशे Ku. 1. 24 ; so रेणुमंडल, छायामंडल, चापमंडल, मुखमंडल, स्तनमंडल &c. -2 The charmed circle (drawn by a conjurer) ; Mu. 2. 1. -3 A disc, especially of the sun or moon; तेनातपत्रामलमंडलेन R. 16. 27 ; अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेंदुमंडला (विभावरी) M. 4. 15 ; दिनमणिमंडलमंडन भवखंडन ए Git. 1. -4 The halo round the sun or moon. -5 The path or orbit of a heavenly body. -6 A multitude, group, collection, assemblage, troop, company ; एवं मिलितेन कुमारमंडलेन Dk. ; अखिलं चारिमंडलं R. 4. 4. -7 Society, association. -8 A great circle. -9 The visible horizon. -10 A district or province. -11 A surrounding district or territory -12 (In politics) The circle of a king's near and distant neighbours ; सततसुकृती भूयाद्भूपः प्रसाधितमंडलः Ve. 6. 44; उपगतोऽपि च मंडलनाभितां &c. R. 9. 15. (According to Kâmandaka quoted by Malli. the circle of a

king's near and distant neighbours consists of twelve kings :—विजिगीषु or the central monarch, the five kings whose dominions are in the front, and the four kings whose dominions are in the rear of his kingdom, the मध्यम or intermediate, and उदासीन or indifferent king. The kings in the front as well as in the rear are designated by particular names ; see Malli. *ad loc.* ; cf. also *Si.* 2. 81 and Malli. thereon. According to some the number of such kings is four, six, eight, twelve or even more ; see Mit. on Y. 1. 345. According to others, the circle consists of three kings only — the प्राकृतारि or natural enemy, (the sovereign of an adjacent country), the प्राकृतमित्र natural ally, (the sovereign whose dominions are separated by those of another from the country of the central monarch with whom he is allied), and प्राकृतोदासीन or the natural neutral, (the sovereign whose dominions lie beyond those of the natural ally). -13 A particular position of the feet in shooting. -14 A kind of mystical diagram used in invoking a divinity. -15 A division of the *Rigveda* (the whole collection being divided into 10 Maṇḍalas or eight Ashṭakas). -16 A kind of leprosy with round spots. -17 A kind of perfume. -18 A circular bandage (in surgery) -19 A sugar-ball, sweetmeat. —ली 1 A circle, orb &c. -2 A group, assemblage. -3 Walking round, circular motion. -4 Bent grass (दूर्वा). -Comp. —अग्र *a.* round pointed. (-ग्रः) a bent or crooked sword, scimitar. —अधिपः, —अधीशः —ईशः, —ईश्वरः 1. the ruler or governor of a district or province. -2. a king, sovereign. —आवृत्तिः *f.* circular movement ; U. 3. 19. —उत्तमं a principal kingdom or district. —कार्मुक *a.* having a circular bow. —नृत्यं a circular dance, dance in a ring. —न्यासः describing a circle. —पुच्छकः a kind of insect —वटः the fig-tree forming a circle. —वर्तिन् *m.* a ruler of a small province. —वर्षः rain over the whole of a king's territory, general rain-fall.

मंडलकं 1 A circle. -2 A disc. -3 A district, province. -4 A group, collection. -5 A circular array of troops. -6 White leprosy with round spots. -7 A mirror —कः A dog.

मंडलयति Den. P. 1 To make round or circular, form into a globe or circle. -2 To turn or whirl round; नानागतिर्मंडलयन् जवेन Ki. 16. 44.

मंडलायते Den. A. To form oneself into a circle, to coil oneself.

मंडलायित *a.* Round, circular. —तं A ball, globe.

मंडलित *a.* Rounded, made round or circular.

मंडलिन् *a.* [मंडल-इनि] 1 Forming a circle, made up into a coil. -2 Ruling a country. —*m.* 1 A particular kind of snake. -2 A snake in general. -3 A cat. -4 The pole-cat. -5 A dog. -6 The sun. -7 The fig-tree. -8 The ruler of a province.

मंडलीकः A tributary king; तेजो निजं मुकुलयंति च मंडलीकाः Kir. K. 2. 111.

मंडलीकृ 8 U. To form into a ring or circle, to coil round.

मंडलीकरणं Rounding, coiling.

मंडलीकृत *p. p.* 1 Rounded, made circular, formed into a globe or circle. -2 Bent, curved (as a bow).

मंडलीभू 1 P. 1 To become round. -2 To form a globe or circle.

मंडूकः [मंडयति वर्षासमयं, मंड् ऊकण् Uṇ. 4. 42] A frog ; निपानमिव मंडूकाः सरोवरमिवांडजाः । सोद्योगं नरमायांति विवशाः सर्वसंपदः Subhâsh. —कं A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —की 1 A female frog. -2 A wanton or unchaste woman. -3 N. of several plants. -Comp. —अनुवृत्तिः, -प्लुतिः *f.* ' the leap of a frog, ' skipping over or omitting at intervals, (in grammar the word is used to denote the skipping of several Sûtras and supplying from a previous Sûtra) ; क्रियाग्रहणं मंडूकप्लुत्यानुवर्तते Sk. —कुलं a collection of frogs. —योगः a kind of abstract meditation in which the person who meditates sits motionless like a frog. —सरस् *n.* a pond full of frogs.

मंडूरं Rust of iron, dross (used as a tonic).

मत *p. p.* [मन्-क्त] 1 Thought, believed, supposed. -2 Considered, regarded, deemed, looked upon. -3 Esteemed, honoured, respected ; R. 2. 16, 8. 8. -4 Commended, valued. -5 Conjectured, guessed. -6 Meditated upon, thought of, perceived, recognised. -7 Thought out. -8 Intended, aimed at. -9 Approved, sanctioned. -10 Wished or hoped for. -11 Perceived, observed, known, understood. (See मन्) —तं 1 A thought, idea, opinion, belief, view; निश्चितं मतमुत्तमं Bg. 18. 6 ; केषांचिन्मतेन &c. -2 Doctrine, tenet; creed, religious belief ; ये मे मतमिदं नित्यमनुतिष्ठंति मानवाः Bg. 3. 31. -3 Advice, instruction, counsel. -4 Aim, design, intention, purpose. -5 Approbation, sanction, commendation. -6 Knowledge. -Comp. —अक्ष *a.* well-versed in playing at dice. —अंतरं 1. a different view. -2. a different creed. —अवलंबनं adopting or holding a particular opinion.

मतंगः [माद्यति अनेन, मद्-अंगच् दस्य तः Tv.] 1 An elephant. -2 A cloud. -3 N. of a sage ; R. 5. 53.

मतंगजः An elephant ; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतंगजः M. 3 ; Ki. 5. 47 ; R. 12. 73.

मतल्लिका A word used at the end of nouns to denote ' excellence or anything best of its kind'; गोमतल्लिका ' an excellent cow ' ; cf. उद्घ.

मतल्ली See मतल्लिका.

मतिः *f.* [मन् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Intellect, understanding, sense, knowledge, judgment ; मतिरेव बलाद्गरीयसी H. 2. 86 ; अल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. -2 Mind, heart; मम तु मतिर्न मनागपैतु धर्मात् Bv. 4. 26 ; so दुर्मति, सुमति. -3 Thought, idea, belief, opinion, notion, supposition, impression, view ; विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91 ; Pt. 2. 19 ; Bg. 18. 78. -4 Intention, design, purpose ; see मत्वा. -5 Resolution, determination. -6 Esteem, regard, respect ; Ki. 10. 9. -7 Wish, desire, inclination ; प्रायोपवेशनमतिर्नृपतिर्बभूव R. 8. 94. -8 Counsel, advice. -9 Remembrance, recollection. -10 Ved. Devotion, prayer -11 An adviser. (मतिं कृ,-धा,-आधा ' to set the heart on ', ' resolve upon ', ' think of '. मत्या is used adverbially in the sense of 1. knowingly, intentionally, wilfully ; मत्या भुक्त्वाचरेत् कृच्छ्रं Ms. 4. 222 ; 5. 19. -12 under the impression that ; व्याघ्रमत्या पलायते). -Comp. —ईश्वरः an epithet of Visvakarman. —गर्भ *a.* full of intelligence, intelligent, clever. —द्वैधं difference of opinion. —निश्चयः a settled belief, firm conviction. —पूर्व *a.* intentional, wilful. —पूर्वं, -पूर्वकं *ind.* purposely, intentionally, wilfully, willingly. —प्रकर्षः superiority of intellect, cleverness. —भेदः change of views. —भ्रमः, -विपर्यासः 1. delusion, mental illusion, confusion of mind ; *S.* 6. 9. -2. an error, a mistake, misapprehension. —विभ्रमः -विभ्रंशः confusion or infatuation of mind, madness, frenzy. —शालिन् *a.* intelligent, clever. —हीन *a.* stupid, senseless, foolish.

मतिमत् *a.* Clever, intelligent.

मत्क *a.* My, mine ; संशृणुष्व कपे मत्कैः संगच्छस्व वनैः शुभैः Bk. 8. 16 —त्कः A bug.

मत्कुणः 1 A bug; मत्कुणाविव पुरा परिप्लवौ Śi. 14. 68. -2 An elephant without tusks. -3 A small elephant. -4 A beardless man. -5 A buffalo. -6 The cocoa-nut tree. -7 A flea. —णं An armour for the legs or the thighs. —णी Pudendum (of a young girl). -Comp. —अरिः hemp.

मत्त p. p. [मद्-क्त] 1 Intoxicated, drunk, inebriated (fig. also); ज्योत्स्नापानमदालसेन वपुषा मत्ताश्चकोरांगनाः Vb. 1. 11; प्रभामत्तश्चंद्रो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10; so ऐश्वर्य°, धन°, बल° &c. -2 Mad, insane. -3 In rut, furious (as an elephant); R. 12. 93. -4 Proud, arrogant. -5 Delighted, over-joyed, excited with joy. -6 Amorous, sportive, wanton. —त्तः 1 A drunkard. -2 A mad man. -3 An elephant in rut. -4 A cuckoo. -5 A buffalo. -6 The thorn-apple or Dhattura plant. —त्ता Spirituous or vinous liquor. -Comp. —आलंबः a fence round a large building (as of a rich man). —इभः an elephant in rut. °गमना a woman having the gait of an elephant in rut, *i. e.* with a lounging gait. —काशि(सि)नी a handsome and very fascinating woman. —कीशः an elephant. —गामिनी = 1. मत्तेभगमना above. -2. a bewitching or wanton woman. —दंतिन् m., -नागः an elephant in rut. —मयूरः a wild or amorous peacock. (-रं) a kind of metre. —वारणः an elephant in rut. (-णः -णं) 1. a fence round a large building or mansion. -2. a turret or small room on the top of a large building. -3. a veranda. -4. a pavilion. (-णं) pounded betel-nuts.

मत्तक a. Somewhat drunk, intoxicated, or proud.

मत्यं [मतेः समीकरणं साधु यत् Tv.] 1 A harrow. -2 The means of acquiring knowledge. -3 The exercise of knowledge. -4 Harrowing, making even or level (as a field.)

मत्सः 1 A fish. -2 A lord of the Matsyas.

मत्सर a. [मद्-सरन् Uṇ. 3. 73] 1 Jealous, envious. -2 Insatiate, greedy, covetous. -3 Niggardly. -4 Wicked. -5 Selfish, self-interested. -6 Ved. Satisfying. -7 Intoxicating (Ved.). —रः 1 Envy, jealousy; अदत्तावकाशो मत्सरस्य K. 45; परवृद्धिषु बद्धमत्सराणां Ki. 13. 7; Śi. 9. 63; Ku. 5. 17. -2 Hostility, enmity; R. 3. 60. -3 Pride; Śi. 8. 71. -4 Covetousness, greediness. -5 Anger, passion. -6 The Soma. —रा -री A gnat.

मत्सरिन् a. [मत्सर-इनि] 1 Envious, jealous; परवृद्धिमत्सरि मनो हि मानिनां Śi. 15. 1; 2. 115; दुष्टात्मा परगुणमत्सरी मनुष्यः Mk. 9. 37; R. 18. 19. -2 Hostile, inimical. -3 Greedy of, selfishly addicted to (with loc.) -4 Wicked. -5 Ved. Intoxicating. -6 Satisfying.

मत्स्यः [मद्-स्यन्; Uṇ. 4. 2] 1 A fish; शूले मत्स्यानिवापक्ष्यन् दुर्बलान्बलवत्तराः Ms. 7. 20. -2 A particular variety of fish. -3 A king of the Matsyas. —स्यौ (dual) The sign *Pisces* of the zodiac. —स्याः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants, the country of Virāṭa q. v.; Ms. 2. 19. -Comp. —अक्षका, -अक्षी N. of a kind of Soma plant. —अद्, -अदन, -आद् a. feeding on fish, a fish-eater. —अवतारः the first of the ten incarnations of Vishṇu; (during the reign of the seventh Manu, the whole earth, which had become corrupt was swept away by a flood, and all living beings perished except the pious Manu and the seven sages who were saved by Vishṇu in the form of a fish); cf. Jayadeva's description of this *avatāra*; प्रलयपयोधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवहित्रचरित्रमखेदं । केशव धृतमीनशरीर जय जगदीश हरे । Gīt. 1. —अशनः 1. a king-fisher. -2. one who eats fish. —असुरः N. of a demon. —आधानी, -धानी a fish-basket (used by fisher-men). —उदरिन् m. an epithet of Virāṭa. —उदरी an epithet of Satyavatī. —उदरीयः an epithet of Vyāsa. —उपजीविन् m., आजीवः a fisherman. —करंडिका a fish-basket. —गंध a. having the smell of fish. (-धा) N. of Satyavatī. —घंटः a kind of fish-sauce. —घातः 1. the occupation of a fisherman. -2. a fisherman. -घातिन्, -जीवत्, जीविन् m. a fisherman. —जालं a fishing-net. —देशः the country of the Matsyas. —द्वादशी N. of the twelfth day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष. —नारी 'half-fish, half-woman', an epithet of Satyavatī. —नाशकः -नाशनः an osprey. —पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purāṇas. —बंधः, -बंधिन् m. a fisherman. —बंधनं a fish-hook, an angle. —बंध(धि)नी a fish-basket. —रंकः, -रंगः, -रंगकः a halcyon, king-fisher. —राजः 1. the Rohita fish. -2. N. of Virāṭa —वेधनं, -वेधनी an angle.—वेधनी a cormorant. —संघातः a shoal of fish.

मत्स्यंडिका, मत्स्यंडी Coarse or unrefined sugar; हीही इयं सीधुपानोद्वेजितस्य मत्स्यंडिकोपनता M. 3.

मथ् See मंथ्.

मथ = माथ q. v.

मथन a. (-नी f.) [मथ् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Churning, stirring up. -2 Hurting, injuring. -3 Killing, destroying, a destroyer; मुग्धे मधुमथनमनुगतमनुसर राधिके Gīt. 2. -4 Rubbing —नः N. of a tree (गणिकारिका, used in producing fire by attrition). —नं 1 Churning, stirring round, agitating. -2 Rubbing, friction. -3 Injury, hurting, destruction. -Comp. —अचलः, -पर्वतः the mountain Mandara used as a churning-stick.

मथिः [मथ्-इ] A churning stick.

मथित p. p. [मथ्-क्त] 1 Churned, stirred round, agitated, shaken about. -2 Crushed, ground, pinched. -3 Afflicted, distressed, oppressed. -4 Killed, destroyed. -5 Dislocated; (see मंथ्). —तं Pure butter-milk (without water).

मथिन् m. [मथ्-इनि] (Nom. sing. मंथाः, acc. pl. मथः) 1 A churning-stick; गुहाः प्रणुन्नेषु मथां विवर्तनैर्मदत्सु कुंभेषु मृदंगमंथरं Ki. 4. 16; N. 22. 44. -2 Wind. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 The penis.

मथु(थू)रा [मथ्-उ-ऊ-रक्] N. of an ancient town situated on the right bank of the Yamunā, the birth-place of Krishṇa and the scene of his amours and exploits; it is one of the seven sacred cities in India (see अवंति), and is, to this day, the favourite resort of thousands of devotees. It is said to have been founded by Śatrughna; निर्ममे निर्ममोऽर्थेषु मथुरां मधुराकृतिः R. 15. 28; कालिंदकन्या मथुरां गतापि गंगोर्मिसंसक्तजलेव भाति 6. 48. -Comp. —ईशः, -नाथः epithets of Krishṇa.

मद् A form of the first personal pronoun in the singular number used chiefly at the beginning of comps.; as मदर्थे 'for me', 'for my sake'; मच्चित 'thinking of me'; मद्वचनं, मत्संदेशः, मत्प्रियं &c. &c.

मद् I. 4 P. (माद्यति, मत्त) 1 To be drunk or intoxicated; वीक्ष्य मद्यमितरा तु ममाद Śi. 10. 27. -2 To be mad. -3 To revel or delight in. -4 To be glad or rejoiced. -5 Ved. To satisfy, delight, gladden. -6 To enjoy supreme felicity. —*Caus.* (मादयति) 1 To intoxicate; inebriate, madden. -2 (मदयति) To exhilarate, gladden, delight; मायूरी मदयति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 21; प्रकृतिमधुराः संत्येवान्ये मनो मदयंति ये Māl. 1. 36, Śi. 13. 38, Ki. 5. 26. -3 To inflame with passion; Māl. 3. 6. -4 (Ātm.) To be glad, rejoice, be pleased. -II. 10 A. (मादयते) To please, gratify. -III. 1 P. (मदति) 1 To be proud. -2 To be poor.

मदः [मद्-अच्] 1 Intoxication, drunkenness, inebriety; मदेनास्पृहये Dk.; मदविकाराणां दर्शकः K. 45; see comps. below. -2 Madness, insanity.

-3 Ardent passion, wanton or lustful passion, lasciviousness, lust ; इति मदमदनाभ्यां रागिणः स्पष्टरागान् Si. 10. 91. -4 Rut, ichor, or the juice that exudes from the temples of an elephant in rut ; मदेन भाति कलभः प्रतापेन महीपतिः Chandr. 5. 45 ; so मदकलः, मदोन्मत्त, Me. 29, R. 2. 7 ; 12. 102. -5 Love, desire, ardour. -6 Pride, arrogance, conceit ; Pt. 1. 240. -7 Rapture, excessive delight -8 Spirituous liquor. -9 Honey. -10 Musk -11 Semen virile. - 12 Soma -13 Any beautiful object. -14 A river (नद्). —दी 1 A drinking cup. -2 Any agricultural implement (such as a plough &c.) -Comp. —अत्ययः, -आतंकः any distemper (such as head-ache) resulting from drunkenness. —अंध a. 1. blinded by intoxication, dead drunk, drunk with passion ; अधरमिव मदांधा पातुमेषा प्रवृत्ता V. 4. 13. -2. blinded by passion or pride, arrogant, infatuated. -अपनयनं removal of intoxication. —अंबरः 1. an elephant in rut. -2. N. of Airâvata, the elephant of Indra. —अलस a. languid with passion or intoxication.—अवस्था 1. a state of drunkenness. -2. wantonness, lustfulness. -3. rut, being in rut ; R. 2. 7. —आकुल a. 1. furious with rut. -2 full of lust, overpowered by passion. -आढ्य a. drunk, intoxicated. (-ढ्यः) the palm tree.—आम्नातः a kettle-drum carried on the back of an elephant. —आलापिन् m. a cuckoo. -आह्वः musk. —उत्कट a. 1. intoxicated, excited by drink. -2. furious with passion, lustful, -3. arrogant, proud, haughty. -4. ruttish, under the influence of rut ; R. 6. 7. (-टः) 1. an elephant in rut. -2. a dove. (-टा) spirituous liquor.-उदग्र, उन्मत्त a. 1 drunk, intoxicated.-2. furious, drunk with passion ; मदोदग्राः ककुद्मंतः सरितां कूलमुद्रुजाः R. 4. 22. -3. arrogant, proud, haughty ; Pt. 1. 161. —उद्धत a. 1. drunk with passion ; Ku. 3. 31 -2. inflated with pride. -उल्लापिन् m. the cuckoo. —ऊर्जित a. swollen with pride. —कटः a eunuch. —कर a. intoxicating, causing intoxication. —करिन् m. an elephant in rut. —कल a. 1. speaking softly or inarticulately, speaking indistinctly ; R. 9. 37. -2. uttering low sounds of love. -3. drunk with passion ; U. 1. 31 ; Mâl. 9. 14. -4. indistinct yet sweet ; मदकलं कूजितं सारसानां Me. 31. -5. ruttish, furious, under the influence of rut; V. 4. 24. -6. furious, mad (-लः) an elephant in rut. —कोहलः a bull set at liberty (to roam at will). —खेल a. stately or sportive through passion; V. 4. 16. —गंधा 1. an intoxicating drink. -2. hemp. —गमनः a buffalo. —च्युत् a. 1. distilling rut (as an elephant). -2. lustful, wanton, drunk. -3. gladdening, exhilarating (-m.) an epithet of Indra. (-m. dual) an epithet of the Asvins. -जलं, -वारि n. rutting juice, ichor exuding from the temples of a ruttish elephant. -ज्वरः fever of pride or passion ; Bh. 3. 23. —द्विपः a furious elephant, an elephant in rut.-प्रयोगः,-प्रसेकः,-प्रस्रवणं, -स्रावः, -स्रुतिः f. the exudation of ichor or rutting juice from the temple of an elephant. -मुच् a. 'dropping down ichor', furious, intoxicated ; U. 3. 15. -रक्त a. affected with passion. -रागः 1. Cupid. -2. a cock -3. a drunkard. —लेखा a line of rut, a line formed by the juice flowing from an elephant's temples.—विक्षिप्त a. 1. in rut, furious. -2. agitated by lust or passion. —विह्वल a. 1. maddened by lust or pride. -2. stupefied with intoxication. —वीर्य 1. strength produced by passion. -2. the heroism of love. —वृंदः an elephant. —शौंडकं nutmeg. —सारः a cotton shrub. —स्थलं, -स्थानं an Alehouse, a dram-shop, tavern.

मदन a. (नी f.) [मादयति अनेन मद्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Intoxicating maddening. -2 Delighting, exhilarating. —नः 1 The god of love, Cupid ; व्यापाररोधि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यं S. 1. 27 ; हतमपि निहंत्येव मदनः Bh. 3. 18. —2 Love, passion, sexual love, lust ; विनयवारितवृत्तिरतस्तया न विवृतो मदनो न च संवृतः S. 2. 11 ; सतंत्रिगीतं मदनस्य दीपकं Rs. 1. 3. R. 5. 63 ; so मदनातुर, मदनपीडित &c -3 The spring season. -4 A bee. -5 Bees' wax. -6 A kind of embrace. -7 The Dhattúra plant. —8 The Khadira tree. -9 The Bakula tree.—ना,-नी 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 Musk. -3 The *atimukta* creeper. (नी only in these two senses). —नं 1 Intoxicating. -2 Gladdening, delighting. -Comp. —अग्रकः a species of grain (कोद्रव). —अंकुशः 1. the penis.—2. a finger-nail, or a wound inflicted by it in cohabitation.—अंतकः, -अरिः, -दमनः, -दहनः, -नाशनः, -रिपुः epithets of Siva. —अवस्थ a. in love, enamoured. —आतुर, -आर्त, -क्लिष्ट, -पीडित a. afflicted by love, smit with love, love-sick ; R. 12. 32. S. 3. 10. —आयुधं 1. pudendum muliebre.-2. 'Cupid's missile', said of a very lovely woman. —आलयः-यं 1. pudendum muliebre..-2. a lotus. -3. a king. —इच्छाफलं a kind of mango. —उत्सवः the vernal festival celebrated in honour of Cupid. (-वा) an *apsaras*. -उत्सुक a. pining or languid with love. -उद्यानं 'a pleasure-garden,' N. of a garden. —कंटकः 1. erection of hair caused by the feeling of love. -2. N. of a tree. -कलहः 'love's quarrel', sexual union ; °छेदसुलभां Mâl. 2. 12. —काकुरवः a dove or pigeon. —गृहं pudendum muliebre. —गोपालः an epithet of Krishna. —चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. —त्रयोदशी the thirteenth day in the bright half of Chaitra, or the festival celebrated on that day in honour of Cupid. —नालिका a faithless wife.-पक्षिन् m. the Khanjana bird. -पाठकः the cuckoo. —पीडा, -बाधा pangs or torments of love. —महोत्सवः a festival celebrated in honour of Cupid.—मोहनः an epithet of Krishna -ललितं amorous sport or dalliance. —लेखः a love-letter. —वश a. influenced by love, enamoured. —शलाका 1. the female of the cuckoo. -2. an aphrodisiac.

मदनकः N. of a plant (दमनक).

मदयंतिका, मदयंती A kind of jasmine (Arabian.)

मदयित्नु a. [मद्-णिच् इत्नुच्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. -2 Gladdening. —त्नुः 1 The god of love. -2 A cloud. -3 A distiller of spirituous liquors. -4 A drunken man. -5 Spirituous liquor (n. also in this sense).

मदामद a. Being always drunk or excited.

मदारः [मद्-आरन्., Uṇ. 3. 134] 1 An elephant in rut. -2 A hog. -3 A thorn-apple or Dhattûra. -4 A lover, libertine. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 A cheat or rogue (?).

मदिः f. A kind of roller or harrow.

मदिर a. [मादयति अनेन, मद् करणे किरच्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening. -2 Delighting. fascinating, gladdening (eyes &c.) ; as in सद्यः षाण्मासिकानां मम मदिरदृशा दत्तचंद्रोदयश्रीः Vb. 1. 17 ; see Comps. below. —रः A kind of Khadira tree (red-flowered). -Comp.-अक्षी, ईक्षणा, -नयना, -लोचना A woman with fascinating, or bewitching eyes; मधुकर मदिराक्ष्याः शंस तस्याः प्रवृत्तिं V. 4. 22 ; R. 8. 68; S. 3. 19. —आयतनयन a. having long and fascinating eyes ; S. 3. 4. —आसवः an intoxicating drink.

मदिरा 1 Spirituous liquor ; कांक्षत्यन्यो वदनमदिरां दोहदच्छद्मनास्याः Me. 78 ; Si. 11, 49. -2 A kind of wagtail. -3 N. of Durgâ. -Comp. —उत्कट, -उन्मत्त a intoxicated with spirituous liquor. -गृहं, शाला an alehouse, dram-house, a tavern. —सखः the mango tree.

मदिष्ठा Spirituous liquor.

मदीय *a.* My, mine, belonging to me ; R. 2. 45, 65, 5. 25.

मद्गुः [मस्ज्-उ न्यङ्का० ; cf. Uṇ. 1. 7.] 1 A kind of aquatic bird, a cormorant or diver. 2 A kind of snake. -3 A kind of wild animal. -4 A kind of galley or vessel of war ; कोऽपि मद्गुरभ्यधावत् Dk. -5 N. of a degraded mixed tribe, the offspring of a Brâhmaṇa by a woman of the bard class ; see Ms. 10. 48. -6 An outcast.

मद्गुरः [मद् मुद् उरच् न्यङ्का० ; cf. Uṇ. 1. 41] 1 A diver, pearl-fisher. -2 A kind of sheat-fish. -3 N. of a degraded mixed tribe ; see मद्गु (5).

मद्य *a.* [माद्यत्यनेन करणे यत्] 1 Intoxicating. -2 Gladdening, exhilarating. —द्यं Spirituous liquor, wine, any intoxicating drink ; रणक्षितिः शोणितमद्यकुल्या R. 7. 49 ; Ms. 5. 56, 9. 84, 10. 89. -Comp. —आमोदः the *Bakula* tree. —कीटः a kind of insect. —द्रुमः a kind of tree (माडवृक्ष). —पः a drunkard, tippler, sot. —पंकः mash. —पानं 1. drinking, intoxicating liquor. -2. any intoxicating drink. —पीत *a.* intoxicated with drink. —पुष्पा the plant called Dhâtakî. —बी(वी)जं a drug used to cause fermentation, leaven. —भाजनं a wine-glass ; so मद्यभांडं. -मंडः barm, yeast. —वासिनी the plant called धातकी. —संधानं distillation of spirit.

मद्रः [मद्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] 1 N. of a country. -2 A ruler of that country. —द्राः (pl.) The inhabitants of Madra. —द्रं Joy, happiness. (मद्राङ्क = भद्राङ्क 'to shave or shear'). -Comp. —कार *a.* (also मद्रंकार) producing delight. —सुता N. of Mâdrî, second wife of Pâṇḍu.

मद्रक *a.* Belonging to, or produced in, Madra. —कः A ruler or inhabitant of Madra. —काः (pl.) N. of a degraded tribe in the south.

मद्रायते Den. A. To be glad or delighted.

मद्वन् *a.* [cf. Uṇ. 4. 112] Ved. 1 Fond of enjoyment. -2 Intoxicating. —*m.* An epithet of *Śiva*.

मधव्यः The month called Vaiśâkha.

मधु *a.* (धु or ध्वी *f.*) [मन्यत इति मधु, मन्-उ नस्य धः Uṇ. 1. 18] Sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful. -*n.* (धु) 1 Honey ; पतत्यसौ मधुनो धाराश्च्योतति सविषास्त्वयि U. 3. 34 ; मधु तिष्ठति जिह्वाग्रे हृदये तु हलाहलम्. -2 The juice or nectar of flowers ; Ku. 3. 36 ; देहि मुखकमलमधुपानं Gît. 10. -3 A sweet intoxicating drink, wine, spirituous liquor ; विनयंते स्म तद्योधा मधुभिर्विजयश्रमं R. 4. 65 ; Rs. 1. 3. -4 Water. -5 Sugar. -6 Sweetness. -7 Anything sweet. -8 Ved. Soma juice. -9 Milk or any thing produced from (Ved.) —*m.* (धुः) 1 The spring or vernal season मधुरया मधुबोधितमाधवी Śi. 6. 20 ; क्व तु ते हृदयंगमः सखा कुसुमायोजितकार्मुको मधुः Ku. 4. 24, 25 ; 3. 10, 30 -2 The month of Chaitra ; भास्करस्य मधुमाधवाविव R. 11. 7 ; मासे मधौ मधुरकोकिलभृंगनादै रामा हरंति हृदयं प्रसभं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. -3 N. of a demon killed by Vishṇu. -4 N. of another demon, father of Râva*n*a and killed by *Ś*atrughna. -5 The Aśoka tree. -6 N. of king Kartav*î*rya. -Comp. —अष्ठीला a lump of honey, clotted honey. —आधारः wax —आपात *a.* having honey at the first taste ; Ms. 11. 9. —आम्रः a kind of mango tree. -आलु *n.*, -आलुकं sweet potato. -आवासः the mango tree. —आसवः sweet spirituous liquor(made from honey). —आस्वाद *a.* having the taste of honey. —आहुतिः *f.* a sacrificial offering of sweet things. —उच्छिष्टं, -उत्थं, -उत्थितं bees' wax. —उत्सवः the spring or vernal festival. —उदकं honey-water,' water mixed with honey, hydromel. —उद्यानं a spring-garden. —उपघ्नं 'the abode of Madhu,' an epithet of Mathurâ ; R. 15. 15. —कंठः the cuckoo. —करः 1. a large black bee ; कुटजे खलु तेनेहा तेने हा मधुकरेण कथं Bv. 1. 10 ; R. 9. 30 ; Me. 35, 47. -2. a lover, libertine. -3. sweet lime. (-री) a female bee. °गणः, °श्रेणिः *f.* a swarm of bees. —कर्कटी 1. sweet lime, a kind of citron. -2. a kind of date. —काननं, -वनं the forest of the demon Madhu. —कारः, -कारिन् *m.* a bee. —कुक्कुटिका, -कुक्कुटी a sort of citron tree. —कुल्या a stream of honey. —कृत् *m.* a bee. —केशटः a bee. —कोशः, -षः 1. a bee-hive. -2. a honey comb. —क्रमः 1. a bee-hive. -2. a honey-comb. (pl.) drinking-bout, carousals. —क्षीरः, -क्षीरकः a Kharjûra tree. —गंधि, -गंधिक *a.* scented with honey, sweet-smelling, वनेषु मधुगंधिषु U. 2. 18. —गायनः the cuckoo. —ग्रहः a libation of honey. -घोषः the cuckoo. -च्युत्, -च्युत, श्च्युत *a.* 1. dropping or distilling honey ; U. 3. 24. -2. mellifluous, overflowing with sweets. —जं bees' wax. —जा 1. sugar-candy. -2. the earth. —जंबीरः a kind of citron. —जित्, -द्विष्, -निषूदनः, -निहंतृ *m.*, मथः, -मथनः, -रिपुः, -शत्रुः, -सूदनः epithets of Vishṇu इति मधुरिपुणा सखी नियुक्ता Git. 5 ; R. 9. 48 ; Śi. 15. 1. —तृणः -णं sugar-cane. —त्रयं the three sweet things ; *i. e.* sugar, honey, and clarified butter. —दीपः the god of love. —दूतः the mango tree. —दोहः the extracting of sweetness or honey. —द्रः 1. a bee. -2. a libertine. —द्रवः N. of a tree having red blossoms. —द्रुमः the mango tree. —धातुः a kind of yellow pyrites. —धारा a stream of honey. —धूलिः *f.* a molasses. —नाडी a cell in a honey-comb. —नालिकेरकः a kind of cocoanut. —नेतृ *m.* a bee. —पः a bee or drunkard ; राजप्रियाः कैरविण्यो रमंते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126, 1. 63 (where both meanings are intended). —पटलं a bee-hive. —पतिः an epithet of Krishṇa. —पर्कः 1. 'a mixture of honey', a respectful offering made to a guest or to the bridegroom on his arrival at the door of the father of the bride ; (its usual ingredients are five :—दधि सर्पिर्जलं क्षौद्रं सिता चैतैश्च पंचभिः । प्रोच्यते मधुपर्कः) ; समासो मधुपर्कः U. 4 ; अभिरवहृदयन्मधुपर्कमर्पितं स तद् व्यधात्तर्कसुदर्कदर्शिनाम् । यदेष पास्यन्मधु भीमजाधरं मिषेण पुण्याहविधिं तदा कृतं N. 16. 13 ; Ms. 3. 119 *et seq.* -2. the ceremony of receiving a guest. —पर्क्य *a.* worthy of *madhuparka* q. v. —पर्णिका, -पर्णी the Indigo plant. —पायिन् *m.* a bee. —पुरं -री an epithet of Mathurâ ; संवत्सरोज्झितवासनं मधुपुरीमध्ये हरिः सेव्यते Bv. 4. 44. —पुष्पः 1. the Aśoka tree. -2 the Bakula tree. -3. the Dant*i* tree. -4. the *Ś*irisha tree. —प्रणयः addiction to wine. —प्रमेहः diabetes, saccharine urine. —प्राशनं one of the sixteen purificatory Saṃskâras (which consists in putting a little honey into the mouth of a new born male child). —प्रियः an epithet of Balarâma. —फलः a kind of cocoanut. —फलिका a kind of date. —बहुला the Mâdhava creeper. —बी(वी)जः a pomegranate tree. —बी(वी)जपूरः a kind of citron. —भूमिकः an epithet of a Yogin in the second order. —मक्षः, -क्षा, -मक्षिका a bee. —मज्जनः the tree called आखोट. —मत्त *a.* 1. drunk with wine. -2. excited by the spring. —मद्यः the intoxication of liquor. -मंथः a kiud of drink mixed with honey. —मल्लिः, -ल्ली *f.* the Mâlatî creeper. —मस्तकं a kind of sweetmeat made of honey, flour, oil and ghee. —माधवं -वौ the two spring months (चैत्र and वैशाख). —माधवी 1. a kind of intoxicating drink. -2. any spring-flower. —माध्वीकं a kind of intoxicating liquor. —मारकः a bee. —मेहः = मधुप्रमेह q. v. —यष्टिः -ष्टी *f.* sugar-cane. —यष्टिका, -वल्ली liquorice. —रस *a.* sweet-flavoured, sweet. (-सः) 1. the wine palm. -2. sugar-cane. -3. sweetness. (-सा) 1. a bunch of grapes. -2. vine. —लग्नः

N. of a tree. —लिह्, -लेह्, -लेहिन् m., -लोलुपः a bee ; so मधुनोलेहः. -वनं 1. N. of the forest inhabited by the demon Madhu where Śatrughna founded Mathurâ. -2. N. of the forest of Sugrîva. (-नः) the cuckoo. —वाराः (m. pl.) drinking often and often, tippling, carousing ; जज्ञिरे बहुमताः प्रमदानामोष्ठयावकनुदो मधुवाराः Ki. 9. 59 ; क्षालितं नु शमितं नु वधूनां द्रावितं नु हृदयं मधुवारैः Śi. 10. 14 ; sometimes in the sing. also ; see Ki. 9. 57.-व्रतः a bee ; मार्मिकः को मरंदानामंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 117 ; तस्मिन्नप्य मधुव्रते विधिवशान्माध्वीकमाकांक्षति 46. —शर्करा honey-sugar. —शाखः a kind of tree. —शिष्टं, -शेषं wax.—सखः,-सहायः,-सारथिः, -सुहृद् m. the god of love. -सिक्थकः a kind of poison. -सूदनः 1. a bee. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. -स्थानं a bee-hive. —स्रव a. dropping honey or sweetness.(-वा) 1. liquorice. -2. N. of the third day in the bright half of Śrâvaṇa. —स्वरः the cuckoo. —हन् m. 1. a destroyer or collector of honey. -2. kind of bird of prey. -3. a sooth-sayer. -4. an epithet of Vishṇu.

मधुक a. 1 Sweet. -2 Sweet-speaking, melodious. -3 Of the colour of honey. —कः 1 N. of a tree (=मधूक q. v.). -2 The Aśoka tree. -3 A kind of bird. -4 The liquorice root. —कं 1 Tin. -2 Liquorice.

मधुतम a. Very intoxicating, sweetest.

मधुमत् a. 1 Sweet. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. -3 Mixed with honey, honeyed. -4 Rich in honey (as a flower).

मधुर a. [मधु-माधुर्यं राति रा-क, मधु-अस्त्यर्थे र वा] 1 Sweet. -2 Honeyed, mellifluous. -3 Pleasant, charming, attractive, agreeable; अहो मधुरमासां दर्शनं Ś. 1 ; Ku. 5. 9; Mâl. 2. 11 ; किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां Ś. 1. 20. -4 Melodious (as a sound).—रः 1 The red sugar-cane. -2 Rice. -3 A kind of sugar, molasses (गुड). -4 A kind of mango -5 Cumin-seed. —रा 1 Liquorice. -2 Sour rice-water. -3 N. of the city Mathurâ. —री A kind of musical instrument. —रं 1 Sweetness. -2 A sweet drink, syrup. -3 Poison. -4 Tin. —रं ind. Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably. -Comp. -अक्षर a. sounding sweetly, uttering sweet sounds, melodious. -अम्लकः the hog-plum. —आलाप a. uttering sweet sounds. (-पः) sweet or melodious notes; मधुरालापनिसर्गपंडितां Ku. 4. 16. (-पा) a kind of thrush. —कंटकः a kind of fish. —जंबीरं a species of lime.—त्रयं = मधुत्रयं q. v. —फलः a sort of jujube tree (राजबदर). —भाषिन्, -वाच् a. sweet-speaking. —स्रवा a kind of date tree. —स्वर, -स्वन a. warbling sweetly, sweet-voiced.

मधुरक a. Sweet, pleasant, agreeable.

मधुरता-त्वं Sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, loveliness.

मधुरयति Den. P. To sweeten, render sweet.

मधुरित a. Sweetened, made sweet.

मधुरिमन् m. Sweetness, agreeableness ; मधुरिमातिशयेन वचोऽमृतं Bv. 1. 113.

मधुल a. Sweet &c. ; see मधुर. —लं An intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

मधुलिका Black mustard.

मधुस्यति Den. P. To wish or long for honey.

मधूकः 1 A bee. -2 N. of a tree. —कं 1 A flower of the Madhûka tree ; दूर्वावता पांडुमधूकदाम्ना Ku. 7. 14 ; स्निग्धो मधूकच्छविर्गंडः Gît. 10 ; R. 6. 25. -2 Liquorice.

मधूलः [मधु लाति ला-क पृषो०] A kind of tree. —ली 1 The mango tree. -2 Liquorice. -3 A kind of citron.

मधूलिका A kind of tree.

मध्य a. [मन्-यत् नस्य धः Tv.] 1 Middle, central, being in the middle or centre ; Me. 46 ; Ms. 2. 21. -2 Intervening, intermediate. -3 Middling; moderate, of a middling size or quality, mediocre; प्रारभ्यविघ्नविहता विरमंति मध्याः Bh. 2. 27. -4 Neutral, impartial. -5 Just, right. -6 Mean (in astr.). —ध्यः, -ध्यं 1 The middle, centre, middle or central part ; अह्नः मध्यं midday ; सहस्रदीधितिरलंकरोति मध्यमह्नः Mâl. 1 'the sun is on the meridian' or 'right over-head' ; सरति सहसा बाह्वोर्मध्यं गताप्यबला सती M. 4. 11 ; व्योममध्ये V. 2. 1. -2 The middle of the body, the waist ; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82 ; वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39 ; विशालवक्षास्तनुवृत्तमध्यः R. 6. 32. -3 The belly, abdomen ; मध्येन...वलित्रयं चारु बभार बाला Ku. 1. 39. -4 The inside or interior of anything. -5 A middle state or condition. -6 The flank of a horse. -7 Meantime in music. -8 The middle term of a progression.-9 Cessation, pause, interval. —ध्या 1 The middle finger. -2 A young woman, one arrived at puberty.—ध्यं Ten thousand billions. [The acc., instr., abl. and loc. singulars of मध्य are used adverbially. (a) मध्यं into the midst of, into. (b) मध्येन through or between. (c) मध्यात् out of, from among, from the midst (with gen.) ; तेषां मध्यात् काकः प्रोवाच Pt. 1. (d) मध्ये 1. in the middle, between, among, in the midst ; R. 12. 29. -2. in, into, within, inside, oft. as the first member of adverbial compounds ; e. g. मध्येगंगं into the Ganges ; मध्येजठरं in the belly ; Bv 1. 61 ; मध्येनगरं inside the city ; मध्येनदि in the middle of the river ; मध्येपृष्ठं on the back ; मध्येभक्तं a medicine taken in the middle of one's meals ; मध्येरणं in the battle ; Bv. 1. 128 ; मध्येसभं in or before an assembly ; N. 6. 76 ; मध्येसमुद्रं in the midst of the sea ; Śi. 3. 33].-Comp. —अंगुलिः, -ली f. the middle finger. —अह्नः (for अहन्) midday, noon. °कृत्यं, °क्रिया a midday rite or observance.°कालः, °वेला, °समयः noontime, midday. °स्नानं midday ablution. —कर्णः a radius. —ग a. being or going in the middle or among.—गत a. central, middle, being in the middle. —गंधः the mango tree. —ग्रहणं the middle of an eclipse.-छाया mean or middle shadow. —दिनं (also मध्यंदिनं) 1. midday, noon.-2. a midday offering. -दीपकं a variety of the figure called Dîpaka, in which the common attribute that throws light on the whole description is placed in the middle : e. g. Bk. 10. 24- —देशः 1. the middle region or space, the middle part of anything. -2. the waist.-3. the belly.-4. the meridian. -5 the central region, the country lying between the Himâlaya and Vindhya mountains , हिमवद्विंध्ययोर्मध्यं यत्प्राग्विनशनादपि । प्रत्यगेव प्रयागाच्च मध्यदेशः स कीर्तितः ॥ Me. 2. 21. —देहः the trunk of the body, the belly. —पदं the middle word. °लोपिन् see मध्यमपदलोपिन्. —पातः 1. communion, intercourse. -2. (in astr) the mean occurrence of the aspect. —भागः 1. the middle part. -2. the waist. —भावः 1. middle state, mediocrity. -2. a middling or moderate distance. —यवः a weight of six white mustard-seeds. —योगिन् a. being in the middle of a conjunction, completely obscured. —रात्रः, -रात्रिः f. midnight. —रेखा the central or first meridian. —लग्नं the point of the ecliptic situated on the meridian. —लोकः the middle of the three worlds, i. e. the earth or world of mortals. °ईशः, °ईश्वरः a king. —वयस् a. middle-aged.—वर्तिन् a. 1. middle, central. -2. being among or in the middle. (-m.) an arbitrator, a mediator. —वृत्तं the navel. —सूत्रं = मध्यरेखा q. v. —स्थ a. 1. being or standing in the middle,central.-2. intermediate, intervening. -3. middling.-4. mediating, acting as umpire between two parties. -5. impartial, neutral. -6. indifferent, unconcerned ; मध्यस्थोः देशबंधुषु Pt. 4. 60 ; वयमत्र मध्यस्थाः Ś.

5. (-स्थः) 1. an umpire, arbitrator, a mediator. -2. an epithet of Siva. —स्थता 1. intermediate position. -2. middle state or character. -3. mediocrity. -4 arbitration, mediatorship. -5. impartiality ; मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्वा भण M. 3. ' say impartially ' -6. indifference. —स्थलं 1. the middle or centre. -2. the middle space or region -3. the waist. -4. the hip. —स्थानं 1. the middle station. -2. the middle space, *i. e.* air. -3. a neutral region. —स्थित *a.* central, intermediate.

मध्यतस् *ind.* 1 From the middle or midst, out of. -2 Among, between.

मध्यंदिन *a.* 1 Middle, central. -2 Meridional, belonging to noon (also मध्यंदिनीय).

मध्यन्न *a.* 1 Occupying a middle station. -2 Having a middle rank or position (in any caste &c.).

मध्यम [मध्ये भवः म] 1 Being or standing in the middle, middle, central ; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पतंती V. 1. 19; मध्यमोपल Ki. 9. 2 ; so मध्यमलोकपालः, मध्यमपदं, मध्यमरेखा q. q. v. v. -2 Intermediate, intervening. -3 Middling, of a middling condition or quality, mediocre ; as in उत्तमाधममध्यम. -4 Middling, moderate ; तेन मध्यमशक्तीनि मित्राणि स्थापितान्यतः R. 17. 58. -5 Middle-sized. -6 Neither youngest nor oldest, the middle-born (as a brother); प्रणमति पितरौ वां मध्यमः पांडवोऽयं Ve. 5. 26. -7 Impartial, neutral. -8 Mean (in astr.). -9 Belonging to the meridian. —मः 1 The fifth note in music. -2 A particular musical mode. -3 The mid-land country ; see मध्यदेश. -4 The second person (in grammar). -5 A neutral sovereign ; धर्मोत्तरं मध्यममाश्रयंते R. 13. 7. -6 The governor of a province. —मा 1 The middle finger. -2 A marriageable girl, one arrived at the age of puberty. -3 The pericarp of a lotus. -4 One of the classes of heroines (Nâyikâs) in poetic compositions, a woman in the middle of her youth ; cf. S. D. 100. -5 A central blossom. —मं 1 The middle. -2 The waist. -Comp. —अंगुलिः the middle finger. —आहरणं (in alg.) elimination of the middle term in an equation. —कक्षा the middle courtyard. —खंड the middle term of an equation. —जात *a.* middle-born. —पदं the middle member (of a compound). °लोपिन् *m.* a subdivision of the Tatpurusha compound in which the middle word is omitted in composition ; the usual instance given is शाकपार्थिवः which is dissolved as शाकप्रियः पार्थिवः ; here the middle word प्रिय is omitted ; so छायातरुः, गुडधानाः &c. —पांडवः an epithet of Arjuna. -पुरुषः the second person (in grammar). —भृतकः a husbandman or cultivator (who works both for himself and his master or landlord). —रात्रः midnight. —रेखा the central meridian of the earth. —लोकः the middle world, the earth. °पालः a king ; R. 2. 16. —वयस् *n.* middle-age. —वयस्क *a.* middle-aged. —संग्रहः intrigue of a middling character, such as sending presents of flowers &c. to another's wife ; it is thus defined by Vyâsa:— प्रेषणं गंधमाल्यानां धूपभूषणवाससां । प्रलोभनं चान्नपानैर्मध्यमः संग्रहः स्मृतः ॥ —साहसः the second of the three penalties or modes of punishment ; see Ms. 8. 138. (-सः -सं) an outrage or offence of the middle class. —स्थ *a.* being in the middle.

मध्यमक *a.* (मिका *f.*) 1 Middle, middle-most. -2 Common (property &c.).

मध्यमिका A girl arrived at puberty.

मध्ये See under मध्य.

मध्वः N. of a celebrated preceptor and author, the founder of the sect of Vaishṇavas, and author of a Bhâshya on the Vedânta Sûtras.

मध्वकः A bee.

मध्विजा Any intoxicating drink, spirituous liquor.

मन् I. 1 P. (मनति) 1 To be proud. -2 To worship. -II. 10 A. (मानयते) To be proud. -III. 4, 8 A. (मन्यते, मनुते, मेने, अमंस्त, मंस्यते, मंतुं, मत) 1 To think, believe, suppose, imagine, fancy, conceive ; अंकं केऽपि शशंकिरे जलनिधेः पंकं परे मेनिरे Subhâsh. ; वत्स मन्ये कुमारेणानेन जृंभकास्त्रमामंत्रितं U. 5; कथं भवान् मन्यते 'what is your opinion.' -2 To consider, regard, deem, look upon, take (one) for, take to be ; समीभूता दृष्टिस्त्रिभुवनमपि ब्रह्म मनुते Bh. 3. 84 ; अमंस्त चानेन परार्ध्यजन्मना स्थितेरभेत्ता स्थितिमंतमन्वयं R. 3. 27 ; 1. 32. 6. 84 ; Bg. 2. 26, 35 ; Bk. 9. 177 ; स्तनविनिहितमपि हारमुदारं सा मनुते कृशतनुरिव भारं Git. 4. -3 To honour, respect, value, esteem, think highly of, prize ; यस्यानुषंगेण इमं भुवनाधिपत्यभोगादयः कृपणलोकमता भवंति Bh. 3. 76. -4 To know, understand, perceive, observe, have regard to ; मत्वा देवं धनपतिसखं यत्र साक्षाद्वसंतं Me. 73. -5 To agree or consent to, act up to ; तन्मन्यस्व मम वचनं Mk. 8. -6 To think or reflect upon. -7 To intend, wish or hope for. -8 To set the heart or mind on. -9 To mention, declare. -10 To think out, devise, invent. -11 To be considered or regarded as seem, appear like. (The senses of मन् are variously modified according to the word with which it is used ; *e. g.* बहु मन् to think highly or much of, value greatly, prize, esteem ; बहु मनुते ननु ते तनुसंगतपवनचलितमपि रेणुं Git. 5 ; see under बहु also ; लघु मन् to think lightly of, despise, slight ; *S.* 7. 1 ; अन्यथा मन् to think otherwise ; doubt ; साधु मन् to think well of, approve, consider satisfactory ; *S.* 1. 2 ; असाधु मन् to disapprove ; तृणाय मन् or तृणवत् मन् to value at a straw, value lightly, make light of ; हरिमप्यमंसत तृणाय Si. 15. 61 ; न मन् to disregard, not to mind). —*Caus.* (मानयति-ते) To honour, esteem, respect, pay respect to, value ; मान्यान् मानय Bh. 2. 77 ; (Atm.) to esteem oneself highly, prize highly. —*Desid.* (मिमंसते) (मीमांसते from मान् q. v.) 1 To reflect upon, examine, investigate, inquire into. -2 To doubt, call in question (with loc.).

मनन *a.* [मन्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Thoughtful, careful. —नं 1 Thinking, reflection, meditation, cogitation ; मननान्मुनिरेवासि Hariv. -2 Intelligence, understanding. -3 An inference arrived at by reasoning. -4 A guess, conjecture.

मंतव्य *a.* 1 To be thought, considered, or regarded. -2 Imaginable, conceivable. -3 To be maintained. -4 To be approved or sanctioned ; see मन्.

मंतुः 1 A fault, an offence ; सुचेव मंतुं परिकल्प्य Bv. 2. 13. -2 Man, mankind. -3 Lord of men (प्रजापति). -4 Ved. An adviser. -5 A manager, director. -6 Advice, counsel. —तुः Understanding, intellect.

मंतूयति Den. P. 1 To offend, transgress against. -2 To be angry. -3 To be jealous.

मंतृ *m.* A sage, wise man, an adviser or counsellor.

मनस् *n.* [मन्यतेऽनेन, मन् करणे असुन्] 1 The mind, heart, understanding, perception, intelligence ; as in सुमनस्, दुर्मनस् &c. -2 (In phil.) The mind or internal organ of perception and cognition, the instrument by which objects of sense affect the soul ; (in Nyâya phil. मनस् is regarded as a Dravya or substance, and is distinct from आत्मन् or the soul); तदेव सुखदुःखाद्युपलब्धिसाधनमिंद्रियं प्रतिजीवं भिन्नमणु नित्यं च Tarka K. -3 Conscience, the faculty of discrimination or judgment. -4 Thought, idea, fancy, imagination, conception ; पश्यन्नदूरान्मनसाप्यधृष्यं Ku. 3. 51 ; R. 2. 27 ; कायेन वाचा

मनसापि शम्बर 5. 5 ; मनसापि न विप्रियं मया (कृतपूर्वं) 8. 52. -5 Design, purpose, intention. -6 Will, wish, desire, inclination; in this sense मनस् is frequently used with the infinitive form with the final म् dropped, and forms adjectives ; अयं जनः प्रष्टुमनास्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40; cf. काम. -7 Reflection. -8 Disposition, temper, mood. -9 Spirit, energy, mettle. -10 N. of the lake called Mânasa. -11 Breath or living soul. -12 Desire, longing after. (मनसा गम् &c. to think of, contemplate, remember ; Ku. 2. 63 ; मनः कृ to fix the mind upon, direct, the thoughts towards, (with dat. or loc.) ; मनो बंध् to fix the heart or affection upon ; अभिलाषे मनो बबंधान्यरसान् विलंघ्य सा R. 3. 4 ; मनः समाधा to collect oneself ; मनसि उप्लु to cross the mind ; मनसि कृ to think, to bear in mind ; to resolve, determine, think of). [*N. B.* In comp. मनस् is changed to मनो before अ and soft consonants, as मनोऽनुग, मनोज्ञ, मनोहर &c.]. -Comp. -अधिनाथः a lover, husband. —अनवस्थानं inattention. —अनुग *a.* suiting the mind agreeable -अपहारिन् *a.* captivating, the heart. —अभिनिवेशः close application of mind, firmness of purpose. -अभिराम *a.* pleasing the mind, gratifying to the heart ; R. 1. 39. —अभिलाषः the desire or longing of the heart. —आप *a.* gaining the heart, attractive, pleasing. —कांत *a.* (मनस्कांत or मनःकांत) dear to the mind, pleasant, agreeable. —कारः perfect perception, full consciousness (of pleasure or pain.) —क्षेपः (मनःक्षेपः) distraction of the mind, mental confusion. —गत *a.* 1. existing or passing in the mind, concealed in the breast, internal, inward, secret ; नेयं न वक्ष्यति मनोगतमाधिहेतुं *S.* 3. 11. -2. affecting the mind, desired. (-तं) 1. a wish, desire ; मनोगतं सा न शशाक शंसितुं Ku. 5. 51. -2. an idea, thought, notion, opinion. —गतिः *f.* desire of the heart. -गवी wish, desire. —गुप्त *a.* hidden in the mind, thought secretly. (-प्ता) red arsenic. —ग्रहणं captivating the mind. —ग्राहिन् *a.* captivating or fascinating the mind. —ज, -जन्मन् *a.* mind-born. (-*m.*) the god of love. —जव *a.* 1. quick or swift as thought. -2. quick in thought or conception. -3. fatherly, paternal. —जवस *a.* resembling a father, fatherly. -जात *a.* mind-born, arisen or produced in the mind. —जिघ्र *a.* scenting out *i. e.* guessing the thoughts. —ज्ञ *a.* pleasing, lovely, agreeable, beautiful, charming ; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी *S.* 1. 20 ; R. 3. 7 ; 6. 1. (-ज्ञः) N. of a Gandharva. (-ज्ञा) 1. red arsenic. -2. an intoxicating drink. -3. a princess. —तापः, -पीडा mental pain or agony, anguish. —तुष्टि *f.* satisfaction of the mind. —तोका an epithet of Durgâ. —दंडः complete control over the mind or thoughts ; Ms. 12. 10 ; cf. त्रिदंडिन्. —दत्त *a.* devoted in thought, mentally dedicated. -दाहः, -दुःखं mental distress or torment. —नाशः loss of the mind or understanding, dementedness. —नीत *a.* approved, chosen. —पतिः (मनःपतिः) an epithet of Vishnu. —पूत *a.* (मनःपूत) 1. considered pure by the mind, approved by one's conscience ; मनःपूतं समाचरेत् Ms. 6. 46. -2. of a pure mind, conscientious. —प्रणीत *a.* (मनःप्रणीत) agreeable or pleasing to the mind. —प्रसादः (मनःप्रसादः) composure of mind, mental calm. —प्रीतिः *f.* (मनःप्रीतिः) mental satisfaction, joy, delight. —भव *a.* mind-born, created by fancy. —भवः -भूः 1. the god of love, Cupid ; रे रे मनो मम मनोभवशासनस्य पादाम्बुजद्वयमनारतमामनंतं Bv. 4. 32 ; Ku. 3. 27 ; R 7. 22. -2. love, passion, lust ; अत्यारूढो हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33. -मथनः the god of love. —मय see separately. —यायिन् *a.* 1. going at will or pleasure. -2. swift, quick as thought. —योगः close application of the mind, close attention. —योनिः the god of love -रंजनं 1. pleasing the mind -2. pleasantness. —रथः 1. 'the car of the mind', a wish, desire ; अवतरतः सिद्धिपथं शब्दः स्वमनोरथस्येव M. 1. 22 ; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64 ; R. 2. 72, 12. 59. -2. a desired object ; मनोरथाय नाशंसे *S.* 7. 13. -3. (in dramas) a hint, a wish expressed indirectly or covertly. °तृतीया N. of the third day in the bright half of Chaitra. °दायक *a.* fulfilling one's expectations. (-कः) N. of a Kalpataru. °द्रुमः the god of love. °बंधः cherishing or entertaining of desire. °बंधुः the friend of (who satisfies) desires ; Mâl. 1. 34. °सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of one's desires. °सृष्टिः *f.* a creation of the fancy, a castle in the air. -रम *a.* attractive, pleasing, agreeable, lovely, beautiful ; अरुणनखमनोरमासु तस्याः (अंगुलीषु) *S.* 6. 10. (-मा) 1. a lovely woman. -2. a kind of pigment. -राज्यं 'kingdom of the fancy', a castle in the air; मनोराज्यविजृंभणमेतत् 'this is building castles in the air'. —लयः l ss of consciousness. —लौल्यं freak, caprice. —वांछा, —वांछितं a wish of the heart, a desire. —विकारः, -विकृतिः *f.* emotion of the mind. —विनयन mental discipline. —विरुद्ध *a.* 1. incomprehensible -2. against the dictates of mind or conscience. —वृत्तिः *f.* 1. working of the mind, volition. -2. disposition, temper. —वेगः quickness of thought. —व्यथा mental pain or anguish. —शल्य *a.* rankling in the mind ; (बाहुः) कुबेरस्य मनःशल्यं शंसतीव पराभवं Ku. 2. 22. —शिलः,-ला red arsenic; मनःशिलाविच्छुरिता निषेदुः Ku. 1. 55 ; R. 12. 80. -शीघ्र *a.* quick as thought. -संगः attachment of the mind (to anything). -संतापः anguish of the mind. —सुख *a.* agreeable to the mind. —स्थ *a.* being in the heart, mental. —स्थैर्यं firmness of mind. —हत *a.* disappointed. —हर *a.* pleasing, charming, attractive, fascinating, lovely; अव्याजमनोहरं वपुः *S* 1. 18 ; Ku. 3. 39 ; R. 3. 32. (-रः) a kind of jasmine. (-रं) gold. —हर्तृ, -हारिन् *a.* heart-stealing, captivating, agreeable, pleasing ; हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4. —हारी an unchaste or unfaithful woman. —ह्लादः gladness of heart. —ह्वा red arsenic

मनसा N. of a daughter of Kasyapa, sister of the serpent king, Ananta and wife of the sage जरत्कारु ; so मनसादेवी.

मनसिज *a.* [मनसि जायते जन्-ड अलुक्°] Mind-born, mental. —जः 1 The god of love ; R. 18. 52. -2 Love, passion ; मनसिजरुजं सा वा दिव्या ममालमपोहितुं V. 3. 10 ; *S.* 3. 6. -3 The moon.

मनसिशयः 1 The god of love ; *Si.* 7. 2. -2 The moon.

मनस्तः *ind.* From the mind or heart , R. 14. 81.

मनस्यति Den. P. 1 To intend, design. -2 To think, reflect.

मनस्विन् *a.* [प्रशस्तं मनः अस्त्यस्य विनि] 1 Wise, intelligent, clever, high-souled, high-minded ; R. 1. 32 ; Pt. 2. 120. -2 Attentive. -3 Steady-minded, resolute, determined ; Ku. 5. 6. -*m.* The fabulous animal called Sarabha. —नी 1 A high-minded or proud woman ; मनस्विनीमानविघातदक्षं Ku. 3. 32 ; M. 1. 20, V. 3. 5. -2 A wise or virtuous woman. -3 N. of Durgâ. -4 N. of the mother of the moon.

मनस्विता 1 Intelligence. -2 Magnanimity, high-mindedness. -3 Hope, expectation.

मनोमय *a.* Mental, spiritual. -Comp. —कोशः, -षः the second of the five vestures or sheaths which are supposed to enshrine the soul.

मनाक् *ind.* 1 A little, slightly in a small degree ; न मनाक् 'not at all'; न मनागपि राहुरोधशंका Bv. 2. 1 ; रे पांथ विह्वलमना न मनागपि स्याः 1. 37. 111. -2 Slowly, tardily. -3 Only,

merely. -Comp. -कर a. doing little. (-रं) a kind of fragrant aloe-wood.

मनाका A female elephant.

मनायी (वी) The wife of Manu.

मनोकं Collyrium, eye-salve.

मनीषा [ईष्-अङ् ईषा; मनस् ईषा शकं०] 1 Desire, wish ; यो दुर्जनं वशयितुं तनुते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95. -2 Intelligence, understanding ; प्रविभज्य पृथङ् मनीषया स्वगुणं यत्किल तत्करिष्यसि Si. 16. 42. -3 A thought, idea. -4 Ved. Hymn, praise.

मनीषिका Understanding, intelligence.

मनीषित a. 1 Wished for, desired, liked, loved, dear ; मनीषिताः संति गृहेषु देवताः Ku. 5. 4. -2 Agreeable. —तं A wish, desire, desired object ; मनीषितं द्यौरपि येन दुग्धा R. 5. 33.

मनीषिन् a. [मनीषा-इनि] 1 Wise, learned, intelligent, clever, thoughtful prudent ; R. 1. 25. -2 Ved. Praying, praising. -m. 1 A wise or learned person, a sage, a pandit ; मान्यनीयो मनीषिणां R. 1. 11 ; संस्कारवत्येव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28, 5. 39 ; R. 3. 44. -2 Ved. A singer, praiser.

मनुः [मन्-उ Un. 1. 10] 1 N. of a celebrated personage regarded as the representative man and father of the human race (sometimes regarded as one of the divine beings). -2 Particularly, the fourteen successive progenitors or sovereigns of the earth mentioned in Ms. 1. 63. (The first Manu called स्वायंभुवमनु is supposed to be a sort of secondary creator, who produced the ten *Prajapatis* or *Maharshis* and to whom the code of laws known as *Manusmriti* is ascribed. The seventh Manu called वैवस्वतमनु, being supposed to be born from the sun, is regarded as the progenitor of the present race of living beings and was saved from a great flood by Vishṇu in the form of a fish, cf. मत्स्यावतार ; He is also regarded as the founder of the solar race of kings who ruled at Ayodhyâ ; see U. 6. 18 ; R. 1. 11. The names of the fourteen Manus in order are :— 1 स्वायंभुव, 2 स्वारोचिष, 3 औत्तमि, 4 तामस, 5 रैवत, 6 चाक्षुष, 7 वैवस्वत, 8 सावर्णि, 9 दक्षसावर्णि, 10 ब्रह्मसावर्णि, 11 धर्मसावर्णि, 12 रुद्रसावर्णि, 13 रौच्य-देवसावर्णि and 14 इंद्रसावर्णि). -3 A symbolical expression for the number fourteen '. -4 A man, mankind (opp. evil spirits). -5 Thought, thinking or mental faculty (Ved). -6 A prayer, sacred text or spell (मंत्र). -नुः f. The wife of Manu. -Comp. -अंतरं the period or age of a Manu ; (this period, according to Ms. 1. 79, comprises 4,320,000 human years or $\frac{1}{14}$th day of Brahmâ, the fourteen *Manvantaras* making up one whole day ; each of these fourteen periods is supposed to be presided over by its own Manu ; six such periods have already passed away ; we are at present living in the seventh, and seven more are yet to come). -जः a man mankind. °अधिपः, °अधिपतिः, °ईश्वरः, °पतिः, °राजः a king, sovereign. °लोकः the world of men, i. e. the earth. -जा a woman. —जातः a man. —ज्येष्ठः a sword. —प्रणीत a. taught or expounded by Manu. —भूः a man, mankind. —राज् m. an epithet of Kubera. —श्रेष्ठः an epithet of Vishṇu. —संहिता the code of laws ascribed to the first Manu, the institutes of Manu.

मनुष्य a. [मनोरपत्यं यत् षुक् च] Friendly or useful to man. —ष्यः 1 A man, human being, mortal. -2 A male. -3 Ved. A class of Manes. -Comp. —इंद्रः, ईश्वरः a king, sovereign ; R. 2. 2. —कारः human exertion or effort ; cf. पुरुषकार. —जातिः f. mankind, human race. -देवः 1. a king ; R. 2. 52. -2. a god among men, a Brâhmaṇa. -धर्मः 1. the duty of man. -2. the character of man, human character. -धर्मन् m. an epithet of Kubera. —मारणं homicide. —यज्ञः hospitality, hospitable reception of guests, one of the five daily acts of a house-holder ; see नृयज्ञ. —लोकः the world of mortals, the earth. -विश्, -विशा f., -विश human race, mankind. —शोणितं human blood ; (पपौ) कुतूहलेनेव मनुष्यशोणितं R. 3. 54. —सभा 1. assembly of men.-2. a crowd, multitude. -3. a place of meeting, assembly.

मनुष्यता-त्वं 1 Manhood. -2 Humanity.

मनोतृ m. Ved. 1 An inventor. -2 A manager. -3 An honourer.

मंत्र् 10 A. (मंत्रयते, but sometimes मंत्रयति also, मंत्रित) 1 To consult, deliberate, ponder over, hold consultation, take counsel ; न हि स्त्रीभिः सह मंत्रयितुं युज्यते Pt. 5 ; Ms. 7. 146. -2 To advise, counsel, give advice ; अतितलाभस्य च रक्षणार्थं... यन्मंत्र्यतेऽसौ परमो हि मंत्रः Pt. 2. 182. -3 To consecrate with sacred texts, enchant with spells or charms. -4 To say, speak, talk, mutter ; किमपि हृदये कृत्वा मंत्रयेथे S. 1 ; किमेकाकिनी मंत्रयसि S. 6; हला संगतिशालापरिसरेऽवलोकिताद्वितीया त्वं किं मंत्रयंत्यासीः Mâl. 2.

मंत्रः [मंत्र्-अच्] 1 A Vedic hymn or sacred prayer (addressed to any deity), a sacred text; (it is of three kinds:—it is called ऋच् if metrical and intended to be loudly recited ; यजुस् if in prose and muttered in a low tone ; and सामन् if, being metrical, it is intended for chanting). -2 The portion of the Veda including the Saṁhitâ and distinguished from the *Brâhmaṇa* q. v. -3 A charm-spell, an incantation ; मोहमस्मि मंत्रसिद्धः Dk. 54 ; नहि जीवंति जना मनागमंत्राः Bv. 1. 111; अचिंत्यो हि मणिमंत्रौषधीनां प्रभावः Ratn. 2; R. 2. 32, 5. 57. -4 A formula (of prayer) sacred to any deity ; as ओं नमः शिवाय &c. -5 Consultation, deliberation, counsel, advice, resolution, plan ; तस्य संवृतमंत्रस्य R. 1. 20; मंत्रः प्रतिदिनं तस्य बभूव सह मंत्रिभिः 17. 50 ; Pt. 2. 182; Ms. 7.58. -6 Secret plan or consultation, a secret.-7 Policy, statesmanship.-Comp. —आराधनं endeavouring to obtain by spells or incantations ; मंत्राराधनतत्परेण मनसा नीताः श्मशाने निशाः Bh. 3. 4. —उदकं, -जलं, -तोयं, -वारि n. water consecrated by means of spells, charmed water. —उपष्टंभः backing up by advice. -करणं 1. Vedic texts. -2. composing or reciting sacred texts. —कारः the author of Vedic hymns. -कालः time of consultation or deliberation. —कुशल a. skilled in giving advice. -कृत् m. 1. an author or composer of Vedic hymns ; अथ्यग्रणीर्मंत्रकृतामृषीणां कुशाग्रबुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते R. 5. 4, 1. 61, 15. 31. -2. one who recites a sacred text. -3. a counsellor, an adviser. -4. an ambassador. -गंडकः knowledge, science. —गुप्तिः f. secret counsel. —गूढः a spy, a secret emissary or agent. -गृह a. council-chamber. —जिह्वः fire ; Si. 2. 107. —ज्ञ a. 1. knowing sacred texts. -2. skilled in counsel. -3. skilled in spells. (-ज्ञः) 1. a counsellor, adviser.-2. a learned Brâhmaṇa. -3. a spy. —तंत्र see अमंत्र. —दः, -दातृ m. a spiritual preceptor or teacher.—दर्शिन् m. 1. a seer of Vedic hymns -2. a Brâhmaṇa versed in the Vedas.—दीधितिः fire. —दृश् a. 1. knowing sacred texts.-2. skilled in counsel or spells. (-m.) 1. a seer of Vedic hymns. -2. an adviser, a counsellor. -देवता the deity invoked in a sacred text or *mantra*. —धरः, -धारिन् m. a counsellor. —निर्णयः final decision after deliberation. —पदं the word of a sacred text. —पूत a. purified by *mantras*. °आत्मन् m. an epithet of Garuda. —प्रचारः the course of counsel or procedure ; Pt. 2. —प्रयोगः,

-युक्तिः *f.* application of spells. -बीज- (बी)जं the first syllable of a spell. -भेदः breach or betrayal of counsel. -मूर्तिः an epithet of *Siva*. -मूलं magic. -यंत्रं a mystical diagram with a magical formula. -योगः 1. employment or application of spells. -2. magic. -वर्जे *ind.* without the use of spells. -वादिन् *m.* 1. a reciter of sacred texts. -2. an enchanter, a conjurer. -विद् see मंत्रज्ञ above. -विद्या the science of spells, magic. -संस्कारः any Samskâra or rite performed with sacred texts. -संस्क्रिया any magical rite -संहिता the whole body of Vedic hymns. -साधकः a magician, conjurer. -साधनं 1. effecting or subduing by magic. -2. a spell, an incantation. -3. attainment of supernatural or magical powers (by muttering spells); Mâl. 5. 25, K. 37, 40, 44. -साध्य *a.* 1. to be effected or subdued by magic or spells; Pt. 1. 65. -2. attainable by consultation. -सिद्धिः *f.* 1. the working or accomplishment of a spell. -2. the power which the possession or knowledge of a spell gives to a person. -स्पृश् *a.* obtaining (anything) by means of spells. -हीन *a.* destitute of or contrary to sacred hymns.

मंत्रणं-णा [मंत्र्-ल्युट्] 1 Deliberation, consultation. -2 Advising, counselling.

मंत्रतः *ind.* 1 With respect or according to the sacred texts. -2 Deliberately, advisedly.

मंत्रवत् *a.* 1 Attended with spells or incantations; R. 3. 31. -2 Initiated. -*ind.* 1 According to sacred texts. -2 According to the rules of consultation.

मंत्रिः = मंत्रिन् q. v.

मंत्रित *p. p.* [मंत्र्-क्त] 1 Consulted, -2 Counselled, advised. -3 Said, spoken. -4 Charmed, consecrated by *mantras*. -5 Settled, determined. -तं Advice, counsel.

मंत्रिन् *a.* [मंत्रयते मंत्र् णिनि] 1 Wise, clever in counsel. -2 Familiar with sacred texts or spells. -3 Ved. Eloquent. -*m.* 1 A minister, counsellor, a king's minister; R. 8. 17, Ms. 8. 1. -2 A conjurer, an enchanter. -Comp. -धुर *a.* able to bear the burden of a minister's office. -पतिः, प्रधानः, -प्रमुखः -मुख्यः, -वरः, -श्रेष्ठः the prime minister, premier. -प्रकांडः an excellent or eminent minister. -श्रोत्रियः a minister conversant with the Vedas.

मंत्रिता-त्वं Ministership, office of a minister.

मंथ्, मथ् 1, 9 P. (मंथति, मथति, मथ्नाति, मथित; *pass.* मथ्यते) 1 To churn, produce by churning; (oft. with two acc.); सुधां सागरं ममंथुः, or देवासुरैरमृतमंबुनिधिर्ममंथे Ki. 5. 30. -2 To agitate, shake, stir round or up, turn up and down (fig. also); तस्मात् समुद्रादिव मथ्यमानात् R. 16. 79. -3 (*a*) To crush, grind. (*b*) To grind down, oppress, afflict, trouble, distress sorely; मन्मथो मां मथ्नन्निजनाम सान्वयं करोति Dk; जातां मन्ये शिशिरमथितां पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपां Me. 83. -4 To hurt, injure. -5 To destroy, kill, annihilate, crush down; मथ्नामि कौरवशतं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15; अमंथीच्च परानीकं Bk. 15. 46; 14. 36. -6 To tear off, dislocate.

मंथः [मंथ्-करणे घञ्] 1 Churning, shaking about, stirring, agitating; मंथादिव क्षुभ्यति गांगमंभः U. 7. 16; R. 10. 3. -2 Killing, destroying. -3 A mixed beverage. -4 A churning-stick (मंथा also). -5 The sun. -6 A ray of the sun. -7 Excretion of rheum from the eyes, mucus (from the eyes), cataract. -8 An instrument for kindling fire by attrition. -9 A spoon for stirring. -10 A kind of antelope. -Comp. -अचलः, -अद्रिः -गिरिः, -पर्वतः, -शैलः the Mandara mountain (used as a churning-stick); Bv. 1. 55. -उदकः, -उदधिः the sea of milk. -गुणः a churning-cord. -जं butter. -दंडः, -दंडकः a churning-stick.

मंथनः [मथ्यतेऽनेन करणे ल्युट् भावे ल्युट् वा] A churning-stick. -नं 1 Churning, agitating, stirring or shaking about. -2 Kindling fire by attrition. -नी A churning-vessel. -Comp. -घटी a churning-vessel.

मंथर *a.* [मंथ्-अरच्] 1 Slow, dull, tardy, lazy, inactive; गर्भमंथरा S. 4; प्रत्यभिज्ञानमंथरोभवत् *ibid.*; स्थाने खल्वयं प्रसवमंथरोऽभूत् M. 5; हरमंथरचरणविहारं Gît. 11; Si. 6. 40; 7. 18; 5. 62; R. 19. 21. -2 Stupid, foolish, silly; मंथरकौलिकः. -3 Low, deep, hollow, having a low tone. -4 Large, broad, wide, big. -5 Bent, crooked, curved. -6 Indicating, showing (सूचक). -रः 1 A store, treasure. -2 The hair of the head. -3 Wrath, anger. -4 Fresh butter. -5 A churning-stick. -6 Hinderance, an obstacle. -7 A stronghold. -8 Fruit -9 A spy, an informer. -10 The month Vaisâkha. -11 The mountain Mandara. -12 An antelope. -रा N. of a hump-backed nurse or slave of Kaikeyî who instigated her mistress, on the eve of Râma's coronation as heir-apparent, to beg of her husband, by the two boons formerly promised to her by him, the banishment of Râma for fourteen years and the installation of Bharata on the throne. -रं Safflower. -Comp. -विवेक *a.* slow in judgment, void of discrimination; Mâl. 1. 18.

मंथरु: The wind produced by the waving of a *chowrie*.

मंथानः [मंथ्-आनच्] 1 A churning-stick. -2 An epithet of Siva.

मंथानकः A kind of grass.

मंथिन् *a.* [मंथ् णिनि] 1 Churning, stirring. -2 Afflicting, annoying. -*m.* 1 Semen virile. -2 Ved. Soma juice. -नी A churning-vessel.

मंद् 1 A. (मंदते) (mostly Vedic) 1 To be drunk. -2 To be glad, to rejoice. -3 To languish, be languid. -4 To shine. -5 To move slowly, loiter, tarry. -6 To be praised or celebrated. -7 To praise -8 To sleep.

मंद *a.* [मंद्-अच्] 1 Slow, tardy, inactive, lazy, dull, loitering; (न) भिंदंति मंदां गतिमश्वमुख्यः Ku. 1. 11; तच्चरितं गोविंदे मनसिजमंदे सखी प्राह Gît. 6. -2 Cold, indifferent, apathetic. -3 Stupid, dull-witted, foolish, ignorant, weak-brained; प्रयोजनमनुद्दिश्य न मंदोऽपि प्रवर्तते Subhâsh. मंदोऽप्यमंदतामेति संसर्गेण विपश्चितः M. 2., 8; मंदः कवियशःप्रार्थी गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3; द्विषंति मंदाश्चरितं महात्मनां Ku 5. 75. -4 Low, deep, hollow (as sound). -5 Soft, faint, gentle; as in मंदस्मितं -6 Small, little, slight; मंदोदरी; see अ also. -7 Weak, defective, feeble; as मंदाग्नि. -8 Unlucky, unhappy. -9 Faded. -10 Wicked, vile. -11 Addicted to drinking. -12 Weak, slack (as a bow). -13 Sick, afflicted with disease. -14 Independent (स्वतंत्र). -दः 1 The planet Saturn. -2 An epithet of Yama. -3 The dissolution of the world. -4 A kind of elephant; मंदोऽपि नाम न महानवगृह्य साध्यः Si. 4. 49 (where मंद means 'a fool' also). -5 The apsis of a planet's course. -दा A pot, vessel. -दं *ind.* 1 Slowly, gradually, by degrees; यातं यच्च नितंबयोर्गुरुतया मंदं विलासादिव S. 2. 2. -2 Gently, softly, not violently; मंदं मंदं नुदति पवनश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वां Me. 9. -3 Faintly, feebly, weakly, lightly. -4 In a low tone, deeply. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* weak-eyed. (-क्षं) sense of shame, modesty, bashfulness. -अग्नि *a.* having a weak digestion. (-ग्निः) slowness of digestion. -अनिलः a gentle breeze. -असु *a.* having weak or faint breath. -आक्रांता N. of a metre; see App. I. -आत्मन् *a.* dull-witted, silly, ignorant; मंदात्मानु-

जिघृक्षया Malli. —आदर *a.* 1. having little respect for, disregarding, caring little for. -2. neglectful. —उच्चः the upper apsis of the course of a planet. —उत्साह *a.* discouraged, dispirited ; मंदोत्साहः कृतोऽस्मि मृगयापवादिना माठव्येन *S.* 2. —उदरी N. of the wife of Râvaṇa, regarded as one of the five very chaste women ; cf. अहल्या. She advised her husband to deliver Sitâ to Râma and thus, save himself from certain ruin, but he did not heed her. —उष्ण *a.* tepid, lukewarm. (-ष्णं) gentle heat. —औत्सुक्य *a.* slackened in eagerness, cast down, disinclined; मंदौत्सुक्योऽस्मि नगरगमनं प्रति *S.* 1. —कर्ण *a.* slightly deaf; (Proverb :— बधिरान्मंदकर्णः श्रेयान् 'something is better than nothing). —कांतिः the moon. —कारिन् *a.* acting slowly or foolishly. —गः Saturn. —गति, -गामिन् *a.* walking slowly, slow of pace. —चेतस् *a.* 1. dull-witted, silly, foolish. -2. absent-minded. -3. fainting away, scarcely conscious. —छाय *a.* dim, faint, lustreless ; Me. 80. —जननी the mother of Saturn. —धी, -प्रज्ञ, -बुद्धि, -मति, -मेधस् *a.* dull-witted, silly, foolish. —फलं equation of the apsis. —भागिन्, -भाग्य *a.* unfortunate, ill-fated, wretched, miserable. —भास् *a.* dim, of fading lustre ; R. 7. 2. —मंदं *ind.* slowly, leisurely.—रश्मि *a.* dim. —विभव *a.* poor, impoverished ; Pt. 5. 5. —विसर्पिन् *a.* creeping along slowly (as a louse) ; Pt. 1. 252. —वीर्य *a.* weak. —वृष्टिः *f.* slight rain. —स्मितं, -हासः, -हास्यं a gentle laugh, a smile.

मंदक *a.* Simple, silly, foolish.

मंदता -त्वं 1 Slowness, inactivity. -2 Dulness. -3 Foolishness, stupidity, simplicity. -4 Weakness. -5 Littleness, smallness ; मंदत्वमापन्नः Pt. 2. 167 'became less, subsided'.

मंदयति Den. P. 1 To weaken, slacken, diminish. -2 To retard.

मंदायते Den. A. 1 To go slowly, tarry, lag behind, loiter, delay; मंदायंते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38; V. 3. 15. -2 To be weak or faint, grow dim ; दिशि मंदायते तेजो दक्षिणस्यां रवेरपि R. 4. 49.

मंदीकृ 8 U. To weaken, diminish, relax, slacken ; रथस्य मंदीकृतो वेगः *S.* 1 : मंदीचकार मरणव्यवसायबुद्धिं Ku. 4. 45 ; Ve. 1. 24.

मंदीभू 1 P. 1 To become weak, be relaxed or slackened. -2 To grow less, diminish, subside, abate ; अपि कालविप्रकर्षान्मंदीभूतः पितृमरणशोकः Mv. 5 ; मंदीभूतशोकः K. 63.

मंदट: The coral tree.

मंदनं Praise, eulogium.

मंदयंती An epithet of Durgâ.

मंदर *a.* 1 Slow, tardy, dull. -2 Thick, dense; firm.-3 Large, bulky. —रः 1 N. of a mountain (used by the gods and demons as a churning-stick when they churned the ocean for nectar); पृष्ठतैर्मंदरोद्धूतैः क्षीरोर्मिय इवाच्युतं R. 4. 27 ; अभिनवजलसुंदर धृतमंदर ए Git. 1 ; शोभैव मंदरक्षुब्धक्षुभिताम्भोधिवर्णना *Si.* 2. 107 ; Ki. 5. 30. -2 A necklace of pearls (of 8 or 16 strings). -3 Heaven. -4 A mirror. -5 One of the five trees in Indra's paradise ; see मंदार.—रं *ind.* Slowly, sluggishly. -Comp. —आवासा, -वासिनी Durgâ.

मंदसानः 1 N. of fire. -2 Life. -3 Sleep ; (also written मंदसानु).

मंदाकः 1 A current, stream. -2 Praise.

मंदाकिनी [मंदमकति अक्-णिनि] 1 The river Ganges ; मंदाकिनी भाति नगोपकंठे मुक्तावली कंठगतेव भूमेः R. 13. 48 ; Ku. 1. 29. -2 The river of heaven, celestial Ganges (मंदाकिनी वियद्गंगा) ; मंदाकिन्याः सलिलशिशिरैः सेव्यमाना मरुद्भिः Me. 67.

मंदारः [मंद्-आरक्] 1 The coral tree, one of the five trees in Indra's paradise ; हस्तप्राप्यस्तवकनमितो बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75, 67 ; V. 4. 35.-2 The plant called Arka. -3 The Dhattûra plant. -4 Heaven. -5 An elephant. —रं A flower of the coral tree : Ku. 5. 80 ; R. 6. 23. -Comp. —माला a garland of Mandâra flowers ; मंदारमाला हरिणा पिनद्धा *S.* 7. 2. —षष्ठी the sixth day in the bright half of Mâgha.

मंदारकः, -मंदारवः, -मंदारुः The coral tree ; see मंदार.

मंदिमन् *m.* [मंद-इमनिच्] 1 Slowness, tardiness. -2 Dulness, stupidity, folly.

मंदिरं [मंद्यतेऽत्र मंद् किरच्) 1 A dwelling house, habitation, place, mansion ; Ku. 7. 55 ; Bk. 8. 96 ; R. 12. 83. -2 An abode, a dwelling in general ; as in क्षीराब्धिमंदिरः. -3 A town. -4 A camp. -5 A temple. —रः 1 The sea. -2 The hollow of the knee, ham. -Comp. —पशुः a cat. —मणिः an epithet of *Siva*.

मंदिरा A stable.

मंदुरा [मंद्-उरच् Uṇ. 1. 38] 1 A stable for horses, a stable in general मभ्रष्टोयं प्लवंगः प्रविशति नृपतेर्मंदिरं मंदुरायाः Ratn. 2. 2 ; R. 16. 41. -2 A bed, mattress.

मंद्र [*a.* मंद्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] 1 Low; deep, grave, hollow, rumbling (as sound) ; पयोदमंद्रध्वनिना धरित्री Ki. 16. 3 ; 7. 22 ; Me. 99 ; R. 6. 56. -2 Ved. Delightful, pleasing, pleasant. -3 A Praiseworthy. —द्रः 1 A deep sound; low tone. -2 A kind of drum. -3 A kind of elephant.

मंधातृ *m.* Ved. 1 An intelligent man. -2 A devout or pious man.

मन्मथः 1 Cupid, the god of love ; मन्मथो मां मथ्नन्निजनाम सान्वयं करोति Dk. 1 ; Me. 73. -2 Love, passion ; प्रबोध्यते सुप्त इवाद्य मन्मथः Rs. 1. 8 so परोक्षमन्मथः जनः *S.* 2. 18. -3 The wood apple. —था N. of Dâkshâyaṇî. -Comp. —आनंदः a kind of mango tree. —आलयः 1. the mango tree. -2. pudendum muliebre.—कर *a.* exciting love. —युद्धं amorous strife, sexual union, copulation. —लेखः a love letter ; *S.* 3. 26.

मन्मथिन् *a.* Amorous, enamoured.

मन्मन् *n.* Ved. 1 Wish, desire. -2 Hymn, prayer &c.

मन्मनः 1 Confidential whispering (दंपत्योर्जल्पितं मंदं) ; करोति सहकारस्य कीलकात्कीलकोत्तरं । मन्मनो मन्मनोऽप्येष मत्तकोकिलनिस्वनः Kâv. 2. 11. -2 The god of love.

मन्य *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Thinking oneself to be, as in पंडितंमन्य. -2 Appearing as.

मन्या [मन्यतेऽनया मन्या गलपार्श्वशिरा P. III. 3. 59. Sk.] 1 The nape or back, of the neck. -2 Knowledge.

मन्युः [मन्-युच् Uṇ. 3. 20] 1 Anger, wrath, resentment, indignation, rage; R. 2. 32, 49 ; 11. 46. -2 Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress ; U. 4. 3 ; Ki. 1. 35 ; Bk. 3. 49. -3 Wretched or miserable state, meanness. -4 A sacrifice. -5 Spirit, mettle, courage (as of horses). -6 Ardour, zeal. -7 Pride. -8 An epithet of Siva. -9 Of Agni.

मन्युमत् *a.* 1 Angry, wrathful. -2 Sorrowful, distressed. -3 Spirited, energetic. -4 Vehement, passionate. —*m.* An epithet of Agni.

मप(ु)ष्टः —कः A kind of bean.

मभ्र् 1 P. (मभ्रति) To go, move.

मम (Gen. sing. of अस्मद् the first personal pronoun) My, mine.-Comp. —कारः, -कृत्यं interesting oneself about anything, self-interest.

ममता [मम भावः तल्] 1 The feeling of '*meum*,' the sense of ownership, self-interest, selfishness. -2 Pride, arrogance, self-sufficiency. -3 Individuality.

ममत्वं 1 Regarding as 'mine' or one's own, sense of ownership. -2

Affectionate regard, attachment to, regard for ; क्षुद्रेऽपि नूनं शरणं प्रपन्ने ममत्वमुच्चैःशिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. -3 Arrogance, pride.

ममापतालः An object of sense.

मम्ब् 1 P. To go, move.

मम्मटः N. of the author of the Kâvyaprakâsa.

मय् 1 A. (मयते) To go, move.

मय *a.* (यी *f.*) An affix used to indicate 'made of,' 'consisting or composed of,' 'full of'; कनकमय, काष्ठमय, तेजोमय, जलमय &c. —यः 1 N. of a demon, the architect of the demons. (He built the 'three cities' for the demons; cf. त्रिपुर. He is also said to have built a splendid hall for the Pâṇḍavas) -2 A horse. -3 A camel. -4 A mule. —यी A mare.

मयटः A hut of grass or leaves.

मय(यु)ष्टकः A kind of bean.

मयस् *n.* Ved. Pleasure, delight, satisfaction; सरस्वती नः सुभगा मयस्करत् Rv. 1. 89. 3.

मयुः 1 A *Kinnara*, a celestial musician. -2 A deer, an antelope. -Comp. -राजः an epithet of Kubera.

मयूखः [मा ऊख मयादेशः Uṇ. 5. 25] 1 A ray of light, beam, ray, lustre, brightness; विसृजति हिमगर्भैरग्निमिंदुर्मयूखैः *S.* 3. 2; R. 2. 46; *Si* 4. 56; Ki. 5. 5, 8. -2 Beauty. -3 A flame. -4 The pin of a sun dial.

मयूखिन् *a.* Radiant, brilliant.

मयूरः [मी ऊरन् Uṇ. 1. 67] 1 A peacock; स्मरति गिरिमयूर एष देव्याः U. 3. 20; फणी मयूरस्य तले निषीदति Rs. 1. 13. -2 A kind of flower. -3 N. of a poet (author of the सूर्यशतक); यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपूरो मयूरः *P. R.* 1. 22. -4 A kind of instrument for measuring time. —री A pea-hen; (Proverb:— वरं तत्कालोपनता तित्तिरी न पुनर्दिवसांतरिता मयूरी Vb. 1. or वरमद्य कपोतो न श्वो मयूरः 'a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush'). -Comp. —अरिः a lizard. —केतुः an epithet of Kârttikeya. —ग्रीवकं blue vitriol. —चटकः the domestic cock. —चूडा a peacock's crest. —तुत्थं blue vitriol. —पत्रिन् *a.* feathered with peacock's feathers (as an arrow); R. 3. 56. —पदकं a scratch in the form of a peacock's foot (made with the finger-nails). —रथः an epithet of Kârttikeya. -व्यंसकः a cunning peacock. —शिखा 1. a peacock's crest. -2. a cock's comb.

मयूरकः 1 A peacock. -2 A cock's comb. —कः -कं Blue vitriol.

मरः Ved. 1 Death. -2 The earth.

मरकः [मृ-वुन्] A plague, murrain, pestilential disease, an epidemic.

मरकतं [मर्कं तरत्यनेन तॄ-ड] An emerald; वापी चास्मिन्मरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गा Me. 76; *Si.* 4. 56; Rs. 3. 21; (sometimes written मरक्त). -Comp —मणिः *m.*, *f.* an emerald. —शिला an emerald slab.

मरणं [मृ-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Dying, death; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां R 8. 87; or संभावितस्य चाकीर्तिर्मरणादतिरिच्यते Bg. 2. 34. -2 A kind of poison. -Comp. —अंत, —अंतक *a.* ending in death —अभिमुख, —उन्मुख *a.* on the point of death, near death, moribund. -आत्मक *a.* causing death, fatal. —धर्मन् *a* mortal. —निश्चय *a.* determined to die; Pt. 1. —शील *a.* mortal.

मरतः Death.

मरणीय, मरिष्णु *a.* Mortal.

मरिमन् *m.* Death, dying.

मरंदः —दकः The juice of flowers; Bv. 1. 5, 10, 15. -Comp —ओकस् *n.* a flower.

मरारः A granary.

मराल *a.* [मृ-आलच्] 1 Soft, greasy, unctuous. -2 Bland, tender. —लः (ली *f.*) 1 A swan, flamingo, goose; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रे कथं वर्ततां Bv. 1. 3; विधेहि मरालविकारं Gît. 11; N. 6. 72. -2 A kind of duck (कारंडव). -3 A horse. -4 A cloud. -5 Collyrium. -6 A grove of pomegranate trees. -7 A rogue, cheat.

मरालकः A gander, swan.

मरि(री)चः The pepper-shrub. —चं Black pepper.

मरीचिः *m. f.* [मृ-ईचि Uṇ. 4 70] 1 A ray of light; न चंद्रमरीचयः V. 3. 10; सवितुर्मरीचिभिः Rs. 1. 16; R. 9. 13, 13. 4. -2 A particle of light. -3 Light. -4 Mirage. —चिः 1 N. of a Prajâpati, one of the ten patriarchs created by the first Manu, or one of the ten mind-born sons of Brahman; he was father of Kasyapa. -2 N. of a law-giver. -3 N. of Krishṇa. -4 A miser. -Comp. —गर्भ *a.* containing particles of light. —तोयं a mirage. —मालिन् *a.* encircled by rays, radiant, shining. (-*m.*) the sun.

मरीचिका Mirage.

मरीचिन्, मरीचिमत् *a.* Radiant, lustrous. —*m.* The sun.

मरीमृज *a.* Repeatedly rubbing.

मरुः [म्रियंतेऽस्मिन्भूतानीति मरुः निर्जलदेशः, मृ-उ Uṇ. 1. 7] 1 A desert, sandy desert, a wilderness, any region destitute of water. -2 A mountain or rock. -3 A kind of plant (कुरबक). -4 Abstinence from drinking. —*m.* pl N. of a country or its inhabitants. -Comp. —उद्भवा 1. the cotton shrub. -2. a cucumber. —कच्छः N. of a district. —जः a kind of perfume. —देशः 1. N. of a district. -2. any region destitute of water. —द्विपः, —प्रियः a camel. -धन्वः, -धन्वन् *m.* wilderness, desert. —पथः, -पृष्ठं a sandy desert, wilderness; R. 4. 31. —भू (pl.) the country called Mârwâr. —भूमिः *f.* a desert, sandy desert. —संभवः a kind of horse-radish. —स्थलं, -स्थली a wilderness, desert, waste; तत्प्राप्नोति मरुस्थलेऽपि नितरां मेरौ ततो नाधिकं Bh. 2. 49; मरुस्थल्यां यथा वृष्टिः क्षुधार्ते भोजनं तथा H. 1. 11.

मरुकः A peacock.

मरुंडा A woman with a high forehead.

मरुत् *m.* [मृ-उति Uṇ. 1. 94] 1 Wind, air, breeze; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14. -2 Vital air or breath, life-wind; (अजयत्) अपरः प्रणिधानयोग्यया मरुतः पंच शरीरगोचरान् R. 8. 19; Ku. 3. 48. -3 The god of wind; Ki. 2. 25. -4 A god, deity; वैमानिकानां मरुतामपश्यदाकृष्टलीलान्नरलोकपालान् R. 6. 1; 12. 101. -5 A kind of plant (मरुवक). —*n.* A kind of plant (ग्रंथिपर्ण). -Comp. -आंदोलः a kind of a fan (of a deer's or buffalo's skin). —इष्टं bdellium. —करः a kind of bean. —कर्मन् *n.* -क्रिया flatulency. —कोणः the north-west quarter. —गणः the host of the gods. —तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सूनुः 1. epithet of Hanûmat. -2. of Bhîma. —ध्वजं the down of cotton floating in the air. —पटः a sail. —पतिः, —पालः an epithet of Indra. —पथः sky, atmosphere. —प्लवः a lion. -फलं hail. —वद्धः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. a kind of sacrificial vessel. —रथः 1. a car in which idols of gods are moved about. -2. a horse. —लोकः the world of the Maruts. —वर्त्मन् *n.* sky, atmosphere. -वाहः 1. an epithet of fire. -2. of Indra.

मरुतः 1 Wind. -2 A god.

मरुत्तः N. of a king of the solar race, who is said to have performed a sacrifice in which the gods took the part of waiters &c.; cf. तद्प्येष श्लोकोऽभिगीतो मरुतः परिवेष्टारो मरुत्तस्यावसन् गृहे। आविक्षितस्य कामप्रेर्विश्वेदेवाः सभासद इति ॥

मरुत्तकः The Marubaka plant.

मरुत्वत् *m* 1 A cloud. -2. N. of Indra. -3 N. of Hanûmat.

मरुलः A kind of duck.

मरूवः 1 N. of a plant. -2 An epithet of Râhu.

मरुव(ब)क *a.* Terrible formidable. —कः 1 A kind of plant (Marjoram). -2 A variety of lime. -3 A tiger. -4 Rāhu.-5 A crane.

मरूकः 1 A peacock. -2 A kind of stag.

मरोलिः-लिकः The sea-monster Makara.

मर्क *a.* Ved. 1 Cleaning, purifying. -2 Perishing, dying away. -र्कः 1 The vital breath, life-wind. -2 An ape, a monkey.

मर्ककः A spider.

मर्कटः 1 An ape, a monkey; हारं वक्षसि केनापि दत्तमज्ञेन मर्कटः। लेढि जिघ्रति संक्षिप्य करोत्युन्नतमासनं Bv. 1. 99.-2 A spider. -3 A kind of crane. -4 A kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. -5 A kind of poison. -Comp. —आस्य *a.* monkey-faced. (-स्यं) copper. —इंदुः ebony. —तिंदुकः a kind of ebony. —पिप्पली the Apâmârga tree. —पोतः a young monkey. —वासः a cobweb. —शीर्ष vermilion.

मर्कटकः 1 An ape. -2 A spider. -3 A kind of fish. -4 A kind of grain.

मर्करा 1 A pot, vessel. -2 A subterranean hole, cavity, cavern, hollow. -3 A barren woman.

मर्च् 10 A. (मर्चयति-ते) 1 To take. -2 To cleanse. -3 To sound. -4 To go, move. -5 Ved. To threaten, menace. -6 To injure, hurt. -7 To endanger, imperil.

मर्जूः 1 A washerman. -2 A catamite. —*f.* Cleansing, washing, purification.

मर्तः [मृ-तन्] 1 A man, human being, mortal. -2 The earth, the world of martals.

मर्त्य *a.* [मर्ते-भवः यत्] Mortal. —र्त्यः 1 A mortal, a human being, man; Ms. 5. 97. —2 The world of mortals, the earth. —र्त्यं The body. —Comp. —धर्मः mortality. — धर्मन् *a.* mortal; न कश्चिद्वासायते मर्त्यधर्मा K. —निवासिन् *m.* a mortal, human being. —भावः human nature. —भुवनं the earth. —महितः a god. —मुखः a *kinnara*, a being having the face of a man and the figure of an animal, and regarded as an attendant of Kubera. —लोकः the world of mortals, the earth; क्षीणे पुण्ये मर्त्यलोकं विशंति Bg. 9. 21.

मर्द *a.* [मृद्-घञ्] Crushing, pounding, grinding destroying &c. (at the end of comp.). —र्दः 1 Grinding, pounding. -2 A violent stroke.

मर्दक *a.* = मर्द.

मर्दन *a.* (नी *f.*) [मृद्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Crushing, grinding, destroying, tormenting, rubbing &c. —नं 1 Crushing grinding. -2 Rubbing, shampooing. -3 Anointing (with ungnents &c.). -4 Pressing, kneading. -5 Paining, tormenting, afflicting. -6 Destroying. -7 Devastating, laying waste. -8 Opposition of planets.-9 Breaking up (as of ice &c.).

मर्दित *a.* 1 Crushed, pounded. —2 Rubbed. -3 Strung or tied together.

मर्दलः A kind of drum; Si. 6. 31; Rs. 2. 1.

मर्ब् 1 P. (मर्बति) To go, move.

मर्मन् *n.* [मृ-मनिन्] 1 (*a*) A vital part of the body, the vitals, weak or tender point (of the body); तथैव तीव्रो हृदि शोकशंकुर्मर्माणि कृंतन्नपि किं न सोढः U. 3. 35; Y. 1. 153; Bk. 16; स्वहृदयमर्माणि वर्म करोति Git. 4. (*b*) Any vital member or organ. -2 Any weak or vulnerable point. a defect, failing. -3 The core, quick. -4 Any joint (of a limb). -5 The secret or hidden meaning, the pith or essence (of anything); काव्यमर्मप्रकाशिका टीका; नत्वा गंगाधरं मर्मप्रकाशं तनुते गुरुं —नागेशभट्ट.-6 A secret, a mystery.-7 Truth. -Comp. —अतिग *a.* piercing deeply, into the vital parts; Si. 20. 77. —अन्वेषणं 1. probing the vital parts. -2. seeking weak or vulnerable points. —आवरणं an armour, a coat of mail. —आविध्, उपघातिन् *a.* piercing the vitals (of the heart); Mv. 3. 10. —कीलः a husband. —ग *a.* piercing to the quick, very acute, poignant.—घ्न *a.* piercing the vitals, excessively painful. —चरं the heart. —छिद्, —भिद् (so—छेदिन् -भेदिन्) *a.* 1. piercing the vitals, cutting to the quick, excessively painful; U. 3. 31; Mâl. 9. 12. -2. wounding mortally, mortal. —ज्ञ *a.*, —विद् *a.* 1. knowing the weak or vulnerable points of another; Pt. 1. 248. -2. knowing the most secret portions of a subject. -3. knowing secrets or mysteries. -4. having a deep insight into anything, exceedingly acute or clever. (-ज्ञः) any acute or learned man. —त्रं a coat of mail. —पारग *a.* having a deep insight into, thoroughly conversant with, one who has entered into the secret recesses of anything. —भेदः 1. piercing the vitals. -2. disclosing the secrets or vulnerable points of another. —भेदनः, —भेदिन् *m.* an arrow. —विद् see मर्मज्ञ. —स्थलं, —स्थानं 1. a sensitive or vital part. -2. a weak or vulnerable point. —स्पृश् *a.* 1. piercing the vitals, stinging to the quick. -2. very cutting, poignant, sharp or stinging (words &c.).

मर्मिक *a.* 1 Knowing secrets or weak points. -2 Very acute, intelligent; see मर्मज्ञ.

मर्मर *a.* [मृ-अरन् मुट् च] 1 Rustling (leaves, garments &c.); तीरेषु तालीवनमर्मरेषु R. 6. 57, 4. 73; 19. 41; नदोद्धताः प्रत्यनिलं विचेरुवनस्थलीर्मर्मरपत्रमोक्षाः Kn. 3. 31. -2 Murmuring. —रः 1 A rustling sound. —2 A murmur.

मर्मरायते Den. A. To rustle, murmur.

मर्मरी 1 A species of pine tree. -2 Turmeric.

मर्मरीकः 1 A poor man, pauper. -2 A wicked man.

मर्य *a.* Ved. Mortal. —र्यः 1 A man -2 A young man. -3 A male. -4 A lover, suitor. -5 A stallion, horse.-6 A camel.

मर्यकः Ved. 1. A little man. -2 A male in general.

मर्या A limit, boundary.

मर्यादा [मर्यायां सीमायां दीयते दा-घञर्थे क] 1 A limit, boundary (fig. also); bound, border, frontier, verge; मर्यादाव्यतिक्रमः Pt. 1. -2 End, termination, terminus. -3 A shore, bank. -4 A mark, land-mark. —5 The bounds of morality, any fixed usage or established rule, moral law. -6 A rule of propriety or decorum, bounds or limits of propriety, propriety of conduct; आस्तातापवादभिन्नमर्याद U. 5. Pt. 1. 142. -7 A contract, covenant, an agreement. -Comp. —अचलः, -गिरिः, —पर्वतः a frontier-mountain. —भेदकः a destroyer of land-marks.

मर्यादिन् *a.* Keeping within bounds. —*m.* A neighbour, borderer.

मर्यादीकृ 8 U.: To make anything a limit, to reach, attain to, go as far as; as in मरणं मर्यादीकृत्य आमरणं.

मर्व् 1. P. (मर्वति) 1 To go, move. -2 To fill. —*Caus.* To sound.

मर्शः [मृश्-घञ्] 1 Deliberation. -2 Advice, counsel. -3 A sternutatory.

मर्शनं 1 Rubbing. -2 Examination, inquiry. -3 Consideration, deliberation. -4 Advising, counselling. —5 Removing, rubbing off. —6 Explaining.

मर्षः, मर्षणं [मृष्-घञ् ल्युट् वा] Endurance, forbearance patience.

मर्षित *p. p.* 1 Endured, patiently borne or endured. -2 Excused, forgiven. —तं Endurance, patience.

मर्षिन् *a.* Enduring, forbearing.

मल् 1 A., 10 U. (मलते, मलयति-ते) To hold, possess.

मल *a*. [मृज्यते शोध्यते मृज्-कल टिलोपः Tv.] 1 Dirty, foul.-2 Mean, covetous. -3 Unbelieving, infidel, godless. -4 Wicked. —लः, —लं 1 Dirt, filth, impurity, dust, any impure matter ; मलदायकाः खलाः K. 2 ; छाया न मूर्छति मलोपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा *S*. 7. 32. -2 Dregs, refuse, sediment, excrement, feces, dung. -3 Dross (of metals), rust, alloy. -4 Moral taint or impurity, sin. —5 Any impure secretion of the body ; (according to Manu these excretions are twelve:—वसा शुक्रमसृङ् मज्जा मूत्रविड् घ्राणकर्णविट्। श्लेष्माश्रुदूषिका स्वेदो द्वादशैते नृणां मलाः Ms. 5. 135.). -6 Camphor. -7 Cuttle-fish bone. -8 Tanned leather; a leather-garment. -9 The three humours of the body (वात, पित्त and कफ).-लं A kind of base metal.-Comp. —अपकर्षणं 1. removing the dirt, purification.-2. removal of sin.-अरिः A kind of natron. —अवरोधः constipation of the bowels. —आकर्षिन् *m*. *a*. sweeper, a scavenger. -आवह *a*. 1. causing dirt, dirtying, soiling. —2. defiling, polluting. —आशयः the stomach. —उत्सर्गः evacuation of the feces, voiding the excrement.-उद्वासा a woman who has put off her soiled clothes. —उपहत *a*. soiled, tarnished with dirt ; *S*. 7. 32. —कर्षण *a*. cleansing.—घ्न *a*. cleansing, detergent. (-घ्नः) the bulbous root of शाल्मली. (-घ्नी) N. of a plant (नागदमनी). —जं pus, matter. —दूषित *a*. dirty, foul, soiled. —द्रवः purging, diarrhœa. -द्राविन् *a*. purging. (-*m*.) the Jayapâla tree. —धात्री a nurse who attends to a child's necessities. —धारिन् *m*. a religious mendicant of the Jaina sect. —पृष्ठं the first (or outer) page of a book. —भुज् *m*. a crow. —मल्लकः a strip of cloth covering the privities (कौपीन). —मासः an intercalary month (so called because during that month religious ceremonies are not performed). —वासस् *f*. a woman in her courses. —विसर्गः, -विसर्जनं, -शुद्धिः *f*. evacuation of the bowels.—हंतृ *m*. = मलघ्नः. —हारक *a*. removing dirt or sin.

मलवत् *a*. Dirty, foul, filthy. -Comp. —वासस् *f*. a menstruous woman.

मलनं Crushing, grinding. —नः A tent.

मलयः 1 N. of a mountain range in the south of India, abounding in sandal trees ; (poets usually represent the breeze from the Malaya mountain as wafting the odour of sandal tree and other plants growing thereon, which peculiarly affects persons who are smit with love) ; स्तनाविव दिशस्तस्याः शैलौ मलयदर्दुरौ R. 4. 51 ; 9. 25 ; 13. 2 ; विना मलयमन्यत्र चंदनं न प्ररोहति Pt. 1. 41 ; मलये भिल्लपुरंध्री चंदनतरुकाष्ठमिंधनं कुरुते Subhâsh.-2 N. of the country lying to the east of the Malaya range, Malabar -3 A garden. -4 The garden of Indra. —5 The side of a mountain. —Comp. —अचलः,-आद्रिः,-गिरिः, -पर्वतः &c. the Malaya mountain. —अनिलः, -वातः, -समीरः The wind blowing from the Malaya mountain, south-wind ; ललितलवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Gît. 1 ; cf. अपगतदाक्षिण्य दक्षिणानिलहतक पूर्णास्ते मनोरथाः कृतं कर्तव्यं यदेदानीं यथेष्टं K. -उद्भवं sandal-wood. —जः a sandal tree ; अयि मलयज महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11. (-जः, -जं) sandal-wood. (-जं) an epithet of Râhu. °रजस् *n*. the dust of sandal. —द्रुमः a sandal tree. —वासिनी an epithet of Durgâ.

मलाका 1 An amorous or lustful woman. -2 A female messenger, confidante. -3 A female elephant.

मलिः *f*. Possession, enjoyment.

मालकः A king.

मलिन *a*. [मल अस्त्यर्थे इनन्] 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure, unclean, soiled, stained, sullied (fig. also) ; धन्यास्तदंगरजसा मलिनीभवंति *S*. 7. 17 ; किमिति मुधा मलिनं यशः कुरुध्वे Vo. 3. 4. -2 Black, dark (fig. also); मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति *S*. 1. 20 ; अतिमलिने कर्तव्ये भवति खलानामतीव निपुणा धीः Vâs. ; *Si*. 9. 18.-3 Sinful, wicked, depraved ; धियो हि पुंसां मलिना भवंति H. 1. 23 ; मलिनाचरितं कर्म सुरभेर्नन्वसांप्रतं Kâv. 2. 178. -4 Low, vile, base ; लघवः प्रकटीभवंति मलिनाश्रयतः *Si*. 9. 23. -5 Clouded, obscured. —नं 1 Sin, fault, guilt. -2 Buttermilk. -3 Borax. —ना, —नी A woman during menstruation. -Comp. —अंबु *n*. 'black water', ink. —आस्य *a*. 1. having a dirty or black face. —2. low, vulgar. -3. savage, cruel. —प्रभ *a*. obscured, soiled, clouded, —मुख *a*. = मलिनास्य q. v. (-खः) 1. fire. -2. a ghost, an evil spirit. -3. a kind of monkey (गोलांगूल).

मलिनता-त्वं 1 Dirtiness, filthiness. -2 Sinfulness, wickedness, depravity, corruption.

मलिनयति Den. P. 1 To make dirty, soil, stain, defile, sully, spoil (fig. also), चक्रोष्मणा मलिनयंति पुरोगतानि R. 5. 73. यद्वा मेधाविनी शिष्योपदेशं म लिनयति तदाचार्यस्य दोषो नढ M. 1 'stains or brings discredit on' &c. -2 To corrupt, deprave.

मलिनित *a*. 1 Dirty, soiled. -2 Corrupt. -3 Wicked, depraved.

मलिनिमन् *m*. [मलिन-इमनिच्] 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. —2 Blackness, Darkness ; मलिनिमालिनि माधवयोषितां *Si*. 6. 4. -3 Moral impurity, sin.

मलिनीकृ 8 U. 1 To soil, stain. —2 To darken, obscure.

मलिनीभू 1 P. To become dirty or impure, be soiled.

मलिम्लुचः 1 A robber, thief ; न परेषु महौजसश्छलादपकुर्वंति मलिम्लुचा इव *Si*. 16. 52.-2 A demon. —3 A gnat, mosquito. —4 An intercalary month.-5 Air, wind. -6 Fire.—7 A Brâhmaṇa who neglects the five daily Yajnas or sacrifices.-8 The Chitraka tree. -9 Frost, snow.

मलिष्ठा A woman in her courses.

मलीमस *a*. [मल-ईमसच्] 1 Dirty, foul, impure, unclean, stained, soiled ; मा ते मलीमसविकाररघना मतिर्भूत् Mâl. 1. 32 ; R. 2. 53. —2 Dark, black, of a black colour ; पतिता न जनारवैरवैदपि कुंजतमलिं मलीमसं N. 2. 92; महामनोमोहमलीमसांधया K. 5 ; विसारितामाजिहत कोकिलावलीमलीमसा जलदमदांबुराजयः *Si*. 17. 57, 1. 38 ; Mâl. 10. 4. -3. Wicked, sinful, wrong, unrighteous ; मलीमसामाददते न पद्धतिं R. 3. 46. —सः 1 Iron. —2 Green vitriol.

मल्लु 1 A (मल्लते) To hold, possess.

मल्ल *a*. [मल्ल-अच्] 1 Strong, athletic, robust ; Ki. 18. 1. -2 Good, excellent. —ल्लः 1 A strong man. -2 An athlete, a boxer, wrestler ; प्रभुर्मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. -3 A drinking-vessel, cup. -4 The remnants of an oblation. -5 The cheek and temple. -6 N. of a mixed tribe (wrestlers) born of an outcast Kshatriya by a Kshatriya woman ; Ms. 10. 22 ; 12. 45. -7 N. of a country. —ल्ला 1 A woman. -2 The Arabian jasmine. -3 Ornamenting the person with cosmetics or coloured unguents. -Comp —अरिः 1. an epithet of Krishṇa. -2. of Siva. —क्रीडा 1. boxing or wrestling match. —2. athletic or gymnastic exercise. —घटी a kind of dance. —जं black pepper. —तूर्यं a kind of drum.—नागः 1. Indra's elephant. -2. a letter-carrier. —भूः-भूमिः *f*. 1. a battle-field. -2. an arena, a wrestling ground. -3. N. of a country. —युद्धं a wrestling or boxing match, pugilistic encounter. —विद्या the art of wrestling. —शाला a gymnasium.

मल्लकः 1 A lamp-stand. -2 An oil-vessel, a lamp-vessel. -3 A lamp. -4 A cup made out of a cocoa-nut shell. -5 A tooth. -6 A kind of jasmine.

मल्लारः N. of one of the six Râgas.

मल्लिः-ल्ली *f.* [मल्ल्-इन् वा ङीप्] A kind of jasmine. -Comp. —गंधि *n.* a kind of agallochum. —नाथः N. of a celebrated commentator who probably lived in the fourteenth or fifteenth century; (he has written commentaries on रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, किरातार्जुनीय, नैषधचरित, and शिशुपालवध). —पत्रं a mushroom.

मल्लिका 1 A kind of goose with brown legs and bill. -2 The month Mâgha. -3 A shuttle. -Comp. —अक्षः, -आख्यः 1. a kind of goose with brown legs and bill; एतस्मिन्मदकलमल्लिकाक्षपक्षव्याधूतस्फुरदुरुदंडपुंडरीकाः (भुवो विभागाः) U. 1. 31; Mâl. 9. 14. -2. a particular breed of horses, (with white spots on the eyes.) (-क्षी) a female dog (with white spots in the eyes). —अर्जुनः N. of a *Linga* of *Siva* on the mountain *Srisaila*. —आख्या a kind of jasmine.

मल्लिका 1 A kind of jasmine; वनेषु सायंतनमल्लिकानां विजृंभणोद्गंधिषु कुड्मलेषु R. 16. 47. -2 A flower of this jasmine; विन्यस्तसायंतनमल्लिकेषु (केशेषु) R. 16. 50; Kâv. 2. 215. -3 A lamp-stand. -4 An earthen vessel of a particular form. -Comp. —गंधं a kind of agallochum. —छद्, -छदनं *n.* a shade for a lamp.

मल्लीकरः A thief.

मल्लुः A bear.

मल्लूरः Rust of iron.

मव् 1 P. (मवति) To fasten, bind.

मव्य् 1 P. (मव्यति) To bind.

मश् 1 P. (मशति) 1 To buzz, hum, make a sound. -2 To be angry.

मशः 1 A mosquito. -2 Hum, humming. -3 Anger. -Comp. -हरी a mosquito curtain.

मशकः [मश्-वुन्] 1 A mosquito, gnat; सर्वं खलस्य चरितं मशकः करोति H. 1. 81; Ms. 1. 85. -2 A particular disease of the skin. -3 A leather water-bag. -4 N. of a district in *Sâkadvîpa* inhabited by Kshatriyas. -Comp. —कुटिः -टी *f.*, -वरणं a whisk for scaring away mosquitos. —हरी a mosquito-curtain.

मशाकिन् *m.* The *Udumbara* tree.

मशी See मसी.

मशुनः A dog.

मष् 1 P. (मषति) To hurt, injure, kill, destroy.

मषिः -षी *f.* = मसी q. v.

मस् 4 P. (मस्यति) 1 To weigh, measure, mete. -2 To change form.

मसः A measure, weight.

मसनं 1 Measuring, weighing. -2 A species of medicinal plant. 3 Hurting.

मसरा A kind of pulse.

मसारः, मसारकः An emerald.

मसिः *m. f.* 1 Ink. -2 Lamp-black, soot. -3 A black powder used to paint the eyes. -Comp. —आधारः, -कूपी, -धानं, -धानी, -मणिः an ink-bottle, an inkstand. —जलं ink. —पण्यः a writer, scribe. —पथः a pen. —प्रसूः *f.* 1. a pen. -2. an ink-bottle. —वर्ण *a.* black as ink, inky. —वर्धनं myrrh.

मसी See मसि above. -Comp —जलं ink. —धानी an ink-stand. —पटलं a coating of soot; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74.

मसिकः A serpent's hole.

मसिन *a.* Pounded, well grounded.

मसीना Linseed.

मसु(सू)रः 1 A kind of pulse. -2 A pillow. —रा 1 A lentil. -2 A harlot.

मसूरकः A pillow. —कं A kind of ornament on Indra's banner.

मसूरिका 1 A kind of small-pox (erection of small pustules). -2 A mosquito-curtain. -3 A procuress, bawd.

मसूरी A kind of small-pox.

मसृण *a.* 1 Unctuous, oily; मसृणचंदनचर्चितांगिं Ch. P. 7; or सरसमसृणमपि मलयजपंकं Gît. 4. -2 Soft, tender, smooth; U. 1. 38. -3 Bland, mild, sweet; मसृणवाणि Gît. 10. -4 Lovely charming; विनयमसृणो वाचि नियमः U. 2. 2; 4. 21. -5 Beaming, glistening; मसृणमुकुलितानां प्रांतविस्तारभाजां (आलोकितानां) Mâl. 1. 27; 4. 2. —णा Linseed.

मसृणित *a.* Softened, polished; U. 5. 18.

मस्क् 1 P. (मस्कते) To go, move.

मस्करः [मस्क् अरच्] 1 A bamboo. -2 A hollow bamboo. -3 Going, motion. -4 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

मस्करिन् *m.* 1 An ascetic or religious mendicant, a Brâhmaṇa in the fourth order; धारयन् मस्करिव्रतं Bk. 5. 63. -2 The moon.

मस्ज् 6 P. (मज्जति, मग्न; *caus.* मज्जयति; *desid.* मिमंक्षति) 1 To bathe, plunge, dip or throw oneself into water; R. 15. 101; Bv. 2. 95. -2 To sink, sink into or down, sink under, plunge (with loc. or acc.); सीदन्नंधे तमसि विधुरो मज्जतीवांतरात्मा U. 3. 38; Mâl. 9. 20; सोऽसंवृतं नाम तमः सह तेनैव मज्जति Ms. 4. 81; R. 16. 72. -3 To be drowned, perish (in water). -4 To sink into misfortune. -5 To despond, be discouraged or disheartened. -*Caus.* (मज्जयति) 1 To cause to sink, immerse, dip, drown. -2 To deluge, inundate, overwhelm.

मस्तं The head. -Comp. —दारु *n.* the *devada'ru* tree. —मूलकं the neck.

मस्तकः-कं [मस्यति परिमात्यनेन मस्-करणे त स्वार्थे क Tv.] 1 The head, skull; अतिलोभा(v. l. तृष्णा)भिभूतस्य चक्रं भ्रमति मस्तके Pt. 5. 22. -2 The head or top of anything, peak, summit; न च पर्वतमस्तके Ms. 4. 47; वृक्ष°, चुल्ली° &c. -3 The tuft of leaves growing at the top of palm-trees. -Comp. —आख्यः the top of a tree. —ज्वरः, -शूलं an acute head-ache. -पिंडकः -कं a round protuberance on the temples of an elephant in rut. —मूलकं the neck. —लुंगः the membrane surrounding the brain. —स्नेहः the brain.

मस्तिकं The head.

मस्तिः *f.* Measuring, weighing.

मस्तिष्कं 1 The brain. -2 Any medicine acting upon the brain. -Comp. —त्वच् *f.* the membrane which surrounds the brain.

मस्तु *n.* 1 Sour cream. -2 Whey. -Comp. -लुंगः, -गं, -लुंगकः, -कं the brain.

मह् I. 1 P., 10 U. (महति, महयति-ते, महित) 1 To honour, respect, hold in great esteem, worship, revere, value greatly; गोत्रारं न निधीनां महयंति महेश्वरं विबुधाः Subhâsh.; जयश्रीविन्यस्तैर्महित इव मंदारकुसुमैः Gît. 11; स्त्री पुमानित्यनास्थैषा वृत्तं हि महितं सतां Ku. 6. 12; Ki. 5. 7, 24; Bk. 10. 2; R. 5. 25, 11. 49. -2 To delight, gladden. -3 To increase, aggrandize -4 (Atm.) To delight in. -5 To be honoured. (Ved. in the last four senses) II. 1 A. (महते) To grow or increase.

महः [मह्-घञर्थे क] 1 A festival, festive occasion; बंधुताहृदयकौमुदीमहः Mâl. 9. 21; U. 6. 40; स खलु दूरगतोऽप्यतिवर्तते महमसाविति बंधुतयोदितैः *Si.* 6. 19; मदनमहं Ratn. 1. -2 An offering, a sacrifice. -3 A buffalo. -4 Light, lustre; cf. महस् also.

महकः 1 An eminent man. -2 A tortoise. -3 N. of Vishṇu.

महकः A wide spread fragrance.

महत् *a.* [मह्-अति] (compar. महीयस् superl. महिष्ठ; nom. महान्, महांती, महांतः; acc. pl. महतः) 1 Great, big, large, huge, vast; महान् सिंहः, व्याघ्रः.

&c. -2 Ample, copious, abundant, many, numerous; महाजनः, महान् द्रव्यराशिः. -3 Long, extended, extensive; महान्तौ बाहू यस्य स महाबाहुः; so महती कथा, महानध्वा. -4 Strong, powerful, mighty; as महान् वीरः. -5 Violent, intense, excessive; महती शिरोवेदना, महती पिपासा. -6 Gross, thick, dense; महानंधकारः. -7 Important, weighty, momentous; महत्कार्यमुपस्थितं, महती वार्ता. -8 High, lofty, eminent, distinguished, noble; महत्कुलं, महासनः. -9 Loud; महान् घोषः, -ध्वनिः. -10 Early or late; महति प्रत्यूषे 'early in the morning'; महत्यपराह्णे 'late in the afternoon.' -11 High; महार्घ. —*m.* 1 A camel. -2 An epithet of *Śiva*. -3 (In Sān. phil.) The great principle, the intellect (distinguished from मनस्), the second of the twenty-five elements or *tattvas* recognized by the Sāṅkhyas; Ms. 12. 14; Sān. K. 3, 8, 22 &c. -4 The superior of a monastery. —*n.* 1 Greatness, infiniteness, numerousness. -2 Kingdom, dominion. -3 Sacred knowledge. -*ind.* Greatly, excessively, very much, exceedingly. (*Note.* महत् as the first member of a Tatpurusha compound and a few other cases, remains unchanged, while in Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi comp. it is changed to महा q.v.). -Comp. —आवासः a spacious or large building. —आशा a high hope. —आश्चर्य *a.* very wonderful. —आश्रयः dependence on or seeking protection with the great. —कथ *a.* talked of or mentioned by the great, in great men's mouths. —क्षेत्र *a.* occupying a wide territory. —गुण *a.* having the qualities of the great. —तत्त्वं the second of the 25 principles of the Sāṅkhyas. —बिलं the atmosphere. —सेवा service of the great. —स्थानं a high place, lofty station.

महती 1 A kind of lute. -2 N. of the lute of Nārada; अवेक्षमाणं महतीं मुहुर्मुहुः Śi. 1. 10. -3 The egg-plant. -4 Greatness, importance.

महत्तर *a.* Greater, larger &c. —रः 1 The principal, chief, or oldest person, the most respectable person; रघुकुलमहत्तराणां वधूः U. 4; गृहपतिश्च ममांतरंगभूतो जनपदमहत्तरः Dk. -2 A Chamberlain. -3 A courtier. -4 The head or the oldest man of a village.

महत्तरकः A courtier, chamberlain.

महत्त्वं 1 Greatness, largeness, magnitude, great extent. -2 Mightiness, majesty. -3 Importance. -4 Exalted position, height, elevation. -5 Intensity, violence, high degree.

महनीय *a.* Worthy of honour, respectable, worthy, illustrious, glorious, noble, exalted; महनीयशासनः R. 3. 69; महनीयकीर्तेः 2. 25.

महंतः The superior of a monastery.

महर् (महस्) *ind.* 1 The fourth of the seven worlds which rise one above the other from the earth (being between *svar* and *janas*); (महर्लोक also in this sense). -2 A kind of व्याहृति q. v.

महल्लः, महल्लिकः A eunuch in a king's harem (a word derived from Arabic.)

महल्लक *a.* Weak, feeble, old. —कः 1 A eunuch in a king's harem. -2 A large house, palatial building; (cf. Mar. महाल).

महस् *n.* [मह्-असुन्] 1 A festival, a festive occasion. -2 An offering, oblation, a sacrifice. -3 Light, lustre; कल्याणानां त्वमसि महसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Māl. 1. 3; U. 4. 10; 5. 2. -4 The fourth of the seven worlds; see महर्. -5 A hymn of praise (Ved.) -6 Pleasure, enjoyment. -7 Greatness, power. -8 Abundance, plenty. -9 Water.

महस्वत्, महस्विन् *a.* 1 Splendid, bright, brilliant, luminous, lustrous. -2 Great, mighty.

महा A cow.

महा The substitute of महत् at the beginning of Karmadhāraya and Bahuvrīhi compounds, and also at the beginning of some other irregular words. (*Note.* The number of compounds of which महा is the first member is very large, and may be multiplied *ad infinitum.* The more important of them, or such as have peculiar significations, are given below). -Comp. —अक्षः an epithet of *Śiva*. —अंग *a.* huge, bulky. (-गः) 1. a camel. -2. a kind of rat. -3 N. of *Śiva*. —अंजनः N. of a mountain. —अत्ययः a great danger or calamity. —अध्वनिक *a.* 'having gone a long way,' dead. —अध्वरः a great sacrifice. —अनसं 1. a heavy carriage. -2. cooking utensils. (-सी) a kitchen-maid. (-सः, -सं) a kitchen. —अनुभाव *a.* 1. of great prowess, dignified, noble, glorious, magnanimous, exalted, illustrious; *Śi.* 1. 17; *Ś.* 3. -2. virtuous, righteous, just. (-वः) a worthy or respectable person. —अंतकः 1. death. -2 an epithet of *Śiva*. —अंधकारः 1. thick darkness. -2. gross (spiritual) ignorance. —अंध्राः (pl.) N. of a people and their country. —अन्वय, —अभिजन *a.* nobly-born, of noble birth. (-यः, -नः) noble birth, high descent. —अभिषवः the great extraction of Soma. —अमात्यः the chief or prime minister (of a king). —अंबुकः an epithet of *Śiva*. —अंबुजं a billion. —अम्ल *a.* very sour. (-म्लं) the fruit of the tamarind tree. —अरण्यं a great (dreary) forest, large forest. —अर्घ *a.* very costly, costing a high price. (-र्घः) a kind of quail. —अर्घ्य *a.* valuable, precious. —अर्चिस् *a.* flaming high. —अर्णवः 1. the great ocean. -2. N. of *Śiva*. —अर्थ *a.* 1. rich. -2. great, noble, dignified. -3. important, weighty. -4. significant. —अर्बुदं one thousand millions. —अर्ह *a.* 1. very valuable, very costly; Ku. 5. 12. -2. invaluable, inestimable; U. 6. 11. (-र्हं) white sandal-wood. —अवरोहः the fig-tree. —अशनिध्वजः a great banner in the form of the thunderbolt, R. 3. 56. —अशन *a.* voracious, gluttonous. —अश्मन् *m.* a precious stone, ruby. —अष्टमी the eighth day in the bright half of Aśvina sacred to Durgā. —असिः a large sword. —असुरी N. of Durgā. —अह्नः the afternoon. —आकार *a.* extensive, large, great. —आचार्यः 1. a great teacher. -2. an epithet of *Śiva*. —आढ्य *a.* wealthy, very rich. (-ढ्यः) the Kadamba tree. —आत्मन् *a.* 1. high-souled, high-minded, magnanimous, noble; अयं दुरात्मा अथवा महात्मा कौटिल्यः Mu 7: द्विषंति मंदाश्चरितं महात्मनां Ku. 5. 75; U. 1. 49. -2. illustrious, distinguished, exalted, eminent. (-*m.*) 1. the Supreme Spirit; Ms. 1. 54. -2. the great principle, *i. e* intellect of the Sāṅkhyas. (महात्मवत् means the same as महात्मन्.) —आनकः a kind of large drum. —आनंदः, —नंदः 1. great joy or bliss. -2. especially the great bliss of final beatitude. (-दा) 1. spirituous liquor. -2. a festival on the ninth day in the bright half of Māghā. —आपगा a great river. —आयुधः an epithet of *Śiva*. —आरंभ *a.* undertaking great works, enterprize. (—भः) any great enterprise. —आलयः 1. a temple in general. -2. a sanctuary, an asylum. -3. a great dwelling. -4. a place of pilgrimage. -5. the world of Brahman. -6. the Supreme Spirit. -7. a tree &c. sacred to a deity. -8. N. of a particular dark fortnight. (-या) N. of a particular deity. —आशय *a.* high-souled, noble-minded, magnanimous, noble; राजा हिरण्यगर्भो महाशयः H. 4; see महात्मन्. (-यः) 1. a noble-minded or magnanimous person; महाशयचक्रवर्ती Bv. 1. 70. -2 the ocean. —आस्पद *a.* 1. occupying a great position. -2. mighty, powerful. —आहवः a great or tumultuous fight. —इच्छ

a. 1. magnanimous, noble-minded, high-souled, noble ; R. 18. 33. —2. having lofty aims or aspirations, ambitious ; Pt. 1. 37. —इन्द्रः 1. 'the great Indra,' N. of Indra ; Ku. 5. 53 ; R. 13. 20 ; Ms. 7. 7. -2 a chief or leader in general. -3. N. of a mountain range ; प्रतिमहेन्द्रस्य महोदधेश्च R. 6. 54, 4. 39, 43. °चापः rain-bow. °नगरी N. of Amarâvatî, the capital of Indra. °मंत्रिन् *m.* an epithet of Brihaspati. —इषुः a great archer ; अधिरोहति गांडिवं महेषौ Ki. 13. 16. —इष्वासः a great archer, a great warrior ; Bg. 1. 4. —ईशः, —ईशानः N. of *Siva*. °बंधुः the Bilva tree. —ईशानी N. of Pârvatî. – ईश्वरः 1. a great lord, sovereign ; Pt. 1, 69. -2. N. of *Siva*.-3. of Vishṇu. -4. a god (opp. प्रकृति). (-री) 1 N. of Durgâ. -2 a kind of bell-metal. —उक्षः (for उक्षन्) a large bull, a full-grown or strong bull ; महोक्षतां वत्सतरः स्पृशन्निव R. 3. 32, 4. 22, 6. 72 ; Si. 5. 63. —उत्पलं a large blue lotus. (-लः) the Sârasa bird. -उत्सवः 1. a great festival or occasion of joy. -2. the god of love. —उत्साह *a.* possessed of great energy, energetic, persevering. (-हः) 1. perseverance. -2. great pride ; Pt. 1. 38. —उदधिः 1. the great ocean ; R. 3. 17. -2. an epithet of Indra. °जः a couch-shell, shell. —उदय *a.* very prosperous or lucky. very glorious or splendid, of great prosperity. (-यः) 1. (*a*) great elevation or rise, greatness, prosperity ; R. 8. 16. (*b*) great fortune or good luck. (*c*) greatness, pre-eminence. -2. final beatitude. -3. a lord, master. —4. N. of the district called Kânyakubja or Kanonja ; see App. III. —5. N. of the district of Kanouja. —6. sour milk mixed with honey. —उदर *a.* big-bellied, corpulent. (-रं) 1. a big belly. -2. dropsy. —उदार *a.* very generous or magnanimous. —उद्यम *a.* = महोत्साह q. v. —उद्योग *a.* very industrious or dilligent, hard-working. —उन्नत *a.* exceedingly lofty. (-तः) the palmyra tree —उन्नतिः *f.* great rise or elevation (fig. also), high rank. —उपकारः a great obligation. —उपाध्यायः a grea- preceptor, a learned teacher. —उरगः a great serpent ; R. 12. 98 ; N. 1. 18. —उरस्क *a.* broad-chested. (-स्कः) an epithet of *Siva*. —उल्का 1. a great meteor. -2. a great fire-brand. —ऋत्विज् *m.* 'great priest,' N. of the four chief sacrificial priests. —ऋद्धि *a.* very prosperous, opulent. (-*f.*) great prosperity or affluence. —ऋषभः a great bull. —ऋषिः 1. a great sage or saint ; परमर्षिः परस्येन महोस्तस्मान्महर्षयः ; (the term is applied in Ms. 1. 34 to the ten *Prajâ'patis* or patriarchs of mankind, but it is also used in the general sense of 'a great sage'). -2. N. of *Siva*. -3. of Buddha. -ओष्ठ (महोष्ठ) *a.* having large lips. (-ष्ठः) an epithet of *Siva*. —ओजस् *a.* very mighty or powerful, possessed of great splendour or glory ; महौजसो मानधना धनार्चिताः Ki. 1. 19. (-*m.*) a great hero or warrior, a champion. (-*n.*) great vigour. —ओजसं the discus of Vishṇu. —ओषधिः *f.* 1. a very efficacious medicinal plant, a sovereign drug. -2 the Dûrvâ grass. -3 N. of various plants ब्राह्मी, श्वेतकंटकारी, कटुका, अतिविषा &c. °गणः a collection of great or medicinal herbs ;– पृश्निपर्णी श्यामलता भृंगराजः शतावरी । गुडूची सहदेवीच महोषधिगणः स्मृतः ॥ -औषधं 1. a sovereign remedy, panacea. —2. ginger. -3. garlic. —4. a kind of poison (वत्सनाभ). —कच्छः 1. the sea. -2 N. of Varuṇa. -3. a mountain. —कंदः garlic. —कपर्दः a kind of shell. —कपित्थः 1. the Bilva tree. -2. red garlic. —कंबु *a.* stark naked. (—बुः) an epithet of *Siva*. —कर *a.* 1. large-handed. -2. having a large revenue. —कर्णः an epithet of *Siva*. —कर्मन् *a.* doing great works. (-*m.*) an epithet of *Siva*. —कला the night of the new moon. —कविः 1. a great poet, a classical poet, such as कालिदास, भवभूति, बाण, भारवि &c. -2. an epithet of *Sukra*. —कांतः an epithet of *Siva*. (-ता) the earth. —काय *a.* big bodied, big, gigantic, bulky. (-यः) 1. an elephant. -2. an epithet of *Siva*. -3 of Vishṇu. -4. of a being attending on *Siva* (= नंदि). —कार्तिकी the night of full moon in the month of Kârttika.—कालः 1. a form of *Siva* in his character as the destroyer of the world. -2. N. of a celebrated shrine or temple of *Siva* (Mahâkâla) (one of the 12 celebrated Jyotirlingas) established at Ujjayinî (immortalized by Kâlidâsa in his Meghadûta, which gives a very beautiful description of the god, his temple, worship &c., together with a graphic picture of the city ; cf. Me. 30-38 ; also R. 6. 34). -3. an epithet of Vishṇu. -4. N. of a kind of gourd. -5. N. of *Siva's* servant (नंदि). °पुरं the city of Ujjayinî. —काली an epithet of Durgâ in her terrific form. —काव्यं a great or classical poem ; (for a full description of its nature, contents &c. according to Rhetoricians see S. D. 559) (The number of Mahâkâvyas is usually said to be five : —रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, किरातार्जुनीय, शिशुपालवध and नैषधचरित or six, if मेघदूत —a very small poem or खंडकाव्य— be added to the list. But this enumeration is apparently only traditional, as there are several other poems, such as the भट्टिकाव्य, विक्रमांकदेवचरित, हरविजय &c. which have an equal claim to be considered as Mahâkâvyas). —कुमारः the eldest son of a reigning prince, heir-apparent. —कुल, —कुलीन *a.* of noble birth or descent, sprung from a noble family, nobly born. (-लं) a noble birth or family, high descent. —कृच्छ्रं a great penance. —केतुः N. of *Siva*. —केशः, —कोशः an epithet of *Siva*. —क्रतुः a great sacrifice, *e. g.* a horse-sacrifice; R. 3. 46. —क्रमः an epithet of Vishṇu. —क्रोधः an epithet of *Siva*. —क्षत्रपः a great satrap. —क्षीरः sugarcane. —खर्वः-र्वं a high number (ten billions ?). —गजः a great elephant ; see दिक्करिन्. —गणपतिः a form of the god Gaṇesa. —गंध *a.* exceedingly fragrant. (-धः) a kind of cane. (-धं) a kind of sandal-wood. (-धा) N. of Châmuṇḍâ. —गर्तः, —गर्भः, —गीतः N. of *Siva*. —गल *a.* long-necked. —गवः *Bos gavæus*. —गुण *a.* very efficacious, sovereign (as a medicine). —गुरुः a highly respectable or venerable person ; (these are three, the father, mother and preceptor ; पिता माता, तथाचार्यो महागुरुरिति स्मृतः). —ग्रष्टिः *f.* a cow with a large hump. —ग्रहः an epithet of Râhu. —ग्रीवः 1. a camel. -2. an epithet of *Siva*. —ग्रीविन् *m.* a camel. —चूर्णा spirituous liquor. —घृतं ghee kept for a long time (for medicinal purposes). —घोष *a.* noisy, loud-sounding. (-षं) a market, fair. (-षः) a loud noise, clamour. —चक्रवर्तिन् *m.* a universal monarch. —चंडा N of Châmuṇḍâ. —चमूः *f.* a large army. —छायः the fig-tree. —जटः an epithet of *Siva*. —जटा 1. a great braid of hair. -2. the matted hair of *Siva*. —जत्रु *a.* having a great collar-bone. (-त्रुः) an epithet of *Siva*. —जनः 1. a multitude of men, a great many beings, the general populace or public ; महाजनो येन गतः स पंथाः Mb. -2. the populace, mob ; विलोकय वृद्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70. -3. a great man, a distinguished or eminent man ; महाजनस्य संसर्गः कस्य नोन्नतिकारकः । पद्मपत्रस्थितं तोयं धत्ते मुक्ताफलश्रियं Subhâsh. -4. the chief of a caste or trade. -5. a merchant tradesman. —जातीय *a.* 1. rather large. -2 of an excellent kind. —जिह्वः an epithet of *Siva*. —ज्ञानिन् *m.* 1. a very learned man. -2. a great sage. -3.

N. of Śiva. —ज्येष्ठी the day of full-moon in the month of Jyeshṭha. —ज्योतिस् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. —ज्वाल *n.* very brilliant or shining. (–लः) 1. N. of Śiva. -2. a sacrificial fire. —तपस् *m.* 1. a great ascetic. -2 an epithet of Vishṇu. —तलं N. of one of the seven lower regions; see पाताल. —तिक्तः the *Nimba* tree. —तीक्ष्ण *a.* exceedingly sharp or pungent. (क्ष्णा) the marking-nut plant. —तेजस् *a.* 1. possessed of great lustre or splendour. -2. very vigorous or powerful, heroic. (*-m.*) 1. a hero, warrior. -2. fire. -3. an epithet of Kârttikeya. (*-n.*) quick silver. —त्याग, —त्यागिन् *a.* very generous. (*—m.*) N. of Śiva. -दंतः 1. an elephant with large tusks. -2. an epithet of Śiva. —दंडः 1. a long arm. -2. a severe punishment. -दंभः an epithet of Śiva. —दशा the influence exercised (over a man's destiny) by a predominant planet. —दारु *n.* the *devadâru* tree. —दुंदुभि a kind of grain. —देवः N. of Śiva. (-वी) 1. N. of Pârvatî. -2. the chief queen. —द्रुमः the sacred fig-tree. —द्वारं a large gate, the chief or outer gate of a temple. —धन *a.* 1. rich. -2. expensive, costly. (-नं) 1. gold. -2. incense. -3. a costly or rich dress. -4. agriculture, husbandry. —5. anything costly or precious. —6. great booty.-7. a great battle. (Ved.). —धनुस् *m.* an epithet of Śiva. -धातुः 1. gold. -2. an epithet of Śiva. -3. lymph. -4. N. of Meru. —नटः an epithet of Śiva. —नदः a great river. —नदी 1. a great river, such as Gangâ, Krishṇa; संभूयांभोधिमभ्येति महानद्या नगापगा Śi. 2. 100. -2. N. of a river falling into the bay of Bengal. —नंदा 1. spirituous liquor. -2. N. of a river. —नरकः N. of one of the 21 hells. —नलः a kind of reed. —नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Asvina, sacred to the worship of Durgâ. —नाटकं 'the great drama', N. of a drama, also called Hanumannâṭaka, (being popularly ascribed to Hanumat); thus defined by S. D.:—एतदेव यदा सर्वैः पताकास्थानकैर्युतम् । अंकैश्च दशभिर्धीरा महानाटकमूचिरे —नादः 1. a loud sound, uproar. -2. a great drum. -3. a thunder-cloud.-4. a shell. -5. an elephant. -6. a lion. -7. the ear. -8. a camel. -9 an epithet of Śiva. (-दं) a musical instrument. —नासः an epithet of Śiva. —निद्र *a.* fast asleep. (-द्रा) 'the great sleep,' death. —नियमः an epithet of Vishṇu. —निर्वाणं total extinction of individuality (according to the Buddhists). —निशा 1. the dead of night, the second and third watches of the night; महानिशा तु विज्ञेया मध्यमं प्रहरद्वयम्. -2. an epithet of Durga. —नीचः a washerman. —नील *a.* dark-blue. (—लः) a kind of sapphire of emerald; Śi. 1. 16, 4. 44; R. 18. 42. °उपलः a sapphire. —नृत्यः, —नेत्रः an epithet of Śiva. —नेमिः a crow. —न्यायः the chief rule. —पक्ष *a.* 1. having many adherents. -2. having a large family or retinue. (-क्षः) 1. an epithet of Garuḍa.-2. a kind of duck. (-क्षी) an owl. —पंचमूलं the five great roots;—बिल्वोग्निमंथः श्योनाकः काश्मरी पाटला तथा । सर्वैस्तु मिलितैरेतैः स्यान्महापंचमूलकं ॥. —पंचविषं the five great or deadly poisons;—शृंगी च कालकूटश्च मुस्तको वत्सनाभकः । शंखकर्णीति योगोयं महापंचविषाभिधः ॥. —पथः 1. chief road, principal street, high or main road; Ku. 7. 3. -2. the passage into the next world, *i. e.* death. -3. N. of certain mountain-tops from which devout persons used to throw themselves down to secure entrance into heaven.-4. an epithet of Śiva.-5. the long pilgrimage to mount Kedâra.-6.the way to heaven. -7.the knowledge of the essence of Śiva acquired in the pilgrimage to Kedâra. —पद्मः 1. a particular high number. -2. N. of Nârada. -3. N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -4. N. of the southernmost elephant supporting the world. -5. an epithet of Nanda. -6. a Kinnara attendant on Kubera. (-द्मं) 1. a white lotus. -2. N. of a city. °पतिः N. of Nanda. —पराह्णः a late hour in the afternoon. —पवित्रः an epithet of Vishṇu. —पातः a long flight; Pt. 2. 54. —पातकं 1. a great sin, a heinous crime; ब्रह्महत्या सुरापानं स्तेयं गुर्वंगनागमः। महांति पातकान्याहुस्तत्संसर्गश्च पंचमं ॥ Ms. 11.55. -2. any great sin or transgression. —पात्रः a prime minister. —पादः an epithet of Śiva. —पाप्मन् *a.* very sinful or wicked. —पुंसः a great man.—पुरुषः 1. a great man, an eminent or distinguished personage; शब्दं महापुरुषसंविहितं निशम्य U. 6. 7. -2. the Supreme Spirit.-3. an epithet of Vishṇu. —पुष्पः a kind of worm. —पूजा great worship; any solemn worship performed on extraordinary occasions. —पृष्ठः a camel. —पोटगलः a kind of large reed. —प्रजापतिः N. of Vishṇu.-प्रतीहारः a chief door-keeper. —प्रपंचः the great universe. —प्रभ *a.* of great lustre. (-भः) the light of a lamp. —प्रभुः 1. a great lord. -2. a king, sovereign. -3. a chief. -4. an epithet of Indra.-5. of Śiva. -6. of Vishṇu. -7. great saint or holy man. —प्रलयः 'the great dissolution', the total annihilation of the universe at the end of the life of Brahman, when all the *lokas* with their inhabitants, the gods, saints &c. including Brahman himself, are annihilated. —प्रसादः 1. a great favour. -2 a great present (of food offered to an idol); पादोदकं च निर्माल्यं नैवेद्यं च विशेषतः । महाप्रसाद इत्युक्त्वा ग्राह्यं विष्णोः प्रयत्नतः ॥. —प्रस्थानं departing this life, death. —प्राणः 1. the hard breathing or aspirate sound made in the pronunciation of the aspirates. -2. the aspirated letters themselves (pl.); they are:—ख्, घ् छ्, झ्, ठ्, ढ् श्, ष्, फ्, भ्, थ्, ध्, स्, ह्. -3. a raven. —प्राणता possession of great strength or essence; अन्यांश्च जीवत एव महाप्राणतया स्फुरतो जग्राह K. —प्लवः a great flood, deluge. —फल *a.* 1. bearing much fruit.-2. bringing much reward. (—ला) 1. a bitter-gourd. -2. a kind of spear. (-लं) a great fruit or reward. —फेना the cuttle-fish bone. —बल *a.* very strong. (-लः) 1. wind, storm. -2. a Buddha. (-लं) lead. °ईश्वरः N. of a Linga of Śiva near the modern Mahâbleshwar. —बाहु *a.* long-armed, powerful. (-हुः) an epithet of Vishṇu. —बि(बी)लं 1. the atmosphere. -2. the heart. -3. a water-jar, pitcher. -4. a hole, cave. -बी(वी)जः an epithet of Śiva. —बी(वी)ज्यं the perinæum. —बोधिः 1. the great intelligence of a Buddha. -2. a Buddha. —ब्रह्मं, ब्रह्मन् *n.* the Supreme Spirit —ब्राह्मणः 1. a great or learned Brâhmaṇa.-2. a low or contemptible Brâhmaṇa.-भाग *a.* 1. a very fortunate or blessed, very lucky or prosperous. -2. illustrious, distinguished, glorious; महाभागः कामं नरपतिरभिन्नस्थितिरसौ Ś. 5. 10; Ms. 3. 192. -3. very pure or holy, highly virtuous. —भागता, -त्वं, -भाग्यं 1. extreme good fortune, great good luck, prosperity. -2. great excellence or merit. -भागवतं the great Bhâgavata, one of the 18 Purâṇas. —भागिन् *a.* very fortunate or prosperous. —भारतं N. of the celebrated epic which describes the rivalries and contests of the sons of Dhritarâshṭra and Pâṇḍu. (It consists of 18 *Parvans* or books, and is said to be the composition of Vyâsa; cf. the word भारत also). —भाष्यं 1. a great commentary. -2. particularly, the great commentary of Patanjali on the Sûtras of Pâṇini. —भासुरः an epithet of Vishṇu. —भिक्षुः N. of Śâkyamuni. —भीता a kind of sensitive plant (लाजालू). —भीमः an epithet of king Santanu. —भीरुः a sort of beetle or fly. —भुज *a.* long-armed, powerful. —भूतं a great

or primary element ; see भूत ; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29 ; Ms. 1. 6. (-तः) 1. The Supreme Being. -2. a great creature. -भोगः 1. a great enjoyment. -2. a great coil or hood; great winding. -3. a serpent. (-गा) an epithet of Durgâ. —मणिः 1. a costly or precious jewel ; संस्कारोल्लिखितो महामणिरिव क्षीणोऽपि नालक्ष्यते S. 6. 5. -2. N. of Siva. -मति a. 1. high-minded. -2. clever. (-तिः) N. of Bṛihaspati or Jupiter. —मत्स्यः a large fish, sea-monster.-मद a. greatly intoxicated. (-दः) an elephant in rut. —मनस्, -मनस्क a. 1. high-minded, noble-minded, magnanimous. -2. liberal. -3. proud, haughty. (-m.) a fabulous animal called शरभ q v. —मंत्रः 1. any sacred text of the Vedas. -2. a great or efficacious charm, a powerful spell. —मंत्रिन् m. the prime minister, premier. —महोपाध्यायः 1. a very great preceptor.-2. a title given to learned men and reputed scholars; *e. g.* महामहोपाध्यायमल्लिनाथसूरि &c -मांसं 'costly flesh', especially human flesh ; न खलु महामांसविक्रयादन्यमुपायं पश्यामि Mâl. 4 ; अशस्त्रपूतं निर्व्याजं पुरुषांगोपकल्पितम् । विक्रीयते महामांसं गृह्यतां गृह्यतामिदं 5. 12. (see Jagaddhara *ad loc.*). —मात्र a. 1. great in measure, very great or large. -2. most excellent, best. (-त्रः) 1. a great officer of state, high state-official, a chief minister ; (मंत्रे कर्मणि भूषायां वित्ते माने परिच्छदे । मात्रा च महती येषां महामात्रास्तु ते स्मृताः ॥) ; Ms. 9. 259. -2. an elephant-driver or keeper ; Pt. 1. 161. -3. a superintendent of elephants. (-त्री) 1. the wife of a chief minister. -2. the wife of a spiritual teacher. —मायः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Vishṇu. —माया worldly illusion, which makes the material world appear really existent. —मारी 1. cholera, an epidemic. -2. an epithet of Durgâ. —मालः N. of Siva. —माहेश्वरः a great worshipper of Mahesvara or Siva.}—मुखः a crocodile. -मुनिः 1. a great sage. -2. N. of Vyâsa -3. an epithet of Buddha. -4. of Agastya. -5. the coriander plant. (-नि n.) 1. coriander seed. -2. any medicinal herb or drug. —मूर्तिः N. of Vishṇu. -मूर्धन् m. an epithet of Siva. —मूलं a large radish. (-ला) a kind of onion. —मूल्य a. very costly. (-ल्यः) a ruby. —मृगः 1. any large animal. -2. an elephant. -3. the fabulous animal called शरभ. —मृत्युः, -मेधा N. of Siva. -मेदः the coral tree. —मेधा an epithet of Durgâ. —मोहः great infatuation of mind. (-हा) 1. an epithet of Durgâ. —यज्ञः ' a great sacrifice ', a term applied to the five daily sacrifices or, acts of piety to be performed by a householder ; अध्यापनं ब्रह्मयज्ञः पितृयज्ञस्तु तर्पणम् । होमो दैवो (or देवयज्ञः) बलिर्भौतो (or भूतयज्ञः) नृयज्ञोऽतिथिपूजनम् ॥ Ms. 3. 70, 71, (for explanation, see the words s. v.). -2. N. of Vishṇu. —यमकं ' a great *Yamaka* ', *i. e.* a stanza all the four lines of which have exactly the same word, though different in sense ; *e. g.* see Ki. 15. 52, where विकाशमीयुर्जगतीशमार्गणाः has four different senses ; cf. also Bk. 10. 19. -यशस् a. very famous, renowned, celebrated. -यात्रा ' the great pilgrimage,' the pilgrimage to Benares. —याम्यः an epithet of Vishṇu. —युगं ' a great Yuga', consisting of the four *Yugas* of mortals, or comprising 4,320,000 years of men. —योगिन् m. 1. an epithet of Siva.-2. of Vishṇu. -3. a cock. —योनिः f. excessive dilation of the female organ. —रजतं 1. gold. -2. the thorn-apple. —रजनं 1. safflower. -2. gold. —रत्नं a precious jewel. —रथः 1. a great chariot. -2. a great warrior or hero ; कुतः प्रभावो धनंजयस्य महारथजयद्रथस्य विपत्तिमुत्पादयितुं Ve. 2 ; दशरथः प्रशशास महारथः R. 9. 1; Si. 3. 22; (a महारथ is thus defined :—एको दशसहस्राणि योधयेद्यस्तु धन्विनां । शस्त्रशास्त्रप्रवीणश्च विज्ञेयः स महारथः ॥).-3. desire, longing; of. मनोरथ. —रस a. very savoury. (-सः) 1. a sugar-cane. -2. quicksilver. -3. a precious mineral. -4. the fruit of the date tree. -5. any one of the eight substances given below :—दरदः पारदं शस्यं वैक्रांतं कांतमभ्रकम् । माक्षिकं विमलश्चेति स्युरेतेऽष्टौ महारसाः ॥ (-सं) sour rice-water. —राजः 1. a great king, sovereign or supreme ruler. -2, a respectful mode of addressing kings or other personages (my lord, your majesty, your highness). -3. a deified Jaina teacher. -4. a finger-nail. °अधिराजः a universal emperor, paramount sovereign. °चूतः a kind of mango tree. —राजिकः N. of Vishṇu. —राजिकाः (m. pl.) an epithet of a class of gods (said to be 220 or 236 in number). —राज्ञी 1. the reigning or chief queen, principal wife of a king. -2. N. of Durgâ. —रात्रं midnight, dead of night. —रात्रिः, -त्री f. 1. see महाप्रलय. -2. midnight. -3. the eighth night in the bright half of *Asvina*. -राष्ट्रः 1. 'the great kingdom,' N. of a country in the west of India, the country of the Marâṭhâs. -2. the people of Mahârâshtra, the Marâṭhâs (pl.). (-ष्ट्री) N. of the principal Prâkṛita dialect, the language of the people of the Mahârâshtra ; cf. Daṇḍin :—महाराष्ट्राश्रयां भाषां प्रकृष्टं प्राकृतं विदुः Kâv. 1. 34. —रिष्टः a kind of Nimba tree growing on mountains. —रुद्रः a form of Siva. —रूप a. mighty in form (-पः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. resin. —रेतस् m. an epithet of Siva. —रोगः a dangerous illness, grievous malady ; (these are eight :—उन्मादो राजयक्ष्मा च श्वासस्त्वग्दोष एव च । मधुमेहश्चाश्मरी च तथोदरभगंदरौ ॥). —रौद्र a. very dreadful. (-द्री) an epithet of Durgâ. —रौरवः N. of one of the 21 hells; Ms. 4. 88. 90. -लक्ष्मी 1. the great Lakshmî, or *Sakti* of Nârâyaṇa. -2. a young girl who represents the goddess Durg*a* at the Durg*a* festival.—लिंगं the great *Linga* or Phallus. (-गः) an epithet of Siva. —लोलः a crow. —लोहं a magnet. —वक्षस् m. epithet of Siva. —वनं a large forest in Vṛindavana. —वरा Dûrv*a* grass. —वराहः 'the great boar ', an epithet of Vishṇu in his third or boar incarnation. —वल्ली 1. the Madhavî creeper. -2. a large creeping plant. —वशः the porpoise. —वाक्यं 1. a long sentence. -2. any continuous composition or literary work. -3. a great proposition, principal sentence ; such as तत्त्वमसि, ब्रह्मैवेदं सर्वं &c.—वातः a stormy wind, violent wind ; महावातव्यस्तैर्महिषकुलनीलैर्जलधरैः Mk. 5. 22. —वादिन् m. a great or powerful disputant. —वायुः 1. air (as an element).-2. stormy wind, hurricane, tempest —वार्तिकं N. of the Vartikas of Katyayana on Paṇini's Sûtras. —विदेहा N. of a certain वृत्ति or condition of the mind in the Yoga system of philosophy. —विभाषा a rule giving a general option or alternative ; इति महाविभाषया साधुः. —विभूतिः an epithet of Siva. —विषः a serpent having two mouths. —विषुवं the vernal equinox. °संक्रांतिः f. the vernal equinox (the sun's entering the sign Aries). —वीचिः N. of a hell. —वीरः 1. a great hero or warrior. -2. a lion. -3. the thunderbolt of Indra. -4. an epithet of Vishṇu. -5. of Garuḍa. -6. of Hanumat. -7. a cuckoo. -8. a white horse. -9. a sacrificial fire. -10. a sacrificial vessel. -11. a kind of hawk. °चरितं N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhûti. -वीर्य a. of great valour, very powerful. (-र्यः) 1. N. of Brahman. -2. the Supreme being. (-र्या) 1. the wild cotton shrub. -2. an epithet of संज्ञा, the wife of the sun. —वृषः a great bull. —वेग a. very swift or fleet. (-गः) 1. great speed, excessive velocity. -2. an ape. -3. the bird Garuda. —वेल a. billowy. —व्याधिः f. 1. a great disease. -2. a very bad kind of leprosy (black leprosy). —व्याहृतिः f. a great mystical word, *i. e.* भूर्, भुवस् and स्वर्. —व्रत a. very devo-

tional, rigidly observing vows. (-तं) 1. a great vow, a great religious observance. -2. any great or fundamental duty; प्राणैरपि हिता वृत्तिरद्रोहो व्याजवर्जनं। आत्मनीव प्रियाधानमेतन्मैत्री महाव्रतं Mv. 5. 59 —व्रतिन् m. 1. a devotee, an asce[tic]. -2. an epithet of Śiva. —शक्तिः 1. an epithet of Śiva. -2. of Kârttikeya. —शंकुः the sine of the sun's elevation. —शंखः 1. a great couch-shell; Bg. 1. 15. -2. the temporal bone, forehead. -3. a human bone. -4. a particular high number. -5. one of Kubera's treasures. —शठः a kind of thorn-apple. —शब्द a. making a loud sound, very noisy, boisterous. —शल्कः a kind of sea crab or prawn; Ms. 3. 272. —शालः a great householder. —शालिः a kind of large and sweet-smelling rice. —शासन a. 1. exercising great power. -2. whose commands are great; Bh. 3. 80. (-नं) great order of government. —शिरस् m. a kind of serpent. —शुक्तिः f. a pearl-shell. —शुक्ला an epithet of Sarasvatî. —शुभ्रं silver. —शूद्रः (द्री f.) 1. a Sûdra in a high position. -2. a cowherd. -3. an upper servant. (-द्री) a female cow-keeper. (-द्रा) a Sûdra woman in a high position. —श्मशानं an epithet of Benares. —श्रमणः an epithet of Buddha. —श्वासः a kind of asthma. —श्वेता 1. an epithet of Sarasvatî. -2. of Durgâ. -3. white sugar. —संक्रांतिः f. the winter solstice. —सती a very chaste woman. —सत्ता absolute existence. —सत्यः an epithet of Yama. —सत्त्व a. 1. noble. -2. very strong or powerful. -3. just, righteous. (-त्त्वः) 1. a large animal. -2. N. of Sâkyamuni. -3. an epithet of Kubera. —संधिविग्रहः the office of the minister of peace and war. —सत्त्वः an epithet of Kubera. —समुद्रः the great ocean. —सर्गः a great or completely new creation (after a complete destruction of the world). —सर्जः the bread-fruit or jack-tree. —साधनभागः a great executive officer. —सांतपनं a kind of very rigid penance; see Ms. 11. 218. —सांधिविग्रहिकः a minister of peace and war. —सामान्यं the widest generality. —सारः a kind of Khadira tree. —सारथिः an epithet of Aruṇa. —साहसं great violence or outrage, great audacity. —साहसिकः a dacoit, highwayman, a daring robber. —सिंहः the fabulous animal called Sarabha. —सिद्धिः f. a kind of magical power. —सुखं 1. great pleasure. -2. copulation. (-खः) a Buddha. —सुगंधं a fragrant unguent. —सुगंधिः a kind of antidote. —सूक्तः the composer of the great Sûktas or hymns of the 10th Mâṇḍala of the Rigveda. —सूक्ष्मा sand. —सूतः a military drum. —सेनः 1. an epithet of Kârttikeya. -2. the commander of a large army. (-ना) a great army. —स्कंधः a camel. —स्थली the earth. —स्थानं a great position. —स्रग्विन् m. an epithet of Śiva. -स्वनः a kind of drum. —हंसः an epithet of Vishṇu. —हविस् n. clarified butter. —हस्तः an epithet of Śiva. —हासः a loud or boisterous laughter, cachination. —हिमवत् m. N. of a mountain.

महि m., n. Greatness. —m. Intellect. —f. = मही The earth. —ind. Greatly, very much.

महिका Frost, mist.

महित p. p. Honoured, worshipped, esteemed, revered; see मह्. —तं The trident of Śiva.

महिंधकः 1 A rat. -2 An ichneumon. -3 The string of a pole for carrying loads.

महिमन् m. [महत् इमनिच् टिलोपः] 1 Greatness (fig. also); अयि मलयज महिमायं कस्य गिरामस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11; अधोधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2. -2 Glory, majesty, might, power; Kn. 2. 6, U. 4. 21. -3 High rank, exalted rank or position, dignity. -4 One of the 8 *Siddhis*, the power of increasing size at will; see सिद्धि.

महिरः 1 The sun. -2 The Arka plant.

महिला [मह्-इलच् Uṇ. 1. 54] 1 A woman. -2 An amorous or intoxicated woman; विरहेण विकलहृदया निर्जलमीनायते महिला Bv. 2. 68. -3 The creeper called Priyangu. -4 A kind of perfume or fragrant plant (रेणुका). -Comp. —आह्वया the Priyangu creeper.

महिलारोप्यं N. of a city in the south.

महिषः [मह् टिषच् Uṇ. 1. 45] 1 A buffalo; (considered as the Vehicle of Yama); गाहंतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्मुहुस्ताडितं Ś. 2. 6. -2 N. of a demon killed by Durgâ. -Comp. —अक्षः, -अक्षकः a kind of bdellium. —अर्दनः an epithet of Kârttikeya. —असुरः the demon Mahisha. °घातिनी, °मथनी, °मर्दनी, °सूदनी epithets of Durgâ. —घ्नी an epithet of Durgâ. —ध्वजः an epithet of Yama. —पालः, -पालकः a buffalo-keeper. —वहनः, -वाहनः epithets of Yama; कृतांतः किं साक्षान्महिषवहनोऽसाविति पुनः K. P. 10.

महिषी 1 A she-buffalo, buffalo cow; Ms. 9. 55; Y. 2. 159. -2 The principal queen, queen-consort; महिषीसखः R. 1. 48, 2. 25, 3. 9. -3 A queen in general. -4 The female of a bird. -5 A lady's maid, female servant (सैरंध्रि). -6 An immoral woman. —7 Money acquired by the prostitution of on's wife; cf. माहिषिक. -Comp. —पालः a keeper of she-buffaloes. —स्तंभः a pillar adorned with a buffalo's head.

माहिष्मत् a. Possessing; rich or abounding in buffaloes.

महिष्ठ a. Greatest, largest (superl. of महत् q. v.)

मही 1 Earth; as in महीपाल, महीभृत् &c.; मही रम्या शय्या Bh. 3. 79. -2 Ground, soil. -3 Landed property or estate, land. -4 A country, kingdom. -5 N. of a river falling into the gulf of Cambay. -6 (In geom.) The base of any plane figure. -7. A large army (Ved.). -Comp. —इनः, -ईश्वरः a king; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5. —कंपः an earthquake. —क्षित् m. a king, sovereign; R. 1. 11, 85; 19. 20. —जः 1. the planet Mars. -2 N. of Narakâsura. -3. a tree. (-जा) N. of Sitâ. (-जं) wet ginger. —तलं surface of the earth. —दुर्गं an earth fort. —धरः 1. a mountain; R. 6. 52; Kn. 6. 89. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. —ध्रः 1. a mountain; Bh. 2. 10; Śi. 15. 54; R. 3. 60, 13. 7. -2. a symbolical expression for the number, 'seven'. -3. an epithet of Vishṇu. —नाथः, -पः, -पतिः, -पालः, -भुज् m., -मघवत् m., -महेंद्रः a king; Bg. 1. 2; R. 2. 34, 6. 12. —पतनं humble obeisance (as by falling on the ground). —पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सूनुः 1. the planet Mars. -2. epithets of the demon Naraka. —पुत्री, -सुता an epithet of Sitâ. —प्रकंपः an earthquake. —प्ररोहः, -रुह् m., -रुहः a tree; Ki. 5. 10; Śi. 20. 49. —प्राचीरं, -प्रावरः the sea. —भर्तृ m. a king. —भृत् m. 1. a mountain; Ki. 1. 27; Ki. 5. 1. -2. a king, sovereign. —लता an earthworm. —सुरः a Brâhmaṇa.

महीयते Den. A. (rarely P.) 1 To be glad, happy or prosperous (Ved.). -2 To rise to a high position, thrive, prosper. -3 To be highly respected or honoured; Ś. 7. 35.

महीयस् a. Greater, larger, more powerful or weighty or important, mightier, stronger (compar. of महत् q. v.). —m. A great or noble-minded man; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुन्नतिं यया Ki. 2. 21; Śi. 2. 13.

महिला, महेला, महेलिका A woman, female.

1. मा ind. A particle of prohibition (rarely of negation) usually

joined with the Imperative ; मद्वाणि मा कुरु विषादमनादरेण Bv. 4. 41 ; also (*a*) with the Aorist, when the augment अ is dropped ; पापे रतिं मा कृथाः Bh. 2. 77 ; मा मूमुहत् खलु भवंतमनन्यजन्मा मा ते मलीमसविकारघना मतिर्भूत् Mâl. 1. 32 ; the अ is sometimes retained, मा निषाद प्रतिष्ठां त्वमगमः शाश्वतीः समाः Râm. (*b*) the Imperfect (the augment being dropped here also) ; मा चैनमभिभाषथाः Râm.: (*c*) the Future, or Potential mood, in the sense of 'lest,' 'that not' ; लघु एनां परित्रायस्व मा कस्यापि तपस्विनो हस्ते पतिष्यति *S.* 2 ; मा कश्चिन्ममाप्यनर्थो भवेत् Pt. 5 ; मा नाम देव्याः किमप्यनिष्टमुत्पन्नं भवेत् K. 307 ; the Imperative mood also is sometimes used for the Potential, त्वरतामार्यपुत्र एतां समाश्वासयितुं मास्या विकारो वर्धतां M. 4. (*d*) the Present participle when a curse is implied ; मा जीवन्यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धोऽपि जीवति Si. 2. 45 ; or (*e*) with potential passive participles ; मैवं मार्थ्यम् । मा is sometimes used without any verb ; मा तावत् 'oh ! do not (say or do) so'; मा मैवं ; मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 30 'may it not be the police'; see under नाम. Sometimes मा is followed by स्म and is used with the Aorist or Imperfect with the augment dropped, and rarely with the Potential mood ; क्लैब्यं मा स्म गमः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3 ; मा स्म प्रतीपं गमः *S.* 4. 17; मास्म सीमंतिनी काचिज्जनयेत्पुत्रमीदृशम्. -Comp. —चिरं, -विलंबं, -विलंबितं *ind.* without delay, shortly, quickly.

2. मा 1 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmî ; तमालपत्रं राजेंद्र भज माज्ञानदायकं Subhâsh. -2 A mother. -3 A measure. -Comp.—पः, -पतिः epithets of Vishṇu.

3. मा 2 P., 3, 4 A (माति, मिमीते or मीयते, मिते) 1 To measure ; व्यधित विमान इवावनिं पदानि *Si.* 7. 13 ; 9. 2. -2 To measure or mark off, limit ; see मित. -3 To compare with (in size), measure by any standard ; Ku. 5. 15. -4 To be in, find room or space in, be contained or comprised in ; तमो मलुस्तत्र न कैटभद्विषस्तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभवा मुदः *Si.* 1. 23; वृद्धिं गतेप्यात्मनि नैव मांतिः 3. 73 ; 10. 50 ; 14. 75, 13. 2, 5. 44; मातिः मातुमशक्योऽपि यशोराशिर्यदत्र ते K. P. 10. -5 To prepare, arrange. -6 To infer, conclude. -7 To form, make, build, construct -8 To assign, mete out, apportion. -9 To show, display. -10 To roar ; sound. —*Caus.* (मापयति-ते) To cause to be measured, measure or mete out; एतेन मापयति भित्तिषु कर्ममार्गं Mk. 3. 16. —*Desid.* (मित्सति-ते) To wish to measure &c.

मांस् *n.* Flesh. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मांस after acc. dual).

मांसं [मन्-स दीर्घश्च Uṇ; 3. 64] 1 Flesh, meat ; समांसो मधुपर्कः U. 4. (The word is thus fancifully derived in Ms. 5. 55 :—मां स भक्षयिताऽमुत्र यस्य मांसमिहाद्म्यहम् । एतन्मांसस्य मांसत्वं प्रवदंति मनीषिणः ॥). -2 The flesh of fish. -3 The fleshy part of a fruit. —सः 1 A worm. -2 N. of a mixed tribe selling meat. -3 A worm. -4 Time. -Comp. —अद्, -अद, -आदिन् -भक्षक *a.* flesh-eating, carnivorous (as an animal); Bk. 16. 29, Ms. 5. 15. —अर्गलः, -लं a piece of flesh hanging down from the mouth. —अर्बुदः, -दं a kind of disease of the membrum virile.—अशनं 1. flesh-meat.-2. flesh-eating. —अष्टका N. of the eighth day in the dark half of Mâgha. —आहारः animal food. —इष्टा a kind of bird (वल्गुला). —उपजीविन् *m.* a dealer in flesh. —ओदनः 1. a meal of flesh. -2. rice boiled with flesh. —कच्छपः a fleshy abscess on the palate. -कंदी a swelling of the flesh. —कारिन् *n.* blood. —ग्रंथिः a gland. —जं, -तेजस् *n.* fat, adeps. —तानः a polypus in the throat. —द्राविन् *m.* a kind of sorrel. —निर्यासः the hair of the body. —पः a Pisâcha or demon. —पचनं a vessel for cooking meat. —पिटकः, -कं 1. a basket of flesh. -2. a large quantity of flesh. —पित्तं a bone. —पेशी 1. a muscle. -2. a piece of flesh. -3. an epithet of the fœtus from the 8th to the 14th day. —फला the egg-plant.-भेत्तृ, -भेदिन् *a.* cutting the flesh. —योनिः a creature of flesh and blood. —रसः soup. —लता a wrinkle. —विक्रयः sale of meat. —सारः, -स्नेहः fat. —हासा skin.

मांसल *a.* [मांस-लच् ; cf. अंसल] 1 Fleshy. -2 Muscular, lusty, brawny ; U. 1. -3 Fat, strong, powerful ; शाखाः शतं मांसलाः Bv. 1. 34. -4 Deep (as sound); ध्वनिश्च मांगल्यमृदंगमांसलः U. 6. 25 ; प्रतिभिन्नकुक्कुरावर्तकस्तनितमांसलो बाह्यनिर्घोषः Mv. 2. -5 Increased in bulk or quantity ; Mâl. 9. 13. -6 Pulpy (as fruit). -7 Dense, thick.

मांसिकः [मांसं पण्यमस्य ठक्] A butcher.

माकंदः The mango tree; Bv. 1. 29. —दी 1 The myrobalan tree -2 Yellow sandal. -3. N. of a city on the Ganges

माकर *a.* (री *f.*) Belonging to the sea-monster Makara q. v. —री N. of the seventh day in the bright half of Mâgha.

माकरंद *a.* (दी *f.*) Derived from or relating to the juice of flowers ; full of or mixed with honey ; Mâl. 8. 1 ; 9. 13.

माकलिः 1 N. of Mâtali, the charioteer of Indra. -2 The moon.

माक्षि(क्षी)क *a.* (की *f.*) Coming or derived from a bee. —कं [मक्षिकाभिः संभूय कृतं अण्] 1 Honey ; Bv. 4. 43. -2 A kind of honey-like mineral substance. -Comp. —आश्रयं 1 bees' wax. -2. honey-comb. —जं bees' wax. -फलः A kind of cocoa-nut. —शर्करा candied sugar.

माख *a.* (खी *f.*) Sacrificial.

मागध *a.* (धी *f.*) [मगधदेशे भवः अण्] Relating to or living in the country of Magadha or the people of Magadha. —धः 1 A king of the Magadhas. -2 N. of a mixed tribe, said to have been the offspring of a Vaisya father and a Kshatriya mother, (the duty of the members of this caste being that of professional bards); Ms. 10. 11, 17 ; Y. 1. 94. -3 A bard or panegyrist in general. —धाः (pl.) N. of a people, the Magadhas. —धा 1 A princess of the Magadhas. -2 Long pepper. —धी 1 A princess of the Magadhas; R. 1. 57. -2 The language of the Magadhas, one of the four principal kinds of Prâkrita. -3 Long pepper. -4 White cumin. -5 Refined sugar. -6 A kind of jasmine. -7 A variety of cardamoms. -8 The daughter of a Kshatriya mother and a Vaisya father. -9 Anise. -10 N. of a river (शोणा).

मागधा, मागधिका Long pepper.

मागधिकः A king of the Magadhas.

माघः [मघानक्षत्रयुक्ता पौर्णिमासी माघी साऽस्मिन् मासे अण्] 1 N. of a lunar month (corresponding to January-February). -2 N. of a poet, the author of the *Si*supâlavadha or Mâgha-kâvya ; (the poet describes his family in *Si*. 20. 80-84 and thus concludes:—श्रीशब्दरम्यकृतसर्गसमाप्तिलक्ष्म लक्ष्मीपतेश्चरितकीर्तनचारु माघः । तस्यात्मजः सुकविकीर्तिदुराशयादः काव्यं व्यधत्त शिशुपालवधाभिधानम् ॥); उपमा कालिदासस्य भारवेरर्थगौरवं। दंडिनः पदलालित्यं माघे संति त्रयो गुणाः ॥, तावद्भा भारवेर्भाति यावन्माघस्य नोदयः Udb. —घी The day of full moon in the month of Mâgha.

माघमा A female crab.

माघवत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to Indra. —ती The east. -Comp. —चापः the rainbow ; U. 5. 11.

माघवन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to or ruled by Indra ; ककुभं समस्कुरुत माघवनीं *Si.* 9. 25 ; अवनीतलमेव साधु मन्ये न वनी माघवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

माध्यं The flower of the *kunda* creeper.

मांक्ष् 1 P. (मांक्षति) To wish or desire, long for.

मांगलिक *a.* (की *f.*) [मंगल-ठक्] 1 Auspicious, tending to good fortune, indicative of auspiciousness ; मुद्मस्य मांगलिकतूर्यकृतां ध्वनयः प्रतेनुरनुवप्रमपां Ki. 6. 4 ; Mv. 4. 35 ; Bv. 2. 57. -2 Fortunate.

मांगल्य *a.* [मंगलाय हितं ष्यञ्] Auspicious, indicative of good fortune ; *S.* 4. 4. —ल्यं 1 Auspiciousness, prosperity, welfare, good fortune. -2 A blessing or benediction. -3 A festivity, festival, any auspicious rite. -4 An auspicious thing, amulet. -Comp. —मृदंग: a drum beaten on auspicious occasions ; U. 6. 25.

माच: A way, road.

माचल: 1 A thief, robber. -2 A crocodile.

माचिका A fly.

माजल: A kind of bird, the blue roller.

मांजिष्ठ *a.* (ष्ठी *f.*) [मंजिष्ठया रक्तं अण्] 1 Red as madder. -2 Dyed with madder ; मांजिष्ठेषु त्यज्यते न स्म सैन्यैः *Si.* 18. 34. -ष्ठं Red colour.

मांजिष्ठिक *a.* (की*f.*) Dyed or tinged with madder ; मौर्व्या मेखलया नियंत्रितमधोवासश्च मांजिष्ठिकं U. 4. 20 ; Mv 1. 18.

माठ: A road.

माठर: 1 N. of Vyâsa. -2 A Brâhmaṇa. -3 A distiller (शौंडिक Sk.). -4 One of the attendants on the sun.

माठी An armour, mail.

माड: 1 A species of tree. -2 Weight, measure.

माडि: A palace.

माड्डुक: -ड्डिक: A drummer.

माढि: *f.* 1 The young leaf before it opens. -2 Honouring. -3 Sadness, dejection. -4 Poverty. -5 Anger, passion. -6 The border or hem of a garment. -7 A double tooth.

माणव: [मनोरपत्यं अण् अल्पार्थे णत्वम्] 1 A lad, boy, youth, youngster. -2 A little man, manikin (used contemptuously). -3 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty) strings. -4 A young Brâhmaṇa.

माणवक: 1 A youth, boy, lad, youngster (oft. used contemptuously). -2 A little man, dwarf ; manikin ; मायामाणवकं हरिं Bhâg. -3 A silly fellow. -4 A scholar, religious student.- 5 A pearl-necklace of sixteen (or twenty) strings.

माणविका A young girl, damsel.

माणवीन *a.* [माणवस्येदं खञ्] Boyish, childish.

माणव्यं [माणवानां समूहः यत्] A company of lads or boys.

माणिका A particular weight(equal to eight *palas*).

माणिक्यं A ruby.

माणिक्या A small house-lizard.

माणिबंधं, माणिमंथं Rock-salt.

मांडलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to or ruling a province. —क: The ruler of a province.

मातंग: [मतंगस्य मुनेरयं अण्] 1 An elephant; मातंगाः किमु वलितैः K. P. 7 ; *Si.* 1. 64. -2 A man of the lowest caste, a Châṇḍâla. -3 A Kirâta, a mountaineer or barbarian. -4 (At the end of comp.) Anything the best of its kind ; *e. g.* बलाहकमातंगः. -Comp. -दिवाकर: N. of a poet. -नक्र: a crocodile as large as an elephant ; R. 13. 11.

मातरिपुरुष: 'One who can act like a man only against his mother,' a poltroon, cowardly boaster.

मातरिश्वन् *m.*[मातरि अंतरीक्षे श्वयति वर्धते श्वि-कनिन् डित्र अलुक्स॰ Un.1. 156] Wind; पुनरवसि विविक्तैर्मातरिश्वावचूर्ण्य ज्वलयति मदनाग्निं मालतीनां रजोभिः *Si.* 11. 17 ; Ki. 5. 36 ; मातरिश्वा वायुर्मातर्यंतरिक्षे श्वसिति मातर्याशु अनिति वा Nir.

मातलि: N. of the charioteer of Indra. -Comp. —सारथि: an epithet of Indra.

माता A mother.

मातामह: A maternal grand-father. -हौ (dual) The maternal grand-father and grand-mother. -ही The maternal grand-mother.

माति: *f.* 1 Measure. -2 A thought, idea, conception. -3 Accurate knowledge or determination.

मातुल: [मातुर्भ्राता मातृ-डुलच्] 1 A maternal uncle ; Bg. 1. 26 ; Ms. 2. 130, 5. 81. -2 The Dhattûra plant. -3 An epithet of the solar year. -4 A kind of rice. -5 A kind of snake. -Comp. —पुत्रक: 1. the son of a maternal uncle. -2. the fruit of the Dhattûra plant.

मातुलक: 1 A maternal uncle (as a term of endearment). -2 The thorn-apple.

मातुला, मातुलानी, मातुली 1 The wife of a maternal uncle ; Ms. 2. 131 ; Y. 3. 232. -2. Hemp.

मातुलेय: (यी *f.*) The son of a maternal uncle.

मातुलिंग:, मातुलुंग: A kind of citron tree ; (मुग्धे) भागः मेखितमातुलुंगफलयः प्रेयो विधास्यंति वा Mâl. 6. 19. —गं The fruit of this tree, a citron.

मातृ *f.* [मान् पूजायां तृच् नलोपः Un. 2. 94] 1 A mother ; मातृवत्परदारेषु यः पश्यति स पश्यति ; सहस्रं तु पितॄन् माता गौरवेणातिरिच्यते Subhâsh. -2 Mother as a term of respect or endearment ; मातर्लक्ष्मि भजस्व कंचिदपरं Bh. 3. 64, 87 ; अयि मातर्देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4. -3 A cow. -4 An epithet of Lakshmî. -5 An epithet of Durgâ. -6 Ether, sky. -7 The earth. -8 A divine mother ; मातृभ्यो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1 -9 An epithet of Revatî -10 N. of several plants आखुकर्णी, इंद्रवारुणी and जटामांसी &c. -*pl.* 1 An epithet of the divine mothers, said to attend on *S*iva, but usually on Skanda. (They are usually said to be 8:—ब्राह्मी माहेश्वरी चंडी वाराही वैष्णवी तथा । कौमारी चैव चामुंडा चर्चिकेत्यष्ट मातरः ॥ or, according to some, only seven ; ब्राह्मी माहेश्वरी चैव कौमारी वैष्णवी तथा । माहेंद्री चैव वाराही चामुंडा सप्त मातरः ॥ Some increase the number to sixteen. -2 N. of eight classes of female ancestors or Manes. —*m.* 1 A measurer. -2 Ved. A maker, builder, creator. -3 A knower, one having true knowledge. -4 Life, or soul (जीव) [cf. L. *Mater*]. -Comp. —केशट: a maternal uncle. —गण: the collection of the divine mothers. —गंधिनी an unnatural mother. —गामिन् *m.* one who has committed incest with his mother. —गोत्रं a mother's family. —ग्राम: the female sex, womankind. —घात, -घातक:, -घातिन् *m.* -घ्न: a matricide. -घातुक: 1. a matricide. -2. an epithet of Indra. —चक्रं the group of divine mothers. —देव *a.* having a mother for one's god, adoring mother like a god. -नंदन: an epithet of Kârttikeya. —पक्ष *a.* belonging to the mother's side or line. (-क्षाः) maternal kinsmen. —पितृ *m.* (dual) (forming मातापितरौ or मातरपितरौ) parents. —पुत्रौ (मातापुत्रौ) a mother and son. -पूजनं worship of the divine mothers. —बंधुः, -बांधव: a maternal kinsman ; R. 12. 12. (-pl.) a class of relatives on the mother's side ; they are thus specified:—मातुः पितुः स्वसुः पुत्रा मातुर्मातुः स्वसुः सुताः । मातुर्मातुलपुत्राश्च विज्ञेया मातृबंधवः ॥. —भोगीण *a.* fit to be enjoyed or possessed by a mother. —मंडल the collection of the divine mothers. —मातृ *f.* an epithet of Pârvatî. —मुख, -शासित a foolish fellow, simpleton. —यज्ञ: a sacrifice offered to the divine mothers. —वत्सल: an epithet of Kârttikeya. -स्वसृ *f.* (मातुःस्वसृ or मातृःस्वसृ) a mother's sister, a maternal aunt. —स्वसेय: (मातृष्वसेयः)

a mother's sister's son. (-त्री) the daughter of a maternal aunt; so मातृष्वस्रीयः -या.

मातृक *a.* 1 Coming or inherited from a mother; मातृकं च धनुर्जितं दधत् R. 11. 64, 90. -2 Maternal. —कः A maternal uncle. —का 1 A mother. -2 A grand-mother. -3 A nurse. -4 A source, origin. -5 A divine mother. -6 N. of certain diagrams written in characters supposed to have a magical power. -7 The character or alphabet so used (pl.).

मात्र *a.* (त्रा त्री, *f.*). [मा-त्रन्] An affix added to nouns in the sense of 'measuring as much as', 'as high or long, or broad as', reaching as far as'; as in ऊरुमात्री भित्तिः; पंचदशयोजनमात्रमध्वानमतिचक्राम K.; (in this sense the word may as well be considered to be मात्रा at the end of comp. q. v. below). —त्रं 1 A measure, whether of length, breadth, height, size, space, distance or number; usually at the end of comp. *i. e.* अंगुलिमात्रं 'finger's breadth; किंचिन्मात्रं गत्वा 'to some distance'; क्रोशमात्रे 'at the distance of a Krosa', रेखामात्रमपि 'even the breadth of a line, as much as a line'; R. 1. 17; so क्षणमात्रं, निमिषमात्रं 'the space of instant'; शतमात्र 'hundred in number'; so गजमात्र 'as high or big as an elephant'; तालमात्र, यवमात्र &c. -2 The full measure of anything, the whole or entire class of things, totality; जीवमात्रं or प्राणिमात्रं 'the entire class of living beings'; मनुष्यमात्रो मर्त्यः 'every man is mortal'; वस्तुमात्रपक्षकोऽनुपसंहारी (हेतुः) Tarka K.: मानुषमात्रदुष्करं कर्मानुष्ठितं Dk. -3 The simple measure of anything, the one thing and no more, often translatoable by 'mere', 'only', 'even'; जातिमात्रेण H. 1. 58 'by mere caste': टिट्टिभमात्रेण समुद्रो व्याकुलीकृतः 2. 149 'by a mere wag-tail'; वाचामात्रेण जाप्यसे S. 2 'merely by words'; so अर्थमात्रं, संमानमात्रं Pt. 1. 83; used with past participles मात्र may be translated by 'as soon as,' 'no sooner than,' 'just'; विद्धमात्रः R. 5. 51 'as soon as pierced 'when just pierced'; भुक्तमात्रे 'just after eating'; प्रविष्टमात्र एव तत्रभवति S. 3. &c.

मात्रा 1 A measure; see मात्रं above. -2 A standard of measure, standard, rule. -3 The correct measure. -4 A unit of measure, a foot. -5 A moment. -6 A particle, an atom. -7 A part, portion; सुरेंद्रमात्राश्रितगर्भगौरवात् R. 3. 11. -8 A small portion, a little, trifle, a little quantity, a small measure only, see मात्र (3). -9 Account, consideration; राजेति कियती मात्रा Pt. 1. 40 'of what account or consideration is a king,' *i. e.* I hold him of no account; कायस्थ इति लध्वी मात्रा Mu. 1.-10 Money, wealth, property; शून्यमठिकायां मात्राः समवताय Dk.; मकन्दिनं कक्षांतरात्तां मात्रां न मुंचति Pt. 1; कथमस्यार्थमात्रा हर्तव्या *ibid.* -11 (In prosody) A prosodial or syllabic instant, the time required to pronounce, a short vowel. -12 An element. -13 The material world, matter. -14 The upper part of the Nâgarî characters. -15 An ear-ring. -16 An ornament: a jewel. -17 A measure of time (in music). -18 Function of the organs (इंद्रियवृत्ति). —Comp. —अर्धं half of a prosodial instant. —च्युतकं a kind of artificial composition, getting out anothe meaning by the omission of a Mâtrâ; *e. g.* मूलस्थितिमधः कुर्वन् पात्रैर्जुष्टो गताक्षरैः। विटसंघः कुलीनस्य तिष्ठतः पथिकस्य सः ॥ (where the omission of the Mâtrâ in विट makes the sense applicable to a वट). —छंदस्, -वृत्तं a metre regulated by the number of prosodial instants it contains, *e. g.* the *Aryâ.* —भस्त्रा a money-bag. —वस्तिः an oily clyster. —संगः attachment to or regard for house-hold possessions or property; Ms. 6. 57. —समकः N. of a class of metres, see App. 1. —स्पर्शः material contact, contact with material elements; Bg. 2. 14.

मात्रिका A syllable or prosodial instant (= मात्रा above).

मात्सर *a.* (री *f.*), मात्सरिक *a.* (की *f.*) Jealous, envious, malicious, spiteful.

मात्सर्यं 1 Envy, jealousy, spite, malice; अहो वस्तुनि मात्सर्यं Ks. 21. 49: Ki. 3. 53. -2 Displeasure.

मात्स्यिकः A fisherman.

माथः [मथ्-घञ्] 1 Stirring, churning, shaking about. -2 Killing, destruction. -3 A way, road.

माथुर *a.* (री *f.*) मथुरायां भवा मथुराया आगतो वा अण्] 1 Coming from Mathurâ. -2 Produced in Mathurâ. -3 Dwelling in Mathurâ.

मादः [मद्-घञ्] 1 Intoxication, Drunkenness. -2 Joy, delight. -3 Pride.

मादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) [मद् णिच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Intoxicating, maddening, stupefying. -2 Gladdening. —कः A gallinule.

मादन *a.* (नी *f.*) [मद् णिच् ल्यु-ल्युट् वा] Intoxicating &c.; see मादक. —नः 1 The god of love. -2 The thorn-apple. —नं 1 Intoxication. -2 Delighting, exhilaration. -3 Cloves.

मादनीयं An intoxicating drink.

मादृक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*), मादृश् *a.*, मादृश *a.* (शी *f.*) Like me, resembling me; प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मादृशां गिरः Ki. 1. 25; U. 2; उपचारो नैव कल्प्य इति तु मादृशाः R. G.

माद्रकः A prince of the Madras.

माद्रवती N. of the second wife of Pâṇḍu.

माद्री N. of the second wife of Pâṇḍu. —Comp. —नंदनः an epithet of Nakula and Sahadeva. —पतिः an epithet of Pâṇḍu.

माद्रेयः An epithet of Nakula and Sahadev.

माधव *a.* (वी *f.*) [मधु-अण्] 1 Honey-like, sweet. -2 Made of honey. -3 Vernal, relating to the spring; सावज्ञेव मुखप्रसाधनविधौ श्रीमाधवी योषितां M. 3. 5. -4 Relating to the descendants of Madhu. —वः [माया लक्ष्म्याः धवः] 1 N. of Krishṇa; राधामाधवयोर्जयंति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः Gît. 1; माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि मानमये 9. -2 The spring season, a friend of Cupid; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एष माधवः Ku. 4. 28; स माधवेनाभिमतेन सख्या (अनुप्रयातः) 3. 23. -3 The month called Vaiśâkha; भास्करस्य मधुमाधवाविव R. 11. 7. -4 N. of Indra. -5 N. of Paraśurâma. -6 N. of the Yâdavas (pl.); Si. 16. 52. -7 N. of a celebrated author, son of Mâyaṇa and brother of Sâyaṇa and Bhoganâtha, and supposed to have lived in the fifteenth century. He was a very reputed scholar, numerous important works being ascribed to him; he and Sâyaṇa are supposed to have jointly written the commentary on the *Ṛig*veda; श्रुतिस्मृतिसदाचारपालको माधवो बुधः। स्मार्तं व्याख्याय सर्वार्थं द्विजार्थं श्रौतं उंद्यतः। J. N. V. -Comp. —उचितं a kind of perfume (कक्कोलं). —वल्ली = माधवी q. v. —श्री vernal beauty.

माधवकः A kind of intoxicating liquor (produced from honey).

माधविका N. of a creeper; माधविकापरिमलललिते Gît. 1.

माधवी 1 Candied sugar. —2 A kind of drink made from honey. -3 The spring-creeper (वासंती) with white fragrant flowers; पत्राणामिव शोषणेन मरुता स्पृष्टा लता माधवी S. 3. 10; Me. 78. -4 The sacred basil. -5 A procuress, bawd. -6 Affluence in cattle. -Comp. -लता the spring-creeper. —वनं a grove of Mâdhavî creepers.

माधवीय *a.* Relating to Mâdhava.

माधुकर *a.* (री *f.*) [मधुकर-अण् Relating to or resembling a bee as in माधुकरी वृत्तिः. —री 1 Collecting alms by begging from door to door as a bee collects honey by moving from flower to flower. -2 Alms obtained from five different places

माधुपर्किक *a.* (की *f.*) Offered to a guest as a token of respect.

माधुरं [मधुर-अण्] The flower of the Malikā creeper.

माधुरी 1 Sweetness, sweet or savoury taste; वदने तव यत्र माधुरी सा Bv. 2. 161; कामालसस्वर्वामाधरमाधुरीमधरयन् वाचो विपाको मम 4. 42. 37, 43; वाङ्माधुरीविरसीकृतकलकंठा Dk. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 Mead.

माधुर्य [मधुरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Sweetness, pleasantness: माधुर्यमीष्टे हरिणान् ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13, Bh. 2. 6. -2 Attractive beauty, exquisite beauty; रूपं किमप्यनिर्वाच्यं तनोर्माधुर्यमुच्यते. -3 (In Rhet.) Sweetness, one of the three (according to Mammaṭa) chief Guṇas in poetic compositions; चित्तद्रवीभावमयो ह्लादो माधुर्यमुच्यते S. D. 606; see K. P. 8 also. -4 Kindness, amiability.

माधूक *a.* Sweet-speaking, amiable.

माध्य *a.* [मध्य अण्] Central, middle.

माध्यंदिन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Midday, meridional. -2 Middle, central. —नः N. of a branch of Vājasaneyins. —नं A branch of the शुक्ल or white Yajurveda (followed by the Mādhyandinas).

माध्यम *a.* (मी *f.*) [मध्यम-अण्] Belonging to the middle portion, central, middle, middlemost.

माध्यमक *a.* (मिका *f.*), **माध्यमिक** *a.* (की *f.*) Middle, central. —काः (*m. pl.*) N. of a people or their country in the central part of India.

माध्यस्थ *a.* Indifferent, impartial, neutral.

माध्यस्थं, माध्यस्थ्यं 1 Impartiality. -2 Indifference, unconcern; अभ्यर्थनाभंगभयेन साधुर्माध्यस्थ्यमिष्टेऽप्यवलंबतेऽर्थे; Ku. 1. 52. -3 Intercession, mediation.

माध्याह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to noon.

माध्व *a.* (ध्वी *f.*) Sweet. —ध्वः A follower of Madhva. —ध्वी 1 A kind of liquor (made from honey). -2 The creeper called Mādhavī.

माध्वकं An intoxicating drink prepared from honey.

माध्विकः A person who collects honey.

माध्वीकं [मधुना मधुकपुष्पेण निर्वृत्तं ईकक्] 1 A kind of spirituous liquor, distilled from the flowers of the tree called Madhūka; चषाम मधु माध्वीकं Bk. 14. 94. -2 Wine distilled from grapes; माध्वी माध्वीक चिंता न भवति भवतः Git. 12 (= मधो Com.). -3 A grape. -Comp. —फलः a kind of cocoa-nut.

मान् I. 1 A. (मीमांसते = desid. of मन् q. v.). -II. 1 P. 10 U. = *Caus.* of मन् q. v.

मानः [मन् घञ्] 1 Respect, honour, regard, respectful consideration; द्वारि-द्रस्य परा मूर्तिर्यन्मानद्रविणाल्पता Pt. 2. 159; Bg. 6. 7; so मानधन &c. -2 Pride (in a good sense), self-reliance, self-respect: जन्मना मानहीनस्य तृणस्य च समा गतिः Pt. 1. 106; R. 16. 81. -3 Haughtiness, pride, conceit, self-confidence. -4 A wounded sense of honour. -5 Jealous anger, anger excited by jealousy (especially in women): anger in general; मुञ्च मयि मानमनिदानम् Git 10; माधवे मा कुरु मानिनि मानमये 9; त्यजत मानमलं बत विग्रहैः R. 9. 47; Si. 9. 84; Bv. 2. 56. -6 Opinion, conception. -7 Ved. Object, purpose. —नं [मा-ल्युट्] 1 Measuring. -2 A measure, standard. -3 Dimension, computation. -4 A standard of measure-measuring rod, rule. -5 Proof, authority, means of proof or demonstration; येऽस्मिं माधुर्यौजःप्रसादा रसमात्रधर्मतयोक्तास्तेषां रसधर्मत्वे किं मानं R. G.; मानाभावात् (frequently occurring in controversial language) Pad. 4. 3. -6 Likeness, resemblance. -Comp. —आसक्त *a.* given to pride, haughty, proud. —उत्साहः energy arising from self-confidence; Pt. 1. 226. —उन्नतिः *f.* great respect or honour: Bh. 2. 23. —उन्मादः infatuation of pride. —कलहः, —कलिः a quarrel caused by jealous anger. —क्षतिः *f.*, —भंगः, —हानिः *f.* injury to reputation or honour, humiliation, mortification, insult, indignity. —ग्रंथिः injury to honour or pride. —द *a.* 1. showing respect. -2. proud. -3. destroying pride. -4. a giver of honour (a mode of addressing lovers &c.). (-दः) a mystical name for the letter आ. (-दा) N. of the second digit of the moon. —दंडः a measuring-rod; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः Ku. 1. 1. —धन *a.* rich in honour; महौजसो मानधना धनार्चिताः Ki. 1. 19. —धानिका a cucumber. —परिखंडनं mortification, humiliation. —भंग see मानक्षति. —भृत्, —पर *a.* possessing pride, extremely proud; प्रथमं मानभृतां न वृष्णयः Ki. 2. 44. —महत् *a.* rich or great in pride, greatly proud; किं जीर्णं तृणमत्ति मानमहतामग्रेसरः केसरी Bc. 2. 29. —योगः the correct mode of measuring or weighing; Ms. 9. 330. —रंध्रा a sort of clepsydra, a perforated water-vessel, which, placed in water and gradually filling, serves to measure time. —वर्जित *a.* 1. disgraced, dishonoured. -2. humble, lowly. -3. slanderous, libellous. —सूत्रं 1. a measuring-cord. -2. a chain (of gold &c.) worn round the body.

मानयितृ *m.* One who honours, honourer.

माननं-ना 1 Honouring, respecting. -2 Killing; Si. 16. 2.

माननीय *a.* Fit to be honoured, worthy of honour, deserving to be honoured (with gen.); मेनां मुनीनामपि माननीयां Ku. 1. 18; R. 1. 11.

मानवत् *a.* Proud, arrogant, haughty or high-spirited. —ती A haughty or high-spirited woman angry through jealous pride.

मानित *p. p.* [मन्-णिच् क्त] Honoured, respected, esteemed. —तं Showing honour or respect.

मानिन् *a.* [मान-इनि, मन्-णिनि वा] 1 Fancying, considering, regarding (at the end of comp.); as in पंडितमानिन्. -2 Honouring, respecting, (at the end of comp.). -3 Haughty, proud, possessed of self-respect; पराभवोऽप्युत्सव एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41; परवृद्धिमत्सरि मनो हि मानिनां Si. 15. 1. -4 Entitled to respect, highly honoured; Bk. 19. 24. -5 Disdainful, angry, sulky. -6 Being regarded or considered as. —*m.* A lion. —नी 1 A woman possessed of self-respect, a strong-minded, resolute, or proud woman, (in a good sense); चतुर्दिगीशानवमत्य मानिनी Ku. 5. 53; R. 13. 38. -2 An angry woman, or one offended with her husband (through jealous pride): माधव मा कुरु मानिनि मानमये Git. 9; Ki. 9. 36. -3 A kind of odoriferous plant.

मानिता-त्वं 1 Haughtiness, pride. -2 Honouring, respect. -3 Being respected or honoured.

मानःशिल *a.* Consisting of red arsenic (मनःशिला).

मानव *a.* (वी *f.*) [मनोरपत्यं अण्] 1 Relating to or descended from Manu; मानवस्य राजर्षिवंशस्य प्रसवितारं सवितारं U. 3; Ms. 12. 107. -2 Human. —वः 1 A man, human being; मनोर्वंशो मानवानां ततोऽयं प्रथितोऽभवत्। ब्रह्मक्षत्रादयस्तस्मान्मनोर्जातास्तु मानवाः॥ Mb. Ms. 2. 9; 5. 35. -2 A lad, boy. -3 Mankind (pl.). -4 The subjects of a king (pl.). —वी A woman. —वं A particular fine. -Comp. —इंद्रः, —देवः, —पतिः a lord of men, king, sovereign; R. 14. 32. —धर्मशास्त्रं the institutes of Manu. —राक्षसः a demon or fiend in the form of a man, तेऽमी मानवराक्षसाः परहितं स्वार्थाय निघ्नंति ये Bh. 2. 74.

मानवीय *a.* Descended or derived from Manu. —यं A particular fine.

मानव्यं A number of boys or youths (माणव्यं).

मानस *a.* (सी *f.*) [मन एव, मनस इदं वा अण्] 1 Pertaining to the mind, mental, spiritual (opp. शारीर). -2 Produced from the mind, sprung at will ; ब्रह्मणो मानसपुत्राः ; किं मानसीं सृष्टिं *S.* 4; Ku. 1. 18 ; Bg. 10 6. -3 Only to be conceived in the mind, conceivable. -4 Tacit, implied. -5 Dwelling on the lake Mânasa. —सः A form of Vishṇu. —सं 1 The mind, heart, soul ; सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसं Gît. 10 ; अपि च मानसमम्बुनिधिः Bv. 1. 113 ; मानसं विषयैर्विना (भाति) 116. -2 N. of a sacred lake on the mountain Kailâsa ; (कैलासशिखरे राम मनसा निर्मितं सरः । ब्रह्मणा प्राग्इदं यस्मात्तदभून्मानसं सरः ॥ Râm. ;(it is said to be the native place of swans, who are described as migrating to its shores every year at the commencement of the breeding season or the monsoons; मेघश्यामा दिशो दृष्ट्वा मानसोत्सुकचेतसां । कूजितं राजहंसानां नेदं नूपुरशिंजितं V. 4. 14, 15 ; यस्यास्तोये कृतवसतयो मानसं संनिकृष्टं नाध्यास्यंति व्यपगतशुचस्त्वामपि प्रेक्ष्य हंसाः Me. 76 ; see Me. 11 ; Ghaṭ. 9 also) : R. 6. 26 ; Me. 62, Bv. 1. 3. -3 (In law) Tacit or implied consent. -4 A kind of salt. -Comp. —आलयः a swan, goose. —उत्क *a.* eager to go to Mânasa ; Me. 11. —ओकस्, —चारिन् *m.* a swan. —जन्मन् *m.* 1. the god of love. -2. a swan.

मानसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Mental, spiritual. —कः An epithet of Vishṇu.

मानिका 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. -2 A kind of weight.

मानुष *a.* (षी *f.*) [मनोरयं अण् सुक् च] 1 Human ; मानुषी तनुः, मानुषी वाक् &c. ; R. 1. 60, 16. 22 ; Bg. 4. 12 : 9. 11 ; Ms. 4. 124. -2 Humane, kind. —षः 1 A man, human being. -2 An epithet of the three signs of the zodiac, Gemini, Virgo, and Libra. —षी 1 A woman. -2 A branch of medicine, administering durgs and herbs. —षं 1 Humanity. -2 Human effort or action.

मानुषक *a.* (की *f.*) Human, mortal.

मानुषता -त्वं 1 Humanity. -2 State or condition of man, human nature ; मानुषतासुलभो लघिमा K. -3 Manhood.

मानुष्यं, मानुष्यकं 1 Human nature, humanity ; किं पुनर्मानुष्यं विडंब्यते V. 2 ; यावन्मानुष्यके शक्यमुपपादयितुं तावत्सर्वमुपपादयतां K. 62. -2 A mortal frame, human body; प्रत्यापि मानुष्यकमनेकसाधारणमिव Dk. -3 Mankind, the race of human beings. -4 A collection of men.

मानोज्ञकं Beauty, loveliness.

मांत्रिकः One who is conversant with charms or spells, a conjurer, sorcerer.

मांथ् 1 P. (मांथति) To hurt, injure.

मांथर्यं 1 Slowness, dulness, tardiness. -2 Weakness.

मांदारः, मांदारवः A kind of tree.

मांद्यं [मंद ष्यञ्] 1 Dulness, laziness, slowness. -2 Stupidity. -3 Weakness, feeble state ; अग्निमांद्यं. -4 Apathy. -5 Sickness, illness, indisposition.

मांधातृ *m.* N. of a kind of the solar race, son of Yuvanâśva (being born from his own belly). As soon as he came out of the belly, the sages said ' कं एष धास्यति ' ; whereupon Indra came down and said ' मां धास्यति ' ; the boy was, therefore, called Mândhâtri.

मान्मथ *a.* (थी *f*) [मन्मथ अण्] Relating to or caused by love ; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् Mâl. 1. 16 ; 2. 4.

मान्य *pot. p.* [मान अर्चायां कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be revered or respected : अहमपि तव मान्या हेतुभिस्तैश्च तैश्च Mâl. 6. 26. -2 Respectable, honourable, venerable ; R 2. 44 ; Y. 1. 111.

मापनं-ना 1 Measuring. -2 Forming, making. —नः A balance.

मापत्यः The god of love.

माम *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 My, mine. -2 Uncle (used in voc.).

मामक *a.* (मिका *f.*) 1 My, mine, belonging to my side ; मामकाः पांडवाश्चैव किमकुर्वत संजय Bg. 1. 1. -2 Selfish, covetous, greedy. —कः 1 A miser. -2 A maternal uncle.

मामकीन *a.* My, mine ; यो मामकीनस्य मनसो द्वितीयं निबंधनं Mâl. 2 ; स मामकीनकवितेव मनोभिरामा Bv. 3. 6, 2. 32.

माय *a.* Possessing magical power. —यः 1 A conjurer, juggler. -2 A demon, an evil spirit.

माया [मा-यः वा॰ नेत्वम्] 1 Deceit, fraud, trick, trickery ; a device, an artifice ; Pt. 1. 359. -2 Jugglery, witchcraft, enchantment, an illusion of magic ; स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु *S.* 6. 9. -3 (Hence) An unreal or illusory image, a phantom illusion, unreal apparition ; मायां मयोद्भाव्य परीक्षितोऽसि R. 2. 62 ; विकृतिः किमु भवेदियं नु माया Ki. 13. 4, R. 12. 74 ; oft as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'false', 'phantom', ' illusory ' ; *e. g.* मायावचनं false words ; मायामृग &c. -4 A political trick or artifice, diplomatic feat. -5 (In Vedânta phil.) Unreality, the illusion by virtue of which one considers the unreal universe as really existent and as distinct from the Supreme Spirit.-6 (In Sâṅ. phil.) The Pradhâna or Prakriti. -7 Wickedness. -8 Pity, compassion. -9 N. of the mother of Buddha. -10 Ved. Extraordinary power, wisdom (प्रज्ञा). -11 (With Śaivas) One of the four snares (पाश) which entangle the soul. -12 N. of the city Gayâ.-13 N. of Lakshmî. -Comp.—आचार *a.* acting deceitfully. —आत्मक *a.* false, illusory. —उपजीविन् *a.* living by fraud ; Pt. 1. 238. —कारः, -कृत्, -जीविन् *m.* a conjuror, juggler. —चण *a.* 1. noted for juggling. -2 deceptive. —दः a crocodile. —देवी N. of the mother of Buddha. °सुतः Buddha. —धर *a* deceitful, illusive. —पटु *a.* skilled in deception, fraudulent, deceitful. —प्रयोगः 1. deceitfulness, employment of tricks or fraud ; Pt. 1. 190. -2. employment of magic. —फलं a gall-nut. —मृगः a phantom deer, an illusory or false deer.—यंत्रं an enchantment. -योगः employment of magic. —योधिन् *a.* fighting deceitfully. —वचनं false or deceitful words. —वादः the doctrine of illusion, (a term applied to Buddhism). —विद् *a.* skilled in deception or magical arts. —सुतः an epithet of Buddha.

मायामय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Illusive, illusory, deceitful.-2 False, unreal. -3 Magical.

मायावत् *a.* 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. -2 Illusory, unreal, deceptive. -3 Skilled in magical arts, employing magical powers. —*m.* an epithet of Kaṁsa. —ती N. of the wife of Pradyumna.

मायाविन् *a.* [माया-अस्त्यर्थे विनि] 1 Using deceit or tricks, employing stratagems, deceitful, fraudulent ; व्रजंति ते मूढधियः पराभवं भवंति मायाविषु ये न मायिनः Ki. 1. 30; R. 10. 45. -2 Skilled in magic. -3 Unreal, illusory. -*m* 1 A magician, conjurer. -2 A cat. -*n.* A gall-nut.

मायिक *a.* [माया-ठन्] 1 Deceitful, fraudulent. -2 Illusory unreal.—कः A juggler.—कं A gall-nut.

मायिन् [माया-इनि] See मायाविन्. —*m.* 1 A conjurer. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 A deceitful or treacherous person ; Ku. 2 46. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 Of Kâma. -6 Of Agni. -7 Śiva. -*n.* Magic, magical art.

मायातिः The sacrifice to men.

मायुः 1 The sun. -2 Bile, bilious humour ; (*n.* also in this sense).

मायूर *a.* (री *f.*) [मयूर-अण्] 1 Belonging to or arising from a peacock ; मायूरी मदयाति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 21. -2 Made of the feathers of a peacock. -3 Drawn by a peacock. (as a car). -4 Dear to a peacock. --रं A flock of peacocks. -री N. of a plant (अजमोदा).

मायूरकः, मायूरिकः A peacock-catcher.

मारः [मृ-घञ्] 1 Killing, slaughter, slaying ; अतीष्प्राणिनामासीद्मारो दश वत्सरान् Râj. T. 5. 64. -2 An obstacle, hinderance, opposition --3 The god of love ; श्यामात्मा कुटिलः करोतु कबरीभारोपि मारोद्यमं Gît. 3 ; where मार primarily means ' killing ') ; Nâg. 1. 1. -4 Love, passion. -5 The thorn apple (धत्तूर). -6 An evil one, a destroyer ; (according to Buddhists).-7 Death. -Comp. —अंक *a.* ' marked by love', displaying signs of love ; मारांके रतिकेलिसंकुलरणारंभे Gît. 12. —अभिभूः (-भुः ?) an epithet of a Buddha. —अरिः-रिपुः *Siva*. —आत्मक *a.* murderous ; कथ मारात्मके त्वयि विश्वासः कर्तव्यः H. 1. —जित् *m.* 1 .an epithet of *Siva* -2. of a Buddha.

मारक *a.* [मृ णिच्-ण्वुल्] (At the end of comp.) Killing, destroying, slaying. —कः 1 Any pestilential disease, plague, epidemic. -2 The god of love. -3 A murderer, destroyer in general. -4 A hawk.

मारणं [मृ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Killing, slaying, slaughter, destruction; पशुमारणकर्मदारुणः *S*. 6. 1.-2 A magical ceremony performed for the purpose of destroying an enemy.-3 Calcination. -4 A kind of poison.

मारिः *f.* [मृ-णिच्-इनि] 1 A pestilence, plague. -2 Killing, ruin.

मारिका A plague, pestilence.

मारित *p. p.* 1 Slain, killed.-2 Destroyed, ruined.

मारिन् *a.* 1 Dying. -2 Killing, slaying.

मारी 1 Plague, pestilence, an epidemic.-2 Pestilence personified, (the goddess presiding over plagues and identified with Durgâ).

मारकत *a.* (ती *f.*) Belonging to an emerald ; काचः कांचनसंसर्गाद्धत्ते मारकतीं द्युतिं H. Pr. 41.

मारव *a.* (वी *f.*) Desert, belonging to a wilderness.

मारिच *a.* (ची *f.*)Made of pepper.

मारिचिक *a.* Peppered, seasoned with peppor.

मारिषः A respectable, worthy or venerable man, (used in dramas in the voc. as a respectful mode of address by the Sutradhâra to one of the principal actors ; see U. 1 Mâl. 1).

मारीच *a.* (ची *f.*) Belonging to or composed by Marîchi. —चः 1 N. of a demon, son of Sunda and Tâḍakâ. He assumed the form of a golden deer, and thus enticed Râma to a considerable distance from Sitâ, so that Râvaṇa found a good opportunity to carry her off. -2 A large or royal elephant. -3 A kind of plant. -4 N. of the sage Kasyapa ; *S*. 7. 9. -5 A sacrificing priest. —ची N. of the mother of Sâkyamuni. —चं A collection of pepper shrubs.

मारुंडः 1 A serpent's egg. -2 Cow-dung. -3 A way, road. -4 A place covered with cow-dung.

मारुत *a.* (ती *f.*) [मरुत इदं अण्] 1 Relating to or arising from the Maruts. -2 Relating to wind, aerial, windy. —तः 1 Wind ; R. 2. 12, 34 ; 4. 55 ; Ms. 4. 122. -2 The god of wind, the deity presiding over wind. -3 Breathing. -4 Vital air, one of the three essential humours of the body. -5 The trunk of an elephant. -6 Ved. A son of the Maruts. - ती The north-west quarter. -तं The lunar mansion called Svâti. -Comp- —अशनः a snake. —आत्मजः, -सुतः, -सूनुः 1. epithets of Hanumat. -2. of Bhima. —व्रतं ' penetrating everywhere,' one of the duties of a king (who is able to penetrate every where by means of spies); cf. प्रविश्य सर्वभूतानि यथा चरति मारुतः । तथा चैरः प्रवेष्टव्यं व्रतमेतद्धि मारुतं ॥ Ms. 9. 306.

मारुतिः [मरुतोऽपत्यं इञ्] 1 An epithet of Hanumat ; R. 12. 60. -2 Of Bhima.

मार्कंडः, मार्कंडेयः [मृकंडोरपत्यं अण् ढक्] N. of an ancient sage. -Comp. -पुराणं N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas (composed by this sage).

मार्ग् I. 1. P., 10 U. (मार्गति, मार्गयति-ते) 1 To seek, seek for. -2 To hunt after, chase.-3 To strive to attain, strive after ; आत्मोत्कर्षं न मार्गेत परेषां परिनिंदया । स्वगुणैरेव मार्गेत विपकर्षं पृथग्जनात् Subhâsh. -4 To solicit, beg, ask for ; वरं वरेण्यो नृपतेरमार्गीत् Bk. 1. 12 ; Y. 2. 66. -5 To ask in marriage. -6 To seek through, trace out. --II. 10 U. (मार्गयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To decorate, adorn -WITH परि to seek, look out for.

मार्गः [मृज् शुद्धौ, मार्ग्-अन्वेषणे घञ् वा] 1 A way, road, path (fig. also), अग्निशरणमार्गमादेशय *S*. 5 ; so विचारमार्गप्रहितेन चेतसा Ku. 5. 42 ; R. 2. 72, U. 3. 37. -2 A course passage, the tract passed over ; वायोरिमं परिवहस्य वदंति मार्गं *S*. 7. 6. -3 Reach, range ; Ki. 18. 40. -4 A scar, mark (left by a wound &c.) ; R. 4. 48 ; 14. 4. -5 The path or course of a planet. -6 Search, inquiry, investigation. -7 A canal, channel, passage. -8 means, way. -9 The right way or course, proper course ; सुमार्ग, अमार्ग. —10 Mode, manner, method, course; शांति° R. 7. 71. -11 Style, direction ; इति वैदर्भमार्गस्य प्राणा दश गुणाः स्मृताः Kâv. 1. 41 ; वाचां विचित्रमार्गाणां 1. 9. -12 Custom, usage, practice ; कुल°, शास्त्र°, धर्म° &c. -13 Hunting or tracing out game. -14 A title or head in law, ground for litigation. -15 A high style of acting, dancing, and singing. -16 (In dramaturgy) Hinting or indicating how anything is to happen. -17 (In geom.) A section. -18 The anus.-19 Musk.-20 The constellation called मृगशिरस्. -21 The month called मार्गशीर्ष. -Comp. —आगतः a traveller. -उपदेशकः a guide, leader. —तोरणं a tirumphal arch erected on a road ; R. 11. 5. —दर्शकः a guide —द्रुमः a city or town on the road. —धेनुः, —धेनुकं a measure of distance equal to 4 krosas. —बंधनं a barricade. —रक्षकः a road-keeper, guard. -वटी an epithet of the tutelary deity of travellers —शोधकः a pioneer. —स्थ *a.* travelling, way-faring. —हर्म्यं a palace on a high road.

मार्गकः The month called मार्गशीर्ष.

मार्गण *a.* (मार्ग-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Seeking, searching or looking out for.-2 Inquiring.-3 Asking, begging. —णं, —णा 1 Begging, requesting, soliciting. -2 Seeking, looking out for, searching.-3 Investigating, inquiry, examination. —णः 1 A beggar, supplicant, mendicant. -2 An arrow ; दुर्वाराः स्मरमार्गणाः K. P. 10 ; अभेदि तत्तादृगनंगमार्गणैर्यदस्य पौष्पेरपि धैर्यकंचुकं N. 1. 46 ; Vikr. 1. 77 ; R. 9. 17 65. -3 The number ' five.'

मार्गणकः A beggar, supplicant.

मार्गशिरः, मार्गशिरस् *m.*, मार्गशीर्ष N. of the ninth month of the Hindu year (corresponding to November-December) in which the full moon is in the constellation मृगशिरस्.

मार्गशिरी, मार्गशीर्षी The full-moon day in the month of मार्गशीर्ष.

मार्गिकः 1 A traveller. -2 A hunter.

मार्गित *p. p.* 1 Sought, searched, inquired after. -2 Hunted after, desired, solicited.

मार्गिन् *m.* 1 A pioneer. -2 A guide, leader.

मार्ज् 10 U. (मार्जयति-ते) 1 To purify, cleanse, wipe ; cf. मृज्. -2 To sound.

मार्जः [मृज् मार्ज् वा घञ्] 1 Cleansing, purifying, scouring. -2 A washerman.-3 An epithet of Vishṇu.

मार्जक *a.* (र्जिका *f.*) [मृज्-ण्वुल्] Cleansing, purifying, scouring.

मार्जन *a* (नी *f.*) [मृज्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Cleansing, purifying. —नं 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -2 Wiping or rubbing off. -3 Effacing, wiping away. -4 Cleansing the person by rubbing it with unguents. -5 Sprinkling the person with water by means of the hand, a blade of Kusa grass &c.–नः the tree called *Lodhra.* —ना 1 Cleansing, purifying, cleaning. -2 The sound of a drum; मायूरि मदयति मार्जना मनांसि M. 1. 2. —नी A broom, brush.

मार्जारः (लः) [मृज्-आरन् वा रस्य लः] (A cat ; कपाले मार्जारः पय इति करांल्लिहे शशिनः K. P. 10. -2 A pole-cat. -Comp. —कंठः a peacock. —करणं a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —कर्णिका, -कर्णी N. of Chāmuṇḍā.

मार्जारकः 1 A cat. -2 A peacock.

मार्जारी 1 A female cat.-2 A civet-cat. -3 Musk.

मार्जारीयः 1 A cat. -2 Sūdra. -3 One who cleanses his body (कायशोधन).

मार्जित *p. p.* 1 Cleansed, scoured, purified. -2 Swept, brushed. -3 Clean, bright. -4 Rubbed, smeared. -5 Washed away, removed. -6 Adorned.

मार्जिता Curds with sugar and spices.

मार्तंडः [मृतादंडाज्जायते अण् शकं॰] 1 The sun ; अयं मार्तंडः किं स खलु तुरगैः सप्तभिरितः K. P. 10 ; U. 6. 3. -2 The Arka tree. -3 A hog.-4 The number twelve. (Also मार्तंड).

मार्त्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [मृत्तिकया निर्मितं अण्] Made of clay, earthen. —कः 1 A kind of pitcher. -2 The lid of a pitcher. -कं A clod or lump of earth ; युवमध्ये हरिणाक्षी मार्त्तिकशकलैर्निहंतुकामं मां Bv. 2. 49.

मार्त्य *a.* Mortal. —र्त्यं Mortality.

मार्दंगः A drummer. —गं A city, town.

मार्दंगिकः drummer.

मार्दवं [मृदोर्भावः अण्] 1 Softness (lit. and fig.), pliancy, weakness ; अभितप्तमयोऽपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43 'becomes soft' ; स्वशरीरमार्दवं Ku. 5. 18. -2 Mildness, indulgence, gentleness, leniency; Bg. 16. 2.

मार्द्वीक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of grapes. —कं Wine ; Si. 8. 30.

मार्मिक *a.* [मर्म जानाति ठञ्] Having a deep insight into, fully conversant with the essence, beauty &c. (=मर्मज्ञ q. v.) ; मार्मिकः को मरंदानामंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1. 171 ; परिणतमकरंदमार्मिकास्ते जगति भवंतु चिरायुषो मिलिंदाः 1. 8, 4. 40.

मार्ष See मारिष.

मार्ष्टि *f.* (मृज्-क्तिन्] Cleansing, scouring, purifying.

मालः 1 N. of a district in the west or south-west of Bengal. -2 N. of a tribe of barbarians, a mountaineer. -3 N. of Vishṇu. —लं 1 A field. -2 A high ground, rising or elevated ground (मालमुन्नतभूतलं); क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं Me. 16. (शैलप्रायमुन्नतस्थलं Malli.). -3 A wood near a village. -4 Fraud, deceit.-Comp.—चक्रकं the hip-joint.

मालकः 1 The *Nimba* tree. -2 A wood near a village. -3 A pot made of a cocoa-nut shell. —का, -कं A garland.

मालकोशः N. of a Rāga or musical mode.

मालतिः-ती *f* 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant white flowers); तन्मन्ये क्वचिदंग भृंगतरुणेनास्वादिता मालती G. M. ; जालकैर्मालतीनां Me. 98. -2 A flower of this jasmine ; शिरसि बकुलमालां मालतीभिः समेतां Rs. 2. 24. -3 A bud, blossom (in general). -4 A virgin, young woman. -5 Night. -6 Moonlight. -Comp. —क्षारकः, -तीरजः borax. —पत्रिका the shell of a nutmeg. —फलं a nutmeg. —माधव N. of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhūti. —माला a garland of jasmine flowers.

मालय *a.* (यी *f.*) [मलये भवः अण्] Coming from the Malaya mountain. —यः Sandal-wood.

मालवः 1 N. of a country, the modern Mālvā in central India. -2 N. of a Rāga or musical mode. -वाः (pl.) The people of Mālvā. -Comp. —अधीशः, -इंद्रः, -नृपतिः a king of Mālvā.

मालवकः 1 The country of the Mālavas. -2 An inhabitant of Mālvā.

मालसी N. of a plant.

माला [मल् संज्ञाया कर्तरि घञ्] 1 A garland, wreath, chaplet ; अनधिगतपरिमलापि हि हरति दृशं मालतीमाला Vās. -2 A row, line, series, succession ; गंडोड्डीनालिमाला Māl. 1. 1 ; आबद्धमाला M. 9. 3 A group, cluster, collection. -4 A string, necklace ; as in रत्नमाला. -5 A rosary, chain ; as in अक्षमाला. -6 A streak ; as in तडिन्माला, विद्युन्माला. -7 A series of epithets. -8 (In dramas) The offering of several things to obtain a wish. -Comp. —उपमा a variety of Upamā or simile, in which one *Upameya* is compared to serveral *Upamānas*; *e.g.* अनयेनेव राज्यश्रीर्दैन्येनेव मनस्विता। मम्लौ साथ विषादेन पद्मिनीव हिमांभसा K. P. 10. —कंदः N. of a plant (अपामार्ग). —करः, -कारः 1. a garland-maker, florist, gardener ; कुती मालाकारो बकुलमपि कुत्रापि निदधे Bv. 1. 54 ; Pt. 1. 220. -2. the tribe of gardeners. —गुणः a necklace. —तृणं a kind of fragrant grass. —दीपकं a variety of दीपक ; Mammaṭa thus defines it :— मालादीपकमाद्यं चेद्यथोत्तरगुणावहम् K. P. 10 ; see the example given *ad loc.* —धर *a.* wearing a garland.

मालिकः [माला तन्निर्माणं शिल्पमस्य ठन्] 1 A florist, gardener. -2 A dyer, painter. -3 A garland-maker. -4 A kind of bird.

मालिका [मालेव कन् अत इत्वम्] 1 A garland. -2 A row, line, series. -3 A string, necklace. -4 A variety of jasmine.-5 Lin-seed.-6 A daughter. -7 A palace. -8 A kind of bird. -9 An intoxicating drink.

मालित *a.* 1 Garlanded, crowned.-2 Surrounded by.

मालिन् *a.* [माला अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Wearing a garland. -2 (At the end of comp.) Crowned or wreathed with, encircled by ; समुद्रमालिनी पृथ्वी ; so अंशुमालिन्, मरीचिमालिन्, ऊर्मिमालिन् &c. —m. 1 A gardener. -2 A garland-maker, florist. —नी 1 A female florist, the wife of garland-maker. -2 N. of the city of Champā. -3 A girl seven years old representing Durgā at the Durgā festival. -4 N. of Durgā. -5 The celestial Ganges. -6 N. of a metre ; see App. I. -7 N. of the mother of Bibhīshaṇa. -8 N. assumed by Draupadī while residing at the Court of Virāṭa. -9 N. of a river ; S. 3. 7.

मालेयः A garland-maker, florist.

माल्य *a.* [म लायै हितं यत्] Proper for or relating to a garland.-ल्यं 1 A garland, wreath ; माल्येन तां निर्वचनं जघान Ku. 7. 19 ; Ki. 1. 21. -2 A flower ; Bg. 11. 11 ; Ms. 4. 72. -3 A chaplet or garland worn on the head. -Comp. —आपणः a flower-maker. —जीवकः a florist, garland-market. -पुष्पः a kind of hemp. —वृत्तिः a florist.

माल्यवत् *a.* Wreathed, crowned. —m. 1 N. of a mountain or mountain range ; U. 1. 33 : R. 13. 26. -2 N. of a demon, son of Suketu. [He

was the maternal uncle and minister of Ravana and aided him in many of his schemes. In early times he propitiated the god Brahman by his austere penance, as a reward of which the splendid island of Lanka was caused to be built for him. He lived there with his brothers for some years, but afterwards left it, which was then occupied by Kubera. Afterwards when Ravana ousted Kubera from the island, Malyavat returned with his relatives and lived with him for a long time.]

मालिन्यं [मलिनस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Dirtiness, foulness, impurity. -2 Pollution, defilement. -3 Sinfulness. -4 Blackness. -5 Trouble, affliction.

मालुः *f.* 1 A kind of creeper. -2 A woman. -Comp. —धानः a kind of snake.

मालूरः 1 The *Bilva* tree. -2 The *Kapittha* tree.

मालेया Large cardamoms.

माल्लः N. of a particular mixed tribe.

माल्लवी A wrestling or boxing match.

माषः [मष् संज्ञायां कर्तरि घञ्] 1 A bean ; (the sing. being used for the plant and the pl. for the fruit or seed); तिलेभ्यः प्रति यच्छति माषान् Sk. मुद्राभावे माषाद्याः प्रतिनिधित्वमर्हति J. N. V. -2 A particular weight of gold ; माषो विंशतितमो भागः पणस्य परिकीर्तितः or गुंजाभिरष्टभिर्माषः. -3 A fool, blockhead. -4 A kind of pulse. -5 A cutaneous eruption resembling beans. -Comp. —अदः, -आदः a tortoise. —आज्यं a dish of beans cooked with ghee.—आशः a horse. -ऊन *a.* less by a Másha. —वर्धकः a goldsmith.

माषकः 1 A bean. -2 A kind of weight of gold.

माषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth a Másha.

माषीण *a.* [माषाणां भवनं क्षेत्रं खञ्] Sown with beans. —णं A field of beans.

माष्य *a.* [माष-यत्] 1 Fit for beans. 2. Worth a particular number of Mashas. —ष्यं A field of beans.

मास् *m.* 1 = मास q. v. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for मास after acc. dual.). -2 The moon.

मासः, -सं [मा स्वच् अण्] 1 A month ; (it may be चांद्र, सौर, सावन, नाक्षत्र or बार्हस्पत्य); न मासे प्रतिपत्तासे मां चेन्मर्तासि मैथिलि Bk. 8. 95 . -2 The moon (Ved.). -3 The number 'twelve'. -Comp. —अनुमासिक *a.* monthly. —अंतः the day of new moon. —अधिक *a* lasting for or occurring in a month. —आहार *a.* eating only once a month. —उपवासिनी 1. a woman who fasts for a whole month. -2. a procuress, a lascivious or lewd woman (ironically) —कालिक *a.* monthly, lasting for a month. —जात *a.* a month old, born a month ago. —ज्ञः a kind of gallinule. —देय *a.* to be paid in a month. —प्रमितः the new-moon. —प्रवेशः the beginning of a month. —मानः a year.

मासकः A month.

मासिक *a* (की *f.*) [मासे भवः ठञ्] 1 Relating to a month. -2 Happening every month, monthly. -3 Lasting for a month. -4 Payable in a month. -5 Engaged for a month. —कं A funeral rite or *Sraddha* performed every new-moon (during the first year of a man's death) ; पितॄणां मासिकं श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्बुधाः.

मासीन *a.* [मास-खञ्] 1 One month old. -2 Monthly.

मास्य *a.* [मास-यत्] (At the end of comp.) 1 Continuing for a month. -2 A month old.

मासरः 1 The scum of boiled rice, rice-gruel. -2 The meal of parched barley mixed with sour milk.

माससः A year.

माहुरी A bread.

मासूर *a* (री *f*) 1 Lentil-shaped. -2 Made of pulse.

माह् 1 U. (माहति-ते) To measure.

माहनः A Bráhmaṇa.

माहा A cow.

माहाकुल *a.* (ली *f.*), माहाकुलीन *a.* (नी *f.*) Nobly born, of noble family, of illustrious descent

माहाजनिक *a.* (की *f.*), माहाजनीन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Fit for merchants. -2 Fit for great persons.

माहात्मिक *a.* (की *f*) High-minded, magnanimous, noble, dignified, glorious.

माहात्म्यं [महात्मनो भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Magnanimity, noble-mindedness, greatness ; U. 4. 5. -2 Majesty, dignity, exalted position. -3 The peculiar virtue of any divinity or sacred shrine ; or a work giving an account of the merits of such divinities or shrines ; as देवमाहात्म्य, शानिमाहात्म्य &c.

माहानस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Belonging to a large carriage. -2 Relating to a kitchen.

माहाप्राण *a.* (णी *f.*) Having the aspirate or hard breathing.

माहाभाग्यं Great prosperity, good luck.

माहाराजिक *a* (की *f.*) Fit for a great king, imperial, royal.

माहाराज्यं Sovereignty.

माहाराष्ट्री See महाराष्ट्री.

माहिन *a.* Ved. 1 Joyous, joyful. -2 Great, exalted. -3 Giving delight. —नं Sovereignty, power, dominion.

माहिरः An epithet of Indra.

माहिष *a.* (षी *f.*) [महिष्या इदं अण्] Coming or derived from a buffalo or a buffalo cow ; as माहिषं दधि.

माहिषकः A buffalo-keeper.

माहिषिकः 1 A buffalo-keeper, a herdsman. -2 The paramour of an unchaste woman ; (महिषीत्युच्यते नारी या च स्याद् व्यभिचारिणी । तां दुष्टां कामयति यः स वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ Kâlikâ Purâṇa. -3 One who lives by the prostitution of his wife ; महिषीत्युच्यते भार्या भगेनोपार्जितं धनं । उपजीवति यस्तस्याः स वै माहिषिकः स्मृतः ॥ Sridhara on V. P.).

माहिष्मती N. of a city, the hereditary capital of the Haihaya kings ; R. 6. 43.

माहिष्यः A mixed caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and Vaisya mother.

माहेंद्र *a* (द्री *f*) 1 Relating to or fit for Indra ; Ku. 7. 84 ; R. 12. 86. -2 Eastern. —द्री 1 The east. -2 A cow. -3 N. of Indrâṇi.

माहेय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Terrestrial. -2 Made of earth, earthen. —यः 1 The planet Mars. -2 The demon Naraka. -3 Coral.

माहेयी A cow.

माहेश्वर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to a great lord or to Siva. -2 Worshipping Siva. —रः A worshipper of Siva. -री N of Pârvatî or Durgâ.

मि 5 U. (मिनोति, मिनुते; rarely used in classical literature) 1 To throw, cast, scatter. -2 To build, erect. -3 To Measure. -4 To establish. -5 To observe, perceive. -6 Ved. To fix in the earth.

मिच्छ् 6 P. (मिच्छति) 1 To hinder, obstruct. -2 To annoy.

मित् *f.* Ved. A column, post.

मित *p. p.* [मि मा-मा-क्त] 1 Measured, meted or measured out. -2 Measured off, bounded, defined. -3 Limited, measured, moderate, little, scanty, sparing, brief (words &c.); गुरुः सत्यं मितं ब्रूते न भृत्योर्हो महीभुजां Pt. 1. 87 ; R 9. 34. -4 Measuring, of the measure of ; (at the end of comp.), as in ; ग्रहवसुकरिचंद्रमिते वर्षे i. e. in 1889. -5 Investigated, exa-

mined. -6 Cast, thrown away. -7 Built. -8 Established, founded. -Comp. —अक्षर a. 1. brief, measured, short, concise; Ku. 5. 63. -2. composed in verse, metrical. (-रा) N. of a celebrated commentary be Vijñânesvara on Yâjñavalkya's Smriti. -अर्थ a. of measured meaning. —अर्थकः a cautious envoy. —आहार a. sparing in diet. (-रः) moderation in eating. —द्रुः the sea. —भाषिन्,-वाच् a. speaking little or measured words; महीयांसः प्रकृत्या मितभाषिणः Si. 2. 13. —भुक्त a. moderate in diet.-व्ययिन् a. frugal, economical.

मितंगम a. Going slowly. —मः An elephant.

मितंपच a. 1 Cooking a measured portion, cooking little. -2. Sparing, niggardly, stingy.

मितिः f. [मा-मि-क्तिन्] 1 Measuring, a measure, weight. -2 Accurate knowledge. -3 Proof, evidence. -4 Determination.

मित्रः [मेद्यति स्निह्यति, मिद् त्र, मि-त्र वा] 1 The sun. -2 N. of an Âditya and usually associated with Varuṇa. -त्रं 1 A friend; तन्मित्रमापदि सुखे च समक्रियं यत् Bh. 2. 68; Me. 17. -2 An ally, the next neighbour of a king; cf. मंडल. -Comp. —आचारः conduct towards a friend.—उदयः 1. sun-rise. -2. the welfare or prosperity of a friend. —कर्मन्, -कार्य, -कृत्यं the business of a friend, a friendly act or service; R. 19. 31.—घ्न a. treacherous. —द्रुह्, -द्रोहिन् a. hating a friend, treacherous to a friend, a false or treacherous friend. —भावः friendship. —भेदः breach of friendship.—युद्धं a contest between friends. —लाभः 1. acquisition of friends, contracting of friendship. -2. N. of the first book of the Hitopadeśa. —वत्सल a. kind to friends, of winning manners. —विंदः an epithet of Agni. —विषयः friendship. —सप्तमी N. of the seventh day in the bright half of मार्ग. —सह a. kind or indulgent to friends.—हत्या the murder of a friend.

मित्रता-त्वं Friendship, friendliness.

मित्रति Den. P. To be friendly, behave in a friendly manner, act as a friend towards.

मित्रयु a. 1 Friendly-minded. -2 Winning friends. —युः A friend.

मित्रायते Den. A. To act as a friend, be friendly.

मित्रीकृ 8 U. To make a friend of.

मित्रीभू 1 P. To become a friend, make friends with.

मित्रीयति Den. P. To treat (one) as a friend.

मित्रावरुणौ Mitra and Varuṇa.

मित्रिय a. Friendly, relating to a friend.

मिथ् 1 U. (मेथति-ते) 1 To associate with. -2 To unite, pair, copulate. -3 To hurt, injure, strike kill. -4 To understand, perceive, know. -5 To wrangle, contradict. -6 To grasp, seize.

मिथस् ind. 1 Mutually, reciprocally, to each other; Ms. 2. 147; oft. in comp. मिथःप्रस्थाने Ś. 2.; मिथःसमयात् Ś. 5.-2 In secret or private, secretly, privately; भर्तुः प्रसादं प्रतिनंद्य मूर्ध्ना वक्तुं मिथः प्राक्रमतैवमेनं Ku. 3. 2; 6. 1; R. 13. 1. -3 Alternately, by turns.

मिथिलः N. of a king. —लाः (pl.) N. of a people.—ला [मथ्यंतेऽत्र रिपवः इति मिथिला Uṇ. 1. 57] N. of a city, capital of the country called Videha, q. v.

मिथु ind. Ved. Falsely, wrongly.

मिथुन a. [मिथ्-उनन् किच्च् Uṇ. 3. 55] Paired, forming a pair or couple.-नः Ved. A pair, couple. —नं 1 A pair, couple; मिथुनं परिकल्पितं त्वया सहकारः फलिनी च नन्विमौ R. 8. 61; Me. 18; U. 2. 5. -2 Twins.-3 Union, junction.-4 Sexual union, copulation.-5 Cohabitation. -6 The third sign of the zodiac, *Gemini*. -7 (In gram.) A root compounded with a preposition. -Comp. —भावः 1. forming a couple, state of being a pair. -2. copulation. —व्रतिन् a. practising cohabitation.

मिथुनायते Den. A. To copulate, cohabit (sexually).

मिथुनीकृ 8 U. To cause to couple, unite together (the sexes.)

मिथुनीभू 1 A. To pair, to be joined or arranged in couples.

मिथुनीभावः Cohabitation, sexual union.

मिथुनेचरः The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); cf. द्वंद्वचर.

मिथ्या ind. [मिथ् क्यप्] 1 Falsely, deceitfully, wrongly, incorrectly; oft. with the force of an adjective; मणौ महानील इति प्रभावादल्पप्रमाणेऽपि यथा न मिथ्या R. 18 42; यदुवाच न तन्मिथ्या 17.42; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदंति मृगयामीदृग्विनोदः कुतः Ś. 2. 5. -2 Invertedly, contrarily.-3 To no purpose, in vain, fruitlessly; मिथ्या कारयते चारैर्घोषणां राक्षसाधिपः Bk. 8. 44; Bg. 18. 59. (मिथ्या वद्-वच् to tell a falsehood, lie; मिथ्या कृ 1. to falsify. -2. to contradict. मिथ्या भू to turn out false, be false; मिथ्या ग्रह् to misunderstand, mistake). At the beginning of comp. मिथ्या may be translated by 'false, untrue, unreal, sham, pretended, feigned' &c. -Comp. —अध्यवसितिः f. a figure of speech, an expression of the impossibility of a thing by making it depend upon an impossible contingency:- किंचिन्मिथ्यात्वसिद्ध्यर्थं मिथ्यार्थांतरकल्पनम् । मिथ्याध्यवसितिर्वेश्यां वशयेत् खस्रजं वहन् ॥ Kuval —अपवादः a false charge. —अभिधानं a false assertion. —अभियोगः a false or groundless charge. -अभिशंसनं calumny, false accusation. —अभिशापः 1. a false prediction. -2 a false or unjust claim. —आचारः a. 1. acting falsely. -2. hypocritical (-रः) 1. wrong treatment (in medic.) -2. wrong or improper conduct. -आहारः wrong diet. —उत्तरं a false or prevaricating reply. —उपचारः 1. pretended kindness or service. -2. (in medic.) a wrong treatment of a malady. —कर्मन् n. a false act. —कारुणिक a. pretending to be kind; Pt. 5. 14. —कोपः, -क्रोधः feigned anger. —क्रयः a false price. —ग्रहः useless obstinacy or persistence. -ग्रहः-ग्रहणं misconception, misunderstanding. —चर्या hypocrisy. —जल्पितं a false report or speech. —ज्ञानं a mistake, error, misapprehension. —दर्शनं heresy. —दृष्टिः f. heresy, holding heretic or atheistic doctrines. —निरसनं denial by oath. —पुरुषः a man only in appearance. —प्रतिज्ञ a. false to one's promise, perfidious —फलं an imaginary advantage —मतिः f. delusion, mistake, error. —योगः wrong use or application. —वचनं, -वाक्यं, -वाद्ः an untrue speech, a falsehood, lie. —वाक्, -वादिन् a. lying, false, untruthful. —वार्ता a false report. —साक्षिन् m. a false witness.

मिथ्यात्वं 1 Falsity, unreality. -2 Illusion, error. -3 Inversion. -4 Perversion.

मिद् I. 1 A., 4, 10 U. (मेदते, मेद्यति-ते, मेदयति-ते) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To melt. -3 To be fat. -4 To love, feel affection -II. 1 U. (मेदति-ते) see मिथ्.

मिन्न p. p. 1 Fat. -2 Unctuous, greasy -3 Affectionately inclined towards (one).

मिद्धं 1 Sloth, indolence. -2 Torpor, sleepiness, dulness (of spirits also).

मिंद् 1, 10 U. (मिंदति, मिंदयति-ते) See मिद् II.

मिन्व् 1 P. (मिन्वति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten. -2 To honour, worship.

मियेधः A sacrificial offering.

मियेध्य a. Partaking of sacrificial offering.

मिल् 6 U. (मिलति-ते, generally मिलति; मिलित) 1 To join, be united

with, accompany; रमण्यतो मिलितः Ratn. 4. -2 To come or meet together, meet, gather, assemble; ये चाप्ये सुहृदः समृद्धिसमये द्रव्याभिलाषाकुलास्ते सर्वत्र मिलंति H. 1 210; यातः किं न मिलंति Amaru. 10; मिलितशिलीमुख &c. Git. 1; स पात्रेतमितोऽन्यत्र भोजनान्मिलितो न यः Trik. -3 To be mixed or united with, come in contact with; मिलति तव तोयैर्मृगमदः G. L. 7. -4 To meet or encounter (as in fighting); close, close with. -5 To come to pass, happen. -6 To embrace, clasp. -7 To concur. -8 To find, fall in with. —*Caus.* (मेलयति-ते) To bring together, assemble, convene.

मिलनं [मिल् ल्युट्] 1 Joining, meeting, assembling together. -2 Encountering. -3 Contact, being mixed with, coming, in contact with; चालनिलयमिलनेन गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरं Git. 4.

मिलित p p. [मिल्-क्त] 1 Come together, assembled, enountered, combined. -2 Met, enconntered. -3 Mixed. -4 Put together, taken in all.

मिलिंदः A bee; परिणतमकरंदमार्मिकास्ते जगति भवंतु चिरायुषो मिलिंदाः Bv. 1. 8, 15.

मिलिंदकः A kind of snake.

मिलीमिलिन् m. An epithet of Siva.

मिश् 1 P. (मेशति) 1 To make a sound or noise. -2 To be angry.

मिशिः (षिः-सिः) f. 1 Anise. -2 Spikenard.

मिश्र् 10 U. (मिश्रयति ते; strictly a denom. from मिश्र) 1 To mix, mingle, unite, blend, combine, add; वाचं न मिश्रयति यद्यपि मे वचोभिः S. 1. 31; न मिश्रयति लोचने Bv. 2. 140. -2 To add to.

मिश्र a. [मिश्र्-अच्] 1 Mixed, blended, mingled, combined; गद्यं पद्यं च मिश्रं च तत् त्रिधैव व्यवस्थितं Kâv. 1. 11, 31. 32; R. 16. 32. -2 Associated, connected. -3 Manifold, diverse. -4 Tangled, intertwined. -5 (At the end of comp.) Having a mixture of, consisting for the most part of. -6 Mixing, adulterating. —श्रः 1 A respectable or worthy person: usually affixed to the names of great men and scholars; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1; वसिष्ठमिश्रः, मंडनमिश्रः &c. -2 A kind of elephant. -3 The group of the constellations कृत्तिका and विशाखा. —श्रं 1 A mixture -2 A kind of radish. -Comp. —जः a mule. —जाति a. of mixed breed. —धान्यं mixed grain. —वर्ण a. of a mixed colour. (-र्णः) a kind of black aloe wood. —व्यवहारः investigation of composition (of principal and interest). —शब्दः a mule.

मिश्रक a. [मिश्र ण्वुल्] 1 Mixed, mingled. -2 Mixing, adulterating. -3 Miscellaneous. —कः 1 A compounder. -2 An adulterator of mercantile goods. —कं 1 Salt produced from salt soil. -2 The garden of Indra.

मिश्रणं [मिश्र्-ल्युट्] 1 Mixing, blending, combining. -2 (In arith.) Addition.

मिश्रित p. p. [मिश्र्-क्त] 1 Mixed, blended, combined. -2 Added. -3 Respectable.

मिष् I. 6 P. (मिषति) 1 To open the eyes, wink. -2 To look at, look helplessly; जातवेदोमुखान्मायी मिषतामाच्छिनत्ति नः Ku. 2. 46. -3 To rival, contend, emulate. -II. 1 P. (मेषति) To wet, moisten, sprinkle.

मिषः [मिष्-क] Emulation, rivalry. —षं Pretext, disguise, deceit, trick, fraud, false or outward appearance; बालमेनमेकेन मिषेणानीय Dk. (often used like छल q. v., to indicate an उत्प्रेक्षा); न रोमकूपौघमिषाज्जगत्कृता कृताश्च किं दूषणशून्यबिंदवः N. 1. 21; वदने विनिवेशिता भुजंगी पिशुनानां रसनामिषेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111; अस्वस्थतामिषेण Dk.

मिष्ट a. [मिष्-क्त] 1 Sweet. -2 Dainty, savoury; किं मिष्टमन्नं खरसूकराणां cf. 'why cast pearls before swine.' -3 Moistened, wetted. —ष्टं 1 A sweetmeat. -2 A dainty or savoury dish. —ष्टः Sweetness. -Comp. —अन्नं sweet or savoury food, dainty, sweets.

मिह् 1 P. (मेहति, मीढ) 1 To make water. -2 To wet, moisten, sprinkle. -3 To emit semen.

मीढ p. p. [मिह्-क्त] 1 Urined, watered. -2 Passed (as urine). —ढं Ved. A battle.

मिहिका Mist, snow.

मिहिरः [मिह्-किरच् Uṇ. 1. 51] 1 The sun; मयि तावन्मिहिरोऽपि निर्दयोऽभूत Bv. 2. 34; याते मय्यचिरान्निदाघमिहिरज्वालाशतैः शुष्कतां 1. 16; N. 2 36; 13. 54. -2 A cloud. -3 The moon. -4 Wind, air. -5 An old man. -6 The *Arka* plant.

मिहिराणः An epithet of Siva.

मी I. 9 U. (मीनाति, मीनीते; seldom used in classical literature) 1 To kill, destroy, hurt, injure. -2 To lessen, diminish. -3 To change, alter. -4 To transgress, violate. -5 To disppear, be lost. -6 To stray; go astray. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (मयति, मायति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To know, understand (गतिमत्योः). -III. 4 A. (मीयते) To die, perish.

मीढुष्टमः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 The sun. -3 A thief.

मीढुस् a. 1 Bountiful, liberal. -2 Discharging semen.

मीनः [मी-नक्] 1 A fish; कुसुमीन इव ह्रदः R 1. 73; मीनो नु हंत कतमां गतिमभ्युपेतु Bv. 1. 17. -2 The twelfth sign of the zodiac (*Pisces*). -3 The first incarnation of Vishṇu; see मत्स्यावतार. -Comp. —अंडं roe, fish-spawn. (-डी) moist sugar. —आघातिन्, घातिन् m. 1. a fisherman. -2. a crane. —आलयः the sea. —केतनः the god of love. —गंधः an epithet of Satyavatî. —गंधिका a pond, pool of water. —रंकः, -रंगः a king-fisher.

मीनाण्डिणः 1 A fish-sauce. -2 A wag-tail.

मीनरः The sea-monster called *Makara* q. v.

मीम् 1 P. (मीमति) 1 To go, move. -2 To sound.

मीमांसकः [मान्-विचारे स्वार्थे सन् ण्वुल्] 1 One who investigates or inquires into, an investigator, examiner. -2 A follower of the system of philosophy called मीमांसा q. v. below

मीमांसनं Investigation, examination, inquiry. —नः An investigator, inquirer, examiner.

मीमांसा [मान्-विचारे स्वार्थे सन् अ] 1 Deep reflection, inquiry, examination, investigation; रसगंगाधरनाम्नी करोति कुतुकेन काव्यमीमांसां R. G.; सैषा आनंदस्य मीमांसा भवति Talt. Up.; so वृत्तक°, अलंकार° &c. -2 N. of one of the six chief *darsanas* or systems of Indian philosophy. (It was originally divided into two systems:—the पूर्वमीमांसा or कर्ममीमांसा founded by Jaimini, and the उत्तरमीमांसा or ब्रह्ममीमांसा ascribed to Bâdarâyaṇa; but the two systems have very little in common between them, the first concerning itself chiefly with the correct interpretation of the ritual of the Veda and the settlement of dubious points in regard to Vedic texts; and the latter dealing chiefly with the nature of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. The पूर्वमीमांसा is, therefore, usually styled only मीमांसा or *the Mimâmsâ*, and the उत्तरमीमांसा, वेदांत which, being hardly a sequel of Jaimini's system, is now considered and ranked separately); मीमांसाकृतमुन्ममाथ सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनिं Pt. 2. 33. -Comp. —कारः, -कृत् m. N. of Jaimini.

मीरः 1 The ocean. -2 A limit, boundary. -3 A drink, beverage. -4 A particular part of a mountain.

मील् 1 P. (मीलति, मीलित) 1 To close (as the eyes), close or contract the eye-lids, wink, twinkle; पत्रे विस्फुरति मीलति क्षणमपि क्षिप्रं तदालोकनात् Gît. 10. -2 To close, be closed or shut (as eyes or flowers); नयनयुगममीलत् Śi. 11. 2; तस्यामिमीलतुर्नेत्रे Bk. 14. 54. -3 To fade, disappear, vanish. -4 To meet or be collected (for मिल्). —Caus. (मीलयति-ते) To cause to shut, close, shut (eyes, flowers &c.); न लोचनं मीलयितुं विषेहे Ki. 3. 36; शेषान्मासान्गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110.

मीलनं [मील् ल्युट्] 1 Closing of the eyes, winking, twinkling. -2 Closing the eyes. -3 The closing of a flower. -4 (In Rhet.) A concealed simile; see मीलित below.

मीलित p. p. [मील्-क्त] 1 Shut, closed. -2 Twinkled. -3 Half-opened, unblown. -4 Vanished, disappeared. -5 Assembled, gathered (for मिलित). —तं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which the difference or distinction between two objects is shown to be completely obscured on account of their similarity, whether natural or artificial, in some respects; it is thus defined by Mammaṭa:—समेन लक्ष्मणा वस्तु वस्तुना यन्निगूह्यते। निजेनागंतुना वापि तन्मीलितमिति स्मृतं॥ K. P. 10.

मीव् 1 P. (मीवति) 1 To go, move. -2 To grow fat.

मीवर a. 1 Hurtful, injurious. -2 Respectabl, venerable. —रः The leader of an army, a general.

मीवा 1 The tapeworm. -2 Wind.

मुः 1 An epithet of Śiva. -2 Bondage, confinement. -3 Final emancipation. -4 A funeral pile. -5 A reddish-brown or tawny colour.

मुकंदकः An onion.

मुकुः Liberation, deliverance; especially, final emancipation.

मुकुटं 1 A crown, tiara, diadem; मुकुटरत्नमरीचिभिरस्पृशत् R. 9. 13. -2 A crest. -3 A peak, point.

मुकुटी Cracking or snapping the fingers.

मुकुंदः [मुकुं दाति दा-क पृषो॰ मुम्] 1 N. of Vishṇu or Krishṇa. -2 Quicksilver. -3 A kind of precious stone. -4 N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera. -5 A kind of drum.

मुकुंदकः 1 A kind of grain (कुधान्य). -2 An onion.

मुकुरः 1 A mirror, looking-glass; गुणिनामपि निजरूपप्रतिपत्तिः परत एव संभवति। स्वमहिमदर्शनमक्ष्णोर्मुकुरतले जायते यस्मात् Vās.; Śi. 9. 73; N. 22. 43. -2 A bud; see मुकुल. -3 The handle of a potter's wheel. -4 The Bakula tree -5 The Mallikā creeper

मुकुलः-लं 1 A bud; आविर्भूतप्रथममुकुलाः कंदलीश्चानुकच्छं Me. 21; R. 9. 31; 15. 99. -2 Anything like a bud; आलक्ष्यदंतमुकुलान् (तनयान्) Ś 7. 17. -3 The body. -4 The soul or spirit. -5 A bud like junction of the fingers. (मुकुलीकृ means 'to close in the form of a bud'; Kn. 5. 63).

मुकुलयति Den. P. To cause to close or shut, close; मुकुलयति च नेत्रे सर्वथा सुभ्रु खेदः Māl. 3. 8.

मुकुलित a. 1 Having buds, budded, blossoming. -2 Half-closed, half-shut; दरमुकुलितनयनसरोजं Gît. 2; Ku. 3. 76; Māl. 1. 27. -3 Closed, shut.

मुकुष्ठः, मुकुष्ठकः A kind of bean.

मुक्त p. p. [मुच्-क्त] 1 Loosened, relaxed, slackened. -2 Set free, liberated, relaxed. -3 Abandoned, left, given up, set aside, taken off. -4 Thrown, cast, discharged, hurled. -5 Fallen down, dropped down from; Kn. 1. 6. -6 Drooping, unnerved; मुक्तैरवयवैरशयिषि Dk. -7 Given, bestowed. -8 Sent forth, emitted. -9 Finally saved or emancipated. -10 Ejected, spit out. -11 Deprived. -12 Absolved or emancipated (from sin or worldly existence); see मुच् also. —क्तः One who is finally emancipated from the bonds of worldly existence, one who has renounced all worldly attachments and secured final beatitude, an absolved saint; सुभाषितेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया। मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः॥ Subhāsh. —क्तं The spirit released from worldly existence.—Comp.—अंबरः a Jaina mendicant of the *digambara* class. —आत्मन् a. finally saved or emancipated. (-m) 1. the soul absolved from sins or from worldly matter. -2. a person whose soul is absolved. —आसन a. rising from a seat. —कच्छः a Buddhist. —कंचुकः a snake that has cast off its slough. —कंठ a. raising a cry. (-ठं) ind. bitterly, loudly, aloud; R. 14. 68. —कर, -हस्त a. open-handed, liberal, bountiful. —केश a. letting the hair hang down, having the hair dishevelled. —चक्षुस् m. a lion. —चेतस् a. absolved, emancipated. —लज्ज a. shameless. —वसनः see मुक्तांबर. —संग a. free from (worldly) ties or attachments, disinterested. (-गः) an ascetic (of the fourth religious order, परिव्राजक).

मुक्तकं 1 A missile, a missile weapon. -2 Simple prose. -3 A detached stanza, the meaning of which is complete in itself; see Kāv. 1. 13; मुक्तकं श्लोक एवैकश्चमत्कारक्षमः सताम्.

मुक्ता 1 A pearl; हारोऽयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुठति स्तनमंडले। मुक्तानामप्यवस्थेयं के वयं स्मरकिंकराः Amaru. 100 (where मुक्ताना means also 'of absolved saints'). (Pearls are said to be produced from various sources, but particularly from oyster-shell:—करींद्रजीमूतवराहशंखमत्स्याहिशुक्त्युद्भववेणुजानि। मुक्ताफलानि प्रथितानि लोके तेषां तु शुक्त्युद्भवमेव भूरि॥ Malli). -2 A harlot, courtezan. -3 N. of a plant (रास्ना). Comp. —अगारः, -आगारः the pearl-oyster. —आवलिः -ली f. —कलापः a pearl-necklace. —गुणः a pearl-necklace, string of pearls; Me. 46; R. 16. 18 —जालं a string or zone of pearls. —दामन् n. a string of pearls. —पुष्पः a kind of jasmine. —प्रसूः f. the pearl-oyster. —प्रालंबः a string of pearls. —फलं 1. a pearl; Ku. 1. 6; R. 6. 28; 16. 62. -2. a kind of flower. -3. the custard-apple. -4. camphor. —मणिः, -रत्नं a pearl. °सरः a necklace of pearls; U. 1. 29. -मातृ f. the pearl-oyster. —लता, -स्रज् f., -हारः a pearl-necklace. —शुक्तिः, -स्फोटः the pearl-oyster.

मुक्तिः f. [मुच्-क्तिन्] 1 Release, liberation, deliverance. -2 Freedom, emancipation. -3 Final beatitude or emancipation, absolution of the soul from metempsychosis: अधिगत्य जगत्यधीश्वराद्य मुक्तिं पुरुषोत्तमात्ततः N. 2. 1 (where मुक्ति has sense 1 also). -4 Leaving, giving up, abandoning, avoiding; संसर्गमुक्तिः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62. -5 Throwing, hurling, letting off, discharging. -6 Unloosing, opening. -7 Discharge, paying off (as a debt). —Comp. —क्षेत्रं an epithet of Benaras. —मार्गः the way to final beatitude. —मुक्तः frank-incense.

मुक्त्वा ind. 1 Having left, abandoned &c. -2 Excepting, except (with the force of a preposition).

मुखं [खन् अच् डित् धातोः पूर्वं मुट् च cf. Uṇ. 5. 20] 1 The mouth (fig. also); मजासृजा यतः स्वातं तस्माद्दाहुर्मुखं बुधाः; ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत् Rv. 10. 90. 12; सभ्रूभंगं मुखमिव Me. 24; त्वं मम मुखं भव V. 1 'be my mouth or spokesman'. -2 The face, countenance; परिवृत्तार्धमुखी मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17; नियमक्षाममुखी धृतैकवेणिः Ś. 7. 21; so चंद्रमुखी, मुखचंद्रः &c. -3 The snout or muzzle (of any animal). -4 The front, van, forepart; head, top; (लोचने) हरति

मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखे V. 3 6. -5 The tip, point, barb (of an arrow); head; मुराग्निप्रमासमुखा शिलीमुखाः Ku. 5. 54; R. 3. 57. -6 The edge or sharp point (of any instrument). -7 A teat, nipple ; Ku. 1. 40 ; R. 3. 8. -8 The beak or bill of a bird, -9 A direction, quarter ; as in अंतर्मुख 10 Opening, entrance, mouth ; नीवारा शुकगर्भकोटरमुखभ्रष्टास्तरूणामधः S. 1. 14 ; नदीमुखेनेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28 ; Ku. 1. 8 -11 An entrance to a house, a door, passage. -12 Beginning, commencement ; सखीजनोद्वीक्षणकौमुदीमुखं R. 3 1 ; दिनमुखानि रविर्हिमनिग्रहैर्विमलयन् मलयं नगमत्यजत् 9 25 ; 5. 76 ; Ghaṭ. 2. -13 Introduction. -14 The chief, the principal or prominent (at the end of comp. in this sense); बंधोन्मुक्त्यै खलु मखमुखान्कुर्वते कर्मपाशान्, Bv. 4. 21 ; so इंद्रमुखा देवाः &c. -15 The surface of upper side. -16 A means. -17 A source, cause, occasion. -18 Utterance ; as in मुखसुख. -19 The Vedas, scripture. -20 (In Rhet.) The original cause or source of the action in a drama. -21 The first term in a progression (in arith.) -22 The side opposite to the base of a figure. -Comp. —अग्निः 1. a forest-conflagation. -2. a sort of a goblin with a face of fire. -3. the consecrated or sacrificial fire. -4. fire put into the mouth of a corpse at the time of lighting the funeral pile. -5. a Brâhmaṇa. —अनिलः -उच्छ्वासः breath. —अस्रः a crab. —आकारः look, mien, appearance. —आसवः nectar of the lips. —आस्रवः, -स्रावः spittle, saliva. —इंदुः a moon-like face, *i. e.* a round lovely face. -उल्का a forest-conflagration. —कमलं a lotus-like face. —खुरः a tooth. —गंधकः an onion. —चपल *a.* talkative, garrulous. —चपेटिका a slap on the face —चीरिः *f.* the tongue. —चूर्णं scented powder to smear the face with ; R 9. 45 —जः a Brâhmaṇa. —जाड्यं the root of the mouth. —दूषणः an onion —दूषिका an eruption disfiguring the face. —दोषः fault of the tongue ; आत्मनो मुखदोषेण बध्यंते शुकसारिकाः Pt. 4. 41. —निरीक्षकः a lazy fellow, an idler —निवासिनी an epithet of Sarasvatî.—पटः a veil कुर्वन् कामं क्षणमुखपटप्रीतिमैरावतस्य Me. 62. —पाकः inflammation of the mouth. —पिंडः a mouthful of food. —पूरणं 1. filling the mouth. -2. a mouthful of water, a mouthful in general. —प्रसादः a pleased countenance, graciousness of aspect. —प्रियः an orange. (-यं) cloves. -प्रेक्ष *a.* observing or watching the face. —बंधः a preface, an introduction. —बंधनं 1. a preface. -2. a lid, cover —भूषणं a preparation of betel ; see तांबूल. —भेदः distortion of the face. —मंडनकः a kind of tree (तिलक). —मंडलं the (round) face. —मधु *a.* honey-mouthed, sweet lipped. —मार्जनं washing the face. —यंत्रणं the bit of a bridle. —रागः the colour or complexion of the face ; ददृशुर्विस्मितास्तस्य मुखरागं समं जनाः R. 12. 8, 17. 31 : तव खलु मुखरागो यत्र भेदं प्रयातः Si. 11. 31. —रोगः a disease of the mouth or face. —लांगलः a dog. —लेपः 1. anointing the face or upper side (of a drum); मृदंगो मुखलेपेन करोति मुखरध्वनिं Bh. 2. 118. -2. a disease of the phlegmatic humour. —वल्लभः the pomegranate tree. —वाद्यं 1. an instrument of music sounded with the mouth, any wind instrument. -2. a sound made with the mouth. —वासः. -वासनः a perfume used to scent the breath. —विलुंठिका a she-goat. —व्यादानं gaping, yawning. —शफ *a.* abusive, foul-mouthed, scurrilous. —शुद्धिः *f.* washing or purifying the mouth. —शेषः an epithet of Râhu. —शोधन *a.* 1. cleansing the mouth. -2. pungent, sharp. (-नः) the sharp flavour, pungency. (-नं) 1. cleansing the mouth. -2. cinnamon. —शोधिन् *m.* the citron tree. —श्रीः *f.* ' beauty of countenance ', a lovely face. —संभवः a Brâhmaṇa. —सुखं facility of pronunciation, phonetic ease. —सुरं the moisture of the lips. —स्रावः saliva. —हासः cheerfulness or liveliness of countenance ; Si. 11. 47.

मुखपचः A beggar, mendicant.

मुखर *a.* [मुखं मुखव्यापारं कथनं राति रा-क Tv cf P. V 2 107 VArt. also] 1 Talkative garrulous, loquacious ; मुखरा खल्वेषा गर्भदासी Ratn. 2 ; मुखरत्वमवैति हि विराजते Ki. 5. 16 ; तद्गुणवर्णनामुखर K. 189 : Bk. 2. 54. -2 Noisy, making a continuous sound, tinkling, jingling (as an anklet &c.); स्तंबेरमा मुखरशृंखलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5. 72 ; अंतःकूजन्मुखरशकुनो यत्र रम्यो वनांतः U 2 25. 20 : Mâl 9 5 : मुखरमधीरं त्यज मंजीरं रिपुमिव केलिषु लोलं Gît. 5 ; Mk 1. 35 , तोयोत्सर्गस्तनितमुखरो मास्म भूः Me. 37. -3 Sounding, resonant or resounding with (usually at the end of comp.) ; स्थाने स्थाने मुखरककुभो झांकृतैर्निर्झराणां U 2. 14 : मंदमरुमुखरशिखरे (लतकुंजे) Gît. 2 ; गोदावरीमुखरकंदरगिरिः U 1 ; R. 13 40. -4 Expressive or indicative of.-5 Foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous. -6 Mocking, ridiculing —रः 1 A crow. -2 A leader, the chief or principal person ; यदि कार्यविपत्तिः स्यान्मुखरस्तत्र हन्यते H. 1. 29. -3 A conch-shell. —री The bit of a bridle.

मुखरयति Den. P. 1 To make resonant or noisy, cause to sound or echo. -2 To make (one) talk or speak ; अत एव शुश्रूषा मां मुखरयति Mu. 3. -3 To notify, declare, announce.

मुखरिका 1 The bit of a bridle. -2 Conversation.

मुखरित *a.* Made noisy or resonant with, ringing or noisy with ; गंडोड्डीनालिमालामुखरितककुभस्तांडवे शूलपाणेः Mâl. 1. 1.

मुखरीकृ 8 U. 1 To make resonant or noisy with. -2 To cause to resound. -3 To cause to speak or talk ; इदानीं विज्ञापनायां मुखरीकरोति Mu. 7.

मुखीय *a.* Being at the top or head, being foremost or in the front.

मुख्य *a.* [मुखे आदौ भवः यत्] 1 Relating to the mouth or the face. -2 Chief, principal, foremost, first, pre eminent, prominent ; द्विजातिमुख्यः ; वारमुख्या, योधमुख्याः &c. —ख्यः A leader, guide. —ख्यं 1 A principal rite or ordinance. -2 Reading or teaching the Vedas. -3 The month reckoned from new moon to new moon. -Comp. —अर्थः the primary or original (as opo. गौण) meaning of a word. —चांद्रः the chief lunar month. —नृपः, -नृपतिः a sovereign monarch paramount sovereign. —मंत्रिन् *m.* the prime minister.

मुख्यता-त्वं Pre eminence, first rank or position.

मुख्यशः, मुख्यतः *ind.* Chiefly, principally, above all.

मुग्गुः A kind of gallinule.

मुग्ध *a.* [मुह्-क्त] 1 Stupefied, fainted. -2 Perplexed, infatuated. -3 Foolish, ignorant, silly, stupid ; शशांक केन मुग्धेन सुधांशुरिति भाषितः Bv. 2. 29 ; अयि मुग्धे कान्या चिंता प्रियासमागमस्य V. 3. -4 Simple, artless, innocent ; U. 1. 46 ; Mâl. 7. 1. -5 Erring, mistaken. -6 Attractive by youthful simplicity (not yet acquainted with love), child-like : (कः) अयमाचरत्यविनयं मुग्धासु तपस्विकन्यासु S. 1. 25 ; U. 6. 35 ; R. 9. 34. -7 (Hence) Beautiful, lovely, charming, pretty ; हरिरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Gît. 1 ; U. 3. 5. —ग्धा A young girl attractive by her youthful simplicity, a pretty young maiden ; (regarded as a variety of Nâyikâ in poetic compositions). -Comp. —अक्षी a lovely-eyed woman ; वियोगो मुग्धाक्ष्याः स खलु रिपुघातावधिरभूत् U. 3. 44. —आनना having a lovely face. —आलोक *a.* lovely to look at ; U. 1. 20. —धीः -बुद्धि, -मति *a.* silly, foolish, stupid, simple. —भावः simplicity, silliness.

मुग्धता-त्वं 1 Siliness. -2 Artlessness, simplicity. -3 Loveliness, charmingness.

मुच् I. 1 A (मोचते) To deceive, cheat; see मुञ्च्.-II. 6 U. (मुंचति-ते, मुमोच-मुमुचे, अमुचत्-अमुक्त, मोक्ष्यति-ते, मोक्तु, मुक्त) 1 To loose, set free, release, let go, let loose, liberate, deliver (from captivity &c.); वनाय...यशोधनो धेनुमृषेर्मुमोच R. 2. 1, 3. 20: Ms 8. 202; मोक्ष्यते सुरबंदीनां वेणीर्वीर्यविभूतिभिः Ku. 2. 61; R. 10. 47; मा भवानंगानि मुंचतु V. 2. 'let not thy limbs droop', 'do not despond'. -2 To set free, loosen (as the voice); कंठं मुंचति बर्हिणः समदनः Mk. 5. 14 'loosens his throat or voice' *i. e.* raises a cry. -3 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, lay aside, relinquish; रात्रिर्गता मतिमतां वर मुंच शय्यां R. 5. 66; मुंच मयि मानमनिदानं Gît. 10; मुनिसुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः S. 6. 7; मानं मुंचसि किं च गौरवकुले Bv. 1. 4; आविर्भूते शशिनि तमसा मुच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8; Me. 6, 41; R. 3. 11. -4 To set apart, take away, except, see मुक्त्वा. -5 To dismiss, send away. -6 To cast, throw, hurl, fling, discharge; मृगेषु शरान्मुमुक्षोः R. 9. 58; Bk. 15. 53. -7 To emit, drop, pour forth or down, shed, let fall (tears &c.); अपसृतपांडुपत्रा मुंचंत्यश्रूणीव लताः S. 4. 11; चिरविरहजं मुंचतो बाष्पमुष्णं Me. 12; स शरवृष्टिमुचा धनुषा R. 9. 12, Bk. 7. 2. -8 To utter, give forth; Mâl. 9. 5; Bk. 7. 57. -9 To give away, grant, bestow. -10 To put on (A.). -11 To void (as excrement). -12 To sacrifice. —*Pass.* (मुच्यते) 1 To be loosed or released, be freed or absolved from (with abl. or instr.); मुच्यते सर्वपापेभ्यः &c. -2 To become loose or relaxed. -3 To free oneself, escape. -4 To abandon, deviate or swerve from. —*Caus.* (मोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to be freed or liberated. -2 To cause to shed. -3 To loose, set at liberty, liberate. -4 To extricate, disentangle. -5 To unyoke, unharness. -6 To give away, bestow. -7 To gladden, delight. -8 To open (a road). -9 To redeem from. —*Desid.* (मुमुक्षति) 1 To wish to free or liberate &c. -2 (मुमुक्षते, मोक्षते) To long for final emancipation.

मुच् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Freeing, liberating, delivering from. -2 Discharging, throwing, sending, emitting. -3 Giving up, leaving &c.

मुचकः Lac.

मुच(चु)कुंदः 1 N. of a tree. -2 N. of an ancient king, son of Mândhâtri. [For having assisted the gods in their wars with the demons he got as a reward, the boon of long and unboken sleep. The gods also decreed that whosoever dared to interrupt his sleep should be burnt to ashes. When Krishṇa wanted to kill the mighty Kalayavana, he cunningly decoyed him to the cave of Muchukunda, and on his entering at, he was burnt down by the fire which emanated from the king's eye.]. -Comp. —प्रसादकः an epithet of Krishṇa.

मुचिर *a.* Liberal, generous. —रः 1 A deity. -2 Virtue. -3 Wind, air.

मुचिलिंदः A kind of flower.

मुचुटी 1 Snapping the fingers. -2 A fist. -3 A pair of forceps.

मुज्, मुंज् 1 P, 10 U. (मोजति, मुंजति, मोजयति-ते, मुंजयति-ते) 1 To cleanse, purify. -2 To sound.

मुंजः 1 A sort of rush or grass (of which the girdle of a Brâhmaṇa should be made); Ms. 2. 43. -2 The sacred cord or girdle itself. -3 N. of a king of Dhârâ (said to be the uncle of the celebrated Bhoja). -Comp. -केशः 1. an epithet of Śiva. -2. of Vishṇu. -केशिन् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. —बंधनं investiture with the sacred thread (or girdle). —मेखलिन् *m.* 1. N. of Śiva. -2. of Vishṇu. —वासस् *m.* an epithet of Śiva.

मुंजवत् *a.* Overgrown with rushes, rushy.

मुंजाटः -टकः A kind of plant.

मुंजरं The fibrous root of the lotus.

मुट् 1 P., 10 U. (मोटति, मोटयति-ते) 1 To crush, break, grind, powder. -2 To kill; अद्यापि ते हृदयं गतं त्वां च सममेव मोटयामि Mk. 8. -3 To blame. rebuke; (in this sense 6 P. also).

मुण् 6 P. (मुणति) To promise.

मुंट् 1 P. (मुंटति) To crush, grind.

मुंठ् 1 A. (मुंठते) To run away.

मुंड् I. 1 P. (मुंडति) 1 To shave, shear; श्रावक मुंडितमुंडो नक्षत्राणि पृच्छसि Mn. 5; Mk. 8. 3, 11. -2 To crush, grind. -II. 1 A. (मुंडते) To sink.

मुंड *a.* [मुंड् घञ्] 1 Shaved, bald. -2 Lopped, stripped of top-leaves. -3 Blunt, pointless. -4 Ved. Hornless. -5 Low, mean. —डः 1 A man with a shaved or bald head. -2 A bald or shaven head. -3 The forehead. -4 A barber. -5 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches. -6 An epithet of Râhu. —*m.* pl. N. of a people. —डा 1 N. of a plant (मुंडीरिका). -2 Bengal madder. -3 A female mendicant of a particular order. —डं 1 The head. -2 Myrrh. -3 Iron. -Comp. —अयसं iron. —चणकः a kind of pulse (कलाय). —फलः a cocoanut tree. —मंडली 1. a number of shaven heads. -2. a number of troops of an inferior kind, a mere crowd or mob; वरमल्पबलं सारं न कुर्यान्मुंडमंडलीं H. 3. 89. —लोहं iron. —शालिः a kind of rice.

मुंडकः [मुंड्-ण्वुल्] 1 A barber. -2 The trunk of a tree stripped of its top-branches, a pollard. —कं The head. -Comp. —उपनिषद् *f.* N. of an Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

मुंडनं [मुंड्-ल्युट्] Shaving the head, tonsure.

मुंडयति Den. P. To shave, cut off the hair.

मुंडित *p. p.* [मुंड्-क्त] 1 Shaved. -2 Lopped. —तं Iron.

मुंडिन् *a.* [मुंड-इनि] 1 Shaven, bald, bald pated. -2 Hornless. —*m.* 1 A barber. -2 An epithet of Śiva.

मुत्यं A pearl.

मुद् I. 10 U. (मोदयति-ते) 1 To mix, blend. -2 To cleanse, purify. -II. 1 A. (मोदते, मुदित; *desid.* मुमुदिषते or मुमोदिषते) To rejoice, be glad or happy, be joyful or delighted; यक्षे दास्यामि मोदिष्य इत्यज्ञानविमोहिताः Pg. 16. 15; Ms. 2. 232, 3. 191; Bk. 15. 97. —*Caus.* To please, delight, give pleasure, gratify.

मुद्, मुदा *f.* [मुद् क्विप् वा टाप्] Joy, delight, pleasure, gladness, satisfaction; विनुमुदं तेन तताम सोऽर्भकः R. 3. 25: अइ न पुरो हरितको मुदमादधानः Si. 5. 58; 1. 23; विषादे कर्तव्ये विदधति जडाः प्रत्युत मुदं Bh. 3. 25; द्विपरणमुदा Gît. 11; Ki. 5. 25; R. 7. 30.

मुदित *p. p.* [मुद्-क्त] Pleased, rejoiced; delighted, glad, joyous. —तं 1 Pleasure, delight, joy, happiness. -2 A kind of sexual embrace. —ता Joy, delight.

मुदिरः [मुद्-किरच् Uṇ. 1. 51] 1 A cloud. प्रचुरपुरंदरधनुरनुरंजितमेदुरमुदिरसवेशं Gît. 2; or मुंचसि नाद्यापि रुषं भामिनि मुदिरालिरुदियाय Bv. 2. 88. -2 A lover, libertine. -3 A frog.

मुदी Moonlight.

मुद्गः [मुद्-गक् Uṇ. 1. 133.] 1 A kind of kidney-bean. -2 A lid, cover. -3 A kind of sea-bird. -Comp. -भुज्, -भोजिन् *m.* a horse.

मुद्गरः [मुदं गिरति गृ-अच्] 1 A hammer, mallet as in मोहमुद्गरः (a small poem by Sankarâchârya); R. 12. 73. -2 A club, mace. -3 A staff for breaking clods of earth. -4 A kind of dumb-bell. -5 A bud. -6 A kind of jasmine (said to be *n.* also in this sense).

मुद्गरकः A hammer.

मुद्गलः N. of a sage. —लं A kind of grass.

मुद्गष्टः A kind of bean.

मुद्रा [मुद्-रक्] 1 A seal, an instrument for sealing or stamping; especially a seal-ring, signet-ring; अनया मुद्रया मुद्रयैनं Mu. 1; नाममुद्राक्षराण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमवलोकयतः S. 1; (fig. also); इति प्रायो भावाः स्फुरदवधिमुद्रामुकुलिताः Bh. 2. 114. -2 A stamp, print, mark, impression : चतुःसमुद्रमुद्रः K. 191; सिंदूरमुद्रांकितः (बाहुः) Gît. 4. -3 A pass, pass-port (as given by a seal-ring); अगृहीतमुद्रः कटकान्निष्क्रामसि Mu. 5; गृहीतमुद्रः सलेखः पुरुषो गृहीतः Mu. 5. -4 A stamped coin, coin, piece of money. -5 A medal. -6 An image, a sign, badge, token. -7 Shutting, closing, sealing: सैवोद्रमुद्रा स च कर्णपाशः U. 6. 27; क्षिपच्छिद्रामुद्रां मदनकलहच्छेदसुलभां Mâl. 2. 12 'removing the seal of sleep' &c. -8 A mystery. -9 (In Rhet.) The expression of things by their right names. -10 N. of certain positions of the fingers practised in devotion or religious worship. -Comp. —अक्षरं 1. a letter of the seal. -2. a type (a modern use). —अंक, -अंकित a. stamped with a seal, sealed, stamped. —कारः a maker of seals. —मार्गः an opening believed to exist in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape at death; cf. ब्रह्मरंध्र. —यंत्रं a press, a printing-press (a modern formation). —रक्षकः the keeper of the seals. —राक्षसं N. of a drama by Visâkha-datta.

मुद्रणं 1 Sealing, stamping, printing, marking. -2 Closing, shutting.

मुद्रयति Den. P. 1 To seal; अनया मुद्रया मुद्रयैनं Mu. 1. -2 To stamp, mark, impress. -3 To cover, close up (fig.); विवराणि मुद्रयन् द्रागूर्णायुरिव सज्जनो जयति Bv. 1. 90. -4 To print (as a book).

मुद्रिका 1 A little seal. -2 A seal-ring. -3 A stamp or impression. -4 A stamped coin, coin. -5 A signed or sealed paper. -6 A particular surgical instrument. 7 = मुद्रा (10).

मुद्रित a. 1 Sealed, marked, impressed, stamped: त्यागः सप्तसमुद्रमुद्रितमहीनिर्व्याजदानावधिः Mv. 2. 36; काश्मीरमुद्रितमुरो मधुसूदनस्य Gît. 1; स्वयं सिंदूरेण द्विपरणमुदा मुद्रित इव 11. -2 Closed, sealed up. -3 Unblown. -4 Printed.

मुधा ind. 1 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly, unprofitably; यत्किंचिदपि संवीक्ष्य कुरुते हसितं मुधा S. D. -2 Wrongly, falsely; रात्रिः सैव पुनः स एव दिवसो मत्वा मुधा जंतवः Bh. 3.78 v. l.

मुनिः [मन्-इन् उच Un. 4. 122] 1 A sage, a holy man, saint, devotee, an ascetic; मुनीनामप्यहं व्यासः Bg. 10. 37; दुःखेष्वनुद्विग्नमनाः सुखेषु विगतस्पृहः। वीतरागभयक्रोधः स्थितधीर्मुनिरुच्यते ॥ 2. 56; पुण्यः शब्दो मुनिरिति मुहुः केवलं राजपूर्वः S. 2. 14; R. 1. 8, 3. 49. -2 N. of the sage Agastya. -3 Of Vyâsa. -4 Of Buddha. -5 of Pâṇini. -6 N. of several plants (पियाल, पराशर and दमनक). -7 The internal conscience; (according to Kull. on Ms. 8. 91 'the supreme spirit'). -8 The mango-tree. -9 The number 'seven'. —nl. The seven sages. -Comp. —अन्नं (pl.) the food of ascetics. —इंद्रः 1. 'the lord of the sages', a great sage. -2. an epithet of Sâkyamuni. -3. of Bharata. -4. of Siva. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. a great sage. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. -3. of Buddha. -त्रयं 'the triad of sages', i. e. Pâṇini, Kâtyâyana, and Patanjali (who are considreed to be inspired saints): मुनित्रयं नमस्कृत्य, or त्रिमुनि व्याकरणं Sk. —दारकः, —कुमारः a young sage. —द्रुमः the Syonâka tree. —पित्तलं copper. —पुंगवः a great or eminent sage. —पुत्रकः 1. a wagtail. -2. the damanaka tree. —भेषजं 1. the fruit of the yellow myrobalan. -2. fasting. —वृत्ति a. leading an ascetic life; शैशवे मुनिवृत्तीनां R. 1. 8. —व्रतं an ascetic vow; Ku. 5. 48.

मुंथ् 1 P. (मुंथति) To go, move.

मुमुक्षा Desire of liberation or of final emancipation.

मुमुक्षु a. 1 Desirous of releasing or liberating. -2 Wishing to discharge. -3 About to shoot (arrows &c); R. 9. 58. -4 Wishing to be free from worldly existence, striving after final emancipation. —क्षुः A sage striving after final emancipation or beatitude; अंतर्यश्च मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते V. 1. 1; Ku. 2. 51; Bg. 4. 15.

मुमुचानः A cloud.

मुमुषिषुः A thief.

मुमूर्षा Desire of death; Bk. 5. 57.

मुमूर्षु a. Being on the point of death, about to die.

मुर् 6 P. (मुरति) To encircle, surround, encompass, entwine.

मुरः N. of a demon slain by Krishṇa: पार्थेनाथ द्विषन्मुरं Si. 2. 1. —रा N. of a fragrant plant. —रं Encompassing, surrounding. -Comp. —अरिः 1. an epithet of Krishṇa; मुरारिमारादुपदर्शयंत्यसौ Gît. 1. -2. N. of the author of Anargharâghava. —जित्, -द्विष्, -भिद्, —मर्दन, रिपु, -वैरिन्, -हन् m. epithets of Krishṇa or Vishṇu; प्रकीर्णाशुर्मिवुर्जयति भुजदंडो मुरजितः Gît. 1; मुरवैरिणो राधिकामधि वचनजातं 10. —वृः the discus of Vishṇu.

मुरगंडः An eruption on the face.

मुरजः [मुरात् वेष्टनात् जायते जन्-ड Tv.] 1 A kind of drum or tabor; सानंदं नंदिहस्ताहतमुरजरव &c. Mâl. 1. 1; संगीताय प्रहतमुरजा Me. 64, 56; M. 1. 22; Ku. 6. 40. -2 A stanza artificially arranged in the form of a drum; also called मुरजबंध, see K. P. 9. ad loc. -Comp. —फलः the jack-fruit tree.

मुरजा 1 A large drum. -2 N. of Kubera's wife.

मुरंडाः m. pl. A country to the north-west of India.

मुरंदला N. of a river (supposed to be the same as Narmadâ.)

मुरलः 1 A kind of fresh-water fish. -2 A king of the Muralas. —लाः pl. N. of a country.

मुरला N. of a river rising in the country of the Keralas; (mentioned in U. 3. along with तमसा); मुरलामारुतोद्धूतमगमत्कैतकं रजः R. 4.55.

मुरली A flute, pipe. -Comp —धरः an epithet of Krishṇa.

मुर्छ् 1 P. (मूर्छति, मूर्छित or मूर्त; the word is written as मूर्छ् or मूर्च्छ्) 1 To settle into a solid form, coagulate, congeal. -2 To faint, swoon, faint away; lose consciousness, become senseless: पतत्यद्याति मुर्च्छत्यपि Gît. 4; क्रीडानिर्जितविश्वमूर्च्छितजनाघातेन किं पौरुषं Gît. 3; Bk. 15.55. -3 To grow, increase, become strong or powerful; मुमूर्च्छ सहजं तेजो हविषेव हविर्भुजः R. 10. 79; मुमूर्च्छ सख्यं रामस्य 12. 57; मूर्च्छंत्यमी विकाराः प्रायेणैश्वर्यमत्तेषु S. 5. 18; Kl. 16. 8, 59. -4 To gather strength, thicken, become dense, prevail; तमसां निशि मूर्च्छतां V. 3. 7. -5 (a) To take effect on; छाया न मूर्च्छति मलोपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; हर्म्येषु मूर्च्छंति न चंद्रपादाः R. 16. 18 'are not reflected' &c. (b) To prevail against, have power against: न पादपोन्मूलनशक्ति रंहः शिलोच्चये मूर्च्छति मारुतस्य R. 2. 34. -6 To fill, pervade, penetrate, spread over; Ku. 6. 59; R. 6. 9. -7 To be a match for -8 To be frequent. -9 To cause to sound loudly. —Caus. (मूर्छयति-ते) 1 To stupefy, cause to faint; म्लेच्छान्मूर्च्छयते Gît. 1. -2 To strengthen, increase. -3 To excite, stir up. -4 To cause to sound loudly, play on (as a musical instrument).

मुर्मिणी A small fire-place.

मुर्मुरः [मुर् क पृषो० द्वित्वं Tv.] 1 A fire made of chaff, chaff-fire; स्मर-

हुताशनमुर्मुरचूर्णतां दधुरिवाम्रवणस्य रजःकणाः Si. 6. 6. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of one of the horses of the sun.

मुर्व् 1 P. (मुर्वति) To bind, tie.

मुल् 10 U. (मोलयति-ते) 1 To plant.

मुशटी A kind of grain.

मुश(स)ली A small house-lizard.

मुष् I. 9 P. (मुष्णाति, मुषित ; *desid.* मुमुषिषति) 1 (*a*) To steal, filch, rob, plunder, carry off (said to govern two acc.; देवदत्तं शतं मुष्णाति, but very rarely used in classical literature); मुषाण रत्नानि Si. 1. 51 ; क्षत्रस्य मुष्णन् वसु जैत्रमोजः Ki. 3. 41 ; Si. 3. 38. (*b*) To ravish, seduce, abduct, carry off ; Bk. 15. 16. -2 To dispel, remove, drive off ; घनतिमिरमुषि ज्योतिषि Si. 4. 67, Ratn. 3. 19. -3 (Fig.) To ruin, undo ; न वेत्सि मुषितमात्मानं K. 164, Ratn. 4. 2. -4 To eclipse, cover, envelop, conceal ; सैन्यरेणुमुषितार्कदीधितिः R. 11. 51. -5 To captivate, enrapture, ravish. -6 To surpass, excel ; मुष्णन्त्र् श्रियमशोकानां रक्तैः परिजनांबरैः । गीतैर्वरांगसंगानां च कोकिलभ्रमरध्वनिं Ks. 55. 113 ; Ratn. 1. 24 ; Bk. 9. 92 ; Me. 47. -II. 1 P. (मोषति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -III. 4 P. (मुष्यति) 1 To steal. -2 To break, destroy.

मुषकः A mouse.

मुषा-षी A crucible.

मुषिः *f.* Stealing &c.

मुषित *p. p.* [मुष्-क्त] 1 Robbed, stolen, plundered. -2 Taken away, carried off, ravished. -3 Deprived of, free from. -4 Cheated, deceived.

मुषितकं Stolen property.

मुष्ट *p. p.* Stolen ; S. 5. 20. —ष्टं Stolen property.

मुष्कः [मुष्-कक्] 1 A testicle. -2 The scrotum. -3 A muscular or robust man. -4 A mass, heap, quantity, multitude. -5 A thief. -Comp. —कच्छुः *f.* an eruption on the scrotum. —देशः the region of the scrotum. —शून्यः a eunuch, a castrated person. —शोफः swelling of the testicles.

मुष्ककः N. of a tree (the ashes of which are used as cautery).

मुष्कर *a.* Having large testicles.

मुष्टिः *m f.* [मुष्-क्तिच्] 1 The clenched hand, fist ; कर्णान्तमेत्य बिभिदे निबिडोऽपि मुष्टिः R. 9. 58 ; 15. 21 ; Si. 10. 59. -2 A handful, fistful ; श्यामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितकः S. 4. 13 ; R. 19. 57 ; Ku. 7. 69 ; Ms. 68. -3 A handle or hilt. -4 A particular measure (= *pala*). -5 A measure of capacity equal to one handful. -6 The penis. -7 Stealing (only *f.*). -8 A compendium, abridgment. -Comp. —करणं clenching the fist. —देशः the middle of a bow, that part of it which is grasped in the hand. —द्यूतं a kind of game. —पातः boxing. —बंधः 1. clenching the fist. -2. a handful. —मेय *a.* to be measured with the fist, to be spanned with the fingers. —युद्धं a pugilistic encounter, boxing.

मुष्टिकः [मुष्टिर्मोषणं प्रयोजनमस्य कन्] 1 A goldsmith. -2 A particular position of the hands. -3 N. of a demon. —कं A pugilistic encounter, fisticuffs. —काः (*pl.*) N. of an outcast race (the *Dombas*). -Comp. —अंतकः an epithet of Balarâma.

मुष्टिका The fist.

मुष्टिंधयः A child, baby, infant.

मुष्टीकृ 8 U. To clench the fist.

मुष्टीमुष्टि *ind.* Fist-to-fist, hand-to-hand fighting ; Mv. 6. 31.

मुष्टकः Black mustard.

मुस् 4 P. (मुस्यति) To cleave, divide, break into pieces.

मुसलः-लं 1 A mace, club. -2 A pestle (used for cleaning rice); मुसलमिदमियं च पातकाले मुहुरनुयाति कलेन हुंकृतेन Mu. 1. 4 ; Ms. 6. 56. -3 A kind of surgical instrument. -Comp. —आयुधः an epithet of Balarâma. —उलूखलं a pestle and mortar.

मुसलामुसलि *ind.* Club against club.

मुसलीका A common lizard.

मुसलिन् *m.* [मुसल-इनि] 1 An epithet of Balarâma. -2 Of Śiva.

मुसल्य *a.* [मुसल-यत्] To be pounded or put to death with a club.

मुस्त् 10 U. [मुस्तयति-ते] To heap up, gather, collect, accumulate.

मुस्तः -स्ता -स्तं A kind of grass ; विस्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले S. 2. 6 ; R. 9. 59 ; 15. 19. -Comp. —अदः, —आदः a hog.

मुस्लं 1 A pestle. -2 A tear.

मुह् 4 P. (मुह्यति, मुग्ध or मूढ) 1 To faint, swoon, lose consciousness, become senseless ; इहाहं इहमाहं तां स्मरन्नेवं मुमोह सः Bk. 6. 21, 1. 20 ; 15. 16. -2 To be perplexed or bewildered, to be disturbed in mind, be at a loss ; आपत्स्वपि न मुह्यंति नराः पंडितबुद्धयः H. 1. 166, Ki. 18. 9. -3 To be foolish, stupid, or infatuated. -4 To fail. -5 To err, mistake. —*Caus.* (मोहयति-ते) 1 To stupefy, infatuate ; मा मूमुहत्खलु भवंतमनन्यजन्मा Mâl. 1. 32. -2 To confound, bewilder, perplex; Bg. 3. 2, 4. 16. -3 To throw into confusion. -4 To cause to err or mistake.

मूढ *p. p.* [मुह्-क्त] 1 Stupefied, infatuated ; Pt. 2. 4. -2 Perplexed, bewildered ; confounded, at a loss ; किंकर्तव्यतामूढः 'being at a loss what to do' ; so ह्रीमूढ Me. 68. -3 Foolish, silly, dull, stupid, ignorant ; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन्विचारमूढः प्रतिभासि मे त्वं R. 2. 47. -4 Mistaken, erring, deceived, gone astray. -5 Abortive. -6 Confounding. —ढः A fool, blockhead, dolt, an ignorant person ; मूढः परप्रत्ययनेयबुद्धिः M. 1. 2. —ढाः (*m.* pl.) An epithet of the elements in the Sânkhya philosophy. -Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* 1. stupefied in mind. -2. foolish, stupid, silly. —गर्भः 1. a dead fœtus. -2. difficult delivery. —ग्राहः 1. a wrong notion, misconception, misapprehension. -2. infatuation. —चेतन, —चेतस् *a.* foolish, silly, ignorant ; अवगच्छति मूढचेतनः प्रियनाशं हृदि शल्यमर्पितं R. 8. 88. —धी, -बुद्धि, -मति *a.* foolish, stupid, silly, simple ; Ki. 1. 30. —प्रभुः, —श्रेष्ठः the greatest block-head. —सत्त्व *a.* infatuated, insane.

मूढता-त्वं 1 Confusion, bewilderment. -2 Folly, stupidity.

मुहिर *a.* [मुह्-किरच्] Silly, foolish, stupid. —रः 1 The god of love. -2 A fool, block-head.

मुहुः *ind.* = मुहुस्.

मुहुकं Ved. A moment.

मुहुस् *ind.* 1 Often, constantly, repeatedly, frequently ; ग्रीवाभंगाभिरामं मुहुरनुपतति स्यंदने दत्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7, 2. 6 ; generally repeated in this sense ; मुहुर्मुहुः over and over again, often and often ; मुहुर्मुहुः... कः कूजति मुहुर्मुहुः. -2 For a time or moment, awhile ; Me. 105 ; generally used with successive clauses in the sense of 'now-now', 'at one time -at another time' ; मुहुरुत्पतते बाला मुहुः पतति विह्वला । मुहुरालीयते भीता मुहुः क्रोशति रोदिति ॥ Subhâsh. ; Mu. 5. 3 ; मुहुर्मुहुः 'again and again, repeatedly.' -Comp. —भाषा —वचनं *n.* repetition tautology. —भुज् *m.* a horse.

मुहूर्तः -र्तं [हुर्छ-क्त धातोः पूर्वं मुट् च Tv.] 1 A moment, any short portion of time, an instant ; नवांबुदानीकमुहूर्तलांछने R. 3. 53 ; संध्याभ्रलेखेव मुहूर्तरागाः Pt. 1. 194 ; Me. 19 ; Ku. 7. 50. -2 A period, time (auspicious or otherwise). -3 A period of 48 minutes. —र्तः An astrologer.

मुहूर्तकः 1 An instant, a moment. -2 A period of 48 minutes.

मुहेरः A block-head, fool.

मू 1 A (मवते) To bind, fasten, tie.

मूक *a.* [मू-कक्] 1 Dumb, silent mute, speechless ; मूकं करोति वाचालं ।

मूकाण्डजं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42; सखोमियं वीक्ष्य विषादमूकां Git. 7 ; मूकीभूतघंटास्वरास्वंतःपुरद्वारेषु K. 97 ; मूकीभूतवीणा K. 132 -2 Poor, miserable, wretched. —कः 1 A mute ; मौनान्मूकः H. 2. 26. v. l. ; Ms. 7. 149. -2 A poor or miserable man. -3 A fish. -Comp. - अंबा a form of Durgâ. —भावः silence, muteness, dumbness; (also मूकता-त्वं in this sense).

मूकिमन् *m*. Muteness, dumbness : silence.

मूत *a*. [मू-क्त] 1 Bound, tied. -2 Confined. -3 Woven. —तः -तं 1 A woven basket (Ved.). -2 A woven band of cloth. -3 A lump, collection.

मूत्रं Urine ; नाप्सु मूत्रं समुत्सृजेत् Ms. 4. 56 ; मूत्रं चकार ' made water '. -Comp. —आघातः a urinary disease. —आशयः the lower belly. —उत्संग see मूत्रसंग. —कृच्छ्रं painful discharge of urine, strangury. —कोशः the scrotum. —क्षयः insufficient secretion of urine. —ग्रंथिः a knot or induration on the neck of the bladder. —जठरः. -रं the swelling of the belly caused by retention of urine. —दोषः a urinary disease. —निरोधः retention of urine. —पतनः a civet-cat. —पथः the urinary passage. —परीक्षा uroscopy or examination of urine. —पुटं the lower belly. —मार्गः,-प्रसेकः the urethra. —वर्धक *a*. diuretic. —वृद्धिः *f*. copious secretion of urine. —शकृत्, *n*. urine and excrement. —शुक्रं a disease in which semen is discharged along with urine. —शूलः -लं urinary colic. —संगः urinary obstruction, a painful and bloody discharge of urine.

मूत्रयति Den. P. To make water ; तिष्ठन्मूत्रयति Mbh.

मूत्रल *a*. Promoting the secretion of urine, diuretic.

मूत्रित *a*. 1 Discharged or voided as urine. -2 Soiled with urine.

मूर *a*. Ved. 1 Stupefied, bewildered. -2 Foolish, silly, stupid. -3 destroying, killing.

मूर्ख *a*. 1 Stupid, dull-headed, foolish, silly. —र्खः A fool, blockhead ; न तु प्रतिनिविष्टमूर्खजनचित्तमाराधयेत् Bh. 2. 5, 8 ; मूर्ख बलाद्पराधिनं मां प्रतिपादयिष्यसि V. 2. -2 A kind of bean. -Comp. —पंडितः a learned fool; Pt. 5. 40 —भूयं folly, stupidity, ignorance. —भ्रातृक *a*. one who has a foolish brother. —मंडलं an assembly of fools.

मूर्खता-त्वं, मूर्खिमन् *m*. Stupidity, folly, silliness.

मूर्च्छन *a*. (नी *f*.) 1 Stupefying, producing insensibility or stupor (an epithet applied to one of the five arrows of Cupid). -2 Increasing, augmenting, strengthening —नं, -ना [मुर्छ्-युच्] 1 Fainting, swooning. -2 Prevalence, growth, increase (usually *n*. in this sense). -3 A process in metallic preparation, calcining quicksilver with sulphur ; cf. मूर्च्छा (3) also. -4 (In music) The rising of sounds, an intonation, a duly regulated rise and fall of sounds conducting the air and the harmony through the keys in a pleasing manner, changing the key or passing from the key to another ; modulation, melody ; स्फुटीभवद्ग्रामविशेषमूर्छनां Si. 1. 10 ; भूयो भूयः स्वयमपि कृतां मूर्च्छनां विस्मरंती Me. 86 ; वर्णानामपि मूर्च्छनांतरगतं तारं विरामे मृदु Mk. 3. 5 ; सप्त स्वरास्त्रयो ग्रामा मूर्च्छनाश्चैकविंशतिः Pt. 5. 54 ; (a मूर्च्छा or मूर्च्छना is thus defined :—क्रमात्स्वराणां सप्तानामारोहश्चावरोहणम् । सा मूर्च्छेत्युच्यते ग्रामस्था एताः सप्त सप्त च ॥ see Malli. on Si. 1. 10 for further information).

मूर्च्छा [मुर्च्छ्-भावे अङ्] 1 Fainting, swooning ; R. 7. 44. -2 Spiritual ignorance or delusion. -3 A process in calcining metals ; मूर्च्छा गतो मृतो वा निदर्शनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 1. 82. -4 The rising of sound &c. ; see मूर्च्छन (4) above. -5 Growth, increase. -Comp. —आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) expressing strong dissent by a swoon. —परीत *a*. unconscious, fainted away.

मूर्च्छाल *a*. Fainted, insensible, senseless.

मूर्च्छित *p. p*. [मूर्च्छा जाता अस्य तारकादि० इतच्, मूर्च्छ्-क्त वा] 1 Fainted, swooning, insensible. -2 Foolish, stupid, silly. -3 Increased, augmented. -4 Made violent, intensified -5 Perplexed, bewildered. -6 Filled. -7 Calcined. -8 Rising upwards, lofty. —तं A kind of song or air.

मूर्त *a*. [मूर्च्छ्-क्त] 1 Fainted, insensible. -2 Stupid, foolish. -3 Embodied, incarnate ; मूर्तो-विघ्नस्तपस इव नो भिन्नसारंगयूथः S. 1. 33; प्रसाद इव मूर्तस्ते स्पर्शः स्नेहार्द्रशीतलः U. 3. 14 ; R. 2. 69 ; 7. 70 ; Ku. 7. 42 ; Pt. 2. 99. -4 Material, corporeal. -5 Coagulated (Ved.).

मूर्तत्वं 1 Embodiment, materiality. -2 (In phil.) Having a finite or fixed measure or motion ; परिच्छिन्नपरिमाणवत्त्वं क्रियावत्त्वं वा मूर्तत्वम्.

मूर्तिः *f*. [मुर्च्छ्-क्तिन्] 1 Anything which has definite shape and limits, material element, matter, substance. -2 A form, visible shape, body, figure; Mn. 2. 2 ; R. 3. 27 ; 14. 54. -3 An embodiment, incarnation, personification, manifestation ; करुणस्य मूर्तिः U. 3. 4 ; Pt. 2. 159. -4 An image, idol, a statue. -5 Beauty. -6 Solidity, hardness. -Comp. —धर, संचर *a*. embodied, incarnate; धर्मो वा मूर्तिसंचरः Mv. 1. 10 ; U. 6. 10. —पः a worshipper of an image, one who is in charge of an idol.

मूर्तित्वं Embodiment, materiality, incarnation.

मूर्तिमत् *a*. 1 Material, corporeal.-2 Embodied, incarnate, personified ; शकुंतला मूर्तिमती च सत्क्रिया Si. 5. 15 ; तव मूर्तिमानिव महोत्सवः करः U. 1. 18 ; R. 12. 64 ; Mâl. 9. 9. -3 Hard, solid. —*m*. The body.

मूर्धन् *m*. [मुह्यत्यस्मिन्नहते इति मूर्धा, cf. Un. 1. 156] 1 The forehead, brow. -2 The head in general ; मतेन मूर्ध्ना हरिरग्रहीदपः Si. 1. 18 ; R. 16. 81. ; नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14 ; Ku. 3. 22. -3 The highest or most prominent part, top, summit, peak, head ; अतिष्ठन्मनुजेंद्राणां मूर्ध्नि देवपतिर्यथा Mh. ' stood at the head of all kings' &c. ; भूम्यां पर्वतमूर्धनि ; S. 5. 7 ; Me. 17. -4 (Hence) A leader, head, chief, foremost, prominent. -5 Front, van, forepart ; स किल संयुगमूर्ध्नि सहायतां मघवतः प्रतिपद्य महारथः R. 9. 19. -6 (In geom.) The base. -Comp. —अंतः the crown of the head. —अभिषिक्त *a*. 1. consecrated, crowned, inaugurated ; R. 16. 81. -2. common, stock (as an instance); उत्कृष्टयोत्कृत्य कृत्तिं इति बीभत्सस्य मूर्धाभिषिक्तमुदाहरणम्. (-क्तः) 1. a consecrated king. -2. a man of the Kshatriya caste.-3. a minister. -4 = मूर्धावसिक्त (1) q. v. —अभिषेकः consecration, inauguration. —अवसिक्तः 1. N. of a particular mixed tribe sprung from a Brâhmaṇa father and Kshatriya mother. -2. a consecrated king. —कर्णी —कर्परी *f*. an umbrella. —जः 1. the hair (of the head) ; पर्याकुला मूर्धजाः S. 1. 30 ; विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4 'she tore her hair for grief.' -2. the mane. —ज्योतिस् *n*. see ब्रह्मरंध्र or सुषुम्ना. —पिंडः a lump upon the head (of an elephant in rut). —पुष्पः the Sirisha tree. —रसः the scum of boiled rice. —वेष्टनं a turban, diadem.

मूर्धन्य *a*. [मूर्ध्नि भवः यत्] 1 Being in or on the head. -2 Cerebral or lingual, a term applied to the letters ऋ, ॠ, ट्, ठ्, ड्, ढ्, ण्, र् and ष् ; ऋटुरषाणां मूर्धा. -3 Chief, pre-eminent, most excellent.

मूर्वन् See मूर्धन्.

मूर्वा -र्वी, मूर्विका A kind of creeper (from the fibres of which bow-

strings and the girdle of Kshatriyas are made).

मूल् I. 1 U (मूलति-ते) 1 To take or strike root, be firm, stand fast. -II. 10 U. (मूलयति-ते, मूलित) To plant, canse to grow, rear. -2 To grow, spront, germinate.

मूलं [मूल्-क] 1 A root (fig. also); तरुमूलानि गृहीभवन्ति तेषां S. 7. 20 ; or शाखिनो धौतमूलाः 1. 15 ; मूलं बंध् to take or strike root ; बद्धमूलस्य मूलं हि महद्वैरतरोः स्त्रियः Si. 2. 38. -2 The root, lowest edge or extremity or anything ; कस्याश्चिदासीद्रशना तदानीमंगुष्ठमूलार्पितसूत्रशेषा R. 7. 10 ; so प्राचीमूले Me. 89. -3 The lower part or end, base, the end of anything by which it is joined to something else ; बाह्वोर्मूलं Si. 7. 32 ; so पादमूलं, कर्णमूलं, ऊरुमूलं, &c. -4 Beginning, commencement ; आमूलाच्छ्रोतुमिच्छामि S. 1. -5 Basis, foundation, source, origin, cause ; सर्वे गार्हस्थ्यमूलकाः Mb. रक्षोगृहे स्थितिर्मूलं U. 1. 6 ; इति केनाप्युक्ते तत्र मूलं मृग्यं 'the source or authority should be found out.' -6 The foot or bottom of anything ; पर्वतमूलं, गिरिमूलं &c. -7 The text, or original passage (as distinguished from the commentary or gloss). -8 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -9 Capital, principal, stock. -10 A hereditary servant. -11 A square root. -12 A king's own territory ; स गुप्तमूलप्रत्यंत R. 4. 26 ; Ms. 7. 184. -13 A vendor who is not the true owner ; Ms. 8. 202 (अस्वामिविक्रेता Kull.). -14 The nineteenth lunar mansion containing 11 stars. -15 A thicket, copse. -16 The root of long pepper. -17 A particular position of the fingers. -18 A chief or capital city. -19 An aboriginal inhabitant. -20 A bower an arbour (निकुंज). -21 N. of several roots पिप्पली, पुष्कर, सूरण &c. (In Comp. मूल may be translated by 'first, prime, original, chief, principal' e. g. मूलकारणं 'prime cause' &c. &c.). -Comp. —आधारं 1. the navel. -2. a mystical circle above the organs of generation. —आभं a radish. —आयतनं the original abode. —आशिन् a. living upon roots. —आह्वं a radish. —उच्छेदः utter destruction, total eradication. —कर्मन् n. magic. —कारः the author of an original work. —कारणं the original or prime cause ; Ku. 6. 13.—कारिका a furnace, an oven.-कृच्छ्रः-च्छ्रं a kind of penance, living only upon roots —केशरः a citron. —गुणः the co-efficient of a root. —ग्रंथः 1. an original text. -2. the very words uttered by Sâkyamuni.—छेदः uprooting. -ज a. 1. radical. -2. growing at the roots of trees (as an ant-hill).-3. born under the constellation Mûla. (-जः) plant growing from a root. (-जं) a green ginger. -देवः an epithet of Kamsa. —द्रव्यं, -धनं principal, stock, capital. —धातुः lymph. —निकृंतन a. destroying root and branch. -पुरुषः 'the stockman', the male representative of a family. —प्रकृतिः f. the Prakriti or Pradhâna of the Sânkhyas (q. v.). -(pl.) the four principal sovereigns to be considered at the time of war (विजिगीषु, अरि, मध्यम, and उदासीन); see Ms. 7. 155. —फलदः the bread-fruit tree. —बर्हणं the act of uprooting, extermination. —भद्रः an epithet of Kamsa. —भृत्यः an old or hereditary servant. —वचनं an original text. —वापः one who plants roots. -वित्तं capital, stock. —विभुजः a chariot. —व्यसनवृत्तिः the hereditary occupation of executing criminals ; Ms. 10. 38. —व्रतिन् a. living exclusively on roots. —शकुनः (in augury) the first bird. -शाकटः, -शाकिनं a field planted with edible roots. —संघ a society, sect. —स्थानं 1. base, foundation. -2. the Supreme Spirit. -3. wind, air. -4. Mooltan. (-नी) N. of Gauri. —स्थायिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —स्रोतस् n. the principal current or fountain-head of a river. —हर a. uprooting completely.

मूलक a. 1 (At the end of comp.) Rooted in, springing from, founded or based on ; भ्रांतिमूलक 'based on error.' -2 Born under the constellation Mûla. —कः, -कं 1 A radish. -2 An esculent root. -3 A sort of Yam. —का A kind of poison. -Comp. -पणः a handful of radishes &c. (for sale). —पोतिका a radish.

मूला 1 N. of a plant. -2 The asterism Mûla.

मूलिक a. 1 Radical, original. -2 Primary, principal. -3 Living on roots. —कः A devotee, an ascetic. —का 1 A root. -2 A collection of roots.

मूलिन् m. A tree.

मूलिन a. Growing from a root. —नः A plant, tree.

मूली A small house-lizard.

मूलेरः 1 A king. -2 The Indian spikenard.

मूल्य a. 1 To be eradicated. -2 Being at the root. -3 Purchasable. —ल्यं 1 Price, worth, cost ; क्रीणंति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्यशांसि Si. 18. 15, Sânti. 1. 12. -2 Wages, hire, salary. -3 Gain. -4 Capital, principal. -5 Original value. -6 An article purchased.

मूष् 1 A. (मूषति, मूषित) To steal, rob, plunder.

मूषः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A round window, an air-hole. -3 A crucible.

मूषकः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A thief -Comp. —अरातिः a cat. —वाहनः an epithet of Ganesa.

मूषणं Stealing, pilfering.

मूषा, मूषिका 1 A female rat. -2 A crucible. -3 An air-hole.

मूषिकः 1 A rat. -2 A thief. -3 The Sirisha tree. -4 N. of a country. -Comp. —अंकः, -अंचनः, -रथः epithets of Ganesa. —अदः a cat. —अरातिः a cat. —उत्करः, -स्थलं a molehill. —विषाणं 'the horn of a mouse', i. e. an impossibility, cf. शशविषाण, खपुष्प &c.

मूषिकारः A male rat.

मूषी, मूषीकः, मूषीका A rat, mouse.

मूषीकरणं Melting in a crucible.

मृ 6 A (but P. in the Perfect, the two Futures and the Conditional) (म्रियते, ममार, अमृत, मरिष्यति, मर्तुं, मृत) To die, perish, decease, depart from life. —Caus. (मारयति-ते) To kill, slay. —Desid. (मुमूर्षति) 1 To wish to die. -2 To be about to die, be on the point of death.

मृक्ष् See म्रक्ष्.

मृग् 4 P., 10 A. (मृगयति, मृगयते, मृगित) 1 To seek, search for, seek after ; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Kv. 5. 45 ; गता दूता दूरं क्वचिदपि परेतान् मृगयितुं G. L. 25. -2 To hunt, chase, pursue. -3 To aim at, strive after. -4 To examine, investigate ; अविचलितमनोभिः साधकैर्मृग्यमाणः Mâl. 5. 1 ; अंतर्यश्च मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणादिभिर्मृग्यते V. 1. 1 'inwardly sought or investigated'. -5 To ask for, beg of one ; एतावदेव मृगये प्रतिपक्षहेतोः M. 5. 20. -6 To visit, frequent.

मृगः [मृग्-क] 1 (a) A quadruped, an animal in general ; नाभिषेको न संस्कारः सिंहस्य क्रियते मृगैः । विक्रमार्जितराज्यस्य स्वयमेव मृगेंद्रता ; see मृगाधिप below. (b) A wild beast -2 A deer, an antelope ; विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहंते मृगाः S. 1. 14 ; R. 1. 40, 50 ; आश्रममृगोयं न हंतव्यः S. 1. -3 Game in general. -4 The spots on the moon represented as an antelope. -5 Musk. -6 Seeking, search. -7 Pursuit, chase, hunting. -8 Inquiry, investigation. -9 Asking, soliciting. -10 A kind of elephant. -11 N. of a particular class of men ; मृगे तुष्टा च चित्रिणी ; वदति मधुरवाणीं दीर्घनेत्रोऽतिभीरुश्चपलमतिसुदेहः शीघ्रवेगो मृगोऽयम् Sabdak. -12 The lunar mansion called मृगशिरस्. -13 The lunar month

called मार्गशीर्ष. -14 The sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. -15 N. of a district in Śâkadvîpa. -Comp. —अक्षी a fawn-eyed or deer-eyed woman. —अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. the wind. —अंगना a doe. —आजिनं a deer's skin. —अंडजा musk. -अद् *m.*, -अदनः, -अंतकः a small tiger or hunting leopard, hyena. —अधिपः, -अधिराजः a lion; केसरी निष्ठुरक्षिप्तमृगयूथो मृगाधिपः *Si.* 2. 53; मृगाधिराजस्य वचो निशम्य R. 2. 41. —अरातिः 1. a lion. -2. a dog. —अरिः 1. a lion. -2. a dog. -3. a tiger -4. N. of a tree. —अशनः a lion. —आजीवः 1. a hunter. -2. a hyena. —आविध *m.* a hunter. —आस्यः the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. —इंद्रः 1. a lion; ततो मृगेंद्रस्य मृगेंद्रगामी R. 2 30. -2. a tiger. -3. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. °आसनं a throne. °आस्यः an epithet of *Siva*. °चटकः a hawk. —इष्टः a variety of jasmine. —ईक्षणा a fawn-eyed woman.—ईश्वरः 1. lion. -2. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. —उत्तमः the best antelope. —उत्तमं, -उत्तमांगं the constellation मृगशिरस्. —काननं 1. a park. -2. a forest abounding in game. —गामिनी a kind of medicinal substance. —चारिन् *a.* acting like a deer (as a devotee); leading a deer's life; V. 4. —जलं mirage. °स्नानं bathing in the waters of the mirage, *i. e.* an impossibility. —जीवनः a hunter, fowler. —तृष्, -तृषा, -तृष्णाः, -तृष्णिः, -तृष्णिका *f.* mirage; मृगतृष्णांभसि स्नातः; see खपुष्प; जातः सखे प्रणयवान्मृगतृष्णिकायां *S.* 6. 15. —दंशः, -दंशकः a dog. —दावः a park, preserve —दृश् *f.* a fawn-eyed woman; तद्वीपद्विस्तारि स्तनयुगलमासीन्मृगदृशः U. 6. 35. (—*m.*) the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. —द्युः a hunter. —द्विष् *m.* a lion. —धरः the moon. —धूर्तः, -धूर्तकः a jackal. —नयना a fawn-eyed woman. —नाभिः 1. musk; Ku. 1. 54; Rs. 6. 13; Ch. P. 8; R. 17. 24. -2. the musk-deer; R. 4. 74. °जा musk. —पतिः 1. a lion. -2. a roe-buck. -3. a tiger. —पालिका the musk-deer. —पिबुः the moon. —पोतः —पोतकः a fawn. —प्रभुः a lion. —प्रियं grass growing on mountains. —ब(व)धाजीवः a hunter. —बंधिनी a net for catching deer. —भोजना bitter apple. —मदः musk; कुचतटीगतो यावन्मातर्मिलति तव तोयैर्मृगमदः G. L. 7; मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रजनीकरे Git. 7. °वासा a musk-bag. —मंद्रः N. of a class of elephants. —मांसं venison. —मातृका a doe. —मासः the month of Mârgasirsha. —मुखः the sign *Capricornus* of the zodiac. —यूथं a herd of deer. —राज् *m.* 1. a lion; *Si.* 9. 18. -2. a tiger. -3. the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. —राजः 1. a lion; R. 6. 3. -2 the sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -3. a tiger. -4. the moon. °धारिन्, °लक्ष्मन् *m.* the moon. -रिपुः a lion. -रोमन् *n.* wool. °जं a woollen cloth. —रोचना yellow pigment. —लांछनः -लक्ष्मन् *m.* the moon; अंकाधिरोपितमृगश्चंद्रमा मृगलांछनः *Si.* 2. 53. °जः the planet Mercury. —लेखा the deer-like streak on the moon; मृगलेखामुषसीव चंद्रमाः R. 8. 42. —लोचनः the moon. (-ना, -नी) a fawn-eyed woman.—वल्लभः a kind of grass (कुंदर). —वाहनः wind. —व्याधः 1. a hunter. -2. Sirius or the dogstar. -3. an epithet of *Siva*. —शायिका the reclining posture of a deer. —शावः a fawn; मृगशावैः सममेधितो जनः *S.* 2. 18. —शिरः, -शिरस् *n*, —शिरा N. of the fifth lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —शीर्षं the constellation मृगशिरस्. (-र्षः) the lunar month *Mârgasirsha* -शीर्षन् *m.* the constellation मृगशिरस्. —श्रेष्ठः a tiger. —हन् *m.* a hunter.

मृगणा [मृग-युच् टाप्] 1 Searching, looking out for, research. -2 Investigation, inquiry.

मृगयस् *m.* Ved. A wild animal.

मृगया [मृगं यात्यनया या घञर्थे क] Hunting, chase; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदंति मृगयामीदृग्विनोदः कुतः *S.* 2. 5; मृगयापवादिना माठव्येन *S.* 2; so मृगयावेष, मृगयाविहारिन् &c. -Comp.—अरण्यं, -वनं a park. —यानं a hunting expedition.

मृगयुः [मृग-अस्त्यर्थे युच्] 1 A hunter, fowler; इति नोपशयस्थोऽपि शयालुर्मृगयुर्मृगान् *Si.* 2. 80. -2 A jackal. -3 An epithet of Brahman.

मृगव्यं 1 The chase, hunting; Ki. 13. 9. -2 A target, butt (in archery).

मृगित *a.* [मृग्-क्त] 1 Chased, pursued, hunted. -2 Sought, searched for. -3 Asked, solicited.

मृगी 1 A female deer, doe. -2 Epilepsy. -3 N. of a particular class of women. -Comp. —दृश् *f.* —लोचना &c. a woman with eyes like those of a doe or fawn. —पतिः an epithet of Krishṇa.

मृग्य *a.* [मृग्-ण्यत्] To be sought or inquired after; to be hunted; तत्र मूलं मृग्यम्.

मृज् I. 1 P. (मार्जति) To sound. -II. 2 P., 10 U. (मार्ष्टि, मार्जयति-ते, ममार्ज मार्जयांचकार-चक्रे, अमार्जीत्-अमार्क्षीत्, अममार्जत्-त, मार्जिष्यति, मार्क्ष्यति, मार्जयिष्यति-ते, मार्जितुं-मार्ष्टुं, मार्जयितुं, मृष्ट, मार्जित; *desid.* मिमृक्षति or मिमार्जिषति) 1 To wipe or wash off, cleanse, clean, sweep clean (fig. also), स्वेदलवान्ममार्ज *Si.* 3. 79; दोषप्रवादममृजन् 5. 28. -2 To rub, stroke. -3 To make smooth, curry (as a horse). -4 To deck, adorn. -5 To purify; wash with water, sharpen; ललुःखड्गान्ममार्जुश्च ममृजुश्च परश्वधान् Bk. 14. 92 (शुद्धान् चक्रुः or शोणितवंतः).

मृजः A kind of drum.

मृजा [मृज्-अङ्] 1 Cleansing, purifying, washing, ablution. -2 Cleanliness, purity; Bk. 2. 13 (शुद्धिः). -3 Complexion, pure skin or clear complexion.

मृजित *a.* Wiped off or away, cleansed, removed, rubbed &c.

मृड् 6, 9 P. (मृडति, मृड्नाति) 1 To be gracious, be pleased. -2 To forgive, pardon. -3 To delight, gladden. -4 To be delighted or happy.

मृडः An epithet of *Siva*.

मृडनं Favouring, showing grace.

मृडा, मृडानी, मृडी An epithet of Pârvatî, शंके सुंदरि कालकूटमपिबत् मूढो मृडानीपतिः Git. 12.

मृडीकः 1 N. of *Siva*. -2 A fish. -3 A deer.

मृण् 6 P. (मृणति) To kill, slay, destroy.

मृणालः-लं [मृण् कालन] The fibrous root of a lotus, a lotus-fibre; भंगेऽपि हि मृणालानामनुबध्नंति तंतवः H. 1. 95; सूत्रं मृणालादिव राजहंसी V. 1. 19; Rs. 1. 19; V. 3. 13. —लं The root of a fragrant grass (वीरणमूल). -Comp. —भंगः a bit of a lotus-fibre.—सूत्रं the fibre of a lotus-stalk.

मृणालिका, मृणाली A lotus stalk or fibre; परिमृदितमृणालीम्लानमंगं Mâl. 1. 22; or परिमृदितमृणालीदुर्बलान्यंगकानि U. 1. 24; Ku. 5. 29.

मृणालिन् *m.* A lotus.

मृणालिनी 1 A lotus-plant; R. 16. 7. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses.

मृत *p. p.* [मृ कर्तरि क्त] 1 Dead, deceased; ये पराधीनतां यातास्ते वै जीवंति के मृताः H. 2. 22. -2 As good as dead, useless, inefficacious; मृतो दरिद्रः पुरुषो मृतं मैथुनमप्रजं। मृतमश्रोत्रियं श्राद्धं मृतो यज्ञस्त्वदक्षिणः॥ Pt. 2. 94. -3 Calcined, reduced; मूर्च्छां गतो मृतो वा निदर्शनं पारदोऽत्र रसः Bv. 82. —तं 1 Death. -2 Food obtained by begging, alms; see अमृतं (8). -Comp. —अंगं a corpse. —अंडः the sun. —अशौच impurity contracted through the death of a relation; see अशौच. —उद्भवः the sea, ocean. —कल्प, -प्राय *a.* almost dead, insensible. —गृहं a grave.—चेलं shroud or garment of the dead (worn by Chânḍâlas). —जीवन *a.* reviving the dead. —दारः a widower. —निर्यातकः one who carries out dead bodies to the cemetery. -पाः a class of persons of the lowest caste (who watch dead bodies, carry them to the cemetery &c.). —मत्तः, —मत्तकः a jackal. —संस्कारः funeral or obsequial rites

—संजीवन a. reviving the dead. (-नं, -नी) the revival of a dead person. (-नी) a charm for reviving the dead. —सूतकं bringing forth a still-born child. —स्नानं ablution after a death or funeral.

मृतकः-कं A dead person, a corpse ; ध्रुवं ते जीवंतोऽप्यहह मृतका मंदमतयो न येषामानंदं जनयति जगन्नाथभणितिः Bv. 4. 39. —कं 1 Impurity contracted through the death of a relation. -2 Death. -Comp. —अंतकः a jackal.

मृतिः f. Death, dying.

मृतिमन् m. Mortality.

मृतंडः The sun.

मृतालकं A kind of clay.

मृत्तिका [मृद् तिकन् टाप्] 1 Clay, earth ; Ms. 2. 182. -2 Fresh earth. -3 A kind of fragrant earth.

मृत्युः [मृ-त्युक्] 1 Death, desease ; जातस्य हि ध्रुवो मृत्युर्ध्रुवं जन्म मृतस्य च Bg. 2. 27. -2 Yama, the god of death.-3 An epithet of Brahman.-4 Of Vishṇu. -5 Of Mâyâ. -6 Of Kali. -7 The god of love. -Comp. —तूर्यं a kind of drum beaten at obsequial rites. —द a. fatal. —नाशकः quicksilver. -नाशनं the drink of immortality, ambrosia. —पः an epithet of Siva. —पाशः the noose of death or Yama. -पुष्पः the sugarcane. -प्रतिबद्ध a. liable to death. —फलं a kind of poisonous fruit. -फला,-ली the plantain. —बीजः,-वीजः a bamboo-cane. —भृत्यः sickness, disease. -राज् m. Yama, the god of death. -लोकः 1. the world of the dead, the world of Death or Yama. -2. earth, the world of mortals ; cf. मर्त्यलोक. -वंचनः 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. a raven. —सूतिः f. a female crab.

मृत्युंजयः An epithet of Siva.

मृत्सा, मृत्स्ना 1 Earth, clay. -2 Good earth or clay. -3 A kind of fragrant earth.

मृत्स्नं Powder, dust.

मृद् 9 P. (मृद्नाति, मृदित) 1 To squeeze, press, rub ; मम च मृदितं क्षौमं बाल्ये त्वदंगविवर्तनैः Ve. 5. 40. -2 To trample or tread upon; crush, dash to pieces, kill, destroy, pound, bruise, pulverize ; तावमर्दीदखादीच्च Bk. 15. 15 ; बलान्यमृद्नान्नलिनाभवक्त्रः R. 18. 5. -3 To rub, stroke, rub against, touch ; Si. 4. 61. -4 To overcome, surpass. -5 To wipe away, rub off, remove. -6 (In astr.) To pass through (as a constellation). —Caus. (मर्दयति) = मृद् q. v. above.

मृदित p. p. 1 Pressed, squeezed ; सुरतमृदिता बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. -2 Crushed, pounded, ground down, trampled upon, killed. -3 Rubbed off, removed. (See मृद्).

मृदिनी Good of soft earth.

मृद् f. [मृद्यते मृद् कर्मणि क्विप्] 1 Clay, earth, loam ; आमोदं कुसुमभवं मृदेव धत्ते मृद्गंधं न हि कुसुमानि धारयंति Subhâsh. ; प्रभवति शुचिर्बिंबोद्ग्राहे मणिर्न मृदां चयः U. 2. 4. -2 A piece of earth, lump of clay. -3 A mound of earth. -4 A kind of fragrant earth. -Comp. —कणः a small clod or lump of earth. —करः a potter. —कांस्यं an earthen vessel. —किरा an earthworm. —गः a kind of fish. —चयः (मृच्चयः) a heap of earth. —पचः a potter. —पात्रं, -भांडं earthen-ware, a vessel of clay. —पिंडः a clod of earth, a lump of clay. °बुद्धिः 'clod-pated' a blockhead ; मया च मृत्पिंडबुद्धिना तथैव गृहीतं S. 6. —लोष्टः a clod of earth. —शकटिका (मृच्छकटिका) a small car of earth, a toy-cart; (it is the name of a celebrated play by Sûdraka).

मृन्म(ण्म)य a. Earthen ; R. 5. 2.

मृदंकुरः (रुः) The green pigeon.

मृदंगः [मृद्-अंगच् किच्च] 1 A kind of drum or tabor. -2 A bamboo-cane. -3 Noise. -Comp. —फलः the bread-fruit tree.

मृदर a. 1 Sporting, sportive. -2 Transient, evanescent.

मृदवं Contrasting excellence or merit of any kind with demerit.

मृदा See मृद्. -Comp.-करः a thunderbolt.

मृदु a. [म्रदकु] (दु or द्वी f. ; compar. म्रदीयस् ; superl. म्रदिष्ठ) 1 Soft, tender, supple, pliant, delicate; मृदु तीक्ष्णतरं यदुच्यते तदिदं मन्मथ दृश्यते त्वयि M. 3. 2 ; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितुं मृदुनैवारभते प्रजांतकः R. 8. 45, 57 ; S. 1. 10 ; 4. 10. -2 Soft, mild, gentle ; न खरो न च भूयसा मृदुः R. 8. 9 ; बाणं कृपामृदुमनाः प्रतिसंजहार 9. 57 'with his mind softened with pity' ; तं कृपामृदुरवेक्ष्य भार्गवं 11. 83 ; S. 6. 1 ; महर्षिर्मृदुतामगच्छत् R. 5. 54 'relented' ; खातमूलमनिलो नदीरयैः पातयत्यपि मृदुस्तटद्रुमं 11. 76 'even a soft or gentle breeze' &c. -3 Weak, feeble; सर्वथा मृदुरसौ राजा H. 3 ; ततस्ते मृदवोऽभुवन् गंधर्वाः शरपीडिताः Mb. -4 Moderate. -5 Blunt. -6 Slow. —दुः The planet Saturn. —दु n. Softness, gentleness. —दु ind. Softly, gently, in a sweet manner ; स्वनसि मृदु कर्णांतिकचरः S. 1. 24 ; वादयते मृदु वेणुं Gît. 5. -Comp. —अंग a. of delicate limbs. (-गी) a delicate woman. —उत्पलं the soft i. e. blue lotus. -कार्ष्णायसं lead. -कोष्ठ a. having bowels which are relaxed or easily affected by medicines. —गमन a. having a gentle or lounging gait. (-ना) a goose, female swan. —चर्मिन्, —त्वच्, —त्वचः m. a kind of birch tree. —पत्रः a rush or reed. —पर्वकः, -पर्वन् m. a reed, cane. -पुष्पः the *Sirisha* tree. —पूर्व a. gentle at first, bland, coaxing. —फलं N. of a plant (विकंकत). —भाषिन् a. sweet-speaking. -रोमन् m., -रोमकः a hare. —वर्गः, -गणः the group of the Nakshatras अनुराधा, मृगशिरस्, चित्रा and रेवती. —स्पर्श a. soft to the touch. —हृदय a. kind.

मृदुक a. Soft, gentle.

मृदुल a. 1 Soft, tender, delicate. -2 Mild, gentle. —लं 1 Water. -2 A variety of aloe-wood.

मृद्वी, मृद्वीका A vine or bunch of grapes ; वाचं तदीयां परिपीय मृद्वीं मृद्वीकया तुल्यरसां स हंसः N. 3. 60 ; Bv. 4. 13, 37.

मृदुन्नकं Gold.

मृध् 1 U. (मर्धति-ते) 1 To be moist, or to moisten. -2 Ved. To hurt, kill. -3 To disregard.

मृध् f. Ved. 1 Battle, fight. -2 An enemy.

मृधस् n. Ved. 1 War. -2 Contempt, disregard.

मृधं War, battle, fight ; सत्त्वविहितमतुलं भुजयोर्बलमस्य पश्यत मृधेऽधिकुप्यतः Ki. 12. 39 ; R. 13. 65 ; Mv. 5. 13

मृश् 6 P. (मृशति, मृष्ट) 1 To touch, handle. -2 To rub, stroke. -3 To consider, reflect, deliberate.

मृष् I. 1 P. (मर्षति) To sprinkle. -II. 1 U. (मर्षति-ते) 1 To bear, endure &c. (usually 4 U.).-2 To sprinkle.-III. 4, 10 U. (मृष्यति-ते, मर्षयति-ते, मर्षित) 1 To suffer, bear, endure, put up with ; तत्किमिदमकार्यमनुष्ठितं देवेन-लोको न मृष्यतीति U. 3; R. 9. 62. -2 To allow, permit. -3 To pardon, forgive, excuse, forbear; मृष्यंतु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6 ; प्रथमसखीति प्रेक्ष्य सुहृज्जनस्यैकोऽपराधो भगवता मर्षयितव्यः S. 4; आर्य मर्षय मर्षय Ve. 1 ; महा ब्राह्मण मर्षय Mk. 1. -4 To forget, neglect.

मृषा ind. 1 Falsely, wrongly, untruly, lyingly ; यद्वक्त्रं मुहुरीक्षसे न धनिनां ब्रूषे न चाटुं मृषा Bh. 3. 147 ; मृषाभाषासिंधो Bv. 2. 21. -2 In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -Comp. -अध्यायिन् m. a kind of crane. -अर्थक a. 1. untrue. -2. absurd. (-कं) an absurdity, an impossibility. —उद्यं falsehood, lying, a false statement ; तत्किं मन्यसे राजपुत्रि मृषोद्यं तदिति U. 4. —ज्ञानं ignorance, error. —भाषिन्, -वादिन् m. a liar. —वाच् f. an untrue or satirical speech, satire, irony. —वादः 1. an untrue speech ; a lie, falsehood. -2. insincere speech, flattery. -3. irony, satire.

मृषायते Den. P. To be mistaken, to err

मृपालकः The mango tree.

मृष्ट *p. p.* [मृज्-मृश् वा-क्त] 1 (*a*) Cleansed, purified. (*b*) Pure, clean. -2 Besmeared. -3 Dressed, cooked. -4 Touched. -5 Considered, deliberated. -6 Savoury, agreeable. -7 Sprinkled. —ष्टं Pepper. -Comp. —गंधः a savoury or agreeable smell.

मृष्टिः *f.* 1 Cleansing, cleaning, purifying. -2 Cooking, dressing, preparation. -3 Touch, contact. -4 sprinkling.

मृष्टेरुक *a.* 1 Eating dainties, luxurious. -2 Selfish. -3 Liberal.

मॄ 9 P. (मृणाति) To hurt, kill.

मे 1 A (मयते, मित ; *desid.* मित्सते) To exchange or barter. -With नि or विनि to exchange or barter.

मेकः A goat.

मेकलः 1 N. of a mountain ; (also मेखल). -2 A goat. -Comp. —अद्रिजा, -कन्यका, -कन्या epithets of the river Narmadâ.

मेखला 1 A belt, girdle, waistband, zone in general (fig. also) ; anything which girds or surrounds; मही सागरमेखला 'the sea-girt earth'; रत्नानुविद्धार्णवमेखलाया दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63 ; Rs. 6. 2. -2 Particularly, the girdle or zone of a woman ; नितंबबिंबैः सदुकूलमेखलैः Rs. 1. 4, 6 ; R. 8. 64 ; मेखलागुणैरुत गोत्रस्खलितेषु बंधनं Ku. 4. 8. -3 The triple girdle worn by the first three castes ; cf. Ms. 2. 42. -4 The slope of a mountain (नितंब) ; आमेखलं संचरतां घनानां Ku. 1. 5 ; Me. 12. -5 The hips. -6 A sword-belt. -7 A sword-knot or string fastened to the hilt. -8 The girth of a horse. -9 N. of the river Narmadâ. -Comp. —पदं the hips. —बंधः investiture with the girdle.

मेखलिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A religious student, a Brahmachârin q. v.

मेखलालः An epithet of Siva.

मेघः [मेहति वर्षति जलं, मिह्-घञ् कुत्वम्] 1 A cloud ; कर्वसंजनमेचका इव दिशो मेघाः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 23, 2, 3 &c. -2 A mass, multitude. -3 N. of one of the six Râgas (in music). -4 A fragrant grass. —घं Talc. -Comp. -अध्वन् *m.*, -पथः, -मार्गः 'the path of clouds', atmosphere. —अंतः the autumn. —अरिः the wind. —अस्थि *n.* hail. —आख्यं talc. —आगमः the approach of rains, the rainy season. —आटोपः a dense or thick cloud. —आडंबरः thunder. —आनंदा a kind of crane. —आनंदिन् *m.* a peacock. —आलोकः the appearance or sight of clouds ; मेघालोके भवति सुखिनोऽप्यन्यथावृत्ति चेतः Me. 3. —आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. —उदकं rain. -उदयः the rising of clouds. —कफः hail —कालः the rains, rainy season. —गर्जनं, -गर्जना thunder. —चिंतकः the Châtaka bird. —जः a large pearl. —ज्वालं 1. a dense mass of clouds. -2. talc. -जीवकः, -जीवनः the Châtaka bird. —ज्योतिस् *m.* *n.* lightning. —डंबरः thunder. —दीपः lightning. —दूतं N. of a celebrated poem by Kâlidâsa. —द्वारं the sky, atmosphere. —नादः 1. the roar of clouds, thunder. -2. an epithet of Vishnu. -3. N. of Indrajit, son of Râvaṇa. -4. the Palâsa tree. °अनुलासिन्, °अनुलासकः a peacock. °जित् *m.* an epithet of Lakshmaṇa. —नामन् *m.* a kind of grass. —निर्घोषः thunder. —पंक्तिः, -माला, -राजि *f.* a line of clouds ; प्रथमं मेघराजिः पश्चाद्विद्युल्लता V. 2. —पुष्पं 1. water. -2. hail. -3. river-water. —प्रसवः water. —भूतिः a thunderbolt. —मंडलं the firmament, sky. —माल, —मालिन् *a.* cloud-capt. —योनिः fog, smoke. —रवः thunder. —रावः a kind of water-bird. —रेखा, -लेखा a line of clouds. —वर्णा the Indigo plant. —वर्त्मन् *n.* the atmosphere. —वह्निः lightning. —वाहनः 1. an epithet of Indra ; श्रयति स्म मेघमिव मेघवाहनः Si. 13. 18. -2. an epithet of Siva. —विस्फूर्जितं 1. thunder, rumbling of clouds. -2. N. of a metre ; see App. 1. —वेश्मन् *n.* the atmosphere —सारः a kind of camphor. —सुहृद् *m.* a peacock. —स्तनितं thunder.

मेघंकर *a.* (री *f.*) Producing clouds.

मेघयति Den. P. To make cloudy, darken.

मेचक *a.* [cf. Up. 5. 37] Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured ; कुर्वसंजनमेचका इव दिशो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 23 ; U. 6. 25 ; Me. 59. —कः 1 Blackness, the dark-blue colour. -2 An eye of a peacock's tail ; Mâl. 6. 5. -3 A cloud. -4 Smoke. -5 A nipple. -6 A kind of gem. —कं 1 Darkness. -2 Sulphuret of antimony. -Comp. —आपगा an epithet of the Yamunâ.

मेट्, मेड् 1 P. (मेटति, मेडति) To be mad.

मेदुला The myrobalan tree (आमलकी).

मेठः 1 A ram. -2. An elephant-driver or keeper.

मेठिः, मेथिः 1 A pillar, post. -2 A pillar in the midst of a threshing-floor to which oxen are bound. -3 A post to which cattle are bound. -4 A prop for supporting the shafts of a carriage.

मेढ्रः [मिह्-ष्ट्रन्] A ram. —ढ्रं The male organ of generation, penis ; (यस्य) मेढ्रं चोन्मादशुक्राभ्यां हीनं क्लीबः स उच्यते. -Comp. —चर्मन् *n* the prepuce. —जः an epithet of Siva. -रोगः venereal disease.

मेढ्रकः 1 A ram. -2 The penis.

मेंठः, मेंठा An elephant-keeper.

मेंढः, मेंढकः A ram.

मेंढ्रः See मेढ्र.

मेथ् 1 U (मेथति-ते) 1 To meet. -2 To meet one another (Atm.). -3 To revile. -4 To know, understand. -5 To hurt, injure, kill.

मेथिका, मेथिनी A kind of grass.

मेदः 1 Fat. -2 A particular mixed tribe. -3 N. of a serpent-demon. -4 N. of a plant (अलंबुषा). —दा A root resembling ginger (one of the eight principal medicines.). -Comp. —जं a species of bdellium. —भिल्लः N. of a degraded tribe.

मेदकः Liquor used for distillation.

मेदस् *n.* [मेद्-असुन्] 1 Fat, marrow (one of the seven *dhatus* of the body and supposed to lie in the abdomen); Ms. 3. 182 ; Y. 1. 44. -2 Corpulence, fat of the body ; मेदश्छेदकृशोदरं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोग्यं वपुः S. 2. 5. -3 Excessive fatness, morbid corpulence. -Comp. —अर्बुदं a fatty tumour. —कृत् *m.* *n.* flesh. —ग्रंथिः a fatty tumour. —जं, -तेजस् *n.* a bone. —धरा a membrane in the abdomen containing the fat. —पिंड a lump of fat. —वृद्धिः *f.* 1. increase of fat, corpulence. -2. enlargement of the scrotum.

मेदस्विन् *a.* 1 Fat, corpulent. -2 Strong robust; Si. 5. 64.

मेदिनी 1 The earth ; न मामवति सद्वीपा रत्नसूरपि मेदिनी R. 1. 65; चंचलं वसु नितांतमुन्नता मेदिनीमपि हरंत्यरातयः Ki. 13. 52 ; (मधुकैटभयोरासीन्मेदसैव परिप्लुता । तेनेयं मेदिनिनाम्ना सर्वतः परिकीर्तिता ॥). -2 Ground, land, soil. -3 Spot, place. -4 N. of a lexicon (मेदिनीकोश). -Comp. —ईशः, पतिः a king. —द्रवः dust.

मेदुर *a.* [मिद्-घुरच्] 1 Fat. -2 Smooth, unctuous, soft. -3 Thick, dense ; Mâl. 8. 11 ; thick with, full of, covered with (usually with instr. or at the end of comp.) ; मेघैर्मेदुरमंबरं Gît. 1 ; मकरंदसुंदरगलन्मंदाकिनीमेदुरं (पदारविंदं) 7.

मेदुरित *a.* 1 Thickened, made dense ; मेघमेदुरितनीलिमा गिरिः U. 1. -2 Unctuous.

मेद्य *a* 1 Fat. -2 Dense, thick.

मेध् 1 U. See मेथ्.

मेधः 1 A sacrifice, as in नरमेध, अश्वमेध. -2 A sacrificial animal or victim. -3 An offering, oblation. -4 Ved. The juice of meat, broth. -5 Ved. Sap, pith, essence. -Comp. -जः an epithet of Vishṇu.

मेधा [मेध्-अङ्] (changed to मेधस् in Bah. Comp. when preceded by सु, दुस् and the negative particle अ) 1 Retentive faculty, retentiveness (of memory); धीर्धारणावती मेधा Ak. -2 Intellect ; intelligence in general ; Bg. 10. 34 ; Ms. 3. 263 ; Y. 3. 173. -3 A form of Sarasvatî. -4 A sacrifice. -5 Strength, power (Ved.). -Comp. -अतिथिः N. of a learned commentator on Manusmṛiti. -जित् m. an epithet of Kâtyâyana. -रुद्रः an epithet of Kâlidâsa.

मेधावत् a Wise, intelligent.

मेधाविन् a. [मेधा-विनि] 1 Very intelligent having a good memory. -2 Intelligent, wise, endowed with intellect ; Pt. 1. 61. -m. 1 A learned man, sage, scholar. -2 A parrot. -3 An intoxicating drink. -नी An epithet of the wife of Brahman.

मेधि See मेथि.

मेध्य a. [मेध्-ण्यत्, मेधाय हितं यत् वा] 1 Fit for a sacrifice ; Y. 1. 194 ; Ms. 5. 54. -2 Relating to a sacrifice, sacrificial ; मेध्येनाश्वेनेजे ; R. 13. 3. -3 Pure, sacred, holy ; R. 1. 84, 3. 31, 14. 81. -4 Ved. Fresh, strong, vigorous. -5 Wise, intelligent. -ध्यः 1 A goat. -2 A Khadira tree. -3 Barley (according to Medinî). -ध्या N. of several plants (केतकी, शंखपुष्पी, रोचना, शमी &c.).

मेनका 1 N. of an *Apsaras* (mother of Sakuntalâ). -2 N. of the wife of Himâlaya. -Comp. -आत्मजा N. of Pârvatî.

मेना 1 N. of the wife of Himâlaya ; मेनां मुनीनामपि माननीयां (उपयेमे) Ku. 1. 18. 5. 5. -2 N. of a river.

मेनादः 1 A peacock. -2 A cat. -3 A goat.

मेंधिका, मेंधी N. of a plant (Mar. मेंदी) (from the leaves of which a reddish day is extracted, wherewith to colour the tips and nails of fingers, the soles of the feet, and the palms of the hand).

मेप् 1 A. (मेपते) To go, move.

मेय a. [मा-मि-वा यत्] 1 Measured. -2 Capable of being estimated. -3 Discernible, capable of being known (ज्ञेय).

मेरकः 1 A seat covered with bark. -2 N. of an enemy of Vishṇu.

मेरुः 1 N. of a fabulous mountain (round which all the planets are said to revolve ; and which forms the centre of the several Dvipas; cf. द्वीप ; it is also said to consist of gold and gems) ; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात् कृतः N. 1. 16; स्वात्मन्येव समाप्तहेममहिमा मेरुर्न मे रोचते Bc. 3. 150. -2 The central head in a rosary. -3 The central gem of a necklace. -Comp. -अद्रिकर्णिका the earth. -धामन् m. an epithet of Siva. -पृष्ठ heaven, the sky. -यंत्रं a figure shaped like a spindle.

मेरुकः Incense.

मेलः [मिल् घञ्] 1 Meeting, union, intercourse. -2 A fair. -3 A company, in assembly. (Also मेलक.)

मेलनं [मिल्-ल्युट्] 1 Union, junction. -2 Association. -3 Mixture. -4 An encounter ; a fight.

मेला [मिल्-मिष् अच् टाप्] 1 Union, intercourse. -2 A company, assembly, a society. -3 Antimony. -4 The indigo plant. -5 Ink. -6 A musical scale. -Comp. -अंधुकः, -अंबुः, -नंदः, -नंदा, -मंदा an ink-stand, ink-bottle.

मेलापकः 1 Uniting, bringing together, collecting. -2 Conjunction of planets. -3 A crowd, assembly.

मेलापनं Combination, junction.

मेव् 1 A. (मेवते) To worship, serve, attend upon.

मेषः 1 A ram, sheep. -2 The sign *Aries* of the zodiac. -Comp. -अंडः an epithet of Indra. -कंबलः a woollen blanket or rug. -पालः, -पालकः a shepherd. -मांसं mutton. -यूथं a flock of sheep.

मेषा Small cardamoms.

मेषायते Den. A. To act like a goat.

मेषिका, मेषी A ewe.

मेहः [मिह्-घञ्] 1 Making water, passing urine. -2 Urine. -3 A urinary disease. -4 A ram. -5 A goat. -Comp. -घ्नी turmeric.

मेहनं [मिह्-ल्युट्] 1 Passing urine. -2 Urine. -3 The penis.

मैत्र a. (त्री f.) [मित्र-अण्] 1 Belonging to a friend. -2 Given by a friend. -3 Friendly, well-disposed, amicable, kind ; Ms. 2. 87 ; Bg. 12. 13. -4 Relating to the god Mitra (as a Muhûrta) ; Ku. 7. 6. -त्रः 1 A high or perfect Brâhmaṇa. -2 N. of a particular mixed tribe ; Ms. 10. 23. -3 The anus. -4 A friend. -त्री 1 Friendship, good will. -2 Intimate connection or association, union, contact ; प्रत्यूषेषु स्फुटितकमलामोदमैत्रीकषायः Me. 31. -3 The lunar mansion called अनुराधा. -त्रं 1 Friendship. -2 Voiding or evacuation of excrement; Ms. 4. 152. -3 A prayer addressed to Mitra. -4 The lunar mansion अनुराधा, (मैत्रमं in the same sense).

मैत्रकं Friendship.

मैत्रावरुणः 1 An epithet of Vâlmiki. -2 Of Agastya. -3 N. of one of the officiating priests at a sacrifice. -4 N. of Vasishṭha , U. 5. 28.

मैत्रावरुणिः 1 An epithet of Agastya. -2 Of Vasishṭha. -3 Of Vâlmiki.

मैत्रिन् a. Friendly, kind.

मैत्रेय a. (यी f.) Relating to a friend, friendly. -यः N. of a mixed tribe.

मैत्रेयकः N. of a mixed tribe ; Ms. 10. 33.

मैत्रेयिका A contest between friends or allies (मित्रयुद्धं).

मैत्र्यं Friendship, alliance.

मैथिलः [मिथिलायां भवः अण्] A king of Mithilâ ; R. 11. 32, 48. -लाः (pl.) The people of Mithilâ q. v. -ली N. of Sitâ ; R. 12. 29.

मैथुन a. (नी f.) [मिथुनेन निर्वृत्तं अण्] 1 Paired, coupled. -2 United by marriage. -3 Relating to copulation. -नं 1 Copulation, sexual union ; सुप्तं मैथुनमग्रजं Pt. 2. 94. -2 Marriage. -3 Union, connection. -4 Consecrating the fire (अग्न्याधान). -Comp. -ज्वरः the excitement of sexual passion. -धर्मिन् a. copulating. -वैराग्यं abstinence from sexual intercourse.

मैथुनिका Union by marriage, matrimonial alliance

मैथुनिन् a. Copulating, sexually united. -m. One who has had sexual union with a woman.

मैथुन्य a. Relating to copulation.

मेधावकं Wisdom, intelligence.

मैनाकः [मेनकायां भवः अण्] N. of a mountain, son of Himâlaya and Menâ, who alone retained his wings (when Indra clipped those of other mountains) on account of his friendship with the ocean ; cf. Ku. 1. 20. -Comp -स्वसृ f. an epithet of Pârvatî.

मैनालः A fisherman.

मैंदः N. of a demon killed by Krishṇa. -Comp. -हन् m. an epithet of Krishṇa.

मैरेयः-यं, मैरेयकः -कं A kind of intoxicating drink ; अधिरजनि वधूभिः पीतमैरेयरिक्तं Si. 11. 51 ; G. L. 34.

मैलिंदः A bee

मोकं The cast-off skin of an animal.

मोक्ष् 1 P., 10 U. (मोक्षति,मोक्षयति-ते) 1 To release, set free, liber-

ate, emancipate. -2 To loose, untie, undo. -3 To wrest away. -4 To cast, hurl, fling. -5 To shed. -6 To detach, extract.

मोक्षः [मोक्ष् घञ्] 1 Liberation, release, escape, freedom ; साऽधुना तव बंधे मोक्षे च प्रभवति K.; Me. 61 ; लब्धमोक्षाः शुकाद्यः R. 17. 20 ; धुर्याणां च धुरो मोक्षं 17. 19. -2 Rescue, deliverance, delivery. -3 Final emancipation, deliverance of the soul from recurring births or transmigration, the last of the four ends of human existence ; see अर्थ; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणां यस्यैकोऽपि न विद्यते । अजागलस्तनस्येव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं ॥ : Bg. 5. 28, 18. 30 ; R. 10. 84 ; Ms. 6. 35. -4 Death. -5 Falling down, dropping down, falling off : वनस्थलीमर्मरपत्रमोक्षाः Ku. 3. 31. -6 Loosening, untying, unbinding ; विणिमोक्षोत्सुकानि Me. 99. -7 Shedding, causing to fall down or flow ; बाष्पमोक्ष, अश्रुमोक्ष. -8 Shooting, casting, discharging; बाणमोक्षः S. 3. 5. -9 Scattering, strewing.-10 Acquittance or discharge of an obligation (debt &c.). -11 (In astr.) The liberation of an eclipsed planet, the end of an eclipse. -12 N. of a tree (पाटलि). -Comp. —उपायः a means of obtaining final emancipation. —देवः an epithet applied to Hionen Thsang, the celebrated Chinese traveller. —द्वारं the sun. —पुरी an epithet of the town called कांची.

मोक्षक a. [मोक्ष-ण्वुल्] Delivering, freeing, releasing &c.—कः A liberator, saviour, deliverer.

मोक्षणं [मोक्ष्-ल्युट्] 1 Releasing, liberating, emancipating, setting at liberty. -2 Rescuing, deliverance. -3 Loosening, untying. -4 Giving up, abandoning, resigning. -5 Shedding. -6 Squandering. -7 Discharging, casting ; शस्त्र° &c.

मोक्षिन् a 1 Desirous of emancipation. -2 Emancipated, completely absolved, freed.

मोघ a. [मुह्-घ अच् वा कुत्वं] 1 Vain, useless, fruitless, unprofitable, unsuccessful ; याञ्चा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6 ; मोघवृत्ति कलभस्य चेष्टितं R. 11. 39 ; 14. 65 ; Bg. 9. 12. -2 Aimless, purposeless, indefinite. -3 Left, abandoned. -4 Idle. —घः A fence, an enclosure, a hedge. —घा The trumpet flower. —घं ind. In vain, to no purpose, uselessly. -Comp. —कर्मन् a. engaging in useless rites. —पुष्पा a barren woman.

मोघीकृ 8 U. To render useless, frustrate.

मोघोलिः A hedge, fence.

मोचः [मुच्-अच्] 1 The plantain tree. -2 The tree called शोभांजन. —चा 1 The plantain tree. -2 The cotton shrub. -3 The indigo plant. —चा A plantain fruit.

मोचक a. [मुच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Liberating, freeing. -2 Finally emancipated, absolved.—कः 1 A devotee, an ascetic. -2 Emancipation, deliverance. -3 A plantain tree. -4 The tree called शोभांजन.

मोचन a. (नी f.) [मुच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Releasing, freeing from. —नं 1 Releasing, liberating, setting free, emancipating. -2 Unyoking. -3 Discharging, emitting. -4 Acquittance of a debt or obligation. -5 Arrogance, pride.-6 Deceit, fraud.-Comp. —पट्टकः a filter.

मोचयितृ a. Releasing, setting free.

मोचाटः 1 The pith or fruit of the banana. -2 Sandal wood. -3 A kind of pungent seed.

मोटकः-कं [मुट्-ण्वुल्] A pill. —कं A couple of broken blades of Kusa grass given at a Sráddha (भग्नकुशापत्रद्वयं).

मोटनं, मोटनकं Crushing, pressing, grinding, breaking. —नः Wind, air.

मोट्टायितं Silent involuntary expression of affection towards an absent lover, as when a woman, her mind being taken up by her lover, scratches the ear &c. when he is remembered or talked of ; it is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणिः —कांतस्मरणवार्तादौ हृदि तद्भावभावतः । प्राकट्यमभिलाषस्य मोट्टायितमुदीर्यते ॥ ; see S. D. 141 also ; सद्यो मोट्टायितमधुरिमोल्लासभंगीविधाता Ud. S. 35.

मोणः 1 A dried fruit. -2 A basket for keeping snakes.

मोदः [मुद्-घञ्] 1 Delight, pleasure, joy, gladness ; यत्रानंदाश्च मोदाश्च U. 2. 12 ; R. 5. 15. -2 Perfume, fragrance. -Comp. —आढ्यः the mango tree.

मोदक a. (का, -की f.) [मोदयति मुद्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Pleasing, delighting, gladdening. -2 Glad, delighted. —कः, -कं A sweetmeat in general ; Y. 1. 289. —का N. of a mixed tribe (sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Súdra mother). —Comp. —कारः a confectioner.

मोदकिका A sweetmeat.

मोदनं [मुद्-ल्युट्] 1 Joy, pleasure. -2 The act of pleasing. -3 Wax.

मोदयंतिका, मोदयंती A kind of jasmine (Arabian).

मोदित a. Glad, pleased, delighted. —तं Pleasure, delight.

मोदिन् a. [मुद्-णिनि] 1 Glad, pleased, cheerful. -2 Gladdening, delighting. —नी 1 N. of various plants (अजमोदा, मल्लिका, यूथिका). -2 Musk. -3 An intoxicating or spirituous liquor.

मोरटः [मुर्-अटन्] 1 A kind of plant with sweet juice. -2 The milk of a cow recently calved. —टं 1 The root of the sugarcane. -2 The flower of the Ankoṭa tree. —टा Hemp used for bow-strings (मूर्वा).

मोषः [मुष्-घञ्] 1 A thief, robber. -2 Theft, robbery. -3 Plundering, stealing, taking away, removing (fig. also) ; न पुष्पमोषमर्हत्युद्यानलता Mk. 1 ; दृष्टिमोषे प्रदोषे Git. 11. -4 Stolen property. -Comp. —कृत् m. a thief.

मोषकः [मुष्-ण्वुल्] A robber, thief.

मोषणं [मुष्-ल्युट्] 1 Robbing, plundering, stealing, defrauding. -2 Cutting. -3 Destroying.

मोषयित्नुः 1 A Brahmaṇa. -2 The cuckoo.

मोषा Theft, robbery.

मोष्टृ m. A thief, robber.

मोहः [मुह्-घञ्] 1 Loss of consciousness, fainting, a swoon, insensibility ; मोहेनांतर्वरतनुरियं लक्ष्यते मुच्यमाना V. 1. 8 ; मोहादभूत्कष्टतरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56 ; Ku. 3. 73. -2 Perplexity, delusion, embarrrassment, confusion; यज्ज्ञात्वा न पुनर्मोहमेवं यास्यसि पांडव Bg. 4. 35. -3 Folly, ignorance, infatuation ; तितीर्षुर्दुस्तरं मोहादुडुपेनास्मि सागरं R. 1. 2 ; S. 7. 25.-4 Error, mistake. -5 Wonder, astonishment.-6 Affliction, pain.-7 A magical art employed to confound an enemy. -8 (In phil.) Delusion of mind which prevents one from discerning the truth (makes one believe in the reality of worldly objects and to be addicted to the gratification of sensual pleasures). -9 Illusion of attachment or love ; Pt. 2. 166. -Comp. —उपमा (In Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are confounded ; see Kâv. 2. 25. —कलिलं the thick net or snare of delusion. —निद्रा over-weening confidence. —मंत्रः a deluding spell.—रात्रिः f. the night when the whole universe will be destroyed. —शास्त्रं a false doctrine or precept.

मोहन a. (नी f.) [मुह्-णिच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Stupefying. -2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. -3 Deluding, infatuating. -4 Fascinating, enrapturing ; U. 1. 36 ; Mâl. 6. 8. —नः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 N. of one

of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर). —नं 1 Stupefying. -2 Bewildering, perplexing, puzzling. -3 Stupor ; loss of sensation. -4 Infatuation, delusion, mistake. -5 A seduction, temptation. -6 Sexual intercourse ; Mâl. 4. -7 A means employed in perplexing others. -8 A magical charm employed to bewilder an enemy. -Comp. —अस्त्रं a missile which fascinates or bewitches the person against whom it is used.

मोहनकः The month of Chaitra.

मोहनीय a. 1 Relating to or causing swoon, delusion &c. -2 Perplexing, puzzling.

मोहित p. p. [मुह् णिच् क्त] 1 Stupefied. -2 Perplexed, bewildered. -3 Deluded, fascinated, infatuated, beguiled.

मोहिन् a. [मुह्-णिनि] 1 Stupefying. -2 Perplexing, bewildering, fallacious. -3 Fascinating, enrapturing, enchanting.

मोहिनी 1 N. of an *Asparas*. -2 A fascinating woman (the form assumed by Vishṇu at the time of cheating the demons of nectar). -3 The flower of a kind of jasmine.

मौक(कु)लिः A crow ; U. 2. 29.

मौक्तिकं [मुक्तैव स्वार्थे ठक्] A pearl ; मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Subhâsh. -Comp. —आवली a string of pearls. —गुंफिका a female who prepares pearl-necklaces. —दामन् n. a string of pearls. —प्रसवा a pearl-muscle. —शुक्तिः f. a pearl-oyster. —सरः a necklace or string of pearls; अयं कंठे बाहुः शिशिरमसृणो मौक्तिकसरः U. 1. 29.

मौक्यं [मूकस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Dumbness, muteness, speechlessness.

मौख्यं Precedence, superiority.

मौखरिः N. of a family ; पदे पदे मौखरिभिः कृतार्चनं K.

मौखर्यं [मुखरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Talkativeness, garrulity.-2 Abuse, defamation, calumny.

मौग्ध्यं [मुग्ध-ष्यञ्] 1 Silliness, foolishness. -2 Artlessness, simplicity, innocence. -3 Charm, beauty.

मौघ्यं Uselessness.

मौचं The fruit of the plantain tree.

मौंज a. (जी f.) [मुंज-अण्] Made of Munja grass (also मौंजक).

मौंजी The girdle of a Brâhmaṇa made of a triple string of Munja grass ; Ku. 5. 10 ; Ms. 2. 42. -Comp —निबंधनं, -बंधनं binding on the Munja grass girdle, investiture with the sacred thread ; Ms. 2. 27, 169.

मौढ्यं 1 Ignorance, stupidity, folly. -2 Childishness. -3 Spiritual folly.

मौंड्यं 1 Shaving of the head, tonsure. -2 Baldness.

मौत्रं A quantity of urine.

मौदक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to sweetmeats. -2 Dealing in sweetmeats.

मौदकिकः A confectioner.

मौद्गलिः A crow.

मौद्गीन a. [मुद्गानां भवनं क्षेत्रं खञ्] Fit for being sown with beans, or sown with beans (as a field).

मौनं [मुनेर्भावः अण्] Silence, taciturnity ; मौनं सर्वार्थसाधनं ; मौनं त्यज 'open your lips'; मौनं समाचर 'hold your tongue'. -Comp. —मुद्रा the attitude of silence. —व्रतं a vow of silence.

मौनिन् a. (नी f.) [मौनमस्यास्ति इनि] Observing a vow of silence, silent, taciturn ; Bg. 12. 19. —m. A holy sage, an ascetic, a hermit.

मौरजिकः [मुरजवादनं शिल्पमस्य ठक्] A drummer.

मौर्ख्यं [मूर्ख-ष्यञ्] Folly, stupidity.

मौर्यः [मुर-ण्य] N. of a dynasty of kings beginning with Chandragupta; मौर्ये नवे राजनि Mu. 4. 15 ; मौर्यैर्हिरण्यार्थिभिरर्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh. ; (there is a difference of opinion among scholars as to the meaning of the word मौर्य in this passage).

मौर्व a. (र्वी f.) Made of Mûrvâ plant ; U. 4. 20 ; Mv. 1. 18.

मौर्वी [मूर्वालता तत्तंतुना निर्वृत्ता अण्] 1 A bow-string ; मौर्वीकिणांको भुजः S. 1. 13 ; मौर्वी धनुषि चातता R. 1. 19 ; 18. 48 ; Ku. 3. 55. -2 A girdle made of Murvâ grass (to be worn by a Kshatriya) ; Ms. 2. 42. -3 (In geom.) The chord of an arc ; (also मौर्विका).

मौल a. (ला, -ली f.) [मूलं वेत्ति मूलादागतो वा अण्] 1 Radical, original. -2 Ancient, old, of long standing (as a custom). -3 Nobly born, of a good family. -4 Brought up in the service of a king for generations, holding office from ancient times, hereditary ; Ms. 7. 54 ; R. 19. 57. —लः An old or hereditary minister ; (प्रकृतयः) मौलैरानाययामासुर्भरतं स्तंभिताश्रुभिः R. 12. 12, 14. 10 ; 18. 38.

मौलि a. [मूलस्यादूरभवः इञ्] Head, foremost, best ; अखिलपरिमलानां मौलिना सौरभेण Bv. 1. 121. —लिः 1 The head, the crown of the head ; मौलौ वा रचयांजलिं Ve. 3. 40 ; R. 13. 59 ; Ku. 5. 79. -2 The head or top of anything, top-most point ; U. 2. 30. -3 The Asoka tree. —लिः (m. f.) 1 A crown, diadem, tiara ; Bv. 1. 75. -2 Hair on the crown of the head, tuft or lock of hair ; जटामौलि Ku. 2. 26 (जटाजूट Malli.). -3 Braided hair ; hair braided and ornamented ; Ve. 6. 34. —लिः, -ली f. The earth. -Comp. —मणिः, -रत्नं a crest-jewel, a jewel worn in the crown. —मंडनं a head-ornament. —मुकुटं a crown, tiara.

मौलिक a. (की f.) 1 Radical. -2 Chief, principal, prime; संजीवनोपायस्तु मौलिक एव रामभद्रस्यात्र संनिहितः U. 3. -3 Inferior. —कः A dealer in or digger of roots.

मौलिन् a. Having a crown, crested.

मौल्यं Price.

मौष्टा Playing at fisticuffs, a boxing or pugilistic encounter.

मौष्टिकः A rogue, cheat, sharper.

मौसल a. (ली f.) [मुसल-अण्] 1 Formed like a club, club-shaped. -2 Fought with clubs (as a battle). -3 Relating to the battle with clubs (as a *parvan*; in this *parvan* is narrated the death of Kṛishṇa and Balarâma, and the self-destruction of Kṛishṇa's family through the curse of Brâhmaṇas). —लः A kind of *madhuparka*.

मौहूर्तः (मुहूर्त-अण्] An astrologer.

मौहूर्तिक a. (की f.) [मुहूर्त-ठक्] Momentary, transient. —कः An astrologer ; मौहूर्तिकैः संवाद्यताम्.

म्ना 1 P. (मनति, म्नात) 1 To repeat (in the mind). -2 To learn diligently. -3 To remember. -4 To praise (Ved.)

म्नात p. p. 1 Repeated. -2 Learnt, studied.

म्रक्ष् I. 1 P. (म्रक्षति) 1 To rub. -2 To heap, collect, accumulate. -3 To strike, hurt, kill. -II. 10 U. (म्रक्षयति-ते) 1 To heap, accumulate. -2 To smear, rub, anoint. -3 To mix, combine. -4 To speak indistinctly.

म्रक्षः Hypocrisy, dissimulation.

म्रक्षणं [म्रक्ष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Smearing the body with unguents. -2 Anointing, smearing in general. -3 Accumulating, heaping up. -4 Oil, ointment.

म्रद् 1 A. (म्रदते, caus. म्रदयति-ते) To pound, grind, crush, trample upon.

म्रादिमन् m. [मृदोर्भावः इमनिच्] 1 Tenderness, softness.-2 Mildness, weakness ; (स्वभावः) हिमांशुमाशु ग्रसते तन्म्रादिम्नः स्फुटं फलं S. 2. 49.

म्रुच् 1 P., (म्रोचति) To go, move.

म्रुंच् 1 P. (म्रंचति) To go, move.

म्रेद् (ड्) 1 P. (म्रेट-ड-ति) To be mad.

म्लक्ष् 10 U. (म्लक्षयति-ते) To cut or divide.

म्लिष्ट *a.* 1 Spoken indistinctly (as by barbarians), indistinct. -2 Barbarous. -3 Withered, faded. -ष्टं An indistinct or barbarous speech.

म्लुच्, म्लुंच् See म्रुच् म्रुंच्.

म्लेच्छ्, or म्लेछ् 1 P., 10 U. (म्लेच्छति, म्लेच्छयति-ते, म्लिष्ट, म्लेच्छित) To speak confusedly indistinctly or barbarously.

म्लेच्छः [म्लेच्छ्-घञ्] 1 A barbarian, a non-*Aryan* (one not speaking the Sanskṛit language, or not conforming to Hindu or *Aryan* institutions), a foreigner in general ; ग्राह्या म्लेच्छप्रसिद्धिस्तु विरोधादर्शने सति J. N. V.; म्लेच्छान् मूर्छयते, or म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालं Gīt. 1. -2 An outcast, a very low man; (Bandhâyana thus defines the word :—गोमांसखादको यस्तु विरुद्धं बहु भाषते । सर्वाचारविहीनश्च म्लेच्छ इत्यभिधीयते ॥). -3 A sinner, wicked person. -4 Foreign or barbarous speech. —च्छं Copper. -Comp. -आस्यं copper. —आशः wheat. —आस्यं, -मुखं copper. —कंदः garlic. —जातिः *f.* a savage or barbarian race, a mountaineer. —देशः, -मंडलं a country inhabited by non-*Aryans* or barbarians, a foreign or barbarous country, Ms. 2. 23. —भाषा a foreign language. —भोजनः wheat. (-नं) barley. —वाच् *a.* speaking a barbarous or foreign language ; Ms. 10. 45.

म्लेच्छनं 1 Speaking indistinctly or confusedly. -2 Speaking in a barbarous tongue.

म्लेच्छित *p. p.* Spoken indistinctly or barbarously. —तं 1 A foreign tongue. -2 An ungrammatical word or speech.

म्लेच्छितकं Foreign or barbarous speech.

म्लेट्, म्लेड् (म्लेट-ड-ति) To be mad.

म्लेव् 1 A. (म्लेवते) To worship, serve.

म्लै 1 P. (म्लायति, मम्लौ, अम्लासीत्, म्लास्यति, म्लान) 1 To fade, wither; म्लायतां भूरुहाणां Bv. 1. 36 ; Si. 5. 43. -2 To grow weary or languid; to be fatigued or exhausted; पथि...मम्लतुर्न मणिकुट्टिमोचितौ R. 11 9; Bk. 14. 6; वनविहरणखेदम्लानं Si. 7. 75. -3 To be sad or dejected, be downcast or dispirited ; मम्लौ साथ विषादेन K. P. 10; म्लायते मे मनो हीदं Mb. -4 To become thin or emaciated. -5 To disappear vanish. 6 To decline, become less; Si. 7.75 —*Caus.* (म्लापयति) 1 To cause to fade, wither up. -2 To make languid or dispirited, emaciate, enfeeble.

म्लात *p. p.* 1 Faded, withered. -2 Made white by tanning.

म्लान *p. p.* [म्लै-क्त तस्य नः] 1 Faded, withered. -2 Wearied, weary, languid. -3 Enfeebled, weak, feeble, faint -4 Sad, dejected, melancholy. -5 Black. -6 Foul, dirty. —नं Withering, fading. -Comp. —अंगः *a.* weak-bodied. (-गी) a woman during her menses. —मनस् *a.* depressed in mind, dispirited, disheartened

म्लानिः *f.* [म्लै क्तिन्] 1 Fading, withering, decay. -2 Languor, lassitude, weariness. -3 Sadness, dejection. -4 Foulness.

म्लायत्, -म्लायिन् *a.* 1 Withering, growing thin or emaciated. -2 Declining, growing less ; Bh 3 33.

म्लास्नु *a.* 1 Becoming faded or withered. -2 Growing thin or emaciated. -3 Growing languid or weary.

य.

यः 1 One who goes or moves, a goer, mover. -2 A carriage. -3 Wind, air. -4 Union. -5 Fame. -6 Barley. -7 Restraint. -8 Light. -9 Abandoning. -10 One of the eight syllabic feet (गण) consisting of one short syllable followed by two long ones. -11 N. of Yama. —या 1 Going -2 A carriage. -3 Restraining. -4 Religious meditation (ध्यान). -5 Obtaining. -6 An epithet of Lakshmī. -7 Pudendum muliebre.

यकन् *n.* The liver. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for यकृत् after acc. dual).

यकृत् *n.* [यं संयमं करोति कृ क्विप् तुक् च Tv.] The liver or any affection of it. -Comp. -आत्मिका a kind of cockroach. -उदरं enlargement of the liver. -कोषः the membrane enveloping the liver.

यक्ष् I. 10 A. (यक्षयते) To honor, worship, adore. -II. 1 P. (यक्षति) To stir, move.

यक्षः [यक्ष्यते, यक्ष्-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 N. of a class of demigods who are described as attendants of Kubera, the god of riches, and employed in guarding his gardens and treasures; यक्षोत्तमा यक्षपतिं धनेशं रक्षंति वै प्रासगदादिहस्ताः Hariv., Me. 1, 66; Bg. 10. 23, 11. 22. -2 A kind of ghost or spirit. -3 N. of the palace of Indra. -4 N. of a Kubera. -5 Worship. —क्षं 1 A ghost. -2 Sacrifice. -3 Anything honoured. —क्षी 1 A female Yaksha. -2 N. of Kubera's wife. -Comp. -अधिपः, -अधिपतिः, -इंद्रः Kubera, the lord of Yakshas. -आमलकं the fruit of the पिंडखर्जूर tree. —आवासः the fig-tree. —कर्दमः an ointment consisting of camphor, agallochum, musk and Kakkola (according to others, also sandal and saffron) mixed in equal proportions; (कर्पूरागुरुकस्तूरीकक्कोलैर्यक्षकर्दमः Ak. ; कुंकुमागुरुकस्तूरी कर्पूरं चंदनं तथा । महासुगंधमित्युक्तं नामतो यक्षकर्दमः ॥). —ग्रहः the being possessed by Yakshas or evil spirits. —तरुः the fig-tree. -धूपः resin, incense. —रसः a kind of intoxicating drink. —राज् *m.* 1. N. of Kubera. -2. a place prepared for wrestling and boxing. —राजः N. of Kubera. —रात्रिः *f.* the festival called Dipâli q. v. —वित्तः one who is like a Yaksha, *i. e.* the guardian of wealth, but who never uses it.

यक्षिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Living, existing. -2 Adorable, fit to be honoured.

यक्षिणी 1 A female Yaksha. -2 N. of the wife of Kubera. -3 A certain female fiend in the service of Durgâ. -4 A sylph or fairy (holding intercourse with mortals).

यक्ष्मः, यक्ष्मन् *m.*, [यक्ष्-मनिन्] Pulmonary disease in general -Comp. —ग्रहः an attack of consumption. —ग्रस्त *a.* consumptive. —घ्नी grapes.

यक्ष्मिन् *a.* One who is affected by or suffers from consumption ; Ms. 3. 154.

यङ् A term for the sign of the Frequentative. -Comp. —अंतं a term for the Atm. frequentative; *e.g.* बोभूयते from भू. —लुक् the omission of यङ् *i. e.* the Paras. frequentative; *e. g.* बोभवीति from भू.

यज् 1 U. (यजति-ते, इयाज, ईजे ; अयाक्षीत्-अयष्ट, यक्ष्यति-ते, यष्टुं, इष्ट ; *pass.* इज्यते; *desid.* यियक्षति-ते) 1 To sacrifice, worship with sacrifices (often with instr. of words meaning 'a sacrifice'); यजेत राजा क्रतुभिः Ms. 7. 79; 5. 53. 6. 36, 11. 40; Bk. 14. 90; so अश्वमेधेनेजे, पाकज्ञेनेजे &c. -2 To make an oblation to (with acc. of the deity and instr. of the means of sacrifice or oblation); पशुना रुद्रं यजते Sk.; यस्तिलैर्यजते पितॄन् Mb, Ms. 8. 105, 11. 119. -3 To worship, adore, honour, revere. -4 To consecrate, dedicate. -5 To give, bestow. —*Caus.* (याजयति-ते) 1 To cause to sacrifice. -2 To assist at a sacrifice. -3 To perform the office of the sacrificing priest.

यजः 1 A sacrifice. -2 Fire.

यजत *a.* 1 Holy, divine. -2 Adorable. -3 Dignified, sublime. —तः 1 An officiating priest (at a sacrifice). -2 An epithet of Siva. -3 The moon.

यजतिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb यजति is applied ; (see जुहोति for further information). -Comp. -देशः, -स्थानं a place south of the sacrificial altar.

यजत्रः [यज्-अत्र] A Brâhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोत्रिन्). —त्रं Maintenance of the sacred fire.

यजनं [यज्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of sacrificing. -2 A sacrifice; देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4. -3 A place of sacrifice.

यजमान *a.* [यज्-शानच्] Sacrificing, worshipping. —नः 1 A person who performs a regular sacrifice and pays its expenses ; R. 18. 12. -2 A person who employs a priest or priests to sacrifice for him. -3 (Hence) A host, patron, rich man. -4 The head of a family. -5 The head of a tribe. -Comp. -शिष्यः the pupil of a sacrificing Brâhmaṇa (of one who himself performs a sacrifice); *S* 4.

यजमानकः = यजमान.

यजस् *n.* Ved. 1 Worship. -2 A sacrifice.

यजाक *a.* 1 Liberal. -2 Worshipping.

यजिः [यज्-इन्] 1 A sacrificer. -2 The act of sacrificing. -3 A sacrifice ; दानमध्ययनं यजिः Ms. 10. 79.

यजिन् *a.* 1 A worshipper, sacrificer. -2 Honouring, adoring.

यजुस् *n.* [यज्-उसि] 1 A sacrificial prayer or formula. -2 A text of the Yajurveda, or the body of sacred *mantras* in prose muttered at sacrifices ; वृत्तगीतिवर्जितत्वेन प्रश्लिष्टपठिता मंत्रा यजूंषि Sâyaṇa ; cf. मंत्र. -3 N. of the Yajurveda. -4 Ved Worship, oblation. -Comp. —उदरः Ved. an epithet of Brahman. —पतिः N. of Vishṇu. —विद् *a.* knowing the sacrificial formulæ. —वेदः the second of the three (or four, including the Atharvaveda) principal Vedas, which is a collection of sacred texts in prose relating to sacrifices; it has two chief branches or recensions ; —the तैत्तिरीय or कृष्णयजुर्वेद and वाजसनेयि or शुक्लयजुर्वेद.

यज्ञः [यज्-भावे न] 1 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite ; any offering or oblation ; यज्ञेन यज्ञमयजंत देवाः ; तस्माद्यज्ञात्सर्वहुतः &c. -2 An act of worship, any pious or devotional act. (Every householder, but particularly a Brâhmaṇa, has to perform five such devotional acts every day, their names are:—भूतयज्ञ, मनुष्ययज्ञ, पितृयज्ञ, देवयज्ञ and ब्रह्मयज्ञ, which are collectively called the five ' great sacrifices'; see महायज्ञ, and the five words separately). -3 N. of Agni. -4 Of Vishṇu. -Comp. —अंशः a share of sacrifice. °भुज् *m.* a deity, god; Ku. 3. 14, -अ(आ)गारः-रं a sacrificial hall. -अंगं 1. a part of a sacrifice. -2. any sacrificial requisite, a means of a sacrifice; यज्ञांगयोनित्वमवेक्ष्य यस्य: Ku. 1. 17. (-गः) 1. the glomerous fig-tree (उदुंबर). -2. the Khadira tree. -3 N. of Vishṇu. —अंतः 1. the completion of a sacrifice. -2. an ablution at the end of a sacrifice for purification. -3. a supplementary sacrifice. °कृत् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. -अरिः an epithet of Siva. —अर्ह *a.* 1. deserving sacrifice. -2. fit for a sacrifice. (-*m.*dual) an epithet of the Asvins. —अवयवः N. of Vishṇu. —अशनः a god. —आत्मन् *m.*, -ईश्वरः N. of Vishṇu. -ईशः 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. of the sun. —इष्टं a kind of grass (दीर्घरोहिततृण). —उपकरणं any utensil or implement necessary for a sacrifice. —उपवीतं the sacred thread worn by members of the first three classes (and now even of other lower castes) over the left shoulder and under the right arm ; see Ms. 2. 63 ; (originally यज्ञोपवीत was the ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread). —उपासक *a.* performing sacrifices. —कर्मन् *a.* engaged in a sacrifice. (-*n.*) a sacrificial rite. —कल्प *a.* of the nature of a sacrifice or sacrificial offering. —कालः the last lunar day of every fortnight (full-moon and new moon). —कीलकः a post to which the sacrificial victim is fastened. —कुंडं a hole in the ground made for receiving the sacrificial fire. -कृत् *a.* performing a sacrifice. (-*m.*) 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. a priest conducting a sacrifice. —क्रतुः 1. a sacrificial rite. -2. a complete rite or chief ceremony. -3. an epithet of Vishṇu. -क्रिया a sacrificial rite. -घ्नः a demon who interrupts a sacrifice. —त्रातृ *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —दक्षिणा a sacrificial gift, the fee given to the priests who perform a sacrifice. —दीक्षा 1. admission or initiation to a sacrificial rite. -2. performance of a sacrifice ; Ms. 2. 169. —द्रव्यं anything (*e. g.* a vessel) used for a sacrifice. —द्रुह् *m.* an evil spirit, a demon. —पतिः 1. one who institutes a sacrifice ; see यजमान. -2. N. of Vishṇu. —पशुः 1. an animal for sacrifice, a sacrificial victim. -2. a horse. —पात्रं, -भांडं a sacrificial vessel. —पुंस्,-पुमान् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —पुरुषः, —फलदः epithets of Vishṇu. —बाहुः N. of Agni. —भागः 1. a portion of a sacrifice, a share in the sacrificial offerings. -2. a god, deity. °ईश्वरः N. of Indra. °भुज् *m.* a god, deity. —भावनः N. of Vishnu. —भुज *m.* a god. —भूमिः *f.* a place for sacrifice, a sacrificial ground. —भूषणः white *darbha* grass. -भृत् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. —भोक्तृ *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu or Krishṇa. —योगः the Udumbara tree. -रसः,-रेतस् *n.* Soma. —वराहः Vishṇu in this boar-incarnation. —वल्लिः -ल्ली *f.* the Soma plant. —वाटः a place prepared and enclosed for a sacrifice. —वाह *a* conducting a sacrifice. -वाहनः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu -2. a Brâhmaṇa. -3. N. of Siva. -वीर्यः N. of Vishṇu. —वृक्षः the fig-tree. —वेदिः,-दी *f.* the sacrificial altar. —शरणं a sacrificial shed or hall, a temporary structure under which a sacrifice is performed; M. 5. —शाला a sacrificial hall. -शेषः, -षं the remains of a sacrifice ; यज्ञशेषं तथामृतं Ms. 3. 285. —श्रेष्ठा the Soma plant. —सदस् *n.* a number of people at a sacrifice. —संभारः materials necessary for a sacrifice. -सारः

an epithet of Vishṇu. —सिद्धिः *f.* the completion of a sacrifice. —सूत्रं see यज्ञोपवीत. —सेनः an epithet of king Drupada. —स्थाणुः a sacrificial post. —हन् *m.*, -हनः epithets of *S*iva.

यज्ञिकः The Palâśa tree.

यज्ञिन् *a.* Full of sacrifices. -*m.* N. of Vishṇu.

यज्ञिय *a.* [यज्ञाय हितः घ] 1 Belonging to or fit for a sacrifice, sacrificial. -2 Sacred, holy, divine. -3 Adorable, worthy of worship.-4 Devout, pious. —यः 1 A god, deity. -2 The third or Dvâpara age. -Comp. —देशः the land of sacrifices; कृष्णसारस्तु चरति मृगो यत्र स्वभावतः । स ज्ञेयो यज्ञियो देशो म्लेच्छदेशस्ततः परः ॥ Ms. 2. 23. —शाला 1. a sacrificial hall. -2. a temple.

यज्ञीय *a.* [यज्ञ-छ] Sacrificial. —यः The Udumbara tree. -Comp. -ब्रह्मपादपः the tree called विकंकत.

यज्य *a.* Fit to be worshipped, adorable. —ज्या,-ज्यं 1 Worshipping. -2 A sacrifice.

यज्यु *a.* 1 Pious, devout. -2 Worshipping, adoring, honouring. -3 Sacrificing. —ज्युः A priest familiar with the Yajurveda.

यज्वन् *a.* (यज्वरी *f.*) [यज्-क्वनिप्] Sacrificing, worshipping, adoring &c. —*m.* 1 One who performs sacrifices in accordance with Vedic precepts, a performer of sacrifices; नीपान्वयः पार्थिव एष यज्वा R. 6. 46, 1. 44. 3. 39, 11. 12; Ku. 2. 46. -2 N. of Vishṇu.

यत् 1 A. (यतते, यतित) 1 To attempt, endeavour, strive, try (usually with inf. or dat.); सर्वः कल्ये वयसि यतते लब्धुमर्थान् कुटुंबी V. 3. 1. -2 To strive after, be eager or anxious for, long for; या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधूभ्यः सारतरागमना यतमानं Si. 4. 45; R. 9. 7. -3 To exert oneself, preserve, labour. -4 To observe caution, be watchful; Bg. 2. 60. -5 Ved. To excite, stir up, rouse. -6 To join, associate with. -7 To go, proceed. —*Caus.* (यातयति-ते) 1 To return, repay, requite, recompense, restore. -2 To despise, censure. -3 To encourage, animate. -4 To torture, distress, annoy. -5 To prepare, elaborate. -6 Ved. To join, unite. -7 To cause to be returned or restored.

यतनं Exertion, effort.

यतित *p. p.* Tried, attempted, endeavoured, striven after.

यत्त *a.* [यत्-क्त] 1 Exerting, watching. -2 Taking pains or care. -3 Prepared, ready. -4 Resolved. -5 Cared for, attended to.

यत्नः [यत्-भावे नङ्] 1 An effort, exertion, attempt, endeavour, trial; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31, Bh. 2. 5. -2 Diligence, assiduity, perseverance. -3 Care, zeal, watchfulness, vigilance; महान्हि यत्नस्तव देवदारौ R. 2. 56; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः *S.* 1. -4 Pains, trouble, labour, difficulty; शेषांगनिर्माणविधौ विधातुर्लावण्य उत्पाद्य इवास यत्नः Ku. 1. 35, 7. 66; R. 7. 14. (यत्नेन *ind.* with great effort, diligently, carefully. यत्नतः carefully, zealously, sedulously; Bh. 2. 99. यत्नात् 1. with great effort. -2. Diligently, vigorously, zealously. -3. in spite of every effort. -4. necessarily). -Comp. —आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) an objection raised even though there be an attempt to stop it.

यत *p. p.* 1 [यम्-क्त] Restrained, curbed, controlled, subdued. -2 Limited, moderate, see यम्. —तं The spurring of an elephant by means of the rider's feet. -Comp.-आत्मन् *a.* governing oneself, self-restrained, curbing the senses; (तस्मै) यतात्मने रोचयितुं यतस्व Ku. 3. 16, 1. 54. —आहार *a.* moderate or temperate in eating, abstemious. —इंद्रिय *a.* one who has restrained his senses or subdued his passions, pure, chaste. -चित्त, -मनस्, -मानस *a.* subdued in mind. —वाच् *a.* restraining one's speech, observing silence, reticent; see वाग्यत. —व्रत *a.* 1. observing vows. -2. keeping to one's engagements or promised observances.

यतम *a.* (-मत् *n.*) [यद्-डतमच्] Who or which of many.

यतर *a.* (-रत् *n.*) [यद्-डतरच्] who or which of two.

यतस् *ind.* [यद्-तसिल्] (often used merely for the abl. of the relative pronoun यद्) 1 From whence (referring to persons or things), from what, from which place or quarter; यतस्त्वया ज्ञानमशेषमाप्तं R. 5. 4 (यतः=यस्मात् from whom); यतश्च भयमाशंकेत्प्राचीं तां कल्पयेद्दिशं Ms. 7. 189. -2 For which reason, wherefore, in consequence of which. -3 As, since, for, because; उवाच चैनं परमार्थतो हरं न वेत्सि नूनं यत एवमात्थ मां Ku. 5. 75; R. 8. 76; 13. 61; oft. with ततः as correlative; R. 16. 74. -4 From which time forward, ever since. -5 That, so that. (यतस्ततः means 1. from which place soever, from any quarter whatever. -2. from any person whatever. -3. anywhere soever, on all sides, in any direction; Ms. 4. 14. यतो यतः 1. from whatever place. -2. from whomsoever, from any person whatever. -3. wherever, in whatever direction; यतो यतः षट्चरणोऽभिवर्तते *S.* 1. 23; Bg. 6. 26. यतः प्रभृति from which time forward). -Comp. -भव *a.* arising from which. —मूल *a.* originating in, or sprung from which.

यति *pron. a.* [यद्-परिमाणेऽति] (declined only in pl.; nom. acc. यति) As many, as often, how many.

यतिः *f.* [यम्-क्तिन्] 1 Restraint, check, control. -2 Stopping, ceasing, rest. -3 Guidance. -4 A pause in music. -5 (In prosody) A cæsura; यतिजिह्वेष्टविश्रामस्थानं कविभिरुच्यते । सा विच्छेदविरामाद्यैः पदैर्वाच्या निजेच्छया ॥ Chand. M. 1; म्रभ्नैर्यानां त्रयेण त्रिमुनियतियुता स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम्. -6 A widow. —तिः [यतते मोक्षाय यत्-इन्] 1 An ascetic, one who has renounced the world and controlled his passions; यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119. -2 N. of Vishṇu.

यतिन् *m.* An ascetic.

यतिनी A widow.

यत्त, यत्न See under यत्.

यत्र *ind.* [यद्-त्रल्] 1 Where, in which place, whither; सैव सा (द्यौः) चलति यत्र हि चित्तं N. 5. 57; Ku. 1. 7, 10. -2 When; as in यत्र काले. -3 Whereas, because, since, as. (यत्र यत्र means 'wherever'; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः T. S.; यत्र तत्र in whatever place, everywhere; यत्र कुत्र or यत्र-क्वचन-क्वापि 1. wheresoever, in whatever place. -2. whensoever, at whatever time. -3. whenever, as often as. -4. hither and thither).

यत्रत्य *a.* Of which place, dwelling in which place.

यथा *ind.* [यद् प्रकारे थाल्] 1 Used by itself यथा has the following senses:—(*a*) as, in the manner mentioned; यथाज्ञापयति महाराजः 'as your Majesty orders'; (*b*) namely, as follows; तद्यथानुश्रूयते Pt. 1; U. 2. 4; (*c*) as, like (showing comparison, and used to express the point of similarity); आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 6; Ku. 4. 34; प्रभावप्रभवं कांतं स्वाधीनपतिका यथा (न मुंचति) K. P. 10; (*d*) as, as for example, for instance; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निर्यथा महानसे T. S.; Pt. 1. 288; (*e*) that (used to introduce direct assertions with or without इति at the end); अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्येति *S.* 1; विदितं खलु ते यथा स्मरः क्षणमप्युत्सहते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36; (*f*) so that, in order that; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं यथा व्यापादयामि Pt. 1. -2 Used correlatively with तथा, यथा has the follow-

ing tenses :— (*a*) as, so (in which case एवं and तद्वत् often take the place of तथा); यथा वृक्षस्तथा फलं or यथा बीजं तथांकुरः Bg. 11. 29; in this case एव is frequently added to either यथा or तथा or to both to make the equality of relation more marked or striking; वधूचतुष्केऽपि यथैव शांता प्रिया तनूजास्य तथैव सीता U 4. 16; न तथा बाधते स्कंधो (or शीतं) यथा बाधति बाधते (as much as, as-as); Ku. 6. 70; U. 2. 4, V. 4. 33. In this sense तथा is often omitted; in which case तथा has sense (*c*) in 1. above. (*b*) so that, तथा standing for 'so', and यथा for 'that'; यथा बंधुजनशोच्या न भवति तथा निर्वाहय *S.* 3; तथा प्रयतेथा यथा नोपहस्यसे जनैः K. 109; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तात संविधातुं तथार्हसि R. 1. 72; 3. 66, 14. 66, 15. 68. (*c*) since-therefore, as (because)-so; यथा इतोऽप्यागतैरपि कलकलः श्रुतस्तथा तर्कयामि &c. Māl 8; sometimes तथा is omitted; मंदं मंदं नुदति पवनश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वां...सेविष्यंते भवंतं बलाकाः Me. 9. (*d*) if- then, as surely as -so surely (a strong form of assertion or adjuration); वाङ्मनःकर्मभिः पत्यौ व्यभिचारो यथा न मे। तथा विश्वंभरे देवि मामंतर्धातुमर्हसि R. 15 81; यथा यथा -तथा तथा the more- the more, the less- the less; यथा यथा भाषसे धर्मसंमितं तथा तथा मे त्वयि भक्तिरुत्तम Mb., *Si.* 17. 43; यथा यथा यौवनमतिचक्राम तथा तथावर्धतास्य संतापः K. 59; Ms. 8. 286: 12. 73; यथातथा in any manner, in whatever way; Ms. 4 17; यथैव just as; यथाकथा as much as; यथातथा भवतु whatever may be the case; यथा कथंचित् any how, somehow or other. *N. B.* As the first member of Avyayībhāva comp. यथा is usually translated by 'according to, according as, in accordance with, in conformity to, in proportion to, not exceeding'; see compounds below. -Comp. -अंशं, -अंशतस् *ind.* in due proportions, proportionately —अधिकारं *ind.* according to authority. —अधीत *a.* as read or studied, conformable to the text. (-तं) *ind.* according to the text. —अनुपूर्व, -अनुपूर्व्य, -अनुपूर्व्यं *ind.* in regular order or succession, successively. —अनुभूतं *ind.* 1. according to experience. -2. by previous experience. —अनुरूपं *ind.* in exact conformity, properly. —अभिप्रेत, -अभिमत, -अभिलषित, -अभीष्ट *a.* as wished, intended or desired, agreeably to desire. (-तं &c.) *ind.* according to one's wish, at pleasure, agreeably to one's desire. —अभिरुचित *a.* pleasant, agreeable. -अर्थ *a.* 1. conformable to truth, true, real, correct; सौम्येति चाभाष्य यथार्थभाषी R. 14. 44; so यथार्थानुभवः 'correct or right perception'; यथार्थवक्ता &c -2. conformable to the true meaning, true to the sense, right, appropriate, significant; करिष्यन्निव नामास्य (*i. e.* शत्रुघ्न) यथार्थमरिनिग्रहात् R. 15. 6; (कारणात्) पुरा सद्य शिशुपालता यथार्था *Si.* 16. 85; Ki. 8 49; Ku. 2 16. -3. fit, suitable. (-र्थं,-अर्थतः) *ind.* truly, rightly; fitly, suitably, properly. अक्षर *a.* significant or true to the syllable; V. 1. 1. °नामन् *a.* one whose name is true to its meaning or fully significant (whose deeds are according to his name) ध्रुवसिद्धेरपि यथार्थनामा: सिद्धिं न मन्यते M. 4; परंतपो नाम यथार्थनामा R 6. 21. °वर्णः a spy (for यथार्हवर्ण). (यथार्थता 1. suitableness, fitness. -2. propriety. --3. accuracy, genuineness, correctness). —अर्ह *a.* 1. according to merit, as deserving. -2. appropriate, suitable, just. °वर्णः a spy, an emissary. —अर्हं, -अर्हतः *ind.* according to merit or worth; R. 16. 40. —अर्हणं *ind.* 1. according to propriety. -2. according to worth or merit. —अवकाशं *ind.* 1. according to room or space.-2 as occasion may occur, according to occasion, leisure or propriety. -3 in the proper place; प्रालंबमुत्कृष्य यथावकाशं निनाय R. 6. 14. —अवस्थ *ind.* according to the condition or circumstances. —आख्यात *a.* as mentioned before, before-mentioned. —आख्यातं *ind.* as before stated. —आगत *a.* foolish, stupid. (-तं) *ind.* as one came, by the same way as one came; यथागतं मातलिसारथिर्ययौ R. 3. 67. —आगमं *ind.* according to tradition, as handed down from generation. —आचारं *ind.* as customary or usual. —आम्नातं, -आम्नायं *ind* as laid down in the Vedas. —आरंभं *ind.* according to the beginning, in regular order or succession. —आवासं *ind.* according to one's dwelling, each to his own dwelling. —आशयं *ind.* 1. according to wish or intention -2. according to the agreement. —आश्रमं *ind.* according to the *A*srama or period in one's religious life. —इच्छ, -इष्ट, -ईप्सित *a.* according to wish or desire, agreeably to one's desire, as much as desired, as desired or wished for. (-च्छं, -ष्टं, -तं) *ind.* 1. according to wish or desire, at will or pleasure; R. 4. 51. -2. as much as may be wanted, to the heart's content; यथेष्टं भुंजे मांसं; Ch. P. 3. —ईक्षितं *ind.* as personally seen, as actually perceived. —उक्त, -उदित *a.* as said or told above, aforesaid, above-mentioned; यथोक्ताः संवृत्ताः Pt. 1; यथोक्तव्यापाराः *S.* 1; R. 2. 70. —उचित *a.* suitable, proper, due, fit. (-तं) *ind.* duly, suitably, properly. —उत्तरं *ind.* in regular order or succession, one after another: संबंधोश्च यथोत्तरं S D 729. —उत्साहं *ind.* 1. according to one's power or might. -2. with all one's might. —उद्दिष्ट *a.* as indicated or described. (-ष्टं) or —उद्दिशं *ind* in the manner indicated. —उपजोषं *ind.* according to pleasure or desire. —उपदेशं *ind.* as advised or instructed. —उपयोगं *ind* according to use or requirements, according to circumstances. —उपपत्ति *ind.* 1. as may be fit. -2. as may happen. —औचित्यं propriety, suitableness, fitness. —ऋतु *ind.* according to the right season. —कर्तव्यं what is right to be done. —कर्म *ind.* according to one's duties or circumstances. —कल्पं *ind.* according to rule. —काम *a.* conformable to desire. (-मं) *ind.* agreeably to desire, at will or pleasure, to the heart's content; यथाकामार्चितार्थिनां R. 1. 6; 4. 51. —कामिन् *a.* free, unrestrained. —कालः the right or due time, proper time; R. 1. 6. (-लं) *ind.* at the right time, opportunely, seasonably; सोपचर्यमजागार कथाकाले स्वपन्नपि R. '17. 51. —कृत *a.* as agreed upon, done according to rule or custom, customary; Ms. 8. 183. (-तं) *ind.* according to the usual practice. —क्रमं, क्रमेण *ind.* in due order or succession, regularly, in due form, properly; R. 3. 10. 9. 26. —क्षमं *ind.* according to one's power, as much as possible. —क्षेमेण *ind.* safely, comfortably. —जात *a.* 1. foolish, senseless stupid. -2. barbarous, outcast. —ज्ञानं *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge or judgment. —ज्येष्ठं *ind.* according to rank, by seniority. —तथं *ind.* according to actual facts, actually, as the case really may be. —तथ *a.* 1. true, right. -2. accurate, exact. (-थं) narrative of the particulars or details of anything, a detailed or minute account. (-थं) *ind.* 1. exactly, precisely. -2. fitly, properly, as the case really may be. —तृप्ति *ind.* to the heart's content. —दर्शनं *ind.* according to observation. —दिक्, -दिशं *ind.* in all directions. —निर्दिष्ट *a.* 1. as mentioned before, as specified above; यथानिर्दिष्टव्यापारा सखी. -2. as prescribed or laid down; यथानिर्दिष्टं संपादितं व्रतं V. 3. —न्यायं *ind.* justly, rightly, properly; Ms. 1. 1. —पुरं *ind.* as before, as on previous occasions. —पूर्व *a.* -पूर्वक *a.* being as before, former; R. 12. 41. (-र्वं) —पूर्वकं *ind.* 1. as before; Ms. 11. 188. -2. in due order or succession, one after another; एते माम्या यथापूर्वं

Y. 1. 35. —प्रदेशं *ind.* 1. In the proper or suitable place ; यथाप्रदेशं विनिवेशितेन Ku. 1. 49 ; आसंजयामास यथाप्रदेशं कंठे गुणं R. 6. 83 ; Ku. 7. 34. -2. according to direction or precept. —प्रधानं, -प्रधानतः *ind.* according to rank or position, according to precedence ; आलोकमात्रेण सुरानशेषान् संभावयामास यथाप्रधानं Ku. 7. 46. -प्रयोगं *ind.* 1. according to usage or practice. -2. as found by experiment. —प्राणं *ind.* according to strength, with all one's might. —प्राप्त *a.* suitable to circumstances. (-प्तं) *ind.* regularly, properly. —प्रार्थितं *ind.* as requested. —बलं *ind.* to the best of one's power, with all one's might. -बुद्धि, -मति *ind.* to the best of one's knowledge. -भागं, -भागशः *ind.* 1. according to the share of each, proportionately; यथाभागशोऽमी चो गंधाः -2. each in his respective place ; यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. -3. in the proper place; यथाभागमवस्थितेऽपि R. 6. 19. —भाव्यं destiny. —भूतं *ind.* according to what has taken place, according to truth, truly, exactly. —मुखीन *a.* looking straight at (with gen.) ; (मृगः) यथामुखीनः सीतायाः पुप्लुवे बहु लोभयन् Bk. 5. 48. —यथं *ind.* 1. as is fit, fitly, properly ; Ki. 8. 2. -2. in regular order, severally, each in its proper place, respectively ; अहत्तमारोधयतो यथायथं Ki. 1. 11 ; बीजवंतो मुखाद्यर्था विप्रकीर्णा यथायथं S. D. 337. -3. by degrees, gradually. —युक्तं -योगं *ind.* according to circumstances, fitly, suitably. —योग्य *a.* suitable, fit, proper right. —रुचं, -रुचि *ind.* according to one's liking or taste. —रूपं *ind.* 1. according to form or appearance. -2. duly, properly, fitly. -वस्तु *ind.* as the fact stands, exactly, accurately, truly. —विध *a.* of such kind or sort. —विधि *ind.* according to rule or precept, duly, properly ; यथाविधि हुताग्नीनां R. 1. 6 ; संचस्कारोभयप्रीत्या मैथिलेयौ यथाविधि 15. 31, 3. 70. -विभवं *ind.* in proportion to one's income, according to means. —वृत्त *a.* as happened, done or acted (-त्तं) 1. the actual facts, the circumstances or details of an event. -2. a former event. —वृद्धं *ind.* according to age or seniority ; Ku. 6. 49. —शक्ति, -शक्त्या *ind.* to the best of one's power, as far as possible. —शास्त्रं *ind.* according to the scriptures, as the law ordains ; Ms. 6. 88. —शीघ्रं *ind.* as quickly as possible. —शीलं *ind.* in accordance with one's temper. —श्रुत *a.* according to the report. —श्रुतं -ति *ind.* 1. as heard or reported. -2. (यथाश्रुति) according to Vedic precepts ; S. 6. 25. —श्रेष्ठं *ind.* in order of precedence or merit. —संख्यं a figure of speech in Rhetoric ; यथासंख्यं क्रमेणैव क्रमिकाणां समन्वयः K. P. 10 ; *e. g.* शत्रुं मित्रं विपत्तिं च जय रंजय भंजय Chandr. 5. 107. (-ख्यं), -संख्येन *ind.* according to number, respectively, number for number ; Y. 1. 21. -समयं *ind.* 1. at the proper time. -2. according to agreement or established usage. —संभव *a.* possible. -संभावित *a.* suitable, appropriate. —सुखं *ind.* 1. at will or pleasure. -2. at ease, comfortably, pleasantly, so as to give pleasure ; अंके निधाय करभोरु यथासुखं ते संवाहयामि चरणावुत पद्मताम्रौ S. 3. 22 ; R. 9. 48 ; Ms. 4. 43. —स्थानं the right or proper place (-नं) *ind.* 1 in the proper place ; duly, properly. -2. instantly. -3. according to rank -स्थित *a.* 1. according to circumstances or actual facts, as it stands; रामं यथास्थितं सर्वं भ्राता भ्रते स्म विह्वलः Bk. 6. 8. -2. right, proper, fit. (-तं) *ind.* 1. truly, properly. -2. according to circumstances. —स्थिति *ind.* as usual, according to states or circumstances. —स्वं *ind.* 1. each his own, respectively ; अध्यासते चीरभृतो यथास्वं R. 13. 22 ; Ku. 14. 43. -2. individually ; R. 17. 65. -3. duly, properly, rightly.

यथावत् *ind.* 1 Duly, fitly, properly, rightly ; oft. with the force of an adjective ; अस्याप्यपिपृष्ट्राविहुतो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21 ; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन R. 3. 28. -2 According to rule or precept, as enjoined by rules ; ततो यथावद्विहिताध्वराय R. 5. 19 ; Ms. 6. 1; 8. 214. -3 Exactly, truly.

यद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. *m.*, यः *f.* या, यत्-द् *n.*) The relative pronoun corresponding to 'who', 'which' or 'what' in English. (*a*) Its proper correlative is तद् ; यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य ; but sometimes इदम्, अदस्, एतद्, take the place of तद् ; sometimes the relative is used alone, its antecedent being supplied from the context. Not unfrequently two relatives are used in the same sentence ; या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्ग्याः पाठिताः Mâl. 1 ; यदेव रोचते यस्मै भवेत्तत्तस्य सुंदरम्. (*b*) When repeated, the relative pronoun has the sense of 'totality', and may be translated by 'whoever', 'whatever', in which case the correlative pronoun is generally repeated ; यो यः शस्त्रं बिभर्ति स्वभुजगुरुबलः पांडवीनां चमूनां......क्रोधांधस्तस्य तस्य स्वयमिह जगतामंतकस्यांतकोऽहं Ve. 3. 30 ; क्रियते यद्यदेषा कथयति U. 1 ; यं यं पश्यसि तस्य तस्य पुरतो मा ब्रूहि दीनं वचः Bh. 2. 51. When joined with the interrogative pronoun or its derivatives with or without the particles ; चिद्, चन, वा or अपि, it expresses the sense of 'whatever', 'any whatsoever' 'any'; सुतो वा सुतपुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवाम्यहं Ve. 3. 33 ; येन केन प्रकारेण anyhow, somehow or other ; यत्र कुत्रापि, यो वा को वा, यः कश्चन &c.; यत्किंचिदेतत् 'this is a mere trifle'; यानि कानिच मित्राणि &c. —*ind.* 1 As an indeclinable यद् is frequently used 1 to introduce a direct or subordinate assertion with or without इति at the end; तस्यायं जनप्रवादो यत्संपरसंपदमनुबध्नातीति K. 73; तस्य कदाचिच्चिंतासमुत्पन्ना यदर्थोत्पत्त्युपायाश्चिंतनीयाः कर्तव्याश्च Pt. 1. -2 Or in the sense of 'because,' 'since' ; चिरमाचरितं लते त्वया मे . . . यदियं पुनरप्यपांगनेत्रा परिवृत्तार्धमुखी मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17 ; or किं शेषस्य भरव्यथा न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18 ; R. 1. 27, 87 ; in this sense यद् is often followed by तद् or ततः as its correlative; see N. 22. 46. -Comp. --अपि *ind.* although, though ; वक्रः पंथा यदपि भवतः Me. 27. —अर्थे, -अर्थं *ind.* 1. for which, wherefore, why, on which account ; श्रूयतां यदर्थमस्मि हारीतः भवत्सकाशं प्रेषितः S. 6 ; Ku. 5. 52. -2. since, because ; नूनं दैवं न शक्यं हि पुरुषेणातिवर्तितुम् । यदर्थं यत्नवानेव न लभे विप्रतां विभो ॥ Mh. —कारणं, —कारणात् *ind.* 1. wherefore, on which account. -2. since, because. —कृते *ind.* wherefore, why, for which person or thing. —भविष्यः a fatalist (one who says 'what will be will be)'; Pt. 1. 318. —वा *ind.* or else, whether ; नैतद्विद्मः कतरन्नो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6 (often used by commentators in suggesting an alternative meaning). —वृत्तं an adventure. —सत्य *ind.* to be sure, to speak the truth, truly, forsooth ; अमंगलाशंसया वो वचनस्य यत्सत्यं कंपितमिव मे हृदयं Ve. 1 ; Mu. 1 ; Mk. 4.

यदीय *a.* Whose, of whom or what.

यदा *ind.* [यद् काले दाच्] 1 When, at the time when ; यदा यदा whenever ; यदैव तदैव at the very time, as soon as ; यदाप्रभृति —तदाप्रभृति from what time—from that time forward. -2 If (=यदि); पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविटपे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93. -3 Whereas, since, as.

यदि *ind.* 1 If, in case (showing condition, and in this sense generally used with the potential mood, but sometimes also with the future or present tense ; it is usually followed by तर्हि and sometimes by ततः, तदा, तद् or अत्र) ; प्राणैस्तपोभिरथवाभिमतं मदीयैः कृत्यं घटेत सुहृदो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात् ॥ Mâl. 1. 9; वदसि यदि किंचिदपि दंतरुचिकौमुदी हरति दरतिमिरमतिघोरं Gît. 10 ; यत्ने

कृते यदि न सिद्ध्यति कोऽत्र (= कस्तर्हि) दोषः H. Pr. 31. -2 Whether, if ; यद् प्रदोषे स्फुट चंद्रतारका विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44. -3 Provided that, when. -4 If perchance, perhaps; यदि तावदेवं क्रियतां ' perhaps you might do so ' ; पूर्वं स्पृष्टं यदि किल भवेदंगमेभिस्तवेति Me. 107 ; Y. 3. 104 (यद्यपि means 'though,' although; Si. 16. 82; Bg 1. 38 ; S. . 31; यद्वा or, यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6 ; Bh. 2. 83 ; or perhaps, or rather, and if necessary; oft. expressed by the reflexive pronoun ; U. 1. 12 ; 4. 5.).

यदुः 1 N. of an ancient king, the eldest son of Yayâti and Devayânî and ancestor of the Yâdavas. -2 N. of a country near Mathurâ -Comp. —कुलोद्वहः, -नंदनः, -श्रेष्ठः epithets of Krishṇa.

यदृच्छा [यद् ऋ-च्छ्-अ टाप् Tv.] 1 Acting as one likes, self-will, independence (of action). -2 Chance, accident; usually used in the instrumental singular in this sense and translated by ' accidentally, ' ' by chance ' ; किंनरमिथुनं यदृच्छयाऽद्राक्षीत् K. 'chanced or happened to see'&c.; वसिष्ठधेनुश्च यदृच्छयाऽऽगता श्रुतप्रभावा ददृशेऽथ नंदिनी R. 3. 40 ; V. 1. 10; Ku. 1. 14 ; U. 5. 16. -Comp. —अभिज्ञः voluntary or self-offered witness. —शब्दः a proper name, a word like डित्थ, यज्ञदत्त &c. which denotes neither a genus nor specis, nor any quality, action &c. ; असंपादयतः कंचिदर्थं जातिक्रियागुणैः । यदृच्छाशब्दवत्पुंसः संज्ञायै जन्म केवलं Si. 2. 47. —संवादः 1. accidental conversation.-2. spontaneous or incidental intercourse, accidental meeting.

यदृच्छातस् *ind.* Accidentally, by chance.

यदृच्छिकः A son who offers himself for adoption.

यंतृ *a.* [यम्-तृच्] 1 Restraining, curbing, controlling. -2 Guiding, directing. —*m.* 1 A director, governor, ruler. -2 A driver (as of an elephant, carriage &c.) ; coachman, charioteer ; यंता गजस्याभ्यपतद्गजस्थं R. 7. 37 ; अथ यंतारमादिश्य धुर्यान् विश्रामयेति सः 1. 54. -3 An elephant-driver or rider.

यंत्र् 1, 10 U. (यंत्रति-ते, यंत्रयति-ते) 1 To restrain, curb, check ; शापयंत्रितपौलस्त्यबलात्कारकचग्रहैः R. 10. 47. -2 To bind, fasten. -3 To force, oblige, compel.

यंत्रं [यंत्र्-अच्] 1 That which restrains or fastens, any prop or support, a stay ; as in गृहयंत्र (see the quotation under this word). -2 A fetter, band, fastening, tie, thong. -3 A surgical instrument, especially a blunt instrument (opp. शस्त्र). -4 Any instrument or machine, an appliance, a contrivance, implement in general ; कूपयंत्र Mk. 10. 59 ' a machine for drawing up water from a well ' ; so तैल°, जल° &c. -5 A bolt, lock. -6 Restraint, force. -7 An amulet, a mystical or astronomical diagram used as an amulet. -Comp. -आलयः a printing-press. —उपलः a mill, mill-stone. —करंडिका a kind of magical basket. —कर्मकृत् *m* an artist, artisan —गृहं 1 an oil-mill -2. a manufactory. —गोलः a kind of pea —चेष्टितं any magical work, an enchantment. —तक्षन् *m.* 1. a constructor of machines. -2 a preparer of charms. —तोरणं a mechanical arch (fitted with contrivances to move it).—दृढ *a.* secured by a bolt (as a door). —नालं a mechanical pipe or tube. —पुत्रकः, -पुत्रिका a mechanical doll, a puppet furnished with contrivances, such as strings, for moving the limbs. —पेषणी a hand-mill. —प्रवाहः an artificial stream of water ; R. 16. 49. —मार्गः a canal or an aqueduct. —शरः an arrow or any missile shot off by means of machinery.

यंत्रकः [यंत्र्-ण्वुल्] 1 One well acquainted with machinery. -2 A mechanist. -3 A restrainer, controller, subduer. —कं 1 A bandage (in medic.). -2 A turner's wheel or lathe.

यंत्रणं-णा [यंत्र्-ल्युट् वा टाप्] 1 Restraining, curbing, stopping ; करयंत्रणदंतुरांतरे व्यलिखच्चंचुपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2. -2 A restraint, restriction ; check ; श्रियंत्रणा तत्क्षणमन्वभूवन्न्योन्यलोलानि विलोचनानि Ku. 7. 75 : R. 7. 23 ; गुरुजनयंत्रणा K. 94. -3 Fastening, binding (बंध) ; निबिडपीनकुचद्वययंत्रणा तमपराधमधात् प्रतिबध्नती N. 4. 10. -4 Force, compulsion, constraint, trouble, pain or anguish (arising from compulsion) ; अलमलमुपचारयंत्रणया M 4. -5 Guarding, protecting. -6 A bandage.

यंत्रणी, यंत्रिणी A wife's younger sister.

यंत्रित *p. p.* [यंत्र्-क्त] 1 Restrained, checked, curbed, controlled, confined. -2 Fastened, bound. -3 Fettered, chained. -4 Subject to. -Comp. -कथ, -वाच् *a.* ' tongue-tied ', forced to be silent.

यंत्रिन् *a.* or *s.* 1 Furnished with harness or trappings (as a horse). -2 One who pains, a tormentor. -3 One who possesses an amulet.

यभ् 1 P. (यभति) To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with.

यभनं Sexual intercourse, copulation.

यम् 1 P. (यच्छति, ययाम, अयंसीत्, यस्यति, यंतुं, यत ; *desid.* यियंसति) 1 To check, curb, restrain, control, subdue, stop, suppress ; यच्छेद्वाङ्मनसी प्राज्ञः Kath. ; यतचित्तात्मन् bg. 4. 21 ; see यत. -2 To offer, give bestow. -3 Ved. To support, sustain. -4 To raise, lift up. -5 To extend, stretch. -6 To go. -7 To exhibit, show. —*Caus.* (यमयति-ते) To restrain, check &c.

यम *a.* [यम्-घञ्] 1 Twin, twin-born -2 Coupled. —मः 1 Restraining, controlling, curbing. -2 Control, restraint. -3 Self-control. -4 Any great moral or religious duty or observance (opp. नियम) ; ततं यमेन नियमेन तपोऽमुनैव N. 13. 16. (यम and नियम are thus distinguished: —शरीरसाधनापेक्षं नित्यं यत्कर्म तद्यमः । नियमस्तु स यत्कर्म नित्यमागंतुसाधनं ॥ Ak. ; see Malli. on Si. 13. 23. and Ki. 10. 10 also. The *yamas* are usually said to be ten, but their names aer given differently by different writers ; *e. g.* ब्रह्मचर्यं दया क्षांतिर्दानं सत्यमकल्कता । अहिंसाऽस्तेयमाधुर्ये दमश्चेति यमाः स्मृताः ॥ Y. 3. 313 ; or आनृशंस्यं दया सत्यमहिंसा क्षांतिरार्जवम् । प्रीतिः प्रसादो माधुर्यं मार्दवं च यमा दश ॥; sometimes only five *yamas* are mentioned।—अहिंसा सत्यवचनं ब्रह्मचर्यमकल्कता । अस्तेयमिति पंचैते यमाख्यानि व्रतानि च ॥). -5 The first of the eight *angas* or means of attaining Yoga ; the eight *angas* are :— यमनियमासनप्राणायामप्रत्याहारधारणाध्यानसमाधयोऽष्टावंगानि. -6 The god of death, death personified, regarded as a son of the sun; त्वत्तभये त्वयि यमादपि दंडधारे U. 2. 11. -7 A twin ; धर्मात्मजं प्रति यमौ च (*i. e.* नकुलसहदेवौ) कथैव नास्ति Ve. 2. 25 ; यमयोश्चैव गर्भेषु जन्मतो ज्येष्ठता मता Ms. 2. 126. -8 One of a pair of couple, a fellow. -9 N. of Saturn. -10 A crow. -11 A symbolical expression for the number ' two '. -12 Ved. A rein, bridle. -13 Ved. A driver, charioteer. —मं 1 A pair or couple -2 (In gram.) The twin letter of any consonant. -3 Pitch of the voice. -मी N. of the river Yamunâ. -Comp. —अनुगः, -अनुचरः a servant or attendant of Yama. —अंतकः an epithet of 1. Siva. -2. of Yama. —अरिः, -घ्नः, -रिपुः &c. N. of Vishṇu. —ईशं the Nakshatra Bharaṇī. —किंकरः a messenger of death. —कीटः 1. a wood-louse. -2. an earth worm. —कीलः N. of Vishṇu.—कोटिः, -टी N. of a mythical town to the east of Lankâ. —ज *a.* twin-born, twin ; यमजौ भ्रातरौ यमजौ U. 6 ; 4 ...

'Yama's tooth', the jaws of death. (—द्रूः pl.) the last eight days of the month *Aśvina* and the whole of Kârttika (regarded as a period of general sickness). —दूतः -दूतकः 1. a messenger of death. -2. a crow. —दूतिका tamarind. —देवता the asterism Bharaṇî. —द्वितीया the second day in the bright half of Kârttika when sisters entertain their brothers (Mar भाऊबीज); cf. भ्रातृद्वितीया. —धानी the abode of Yama; नरः संसारांते विशति यमधानीजवनिकां Bh. 3. 112. —धारः a kind of double-edged weapon. —पाशः the noose of Yama. —पुरुषः Yama's servant or minister. —प्रियः the fig-tree. —भगिनी N. of the river Yamunâ. —यातना the tortures inflicted by Yama upon sinners after death, (the word is sometimes used to denote 'horrible tortures', 'extreme pain'). —राज् *m.* Yama, the god of Death. —वाहनः, -रथः a buffalo. —सभा the tribunal of Yama. —सूर्यं a building with two halls, one facing the west and the other facing the north. —स्वसृ *f.* 1. N. of the river Yamunâ. -2. N. of Durgâ.

यमक *a.* [यम स्वार्थे क] 1 Twin-born, twin. -2 Two-fold, double. —कः 1 A restraint, check. -2 A twin, one of a pair, a fellow. -3 A great moral or religious duty; see यम (4). —कं 1 A double bandage. -2 (In Rhet.) Repetition in the same stanza (in any part of it) of words or syllables similar in sound, but different in meaning, a kind of rhyme, (of which various kinds are enumerated; see Kâv. 3. 2-52); आवृत्तिं वर्णसंघातगोचरां यमकं विदुः Kâv. 1. 61, 3. 1; S. D. 640.

यमन *a.* (नी *f.*) [यम् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Restraining, curbing, governing &c. —नं 1 The act of restraining, curbing or binding. -2 Stopping, ceasing. -3 Cessation, rest. -4 Governing, managing. —नः The god of death, Yama.

यमनिका A curtain, screen; cf. जवनिका.

यमल *a.* Twin, one of a couple. —लः The number 'two'. —लौ (dual) A pair. -लं, -ली A pair, couple —ली A dress consisting of two pieces. -Comp. —पत्रः N. of two trees (कोविदार and अश्मंतक).

यमवत् *a.* 1 One who has restrained his passions, self controlled; यमवतामवतां च धुरि स्थितः R. 9. 1. -2 Temperate, moderate.

यमसात् *ind.* In the hands of Yama, to the power of Yama; यमसात् कृ 'to hand over to death'.

यमित *a.* [यम्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Restrained, curbed, checked. -2 Tied, held together; *S.* 1. 30.

यमिन् *a.* [यम्-णिनि, यम-इनि वा] Restraining, curbing &c. —*m.* One who has restrained his passions.

यमुना 1 N. of a celebrated river (regarded as a sister of Yama). -2 N. of Durgâ. -Comp. —पतिः N. of Vishṇu. —भिद् *m.* N. of Balarâma. —भ्रातृ *m.* Yama, the god of death.

ययातिः [यस्य यायोरिव यातिः सर्वत्र स्यगतिर्यस्य Tv.] N. of a celebrated king of the lunar race, son of Nahusha; ययातेरिव शर्मिष्ठा भर्तुर्बहुमता भव *S.* 4. 6. [He married *Devayânî*, daughter of *Śukra*, and *Śarmishṭhâ* daughter of the king of Asuras, was told by her father to be her servant as a sort of recompense for her insulting conduct towards her on a previous occasion; (see Devay*ânî*). But Yay*âti* fell in love with this servant and privately married her. Aggrieved at this Devay*ânî* went to her father and complained of the conduct of her husband, on whom, therefore, *Ś*ukra inflicted premature infirmity and old age. Yay*âti*, however, propitiated him and obtained from him permission to transfer his decrepitude to any one who would consent to take it. He asked his five sons, but all refused except Puru, the youngest. Yay*âti* accordingly transferred his infirmity to Puru, and being once more in the prime of youth, passed his time in the enjoyment of sensual pleasures. This he did for 1000 years, and yet his desire was not satisfied. At last, however, with a vigorous effort he renounced his sensual life, restored his youth to Puru, and, having made him successor to the throne, repaired to the woods to lead a pious life and meditate upon the Supreme Spirit].

ययावरः = यायावर q. v.

ययिः -यी *m.* [cf. Uṇ. 3. 159] 1 A horse fit for the Aśvamedha (or any) sacrifice. -2 A horse in general. -3 A road. -4 N. of *Ś*iva. -5 A cloud.

ययिन् *m.* N. of *Ś*iva.

ययुः [Uṇ. 1. 21] 1 A horse fit for a sacrifice; *Ś*i. 15. 69. -2 A horse (in general).

यर्हि *ind.* [यद्-र्हिल्, cf. P. V. 3. 21] 1 When, while, whenever. -2 Because, as, since; (its proper correlative is तर्हि or एतर्हि, but it is seldom used in classical literature).

यवः [यु-अच्] 1 Barley; यवाः प्रकीर्णा न भवंति शालयः Mk. 4. 17. -2 A barley-corn or the weight of a barley-corn. -3 A measure of length equal to $\frac{1}{6}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of an *angula*. -4 A mark on the fingers of the hand resembling a barley-corn and supposed according to its position to indicate wealth, progeny, good fortune &c. -Comp. —अंकुरः, -प्ररोहः a shoot or blade of barley. —अग्रजः 1. = यवक्षार. -2. N. of a plant (यवानि). —अन्नं boiled barley. —अम्लजं sour barley-gruel. —आग्रयणं the first fruits of barley. -क्षारः, -आह्वः, -अपत्यं, -नालजः, -जः salt-petre, nitre, nitrate of potash —क्षोदः, -चूर्णं, -पिष्टं barley-meal. —तिक्ता N. of a plant (शंखिनी). —फलः 1 a bamboo. -2. spikenard. -3. the Kuṭaja tree. -4 the Plaksha tree. -5. an onion. —मध्यः a kind of drum. (—ध्यं) 1. a kind of penance. -2. a measure of length. -लासः salt-petre, nitre —शूकः, -शूकजः an alkaline salt prepared from the ashes of burnt barley-straw, nitre. -सुरं malt-liquor, beer.

यवकः Barley.

यवक्य *a.* [यव-यत् कुक् च] Sown with or fit for barley (as a field).

यवमत् *a.* Containing or mixed with barley.

यवनः [यु-युच्] 1 A Greek, an Ionian. -2 Any foreigner, or barbarian; Ms. 10. 44; (the word is applied at present to a Mahomedan or a European also). -3 A carrot. -4 Olibanum. -5 A courser or swift horse. -6 Speed. -7 Wheat. -8 A kind of grass. —नाः (*m.* pl.) 1 The Ionians or Greeks. -2 The Greek astrologers. -Comp. —अरिः N. of Krishṇa. —इष्टः 1. a kind of garlic. -2. a kind of onion. -3. the Nimba tree. (—ष्टा) the wild date-tree. (ष्टं) 1. lead. -2. an onion or garlic. -3. pepper. -देशजं benzoin. —द्विष्टः bdellium. —प्रियं pepper.

यवनानी [यवनानां लिपिः, यवन-आनुक् ङीप् च] The writing of the Yavanas.

यवनिका, -यवनी 1 A Yavana female, a Greek or Mahomedan woman; यवनी नवनीतकोमलांगी Jag.; यवनीमुखपद्मानां सेहे मधुमदं न सः R. 1. 61; (from dramas it appears that Yavana girls were formerly employed as attendants on kings, particularly to be in charge of their bows and quivers; cf. एष बाणासनहस्ताभिर्यवनीभिः परिवृत इत एवागच्छति प्रियवयस्यः *S.* 2; प्रविश्य शार्ङ्गहस्ता यवनी *S.* 6; प्रविश्य चापहस्ता यवनी V. 5. &c.). -2 A curtain.

यवसं Grass, fodder, meadow grass; यवसेंधने Pt. 1; Y. 3. 30; Ms. 7. 75.

यवागू *f.* [यूयते मिश्रयते यु-आगू] Rice gruel, sour gruel made from rice or

from any other kind of grain, such as barley ; यवागूर्विरलद्रवा Susr. ; मूत्राय कल्पते यवागूः Mbh.

यवानिका, यवानी A kind of bad barley; (दुष्टो यवो यवानी).

यवासः A kind of Khadira.

यवासिनी A district abounding in Yavâsa.

यविष्ठ *a.* Youngest, very young, (superl. of युवन् q. v.). —ष्ठः 1 The youngest brother. -2 N. of Agni.

यवीयस् *a.* Younger, very young (compar. of युवन् q. v.). —*m.* 1 A younger brother. -2 A *Sûdra*.

यव्य *a.* [यवना क्षेत्रं यव-यत्] 1 Sown with or consisting of barley. -2 Suitable or fit for barley. —व्यः A month. —व्यं A field of barley.

यशदं A kind of mineral.

यशस् *a.* [अश् स्तुतौ असुन् धातोः युट् च Uṇ. 4. 190] 1 Lovely, agreeable, worthy. -2 Honoured. —*n.* 1 Fame, reputation, glory, renown ; विस्तीर्यते यशो लोके तैलबिंदुरिवांभसि Ms. 7. 34 ; यशस्तु रक्ष्यं परतो यशोधनैः R. 3. 48, 2. 40.-2 An object of glory or respect, a person of distinction. -3 Ved. Beauty, splendour. -4 Favour, partiality. -5 Wealth. -6 Food. -7 Water. -Comp. —कर *a.* (यशस्कर) conferring glory, glorious ; Ms. 8. 387. —काम *a.* (यशस्काम) 1. desirous of getting fame. -2. aspiring, ambitious. —कायं, -शरीरं body in the form of fame ; यशःशरीरे भव मे दयालुः R. 2. 24. —द *a.* (यशोद) conferring fame. (-दः) quicksilver. (-दा) N. of the wife of Nanda and foster-mother of Krishṇa. —धन *a.* or *s.* one whose wealth or valued treasure is fame, rich in fame, very renowned ; अपि स्वदेहात् किमुतेंद्रियार्थात् यशोधनानां हि यशो गरीयः R. 14. 35 ; 2. 1. —धर *a.* (यशोधर) keeping up or preserving glory. —पटहः (यशःपटहः) a double drum. —भृत् *a.* (यशोभृत्) famous, renowned. —शेष *a.* remaining only in fame, having nothing left behind except glory, *i. e.* dead ; cf. कीर्तिशेष. (-षः) death. —हर *a.* (यशोहर) taking away fame, dishonouring, ignominious.

यशस्य *a.* [यशसे हितं यत्] 1 Leading to glory or distinction ; Ms. 2. 52. -2 Renowned, famous, glorious. —स्या N. of a plant (जीवंती).

यशस्यति, यशस्काम्यति Den. P. To long for fame.

यशस्विन् *a.* [यशस्-विनि] 1 Famous, glorious, renowned. -2 Excellent, best. —नी The wild cotton tree.

यष्टिः- ष्टी *f.* [यज्-क्तिन् नि० न संप्रसारणं] 1 A stick, staff. -2 A cudgel, mace, club. -3 A column, pillar, pole. -4 A perch, as in वासयष्टि. -5 A stem, support -6 A flag-staff ; as in ध्वजयष्टि. -7 A stalk, stem. -8 A branch, twig ; कदंबयष्टिः स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42 ; so चूतयष्टिः Ku. 6. 2 ; सहकारयष्टिः &c. -9 A string, thread (as of pearls), a necklace ; विमुच्य सा हारमहार्यनिश्चया विलोलयष्टिप्रविलुप्तचंदनं Ku. 5. 8 ; R. 13. 54. -10 Any creeping plant. -11 Anything thin, slim, or slender (at the end of comp. afterwards meaning 'the body'); तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती सरसांगयष्टिः Kn. 5. 85 'with her slender or delicate frame perspiring'. -12 A reed. -13 The arm. -14 Liquorice. 15 Sugar-cane. —Comp. —ग्रहः a club-bearer, staff-bearer. —निवासः 1. a stick or rod serving as a perch for peacocks &c. वृक्षेशया यष्टिनिवासभंगात् R. 16. 14. -2. a pigeon-house resting on upright poles. —प्राण *a.* 1. feeble or powerless. -2. out of breath. —मधु *n.*, -मधुका liquorice.

यष्टिकः 1 A lap wing. -2 A kind of water-fowl.

यष्टिका 1 A staff, stick, pole, club. -2 A pearl-necklace (of one string). -3 An oblong pond or tank. -4 Liquorice.

यष्टी See यष्टि.

यष्टृ *m.* [यज्-तृच्] A worshipper, sacrificer.

यस् 1, 4 P. (यसति, यस्यति, यस्त) To strive, endeavour, labour. —*Caus.* (यासयति-ते) To put to trouble.

यह्व *a.* Ved. Great. —ह्वः A child, offspring (पुत्र).

यह्व *a.* Ved. 1 Great, powerful. -2 Active, restless, continually moving. -ह्वी A river. —*f.* (dual) An epithet of 1 Heaven and earth. -2 Of night and day. -3 Of morning and evening.

या 2 P. (याति, ययौ, अयासीत्, यास्यति, यातुं, यात) 1 To go, move, walk, proceed ; ययौ तदीयामवलंब्य चांगुलिं R. 3. 25 ; अन्वययौ मध्यमलोकपालः 2. 16. -2 To march against, invade ; Ms. 7. 183. -3 To go to, march towards, set out for (with acc., dat. or with प्रति). -4 To pass away, withdraw, depart ; यातु मन्तुतमहुसंधीयतां H. 3. 'let it go or pass, never mind it'.-5 To vanish, disappear ; यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 66 ; भाग्यक्रमेण हि धनानि भवंति यांति Mk. 1. 13. -6 To pass away or by, elapse (as time); यौवनमनिवर्ति यातं तु K. P. 10. -7 To last. -8 To happen, come to pass. -9 To go or be reduced to any state, be or become (usually with the acc. of abstract noun). -10 To undertake न त्वस्य सिद्धौ यास्यामि सर्गव्यापारमात्मन Ku. 2. 54. -11 To have carnal intercourse with. -12 To request, implore. -13 To find out, discover. -14 To behave, act. (The meanings of या, like those of गम्, are variously modified according to the noun with which it is connected ; *e. g.* नाशं या to be destroyed; वाच्यतां या to incur blame or censure ; लघुतां या to be slighted ; प्रकृतिं या to regain one's natural state ; निद्रां या to fall asleep; वशं या to submit, go into one's possession ; उदयं या to rise ; अस्तं या to set, decline ; पारं या to reach the other side of, to master, surmount, get over ; पदं या to attain to the position of ; अग्रे या to go before, take the lead, lead ; अधो या to sink ; विपर्यासं या to undergo a change, to be changed in appearance ; शिरसा महीं या to bend the head down to the ground &c.). —*Caus.* (यापयति-ते) 1 To cause to go or proceed. -2 To remove, drive away ; प्रमदया मदयापितलज्जया R. 9. 31. -3 To spend, pass (time) ; तावत्कोकिल विरसान् यापय दिवसान् Bv. 1. 7 ; Me. 89. -4 To live or spend time with ; Ki. 2. 45. -5 To support, nourish. —*Desid.* (यियासति) To wish to go, to be about to go &c. -WITH अति 1. to go beyond, transgress, violate. -2. to surpass. —अपि to go away or forth ; escape ; कुतोऽपियास्यसि क्रूर निहतस्तेन पत्रिभिः Bk. 8. 90.

यात *p. p.* 1 Gone, marched, walked. -2 Passed, departed, gone away. -3 Passed by, elapsed. -4 Attained, reduced or gone to (a state &c.) (See या). —तं 1 Going, motion. -2 A march. -3 The act of driving an elephant with a goad. -4 The past time. -Comp.—याम, यामन् *a.* 1. stale used, spoiled, rejected, become useless ; अयातयामं वयः Dk.-2. raw, half-cooked (as food); यातयामं गतरसं पूति पर्युषितं च यत् Bg. 17. 10. -3. aged, exhausted, worn out.

यागः [यज् घञ् कुत्वं] 1 An offering, a sacrifice, an oblation. -2 Any ceremony in which oblations are presented ; R. 8. 30. -Comp. —करणं a sacrificial ceremony. —संतानः N. of Jayanta.

याच् 1 A. (याचते ; rarely याचति, याचित) 1 To beg, ask, solicit, request, entreat ; implore (with two acc.) ; बलिं याचते वसुधां Sk. ; पितरं प्रणिपत्य पादयोरपरित्यागमयाचतात्मनः R. 8. 12 ; Bk. 14. 105 ; R. 11. 1

-2 To demand in marriage; तां याचते नरपतेर्नसुहृत्तनूजो नृपद्वतेन Mâl. 1. 11.

याचकः (की *f.*) [याच् ण्वुल्] 1 A mendicant, beggar ; तृणादपि लघुस्तूलस्तूलादपि च याचकः Subhash. -2 A petitioner, Suppliant.

याचनं -ना [याच्-ल्युट्] 1 Asking, begging, entreating, soliciting. -2 A request, an entreaty, a petition; याचना माननाशाय ; अध्यतामभययाचनांजलिः R. 11. 78.

याचनकः A beggar, suitor, petitioner.

याचिष्णु *a.* Disposed to beg, habitually begging or soliciting.

याचित *p. p.* 1 Asked, solicited, begged, entreated, requested. -2 Requisite, necessary. —तं The profession of a beggar.

याचितकं A thing got by begging, anything borrowed for use.

याचितृ *m.* 1 A beggar. -2 A petitioner. -3 A suitor (for a girl) ; Ku. 1. 52.

याच्ञा [याच् नङ्] 1 Begging, asking. -2 Mendicancy. -3 Request, solicitation, entreaty ; याच्ञा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6. -4 Making an offer of marriage.

याच्यं Making a request.

याजः [यज्-घञ्] 1 A sacrificer. -2 Boild rice. -3 Food in general.

याजकः [यज्-ण्वुल्] 1 A sacrificer, a sacrificing priest. -2 A royal elephant. -3 An elephant in rut.

याजनं [यज् णिच्-ल्युट्] The act of performing or conducting a sacrifice Ms. 3. 65 ; 1. 88.

याजमानं That part of a sacrifice which is performed by the Yajamâna himself.

याजयितृ *m.* The officiating priest at a sacrifice.

याजिः The institutor of a sacrifice. —*f.* A sacrifice.

याजिन् *a.* 1 (At the end of comp.) Sacrificing ; सोमयाजिन्. -2 Worshipping, adoring.

याजुष *a.* (षी *f.*) [यजुस्-अण्] Relating to the Yajurveda. —षः A follower of the Yajurveda.

याज्ञवल्क्यः N. of a celebrated ancient sage, author of a well-known code of laws only next in importance to that of Manu.

याज्ञसेनी A patronymic of Draupadî.

याज्ञिक *a.* (की *f.*) [यज्ञाय हितं, यज्ञः प्रयोजनमस्य वा ठक्] Belonging to a sacrifice. —कः 1 A sacrificer or a sacrificing priest. -2 A ritualist. -3 The Kusa grass. -4 N. of several trees अश्वत्थ, खदिर, पलाश, &c. -Comp. —आश्रयः N. of Vishṇu.

याज्ञिय *a.* 1 Sacrificial. -2 Fit for a sacrifice. —यः One skilled in sacrificial rites.

याज्य *a.* 1 To be sacrificed. -2 Sacrificial. -3 One for whom a sacrifice is performed. -4 One who is allowed by Sâstras to sacrifice.—ज्यः 1 A sacrificer, the institutor of a sacrifice. -2 The performer of a sacrifice for another. —ज्यं The presents or fee received for officiating at a sacrifice.

याज्वनः The son of a sacrificer.

यातनं 1 Return, requital, recompense, retaliation ; as in वैरयातनं. -2 Vengeance, revenge —ना 1 Requital, recompense, return. -2 Torment, acute pain, anguish. -3 The torments inflicted by Yama upon sinners, the tortures of hell (pl.).

यातुः 1 A traveller, a way-farer. -2 Wind. -3 Time. -4 An evil spirit, a demon, Râkshasa. —*n.* 1 An evil spirit, a demon. -2 A weapon -Comp. —घ्नः Bdellium. —धानः an evil spirit, a demon ; Bk. 2. 21 ; R. 12 45.

यातृ *f.* [Uṇ. 2. 96] A husband's brother's wife. —*m.* 1 A goer, a traveller. -2 A driver, coachman. -3 Ved. A destroyer. -4 An avenger.

यातृकः A traveller, way-farer.

यात्रा [या-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Going, motion, journey ; Mv. 6. 1 ; R. 18. 16. -2 The march of an army, expedition, invasion ; मार्गशीर्षे शुभे मासि यायाद्यात्रां महीपतिः Ms. 7. 182 ; Pt. 3. 37 ; R. 17. 56. -3 Going on a pilgrimage; as in तीर्थयात्रा. -4 A company of pilgrims. -5 A festival, fair, festive or solemn occasion ; कालप्रियनाथस्य यात्राप्रसंगेन Mâl. 1 ; U. 1. -6 A procession, festive train ; प्रवृत्ता खलु यात्राभिमुखं मालती Mâl. 6 ; 6. 2. -7 A road. -8 Support of life, livelihood, maintenance ; यात्रामात्रप्रसिद्ध्यर्थं Ms. 4. 3 ; शरीरयात्रापि च ते न प्रसिध्येदकर्मणः Bg. 3 8. -9 Passing away (time). -10 Intercourse; यात्रा चैव हि लौकिकी Ms. 11. 185 ; लोकयात्रा Ve 3 ; Ms. 9. 27. -11 Way, means, expedient. -12 A custom, usage, practice, way ; एषोदिता लोकयात्रा नित्यं स्त्रीपुंसयोः परा Ms. 9. 25. (लोकाचारः Kull.). -13 A vehicle in general. -14 A kind of dramatic entertainment. -Comp. —उत्सवः a festive procession. —करणं an expedition, a march. —प्रसंगः going on a pilgrimage.

यात्रिक *a.* (की) 1 Marching. -2 Relating to a journey or campaign. -3 Requisite for the support of life. -4 Usual, customary. —कः 1 A traveller. -2 A pilgrim. —कं 1 A march, an expedition or campaign -2 Provisions, supplies (for a march).

याथाकथाचं 1 That which happens under any circumstances. -2 What happens occasionally.

याथाकामी-काम्यं Acting according to one's own will.

याथातथ्यं 1 Reality, truth. -2 Rectitude, propriety.

याथार्थिक *a.* 1 Just, right. -2 True, real.

याथार्थ्यं 1 Real or correct nature, truth, true character ; न संति याथार्थ्यविदः पिनाकिनः Ku. 5. 77 ; याथार्थ्यं वेद कस्तव R. 10. 24. -2 Justness, suitableness. -3 Accomplishment or attainment of an object.

यादवः [यदोरपत्यं अण्] 1 A descendant of Yadu. -2 N. of Krishṇa. —वी N. of Durgâ. —वं A stock of cattle.

यादस् *n.* 1 Any (large) aquatic animal, a sea-monster ; यादांसि जलजंतवः Ak. ; वरुणो यादसामहं Bg. 10. 29 ; Ki. 5. 29 ; R. 1. 16. -2 Water. -3 A river. -4 Semen. -5 Desire. -Comp. —पतिः, -नाथः (also यादसांपतिः and यादसांनाथः) 1 the ocean. -2. N. of Varuṇa ; R. 17. 81.

यादुः A fluid, water.

यादृक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*), यादृश्, यादृश *a.* (शी *f.*) What like, of which sort or nature ; Ms. 1. 42 ; Bg. 13. 3.

यादृच्छिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Voluntary, spontaneous, independent. -2 Accidental, unexpected. —कः An officiating priest who acts as he likes.

यानं [या-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Going, moving, walking, riding ; as गजयानं, उष्ट्र°, रथ° &c. -2 A voyage, journey; समुद्रयानकुशलाः Ms. 8. 157 ; Y. 1. 84 -3 Marching against, attacking (one of the six Guṇas or expedients in politics) ; अहितान्प्रत्यभीतस्य रणे यानं Ak. ; Ms. 7. 160. -4 A procession, train -5 A conveyance, vehicle, carriage, chariot ; यानं सस्मार कौबेरं R. 15. 45, 13. 69 ; Ku. 6. 76 ; Ms. 4. 120. -6 A litter, palanquin. —नः Ved. A road, way. -Comp. —करः a carpenter. —पात्रं a ship, boat. —भंगः a shipwreck. —मुखं the forepart of a carriage, the part where the yoke is fixed. —यानं driving or riding in a carriage. —शाला a coach-house.

यानकं A vehicle, conveyance.

यापक *a.* 1 Causing to go. -2 Giving, bestowing.

यापन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Causing to go or go away. -2 Curing. -3 Mitigating. -4 Supporting (life). —नं, -ना 1 Causing to go away, driving out, expulsion, removal. -2 Cure or alleviation (of a disease) -3 Spending or passing time, as in कालयापनं. -4 Delay, procrastination. -5 Support, maintenance. -6 Practice, exercise. -7 Loitering.

यापित *a.* 1 Spent, passed (time -2 Expelled, removed &c.

यापा Twisted hair.

याप्य *a.* 1 To be removed, expelled or rejected. -2 Low, contemptible, trifling, unimportant. -Comp. -यानं a litter or palanquin.

यांत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to machines, mechanical.-2 Artificially refined.

याभः Sexual union, copulation.

यामः [यम् घञ्] 1 Restraint, forbearance, control. -2 A watch, one-eighth part of a day, a period of three hours ; अविरतिलनयामा रात्रिरेव व्यरंसीत U. 1. 27 ; पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामात्प्रसादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1 ; so यामवती, त्रियामा &c. -3 Going, proceeding. -4 Motion, course. -5 Ved. A road. -6 Progress. -7 A car, carriage.-Comp. —घोषः 1. a cock. -2. a gong or metal plate on which night-watches are struck. —तूर्यं, -दुंदुभिः, -नाली = यामघोष (2) ; मंद्रध्वनिस्याजितयामतूर्यः R. 6. 56. —यमः a stated occupation for every hour. —वृत्तिः *f.* being on watch or guard.

यामक *m. dual.* N. of the Nakshatra पुनर्वसु.

यामन् *n* Ved. 1 Going, motion.-2 Flight. -3 Coming, arrival -4 A march, an expedition. -5 Invocation. -6 Offering, oblation.

यामवती Night ; Ki. 8. 56.

यामिकः A watchman, one on duty for guard at night ; N . 5. 110.

यामिका, यामिनी 1 Night ; सविता विधवति विधुरपि सवितरति दिनंति यामिन्यः। यामिनयंति दिनानि च सुखदुःखवशीकृते मनसि ॥ K. P. 10. -2 Turmeric. -Comp. —पतिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor.

यामिनयति Den. P. To appear like night.

यामीरः The moon. —रा Night.

यामलं A pair, couple.

यामि:-मी *f* 1 A sister (see जामि); Si. 15. 53. -2 Night.-3 A daughter-in-law. -4 A noble woman.

यामुन *a.* (नी *f.*) [यमुना-अण्] Belonging to or coming from or growing in the Yamunâ. —नं A kind of collyrium.

यामुनेष्टकं Lead.

यामेयः A sister's son.

याम्य *a.* [यमो देवतास्य-तस्येदं वा ण्य] 1 Southern ; द्वारं रंध्रयुर्याम्यं Bk. 14. 15. -2 Belonging to or resembling Yama. —म्यः 1 A servant of Yama. -2. N. of Agastya. -3 Of Siva. -4 Of Vishnu. -5 Sandal-wood. —म्यं The Bharaṇî Nakshatra. -Comp. —अयनं the winter solstice. —उत्तर *a.* going from south to north.

याम्या 1 The south. -2 Night.

यायजूकः [यज् यङ् ऊक] A performer of frequent sacrifices, one who constantly performs sacrifices (इज्याशील), तं यायजूकः सह भिक्षुमुख्यैः Bk. 2. 20.

यायावर *a.* Frequently going, vagrant, having no fixed abode. -रः 1 A vagrant mendicant, saint ; यायावराः पुष्पफलेन चान्ये प्रापुर्मुदर्घ्यं जगदर्चनीयं Bk. 2. 20 ; महाभागस्तस्मिन्नयमजनि यायावरकुले B. R. 1. 13 (where यायावर is the name of a family). -2 A horse selected for a horse-sacrifice. -3 N. of the sage जरत्कारु. -4 N. of a family (to which Râjasekhara belonged). -रं The life of a vagrant mendicant.

यायिन् *a.* 1 Going, moving, travelling (at the end of comp.). -2 Driving in, riding or going in. -3 Leading to; चित्रकूटयायिनि वर्त्मनि U. 1.

याव *a.* Relating to, consisting of or prepared from barley. -वः 1 Food prepared from barley -2 Lac, red dye.

यावकः-कं 1 Food prepared from barley. -2 Lac, red lac ; लभ्यते स्म परिरंभकतयात्मा यावकेन विपतापि तु यस्याः Si. 10. 9, 5. 13, 7. 67 ; Ki. 5. 40. -3 Half-ripe barley. -4 Awnless barley. -5 Forced rice. -6 A kind of kidney-bean.

यावत् *a.* (ती *f.*) (As a correlative of तावत्) 1 As much as, as many as, (यावत् standing for 'as' and तावत् for 'as much or as many'); पुरे तावंतमेवास्य तनोति रविरातपं । दीर्घिकाकमलोन्मेषो यावन्मात्रेण साध्यते Ku. 2. 33 ; ते तु यावंत एवाजौ तावांश्च ददृशे स तैः R. 12. 45, 17. 17. -2 As great ; as large, how great or large. यावानर्थ उदपाने सर्वतः संप्लुतोदके । तावान्सर्वेषु वेदेषु ब्राह्मणस्य विजानतः Bg. 2. 46, 18, 55. -3 All, whole (where the two together have the sense of totality or साकल्य); यावद्दत्तं तावद्भुक्तं G. M. -*ind.* 1 Used by itself यावत् has the following senses ; (*a*) as far as, for, up to, till ; (with acc.) ; वनराजिं यावत्तपोवनमुपैति U. 7 ; कियंतमवधिं यावदस्मच्चरितं चित्रकारेणालिखितं U. 1 ; सर्पकोटरं यावत् Pt. 1. (*b*) just, then, in the meantime (denoting an action intended to be done immediately) ; तद्यावत् गृहिणीमाहूय संगीतकमनुतिष्ठामि S. 1 ; यावदिमां छायामाश्रित्य प्रतिपालयामि S. 3. (*c*) As much as. (*d*) That, in order that. (*e*) Even, just. -2 Used correlatively यावत् and तावत् have these senses ;—(*a*) as long as, so long as ; यावद्वित्तोपार्जनसक्तस्तावन्निजपरिवारो रक्तः Moha M. 8 (*b*) as soon as, scarcely when, no sooner than ; एकस्य दुःखस्य न यावदंतं गच्छाम्यहं पारमिवार्णवस्य तावद्द्वितीयं समुपस्थितं मे H. 1. 204 ; Me. 105 ; Ku. 3. 72. (*c*) while, by the time ; आश्रमवासिनो यावदवेक्ष्याहमुपावर्ते तावदार्द्रपृष्ठाः क्रियंतां वाजिनः S. 1 , often with न when यावत् is translated by 'before' यावदेते सरसो नोत्पतंति तावदेतेभ्यः प्रवृत्तिरवगमयितव्या V. 4 (*d*) when, as (= यदा) ; यावदुत्थाय निरीक्षते तावद्धंसोऽवलोकितः H. 3.-Comp. —अंतं अंताय *ind.* upto the end, to the last —अर्थ *a.* corresponding to requirement, as many as may be required to convey the meaning (said of words) ; यावदर्थपदां वाचमेवमादाय माधवः विरराम Si. 2. 13. (-र्थं) *ind.* 1. as much as useful. -2. in all senses; वयमपि च गिरामीश्महे यावदर्थं Bh. 3. 30 v. l. —इष्टं,-ईप्सितं *ind.* as much as is desired. —इष्टं *ind.* as much as is necessary. —कालं *ind.* as long as. —जन्म, -जीवं, -जीवेन *ind.* for life, throughout life, for the rest of one's life. —प्रमाण *a.* as great or big. -बलं *ind.* to the best of one's power. —भाषित or उक्त *a.* as much as said. —मात्र *a.* 1. as large, extending as far, of which size or extent ; Ku. 2. 33. -2. insignificant, trifling, little. —शक्यं, -शक्ति *ind* as far as possible, to the best of one's power, so यावत्सत्त्वं.

यावन् *m.* Ved, 1 A rider, horseman. -2 An invader. -3 Going, driving &c. (at the end of comp.).

यावन *a.* (नी *f.*) [यवन-अण्, यु-णिच् ल्यु वा] Belonging to the Yavanas ; न वदेद्यावनीं भाषां प्राणैः कंठगतैरपि Subhâsh. —नः Incense. —नं Mixing, mingling.

यावनालः A kind of corn. —ली Sugar extracted for Yavanâla.

यावशूकः Salt-petre.

यावसः 1 A heap of grass. -2 Fodder, provisions.

याष्टीक *a.* (की *f.*) [यष्टिः प्रहरणमस्य ईकक्] Armed with a club. —कः A warrior armed with a club.

यासः Effort, endeavour.

यास्कः N. of the author of the Nirukta.

युI. 2 P. (यौति, युत ; *caus.* यावयति ; *desid.* यियविषति or युयूषति) 1 To join, unite. -2 To mix, combine. -II. 3 P. (युयोति) To detach, separate ; as in युतसिद्ध.-III. 9 U. (युनाति, युनीते) 1 To bind, fasten. -2 To join, unite.-3 To mix, combine. -4 Ved. To give, grant. -5 To acquire. -6 To worship, respect. -IV. 10 A. (यावयते) To censure. - With व्यति to mix ; अन्योन्यं स्म व्यतियुतः शब्दान् शब्दैस्तु भीषणान् Bk. 8. 6.

युक्त *p. p.* [युज्-क्त] 1 Joined, united. -2 Fastened, yoked, harnessed. -3 Fitted out, arranged. -4 Accompanied. -5 Furnished or endowed with, filled with, having, possessing (with instr. or in comp). -6 Fixed or intent on, absorbed or engaged in, devoted to; (with loc.) U. 1. 11, Pt. 1. 284. -7 Used, employed. -8 Adapted, fitted. -9 Appointed. -10 Connected with. -11 Proved, inferred. -12 Active, diligent. -13 Skilful, experienced, clever. -14 Fit, proper, right, suitable (with gen. or loc.). -15 Primitive, not derived (from another word). —क्तः A saint who has become one with the Supreme spirit. —क्तं 1 A team, yoke. -2 Money lawfully obtained. —क्तं *ind.* Fitly, properly, justly, duly, well. -Comp. —अर्थ *a.* sensible, rational, significant. —कर्मन् *a.* entrusted with some duty. —दंड *a.* punishing justly ; R. 4. 8. —मनस् *a.* attentive. —रथः a kind of elixir. —रूप *a.* 1. fit, proper, worthy, suitable (with gen. or loc.); जन्म यस्य पुरोर्वंशे युक्तरूपमिदं तव S. 1. 12 ; अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि 2. 16. -2. Fit for, corresponding to.

युक्तिः *f.* [युज्-क्तिन्] 1 Union, junction, combination. -2 Application, use, employment. -3 Yoking, harnessing. -4 A practice, usage. -5 A means, an expedient, a plan, scheme. -6 A contrivance, device, trick. -7 Propriety, fitness, adjustment, aptness, suitableness. -8 Skill, art. 9 Reasoning, arguing, an argument. -10 Inference, deduction. -11 Reason, ground. -12 Arrangement (रचना) ; यत्र खलियं वाचोयुक्तिः Mâl. 1. -13 (In law) Probability, enumeration or specification of circumstances such as time, place &c.; युक्तिप्राप्तिक्रियाचिह्नसंबंधाभोगहेतुभिः Y. 2. 92, 212. -14 (In dramas) The regular chain or connection of events ; cf. S. D. 343.-15 (In Rhet.) Emblematical or covert expression of one's purpose or design.-16 Sum, total. -17 Alloying of metal. -18 Charm, spell. -19 (In gram.) A sentence. -20 (In astr.) A conjunction. (युक्त्या *ind.* 1. by means or virtue of. -2. cleverly, skilfully.-3. properly, fitly, duly). -Comp. -कथनं statement of reasons. —कर *a.* 1. suitable, fit. -2. proved. —ज्ञ *a.* skilled in expedients, inventive. -युक्त *a.* 1. suitable, fit. -2. expert, skilful. -3. established, proved. -4. argumentative.

युक्तितः *ind.* 1 Cleverly, skillfully, artfully. -2 Duly, properly.

युक्तिमत् *a.* 1 Clever, ingenious fertile in using expedients, inventive. -2 Based on argument, logical. -3 Joined, united.

युगं 1 A yoke (*m.* also in this sense); युगव्यायतबाहुः R. 3. 34, 10. 87 ; Si. 3. 68. -2 A pair, couple, brace ; कुचयोर्युगेन तरसा कलितः Si. 9. 72 ; स्तनयुग S. 1. 19. -3 A couple of stanzas forming one sentence ; see युग्म. -4 An age of the world ; (the Yugas are four:—कृत or सत्य, त्रेता, द्वापर and कलि ; the duration of each is said to be respectively 1,728,000 ; 1,296,000 ; 864,000 ; and 432,000 years of men, the four together comprising 4,320,000 years of men which is equal to one Mahâyuga q. v. ; it is also supposed that the regularly descending length of the Yugas represents a corresponding physical and moral deterioration in the people who live during each age, *Krita* being called the 'golden' and *Kali* or the present age the 'iron' age) ; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; युगशतपरिवर्तान् S. 7. 34. -5 (Hence) A long period of years. -6 A generation, life ; आसप्तमाद्युगात् Ms. 10. 64 ; जात्युत्कर्षो युगे ज्ञेयः पंचमे सप्तमेऽपि वा Y. 1. 96 (युगे = जन्मनि Mit.). -7 An expression for the number 'four', rarely for 'twelve'. -8 A period of five years -9 A measure of length equal to four *Hastas*. -10 A part of a chariot or plough. -Comp. -अंशकः a year. —अध्यक्षः 1. N. of Prajâpati. -2 of Siva. —अंतः 1 the end of the yoke. -2 the end of an age, end or destruction of the world ; युगांतकालप्रतिसंहृतात्मनो जगंति यस्यां सविकाशमासत Si. 1. 23 ; R. 13. 6. -3. meridian, midday. —अंतर 1. a kind of yoke. -2. a succeeding generation. -3. another division of the sky ; युगांतरमारूढः सविता S. 4. —अवधिः end or destruction of the world ; Si. 17. 40. —आद्या the first day of a Yuga. —कीलकः the pin of a yoke. —क्षयः destruction of the world. —धरः the pole of a carriage. —पत्रः, -पत्रकः the mountain ebony. —पार्श्वग *a.* going to the side of the yoke, (said of an ox while being broken in to the yoke). -बाहु *a.* long-armed; Ku. 2. 18.

युगंधरः -रं The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed.

युगपद् *ind.* Simultaneously, all at once, all together, at the same time ; Ku. 3. 1 ; oft. in comp.; S. 4. 1.

युगलं A pair, couple ; बाहु°, हस्त°, चरण° &c.

युगलकं 1 A pair. -2 A couple of verses forming one sentence; cf. युग्म.

युग्म *a.* Even ; युग्मासु पुत्रा जायंते स्त्रियोऽयुग्मासु रात्रिषु । तस्माद्युग्मासु पुत्रार्थी संविशेदार्तवे स्त्रियं Ms 3. 48 ; Y. 1. 79. —ग्मं 1 A pair, couple ; see अयुग्म. -2 Junction, union. -3 Confluence (of rivers). -4 Twins. -5 A couple of stanzas forming one grammatical sentence; द्वाभ्यां युग्ममिति प्रोक्तं. -6 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac. -7 Mixing, uniting. -Comp. —ज *a.* twin, twin-born. —पत्रः mountain ebony.

युग्मक = युग्म above.

युग्य *a.* [युगाय हितः यत्] 1 Fit to be yoked. -2 Belonging to a yoke. -3 Yoked, harnessed. -4 Drawn by ; as in अश्वयुग्यो रथः —ग्यः Any yoked or draught animal, especially a chariot horse ; हरियुग्यं रथं तस्मै प्रजिघाय पुरंदरः R. 12. 84. —ग्य A vehicle, carriage. -Comp. —वाहः a coachman.

युज् I. 7 U. (युनक्ति, युंक्ते, युयोज, युयुजे, अयुजत्, अयौक्षीत्, अयुक्त, योक्ष्यति-ते, योक्तुं, युक्त) 1 To join, unite, attach, connect, add ; समर्थयीत भारत्या सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79 ; see *pass.* below. -2 To yoke, harness, put to ; भानुः सकृद्युक्ततुरंग एव S. 5. 4 ; Bg. 1. 14. -3 To furnish or endow with ; as in गुणयुक्त. -4 To use, employ, apply ; प्रशस्ते कर्मणि तथा सच्छब्दः पार्थ युज्यते Bg. 17. 26 ; Ms. 7. 204. -5 To appoint, set (with loc.) -6 To direct, turn or fix upon (as the mind &c.). -7 To concentrate one's attention upon ; मनः संयम्य मच्चित्तो युक्त आसीत मत्परः Bg. 6. 14 ; युंजन्नेवं सदात्मानं 15. -8 To put, place or fix on (with loc.). -9 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit.-10 To give, bestow, confer ; आशिषं युयुजे -11 To adhere or cleave to. -12 To enjoin, charge. -13 To put in, insert. -14 To think or meditate upon. —*Pass.* (युज्यते) 1 To be joined or united with ; रविपीतजला तपात्यये पुनरोघेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44 ; R. 8. 17. -2 To get, be possessed of ; इष्टैर्युज्येथां Mv. 7 ; दृष्टेन युज्यस्व S. 5 ; R. 3. 65. -3 To be fit or right, be proper, to suit (with loc. or gen.); या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव

सर्वे यस्याः पातिताः Māl. 1 ; त्रैलोक्यस्यापि प्रभुत्वं त्वयि युज्यते H. 1. -4 To be ready for ; ततो युद्धाय युज्यस्व Bg. 2. 38, 50. -5 To be intent on, be absorbed in, be directed towards ; 3. 75, 14. 35 ; Ki. 7. 13. -6 To be fastened or harnessed. -7 To adhere, to be in close contact. -8 To attain to, possess obtain. -9 To be made ready. —*Caus.* (योजयति-ते) 1 To join, unite, bring together ; परस्परेण स्पृहणीयशोभं न चेदिदं द्वंद्वमयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14. -2 To present, give, bestow ; R. 10. 56. -3 To appoint, employ, use ; शत्रुभिर्योजयेच्छत्रुं Pt. 4. 17. -4 To turn or direct towards ; पापान्निवारयति योजयते हिताय Bh. 2. 72. -5 To excite, urge, instigate. -6 To perform, achieve. -7 To prepare, arrange, equip. -8 To yoke, harness. -9 To apply, fix, set, place. -10 To furnish or endow with. -11 To surround. -12 To despise, think lightly of.-13 To appoint to. —*Desid.* (युयुक्षति-ते) To wish to join, yoke, give &c. -II. 1 P., 10. U. (योजति, योजयति-ते) To unite, join, yoke &c. ; see युज् above. -III. 4 A. (युज्यते) To concentrate the mind (identical with the *pass.* of युज् I). -IV. 10 A. (योजयते) To censure.

युज् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Joined or united with, yoked, drawn by &c. -2 Furnished or filled with, possessed of. -3 Exciting, setting on. -4 Even, not odd. —*m.* 1 A joiner, one who unites or joins. -2 A sage, one who devotes himself to abstract meditation. -3 A pair, couple (*n.* also in this sense). —*m.* (dual) 1 The sign *Gemini* of the zodiac. -2 The two *Aśvins*.

युज्य *a.* Ved. 1 Connected, united. -2 Related to -3 Proper, fit, suitable. -4 Of the same class or kind. —ज्यः A kinsman. —ज्यं 1 Union, connection. -2 Relationship.

युंजान *a.* 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Proper, fit. -3 Prosperous, successful. —नः 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 A Brâhmaṇa who is engaged in the practice of Yoga to obtain union with the Supreme Spirit. -3 A Brâhmaṇa.

युत् 1 A. (योतते) To shine.

युत *p. p.* [यु-क्त] 1 United, joined or united with. -2 Provided or endowed with ; as in गुणगणयुतो नरः. -3 Fastened or attached to. -4 Accompanied or attended by -5 Filled or covered with -6 Separated. —तं A measure of length (= 4 *hastas*).

युतक *a.* Connected, joined, united. —कं 1 A pair. -2 Union, friendship, alliance. -3 A nuptial gift. -4 A sort of dress worn by women. -5 The edge of a woman's garment. -6 Forming friendship. -7 Refuge. -8 The edge of a winnowing-basket. -9 The foremost part of the foot. -10 Doubt.

युतिः *f.* [यु-क्तिन्] 1 Union, junction. -2 Being endowed with. -3 Gaining possession of. -4 Sum, addition. -5 (In astr.) Conjunction. -6 The total number.

युध् 4 A. (युध्यते, युद्ध) 1 To fight, struggle, contend with, wage war; Bg. 1. 23 ; Bk 5. 101. -2 To conquer or overcome in fight. —*Caus.* (योधयति-ते) 1 To cause to fight. -2 To oppose or encounter in fight with R. 12. 50. -3 To vanquish, conquer. —*Desid.* (युयुत्सते) To wish to fight. —With नि to wrestle, box. —प्रति to encounter in fight, oppose.

युद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fought, encountered. -2 Conquered, subdued. —द्धं [युध्-भावादौ क्त] 1 War, battle, fight, engagement, contest, struggle, combat; वत्स केयं वार्ता युद्धं युद्धमिति U. 6. -2 (In astr.) The opposition or conflict of planets. -Comp. —अवसानं cessation of hostilities, a truce. —आचार्यः a military preceptor. —उद्योगः, -उद्यमः vigorous or warlike preparations. —उपकरणं a war-implement. —उन्मत्त *a.* frantic in battle. —कारिन् *a.* fighting, contending. —द्यूतं chance of war. —भूः -भूमिः *f.* a battle-field. —मार्गः military stratagems or tactics, manœuvres. —रंगः 1. a battle-field, battle-arena. -2. N. of Kārttikeya. —विद्या, -शास्त्रं military science or art, science of war. —वीरः 1. a warrior, hero, champion. -2. (In Rhet.) the sentiment of heroism arising out of military prowess, the sentiment of chivalrous heroism ; see S. D. 234 and R. G. under युद्धवीर. —शालिन् *a.* heroic, valiant. —सारः a horse.

युध् *f.* War, battle, fight, contest ; निपातयिष्यन्युधि यातुधानान् Bk. 2. 21 ; सदसि वाक्पटुता युधि विक्रमः Bh. 2. 63. —*m.* A hero, soldier.

युधाजित् *m* N. of a king of the Kekayas and maternal uncle of Bharata.

युधानः 1 A warrior, a man of the warrior caste. -2 An enemy.

युधिष्ठिरः 'Firm in battle', N. of the eldest Pâṇḍava prince, also called 'Dharma', 'Dharmarâja', 'Ajâtaśatru' &c. [He was begotten on Kuntî by the god Yama. He is known more for his truthfulness and righteousness than for any military achievements or feats of arms. He was formally crowned emperor of Hastinâpura at the conclusion of the great Bhâratî war after eighteen day's severe fighting, and reigned righteously for many years. For further particulars about his life, see दुर्योधन.]

युध्म *a.* Ved. Martial, warlike. —ध्मः 1 A warrior. -2 A battle. -3 An arrow. -4 A bow.

युयुत्सा Desire of fighting, hostile intention.

युयुत्सु *a.* Wishing to fight, hostile, bellicose ; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. —त्सुः A combatant.

युयुधानः 1 N. of Indra.-2 A Kshatriya, warrior. -3 N. of Sâtyaki.

युप् 4 P. (युप्यति) 1 To efface, blot out. -2 To trouble. -3 To make level or smooth. —*Caus.* (योपयति) To destroy, obliterate, blot out.

युयुः A horse.

युवन् *a.* [यौतीति युवा, यु-कनिन् Uṇ. 1. 154] (युवतिः -ती or यूनी *f.* ; compar. यवीयस् or कनीयस् ; superl. यविष्ठ or कनिष्ठ) 1 Young, youthful, adult, arrived at puberty. -2 Strong, healthy. -3 Excellent, good. —*m.* (nom युवा, युवानौ, युवानः, acc. pl. यूनः, instr. pl. युवभिः &c.) 1 A young man, a youth ; सा यूनि तस्मिन्नभिलाषबंधं शशाक शालीनतया न वक्तुं R. 6. 81. -2 A younger descendant (the elder being still alive) ; जीवति तु वंश्ये युवा P. IV. 1. 163 ; I. 2. 65, II. 4. 58, IV. 1. 90. -Comp. —खलति *a.* (तिः -ती *f.*) bald in youth. —गंडः an eruption on the cheeks or face of young men. —जरत् *a.* (ती *f.*) appearing old in youth, prematurely old. —राज् *m*, -राजः an heir-apparent, a prince-royal, crown-prince ; (असौ) नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35.

युवतिः -ती *f.* [युवन्-ति ङीप् वा] A young woman, any young female (whether of men or animals) ; सुरयुवतिसंभवं किल मुनेरपत्यं S. 2. 8 ; so इभयुवतिः. —ती 1 The sign *virgo* of the zodiac. -2 Turmeric (also युवतिः).

युष्मद् The base of the second personal pronoun ; (nom. त्वं युवां, यूयं) Thou, you ; (at the beginning of several compounds).

युष्मदीय *a.* Your, yours.

युष्मादृश् -श *a.* Like you.

यूकः —का A louse ; Ms. 1. 45.

यूति *f* Mixing, union, junction, connection ; करोमि वो बहिर्यूतीन् पिधद्ध्वं पाणिभिर्दृशः Bk. 7. 69.

यूथं [यु-थक् पृषो° दीर्घः] A herd, flock, multitude, a large number or troop (as of beasts) ; स्त्रीरत्नेषु ममोर्वशी प्रियतमा यूथे तवेयं वशा V. 4. 25 ;

S. 5. 5. –Comp. —नाथ, –पः, –पति 1. the leader of a troop or band. –2 the head of a flock or herd (usually of elephants), a lordly elephant ; गजयूथप यूथिकाशबलकेशी V. 4. 24. —मुख्यः the chief of a troop or herd (as of elephants &c.).

यूथ्य *a.* [यूथ-यत्] 1 Belonging to a troop or herd (at the end of comp.), as in स्वयूथ्याः. –2 Belonging to a herd or flock, being at the head of a herd

यूथिका, –यूथी A kind of jasmine or its flower ; यूथिकाशबलकेशी V. 4. 24. Me. 26.

यूपः [यु-पक् पृषो० दीर्घः; cf. Un. 3. 27.] 1 A sacrificial post (usually made of bamboo or Khadira wood) to which the victim is fastened at the time of immolation ; अपेक्ष्यते साधुजनेन वैदिकी श्मशानशूलस्य न यूपसत्क्रिया Ku. 5. 73 ; R. 1. 44. –2 A trophy. –Comp. –आहुतिः *f.* an oblation at the erection of the sacrificial post. —कटकः a wooden ring at the top of the Yûpa. —कर्णः that part of the Yûpa which is sprinkled with ghee. –द्रुः, –द्रुमः the Khadira tree. —ध्वजः the sacrifice personified. –लक्षः a bird. (?) —व्रस्कः the cutter of the sacrificial post.

यूष् 1 P. (यूषति) To injure, kill, hurt.

यूषः The Indian mulberry tree.

यूषः –षं, यूषन् *m. n.* Soup, broth, pease-soup. (यूषन् has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for यूष after acc. dual).

येन *ind.* (Strictly instr. sing. of यद् used adverbially) 1 Whereby, by which, wherefore, on which account, by means of which ; किं तयेन मनो हर्तुमलं स्यातां न शृण्वतां R. 15. 64, 14. 74. –2 So that ; दर्शय तं चौरसिंहं येन व्यापादयामि Pt. 4. –3 Since, because.

येष् I. 1 A. (येषते) To try, strive, attempt. –II. 1 A. Ved. 1 To bubble. –2 To flow.

योक्तृ *m.* [युज्-तृच्] 1 One who yokes, joins, unites &c. –2 A coachman. –3 An exciter, instigator.

योक्त्रं 1 A cord, rope, thong, halter. –2 The tie of the yoke of a plough. –3 The rope by which an animal is tied to the pole of a carriage.

योगः [युज् भावादौ घञ् कुत्वं] 1 Joining, uniting –2 Union, junction, combination ; उपरागान्ते शशिनः समुपगता रोहिणी योगं *S.* 7. 22 ; गुणमहतां महते गुणाय योगं Ki. 10. 25; (वा) योगस्तडित्तोयदयोरिवास्तु R. 6. 65. –3 Contact, touch, connection; तमेकमारोप्य शरीरयोगजैः सुखैर्निर्विशंतमिवासुतं त्वचि R. 3. 26. –4 Employment, application, use ; एतैरुपाययोगैस्तु शक्यास्ताः परिरक्षितुं Ms. 9. 10 ; R. 10. 86. –5 Mode, manner, course, means ; कथायोगेन बुध्यते H. 1. 'in the course of conversation '. –6 Consequence, result ; (mostly at the end of comp. or in abl.) ; रक्षायोगादयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिनोति *S.* 2. 14 ; Ku. 7. 55. –7 A yoke. –8 A Conveyance, vehicle, carriage. –9 (*a*) An armour. (*b*) Putting on armour. –10 Fitness, propriety, suitableness. –11 An occupation, a work, business. –12 A trick, fraud, device. –13 An expedient, plan, means in general. –14 Endeavour, zeal, diligence, assiduity ; Ms. 7. 44. –15 Remedy, cure.–16 A charm, spell, incantation, magic, magical art. –17 Gaining, acquiring, acquisition. –18 The equipment of an army. –19 Fixing, putting on.–20 A side; an argument. –21 An occasion, opportunity. –22 Possibility, occurrence.–23 Wealth, substance. –24 A rule, precept. –25 Dependence, relation, regular order or connection, dependence of one word upon another. –26 Etymology or derivation of the meaning of a word.–27 The etymological meaning of a word (opp. रूढि); अवयवशक्तिर्योगः. –28 Deep and abstract meditation, concentration of the mind, contemplation of the Supreme Spirit, which in *Yoga* phil. is defined as चित्तवृत्तिनिरोध, सती सती योगविसृष्टदेहा Ku. 1. 21 ; V. 1. 1 ; योगेनांते तनुत्यजां R. 1. 8. –29 The system of philosophy established by Patanjali, which is considered to be the second division of the Sânkhya philosophy, but is practically reckoned as a separate system. (The chief aim of the *Yoga* philosophy is to teach the means by which the human soul may be completely united with the Supreme Spirit and thus secure absolution; and deep abstruct meditation is laid down as the chief means of securing this end, elaborate rules being given for the proper practice of such *Yoga* or concentration of mind). –30 A follower of the Yoga system of philosophy. –31 (In arith.) Addition. –32 (In astr). Conjunction, lucky conjunction. –33 A combination of stars. –34 N. of a particular astronomical division of time (27 such *Yogas* are usually enumerated). –35 The principal star in a lunar mansion. –36 Devotion, pious seeking after god. –37 A spy, secret agent. –38 A traitor, a violator of truth or confidence. –Comp. —अंगं a means of attaining *Yoga* ; (these are eight ; for their names see यम 5). —अंजनं a healing ointment. —अनुशासनं the doctrine of the *Yoga*. —आचारः 1 the practice or observance of *Yoga*. –2 a follower of that Buddhist school which maintains the eternal existence of intelligence or विज्ञान alone. —आचार्यः 1. a teacher of magic. –2. a teacher of the *Yoga* philosophy. —आधमनं a fraudulent pledge ; Ms. 8. 165. —आरूढ *a.* engaged in profound and abstract meditation. —आसनं a posture suited to profound and abstract meditation. —इंद्रः, –ईशः, –ईश्वरः 1. an adept in or a master of *Yoga*. –2. one who has obtained superhuman faculties. –3. a magician. –4. a deity. –5. an epithet of *Siva*. –6. a Vetâla. –7. an epithet of Yâjnavalkya. —इष्टं 1. tin. –2. lead. –कक्षा = योगपट्टं below. —कन्या N. of the infant daughter of Yasodâ (substituted as the child of Devakî for Krishņa and killed by Kamsa). —क्षेमः 1. security of possession, keeping safe of property. –2. the charge for securing property from accidents, insurance. –3. welfare, well-being, security, prosperity ; तेषां नित्याभियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहं Bg. 9. 22 ; कुर्याया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं वहस्व M. 4. –4. property, profit, gain. (–मौ, –मे or –मं, *i. e. m.* or *n.* dual or *n.* sing.) acquisition and preservation (of property), gain and security, preserving the old and acquiring the new (not previously obtained) ; अलब्धलाभो योगः स्यात् क्षेमो लब्धस्य पालनम् ; see Y. 1. 100 and Mit. thereon. —गतिः *f.* primitive condition. —चक्षुस् *m.* a Brâhmaņa. —चूर्णं a magical powder, a powder having magical virtues ; कल्पितमनेन योगचूर्णमिश्रितमौषधं चंद्रगुप्ताय Mu. 2. —जं agallochum. —तल्पं = योगनिद्रा. —तारका, –तारा the chief star in a *Nakshatra* or constellation. —दानं 1. communicating the *Yoga* doctrine. –2. a fraudulent gift. —धारणा perseverance or steady continuance in devotion. —नाथः 1. an epithet of *Siva*. –2. of Datta. —निद्रा 1. a state of half contemplation and half sleep, a state between sleep and wakefulness, *i. e.* light sleep ; योगनिद्रां गतस्य मम Pt. 1 ; H. 3. 75 ; Bh. 3. 41. –2. particularly, the sleep of Vishņu at the end of a Yuga ; R. 10. 14 ; 13. 6. –3. N. of Durgâ.—निद्रालुः N. of Vishņu. —निलयः N. of *Siva*. –पट्टं a cloth thrown over the back and knees of an ascetic during abstract meditation. —पतिः

an epithet of Vishṇu. —पादुका a magical shoe. —पारगः N. of Śiva. —बलं 1. the power of devotion or abstract meditation, any supernatural power. -2. power of magic. -भावना (in alg.) composition of numbers by the sum of their products. -माया 1. the magical power of the *Yoga*. -2. the power of God in the creation of the world personified as a deity (भगवतः सर्जनार्था शक्तिः). -3. N. of Durgâ. —रंगः the orange. —रत्नं a magical jewel. —राजः 1. a kind of medicinal preparation. -2. one well-versed in Yoga. —रूढ *a.* having an etymological as well as a special or conventional meaning (said of a word); *e. g.* the word पंकज etymologically means 'anything produced in mud', but in usage or popular convention it is restricted to some things only produced in mud, such as the lotus; cf. the word आतपत्र or 'parasol'. —रोचना a kind of magical ointment said to have the power of making one invisible or invulnerable; तेन च परितुष्टेन योगरोचना मे दत्ता Mk. 3. —वर्तिका a magical lamp or wick. —वाहः a term for the sounds विसर्जनीय, जिह्वामूलीय उपध्मानीय, and नासिक्य q. q. v. v. —वासिष्ठं N. of a work (treating of the means of obtaining final beatitude by means of Yoga). —वाहिन् *m.*, *n.* a medium for mixing medicines; *e. g.* honey; नानाद्रव्यात्मकत्वाच्च योगवाहि परं मधु Susr. —वाही 1. an alkali. -2. honey. 3. quicksilver. —विक्रयः a fraudulent sale. -विद् *a* 1. knowing the proper method, skilful, clever. -2. conversant with *Yoga*. (*-m.*) 1. an epithet of *Śiva*. -2 a practiser of *Yoga*. -3. a follower of the *Yoga* doctrines. -4. a magician.-5 a compounder of medicines. —विधिः practice of Yoga or mental abstraction; R. 8. 22. -विभागः separation of that which is usually combined together into one; especially, the separation of the words of a Sûtra, the splitting of one rule into two or more (frequently used by Patanjali in his Mahâbhâshya; *e. g.* see अदसो मात् P. I. 1. 12). —शब्दः a word the meaning of which is plain from the etymology. —शायिन् *a.* half asleep and half absorbed in contemplation; cf. योगनिद्रा. —शास्त्रं the *Yoga* philosophy. —समाधिः the absorption of the soul in profound and abstract contemplation; तमसः परमापदव्ययं पुरुषं योगसमाधिना रघुः R. 8. 24. -सारः a universal remedy; a panacea. —सूत्रं aphorisms of the *Yoga* system of philosophy (attributed to Patanjali). —सेवा the practice of abstract meditation.

योगतः *ind.* 1 In consequence of, by means of; तपोबलयोगतः &c. -2 Suitably, properly.-3 Conjointly.-4 Conformably to, in accordance with. -5 In due time, opportunely.-6 Through devotion. -7 By the power of magic.

योगम् *n.* 1 Meditation, religious abstraction.-2 The half of lunar month.

योगित *a.* 1 Charmed, enchanted. -2 Mad, crazy.

योगिन् *a* [युज्-घिनुण्, योग-इनि वा] 1 Connected or endowed with. -2 Possessed of magical powers. -3 Endowed or provided with, possessing. -4 Practising *Yoga*. —*m.* 1 A contemplative saint, a devotee, an ascetic; आत्मौपम्येन सर्वत्र समं पश्यति योऽर्जुन। सुखं वा यदि वा दुःखं स योगी परमो मतः Bg. 6. 32, see the sixth Adhyâya *inter alia*; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285; बभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38. -2 A magician, sorcerer. -3 A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy. -4 N. of Yâjnavalkya.-5 *n.* Of Arjuna.-6 Of Vishṇu.-7 Of *Śiva*. -8 N. of a mixed caste. —नी 1 A female magician, witch, sorceress, fairy. -2 A female devotee. -3 N. of a class or female attendants on *Śiva* or Durgâ; (they are usually said to be eight). -4 N. of Durgâ. -Comp. -इंद्रः, -ईशः 1. the chief of saints. -2. N. of Yâjnavalkya. —ईश्वरी the chief of magicians. —दंडः a kind of reed. —निद्रा light sleep, wakefulness.

योग्य *a.* [योगमर्हति यत्, युज् ण्यत् वा] 1 Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, qualified; योग्योऽयं दृश्यते नरः. -2 Fit or suitable for, qualified for, capable of, able to (with loc., dat. even gen. or in comp.). -3 Useful, serviceable. -4 Fit for *Yoga* or abstract meditation. -5 (In Nyâya phil.) Amenable to the senses, capable of being directly cognized. —ग्यः 1 A calculator of expedients. -2 The asterism Pushya. —ग्या 1 Exercise or practice in general; अपरः प्रणिधानयोग्यया मरुतः पंच शरीरगोचरान् R. 8. 19; so भावयोग्या Kâv. 2. 243; धनुर्योग्या, अस्त्रयोग्या &c. -2 Martial exercise, drill. —ग्यं 1 A conveyance, carriage, vehicle. -2 Sandal-wood. -3 A cake. -4 Milk.

योग्यता 1 Ability, capability; न युद्धयोग्यतामस्य पश्यामि सह राक्षसैः Râm. -2 Fitness, propriety.-3 Appropriateness. -4 (In Nyâya phil.) Fitness or compatibility of sense, the absence of absurdity in the mutual connection of the things signified by the words; *e. g.* अग्निना सिंचति there is no योग्यता; it is thus defined:—एकपदार्थेऽपरपदार्थसंसर्गो योग्यता Tarka K.; or पदार्थानां परस्परसंबंधे बाधाभावः S. D. 2.

योजक *a.* [युज्-ण्वुल्] 1 One who yokes or harnesses. -2 Joining, uniting, providing &c. -3 A joiner, arranger, contriver; योजकस्तत्र दुर्लभः.

योजनं [युज्-भावादौ ल्युट्] 1 Joining, uniting, yoking. -2 Applying, fixing. -3 Preparation, arrangement. -4 Grammatical construction, construing the sense of a passage. -5 A measure of distance equal to four *Krosas* or eight or nine miles; न योजनशतं दूरं बाध्यमानस्य तृष्णया H. 1. 146. -6 Exciting, instigation. -7 Concentration of the mind, abstraction (=योग q. v.). -8 Erecting, constructing; (also योजना in this sense). -9 Ved. Effort, exertion. -10 A road, way. —ना 1 Junction, union, connection.-2 Grammatical construction. -Comp. —गंधा 1. musk. -2. N. of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa. -3. of Sîtâ.

योजनिक *a.* Measuring so many Yojanas.

योजनीय *a.* 1 To be joined or united. -2 To be added. -3 Useful, serviceable. -4 To be appointed, commissioned.

योजयितृ *a.* 1 Joining, combining. -2 An employer, setter; भवति योजयितुर्वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75.

योटकः A combination of stars.

योतुः 1 A measure (in general). -2 Cleaning, purifying.

योत्रं See योक्त्रं.

योद्धृ *m.* [युध्-तृच्] A warrior, combatant.

योधः [युध्-अच्] 1 A warrior, soldier, combatant; महात्मद्भिरपि योधमुख्यैः Mb. -2 War, battle. -Comp. —अगारः, -रं a soldier's dwelling, a barrack. —धर्मः the law of soldiers, military law. —संरावः mutual defiance of combatants, a challenge.

योधनं [युध्-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 War, battle, contest. -2 A weapon. —नः A warrior, combatant.

योधिन् *m.* [युध्-णिनि] A warrior, soldier, combatant.

योनिः *m. f.* [यु-नि Uṇ. 4. 51] 1 Womb, uterus, vulva, the female organ of generation. -2 Any place of birth or origin, generating cause, spring, fountain; सा योनिः सर्ववैराणां सा हि लोकस्य निर्ऋतिः U. 5. 30; जगद्योनिरयोनिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9, 4. 43; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'sprung or produced from'; Bg. 5. 22. -3 A mine. -4 An abode, a place, repository, seat, receptacle. -5 Home, lair. -6 A family, stock, race, birth, form of existence; as मनुष्ययोनि, पक्षि°, पशु° &c. -7 The asterism पूर्व-

फल्गुनी. -8 Water. -Comp. -गुणः the quality of the womb or place of origin.—ज *a.* born of the womb, viviparous. —देवता the asterism पूर्वफल्गुनी. —नासा the upper part of the female organ. —भ्रंशः fall of the womb, *prolapsus uteri*. —रंजनं the menstrual discharge.—लिंगं the clitoris.—संकरः mixture of caste by unlawful intermarriage; Ms. 10. 60. —संबंधः relation by marriage, connection.

योनी See योनि.

योपनं 1 Effacing, blotting out. -2 Anything used for effacing. -3 Confusing, perplexing. -4 Molesting, oppressing, destroying.

योषणा A young girl, maiden.

योषा, योषित् *f.*, योषिता [Un. 1. 97] A woman, a girl, a young woman in general; गच्छंतीनां रमणवसतिं योषितां तत्र नक्तं Me. 37; Si. 4. 42, 8. 25. -Comp. —प्रिया turmeric. —रत्नं an excellent woman.

यौक्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [युक्ति आगत ठक्] 1 Suitable, fit, proper. -2 Logical, based on argument or reasoning. -3 Deducible. -4 Usual, customary. —कः A king's boon companion; cf. नर्मसचिव.

यौगः A follower of the *Yoga* system of philosophy.

यौगपद्यं Simultaneity.

यौगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [योग ठक्] 1 Useful, serviceable, proper. -2 Usual. -3 Derivative, etymological, agreeing with the derivation of the word (opp. रूढ or 'conventional'). -4 Remedial. -5 Relating to or derived from *Yoga*. -Comp. —रूढ *a.* etymological and conventional; as उद्भिद्.

यौट् (इ) 1 P. (यौट-इ-ति) To join together.

यौतक *a.* (की *f.*) [युते विवाहकाले अधिगतं वुञ्] Forming the rightful or exclusive property of any one, rightfully belonging to any one; विभागभावना ज्ञेया गृहक्षेत्रैश्च यौतकैः Y. 2. 149. —कं 1 Private property in general. -2 A woman's dowry, a woman's private property (given to her at marriage); मातुस्तु यौतकं यत्स्यात्कुमारीभाग एव सः Ms. 9. 131; also यौतुक in this sense.

यौतवं A measure in general.

यौथिक *a.* Belonging to a flock or troop. —कः A companion, comrade.

यौध *a.* (धी *f.*) Warlike.

यौन *a.* (नी *f.*) [योनितः योनिसंबंधात् आगतं अण्] 1 Uterine. -2 Resulting from marriage, matrimonial; Ms. 40. -नं Marriage, matrimonial alliance; Ms. 11. 180.

यौवतं [युवतीनां समूहः अण्] 1 An assemblage of young women; अवधूय दिवोऽपि यौवतैर्न सहाधीतवतीमिमामहं N. 2. 41. -2 The quality of a young woman (beauty &c.), the state of being a young woman; अहो विबुधयौवतं वहसि तन्वि पृथ्वीगता Git. 10. (सुरसुंदरीरूपं).

यौवतेयः The son of a young woman.

यौवन *a.* (नी *f.*) [यूनो भावः अण्] Young, juvenile. —नं 1 Youth (fig. also), youthfulness, prime or bloom of youth, puberty; गुरुतरस्य च यौवनस्य च सखे मध्ये मधुश्रीः स्थिता V. 2. 7; यौवनेऽभ्यस्तविद्यानां R 1. 8; 6. 50; दिनयौवनोत्थाः 13. 20. -2 Any youthful or juvenile act. -3 A number of young persons, especially women. -Comp. —अंत *a.* ending in youth, being a prolonged youth; Ku. 6. 44. —अवस्था, -दशा youthfulness, puberty. —आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth; Mal 3 —उद्भेदः 1. ardour of youthful passions. -2. sexual love. -3. N. of Cupid. —आरंभः prime of youth, budding youth. —दर्पः 1. youthful pride. -2. indiscretion natural to youth. —लक्षणं 1. a sign of youth. -2 charm, loveliness. -3 the female breast. —स्थ *a.* 1. youthful. -2. marriageable.

यौवनकं Youth.

यौवनाश्वः N. of Mândhâtri, son of Yuvanâsva.

यौवराज्यं The rank or rights of an heir-apparent; यौवराज्येऽभिषिक्तः 'crowned heir-apparent'.

यौषिण्यं Womanhood.

यौष्माक *a.* (की *f.*), यौष्माकीण *a.* Your, yours.

र.

रः 1 Fire. -2 Heat. -3 Love, desire. -4 Speed. -5 (In prosody) A syllabic foot (गण) consisting of a short syllable between two long syllables. —रा 1 Giving. -2 Gold. -री Going, motion. —रं Brightness, lustre.

रहु *a.* Ved. Cheerful, delightful.

रंह् 1 P. (रंहति) 1 To move or go with speed, hasten; न रंरंहाश्वकुंजर Bk. 14. 98. -2 To flow. —*Caus.* रंहयति-ते; according to some 10 U) To cause to move rapidly, urge on. -2 To cause to flow. -3 To go. -4 To speak.

रंहणं Going swiftly, hastening.

रंहतिः *f.* 1 Speed, velocity. -2 The speed of a chariot.

रंहस् *n.* [रंह्-असुन्] 1 Speed, velocity; R. 2. 34; Si. 12 7; Ki. 2. 40. -2 Eagerness, violence, vehemence impetuosity. -3 N. of Siva. -4 Of Vishnu.

रंहिः *f.* Ved. 1 A running stream, spring. -2 Running, flowing. -3 Hunting, pursuing. -4 Haste.

रक् 10 U. (राकयति-ते) 1 To taste. -2 To get, obtain.

रकः 1 The sun-stone. -2 Crystal. -3 A hard shower.

रक्त *p. p.* [रंज्-करणे क्त] 1 Coloured, dyed, tinged, painted; आभाति बालातपरक्तसानुः R. 6. 60. -2 Red, crimson, blood red; सांध्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजपापुष्परक्तं दधानः Me. 36. so रक्ताशोक, रक्तांशुक &c. -3 Enamoured, impassioned, attached, affected with love; अयमैंद्रीमुखं पश्य रक्तश्चुंबति चंद्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58 (where it has sense 2 also). -4 Dear, liked.

beloved.-5 Lovely, charming, sweet, pleasant ; श्रोत्रेषु संमूर्छति रक्तमासां गीतानुगं वारिमृदंगवाद्यं R. 16. 64. -6 Fond of play, sporting, playful. —क्तः 1 Red colour. -2 Safflower. -3 N. of Śiva. -4 N. of a tree (हिज्जल). —क्ता 1 Lac. -2 The plant गुंजा. —क्तं 1 Blood. -2 Copper. -3 Cinnabar. -4 Saffron. -5 Vermilion. -Comp. —अक्त a. 1. dyed red, tinged. -2. smeared with blood. (-क्तं) red sandal. —अक्ष a. 1. red-eyed -2. fearful. (-क्षः) 1. a buffalo. -2 a pigeon. -3 a crane (सारस). -4. the Chakora bird. —अंकः a coral. —अंगः 1. a bug. -2. the planet Mars. -3. the disc of the sun or moon. (-गं) 1. a coral (also m. and f.). -2. saffron. —अति(ती)सारः dysentery. —अधरा a Kinnarī. —अधिमंथः inflammation of the eyes. —अपहं myrrh. —अंबर a. clad in red garments. (-रं) a red garment. (-रः) a vagrant devotee wearing red garments. —अर्बुदः a bloody tumour. —अर्शस् n. a form of piles. —अशोकः the red-flowered Aśoka ; M. 3. 5. —आधारः the skin. —आभ a. red-looking. —आशयः any viscus containing or secreting blood (as the heart, spleen, or liver). —उत्पलं the red lotus. —उपलं red chalk, red earth. —कंठ, -कंठिन् a. sweet-voiced. (-m.) the cuckoo. —कंदः, -कंदलः a coral. —कदंबः the red-flowering Kadamba. —कमलं the red lotus. —केसरः the coral tree. —कैरवः, -कोकनदः a red lotus-flower. —गंधकं myrrh. —ग्रीवः 1. a demon. -2. a kind of pigeon. —घ्नः the Rohitaka tree. (-घ्नी) the Dūrvā grass. —चंदनं 1. red-sandal. -2. saffron. —चूर्णं vermilion. —छर्दिः f. vomiting blood. —जिह्वः a lion. —तुंडः a parrot. —तेजस् n. flesh. —दंतिका, दंती N. of Durgā. —दृश् m. a pigeon. —धातुः 1. red chalk, orpiment. -2. copper. —नासिकः an owl. —पः a demon, an evil spirit. (-पा) 1. a leech. -2. a Ḍākinī. —पक्षः N. of Garuḍa. —पटः a kind of mendicant, Pt. 4. 34. —पल्लवः the Asoka tree. —पातः blood seed. —पाता a leech. —पाद a. red footed. (-दः) 1. a bird with red feet, a parrot. -2 a war-chariot. -3. an elephant. —पायिन् m. a bug. -पायिनी a leech. —पारदः, -दं cinnabar. —पिंडं 1. a red pimple. -2. a spontaneous discharge of blood from the nose and mouth. —पित्तं derangement of the blood produced by bile. —पुष्पः N of several plants: —करवीर, रोहितक, दाडिम, दैत्यक, पुन्नाग &c. —पुष्पकं = रक्ताम्ल q. v. —प्रमेहः the passing of blood in the urine. —फलः the fig-tree. —भवं flesh. —भाव a. 1. red. 2. loving, amorous. —मंजरः the Nicbula tree. —मंडलं a red lotus-flower. —मोक्षः, -मोक्षणं bleeding, letting out blood. —राजिः a particular disease of the eye. —रेणुः 1. vermilion. -2. the Punnāga tree. -3. an angry man. -4. a bud of the Palāśa tree. —लोचनः a pigeon. —वटी ; -वरटी small-pox. —वर्गः 1. lac. -2. the pomegranate tree. -3. safflower. —वर्ण a. red-coloured. (-र्णः) 1. red-colour. -2 cochineal insect. (-र्णं) gold. —वसन, -वासस् a. clothed in red. (-m.) a Brāhmaṇa in the fourth order of life. —वालुकं, -का vermilion. —बी(वी)जः the pomegranate tree. —शासनं vermilion. —शीर्षकः a kind of heron. —शृंगिकं a kind of poison. —संकोचः safflower. —संकोचकं a red lotus-flower. —संज्ञं saffron. —संदंशिका a leech. —संध्यकं the red lotus. —सारं red sandal.

रक्तक a. 1 Red. -2 Impassioned, enamoured, fond of. -3 Pleasing, amusing. -4 Bloody. —कः 1 A red garment. -2 An impassioned man, amorous person. -3 A sporter. —कं 1 Blood. -2 A red garment.

रक्तिः f. [रंज्-क्तिन्] 1 Pleasingness, loveliness, charmingness. -2 Attachment, affection, loyalty, devotion.

रक्तिका The *Gunjā* plant or its seed used as a weight.

रक्तिमन् m. Redness.

रक्तु m. A painter, dyer.

रक्ष् 1 P. (रक्षति, रक्षित) 1 To protect, guard, take care of, watch, tend (as cattle) ; rule, govern (as earth) ; भवानिमां प्रतिकृतिं रक्षतु S. 6 ; ज्ञास्यसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणांक इति S. 1. 13. -2 To keep, not to divulge ; रहस्यं रक्षति. -3 To preserve, save, keep away from, spare (often with abl.) ; सखीजनादुपहसनीयतां रक्षामि Mk. 4 ; दर्शनपथाद्रक्ष्यते Ratn. 1 ; अलब्धं चैव लिप्सेत लब्धं रक्षेदवेक्षयात् H. 2. 8 ; आपदर्थं धनं रक्षेत् H. 1. 42 ; R. 2. 50, 11. 87. -4 To avoid ; रक्षंतो वाष्पमोक्षं K. ; Mu. 1. 2.

रक्षः 1 A guard, protector. -2 Preserving, guarding, watching. -Comp. —पालः, -पालकः a guard, protector.

रक्षक a. (क्षिका f.) [रक्ष् ण्वुल्] Guarding, protecting. —कः A protector, guardian, guard, watchman.

रक्षणं [रक्ष्-ल्युट्] Protecting, protection, preservation, watching, guarding &c. (Also रक्षणा). —णी A rein, bridle. —णः 1 A protector. -2 N. of Vishṇu. —णा Protecting.

रक्षणा(णी)रक्तः Morbid retention of urine.

रक्षस् n. [रक्ष्यते हविरस्मात्, रक्ष्-असुन्] 1 An evil spirit, a demon, an imp, a goblin ; चतुर्दशसहस्राणि रक्षसां भीमकर्मणाम् । त्रयश्च दूषणखरत्रिमूर्धानो रणे हताः ॥ U. 2. 15. -2 Ved. Hurt, injury. -Comp. —ईशः, -नाथः an epithet of Rāvaṇa. —घ्नः white mustard. (-घ्नं) sour rice-gruel. —जननी night. —पाशः a contemptible demon. —सभं an assembly of demons.

रक्षस्त्वं Demoniacal nature, fiendish cruelty, malignity.

रक्षा [रक्ष्-भावे अ टाप्] 1 Protection, preservation ; guarding ; मायि सृष्टिर्हि लोकानां रक्षा युष्मास्ववस्थिता Ku. 2. 28 ; S. 2. 14 : R. 2. 4, 8 ; Me. 43. -2 Care, security. -3 A guard, watch. -4 An amulet or mystical object used as a charm, any preservative ; as in रक्षाकरंड q. v. below. -5 A tutelary deity. -6 Ashes. -7 A piece of silk or thread fastened round the wrist on particular occasions, especially on the full-moon day of Śrāvaṇa, as an amulet or preservative ; (रक्षी also in this sense). -8 Lac. -Comp. —अधिकृतः 1. one who is entrusted with protection or superintendence, a superintendent or governor. -2. a magistrate. -3. the chief police-officer. —अपेक्षकः 1. a porter ; door-keeper. -2. a guard of the women's apartments. -3. a catamite. -4. an actor. —करंडः, -करंडकं a preservative casket, an amulet, a magical or charmed casket ; अहो रक्षाकरंडकमस्य मणिबंधे न दृश्यते S. 7. —गृहं a lying-in chamber ; रक्षागृहगता दीपाः प्रत्यादिष्टा इवाभवन् R. 10. 68. —पत्रः a species of birch tree. —पालः, -पुरुषः a watchman, guard, police. —प्रदीपः a lamp kept burning as a sort of protection against evil spirits. —भूषणं, -मणिः, -रत्नं an ornament or jewel worn as an amulet or preservative against evil spirits. —मंगलं a ceremony performed for protection (against evil spirits &c.).

रक्षिकः 1 A protector, guard. -2 A policeman.

रक्षिका 1 A female guardian. -2 An amulet, charm &c. (worn as a preservative).

रक्षितृ, रक्षिन् a. Protecting, guarding, ruling &c. ; N. 1. 1. —m. 1 A protector, guardian, saviour. -2 A guard, watchman, sentinel, policeman ; अये पदशब्द इव मा नाम रक्षिणः Mk. 3.

रक्ष्णः Protection.

रख् 1 P. (रखति) To go, move.

रग 1 P. (रगति) To doubt.

रघु a. Ved. 1 Quick, rapid. -2 Light, nimble. -3 Fickle. -4 Eager.

—घु: 1 N. of a celebrated king of the solar race, son of Dilipa and father of Aja. [He appears to have been called *Raghu* from *ragh* or *rangh* 'to go', because his father foresaw that the boy would 'go' to the end of the holy learning as well as of his enemies in battle; cf. R. 3. 21. True to his name, he commenced the conquest of the directions, went over the whole of the then known world, overcame kings in battle, and returned covered with glory and laden with spoils. He then performed the *Visvajit* sacrifice in which he gave away everything to Brâhmaṇas and made his son Aja successor to the throne]. -2 (pl.) The Raghus or descendants of Raghu. -Comp. —नंदनः, -नाथः, -पतिः, -श्रेष्ठः, -सिंहः &c. epithets of Râma. —प्रतिनिधिः the image or representative of Raghu, *i. e.* Aja; R. 5. 63. —वंशः the family of the Raghus. (-शः) N. of a celebrated classical poem by Kâlidâsa describing the family of the Raghus in nineteen cantos. °तिलकः N. of Râma.

रंक *a.* 1 Mean, poor, beggarly, wretched, miserable. -2 Slow. —कः A beggar, wretch, any hungry or half-starved being; प्रेतरंकः Mâl. 5. 16 'the famished or half-starved spirit'; Pt. 1. 254.

रंकुः A deer, an antelope; N. 2. 83.

रंग् 1 P. (रंगति) To go, move.

रंगः [रंज् भावे घञ्] 1 Colour, hue, dye, paint. -2 A stage, theatre, play-house, an arena, any place of public amusement, as in रंगावतार शालिनी S. D. 281. -3 A place of assembly. -4 The members of an assembly, the audience: अहो रागबद्धचित्तवृत्तिरालिखित इव सर्वतो रंगः S. 1; रंगस्य दर्शयित्वा निवर्तते नर्तकी यथा नृत्यात् । पुरुषस्य तथात्मानं प्रकाश्य विनिवर्तते प्रकृतिः ॥ Sarva. S. -5 A field of the battle. -6 Dancing, singing, acting. -7 Mirth, diversion. -8 The nasal modification of a vowel; रंगं कंपयेत्कंपं रथाबैति निदर्शनं Sik. 30; see 26, 27, 28 also. -9 An extract of Khadira. —गः, -गं Tin. -Comp. —अंगनं-णं an arena, an amphitheatre —अवतरणं 1 entrance on the stage -2. an actor's profession. -अवतारकः, —अवतारिन् *m.* an actor. —आजीवः 1. an actor. -2. a painter; so, -उपजीविन् *m.* —कारः, -जीविकः a painter. —चरः 1. an actor, a player. -2. a gladiator. —जं red lead. —जीवकः 1 an actor. -2. dyer, colourist. —दः 1. borax. -2. an extract of Khadira. —देवता the goddess supposed to preside over sports and public diversions generally. -द्वार 1. a stage-door. -2. the prologue of a play. —पत्री -पुष्पी the indigo plant. —पीठं a place for dancing. —बी (बि) जं silver. —भूतिः *f.* the night of full moon in the month of *Asvina*. -भूमिः *f.* 1. a stage, theatre. -2. an arena, battle field. -मंडपः a theatre. —मल्ली a lute. —मातृ *f.* 1. lac, red-dye; or the insect which produces it. -2. a bawd, procuress. —वस्तु *n.* a paint. —वाटः an arena, a place enclosed for plays dancing &c. —विद्या the art of dancing and acting, theatrical profession. —शाला a dancing-hall, theatre, play-house.

रंगणं Dancing.

रंगिन् *a* 1 Colouring, dyeing. -2 Attached or devoted to, fond of. -3 Passionate, impassioned. -4 Acting on a stage.

रंघ् I. 1 U. (रंघति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To go quickly, hasten; द्वारं ररंघुर्यदयं Bk. 14. 15. -II. 10 U. (रंघयति-ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

रंघस् *f.* Speed, haste; cf. रंहस्.

रच् 10 U. (रचयति-ते, रचित) 1 To arrange, prepare, make ready, contrive, plan; पुरस्तात्मकरः स्मितेन रचितोऽनी कुंदजातयादिभिः Amaru. 40; रचयति शयनं सचकितनयनं Gît. 5. -2 To make, form, effect, create, produce; मायाविकल्परचितैः स्यंदनैः R. 13. 75; माधुर्यं मधुबिंदुना रचयितुं क्षारांबुधेरीहते Bh. 2. 6; मौलौ वा रचयांजलिं Ve. 3. 40. -3 To write, compose, put together (as a work); अश्वघोषी जगत्यर्थी विश्वहृद्यामसीरचत् Asvad. 26; S. 3. 15. -4 To place in or upon, fix on; रचयति चिकुरे कुरबककुसुमं Gît. 7; Ku. 4. 18, 34; S. 6. 17. -5 To adorn, decorate; Me. 66. -6 To direct (the mind &c.) towards.

रचनं-ना [रच्-युच्] 1 Arrangement, preparation, disposition; अभिषेक°, संगीत° &c. -2 Formation, creation, production; अन्यैव कापि रचना वचनावलीनां Bv. 1. 69; so भ्रुकुटिरचना Me. 50. -3 Performance, completion, accomplishment, effecting; कुरु मम वचनं सत्वररचनं Gît 5; R. 10. 77. -4 A literary work or production, work, composition; संक्षिप्ता वस्तुरचना S. D. 422. -5 Dressing the hair. -6 An array or arrangement of troops. -7 A creation of the mind, an artificial fancy. -8 Stringing together (flowers &c.)

रचयितृ *m.* *f.* A composer, author.

रचित *p. p.* 1 Arranged. -2 Prepared. -3 Made, formed. -4 Strung together. -5 Composed, written. -6 Adorned. -7 Furnished with. -8 Directed towards (as the mind).

रजः See रजस्

रजकः [रंज्-ण्वुल् नलोपः] 1 A washerman. -2 A parrot. —की 1 A washer-woman. -2 An epithet of a woman on the third day of her courses.

रजका A washer woman.

रजत *a.* [रंज्-अतच् नलोपः Uṇ. 3. 111] 1 Silvery, made of silver. -2 Whitish. —तं 1 Silver; शुक्तौ रजतमिदमिति ज्ञानं भ्रमः; Ki. 5 41; N. 22. 52. -2 Gold. 3 A pearl ornament or necklace. -4 Blood. -5 Ivory, -6 An asterism, a constellation. -7 A mountain. -Comp. —आद्रिः N. of Kailâsa. —कूटः N. of a peak of the Malaya mountain. —द्युतिः N. of Hanumat. —प्रस्थः N. of Kailâsa.

रजनः [रंज्-क्युन्] A ray. —नं 1 Colouring, dyeing. -2 Safflower (also रजनी in this sense).

रजनिः -नी *f* [रज्यतेऽत्र, रंज्-कनि वा ङीप्] 1 Night; हरिरभिमानी रजनिरिदानीमियमपि याति विरामं Gît. 5. -2 Turmeric. -3 Red lac. -4 N. of Durgâ. -Comp. —करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —चरः 1. a night-stalker, demon, goblin. -2. a thief. -3. a night-watcher. -4. N. of the moon. —जलं night-dew, hoar-frost. —पतिः, -रमणः the moon. —मुखं night-fall, evening.

रजनिंमन्य *a.* Passing for or looking like night (as a day); Bk. 7. 13.

रजस् *n.* [रंज्-असुन् नलोपः] 1 Dust, powder, dirt; धन्यास्तदंगरजसा मलिनीभवंति S. 7. 17; आत्मोद्धतैरपि रजोभिरलंघनीयाः 1. 8; R. 1. 42; 6. 33. -2 The dust or pollen of flowers; भुवाल्कुशेशयरजोमृदुरेणु स्याः (पंथाः) S. 4. 10; Me. 33, 65. -3 A mote in a sun-beam, any small particle (of matter); cf. Ms. 8. 132 and Y. 1. 362. -4 A ploughed or cultivated land, arable field. -5 Gloom, darkness. -6 Foulness, passion, emotion moral or mental darkness; अपथे पदमर्पयंति हि श्रुतवंतोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R 9. 74. -7 The second of the three Guṇas or constituent qualities of all material substances (the other two being सत्त्व and तमस्; रजस् is supposed to be the cause of the great activity seen in creatures; it predominates in men, is *Sattva* and *Tamas* predominate in gods and demons); अंतर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोऽपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 60; Bg. 6. 27; रजोजुषे जन्मनि K.; Mâl. 1. 20. -8 Menstrual discharge, menses; Ms. 4 41; 5. 66 -9 Safflower. -10 Tin. -11 Ved. Air, atmosphere. -12 A division of the world. -13 Vapour. -14 Cloud or rain-water. -Comp. -गुणः see (7) above. —तमस्क *a.* being under the influence of both *rajas* and *tamas*

-तोकः-कं, -पुत्रः 1. greediness, avarice, -2. 'the child of passion', a term applied to a person to show that he is quite insignificant. -दर्शनं the first appearance of the menstrual excretion, first menstrual flow. —निमीलित a. blinded by passion; R. 9. 74. —पटलं a coating of dust. —बंधः suppression of menstruation. —रसः-घनं darkness. —शुद्धिः f. pure condition of the menses. —हरः dirt-remover', a washerman.

रजसानुः 1 A cloud. -2 Soul, heart.

रजस्यति Den. P. To be scattered as dust.

रजस्वल a. [रजस्-वलच्] 1 Dusty, covered with dust; R. 11. 60; Si. 17. 61; (where it also means 'being in menses'.). -2 Full of passion (रजस्) or emotion; Ms. 6. 77. —लः A buffalo. —ला 1 A woman during the menses; रजस्वलाः परिमलिनांबरश्रियः Si. 17. 61; Y. 3. 229; R. 11. 60.. -2 A marriageable girl.

रज्जुः f. 1 A rope, cord, string. -2 N. of a sinew proceeding from the vertebral column. -3 A lock of braided hair. -Comp. —वालकः a kind of wild fowl; so रज्जुवालः. —पेडा a rope-basket.

रज्जूकृ 8 U. To use as a rope; as in सर्पं रज्जूकरोति.

रंज् 1, 4 U. (रजति-ते, रज्यति-ते, रक्त; pass. रज्यते; desid. रिरंक्षति) 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden, become red, glow; कोपरज्यन्मुखश्रीः U. 5. 3; नेत्रे स्वयं रज्यतः 5. 36; N. 3. 120; 7. 60, 22. 52. -2 To dye, tinge, colour, paint. -3 To be attached or devoted to (with loc.); रेवाभियं निषधराजरुचस्त्यजंती रूपादरज्यत नले न विदर्भसुभ्रूः N. 13. 38; S. D. 111. -4 To be enamoured of, fall in love with, feel passion or affection for. -5 To be pleased, satisfied or delighted. —Caus. (रंजयति-ते) 1 To dye, tinge, colour, redden, paint; या रंजयित्वा चरणौ कृताशीः Ku. 7. 19, 6. 81; Ki. 1. 40, 4. 14. -2 To please, gratify, propitiate, satisfy; ज्ञानलवदुर्विदग्धं ब्रह्मापि नरं न रंजयति Bh. 2. 3. (रजयति also in this sense; see Ki. 6. 25); स्फुरतु कुचकुंभयोरुपरि मणिमंजरी रंजयतु तव हृदयेशं Git. 10. -3 To conciliate, win over, keep contented; Ms. 7. 19. -4 To hunt deer (रजयति only in this sense) -5 Ved. To worship.

रंजक a. [रंजयति रंज्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Colouring, painting, dyeing. -2 Exciting love or passion. -3 Pleasing, amusing. —कः 1 A painter, dyer. 2 An exciter, a stimulus. —कं 1 Red sandal. -2 Vermilion.

रंजन a. (नी f.) 1 Colouring, dyeing. -2 Pleasing, gratifying, delighting. -3 Exciting passion. -4 Conciliating, keeping contented. —नं (रज्यतेऽनेन रंज-करणे ल्युट्) 1 Colouring, dyeing, painting. -2 Colour, dye. -3 Pleasing, delighting; keeping contented, gratifying, giving pleasure; राजा प्रजारंजनलब्धवर्णः R. 6. 21; तथैव सोऽभूदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् 4. 12. -4 Red sandal-wood. -5 The Munja grass. -6 (In gram.) Nasalizing (a sound).

रंजनी 1 The Indigo plant. -2 Turmeric.

रंजित p. p. 1 Coloured, dyed. -2 Moved, excited. -3 Delighted, pleased, amused.

रट् 1 P. (रटति, रटित) 1 To shout, scream, yell, cry, roar, howl; घोराश्चाररटिषुः शिवाः Bk. 15. 27; पपात राक्षसो भूमौ रराट च भयंकरं 14. 81. -2 To call out, proclaim loudly. -3 To shout with joy, applaud.

रटनं [रट्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of crying, screaming or shouting. -2 A shout of applause, approbation.

रटंती N. of the fourteenth day in the dark half of Mâgha.

रटितं A scream, shout, yell, cry; Mu. 1. 21.

रठ् 1 P. (रठति) To speak.

रण् 1 P. (रणति, रणित) 1 To sound, ring, tinkle, jingle (as anklets &c.); रणद्भिराघट्टनया नभस्वतः पृथग्विभिन्नश्रुतिमंडलैः स्वरैः Si. 1. 10; चरणरणितमणिनूपुरया परिपूरितसुरतवितानं Git. 2. -2 To go. -3 Ved. To rejoice.

रणः -णं [रण्-अप्] 1 War, combat, fight; रणः प्रववृते तत्र भीमः प्लवगरक्षसां R. 12. 72; वचोजीवितयोरासीद्बहिर्निःसरणे रणः Subhâsh. -2 A battle-field. —णः 1 Sound, noise. -2 The quill or bow of a lute. -3 Motion, going. -4 Delight, joy (Ved.). -Comp. —अग्रं the front or van of a battle. —अंगं any weapon of war, a weapon, sword; सरंध्रे शोणितं व्योम रणांगानि प्रजज्वलुः Bk. 14. 98. —अंगणं-नं a battle-field. —अजिरं a battle-field, arena. —अंतकृत् m. N. of Vishnu. —अपेत a. flying away from battle, a fugitive; स बभार रणापेतां चमूं पश्चादवस्थितां Ki. 15. 33. —अभियोगः engaging in battle. —अलंकरणः a heron. —आतोद्यं, -तूर्यं -दुंदुभिः a military drum. —उत्साहः prowess in battle. —कर्मन् n. fighting. —क्षितिः f. -क्षेत्रं, -भूः f. -भूमिः f., -स्थानं a battle-field. —गोचर a. engaged in battle. —धुरा the front or van of battle, the brunt of battle; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5. —पंडितः a warrior. —प्रिय a. fond of war, warlike. (-यः) a falcon —मत्तः an elephant. —मुखं, -मूर्धन् m., -शिरस् n. 1. the front of battle, the head or van of fight; युद्धस्य ते रणशिरस्यग्रयायी S. 7. 26, 6. 29. -2. the van of an army. —रंकः the space between the tusks of an elephant. -रंगः a battle-field. —रणः a gnat, mosquito. (-णं) 1. longing, anxious desire. -2. regret for a lost object. —रणकः, -कं 1. anxiety, uneasiness, regret (for a beloved object), affliction or torment (as caused by love); रणरणकविवृद्धिं बिभ्रदावर्तमानं Mâl. 1. 41; अतिभूमिं गतेन रणरणकेनार्यपुत्रशून्यमिवात्मानं पश्यामि U. 1. -2. love, desire. (—कः) the god of love. —वाद्यं a military instrument of music. —शिक्षा military science, the art or science of war. —संकुलं the confusion of battle, a tumultuous fight, melee. —सज्जा military accoutrement. —सहायः an ally. —स्तंभः a monument of war, trophy.

रणत्कारः 1 A rattling, clanking or jingling sound. -2 A sound in general. -3 Humming (as of bees).

रणितं Rattling, ringing, a rattling or jingling sound.

रणेम्वच्छः A cock.

रंड a. [रम्-ड यस्य नेत्वम्] Maimed, mutilated. —डः 1 A man who dies without male issue. -2 A barren tree. —डा 1 A slut, whore; a term of abuse used in addressing women, रंडे पंडितमानिनि Pt. 1. 392. v. l.; प्रतिकूलामकुलजां पापां पापानुवर्तिनीम्। केशेष्वाकृष्य तां रंडां पाखंडेषु नियोजय॥ Prab. 2. -2 A widow; रंडाः पीनपयोधराः कति मया नोद्गाढमालिंगिताः Prab. 3.
रंडकः A barren tree.

रत p. p. [रम्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Pleased, delighted, gratified. -2 Pleased or delighted with, fond of, enamoured of, fondly attached to. -3 Inclined to, disposed. -4 Loved, beloved. -5 Intent on, engaged in, devoted to; (see रम्). —तं 1 Pleasure. -2 Sexual union, coition; R. 19. 23, 25; Me. 89. -3 The private parts. -Comp. —अंकुशः, —आमर्दः a dog. —अयनी a prostitute, harlot. —अर्थिन् a. lustful, lascivious. —उद्वहः the (Indian) cuckoo. —ऋद्धिकं 1. a day. -2. the eight auspicious objects. -3. bathing for pleasure. —कीलः a dog. —कूजितं lustful or lascivious murmur. -गुरुः a husband. —ज्वरः a crow. —तालिन् m. a libertine, sensualist. —ताली a procuress, bawd. —नारीचः 1. a voluptuary. -2. the god of love, Cupid. -3. a dog. -4. lascivious murmur. —निधिः the

wagtail. —बंधः sexual union. -वर्णः a dog. —शायिन् *m.* a dog. —हिंडकः 1. a ravisher or seducer of women. -2. a voluptuary.

रतिः *f.* [रम्-क्तिन्] 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction, joy ; *S.* 2. 1. -2 Fondness for, devotion or attachment to, pleasure in (with loc.) ; पापे रतिं मा कृथाः Bh. 2. 77 ; स्वयोषिति रतिः 2. 62 ; R. 1. 23 ; Ku. 5. 65. -3 Love, affection ; S. D. thus defines it :—रतिर्मनोनुकूलेऽर्थे मनसः प्रवणायितं 207 ; cf. 206 also ; (it is the Sthâyibhâva of the *rasa* called शृंगार q. v.). -4 Sexual pleasure ; दाक्षिण्योदकवाहिनी विगलिता याता स्वदेशं रतिः Mk. 8. 38 ; so रतिसर्वस्वं q. v. below. -5 Sexual union, coition, copulation. -6 The goddess of love, the wife of Kâma or Cupid ; साक्षात्कामं नवमिव रतिर्मालती माधवं यत् Mâl. 1. 15 ; Ku. 3. 23 ; 4. 45 ; R. 6. 2. -7 The pudenda. -8 N. of the sixth digit (कला) of the moon. -9 Ved. Rest, cessation. -Comp. -अंगं, -कुहरं pudendum muliebre. —कर *a.* giving pleasure. —कर्मन् *n.* sexual union. —गृहं, -भवनं, -मंदिरं 1. a pleasure-house. -2. a brothel. -3. pudendum muliebre. —तस्करः a seducer, ravisher. —दूतिः -ती *f.* a love-messenger ; Ku. 4. 16. —पतिः, -प्रियः, -रमणः the god of love ; अपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणबाणगोचरम् Mâl. 1 ; दधति स्फुटं रतिपतेरिषवः शितितां यदुत्पलपलाशदृशः Si. 9. 66. —रसः sexual pleasure. —लक्षं sexual union. —लंपट: *a.* lustful, libidinous. —शक्तिः *f.* manly or virile power. —शूरः a man of great procreative power. —सर्वस्वं the all in-all or highest essence of sexual pleasure ; करं व्याधुन्वत्याः पिबसि रतिसर्वस्वमधरं *S.* 1. 24.

रत्नं [रमतेऽत्र रम्-न तांतादेशः] 1 A gem, jewel, a precious stone ; किं रत्नमच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 86 ; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45. (The *ratnas* are said to be either five, nine or fourteen ; see the word पंचरत्न, नवरत्न, and चतुर्दशरत्न respectively). -2 Anything valuable or precious, any dear treasure. -3 Anything best or excellent of its kind ; (mostly at the end of comp.) ; जातौ जातौ यदुत्कृष्टं तद्रत्नमभिधीयते Malli. ; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं च..चैनः Mv. 1. 30 ; so पुत्र°, स्त्री° V. 4. 25 ; अपत्य° &c. -4 A magnet. -Comp.—अंकः N. of Vishnu's car. -अधिपतिः a superintendent of precious stones. -अनुविद्ध *a.* set or studded with jewels. —आकरः 1. a mine of jewels. -2. the ocean ; रत्नेषु लुप्तेषु बहुष्वमर्त्यैरद्यापि रत्नाकर एव सिंधुः Vikr. 1. 12 ; रत्नाकरं वीक्ष्य R. 13. 1. —आभरणं an ornament of jewels. —आलोकः the lustre of a gem. —आवली 1. a necklace of jewels. -2. N. of a Nâṭikâ attributed to Srîharsha. —कंदलः a coral. —करः N. of Kubera. —खचित *a.* set or studded with jems. —गर्भः 1. Kubera. -2. the sea. (-र्भा) the earth. —दर्पणः a mirror studded with jewels. —दीपः, -प्रदीपः 1. a jewel-lamp. -2. a gem serving as a lamp ; अर्चिस्तुंगानभिमुखमपि प्राप्य रत्नप्रदीपान् Me. 68. —नाभः N. of Vishṇu. -निधिः 1. the ocean. -2. N. of Vishṇu. -3. of Meru. -4. a wag-tail. —प्रभा the earth. —माला a jewel-necklace. —मुख्यं a diamond. —राज् *m.* a ruby. —राशिः 1. a heap of gems. -2. the ocean. —सानुः N. of the mountain Meru. —सू *a.* producing jewels ; R. 1. 65. —सू, -सूति *f.* the earth.

रत्नवत् *a.* 1 Abounding in or full of precious stones. -2 Decorated with jewels. —ती The earth.

रत्निः *m. f.* 1 The elbow. -2 The distance from the elbow to the end of the closed fist, a cubit. —*m.* The closed fist. (This word appears to be a corruption of अरत्नि q. v.).

रथः [रम्यतेऽनेन अत्र वा, रम्-कथन् of. Uṇ. 2. 2] 1 A carriage, chariot, car, vehicle ; especially, a war-chariot. -2 A hero (for रथिन्). -3 A foot. -4 A limb, part, member. -5 The body ; cf. आत्मानं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु ॥ Kath. -6 A reed. -7 A Pleasure, delight. -Comp. —अक्षः 1. a carriage-axle. -2. a measure of length. (=104 *angulas*). —अंगं 1. any part of a carriage. -2. particularly, the wheels of a carriage; रथो रथांगध्वनिना विजज्ञे R. 7. 41 ; *S.* 7. 10. -3. a discus, especially of Vishṇu ; चक्रधर इति रथांगमदः सततं बिभर्षि भुवनेषु रूढये Si. 15. 26. -4. a potter's wheel. (-गः) the ruddy goose. °आह्वयः, °नामकः, °नामन् *m.* the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक) ; रथांगनामन् वियुतो रथांगश्रोणिबिंबया । अयं त्वां पृच्छति रथी मनोरथशतैर्वृतः ॥ V. 4. 18 ; Ku. 3. 37 ; R. 3. 24 ; (the male bird is said by poets to be separated from the female at night, and to be united at sunrise). °पाणिः N. of Vishṇu. —अभ्रः a reed cane. —अर्भकः a small carriage —अश्वः a carriage-house. —ईशः a warrior fighting from a chariot. —ईषा, -शा the pole of a carriage. —उद्वहः, -उपस्थः the seat of a chariot, the driving-box. —कट्या, -कड्या an assemblage of chariots. —कल्पकः an officer who is in charge of a king's chariots. —कारः a coach-builder, carpenter, wheel-wright ; रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. —कुटुंबिकः, कुटुंबिन् *m.* A charioteer; coachman. —कूबरः, -रं the pole or shaft of a carriage. —केतुः the flag of a chariot. —क्षोभः the jolting of a chariot ; R. 1. 58. —गणकः an officer who counts chariots. —गर्भकः a litter, palanquin. —गुप्तिः *f.* a fence of wood or iron with which a chariot is provided as a protection from collision. —चरणः, -पादः 1. a chariot-wheel. -2. the ruddy goose. —चर्या chariot-exercise, the use of a chariot, travelling by carriage ; अनभ्यस्तरथचर्याः U. 5. —ज्वरः a crow. —धुर् *f.* the shaft or pole of a chariot. —नाभिः *f.* the nave of the wheel of a chariot. -नीडः the inner part or seat of a chariot. -पुंगवः a chief or distinguished warrior. -बंधः the fastenings or harness of a chariot. —महोत्सवः, -यात्रा the solemn procession of an idol placed in a car (usually drawn by men). —मुखं the forepart of a carriage. —युद्धं 'a chariot-fight', a fight between combatants mounted on chariots. —योजकः a charioteer, harnesser of a chariot. —वर्त्मन् *n.*, —वीथिः *f.* highway, main road. —वाहः 1. a carriage-house. -2. a charioteer. —शक्तिः *f.* the staff which supports the banner of a war-chariot. —शाला a coach-house, carriage-shed. —शास्त्रं, -शिक्षा, -विद्या the art of driving a chariot, coachmanship. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Mâgha.

रथारथि *ind.* 'Chariot against chariot', in closest fight.

रथिक *a.* (की *f.*) [रथ-ठन्] 1 Riding in a carriage. -2 The owner of a carriage.

रथिन् *a.* [रथ-इनि] 1 Riding or driving in carriage. -2 Possessing or owing a carriage. —*m.* 1 An owner of a carriage. -2 A warrior who fights from a chariot ; R. 7. 37. —नी A number of carriages or chariots.

रथिन *a.* See रथिन् above.

रथिर *a.* 1 Possessing a carriage. -2 Riding in a carriage. -3 Quick, speedy. —रः =रथिन् *m.*

रथी *a.* Ved. 1 Riding in a chariot. -2 Furnished with a carriage. -3 A coachman. -4 A guide, leader.

रथ्यः [रथं वहति यत्] 1 A chariot-horse ; धावंत्यमी मृगजवाक्षमयेव रथ्याः *S.* 1. 8. -2 A part of a chariot.

रथ्या 1 A road for carriages ; (hence) a high-way, main road ; भूयो भूयः सविधनगरीरथ्यया पर्यटंतं Mâl. 1. 15. -2 A place where many roads meet. -3 A number of carriages or chariots ; Si. 18. 3

रद् 1 P. (रदति) 1 To split, rend. -2 To scratch. -3 To gnaw. -4 To dig.

रदः [रद्-अच्] 1 Splitting, scratching. -2 A tooth; tusk (of an elephant); यातास्तेऽपि पराचंति द्विरदानां रदा इव Bv. 1. 65. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'thirty-two'. -Comp. —खंडनं tooth-bite; जनय रदखंडनं Git. 10. —छदः A lip.

रदनिन्, रदिन् m. An elephant.

रध्, (रंध्) 4 P. (रध्यति, रद्ध; caus. रंधयति; desid. रिरधिषति or रिरत्सति) 1 To hurt, injure, torment, kill, destroy; अर्थं रधितुमारेभे Bk. 9. 29. -2 To subdue. -3 To become subject to (any one). -4 Ved. To die. -5 Ved. To be completed. —Caus. (रंधयति) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To oppress, torment. -3 To dress, cook or prepare (as food).

रद्ध p. p. 1 Hurt. -2 Subdued, conquered.

रद्धृ m. 1 A conqueror. -2 An oppressor.

रध्र a. Ved. 1 Rich, liberal. -2 Happy. -3 Worshipping. -4 Injuring.

रंधनं, रंधिः f. [रध्-पाके ल्युट् नुमागमः] 1 Injuring, tormenting, destroying. -2 Cooking.

रंधित p. p. 1 Dressed, cooked. -2 Destroyed. -3 Subdued.

रंतिदेवः 1 N. of a king of the lunar race, sixth in descent from Bharata. [He was very pious and benevolent. He possessed enormous riches, but he spent them in performing grand sacrifices. So great was the number of animals slaughtered during his reign both in sacrifices as well as for use in his kitchen that a river of blood is supposed to have issued from their hides, which was afterwards appropriately called चर्मण्वती; cf. Me. 45 and Malli. thereon]. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 A dog.

रंतुः 1 A way, road. -2 A river.

रंध्रं 1 A hole an aperture, a cavity, an opening, a chasm, fissure; रंध्रेष्विवालक्ष्यनभःप्रदेशा R. 13. 56, 15. 82; नासाग्ररंध्रं Mâl. 1. 1; क्रौंचरंध्रं Me. 57. -2 (a) A weak or vulnerable point, assailable point; रंध्रोपनिपातिनोऽनर्थाः S. 6; रंध्रान्वेषणदक्षाणां द्विषामामिषतां ययौ R. 12. 11; 15. 17, 17. 61. (b) A defect, fault, an imperfection. -3 A symbolical expression for the number 'nine' (there being nine openings in the human body). -Comp. —अन्वेषिन्, —अनुसारिन् a. searching or watching for weak points; Mk. 8. 27. —आगतं a disease which attacks the throat of horses. —प्रहारिन् a. attacking (one) in his weak points. —बभ्रुः a cat —वंशः a hollow bamboo.

रप् 1 P. (रपति) 1 To speak distinctly. -2 Ved. To praise.

रपस् n. Ved. 1 Defect, fault. -2 Sin. -3 Injury, harm.

रफ्, रंफ् 1 P. (र-रंफति) 1 To go. -2 To hurt, kill.

रभ् 1 A. (रभते, रब्ध; caus. रंभयति-ते; desid. रिप्सते) 1 To begin. -2 To clasp, embrace. -3 To long for, be eager. -4 To act rashly.

रभस् n. 1 Violence, zeal, vehemence. -2 Rashness, precipitation. -3 Force, strength.

रभस a. [रभ्-असच्] 1 Violent, impetuous, fierce, wild. -2 Strong, intense, vehement, powerful, ardent, eager (as desire &c.); रभसया नु दिगंतदिदृक्षया Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 61; Mn. 5. 24. -3 Rash, precipitate. -4 Joyful, glad. -5 Ved. Strengthening. —सः 1 Violence, force, impetuosity; haste, speed, hurry, vehemence; आलीषु केलीरभसेन बाला मुहुर्ममालापमपालपंती Bv. 2. 12; त्वामभिसरणरभसेन वलंती Git. 6; Si. 6. 13, 11. 23; Ki. 9. 47. -2 Rashness, precipitateness, headlong haste; अतिरभसकृतानां कर्मणामाविपत्तेर्भवति हृदयदाही शल्यतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99. -3 Anger, passion, rage, fury. -4 Regret, sorrow. -5 Joy, pleasure, delight; मनसि रभसविभवे हरिरुदयतु सुकृतेन Git. 5. -6 Ardent desire, eagerness.

रम् 1 A. (रमते, but Paras. when preceded by वि, आ, परि and उप; रेमे, अरंस्त, अरंसीत् Par;, रंस्यते, रंतुं, रत) 1 To be pleased or delighted, rejoice, be gratified; रहसि रमते Mâl. 3. 2, Ms. 2. 223; U. 2. 18. -2 To rejoice at, be pleased with, take delight in, be fond of (with instr. or loc.); लोलापांगैर्यदि न रमसे लोचनैर्वंचितोऽसि Me. 27; स्यजेद् चतुर्वर्गमरंस्त नीतौ Bk. 1. 2. -3 To play, sport, dally, amuse oneself with; राजप्रियाः कैरविण्यो रमंते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126 (where the next meaning is also hinted); Bk. 6. 15, 67. -4 To have sexual intercourse with; सा तत्पुत्रेण सह रमते H. 3. -5 To remain, stay, pause. -6 To take rest, remain quiet. -7 To gladden, delight. —Caus. (रमयति-ते) To please, delight, satisfy. —Desid. (रिरंसते) To wish to sport &c.; Si. 15. 88.

रम a. [रम्-अच्] 1 Pleasing, delightful, gratifying. -2 Dear, beloved. —मः 1 Joy, delight. -2 A lover, husband. -3 The god of love. -4 The Asoka tree.

रमक a. Sporting. —कः A lover.

रमठं Asa Fœtida (हिंगु). -Comp. —ध्वनिः Asa Fœtida.

रमण a. (णी f.) [रमयति रम्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Pleasing, gratifying, delightful, charming; Bh. 6. 72. —णः 1 A lover, husband; प्रायेणैते रमणविरहेष्वंगनानां विनोदाः Me. 87, 37; पप्रच्छ रामां रमणोऽभिलाषं R. 14. 27; Ku. 4. 21; Si. 9. 60. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of Aruṇa. -4 An ass. -5 A testicle. —णं 1 Sporting. -2 Dalliance, pastime, amorous sport. -3 Love, sexual union. -4 Joy or pleasure in general. -5 The hip and the loins.

रमणा 1 A wife, mistress. -2 A lovely woman.

रमणी 1 A lovely young woman; लता रम्या सेयं भ्रमरकुलरम्या न रमणी Bv. 2. 90. -2 A wife, mistress; भोगः को रमणीं विना Subhâsh. -3 A woman in general. -4 The aloe tree.

रमणीय a. [रम्यतेऽत्र रम्-आधारे-अनीयर्] 1 Pleasant, delightful, enjoyable. -2 Lovely, charming, handsome; स्मितं नैतत्किंतु प्रकृतिरमणीयं विकसितं Bv. 2. 9.

रमतिः [रम्-अतिच्] 1 The god of love. -2 A lover. -3 Heaven. -4 Time. -5 A crow.

रमा [रमयति रम्-अच्] 1 A wife, mistress. -2 N. of Lakshmî, the wife of Vishṇu, and goddess of wealth. -3 Good luck, fortune. -4 Riches. -5 Splendour. -6 N. of the eleventh day in the dark half of Kârttika. -Comp. —कांतः, —नाथः, —पतिः epithets of Vishṇu. —प्रियः Vishṇu. —प्रियं a lotus. —वेष्टः turpentine.

रंभ् 1 A. (रंभते) To sound, bellow; to low (as cows).

रंभः 1 Sounding, roaring &c. -2 A support, prop. -3 A stick. -4 A bamboo. -5 Dust.

रंभा 1 A plantain tree; विजितरंभमूरुद्वयं Git. 10; विलोलरंभातरुपीवरोरु N. 22. 43. 2. 37. -2 N. of Gaurî. -3 N. of an Apsaras, wife of Nalakûbara and considered as the most beautiful woman in the paradise of Indra; तदमूरुयुगेन सुंदरी किमु रंभां परिणाहिना परम्। तरुणीमपि जिष्णुरेव तां धनदापत्यतपःफलस्तनीं ॥ N. 2. 37. -4 A harlot. -5 Sounding, roaring. -6 The lowing of cows. -7 A kind of rice. -Comp. —ऊरु a. (रु or रू f.) having thighs like the interior of a plantain tree, i. e. full, round, and hence lovely; Si. 8. 19; R. 6. 35.

रम्य a. [रम्यतेऽत्र यत्] 1 Pleasing, pleasant, delightful, agreeable; रम्यास्तपोधनानां क्रियाः समवलोक्य S. 1. 13. -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं S. 1. 20

-2. —भ्रः The tree called चंपक. —भ्रा Night. —रयं Semen virile. -Comp. —अंतर a. having the intervening spaces made pleasant; Si. 4. 11.-पुष्पः the Sâlmali tree. -श्रीः N. of Vishṇu.

रय् 1 A. (रयते, रयित) To go, move.

रयः [रय्-अच्] 1 The stream of a river, current; जंबूकुंजप्रतिहतरयं तोयमादाय गच्छेः Me. 20. -2 Force, speed, velocity; U. 3. 36. -3 Zeal; ardour, vehemence, impetuosity.

रयि m., n. Ved. 1 Water. -2 Wealth.

रयिष्ठः 1 N. of Kubera. -2 Agni. -3 Brahman.

रराट = ललाट q. v.

रल्लकः 1 A woollen cloth, blanket. -2 An eye-lash; युवतिरल्लकभल्लसमाहते भवति को न युवा गतचेतनः. -3 A kind of deer.

रवः [रु-अप्] 1 A cry, shriek, scream, yell, roar (of animals &c.). -2 Singing, humming sound (of birds); R. 9. 29. -3 Clamour. -4 Noise or sound in general; घंटा°, भूषण°, चाप° &c. -5 Thunder.

रवण a. [रु-युच्] 1 Crying, roaring, screaming. -2 Sonorous, sounding; उत्कंठावर्धनैः क्षुब्धं रवणैरवरं ततं Bk. 7. 14. -3 Sharp, hot. -4 Fickle, unsteady. -5 Jesting. —णः 1 A camel; Si. 12. 2. -2 The cuckoo. —णं Brass, bell-metal.

रवणकः A filter of bamboo.

रविः [Cf. Uṇ. 4. 138] 1 The sun; सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. -2 A mountain. -3 The Arka plant. -4 The number 'twelve'. -Comp. —कांतः the sun-stone (सूर्यकांत).—जः, -तनयः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः 1. the planet Saturn. -2. epithets of Karṇa. -3. of Vâli. -4. of Manu Vaivasvata. -5. of Yama. -6. of Sugrîva. —दिनं, वारः, -वासरः, -रं Sunday. —नेत्रः N. of Vishṇu. —प्रियं 1. a red lotus flower. -2. copper. -रत्नं a ruby. —लोचनः N. of 1. Vishṇu. -2. Siva. —लोहं, —संज्ञकं copper. —संक्रांतिः f. the sun's entrance into any zodiacal sign.

रवीषुः The god of love.

रशना, रसना [अश्-युच् रशादेशः cf. Uṇ. 2. 75] 1 A rope, cord. -2 A rein, bridle. -3 A zone, girdle, woman's girdle; रसतु रसनापि तव घनजघनमंडले घोषयतु मन्मथनिदेशं Gît. 10; R. 7. 10, 8. 58; Me. 35. -4 The tongue; Bv. 1. 111. -Comp. —उपमा a variety of the figure उपमा; it is 'a string or series of comparisons, which consists in making the *Upameya* in the first comparison the *Upamâna* in the second, and so forth; see S. D. 664. -गुणः the cord of a girdle.

रश्मिः [अश् मि धातो रुट्, रश्-मि वा; cf. Uṇ. 4. 46] 1 A string, cord, rope. -2 A bridle, rein; मुक्तेषु रश्मिषु निरायतपूर्वकायाः S. 1. 8; रश्मिसंयमनात् S. 1. -3 A goad, whip. -4 A beam, ray of light; S. 7. 6; N. 22. 56; so हिमरश्मि &c. -5 An eye-lash. -6 A measuring cord. -7 A finger (Ved.). -Comp. —कलापः a pearl-necklace of 54 threads. —मुचः the sun.

रश्मिम(व)त् m. The sun.

रस् I 1 P. (रसति, रसित) 1 To roar, yell, cry out, scream; करिरव बन्यः परुषं ररास R. 16. 78; Si. 3. 41. -2 To sound, make a noise, tinkle, jingle &c.; राजन्योपनिमंत्रणाय रसति स्फीतं यशोदुंदुभिः V. 1. 25; रसतां निर्भरं नूपुराणां Ratn. 1. 19; रसतु रसनापि तव घनजघनमंडले Gît. 10. -3 To resound, reverberate. -4 To sing. -5 Ved. To praise. -II. 10 U. (रसयति-ते, रसित) 1 To taste, relish; मृद्वीका रसिता Bv. 4. 13; Si. 10. 27. -2 To feel, perceive. -3 To love.

रसः [रस्-अच्] 1 Sap, juice (of trees); इक्षुरसः, कुसुमरसः &c. -2 A liquid, fluid, ; Ku. 1. 7. -3 Water; सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18; Bv. 2. 144. -4 Liquor, drink; Ms. 2. 177. -5 A draught, potion. -6 Taste, flavour, relish (fig. also) (considered in Vais. phil. as one of the 24 *gunas*; the *rasas* are six; कटु, अम्ल, मधुर, लवण, तिक्त and कषाय); परायत्तः प्रीतेः कथमिव रसं वेत्तु पुरुषः Mu. 3. 4; U. 2. 2. -7 A sauce, condiment. -8 An object of taste; R. 3. 4. -9 Taste or inclination for a thing, liking, desire; इष्टे वस्तुन्युपचितरसाः प्रेमराशीभवंति Me. 112. -10 Love, affection; जरसा यस्मिन्नहार्यो रसः U. 1. 39; प्रसरति रसो निर्वृतिघनः 6. 11 'a feeling of love'; रसाद्रुते V. 2. 21; Ku. 3. 37. -11 Pleasure, delight, happiness; R. 3. 26. -12 Charm, interest, elegance, beauty. -13 Pathos, emotion, feeling. -14 (In poetic compositions) A sentiment; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मितिमादधती भारती कवेर्जयति K. P. 1. (The *rasas* are usually eight:—शृंगारहास्यकरुणरौद्रवीरभयानकाः । बीभत्साद्भुतसंज्ञौ चेत्यष्टौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः॥ but sometimes शांतरस is added, thus making the total number 9, निर्वेदस्थायिभावोस्ति शांतोपि नवमो रसः K. P. 4; sometimes a tenth, वात्सल्यरस, is also added, *Rasas* are more or less a necessary factor of every poetic composition, but, according to Visvanâtha, they constitute the very essence of poetry; वाक्यं रसात्मकं काव्यं S. D. 3). -15 Essence, pith, best part. -16 A constituent fluid of the body. -17 Semen virile. -18 Mercury. -19 A poison, poisonous drink; as in तीक्ष्णरसदायिनः. -20 Any mineral metallic salt. -21 Juice of the sugar-cane. -22 Milk. -23 Melted butter. -24 Nectar. -25 Soup, broth. -26 A symbolical expression for the number 'six'. -27 The tongue. -28 Myrrh. -29 Gold. -30 A metal in a state of fusion. -Comp. —अंजनं vitriol of copper, a sort of collyrium. -अधिक a. 1. tasty. -2. abounding in pleasures, splendid S. 7. 20. (-कः) borax. —अंतरं 1. a different taste. -2. different feelings or sentiments. —अभिनिवेशः intentness of affection. —अम्लः 1. a kind of sorrel. -2. sour sauce. —अयनं 1. an elixir of life (elixir vitæ), any medicine supposed to prolong life and prevent old age; निखिलरसायनमहितो गंधेनोग्रेण लशुन इव R. G. -2. (fig.) serving as an elixir vitæ, i. e. that which gratifies or regales; आनंदनानि हृदयैकरसायनानि Mâl. 6. 8; मनसश्च रसायनानि U. 1. 37; श्रोत्र°, कर्ण° &c. -3. alchemy or chemistry. -4. any medicinal compound. -5. butter-milk. -6. poison. -7. long pepper. (-नः) 1. an alchemist. -2. N. of Garuḍa. °श्रेष्ठः mercury. (-नी f.) 1. a channel for the fluids of the body. -2. N. of several plants:-गुडूची, काकमाची, महाकरंज, गोरक्षदुग्धा, and मांसच्छदा. —आत्मक a. 1. consisting of juice or sentiment. -2. elegant, beautiful. -3. having taste or flavour. -4. ambrosial; Ku. 5. 22. -5. fluid, liquid. —आदानं absorption of fluid, suction. —आधारः the sun. —आभासः 1. the semblance or mere appearance of a sentiment. -2. an improper manifestation of a sentiment. -आश्रय a. embodying or representing sentiments. —आस्वादः 1. tasting juices of flavours. -2. perception or appreciation of poetic sentiments, a perception of poetical charm; as in काव्यामृतरसास्वादः. —आस्वादिन् m. a bee. —आढ्यः turpentine. —इंद्रः 1. mercury. -2. the philosopher's stone (the touch of which is said to turn iron into gold). -उत्तमं milk. -उद्भवं 1. a pearl. -2. vermilion. —उपलं a pearl. —ऊनं garlic. —कर्पूरं sublimate of mercury. —कर्मन् n. preparation of quicksilver. —केसरं camphor. -गंधः -धं gum-myrrh.-गंधकः 1. myrrh. -2. sulphur. —गर्भं 1. = रसांजन. -2. vermilion. —ग्रह a. 1. perceiving flavours. -2. appreciating or enjoying pleasures. (-हः) the organ of taste. —घ्नः borax. —जः 1. sugar, molasses. -2. an insect produced by the fermentation of liquids.-जं blood. —ज्ञ a. 1. one who appreciates the flavour or excellence of, one who knows the taste of; सांसारिकेषु च सुखेषु वयं रसज्ञाः U. 2. 22. -2. capable

of discerning the beauty of things. (-ज्ञः) 1. a man of taste or feeling, a critic, in appreciative person, a poet.-2. an alchemist.-3. a physician or one who prepares mercurial or other chemical compounds. (-ज्ञा) the tongue; Bv. 2. 59. (रसज्ञता-त्वं insaus 1. poetical skill. -2. alchemy. -3. knowledge of flavours.-4discrimination). —ज्येष्ठः 1. the sweet taste. -2. the love sentiment. -तेजस् *n*. blood —दा a physician. —धातु *n*. quick-silver. -नाथः mercury. —नायकः N. of *S*iva. -नेत्रिका red arsenic. -पाकजः molasses. —पाचकः a cook. —प्रबंधः any poetical composition, particularly a drama. —फलः the cocoa-nut tree. —भंगः the interruption or cessation of a sentiment. —भवं blood. —भस्मन् *n*. oxide of mercury. —मलं impure excretions.-मातृका the tongue. -योगः juices mixed scientifically. -राजः, —लोहः 1. = रसांजन. -2. quick-silver —विक्रयः sale of liquors. —शास्त्रं the science of alchemy. —शोधनः borax. (-नं) purification of mercury. -सिद्ध *a*. 1. accomplished in poetry, conversant with sentiments ; जयंति ते सुकृतिनः रससिद्धाः कवीश्वराः Bh. 2. 24. -2. skilled in alchemy. —सिद्धिः *f*. skill in alchemy. —सिंदूरं a cinnabar made of zinc, mercury, blue vitriol, and nitre. —स्थानं vermilion.

रसनं [रस्-ल्युट्] 1 Crying, screaming, roaring, sounding, tinkling, noise or sound in general. -2 Thunder, rumbling or muttering of clouds. -3 Taste, flavour. -4 The organ of taste, the tongue ; इंद्रियं रसग्राहकं रसनं जिह्वाग्रवर्ति T. S.; Bg. 15. 9. -5 Perception, appreciation, sense ; सर्वेऽपि रसनाद्रसाः S. D. 244.-नः Phlegm.

रसना See रशना. -Comp. —रदः a bird. —लिह् *m*. a dog.

रसमय *a*. (यी *f*.) 1 Consisting of juice or flavour. -2 Juicy, liquid. -3 Savoury. -4 Charming, elegant, graceful. -5 Proceeding from love; U. 5.

रसवत् *a*. 1 Juicy, succulent. -2 Tasteful, savoury, sapid, well-flavoured ; यदेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं V. 3. 21 ; संसारसुखवृक्षस्य द्वे एव रसवत्फले । काव्यामृतरसास्वादः संपर्कः सज्जनैः सह ॥. -3 Moist, well-watered. -4 Charming, graceful, elegant. -5 Full of feeling or sentiment, impassioned. -6 Full of affection, possessed of love. -7 Spirited, witty. —ती A kitchen.

रसवत्ता 1 Tastefulness. -2 Beauty, elegance.

रसा 1 The lower or infernal regions, hell.-2 The earth, ground, soil; Bv. 1. 59 ; स्मरस्य युद्धरंगतां रसारसार सारसा Nalod. 2. 10. -3 The tongue. -4 A vine or grapes.-5 Ved. Moisture. -Comp. —ओकस् *m*. an inhabitant of the lower world. -खनः a cock. -तलं 1. N. of one of the seven regions below the earth ; see पाताल. -2. the lower world or hell in general ; राज्यं यातु रसातलं पुनरिदं न प्राणितुं कामये Bv. 2. 63 ; or जातिर्यातु रसातलं Bh. 2. 39. —पायिन् *m*. a dog.

रसालः [रसमालाति आ ला-क ष० त०] 1 The mango tree ; भृंगा रसालकुसुमानि समाश्रयंते Bv. 1. 10. -2 The olibanum tree. -3 The bread-fruit tree. -4 Wheat. -5 The sugar-cane. —ला 1 The tongue. -2 Curds mixed with sugar and spices. -3 Dûrvâ grass. -4 A vine or grape. —लं 1 Gum-myrrh. -2 Frankincense.

रसालसा 1 A tubular vessel of the body. -2 A vein. -3 A nerve.

रसिक *a*. [रसोऽस्त्यस्य ठन्] 1 Savoury, sapid, tasteful. -2 Graceful, elegant, beautiful. -3 Impassioned. -4 Apprehending flavour or excellence, possessed of taste, appreciative, discriminating ; तद् वृत्तं प्रवदंति काव्यरसिकाः शार्दूलविक्रीडितं *S*rut. 40. -5 Finding pleasure or taking delight in, delighting in devoted to (usually in comp.) ; इयं मालती भगवता सदृशसंयोगरसिकेन वेधसा मन्मथेन मया च तुभ्यं दीयते Mâl. 6; so कामरसिकः Bh. 3. 112.; परोपकाररसिकस्य Mk. 6. 19. -6 Humorous, witty. -7 Fanciful. -8 Lustful. —कः 1 A man of taste or feeling, an appreciator of excellence or beauty ; cf. अरसिक.-2 A libertine. -3 An elephant. -4 A horse. -5 The Sârasa bird. -का 1 The juice of sugar-cane, molasses. -2 The tongue. -3 A woman's girdle; see रसाला also.

रसिकता, -त्वं 1 Taste, feeling. -2 Tastefulness.-3 Appreciative power.

रसित *p. p.* 1 Tasted. -2 Having flavour or sentiment. -3 Gilded. -4 Sounded, making indistinct sound. -तं 1 Wine or liquor. -2 A cry, roar, thunder, roaring noise, sound or noise in general ; हेरंबकंठरसितप्रतिमानमेति Mâl. 9. 3.

रसिन् . 1 Juicy, liquid. -2 Impassioned, full of feeling. -3 Tasteful, savoury.

रसोना A kind of garlic ; cf. लशुन.

रस्य *a*. Juicy, savoury, sapid, palatable ; रस्याः स्निग्धाः स्थिरा हृद्या आहाराः सात्त्विकप्रियाः Bg. 17. 8. —स्यं Blood.

रस्नं A thing, object.

रह् 1 P., 10 U. (रहति, रहयति-ते रहित) To quit, leave, abandon, forsake, desert ; रहयत्यापदुपेतमायतिः Ki. 2. 14 ; रहयति नृपं स्वार्थपरता Mu. 3. 4; Mâl. 9. 8.

रहणं [रह्-ल्युट्] Desertion, quitting separation : सहकारवृत्ते समये सह का रहणस्य केन सस्मार पदं Nalod. 2. 14.

रहस् *n*. [रह्-असुन्] 1 Solitude, privacy, loneliness, retirement, secrecy; रहसि रमते Mâl. 2. 2 ; R. 3. 3, 15. 92 ; Pt. 1. 138. -2 A deserted or lonely place, hiding-place. -3 A secret, mystery. -4 Copulation, coition. -5 Truth. -6 Swiftness. -7 A privity. -*ind*. Secretly, clandestinely, privately, in private or secret ; अतः परीक्ष्य कर्तव्यं विशेषात्संगतं रहः *S*. 5. 24 ; oft. in comp. ; वृत्तं रहःप्रणयमप्रतिपद्यमाने 5. 23.

रहस्य *a*. [रहसि-भवः यत्] 1 Secret, private, clandestine. -2 Mysterious. —स्यं 1 A secret (fig. also) ; स्वयं रहस्यभेदः कृतः V. 2. -2 A mystic spell or incantation, the mystery (of a missile); सरहस्यानि जृंभकास्त्राणि U. 1. -3 The mystery or secret of conduct, mystery ; रहस्यं साधूनामनुपधि विशुद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2. -4 A secret or esoteric teaching, a mystic doctrine ; भक्तोऽसि मे सखा चेति रहस्यं ह्येतदुत्तमं Bg. 4. 3. -5 An Upanishad ; Ms. 2. 165. —स्यं *ind*. Secretly, privately ; Y. 3. 301 ; (where it may be taken is an adj. also). -Comp. —आख्यायिन् *a*. telling a secret; रहस्याख्यायीव स्वनसि मृदु कर्णांतिकचरः *S*. 1. 24. —भेदः, -विभेदः disclosure of a secret or mystery. —व्रतं 1. a secret vow or penance. -2. the mystic science of obtaining command over magical weapons.

रहित *p. p.* [रह्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Quitted, left, abandoned, deserted. -2 Separated from, free from, deprived or destitute of, without (with instr. or at the end of comp.) ; रहिते भिक्षुभिर्ग्रामे Y. 3. 59 ; गुणरहितः, सत्त्वरहिता &c. -3 Lonely, solitary. —तं Secrecy, privacy.

रहाटः 1 A minister. -2 A spring. -3 A ghost.

रा 2 P. (राति, रात) To give, grant, bestow , वयं ते अद्य ररिमा हि कामं Rv. 3. 14. 5 ; स रातु वो दुश्च्यवनो भावुकानां परंपरां K. P. 7.

राका [रा -क तस्य नेत्वम् Up. 3. 40] 1 The full-moon day, particularly the night ; वारिधिं भजते कलानिधिरयं राकानुगा म्लायति Bv. 2. 72, 54, 94, 150, 165, 175 ; 3. 11. -2 The goddess presiding over the full-moon day. -3 A girl in whom menstruation has just commenced. -4 Itch, scab. -5 N. of the mother of खर and शूर्पणखा. -Comp. —ईशः 1. full moon

-2. N. of Siva. —चंद्रः, -पतिः, -रमणः full moon.

राक्षस *a* (सी *f.*) [रक्षस इदं अण्] Belonging to or like an evil spirit, demoniacal, partaking of a demon's nature ; मुनयो राक्षसीमाहुर्वाचमुन्मत्तदृप्तयोः U. 5. 30, Bg. 9. 12. —सः 1 A demon, an evil spirit, a goblin, fiend, imp. -2 One of the eight forms of marriage in Hindu Law, in which a girl is forcibly seized and carried away after the defeat or destruction of her relatives in battle ; राक्षसो युद्धहरणात् Y. 1. 61 ; cf. Ms. 3. 33. also. (Krishṇa carried away Rukmiṇi in this manner). -3 One of the astronomical *Yogas*.-4 N. of a minister of Nanda, an important character in the Mudrârâkshasa. -5 A king of the Râkshasas. —सी 1 A female demon. -2 Lankâ or Ceylon. -3 Night. -4 A larger tooth, tusk. -Comp. —इंद्रः N. of Râvaṇa.

राक्षा See लाक्षा ; (perhaps an in correct form).

राख् 1 P. (राखति) 1 To be dry. -2 To adorn. -3 To prevent, ward off. -4 To be able. -5 To suffice, be competent.

रागः [रंज्-भावे घञ् नि० नलोपकुत्वे] 1 (*a*) Colouring, dyeing, tinging. (*b*) Colour, hue, dye ; Pt. 1. 33. -2 Red colour, redness ; अधरः किसलयरागः *S*. 1. 21. -3 Red dye, red lac ; रागेण बालारुणकोमलेन चूतप्रवालोष्ठमलंचकार Ku. 3. 30, 5. 11. -4 Love, passion, affection, amorous or sexual feeling ; मलिनेपि रागपूर्णो Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'redness' also) ; अथ भवंतमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिरागः *S*. 2 ; see चक्षूराग also; चरणयुगलादिव हृदयमविशद्रागः K. 142. -5 Feeling, emotion, sympathy, interest. -6 Joy, pleasure. -7 Anger, wrath. -8 Loveliness, beauty. -9 A musical mode or order of sound ; (there are six primary *Ra'gas* ; भैरवः कौशिकश्चैव हिंदोलो दीपकस्तथा । श्रीरागो मेघरागश्च रागाः षडिति कीर्तिताः Bharata ; other writers give different names. Each *râga* has six *râginis* regarded as its consorts, and their union gives rise to several musical modes). -10 Musical harmony, melody ; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः *S*. 1. 5 ; अहो रागपरिवाहिणी गीतिः *S*. 5. -11 Regret, sorrow. -12 Greediness, envy. -13 The quality called Rajas q. v. -14 Nasalization. -15 A process in the preparation of quicksilver. -16 A king, prince. -17 The sun. -18 The moon -Comp. —अशनिः a Buddha or Jina —आत्मक *a*. impassioned —आयातं, —उद्रेकः excess of passion. —खाडव, —खांडव see रागषाडव. —चूर्णः 1. Acacia Catechu or Khadira tree. -2. red lead. -3. lac. -4. red powder thrown by people over one another at the festival called *holi*. -5. the god of love. —छन्नः the god of love. —द्रव्यं a colouring substance, a paint, dye. —द्रा crystal. —द्रालिः a kind of pulse (मसूर). -पट्टः a kind of precious stone. —पुष्पः, -प्रसवः the red globe-amaranth. —बंधः manifestation of feeling, interest created by a proper representation (of various emotions); भावो भावं नुदति विषयाद्रागबंधः स एव M. 2. 9. —युज् *m*. a ruby. —रज्जुः the god of love. —लता N. of Rati, wife of Cupid. -लेखा a streak or mark of paint. —वृंतः the god of love -षाडवः a kind of sweetmeat. —सूत्रं 1. any coloured thread. -2. a silk thread -3. the string of a balance.

रागमय, रागवत् *a*. 1 Red, coloured. -2 Dear, beloved. -3 Impassioned.

रागाष्ट *a*. One who raises hopes of a gift, but does not fulfil them.

रागिन् *a*. [राग-इनि] 1 Coloured, dyed. -2 Colouring, painting. -3 Red. -4 Full of passion or feeling, impassioned. -5 Full of love, subject to love. -6 Passionately fond of, devotedly attached to, desirous of, yearning after (at the end of comp.). -7 Delighting, rejoicing. —*m*. 1 A painter. -2 A lover ; एको रागिषु राजते प्रियतमादेहार्धहारी हरः Bh. 3. 121. -3 A libertine, sensualist. —णी 1 A modification of a musical mode (राग), of which 30 or 36 kinds are enumerated. -2 A wanton and intriguing woman, a lustful woman.

राघ् 1 A. To be able, to suffice.

राघ् *m*. An able or efficient person.

राघवः [रघोर्गोत्रापत्यं अण्] 1 A descendant of Raghu, especially Râma. -2 A kind of large fish ; Bv. 1. 55. -3 Sea, ocean.

रांकलः A thorn.

रांकव *a*. (वी *f*.) [रंकोरयं विकारो वा तल्लोमजातत्वात् अण्] Belonging to the species of deer called *ranku*, or made from its hair ; woollen ; Vikr. 18. 31. —वं 1 A woollen cloth made of deer's hair, a woollen garment. -2 A blanket.

राज् 1 U. (राजति-ते, राजित) 1 (*a*) To shine, glitter, appear splendid or beautiful, be eminent ; रेजे ग्रहमयीव सा Bh. 1. 17 ; तस्याः प्रविष्टा नतनाभिरंध्रं रराज तन्वी नवलोमराजिः Ku. 1. 38 ; राजन् राजति वीरवैरिवनितावैधव्यदस्ते भुजः K. P. 10 ; R. 3. 7 ; Ki. 4. 24. 11. 6. (*b*) To appear or look (like), shine (like) ; तोयांतर्भास्करालीव रेजे मुनिपरंपरा Kn. 6. 49. -2 To rule, govern. -3 To direct, regulate. -4 To be the first or chief, be at the head. —*Caus*. (राजयति-ते) To cause to shine, illuminate brighten.

राज् *m*., राजः 1 A king, chief, prince. -2 Anything best of its kind.

राजकः A little king, a petty prince. —कं A number of kings or princes, a collection of sovereigns सहते न जनोऽप्यधः क्रियां किमु लोकाधिकधाम राजकं Ki. 2. 47 ; *Si*. 14. 43.

राजकीय *a*. Kingly, royal.

राजत *a*. (ती *f*.) [रजत इदं अण्] Silvery, made of silver ; *Si*. 4. 13. —तं Silver.

राजन् *m*. [राज्-कनिन् रंजयति रंज् कनिन् नि० वा] 1 A king, ruler, prince, chief (changed to राज at the end of Tat. comp.) ; वंगराजः, महाराजः &c. ; तथैव सोऽभूदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12. -2 A man of the military caste ; a Kshatriya ; *Si*. 14. 14. -3 N. of Yudhishṭhira.-4 N. of Indra.-5 The moon ; राजप्रियाः कैरविण्यो रमंते मधुपैः सह Bv. 1. 126. -6 Lord, master. -7 N. of Prithu. -8 A Yaksha. -Comp. —अग्निः wrath of a king. —अंगनं a royal court, the court-yard of a palace. —अदनः the Piyâla tree. —अधिकारिन्, —अधिकृतः 1. a government officer or official. -2. a judge. —अधिराजः, -इंद्रः a king of kings, a supreme king, paramount sovereign, an emperor. —अधिष्ठानं the capital of a king, metropolis. —अध्वन् *m*. a principal or royal road, main street, highway. —अनकः 1. an inferior king, a petty prince. -2. a title of respect formerly given to distinguished scholars and poets. —अन्नं 1. rice grown in Andhra. -2. food obtained from a king. —अपसदः an unworthy or degraded king. —अभिषेकः coronation of a king. —अर्हं 1. aloe-wood, a species of sandal -2. a kind of rice (राजान्न). —अर्हणं a royal gift of honour. —अहिः a large snake (having two mouths). —आज्ञा a king's edict, an ordinance, a royal decree. -आभरणं a king's ornament. —आम्रः a superior kind of mango. —आवर्तः 1. a diamond of an inferior quality. -2. a diamond from Virâṭa country. —आवलिः-ली a royal dynasty or genealogy. —आसनं a throne. —आसंदी Ved. a stand on which the Soma is placed. —इंदुः an excellent king ; R. 1. 12. —इष्टः a kind of onion. (-ष्टं) = राजान्न q. v. —उपकरणं (pl.) the paraphernalia of a king, the insignia of royalty. —ऋषिः (राजऋषिः or राजर्षिः) a

royal sage, a saint-like prince, a man of the Kshatriya caste who, by his pious life and austere devotion, comes to be regarded as a sage or *rishi*; *i. e.*, पुरूरवस्, जनक, विश्वामित्र. —कन्या, —कन्यका a princess. —करः a tax or tribute paid to the king. —कर्णः an elephant's tusk. —कर्तृ *m.* a person who assists at a coronation. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. the duty of a king. -2. royal service. —कला a crescent of the moon. —कलिः a bad king. —कार्यं, —कृत्यं state-affairs. —कुमारः a prince. —कुलं 1. a royal family, a king's family. -2. the court of a king. -3. a court of justice; (राजकुले कथ् or निविद् *caus.* means 'to sue one in a court of law, lodge a complaint against'). -4. a royal palace. -5. a king, master (as a respectful mode of speaking). —क्षवकः a kind of mustard. —गामिन् *a.* escheating to the sovereign (as the property of a person having no heir). —गिरिः N. of a mountain in Magadha. —गुरुः a royal counsellor. —गृहं 1. a royal dwelling, royal palace. -2. N. of a chief city in Magadha (about 75 or 80 miles from Pâtaliputra). —ग्रीवः a kind of fish —घ *a.* sharp, hot. (—घः) a king-killer, regicide. —चिह्नं insignia of royalty, regalia. —चिह्नकं the organ of generation (उपस्थ). —जक्ष्मन् = राजयक्ष्मन् q. v. —तरंगिणी N. of a celebrated historical poem treating of the kings of Kâsmira by Kalhaṇa. —तरुः the कर्णिकार tree. —तालः, -ताली the betel-nut tree. —दंडः 1. a king's sceptre. -2. royal authority. -3. punishment inflicted by a king. -4. fine payable to a king. —दंतः (for दंतानां राजा) the front tooth; N. 7. 46. -दूतः a king's ambassador, an envoy. —दृशद् *f.* the larger or lower millstone. —द्रोहः high treason, sedition, rebellion. —द्रोहिन् *m.* a traitor. —द्वार् *f.*, -द्वारं the gate of royal palace. —द्वारिकः a royal porter. —धर्मः 1. a king's duty. -2. a law or rule relating to kings (oft. in pl.). —धानं, -धानकं, -धानिका, -धानी the king's residence, the capital, metropolis, the seat of government; R. 2. 70. —धामन् *n.* a royal palace. —धुर् *f.*, -धुरा the burden or responsibility of government. —नयः, -नीतिः *f.* administration of a state, administration of government, politics, statesmanship. —नीलं an emerald. —पट्टः 1. a diamond of inferior quality. -2. a royal fillet. —पदं royalty, sovereignty. —पथः, -पद्धतिः *f.* = राजमार्ग q. v. —पुत्रः 1. a prince. -2. a Kshatriya, a man of the military tribe. -3. the planet Mercury. 4. N. of a mixed caste. -5. a *Rajpoot*. -6. a kind of mango. —पुत्री 1. a princess. -2. a female of the Rajpoota tribe. -3. N. of several plants:—जाती, मालती, कटुतुंबी &c. -4. a kind of perfume (रेणुका). -5. a musk-rat. —पुरं a royal city. —पुरुषः 1. a king's servant. -2. a minister. —पुष्पः the नागकेसर tree. -प्रेष्यः a king's servant. (-ष्यं) royal service (more correctly राजप्रैष्य). —फणिज्झकः an orange tree. —बदरं salt. —बीजिन्, -वंश्य *a.* a scion of royalty, of royal descent. —भृतः a king's soldier. —भृत्यः 1. a royal servant or minister. -2. and public or government officer. —भोगः a king's meal, royal repast. —भोग्यं nutmeg. —भौतः a king's fool or jester. —मंत्रधरः, -मंत्रिन् *m.* a king's counsellor. -मार्गः 1. a highway, high road, a royal or main road, principal street. -2. the way, method or procedure of kings. —माषः a kind of bean. —मुद्रा the royal seal. —यक्ष्मः, -यक्ष्मन् *m* 'consumption of the moon', pulmonary consumption, consumption in general; राजयक्ष्मपरिहानिराययौ कामयानसमवस्थया तुलां R. 19. 50; राजयक्ष्मेव रोगाणां समूहः स महीभृतां Si. 2. 96; (for explanation of the word see Malli. thereon, as well as on Si. 13. 29). —यानं a royal vehicle, a palanquin. —युध्वन् *m.* 1. a king's soldier. -2. one who fights with a king. —योगः 1. a configuration of planets, asterisms &c. at the birth of a man which indicates that he is destined to be a king. -2. an easy mode of religious meditation (fit for kings to practise), as distinguished from the more rigorous one called हठयोग q. v. —रंगं silver. —राक्षसः a bad king. —राज् *m.* 1. a supreme king. -2. the moon —राजः 1. a supreme king, sovereign lord, an emperor. -2. N. of Kubera; अंतर्बाष्पश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दध्यौ Me. 3. -3. the moon. —रीतिः *f.* bell-metal. -लक्षणं 1. any mark on a man's body indicating future royalty. -2. royal insignia, regalia. —लक्ष्मन् *n.* royal insignia. (-*m.*) N. of Yudhiṣṭhira. —लक्ष्मीः, -श्रीः *f.* the fortune or prosperity of a king (personified as a goddess), the glory or majesty of a king; R. 2. 7. —लेखः a royal edict. —लोकः a collection of princes or kings. —वंशः a dynasty of kings. —वंशावली genealogy of kings, royal pedigree. —वसतिः 1. dwelling in a king's court. -2. a royal palace. -वाहः a horse. —वाह्यः a royal elephant. —विः the blue jay. —विद्या 'royal policy', king-craft, state-policy, statesmanship; (cf. राजनय); so राजशास्त्रं. —विहारः a royal convent. —शासनं a royal edict. —शृंगं a royal umbrella with a golden handle. —शेखरः N. of a poet. —संसद् *f.*, —सभा *f.* a court of justice. -सदनं a palace. —सर्षपः black mustard. —सायुज्यं sovereignty. —सारसः a peacock. —सूयः -यं 1. a great sacrifice performed by a universal monarch (in which the tributary princes also took part) at the time of his coronation as a mark of his undisputed sovereignty; राजा वै राजसूयेनेष्ट्वा भवति Sat. Br.; cf. सम्राट् also. -2. a lotus. -3. a mountain. —स्कंधः a horse. —स्वं 1. royal property. -2. tribute, revenue. —स्वर्णः a kind of thorn-apple. —स्वामिन् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —हंसः a flamingo (a sort of white goose with red legs and bill); संपत्स्यंते नभसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Me. 11. —हस्तिन् *m.* a royal elephant, *i. e.* a lordly and handsome elephant.

राजता-त्वं Royalty, sovereignty, royal rank or position.

राजन्य *a.* [राजन्-यत् नलोपः] Royal, kingly. —न्यः 1 A man of the Kshatriya caste, royal personage; राजन्यान् स्वपुरनिवृत्तयेऽनुमेने R. 4. 87; संप्रति कतरोयो राजन्येऽपि प्रश्रयः U. 6; R. 3. 48; Me. 48. -2 N. of Agni. -3 A noble or distinguished personage. —न्या A lady of royal rank.

राजन्यकं A collection of warriors or Kshatriyas.

राजन्वत् *a.* Governed by a just or good king (as a country, as distinguished from राजवत् which simply means 'having a ruler'); (सुराज्ञि देशे राजन्वान् स्यात्ततोऽन्यत्र राजवान् Ak.); राजन्वतीमाहुरनेन भूमिं R. 6. 22; Kâv. 3. 6.

राजायते Den. A. To act like a king, consider oneself a king.

राजसात् *ind.* To the state or in the possession of a king.

राज्ञी 1 A queen, the wife of a king. -2 Yellowish-red brass. -3 N. of the wife of the sun.

राज्यं [राज्ञो भावः कर्म वा, राजन्-यत् नलोपः] 1 Royalty, sovereignty, royal authority; राज्येन किं तद्विपरीतवृत्तेः R. 2. 53; 4. 1. -2 A kingdom, country, an empire; R. 1. 58. -3 Rule, reign, government, administration of a kingdom. —Comp. —अंगं a constituent member of the state, a requisite of regal administration; (these are usually said to be seven:—स्वाम्यमात्यसुहृत्कोषराष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च Ak.). —अधिकारः 1. authority over a kingdom. -2. a right to sovereignty. —अपहरणं usurpation —अभिषेकः inauguration or coronation of a king. —आश्रममुनिः the sage living in the hermitage in the form of the kingdom; R. 1. 58. —करः the tribute

paid by a tributary prince. —कर्तृ *m.* 1. an administrator or officer of government. -2. a king. —च्युत *a.* deposed or dethroned. —तंत्रं the science of government, system of administration, the government or administration of a kingdom; Mu. 1. —द्रव्यं a requisite of sovereignty. —धुरा, -भार: the yoke or burden of government, the responsibility or administration of government. —भंग: subversion of sovereignty. —भोग: the possession of sovereignty. —भ्रंश: deposition from kingdom, loss of sovereignty. —लोभ: greed of dominion, desire of territorial aggrandizement. —व्यवहार: administration, government business. —सुखं the sweets of royalty.

राजस *a.*(सी *f.*) [रजसा निर्मितं अण्] Relating to or influenced by the quality *rajas*, endowed with the quality *rajas* or passion; ऊर्ध्वं गच्छंति सत्त्वस्था मध्ये तिष्ठंति राजसाः Bg. 14. 18; 7. 12; 17. 2.

राजि:-जी *f.* [राज्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 A streak, line, row, range; सर्वं पंडितराजराजितिलकेनाकारि लोकोत्तरं Bv. 4. 44; दानराजि: R. 2. 7; Ki. 5. 4. -2 Black mustard.

राजिका 1 A line, row, range. -2 A field. -3 Black mustard. -4 Mustard (used as a weight).

राजिल: [राज्-इलच्] A species of innocent and poisonless snakes; किं महोरगविसर्पिविक्रमो राजिलेषु गरुडः प्रवर्तते R. 11. 27; cf. डुंडुभ.

राजीव: [राजी दलराजी अस्त्यस्य व] 1 A kind of deer. -2 A crane. -3 An elephant. —वं A blue lotus; Ku. 3. 45. -Comp. -अक्ष *a.* lotus eyed.

राटि: A bird. —*f.* War, battle.

राढा 1 Lustre. -2 N. of a district in Bengal, as also of its capital; गौडं राष्ट्रमनुत्तमं निरुपमा तत्रापि राढा पुरी Prab. 2.

राणं 1 A leaf. -2 A peacock's tail.

राणिका A bridle.

रांतिती A festival on the fourteenth day of the second half of Pausha.

राति *a* Ved. 1 Liberal, favourable, generous. -2 Ready. —ति: A friend (opp. to अराति:). —*f.* 1 Giving, bestowing, presentation. -2 A favour. -3 A gift, present -Comp. —साच् *a.* (-षाच्) bestowing gifts, liberal, bountiful.

रात्रि:-त्री *f.* [रा-त्रिप् वा ङीप्] 1 Night; रात्रिर्गता मतिमतां वर मुंच शय्यां R. 5. 66; दिवा काकरवाद्भीता रात्रौ तरति नर्मदाम्. -2 The darkness of night. -3 Turmeric. -4 One of the four forms or bodies of Brahmâ. -Comp. —अट: 1. a goblin, demon, ghost. -2. a thief. —अंध *a.* night-blind. —कर: 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —चर: (also रात्रिंचर)(री *f.*) 1. 'a night-rover', robber, thief. -2. a watchman, patrol, guard. -3. a demon, ghost, evil spirit; (तं) यांतं वने रात्रिचरी डुढौके Bk. 2. 23. —चर्या 1. night-roving. -2. a nightly act or ceremony. —जं a star, constellation. —जलं dew. —जागर: 1. night-watching, wakefulness or sitting up at night; R. 19. 34. -2. a dog. °द: gnat. —तरा the dead of night.-तिथि: *f.* a lunar night. -नाशन: the sun. —पुष्पं a lotus-flower opening at night —बल: a demon. -मणि: 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —योग: night-fall. -रक्ष:,-रक्षक: a watchman, guard. —राग: darkness, obscurity. —वासस् *n.* 1. night-dress. -2. darkness. —विराम: 'end of night', break of day, dawn, day light.-विश्लेषगामिन् *m.* the ruddy goose. —वेद:, -वेदिन् *m.* a cock. —हास: the white lotus. -हिंडक: 1. a guard of the women's apartments. -2. a night-stalker.

रात्रक *a.* Nocturnal, nightly. —क: A man who takes up his abode in a harlot's house for one year. —कं A period of five nights taken collectively (?).

रात्रिक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Lasting or sufficient for a certain number of nights, as पंचरात्रिक उत्सव:. —का Night.

रात्रिंदिवं, रात्रिंदिवा *ind.* By night and day, constantly, ceaselessly; रात्रिंदिवं गंधवह: प्रयाति S. 5. 4.

रात्रिमन्य *a.* Looking like night (as a cloudly or dark day); cf. रजनिंमन्य.

रात्रीण *a.* Lasting for a certain number of nights.

राध् I. 5 P. (राध्नोति, राद्ध; *desid.* रिरात्सति, but रित्सति 'to wish to kill') 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please. -2 To accomplish, effect, complete, perform, achieve. -3 To prepare, make ready. -4 To fall to the lot of any one (also 4 P.).-5 To injure, destroy, kill, exterminate; वानरा भूधरान् रेधुः Bk. 14. 19. -II. 4 P. (राध्यति, राद्ध) 1 To be favourable or merciful. -2 To be accomplished or finished. -3 To propitiate, look to the welfare of (any one, with dat.); कृष्णाय राध्यति गर्ग: Sk. (*i. e.* पृष्टो गर्ग: शुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति). -4 To be successful, to succeed, prosper. -5 To be ready. -6 To kill, destroy.-*Caus.*(राधयति-ते) 1 To propitiate. -2 To accomplish, complete. -3 To make ready.

राद्ध *p. p.* [राध्-कर्तरि कर्मणि वा क्त] 1 Propitiated, pleased, conciliated. -2 Effected, accomplished, achieved, performed. -3 Dressed, cooked (as food). -4 Prepared. -5 Obtained, got -6 Successful, fortunate, happy. -7 Perfect in magical power. -8 Fallen to the lot of.-Comp. —अंत: a proved or established fact, a demonstrated conclusion or truth, an ultimate conclusion, doctrine; dogma; सर्वथैनाशिकराद्धांतो नितरामनपेक्षितव्य इतीदानीमुपपादयाम: S. B. —अंतित *a.* demonstrated, established by proof logically proved.

राद्धि: *f.* 1 Accomplishment, perfection. -2 Success, prosperity.

राध: Tho month called Vaisakha —ध:, -धं 1 Favour, kindness.-2 prosperity.—धी The day of full moon in the month of Vaisâkha. -Comp. -रंक: 1. a plough. -2. thin rain. -3. hail.

राधनं [राध्-ल्युट्] 1 Propitiating, conciliating. -2 Pleasure, satisfaction. -3 Accomplishing, effecting, completion. -4 Acquisition, going. -5 The means of accomplishing anything. —ना Speech. —नी Worship.

राधस् *n.* Ved. 1 Food.-2 Kindness, favour.-3 A gift, present.-4 Liberality. -5 Wealth, riches.

राधा 1 Prosperity, success. -2 N. of a celebrated Gopî or cowherdess loved by Krishṇa (whose amours have been immortalized by Jayadeva in his Gîtagovinda); तदिमं राधे गृहं प्रापय Gît. 1. -3 N. of the wife of Adhiratha and foster mother of Karṇa. -4 The lunar mansion called विशाखा. -5 Lightning. -6 An attitude in shooting. -7 Emblic myrobalan. -8 The full-moon day in the month of Vaisâkha. -Comp. —पति:, -रमण N. of Krishṇa. —भेदिन्, -वेधिन् *m.* N. of Arjuna. —सुत: N. of Karṇa.

राधिका See राधा.

राधेय: An epithet of Karṇa.

राभस्यं 1 Delight, joy. -2 Impetuosity. -3 Violence, force.

राम *a.* [रम् कर्तरि घञ् ण वा] 1 Pleasing, delighting, rejoicing. -2 Beautiful, lovely, charming. -3 Obscure; dark-coloured, black. -4 White. —म: 1 N. of three celebrated personages; (*a*) Parasurâma, son of Jamadagni; (*b*) Balarâma, son of Vasudeva and brother of Krishṇa, q. q.v.v.; (*c*) Râmachandra or Sîtârâma, son of Dasaratha and Kausalyâ and the hero of the Râmâyaṇa; (the word is thus derived in Purâṇas:—राशब्दो विश्ववचनो मश्चापीश्वरवाचक: :

विश्वार्थनिश्चरो यो हि तेन रामः प्रकीर्तितः ॥) [When quite a boy, he with his brother was taken by Visvâmitra, with the permission of Dasaratha, to his hermitage to protect his sacrifices from the demons that obstructed them. Rama killed them all with perfect ease, and received from the sage several miraculous missiles as a reward. He then accompanied Visvâmitra to the capital of Janaka where he married Sita having performed the wonderful feat of bending Siva's bow, and then returned to Ayodhya. Dasaratha seeing that Rama was growing fitter and fitter to rule the kingdom, resolved to install him as heir-apparent. But, on the eve of the day of coronation, his favourite wife Kaikeyi, at the instigation of her wicked nurse Manthara, asked him to fulfil the two boons he had formerly promised to her, by one of which she demanded the exile of Rama for fourteen years and by the other the installation of her own son Bharata as Yuvaraja. The king was terribly shocked, and tried his best to dissuade her from her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. The dutiful son immediately prepared to go into exile accompanied by his beautiful young wife Sita and his devoted brother Lakshmaṇa. The period of his exile was eventful, and the two brothers killed several powerful demons and at last roused the jealousy of Ravaṇa himself. The wicked demon resolved to try Rama by carrying off his beauteous wife for whom he had conceived an ardent passion, and accomplished his purpose being assisted by Marîcha. After several fruitless inquiries as to her whereabouts. Hanumat ascertained that she was in Lanka and persuaded Rama to invade the island and kill the ravisher. The monkeys built a bridge across the ocean over which Rama with his numerous troops passed, conquered Lanka, and killed Ravaṇa along with his whole host of demons. Rama, attended by his wife and friends in battle, triumphantly returned to Ayodhya where he was crowned king by Vasishṭha. He reigned long and righteously and was succeeded by his son Kusa. Rama is said to be the seventh incarnation of Vishṇu; cf. Jayadeva:- वितरसि दिक्षु रणे दिक्पतिकमनीयं दशमुखमौलिबलिं रमणीयं । केशव धृतरघुपतिरूप जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1]. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of Aruṇa. -4 A lover. -5 A horse —मं 1 Darkness. -2 Leprosy (कुष्ठं). -3 A tamâla leaf. -Comp. —अनुजः N. of a celebrated reformer, founder of a Vedântic sect and author of several works. He was a Vaishṇava. —अयनं (णं) 1. the adventures of Râma. -2. N. of a celebrated epic by Vâlmîki which contains about 24,000 verses in seven Kâṇḍas or books. —ईश्वरः N. of a sacred place of pilgrimage. —गिरिः N. of a mountain; (चक्रे) स्निग्धच्छायातरुषु वसतिं रामगिर्याश्रमेषु Me. 1. —चंद्रः, -भद्रः N. of Râma, son of Dasaratha. —जन्मन् n. the birth or birth-day of Râma. —दूतः 1. N. of Hanumat. -2. a monkey. (-ती) a kind of basil. —नवमी the ninth day in the bright half of Chaitra, the anniversary of the birth of Râma. —पूगः a kind of betel-nut tree. —वल्लभः the birch-tree. —सखः N. of Sugrîva. —सेतुः 'the bridge of Râma', a bridge of sand between the Indian peninsula and Ceylon now called Adam's bridge.

रामक *a*. Delighting, gratifying, pleasing.

रामठः —ठं Asa Fœtida (हिंगु).

रामणीयक *a*. (की *f*.) Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. —कं Loveliness, beauty; सा रामणीयकनिधेरधिदेवता वा, Mâl. 1. 21; 9. 47; तरुणीस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारावलिरामणीयकं N. 2. 44; Ki. 1. 39, 4. 4.

रामा [रमतेऽनया रम् करण घञ्] 1 A beautiful woman, a charming young woman; अथ रामा विकसन्मुखी बभूव Bv. 2. 16; 3. 6. -2 A beloved, wife, mistress; R. 12. 23, 14. 27. -3 A woman in general; रामा हरंति हृदयं प्रसभं नराणां Rs. 6. 25. -4 A woman of origin. -5 Vermilion. -6 Asa Fœtida. -7 A kind of pigment (गोरोचना). -8 Ruddle. -9 A river. -10 An accomplished woman (versed in fine arts).

रामिलः 1 A lover; husband. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of a poet.

रांभः A bamboo-staff carried by religious student or ascetic.

रायः A king, prince (often at the beginning or end of proper names, it is a corruption of राजन्).

रायणं 1 Sounding, making noise. -2 Pain.

रायभाटी The stream of a river.

रालः The resin of the Sâla tree. -Comp. —कार्यः the Sâla tree.

रावः [रु-घञ्] 1 A cry, scream, shriek, roar, the cry of any animal. -2 Sound in general; मुरजवाद्यरावः; मधुरिपुरावं Gît. 11.

रावण *a*. [रु णिच् ल्यु] Crying, screaming, roaring, bewailing. -णः N. of a celebrated demon, king of Lankâ and the chief of the Râkshasas; स रावणो नाम निकामभीषणं बभूव रक्षः क्षतरक्षणं दिवः Si. 1. 48. [He was the son of Visravas by Kesinî or Kaikasî and so half-brother of Kubera. He is called *Paulastya* as being a grandson of the sage Pulastya. Lanka was originally occupied by Kubera, but Ravaṇa ousted him from it and made it his own capital. He had ten heads (and hence his names Dasagrîva Dasavadana &c.) and twenty arms, and according to some, four legs (cf. R. 12. 88 and Malli.) He is represented to have practised the most austere penance for ten thousand years in order to propitiate the god Brahman, and to have offered one head at the end of each one thousand years. Thus he offered nine of his heads and was going to offer the tenth when the god was pleased and granted him immunity from death by either god or man. On the strength of this boon he grew very tyrannical and oppressed all beings. His power became so great that even the gods are said to have acted as his domestic servants. He conquered almost all the kings of the day, but is said to have been imprisoned by Kartavîrya for some time when he went to attack his territory. On one occasion he tried to uplift the Kailasa mountain, but Siva pressed it down so as to crush his fingers under it. He, therefore, hymned Siva for one thousand years so loudly that the god gave him the name *Râvaṇa* and freed him from his painful position. But though he was so powerful and invincible, the day of retribution drew near. While Rama—who was Vishṇu descended on earth for the destruction of this very demon—was passing his years of exile in the forest, Ravaṇa carried off his wife Sita and urged her to become his wife; but she persistently refused and remained loyal to her husband. At last Rama assisted by his monkey-troops invaded Lanka, annihilated Ravaṇa's troops and killed the demon himself. He was a worthy opponent of Rama and hence the expression:—रामरावणयोर्युद्धं रामरावणयोरिव]. -Comp. —अरिः N. of Râma. —गंगा N. of a river in Lankâ.

रावणिः [रावणस्यापत्यं इञ्] 1 N. of Indrajit; रावणिश्चाप्यधो योद्धुमारब्ध स महीं गतः Bk. 15, 78. 89. -2 Any son of Râvaṇa; Bk. 15. 79, 80.

राशिः [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति, अश्-इञ् धातोः रुडागमश्च; cf. Uṇ. 4. 132] 1 A heap, mass, collection, quantity, multitude: धनराशिः, तोयराशिः, यशोराशिः &c. -2 The numbers or figures put down for any arithmetical operation (such as adding, multiplying &c.). -3 A sign of the zodiac. -Comp. —अधिपः the regent of an astrological house. -गत

a. 1. heaped, piled up. -2. summed up —चक्रं the zodiac. —त्रयं the rule of three. —नामन् *n.* a name given to a child taken from the Râśi under which he is born. —भागः a fraction. °अनुबंधः the addition of fractions. —भोगः the passage of the sun, moon, or any planet through a sign of the zodiac.

राशीकृ 8 U. To pile up, heap together, accumulate.

राशीकृत. -भूत *a.* Heaped together, accumulated.

राष्ट्र [राज्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 A kingdom, realm, empire; राष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च Ak. Ms. 7. 109, 10. 61. -2 A district, territory, country, region; as in महाराष्ट्र; Ms. 7. 32. -3 The people, nation, subjects; Ms. 9. 254. —ष्ट्रः,-ष्ट्रं Any national or public calamity.

राष्ट्रिः *f.*, -ष्ट्री A female ruler.

राष्ट्रिकः 1 An inhabitant of a kingdom or country, a subject; Ms. 10. 61. -2 The ruler of a kingdom, governor.

राष्ट्रिय *a.* [राष्ट्रे भवः घ] Belonging to a kingdom. —यः 1 The ruler of a kingdom, king; as in राष्ट्रियश्यालः Mk 9. -2 The brother-in-law of a king (queen's brother); श्रुतं राष्ट्रियमुखाद्यावदंगुलीयकदर्शनम् *S.* 6. (Also राष्ट्रीय).

रास् 1 A. (रासते) To cry, scream, yell, sound, howl.

रासः 1 An uproar, a din, confused noise. -2 A sound in general. -3 Speech. -4 A kind of dance practised by Krishṇa and the cowherds but particularly the *gopis* or cowherdesses of Vrindâvana; उत्सृज्य रासे रसं गच्छतीं Ve. 1. 2; रासे हरिमिह विहितविलासं स्मरति मनो मम कृतपरिहास Gît. 2; also Gît. 1. -5 A chain. -Comp. —ईश्वरी N. of Râdhâ. -क्रीडा, -मंडलं a sportive dance, the circular dance of Krishṇa and the cowherdesses of Vrindâvana.

रासकं A kind of minor drama, see S. D. 548.

रासेरसः,रासेवासः 1 The Râsa dance. -2 Pastime, sport. -3 A company, party, assembly. -4 The love sentiment (शृंगार). -5 The sixth night after delivery (षष्ठीजागर).-6 Jesting, joking. -7 Skill in alchemy.

रासन *a.* (-नी *f.*) 1 Relating to the tongue. -2 Savoury, palatable.

रासभः An ass, a donkey.

रास्ना 1 N. of a plant. -2 Ved. A girdle.

राहित्यं Being without anything, destitution; destituteness.

राहुः [रह्-उण्] 1 N. of a demon, son of Viprachitti and Simhikâ and hence often called *Saimhikeya*; ग्रसते हि तमोपहं मुहुर्ननु राहुरहमहर्पतिं तमः Si. 16. 57. [When the nectar, that was churned out of the ocean, was being served to the gods, Rahu disguised himself and attempted to drink it along with them. But he was detected by the sun and the moon who informed Vishṇu of the fraud. Vishṇu, thereupon, severed his head from the body; but as he had tasted a little quantity of nectar the head became immortal, and is supposed to wreak its vengeance on the sun and moon at the time of conjunction and opposition; cf. Bh. 2. 34. In astronomy Rahu is regarded, like Ketu as one of the nine planets, or only as the ascending node of the moon.] -2 An eclipse, or rather the moment of occultation. -3 Abandoning. -4 One who abandons. -5 The regent of the southwest quarter. -Comp. —उच्छिष्टं, -उत्सृष्टं = लशुन q. v. -गत *a.* darkened. —ग्रसनं, -ग्रासः, -दर्शनं, -पीडा, -संस्पर्शः an eclipse (of the sun or moon). —छत्रं green ginger. —भेदिन् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —सूतकं, 'the birth of Râhu', *i. e.* an eclipse (of the sun or moon); Y. 1. 146; cf. Ms. 4. 110.

रि I. 6 P. (रियति, रीण) To go, move. -II. 5 P. (रिणोति) To hurt, -III. 9 U. (रिणाति) 1 To drive out, expel. -2 Ved. To separate. -3 To emit. -4 To give, grant. -5 To go, move. -6 To hurt.

रिक्त *p. p.* [रिच्-क्त] 1 Emptied, cleared, evacuated. -2 Empty, void; devoid or deprived of, without. -3 Hollowed (as hands). -4 Indigent. -5 Divided, separated. -6 Worthless, useless. -7 Unloaded; see रिच्. —क्तं 1 An empty space, vacuum. -2 A forest, desert, wilderness. -Comp. —अर्कः a Sunday falling on one of the रिक्ता days. -पाणि, -हस्त *a.* empty-handed, bringing no present (of flowers &c.); अहमपि देवीं प्रेक्षितुमरिक्तपाणिर्भवामि M. 4.

रिक्तक *a.* See रिक्त.

रिक्ता N. of the fourth, ninth, and fourteenth days of a lunar fortnight.

रिक्थं [रिच्-थक्] 1 Inheritance, bequest, property left at death; (in law) unobstructed property; विभजेरन् सुताः पित्रोरूर्ध्वं रिक्थमृणं समं Y. 1. 117; Ms. 9. 104; मनु गर्भः पित्र्यं रिक्थमर्हति *S.* 6. -2 Property in general, wealth, possessions; Ms. 8. 27. -3 Gold. -Comp. —आद, -ग्राह, -भागिन्, -हर *a.* receiving an inheritance, inheriting property. (-*m.*) an heir. —विभागः partition of property. —हारिन् *m.* 1. an heir. -2. a maternal uncle. -3. the seed of the fig tree.

रिक्थिन् *a.* 1 Inheriting property. -2 Wealthy, rich. —*m.* An heir.

रिक्वन् *m.* Ved. A thief.

रिक्षा 1 A nit (लिक्षा). -2 The mote in a sun-beam.

रिंख्,रिंग् (रिंखति,रिंगति) 1 To crawl, creep. -2 To go slowly.

रिंखणं, रिंगणं 1 Crawling, creeping (of children who creep on all fours). -2 Deviating (from rectitude), swerving.

रिंखा 1 Creeping, sliding. -2 Dancing. -3 One of a horse's paces. -4 A horse's hoof. -5 Deceiving, disappointing.

रिंगिः *f.* Going, moving, creeping.

रिंगितं Motion, surging (of waves).

रिच् I. 7 U. (रिणक्ति, रिंक्ते, रिक्त) 1 To empty, evacuate, clear, purge; रिणच्मि जलधेस्तोयं Bk. 6. 36; आविर्भूते शशिनि तमसा रिच्यमानेव रात्रिः V. 1. 8; तिमिररिच्यमानं पूर्वदिङ्मुखमालोकसुभगं दृश्यते V. 3. -2 To deprive of, make destitute of. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To give or deliver up, part with. -5 To bequeath (usually in *p. p.*, see रिक्त). -II. 1. 10 P. (रेचति, रेचयति, रेचित) 1 To divide, separate, disjoin. -2 To abandon, leave. -3 To join, mix. —*Caus.* 1 To evacuate, make empty. -2 To To discharge, emit (as breath). -3 To leave, abandon.

रिज् 1 A (रेजते) To fry, parch.

रिटिः 1 The crackling of flames. -2 Black salt. -3 A musical instrument. -4 N. of an attendant of Siva; cf. भृंग(गे)रिटिः.

रिधमः 1 Spring. -2 Love.

रिपुः [रप्-उन् पृषो॰ Uṇ. 1. 26] 1 An enemy, a foe, an opponent. -2 A hostile planet. -3 N. of the sixth astrological house. -4 Ved. A cheat, rogue. -Comp. -घातिन्, -घ्न, -जय, -निपातिन्, -सूदन *a.* killing or vanquishing foes. —भवनं, -स्थानं N. of the 6th astrological house.

रिप्र *a.* Bad, vile. -प्रं 1 Sin. -2 Dirt, impurity.

रिफ् 6 P. (रिफति, रिफित) 1 To utter a rough grating sound. -2 To revile, blame. -3 To speak, say. -4 To boast. -5 To give. -6 To fight. -7 To hurt, kill.

रिभ् 1 A. (रेभते) 1 To crackle, creak. -2 To murmur (as a stream &c.). -3 To sound in general. -4 To chatter. -5 Ved. To praise, worship. -6 To shout with joy.

रिम्वन् *m.* Ved. A thief.

रिफ् 6 P. (रिफति) To hurt, kill.

रिफं The zodiac.

रिरंसा 1 Desire to be pleased or to sport. -2 Desire of pleasure or sexual union, lustfulness, libidinousness.

रिरी Yellow or pale brass.

रिश् 6 P. Ved. 1 To tear, rend. -2 To eat, feed on. -3 To hurt, injure.

रिरिक्षत् m. Ved. An enemy.

रिशः A foe.

रिश्यः (श्यः) A kind of antelope.

रिष् 1, 4 P. (रेषति, रिष्यति, रिष्ट) 1 To injure, hurt, harm; तत्पेंहार्थो न रिष्यते Mb.; तेन यायात्सतां मार्गं तेन गच्छन्न रिष्यते Ms. 4. 178. -2 To kill or destroy; Bk. 9. 31. -3 To give offence. -4 To perish, be injured (4 P.). -5 To meet with a reverse or misfortune. -6 To fail.

रिष् f. An injury, hurt, harm.

रिष a. Injuring, destroying.

रिषण्यति Den. P. Ved. 1 To injure, harm. -2 To reject. -3 To fail, miscarry.

रिष्ट p. p. 1 Injured, hurt. -2 Unlucky. —ष्टं 1 Mischief, injury, harm. -2 Misfortune, ill-luck. -3 Destruction, loss. -4 Sin. -5 Good luck, prosprerity. —ष्टः 1 A sword. -2 The soap plant.

रिष्टिः f. See रिष्टं above. —m. A sword.

रिष्व a. Injurious, hurtful.

रिह् 1 P. (रेहति) 1 To hurt, kill; see रिफ् -2 Ved. A form of लिह् q. v.

रिहायस्, रिहन् m. Ved. A thief.

री I. 4 A. (रीयते) To trickle, drip, distil, ooze, flow. -II. 9 U. (रिणाति, रिणीते, रीण; caus. रेपयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, injure, kill. -3 To howl.

रीण p. p. Oozed, flowed, dripped &c.

रीज्या 1 Censure, reproach, blame. 2 Shame, modesty.

रीढकः The back-bone.

रीढा Disrespect, contempt, irreverence.

रीतिः f. [री-क्तिन्] 1 Moving, flowing. -2 Motion, course. -3 A stream, river. -4 A line, boundary. -5 A method, mode, manner, way, fashion, course, general way; रीतिं गिरामसृतवृष्टिकरीं तदीयां Bv. 3. 19; सर्वत्रैषा विहिता रीतिः Moha M. 2; उक्तरीत्या अनयैव रीत्या &c. -6 Usage, custom, practice. -7 Style, diction; पदसंघटना रीतिरङ्गसंस्थाविशेषवत् । उपकर्त्री रसादीनां सा पुनः स्याच्चतुर्विधा ॥ वैदर्भी चाथ गौडी च पाञ्चाली लाटिका तथा S. D. 624-5. -8 Brass, bell-metal; (रीती also in this sense). -9 Rust of iron. -10 The oxide formed on the surface of metals. -11 Calx of brass. -Comp. —पुष्पं calx of brass.

रीतिकं Calx of brass. —का Brass.

रीव् 1 U. (रीवति-ते) 1 To take. -2 To cover.

रु I. 2 P. (रौति, रवीति, रुत) To cry, howl, scream, yell, shout, roar; to hum (as bees); to sound in general; कर्णे कलं किमपि रौति शनैर्विचित्रं H. 1. 81; Bk. 3. 17, 12. 72, 14. 21. -II. 1 A. (रवते) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt, kill. -3 Ved. To break to pieces.

रुः 1 Sound, noise. -2 Fear, alarm. -3 War, battle. -4 Cutting, dividing.

रुत p. p. [रु-क्त] 1 Sounded. -2 Broken to pieces. —तं A cry, yell, roar, sound or noise in general; note (of birds), humming (of bees); पक्षि°, हंस°, कोकिल°, अलि°. -Comp. —ज्ञः an augur. —व्याजः 1. simulated cry. -2. mimicry.

रुक a. Liberal, bountiful.

रुक्म a. [रुच्-मन् नि॰ कुत्वम्] Bright, radiant. —क्मः 1 A golden ornament; Si. 15. 78. -2 A thorn-apple. —क्मं 1 Gold. -2 Iron. -Comp. —अंगद a. wearing golden armlets. —कारकः a goldsmith. —पुङ्ख a. gilded, coated with gold. —रथः, -वाहनः N. of Droṇa.

रुक्मिन् a. 1 Wearing golden ornaments -2 Gilded. —m. N. of the eldest son of Bhīshmaka and brother of Rukmiṇī.

रुक्मिणी The daughter of Bhīshmaka of Vidarbha. [She was betrothed by her father to Sisupāla, but she secretly loved Krishṇa and sent him a letter praying him to take her away. Krishṇa with Balarāma came and snatched her off after having defeated her brother in battle. She bore to Krishṇa a son named Pradyumna].

रुक्ष a. 1 Ved. Shining, brilliant. -2 = रूक्ष q. v.

रुग्ण p. p. [रुज्-क्त] 1 Broken, shattered. -2 Thwarted. -3 Bent, curved. -4 Injured, hurt. -5 Diseased, sick; (see रुज्). -Comp. -रय a. checked in an onset, foiled in an attack.

रुच् 1 A. (रोचते, रुरुचे, अरुचत्, अरोचिष्ट, रोचिष्यते, रुचित) 1 To shine, look splendid or beautiful, be resplendent; रुरुचिरे रुचिरेक्षणविभ्रमाः Si. 6. 46; Ms. 3. 62. -2 To like, be pleased with (said of persons), be agreeable to, please (of things); used with dat. of the person who is pleased and nom. of the thing; न स्रजो रुरुचिरे रमणीभ्यः Ki. 9. 35; यदेव रोचते यस्मै भवेत्तत्तस्य सुंदरं H. 2. 53; sometimes with gen. of person; दारिद्र्यान्मरणाद्वा मरणं मम रोचते न दारिद्र्यं Mk. 1. 11. —Caus. (रोचयति-ते) 1 To cause to like, make pleasant or agreeable; Ku. 3. 16. -2 To illuminate, irradiate. -3 To like, find pleasure in. -4 To resolve. —Desid. (रुरु-रो-चिषते) To wish to like &c.

रुच्, रुचा f. [रुच्-क्विप् वा टाप्] 1 Light, lustre, brightness; क्षणदासु यत्र च रुचैकतां गताः Si. 13. 53, 9. 23, 25; शिखरमणिरुचः Ki. 5. 43; Me. 44. -2 Splendour, loveliness, beauty. -3 Colour, appearance (at the end of comp.); चलयन्भृंगरुचस्तवालकान् R. 8. 53; Ku. 3. 65; S. 1. 16; Ki. 5. 45. -4 Liking, desire. -5 Lightning. -6 The note of the parrot or Mainā.

रुचक a. [रुच्-कन्] 1 Agreeable, pleasing. -2 Stomachic. -3 Sharp, acrid. —कः 1 The citron. -2 A pigeon. —कं 1 A tooth. -2 A golden ornament especially for the neck. -3 A tonic, stomachic. -4 A wreath, garland. -5 Sochal salt. -6 A curl on a horse's neck. -7 A lucky object. -8 A building having terraces on three sides and closed on the north only. -9 Alkali.

रुचा See रुच्.

रुचिः (ची) f. [रुच्-कि वा ङीप्] 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brightness; रुचिमिंदुदले करोत्यजः परिपूर्णेंदुरुचिर्महीपतिः Si. 16. 71; R. 5. 67; Me. 15. -2 A ray of light; as in रुचिभर्तृ q. v. -3 Appearance, colour, beauty (usually at the end of comp.); पटलं बहिर्बहलपंकरुचि Si. 9. 19. -4 Taste, relish; as in रुचिकर. -5 Zest, hunger, appetite. -6 Wish, desire, pleasure; स्वरुच्या 'at will or pleasure'. -7 Liking, taste; विमार्गगायाश्च रुचिः स्वकांते Bv. 1. 125 'liking or love'; न स क्षितीशो रुचये बभूव, भिन्नरुचिर्हि लोकः R. 6. 30; नाट्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'indulging in', 'devoted or addicted to'; हिंसारुचेः Māl. 5. 29. -8 Passion, close application to any object. -9 A kind of yellow pigment (गोरोचना). -Comp. —कर a. 1. tasteful, savoury, palatable. -2. exciting desire. -3. stomachic, tonic. —धामन् m. the sun. —भर्तृ m. 1. the sun; Si. 9. 17. -2. a husband.

रुचित p. p. 1 Bright, shining. -2 Sweet, dainty. -3 Pleased, delighted. -4 Digested.

रुचिर *a.* [रुचिं राति ददाति रा-क] 1 Brigh, shining, brilliant, radiant; हेमरुचिराम्बर Ch. P. 14; कनकरुचिरं, रत्नरुचिर &c 2 Tasteful, palatable. -3 Sweet, dainty. -4 Stomachic, exciting appetite. -5 Cordial, restorative. —रा 1 A kind of yellow pigment. -2 N. of a metre; see App. I. —रं 1 Saffron. -2 Cloves. -3 A radish.

रुचिष्य *a.* 1 Pleasing, agreeable. -2 Tonic. -3 Sweet, dainty.

रुच्य *a.* Bright, lovely &c.; see रुचिर. —च्यः 1 A lover, husband. -2 Rice. —च्यं A tonic.

रुज् I. 6 P. (रुजति, रुग्ण) 1 To break to pieces, destroy; R. 9. 63, 12. 73; Bk. 4. 43; -2 To pain, injure, disorder, afflict with disease, (sometimes with *gen.*); रावणस्येह रोक्ष्यंति कपयो भीमविक्रमाः Bk. 8. 120. -3 To bend. -II. 10 U. (रोजयति-ते) To hurt, kill.

रुज्, रुजा *f.* [रुज्-क्विप् वा टाप्] 1 Breaking, fracture. -2 Pain, torment, pang, anguish; अतिशमपि मकरकेतुर्मनसो रुजमावहत्वभिमतो मे S. 3. 4; क रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी M. 3. 2; स्मरं रुजापरीतं 4. 3. -3 Sickness, malady, disease; R. 19. 52. -4 Fatigue, toil, effort, trouble. -5 A ewe. -6 Leprosy. -Comp. —कर *a.* causing pain, sickening. (-रः) a disease, sickness, illness. —प्रतिक्रिया counteraction or treatment of disease, curing, practice of medicine. —भेषजं a medicine. —सद्मन् *n.* feces, excrement.

रुजायते Den. A. 1 To be sick or ill. -2 To ache, be pained.

रुट् I. 1 A. (रोटते) 1 To strike against, resist. -2 To shine. -3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 U. (रोटयति-ते) 1 To obstruct, resist. -2 To shine. -3 To speak.

रुठ् I. 1 P. (रोठति) To strike, strike down. -II. 1 A. (रोठते) 1 To resist, oppose. -2 To torment, pain. -3 To suffer pain.

रुणत्करा A cow easily milked, a gentle cow.

रुण्ट् 1 P. (रुण्टति) To rob, steal; cf. रुण्ठ्.

रुण्ठ् 1 P. (रुण्ठति) 1 To go. -2 To steal. -3 To be lame. -4 To be idle. -5 To oppose, resist.

रुण्ड *a.* Maimed, mutilated. -ण्डः, -ण्डं A headless body, trunk; पेतुर्मे रुण्डमुण्डावनिकरैर्वारितोऽद्यैव भुवः U. 5. 6; Mal. 3. 17.

रुण्डिका 1 A field of battle. -2 A female messenger or go-between. -3 The threshold of a door. -4 Superhuman power.

रुद् 2 P. (रोदिति, रुदित; *desid.* रुरुदिषति) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn, shed tears; निराधारो हा रोदिमि कथय केषामिह पुरः G. L. 4; अपि ग्रावा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं U. 1. 28. -2 To howl, roar, scream. —With प्र to weep bitterly.

रुद् *f.* 1 A cry, wail. -2 Sound, noise. -3 Grief, pain, affliction. -4 Disease.

रुदथः 1 A child -2 A dog. 3 A cock.

रुदनं, रुदितं Weeping, crying, wailing, lamentation; अत्येतमासीद्रुदितं वनेऽपि R. 14. 69, 70; Me. 84.

रुद्र *a.* [रोदिति रुद्-रक् Up. 2. 22] 1 Dreadful, terrific, frightful, formidable. -2 Great, large. -3 Driving away evil. -4 Praiseworthy. —द्रः 1 N. of a group of gods, eleven in number, supposed to be inferior manifestations of Siva or Sankara, who is said to be the head of the group; रुद्राणां शंकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 23; रुद्राणामपि मूर्धानः क्षतहुंकारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Fire. -4 The number 'eleven'. -Comp. -अक्षः a kind of tree. (-क्षं) 1. a rosary. -2. the berry of this tree, used for rosaries; भस्मोद्धूलन भद्रमस्तु भवते रुद्राक्षमाले शुभं K. P. 10. —अरिः the god of love. —आक्रीडः a cemetery. —आवासः 1. 'the abode of Rudra', the mountain Kailâsa. -2. N. of Benares. -3 a cemetery; cf. पितृसद्मगोचरः. —गर्भः N. of Agni. —जं quicksilver. —पत्नी 1. the goddess Durgâ. -2. linseed.—प्रिया 1. Pârvatî. -2. the yellow myrobalan tree. —भू *f.* a cemetery. -रोदनं gold. —सू *f.* a mother giving birth to eleven children.

रुद्राणी 1 The wife of Rudra, N. of Pârvatî. -2 Epithet of a girl 11 years old.

रुद्रिय *a.* 1 Belonging to or coming from Rudra. -2 Fearful, dreadful. -3 Ved. Uttering praise or giving pleasure. —यं Pleasure, delight.

रुध् 7 U. (रुणद्धि, रुन्द्धे, रुरोध, रुरुधे, अरुधत्-अरौत्सीत्-अरुद्ध, रोत्स्यति-ते, रोद्धुं, रुद्ध; *desid.* रुरुत्सति-ते) 1 To obstruct, stop, arrest, check, oppose, hinder; impede, prevent; इदं रुणद्धि मां पद्मनताकुजितवल्गुपदं V. 4. 21; रुद्धालोके नरपतिपथे Me. 37. 91; प्राणापानगती रुद्ध्वा Bg. 4. 29. -2 To hold up, preserve, sustain (from falling); आशाबंधः कुसुमसदृशं प्रायशो ह्यंगनानां सद्यःपाति प्रणयि हृदयं विप्रयोगे रुणद्धि Me. 10. -3 (*a*) To shut up, lock or block up, close up, shut or close; (with loc., but sometimes with two acc.); Bk. 6. 35; व्रजं रुणद्धि गां Sk. (*b*) To surround, fence or hem in. -4 To bind, confine; व्यालं बालमृणालतंतुभिरसौ रोद्धुं समुज्जृम्भते Bh. 2 6. -5 To besiege, invest, blockade; रुन्धंतु वारणघटा नगरं मदीयाः Mu. 4. 17; अरुणद्यवनः साकेतं or माध्यमिकान् Mbh.; Bk. 14. 29. -6 To hide, cover, obscure, conceal. -7 To oppress, torment, afflict excessively. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to stop, detain, impede, obstruct. -2 To fetter, confine, chain. -3 To oppress, torment, harass. -II. 1 P. (रोधति) To grow, germinate; cf. रुह्.

रुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded, opposed. -2 Besieged, enclosed, hemmed. -3 Shut up. -4 Kept, detained. -5 Held, withheld. -6 Covered.

रुधिर *a.* [रुध्-किरच्] Red, redcoloured. —रं 1 Blood. -2 Saffron. —रः 1 The red colour. -2 The planet Mars. -Comp. —अशनः 'a bloodeater', a demon, an evil spirit. -आख्यः a kind of precious stone. —आननं one of the five retrograding motions of Mars. —आमयः hemorrhage, piles. —उद्गारिन् *a.* emitting blood. —पायिन् *m.* a demon.

रुप् 4 P. (रुप्यति) 1 To confound, disturb. -2 Ved. To suffer violent pain.

रुमा N. of the wife of Sugriva.

रुम्र *a.* 1 Tawny. -2 Bright.

रुरुः 1 A kind of deer; R. 9. 51, 72. -2 A dog.

रुवुः, रुवु(बू)कः The castor-oil tree.

रुश् 6 P. (रुशति) 1 To hurt, kill, destroy. -2 To tease, vex.

रुशत् *a* 1 Hurting, disagreeable, displeasing (as words). -2 Ved. Bright, white.

रुष् I. 4 P. (रुष्यति; rarely रुष्यते; रुषित; रुष्ट) To be angry, to be vexed or annoyed, be offended; ततोऽरुष्यद्वनर्क्षः Bk. 17. 40; मा क्रुद्धो मा रुषोऽधुना 15. 16, 9. 20. -II. 1 P. (रोषति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To vex, annoy. -3 Ved. To be offended. —*Caus:* To provoke, engage, exasperate.

रुष्, रुषा *f.* Anger, wrath, rage; निर्बंधसंजातरुषा R. 5. 21; पद्भ्यामविवेधरुषो हि संतः 16. 80, 19. 20.

रुषित, रुष्ट *p. p.* Angry, enraged, provoked.

रुष्टिः *f.* Anger, wrath.

रुह् 1 P. (रोहति, रुरोह, अरुक्षत्, रोक्ष्यति, रोढुं, रूढ) 1 To grow, spring up, shoot forth, germinate; रूढरागप्रवालाः M. 4. 1; केसरैरर्धरूढैः Me. 21; छिन्नोऽपि रोहति तरुः Bh. 2. 87. -2 To grow up, be developed, increase. -3 To rise,

mount upwards, ascend. -4 To grow over, heal up (as a wound); रोहते सायकैर्विद्धं न संरोहति वाक्क्षतं Pt. 3. 111. -5 To reach to, attain. -*Caus.* (रोपयति-ते, रोहयति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, plant, put in the ground. -2 To raise up, elevate. -3 To entrust, devolve upon, commit to the care of; गुणवत्सुतरोपितश्रियः R. 8. 11. -4 To fix upon, direct towards, cast at; R. 9. 17. -5 To fix, fasten. -*Desid.* (रुरुक्षति) To wish to grow &c.

रुह्, रुह *a.* (At the end of comp.) Growing or produced in; as in महीरुह् पंकेरुह &c.

रुहकं A hole, cave, chasm.

रुहा The Dūrvā grass.

रुहन् *m.* A plant, tree.

रूढ *p. p.* [रुह्-क्त] 1 Grown, sprung up, shot forth, germinated. -2 Born, produced; विषयस्यासंगरूढात्मना Mu. 2. 5. -3 Grown up, increased, developed. -4 Risen, ascended. -5 Large, great, grown, strong. -6 Diffused, spread about. -7 Commonly known, become current or widely known; क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युदग्रः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रूढः R. 2. 53; (here रूढ has a sense which is योगरूढ q. v.). -8 Popularly accepted, traditional, conventional, popular (as the meaning of a word, or the word itself; as opposed to यौगिक or etymological sense); व्युत्पत्तिरहिताः शब्दा रूढा आखंडलादयः; नाम रूढमपि च व्युत्पादितं Si. 10. 23. -9 Certain, ascertained. -10 Obscure. -Comp. —ग्रंथि *a.* having formed a knot; U. 2. 26. —यौवन *a.* one who has attained to youth. -सौहृद *a.* firm in friendship, of deep-rooted friendship; V. 1. 10.

रूढिः *f.* [रुह्-क्तिन्] 1 Growth, germination. -2 Birth, production. -3 Increase, development, growth, spread. -4 Rise, ascent. -5 Fame, celebrity, notoriety; Si. 15. 26. -6 A tradition, custom, customary or traditional usage; शास्त्राद् रूढिर्बलीयसी 'custom prevails over precept'. -7 General prevalence, common currency. -8 Popular meaning, conventional acceptation of a word; मुख्यार्थबाधे तद्योगे रूढितोऽथ प्रयोजनात् K. P. 2; समुदायशक्तिः रूढिः.

रूक्ष् 10 U. (रूक्षयति-ते) 1 To be rough or harsh. -2 To be unkind. -3 Ved. To make dry.

रूक्ष *a.* 1 Rough, harsh, not smooth or soft (as touch, sound &c.); रूक्षस्वरं वाशति वायसोऽयं Mk. 9. 10; Ku. 7. 17. -2 Astringent (taste). -3 Rough, uneven, difficult, austere. -4 Sullied, soiled, dirtied; R. 7. 70. Mu. 4. 5. -5 Cruel, unkind, harsh; नितांतरूक्षाभिनिवेशमीशं R. 14. 43; संरंभरूक्षमिव सुंदरि यद्यदासीत् V. 3. 20; S. 7. 32; Pt. 4. 91. -6 Arid, parched up, dry, dreary; स्निग्धश्यामाः क्वचिदपरतो भीषणाभोगरूक्षाः U. 2. 14. (रूक्षीकृ means 'to make rough' 'soil', besmear'). —क्षः A tree. -Comp. —गंधः, -गंधकः bdellium. —पत्रः the Śākhota tree. —पेषं *ind* without the addition of any liquid; as in रूक्षपेषं पिनष्टि.

रूक्षणं 1 Making dry or thin. -2 (In medio.) A treatment for reducing fat (of the body).

रूक्षित *a.* 1 Made rough. -2 Soiled, covered with dirt.

रूप् 10 U. (रूपयति-ते, रूपित) 1 To form, fashion. -2 To represent on the stage, act, gesticulate; त्वयेवं निरूप्य S. 1. -3 To mark, observe carefully, behold, look at. 4 To find out, seek. -5 To consider, ponder over. -6 To settle, fix upon. -7 To examine, investigate. -8 To feign. 9 To appoint.

रूपं [रूप्-क भावे अच् वा] 1 Form, figure, appearance; विरूपं रूपवंतं वा पुमानित्येव भुंजते Pt. 1. 143; so सुरूप, कुरूप -2 Form or the quality of colour one of the 24 gunas of the Vaiseshikas); चक्षुर्मात्रग्राह्यजातिमान् गुणो रूपं Tarka K.; (it is of six kinds :—शुक्ल, कृष्ण, पीत, रक्त, हरित, कपिल, or of seven, if चित्र be added). -3 Any visible object or thing. -4 A handsome form or figure, beautiful form, beauty, elegance, grace; मानुषीषु कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य संभवः S. 1. 26; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20; रूपं जरा हंति &c. -5 Natural state or condition, nature, property, characteristic, essence. -6 Mode, manner. -7 A sign, feature. -8 Kind, sort, species. -9 An image, a reflected image. -10 Similitude, resemblance. -11 Specimen, type, pattern. -12 An inflected form, the form of a noun or a verb derived from inflection (declension or conjugation). -13 The number one, an arithmetical unit. -14 An integer. -15 A drama, play, see रूपक. -16 Acquiring familiarity with any book by learning it by heart or by frequent recitation. -17 Cattle. -18 A sound, a word. -19 A known quantity. -20 A beast. -21 A verse. -22 A name. -23 The white colour. (रूप is frequently used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'formed or composed of,' 'consisting of,' 'in the form of,' 'namely'; 'having the appearance or colour of,' तपोरूपं धनं; धर्मरूपा सखा &c.). -Comp. -अधिबोधः the perception of form or colour of any object by the senses. -अभिग्राहित *a.* caught in the act, caught red handed. —अस्त्रः Cupid. —आजीवा a harlot, prostitute, courtezan. —आश्रयः an exceedingly beautiful person. —इंद्रियं the organ which perceives form and colour, the eye. —उच्चयः a collection of lovely forms; S. 2. 9. —कारः, -कृत् *m.* a sculptor. —ग्रहः the eye. —ज्ञ *a.* perceiving forms, distinguishing visible objects. —तत्त्वं inherent property, essence. —धर *a.* of the form of, disguised as; जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वीम् R. 2. 3. -धारिन् *a.* 1. having a form or shape. -2. possessed of beauty, lovely. (-*m.*) an actor. —नाशनः an owl. —भागानुबंधः the addition of a fraction to a unit. -लावण्यं exquisiteness of form, elegance. —विपर्ययः disfigurement, morbid change of bodily form. -शालिन् *a.* beautiful. —संपद्, -संपत्तिः *f.* perfection or excellence of form, richness of beauty, superb beauty; उदपादि चास्य रूपसंपदा आविर्भूतविस्मयस्य तस्य मनसि K.

रूपक *a.* [रूप्-ण्वुल्] 1 Bodily, corporeal. -2 Figurative (as words &c.). —कः A particular coin, a *rupee*. -कं 1 Form, figure, shape (at the end of comp.). -2 Any manifestation or representation. -3 A sign, feature. -4 A kind, species -5 A drama, play, a dramatic composition; (one of the two main subdivisions or dramatic compositions; it is divided into ten classes; there are eighteen minor divisions of it called उपरूपक); दृश्यं तत्राभिनेयं तद्रूपारोपात्तु रूपकं S. D. 272. 3. -6 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech corresponding to the English *metaphor*, in which the *upameya* is represented as being identical with the *upamāna*; तद्रूपकमभेदो य उपमानोपमेययोः K. P. 10 (see *ad. loc.* for details). -7 A kind of weight(= three *gunjas*). -Comp. —तालः a particular time in music. —शब्दः a figurative or metaphorical expression.

रूपणं [रूप्-ल्युट्] 1 Metaphorical or figurative description. -2 Investigation, examination.

रूपवत् *a.* 1 Having form or colour. -2 Bodily, corporeal. -3 Embodied. -4 Handsome, beautiful. -ती A beautiful woman.

रूपिन् *a.* [रूप-इनि] 1 Appearing like. -2 Embodied, incarnate; रूपी कोप इव व्याघ्रः Dk. -3 Beautiful.

रूप्य *a.* [रूप-यत्] 1 Beautiful, lovely. -2 Stamped; impressed. —प्यं 1 Silver. -2 Silver (or gold) bearing a stamp, a stamped coin, a rupee. -3 Wrought gold. -Comp. —अचलः N

of the mountain Kailâsa. —अध्यक्षः a master of the mind.

रूबुकः The castor-oil tree.

रूष् I. 1 P. (रूषति, रूषित) 1 To adorn, decorate. -2 To smear, anoint, cover, overlay (as with dust). -II. 10 U. (रूषयति-ते) 1 To tremble. -2 To burst.

रूषणं 1 Decoration. -2 Smearing, soiling

रूषित *p. p.* 1 Adorned -2 Smeared, covered, overspread. -3 Soiled. -4 Made rough or rugged. -5 Pounded. -6 Perfumed. -7 Inlaid.

रे *ind.* A vocative particle ; रे रे शंकरगृहाधिवासिनो जानपदाः Mâl. 3.

रेक् 1 A. (रेकते) To doubt, suspect.

रेकः 1 Suspicion, doubt. -2 A ow man, an outcast ; कृता भिक्षा रेकैः Pt. 1. 11. -3 Emptying, loosening, purging. -4 A frog.

रेकणस् *n* Gold.

रेक्णस् *n.* Ved. Property left by a deceased person.

रेखा [लिख्-अच् लस्य रः] 1 A line, streak, मदरेखा, दानरेखा, रागरेखा &c.-2 The measure of a line, a small portion, as much as a line ; न रेखामात्रमपि व्यतीयुः R. 1. 17. -3 A row, range, line, series. -4 Delineation, sketch, drawing ; लावण्यं रेखया किंचिदन्वितं S. 6. 13. -5 The first or prime meridian of the Indian astronomers drawn from Lankâ to Meru and passing through Ujjayinî. -6 Fulness, satisfaction. -7 Deceit, fraud. -Comp. —अंशः a degree of longitude. —अंतरं distance east or west from the first meridian, longitude of a place. —आकार *a.* lineal, formed in lines, striped. —गणितं geometry. —न्यासः the marking down of lines.

रेखायते Den. A. 1 To praise, flatter. -2 To vex, annoy, exasperate.

रेच See रेचक.

रेचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) [रेचयति, रिच्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Emptying, purging. -2 Purgative, aperient. -3 Emptying the lungs, emitting the breath.—कः 1 Emission of breath, breathing out, exhalation, especially through one of the nostrils (opp. पूरक which means 'inhaling breath', and कुंभक 'suspending breath'). -2 A syringe. -3 Nitre, salt-petre. —कं Purgative, cathartic.

रेचनं,-ना [रिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Emptying. -2 Loosening, diminishing. -3 Emitting the breath. -4 Purging. -5 Evacuation.

रेचित *a.* Emptied, cleared. —तं Horse's gallop.

रेज् 1 A. (रेजते) 1 To shine. -2 To shake, tremble (Ved.).

रेजः *m.* N. of Agni.

रेट् 1 U. (रेटति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To ask, request.

रेणुः *m. f.* 1 Dust, an atom of dust, sand &c. ; तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 32. -2 The pollen of flowers. -Comp. —रूषित *a.* soiled with dust. (-तः) an ass. —वासः a bee. —सारः, -सारकः camphor.

रेणुका 1 The wife of Jamadagni and mother of Parasurâma ; see जमदग्नि. -2 A kind of medicinal substance.

रेतस् [री-असुन् तुट् च] 1 Semen virile, seed. -2 Ved. A flow, current. -3 Progeny, offspring. -4 Quicksilver. -5 Sin (mostly Ved. in the last senses.). -Comp. —धा *m.* a father. —मार्गः the seminal duct or canal.

रेतं Semen virile. -Comp. —जं An offspring or child. —जा Sand.

रेतनं Semen.

रेत्यं Bell-metal.

रेत्रं [री-त्र] 1 Semen, sperm. -2 Quicksilver. -3 Nectar. -4 Perfumed power.

रेप् 1 A. (रेपते) 1 To go, move. -2 To sound.

रेप *a.* 1 Contemptible, low, vile. -2 Cruel.

रेपस् *a.* 1 Low, vile. -2 Wicked, a wretch. -3 Miserly. -4 Cruel, savage. —*n.* 1 A spot, stain -2 Fault, sin.

रेफ *a.* Low, vile, contemptible. —फः 1 A burr, grating sound. -2 The letter र्. -3 Passion, affection.

रेफस् = रेपस्.

रेब्(व्) 1 A. (रेब-व-ते) 1 To go. -2 To jump, leap.

रेभ् 1 A. (रेभते) 1 To sound, make a noise. -2 To low (as cows).

रेभ *a.* Ved. 1 Crackling. -2 Sounding loudly. —भः 1 A praiser. -2 A talker.

रेभणं The lowing of kine.

रेरिहाणः 1 N. of Siva. -2 A thief. -3 A demon.

रेव् 1 A. (रेवते) 1 To go, move. -2 To leap, jump.

रेवटः 1 A boar. -2 A bamboo-cane. -3 A whirl-wind. —टं A kind of conch-shell.

रेवतः The citron tree.

रेवती 1 N. of the 27th constellation which contains thirty-two stars. -2 N. of the wife of Balarâma; Si. 2. 16. -3 A cow. -Comp. —भवः the planet Saturn. —रमणः N. of Balarâma.

रेवा 1 N. of the river Narmadâ ; रेवारोधसि वेतसीतरुतले चेतः समुत्कंठते K. P. 1 ; R. 6. 43 ; Me. 19. -2 The indigo plant. -3 N. of Rati.

रेष् 1 A. (रेषते, रेषित) 1 To roar, howl, yell. -2 To neigh.

रेषणं, रेषा Roaring, neighing.

रै 1 P. (रायति) 1 To sound. -2 To bark at.

रै *m.* (Nom. राः, रायौ, रायः) 1 Wealth, property, riches. -2 Gold. -3 A sound.

रैवत *a.* (ती *f.*) Rich, wealthy. —तः 1 N. of Siva. -2 Saturn. -3 N. of a mountain.

रैवतकः N. of a mountain near Dvârakâ ; (for a description of this mountain, see Si. 4).

रोकं 1 A hole. -2 A boat, ship. -3 Moving, shaking. —कः 1 Brightness. -2 Buying with ready money, cash transaction.

रैतिक, रैत्य *a.* Brazen, made of brass.

रोगः [रुज्-घञ्] A disease, sickness, malady, distemper, infirmity; संतापयंति कमपथ्यभुजं न रोगाः H. 3. 117 ; भोगे रोगभयं Bh. 3. 35. -Comp. —अंतकः, -हृत् *m.* a physician. —आयतनं the body. —आर्त, -अन्वित, -ग्रस्त, -भाज् *a.* afflicted with disease, sick. —उपशमः cure or alleviation of disease. —घ्न *a.* curative, medicinal. —घ्नं 1. a medicine. -2 the science of medicine. —भूः *f.* the body. —राजः consumption. —लक्षणं the symptoms of a disease. —ज्ञातकः a physician. —शांतिः *f.* alleviation or cure of a disease. -शिला red arsenic. —श्रेष्ठः fever. —हं a drug. —हन् *m.* a physician. —हर *a.* curative. (-रं) a medicine. —हारिन् *a.* curative. (-*m.*) a physician.

रोगित *a.* 1 Diseased. -2 Mad (as a dog).

रोगिन् *a.* Sickly, ill, diseased.

रोग्य *a.* Unwholesome, unhealthy.

रोच *a.* Illuminating, enlightening

रोचक *a.* [रुच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Brightening, enlightening. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. -3 Exciting appetite. —कः 1 Hunger. -2 Any medicine serving as a tonic or restoring lost appetite, a stimulant, tonic. -3 A worker in glass or artificial ornament. -4 The plantain.

रोचन. *a* (ना or नी *f.*) [रुच्-ल्यु रोचयति वा ल्यु] 1 Enlightening, illuminating, irradiating, -2 Bright, splendid, beautiful, lovely, pleasing, agreeable; Bk. 6. 73. -3 Stomachic. -नः 1 A stomachic. -2 N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. -3 N. of several plants:—पलांडु, आरग्वध, दाडिम, करंज, अंकोठ, &c. -नं 1 Raising a desire for. -2 The bright sky, firmament.

रोचनकः The citron tree.

रोचना 1 The bright sky, firmament. -2 A handsome woman. -3 A kind of yellow pigment (= गोरोचना q. v.); R. 6. 65, 17. 24; *Śi* 11. 51. -4 A red lotus-flower. -5 Dark Śālmali.

रोचनी Red arsenic.

रोचमान *a.* 1 Shining, bright. -2 Lovely, beautiful, charming. —नं A tuft of hair on a horse's neck.

रोचिष्णु *a.* [रुच्-इष्णुच्] 1 Bright, resplendent, shining, brilliant. -2 Gay, gaily or elegantly dressed, blooming. -3 Exciting appetite.

रोचिस् *n.* Light, splendour, brightness, flame; *Śi.* 1. 5.

रोड् 1 P. (रोडति) To despise.

रोड *a.* Satisfied. —डः Crushing, grinding.

रोदनं [रुद्-ल्युट्] 1 Weeping; see रुदन. -2 A tear or tears.

रोदस् *n.* [रुद्-असुन्] (in dual), **रोदसी** *f.* Heaven and earth; रवा श्रवणभैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकंदरः Ve. 3. 2; वेदांतेषु यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य स्थितं रोदसी V. 1. 1; Śi. 18. 15.

रोधः [रुध्-घञ्] 1 Stopping, arresting, hindering; *Śi.* 10. 19. -2 Obstruction, stoppage, hindrance, prevention, prohibition, suppression; शापावृत्ति प्रतिहता स्मृतिरोधरूक्षे *S.* 7. 32; उपलरोध Ki. 5. 15; Y. 2. 220. -3 Closing, shutting up, blocking up, blockade, siege; प्रीतिरोधमसहिष्ट सा पुरी R. 11. 52. -4 A dam, bank. -5 Sprouting, growing.

रोधक *a.* Stopping, checking &c.

रोधनः [रुध्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] The planet Mercury. —नं Stopping, checking, confining, restraint, check &c.

रोधस् *n.* [रुध्-असुन्] 1 A bank, an embankment, a dam; गंगा रोधःपतनकलुषा गृह्णतीव प्रसादं V. 1. 8; R. 5. 42; Me. 41. -2 A shore, high bank; R. 8. 33. -Comp. —वक्रा, -वती 1. a river. -2. a rapid river. —वप्रः a rapid river.

रोधिन् *a.* Stopping, blocking up, obstructing.

रोध्रः A kind of tree (= लोध्र q.v.). —घ्रः, -घ्रं Sin. —घ्रं Offence, injury.

रोपः [रुह्-णिच् ह्रस्व पः, कर्मणि अच्] 1 The act of raising or setting up. -2 Planting. -3 An arrow; *Si.* 19. 120. -4 A hole, cavity.

रोपकः A planter.

रोपणं [रुह् णिच् ह्रस्व पः ल्युट्] 1 The act of erecting, setting up or raising. -2 Planting. -3 Healing. -4 A healing application (said of sores).

रोपित *p. p.* 1 Planted, set up. -2 Erected, raised. -3 Entrusted, devolved on; see रुह् caus.

रोमः A hole, cavity. —मं Water.

रोमकः 1 The city of Rome. -2 A Roman, an inhabitant of Rome (usually in pl.). —कं 1 A kind of salt (पांशुलवण). -2 A kind of magnet. -Comp. —पत्तनं the city of Rome. —सिद्धांतः one of the five chief Siddhāntas (so called because it was probably derived from the *Romans*).

रोमन् *n.* [रु-मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 150] 1 The hair on the body of men and animals; especially, short hair, bristles or down; Ms. 4. 144; 8. 116. -2 The feathers of birds. -Comp. —अंकः a mark of hair; बिभ्रती श्वेतरोमांकं R. 1. 83. —अंचः a thrill (of rapture, horror, surprise &c.), horripilation; हर्षाद्भुतभयादिभ्यो रोमांचो रोमविक्रिया S. D. 167. —अंचित *a.* with the hair erect or thrilled with joy. —अंतः the hair on the back or upper side of the hand. —आली, —आवलिः, -ली *f.* a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); शिखा धूमस्येयं परिणमति रोमावलिवपुः K. P. 10; रोमराजि also. —उद्गमः, -उद्भेदः erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation; Ku. 7. 77. —कूपः, (पं) गर्तः a pore of the skin. -केशरं, —केसरं, -गुच्छः a whisk, *chowrie*. —पुलकः bristling of the hair, thrill; Ch. P. 34. —भूमिः *f* 'the place of the hair', *i. e.* the skin. -रंध्रं a pore of the skin. —राजिः, -जी, -लता *f.* a line of hair on the abdomen (above the navel); रराज तन्वी नवरो(लो)मराजिः Ku. 1. 38; *Si.* 9. 22. —वाहिन् *a.* cutting off hair. -विकारः, -विक्रिया, -विभेदः thrill, horripilation; Ki. 9. 46; Ku. 5. 10. —विध्वंसः a louse. —हर्षः bristling of the hair, thrill; वेपथुश्च शरीरे मे रोमहर्षश्च जायते Bg. 1. 29. -हर्षण *a* causing thrill horripilation, thrilling, awe inspiring; एतानि खलु सर्वभूतरो(लो)महर्षणानि दीर्घारण्यानि U. 2; संवादमिममश्रौषमद्भुतं रोमहर्षणं Bg. 18. 74. (-णः) N. of Suta, a pupil of Vyāsa who narrated several Purāṇas to *Saunaka*. (-णं) erection of hair on the body, thrill.

रोमंथः [रोमं मथ्नाति मंथ्-अण् पृषो॰ गलोद्गतः T;v.] 1 Ruminating, chewing the cud उद्गीर्णस्य वा अवगीर्णस्य वा मंथो रोमंथः Mbh.; छायाबद्धकदंबकं मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु *S.* 2. 6. -2 (Hence) Frequent repetition.

रोमश *a.* [रोमाणि संत्यस्य श] Hairy shaggy, woolly. —शः 1 A sheep, ram. -2 A hog, boar.

रोरुदा Violent weeping, excessive lamentation; लुठन् सशोको सुविरोरुदावान् Bk. 3. 32.

रोलंबः A bee; तस्या रोलंबावली केशजालं Dk.; Bv. 1. 18.

रोषः [रुष्-घञ्] Anger, wrath, rage: रोषोपि निर्मलधियां रमणीय एव Bv. 1. 71, 44. -Comp. —आक्षेपः an angry expression of dissent.

रोषण *a.* (णी *f.*) [रुष्-युच्] Angry, irascible, wrathful, passionate. —णः 1 A touchstone. -2 Quicksilver. -3 A desert soil containing salt.

रोषित *a.* Enraged, irritated, provoked.

रोह *a.* [रुह्-अच्] 1 Growing, springing up. -2 Rising, ascending. -3 Riding on; as in अश्वरोहः 'a rider.' —हः 1 Rising, height, attitude. -2 The raising of anything (as of a number from a smaller to a higher denomination). -3 Growth development (fig.). -4 Bud, blossom, shoot.

रोहणः [रुह्-ल्युट्] N. of a mountain in Ceylon. —णं 1 The act of mounting, riding, ascending. -2 Growing over, healing. -3 Proceeding or arising from, consisting of. -4 Semen virile. -Comp. —द्रुमः the sandal tree.

रोहंतः A tree in general. —ती A creeper.

रोहिः 1 A kind of deer. -2 A religious man. -3 A tree. -4 A seed.

रोहिण *a.* Born under the asterism Rohiṇī. -णः 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 N. of several plants:—वट, रोहितक, भूतृण.

रोहिणिः = रोहिणी q. v.

रोहिणिका 1 A woman with a red face. -2 Inflammation of the throat.

रोहिणी 1 A red cow. -2 A cow in general; *Śi.* 12. 40. -3 N. of the fourth lunar mansion (containing five stars) figured by a cart; she was one of the several daughters of Daksha and is regarded as the most favourite consort of the moon; उपरागांते शशिनः समुपगता रोहिणी योगं *S.* 7. 22. -4 N. of a wife of Vasudeva and mother of Balarāma. -5 A young girl in whom menstruation has just commenced; नववर्षा च रोहिणी. -6 Lightning. -7 Inflammation of the throat. -Comp. —अष्टमी the eighth day in the month of Bhādrapada (when the moon is in conjunction with Rohiṇī). —पतिः, -प्रियः, -वल्लभः, the moon. —रमणः 1. a bull

1. the moon. —शकटः the constellation Rohiṇi figured by a cart ; रोहिणीशकटमर्कनंदनश्चेद्भिनत्ति रुधिरोऽथवा शशी Pt. 1. 213 (= Bṛi. S. 47. 14.). -सुतः, -भवः Mercury.

रोहित् m. 1 The sun. -2 A kind of fish. —f. Ved. 1 A red, mare. -2 A doe.

रोहित a. (रोहिता or रोहिणी f.) Red, red-coloured. —तः 1 Red colour. -2 A fox. -3 A kind of deer. -4 A red horse. -5 N. of Harischandra's son. -6 A kind of fish. —तं 1 Blood. -2 Saffron. -3 A straight rain-bow. -Comp. —अश्वः fire.

रोहिन् a. (णी f.) 1 Rising, growing. -2 Long, tall. —m. N. of several trees:—रोहितक, वट, अश्वत्थ.,

रोहिषः 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of deer.

रौक्म a. (क्मी f.) Golden.

रौक्मिणेयः N. of Pradyumna, son of Rukmiṇī.

रौक्ष्यं 1 Hardness, dryness, aridity.-2 Roughness, harshness, cruelty ; प्रतिषेधरौक्ष्यं R. 5. 58 ; निवेश° 14. 58.

रौचनिक a. (की f.) Yellowish. —कं The tartar of the teeth.

रौच्यः 1 A staff of Bilva wood. -2 An ascetic with a Bilva staff.

रौद् (ढ्) 1 P. (रौद्-ढ-ति) To despise.

रौद्र a. (द्रा-द्री f.) [रुद्र अण्] 1 'Rudra-like', violent, irascible, wrathful. -2 Fierce, savage, terrible, wild. -3 Addressed to Rudra (as a hymn). -4 Bringing misfortune, calamitous. —द्रः 1 A worshipper of Rudra. -2 Heat, ardour, warmth, passion, wrath. -3 The sentiment of wrath or furiousness ; see S. D. 232 or K. P. 4. -4 N. of Yama. -5 Winter. —द्रं 1 Wrath, rage. -2 Formidableness, fierceness, savageness. -3 Heat, warmth ; solar heat.-Comp. —कर्मन् a. doing dreadful acts. (-n.) a terrible magic rite.—दर्शन a. frightful-looking, terrific.

रौधिर a. (री f.) [रुधिर-अण्] 1 Bloody. 2 Caused by blood.

रौप्य a. Made of silver, silver, like silver. —प्यं Silver.

रौमं A kind of salt.

रौमक a. Roman —कं A kind of salt.

रौरव a. (वी f.) 1 Made of the hide of Ruru ; R. 3. 31. -2 Dreadful, terrible. -3 Fraudulent, dishonest. —वः 1 A savage. -2 N. of one of the hells ; Ms. 4. 88.

रौहिण a. (णी f.) Born under the Nakshatra Rohiṇī. —णः 1 The sandal tree. -2 The fig tree -3 N. of Agni.

रौहिणेयः 1 A calf. -2 N. of Balarâma. -3 The planet Mercury. -4 The planet Saturn. —यं An emerald.

रौहिष m. A kind of deer.

रौहिषः See रोहिष. —षं A kind of grass. —षी 1 A doe of the Rohisha kind. -2 A creeper. -3 A kind of Dûrvâ grass.

ल.

लः 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 A short syllable (in prosody). -3 A technical term used by Pâṇini for the ten tenses and moods (there being ten lakâras).

लक् 10 U. (लाकयति-ते) 1 To taste. -2 To obtain.

लकः 1 The forehead. -2 An ear of wild rice.

लकुचः, लकुचा A kind of bread-fruit tree. —चं The fruit of this tree.

लकुटः A club, cudgel ; cf. लगुड.

लक्तकः 1 Lac. -2 A tattered cloth, a rag.

लक्तिका A lizard.

लक्ष् I. 1 A. (लक्षते, लक्षित) To perceive, apprehend, observe, see. -II. 10 U. (लक्षयति-ते, लक्षित) 1 To notice, observe, see, find, perceive; आर्यपुत्रः शून्यहृदय इव लक्ष्यते V. 2 ; R. 9. 72, 16. 7. -2 To mark, denote, characterize, indicate ; सर्वभूतप्रसूतिर्हि बीजलक्षणलक्षिता Ms. 9. 35. -3 To define ; इदानीं कारणं लक्षयति &c. -4 To indicate secondarily, mean or signify in a secondary sense ; यथा गंगाशब्दः स्रोतसि सबाध इति तटं लक्षयति तद्वत् यदि तटेऽपि सबाधः स्यात्तत्प्रयोजनं लक्षयेत् K. P. 2. ; अत्र गोशब्दो वाहीकार्थं लक्षयति S. D. 2. -5 To aim at. -6 To consider, regard, think.

लक्षं [लक्ष्-अच्] 1 One hundred thousand (m. also in this sense); इच्छति शती सहस्रं सहस्री लक्षमीहते Subhâsh. ; त्रयो लक्षास्तु विज्ञेयाः Y. 3. 102. -2 A mark, butt, aim, target ; प्रत्यक्षवदाकाशे लक्षं बद्ध्वा Mn. 1. -3 A sign, token, mark. -4 Show, pretence, fraud, disguise ; लक्षसुप्तः स्थितोऽस्मि Dk. 'feigning sleep'. Comp. —अधीशः a person possessing a lac or lacs

लक्षक a. [लक्ष् ण्वुल्] Indicating indirectly, expressing secondarily. —कं One hundred thousand.

लक्षणं [लक्ष्यतेऽनेन लक्ष्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 A mark, token, sign, indication, characteristic, distinctive mark ; वधूदुकूलं कलहंसलक्षणं Ku. 5. 67 ; अनारंभो हि कार्याणां प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणं Subhâsh. ; उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः H. 4. 15. अव्याक्षेपो भविष्यंत्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6, 19. 47 ; गर्भलक्षण S. 5 ; पुरुषलक्षणं 'the sign or organ of virility'. -2 A symptom (of a disease). -3 An attribute. a quality. -4 A definition, accurate, description ; असाधारणधर्मो लक्षणम्. -5 A lucky or auspicious mark on the body (these are considered to be 32); द्वात्रिंशल्लक्षणोपेतः ; लक्षणसंपन्नानां गवामधः सस्नौ K. 64. -6 Any mark or features of the body (indicative of good or bad luck) ; क तद्विधस्त्वं क च पुण्यलक्षणा Ku. 5. 73 ; क्लेशावहा भर्तुरलक्षणाहं R. 14. 5. -7 A name, designation, appellation (oft at the end of Comp.) ; विदिशालक्षणां राजधानीं Me. 24. -8 Excellence, merit, good quality ; as in आहितलक्षण R. 6. 71 (where Malli. renders it by प्रख्यातगुण and quotes Ak. :—गुणैः प्रतीते तु कृतलक्षणाहितलक्षणौ). -9 An aim, a scope, an

object. -10 A fixed rate (as of duties); Ms. 8. 406.-11 Form, kind, nature. -12 Effect, operation. -13 Cause, occasion. -14 Head, topic, subject. -15 Pretence, disguise (= लक्ष); प्रसुप्तलक्षण। Mâl. 7. -16 A line, spot. -17 Observation, seeing. —णः 1 N. of Lakshmaṇa. -2 The crane. —णा 1 An aim, object. -2 The Rhet.) An indirect application or secondary signification of a word, one of the three powers of a word; it is thus defined:—मुख्यार्थबाधे तद्योगे रूढितोऽथ प्रयोजनात्। अन्योर्थो लक्ष्यते यत्सा लक्षणारोपिता क्रिया K. P 2; लक्षणा शक्यसंबंधस्तात्पर्यानुपपत्तितः Bhâshâ P.; see S. D. 13 also. -3 A goose.-Comp.—अन्वित a. possessed of auspicious marks. —ज्ञ a. able to interpret or explain marks (as on the body).—भ्रष्ट a. ill-fated, unlucky. —लक्षणा = जहल्लक्षणा q. v. —संनिपातः branding, stigmatizing.

लक्षण्य a. 1 Serving as a mark. -2 Having good marks.

लक्षशस् ind By hundreds of thousands, i. e. in large numbers.

लक्षित p. p. [लक्ष्-क्त] 1 Seen, observed, marked, beheld.-2 Denoted, indicated. -3 Characterized, marked, distinguished. -4 Defined. -5 Aimed at. -6 Indirectly expressed, indicated, hinted at. -7 Inquired into, examined -8 Considered, regarded.

लक्ष्कि 8 U. 1 To aim at, direct. -2 To point to, refer or allude to; इयं कथा मामेव लक्षीकरोति S. 7.

लक्ष्मण a. [लक्ष्मन् अण् न वृद्धिः] 1 Having marks. -2 Possessed of good or auspicious marks, fortunate, lucky. -3 Prosperous, thriving. —णः 1 The crane. -2 N. of a son of Dasaratha by his wife Sumitrâ. [He was so much attached to Rama from his very childhood that he became ready to accompany him during his travels, and took no small part in the several events that took place during the fourteen years of Rama's exile. In the war of Lanka he killed several powerful demons, but particularly Meghanada, the most heroic of the sons of Ravana. He was at first mortally wounded by Meghanada by means of a magical weapon, but was restored to life by Sushena by means of the medicinal drugs fetched by Maruti. One day Time in the disguise of a hermit came to Râma and said that he who should happen to see them converse in private should be immediately abandoned, which was agreed to. Lakshmana on one occasion intruded on their privacy and made the word of his brother true by throwing himself into the Sarayu; (see R. 15. 92. 95). He married Urmila by whom he had two sons Angada and Chandraketu]. —णा A goose —णं 1 A name, an appellation. -2 A mark, sign, token. -Comp. —प्रसूः N. of Sumitrâ, mother of Lakshmaṇa.

लक्ष्मन् n. [लक्ष्-मनिन्] 1 A mark, sign, token, characteristic; Si. 11. 30; 8. 41, Ki. 11. 18; 14. 64; R. 19. 30; Ku. 7. 43. -2 A speck, spot; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20; Mâl. 9. 25. -3 Definition -4 The chief, principal (प्रधान). —m. 1 The crane or Sârasa bird. -2 N. of Lakshmaṇa.

लक्ष्मी f. [लक्ष्-ई मुट् च Tv.] 1 Fortune, prosperity, wealth; सा लक्ष्मीरुपकुरुते यया परेषां Ki. 8. 13; मातर्लक्ष्मि तव प्रसादवशतो दोषा अमी स्युर्गुणाः Subhâsh. Bh. 3. 64; तृणमिव लघुलक्ष्मीर्नैव तान् संरुणद्धि Bh. 2 17. -2 Good fortune, good luck. -3 Success, accomplishment U. 4. 10. -4 Beauty, loveliness, grace, charm, splendour; lustre; मलिनमपि हिमांशोर्लक्ष्म लक्ष्मीं तनोति S. 1. 20; U. 6. 24; Mâl. 9. 25; लक्ष्मीमुवाह सकलस्य शशांकमूर्तेः Ki. 2. 59, 5. 39, 52, 9. 2; Ku. 3. 49. -5 The goddess of fortune, prosperity and beauty, regarded as the wife of Vishṇu. (She is said to have sprung from the ocean along with the other precious things or 'jewels' when it was churned for nectar by the gods and demons); इयं गेहे लक्ष्मीः U. 1. 39. -6 Royal or sovereign power, dominion; (oft. personified as a wife of the king and regarded as a rival of the queen); तामकभार्यां परिवादभीरोः साध्वीमपि त्यक्तवतो नृपस्य। वक्षस्यसंघट्टसुखं वसंती रेजे सपत्नीरहितेव लक्ष्मीः ॥ R. 14. 86, 12. 26. -7 The wife of a hero. -8 A pearl. -9 N. of turmeric. -10 Superhuman power. -11 N. of the eleventh digit of the moon. -Comp. —ईशः 1 an epithet of Vishṇu.-2. the mango tree. -3. a prosperous or fortunate man. —कांतः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. a king. —गृहं the red lotus-flower. —तालः a kind of palm. —नाथः an epithet of Vishṇu. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. a king; विहाय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्म कार्मुकं Ki. 1. 44. -3. the betel nut tree. -4. the clove tree. —पुत्रः 1. a horse. -2. N. of Kusa and Lava. -3. N. of Cupid or Kâma. —पुष्पः a ruby. —पूजनं the ceremony of worshipping Lakshmi (performed by the bridegroom in company with his bride after she has been brought home). —पूजा the worship of Lakhmi performed on the day of new-moon in the month of Kârttika (chiefly by bankers and traders whose commercial or official year closes on that day). —फलः the Bilva tree. —रमणः an epithet of Vishṇu. —वसतिः f. 'Lakshmi's abode', the red lotus-flower. —वारः Thursday. —वेष्ट। turpentine. —सखः a favourite of Lakshmi. —सहजः, -सहोदरः 1. epithets of the moon. -2. camphor. -3. N. of the horse of Indra.

लक्ष्मीवत् a. 1 Possessed of good fortune, fortunate, lucky. -2 Wealthy, rich, thriving. -3 Handsome, lovely, beautiful. —m. The bread-fruit tree.

लक्ष्य pot. p. [लक्ष्-यत्] 1 To be looked at or observed, visible, observable, perceptible; दुर्लक्ष्यचिह्ना महतां हि वृत्तिः Ki. 17. 23. -2 Indicated or recognizable by (with instr. or in comp.); दूराल्लक्ष्यं सुरपतिधनुश्चारुणा तोरणेन Me. 75; प्रवेपमानाधरलक्ष्यकोपया Ku. 5. 74, R. 4. 5, 7. 60. -3 To be known or found out, traceable; यमाममंस्यात्मसुखोऽपि कारणं कथं स लक्ष्यप्रभवो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 81; cf. अलक्ष्य also.-4 To be marked or characterized. -5 To be defined. -6 To be aimed at. -7 To be expressed or denoted indirectly.-8 To be regarded or considered as. —क्ष्यः A magical formula recited over weapons. —क्ष्यं 1 An aim, a butt, mark, target, mark aimed at (fig. also); उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यंति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5; वृद्धिं लक्ष्येषु बध्नन् Mu. 1. 2; दर्पेण कौतुकवता मयि बद्धलक्ष्यः U. 5. 11; R. 1. 61, 6. 11, 9. 67; Ku. 3. 47, 64; 5. 49. -2 A sign, token. -3 The thing defined (opp. लक्षण); लक्ष्यैकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः Tarka K. -4 An indirect or secondary meaning, that derived from लक्षणा q. v.; वाच्यलक्ष्यव्यंग्या अर्थाः K. P. 2. -5 A pretence, sham, disguise; इदानीं परीक्षे किं लक्ष्यसुप्तमुत परमार्थसुप्तमिदं द्वयं Mk. 3; 3. 18; कंदर्पप्रवणमनाः सखीसिसिक्षालक्ष्येण प्रतियुवमंजलिं चकार Si. 8. 35, R. 6. 81. -6 A lac, one hundred thousand. -Comp. —क्रम a. the method or order of which is (indirectly) perceptible, as a dhvani. —भेद्, -वेधः biting the mark; Ki. 13. 27. —वीथि f. the visible road (ब्रह्मलोकमार्ग). —सुप्त a. feigning sleep. —हन् a. bitting the mark. (-m.) an arrow.

लख्, लंख् 1 P; (लखति, लंखति) To go, move.

लग् I. 1. P. (लगति, लग्न) 1 To adhere or stick to, cling to, attach oneself to; श्यामाय हंसस्य करानवाप्तेर्मंदाक्षलक्ष्या लगति स्म पश्चात् N. 3. 8; गमनसमये कंठे लग्ना निरुध्य निरुध्य मां Mâl. 3. 2. -2 To touch, come in contact with; लग्निमिव कृतप्रयत्ना K. 193; कर्णे लगति

चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो वियुज्यते Pt. 1. 305 ; यथा यथा लगति शीतवातः Mk. 5. 10. -3 To touch, affect, have an effect on, go home; विदितेंगिते हि पुर एव जने सपदीरिताः खलु लगंति गिरः Si 9 99. -4 To become united, to meet, cut (as lines). -5 To follow closely, ensue or happen immediately ; अनावृष्टिः संदधते लग्ना Pt. 1. -6 To engage, detain, occupy (one); तत्र दिनानि कतिचिल्लगिष्यंति Pt. 4. 'I shall be detained there for some days'. -II. 10 U. (लागयति-ते) 1 To taste. -2 To obtain.

लगित a. 1 Adhered or clung to. -2 Connected with, attached to. -3 Got, obtained.

लग्न p. p. 1 Adhered or clung to. stuck, held fast ; लताविटपे एकावली लग्ना V. 1. -2 Touching, coming in contact with. -3 Attached to, connected with. -4 Clinging or sticking to, remaining on. -5 Cutting, meeting (as lines). -6 Following closely, impending. -7 Busy with, closely occupied about. -8 Fastened on, directed towards. -9 Ashamed. -10 Auspicious ; (see लग्). —ग्नः 1 A bard, minstrel. -2 An elephant in rut. —ग्नं 1 The point of contact or intersection, the point where the horizon and the ecliptic or the path of planets meet. -2 The point of the ecliptic which at any given time is at the horizon or on the meridian. -3 The rising of the sun or of the planets. -4 The moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign. -5 A figure of the twelve zodiacal signs. -6 An auspicious or lucky moment. -7 (Hence) A decisive moment, time for action. -Comp. —अहः, -दिनं, -दिवसः, -वासरः an auspicious day, a day chosen as lucky for the performance of any work. —कालः, -मुहूर्तः, वेला, -समयः auspicious time, the time fixed upon (by astrologers &c.) as auspicious for the performance of any work (marriage &c.).—ग्रह a. tenacious, insisting firmly on anything.—नक्षत्रं an auspicious asterism. —भुजः (in astr.) ascensional difference. —मंडलं the zodiac. —मासः an auspicious month. —शुद्धिः f. auspiciousness of the zodiacal signs &c. for the performance of any work.

लग्नकः A sur 'y, bail, bondsman.

लग्निका Incorrect form of नग्निका q.v.

लगड a. Lovely, handsome, beautiful.

लगुडः, लगुरः, लगुलः A club, stick, staff, cudgel.

लघट् m., लघटः Wind.

लघु a. (घु or घ्वी f.) 1 Light, not heavy ; तृणादपि लघुस्तूलस्तूलादपि च याचकः Subhāsh. ; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय Me. 20 (where the word means 'contemptible' also); R. 9. 62. -2 Little, small, diminutive ; Pt. 1. 253 ; Si. 9. 38, 78. -3 Short, brief, concise ; लघुसंदेशपदा सरस्वती R. 8 77. -4 Trifling, trivial, insignificant, unimportant ; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1. -5 Low, mean, despicable. contemptible ; Si 9. 23; Pt. 1. 106 -6 Weak, feeble. -7 Wretched, frivolous. -8 Active, light, nimble, agile ; S. 2. 5. -9 Swift, quick, rapid ; किंचित् पश्चाद् व्रज लघुगतिः Me. 16 ; R. 5. 45. -10 Easy, not difficult ; R. 12. 66. -11 Easy to be digested, light (as food). -12 Short, (as a vowel in prosody). -13 Soft, low, gentle. -14 Pleasant, agreeable, desirable ; R. 11. 12. 80. -15 Lovely, handsome, beautiful. -16 Pure, clean. -17 Sapless, pithless. -18 Young, younger, Mv. 6. 53 —m. N. of the Nakshatras – Hasta, Pushya, and Asvini. —n. 1 A particular measure of time. -2 Agallochum, or a particular variety of it. —ind. 1 Lightly, meanly, contemptuously ; लघु मन् 'to think lightly of, despise, slight' ; S. 7. 1. -2 Quickly, swiftly ; लघु लघूत्थिता S. 4 'risen early.'. -Comp. —आशिन्, आहार a. eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. —उक्तिः f. a brief mode of expression. —उत्थान, -समुत्थान n. working actively, doing work rapidly.—काय a. light-bodied. (-यः)a goat. -क्रम a. having a quick step, going quickly. —खट्विका a small bedstead. —गोधूमः a small kind of wheat. -चित्त, -चेतस्, -मनस्, -हृदय a. 1. light-minded, low-hearted, little-minded, mean hearted. -2 frivolous. -3. fickle, unsteady. चिर्भिटा colocynth. —जंगलः a kind of quail (लावक). —द्राक्षा a small stoneless grape. -द्राविन् a. melting easily. —नामन् m. agallochum. —पत्रिका the Rochanā plant. —पर्णी, -कर्णी N. of a plant (Mar. मोरवेल). —पाक, -पाकिन् a. easily digested. —पुष्प; a kind of Kadamba. —प्रयत्न a. 1. pronounced with slight articulation (as a letter). -2. indolent, lazy. —बदरः, बदरी f. a kind of jujube. —भवः humble birth or origin. —भोजनं a light repast. —मांसः a kind of partridge. —मूलं the lesser root of an equation. —मूलकं a radish. —लयं a kind of fragrant root (वीरणमूल). — राशि a composed of fewer terms (as the side of an equation). —वासस् a. wearing light or pure clothes.—विक्रम a. having a quick step, quick-footed. —वृत्ति a. 1. ill-behaved, low, vile -2. light, frivolous. -3.mismanaged, ill-done. —वेधिन् a. making a clever hit. —हस्त a. 1. light-handed, clever, dexterous, expert ; R. 9. 63. -2. active, agile. (-स्तः) an expert or skilful archer.

लघयति Den P. 1 To make light, lighten (lit.); नितांतगुर्वी लघयिष्यता धुरं R. 3. 35. -2 To alleviate, lighten, lessen, mitigate ; रहसि लघयेदारब्धा वा तदाश्रयिणी कथा V. 3. 10 ; R. 11. 62. -3 (a) To make light of, slight, despise ; Ki. 2. 18 (b) To make inferior or insignificant ; Ki. 5. 4 ; 13. 38.

लघिमन् m. [लघोर्भावः इमनिच् डित्] 1 Lightness, absence of weight. -2 Littleness, smallness, insignificance. -3 Lightness, levity, lowness or meanness, spirit ; मानुषतासुलभो लघिमा प्रस्नकर्मणि मां नियोजयति K. -4 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -5 The supernatural power of assuming excessive ligetness at will, one of the eight Siddhis q. v

लघिष्ठ a. Lightest, lowest, very light &c. (superl of लघु q. v.)

लघीयस् a. Lighter, lower, very light &c. ; (compar. of लघु q. v.).

लघुता, -त्वं 1 Lightness, levity. -2 Smallness, littleness. -3 (a) Insignificance, unimportance, contempt, absence of dignity ; इंद्रोऽपि लघुतां याति स्वयं प्रख्यापितैर्गुणैः. (b) Obscurity of birth, humbleness of origin. -4 Dishonour, disrespect ; Pt. 1. 140, 353. -5 Activity, quickness. -6 Shortness, brevity. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -9 Wantonness.

लघूकृ 8 U. To despise, think meanly of, slight.

लघूकृत p. p. 1 Despised, condemned, slighted. -2 Lessened, abbreviated, shortened. -3 Reduced in weight or importance.

लघ्वी 1 A delicate woman. -2 A light carriage ; Si. 12. 24.

लङ् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Imperfect tense or its terminations.

लंका [लक्-अच् मुम् च] 1 N. of the capital and residence of Rāvaṇa and identified with the island of Ceylon or the chief town in it ; according to some Lankā was much larger than the present island of Ceylon. It was originally built for Mālyavat q. v. -2 An unchaste woman, a prostitute, harlot. -3 A branch. -4 A kind of grain. -Comp. —अधिपः, —अधिपतिः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, -नाथः, -पतिः 'lord of Lankā', i. e Rāvaṇa or Bibhishaṇa. —अरिः an epithet of Rāma. —दाहिन् m. an epithet of Hanumat.

लंसनी The bit of a bridle.

लंग् 1 P. (लंगति) 1 To go. -2 To go lame, limp.

लंगः 1 Lameness. -2 Union, association. -3 A lover, paramour.

लंगकः A lover, paramour.

लंगलं A plough.

लंगूलं The tail of an animal ; cf. लाङ्गूल.

लंघ् 1 U. (लंघति-ते, लंघित ; *desid.* लिलंघिषति-ते) 1 To spring, leap, go by leaps. -2 To mount upon, ascend; अन्ये चालंघिषुः शैलान् Bk. 15. 32. -3 To go beyond, transgress ; लंघते स्म मुनिरेष विमानैः N. 5. 4. -4 To fast, abstain from food. -5 To dry, dry up (Paras.) -6 To diminish, lessen. -7 To seize upon, attack, eat up, injure ; पल्लवान् हरिणो लंघितुमागच्छति M. 4. —*Caus.* or 10 U. (लंघयति-ते) 1 To leap or spring over, go beyond ; सागरः प्लवगेन्द्रेण क्रमेणैकेन लंघितः Mb. ; Ms. 4. 38. -2 To pass over, traverse (as distance) ; R. 1. 47. -3 To mount upon, ascend ; R. 4. 52. -4 To violate, transgress, disobey ; R. 9. 9 ; Y. 2. 187. -5 To offend, insult, disrespect, disregard ; हस्त इव भूतिमलिनो यथा यथा लंघयति खलः सुजनं। दर्पणमिव तं कुरुते तथा तथा निर्मलच्छायं ॥ Vās. -6 To prevent, oppose, stop, avoid, avert ; भाव्यं न लंघयति कोऽपि विधिप्रणीतं Subhāsh. ; Mk. 6. 2. -7 To attack, seize upon, injure, hurt ; एषा खलु केसरिणी त्वां लंघयति *S.* 7 ; नास्ति खलु विधेरलंघनीयं V. 4 ; R. 11. 92. -8 To eat, browse. -9 To excel, surpass, outshine, eclipse ; (यशः) जगत्प्रकाशं तदशेषमिज्यया भवद्गुरुर्लंघयितुं ममोद्यतः R. 3. 48. -10 To cause to fast. -11 To shine. -12 To speak.

लंघक *a.* Ved. A transgressor, violator, offender &c.

लंघनं [लंघ्-ल्युट्] 1 Leaping, jumping. -2 Going by leaps, traversing, passing over, going, motion in general ; यूथमेव पथि शीघ्रलंघना Ghat. 8. -3 Mounting, ascending, rising up to (fig. also) ; नभोलंघन R. 16. 33 ; जनोऽयमुच्चैःपदलंघनोत्सुकः Ku. 5. 64. 'wishing to attain or aspire to a high position.' -4 Assaulting, storming, capturing ; as in दुर्गलंघनं. -5 Exceeding, going beyond, overstepping, violating, transgression ; आज्ञालंघनं, नियमलंघनं &c. -6 Disregarding, despising, treating with contempt, slighting ; मणिपातलंघनं प्रमादकार्यम् V. 3 ; M. 3. 22. -7 An offence, affront, insult. -8 A harm, an injury ; as in आतपलंघनं q. v. -9 Fasting, abstinence ; *Si.* 12. 25 (where it means 'leaping' also). -10 One of the paces of a horse.

लंघनीय, लंघ्य *a.* 1 To be traversed or passed over, passable. -2 To be violated. -3 To be overtaken ; आत्मोद्धतैरपि रजोभिरलंघनीयाः *S.* 1. 8. -4 To be neglected or disregarded. -5 To be fasted ; see लंघ्.

लंघित *p. p.* [लंघ्-क्त] 1 Leapt over, passed over. -2 Traversed. -3 Transgressed, violated. -4 Disregarded, insulted, disrespected. -5 Attacked, seized, afflicted ; लंघित एव भूयोऽपि शकुंतलाव्याधिना *S.* 6.

लछ् 1 P. (लच्छति) To mark, see ; cf. लक्ष्.

लज् I. 6 A (लजते) To be ashamed. -II. 1 P. (लजति) To blame &c.; see लंज् I. -III. 10 P. (लजयति) 1 To seem, appear, shine. -2 To cover, conceal ;(according to some लाजयति also in this sense).

लज्ज् 6 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) To be ashamed, to blush ; cf. लस्ज्.

लज्जका The wild cotton-tree.

लज्जरी A white sensitive plant.

लज्जा [लज्ज् भावे अ] 1 Shame, कामातुराणां न भयं न लज्जा Subhāsh. ; विहाय लज्जां R. 2. 40 ; Ku. 1. 48. -2 Bashfulness, modesty ; शृंगारलज्जां निरूपयति *S.* 1 ; Ku. 3. 7 ; R. 7. 25 ; लज्जे त्वं मज्ज सिंधौ Subhāsh. -3 N. of the sensitive plant. -Comp. —अन्वित *a.* modest, bashful. —आवह, -कर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) causing shame, shameful, disgraceful, ignominious ; Pt. 5. 10. —शील *a.* bashful, modest. —रहित, -शून्य, -हीन *a.* shameless, impudent, immodest.

लज्जालु *a.* Modest, bashful. -*m. f.* N. of the sensitive plant (also लज्जिरी.)

लज्जावत् *a.* 1 Bashful, modest. -2 Embarrassed, perplexed.

लज्जित *p. p.* 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Ashamed, abashed.

लज्या = लज्जा.

लंचा A present, bribe.

लंज् I. 1 P. (लंजति) 1 To blame, censure, traduce. -2 To roast, fry. -II. 10 U. (लंजयति-ते) 1 To injure, strike, kill. -2 To give. -3 To speak. -4 To be strong or powerful. -5 To dwell. -6 To shine. -7 To be manifest.

लंजः [लंज्-अच्] 1 A foot. -2 The end of a lower garment tucked into the waist-band ; cf. कक्षा -3 A tail.

लंजा 1 A current. -2 An adulteress. -3 N. of Lakshmī. -4 Sleep.

लंजिका A prostitute harlot.

लट् 1 P. (लटति) 1 To be a child. -2 To act like a child. -3 To talk like a child, prattle. -4 To cry.

लट् A technical term used by Pāṇini to denote the Present tense or its terminations.

लटः 1 A fool, blockhead. -2 A fault, defect. -3 A robber. -Comp. —पर्णं large cinnamon.

लटकः A cheat, rogue, rascal, villain.

लटभ *a.* (Connected with the Prākṛita लडह which appears to be derived from it) Charming, handsome, beautiful, attractive, lovely ; अतिक्रांतः कालो लटभललनाभोगसुलभः Bh. 3. 32 (where commentators render लटभ by सलावण्य) ; तस्याः पादनखश्रेणिः शोभते लटभभ्रुवः Vikr. 8. 6. Bilhaṇa has used this word in three more places of the same book, where it appears to mean 'young pretty woman', 'a handsome woman'; *e. g.* किंवा वर्णनया समस्तलटभालंकारतामेष्यति 8. 86 ; अनर्घ्यलावण्यनिधानभूमिर्न कस्य लोभं लटभा तनोति 9. 68 ; केशबंधविभवैर्लटभानां पिंछतामिव जगाम तमिस्रं 11. 18.

लट्टः A rogue, rascal ; see लटक.

लट्वः 1 A horse. -2 A dancing boy. -3 N. of a Rāga in music. -4 N. of a caste. —ट्वा 1 A kind of bird. -2 A curl on the forehead. -3 A sparrow. -4 A kind of musical instrument. -5 A game. -6 Safflower. -7 An unchaste woman.

लड् I. 1 P. (लडति) To play, sport, dally. -II. 1 P., 10 P. (लडति, लडयति) 1 To throw, toss. -2 To blame. -3 To loll the tongue. -4 To harass, annoy. -III. 10 U. (लाडयति-ते) 1 To fondle, caress. -2 To annoy.

लडह *a.* Beautiful, handsome (a Prākṛita word) ; see लटभ.

लड्ड = लटक q. v.

लड्डुः, लड्डुकः A kind of sweetmeat (a round ball of sugar, wheat or rice-flour, ghee, and spices).

लंड् 1 P. 10 U. (लंडति, लंडयति-ते) 1 To toss upwards, throw up. -2 To speak.

लंडं Excrement, ordure.

लंड्रः London (a modern formation, probably from French *Londres*)

लता [लत्-अच्] 1 A creeper, creeping plant ; लताभावेन परिणतमस्या रूपं V. 4 ; लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7 ; (often used as the last member of compounds, especially with words meaning 'arm', 'eyebrow', 'lightning', to denote beauty, tenderness, thin-

ness &c.; भुजलता, बाहुलता, भ्रूलता, विद्युल्लता; so खड्ग°, अलक°, &c.; cf. Ku. 2. 64; Me. 47; S. 3. 15; R. 9. 46. -2 A branch. -3 The creeper called *Priyangu*. -4 The Mâdhavî creeper. -5 Musk-creeper. -6 A whip or the lash of a whip.-7 A string of pearls. -8 A slender woman. -9 A woman in general. -10 The Dûrvâ grass. -Comp. —अंगुलिः *f.* a branch serving as a finger. —अंतं a flower. —अंबुजं a kind of cucumber. —अर्कः a green onion. -अलकः an elephant. -आननः a particular position of the hands in dancing. —उद्गमः the upward winding or climbing of a creeper. —करः a particular position of the hands in dancing. —कस्तूरिका, -कस्तूरी musk-creeper. —गृहः, -हं a bower surrounded with creepers, an arbour; Ku. 3. 41. —जिह्वः, —रसनः a snake. —तरुः 1. the Sâla tree. -2. the Tâla tree. -3. the orange tree. —पनसः the water-melon. —पर्णः N. of Vishnu. —प्रतानः the tendril of a creeper; R. 2. 8. —भवनं an arbour, a bower. —मणिः coral. —मंडपः a bower, an arbour. —मृगः a monkey. —यष्टिः *f.* Bengal madder. —यावकं a shoot, sprout.—वलयः,—यं an arbour. —वृक्षः the cocoa-nut tree. —वेष्टः a kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment. —वेष्टनं,-वेष्टितकं a kind of embrace.

लतिका 1 A small creeper. -2 A string of pearls.

लत्तिका A kind of lizard.

लप् 1 P. (लपति) 1 To speak, talk in general. -2 To prate, chatter. -3 To whisper; कपोलतले मिलिता लपितुं किमपि श्रुतिमूले Git. 1. -4 To wail, lament. —*Caus.* (लापयति-ते) To cause to talk &c. -WITH उद् to call out loudly to.

लपनं [लप्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Talking, speaking. -2 The mouth.

लपित *p. p.* Spoken, said, chattered &c. —तं Speech, voice.

लप्सिका A kind of prepared food.

लबः Ved. A quail.

लभ् 1 A. (लभते, लेभे, अलब्ध, लप्स्यते, लब्धुं, लब्ध) 1 To get, obtain, gain, acquire; लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; चिराय याथार्थ्यमलंभि दिग्गजैः Si. 1 64. -2 To have, possess, be in possession of. -3 To take, receive. -4 To catch, take or catch hold of; R. 1. 3. -5 To find, meet with; यत्किंचिल्लभते पथि. -6 To recover, regain. —7 To know, learn, perceive, understand; भ्रमणं...गमनादेव लभ्यते Bhâshâ P. 6; सत्यमलभमानः Kull. on Ms. 8. 109. -8 To be able or be permitted (to do a thing) (with inf.); मद्गुमपि न लभ्यते; नाधर्मो लभ्यते कर्तुं लोके वैद्याधरे. (The senses of लभ् are modified according to the noun with which it is used; *i. e.* गर्भं लभ् to conceive become pregnant; पदं or आस्पदं लभ् to gain a footing, take a hold on; see under पद्; अंतरं लभ् to get a footing, enter into; लेभेऽतरं चेतसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66 'was not impressed on the mind'; चेतनां, संज्ञां, लभ् to regain one's consciousness; जन्म लभ् to be born; Ki. 5. 43; स्वास्थ्यं लभ् to enjoy ease, be at ease; दर्शनं लभ् to get an audience of &c.). —*Caus.* (लंभयति-ते) 1 To cause to get or receive, cause to take; Ki. 2. 58. -2 To give, confer or bestow upon; नोदकशरावं माणवकं लंभय V. 3. -3 To cause to suffer. -4 To obtain, receive. -5 To find out, discover. —*Desid.* (लिप्सते) To wish to get, long for; अलब्धं चैव लिप्सेत H. 2. 8.

लब्ध *p. p.* [लभ्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Got, obtained, acquired. -2 Taken, received. -3 Perceived, apprehended. -4 Obtained (as by division &c.); see लभ्. —ब्धा A woman whose husband or lover is faithless (perhaps for विप्रलब्धा). —ब्धं That which is secured or got; लब्धं रक्षेदवक्षयात् H. 2. 8; R. 19. 3. -Comp. अंतर *a.* 1. one who has found an opportunity. -2. one who has got access or admission; R. 16. 7. —अवकाश, -अवसर *a.* 1. one who has found an opportunity.-2. (anything) that has gained a scope (for work); लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना S. 1. -3. one who has obtained leisure, being at leisure; so लब्धक्षण. —आस्पद *a.* one who has gained a footing or secured a position; M. 1. 17. —उदय *a.* 1. born, produced, sprung; लब्धोदया चान्द्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25. -2. one who has got prosperity or elevation; स त्वत्तो लब्धोदयः 'he owes his rise or elevation to you'. —काम *a.* one who has got his desired object. —कीर्ति *a.* become widely known, famous, celebrated. —चेतस्, -संज्ञ *a.* one who has come to his senses, restored to consciousness. —जन्मन् *a.* born, produced. —नामन्, -शब्द *a.* renowned, celebrated. —नाशः the loss of what has been acquired; लब्धनाशो यथा मृत्युः -प्रशमनं 1. securing or keeping safe what has been acquired. -2 bestowing on a worthy recipient; Kull. on Ms. 7. 56 —लक्ष, -क्ष्य *a.* 1. one who has hit the mark.-2. skilled in the use of missiles. —वर्ण *a.* 1. learned, wise; चित्रं त्वदीये विषये समंतात् सर्वेऽपि लोकाः किल लब्धवर्णाः Râj. P. -2. famous, renowned, celebrated; Mk. 4. 26. °भाज् *a.* respecting the learned; कुल्लूलब्धमपि लब्धवर्णभाक् तं दिदेश मुनये सलक्ष्मणं R. 11. 2. —विद्य *a.* learned, educated, wise. -सिद्धि *a.* one who has attained perfection or his desired object.

लब्धिः *f.* [लभ्-क्तिन्] 1 Acquisition, gaining, acquirement.-2 Profit, gain. -3 (In arith.) The quotient.

लब्धिम *a.* Obtained, acquired, received.

लभनं [लभ्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of getting, obtaining &c. -2 Act of conceiving.

लभसः 1 Wealth, riches. -2 One who solicits, a solicitor. —सं A rope for tying a horse (*-m.* also).

लभ्य *a.* [लभ्-कर्मणि यत्] 1 Capable of being acquired or obtained, attainable, obtainable to be reached; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्बाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3, 4. 88; Ku. 5. 18. -2 To be found; Ku. 1. 40. -3 Fit, suitable, proper. -4 Intelligible. -5 To be furnished or provided with.

लमकः A lover, paramour.

लंपट *a.* 1 Greedy, covetous, hankering after; वृधिभक्तलंपट इव Ratn. 2. -2 Lustful, libidinous, dissolute, addicted to licentious pleasures.—टः A libertine, profligate, rake; (लंपाक in the same sense).

लंफः A leap, jump, spring.

लंफनं Leaping, jumping.

लंब् 1 A. (लंबते, लंबित) 1 To hang down, hang from, dangle; ऋषयो ह्यत्र लंबते Mb. -2 To be attached to, stick to, hold on to, rest on; ललंबिरे सद्मसिलताः प्रिया इव Si. 7. 25; प्रस्थानं ते कथमपि सखे लंबमानस्य भावि Me. 41 (where लं° means 'hanging down towards' or 'resting upon' the back or hips). -3 To go down, sink, decline or hang down (as the sun), fall down; लंबमाने दिवाकरे; Si. 9. 20; Ki. 9. 1; त्वदधरचुंबनलंबितकज्जलमुज्ज्वलय प्रिय लोचने Git. 12 (= गलित). -4 To fall or lag behind. -5 To delay, tarry. -6 To sound. —*Caus.* (लंबयति-ते) 1 To let down, cause to hang down. -2 To hang up, suspend. -3 To stretch out, extend (as the hand); करेण वातायनलंबितेन R. 13. 21; को लंबयेदाहरणाय हस्तं 6. 75.-4 To cause to be attached, join. -5 To depress.—WITH उद् to stand up, stand erect; पादेनैकेन गगने द्वितीयेन च भूतले। तिष्ठाम्युल्लंबितस्तावद्यावत्तिष्ठति भास्करः Mk. 2. 10.

लंब *a.* [लंब्-अच्] 1 Hanging down, hanging from, pendent, dangling; पांड्योऽयमंसार्पितलंबहारः R. 6. 60, 84 Me. 84. -2 Hanging upon, attached to -3 Great, large. -4 Spacious. -5

Long, tall. —बा 1 A perpendicular. -2 Co-latitude, the arc between the pole of any place and the zenith, complement of latitude. -3 A bribe. -Comp. —उदर a. big-bellied, pot-bellied, portly. (-रः) 1 N. of Gaṇeśa. -2. a glutton. -ओष्ठः (लंबो-बौ-ष्ठः) a camel. —कर्णः 1. an ass. -2. a goat. -3. an elephant. -4. a falcon. -5. a demon or Rākshasa. -गुणः, -ज्या, -रेखा the sine of the co-latitude. -जठर a. pot-bellied, portly. -पयोधरा a woman with large pendent breasts. -स्फिच् a. having fat or protuberant buttocks.

लंबकः 1 A perpendicular (in geom.). -2 The complement of latitude, co-latitude (in astr.).

लंबनः [लंब् लु ल्युट् वा] 1 An epithet of *Śiva*. -2 The phlegmatic humour. —नं 1 Having down, depending, descending &c. -2 Fringe. -3 The parallax in longitude (of the moon). -4 A sort of long necklace. -5 A mode of fighting.

लंबा 1 An epithet of Durgā. -2 Of Lakshmī.

लंबिका The soft palate or uvula.

लंबित *p. p.* 1 Hanging down, pendent. -2 Suspended. -3 Sunk, gone down. -4 Resting on, attached to (see लंब्).

लंबुषा A necklace of seven strings.

लंभः 1 Attainment, acquirement. -2 Meeting with. -3 Recovery. -4 Gain.

लंभनं 1 Attainment, acquirement. -2 Recovery.

लंभित *p. p.* 1 Procured, got, obtained. -2 Given. -3 Improved. -4 Employed, applied. -5 Cherished. -6 Spoken to, addressed.

लय् 1 A. (लयते) To go, move.

लयः [ली-अच्] 1 Sticking, union, adherence. -2 Lurking, hiding. -3 Fusion, melting, solution. -4 Disappearance, dissolution, extinction, destruction; universal destruction (प्रलय); लयं या 'to be dissolved or destroyed'. -5 Absorption of the mind, deep concentration, exclusive devotion (to any one object); पश्यंतो शिवरूपिणं लयवशादात्मानमभ्यागता Māl. 5. 2, 7; ध्यानलयेन Git. 4. -6 Time in music (of three kinds द्रुत, मध्य, and विलंबित); किसलयैः सलयैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35; पादन्यासो लयमनुगतः M. 2. 9. -7 A pause in music. -8 Rest, repose. -9 A place of rest, abode, habitation; अलया *Śi.* 4. 57 'having no fixed abode, wandering'. -10 Slackness of mind, mental inactivity. -11 An embrace. -12 The supreme being. -13 The union of song, dance, and instrumental music. -Comp. —अर्कः the sun at the destruction of the universe. —आरंभः -आलंभः an actor, a dancer. —कालः the time of destruction (of the world). —गत *a.* dissolved, melted away. —पुत्री an actress, a female dancer.

लयनं [ली-ल्युट्] 1 Adhering, clinging, sticking. -2 Rest, repose. -3 A place of rest, house.

लर्व् 1 P. (लर्वति) To go, move.

लल् I. 1 U. (ललति-ते) To play, move about, sport, dally, frolic; पनसफलानीव वानरा ललंति Mk. 8. 8; गजकलभा इव बंधुला ललामः 4. 28; ललद्-जगद्घोरकोटराणां Māl. 5. 15. -II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (लालयति-ते, लालित) 1 To cause to sport or play, caress, fondle, coax, dandle; लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः । तस्मात्पुत्रं च शिष्यं च ताडयेन्न तु लालयेत् ॥ Subhāsh.; Ku. 5. 15. -2 To desire. -III. 10 U. (ललयति-ते) 1 To fondle; Mk. 4. 28. -2 To loll the tongue. -3 To desire.

लल *a.* 1 Playful, sportive. -2 Lolling. -3 Wishing, desirous. -Comp. —जिह्व = ललज्जिह्व q. v.

ललत् *a.* 1 Playing, sporting. -2 Shaking, flashing, moving about; Māl. 5. 5. -3 Lolling. -Comp. —जिह्व *a.* (ललज्जिह्व) 1. lolling the tongue. -2. savage, fierce. (-ह्वः) 1. a dog. -2. a camel.

ललनं [लल्-ल्युट्] 1 Sport, play, pleasure, dalliance. -2 Lolling the tongue. —ना 1 A child. -2 The Sāla and Piyāla trees.

ललना 1 A woman (in general); शठनाकलोकललनाभिरविरतरतं रिरंससे *Śi.* 15. 88. -2 A wanton woman. -3 The tongue. -Comp. —प्रियः the *Kadamba* tree.

ललनिका A little or miserable woman; Kāv. 3. 50.

ललंतिका 1 A long necklace. -2 A lizard or chameleon.

ललाकः The penis.

ललाटं [लड्-अच् डस्य लः, ललमटति अट्-अण् वा Tv.] The forehead; लिखितमपि ललाटे प्रोज्झितुं कः समर्थः H. 1. 21; N. 1. 15. -Comp. —अक्षः an epithet of *Śiva*. —तटं the slope of the forehead, the forehead itself. —पट्टः, -पट्टिका 1. the flat surface of the forehead. -2. a tiara, fillet. —रेखा 1. a line on the forehead. -2. a wrinkled brow. -3. a coloured sectarial mark on the forehead. —लेखा the line on the forehead.

ललाटकं 1 The forehead. -2 A beautiful forehead.

ललाटंतप *a.* 1 Burning or scorching the forehead; ललाटंतपस्तपति तपनो Māl. 1; U. 6 'the sun is shining right overhead'; ललाटंतपसप्तसप्तिः R. 13. 41. -2 (Hence) Very painful; लिपिर्ललाटंतपनिष्ठुराक्षरा N. 1. 138. —पः The sun.

ललाटिका 1 An ornament worn on the forehead. -2 A mark made with sandal or any other fragrant powder on the forehead; ललाटिकाचंदनधूसरालका Ku. 5. 55; भस्मललाटिका K. 139; तेन रसेन ललाटिकामकल्पयम् 157.

ललाटूल *a.* Having a high or handsome forehead.

ललाम *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 Beautiful, lovely, charming. -2 Having a mark on the forehead marked with a blaze. —मं 1 An ornament for the forehead, an ornament or decoration in general; (*m.* also in this sense); अहं तु तामाश्रमललामभूतां शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि *S.* 2; *Śi.* 4. 28. -2 Anything the best of its kind. -3 A mark on the forehead. -4 A sign, symbol, mark in general. -5 A banner, flag. -6 A row, series, line. -7 A tail. -8 A mane. -9 Eminence, dignity, beauty. -10 A horn. —मः A horse.

ललामकं A chaplet of flowers down on the forehead.

ललामन् *n.* 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 (Hence) Anything the best of its kind; कन्याललाम कमनीयमजस्य लिप्सोः R. 5. 64 'the best or ornament of girls'. -3 A banner, flag. -4 A sectarial mark, token, sign, symbol. -5 A tail; see ललाम.

ललित *a.* [लल्-क्त] 1 Playing, sporting, dallying. -2 Amorous, sportive, wanton, voluptuous. -3 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, elegant, graceful; ललितललितैर्ज्योत्स्नाप्रायैरकृत्रिमविभ्रमैः (अंगकैः) U. 1. 20; विधाय सृष्टिं ललितां विधातुः R. 6. 37, 19. 39; 8. 1; Māl. 1. 15; Ku. 3. 75, 6. 45; Me. 32, 64. -4 Pleasing, charming, agreeable, fine; प्रियशिष्या ललिते कलाविधौ R. 8. 6; संक्रांतेव ललिताभिनयस्य शिक्षा M. 4. 9; V. 2. 18. -5 Desired. -6 Soft, gentle; *Śi.* 7. 64. -7 Tremulous, trembling. —ता N. of a musical scale. —तं 1 Sport, dalliance, play. -2 Amorous pastime, gracefulness of gait; any languid or amorous gesture in a woman; सुकुमारतयांगानां विन्यासो ललितं भवेत् S. D.; *Śi.* 9. 79; Ki. 10. 52. -3 Beauty, grace, charm. -4 Any natural or artless act. -5 Simplicity, innocence. -Comp. —अभिनय *a.* consisting of graceful gesticulations or acting; V. 2. 18. —अर्थ *a.* having a pretty or amorous meaning; V. 2. 14. —पद *a.* 1. elegantly composed; *S.* 3. -2. consisting of amorous

words. °बंधनं an amorous composition. —प्रहारः a soft or gentle blow. —ललित *a.* excessively beautiful; U. 1. 20. —लुलित *a.* unnerved yet charming ; Mâl. 1. 15.

ललिता 1 A woman (in general). -2 A wanton woman. -3 Musk. -4 A form of Durgâ. -5 N. of various metres. -Comp. —पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Asvina. —सप्तमी the seventh day in the bright half of Bhâdrapada.

लवः [लू-अप्] 1 Plucking, mowing. -2 Reaping, gathering (of corn). -3 A section, piece, fragment, bit. -4 A particle, drop, small quantity ; a little ; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense ; जललवमुचः Me. 21, 70 ; आचामति स्वेदलवान् मुखे ते R. 13. 20, 6. 57. 16. 66 ; अश्रु° 15. 97 ; अमृत° Ki. 5. 44 ; मूक्षेपलक्ष्मीलवक्रीते दास इव Gît. 11 ; so तृण°, अपराध°, ज्ञान°, सुख°, धन° &c. &c. -5 Wool, hair. -6 Sport. -7 A minute division of time (= the sixth part of a twinkling). -8 The numerator of a fraction. -9 A degree (in astr.). -10 Loss, destruction. -11 N. of a son of Râma, one of the twins, the other being Kusa q. v. He with his brother was brought up by the sage Vâlmiki, and they were taught by the poet to repeat his Râmâyaṇa at assemblies &c. ; (for the derivation of his name, see R. 15. 32). -12 A kind of quail. —वं 1 Cloves. -2 Nutmeg. —वं *ind.* A little ; लवमपि लवंगे न रमते Sar. K. 1.

लवंगः [लू-अंगच्] The clove plant ; द्वीपांतरानीतलवंगपुष्पैः R. 6. 57 ; ललितलवंगलतापरिशीलनकोमलमलयसमीरे Gît. 1. —गं Cloves. -Comp. —कलिका cloves.

लवंगकं Cloves.

लवण *a.* [लू -ल्युट् पृषो॰ णत्वम्] 1 Saline, saltish, briny. -2 Lovely, handsome. —णः 1 Saline taste. -2 The sea of salt water. -3 N. of a demon, son of Madhu, who was killed by Satrughna ; R. 15. 2, 5, 17. 26. -4 N. of a hell. —णं 1 Salt, sea-salt. -2 A factitious salt. -Comp. -अंतकः an epithet of Satrughna. —अब्धिः the salt ocean ; °जं sea-salt. —अंबुराशिः the ocean ; आभाति वेला लवणांबुराशेः R. 13. 15 ; V. 1. 17. —अंभस् *m.* the ocean ; R. 12. 70, 17. 54. (-*n.*) salt water. —आकरः 1. a salt-mine. -2. a receptacle of salt water, *i. e.* the sea. -3. (fig.) a mine of beauty. —आलयः the ocean. —उत्तमं 1. rock-salt. -2. nitre. —उदः 1. the ocean. -2. the sea of salt water. —उदका, -उदधिः, -जलः &c. the ocean. —क्षारं a kind of salt. —जलोद्भवः a muscle, shell. —मेहः a kind urinary disease. -समुद्रः the salt-sea, the ocean.

लवणयति Den. P. To salt, season with salt.

लवणस्यति Den. P. To wish for salt.

लवणा Lustre, beauty.

लवणिमन् *m.* 1 Saltness. -2 Beauty, loveliness, grace.

लवनं [लू भावे कर्मणि च ल्युट्] 1 Mowing, cutting, reaping (of corn &c.). -2 An instrument for mowing, a sickle, scythe.

लवली A kind of creeper ; मया लब्धः पाणिर्ललितलवलीकंदलनिभः U. 3. 40.

लवाकः 1 A sickle, a reaping instrument. -2 The act of cutting or mowing.

लवाणकः A sickle, scythe.

लवि *a.* Sharp, edged. -विः = लवित्र.

लवित्रं An instrument for mowing, a sickle.

लश् 10 U. (लाशयति-ते) To exercise or practise any art ; cf. लस्.

लशु(सु)नः -नं Garlic ; निखिलरसायनमहितो गंधेनोग्रेण लशुन इव R. G (= Bv. 1. 81) ; यशःसौरभ्यलशुनः Bv. 1. 93.

लष् I. 1, 4 P. (लषति-ते, लष्यति-ते, लषित) To wish, desire, long for, be eager for ; (usually with the preposition अभि q. v.) -II. 10 U. (लाषयति-ते) = लश् q. v.

लषित *p. p.* Wished, desired.

लष्वः An actor, a dancer.

लस् I. 1 P. (लसति, लसित) 1 To shine, glitter, flash ; मुक्ताहारेण लसता हसतीव स्तनद्वयं K. P. 10 ; करचाणि चरणद्वयं सरसलसदलक्तकरागं Gît. 10 ; Amaru. 16; N. 22. 53. -2 To appear, arise, come to light. -3 To embrace. -4 To play, frolic about, skip about, dance. -5 To sound, resound. -*Caus.* (लासयति-ते) 1 To cause to shine, grace, adorn. -2 To cause to dance. -3 To exercise an art.

लसकः = लासक q. v.

लसा [लसति, लस्-अच्] 1 Saffron. -2 Turmeric.

लसिका Spittle, saliva.

लसित *p. p.* [लस्-क्त] Played, sported, appeared, manifested, skipping about &c. ; see लस्.

लसीका 1 Saliva. -2 Pus, matter. -3 The juice of the sugar-cane. -4 Lymph.

लस्त *a.* 1 Embraced, clasped. -2 Skilful, skilled.

लस्ज् 1 A. (लज्जते, लज्जित) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame (oft. with instr. or inf.) ; जीवितं महत्कथं न लज्जसे Ratn. 2 ; Bk. 15. 33. -2 To blush. -*Caus.* (लज्जयति-ते) To put to shame ; R. 19. 14.

लस्तकः The middle of a bow, that part which is grasped.

लस्तकिन् *m.* A bow.

लहरिः -री *f.* A wave, a large wave or billow ; करेणोरिक्षप्तास्ते जननि विजयंतां लहरयः G. L. 40 ; इमां पीयूषलहरीं जगन्नाथेन निर्मितां 53 ; so आनंद°, करुणा°, सुधा° &c.

ला 2 P. (लाति) To take, receive, obtain, take up ; ललुः खड्गान् Bk. 14. 92, 15. 53.

ला *f.* 1 Taking, receiving. -2 Giving.

लाकुटिक *a.* (की *f.*) [लकुटः प्रहरणमस्य ठक्] Armed with a club or cudgel. —कः A sentinel, watchman ; Pt. 4.

लाक्षकी N. of Sita.

लाक्षणिक *a* (की *f.*) [लक्षणया बोधयति ठक्] 1 One who is acquainted with marks or signs. -2 Characteristic, indicatory. -3 Having a secondary sense, used in a secondary sense (as a word, as distinguished from वाच्य and व्यंजक q. q. v. v.). स्याद्वाचको लाक्षणिकः शब्दोऽत्र व्यंजकस्त्रिधा K. P. 2. -4 Expressing indirectly or figuratively. -5 Secondary, inferior. -6 Technical. —कः A technical term.

लाक्षण्य *a.* [लक्षणं वेत्ति ष्यञ्] 1 Relating to signs, indicative. -2 Conversant with, or able to explain or intepret signs.

लाक्षा [लक्ष्यतेऽनया लक्ष् अच् पृषो० वृद्धिः] 1 A kind of red dye, lac ; (largely used by women in ancient times as an article or decoration, especially for the soles of the feet and lips ; cf. अलक्त ; it is said to be obtained from the cochineal insect and from the resin of a particular tree) ; निष्ठ्यूतश्चरणोपभोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् (तरुणा) S. 4. 4 ; Rs 6. 14 ; Ki. 5. 23. -2 The insect which produces the red dye. -Comp.-तरुः,-वृक्षः N. of a tree, *Butea Frondosa*. -प्रसादः, —प्रसाधनः the red *Lodhra* tree. —रक्त *a.* dyed with lac.

लाक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to, made of or dyed with lac. -2 Relating to a *lac* (लक्ष).

लाख् 1 P. (लाखति) 1 To be dry or arid. -2 To adorn. -3 To suffice, be competent. -4 To give. -5 To prevent.

लागुडिक See लाकुटिक.

लाघ् 1 A. (लाघते) To be equal to, to suffice or be competent.

लाघवं [लघोर्भावः अण्] 1 Smallness, littleness. -2 Levity, lightness. -3 Thoughtlessness, frivolity. -4 Insignificance.-5 Disrespect,contempt, dishonour, degradation ; सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14 ; Bg. 2. 35. -6 Quickness, speed, rapidity. -7 Ease, facility. -8 Health, soundness of costitution. -9 Activity, dexterity : readiness ; हस्तलाघवं Versatility ; बुद्धिलाघवं. -10 Brevity, conciseness (of expression); an explanation which is in consonance with the principle of economy of nature and involves simplicity of reasoning ; (अल्पोपस्थितिसंश्लिष्टत्वं लाघवं), आकाशो लाघवाद्येकः Tarka. K. -11 Shortness of a syllable (in prosody).

लांगलं [लंग् कलच् पृषो० वृद्धिः] 1 A plough. -2 A plough-shaped beam or timber. -3 The palm tree. -4 The membrum virile. -5 A kind of flower. -6 A particular appearance of the moon. -7 A kind of timber (used in building houses). -Comp. —ग्रहः a ploughman, peasant. —दंडः tbe pole of a plough. —ध्वजः N. of Balarâma. —पद्धतिः *f.* a furrow. —फालः a ploughshare.

लांगलिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a plough.

लांगलिन् *m.* [लांगलमस्यास्ति इनि] 1 N. of Balarâma ; बंधुप्रीत्या समरविमुखो लांगली याः सिषेवे Me. 49.-2 The cocoa nut tree. -3 A snake.

लांगली The cocoa-nut tree.

लांगलीषा (for लांगल-ईषा) The pole of a plough.

लांगूलं 1 A tail. -2 Membrum virile.

लांगूलं [लंग्-ऊलच् पृषो०] 1 A tail ; लांगूलचालनमधश्चरणावपातं...श्वा पिंडदस्य कुरुते Bh. 2. 31 ' wags his tail '. -2 The membrum virile. -3 A granary.

लांगूलिन् *m.* A monkey, an ape.

लाज्, लांज् 1 P. (लाजति, लांजति) 1 To blame, censure. -2 To roast, fry.

लाजः [लाज्-अच्] Wetted grain. —जाः (pl.) Parched or fried grain (*f.* also) ; (तं) अवाकिरन्बाललताः प्रसूनैराचारलाजैरिव पौरकन्याः R. 2. 10, 4. 27, 7. 25 ; Ku. 7. 69, 80. —जं = उशीर q. v.

लांछ् 1 P. (लांछति) 1 To distinguish, mark, characterize.-2 To deck, decorate.

लांछनं [लांछ् कर्मणि ल्युट्] 1 A sign, mark, token, characteristic mark ; नवांबुवानीकमुहूर्तलांछने (धनुषि) R. 3. 53 ; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18 ; oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of ' marked with ', ' characterized by ' &c. ; जातेऽथ दैवस्य तया विवाहमहोत्सवे साहसलांछनस्य Vikr. 10. 1 ; R. 6. 18, 16. 84 ; so श्रीकंठपदलांछनः Mâl. 1. ' bearing the characteristic epithet श्रीकंठ '. -2 A name, an appellation. -3 A stain, stigma, a mark of ignominy. -4 The spot on the moon ; Kn. 7. 35. -5 A landmark.

लांछित *p.p.* [लांछ्-क्त] 1 Marked, distinguished,characterized. -2 Named, called. -3 Decorated. -4 Furnished with.

लाट *m.pl.* N. of a country and its inhabitants ; एष च (लाटानुप्रासः) प्रायेण लाटजनप्रियत्वाल्लाटानुप्रासः S. D. 10. —टः 1 A king of the Lâṭas. -2 Old, worn out, or shabby clothes, ornaments &c. -3 Clothes in general. -4 Childish language. -5 A learned man.-Comp. —अनुप्रासः one of the five kinds of अनुप्रास or alliteration, the repetition of a word or words in the same sense but in a different application ; it is thus defined and illustrated by Maṃmaṭa:— शाब्दस्तु लाटानुप्रासो भेदे तात्पर्यमात्रतः, *e. g.* वदनं वरवर्णिन्यास्तस्याः सत्यं सुधाकरः । सुधाकरः क्व नु पुनः कलंकविकलो भवेत् ; or यस्य न सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य । यस्य च सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य ॥ K. P. 8.

लाटक *a.* (टिका *f.*) Relating to the Lâṭas.

लाटिका, लाटि 1 A particular style of composition ; see S. D. 629. -2 N. of a Prâkṛita dialect; see Kâv. 1. 35.

लाड् 10 U. (लाडयति-ते) 1 To fondle, caress. -2 To blame, censure. -3 To throw, toss ; cf. लड्.

लांडनी An unchaste woman (कुलटा).

लात *p. p.* Taken, received.

लातिः *f.* Taking, receiving.

लापः 1 Speaking, talking. -2 Chattering, prating.

लापिका A sort of enigma or riddle.

लाबः, लाबकः A sort of quail.

लाबुः (बूः) A kind of gourd.

लाबुकी A kind of lute.

लाभः [लभ् भावे घञ्] 1 Gaining, obtaining, acquirement, acquisition; शरीरत्यागमात्रेण शुद्धिलाभममन्यत R. 12. 10 ; स्त्रीरत्नलाभं 7. 34, 11. 92 ; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते श्वसन्यदि जंतुर्ननु लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -2 Gain, profit, advantage; सुखदुःखे समे कृत्वा लाभालाभौ जयाजयौ Bg. 2. 38 ; Y. 2. 259. -3 Enjoyment, -4 Capture, conquest. -5 Perception, knowledge, apprehension. -Comp. -कर, -कृत् *a.* profitable, advantageous. —लिप्सा desire of gain, avarice, covetousness. —लिप्सु *a.* 1. greedy, covetous. -2. desirous of gain.

लाभकः Gain, profit.

लामज्जकं The root of a particular fragrant grass (वीरणमूल).

लाम्पट्यं Lasciviousness, lustfulness, lewdness.

लालक *a.* (की *f.*) Fondling, coaxing.

लालन *a.* (लिका *f.*) Fondling, coaxing, caressing. —नः A sort of poisonous mouse. —नं [लल्-ल्युट्] 1 Caressing, fondling, coaxing ; सुतलालनं &c. -2 Indulging, over-indulgence, fondling too much ; लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणाः ; Pt. 1. 169 ; Bb. 2. 42.

लालस *a.* 1 Ardently longing for, eagerly desirous of, hankering after ; प्रणामलालसाः K. 14; ईशानसंदर्शनलालसानां Kn. 7. 56, Si. 4. 6. -2 Taking pleasure in, devoted to, fond of, absorbed in ; विलासलालसं Git. 1; शोक°, मृगया° &c. —सा = लालसा q. v. below.

लालसा [लस् स्पृहायां यङ् लुक् भावे अ] 1 Longing or ardent desire, extreme desire, eagerness. -2 Asking, solicitation, entreaty. -3 Regret, sorrow. -4 The longing of a pregnant woman (दोहद).

लालसीकं Sauce.

लाला [लल्-णिच् अच् टाप्] Saliva, spittle; Bh 2 9. -Comp. —भक्षः N. of a hell. —मेहः passing mucous urine. —वः a spider. —स्रावः 1. a flow of saliva. -2. a spider.

लालायते Den. A. To emit saliva ; Pt. 4. 78.

लालाटिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ललाटं प्रभोर्भालं पश्यति ठञ्] 1 Being on or relating to the forehead -2 Arising from or dependent on fate ; प्रासिद्धु लालाटिकी Udb. -3 Useless ; low, vile. -4 Attentive, vigilant.—कः 1 An attentive servant (lit. one who watches his master's countenance and learns by it what is necessary to be done). -2 An idler, a careless or useless person. -3 A kind of embrace.

लालाटी The forehead.

लालिकः A buffalo. —का A jesting reply.

लालित *p. p.* 1 Caressed, fondled, coaxed, indulged. -2 Seduced. -3 Loved, desired. —तं Pleasure, love, joy.

लालितकः A fondling or darling, pet, little favourite.

लालित्यं [ललितस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Loveliness, charm, beauty, grace, sweetness; दंडिनः पदलालित्यं Udb. -2 Amorous gestures.

लालिन् *m.* A seducer.

लालिनी A wanton woman.

लालुका A kind of necklace.

लाव *a.* (वी *f.*) [लू कर्तरि घञ्] 1 Cutting, lopping, cutting off ; कुशलवित्रः R. 13. 43. -2 Plucking, gathering. -3 Cutting down, killing, destroying ; Bk. 6. 87. —वः 1 Cutting. -2 A quail

लावकः 1 A cutter, divider. -2 A reaper, gatherer. -3 A quail ; चोरयंते लावकाः Mk. 4.

लावण *a.* (णी *f.*) [लवणे संस्कृतं अण्] 1 Salt. -2 Salted, dressed with salt.

लावणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [लवणे संस्कृतं ठण्] 1 Salted, dressed with salt. -2 Dealing in salt. -3 Lovely, beautiful, charming ; लीलयैव सुतनोस्तुलयित्वा गौरवाढ्यमपि लावणिकेन Si. 10. 38. (where it means ' a salt-merchant ' also). —कः A salt-merchant. —कं A salt-vessel, salt-cellar.

लावण्यं [लवणस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Saltness. -2 Beauty, loveliness, charm ; तथापि तस्या लावण्यं रेखया किंचिदन्वितं S. 6. 13 ; 7. 18 ; (लावण्य is thus defined in Sabdak:—मुक्ताफलेषु छायायास्तरलत्वमिवान्तरा । प्रतिभाति यदंगेषु तल्लावण्यमिहोच्यते ॥). -Comp. —अर्जितं the private property of a married woman given to her at her marriage by her father or mother-in-law.

लावण्यमय, लावण्यवत् *a.* Lovely, handsome.

लावाणकः N. of a district near Magadha.

लाविकः A buffalo.

लावु See लाबु.

लाषुक *a.* (का or की *f.*) Covetous, greedy, avaricious

लासः [लस्-घञ्] 1 Jumping, sporting, skipping about, dancing ; मदनजनितलासैः Rs. 6. 30. -2 Dalliance, wanton sport. -3 Dancing as practised by women. -4 Soup, broth.

लासक *a.* (सिका *f.*) [लस्-ण्वुल्] 1 Playing, frolicking, sporting. -2 Moving hither and thither. —कः 1 A dance. -2 A peacock. -3 Embracing. -4 N. of *Siva*. —कं A room n the top of a building, turret.

लासकी A female dancer.

लासिका 1 A female dancer. -2 A harlot, wanton or unchaste woman. -3 A kind of dramatic performance.

लास्यं [लस्-ण्यत्] 1 Dancing ; a dance ; आस्ये धास्यति कस्य लास्यमधुना ...वाचां विपाको मम Bv. 4. 42 ; R. 16. 14. -2 A dance accompanied with singing and instrumental music. -3 A dance in which the emotions of love are represented by means of various gesticulations and attitudes. —स्यः A dancer, an actor. —स्या A dancing girl.

लास्फोटनी A gimlet.

लिः 1 Fatigue. -2 Destruction, loss. -3 End. -4 Equality. -5 A bracelet.

लिकुचः See लकुच.

लिक्षा, लिख्या 1 A nit, the egg of a louse. -2 A very minute measure of weight (said to be equal to 4 or 8 *trasarenus*) जालान्तरगते भानौ यच्चाणु दृश्यते रजः । तैश्चतुर्भिर्भवेल्लिक्षा ; or त्रसरेणवोऽष्टौ विज्ञेया लिक्षैका परिमाणतः Ms. 8. 133 ; see Y. 1. 362 also.

लिक्षिका A nit.

लिख् 6 P. (लिखति, लिखित) 1 To write, write down, inscribe, draw a line, engrave ; अरसिकेषु कवित्वनिवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.; ताराक्षरैर्यामिति कठिन्या निशालिखद्द्व्योम्नि तमः प्रशस्ति N. 22. 54 ; Y. 2. 87, S. 7. 5 ; लीनेव प्रतिबिम्बितेव लिखितेव Mal. 5. 10. -2 To sketch, draw, portray, delineate, paint ; मृगमदतिलकं लिखति सपुलकं मृगमिव रजनीकरे Git. 7 ; मत्सादृश्यं विरहतनु वा भावगम्यं लिखन्ती Me. 85, 80 ; Ku. 6. 48 ; स्मिरश्च पाणौ खड्गलेखां लिलेख K. P. 10 ; केशग्रहः खलु तदा द्रुपदात्मजाया द्रोणस्य चाद्य लिखितैरिव वीक्षितो यैः Ve. 3. 11. -3 To scratch, rub, scrape, tear up; न किंचिदूचे चरणेन केवलं लिलेख बाष्पाकुललोचना भुवं Ki. 8. 14 ; मूर्ध्नो दिवमिवालिखन् Bk. 15. 22. -4 To lance, scarify.-5 To touch, graze. -6 To peck (as a bird). -7 To make smooth. -8 To unite sexually with a female.

लिखनं [लिख्-भावादौ ल्युट्] 1 Writing, inscribing. -2 Drawing, painting. -3 Scratching. -4 A written document, a writing or manuscript.

लिखित *p. p.* [लिख्-क्त] Written, painted, scratched &c.; see लिख्. —तः N. of a writer on law (mentioned along with शंख). —तं 1 A writing, document. -2 Any book or composition.

लिख्यः A nit, the egg of a louse : cf. लिक्षा.

लिंख् 1 P. (लिंखति) To go, move.

लिगुः 1 A deer. -2 A fool, blockhead. —*n.* The heart.

लिङ् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote he Potential and Benedictive moods or their terminations (the two moods being distinguished as विधिलिङ् and आशीर्लिङ्).

लिंग् I. 1 P. (लिंगति, लिंगित) To go, move. -II. 10 U (लिंगयति-ते) 1 To paint, variegate. -2 To inflect (a noun) according to its gender.

लिंगं [लिंग्-अच्] 1 A mark, sign, token, an emblem, a badge, symbol, distinguishing mark, characteristic ; यतिपार्थिवलिंगधारिणौ R. 8. 16 ; अथवा प्राकृतैरेव लिंगैर्नम राजोपचारः संमति V. 4 ; मुनिर्दोहदलिंगदर्शी 14. 71 ; Ms. 1. 30 ; 8. 25, 252. -2 A false or unreal mark, a guise, disguise, a deceptive badge ; लिंगैर्मुदः संवृतविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30 ; क्षपणकलिंगधारी Mu. 1 ; न लिंगं धर्मकारणं H. 4 85, see लिंगिन् below. -3 A symptom, mark of disease. -4 A means of proof, a proof, evidence. -5 (In logic) The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism ; particularly the assertion of the *hetu's* being found in the पक्ष or minor term coupled with the statement of the invariable concomitance between this *hetu* and the major term ; it is thus defined:-व्याप्तिबलेनावगमकं लिंगम् Tarka K. -6 The sign of gender or sex. -7 Sex ; गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिंगं न च वयः U. 4. 11. -8 The male organ of generation. -9 Gender (in gram). -10 The genital organ of Siva worshipped in the form of a Phallus.-11 The image of a god, an idol. -12 One of the relations or indications (such as संयोग, वियोग, साहचर्य &c.) which serve to fix the meaning of a word in any particular passage ; *e. g.* in कुपितो मकरध्वजः the word कुपित re stricts the meaning of मकरध्वज to ' Kâma'; see K. P. 2 and commentary *ad. loc.* -13 (In Vedânta phil.) The subtle frame or body, the indestructible, original of the gross or visible body ; cf. पंचकोष. -14 A spot, stain. -15 The nominal base, the crude form of a noun (प्रातिपदिक).-16 (In Sâṅ. phil.) Pradhâna or Prakṛti ; q. v. -17 The effect or product, (that which is evolved out of a primary cause and itself becomes a producer.) -Comp. —अग्रं the glans penis. —अनुशासनं the laws of grammatical gender. —अर्चनं the worship of *Siva* as a *linga*. —देहः, -शरीरं the subtle frame or body ; see लिंग (13) above. —धारिन् *a.* wearing a badge. —नाशः 1. loss of the characteristic marks. -2. loss of penis. -3. loss of vision, a particular disease of the eye. —परामर्शः the finding out or consideration of a sign or characteristic (in logic) ; (*e. g* that smoke is a sign of fire); as वह्निव्याप्यधूमवानयं पर्वतः इति लिंगपरामर्शः. —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas. —प्रतिष्ठा the establishment or consecration of a *linga*. —वर्धन *a.* causing erection of the male organ. —विपर्ययः change of gender. —वृत्ति *a.* hypocritical. —वृत्तिः a

religious hypocrite. —वेदी the base or pedestal of a *linga*. —स्थः a religious student.

लिंगकः The *Kapittha* tree.

लिंगनं Embracing.

लिंगवत् *a.* 1 Having marks. -2 Having various sexes or genders. -3 Wearing a *Linga* (as a Jangama).

लिंगिन् *a.* [लिंगमस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Having a mark or sign. -2 Characterized by. -3 Wearing the marks or badges of, having the appearance of, disguised as, hypocritical, wearing false badges (at the end of comp.); स वर्णिलिंगी विदितः समयायौ युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1 ; so आर्यलिंगिन्. -4 Furnished with a *linga*. -5 Having a right to wear signs or badges. -6 One whose outward form corresponds with his inward character. -7 Having a subtle body. —*m.* 1 A religious student, Brâhmaṇa ascetic ; Pt. 4. 39. -2 A worshipper of Śiva's *linga*. -3 A hypocrite, pretending devotee, pseudo-ascetic. -4 An elephant. -5 (In logic) That which possesses the *linga* or middle term ; *i. e.* वह्नि is the लिंगिन् in the familiar instance पर्वतो वह्निमान् धूमात्. -6 (Hence) The subject of a proposition. -7 the supreme being (as the sustainer of linga.). -8 The cause or source. -9 N. of a Śaiva sect. -Comp. —वेषः the dress of a religious student.

लिट् A technical term in grammar used by Pâṇini to denote the Perfect tense or its terminations.

लिङ् A technical term in grammar used by Pâṇini for nominal verbs.

लिंदु *a.* Ved. Slimy, slippery (पिच्छिल).

लिप् 6 U. (लिंपति-ते लिप्त) 1 To anoint, smear, besmear ; लिंपतीव तमोंगानि Mk. 1. 34. -2 To cover, overspread ; Śi. 3. 48. -3 To stain, pollute, defile, taint, contaminate ; यः करोति स लिप्यते Pt. 4. 64 ; न मां कर्माणि लिंपंति Bg. 4. 14. 18. 17 ; Ms. 10 106. -4 To inflame, kindle ; तस्यालिंपत शोकाग्निः स्वांतं काष्ठमिव ज्वलन् Bk. 6. 22.

लिपः Smearing, anointing.

लिपिः, -पी *f.* [लिप् इक् वा ङीप्] 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Writing, hand-writing. -3 The written characters, letters, alphabet ; यवनाल्लिप्यां Vârt.; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन वाङ्मयं नदीमुखेनेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28 ; 18. 46. -4 The art of writing. -5 A writing (as a letter, document, manuscript &c.); अयं दरिद्रो भवितेति वैधसीं लिपिं ललाटेऽर्थिजनस्य जाग्रतीं N. 1. 15, 138. -6 Painting, drawing. -Comp. —करः 1. a plasterer, white-washer, mason. -2. a writer, scribe. -3 an engraver (also लिपिंकर). —कारः a writer, scribe. —ज्ञ *a.* one who can write. —न्यासः the art of writing or transcribing. —फलकं a writing-tablet or board. —शाला a writing school. -सज्जा writing materials or apparatus.

लिपिका See लिपी.

लिप्त *p. p.* [लिप्-क्त] 1 Anointed, smeared, besmeared, covered. -2 Stained, soiled, polluted, defiled. -3 Poisoned, envenomed (as an arrow). -4 Eaten. -5 United, joined.

लिप्तकः A poisoned arrow.

लिप्ता, लिप्तिका A minute, the sixtieth part of a degree.

लिप्सा [लभ् सन्-भावे अ] 1 Desire of getting or regaining ; Bv. 1. 125. -2 Desire in general.

लिप्सु *a.* Desirous of getting &c.

लिबिः, -बी *f.* = लिपि q. v.

लिबिंकरः A scribe, writer, copyist.

लिंपः Smearing, anointing, covering.

लिंपट *a.* Libidinous, lustful. —टः A libertine, lecher.

लिंपाकः [लिप् आकन् पृषो०] 1 The citron or lime tree. -2 An ass. —कं A citron or lime.

लिंपिः, लिंबिः *f.* = लिपि q. v.

लिश् I. 6 P. (लिशति) 1 To go, move. -2 To hurt ; see रिश्. -II. 4 U. (लिश्यति-ते) To become small, be decreased.

लिष्ट *p. p.* Become small, lessened, decreased.

लिष्वः An actor, a dancer.

लिह् 2 U. (लेढि, लीढे, लिलेह-लिलिहे, अलिक्षित्-त, अलीढ, लेक्ष्यति-ते, लेढुं, लीढ; *desid.* लिलिक्षति-ते) 1 To lick ; कपाले मार्जारः पय इति करांल्लेढि शशिनः K. P. 19 ; Bv. 1. 99 ; Ki. 5. 38 ; Śi. 12. 40. -2 To lick up, taste, sip, lap ; N. 2. 99, 100.

लीढ *p. p.* [लिह्-आस्वादे क्त] Licked, sipped, tasted, eaten &c. ; see लिह्.

ली I. 1 H. (लयति) To melt, dissolve. -II. 9 P. (लिनाति) 1 To adhere. -2 To melt, usually with वि. -III. 4 A. (लीयते, लीन) 1 To stick or adhere firmly to, cling to ; M. 3. 5. -2 To clasp, embrace. -3 To lie or rest on, recline, stay or dwell in, lurk, hide, cover ; (भृंगांगनाः) लीयंते मुकुलांतरेषु शनकैः संजातलज्जा इव Ratn. 1. 26 ; हरिशिशुरुपयाति द्रागंगान्याकुंच्य लीयते निभृत Bv. 1. 106 ; R. 3. 9 ; S. 6. 16 ; Ku. 1. 12, 7. 21 ; Bk. 18. 13 ; Ki. 5. 26. -4 To be dissolved, melt away. -5 To be sticky or viscous. -6 To be absorbed in, be devoted or attached to ; माधव मनसिजविशिखभयादिव भावनया त्वयि लीना Gît. 4 -7 To vanish, disappear. —*Caus.* (लापयति-ते, लाययति-ते, लीनयति-ते, लालयति-ते) To melt, dissolve, liquefy. (The form लापयते is used in the sense of 'to honour', 'cause to be honoured' ; जटाभिर्लापयते = पूजामधिगच्छति ; cf P. I. 3. 70).

लीः *f.* 1 Adhering, clinging to. -2 Embracing. -3 Melting, dissolving.

लीन *p. p.* [ली-क्त] 1 Clung or adhered to, stuck to. -2 Lurking, hid, concealed. -3 Resting or reclining on ; S. 6. 16. -4 Melted, dissolved ; Mâl. 5. 10. -5 Completely absorbed or swallowed up in, intimately united with ; नद्यः सागरे लीना भवंति. -6 Devoted or given up to. -7 Disappeared, vanished ; (see ली).

लीक्षा A nit ; see लिक्षा.

लीला [ली-क्विप् लियं लाति ला-क_वा Tv.] 1 Play, sport, pastime, diversion, pleasure, amusement ; क्रमं ययौ कंदुकलीलयापि या Ku. 5, 19 ; oft. used as the first member of comp. ; लीलाकमलं, लीलाशुकः &c. -2 Amorous pastime, wanton, amorous or playful sport ; उरस्खलीलागतिः R. 7. 7 ; 4. 22 ; 5. 70 ; क्षुभ्यंति प्रसभमहो विनापि हेतोर्लीलाभिः किमु सति कारणे रमण्यः Śi. 8. 24 ; Me. 35 ; (लीला in this sense is thus explained by उज्ज्वलमणिः— अप्राप्तवल्लभसमागमनायिकायाः सख्याः पुरोऽत्र निजाचित्तविनोदबुद्ध्या । आलापवेशगतिहास्यविलोकनाद्यैः प्राणेश्वरानुकृतिमाकलयंति लीलाम् ॥). -3 Ease, facility, mere sport, child's play ; लीलया जघान 'killed with ease'. -4 Appearance, semblance, air, mien; यः संयति प्राप्तपिनाकिलील R. 6. 72 'appearing like Pinâkin'. -5 Beauty, charm, grace ; मुहुरवलोकितमंडनलीला Gît. 6, R. 6. 1 ; 16. 71. -6 Pretence, disguise, dissimulation, sham as; लीलामनुष्यः,लीलानटः &o. -Comp. —अ(आ)गारः -रं, -गृहं, -वेश्मन् *n.* a pleasure-house; R. 8. 95. —अंग *a* having graceful limbs. —अंचित *a.* sportively handsome. -अब्जं, -अंबुजं, -अरविंदं,-कमलं, -तामरसं, -पद्मं &c. 'toy-lotus,' a lotus-flower held in the hand as a plaything ; R. 6. 13 ; Me. 65, Ku. 6. 84. —अवतारः the descent (of Vishṇu) on the earth for amusement. -उद्यानं 1. a pleasure-garden. -2. the garden of gods, Indra's paradise. —कलहः 'sportive quarrel', a sham or feigned quarrel ; cf. प्रणयकलह. —चतुर *a.* sportively charming ; Ku. 1. 47. —नर्तनं a sportive dance —मनुष्यः a sham man, a man in disguise. —मात्रं mer

sport or play, child's play, absence of the least effort. —रतिः *f.* diversion, sport. —वज्रं an instrument like Indra's thunder bolt.-वापी a pleasure-tank. —शुकः a parrot kept for pleasure. —साध्य *a.* to be effected with ease, easy of accomplishment.

लीलायति-ते Den, U. To sport, play, divert oneself.

लीलायितं Play, sport, amusement, pleasure.

लीलावत् *a.* 1 Sportive, playful. -2 Beautiful, graceful. —ती 1 A charming or handsome woman. -2 An amorous or wanton woman. -3 N. of Durgâ. -4 N. of a well-known mathematical work by Bhâskarâchârya. -5 N. of the wife of the demon Maya.

लुक् *ind.* A technical term used by Pâṇini to express the dropping or disappearance of affixes.

लुङ् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Aorist or its terminations.

लुञ्च् 1 P. (लुंचति, लुंचित) 1 To pluck, pull, peel, pare.-2 To tear off, pluck or pull out.

लुंचा *f.* 1 Plucking out. -2 Dropping out.

लुंचः, -लुंचनं Peeling, plucking out.

लुंचित *p. p.* 1 Peeled. -2 Plucked, plucked out, torn off.

लुट् I. 1 A. (लोटते) 1 To resist, repel, oppose. -2 To shine. -3 To suffer pain. -II. 10 U. (लोटयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine. -III. 1, 4 P. (लोटति, लुट्यति) 1 To roll, wallow on the ground; of लुठ्. -2 To take away, rob, plunder (perhaps for लुंट् or लुंठ्).

लुट् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the First or Periphrastic Future or its terminations.

लुठ् 2. I P. (लोठति) To strike, knock down. -II. 1 A. (लोठते) 1 To roll on the ground. -2 To go, move. -3 To resist, oppose. -III. 10 U. (लोटयति-ते) To rob, plunder. -IV. 6 P. (लुठति) 1 To roll about, roll on the ground, wallow, welter, move to and fro; माणिर्लुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते H. 2. 68; लुठति न सा हिमकरकिरणेन Gît. 7; हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुठति स्तनमंडले Amaru. 100; गृहे गृहे पश्य तवांगवर्णा मुग्धे सुवर्णावलयो लुठंति Bv. 2. 176; Bk. 14. 54 -2 To agitate, move, stir.

लुठनं [लुठ्-ल्युट्] Roling, wallowing, moving to and fro.

लुठित *p. p.* Rolled down, rolling or wallowing on the ground.

लुड् I. 1 P. (लोडति) To stir, agitate, churn, disturb. —*Caus.* (लोडयति-ते) To stir, churn, agitate; (used with वि in the same sense); Si. 11. 8, 19. 69. -II. 6 P. (लुडति) 1 To adhere. -2 To cover.

लुंट् I. 1 P. (लुंटति) 1 To go. -2 To steal, rob, plunder. -3 To be lame or crippeld. -4 To be idle or lazy. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (लुंटयति-ते) 1 To rob, plunder, steal. -2 To disregard, despise.

लुंटा 1 Robbing. -2 Rolling.

लुंटाक *a.* (की *f.*) Stealing (fig. also), robbing, plundering; तरुणानां हृदयलुंटाकी परिष्वक्षमाणा निवारयति K. P. 10; आः सितशकुनयः केयं लुंटाः कृता B. R. 5. —कः 1 A thief. -2 A crow.

लुंठ् 1 P. (लुंठति) 1 To go. -2 To stir up, agitate, set in motion. -3 To be idle. -4 To be lame. -5 To rob, plunder. -6 To resist.

लुंठकः [लुंठ्-ण्वुल्] A robber, plunderer, thief.

लुंठनं [लुंठ्-ल्युट्] Plundering, robbing, stealing; यदस्य दैत्या इव लुंठनाय काव्यार्थचौराः प्रगुणीभवंति Vikr. 1. 11.

लुंठा 1 Robbing, plundering. -2 Rolling.

लुंठाकः 1 A robber. -2 A crow.

लुंठिः -ठी *f.* Plundering, robbing, pillaging.

लुंड् 10 U. (लुंडयति-ते): To plunder, rob, pillage.

लुंडिका 1 A round mass or ball. -2 Proper conduct.

लुंडी Proper or becoming conduct.

लुंथ् 1 P. (लुंथति) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. -2 To suffer pain, be afflicted

लुप् I. 4 P. (लुप्यति) 1 To confound, perplex. -2 To be perplexed or confounded. -3 To be suppressed or destroyed. -II. 6 U. (लुंपति-ते, लुप्त) 1 To break, violate, cut off, destroy, injure; अप्रभुर्न वचसा तस्थि लुंपसि N. 4. 105. -2 To take away, deprive of, rob, plunder. -3 To seize, pounce upon. -4 To elide, suppress, cause to disappear. —*Pass.* (लुप्यते) 1 To be broken or violated; be lost; तस्य भागो न लुप्यते Ms. 9. 211. -2 To be elided or lost, to disappear (in gram.). —*Caus.* (लोपयति-ते) 1 To break, violate, infringe, offend against. -2 To omit, neglect. -3 To cause to swerve from; स्वस्थाद् गुरुमलोपयत् R. 12. 9. —*Desid.* (लुलुप्सति, लुलोपिषति); *freq.* लोलुप्यते or लोलोप्ति.

लुप्त *p. p.* [लुप्-क्त] 1 Broken, violated, injured, destroyed. -2 Lost, deprived of; R. 14. 56. -3 Robbed, plundered. -4 Dropped, elided, disappeared (in gram.) -5 Omitted, neglected. -6 Obsolete, disused, out of use; see लुप्. —प्तं Stolen property, booty. —Comp. —उपमा a mutilated or elliptical simile, *i. e.* an *upama* in which one, two, or even three of the four requisites of a simile are omitted; see K. P. 10 under उपमा. —पद *a.* wanting in words. —पिंडोदकक्रिय *a.* deprived of the funeral rites. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* one who has broken his promise, faithless, perfidious. —प्रतिभ *a.* deprived of reason.

लुभ् I. 6 P. To bewilder, confound, perplex. -II. 4 P. (लुभ्यति, लुब्ध) 1 To covet, long for, desire eagerly (with dat. or loc.); तथापि रामो लुलुभे मृगाय. -2 To allure, entice. -3 To be bewildered or perplexed, go astray. —*Caus.* (लोभयति-ते) 1 To make greedy, cause to long for, produce or excite desire for; लुलुभे बहु लोभयन् Bk. 5. 48. -2 To excite lust. -3 To entice, seduce; allure, attract; लोभ्यमानवनयनाः श्लथांशुकैर्मेखलागुणपदैर्नितंबिभिः R. 19. 26. -4 To derange, disorder, disturb.

लुब्ध *p. p.* [लुभ्-क्त] 1 Greedy, covetous, avaricious. -2 Desirous of, longing for, greedy of; as in धनलुब्ध, मांसलुब्ध, गुणलुब्ध &c. —ब्धः 1 A hunter. -2 A libertine, lecher.

लुब्धकः 1 A hunter, fowler; मृगमीनसज्जनानां तृणजलसंतोषविहितवृत्तीनाम्। लुब्धकधीवरपिशुना निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति Bh. 2. 61. -2 A covetous or greedy man. -3 A libertine. -4 The star Sirius. -5 The hinder part.

लुभित *p. p.* Perplexed, disturbed.

लुंब् 1 P, 10 U. (लुंबति, लुंबयति-ते) To torment, harass.

लुंबिका A kind of musical instrument.

लुल् 1 P. (लोलति, लुलित) 1 To roll, roll about, move to and fro, toss about; लुलितदृष्टि मदादिव चस्खले Ki. 18. 6; Si. 3. 72, 10. 36. -2 To shake, stir, agitate, make tremulous, disturb. -3 To press down, crush; see लुलित below. —*Caus.* (लोलयति-ते) To shake, stir up; Si. 9. 4.

लुलापः, लुलायः [लुल् घञर्थे क, तमाप्नोति अण्] A buffalo; सुरचिवुधरित्रीविभ्रकायो लुलायः.

लुलित *p. p.* [लुल्-क्त] 1 Shaken, tossed about, moved to and fro, tremulous, waving; सुरालयप्राप्तिनिमित्तमंभस्त्रोतसं नौलुलितं ववंदे R. 16. 34

59. -2 Disturbed, touched ; लुलितमकरंदो मधुकरैः Ve. 1. 1. -3 Disarranged, dishevelled (as hair); Rs. 4. 15. -4 Pressed down, crushed, injured ; S. 3 26. -5 Pressing on, touching ; अनतिलुलितज्याघाताकं (कनकवलयं) S. 3. 13. -6 Fatigued, drooping, unnerved ; अलसलुलितमुग्धान्यध्वसंजातखेदात् (अंगकानि) U. 1. 24 ; गाढोत्कंठाललितलुलितैरंगकैस्ताम्यतीति Mâl. 1. 15, 3. 6, 4. 2. -7 Elegant, beautiful ; वनं लुलितपल्लवं Bk. 9. 56.

लुष् 1 P. (लोषति) See लूष्.

लुषभः An elephant in rut.

लुह् 1 P. (लोहति) To covet, desire or long for ; cf. लुभ्.

लू 9 U. (लुनाति, लुनीते, लून ; *caus.* लावयति-ते ; *desid.* लुलूषति-ते) 1 To cut, lop, clip, sever, divide, pluck, reap, gather (flowers &c.) ; शरासनज्यामलुनाद् बिडौजसः R. 3. 59 ; 7. 45, 12. 43 ; पुरीमवस्कंद लुनीहि नंदनं Si. 1. 51 ; क्रीडंति काकैरिव लूनपक्षैः Pt. 1. 187 ; Ku. 3. 61 ; Bk. 9. 8. -2 To cut off, destroy completely, annihilate ; लोकानलावीद्विजितांश्च तस्य Bk. 2. 53. -With आ to pluck (gently) ; Ku. 2. 41. —वि to cut, lop or pluck off ; U. 3. 5.

लूता [लू-तक्] 1 A spider, -2 An ant. -Comp. —तंतुः a cobweb. —मर्कटकः 1. an ape. -2. a kind of jasmine.

लूतिका A spider.

लून *p. p.* [लू-क्त] 1 Cut, lopped, severed, cut off. -2 Plucked, gathered (flowers &c.) -3 Destroyed. -4 Bitten, nibbled at. -5 Wounded. —नं A tail.

लूनक *a.* Cut, divided. —कः 1 A cut, division ; wound. -2 Sort, species. -3 An animal.

लूमं [लू-मक्] A tail. -Comp. —विषः having poison in the tail', an animal that stings with its tail.

लूष् I. 1 P. (लूषति) To adorn, decorate. -II. 10. U. (लूषयति-ते) 1 To hurt, injure. -2 To rob, plunder, steal.

लृङ् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Conditional mood or its terminations.

लृट् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Second or Simple Future or its terminations.

लेखः [लिख् भावे घञ्] 1 A writing, document written document (of any kind), a letter ; लेखोयं न ममेति नोत्तरमिदं मुद्रा मदीया यतः Mu. 5. 18 ; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70 ; अनंगलेख Ku. 1. 7 ; मन्मथलेख S. 3. 26. -2 A god, deity. -Comp. —अक्षरं writing (opp. आलेख्य). —अधिकारिन् *m.* one in charge of writing letters, the secretary (of a king &c.). —अर्हः a kind of palm tree. —ऋषभः N. of Indra. -पत्रं, -पत्रिका 1. an epistle, a letter, writing in general. -2 deed, document (legal). —संदेशः a written message. —हारः, —हारिन् *m.* a letter-carrier.

लेखकः [लिख् ण्वुल्] 1 A writer, scribe, copyist. -2 A painter. —कं Writing down, transcribing. -Comp. —दोषः, —प्रमादः a slip of the scribe, copyist's mistake.

लेखन *a.* (नी *f.*) [लिख्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Writing, painting, scratching &c. -2 Exciting, stimulating. —नः A kind of reed of which pens are made. -नं 1 Writing, transcribing. -2 Scratching, scraping. -3 Grazing, touching. -4 Attenuating, making thin or emaciated. -5 Cutting or making incisions (in surgery). -6 Scripture.-7 An instrument for scraping. -8 A kind of birch-tree. -9 A palm-leaf (for writing upon). —नी 1 A pen, writing-reed, reed-pen. -2 A spoon. -Comp. —साधनं writing materials or apparatus.

लेखनिकः 1 A letter-carrier. -2 One who makes another sign for himself, signing by proxy (being unable to write). -3 A writer, scribe.

लेखा [लिख् अ टाप्] 1 A line, streak ; कांतिर्भ्रुवोरायतलेखयोर्या Ku. 1. 47 ; Ku. 7. 16 ; Ki. 16. 2 ; Me. 44 ; विद्युल्लेखा, फेनलेखा, मदलेखा &c. -2 A stroke, furrow, row, stripe. -3 Writing, drawing lines, delineation, painting ; पाणिर्लेखाविधिषु नितरां वर्तते किं करोमि Mâl. 1. 35. -4 The moon's crescent, a streak of the moon ; लब्धोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25, 2. 34 ; Ki. 5. 44. -5 A figure, likeness, an impression, a mark ; उषासि सयावकसव्यपादलेखा Ki. 5. 40. -6 Hem, border, edge, skirt. -7 The crest.

लेखायति Den. P. 1 To sport or dally wantonly. -2 To waver, totter.

लेखिनी 1 A pen. -2 A spoon.

लेख्य *a.* [लिख्-ण्यत्] To be drawn, written, painted, scratched &c. -ख्यं 1 The art of writing. -2 Writing, transcribing -3 A writing, a letter, document, manuscript. -4 An inscription. -5 Painting, drawing. -6 A painted figure. -Comp. —आरूढ, -कृत *a.* committed to writing, done in writing. —गत *a.* painted, drawn in picture. —चूर्णिका a paint-brush, writing-pencil. —पत्रं, -पत्रकं 1. a writing, letter, document. -2. a palm-leaf. —प्रसंगः a document. —स्थानं a writing place.

लेट् A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Vedic Subjunctive mood or its terminations.

लेट्यति Den. P. 1 To deceive, cheat. -2 To be first. -3 To sleep.-4 To shine.

लेंडं Excrement, feces.

लेतः-तं Tears.

लेप् 1 A. (लपते) 1 To go, move. -2 To worship.

लेपः [लिप्-घञ्] 1 Smearing, plastering, anointing ; Y. 1. 188. -2 An unguent, ointment, salve. -3 A plaster in general (such as whitewash, mortar &c.). -4 The wipings of the hand (or the remnants of the food sticking to the hand), after offering funeral oblations to the first three ancestors (पितृ, पितामह and प्रपितामह), (these wipings being offered to the three ancestors after the great-grand-father, *i. e.* to paternal ancestors in the 4th, 5th and 6th degrees) ; लेपभाजश्चतुर्थाद्याः पित्राद्याः पिंडभागिनः. -5 A spot, stain, defilement, pollution. -6 Moral impurity, sin. -7 Food.-Comp. -करः a plaster-maker, white-washer, bricklayer. —भागिन्, -भुज् *m.* a paternal ancestor in the 4th, 5th and 6th degree ; Ms. 3. 216.

लेपकः 1 A plasterer, mason, white-washer. -2 One who moulds or models.

लेपनः[लिप्-ल्युट्]Incense.-नं 1 Anointing, smearing, plastering ; Y. 1. 188. -2 A plaster, an ointment. -3 Mortar, white-wash. -4 Flesh.

लेपिन् *a.* Smearing or covering with. —*m.* A plasterer, bricklayer.

लेप्य *a.* To be plastered, smeared &c. —प्यं 1 Plastering, smearing. -2 Moulding, modelling, making models. -Comp. —कृत् *m.* 1. a model maker. -2. a bricklayer. —स्त्री a woman covered with unguents or perfumed ointments.

लेप्यमयी A doll, puppet.

लेयः The sign *Leo* of the zodiac.

लेलायमाना One of the seven tongues of fire.

लेलिहः 1 A snake or serpent. -2 A kind of worm. —हा A certain position of the fingers.

लेलिहानः 1 A snake or serpent. -2 An epithet of Siva.

लेशः [लिश्-घञ्] 1 A small bit or portion, a particle, an atom, a very small quantity : क्लेश (v. l. खेद)-लेशैरभिन्नं S. 2. 4 ; श्रमवारिलेशैः Ku. 3. 38 ; भक्ति°, गुण° &c. -2 Smallness, littleness. -3 A measure of time (equal to two *kalas*). -4 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing what is usually consid-

ered as an advantage to be a disadvantage and *vice versa*. It is thus defined in R. G.:—गुणस्यानिष्टसाधनतया दोषत्वेन दोषस्येष्टसाधनतया गुणत्वेन च वर्णनं लेशः ; for examples see *ad. loc.* (Mammaṭa appears to include this figure under विशेष, see K. P. 10 under विशेष and commentary). –Comp. –उक्त *a.* only suggested, or hinted, at, insinuated.

लेश्या Light.

लेष्टुः [लिष्-तुन्] A clod, lump of earth. –Comp. –भेदनः an instrument for breaking clods.

लेसिकः A rider of an elephant.

लेहः [लिह्-घञ्] 1 Licking, sipping ; as in मधुनो लेहः Bk. 6. 82.–2 Tasting. –3 A lambative, an electuary. –4 Food. –5 One of the ways in which an eclipse occurs. –ही A disease of the tips of the ears.

लेहनं Licking, sipping with the tongue.

लेहिनः Borax.

लेह्य *a.* To be licked, to be eaten by licking, to be lapped up. –ह्यं 1 Anything to be eaten by licking (as an article of food), a lambative; nectar. –2 Food in general.

लैंगं N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas.

लैंगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [लिंग-ठञ्] 1 Depending on or relating to a sign, or mark. –2 Inferred (अनुमित). –कः A maker of images, statuary.

लैण् 1 P. (लैणति) 1 To go, approach. –2 To send. –3 To embrace.

लोक् I. 1 A. (लोकते, लोकित) To see, view, perceive. –II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (लोकयति-ते, लोकित) 1 To look at, behold, view, perceive. –2 To know, be aware of. –3 To shine. –4 To seek.

लोकः [लोक्यतेऽसौ, लोक्-घञ्] 1 The world, a division of the universe ; (roughly speaking there are three *lokas* स्वर्ग, पृथ्वी, and पाताल, but according to fuller classification the *lokas* are fourteen, seven higher regions rising from the earth one above the other, *i. e.* भूर्लोक, भुवर्लोक, स्वर्लोक, महर्लोक, जनर्लोक, तपर्लोक, and सत्यलोक or ब्रह्मलोक ; and seven lower regions, descending from the earth one below the other; *i. e.* अतल, वितल, सुतल, रसातल, तलातल, महातल and पाताल). –2 The earth, terrestrial world (भूलोक); इहलोके in this world (opp. परत्र). –3 The human race, mankind, men, as in लोकातिग, लोकोत्तर &c. q. v. –4 The people or subjects (opp. the king); स्वसुखनिरभिलाषः खिद्यसे लोकहेतोः *S.* 5. 7 ; R. 4. 8. –5 A collection, group, class, company; आकुलीलान् नरलोकपालान् R. 6. 1; or शशास तेन क्षितिपाललोकः 7. 3 –6 A region, tract, district, province. –7 Common life, ordinary practice (of the world) ; लोकवत्तु लीलाकैवल्यं Br. Sût. II. 1. 33 ; यथा लोके कस्यचिदाप्तैषणस्य राज्ञः &c. S. B. (and diverse other places of the same work). –8 Common or worldly usage (opp. Vedic usage or idiom); वेदोक्ता वैदिकाः शब्दाः सिद्धा लोकाच्च लौकिकाः, प्रियतद्धिता दाक्षिणात्या यथा लोके वेदे चेति प्रयोक्तव्ये यथा लौकिकवैदिकेष्विति प्रयुञ्जते Mbh. ; (and in diverse other places) ; अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः Bg. 15. 18. –9 Sight, looking. –10 The number 'seven', or 'fourteen'. –11 Ved. Open space ; space, room, (In compounds लोक is often translated by 'universally', 'generally', 'popularly'; as लोकविज्ञात ; so °विद्विष्ट). –Comp. —अक्षः space, sky. —अतिग *a.* extraordinary, supernatural. –अतिशय *a.* superior to the world, extraordinary. —अधिक *a.* extraordinary, uncommon; सर्वं पंडितराजराजितिलकेनाकारि लोकाधिकं Bv. 4. 44 ; Ki. 2. 27. —अधिपः 1. a king. –2. a god or deity. —अधिपतिः a lord of the world. —अनुरागः 'love of mankind', universal love, general benevolence, philanthropy. —अंतरं 'another world', the next world, future life ; R. 1. 69 ; 6. 55 ; लोकांतरं गम्, –प्राप् &c. 'to die.' —अपवादः public scandal, popular censure; लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40. —अभिभाविन् *a.* 1. overcoming the world.–2. Pervading the whole world (as light). —अभ्युदयः public weal or welfare. —अयनः N. of Nârâyaṇa. —अलोकः N. of a mythical mountain that encircles the earth and is situated beyond the sea of fresh water which surrounds the last of the seven continents ; beyond लोकालोक there is complete darkness, and to this side of it there is light ; it thus divides the visible world from the regions of darkness ; प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 ; लोकालोकव्याहतं घर्मरश्मेः शालीनं वा धाम नालं प्रसर्तुं Si. 16. 83 ; Mv. 5. 10, 45 ; (for further explanation see Dr. Bhâṇdârkar's note on *l.* 79 of Mâl. 10th Act). (–कौ) the visible and the invisible world.—आचारः common practice, popular or general custom, ways of the world ; अपि शास्त्रेषु कुशला लोकाचारविवर्जिताः Pt. 5. 43. —आत्मन् *m.* the soul of the universe. –आदिः 1. the beginning of the world. –2. the creator of the world. —आयत *a.* atheistical, materialistic. (–तः) a materialist, an atheist, a follower of Chârvâka. (–तं) materialism, atheism ; (for some account see the first chapter of the Sarvadarśanasaṃgraha). —आयतिकः an atheist, a materialist. —ईशः 1. a king (lord of the world). –2. Brahman. –3. quicksilver. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. a proverb, popular saying; Pt. 1. 371. –2. common talk, public opinion. —उत्तर *a.* extraordinary, uncommon, unusual ; लोकोत्तरा च कृतिः Bv. 1. 69, 70 ; U. 2. 7. (–रः) a king. —एकबंधुः an epithet of Śâkyamuni. —एषणा desire for heaven. —कंटकः 1. a troublesome or wicked man, the curse of mankind. –2. an epithet of Râvaṇa ; see कंटक. —कथा a popular legend. —कर्तृ, –कृत् *m.* the creator of the world. —कल्प *a.* 1. resembling the world. –2. regarded by the world. (–ल्पः) a period or age of the world. —कांत *a.* liked by the people, popular ; V. 6. 21. —कारणकारणः an epithet of Siva. –गतिः *f.* actions of men. –गाथा a song handed down among people. —चक्षुस् *n.* the sun. —चारित्रं the ways of the world. —जननी an epithet of Lakshmî. —जित् *m.* 1. an epithet of Buddha. –2. any conqueror of the world. –3. a sage. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the world. —ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Buddha. —तत्त्वं knowledge of mankind. —तंत्रं course of the world. —तुषारः camphor. —त्रयं, –त्रयी the three worlds taken collectively ; उत्खातलोकत्रयकंटकेऽपि R. 14. 73. —द्वारं the gate of heaven. —धातुः a particular division of the world. –धातु *m.* an epithet of Siva. —नाथः 1. Brahman. –2. Vishṇu. –3. Siva. –4. a king, sovereign. –5. a Buddha. —नेतृ *m.* an epithet of Siva. –पः, –पालः 1. a regent or guardian of a quarter of the world ; ललिताभिनयं तमद्य भर्ता मरुतां द्रष्टुमनाः सलोकपालः V. 2. 18 ; R. 2. 75, 12. 89, 17. 78 ; (the *lokapalas* are eight ; see अष्टदिक्पाल). –2. a king, sovereign. —पक्तिः *f.* esteem of mankind, general respectability. —पतिः 1. an epithet of Brahman.–2. of Vishṇu. –3. a king, sovereign. —पथः, –पद्धतिः *f.* the general or usual way, the universally accepted way. —पितामहः an epithet of Brahman. —प्रकाशनः the sun. —प्रवादः general rumour, current report, popular talk. —प्रसिद्ध *a.* well-known, universally known. —बंधुः, –बांधवः 1. the sun –2. Siva. —बाह्य, –बाह्य *a.* 1. excluded from society, excommunicated. –2. differing from the world, eccentric, singular. (–ह्यः) an outcast. —भावन, –भाविन् *a.* promoting the welfare of the world. —मर्यादा an established or current custom. —मातृ *f.* an epithet of Lakshmî. —मार्गः an established

custom. —यात्रा 1. worldly affairs, the course of worldly life, business of the world; एवं किलेयं लोकयात्रा Mv. 7; यावद्वयं संसारस्तावत्प्रसिद्धैवेयं लोकयात्रा Ve. 3. -2. a popular usage or custom.-3. worldly existence, career in life; Mâl. 4, 6.-4. support of life, maintenance. —रक्षः a king, sovereign. -रंजनं pleasing the world, popularity.—रवः popular talk or report. —लेखः a public document. —लोचनं the sun. —वचनं-a popular rumour or report. —वादः public rumour ; common talk, popular report; मा लोकवादश्रवणादहासीः R. 14. 61. -वार्ता popular report, public rumour.—विद्विष्ट a. disliked by men, generally or universally disliked. —विधिः 1. a mode of proceeding prevalent in the world. -2. the creator of the world. —विश्रुत a. far-famed, universally known, famous, renowned. —विश्रुति f. 1. world-wide fame.-2. unfounded rumour, mere report.—वृत्त 1. the way of the world, custom prevalent in the world. -2. an idle talk or gossip. —वृत्तांतः, -व्यवहारः 1. the course or ways of the world, general custom ; S. 5.-2. course of events. -व्यवहार a. commonly used, universally current. —व्रतं general practice or way of the world. —श्रुतिः f. 1. a popular report.-2. world-wide fame. —संसृति f. fate, destiny. —संकरः general confusion in the world. —संग्रहः 1. the whole universe. -2. the welfare of the world. -3. worldly experience. -4. propitiation of mankind. —साक्षिक a. attested by witnesses. —साक्षिन् m. 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. fire. —सिद्ध a. 1. current among the people, usual, customary. -2. generally received or accepted. —स्थिति f. 1. existence or conduct of the universe, worldly existence; the stability or permanence of the world ; Bh. 2. 22. -2. a universal law. —हास्य a. world-derided, the butt of general ridicule. —हित a. beneficial to mankind or to the world. (-तं) general welfare.

लोकनं Looking at, seeing, beholding &c.

लोकंपृण a. Filling or pervading the world ; लोकंपृणैः परिमलैः परिपूरितस्य काश्मीरजस्य कटुतापि नितांतरम्या Bv. 1. 71.

लोक्य a. 1 World-wide. -2 Usual, customary.-3 Right, real.-4 Heavenly. -5. Granting free space.

लोगः A clod, lump of earth.

लोच् I. 1 A. (लोचते) To see, view, perceive, observe. -II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (लोचयति-ते) To cause to see. -III. 10 U. (लोचयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine

लोचं Tears.

लोचकः [लोच्-ण्वुल्] 1 A stupid person. -2 The pupil of the eye. -3 Lamp-black, collyrium. -4 A kind of ear-ring. -5 A dark or blue garment. -6 A bow-string. -7 A particular ornament worn by women on the forehead. -8 A lump of flesh. -9 The slough of a snake.-10 A wrinkled skin. -11 The wrinkled brow.-12 A plantain tree.

लोचन a. (नी f.) 1 Illuminating, brightening.-2 Visible. —नं [लोच्यतेऽनेन लोच्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 Seeing, sight, viewing. -2 The eye ; शेषान्मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110. -Comp. —गोचरः, -पथः, -मार्गः the range of sight, sphere of vision. —हिता blue vitriol.

लोट् 1 P. (लोटति) To be mad or foolish.

लोट् A technical term used by Pânini to denote the Imperative Mood or its terminations.

लोटनं Rolling, wallowing.

लोटा, लोटिका Sorrel.

लोठः Rolling on the ground, wallowing.

लोड् 1 P. (लोडति) To be foolish or mad.

लोडनं Disturbing, agitating, shaking about.

लोणारः A kind of salt.

लोतः 1 Tears. -2 A mark, sign, token. —तं 1 Booty. -2 Salt.

लोत्रं [लू-ष्ट्रन्] Stolen property, booty ; लोत्रेण (or लोप्त्रेण) गृहीतस्य कुंभीलकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2.

लोध्रः, लोध्रः N. of a tree with red or white flowers; लोध्रद्रुमं सानुमतः प्रफुल्लं R. 2. 29; मुखेन सालक्ष्यत लोध्रपांडुना 3. 2 ; Ku. 7. 9.

लोपः [लुप्-भावे घञ्] 1 Taking away, deprivation ; robbing, plundering. -2 Loss, destruction. -3 Abolition, cancellation, annulment (of customs), disappearance, disuse. -4 Violation, transgression ; धर्मलोपभयात् R. 1. 76. -5 Want, failure, absence; R. 1. 68. -6 Omission, dropping ; तद्द्धर्मस्य लोपे स्यात् K. P. 10. -7 Elision, dropping, (in gram.); अदर्शनं लोपः P. I. 1. 60. -8 Being perplexed or confounded. -9 Breaking, fracture.

लोपनं [लुप्-ल्युट्] 1 Violation, transgression. -2 Omission, dropping.

लोपा,लोपामुद्रा N. of a daughter of the king of Vidarbha and wife of the sage Agastya. [She is said to have been formed by the sage himself from the most beautiful parts of different animals so as to have a wife after his own heart, and then secretly introduced into the palace of the king of Vidarbha where she grew up as his daughter. She was afterwards married by Agastya. He was asked by her to acquire immense riches before he thought of having any connection with her. The sage accordingly first went to king Srutarvan, and from him to several other persons till he went to the rich demon Ilvala and, having conquered him, got immense wealth from him and satisfied his wife].

लोपाकः, लोपापकः A kind of jackal.

लोपाशः, लोपाशकः A jackal, fox.

लोपिन् a. 1 Injuring, harming. -2 Subject to elision.

लोप्त्रं See लोत्रं.

लोभः [लुभ्-भावे घञ्] 1 Covetousness, avarice, greed, cupidity ; लोभश्चेदगुणेन किं Bh. 2. 55. -2 Desire for, longing after (with gen. or in comp.); कंकणस्य तु लोभेन H. 1. 5; आननस्पर्शलोभात् Me. 109 -3 Avarice personified (one of the six enemies of man). -Comp. -अन्वित a. covetous, greedy, avaricious.-आत्मन् a. greedy-minded, avaricious. —विरहः absence of avarice ; H. 1.

लोभन a. (नी f.) Alluring, enticing. —नं [लुभ्-ल्युट्] 1 Allurement, temptation, seduction, enticement. -2 Gold.

लोभनीय, लोभ्य a. Enticing, alluring, attractive ; S. 1. 21 ; 6. 19.

लोभित p. p. Allured, attracted ; enticed, seduced.

लोभिन् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Greedy or desirous of, longing for, eager after. -2 Alluring, attracting, enticing.

लोमः 1 A tail. -2 The hair on the body.

लोमकिन् m. A bird.

लोमन् n. [लू-मनिन्] The hair on the body of men or animals; see रोमन्. -Comp. -अंचः 1.=रोमांच q. v. -2. wool, down. -3. a tail. -आलि-ली,- आवलिः-ली, -राजिः f. a line of hair from the breast to the navel, see रोमावली &c. —कर्णः a hare. —कीटः a louse. —कूपः, -गर्तः, -रंध्रं, -विवरं a pore of the skin. —घ्नं morbid baldness. —पादः N. of a king of the Angas ; U. 1. 4. —मणिः an amulet made of hair. —वाहिन् a. feathered. —शातनं depilatory (removing the hair of the body). —संहर्षण a. thrilling, causing horripilation. —सारः an emerald.—हर्ष,-हर्षण, हर्षिन् see रोमहर्ष &c. —हृत् m. yellow orpiment.

लोमश a. [लोमानि बाहुल्येन संत्यस्य श] 1 Hairy, woolly, shaggy. -2 Woollen.

-3 Containing hair. -4 Consisting in sheep (as property). -5 Overgrown with grass. —शः A sheep, ram. —शा 1 A fox. -2 A female jackal. -3 An ape. -4 Green vitriol.-Comp.-पुष्पकः the Sirīsha tree.-मार्जारः the civet-cat.

लोमश्यं 1 Hairiness, woolliness. -2 Roughness.

लोमाशः A jackal.

लोमाशिका The female of the jackal or fox.

लोल a. [लोड् -अच् डस्य लः, लुल् घञ् वा] 1 Shaking, rolling, tremulous, moving to and fro, quivering, dangling, trembling; flowing, waving (as locks of hair); परिस्फुरल्लोलशिखाग्रजिह्वं जगज्जिघत्संतमिवांतकाहिं Ki. 3. 20; लोलांशुकस्य पवनाकुलितांशुकांतं V. 2. 22; ततस्ततः प्रेरितलोललोचना S. 1. 23; लोलापांगैः लोचनैः Me. 27; R. 18. 43. -2 Agitated, disturbed, restless, uneasy.-3 Fickle, inconstant, changing, unsteady; येन श्रियः संश्रयदोषरूढं स्वभावलोलेत्ययशः प्रमृष्टं R. 6. 41; so Ku. 1. 43. -4 Frail, transient; S. 1. 10.-5 Longing or anxious for, eager for, eagerly desirous of (mostly in comp.); अग्रे लोलः करिकलभको यः पुरा पोषितोऽभूत् U. 3. 6; हस्तं कंपवती रुणद्धि रशनाव्यापारलोलांगुलिं M. 4. 14; कर्णे लोलः कथयितुमभूदाननस्पर्शलोभात् Me. 109; Si. 1. 61; 8. 46; 10. 66; Ki. 4. 20, 16. 16; Me. 61; R. 7. 23, 9. 37, 16. 54, 61. -6 Greedy, lustful. —ला 1 N. of Lakshmī.-2 Lightning. -3 The tongue. -Comp. —अक्षि n. a rolling eye. —अक्षिका a woman with rolling eyes.—जिह्व a. with a rolling or restless tongue, greedy. —लोल a. excessively tremulous, ever restless.

लोलित p. p. Shaken, tremulous.

लोलुप a [लुभ् यङ् अच् पृषो० भस्य पः] 1 Very eager or desirous, ardently longing for, greedy of; अभिनवमधुलोलुपस्त्वं तथा परिचुंब्य चूतमंजरीं कमलवसतिमात्रनिर्वृतो मधुकर विस्मृतोऽस्येनां कथं S. 5. 1; मिथस्त्वदाभाषणलोलुपं मनः S. 1. 40; R. 19. 24. -2 Very destructive, destroying (Ved.). —पा Ardent longing, eager or earnest desire, eagerness.

लोलुभ a. Ardently desirous, covetous, see लोलुप.

लोष्ट् 1 A. (लोष्टते) To heap up, accumulate.

लोष्टः, -ष्टं A clod, a lump of earth; परद्रव्येषु लोष्टवत् यः पश्यति स पश्यति; समलोष्टकांचनः R. 8. 21; स लोष्टघातं हत, Mu. 2. —ष्टं Rust of iron. -Comp. —घ्नः, -भेदनः -नं an instrument for breaking clods, a harrow.

लोष्टकः 1 A clod. -2 A spot. -3 A particular object serving as a mark.

लोष्टुः A clod, lump of earth.

लोह a. 1 Red, reddish. -2 Made of copper, coppery. -3 Made of iron. —हः, -हं 1 Copper. -2 Iron. -3 Steel. -4 Any metal. -5 Gold. -6 Blood. -7 A weapon; Ms. 9. 321. -8 A fish-hook. —हः The red goat. —हं Aloe-wood. -Comp. —अजः the red goat. —अभिसारः,-अभिहारः N. of a military ceremony resembling नीराजन q. v. —आमिषः the flesh of the red-haired goat. -उत्तमं gold. -कांतः a loadstone, magnet. —कारः a blacksmith. —किट्टं rust of iron. —घातकः a blacksmith. —चूर्णं iron-filings, rust of iron. —जं 1. bell-metal. -2. iron-filings. —जालं a coat of mail.—जित् m. a diamond. —द्राविन् m. borax. —नालः an iron arrow. —पृष्ठः a heron. —प्रतिमा 1. an anvil. -2. an iron image. —बद्ध a. tipped or studded with iron. —मारक a. calcining a metal. —मुक्तिका red pearl. —रजस् n. rust of iron. -राजकं silver.—लिंगं a boil filled with blood. —वरं gold. —वर्मन् n iron-armour, mail. —शंकुः an iron spike. — श्लेषणः borax. —संकरं blue steel.

लोहल a. [लोहमिव लाति ला-क] 1 Made of iron. -2 Speaking indistinctly, lisping.

लोहिका An iron vessel.

लोहित a. (लोहिता or लोहिनी f.) [रुह्-इतन् रस्य लः Tv.] 1 Red, red-coloured; सस्तांसावतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाहू घटोत्क्षेपणात् S. 1. 30; Ku. 3. 29; मुहुश्चलत्पल्लवलोहिनीभिरुच्चैःशिखाभिः शिखिनोवलीढाः Ki. 16. 53. -2 Copper Made of copper. —तः 1 The red colour. -2 The planet Mars. -3 A serpent. -4 A kind of deer. -5 N. of the river Brahmaputrā. -6 A kind of rice. —ता N. of one of the seven tongues of fire. —तं 1 Copper. -2 Blood; Ms. 3. 284. -3 Saffron. -4 Battle. -5 Red sanders. -6 A kind of sandal. -7 An imperfect form of a rainbow. -8 A kind of agallochum. -Comp. —अक्षः 1. a red die. -2. a kind of snake. -3. the (Indian) cuckoo. -4. an epithet of Vishṇu. (—क्षं) the armpit, thigh-joint; hip. —अंगः 1. the कांपिल्ल tree. -2. the planet Mars. —अयस् n. copper. —अर्मन् n. a red swelling in the whites of the eyes. —अशोकः a variety of Asoka (having red flowers). —अश्वः fire. —आननः an ichneumon. —आर्द्र a. dripping with blood. —ईक्षण a. red-eyed. —उद a. having red or blood-red water. —कल्माष a. red-spotted. —कृष्ण a. dark-red. —क्षयः loss of blood. —ग्रीवः an epithet of Agni. —चंदनं saffron.—पुष्पकः the granate tree. —मृत्तिका red chalk. —शतपत्रं a red lotus-flower. —शबल a. dappled with red.

लोहितक a. (तिका f.) Red. —कः 1 A ruby; Si. 13. 52. -2 the planet Mars. -3 A kind of rice. —कं 1 a Bell metal. -2 Calx of brass.

लोहितति Den. P. To become red, redden; so लोहितायति.

लोहितिमन् m. Redness.

लोहित्यः 1 A kind of rice. -2 N. of the river Brahmaputrā; see लौहित्य.

लोहिनी A woman with a red coloured skin.

लौकायतिकः A follower of Chārvāka, an atheist, a materialist.

लौकिक a. (की f.) [लोके विदितः प्रसिद्धो हितो वा ठञ्] 1 Worldly, mundane, terrestrial, earthly. -2 General, common, usual, ordinary, vulgar; U. 1. 10. -3 Of every-day life, generally accepted, popular, customary; Ku. 7. 88. -4 Temporal, secular (opp. आर्ष or शास्त्रीय); Ms. 3. 282. -5 Not sacred, profane (as a word or its sense); वाक्यं द्विविधं वैदिकं लौकिकं च T. S.; (see Mbh. quoted under लोक 8). -6 Belonging to the world of; as in ब्रह्मलौकिक. —काः (pl.) 1 Ordinary men, men of the world -2 The human race, mankind. —कं Any general or worldly custom. -Comp. —ज्ञ a. knowing the ways of the world, acquainted with worldly customs; वनौकसोऽपि संतो लौकिकज्ञा वयं S. 4.

लौक्य a. 1 Worldly, terrestrial mundane, human. -2 Common, ordinary, usual.

लौड् 1 P. (लौडति) To be foolish or mad.

लौल्यं [लोलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Fickleness, unsteadiness, inconstancy. -2 Eagerness, eager desire, greediness - lustfulness, excessive passion or desire; जिह्वालौल्यात् Pt. 1; R. 7. 61, 16. 76; 18. 31.

लौह a. (ही f.) [लोहमेव लोहस्य विकारः अण्] 1 Made of iron, iron. -2 Coppery. -3 Metallic. -4 Copper-coloured, red. —हं Iron; Bk. 15. 54. —ही A kettle -Comp. —आत्मन् m., -भूः f. a boiler, kettle, caldron. —कारः a blacksmith. —जं rust of iron. —बंधः -धं an iron-fetter, irons.—भांडं an iron vessel. —मलं rust of iron. —शंकुः an iron-spike.

लौहितः The trident of Siva.

लौहितिक a. Reddish.

लौहित्यः [लोहितस्य भावः ष्यञ् स्वार्थे ष्यञ् वा] N. of a river, the Brahmaputrā; चकंपे तीर्णलौहित्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्योतिषेश्वरः R. 4. 8; (where Malli. says; तीर्णा लौहित्या नाम नदी येन but quotes no authority). —त्यं Redness.

ल्पी, ल्यी 9 P. (ल्पिनाति, ल्यिनाति) To join, unite, be mixed with.

ल्वी 9 P (ल्विनाति) To go, move, approach.

व.

व *a.* Powerful, strong. वः 1 Air, wind. -2 The arm. -3 N. of Varuṇa. -4 Conciliation. -5 Addressing. -6 Auspiciousness. -7 Residence, dwelling. -8 The ocean. -9 A tiger. -10 Cloth. -11 Reverence. -12 N. of Râhu. -13 The residence of Varuṇa. -14 The esculent root of the water-lily. वं N. of Varuṇa (Medinî). —*ind.* Like, as ; in मणी वोष्ट्रस्य लंबेते प्रियौ वत्सतरौ मम Sk. ; (where the word may be व or वा).

वंशः [वमति उद्गिरति वम्-श तस्य नेत्वम् Tv.] 1 A bamboo ; धनुर्वंशविशुद्धोऽपि निर्गुणः किं करिष्यति H. Pr. 23 ; वंशभवो गुणवानपि संगविशेषेण पूज्यते पुरुषः Bv. 1. 80 (where वंश has sense 2 also) ; Me. 79. -2 A race, family, dynasty, lineage ; स जातो येन जातेन याति वंशः समुन्नतिं H. 2 ; सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः R. 1. 2 &c. ; see वंशकर, वंशस्थिति &c. -3 A shaft. -4 A flute, pipe, reed-pipe ; कूजद्भिरापादितवंशकृत्यं R. 2. 12. -5 A collection, assemblage, multitude (usually of similar things) ; सांद्रीकृताः स्यंदनवंशचक्रैः R. 7. 39. -6 A cross-beam. -7 A joint (in a bamboo). -8 A sort of sugar-cane. -9 The back-bone. -10 The Sâla tree. -11 A particular measure of length (equal to ten *hastas*.). -12 The central projecting part of a sabre. -13 Bamboo manna. -Comp. —अग्रं, -अंकुरः 1. the tip or end of a bamboo-cane -2. the shoot of a bamboo. —अनुकीर्तनं genealogy. —अनुक्रमः genealogy. —अनुचरितं the history of a dynasty or family. —आगत *a.* inherited. —आवली a pedigree, genealogy. —आह्वः bamboo-manna. —कठिनः a thicket of bamboos. —कफः cottony seeds floating in the air. —कर *a.* 1. founding a family. -2. perpetuating a race ; वंशस्थितिं वंशकरेण तेन R. 18. 31. (-रः) 1. a son; त्वयि समुत्पन्नस्य वंशकरस्य मुखं प्रेक्षिष्यते V. 5 -2. an ancestor. —कर्पूररोचना, -रोचना, -लोचना bamboo-manna.—कृत् *m.* the founder or perpetuator of a family. —क्रमः family succession. —क्षीरी bamboo-manna.—चरितं the history of a family. —चिंतकः a genealogist. —छेत्तृ *a.* the last of a family. —ज *a.* 1. born in the family of ; R. 1. 31. -2. made of bamboos. -3. sprung from a good family. (-जः) 1. progeny, issue, lineal descendant. -2. the seed of the bamboo. (-जं) bamboo-manna. (-जा) bamboo-manna. —तंडुलः the seed of the bamboo. —धर *a.* 1. perpetuating a family : U. 7. 3. -2. supporting a family. —धान्यं = वंशतंडुल q. v. —नर्तिन् *m.* a buffoon. —नाडि (लि) का a pipe made of bamboo. —नाथः the chief or head of a race. —नेत्रं the root of sugar-cane. —पत्रं a bamboo-leaf. (-त्रः) a reed. —पत्रकः 1. a reed. -2. a white kind of sugar-cane. (-कं) yellow orpiment. —परंपरा lineal descent, family succession. —पूरकं the root of sugar-cane. —भृत् *m.* the supporter or head of a family. —भोज्य *a.* hereditary. (-ज्यं) a hereditary estate. —राजः a very high bamboo. —लक्ष्मीः *f.* the fortune of a family. —विततिः *f.* 1. a family, descent. -2. a thicket of bamboos. —शर्करा bamboo-manna. —शलाका a small bamboo peg at the lower end of a Vîṇâ. —स्थितिः *f.* the perpetuation of a family ; R. 18. 31; V. 5. 15.

वंशकः 1 A kind of sugar-cane. -2 The joint in a bamboo. -3 A kind of fish. —कं Aloe-wood.

वंशिक *a.* Lineal, genealogical. —कं Aloe-wood.

वंशिका 1 A kind of flute. -2 Aloe-wood.

वंशी 1 A flute, pipe ; न वंशीमश्लासीद्गुणि करसरोजाद्विगलितां H. D. 108 ; कंसारिपोर्व्यपोहतु स वोऽश्रेयांसि वंशीरवः Gît. 9. -2 A vein or artery. -3 Bamboo-manna. -4 A particular weight -Comp. —धरः, -धारिन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Kṛishṇa. -2 any flute-player or piper.

वंश्य *a.* [वंशे भवः यत्] 1 Relating to the main beam. -2 Connected with the spine. -3 Belonging to a family. -4 Of a good family, born in a good family. -5 Lineal, genealogical. —श्यः 1 A descendant, posterity (pl.) ; इतरेऽपि रघोर्वंश्याः R. 15. 35. -2 A forefather, an ancestor ; नूनं मत्तः परं वंश्याः पिंडविच्छेददर्शिनः R. 1. 66. -3 Any member of a family. -4 A cross-beam. -5 A bone in the arm or leg. -6 A pupil. -7 A kinsman from seven generations above and seven below.

वंसगः Ved. A bull.

वंहू See वंह्.

वक्क See वक्.

वकुल See बकुल.

वक्क् 1 A. (वक्कते) To go, move.

वक्तव्य *pot. p.* [वच्-तव्य] 1 Fit to be said, told, spoken or declared ; तत्सर्हं वक्तव्यं न वक्तव्यं (frequently occurring in Mbh.). -2 To be spoken about. -3 Reprehensible, blameable, censurable. -4 Low, vile, base. -5 Accountable, responsible. -6 Dependent. —व्यं 1 Speaking, speech. -2 A precept, rule, dictum. -3 Blame, censure, reproach.

वक्तव्यता-त्वं 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Subjection, dependence.

वक्तृ *a.* or *m.* [उचितं बहु वक्ति,वच्-तृच्] 1 Speaking, talking, a speaker. -2 Eloquent, an orator ; अप्रियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Râm. ; किं करिष्यंति वक्तारः श्रोता यत्र न विद्यते ; दर्दुरा यत्र वक्तारस्तत्र मौनं हि शोभनं Subhâsh. -3 A teacher, an expounder. -4 A learned or wise man in general. -5 Honest, sincere.

वक्त्रं [वक्त्यनेन वच्-करणे ष्ट्रन्] 1 The mouth. -2 The face ; यद्वक्त्रं मुहुरीक्षसे न धनिनां ब्रूषे न चाटुमृषा Bh. 3. 147. -3 Snout, muzzle, beak. -4 Beginning. -5 The point (of an arrow), the spout of a vessel. -6 A sort of garment. -7 N. of a metre similar to *anushtubh* ; See S. D. 567; Kâv. 1. 26. -8 The first term of a progression. -Comp. —आसवः saliva. —खुरः a tooth. —जः a Brâhmaṇa. —तालं a musical instrument played with the mouth. —तुंडः N. of Gaṇeśa. —दलं the palate.—पटः a veil. —पट्टः a bag of corn tied round a horse's neck. —परिस्पंदः speech. —भेदिन् *a.* pungent, sharp. —रंध्रं the aperture of the mouth —वासः an orange. —शोधनं 1. cleansing the mouth. -2. a lime, citron. —शोधिन् *n.* a citron. (-*m.*) a citron, tree.

वक्र *a.* 1 Crooked (fig. also), bent, curved, winding, tortuous ; वक्रः पंथा यदपि भवतः प्रस्थितस्योत्तराशां Me. 27 ; Ku. 3. 29. -2 Round about, indirect, evasive, circuitous, equivocation, ambiguous (as a speech) ; किमेतैर्वक्रभणितैः Ratn. 2 ; वक्रवाक्यरचनारमणीयः...सुभ्रुवां प्रववृते परिहासः Śi. 10. 12 ; see वक्रोक्ति also -3 Curled, curling, crisped (as hair). -4 Retrograde (as motion). -5 Dishonest, fraudulent, crooked in disposition,

-6 Cruel, malignant (as a planet). -7 Prosodially long. —क्रः 1 The planet Mars. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 N. of Śiva. -4 N. of the demon Tripura. —क्रं 1 The bend or arm of a river. -2 Retrograde motion (of a planet). -Comp. —अंगं a crooked limb. (-गः) 1. a goose. -2. the ruddy goose. -3. a snake. -उक्तिः *f*. 1 a figure of speech consisting in the use of evasive speech or reply, either by means of a pun, or by an affected change of tone ; Mammaṭa thus defines it:-यदुक्तमन्यथावाक्यमन्यथान्येन योज्यते । श्लेषेण काक्वा वा ज्ञेया सा वक्रोक्तिस्तथा द्विधा K. P. 9 ; for example see the opening stanza in Mu. (धन्या केयं स्थिता ते &c.). -2. equivocation, insinuation, inuendo ; सुबंधुर्बाणभट्टश्च कविराज इति त्रयः । वक्रोक्तिमार्गनिपुणाश्चतुर्थो विद्यते न वा ॥. -3. sarcasm. —कंटः the jujube tree.-कंटकः the Khadira tree. —खड्गः -खड्गकः a sabre, scimitar. —गति, गामिन् *a*. 1. winding, meandering. -2. fraudulent, dishonest. (-तिः *f*.) a crooked or tortuous motion, winding gait.-ग्रीवः a camel —चंचुः a parrot. —तुंडः 1. an epithet of Gaṇeśa. -2. a parrot. —दंष्ट्रः a boar. —दृष्टि *a*. 1. squint-eyed, squinting. -2. having a malignant or evil look. -3. envious. (-*f*.) squint, an oblique look. —नक्रः 1. a parrot. -2. low man. —नासिकः an owl. —पुच्छः, -पुच्छिकः a dog. —पुष्पः the Palâśa tree. —बालधिः, -लांगूलः a dog. —भणितं prevarication, evasion. —भावः 1. crookedness. -2. deceit. —वक्त्रः a hog.

वक्रता, -त्वं 1 Crookedness. -2. Retrograde motion.-3 Failure, mishap. -4 Perverseness ; dishonesty.

वाक्रि *a*. 1 Equivocating. -2 Speaking falsely, lying.

वक्रित *a*. Bent, crooked.

वक्रिन् *a*. 1 Crooked. -2 Retrograde. —*m*. A Jaina or Buddha.

वक्रिमन् *m*. [वक्र-इमनिच्] 1 Crookedness, curvature. -2 Equivocation, evasion, ambiguity; tortuous, roundabout or indirect nature (as of a speech) ; तद्वक्त्राम्बुजसौरभं स च सुधास्यंदी गिरां वक्रिमा Gît. 3. -3 Cunningness, duplicity, craftiness.

वक्रीकृ 8 U. To make crooked, bend.

वक्रीभू 1 P. 1 To become crooked. -2 To retrograde.

वक्रीभावः 1 Curve. -2 Dishonest or perverse disposition.

वक्रम, वक्रय See अवक्रम and अवक्रय.

वक्रोष्ठिः *f*. वक्रोष्ठिका A gentle smile.

वक्ष् 1 P. (वक्षति) 1 To grow, increase. -2 To be powerful. -3 To be angry. -4 To accumulate.

वक्षणं 1 The breast. -2 Refreshment. -3 Fire. -णः-णा pl. 1 the stomach or abdomen. -2 The sides ; flank. -3 The bed of a river. -4 A river.

वक्षथः Ved. 1 Invigorating, strengthening. -2 Growing, increasing ; growth.

वक्षस् *n*. [वह् असुन् सुट् च] 1 The breast, bosom, chest ; कपाटवक्षाः परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34. -2 Ved. Strength. —*m*. An ox, a bull. -Comp. —जः, -रुहः, -रुहः (वक्षोजः, वक्षोरुहः, वक्षोरुहः) the female breast ; Bv. 2. 17. —स्थलं (वक्ष or वक्षःस्थलं) the breast or bosom.

वक्षी Ved. A flame.

वख्, वंख् (वखति, वंखति) To go, move.

वंक् 1 P. 1 To go or move crookedly. -2 To go.

वंकः 1 The bend of a river. -2 Crookedness, bend, curve.

वगाहः See अवगाह.

वकरः The bend of a river.

वंका The pummel of a saddle.

वंकिलः A thorn.

वंक्रिः 1 A rib (of an animal or building (said to be *f*. only by some). -2 The timber of a roof. -3 A kind of musical instrument (said to be *n*. also in these two senses).

वंक्षणं 1 The groin. -2 The joint of the thigh.

वंक्षुः A small arm or branch of the Ganges.

वंग् 1 P. (वंगति) 1 To go. -2 To limp, be lame.

वंगाः (pl.) N. of Bengal proper and its inhabitants ; वंगानुत्खाय तरसा नेता नौसाधनोद्धतान् R. 4. 36 ; रत्नाकरं समारभ्य ब्रह्मपुत्रांतगः प्रिये वंगदेश इति प्रोक्तः ;(see App. III). —गः 1 Cotton. -2 The egg-plant. —गं 1 Lead. -2 Tin. -Comp. —अरिः yellow orpiment. —ज 1. brass. -2. red lead. —जीवनं silver. —शुल्वजं bell-metal (कांस्य).

वंघ् 1 A. (वंघते) 1 To go. -2 To go swiftly. -3 To begin. -4 To censure, blame.

वच् 2 P. (A. also in non-conjugational tenses ; in conjugational tenses it is said to be defective in the third person plural by some authorities, or in the whole plural by others ; वक्ति, उवाच, अवोचत्, वक्ष्यति, वक्तुं, उक्त) 1 To say, speak ; वैराग्यादिव वक्षि K. P. 10 ; (oft. with two acc.); तामूचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6 ; sometimes with accusative of words meaning ' speech ' ; उवाच धात्र्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25, 2. 59 ; क एवं वक्ष्यते वाक्यं Râm.-2 To relate, describe; रघूणामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R. 1. 9. -3 To tell, communicate, announce, declare ; उच्यतां मद्वचनात्सारथिः S. 2 ; Me. 98. -4 To name, call; तद्वेकसप्ततिगुणं मन्वंतरमिहोच्यते Ms. 1. 79. -5 To signify, denote (as sense). -6 To recite, repeat. -7 To censure; reproach.-*Caus.* (वाचयति-ते) 1 To cause to speak. -2 To go over, read, peruse.-3 To say, tell, declare.-4 To promise. *Desid.* (विवक्षति) To wish to speak, intend to say (something) ; विवक्षता दोषमपि च्युतात्मना त्वयैकमीशं प्रति साधु भाषितं Ku. 5. 81.

वचमन् *n*. Ved. 1 A path, road. -2 A hymn of praise.

वचस्नु *m*. A speaker, chanter, singer of hymns of praise.

वग्नु *a*. Talkative. -ग्नुः 1 A speaker. -2 A sound. -3 A cry (of an animal &c.).

वग्वनुः Ved. A sound, noise.

वचः 1 A parrot. -2 The sun. —चा 1 A kind of talking bird. -2 A kind of aromatic root —चं Speaking, talk. -Comp. —अर्चः a sun-worshipper.

वचक्नुः *a*. Talkative, eloquent. -*m*. A Brâhmaṇa.

वचंडा A kind of talking-bird.

वचनं [वच्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of speaking, uttering, saying.-2 Speech, an utterance, words (spoken) sentence ; ननु वक्तृविशेषनिःस्पृहा गुणगृह्या वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5; प्रीतः प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4. -3 Repeating, recitation. -4 A text, dictum, rule, precept, a passage of a sacred book; शास्त्रवचनं,श्रुतिवचनं,स्मृतिवचनं &c. -5 An order, command, direction ; मद्वचनात् ' in my name, ' ' by my order. ' -6 Advice, counsel, instruction. -7 Declaration, affirmation. -8 Pronunciation (of a letter) (in gram.). -9 The signification or meaning of a word ; अत्र पयोधरशब्दः मेघवचनः. -10 Number (in gram.) ; (there are three numbers, singular, dual and plural). -11 Dry ginger. -Comp. —उपक्रमः introduction, exordium. —कर *a*. obedient, doing what is ordered. (-रः) the author or enunciator of a rule or precept.-कारिन् *a*. obeying orders, obedient. -क्रमः discourse. —ग्राहिन् *a*. obedient, compliant, submissive. —पटु *a*. eloquent. -मात्रं mere words, unsupported assertion. —विरोधः inconsistency of precepts, contradiction or incongruity of texts. —शतं a hundred

speeches, *i. e.* repeated declaration, reiterated assertion. —सहायः a companion in conversation. —स्थित *a.* (वचनेस्थित also) obedient, compliant.

वचनीय *a.* [वच्-अनीयर्] 1 To be said, spoken, or related. -2 Censurable, blameable. -यं Blame, censure, reproach; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82; वचनीयमिदं व्यवसितं रमण. त्वामनुयामि यद्यपि 4. 21; भवति योजयितुर्वचनीयता Pt. 1. 75; Ki. 9. 39, 65; Mk. 4. 1.

वचरः 1 A cock. -2 A rogue, low or wicked person (शठ).

वचलुः A wicked or malevolent person, an enemy.

वचस् *n.* 1 A speech, word, sentence; उवाच धाड्या प्रथमोदितं वचः R. 3. 25, 47; इत्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36; वचस्तत्र प्रयोक्तव्यं यत्रोक्तं लभते फलं Subhāsh. -2 A command, order, precept, injunction. -3 Advice, counsel. -4 A hymn. -5 Singing, a song of birds. -6 (In gram.) Number. -Comp. —कर *a.* 1. obedient, compliant. -2. executing the orders of another. —क्रमः discourse. —ग्रहः the ear. -प्रवृत्तिः *f.* an attempt at speaking; अव्यक्तवर्णरमणीयवचःप्रवृत्तीन् S. 7. 17.

वचस *a.* Talkative, eloquent, wise.

वचसांपतिः An epithet of Brihaspati, or the planet Jupiter.

उक्त *p. p.* 1 Said, spoken. -2 Uttered, spoken (opp. to अनुमित or संभावित.). -3 Told, addressed; असत्यवुक्तोऽपि सहाय एव Ku. 3. 21. —क्तं A speech, words collectively; a sentence. —क्तं —क्ता A stanza of four lines with one syllabic instant, (there being one long or two short syllables in each). -Comp. —अनुक्त *a.* spoken and not spoken. —उपसंहारः a brief description, resume, peroration, recapitulation. —निर्वाहः defending an assertion. —पुंस्कः a word (feminine or neuter) of which also a masculine exists, and the meaning of which differs from that of the masculine only by the notion of gender. -प्रत्युक्तं speech and reply, discourse. -वाक्यं a dictum, decree.

उक्तिः *f.* 1 Speech, expression, statement; उक्तिरर्थांतरन्यासः स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः Chandr. 5. 120; Ms. 8. 104. -2 A sentence. -3 The power of expression, the expressive power of a word; as in एकयोक्त्या पुष्पवंतौ दिवाकरनिशाकरौ Ak.

वज् I 1 P. (वजति) To go, move, roam about. -II 10 U. (वाजयति-ते) 1 To trim, prepare. -2 To feather an arrow. -3 To go, move.

वज्र *a.* [वज्-रन् Un. 2. 28] 1 Hard, adamantine. -2 Severe. -3 Forked, zigzag. -4 Cross. —ज्रः, -ज्रं 1 A thunderbolt, the weapon of Indra (said to have been formed out of the bones of the sage Dadhīchi q. v.); आशंसते समितिषु सुराः सक्तवैरा हि दैत्यैरस्याधिज्ये धनुषि विजयं पौरुहूते च वज्रे S. 2. 15. -2 Any destructive weapon like the thunderbolt. -3 A diamond-pin, an instrument for perforating jewels; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. -4 A diamond in general, an adamant; वज्रादपि कठोराणि मृदूनि कुसुमादपि U. 2. 7; R. 6. 19. -5 Sour gruel. —ज्रः 1 A form of military array. -2 A kind of Kusa grass. -3 N. of various plants. -4 A kind of pillar. —ज्रं 1 Steel. -2 A kind of talc. -3 Thunder-like or severe language. -4 A child. -5 Emblic myrobalan. -6 The blossom of the sesamum or *Vajra* plant. -Comp. —अंगः a snake. —अभ्यासः cross-multiplication. —अशनिः the thunder-bolt of Indra. —आकरः a diamond mine; R. 18. 21. —आख्यः a kind of mineral spar. —आघातः 1. a stroke of thunder or lightning. -2. (hence fig.) any sudden shock or calamity. -आभः a kind of spar or valuable stone. —आयुधः an epithet of Indra. —आसनं a diamond-seat. —कंकटः an epithet of Hanumat. —कालिका N. of the mother of Sâkyamuni. —कीलः a thunderbolt, an adamantine shaft; जीवितं वज्रकीलं Māl. 9. 37; cf. U. 1. 47. —कूटः a mountain consisting of diamonds. —केतुः N. of the demon Naraka. —क्षारं an alkaline earth. —गोपः = इंद्रगोपः q. v. —चंचुः a vulture. —चर्मन् *m.* a rhinoceros. —जित् *m.* N. of Garuḍa. —ज्वलनं, —ज्वाला lightning. —तुंडः 1. a vulture. -2. mosquito, gnat. -3. N. of Garuḍa. -4. of Gaṇesa. —तुल्यः *lapis lazuli* or azure stone. —दंष्ट्रः a kind of insect. —दक्षिणः N. of Indra. —दंतः 1. a hog. -2. a rat. —दंशनः a rat. —देह, —देहिन् *a.* having an adamantine or very hardy frame. —धरः 1. an epithet of Indra; वज्रधरप्रभावः R. 18, 21. -2. an owl. —नाभः the discus of Krishṇa. —निर्घोषः, —निष्पेषः a clap or peal of thunder. —पाणिः 1. an epithet of Indra, वज्रं मुमुक्षन्निव वज्रपाणिः R. 2. 42. -3. an owl. —पातः, -पतनं a stroke of lighting, fall of thunderbolt; U. 4. 24. —पुष्पं 1. the blossom of sesamum. -2. a valuable flower. -भृत् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —मणिः a diamond, an adamant; Bh. 2. 6. —मय *a* 1. hard, adamantine. -2. cruel, hard-hearted. —मुष्टिः an epithet of Indra. —रदः a hog. —लेपः a kind of very hard cement; वज्रलेपघटितेव Māl. 5. 10, U. 4 (for its preparation see Bri. S. chapter 57). —लोहकः a magnet. —वधः 1. death by thunderbolt. -2 cross-multiplication. —व्यूहः a kind of military array. —शल्यः a porcupine. —सार *a.* as hard as adamant, having the strength of the thunderbolt, adamantine; क्व च निशितनिपाता वज्रसाराः शरास्ते S. 1. 10; त्वमपि कुसुमबाणान्वज्रसारीकरोषि 3. 2. —सूचिः, -ची *f.* a diamond-needle. —हृदयं an adamantine heart.

वज्रकं 1 A kind of oil. -2 A particular phenomenon of the sky.

वज्रिन् *m.* 1 N. of Indra; ननु वज्रिण एव वीर्यमेतद्विजयंते द्विषतो यदस्य पक्ष्याः V. 1. 15; R. 9. 24. -2 An owl. -3 A Buddha saint.

वंच् 1 P. (वंचति) 1 To go, to arrive at; ववंचुश्चाह्वक्षितिं Bk. 14. 74, 7. 106. -2 To wander over. -3 To go slyly or secretly, sneak. -4 To go crookedly. -5 Ved. To shake, totter, tremble. —*Caus.* (वंचयति-ते), 1 To avoid, escape from, evade, shun; अहिं वंचयति; अवंचयत मायाश्च स्वमायाभिर्नरद्विषां Bk. 8. 43. -2 To cheat, deceive, defraud (said to be A. only, but often P. also); मूर्खास्त्वामवंचंत Bk. 15. 15; कथमथ वंचयसे जनमनुगतमसमशरज्वरदूनं Gīt. 8; (बंधनं) वंचयन् प्रणयिनीरवाप सः R. 19. 17; Ku. 4. 10, 5. 49; R. 12. 53. -3 To deprive of, leave (one) destitute of; R. 7. 8.

वंचक *a.* [वंच्-णिच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful, crafty. -2 Cheating, deceiving. —कः 1 A rogue, cheat, swindler. -2 A jackal. -3 Musk-rat. -4 A tame ichneumon.

वंचतिः Fire.

वंचथः 1 Cheating, roguery, deceit, trickery. -2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -3 The cuckoo.

वंचनं-ना [वंच्-ल्युट्] 1 Cheating. -2 A trick, deceit, fraud, deception, trickery; वंचना परिहर्तव्या बहुदोषा हि शर्वरी Mk. 1. 5; स्वर्गाभिसंधिसुकृतं वंचनामिव मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47. -3 An illusion, delusion. -4 Loss, deprivation, hinderance; दृष्टिपातवंचना Māl. 3; R. 11. 36.

वंचित *p. p.* 1 Deceived, cheated. -2 Deprived of. —ता A sort of riddle or enigma.

वंचुक *a.* (की *f.*) Deceitful, fraudulent, crafty, dishonest. —कः A jackal.

वंजुल *a.* Crooked. —लः [वंच्-उलच् पृषो॰ चस्य जः Tv.] 1 A common cane or reed, आमंजुवंजुललता नि च तान्यमूनि नीरंध्रनीलनिचुलानि सरित्तटानि U 2. 23; or मंजुलवंजुलकुंजगतं विचकर्ष करेण दुकूले Git 1. -2 A kind of flower. -3 The Asoka tree. -4 A kind of bird.– ला A cow that yields much milk.–Comp —द्रुमः the Asoka tree. —प्रियः the ratan.

वट् I. 1 P. (वटति) To surround. II. 10 U. (वटयति-ते) 1 To tell. -2 To divide, partition. -3 To surround, encompass. -4 To tie, string, connect. —*Caus.* (वटयति) To speak.

वटः [वट्-अच्] 1 The fig-tree; अयं च चित्रकूटयायिनि वर्त्मनि वटः श्यामो नाम U. 1; R. 13. 53. -2 A small shell or *cowrie*. -3 A small ball, globule, pill. -4 A round figure, a cipher. -5 A kind of cake. -6 A string, rope (*n.* also in this sense). -7 Equality in shape. –Comp. –पत्रं a variety of the white basil. (-त्रा) a jasmine.–वासिन् *m.* a Yaksha.

वटकः 1 A kind of cake. -2 A small lump, ball, globule, pill.

वटर *a.* Wicked, villainous. —रः 1 A cook. -2 A mat. -3 A turban. -4 A thief, robber. -5 A churning-stick. -6 Fragrant grass.

वटाकरः, –वटारकः A cord, string.

वटिकः A pawn at chess.

वटिका 1 A pill. -2 A chessman. -3 A kind of cake or bread (Mar. आंबोळी) made of rice and Másha.

वटिन् *a.* Stringed, circular. —*m.* = वटिक q. v.

वटी 1 A rope or string. -2 A pill, bolus.

वटुः 1 A boy, lad, youth, stripling, oft. used like the English word 'chap' or 'fellow'; चपलोऽयं वटुः *S.* 2; निवार्यतामालि किमप्ययं वटुः पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83; cf. बटु also. -2 A religious student or Brahmachárin q. v.

वटुकः 1 A boy, lad. -2 A Brahmachárin. -3 A fool or blockhead.

वटुरिन् *a.* Ved. Broad, wide.

वट्ट् 1 P. (वटति) 1 To be strong or powerful. -2 To be fat.

वठर *a.* [वठ् अरन्] 1 Dull, stupid. -2 Wicked. रः 1 A fool or blockhead. -2 A rogue, wicked or vile fellow -3 A physician. -4 A water-pot.

वडाभिः -भी See वलभिः-भी.

वडवा 1 A mare. -2 The nymph Asvini who in the form of a mare bore to the sun two sons, the Asvins, see संज्ञा. -3 A female slave. -4 A harlot, prostitute. -5 A woman of the Bráhmaṇa caste (द्विजयोषित्). –Comp. –अग्निः, –अनलः the submarine fire. –मुखः 1. the submarine fire. -2 N. of *Siva*.

वडा A kind of cake.

वडिलं See बडिश.

वड्र *a.* Large; big, great.

वण् 1 P. (वणति) To sound.

वणः Sound, noise.

वणिज् *m* [Uṇ. 2. 70] 1 A merchant, trader; वस्यागमः केवल जीविकायै तं ज्ञानपण्यं वणिजं वदंति M. 1. 17. -2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —*f.* Merchandise, trade. –Comp. —कर्मन् *n.*, —क्रिया traffic, trade. —जनः 1. Merchants (collectively). -2. a trader, merchant. –पथः 1. trade, traffic. -2. a merchant. -3. a merchant's shop, a stall. -4. the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —वृत्तिः *f.* trade, traffic; Bh. 3. 81. —सार्थः a caravan.

वणिजः 1 A merchant, trader. -2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

वणिजकः A merchant.

वणिज्यं, वणिज्या Trade, traffic.

वंट् 1 P., 10 U (वटति, वंटयति-ते) To divide, apportion, partition, share.

वंट *a.* Unmarried. —टः 1 A part, portion, share. -2 The handle of a sickle. -3 An unmarried man, a bachelor.

वंटकः [वंट्-ण्वुल् स्वार्थे क] 1 Dividing, distributing. -2 A distributer. -3 A part, portion, share.

वंटनं [वंट्-ल्युट्] Partitioning, apportioning, dividing.

वंटाला, -वंडालः 1 A contest of heroes. -2 A shovel, hoe -3 A boat.

वंठ् 1 A. (वंठते) To go alone or unaccompanied

वंठ *a.* 1 Unmarried. -2 Dwarfish. -3 Crippled. —ठः 1 An unmarried man, a bachelor. -2 A servant. -3 A dwarf. -4 A javelin, dart.

वंठरः 1 The sheath that envelops the young bamboo. -2 The new shoot of the palm tree. -3 A rope for tying (a goat &c). -4 A dog -5 The tail of a dog. -6 A cloud. -7 The female breast.

वंड् I. 1 A. (वंडते) 1 To divide, share, apportion. -2 To surround, encompass. -II. 10 U. (वंडयति-ते) To share, divide, apportion.

वंड *a.* 1 Maimed, crippled. -2 Unmarried. -3 Emasculated. —डः 1 A man who is circumcised or has no prepuce. -2 An ox without a tail. —डा An unchaste woman; cf. रंडा.

वंडरः 1 A miser, stingy person. -2 A eunuch.

वंडाल See वंटाल.

वत् *a* 1 An affix added to nouns to show 'possession'; धनवत् possessed of wealth; रूपवत् beautiful; so भगवत्, भास्वत् &c.; (the words so formed being adjectives). -2 Added to the base of the past passive participle वत् turns it into a past active participle; इत्युक्तवंतं जनकात्मजायां R. 14. 43. —*ind.* An affix added to nouns or adjectives to denote 'likeness' or 'resemblance' and may be translated by 'like', 'as'; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतानि यः पश्यति स पंडितः.

वत See बत.

वत्त *a.* 1 Sounded, spoken, uttered. -2 Asked, begged. -3 Hurt, killed.

वतंसः See अवतंस; कपोलविलोलवतंसं Git. 2.

वतुः *f.* A river of heaven. —*m.* 1 A road. -2 A disease of the eyes.

वतोका A barren or childless woman; a woman or cow miscarrying from accident.

वत्सः [वद्-स; Uṇ. 3. 62] 1 A calf, the young of an animal; तेनाद्य वत्समिव लोकममुं पुषाण Bh. 2. 46; यं सर्वशैलाः परिकल्प्य वत्सं Ku. 1. 2. -2 A boy, son; in this sense often used in the voc. as a term of endearment and translateable by 'my dear', 'my darling', 'my dear child'; अयि वत्स कृतं कृतमतिविनयेन, किमपराद्धं वत्सेन U. 6. -3 Offspring or children in general; जीववत्सा 'one whose children are living'. -4 A year. -5 N. of a country; (its chief town was कौशांबी and ruled over by Udayana), or the inhabitants of that country (pl.). —त्सा 1 A female calf. -2 A little girl; वत्से सीते 'dear Sítá' &c. —त्सं The breast. –Comp. —अक्षी a kind of cucumber. —अदनः a wolf. —ईशः, –राजः a kind of the *Vatsas*; लोके हारि च वत्सराजचरितं नाट्ये च दक्षा वयं Ratn. 1. —काम *a.* fond of children. (-मा) a cow longing for her calf. —तंत्री a rope for tying calves. –दंतः a kind of arrow. —नाभः 1. N. of a tree. -2. a kind of very strong poison. –पत्तनं N. of the town Kausâmbi. —पालः 'a keeper of calves', N. of Krishṇa or Balaráma. —बंधा a cow longing for her calf. —शाला a cow-shed.

वत्सकः 1 A little calf, calf in general. -2 A child. -3 N. of a plant (कुटज). —कं Green or black sulphate of iron.

वत्सतरः A weaned calf, a steer, a young ox; महोक्षतां वत्सतरः स्पृशन्निव R. 3. 32. —री A heifer; श्रोत्रियायाभ्यागताय वत्सतरीं वा महोक्षं वा निर्वपंति गृहमेधिनः U. 4.

वत्सिका A heifer.

वत्सरः [वस्-सरन् Un. 3. 71] 1 A year; Y. 1. 205. -2 N. of Vishnu. -Comp.—अंतकः the month *Phâlguna*. —आदिः the month of Mârgasîrsha. —ऋणं a debt to be paid by the end of a year.

वत्सल *a.* [वत्सं लाति ला-क] 1 Child-loving, affectionate towards children or offspring: as वत्सला धेनुः, माता &c. -2 Affectionate towards, fondly loving, devoted to, fond of, kind or compassionate towards; स्वद्वत्सलः क स तपस्वि जनस्य हंता Mâl. 8. 8; 6. 14; R. 2. 69, 8, 41; so शरणागतवत्सल; दीनवत्सल &c. —लः 1 A fire fed with grass. -2 N. of Vishnu. -3 The sentiment of affection (वात्सल्यरस). —ला A cow fond of her calf. —लं Affection, fondness; Pt. 2. 9

वत्सलयति Den. P. To cause to yearn, cause to feel yearning affection for; नूनमनपत्यता मां वत्सलयति *S.* 7.

वत्सिन् *m.* Childhood, youth, early youth.

वत्सीयः A cowherd.

वद् 1 P. (वदति, but Atm. in certain senses and with certain prepositions; see below; उवाद, अवादीत्, वदिष्यति, वदितुं, उदित; *pass.* उद्यते *desid.* विवदिषति) 1 To say, speak, utter, address, speak to; वद प्रदोषे स्फुटचंद्रतारका विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44; वदतां वरः R. 1. 59 'the foremost of the eloquent'. -2 To announce, tell, communicate, inform; यो गोत्रादि वदति स्वयं. -3 To speak of, describe; Bg. 2. 29. -4 To lay down, state; Ms. 2. 9; 4. 14. -5 To name, call; वदंति वर्ण्यावर्ण्यानां धर्मैक्यं दीपकं बुधाः Chandr. 5. 45; तदल्पपाकीर्णमनः प्रियंवदां वदंत्यपर्णेति च तां पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28. -6 To indicate, bespeak; कृतज्ञतामस्य वदंति संपदः Ki. 1. 14. -7 To raise the voice, utter a cry, sing; कोकिलः पंचमेन वदति; वदंति मधुरा वाचः &c. -8 To show brilliance or proficiency in, be an authority on (Atm.); शास्त्रे वदते Sk., पाणिनिर्वदते Vop. -9 To shine, look splendid or bright (Atm.); Bk. 8. 27. -10 To maintain, affirm -11 To toil, exert, labour (Atm.); क्षेत्रे वदते Sk.—*Caus.* (वादयति, ते) 1 To cause to speak or say. -2 To cause to sound, play on a musical instrument; वीणामिव वादयंती Vikr. 1. 10; वादयते मृदु वेणुं Gît. 5. -3 To speak, recite.

वद *a.* Speaking, talking, speaking well.

वदनं [उद्यतेऽनेन वद् करणे ल्युट्] 1 The face: आसीद्विवृत्तवदना च विमोचयंती S. 2. 12; so सुवदना, कमलवदना &c. -2 The mouth; वदने विनिवेशिता भुजंगी पिशुनानां रसनामिषेण धात्रा Bv. 1. 111. -3 Aspect, look, appearance. -4 The front point. -5 First term (in a series). -6 The summit or apex of a triangle. -Comp. —आसवः saliva. —श्यामिका 1. blackness of the face. -2. a kind of disease.

वदंती Speech, discourse.

वदन्य *a* See वदान्य.

वदामः An almond.

वदर See बदर.

वदाल 1 A whirlpool. -2 A kind of sheat-fish.

वदावद *a.* [अत्यंतं वदति वद्-अच नि°] 1 A speaker, eloquent. -2 Talkative, garrulous.

वदान्य *a.* 1 Speaking fluently, eloquent. -2 Speaking kindly or affably. -3 Liberal, munificent, generous; Ms. 4. 224. —न्यः A liberal or generous person, munificent or bountiful man; शिरसा वदान्यगुरवः सादरमेनं वहंति सुरतरवः Bv. 1. 19; तस्मै वदान्यगुरवे तरवे नमोऽस्तु 1. 94; N. 5. 11; R. 5. 24.

वदि *ind.* In the dark half (of a lunar month); as in ज्येष्ठवदि (opp. सुदि).

वद्य 1 Fit to be spoken, not blamable; cf. अवद्य. -2 Dark or second (said of the fortnight of a lunar month; वद्यपक्षः the dark fortnight). —द्यं Speech, speaking about.

वध् 1 P. (वधति) To slay, kill (not used in classical Sanskrit except as a substitute for हन् in the Aorist and Benedictive).

वधः 1 Killing, murder, slaughter, destruction); आत्मनो वधमाहर्ता क्वासौ विहगतस्करः V. 5. 1; मनुष्यवधः homicide; पशुवधः &c. -2 A blow, stroke. -3 Paralysis. -4 Disappearance. -5 Multiplication (in math.). -6 A killer, slayer. -7 A vanquisher, victor. -8 Ved. A deadly weapon, such as Indra's thunderbolt. -Comp. —अंगकं a poison. —अर्ह *a* deserving capital punishment. —उदर्क *a.* resulting in death, proving fatal. —उद्यत *a.* 1. murderous. -2. an assassin. —उपायः a means of killing. —कर्माधिकारिन् *m.* a hangman, an executioner. —जीविन् *m.* 1. a hunter. -2. a butcher. —दंडः 1. corporeal punishment (as whipping &c). -2. capital punishment. —निर्णेकः atonement for murder. —भूमिः *f.* -स्थली *f.*, -स्थानं 1. a place of execution. -2. a slaughter-house. —स्तंभः the gallows; Mk. 10.

वधक *a.* (धका, धिका *f.*) Killing, destructive, injurious. —कः 1 An executioner, a hangman. -2 A murderer, an assassin. -3 A kind of reed.

वधत्रं A deadly weapon.

वधना Ved. A deadly weapon.

वधर् *n.* A destructive weapon.

वधित्रं 1 The god of love. -2 Sexual passion, lust.

वधुः, *f.* -वधुका 1 A daughter-in law. -2 A young woman in general.

वधू *f* [उह्यते पितृगेहात् पतिगृहं वह् ऊधुक् च; cf. Un 1. 83] 1 A bride; वरः स वध्वा सह राजमार्गं प्राप ध्वजच्छायनिवारितोष्णं R 7. 4. 19; समानयंस्तुल्यगुणं वधूवरं चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15; Ku. 6. 82. -2 A wife, spouse; कृयं नमति वः सर्वांस्त्रिलोचनवधूरिति Ku. 6. 89; R. 1. 90. -3 A daughter-in-law; एषा च रघुकुलमहत्तराणां वधूः U. 4. 4. 16; तेषां वधूस्त्वमसि नंदिनि पार्थिवानां 1. 9. -4 A female, maiden, woman in general; हरिरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Gît. 1; स्वयशांसि विक्रमवतामवतां न वधूष्वघानि विमृशंति धियः Ki. 6. 45; N. 22. 47; Me. 16, 47, 65. -5 The wife of a younger relation, a younger female relation. -6 The female of any animal; मृगवधूः a doe; व्याघ्रवधूः, गजवधूः &c. -Comp. —गृहप्रवेशः, -प्रवेशः the ceremony of a bride's entrance into her husband's house. —जनः a wife; female, woman. —पक्षः the party of the bride (at a wedding). —वस्त्रं bridal apparel, nuptial attire.

वधूटशयनः A lattice, window.

वधू(धु)टी 1 A young woman or female; रथं वधूटीमारोप्य पापः क्वाप्येव गच्छति Mv. 5. 17; गोपवधूटीदुकूलचौराय (कृष्णाय) Bhâshâ P. 1. -2 A daughter-in-law.

वध्य *a* 1 To be killed or slain. -2 Sentenced to be killed. -3 Vulnerable. -4 To be subjected to corporeal punishment, to be corporeally punished. —ध्यः 1 A victim, one seeking his doom; Mn. 1. 9. -2 An enemy. -Comp. —पटहः a drum beaten at the time of execution. —भूः, -भूमिः *f.*, —स्थलं, -स्थानं a place of execution. —माला a garland of flowers placed on a person who is about to

be executed. —शिला 1. an executioner's block, scaffold. -2. a slaughter-house.

वध्या Killing, slaughter, murder.

वध्रं 1 A leathern strap or thong; Si. 20. 50. -2 Lead. —ध्रो A leathern thong.

वध्रि *a*. Castrated, emasculated.

वध्रिका: *m*. A castrated person, eunuch.

वध्रचः A shoe.

वन् I. 1 P. (वनति) 1 To honour, worship. -2 To aid. -3 To sound. -4 To be occupied or engaged. -II. 8 U. (वनोति, वनुते, usually वनुते only) 1 To beg, ask, request (said to govern two acc.); तोयदादितरं नैव चातको वनुते जलम्. -2 To seek for, seek to obtain. -3 To conquer, possess. -4 Ved. To like, love. -5 To wish, desire. -6 To make ready, prepare for. -7 To hurt, injure. -III. 1 P., 10 U. (वनति, वानयति-ते) 1 To favour, aid. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To sound. -4 To confide in.

वन [वन्-अच्] 1 A forest, wood, thicket of trees; एको वासः पत्तने वा वने वा Bh. 3. 120; वनेऽपि दोषाः प्रभवंति रागिणाम्. -2 A cluster, group, a quantity of lotuses or other plants growing in a thick bed; स्थिरद्विपाः पद्मवनावतीर्णाः R. 16.:16. 6. 86. -3 A place of abode, residence, house. -4 A fountain, spring (of water). -5 Water in general; Si. 6. 73. -6 A wooden vessel. -7 Wood, timber. -8 Dwelling in a forest, living abroad. -9 Ved. A cloud. -10 Light: a ray of light. -11 Worshipping. (As the first member of comp. वन may be translated by 'wild', 'forest'; वनवराह, वनकदली, वनपुष्पं &c.). -Comp. —अग्निः a forest-conflagration. —अजः the wild goat. —अंतः 1. the skirts or borders of a forest; R. 2. 58. -2. the forest region itself, wood; U. 2. 25. —अंतरं 1. another wood. -2. the interior of a forest; V. 4. 26. —अब्जिनी a lotus-plant growing in water. —अरिष्टा wild turmeric. —अलंकः a florist, maker of garlands. —अलक्तं red earth or ruddle. —आलिका a sun-flower. —आखुः a hare. —आखुकः a kind of bean. —आपगा 'wood-river', a forest-stream. —आर्द्रकं the root of wild ginger. (—का) wild ginger. —आश्रमः abode in the woods, the third stage in the religious life of a Brâmaṇa. —आश्रमिन् *m*. an anchorite, a hermit. —आश्रयः 1. an inhabitant of the wood. -2. a sort of crow or raven. —उत्साहः a rhinoceros. —उद्भवा the wild cotton-plant. —उपप्लवः a forest-conflagration. —ओकस् *m*. 1. an inhabitant of a wood, a forester. -2. an anchorite, a hermit. -3. a wild animal such as a monkey, boar &c. —कणा wild pepper. —कदली wild plantain. —करिन् *m*, -कुंजरः, -गजः a wild elephant. —कार्पासी (सिः *f*.) the wild cotton tree. —कुक्कुटः a wild fowl. —कोलिः *f*. the wild jujube tree. —खंडं a forest. —गवः the wild ox. —गहनं a thicket, the thick part of a forest. —गुप्तः a spy. —गुल्मः a wild or forest shrub. —गोचर *a*. 1. frequenting woods. -2. living in water. (-रः) 1. a hunter. -2. a forester. (-रं) a forest. —ग्रहणं surrounding a forest and stopping all egress; S. 2. —चंदनं 1. the Devadâru tree. -2. aloe-wood. —चंद्रिका, -ज्योत्स्ना a kind of jasmine. —चंपकः the wild Champaka tree. —चर *a*. living in a forest, haunting woods, sylvan. (-रः) 1. a forester, forest-dweller, woodman; उपतस्थुरास्थितविषादधियः शतयज्वनो वनचरा वसतिं Ki. 6 29; Me. 12. -2. a wild animal. -3. the fabulous eight-legged animal called Sarabha. —चर्या roaming about or residence in a forest. —छागः 1. a wild goat. -2. a boar. —छिद् *m*. a wood-cutter. —जः 1. an elephant. -2. a kind of fragrant grass. -3. the wild citron tree. (—जं) a blue lotus-flower. —जा 1. wild ginger. -2. the wild cotton tree. —जीविन् a forester, woodman. -तिक्तः the yellow myrobalan tree. —दः a cloud. —दाहः a forest-conflagration. —दीपः =°चंपकः. —देवता a sylvan deity, a dryad; R. 2. 12, 9. 52; S. 4. 4; Ku. 3. 52, 6. 39. —द्रुमः a tree growing wild in a forest. —धारा an avenue of trees. —धितिः *f*. Ved. a hatchet. —धेनु *f*. the female of the wild ox or *Bos gavæus*. —पः a woodman. —पल्लवः the शोभांजन tree. —पांसुलः a hunter. —पार्श्वं the neighbourhood of a wood, the forest region itself. —पुष्पं a forest-flower. —पूरकः the wild citron tree. —प्रवेशः commencing a hermit's life. —प्रस्थ *a*. retiring into a wood, leading the life of a hermit. (-स्थः) a wood situated on a table-land. —प्रियः the cuckoo. (-यं) the cinnamon tree. —बर्हिणः, -बर्हिणः a wild peacock. —भू *f*. forest-ground. -मक्षिका a gad-fly. -मल्ली wild jasmine. —माला a garland of wood-flowers, such as was usually worn by Krishṇa; R 9. 51; it is thus described:—आजानुलंबिनी माला सर्वर्तुकुसुमोज्ज्वला। मध्ये स्थूलकदंबाढ्या वनमालेति कीर्तिता॥ °धरः an epithet of Krishṇa. —मालिन् *a*. adorned with a chaplet of wood-flowers. (-*m*.) an epithet of Krishṇa; धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Gît. 5; तव विरहे वनमाली सखि सीदति *ibid*. —मालिनी N. of the town of Dvârakâ. —मुच् *a*. pouring water; R. 9. 22. (-*m*.), —मूतः a cloud. —मुद्गः a kind of kidney-bean. —मोचा wild plantain. —रक्षकः a forest-keeper. —राजः the lion. —राजिः -जी *f*. 1. a grove or long row of trees. -2. a long tract of forest. -3. a path in a forest. —रुहं a lotus flower. —लक्ष्मी *f*. 1. an ornament or beauty of the wood. -2. the plantain. —लता a forest-creeper; दूरीकृताः खलु गुणैरुद्यानलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. —वह्निः, -हुताशनः a forest-conflagration. —वासः 1. living in a wood, residence in a forest; S. 4. 9. -2. a wild or nomadic life. -3. a forest-dweller, a forester. —वासनः a civet cat. —वासिन् *m*. 1. a forest-dweller, forester. -2. a hermit; so वनस्थायिन्. —वीजः, -बीजकः the wild citron tree. —वृंताकी the egg-plant. —व्रीहिः wild rice. —शोभनं a lotus. —श्वन् *m*. 1. a jackal. -2. a tiger. -3. a civet cat. —संकटः a kind of pulse. —सद्, -संवासिन् *m* a forester. —समूहः a thick wood. -संप्रवेशः a solemn procession into a forest for the purpose of cutting wood for an idol. -सरोजिनी *f*. the wild cotton plant. —स्थः 1 a deer. -2. a hermit. —स्था, -स्थी the holy fig tree. —स्थली a wood, forest-ground; Ku. 3. 29. -स्रज् *f*. a garland of forest flowers.

वनस्पतिः [वनस्य पतिः नि॰ सुट्] 1 A large forest tree, especially one that bears fruit apparently without any blossoms. -2 A tree in general; तमाशु विघ्नं तपसस्तपस्वी वनस्पतिं वज्र इवावभज्य Ku. 3. 74. -3 The Soma plant. -4 A stem, trunk. -5 A beam; pole, post. -6 A sacrificial post. -7 An offering to *Vanaspati*. -8 A wooden amulet. -9 A scaffold. -10 An ascetic. -Comp. —कायः the whole world of plants, vegetable kingdom.

वननं Ved. Wealth.

वनस् *n*. Ved. 1 Loveliness; or glory. -2 Wealth. -3 A wood.

वनायुः N. of a district; R. 5. 73. -Comp. —जः *a*. produced in Vanâyu, (as a horse)

वनाहिरः A hog, wild boar.

वनिः 1 N. of Agni. -2 A heap. -3 Asking, begging. —*f*. Desire, wish.

वनिका A little wood; as in अशोकवनिका.

वनिन् *a*. Ved. 1 Worshipping. -2 Desiring. -3 Giving, bestowing. -4 Abounding in water. -5 Living in a forest. —*m*. 1 A tree -2 The Soma-

plant. -3 A Brâhmaṇa in the third stage of his life, a Vânaprastha q. v.

वनी A forest, wood, grove or thicket (of trees); अवनीतलमेव साधु मन्ये न वनी माधवनी विलासहेतुः Jag.

वनेकिंशुकाः (pl.) 'A Kimśuka in a wood', anything found unexpectedly; also वनेबिल्वकाः in this sense.

वनेचर a. [वने चरति चर्-ट अलुक् स०] Dwelling in a wood. —रः 1 A forester, woodman; वनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; Ki. 1. 1. -2 An ascetic, a hermit. -3 A wild beast. -4 A sylvan, satyr. -5 A demon.

वनित p. p. 1 Begged, asked, solicited &c. -2 Served, worshipped.

वनिता 1 A woman in general; वनितेति वदंत्येतां लोकाः सर्वे वदंतु ते । यूनां परिणता सेयं तपस्येति मतं मम Bv. 2. 117; पथिकवनिताः Me. 8. -2 A wife, mistress; वनेचराणां वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; R. 2. 19. -3 Any beloved woman. -4 The female of an animal. -Comp. —द्विष् m. a misogynist (woman-hater). —विलासः wanton pastime of women.

वनिष्ठुः Ved. 1 Part of the entrails of an animal offered in sacrifice -2 The rectum.

वनिष्णु a. Begging, requesting; (याचक).

वनीकः A beggar.

वनीपकः, वनीयकः A beggar, mendicant; वनीयकानां स हि कल्पभूरुहः N. 15. 60.

वनीयति Den. P. 1 To beg (as alms). -2 To ask, entreat, request.

वनुः Ved. A malicious person (हिंसक).

वनुस् a. Ved. 1 Eager, anxious for. -2 Devoted or attached to. -3 A worshipper, one who honours. —m. 1 A plotter, an enemy (हिंसक). -2 Possessing, enjoying, using.

वंद् 1 A. (वंदते, वंदित) 1 To salute, greet respectfully, pay homage to; जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1, 13. 77; 14. 5. -2 To adore, worship. -3 To praise, extol. —With अभि to salute, greet respectfully; R. 16. 81.

वंदकः A praiser.

वंदथः 1 A praiser, bard, panegyrist. -2 One who deserves praise.

वंदनं [वंद्-ल्युट्] 1 Salutation, obeisance. -2 Reverence, adoration. -3 Obeisance paid to a Brâhmaṇa &c (by touching his feet). -4 Praising, extolling. -5 A cutaneous eruption, scrofula. —ना 1 Worship, adoration. -2 Praise. —नी 1 Worship, adoration. -2 Praise. -3 Solicitation. -4 A drug for reviving the dead. -Comp. -माला, —मालिका a garland suspended across gateways.

वंदनीय a. Fit to be saluted, adorable. —या Yellow pigment.

वंदा 1 A female beggar. -2 Parasitical plant; (वंदाकः, -की, -का, वंदारः also in this sense).

वंदारु a. 1 Praising. -2 Reverential, respectful, polite, civil; प्रत्यनुगृहीतो महामुनिर्वंदारुः Mn. 7. —n. Praise. —m. A panegyrist, bard.

वंदिन् m. 1 A panegyrist, bard, an encomiast, a herald; धर्मच्छेदात्पटुतरगिरो वंदिनो नीलकंठाः V. 4. 4; (the bards form distinct caste sprung from a Kshatriya father and a Sûdra mother). -2 A captive, prisoner.

वंदी f. See बंदी. -Comp. —पालः a keeper of prisoners, jailer.

वंद्य a. 1 Adorable, venerable. -2 To be respectfully saluted; R. 13. 78; Ku. 6. 83; Me. 12. -3 Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy. —द्या 1 A parasitical plant. -2 Yellow pigment.

वंद्रः A worshipper, votary. —द्रं Prosperity.

वंधुर a. See बंधुर.

वंध्य, वंध्या See बंध्य, बंध्या.

वन्नः [Uṇ. 2. 23] A co-partner.

वन्य a. [वने-भवः यत्] 1 Belonging to, growing or produced in woods, wild; कल्पावित्कल्पयामास वन्यामेवास्य संविधां R. 1. 94; वन्यानां मार्गशाखिनां 45, 88. -2 Savage, not tamed or domesticated; R. 2. 8, 37; 5. 43. -3 Wooden. —न्यः 1 A wild animal. -2 A wild plant. —न्यं Forest-produce (such as fruits, roots, &c.); R. 12. 20. -Comp. —इतर a. tame, domesticated. —गजः, —द्विपः a wild elephant.

वन्या 1 A large forest, a number of thickets. -2 A mass of water, flood, deluge.

वप् 1 U. (वपति, वपते, उप्त; pass. उप्यते; desid. विवप्सति-ते) 1 To sow, scatter (as seed), plant; यथेरिणे बीजमुप्त्वा न वप्ता लभते फलं Ms. 3. 142; न विद्यामिरिणे वपेत् 2. 113; यादृशं वपते बीजं तादृशं लभते फलं Subhâsh; Ku. 2. 5; S. 6. 23. -2 To throw, cast (as dice). -3 To beget, produce. -4 To weave. -5 To shear, shave (mostly Vedic). —Caus. (वापयति-ते) To sow, plant, put in to the ground.

वपः 1 Sowing seed. -2 One who sows, a sower. -3 Shaving. -4 Weaving.

वपनं [वप्-ल्युट्] 1 Sowing seed. -2 Shavings, shearing; Ms. 11. 152. -3 Semen virile, seed. —नी 1 A barber's shop. -2 A weaving instrument. -3 A weaver's shop (तंतुशाला).

वपा [वप्-अच्] 1 Fat, marrow; Y. 3. 94. -2 A hole, cavity. -3 A mound of earth thrown up by ants. -4 The skin of the intestines. -Comp. —कृत् m. marrow.

वपिलः A procreator, father.

वपुः The body.

वपुनः A god, deity.

वपुष a. Ved. 1 Handsome. -2 Wonderful. —षं Beauty (of form).

वपुस् a. [वप्-उसि] Handsome, beautiful (Ved.). —n. 1 (a) Body, person; (स्मरं) वपुषा स्वेन नियोजयिष्यति Ku. 4. 42; नवं वयः कांतमिदं वपुश्च R. 2. 47; Si. 10. 50. (b) Form, figure, appearance; लिखितवपुषौ शंखपद्मौ च दृष्ट्वा Me. 80; परिघः क्षतजतुल्यवपुः Bri. S. 30. 25. -2 Essence, nature; Ms. 5. 96. -3 Beauty, a beautiful form or appearance. -4 Ved. A wonderful phenomenon, wonder. -5 Ved. Water. -Comp.—गुणः,-प्रकर्षः excellence of form, personal beauty; संधुक्षयंतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 32; वपुःप्रकर्षादजयद्गुरुं रघुः R. 3. 35; Ki. 3. 2. —धर a. 1. embodied. -2. beautiful. —स्रवः a humour of the body.

वपुष्मत् a. 1 Embodied, incarnate, corporeal; ददृशे जगतीभुजा मुनिः स वपुष्मानिव पुण्यसंचयः Ki. 2. 56. -2 Beautiful, handsome. —m. N. of one of the Visvedevas.

वप्तृ m. [वप्-तृच्] 1 A sower (of seed), planter, husbandman; न शालेः स्तंबकरिता वप्तुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3, Ms. 3. 142. -2 A father, procreator. -3 A poet, an inspired sage. -4 A shaver, cutter.

वप्रः -प्रं [उप्यते अत्र वप् -रन्] 1 A rampart, earth-work, mud-wall; वेलावप्रवलयां (उर्वी) R. 1. 30. -2 A bank or mound of any kind (against which bulls and elephants butt); R. 13. 47; see वप्रक्रीडा below. -3 The slope or declivity of a hill or rocky place; बृहच्छिलावप्रघनेन वक्षसा Ki. 14. 40. -4 A summit, peak, table-land on a mountain; तीव्रं महाव्रतमिवात्र चरंति वप्राः Si. 4. 58, 3. 37; Ki. 5. 36, 6. 8. -5 The bank of a river, side, shore, bank in general; स्वनयप्रतेतुरस्तुवप्रमपां Ki. 6. 4, 7. 11, 17. 58. -6 The foundation of a building. -7 The gate of a fortified town. -8 A ditch. -9 The circumference of a sphere. -10 A field in general. -11 The butting of an elephant or bull. -12 Dust. —प्रः 1 A father. -2 A Prajâpati. —प्रं Lead. -Comp. —अभि-

घातः butting against the bank or side (as of a hill, river &c.); Ki. 5. 42; cf. तटाघात. —क्रिया, -क्रीडा the playful butting of an elephant (or bull) against a bank or mound; वप्रक्रियामृक्षवतस्तटेषु R. 5. 44; वप्रक्रीडापरिणतगजप्रेक्षणीयं ददर्श Me. 2.

वप्रकः The circumference of a wheel.

वप्रिः 1 A field. -2 The ocean. -3 Difficult position (दुर्गति).

वम्री A mound of earth, hillock.

वभ्र् 1 P. (वभ्रति) To go, move.

वम् 1 P. (वमति, वांत, caus. वामयति, वमयति; but with prepositions only वमयति) 1 To vomit, spit out, eject from the mouth; रक्तं चावमिषुर्मुखैः Bk. 15. 62, 9. 10, 14. 30. -2 To send forth or out, pour out, give out, give off, give forth, emit (fig. also); किमाग्नेयग्रावा निकृत इव तेजांसि वमति U. 6. 14; S. 2. 7; R. 16. 66; Me. 20; अविदितगुणापि सत्कविभणितिः कर्णेषु वमति मधुधारां Vâs. -3 To throw out or down; वांतमाल्यः R. 7. 6. -4 To reject.

वमः Ejecting, vomiting, giving out.

वमथुः 1 Ejecting, vomiting, spitting out. -2 Water ejected by an elephant from his trunk.

वमनं [वम्-ल्युट्] 1 Ejecting, vomiting. -2 Drawing out, taking or getting out; as in रुधिरवमनं R. 15. 29; Ku. 6. 37. -3 An emetic. -4 Offering oblations. -5 Pain. —नः Hemp. —नी A leech.

वमनीया A fly.

वमिः [वम् इन्] 1 Fire. -2 A cheat rogue. —मिः f. 1 Sickness, nausea. -2 An emetic.

वमी Vomiting.

वंभः A bamboo (वंश).

वंभारवः The lowing of cattle.

वम्रः -म्री An ant. -Comp. —कूटं an ant-hill.

वय् 1 A. (वयते) To go, move.

वयः A weaver.

वयनं Weaving.

वयस् n. [अज्-असुन् वीभावः] 1 Age, any time or period of life; गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिंगं न च वयः U. 4. 11; नवं वयः R. 2. 47; पश्चिमे वयसि 19. 1, न खलु वयस्तेजसो हेतुः Bh. 2. 38; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Ku. 5. 16. -2 Youth, the prime of life; वयोगते किं वनिताविलासः Subhâsh.; so अतिक्रांतवयाः. -3 A bird in general; स्मरसीवासमये वयं वयः N. 2. 62; कुरवयोनिवहोपचितं वनं R. 9. 53; 2. 9; Si. 3. 55, 11. 47. -4 Crow; Pt. 1. 23; (here it may mean 'a bird' also). -5 Ved. Sacrificial food or oblation. -6 Energy, strength. -7 Health, soundness of constitution. -Comp. —अतिग, -अतीत a. (वयोतिग &c.) advanced in age, aged, decrepit. —अधिक a. (वयोधिक) older in age, senior. —अवस्था (वयोवस्था) stage or period of life, measure of age; Mâl. 9. 29. —कर a. causing health and vigour of life, prolonging life. —गत a. 1. come of age. -2. advanced in years. (-तं) the departure of youth, —परिणतिः, -परिणामः ripeness of age; advanced or old age. —प्रमाणं 1. measure or length of life. -2. duration of life. —वृद्ध a. (वयोवृद्ध) old, advanced in years. —संधिः 1. transition from one period of life to another; त्रयो वयःसंधयः. -2. puberty, maturity, (period of coming of age). —स्थ a. (वयःस्थ or वयस्थ) 1. youthful. -2. grown up, mature. -3. strong, powerful. (-स्थः) a friend; contemporary. (-स्था) 1. a female companion. -2. the yellow myrobalan tree. -3. small cardamoms. —स्थानं firmness of youth. —हानिः f. (वयोहानिः) 1. loss or decline of youth. -2. loss of youthful vigour.

वयस्य a. [वयसा तुल्यः यत्] 1 Being of the same age. -2 Contemporary. —स्यः A friend, companion, any associate (usually of the same age). —स्या A female companion or friend, a woman's confidante.

वयाकः A little branch, a creeper.

वयुनं [वय् उनन्] 1 Knowledge, wisdom, faculty of perception. -2 A temple (said to be m. also in this sense in Uṇâdisûtras). -3 A rule, precept, order. -4 Manner, custom. -5 Clearness.

वयोधस् m. A young or middle-aged man.

वयोधा a. Ved. 1 Powerful, vigorous. -2 Giving strength or health. -3 Giving food. —धाः f. Strength, power.

वयोरंगं Lead.

वर् 10 U. (वरयति-ते, strictly caus. of वृ or वॄ of class 10) To ask for, choose, seek to get; see वृ.

वर a. [वृ कर्मणि अप्] 1 Best, excellent, most beautiful or precious, choicest, finest; with gen. or loc. or usually at the end of comp.; वदतां वरः R. 1. 59; वेदविदां वरेण 5. 23, 11. 54; Ku. 6. 18; सुवरा, तरुवरा, सरिद्वरा &c. -2 Better than, preferable to; ग्रंथिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103; Y. 1. 352. —रः 1 The act of choosing, selecting. -2 Choice, selection. -3 A boon, blessing, favour (तपोभिरिष्यते यस्तु देवेभ्यः स वरो मतः); वरं वृ or याच् 'to ask a boon'; प्रीतास्मि ते पुत्र वरं वृणीष्व R. 2. 63; भवल्लब्धवरोदीर्णः Ku. 2. 32; (for the distinction between वर and आशिस् see आशिस्). -4 A gift, present, reward, recompense. -5 A wish, desire in general. -6 Solicitation, entreaty. -7 Charity, alms. -8 Surrounding, enclosing. -9 Obstructing, checking. -10 A bride-groom, husband; वरं वरयते कन्या; see under वधू (1) also. -11 A suitor, wooer. -12 A dowry. -13 A son-in-law. -14 A dissolute man, libertine. -15 A sparrow. -रं Saffron; (for वरम् see separately). -Comp. —अंग a. having an excellent form. (-गः) 1. an elephant. -2. N. of Vishṇu. -3. N. of Cupid. (-गी) turmeric. (-गं) 1. the head. -2. the best part. -3. an elegant form. -4. pudendum muliebre. -5. green cinnamon. —अंगना a lovely woman. —अर्ह a. 1. worthy of a boon. -2. very worthy, highly esteemed. -3. very expensive. —आनना a lovely-faced woman. —आजीविन् m. an astrologer. —आरोह a. having fine hips. (-हः) 1. an excellent rider. -2. a rider on an elephant or horse. -3. mounting, riding. (-हा) an elegant or a beautiful woman; कामं कुरु वरारोहे देहि मे परिरंभणं Mâl. 6. 11. —आलिः the moon. —आसनं 1. an excellent seat. -2. the chief seat, seat of honour. -3. the China rose. (-नः) 1. a door-keeper. -2. a lover, paramour. —इंद्रः 1. a chief, sovereign. -2. Indra. —ईश्वरः N. of Siva. —ऊरुः -रूः f. a beautiful woman (lit. having beautiful thighs). —क्रतुः an epithet of Indra. —चंदनं 1. a kind of sandal wood. -2. the pine tree. —तनु a. fair-limbed. (-नुः f.) a beautiful woman; वरतनुरथवासौ नैव दृष्टा त्वया मे V. 4. 22. —तंतुः N. of an ancient sage; R. 5. 1. —त्वचः the Nimba tree. —द a. 1. conferring a boon, granting or fulfilling a boon. -2. propitious (-दः) 1. a benefactor. -2. N. of a class of Manes. -3. fire for propitiatory burnt offerings. °हस्तः the boon-giving or beneficent hand (placed on the head of a suppliant by a deity &c.). (-दा) 1. N. of a river; M. 5. 1. -2. a maiden, girl. —दक्षिणा 1. a present made to the bride-groom by the father of the bride. —दानं the granting of a boon. —द्रुमः agallochum. —निश्चयः the choice of a bride-groom. —पक्षः the party of the bride-groom (at a wedding; R. 6. 86. —प्रदा N. of Lopâmudrâ. -प्रस्थानं, -यात्रा the setting

out of the bridegroom in procession towards the house of the bride for the celebration of marriage. —फलः the cocoa-nut tree. –बाह्लिकं saffron. —युवतिः –ती *f.* a beautiful young woman. —रुचिः N. of a poet and grammarian (one of the 'nine gems' at the court of king Vikrama; see नवरत्न; he is identified by some with Kâtyâyana, the celebrated author of the Vartikas on Pâṇini's Sûtras). —लब्ध *a.* received as a boon. (-ब्धः) the *Champaka* tree. —वत्सला a mother-in-law. —वर्ण gold. —वर्णिनी 1 an excellent or fair-complexioned woman. -2. a woman in general. -3. turmeric. -4. lac. -5. N. of Lakshmî. -6. of Durgâ. -7. of Sarasvatî. -8. the creeper called *Priyangu*. -9. a yellow pigment. —वृद्धः N. of *S*iva. —सुरत *a.* 1. very wanton. -2. acquainted with the secrets of sexual intercourse. –स्रज् *f.* 'the bride-groom's garland', the garland put by the bride round the neck of the bride-groom.

वरकः [वृ-वुन्] 1 A wish, request, boon. -2 A cloak. -3 A kind of wild bean. -4 One who asks a female in marriage, a suitor, wooer. —कं 1 The cover of a boat. -2 A towel, wiper.

वरणं [वृ-ल्युट् ल्यु वा] 1 Choosing, selecting. -2 Begging, soliciting, requesting. -3 Surrounding, encircling. -4 Covering, screening, protecting. -5 The choice of a bride. -6 Worshipping (of priests &c.). -7 Keeping off, prohibiting, warding. —णः 1 A rampart, surrounding wall. -2 A bridge. -3 The tree called Varuṇa. -4 A tree in general; इह सिंधवश्च वरणावरणाः करिणां मुदे सनलदानलदाः Ki. 5. 25. -5 A camel. -6 A kind of ornament on a bow. -7 N. of Indra. -Comp. —माला, –स्रज् See वरस्रज्.

वरटः [वृ-अटन्] 1 Gander. -2 A kind of grain. -3 A kind of wasp. –टा–टी 1 A goose; नवप्रसूतिर्वरटा तपस्विनी N. 1. 135. -2 A wasp or a variety of it; भो वयस्य एते खलु दारक्याःपुत्रा अर्थकल्पवर्ता वरटाभीता इव गोपालदारका अरण्ये यत्र यत्र न खाद्यंते तत्र तत्र गच्छंति Mk. 1. —टं A jasmine flower (कुंदपुष्प).

वरणसी More usually written वाराणसी q. v.

वरंडः [वृ-अंडच्] 1 A multitude, group. -2 A pimple or eruption on the face. -3 A veranda. -4 A heap of grass. -5 The string of a fish hook. -6 Pocket. (The word वरंडलंबुक in यदिवासीमहं वरंडलंबुक इव दूरमुत्क्षिप्य पतित: Mk. 1 is of doubtful meaning; it seems to mean 'an over-hanging or projecting wall,' which if raised high, is sure to topple down; so in the case of the Sûtradhâra whose expectations were raised very high only to be cruelly disappointed).

वरंडक *a.* 1 Large, great, spacious. -2 Frightened. -3 Miserable, wretched. –कः 1 A mound of earth. -2 The seat on an elephant, a *howdah*. -3 A wall. -4 An eruption on the face.

वरंडा 1 A dagger, knife. -2 A kind of bird (सारिका). -3 The wick of a lamp.

वरंडालुः The castor-oil tree.

वरत्रा 1 A strap, thong, or girth (of leather); *S*i. 11. 44. -2 The girth of an elephant or horse.

वरम् *ind.* Rather or better than, preferably to, it is better that &c. It is sometimes used with the ablative; समुत्सृजन् भूतिमनार्यसंगमाद्वरं विरोधोपि समं महात्मभिः Ki. 1. 8. But it is generally used absolutely, वरं being used with the clause containing the thing preferred, and न च, न तु, or न पुनः with the clause containing the thing to which the first is preferred, (both being put in the nominative case); वरं मौनं कार्यं न च वचनमुक्तं यदनृतं...वरं भिक्षाशित्वं न च परधनास्वादनसुखं H. 1; वरं प्राणत्यागो न पुनरधमानामुपगमः *ibid.*; sometimes न is used without च, तु or पुनः; याच्ञा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6.

वरयितृ *m.* A suitor, wooer, lover.

वरलः A kind of wasp. —ला 1. A goose. -2 A kind of wasp.

वरस् *n.* Width, breadth (Ved.).

वरस्या Ved. Desire, wish.

वरा 1 The three kinds of myrobalan. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 Turmeric. -4 N. of Pârvatî.

वराक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Poor, pitiable, miserable, wretched, unhappy, unfortunate (often used to show pity); तन्मया न युक्तं कृतं यस्त वराकोऽपमानितः Pt. 1; परिक्लुजिजहासजीवितां वराकीं मालुकंपसे Mâl. 10. -2 Low, vile. -3 Impure. —कः 1. N. of *S*iva. -2 War, battle.

वराटः [वरमल्पं अटति अट्-अण् Tv.] 1 A *cowrie*. -2 A rope, cord.

वराटकः 1 A *cowrie*; प्राप्ता काणवराटकोपि न मया तृष्णेऽधुना मुंच मां Bh. 3. 4. -2 The seed-vessel of the lotus-flower. -3 A string, rope (*n.* also in this sense). -Comp. —रजस् *m.* the tree called नागकेसर.

वराटिका A *cowrie*; Bv. 2. 42.

वराणः An epithet of Indra.

वराणसी See वाराणसी.

वरारकं A diamond.

वरालः, –वरालकः Cloves.

वराशिः –सिः A coarse cloth.

वराहः [वराय अभीष्टाय मुस्तादिलाभाय आहति भूमिं आ-हन्-ड Tv.] 1 A boar, hog; विस्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले *S*. 2. 6. -2 A ram. -3 A bull. -4 A cloud. -5 A crocodile. -6 An array of troops in the form of a boar. -7 N. of Vishṇu in the third or boar-incarnation; cf. वसति दशनशिखरे धरणी तव लग्ना शशिनि कलंककलेव निमग्ना । केशव धृतशूकररूप जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1. -8 A particular measure. -9 N. of Varâhamihira. -10 N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas. -Comp. —अवतारः the boar or third incarnation of Vishṇu. —कंदः a kind of esculent root.: —कर्णः a kind of arrow. —कर्णिका a kind of missile. —कल्पः the period of the boar-incarnation, the period during which Vishṇu assumed the form of a boar. —क्रांता the sensitive plant. —द्वादशी a festival held on the 12th day in the bright half of Mâgha in honour of Vishṇu. —नामन् *n.* an esculent root. —मिहिरः N. of a celebrated astronomer, author of बृहत्संहिता (supposed to be one of the 'nine-gems' at the court of king Vikrama.). —शृंगः N. of *S*iva.

वराहु: Ved. A boar, hog.

वरिमन् *m.* 1 Excellence, superiority, pre-eminence. -2 Ved. Circuit, compass. -3 Breadth, extent.

वरिवस् *n.* Ved. 1 Worshipping, honouring. -2 Wealth. -3 Room, space. -4 Pleasure, happiness. -5 Ease.

वरिवसि(स्य)त *a.* Worshipped, honoured, adored, revered.

वरिवस्या 1 Worship, honour, adoration, devotion. -2 Service, attendance.

वरिशी A fish-hook.

वरिष्ठ *a.* 1 Best, most excellent, most distinguished or pre-eminent. -2 Largest, greatest. -3 Widest. -4 Heaviest. -5 Worst, most wicked; (superl. of उरु q. v.). —ष्ठः 1 The francoline partridge. -2 The orange tree. —ष्ठं 1 Copper. -2 Pepper.

वरी 1 N. of Chhâyâ, wife of the sun. -2 The plant called शतावरी.

वरीमन् *m.* Excellence &c.; see वरिमन्.

वरीयस् *a.* 1 Better, more excellent, preferable. -2 Most excellent, very good; Mâl. 1. 16. -3 Larger, wider, more extensive (compar. of उरु q. v.). -4 Extremely tender or younger. -*n.* Ved. Rest, repose.

वरि(ली)वर्दः An ox, a bull.

वरीषुः N. of Cupid, the god of love.

वरुटः N. of a class of Mlechchhas.

वरुडः N. of a low caste.

वरुणः [वृ-उनन् Uṇ. 3. 53] 1 N. of an *Aditya* (usually associated with Mitra). -2 (In later mythology) The regent of the ocean and of the western quarter (represented with a noose in hand); यासां राजा वरुणो याति मध्ये सत्यानृते अवपश्यञ्जनानाम्; वरुणो यादसामहं Bg. 10. 29; त्वं विश्वेषां वरुणासि राजा ये च देवा ये च मर्ताः Rv. 2. 27. 10; प्रतीचीं वरुणः पाति Mb.; अतिसक्तिमेत्य वरुणस्य दिशा भृशमन्वरज्यदतुषारकरः Si. 9. 7. -3 The ocean. -4 Firmament. -5 The sun. -6 The Varuṇa tree. -Comp. —अंगरुहः an epithet of Agastya. —आत्मजा spirituous liquor (so called being produced from the sea). —आलयः, -आवासः the ocean. —देवं, -दैवतं the Nakshatra Śatabhishaj. —पाशः 1. a shark. -2. the noose of Varuṇa. —लोकः 1. the world of Varuṇa. -2. water.

वरुणानी Varuṇa's wife.

वरुणाविः *f.* N. of Lakshmî.

वरुत्रं A cloak, mantle.

वरूतृ *m.* Ved. 1 A protector, defender. -2 A god, deity. —त्री A guardian deity.

वरूथं [वृ-ऊथन् Uṇ. 2. 6] 1 A sort of wooden fence or fender with which a chariot is provided as a defence against collision (*m.* also in this sense); वरूथो रथगुप्तिर्या तिरोधत्ते रथस्थितिम्. -2 An armour, a coat of mail. -3 A shield. -4 A group, multitude, an assemblage. -5 Protection. -6 A family. -7 A house, residence (Ved. in the last 3 senses). —थः 1 The cuckoo. -2 Time.

वरूथिन् *a.* 1 Wearing an armour, mailed. -2 Furnished with a fender or protecting plank; अवनिमेकरथेन वरूथिना जितवतः किल तस्य धनुर्भृतः R. 9. 11. -3 Protecting, sheltering. -4 Surrounded by a troop. -5 Being or seated in a carriage. —*m.* 1 A chariot. -2 A guard, defender. —नी An army; स्खलितसलिलाहुलुप्तैर्ना जगाम वरूथिनी Si. 12. 77; R. 12. 50.

वरेण्य *a.* [वृ-एन्य] 1 To be wished for, desirable, eligible; अनेन चेदिच्छसि गृह्यमाणं पाणिं वरेण्येन R. 6. 24. -2 (Hence) Best, most excellent, pre-eminent, most worthy or distinguished, chief; येथा विधाय पुनरुक्तमिवेंदुबिंबं दूरीकरोति न कथं विदुषां वरेण्यः Bv. 2. 158; तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि Rv. 3. 62. 10; R. 6. 84, Bk. 1. 4; Ku. 7. 90. —ण्यं Saffron.

वरोटः The Marubaka plant. —टं Its flower.

वरोलः A kind of wasp.

वर्करः [वृक्-अरन्] 1 A lamb, kid. -2 A goat. -3 Any young domestic animal. -4 Mirth, sport, pastime. -5 Jest, joke. -Comp. —कर्करः a strap or rope of leather (कर्करः) to bind a lamb or goat with.

वर्कराटः 1 A side-glance, leer. -2 The marks of a lover's finger-nails on the bosom of a woman. -3 The rays of the ascending sun.

वर्कुटः A pin, bolt.

वर्गः [वृज्-घञ्] 1 A class, division, group; company, society, tribe, collection (of similar things); न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 11. 7; so पौरवर्गः, नक्षत्रवर्गः &c. -2 A party, side Ku. 7. 53. -3 A category. -4 A class; of words grouped together; as मनुष्यवर्गः, वनस्पतिवर्गः &c. -5 A class of consonants in the alphabet. -6 A section, chapter, division of a book. -7 Particularly, a subdivision of an Adhyâya in *Ṛigveda*. -8 The square power. -9 Strength. -10 Sphere, province. -11 The whole class of objects of worldly existence (धर्म, अर्थ, and काम). -Comp. —अंत्यं, -उत्तमं the last letter of each of the first five classes of consonants, *i. e.* a nasal. —घनः the cube of a square. °घातः the fifth power —पदं, -मूलं the square root. —प्रकृतिः *f.* an affected square. —वर्गः the square of a square.

वर्गणा Multiplication.

वर्गयति Den. P. To multiply.

वर्गशस् *ind.* In groups, according to classes.

वर्गिन् *a.* Belonging to a class or party.

वर्गीण *a.* Belonging to a class or category.

वर्गीय *a.* Belonging to a class or category. —यः A class-fellow.

वर्ग्य *a.* Belonging to the same class. —र्ग्यः One belonging to the same class or company, colleague, class-fellow, fellow-student (in learning); या यस्य युज्यते भूमिका तां खलु भावेन तथैव सर्वे वर्ग्याः पाठिताः Mâl. 1; ज्याहतना जुहुविरे हुतात्मवर्ग्याः Si. 5. 15.

वर्च् 1 A. (वर्चते) To shine, be bright or splendid.

वर्चटी 1 A kind of rice. -2 A harlot.

वर्चस् *n.* [वर्च्-असुन्] 1 Vigour, energy, power. -2 Light, lustre, brilliance, splendour. -3 Form, figure, shape. -4 Ordure, feces. -5 Semen virile. -Comp. —ग्रहः constipation.

वर्चस्कः 1 Brightness, lustre. -2 Vigour. -3 Feces.

वर्चस्विन् *n.* 1 Vigorous, energetic, active. -2 Bright, brilliant, radiant.

वर्जः Leaving, abandoning.

वर्जक *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Exclusive of, excluding. -2 Leaving, avoiding, abandoning.

वर्जनं [वृज्-ल्युट्] 1 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. -2 Renouncing. -3 Exception, exclusion. -4 Hurt, injury, killing.

वर्जं *ind.* To the exclusion of, excluding, except (at the end of comp.); गौतमीवर्जमितरा निष्क्रांताः S. 4; Ku. 7. 72.

वर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left out, excepted. -2 Abandoned, relinquished. -3 Excluded. -4 Deprived of, destitute of, without; as in गुणवर्जित.

वर्ज्य *a.* 1 To be avoided or shunned. -2 To be excluded or left out. -3 With the exception of. —र्ज्यं A point in each lunar mansion during which no business should be undertaken.

वर्ण् 10 U. (वर्णयति-ते, वर्णित) 1 To colour, paint, dye; यथा हि भरता वर्णैर्वर्णयंत्यात्मनस्तनुं Subhâsh. -2 To describe, relate, explain, write, depict, delineate, illustrate; वर्णितं जयदेवेन हरेरिदं प्रणतेन Gît. 3; Ki 5. 18. -3 To praise; extol. -4 To spread, extend. -5 To illuminate. -6 To exert oneself. -7 To send, cast. -8 To pound, grind.

वर्णः [वर्ण्-अच्] 1 A colour, hue; अंतः शुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 49. -2 A paint, dye, paint-colour; see वर्ण् (1). -3 Colour, complexion, beauty; त्वय्यादातुं जलमवनते शार्ङ्गिणो वर्णचौरे Me. 46; R. 8. 42. -4 A class of men, tribe, caste (especially applied to the four principal castes, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य, and शूद्र); वर्णानामानुपूर्व्येण Vârt.; न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोऽपि भजते S. 5. 10; R. 5. 19. -5 A class, race, tribe, kind, species; as in सवर्ण असवर्ण. -6 (*a*) A letter, character, sound; नमे वर्णविचारक्षमा दृष्टिः V. 5. (*b*) A word, syllable; S. D. 9. -7 Fame, glory,

celebrity, renown ; राजा प्रजारंजनलब्धवर्णः R. 6. 21. -8 A good quality, merit, virtue. -9 Praise. -10 Dress, decoration.-11 Outward appearance, form, figure. -12 A cloak, mantle. -13 A covering, lid. -14 The order or arrangement of a subject in a song (गीतक्रम) ; उपात्तवर्णे चरिते पिनाकिनः Ku. 5. 56. 'celebrated in song, made the subject of a song.' -15 The housings of an elephant. -16 A quality, property. -17 A religious observance. -18 An unknown quantity. -19 The number 'one'. -20 Application of perfumed unguents to the body. -21 Gold. -22 A musical mode. -र्णी 1 Saffron. -2 A coloured unguent or perfume. -Comp. —अंका a pen. —अधिपः a planet presiding over a caste or class. —अपसदः an outcast. -अपेत *a.* devoid of any caste, out-cast, degraded. —अर्हः a kind of bean. —आगमः the addition of a letter; भवेद्वर्णागमाद्धंसः Sk. —आत्मन् *m.* a word. -आश्रमाः the (four) castes and stages of life; R. 5. 19. —उदकं coloured water ; R. 16. 70. —कूपिका an ink-stand. —क्रमः 1. the order of castes or colours. -2. alphabetical order or arrangement. -गत *a.* 1. coloured. -2. algebraical. —चारकः a painter. —ज्येष्ठः a Brâhmaṇa. —तूलिः, -तूलिका, -तूली *f.* a pencil, paint-brush. —द *a.* colouring. (-दं) a kind of fragrant yellow wood. —दात्री turmeric. -दूतः a letter. —दूषक *a.* violating the distinctions of castes. —धर्मः the peculiar duties of a caste. —पातः the omission of a letter. -पात्रं a paint-box. -पुष्पं the flower of the globe-amaranth. —पुष्पकः the globe-amaranth. —प्रकर्षः excellence of colour. -प्रसादनं aloe-wood. —मातृ *f.* a pen, pencil. —मातृका N. of Sarasvatî. —माला, -राशिः the alphabet. -रे(ले)खा chalk. —वर्तिः, -वर्तिका *f.* a paint-brush, pencil. —वादिन् *m.* a panegyrist. —विपर्ययः the substitution or change of letters; (भवेत्) सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk. —विलासिनी turmeric. —विलोडकः 1. a house-breaker. -2. a plagiarist (lit. word-stealer). —वृत्तं a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp मात्रावृत्त). —व्यवस्थितिः *f.* the institution of caste. -शिक्षा instruction in letters. -श्रेष्ठः a Brâhmaṇa. -संयोगः marriage between persons of the same caste. -संसर्गः confusion of castes. -संकरः 1. confusion of castes through intermarriage.-2. mixture or blending of colours; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः K. (where both senses are intended). Si. 14. 37. —संघातः, -समाम्नायः the alphabet. —स्थानं an organ of utterance. —हीन *a.* outcast.

वर्णकः [वर्णयति, वर्ण्-ण्वुल्] 1 A mask, the dress of an actor. -2 A paint, colour for painting; Si. 16. 62. -3 A paint or anything used as an unguent or pigment; एतैः पिष्टतमालवर्णकनिभैरालिप्तमंभोधरैः Mk. 5. 46 : Bk. 19. 11. -4 A bard, panegyrist. -5 Vermilion. -6 Sandal (the tree).-7 A letter, syllable. —का 1 A mask. -2 A paint, colour for painting. -3 Fine gold. -4 Vermilion. -5 A cloak, mantle. —कं 1 A paint, colour, pigment ; S. 6. 15. -2 Sandal. -3 A chapter, division. -4 A circle, orb.

वर्णनं-ना [वर्ण्-ल्युट्] 1 Painting. -2 Description, delineation, representation; स्वभावोक्तिस्तु डिंभादेः स्वक्रियारूपवर्णनं K. P. 10. -3 Writing. -4 A statement, an assertion. -5 Praise, commendation. (-ना only in this sense).

वर्णवती Turmeric.

वर्णसिः Water.

वर्णाटः 1 A painter.-2 A singer.-3 One who maintains himself by his wife (स्त्रीकृताजीव). -4 A lover.

वर्णिका [वर्णा अक्षराणि लेख्यत्वेन संत्यस्याः ठन्] 1 The mask or dress of an actor. -2 A colour, paint. -3 Ink. -4 A pen, pencil. -5 Chalk. -Comp. —परिग्रहः the assumption of a character or mask; ततः प्रकरणनायकस्य मालतीवल्लभस्य माधवस्य वर्णिकापरिग्रहः कथं Mâl. 1.

वर्णित *p. p.* [वर्ण्-क्त] 1 Painted. -2 Described, represented. -3 Extolled, praised.

वर्णिन् *a.* [वर्णोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] (At the end of comp.) 1 Having the colour or appearance of. -2 Belonging to the caste of. —*m.* 1 A painter. -2 A scribe, writer.-3 A religious student, a Brahmachârin q. v. ; अथाह वर्णी Ku 5. 65, 52 ; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णी विचक्षणः प्रस्तुतमाचचक्षे R. 5. 19. -4 A person of any one of the four principal castes. -Comp. —लिंगिन् *a.* disguised as or wearing the marks of a religious student ; स वर्णिलिंगी विदितः समाययौ युधिष्ठिरं द्वैतवने वनेचरः Ki. 1. 1.

वर्णिनी 1 A woman (in general). -2 A woman belonging to any one of the four principal castes. -3 Turmeric.

वर्णुः The sun.

वर्ण्य *a.* To be described ; (often used in rhetorical works like प्रकृत or प्रस्तुत q. v.). —र्ण्यं Saffron.

वर्तः (Usually at the end of comp.) Living, livelihood ; as in कल्यवर्त q. v. -Comp. —जन्मन् *m.* a cloud. —लोहं bell-metal, a kind of brass.

वर्तक *a.* [वृत्-ण्वुल्] 1 Living, being, existing. -2 Devoted to. —कः 1 A quail. -2 A horse's hoof. —कं A sort of brass or bell-metal.

वर्तका A kind of quail.

वर्तकी A kind of quail.

वर्तन *a.* [वृत्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Abiding, living, staying, being &c. -2 Stationary. —नः A dwarf. —नी 1 A road, way. -2 Living, life. -3 Pounding, grinding. -4 Sending off, despatching. -5 A spindle. —नं 1 Living, being. -2 Staying, abiding, residing. -3 Action, movement, mode or manner of living ; स्मरसि च तदुपांतेष्वावयोर्वर्तनानि U. 1. 26 ; (the word may here mean 'abode or residence' also). -4 Living on, subsisting (at the end of comp.). -5 Livelihood, maintenance, subsistence. -6 Turning round, revolving. -7 Rolling on, moving about. -8 Appointing. -9 A means of subsistence, profession, occupation. -10 Conduct, behaviour, proceeding. -11 Wages, salary, hire. -12 Commerce, traffic. -13 A spindle. -14 A globe, ball.

वर्तनिः 1 The eastern part of India, the eastern country. -2 A hymn, praise, eulogium (स्तोत्र). —निः *f.* 1 A way, road. -2 The eyelashes. -3 Ved. A wheel. -4 The track of a wheel.

वर्तमान *a.* [वृत्-शानच्] 1 Being, existing. -2 Living, being alive, contemporary ; प्रथितयशसां भासकविसौमिल्लकविमिश्रादीनां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य वर्तमानकवेः कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1. -3 Turning or moving round, revolving. -4 Dwelling in. —नः The present tense (in gram.) ; वर्तमानसामीप्ये वर्तमानवद्वा P. III. 3. 131. —नं Presence.

वर्तरूकः 1 A pool, puddle. -2 An eddy, a whirpool. -3 A crow's nest. -4 A door-keeper. -5 N. of a river.

वर्तस् *n.* Ved. The eyelashes.

वर्तिः -र्ती *f.* [वृत् इन् वा ङीप्] 1 Anything wrapped round, a pad, roll. -2 An unguent, ointment, eye-salve, collyrium or any cosmetic (in the form of a ball or pill) ; सा पुनर्मम प्रथमदर्शनात्प्रभृत्यमृतवर्तिरिव चक्षुषोरानंदमुत्पादयंती Mâl. 1 ; इयममृतवर्तिर्नयनयोः U. 1. 38 ; कर्पूरवर्तिरिव लोचनतापहंत्री Bv. 3. 16 ; Vb. 1. -3 The wick of a lamp ; Mâl. 10. 4. -4 The projecting threads or unwoven ends (of a cloth), the fringe. -5 A magical lamp. -6 The protuberance round a vessel. -7 A surgical instrument (such as a bougie). -8 A streak, line. -9 Swelling in the throat. -10 A swelling formed by internal rupture.

वर्तिकः A kind of quail.

वर्तिका 1 A paint-brush ; तदुपनय चित्रफलकं चित्रवर्तिकाश्च Māl. 1 ; अंगुलिक्षरणसन्नवर्तिकः R. 19. 19. -2 The wick of a lamp. -3 Colour, paint. -4 A quail ; Māl. 8. 8.

वर्तिन् a. (नी f.) [वृत्-णिनि] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Abiding, being, resting, staying, situated. -2 Going, moving, turning. -3 Acting, behaving.-4 Performing, practising.

वर्तिष्णु a. 1 Revolving. -2 Being, abiding. -3 Circular. -4 Stationary, fixed. -5 Firm in battle.

वर्तिस् n. Ved. 1 Circuit, orbit. -2 A way, path. -3 Abode, residence.

वर्ती(र्ति)रः A kind of quail.

वर्तुल a. [वृत्-वुलच्] Round, circular, globular. -लः 1 A kind of pulse, a pea. -2 A ball. -लं A circle.

वर्त्मन् [वृत्-मनिन्] 1 A way, road, path, passage, track ; वर्त्म भानोस्त्यज्याशु Me. 39 ; पारसीकांस्ततो जेतुं प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना 'by land' ; आकाशवर्त्मना 'through the air.' -2 (Fig.) A way, course, an established or prescribed usage, the usual manner or course of conduct ; मम वर्त्मानुवर्तन्ते मनुष्याः पार्थ सर्वशः Bg. 3. 23; रेखामात्रमपि क्षुण्णादामनोर्वर्त्मनः परम् । न व्यतीयुः प्रजास्तस्य नियन्तुर्नेमिवृत्तयः R. 1. 17 (where the literal sense is also intended); अहमेत्य पतंगवर्त्मना पुनरंकाश्रयिणी भवामि ते Ku. 4. 20 'after the manner of a moth.' -3 Room, scope for action ; न वर्त्म कस्मैचिदपि प्रदीयतां Ki. 14. 14. -4 An eye-lid. -5 An edge, a border. -Comp. -कर्मन् n. 'roadwork', engineering. -पातः deviation from the road. -बंधः, -बंधकः an affection of the eye-lids. -रोगः a disease of the eyelids.

वर्त्मनिः-नी f. A road, way.

वर्त्र a. Ved. Protecting. -त्रं A dam, dike.

वर्ध् 10 U. (वर्धयति-ते, also वर्धापयति) 1 To cut, divide, shear. -2 To fill.

वर्धः 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Increasing, causing increase or prosperity. -3 Increase, augmentation. -र्धं 1 Lead. -2 Red lead.

वर्धक a. [वृध्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Increasing. -2 Cutting, dividing. -3 Filling. -कः A carpenter.

वर्धकिः, वर्धकिन् m. A carpenter.

वर्धन a. [वृध्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Increasing ; growing. -2 Causing to increase, enlarging, magnifying. -नः 1 A bestower of prosperity. -2 A tooth growing over another tooth. -3 N. of Śiva. -नी 1 A broom. -2 A bier. -3 A water-jar of a particular shape. -नं 1 Growing, thriving. -2 Growth, increase, prosperity, magnifying, enlargement. -3 Elevation. -4 Exhilaration (of spirits), animation. -5 Educating, rearing. -6 Cutting, dividing ; as in नाभिवर्धनं. -7 A means of strengthening restorative. -8 Filling.

वर्धनिका A small vessel in which sacred water is kept.

वर्धमान a. [वृध्-शानच्] Growing, increasing. -नः 1 The castor-oil plant. -2 A kind of riddle. -3 N. of Vishṇu. N. of a district (said to be the same as the modern Bardvāna). -4 Sweet citron. -नः, नं 1 A pot or dish of a particular shape, lid. -2 A kind of mystical diagram. -3 A palace or temple built in the form of the above diagram. -4 A house having no door the south side. -ना N. of a district (the modern Bardvāna.). -Comp. -पुरं the city Bardvāna.

वर्धमानकः A kind of dish or pot, lid or cover.

वर्धापनं [वर्धं छेदं करोति, वृध् णिच्-आप् च ततो भावे ल्युट्] 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Cutting the umbilical cord, or the ceremony connected with this act. -3 A festival on a birth-day. -4 Any festival in general when wishes for prosperity and other congratulatory expressions are offered ; cf. पूर्णपात्र.

वर्धित p. p. 1 Grown, increased. -2 Enlarged, magnified. -3 Cut. -4 Filled, full.

वर्धिष्णु a. Growing, increasing, thriving.

वर्ध्रं 1 A leather strap or thong -2 Leather. -3 Lead.

वर्ध्रिका, वर्ध्री A leather strap or thong.

वर्पन् n. Ved. 1 Form, figure. -2 Praise. -3 A plot, trick, artifice.

वर्फ् 1 P. (वर्फति) 1 To go, move. -2 To kill.

वर्मन् n. [वृ-मनिन्] 1 An armour, a coat of mail ; स्वहृदयमर्मणि वर्म करोति सजलनलिनीदलजालं Gīt. 4 ; R. 4. 56 ; Mu. 2. 8. -2 (Hence) Shelter, protection. -3 Bark, rind. -m. An affix added to the names of Kshatriyas ; as चंडवर्मन् प्रहारवर्मन् cf ; दास. -Comp. -हर a. 1. wearing armour. -2. old enough to wear armour (i. e. to take part in battle) ; सम्यग्विनीतमथ वर्महरं कुमारं R. 8. 94.

वर्मिक, वर्मिन् a. Mailed, furnished with armour.

वर्मणः The orange tree.

वर्मिः A kind of fish.

वर्य a. [वृ-यत्] 1 To be chosen or selected, eligible. -2 Best, most excellent, chief, principal (mostly at the end of comp.) ; अन्वीतः स कतिपयैः किरातवर्यैः Ki. 12. 54. -र्यः The god of love. -र्या 1 A girl choosing her own husband. -2 A girl in general.

वर्वट See बर्बट.

वर्वणा See बर्बणा.

वर्वर a. [वृ-अरन् वुट् च] 1 Stammering. -2 Curled. -रः 1 A barbarian. -2 A blockhead, babbling fool. -3 An outcast. -4 Curly hair.-5 The clash of weapons. -6 A mode of dancing. -रा, -री 1 A kind of fly. -2 A kind of basil. -रं 1 Yellow sandal-wood. -2 Vermilion.-3 Gum-myrrh.-Comp. -उत्थं white sandal-wood.

वर्वरकं A variety of sandal-wood.

वर्वरीकः 1 Curly hair. -2 A kind of basil. -3 A kind of shrub.

वर्वू(र्बु)रः A kind of tree.

वर्षः, -र्षं [वृष् भावे घञ् कर्तरि अच् वा] 1 Raining, rain, a shower of rain; विद्युत्स्तनितवर्षेषु Ms. 4. 103 ; Me. 35. -2 Sprinkling, effusion, throwing down, a shower of anything ; सुरभि सुरविमुक्तं पुष्पवर्षं पपात R. 12. 102 ; so शरवर्षः, शिलावर्षः, लाजवर्षः &c. -3 Seminal effusion -4 A year (usually only n.) ; इयंति वर्षाणि तया सहोग्रमभ्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67 ; न ववर्ष वर्षाणि द्वादश दृक्षशताक्षः Dk ; वर्षभोग्येण शापेन Me. 1. -5 A division of the world, a continent ; (nine such divisions are usually enumerated:- 1 कुरु ; 2 हिरण्मय ; 3 रम्यक ; 4 इलावृत ; 5 हरि ; 6 केतुमाला ; 7 भद्राश्व ; 8 किंनर ; and 9 भारत) ; एतदुद्गुरुभारभारतं वर्षमद्य मम वर्तते वशे Si. 14. 5. -6 India (= भारतवर्ष). -7 A cloud (only m. according to Hemachandra). -Comp. -अंशः, अंशकः, -अंगः a month. -अंबु n. rain-water. -अयुतं ten thousand years -अर्चिस् m. the planet Mars. -अवसानं the autumn or Sarat season. -आघोषः a frog. -आमदः a peacock. -उपलः hail. -करः a cloud. (-री) a cricket. -कोशः, -षः 1. a month. -2. an astrologer. -गिरिः, -पर्वतः 'a Varsha mountain,' i. e. one of the mountain-ranges supposed to separate the different divisions of the world from one another ; (they are seven:-हिमवान् हेमकूटश्च निषधो मेरुरेव च । चैत्रः कर्णी च शृंगी च सप्तैते वर्षपर्वताः). -ज a. (वर्षज

also) produced in the rainy season. —धरः 1. a cloud. -2. a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments ; M. 4 ; (वर्षवर्ष in the same sense). —पाकिन् m. the hog-plum. —पूगः a series or collection of years. —प्रतिबंधः a drought. —प्रियः the Châtaka bird —वरः a eunuch, an attendant on the women's apartments. —वृद्धिः f. birth-day. —शतं a century, one hundred years. —सहस्रं a thousand years.

वर्षक a. Raining.

वर्षणं [वृष्-ल्युट्] 1 Raining, rain. -2 Sprinkling, showering down (fig. also) ; द्रव्यवर्षणं 'showering or bestowing wealth'.

वर्षणिः f. [वृष्-अनिः] 1 Raining. -2 A sacrifice, sacrificial rite. -3 An act, action. -4 Staying, living, abiding (वर्तन).

वर्षा (Usually f. pl.) 1 The rainy season, the rains, the monsoon ; ग्रीष्मे पंचाग्निमध्यस्थो वर्षासु स्थंडिलेशयः Y. 3. 52 ; Bk. 7. 1. -2 Rain (sing. in this sense). -Comp. —कालः the rains, the rainy season ; so वर्षासमय. —कालीन a. belonging to or produced in the rainy season. —प्रभंजनः a high wind. —भू m. 1. a frog. -2. a kind of insect (इंद्रगोप). —भूः, भ्वी f. 1. a female frog or a little frog. -2. hogweed. -3. an earth-worm. —रात्रः 1. a night in the rainy season. -2. the rainy season.

वर्षिक a. Raining, showering. —कं Aloe-wood.

वर्षितं Rain.

वर्षुक a. (की f.) [वृष् उकञ्] Raining, watery, pouring down water ; वर्षुकस्य किमपः कृतोन्नतेरंबुदस्य परिहार्यमूषरं Si. 14. 46 ; Bk. 2. 37. -Comp. —अब्दः, -अंबुदः a rain-cloud.

वर्षिष्ठ a. 1 Oldest, very old. -2 Strongest. -3 Largest (superl. of वृद्ध q. v.)

वर्षीयस् a. (सी f.) 1 Older ; very old. -2 Stronger (compar. of वृद्ध q. v.).

वर्ष्म The body ; see below.

वर्ष्मन् n. [वृष्-मनिन्] 1 Body, form. -2 A measure, height ; वर्ष्म द्विपानां विरुवंत उच्चकैर्वनेचरेभ्यश्चिरमाचचक्षिरे Si. 12. 64 ; गजवर्ष्म किरातेभ्यः शशंसुर्देववारवः R. 4. 76. -3 A handsome or lovely form. -4 Surface (as of a mountain); Mâl. 9. 5.

वर्ह्, वर्ह, वर्हण, वर्हिण, वर्हिन्, वर्हिस् } See बर्ह्, बर्ह, बर्हण, बर्हिण, बर्हिन्, बर्हिस्

वल् 1 A (वलते ; but sometimes वलति also; वलित) 1 To go, approach, hasten; अन्योन्यं शरवृष्टिरेव वलते Mv. 6. 41; प्रणयिनं परिरब्धुमथांगना ववलिरे वलिरेचितमध्यमाः Si. 6. 38, 6. 11. 19. 42. ; त्वदभिसरणरभसेन वलंती पतति पदानि कियंति चलंती Gît. 6. -2 To move, turn, move or turn round ; वलितकंधरं Mâl. 1. 29 ; दृष्टिरन्यतो न वलति K. -3 To turn to, be drawn or attracted towards, be attached to ; हृदयमदये तस्मिन्नेवं पुनर्वलते बलात् Gît. 7 ; Nalod. 3. 5. -4 To increase ; वलन्नूपुरनिस्वना S. D. 116 ; अमंदं कंदर्पज्वरजनितचिंताकुलतया वलद्बाधां राधां सरसमिदमूचे सहचरी Gît. 1. -5 To cover, enclose. -6 To be covered, enclosed or surrounded. —WITH वि to move to and fro, roll about ; स्खलति कूणति वेल्लति विवलति निमिषति विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10. —सं 1. to mix, blend. -2. to connect, unite with (mostly in p. p. ; see संवलित).

वलनं [वल् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Moving, turning towards. -2 Moving round in a circle. -3 (In astr.) Deflection. -4 Agitation, excitement.

वलित p. p. 1 Moving. -2 Moved, turned round, bent round. -3 Surrounded, enclosed. -4 Wrinkled ; Ki. 11. 4. -5 Cast, darted ; Mâl. 8. 11.

वल see बल.

वलक्ष see बलक्ष.

वलग्नः, -ग्नं The waist.

वलभिः, भी f. [वल्यते आच्छाद्यते वल्-अभि वा ङीप्] (Also frequently written वडभिः-भी) 1 The sloping roof the wooden frame of a thatch ; धूपैर्जालविनिःसृतैर्वलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2. ; सौधान्यत्यर्थतापाद्वलभिपरिचयद्वेषिपारावतानि M. 2. 13. -2 The topmost part (of a house) ; दृष्टा दृष्टा भवनवलभीतुंगवातायनस्था Mâl. 1. 15 ; Me. 38 ; Si. 3. 53. -3 N. of a town in Saurâshtra ; अस्ति सौराष्ट्रेषु वलभी नाम नगरी Dk., Bk. 22. 35.

वलंब See अवलंब.

वलयः -यं [वल्-अयन्] 1 A bracelet, armlet ; विहितविशदबिसकिसलयवलया जीवति परमिह तव रतिकलया Gît. 6 ; Bk. 3. 22 ; Me. 2, 60 ; R. 13. 21, 43. -2 A ring, coil ; S. 1. 33, 7. 11. -3 The zone or girdle of a married woman. -4 A circle circumference (oft. at the end of comp.); भ्रांतभूवलयः Dk. ; वेलावप्रवलयां (उर्वी) R. 1. 30 ; दिग्वलय Si. 9. 8. -5 An enclosure, a bower ; as in लतावलयमंडप. —यः 1 A fence, hedge. -2 A branch. -3 A sore throat. (वलयीकृ 'to form into a bracelet ;' Kn. 5. 66 ; वलयीभू 'to serve as a bracelet or girdle').

वलयित a. 1 Surrounded, encircled, enclosed ; Bh. 3. 26 ; U. 4. 30. -2 Whirling round. -3 Curling, Mâl. 5. 6.

वलाक See बलाक.

वलाकिन् See बलाकिन्.

वलासकः 1 The cuckoo. -2 A frog.

वलाहक See बलाहक.

वलि-ली f. (Also written बलिः-ली) 1 A fold or wrinkle (on the skin); वलिभिर्मुखमाक्रांतम् -2 A fold of skin on the upper part of the belly (especially of females, regarded as a mark of beauty); मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमध्या वलित्रयं चारु बभार बाला Kn. 1. 39. -3 The ridge of a thatched roof. -4 A line made on the body with fragrant unguents. -Comp. —भृत् a curled, having curls (as hair) ; कुसुमोत्खचितान् वलीभृतश्चलयन् भृंगरुचस्तवालकान् R. 8. 53. -मुखः, -वदनः a monkey ; Mâl. 9. 31.

वलिकः-कं The edge of a thatched roof.

वलिन, वलिभ a. [वलि-न भ वा] Wrinkled, shriveled, contracted into wrinkles, flaccid ; Si. 6. 13.

वलिमत् a. Wrinkled.

वलिर a. Squint-eyed, squinting, ogling.

वलिश-शी A fish hook.

वलीकं The edge of a thatched roof ; Si. 3. 53.

वलूकः A kind of bird. —कं The root of lotus.

वल्लूल a. Strong, robust, powerful.

वल्क् 10 U. (वल्कयति-ते) To speak.

वल्कः-ल्कं [वल्-संवरणे क, कस्य नेत्वं] 1 The bark of a tree ; स वल्कवासांसि तवाधुना हरन् करोति मन्युं न कथं धनंजयः Ki. 1. 35 ; R. 8. 11 ; 11 ; Bk. 10. 1. -2 The scales of a fish. -3 A part, fragment (खंड). -Comp. —तरुः a kind of tree. —द्रुमः the birch tree. —लोध्रः a variety of the Lodhra

वल्कवत् a. A fish (having scales).

वल्कलः-लं [वल्-कलन् कस्य नेत्वं] 1 The bark of a tree. -2 A garment made of a bark, bark-garment, इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी S. ; 1. 20, R. 12. 8 ; Ku. 5. 8 ; हैमवल्कलाः 6. 6 'wearing golden bark-dresses'; (cf. चीरपरिग्रहाः in Ku. 6. 93). -Comp. —संवीत a. clad in bark.

वल्किलः A thorn.

वल्कुटं Bark, rind.

वल्ग् 1 U. (वल्गति-ते, वल्गित) 1 To go, move, shake ; Si. 12. 20. -2 To leap, bounce, bound, ; go by leaps, gallop (fig. also) ; वल्गु वल्गंति सक्तयः Pt. 1. 62. -3 To dance prance ; द्वारे

हेमविभूषणाश्च तुरगा वल्गंति यद् दर्पिताः Bh. 3. 148, 2. 125; Si. 18 53. -4 To be pleased ; Bk. 13. 28. -5 To eat ; निर्जिताखिलमहार्णवौषधिस्यंदसारममृतं वल्गिते Si. 14. 29. -6 To swagger, vaunt ; विद्यासमविनिर्गलत्कणमुषो वल्गंति चेत्पामराः Bv. 1. 72.

वल्गनं Leaping, jumping, galloping; R. 9. 51.

वल्गा A bridle, rein ; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती वाजी वल्गासु गृह्यते Mk. 1 50.

वल्गित p. p. 1 Jumped, bounded, leaped &c. -2 Moved, made to dance ; Kâv. 2. 73. —तं 1 A gallop, one of the paces of a horse. -2 Swaggering, boasting, vaunt ; निमित्तादपराद्धेषोर्धानुष्कस्येव वल्गितं S. 2. 27.

वल्गु a. [वल् संवरणे उ गुक् च Tv.] 1 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, attractive ; R. 5. 68, Si. 5. 29 ; Ki. 18. 11. -2 Sweet ; Bv. 2. 136. -3 Precious. —adv. Beautifully, splendidly ; Pt. 1. 62. —ल्गुः A goat. -Comp. —पत्रः a kind of wild pulse. —वल्गुक a. Handsome, lovely, beautiful. —कं 1 Sandal. -2 Price. -3 A wood.

वल्गुलः The flying fox.

वल्गुलिका 1 A cockroach. -2 A chest.

वल्गूयति Den. P. 1 To be handsome. -2 To be mild or gentle. -3 Ved. To praise, honour.

वल्भ् 1 A. (वल्भते) To eat, devour

वल्भनं 1 Eating. -2 Food.

वल्मिक, वाल्मिकि m., n. See वल्मीक.

वल्मी An ant. -Comp. —कूटं an ant-hill.

वल्मीकः-कं [वल्-ईक् मुट् च Un. 4. 25] An ant-hill, a hillock thrown up by white ants, moles &c. ; धर्मं शनैः संचिनुयाद्वल्मीकमिव पुत्तिकाः Subhâsh. ; Me. 15; S. 7. 11. —कः 1 Swelling of certain parts of the body, elephantiasis. -2 The poet Vâlmîki.-Comp. —शीर्षं a kind of antimony (used as collyrium).

वल्यू(ल्यु)ल् 10 P. (वल्यू-ल्यु-लयति) 1 To cut off. -2 To purify.

वल्ल् 1 A. (वल्लते) 1 To cover. -2 To be covered. -3 To go, move.

वल्लः [वल्-घञ्] 1 Covering. -2 A weight of three Gunjas. -3 Another weight of one Gunja and a half ; or of two Gunjas (in medicine). -4 Prohibiting. -5 Winnowing corn.-6 A Masha of silver.

वल्लकी [वल् क्वन् गारा॰ ङीप्] The (Indian) lute ; अजस्रमास्फालितवल्लकी- गुणक्षतोज्ज्वलांगुष्ठनखांशुभिन्नया Si. 1. 9, 4 57 ; Rs. 1. 8 ; R. 8. 41, 19. 13.

वल्लभ a. [वल्ल्-अभच् Un. 3. 125] 1 Beloved, desired, dear. -2 Supreme. —भः 1 A lover, husband; (खेदः) त्वयि विलसति तुल्यं वल्लभालोकनेन Mâl. 3. 8 ; Si. 11. 33. -2 A favourite; Pt. 1 53. -3 A superintendent, an overseer. -4 A chief herdsman. -5 A good horse (one with auspicious marks). —भा A beloved female, mistress, wife ; बहुवल्लभा राजानः श्रूयंते S. 3 ; Mu. 3. 9. -Comp. —आचार्यः N. of the celebrated founder of a Vaishnava sect. —पालः a groom.

वल्लभायितं A mode of sexual enjoyment ; cf. पुरुषायित.

वल्लरं [वल्ल्-अरन्] 1 Aloe-wood. -2 A bower. -3 A thicket (गहन). -4 A branching foot-stalk.

वल्लरिः-री f. [वल्ल्-अरि वा ङीप्] 1 A creeping plant ; अनपायिनि संश्रयद्रुमे गजभग्ने पतनाय वल्लरी Ku. 5. 31 ; तमो वल्लरी Mâl. 5. 7. -2 A branching foot stalk.

वल्लवः (वी f.) See बल्लव; Si. 12. 39.

वल्लिः f. [वल्ल्-इन्] 1 A creeper, creeping or winding plant ; भूतेशस्य भुजंगवल्लिवलयस्रङ्नद्धजूटा जटाः Mâl. 1. 2. -2 The earth. -Comp —दूर्वा a kind of grass.

वल्ली f. A creeping plant, winding plant, creeper. -Comp. —जं pepper. —वृक्षः the Sâla tree.

वल्लूरं [वल्ल्-उरच्] 1 A bower, an arbour. -2 A place overgrown with creepers, wood, thicket. -3 A branching foot-stalk. -4 An uncultivated field. -5 A desert, wild, wilderness. -6 Dried flesh.

वल्लूरः [वल्ल्-ऊरच्] 1 Dried flesh. -2 The flesh of the (wild) hog. —रं 1 A thicket. -2 A desert, wilderness. -3 An uncultivated field. -4 Ground impregnated with salt.

वल्ह् I. 1 A. (वल्हते) 1 To be preeminent or excellent. -2 To cover -3 To kill, hurt. -4 To speak. -5 To give. -II. 10 U. (वल्हयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

वल्हिक, वल्हीक See बाल्हिक, बल्हीक.

वश् 2 P. (वष्टि, उशित) 1 To wish, desire, long for ; निःस्वो वष्टि शतं शती दशशतं Sânti. 2. 6 ; अमी हि वीर्यप्रभवं भवस्य जयाय सेनान्यमुशंति देवाः Ku. 3. 15 ; S. 7. 20 ;- वष्टि भागुरिरल्लोपमवाप्योरुपसर्गयोः Sk. -2 To favour. -3 To shine (कांतौ).

वश a. [वश् कर्तरि अच् भावे अप् वा] 1 Subject to, influenced by, under the influence or control of, usually in comp. ; शोकवशः, मृत्युवशः &c. -2 Obedient, submissive, compliant. -3 Humbled, tamed. -4 Charmed, fascinated. -5 Subdued by charms. —शः, -शं 1 Wish, desire, will. -2 Power, influence, control, mastership, authority, subjection, submission ; स्ववश 'subject to oneself', independent ; परवश 'under the influence of others' ; अनयत् प्रभुशक्तिसंपदा वशमेको नृपतीननंतरान् R. 8. 19 ; वशं नी, or आनी to reduce to subjection, subdue, win over ; वशं गम्-इ-या &c. to become subject to, give way, yield, submit ; न शुचो वशं वशिनामुत्तमं गंतुमर्हसि R. 8. 90 ; वशे कृ or वशीकृ to subdue, overcome, win over ; to fascinate, bewitch. —वशात् (abl.) is frequently used adverbially in the sense of 'through the force, power or influence of', 'on account of', 'for the purpose of' ; दैववशात्, वायुवशात्, कार्यवशात् &c. -3 Being tamed. -4 Birth. —शः The residence of harlots. -Comp. —अनुग, —ग, -वर्तिन् (so वशंगत) a. obedient to the will of another, submissive, subject. (-m.) a servant. —आढ्यकः a porpoise. —क्रिया winning over, subjection. —ग a. subject, obedient ; नमस्यामो देवान्ननु हतविधेस्तेऽपि वशगाः Bh. 2. 94 ; Pt. 1. 139. (-गा) an obedient wife.

वशंवद a. Obedient to the will of, compliant, submissive, subject, under the influence of (lit. and fig.); कोपस्य किं नु करभोरु वशंवदाऽभूः Bv. 3. 9, 2. 136, 157 ; N. 1. 33 ; सा ददर्श गुरुहर्षवशंवदवदनमनंगनिवासं Git. 11 ; अभिसारयते कांतं या मन्मथवशंवदा S. D.

वशका An obedient wife.

वशा [वश्-अच्] 1 A woman. -2 A wife. -3 A daughter. -4 A husband's sister. -5 A cow. -6 A barren woman. -7 A barren cow. -8 A female elephant ; क्रीडत्सु मनोवंशी प्रियतमा यूथे तवेयं वशा Vi. 4. 25.

वशिः Subjugation. -2 Fascinating, bewitching. —n. Subjection.

वशिक a. Void, empty. —कं Aloe-wood.

वशिता-त्वं 1 Subjection, control. -2 Bewitching, fascinating.

वशिन् a. (नी f.) [वशः अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Powerful. -2 Being under control, subdued, subject, submissive. -3 One who has subdued his passions (used like a noun also) ; प्रस्थापयामास वशी वशिष्ठः R. 2. 70, 8. 90, 19. 1 ; S. 5. 28. —m. Ved. 1 A ruler, lord. -2 A sage.

वशिनी The Sami tree.

वशिरः A sort of pepper. —रं Sea salt.

वशिष्ठ See वसिष्ठ.

वशीकरणं 1 Fascinating, attracting. -2 A cause of attraction or allurement ; एकैकमेव हि वशीकरणं गरीयः Mâl. 6. 17. -3 Subduing, subjugation.

वश्य *a.* [वश्-यत्] 1 Capable of being subdued, controllable, governable; आत्मवश्यैर्विधेयात्मा प्रसादमधिगच्छति Bg. 2. 64. -2 Subdued, conquered, tamed, humbled ; Bg. 6. 36. -3 under influence or control, subject, dependent, obedient : तस्य पुत्रो भवेद्वश्यः समृद्धो धार्मिकः सुधीः H. Pr. 18 ; oft. in comp. ; (मनः) हृदि व्यवस्थाप्य समाधिवश्यं Ku. 3. 50. —श्यः A servant, dependent. —श्या An humble or obedient wife ; यं ब्राह्मणमियं देवी वाग्वश्येवानुवर्तते U. 1. 2 (who has full command of language). —श्यं Cloves.

वश्यका See वश्या.

वष् 1 P. (वषति) To injure, hurt, kill.

वषट् *ind.* An exclamation used on making an oblation to a deity, (with dat. of the deity) ; इंद्राय वषट्, पूष्णे वषट् &c. —Comp. —कर्तृ *m.* the priest who makes the oblation with the exclamation वषट्. —कारः the formula or exclamation वषट्.

वष्क् 1 A. (वष्कते) To go, move.

वष्कयः A calf one year old.

वष्कयणी, वष्कयिणी A cow that has full-grown calves, (चिरप्रसूता गौः).

वस् I. 1 P. (वसति, sometimes वसते, उवास, अवात्सीत्, वत्स्यति, वस्तुं, उषित) 1 To dwell, inhabit, live, stay, abide, reside (usually with loc. ; but sometimes acc.) ; धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे वसति वने वनमाली Gît. 5. -2 To be, exist, be found in ; वसंति हि प्रेम्णि गुणा न वस्तुनि Ki. 8. 37 ; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसंति, भूतिः श्रीर्ह्रीर्धृतिः कीर्तिर्दक्षे वसति नालसे Subhâsh. -3 To spend, pass (as time) (with acc.). —*Caus.* 1 To cause to dwell, to dwell, lodge, people. -2 To receive hospitably. -3 To dwell, inhabit. —*Desid.* (विवत्सति) To wish to dwell.-II. 2 A. (वस्ते) To wear, put on ; वसने परिधूसरे वसाना *S.* 7. 21, Si 9. 75 ; R. 12. 8 ; Ku. 3. 54, 7. 9 ; Bk. 4. 10. —*Caus.* (वासयति-ते) To cause to put on. -III. 4 P. (वस्यति) 1 To be straight. -2 To be firm. -3 To fix. IV. 10 U. (वासयति-ते) 1 To cut, divide, cut off.-2 To love. -3 To take, accept. -4 To hurt, kill. -5 To offer, -V. 10 U. (वसयति-ते) To scent, perfume.

वसतिः -ती *f.* [वस्-अति वा ङीप्] 1 Dwelling, residing, abiding ; आश्रमेषु वसतिं चक्रे Me. 1. ' fixed his residence in ' ; *S.* 5. 1. -2 A house, dwelling, residence, habitation ; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः P. R. 1. 22 ; *S.* 2. 14. -3 A receptacle, reservoir, an abode (fig.); अलकामतिवाह्यैव वसतिं वसुसंपदां Ku. 6. 37 ; so विनयवसतिः, धर्मैकवसतिः. -4 A camp, halting place (शिबिर). -5 The time when one halts or stays to rest, *i. e.* night ; तस्य मार्गवशादेका बभूव वसतिर्यतः R. 15. 11. (वसतिः = रात्रिः Malli.) ' he halted at night ' &c ; तिस्रो वसतीरुषित्वा 7. 33; 11. 30. -6 A Jaina monastery.

वसथं An abode, dwelling, nest (of birds).

वसनं [वस्-आधारे ल्युट्] 1 Dwelling, residing, staying. -2 A house, residence. -3 Dressing, clothing, covering. -4 A garment, cloth, dress, clothes ; वसने परिधूसरे वसाना *S.* 7. 21; उत्संगे वा मलिनवसने सौम्य निक्षिप्य वीणां Me. 86, 41. -5 An ornment worn (by women) round the loins, (probably for रसना).

वसंतः 1 The spring, vernal season (comprising the two months चैत्र and वैशाख) ; मधुमाधवौ वसंतः Susr.; सर्वं प्रिये चारुतरं वसंते Rs. 6. 2 ; विहरति हरिरिह सरसवसंते Gît. 1. -2 Spring personified as a deity and regarded as a companion of Kâmadeva ; सुहृदः पश्य वसंत किं स्थितं Ku. 4. 27. -3 Dysentery. -4 Small-pox. -5 (In dramas) A nick-name for the Vidûshaka or buffoon. -Comp. —अवतारः the advent or setting in of the spring ; वसंतावतारसमयेऽस्या उन्मादयितुकं रूपं प्रेक्ष्य *S.* 1. —उत्सवः the vernal festival, spring-festivities, formerly held on the full-moon day of Chaitra, but now on the full-moon day of Phâlguna, and indentified with the *Holi* festival. —कालः the spring-tide, vernal season. —घोषिन् *m.* a cuckoo. —जा 1. the Vâsantî or Mâdhavî creeper. -2. the spring festival ; see वसंतोत्सव. -तिलकः -कं the ornament of the spring ; फुल्लं वसंततिलकं तिलकं वनाल्याः Chand. M 5. (-कः -का -कं) N. of a metre ; see App. I. —दूतः 1. the cuckoo. -2. the month called Chaitra. -3. the musical mode हिंदोल. -4. the mango tree. —दूती the trumpet-flower. —द्रुः, —द्रुमः the mango tree. —पंचमी the fifth day in the bright half of Mâgha. —बंधुः, -योधः -सखः epithets of the god of love.

वसा [वस्-अच्] 1 The marrow of the flesh, fat, marrow; adeps, suet; Ms. 3. 28 ; R. 15. 16. -2 Any oily or fatty exudation. -3 Brain. -Comp. -आढ्यः, -आढ्यकः the Gangetic porpoise. —छटा the mass of the brain. —पायिन् *m.* a dog.

वसिः [वस् इन्] 1 Clothes. -2 A dwelling, an abode.

वसित *p. p.* 1 Worn, put on. -2 Dwelling. -3 Stored (as grain). -तं Abode, residence.

वसिरं Sea salt.

वसिष्ठः (also written वशिष्ठ) 1 N. of a celebrated sage, the family-priest of the solar race of kings, and author of several Vedic hymns, particularly of the seventh Maṇdala of the *Rigveda*. He was the typical representative of true Brâhmanic dignity and power, and the efforts of Visvâmitra to rise to his level form the subject of many legends ; cf. विश्वामित्र. -2 N. of the author of a Smriti (sometimes ascribed to the sage himself).

वसु *a.* 1 Sweet. -2 Dry. -3 Ved. Wealthy, rich. -4 Ved. Good. —*n.* [वस्-उन्] 1 Wealth, riches ; स्वयं प्रदुग्धेऽस्य गुणैरुपस्नुता वसूपमानस्य वसूनि मेदिनी Ki. 1. 18 ; R. 8. 31, 9. 6. -2 A jewel, gem. -3 Gold. -4 Water. -5 A thing, substance. -6 A kind of salt. -7 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). -8 A yellow kind of kidney-bean. —*m.* 1 N. of a class of deities (usually pl. in this sense); सेयं भूरिवसोर्वसोरिव सुता मृत्योर्मुखे वर्तते Mâl. 5. 24 ; Ki. 18 ; (the *Vasus* are eight in number:—1 आप, 2 ध्रुव, 3 सोम, 4 धर or धव, 5 अनिल, 6 अनल, 7 प्रत्यूष and 8 प्रभास ; sometimes अह is substituted for आप ; धरो ध्रुवश्च सोमश्च अहश्चैवानिलोऽनलः । प्रत्यूषश्च प्रभासश्च वसवोऽष्टाविति स्मृताः). -2 the number ' eight '. -3 N. of Kubera. -4 Of *S*iva. -5 Of Agni. -6 A tree. -7 A lake, pond. -8 A rein. -9 The tie of a yoke. -10 A halter. -11 A ray of light ; निरकाशयद्रविमपेतवसुं वियदालयादपरदिग्गणिका Si. 9. 10 ; शिथिलवसुमगाधे मग्नमापत्पयोधौ Ki. 1. 46 (in both cases वसु means 'wealth' also). -12 The sun. —*f.* 1 A ray of light. -2 Light, radiance. -3 A medicinal root (वृद्धि). -Comp. —औकसारा 1. N. of Amarâvatî, the city of Indra. -2. of Alakâ, the city of Kubera. -3. of a river attached to Amarâvatî and Alakâ. —कीटः, —कृमिः a beggar. —जातिः *f.* Ved. wealth. —दा the earth. —देवः N. of the father of Krishṇa and son of *S*ûra,

a descendant of Yadu. °भूः -सुतः &c. epithets of Kṛishṇa. —देवता, -देव्या the asterism called Dhanishṭhâ.-देव्या the ninth day of a lunar fortnight. —धर्मिका crystal. —धा 1. the earth; वसुधेयमवेक्ष्यतां त्वया R. 8. 83; S. 7. 33. -2. the ground; Ku. 4. 4. °अधिपः a king. °धरः a mountain; V. 1. 17. °नगरं the capital of Varuṇa. —धारा, -भारा the capital of Kubera. —प्रभा one of the seven tongues of fire. —प्राणः an epithet of Agni. —रेतस् m. fire. -रोचिस् m. a sacrifice; religious ceremony. -श्रेष्ठं 1. wrought gold. -2. silver. -षेणः N. of Karṇa. -स्थली N. of the city of Kubera.

वसु(सू)कः The plant called Arka. —कं 1 Sea-salt. -2 Fossil-salt.

वसुंधरा The earth; नानारत्ना वसुंधरा; R. 4. 7; S. 6. 23.

वसुमत् a. Wealthy, rich. —ती The earth; वसुमत्या हि नृपाः कलत्रिणः R. 8. 83; S. 1. 25.

वसुलः A god, deity.

वसूरा A harlot, prostitute, courtezan.

वस्क् 1 A. (वस्कते) To go, move.

वस्कः 1 Going, motion. -2 Application, perseverance.

वस्कय See वष्कय.

वस्कयणी See वष्कयणी.

वस्कराटिका A scorpion.

वस्त् 10 U. (वस्तयति-ते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To ask, beg, solicit. -3 To go, move. -4 To torment.

वस्तं An abode. —स्तः A goat; see बस्त. -Comp. -अंत्री benzoin.

वस्तकं An artificial salt (कृत्रिमलवण).

वस्तिः m., f. 1 Residing, dwelling, staying. -2 The abdomen, the lower belly. -3 The pelvis. -4 The bladder. -5 A syringe, clyster. -Comp. -मलं urine. —शिरस् n. 1. the pipe of a clyster. -2. the neck of the bladder. —शोधनं a diuretic (which clears the bladder).

वस्तु n [वस्-तुन्] 1 A really existing thing, the real, a reality; वस्तुन्यवस्त्वारोपोऽज्ञानम्. -2 A thing in general, an object, article, substance, matter; अथवा मृदु वस्तु हिंसितुं मृदुनैवारभते कृतांतकः 3. 8. 45; किं वस्तु विद्वन् गुरवे प्रदेयं 5. 18, 3. 5; वस्तुनीष्टे-त्यनादरः S. D. -3 Wealth, property, possessions. -4 Essence, nature, natural or essential property. -5 Stuff (of which a thing is made), materials, ingredients (fig. also); आकृतिप्रत्ययादेवैनामनूनवस्तुकां संभावयामि M. 1. -6 The plot (of a drama), the subject-matter of any poetic composition; कालिदासग्रथितवस्तुना नवेनाभिज्ञानशकुंतलाख्येन नाटकेनोपस्थातव्यमस्माभिः S. 1; अथवा सद्वस्तुपुरुषबहुमानात् V. 1. 2; आशीर्नमस्क्रिया-वस्तुनिर्देशो वापि तन्मुखं S. D. 6; Ve. 1. -7 The pith of a thing. -8 A plan, design. —f. Ved. A day (?). -Comp. —अभावः 1. absence of reality. -2. loss of property or possessions. —उत्थापनं the production of any incident in a drama by means of magic, conjuration; see S. D. 420. —उपमा a variety of Upamâ according to Daṇḍin who thus illustrates it: —राजीवमिव ते वक्त्रं नेत्रे नीलोत्पले इव। इयं प्रतीयमानैकधर्मा वस्तूपमैव सा ॥ Kâv. 2. 16; (it is a case of Upamâ where the साधारणधर्म or common quality is omitted). —उपहित a. applied to a proper object, bestowed on a proper material; क्रिया हि वस्तूपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. —मात्रं the mere outline or skeleton of any subject (to be afterwards developed). —रचना style, arrangement of matter.

वस्तुतस् ind. 1 In fact; in reality, really, actually. -2 Essentially, virtually, substantially. -3 As a natural consequence, as a matter of course, indeed. -4 In fine.

वस्त्यं A house, an abode, a residence; Si. 13. 63.

वस्त्रं [वस्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 A garment, cloth, clothes, raiment. -2 Dress, apparel. -Comp. —अगारः-रं, -गृहं a tent. —अंचलः, -अंतः the hem of a garment. —आगारं a clothier's shop. —कुट्टिमं 1. a tent. -2. an umbrella. —ग्रंथिः the knot of the lower garment (which fastens it near the navel); cf. नीवि. —निर्णेजकः a washerman. —परिधानं putting on garments, dressing. —पुत्रिका a doll, puppet. —पूत a. filtered through a cloth; वस्त्रपूतं पिबेज्जलं Ms. 6. 46. —भेदका, -भेदिन् m. a tailor. —योनिः the material of cloth (as cotton). —रंजनं safflower. —विलासः foppery in dress.

वस्त्रयति Den. P. To dress or clothe oneself.

वस्नं [वस्-नः Uṇ. 3. 6] 1 Hire, wages (in this sense m. also). -2 Dwelling, abiding. -3 Wealth, substance. -4 A cloth, clothes. -5 A skin. -6 Price. -7 Death.

वस्ननं A girdle, zone.

वस्नसा A tendon, nerve.

वास्निक a. Mercenary, hireling.

वस्मन् n. Ved. 1 A garment. -2 An abode.

वंह् 10 U. [वंहयति-ते] To make bright, illuminate, cause to shine.

वह् 1 U. (वहति-ते, उवाह, ऊहे, अवाक्षीत्, अवोढ, वक्ष्यति-ते, वोढुं, ऊढ; pass. उह्यते) 1 To carry, lead, bear, convey, transport (oft. with two acc.); अजां ग्रामं वहति; वहति विधिहुतं या हविः S. 1. 1; न च हव्यं वहत्यग्निः Ms. 4. 249. -2 To bear along, cause to move onward, waft, propel; जलानि या तीरनिखातयूपा वहत्ययोध्यामनु राजधानीं R. 13. 61; त्रिस्रोतसं वहति यो गगनप्रतिष्ठां S. 7. 6; R. 11. 10. -3 To fetch, bring; वहति जलमियं Mu. 1. 4. -4 To bear, support, hold up, sustain; न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहंति Mk. 4. 17; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5 'when my father is leading the van &c.'; वहति भुवनश्रेणीं शेषः फणाफलकस्थितां Bh. 2. 35, S. 7. 17; Me. 17. -5 To carry off; take away; अद्रेः शृंगं वहति (v. l. for हरति) पवनः किंस्विद् Me. 14. -6 To marry; यदूढया वारणराजहार्यया Ku. 5. 70; Ms. 3. 38. -7 To have, possess, bear; वहसि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरीरं Mk. 1. 31; वहति विषधरान् पटीरजन्मा Bv. 1. 74. -8 To assume, exhibit, show; लक्ष्मीमुवाह सकलस्य शशांकमूर्तेः Ki. 2. 59, 9. 2. -9 To look to, attend to, take care of; क्षुधाया मे जनन्या योगक्षेमं वहस्व M. 4; तेषां नित्याभियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहं Bg. 9. 22. -10 To suffer, feel, experience; Bv. 1. 94; so दुःखं, हर्षं, शोकं, तोषं &c. -11 (Intransitive in this and the following senses) To be borne or carried on, move or walk on; वहतं बलीवर्दौ वहतं Mk. 6; उत्थाय पुनरवहत् K.; Pt. 1. 43, 291. -12 To flow (as rivers); प्रत्यगूहुर्महोनद्यः Mb.; परोपकाराय वहंति नद्यः Subhâsh. -13 To blow (as wind)); मंदं वहति मारुतः Râm.; वहति मलयसमीरे मदनमुपनिधाय Gît. 5. -14 To breathe. —Caus. (वाहयति-ते) 1 To cause to bear or carry, cause to be brought or led. -2 To drive, impel, direct. -3 To traverse, pass or go over; स वाह्यत राजपथः शिवाभिः R. 16. 12; भवान्वाहयेदध्वशेषं Me. 38. -4 To use, carry; Bk. 14. 23. -5 To place in a boat. -6 To proceed, go. -7 To carry out, complete, finish. -8 To go to visit. —Desid. (विवक्षति-ते) To wish to carry &c.

ऊढ p. p. 1 Borne, carried, as a burden. -2 Taken. -3 Married; Ku. 5. 70, —ढः A married man. -ढा A girl who is married. -Comp. —कंकट a. mailed —भार्य a. one who

has married a wife. -वयस: a young-man.

ऊढिः *f.* 1 Marriage. -2 Carrying, bearing.

वहः [वह्-कर्तरि. अच्] 1 Bearing, carrying, supporting &c. -2 The shoulder of an ox. -3 A vehicle or conveyance in general. -4 Particularly, a horse. -5 Air, wind. -6 A way, road. -7 A male river (नद). -8 A measure of four *Droṇas*. -9 A current, stream.

वहतः [वह्-अतच्] 1 A traveller. -2 An ox.

वहतिः 1 An ox. -2 Air, wind. -3 A friend, counsellor, adviser.

वहतीः -वहा A river, stream in general.

वहतुः 1 An ox. -2 Ved. A traveller. -3 A marriage (Ved.).

वहनं [वह्-ल्युट्] 1 Carrying, bearing, conveying. -2 Supporting. -3 Flowing. -4 A vehicle, conveyance. -5 A boat, raft.

वहित *p. p.* 1 Carried, conveyed. -2 Known, celebrated. -3 Obtained, got.

वहंतः 1 Wind. -2 An infant.

वहल *a.* See बहल. -लः A raft, boat.

वहित्रं, वहित्रकं, वहिनी A raft, float, boat, vessel; प्रत्यूषस्यदृश्यत किमपि च, हित्रं Dk. ; प्रलयपयोधिजले धृतवानसि वेदं विहितवहित्रचरित्रमखेदम् Git. 1.

वहिस् See बहिस्.

वहिष्क *n.* Outer, external.

वहेडकः The Bibhîtaka tree.

वह्निः [वह्-नि] 1 Fire ; अतृणे पतितो वह्निः स्वयमेवोपशाम्यति Subhâsh. -2 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid. -3 Digestion, appetite. -4 A vehicle. -5 The marking-nut plant. -6 Lead-wort. -7 A sacrificer, priest. -8 A god in general. -9 An epithet of the Maruts. -10 Of Soma. -11 A horse. -Comp. -कर *a.* 1. igniting. -2. stimulating digestion, stomachic. -काष्ठं a kind of agallochum. -गंधः 1. incense. -2. resin. -गर्भः 1. a bamboo. -2. the Samî tree ; cf. अग्निगर्भ. -दीपकः safflower. -नामन् *m.* 1. the marking-nut plant. -2. lead-wort. -भोग्यं clarified butter. -मित्रः air, wind. -रेतस् *m.* 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. gold. -लोहं, -लोहकं copper. -वर्णं the red water-lily. -वल्लभः resin. -बीजं 1. gold.-2. the common lime. -शिखं 1. saffron. -2. safflower. -सखः the wind. -संज्ञकः the *Chitraka* tree.

वह्यं 1 A carriage. -2 A vehicle or conveyance in general.

वह्लिक, वह्लीक see बल्हिक, बल्हीक.

वा *ind.* 1 As an alternative conjunction it means 'or' ; but its position is different in Sanskrit, being used either with each word or assertion or only with the last, but it is never used at the beginning of a clause ; cf. च. -2 It has also the following senses :—(*a*) and, as well as, also ; वायुर्वा दहनो वा G. M.; अस्ति ते माता स्मरसि वा तातं U. 4. (*b*) like, as ; जातां मन्ये तुहिनमथितां पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपां Me. 83 ; मणी वोष्ट्रस्य लंबेते Sk. ; दृष्टो गर्जति चातिदर्पितबलो दुर्योधनो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6 ; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्रोर्णं वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12 ; *Si.* 3. 63, 4. 35, 7. 64 ; Ki. 3. 13. (*c*) optionally ; (in this sense mostly in grammatical rules, as of Pâṇini) ; द्योषो णौ वा चित्तविरागे P. VI. 4. 99, 91. (*d*) Possibility ; (in this sense वा is usually added to the interrogative pronoun and its derivatives like इव or नाम), and may be translated by 'possibly', 'I should like to know' ; कस्य वान्यस्य वचसि मया स्थातव्यं K.; परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. (*e*) Sometimes used merely as an expletive. (*f*) Indeed, truly. (*g*) Only. -3 When repeated वा has the sense of 'either-or,' 'whether-or'; सा वा शंभोस्तदीया वा मूर्तिर्जलमयी मम Ku. 2. 60 ; तत्र परिश्रमानुरोधाद्वा उत्तानकथावस्तुगौरवाद्वा नवनाटकदर्शनकुतूहलाद्वा भवद्भिरवधानं दीयमानं प्रार्थये V. 1. (अथवा or, or rather, or else ; see under अथ; न वा not, neither, nor ; यदि वा or if ; यद्वा or, or else ; किं वा whether &c.).

वा I. 2 P. (वाति, वात or वान) 1 To blow ; वाता वाता दिशि दिशि न वा सप्तधा सप्तभिन्नाः Ve. 3. 6 ; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14 ; Me. 42 ; Bk. 7. 1, 8, 61. -2 To go, move. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. —*Caus.* (वापयति-ते) 1 To cause to blow. -2(वाजयति-ते) To shake. -WITH आ to blow ; बद्धां बद्धां भित्तिशंकाममुष्मिन्नावानावान्मातरिश्वा निहंति Ki. 5. 36 ; Bk. 14. 97. —प्र, -वि to blow ; वायुर्विवाति हृदयानि हरन्नराणां Rs. 6. 23. -II. 4 P. (वायति) 1 To be dried up, to dry. -2 To be extinguished. -III. 10 U. (वापयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To be happy. -3 To worship, reverence.

वांश *a.* (शी *f.*) [वंश-अण्] Made of bamboo. -शी Bamboo-manna.

वांशिकः [वंश-ठक्] 1 A bamboo-cutter. -2 A flute-player, a piper.

वाकं A flight of cranes. -कः [वच्-घञ्] Speech, uttering ; as in नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1.

वाकुल See बाकुल.

वाक्यं [वच्-ण्यत् चस्य कः] 1 Speech words, a sentence, saying, what is spoken; शृणु मे वाक्यं 'hear my words', 'hear me'; वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते 'does not obey'; Si. 2. 24. -2 A sentence, period (complete utterance of a thought) ; वाक्यं स्याद्योग्यताकांक्षासत्तियुक्तः पदोच्चयः S. D. 6 ; पदसमूहो वाक्यं Tarka K. ; श्रौत्यार्थी च भवेद्वाक्ये समासे तद्धिते तथा K. P. 10. -3 An argument or syllogism (in logic). -4 A precept, rule, an aphorism. -5 (In astr.) The solar process for all astronomical computations. -Comp. -अर्थः the meaning of a sentence. °उपमा a variety of Upamâ according to Daṇdin ; see Kâv. 2. 43. -आलापः conversation, discourse. -खंडनं refutation of an assertion or argument. -पदं a word in a sentence. -पदीयं N. of a work attributed to Bhartṛihari. -पद्धतिः *f.* the manner of composing sentences, diction, style. -प्रबंधः 1. a treatise, connected composition. -2. the flow of sentences. -प्रयोगः employment of speech, use of language. -भेदः a different assertion, a divergent statement ; वाक्यभेदान्नबहूनगमत् Mu. 2. -रचना, -विन्यासः arrangement of words in a sentence, syntax. -विशारद *a.* eloquent, skilled in speech. -शेषः 1. the remainder of a speech, an unfinished or incomplete sentence ; सदोषावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषः V. 3. -2. an elliptical sentence.

वागरः 1 A sage, holy man. -2 A learned Brâhmaṇa, scholar. -3 A brave man, hero. -4 A touch-stone whet-stone. -5 An impediment, obstacle. -6 Certainty, determination -7 Submarine fire. -8 A wolf.

वागा A bridle.

वागारु *a.* Breaking one's promises perfidious, faithless.

वागाशनिः A Buddha.

वागुरा [वा-हिंसने उरच् गत् च] A trap, net, snare, toils, meshes; को वा दुर्जनवागुरासु पतितः क्षेमेण यातः पुमान् Pt. 1. 146. -Comp. -वृत्तिः *f.* livelihood obtained by catching wild animals. (-त्तिः) a fowler, huntsman ; Ms. 10. 32.

वागुरिकः A fowler, hunter, deer-catcher ; R. 9. 53.

वाग्मिन् *a.* [वाच् अस्त्यर्थे ग्मिनिः चस्य कः तस्य लोपः cf. P. V. 2. 124] 1 Elo-

quent, oratorical. -2 Talkative. -3 Verbose, wordy. —*m.* 1 An orator, an eloquent man; अनिर्लोडितकार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा Si. 2. 27, 109; Ki. 14. 6; Pt. 3. 86. -2 N. of Brihaspati. -3 N. of Vishṇu.

वाग्य *a.* [वाचं यच्छति, यम्-ड] 1 Speaking little, speaking cautiously. -2 Speaking truly. —ग्यः Modesty, humility.

वाङ्कः The ocean.

वांक्ष् 1 P. (वांक्षति) To wish, desire.

वाच् *f* [वच्-क्विप् दीर्घोऽसंप्रसारणं च Uṇ. 2. 67.] 1 A word, sound, an expression (opp. अर्थ); वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये R. 1. 1. -2 Words, talk, language, speech; वाचि पुण्यापुण्यहेतवः Mâl. 4; लौकिकानां हि साधूनामर्थं वागनुवर्तते। ऋषीणां पुनराद्यानां वाचमर्थोऽनुधावति U. 1. 10; विनिश्चितार्थामिति वाचमाददे Ki. 1. 3 'spoke these words', 'spoke as follows'; R. 1. 49; Si. 2. 13, 23; Ku. 2. 3. -3 A voice, sound; अशरीरिणी वागुदचरत् U. 2; मनुष्यवाचा R. 2. 33. -4 An assertion, a statement. -5 An assurance, a promise. -6 A phrase, proverb, saying. -7 N. of Saraswatî, the goddess of speech. -Comp. —अपहारकः (वागपहारकः) a 'stealer of speech', a reader of prohibited texts. —अर्थः (वागर्थः) a word and its meaning; R. 1. 1; see above. —असिः cutting speech (cutting like a sword); स्फुरजसाधोर्विवृणोति वागसिः Ki 14 12. —आडंबरः (वागाडंबरः) verbosity, bombast. —आत्मन् *a* (वागात्मन्) consisting of words; अथ प्रबुद्धोसि वागात्मनि ब्रह्मणि U. 2. —ईशः (वागीशः) 1. an orator, an eloquent man. -2. an epithet of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -3. an epithet of Brahman; Ku. 2. 3. -4. the lunar mansion called Pushya (-शा) N. of Sarasvatî. —ईश्वरः (वागीश्वरः) 1. an orator, eloquent man. -2. an epithet of Brahman. (-री) Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech. —ऋषभः (वागृषभः) 'eminent in speech,' an eloquent or learned man. —कलहः (वाक्कलहः) a quarrel strife. —कीरः (वाक्कीरः) a wife's brother. —गुदः (वाग्गुदः) a kind of a bird. —गुणः (वाग्गुणः) a merit or excellence of speech; (35 such merits are enumerated by Hemachandra.). —गुलिः, —गुलिकः (वाग्गुलिः &c.) the betel-bearer of a kind &c; cf. ताम्बूलकरंकवाहिन्. —चपल *a.* (वाक्चपल) chattering, frivolous or inconsiderate in talk. —चापल्यं (वाक्चापल्यं) idle or frivolous talk, chattering, gossiping. —छलं (वाक्छलं) 'dishonesty in words', an evasive reply, a prevarication; एतावदेवास्ति मे वाक्छलं Mu. 2; केनेदमसृतं मे वाक्छलाद् दृष्टं K. 330. —जालं (वाग्जालं) bombast, empty talk; अनिर्लोडितकार्यस्य वाग्जालं वाग्मिनो वृथा Si. 2. 27. —डंबरः (वाग्डंबरः) 1. bombast. -2. eloquent language. —दंडः (वाग्दंडः) 1. reproachful words, reprimand, reproof. -2 restraint of speech, control over words; cf. त्रिदंड. —दत्त (वाग्दत्त) *a.* promised, affianced, betrothed. (-त्ता) an affianced or betrothed virgin. —दरिद्र (वाग्दरिद्र) *a.* 'poor in words,' *i. e.* speaking little. —दलं (वाग्दलं) a lip. —दानं (वाग्दानं) betrothal. —दुष्ट *a* (वाग्दुष्ट) 1. abusive, scurrilous, using abusive words. -2. using ungrammatical language. (-ष्टः) 1. a defamer. -2. a Brâhmaṇa not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time of his life. —देवता, -देवी (वाग्देवता, वाग्देवी) Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech; वाग्देवतायाः सांमुख्यमाधत्ते S. D. 1. °कुलं science, learning. —दोषः (वाग्दोषः) 1. the utterance of a (disagreeable) sound: द्वीपिचर्मपरिच्छन्नो वाग्दोषाद् गर्दभो हतः H. 3. -2 abuse, defamation. -3. an ungrammatical speech. —निबंधन (वाग्निबंधन) *a.* depending on words. —निश्चयः (वाङ्निश्चयः) affiance by word of mouth, marriage contract. —निष्ठा (वाङ्निष्ठा) faithfulness (to one's word or promise). -पटु *a.* (वाक्पटु) skilful in speech, eloquent. —पति *a.* (वाक्पति) eloquent oratorical. (-तिः) 1 N. of Brihaspati (in this sense वचसांपतिः is also used). -2. the constellation Pushya. —पारुष्यं (वाक्पारुष्यं) 1. severity of language. -2. violence in words, abusive or scurrilous language, defamation. —प्रचोदनं (वाक्प्रचोदनं) an order expressed in words. —प्रतोदः (वाक्प्रतोदः) 'the goad of words', goading or taunting language. —प्रलापः (वाक्प्रलापः) eloquence. —बंधनं (वाग्बंधनं) stopping the speech, silencing; Amaru. 13. —मनस *n.* (the dual वाङ्मनसी in Vedic language) speech and mind; अथैनं तुष्टुवुः स्तुत्यमवाङ्मनसगोचरं R. 10. 15. —मात्रं (वाङ्मात्रं) mere words. —मुखं (वाङ्मुखं) the beginning or introduction of a speech, an exordium, a preface. —यत (वाग्यत) one who has controlled or curbed his speech, silent. —यमः (वाग्यमः) one who has controlled his speech, a sage. —यामः (वाग्यामः) a dumb man. —युद्धं (वाग्युद्धं) a war of words, (hot) debate or discussion, controversy. —रोधः (वाग्रोधः) stopping the speech, silencing. —वज्रः (वाग्वज्रः) 1. adamantine words; अहह दारुणो वाग्वज्रः U. 1 -2. harsh or severe language. —विदग्ध *a.* (वाग्विदग्ध) skilled in speech. (-ग्धा) a sweet-speaking or fascinating woman. —विभवः (वाग्विभवः) stock or provision of words, power of description, command of language; नास्ति मे वाग्विभवः प्रशंसितुं V. 3; रघूणामन्वयं वक्ष्ये तनुवाग्विभवोऽपि सन् R. 1. 9, Mâl. 1. 26. —विलासः (वाग्विलासः) graceful or elegant speech. —व्यवहारः (वाग्व्यवहारः) verbal or oral discussion; प्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं किमत्र वाग्व्यवहारेण M. 1. —व्ययः (वाग्व्ययः) waste of words or breath. —व्यापारः (वाग्व्यापारः) 1. the manner of speaking. -2. the style or habit of speaking. -3. customary phraseology or mode of talking. —संयमः (वाक्संयमः) restraint or control of speech.

वाङ्मय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Consisting of words; R. 3. 28. -2 Relating to speech or words; Ms. 12. 6; Bg. 17. 15. -3 Endowed with speech. -4 Eloquent, rhetorical, oratorical. —यं 1 Speech, language; स्मरस्तजन्मगेलीतैरभिर्दशाभिरक्षरैः। समस्तं वाङ्मयं व्याप्तं त्रैलोक्यमिव विष्णुना Chand. 1; Ku. 7. 90; Si. 2. 72. -2 Eloquence. -3 Rhetoric. —यी The goddess Sarasvatî.

वाचः 1 A kind of fish. -2 The plant मदन.

वाचंयम *a.* Holding the tongue, maintaining perfect silence, silent, taciturn; उपस्थिता देवी तद्वाचंयमो भव V. 3; विद्वांसो वसुधातले परवचःश्लाघासु वाचंयमाः Bv. 4. 42; वाचंयमत्वात् R. 13. 44. —मः A sage who maintains rigid silence.

वाचक *a.* [वच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Speaking, declaring, explanatory. -2 Expressing, signifying, denoting directly (as a word, distinguished from लाक्षणिक and व्यंजक); साक्षात्संकेतितं योऽर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. -3 Verbal. —कः 1 A speaker. -2 A reader. -3 A significant word. -4 A messenger. -Comp. —पदं a significant word.

वाचनं [वच्-णिच् स्वार्थे वा णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Reading, reciting. -2 Declaration, proclamation, utterance; as in स्वस्तिवचनं, पुण्याहवाचनं q. q. v. v.

वाचनकं A riddle.

वाचनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वचनेन निर्वृत्तं ठक्] Verbal, expressed by words.

वाचस्पतिः [वाचः पतिः षष्ठ्यलुक्] 1 'The lord of speech', an epithet of Brihaspati, preceptor of the gods. -2 The constellation Pushya.

वाचस्पत्यं An eloquent speech, oration, a harangue; तदूरीकृत्य कृति-

भिर्वाचस्पत्यं प्रतायते H. 3. 96 (= Si. 2. 30).

वाचा 1 Speech. -2 A sacred text, a text or aphorism. -3 An oath.

वाचाट *a.* [वाच् आटच् चस्य न कः] Talkative, garrulous; talking much or idly; अरेरे वाचाट Ve. 3; Mv. 6; Bk. 5. 23.

वाचाल *a.* [वाच्-आलच् चस्य न कः] 1 Noisy, making a sound, crying. -2 Talkative, garrulous; see वाचाट; Si. 1. 40. -3 Boasting, swaggering.

वाचिक *a.* (का, की *f.*) [वाचा कृतं वाच् ठक् चस्य न कः] 1 Consisting of or expressed by words; वाचिकं पारुष्यम्. -2 Oral, verbal, expressed by word of mouth. —कं 1 A message, an oral or verbal communication: वाचिकमपर्याप्य सिद्धार्थिकाच्छ्रोतव्यमिति लिखितं Mu. 5; निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Si. 2. 70. -2 News, tidings, intelligence in general. -Comp. -पत्रं 1. a letter. -2. a newspaper. —हारकः 1 a letter. -2. a messenger, news-bearer..

वाचिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Expressing, indicating, signifying.

वाचोयुक्ति *a.* Skilled in speech, eloquent. —क्तिः *f.* 1 'Arrangement of words', a declaration, announcement, speech; यत्र खल्वियं वाचोयुक्तिः Mâl. 1. -2 Good or clever speech.

वाच्य *a.* [वच्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be spoken, told or said, to be spoken to or addressed; वाच्यस्त्वया मद्वचनात्स राजा R. 14. 61 'say to the king in my name'. -2 To be predicated, attributive. -3 Expressed (as the meaning of a word); cf. लक्ष्य and व्यंग्य. -4 Blamable, censurable, reprehensible; Si. 20. 34; एभिर्युक्तो महीपालः प्राप्नोति खलु वाच्यतां H. 3. 129, 4. 17. —च्यं 1 Blame, censure, reproach; पमवामनु संस्थितः शुचा नृपतिः सन्निति वाच्यदर्शनात् R. 8. 72, 84; चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः S. 5. 15, Si. 3. 58. -2 The expressed meaning, that derived by means of अभिधा q. v.; cf. लक्ष्य and व्यंग्य; अपि तु वाच्यवैचित्र्यप्रतिभासादेव चारुताप्रतीतिः K. P. 10. -3 A predicate. -4 The voice of a verb. -Comp --अर्थः expressed meaning. —चित्रं one of the two kinds of the third or lowest (अधम) division of *Kâvya* or poetry, in which the charm lies in the expression of a striking or fanciful idea (opp. शब्दचित्र); see चित्र also. —वज्रं severe or harsh language.

वाच्यता, -त्वं 1 Blame, censure, reproach. -2 Ill-repute, infamy.

वाजः [वज्-घञ्] 1 A wing. -2 A feather.-3 The feather of an arrow. -4 Battle, conflict. -5 Sound. —जं 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation of rice offered at a *S*râddha or obsequial ceremony. -3 Food in general. -4 Water. -5 A prayer or *mantra* with which a sacrifice is concluded. -6 A sacrifice. -7 Strength, power. -8 Wealth. -9 Speed. -10 A month. -Comp, --पेयः -यं N. of a particular sacrifice. —सनः 1. N. of Vishṇu.-2. of *S*iva. —सनिः the sun.

वाजसनेयः N. of Yâj*n*avalkya, the author of the Vâjasaneyi Samhitâ or the *S*ukla Yajurveda.

वाजसनेयिन् *m.* 1 N. of the sage Yâj*n*avalkya, the author and founder of the white or *S*ukla Yajurveda. -2 A follower of the white Yajurveda, one belonging to the sect of the Vâjasaneyins.

वाजिन् *a.* [वाज-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong. —*m.* 1 A horse; न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहंति Mk. 4. 17; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तंते वाजिनः *S*. 1; R. 3. 43, 4. 25, 67; *Si*. 18. 31 -2 An arrow. -3 A follower of the Vâjasaneyin branch of the Yajurveda. -4 N. of Indra, Brihaspati and other gods. —नी 1 A mare. -2 N. of Ushas (dawn). -3 Food (Ved.). -Comp. —पृष्ठः the globe-amaranth. —भक्षः a chick-pea. —भोजनः a kind of kidneybean. —मेधः a horse-sacrifice. —शाला a stable.

वाजिनं 1 Strength, heroism, prowess (Ved.). -2 A conflict. -3 The scum of curdled milk.

वाजीकर *a.* Stimulating amorous desires.

वाजीकरणं Stimulating or exciting desire by aphrodisiacs.

वांछ् 1 P. (वांछति, वांछित) 1 To wish, desire; न संहतास्तस्य न भिन्नवृत्तयः प्रियाणि वांछंत्यसुभिः समीहितुं Ki. 1. 19. -2 To seek for, pursue. -With अभि, -सं To wish, desire or long for; Bk. 17. 53.

वांछनं Wishing, desiring.

वांछा A wish, desire, longing (usually with loc.); वांछा सज्जनसंगमे Bh. 2. 62; Ki. 4. 25.

वांछित *p. p.* Wished, desired. —तं A wish, desire.

वांछिन् *a.* 1 Wishing. -2 Lustful. —नी 1 A libidinous woman. -2 A wanton.

वाट् An exclamation uttered on making an oblation of butter &c.

वाटः -टं [वट्-घञ्] 1 An enclosure, a piece of enclosed ground, court; स्ववाटकुक्कुटविजयहृष्टः Dk.; so वेश°, श्मशान° &c. -2 A garden, park, an orchard. -3 A road. -4 The groin. -5 A sort of grain. -Comp. —धानः the descendant of an outcast Brâhmaṇa by a Brâhmaṇa female; see Ms. 10. 21.

वाटिका 1 The site of a house. -2 An orchard, a garden; अये दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते *S*. 1; so पुष्प°, अशोक° &c.

वाटी 1 The site of a house. -2 A house, dwelling. -3 A court, an enclosure. -4 A garden, park, orchard; वाटीभुवि क्षितिभुजां Asvad. 5. -5 A road. -6 The groin. -7 A kind of grain.

वाट्य *a.* Belonging to a park or garden. -Comp. -पुष्पं 1 sandal. -2. saffron. (-ष्पी) the plant अतिबला.

वाट्या, वाट्यालः, वाट्यालो N. of the plant अतिबला.

वाड् 1 A. (वाडते) To bathe, dive.

वाडवः [वडवाया अपत्यं वडवानां समूहो वा अण्] 1 Submarine fire. -2 A Brâhmaṇa —वं A stud or collection of mares. -Comp. —अग्निः -अनलः the submarine fire.

वाडवेयः [वडवा-ढक्] A bull. —यौ (*m.* dual) The two Asvins.

वाडव्यं A collection of Brâhmanas.

वाढ See बाढ.

वाण See बाण.

वाणिः *f.* 1 Weaving. -2 A weaver's loom. -3 Speech, words. -4 N. of Sarasvatî.

वाणिजः A merchant.

वाणिजिकः 1 A merchant. -2 A cheat, rogue.-3 The submarine fire.

वाणिज्यं Trade, traffic.

वाणिनी 1 A clever or intriguing woman. -2 A dancing girl, an actress -3 A drunken woman (literally or figuratively), an amorous and wanton woman; R. 6. 75.

वाणी 1 Speech, words, language; वाण्येका समलंकरोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19. -2 Power of speech. -3 Sound, voice; केका वाणी मयूरस्य Ak.; so आकाशवाणी. -4 A literary production, a work or composition: मद्वाणि मा कुरु विषादमनादरेण मात्सर्यमग्नमनसां सहसा खलानां Bv. 4. 41; U. 7. 20. -5 Praise. -6 Sarasvatî, the goddess of learning.

वात *p. p.* [वा-क्त] 1 Blown. -2 Desired or wished for, solicited. —तः 1 Air, wind. -2 The god of wind,

the deity presiding over wind. -3 Wind, as one of the three humours of the body. -4 Gout, rheumatism. -5 Inflamation of the joints. -6 A faithless lover. (धूर्त). -Comp. —अटः 1. an antelope (वातमृग). -2. a horse of the sun. —अंडः a disease of the testicles. —अतिसारः dysentery caused by some derangement or vitiation of the bodily wind —अयं a leaf. —अयनः a horse. (-नं) 1. a window, an air-hole ; Mâl. 2. 11 ; Ku. 7. 59 ; R. 6. 24, 13. 21. -2. a porch, portico. -3. a pavilion. —अयुः an antelope. —अरिः 1. the castor-oil tree. -2. N. of several plants :— शतमूली, शेफालिका, यवानी, भार्गी, स्नुही, विडंग, शूरण, जतुका &c. —अश्वः a very fleet or swift horse. —आटयं 1. fermentation. 2. Soma. -3. Water. -आमोदा musk. —आलिः-ली *f.* a whirl-wind ; एतेन वातालीगुंजितेन शुष्कपर्णपुटेन प्रच्छादयामि Mk. 8. —आहत *a.* 1. shaken by the wind. -2. affected by gout.—आहतिः *f.* a violent gust of wind. —ऋष्टिः *f.* 1. excess of wind. -2. a mace, club, stick tipped with iron. —कर्मन् *n.* breaking wind.—कुंडलिका scanty and painful flow of urine. —कुंभः the part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal sinuses. —केतुः dust. —केलिः 1. amorous discourse, the low whispering of lovers. -2. the marks of finger-nails on the person of a lover. -गामिन् *m.* a bird.-गुल्मः 1. a high-wind, strong gale. -2. rheumatism. —ज्वरः fever arising from vitiated wind. —तूलं cottony seeds floating in the air. -धुडा 1. a high wind. -2. acute gout. -3. a kind of small-pox. -4. a lovely woman. —ध्वजः 1. a cloud. -2. dust. —पित्तं a form of gout. —पुत्रः 1. a cheat. -2. N. of Bhîma or Hanumat. —पोथः, -पोथकः the tree called पलाश. —प्रकोपः excess of wind. -प्रमी *m., f.* a swift antelope. —फुल्लांत्रं flatulence in the bowels (caused by indigestion). —मंडली a whirl-wind. —मृगः a swift antelope. -रक्तं, -शोणितं acute gout. -रंगः the fig-tree. —रूपः 1. a storm, violent wind, tempest. -2. the rain-bow. -3. a bribe. —रोगः, -व्याधिः gout or rheumatism. —वस्तिः *f.* suppression of urine. —वृद्धिः *f.* swelled testicle. -वैरिन् *m.* the castor-oil tree. —शीर्षं the lower belly. —शूलं colic with flatulence. —सहः *a.* gouty. —सारथिः fire.

वातकः 1 A paramour (जार). -2 N. of a plant.

वातकिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Gouty.

वातमजः A swift antelope.

वातयति Den. P. 1 To blow gently, fan. -2 To serve. -3 To make happy. -4 To go.

वातर *a.* 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Swift.

वातरायणः 1 An arrow. -2 An arrow's flight, bow-shot. -3 A peak, summit. -4 A saw. -5 A mad or intoxicated man. -6 An idler. -7 The Sarala or pine tree.

वातल *a.* (ली *f.*) [वातं रोगभेदं लाति ला-क] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Flatulent. —लः 1 Wind. -2 The chick-pea (चणक).

वातापिः N. of a demon said to have been eaten up and digested by Agastya. -Comp. —द्विष् *m.*, -सूदनः, -हन् *m.* epithet of Agastya.

वातिः [वा-क्तिच्] 1 The sun. -2 Wind, air. -3 The moon. -Comp. -गः, -गमः 1. a mineralogist. -2. the egg-plant ; (वातिगणः in the same sense).

वातिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वातादागतः ठक्] 1 Stormy, windy. -2 Gouty, rheumatic. -3 Mad. —कः Fever caused by a vitiated state of the wind.

वातीय *a.* Windy. —यं Rice-gruel.

वातुल *a.* 1 Affected by wind-disease, gouty. -2 Mad, crazy-headed ; H. 2. 26. —लः A whirl-wind.

वातुलिः A large bat.

वातूल *a.* See वातुल.

वातु *m.* Air, wind.

वात्या [वातानां समूहः यत्] A storm, hurricane, whirlwind, stormy or tempestuous wind ; वात्याभिः परुषीकृता दश दिशश्चंडातपो दुःसहः Bv. 1. 31; R. 11. 16 ; Ki. 5. 39 ; Ve. 2. 21 ; Mâl. 5. 6 ; 10. 3.

वात्सकं A herd of calves.

वात्सल्यं [वत्सलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Affection (towards one's offspring), affection or tenderness in general; न पुत्रवात्सल्यमपाकरिष्यति Ku. 5. 14 ; पतिवात्सल्यात् R. 15. 98 ; so भार्या°, प्रजा°, शरणागत°, &c. -2 Fond affection or partiality.

वात्सिः-त्सी *f.* The daughter of a Sûdra woman by a Brâhmaṇa.

वात्स्यायनः 1 N. of the author of the Kâmasûtras (a work on erotic subjects). -2 N. of the author of a commentary on the Nyâya Sûtras.

वादः [वद्-घञ्] 1 Talking, speaking. -2 Speech, words, talk ; साम वादाः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत दीपकाः Si. 2. 55 ; so कैतववादः Git. 8 ; सांत्ववाद &c. -3 A statement, an assertion, allegation ; अवाच्यवादांश्च बहून् वदिष्यंति तवाहिताः Bg. 2. 36. -4 Narration, account ; शाकुंतलादीनितिहासवादान् Mâl. 3. 3. -5 Discussion, dispute, controversy ; वादे वादे जायते तत्त्वबोधः Subhâsh. ; सीमा°. -6 A reply. -7 An exposition, explanation. -8 A demonstrated conclusion, theory, doctrine ; इदानीं परमाणुकारणवादं निराकरोति S. B. (and in diverse other places of the work); परिणामवाद 'the theory of evolution'; so नास्तिक°. -9 Sounding, sound. -10 Report, rumour. -11 A plaint (in law). -Comp. —अनुवादौ (*m.* du.) 1. assertion and reply, plaint and reply, accusation and defence. -2. dispute, controversy. —कर, -कृत् *a.* causing a dispute. -ग्रस्त *a.* disputed, वादग्रस्तोऽयं विषयः —चंचु *a.* clever in repartees or witty replies.—प्रतिवादः controversy. —युद्धं a dispute, controversy. —रत *a.* disputatious. —वादिन् *m.* a Jaina. —विवादः disputation, discussion, debate. -साधनं establishing an assertion.

वादकः 1 A musician. -2 A speaker.

वादनं [वद्-णिच् कर्मणि ल्युट्] 1 Sounding. -2 Instrumental music.

वादि *a.* 1 Wise, learned, skilful. -2 Speaking.

वादित *p. p.* 1 Caused to be uttered, made to speak. -2 Played, sounded.

वादित्रं 1 A musical instrument; N. 22. 22. -2 Instrumental music. -Comp. —गणः a band of music.

वादिन् *a.* [वद्-णिनि] 1 Speaking, talking, discoursing. -2 Asserting. -3 Disputing. —*m.* 1 A speaker. -2 A disputant, an antagonist ; तस्यांगीकरणेन वादिन इव स्यात्स्वामिनो निग्रहः Mu. 5. 10 ; R 12. 92. -3 An accuser, a plaintiff. -4 An expounder, a teacher. -5 (In music) The leading or key-note.

वादिशः A learned man, sage, scholar.

वाद्यं [वद्-णिच् यत्] 1 A musical instrument. -2 The sound of a musical instrument ; R. 16. 64 (वाद्यध्वनिः Malli.). -Comp. —करः a musician. —भांडं 1. a band of music, a number of musical instruments. -2. a musical instrument.

वादर *a.* (री *f.*) Made or consisting of cotton. —रः The cotton shrub. -रं Cotton cloth.

वादरंगः The sacred fig-tree.

वादरायण See बादरायण.

वादलः The sheat-fish.

वाध, वाध, वाधक, वाधन -ना, वाधा See बाध्, बाध, बाधक, बाधन-ना, बाधा.

वाधु(धू)क्यं Marriage.

वाध्रीणसः A rhinoceros.

वान *a.* 1 Blown. -2 Dried (by wind), dried up. -3 Belonging to a forest. —नं 1 Dry or dried fruit (*m.* also). -2 Blowing. -3 Living. -4 Rolling, moving (as of waters &c.). -5 A perfume, fragrance. -6 A number of groves or thickets. -7 Weaving. -8 A mat of straw. -9 A hole in the wall of a house.

वानप्रस्थः [वाने वनसमूहे प्रतिष्ठते स्था-क] 1 A Brâhmaṇa in the third stage of his religious life.-2 An anchorite, a hermit. -3 The Madhûka tree. -4 the Palâśa tree.

वानरः [वानं वनसंबंधि फलादिकं राति-गृह्णाति रा-क ; वा विकल्पेन नरो वा] A monkey, an ape. —री A female monkey. -Comp. —अक्षः a wild goat.—आघाता the tree called Lodhra. —इंद्रः N. of Sugrîva or of Hanumat. —प्रियः the tree called क्षीरिन्.

वानलः A kind of holy basil (the black variety).

वानस्पत्यः A tree the fruit of which is produced from flower ; *e. g.* the mango.

वाना 1 A quail. -2 Dry or dried fruit.

वानायुः N. of a country to the north-west of India. -Comp. —जः a Vanâyu horse, *i. e.* a horse produced in the Vanâyu country.

वानीरः A sort of cane or ratan ; स्मरामि वानीरगृहेषु सुप्तः R. 13. 35 ; Me. 41 ; Mâl. 9. 15 ; R. 13. 30, 16. 21 ; U. 2. 20 ; Mv. 5. 40.

वानीरकः The *Munja* grass, a kind of rush.

वानेयं N. of a fragrant grass (मुस्ता).

वांत *p. p.* [वम्-क्त] 1 Vomited, spitted out. -2 Emitted, ejected, effused. -Comp. —अदः a dog. —अशिन् *m.* a foul-feeding demon.

वांति *f.* 1 Vomiting -2 Ejecting, emitting. -Comp. —कृत्, —द *a.* emetic.

वान्या A multitude of groves or woods.

वापः [वप्-घञ्] 1 Sowing seed. -2 Weaving. -3 Shaving,shearing ; Ms. 11. 109. -Comp. —दंडः a weaver's loom.

वापनं 1 Causing to sow. -2 Shaving.

वापित *p. p.* 1 Sown. -2 Shaven.

वापिः-पी *f.* [वप्-इञ् वा ङीप् ; Uṇ. 4. 125] A well, any large oblong or circular reservoir of water ; वापी चास्मिन्मरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गा Me. 76. -Comp. —हः the *Châtaka* bird.

वाम *a.* 1 Left (opp. दक्षिण) ; विलोचनं दक्षिणमंजनेन संभाव्य तद्वंचितवामनेत्रा R. 7. 8 ; Me. 78, 96. -2 Being or situated on the left side ; वामश्चायं नदति मधुरं चातकस्ते सगंधः Me. 9 ; (वामेन is used adverbially in the same sense ; *e. g.* वामेनात्र वटस्तमध्वगजनः सर्वात्मना सेवते K. P. 10). -3 (*a*) Reverse, contrary, opposite, adverse, unfavourable ; तद्दहो कामस्य वामा गतिः Gît. 12 ; Mâl. 9. 8, Bk. 6. 17. (*b*) Acting contray, of an opposite nature; यांत्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17. (*c*) Perverse, crooked-natured, refractory ; S. 6,-4 Vile, wicked, base, low, bad ; Ki. 11. 24. -5 Lovely, beautiful, charming ; as in वामलोचना q. v. -6 Short. —मः 1 A sentient being, an animal. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Cupid, the god of love. -4 A snake. -5 An udder, a breast. -6 Prohibited or forbidden act or practice (as drinking wine). —मं Wealth, possessions. -Comp. —आचारः, -मार्गः the left-hand ritual or doctrine of the *Tantras.* —आपीडनः the *Pilu* tree. —आवर्तः a conch-shell, the spiral of which runs from right to left. —ऊरु, —ऊरू *f.* a woman with handsome thighs ; तदिदं विषहिष्यते कथं वद वामोरु चिताधिरोहणं R. 8. 57. —दृश् *f.* a woman (with lovely eyes). —देवः 1. N. of a sage. -2. N. of Siva. —भ्रूः *f.* a beautiful eye-browed woman ; Pt. 1. 136. —लोचना a woman with lovely eyes; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः K. P. 10 ; R. 19. 13.—शील *a.* of a perverse or crooked nature;cross-tempered ; तदेहि वामशीलां मालतीं निर्भर्त्सयामः Mâl. 7. (-लः) an epithet of the god of love.

वामक *a.* 1 Left. -2 Adverse, contrary ; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दाक्षिण्यमवलंब्यते Mâl. 8 (where both senses are intended.)

वामन *a.* 1 (*a*) Short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy ; छलवामनं Si. 13. 12. (*b*) (Hence) Small, short, little, reduced in length ; वामनार्चिरिव दीपभाजनं R. 19. 51 ; कथं कथं तानि(दिनानि) च वामनानि N. 22. 57. -2 Bent down, bent low (नम्र); शिरसि स्म जिघ्रति सुरारिबंधने छलवामनं विनयवामनं तदा Si. 13. 12. -3 Vile, low, base. —नः 1 A dwarf, pigmy ; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले मोहादुद्बाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3, 10. 60. -2 N. of Vishṇu in his fifth incarnation, when he was born as a dwarf to humble the demon Bali, (see बलि) ; छलयसि विक्रमणे बलिमद्भुतवामन पदनखनीरजनितजनपावन । केशव धृतवामनरूप जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1 ; Si. 13. 12. -3 N. of the elephant that presides over the south. -4 N. of the author of the Kâsikâvritti, a commentary on Pâṇini's Sutras. -5 The tree called अंकोट. -Comp.—आकृति *a.* dwarfish. —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas.

वामनिका A female dwarf.

वामनी 1 A female dwarf. -2 A mare. -3 A kind of woman. -4 A disease of the vagina.

वामलूरः An ant-hill, a mole-hill.

वामा 1 A woman. -2 A lovely woman ; Bv. 4. 39, 42. -3 N. of Gaurî. -4 Of Lakshmî. -5 Of Sarasvatî.

वामिल *a.* 1 Beautiful, handsome. -2 Proud, haughty. -3 Cunning, deceitful.

वामिका An epithet of Durgâ.

वामी 1 A mare ; अधोदृढवामीशतवाहितार्थं R. 5. 32. -2 A she-ass. -3 A female elephant. -4 The female of the jackal.

वायः [वे-घञ्] Weaving, sewing. -Comp. —दंडः a weaver's loom.

वायकः 1 A weaver. -2 A heap, multitude, collection.

वायनं, -वायनकं A present of sweetmeats made to a deity, particularly to a Brâhmaṇa, on festive occasions, observance of fasts &c.

वायव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Relating to or given by the wind or Vâyu. -2 Aerial. —वी The north-west quarter (presided over by Vâyu).

वायवीय, वायव्य *a.* Relating to the wind, aerial. -Comp. —पुराणं N. of a Purâṇa.

वायसः [वय् वय अण् Uṇ. 3. 120] 1 A crow ; बलिमिव परिभोक्तुं वायसास्तर्कयंति Mk. 10. 3. -2 Fragrant aloe-wood, agallochum. -3 Turpentine. -Comp. —अरातिः, -अरिः an owl. —आह्वः a kind of esculent vegetable. —इक्षुः a kind of long grass.

वायुः [वा-उण् युक् च Uṇ. 1. 1] 1 Air, wind ; वायुर्विधूनयति चंपकपुष्परेणून् K. R.; आकाशात्तु विकुर्वाणात्सर्वगंधवहः शुचिः । बलवाञ्जायते वायुः स वै स्पर्शगुणो मतः ॥ Ms. 1. 76. (There are seven courses of wind one above the other :—आवहः प्रवहश्चैव संवहश्चोद्वहस्तथा । विवहाख्यः परिवहः परावह इति क्रमात्). -2 The god of wind, the deity supposed to preside over wind, (who is the regent of the north-west quarter). -3 A life-wind or vital air, of which five kinds are enumerated :—प्राण, अपान, समान, व्यान and उदान. -4 Morbid

affection or vitiation of the windy humour. -Comp. —आस्पदं the sky, atmosphere. —केतुः dust. —कोणः the north-west. —गंडः flatulence (caused by indigestion). —गति a. swift as wind, very fleet. —गुल्मः 1. a hurricane, storm. -2. a whirlpool.—गोचरः the range of the wind. —ग्रस्त a. 1. affected by wind, flatulent. -2. gouty. —जातः, -तनयः, -नंदनः, -पुत्रः, -सुतः, -सूनुः epithets of Hanumat or Bhîma. —दारुः a cloud. —निघ्न a. affected by wind, crazy, mad, frantic. —निवृत्तिः f. 1. a lull, calm. -2. cure of windy distempers (such as gout &c.). —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas. —फलं 1. hail. -2. the rain-bow. —भक्षः, -भक्षणः, -भुज् m. 1. one who feeds only on air, as an ascetic.-2. a snake; cf. पवनाशन. —रोषा night. —रुग्ण a. broken down by wind; R. 9. 63. —वर्त्मन् m, n. the sky, atmosphere. —वाहः smoke.—वाहिनी a vein, an artery, a vessel of the body. —वेग, -सम a. swift as wind. —सखः, -सखिः m. fire.

वार् n. Water; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. —आसनं a reservoir of water.—किटिः (वाःकिटिः) a porpoise. —चरः a goose, gander. —दा a cloud. —दं 1. water. -2. silk. -3. speech. -4. the seed of the mango. -5. a curl on a horse's neck. -6. a conch-shell.—धिः the ocean. °भवं a kind of salt. —पुष्पं (वाःपुष्पं) cloves. —भटः an alligator. —मुच् m. a cloud. —राशिः the ocean. —वटः a ship, boat. —सदनं (वाःसदनं) a reservoir of water, a cistern. —स्थ a. (वाःस्थ) being in water.

वारः [वृ-घञ्] 1 That which covers, a cover. -2 A multitude, large number; as in वारयुवति. -3 A heap; quantity. -4 A herd, flock; Si. 18. 56. -5 A day of the week; as in बुधवार, शनिवार. -6 Time, turn; शशकस्य वारः समायातः Pt. 1; अव्सरोवारपर्यायेण V. 5; R. 19. 18; often used in pl. like the English 'times'; बहुवारान् 'many times' कतिवारान् 'how many times'. -7 An occasion, opportunity. -8 A door, gate. -9 The opposite bank of a river. -10 N. of Siva.-11 Ved. A tail. —रं 1 A vessel for holding spirituous liquor. -2 A mass of water (जलसंघ). -Comp. —अंगना, -नारी,-युवति f.,-योषित् f.,-वनिता,-विलासिनी, -सुंदरी, -स्त्री 'a woman of the multitude', a common woman, harlot, courtezan, prostitute; Ratn. 1. 26; S. Til. 16. —कीरः 1. a wife's brother (according to Trik.). -2. the submarine fire.-3. a hair-dresser or comb. -4. a louse. -5. a courser. -6. a carrier, porter; (these meanings are given in Medini). —बु(बू)षा the plantain tree. —मुख्या the chief of a number of harlots. —बा(वा)णः, -णं armour, a coat of mail; अगमत्केतकं रजः। तद्योधवारवाणानामयत्नपटवासतां R. 4. 55; Si. 15. 118. —वाणिः 1. a piper, player on a flute. -2. a musician. -3. a year. -4. a judge. (-णिः f.) a harlot. —वाणी a harlot. —वुषा 1. corn. -2. the plantain tree. —वेला a time or period of the day when no act is performed. —सेवा 1. harlotry, prostitution. -2. a number of harlots.

वारक a [वृ-णिच् ण्वुल्] Obstructing, opposing. —कः 1 A kind of horse. -2 A horse in general.-3 One of the paces of a horse. —कं 1 The seat of pain. -2 A kind of perfume (वाळ or ह्रीवेर).

वारकिन् m. 1 An opposer, enemy. -2 The ocean. -3 A kind of horse, one with good marks.-4 An ascetic living on leaves.

वारंकः A bird.

वारंगः 1 The handle of a sword, knife &c. -2 The narrow end to which the handle is fastened.

वारटं 1 A field. -2 A number of fields. —टा A goose.

वारण a. (णी f.) [वृ-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Warding off, resisting, opposing. - णं 1 Warding off, restraining, obstructing; न भवति बिसतंतुर्वारणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17. -2 An obstacle, impediment. -3 Resistance, opposition. -4 Defending guarding, protecting. —णः 1 An elephant; न भवति बिसतंतुर्वारणं वारणानां Bh. 2. 17; Kr. 5. 70; R. 12. 93; Si. 18. 56. -2 An armour, mail-coat. -Comp. —बुषा, -बुसा, -वल्लभा the plantain tree. -साह्वयं N. of Hastinâpura.

वारणसी See वाराणसी

वारणावतः-तं N. of a town.

वारत्रं A leather thong.

वारंवारं ind. Often times, repeatedly, again and again; वारंवारं तिरयति दृशोरुद्गमं बाष्पपूरः Mâl. 1. 35.

वारला 1 A wasp -2 A goose; cf. वरटा.

वाराणसी The holy city of Benares.

वारांनिधिः The ocean.

वाराह a. (ही f.) [वराहस्येदं प्रियत्वात् अण्] Relating to a boar; वराहमात्मयोनेस्तनुमत्तनविधावास्थितस्यानुरूपां Mu. 7. 19; Y. 1. 259. —हः 1 A boar. -2 A kind of tree. -Comp. —कल्पः N. of the present Kalpa (that in which we are at present living). —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas.

वाराही 1 A sow. -2 The earth. -3 The Sakti of Vishṇu in the form of a boar. -4 A measure. -Comp. —कंदः N. of a bulbous plant.

वारि n. [वृ-इञ् Uṇ. 4. 124] 1 Water; यथा खनन् खनित्रेण नरो वार्यधिगच्छति Subhâsh. -2 A fluid. -3 A kind of perfume (वाल or ह्रीवेर). —रि,-री f. 1 A place for fastening an elephant; वारी वारैः सस्मरे वारणानां Si. 18. 56; R. 5. 45. -2 A rope for fastening an elephant. -3 A hole or trap for catching elephants. -4 A captive, prisoner. -5 A water pot. -6 N. of Sarasvatî. -7 Speech. -Comp. —ईशः 1. the ocean. -2. N. of Vishṇu. —उद्भवं a lotus. —ओकः a leech. —कर्पूरं a kind of fish (इलिश). —कुब्जकः the plant शृंगाटक —क्रिमिः a leech. -खंडः a piece of water. —चर a. aquatic. (-रः) 1. a fish. -2. any aquatic animal. —चामरं moss. —ज a. produced in water. (-जः) 1. a conch-shell; Si. 15. 72. -2. any bivalve shell. (-जं) 1. a lotus; Si. 4. 66. -2. a kind of salt. -3. a kind of plant (गौरसुवर्ण). -4. cloves. —तस्करः 1. a cloud. -2. the sun. —त्रा an umbrella. —दः a cloud; वितर वारिद वारि दवातुरे Subhâsh.; Bv. 1. 30. (-दं) a kind of perfume. -दः the Chataka bird.-धरः a cloud; नववारिधरोदयादहोभिर्भवितव्यं च निरातपत्वरम्यैः V. 4. 3. —धारा a shower of rain. -धिः 1. the ocean; वारिधिसुतामक्ष्णां दिदृक्षुः शतैः Gît. 12. -2. a jar or pot. —नाथः 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. -3. a cloud. -4. the habitation of the serpent race.-निधिः the ocean.—पथः,-थं 'journey by sea', a voyage. —प्रवाहः a cascade, waterfall. —मसिः, -मुच् m., -रः a cloud. —यंत्रं a water-wheel, a machine for drawing up water; M. 2. 13. —रथः a raft, boat, float.—राशिः 1. the ocean. -2. a lake. —रुहं a lotus. —लोमन् m. N. of Varuṇa. —वासः a dealer in spirituous liquors. —वाहः, -वाहनः a cloud; Pt. 2. 142 —शः N. of Vishṇu. —संभवः 1. cloves. -2. a kind of antimony. -3. the fragrant root called उशीर q. v.

वारी See वारि (f.)

वारीटः An elephant.

वारुः A war-elephant (विजयकुंजर).

वारुटः A bier.

वारुण a. (णी f.) [वरुणस्येदं अण्] 1 Belonging to Varuṇa; साक्ष्येऽनृतं वदन् पाशैर्बध्यते वारुणैर्भृशं Ms. 8. 82. -2 Dedicated or sacred to Varuṇa. -3

Given to Varuṇa. —णः N. of one of the nine divisions of Bharatavarsha. —णं Water.

वारुणिः 1 N. of Agastya. -2 Of Bhrigu.

वारुणी 1 The west (the quarter presided over by Varuṇa). -2 Any spirituous liquor; पयोपि शौण्डिकीहस्ते वारुणीत्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11; Pt. 1. 178 (where both senses are intended); Ku. 4. 12. -3 The asterism शतभिषज्. -4 Dûrva grass. -5 N. of the wife of Varuṇa. -6 A kind of Dûrva. -Comp. —वल्लभः an epithet of Varuṇa.

वारुड: The chief of the serpent-race. —डः, -डं 1 The rheum or excretion of the eyes. -2 The ear-wax. -3 A vessel for baling water out of a boat. —डी A door-step.

वारेंद्री N. of a part of Bengal (and Behar) now called राजशाही.

वार्क्ष a. (क्षी f.) [वृक्ष-अण्] 1 Consisting of trees. -2 Made of or belonging to a tree. -3 Made of bark. —क्षं A forest.

वार्क्ष्य a. Made of trees. —क्ष्यं An enclosure made of trees &c.

वार्णिकः A scribe, writer.

वार्ताकः, वार्ताकिः f., वार्ताकिन् m., वार्ताकी f., वार्ताकुः m.f. The egg-plant.

वार्तिका A kind of quail.

वार्त्त a. [वृत्ति-अण्] 1 Healthy, hale, doing well. -2 Light, weak, unsubstantial (असार). -3 Following a profession. —र्त्तं 1 Welfare, good health; सर्वत्र नो वार्त्तमवेहि राजन् R. 5. 13; 13. 71; स पृष्टः सर्वतो वार्त्तमाख्यद्राज्ञे न संततिं 15. 41; Si. 13. 68. -2 Skill, dexterity; अनुयुक्त इव स्ववार्त्तमुच्चैः Ki. 13. 34. -3 Chaff.

वार्त्ता 1 Staying, abiding. -2 Tidings, news, intelligence; सागरिकायाः का वार्त्ता Ratn. 4. -3 Livelihood, profession. -4 Agriculture, the occupation of a Vaiśya; R. 16. 2; Ms. 10. 80; Y. 1. 311. -5 The egg-plant. -6 N. of Durgâ. -7 (In Rhet.) The mere mention of facts without any rhetorical embellishment. -Comp. -आरंभः a commercial undertaking or business. —मात्रं 1. mere report. -2. superficial acquaintance with any subject, shallow knowledge. —वहः, -हरः 1. a messenger -2. a chandler. —वृत्तिः one who lives on agriculture. —व्यतिकरः general or common report.

वार्त्तायनः A news bearer, spy, an emissary.

वार्त्तिक a. (की f.) [वृत्ति-ठक्] 1 Relating to news. -2 Bringing news. -3 Explanatory, glossarial. —कः 1 An emissary, a spy. -2 A husbandman (a man of the third tribe). —कं [वृत्तिरूपेण कृतो ग्रंथः] An explanatory or supplementary rule which explains the meaning of that which is said, of that which is left unsaid, and of that which is imperfectly said; or a rule which explains what is said or but imperfectly said and supplies omissions; उक्तानुक्तदुरुक्तार्थव्यक्ति(or चिंता)कारि तु वार्त्तिकम् (the term is particularly applied to the explanatory rules of Kâtyâyana on Pâṇini's Sûtras). -Comp. —कारः N. of Kâtyâyana.

वार्त्रघ्नः N. of Arjuna; Ki. 15. 1.

वार्द्धकं [वृद्धानां समूहः तस्य भावः कर्म वा वुञ्] 1 Old age; किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्द्धकशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44; R. 1. 8; N. 1. 77. -2 The infirmity of old age. -3 A collection of old men.

वार्द्धक्यं 1 Old age. -2 The infirmity of old age.

वार्द्धकं = वार्द्धकं.

वार्द्धुषिः, वार्द्धुषिकः, वार्द्धुषिन् m. A usurer.

वार्द्धुष्यं Usury, high or exorbitant interest.

वार्ध, वार्ध्री f. A leather thong.

वार्ध्रीणसः 1 A rhinoceros; see वार्ध्रीणस also. -2 A wild goat with long ears.

वार्मणं A collection of men in armour.

वार्यं A blessing, boon. —(pl.) Possessions.

वार्यणा A kind of blue fly.

वार्ष a. (र्षी f.) [वर्ष-अण्] 1 Belonging to the rains. -2 Annual.

वार्षिक a. (की f.) [वर्षे वर्षासु वा भवः ठञ्] 1 Belonging to the rains or rainy season; वार्षिकं संजहारेंद्रो धनुर्जैत्रं रघुर्दधौ R. 4. 16. -2 Annual, yearly. -3 Lasting for one year; मानुषाणां प्रमाणं स्यात्तुक्तिर्वै दशवार्षिकी; so वार्षिकमन्नं Y. 1. 124. —कं N. of a medicinal plant.

वार्षिला Hail.

वार्षुक a. (की f.) Raining, sprinkling, pouring down.

वार्ष्णेयः 1 A descendant of Vṛishni. -2 Particularly Krishṇa. -3 N. of the charioteer of Nala.

वार्ह, वार्हद्रथ, वार्हद्रथि, वार्हस्पत, वार्हस्पत्य, वार्हिण, वाल, वालक — See बार्ह, बार्हद्रथ, बार्हद्रथि, बार्हस्पत, बार्हस्पत्य, बार्हिण, बाल, बालक.

वालखिल्य See बालखिल्य.

वालिः N. of a celebrated monkey-chief, who was slain by Râma at the desire of Sugrîva, his younger brother. [He is represented as a very powerful monkey, and is said to have placed under his arm-pit even Ravana when he went to fight with him. During his absence from Kishkindha to slay the brother of Dundubhi, Sugriva usurped the throne considering him to be dead, but when Vali returned, he had to run away to Rishyamuka. Tara, wife of Sugriva, was seized by Vali, but she was restored to her husband when Rama slew him.].

वालुका 1 Sand, gravel; अकृतज्ञस्योपकृतं वालुकास्विव मूत्रितम्. -2 Powder. -3 Camphor in general. —का, -की A kind of cucumber. -Comp. —आत्मिका sugar.

वालेय See बालेय.

वाल्क a. (ल्की f.) [वल्क-अण्] Made of the bark of trees.

वाल्कल a. (ली f.) [वल्कल-अण्] Made of the bark of trees. —लं A bark-garment. -ली Spirituous-liquor.

वाल्मीकः, -वाल्मीकिः [वल्मीके भवः अण् इञ् वा] N. of a celebrated sage, and author of the Râmâyana. [He was a Brahmana by birth, but being abandoned by his parents in his childhood, he was found by some wild mountaineers who taught him the art of thieving. He soon became an adept in the art, and pursued his business of plundering and killing (where necessary) travellers for several years. One day he saw a great sage whom he asked on pain of death to deliver up his possessions. But the sage told him to go home and ask his wife and children if they were ready to become his partners in the innumerable iniquities that he had committed. He accordingly went home, but returned dismayed at their unwillingness. The sage then told him to repeat the word *marâ* (which is *Rama* inverted) and disappeared. The robber continued to repeat it for years together without moving from the place, so that his body was covered up with ant-hills. But the same sage re-appeared and got him out, and as he issued from the '*valmika*' he was called *Valmiki*, and became afterwards an eminent sage. One day while he was performing his ablutions, he saw one of a pair of *Krauncha* birds being killed by a fowler, at which he cursed the wretch in words which unconsciously took the form of a verse in the Anushtubh metre. This was a new

mode of composition, and at the command of the god Brahman he composed the first poem the Ramayana. When Sita was abandoned by Rama, he gave her shelter under his roof, and brought up her two sons. He afterwards restored them all to Rama].

वाल्लभ्यं Being beloved or favourite.

वावदूक a. [वद् यङ् लुक्-ऊकञ्] 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

वावर: A kind of basil.

वावुट: A boat, raft.

वावृत् 4 A. (वावृत्यते) 1 To choose, prefer, select, love ; ततो वावृत्यमानासौ रामशालां न्यविक्षत Bk. 4. 28. -2 To serve.

वावृत्त a. Chosen, selected, preferred.

वाश् I. 4 A. (वाश्यते, वाशित) 1 To roar, cry, scream, shriek, howl ; hum (as birds), sound in general ; (शिवाः) तां श्रिताः प्रतिभयं ववाशिरे R. 11. 61, Śi. 18. 75, 76 ; Bk. 14. 14, 76. -2 To call.

वाशक a. Roaring, sounding.

वाशनं 1 Roaring, howling, growling, yelling &c. -2 The warbling or cry of birds, humming (of bees &c.).

वाशि: Fire, the god of fire

वाशितं 1 The cry of birds. -2 Calling out, calling.

वाशिता 1 A female elephant; अभ्यपतत् स वाशितासखः पुष्पिताः कमलिनीरिव द्विपः R. 19. 11 ; (also written वासिता in this sense). -2 A woman.

वाशी Ved. 1 Roaring, crying. -2 A weapon in general (such as an axe, spear &c.). -3 Voice, speech. -4 A war-cry.

वाशुरा Night.

वाश्र a. Ved. Roaring, bellowing, —श्रः 1 A day. -2 A bull. —श्रा 1 A cow with a calf. -2 A mother. —श्रं 1 A dwelling, house. -2 A place where four roads meet. -3 Dung.

वाष्कल a. Large, great. —लः A warrior.

वाष्पः —ष्पं See बाष्प.

वास् I. 10 U. (वासयति-ते) 1 To scent, perfume, incense, fumigate, make fragrant ; वासिताननविशेषितगंधा Ki. 9. 60 ; प्रकटितपटवासैर्वासयन् काननानि Git. 1 ; U. 3. 16 ; R. 4. 74 ; Me. 20 ; Rs. 5. 5. -2 To steep, infuse. -3 To spice, season. -II. 4 A. See वाश्.

वासः [वस् निवासे आच्छादने वा घञ्] Perfume. -2 Living, dwelling ; वासो यस्य हरेः करे Bv. 1. 63 ; R. 19. 2. Bg 1. 44. -3 An abode, a habitation, house. -4 Site, situation. -5 Clothes, dress. -Comp. —अ(आ)-गारः -रं, -गृहं, -वेश्मन् n. the inner apartments of a house ; particularly bed-chamber ; धर्मासनाद्विशति वासगृहं नरेंद्रः U. 1. 7 ; समयः खलु ते वासगृहप्रवेशस्य V. 3. —कर्णी 1. a hall where public exhibitions (such as dancing, wrestling matches &c.) are held. -2. a sacrificial hall. —तांबूलं betel mixed with other fragrant spices. —भवनं, -मंदिरं, -सदनं a dwelling-place, house. —यष्टिः f. a roosting perch, a rod for a bird to perch on ; उत्कीर्णा इव वासयष्टिषु निशानिद्रालसा बर्हिणः V. 3. 2 ; Me. 79. —योगः a kind of fragrant powder. —सज्जा = वासकसज्जा q. v.

वासक a. (का or सिका f.) [वास् वस्-णिच् वा ण्वुल्] 1 Scenting, perfuming, infusing, fumigating &c. -2 Causing to dwell, populating. —कं Clothes. -Comp. —सज्जा, —सज्जिका a woman who dresses herself in all her ornaments and keeps herself (and her house) ready to receive her lover, especially when he has made an appointment with her ; an expectant heroine, one of the several classes of a Nâyikâ ; S. D. thus defines her:—कुरुते मंडनं यास्याः (या तु) सज्जिते वासवेश्मनि । सा तु वासकसज्जा स्याद्विदितप्रियसंगमा ॥ 120 ; भवति विलंबिनि विगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Git. 6.

वासनं [वास्-ल्युट्] 1 Perfuming, scenting. -2 Infusing. -3 Dwelling, abiding. -4 An abode, a dwelling. -5 Any receptacle, a basket, box, vessel &c.; Y. 2. 65 (वासनं निक्षेपाधारभूतं संपुटादिकं समुद्रं ग्रंथ्यादियुतम्). -6 Knowledge. -7 Clothes, dress. -8 A cover, an envelope. -9 A kind of posture practised by ascetics in abstract meditation.

वासना 1 Knowledge derived from memory ; cf. भावना. -2 Particularly, the impression unconsciously left on the mind by past good or bad actions, which therefore produces pleasure or pain. -3 Fancy, imagination, idea. -4 False idea, ignorance. -5 A wish, desire, expectation, inclination ; संसारवासनाबद्धशृंखला Git. 3. -6 Regard, liking, respectful regard ; तेषां (पक्षिणां) मध्ये मम तु महती वासना चातकेषु Bv. 4. 17. -7 Perfuming, scenting.

वासित p. p. [वास्-क्त] 1 Perfumed, scented. -2 Steeped, infused. -3 Seasoned, spiced. -4 Dressed, clothed. -5 Peopled, populous. -6 Possessing, having. -7 Famous, celebrated. —तं 1 The cry or hum of birds. -2 Knowledge ; cf. वासना (2).

वासिता See वाशिता.

वासुः An ass.

वासतेय a. (यी f.) [वसतये हितं साधु वा ढञ्] Habitable. —यी Night.

वासंत a. (ती f.) 1 Vernal, suitable to or produced in spring. -2 In the spring or prime of life, youthful. -3 Diligent, attentive (in the performance of duties). —तः 1 A camel. -2 A young elephant. -3 Any young animal. -4 A cuckoo. -5 The south wind, the breeze blowing from the Malaya mountain ; cf. मलयसमीर. -6 A kind of bean. -7 A dissolute man. —ती 1 A kind of jasmine (with fragrant flowers); वसंते वासंतीकुसुमसुकुमारैरवयवैः Git. 1. -2 Long pepper. -3 The trumpet-flower. -4 N. of a festival held in honour of Cupid ; cf. वसंतोत्सव. -5 The spring creeper.

वासंतिक a. (की f.) Vernal ; वासंतिकस्तरुभिः S. 6. —कः 1 The Vidûshaka or buffoon in a drama. -2 An actor.

वासरः-रं A day (of the week). —रः N. of a Nâga. -Comp. —संगः morning.

वासव a. (वी f.) [वसुरेव स्वार्थे अण् वसूनि संत्यस्य अण् वा] Belonging to Indra ; पांडुतां वासवी दिगयासीत् K. ; वासवीनां चमूनां Me. 43. —वः N. of Indra ; Ku. 3. 2, R. 5. 5. —वं The constellation Dhanishṭhâ. -Comp. —दत्ता 1 N. of a work by Subandhu. -2 N. of a heroine of several stories. [Different writers give different accounts of this lady. According to Kathasaritsagara she was the daughter of king Chandamahasena of Ujjayini and was carried off by Udayana, king of Vatsa. Sriharsha represents her to be the daughter of king Pradyota (see Ratn. 1. 10), and, according to Mallinatha's comment on the line प्रद्योतस्य प्रियदुहितरं वत्सराजोऽत्र जह्रे she was the daughter of Pradyota king of Ujjayini. Bhavabhuti says that she was betrothed by her father to king Sanjaya, but that she offered herself to Udayana ; (see Mâl. 2.). But the Vasavadatta of Subandhu has nothing in common with the story of Vatsa, except the name of the heroine, as she is represented to have been betrothed by her father to Pushpaketu, but carried off by Kandarpaketu. It is probable that there were several heroines bearing the name Vasavadatta.].

वासवी N. of the mother of Vyâsa.

वासस् *n.* [वस्-आच्छादने असि णिच्च] 1 A cloth, garment, clothes ; वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22 ; Ku. 7. 9 ; Me. 59. -2. A pall. -3 A curtain. -Comp. -कुटी (वासःकुटी) a tent. —खंडः ' a piece of cloth ', a rag, tatter.

वासिः *m., f.* An adze, a small hatchet, chisel. —सिः Dwelling, abiding.

वासि(शि)ष्ठ *a.* (ष्ठी *f.*) [वसिष्ठ-अण्] Belonging to or composed by (rather revealed to) Vasishtha, as a Maṇḍala of the *Rigveda*. —ष्ठः A descendant of Vasishṭha. —ष्ठी The Gomatī river.

वासुः 1 The soul. -2 The soul of the universe, supreme being. -3 N. of Vishṇu. -4 The 'constellation पुनर्वसु.

वासुकिः, वासुकेयः N. of a celebrated serpent, king of snakes (said to be a son of Kasyapa); Ku. 2. 38, Bg. 10. 28.

वासुदेवः [वसुदेवस्यापत्यम् अण्] 1 Any descendant of Vasudeva. -2 Particularly, Krishṇa.

वासुरा [वस्-उरण्] 1 The earth. -2 Night. -3 A woman. -4 A female elephant.

वासूः *f.* A young girl, maiden (used chiefly in dramas); एवासि वासु शिरसि गृहेता Mk. 1. 41 ; वासु प्रसीद Mk. 1.

वास्त See वास्त.

वास्तव *a.* (वी *f.*) [वस्त्वेव अण्] 1 Real, true, substantial.-2 Determined, fixed. —वं Anything fixed or determined.

वास्तवा Dawn.

वास्तविक *a.* (की *f.*) [वस्तुनो निर्वृत्तं ठक्] 1 True, real, substantial, genuine.-2 Demonstrated, established.

वास्तव्य *a.* 1 Dwelling, inhabiting, resident ; पुरेऽस्य वास्तव्यकुटुंबितां ययुः Si. 1. 66.-2 Fit to be inhabited, habitable. -व्यः A dweller, resident, an inhabitant ; नानादिग्देशवास्तव्यो महाजनसमाजः Mâl. 1. —व्यं 1 A habitable place, house.-2 Habitation, residence (वसति).

वास्तिकं A collection of goats.

वास्तु *m., n.* [वस्-तुण् Uṇ. 1. 77] 1 The site of a house, building-ground, site. -2 A house, an abode, a dwelling-place ; रवेरविषये वास्तु किं न दीपः प्रकाशयेत् Subhâsh.; Ms. 3. 18.-Comp. —यागः a sacrifice performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a house. —संशमनं,-शांतिः *f.* a religious rite performed on the occasion of laying the foundation of a new house, particularly on the occasion of entering it.

वास्तोष्पतिः 1 N. of a Vedic deity (supposed to preside over the foundation of a house). -2 N. of Indra.

वास्तेय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Habitable, fit to be inhabited. -2 Abdominal.

वास्त्र *a.* [वस्त्र-अण्] Made of cloth. —स्त्रः A carriage covered with cloth.

वास्प See बाष्प.

वास्पेयः The tree called नागकेशर.

वाह् 1 A. (वाहते) To try, exert oneself, endeavour.

वाह *a.* [वह्-घञ्] Bearing, carrying &c. (at the end of comp.) ; as in अंबुवाह, तोयवाह, &c. —हः 1 Carrying, bearing. -2 A porter. -3 A draught-animal, a beast of burden. -4 A horse : R. 4. 56, 5. 73, 14. 52. -5 A bull ; Ku. 7. 49. -6 A buffalo. -7 A carriage, conveyance in general. -8 The arm. -9 Air, wind. -10 A measure equal to ten Kumbhas or four Bhâras; वाहो भारचतुष्टयं.-Comp.-द्विषत् *m.* a buffalo. —श्रेष्ठः a horse.

वाहकः [वह्-ण्वुल्] 1 A porter. -2 A coach driver. -3 A horseman.

वाहनं [वाहयति वह्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Bearing, carrying, conveying. -2 Driving (as a horse). -3 A vehicle, conveyance of any kind; Ms. 7. 75 ; N. 22. 45. -4 An animal used in riding or draught, as a horse ; स दुष्प्रापयशाः प्रापदाश्रमं श्रांतवाहनः R. 1. 48, 9. 25, 60. -5 An elephant.

वाहस् *m.* Ved. 1 Agni. -2 A hymn.

वाहिन् *a.* [वह्-णिनि] Bearing, carrying. —*m.* A chariot.

वाहिनी [वाहो अस्त्यस्याः इनि ङीप्] 1 An army; आशिषं प्रयुयुजे न वाहिनीं R. 11. 6, 13. 66. -2 A division of an army consisting of 81 elephants, as many chariots, 243 horse, and 405 foot. -3 A river. -Comp. —निवेशः the camp of an army. —पतिः 1. a general, a commanding officer. -2. the ocean (lord of rivers).

वाहसः 1 A water-course. -2 A large serpent, the boa.

वाहिकः 1 A large drum. -2 A car drawn by oxen. -3 A carrier of loads.

वाहित्तं A heavy burden.

वाहित्थं The part of an elephant's forehead below the frontal globes.

वाहीक See बाहीक.

वाहुक See बाहुक.

वाह्य See बाह्य. —ह्यः A beast of burden, an ox &c. —ह्यं A carriage.

वाह्लिः N. of country (the modern Balkh). -Comp. —जः a Balkh-bread horse.

वाह्लि(ह्ली)कः 1 N. of a country (the modern Balkh). -2 A horse from this country, a Balkh-bred horse. -3 N. of one of the principal Gandharvas. —कं 1 Saffron. -2 Asa Fœtida.

वि *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses :—(*a*) separation, disjunction (apart, asunder, away, off &c.), as वियुज्, विहृ, विचल् &c. ; (*b*) the reverse of an action ; as क्री ' to buy ' -विक्री ' to sell ' ; स्मृ ' to remember' -विस्मृ 'to forget'; (*c*) division ; as विभज्, विभाग ; (*d*) distinction ; as विशिष्, विशेष, विविच्, विवेक; (*e*) discrimination; व्यवच्छेद ; (*f*) order, arrangement ; as विधा, विरच् ; (*g*) opposition; as विरुध्, विरोध; (*h*) privation; as विनी, विनयन; (*i*) deliberation, as विचर्, विचार; (*j*) intensity; विध्वंस. -2 As a prefix to nouns or adjectives not immediately connected with roots वि expresses (*a*) negation or privation, in which case it is used much in the same way as अ or निर्, *i. e.*, it forms Bah. comp., विधवा, व्यसुः &c. ; (*b*) intensity, greatness ; as विकरालः ; (*c*) variety, as विचित्र ; (*d*) defference ; as विलक्षण ; (*e*) manifoldness, as विविध; (*f*) contrariety, opposition, as विलोम; (*g*) change, as विकार ; (*h*) impropriety, as विजन्मन्.

विः *m., f.* 1 A bird. -2 A horse. -3 A goer. -4 A rein. -5 An epithet of the Soma. -6 A sacrificer (mostly Ved. in the last four senses).

विंश *a* (शी *f.*) Twentieth. —शः A twentieth part.

विंशक *a.* (की *f.*) Twenty.

विंशतिः *f.* Twenty, a score. -Comp. —ईशः, —ईशिन् *m.* a ruler of twenty villages.

विंशतिक *a.* Worth twenty.

विंशतितम *a.* (मी *f.*) Twentieth.

विंशिन् *m.* 1 Twenty, a score. -2 A lord or ruler of twenty villages.

विकं The milk of a cow that has recently calved.

विकंकटः -तः A kind of tree (of the wood of which ladles were

made); R. 11. 25.

विकच a. [विकच्-अच्] 1 Blown, expanded, opened (as a lotus-flower &c.); विकचकिंशुकसंहतिरुच्चकैः Si. 6. 21; R. 9. 37. -2 Spread about, scattered over; Bv. 1. 3. -3 Destitute of hair. -4 Manifested, distinctly apparent; U. 5. 26; विकचनक्षत्रकुसुमैः Mu. 3. 7. —चः 1 A Buddhist mendicant. -2 N. of Ketu. -3 A flag, banner.

विकचीकृ 8 U. To open, cause to expand.

विकट a. 1 Hideous, ugly. -2 (a) Formidable, frightful, horrible, dreadful; पृथुललाटतटघटितविकटभ्रुकुटिना Ve. 1; विधुमिव विकटविधुंतुददंतदलनगलितामृतधारं Gît. 4. (b) Fierce, savage. -3 Great, large, broad, spacious, wide; जृंभाविडंबि विकटोदरमस्तु चापं U. 4. 30; आवर्जिते विकटेन विवोढुर्वक्षसैव कुचमंडलमन्या Si. 10. 42, 13. 10; Mâl. 7. -4 Proud, haughty; विकटं परिक्रामति U. 6; Mv. 6. 32. -5 Beautiful: Mk. 2. -6 Frowning. -7 Obscure.-8 Changed in appearance. -9 Large-toothed. —टं A boil, tumour.

विकत्थ् 1 A. 1 To boast, vaunt; का खल्वनेन प्रार्थ्यमाना विकत्थते V. 2. -2 To depreciate, speak ill of, disparage; सदा भवान् फाल्गुनस्य गुणैरस्मान् विकत्थते Mb. -3 To humiliate. -4 To proclaim loudly.

विकत्थन a. 1 Boasting, swaggering, vaunting, bragging; विद्वांसोऽप्यविकत्थना भवंति Mn. 3; R. 14. 73. -2 Praising ironically. —नं 1 Vaunting, boasting. -2 Irony, false praise. -3 Praise.

विकत्था 1 Boasting, vaunt, brag, boast. -2 Praise. -3 False praise, irony. -4 Proclaiming loudly.

विकंप् 1 A. 1 To shake, tremble; किं यासि बालकदलीव विकंपमाना Mk. 1. 20; स्फुरति नयनं वामो बाहुर्मुहुश्च विकंपते 9. 13; Bg. 2. 31. -2 To become changed or deformed. -3 To shrink or retreat from. —*Caus.* To shake; R. 11. 19; Rs. 2. 17.

विकंप a. 1 Heaving. -2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant.

विकंपित p. p. 1 Shaken, trembling, tremulous. -2 Palpitating, heaving. -3 Unsteady.

विकरः Sickness, disease.

विकरणः The inserted conjugational affix, the conjugational sign placed between the root and the terminations

विकराल a. Very dreadful or formidable, frightful; U. 5. 26.

विकर्णः N. of a Kuru prince; Bg. 1. 8.

विकर्तनः 1 The sun; U. 5. -2 The *Arka* plant. -3 A son who has usurped his father's kingdom.

विकर्मन् a. Acting wrongly. —n. 1 An unlawful or prohibited act, an impious act; Bg. 4. 17; Ms. 9. 226. -2 Various or divergent duty. -3 Retiring from business. -Comp. —क्रिया an illegal act, irreligious conduct. —स्थ a. doing prohibited acts, addicted to vice.

विकर्मिक a. 1 Acting improperly or wrongly, vicious. -2 Engaged in various business. —कः A clerk or superintendent of markets, fairs &c.

विकल् 10 U. To maim, cripple, make defective.

विकल a. 1 Deprived of a part or member, defective, imperfect, maimed, mutilated; कृतकृत्रिकलेंद्रियाः Y. 2. 70; Ms. 8. 66; U. 4. 24. -2 Frightened, alarmed; Mâl. 5. 20. -3 Devoid or destitute of (in comp.); आरामाधिपतिर्विवेकविकलः Bv. 1. 31; प्रसूति° S 6. 24; Pt. 5. 8; Mk. 5. 41. -4 Agitated, weakened, dispirited, unnerved, drooping, sinking, languid; किमिति विषीदसि रोदिषि विकला विहसति युवतिसभा तव सकला Gît; 9; विरहेण विकलहृदया Bv. 2. 71, 164. श्रुतियुगले पिकरुतविकले Gît. 12; वहति विकलः कायो मोहं न मुंचति चेतनां U. 3. 31; Mâl. 7. 1, 9. 12. -5 Ineffective, useless; Pt. 5. 9. -6 Wanting, failing. -7 Withered, decayed. -ला,-ली A woman during her courses. -Comp. —अंग a. having a redundant or deficient limb. —इंद्रिय a. having impaired or defective organs of sense. —करण a. with drooping limbs, languid; U. 3. 22. —करुण a. helpless, piteous; Mâl. 9. 11; U. 1. 28. —पाणिकः a cripple.

विकलयति Den. P. To unnerve, overpower; घनीभूतः शोको विकलयति च संमूर्छयति च U. 2. 26.

विकलीकृ 8 U. 1 To maim, mutilate. -2 To impair, harm, injure. -3 To agitate, perplex, confound.

विकलीकरणं 1 Maiming, mutilating. -2 Confusing, perplexing.

विकला The sixtieth part of a *Kalâ* q. v.

विकल्मष a. Sinless, stainless, guiltless.

विकषा (सा) Bengal madder.

विकस् 1 P. 1 To open, expand (fig. also); विकसति हि पतंगस्योदये पुंडरीकं Mâl. 1. 28; Si. 9. 47, 82; Ku. 7. 55; निजहृदि विकसंतः Bh. 2. 78. -2 To burst, become divided. —*Caus.* To open, cause to expand; चंद्रो विकासयति कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73; Si. 15. 12; Amaru. 84.

विकसः The moon.

विकसित p. p. Blown, fully opened or expanded; Bv. 1. 100.

विकासः Blowing, expanding, blooming, budding. -2 Increase, growth; U. 6. 28; see विकाश also.

विकासनं Expansion, opening, blowing.

विकस्व(श्व)र a. 1 Opening, expanding; कुशेशयैरत्र जलाशयोषिता मुदा रमंते कलभा विकस्वरैः Si. 4. 33. -2 Loud, distincty audible (as a sound); उदहीयत वैकृतात्करग्रहजादस्य विकस्वरस्वरैः N. 2. 5.

विकालः, विकालकः Evening, evening twilight, the close of day

विकालिका A perforated copper-vessel which, placed in water, marks the time by gradually filling; cf. मानरंध्रा.

विकाश् 1 A. 1 To appear, become visible. -2 To bloom, open. -3 To shine. —*Caus.* 1 To display, manifest. -2 To illuminate.

विकाशः 1 Manifestation, display exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding (usually written विकास in this sense); Ku. 3. 29. -3 An open or direct course; विकाशमीयुर्जगतीशमार्गणाः Ki. 15. 52.-4 An oblique course; Ki. 15. 52. -5 Joy, pleasure; Ki. 15. 52. -6 Sky, heaven (आकाश); Ki. 15. 52. -7 Eagerness, ardent desire; Si. 9. 41 (where it means 'blowing' also). -8 Retreat, solitude, privacy.

विकाशक a. (शिका f.) 1 Displaying. -2 Opening.

विकाशनं 1 Manifestation, display, exhibition. -2 Blowing, expanding (of flowers &c.).

विकाशि(सि)न् a. (नी f.) 1 Becoming visible, shining forth.-2 Expanding, opening, blowing. -3 Shining, resplendent; Pt. 3. 147.

विकुंठ N. of Vishnu's heaven. -ठा N. of the mother of Vishṇu.

विकुंठित a. 1 Obtuse, blunt. -2 Weak.

विकुस्र: The moon.

विकूजनं 1 Cooing, humming. -2 Rumbling (as of the bowels).

विकूणनं A side-glance, leer.

विकूणिका The nose.

विकृ 8 U. 1 To alter, change, affect; विकारहेतौ सति विक्रियंते येषां न चेतांसि त एव धीराः Ku 1. 59; R. 13. 42. -2 To disfigure, deform; विकृताकृति Ms. 9. 52. -3 To create, produce, affect; Ms. 1. 75; नास्य विघ्नं विकुर्वंति दानवाः Mb. -4 To disturb, harm, injure (A.); हीनान्यनुपकर्तॄणि प्रवृद्धानि विकुर्वते R. 17. 58. -5 To utter (a sound); विकुर्वाणा स्वरानद्य Bk. 8. 20. -6 To be faithless (as a wife). -7 To deprave, pervert, spoil. -8 To display. -9 To change for the worse, deteriorate (A.). -10 To rejoice (A). -11 To feel aversion (A.). -12 To act in various ways (A.). -13 To decorate in various ways. -14 To exercise. -15 To distribute. -16 To destroy, ruin. -17 To spread, extend. -18 To become restless; move to and fro. -19 To act in a hostile manner. -20 To contend together.

विकारः 1 Change of form or nature, transformation, deviation from the natural state; cf. विकृति. -2 A change, alteration, a modification; Pt. 1. 44; *S.* 7. -3 Sickness, disease, malady; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वाऽनारंभः प्रतीकारस्य *S.* 4; Ku. 2. 48. -4 Change of mind or purpose; सुर्वेऽत्यमी विकाराः प्रत्येकेषर्वमसेतु *S.* 5. 18. -5 A feeling, an emotion; विकारश्चैतन्यं भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 35, 3. 25, 36; Mâl. 1. 30. -6 Agitation, excitement, perturbation; Ki. 17. 23. -7 Contortion, contraction (as of the features of the face); प्रमथमुखविकारैर्हासयामास गूढं Ku. 7. 95. -8 (In Sân. phil.) That which is evolved from a previous source or Prakṛiti. -9 A wound. -Comp. -हेतुः a temptation, seduction, cause of perturbation; विकारहेतौ सति विक्रियंते येषां न चेतांसि त एव धीराः Ku 1. 59.

विकारित *a.* Changed, perverted, corrupted.

विकारिन् *a.* 1 Liable to change, susceptible of emotions or impressions; भ्रमति भुवने कंदर्पाज्ञा विकारि च यौवनं Mâl. 1. 17. -2 Changing, modifying. -3 Spoiling, corrupting. -4 Affected by love.

विकुर्वाण *a.* 1 Undergoing or causing a change. -2 Feeling glad, delighted, rejoiced.

विकृत *p. p.* 1 Changed, altered, modified. -2 Sick, diseased. -3 Mutilated, deformed, disfigured. -4 Incomplete, imperfect. -5 Affected by passion or emotion. -6 Averse from, disgusted with. -7 Loathsome. -8 Strange, extraordinary. -9 Unnatural. -10 Perverted, spoiled; see विकृ above. -तं 1 Change, modification. -2 Change for the worse, sickness. -3 Aversion, disgust.

विकृतिः *f.* 1 Change (as of purpose, mind, form, &c.); चित्तविकृतिः, अंगुलीयकं सुवर्णस्य विकृतिः &c. -2 An unnatural or accidental circumstance, an accident; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां विकृतिर्जीवितमुच्यते बुधैः R. 8. 87. -3 Sickness. -4 Excitement, perturbation, anger, rage; Ki. 13. 56; U. 5. 29; *Si.* 15. 11, 40. -5 Emotion; *S.* 2. 5. -6 A sudden seizure or affection. -7 Fermented liquor; see विकार and विक्रिया also.

विकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw, pull. -2 To bend (as a bow); शरासनं तेषु विकृष्यताभिदं *S.* 6. 28. -3 To deprive of, withhold, keep back. -4 To destroy, ruin.

विकर्षः 1 Drawing asunder, pulling apart. -2 An arrow.

विकर्षणः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid. —णं 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling asunder. -2 Across throw.

विकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Dragged asunder, pulled hither and thither. -2 Drawn, pulled, drawn towards or attracted. -3 Extended, protracted. -4 Making a noise; (see कृष् with वि).

विकॄ 6 P. 1 To scatter, throw about; strew or spread about; Ku. 3. 61; Ki. 2. 59; Bk. 1. 3; 14. 25. -2 To split, cut to pieces; अतिर्गात्र गात्रं सपदि लवशस्ते विकिरतु Mâl. 5. 31. -3 To pollute, contaminate. -4 To dissolve.

विकिरः 1 A scattered portion or fallen bit. -2 One who tears or scatters, a bird; कंकोलीफलजग्धिमुग्धविकिरव्याहारिणस्तद्भुवो भागाः Mâl. 6. 19. -3 A well. -4 A tree.

विकिरणं 1 Scattering, throwing about, dispersing. -2 Spreading abroad. -3 Tearing up. -4 Killing (हिंसन). -5 Knowledge. -णः The *Arka* tree.

विकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered, dispersed. -2 Diffused. -3 Celebrated. -Comp. -केश, -मूर्धज *a.* tearing the hair, having dishevelled hair; विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4 —र्णं a kind of perfume.

विक्लृप् 1 A. 1 To doubt, be doubtful; Pt. 1. 339. -2 To be optional. —*Caus.* 1 To doubt, question. -2 To consider, reflect upon; सर्वाणिनियोगोऽपि विकल्पयते *S.* 3. -3 To presume, conjecture. -4 To prepare or arrange differently. -5 To make, form. -6 To exchange. -7 To admit as optional.

विकल्पः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, indecision, hesitation; तांस्तस्वेषे निषंगेन स विकल्पपराङ्मुखः R. 17. 49. -2 Suspicion; Mu. 1. -3 Contrivance, art; मायाविकल्परचितैः R. 13. 75. -4 Option, alternative (in gram.). -5 Sort, variety. -6 An error, a mistake, ignorance. -7 Distinction. -Comp. —उपहारः an optional offering. -जालं a net-like indecision, a dilemma.

विकल्पनं 1 Admitting of a doubt. -2 Allowing an option. -3 Indecision. -4 Inconsideration.

विकेश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Having loose hair. -2 Having no hair, bald (as head). —शी 1 A woman with loose hair. -2 A woman without hair. -3 A small tress of hair tied up separately and then collected into the larger braid or *Veni.* -4 N. of the wife of *Siva* in the form of the Earth (one of the 8 forms of *Siva*; cf. यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिः *S.* 1. 1.).

विकोश -ष *a.* 1 Without husk. -2 Unsheathed, uncovered; Ki. 17. 45; R. 7. 48.

विक्कः A young elephant.

विक्रम् 1 A. 1 To walk along or through; विष्णुस्त्रेधा विचक्रमे 'took 3 steps'; Bk. 1. 24. -2 To assail, overcome, conquer. -3 To cleave; split open (P.). -4 To advance, proceed. -5 To show prowess or valour; Mâl. 8. 9.

विक्रमः 1 A step, stride, pace; गतेषु लीलांचितविक्रमेषु Ku. 1. 34; *S* 7. 6, cf. त्रिविक्रम. -2 Stepping over, walking. -3 Overcoming, overpowering. -4 Heroism, prowess, heroic valour; अनुत्सेकः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1, R 12. 87, 93. -5 N of a celebrated king of Ujjayini; see App. II. -6 N. of Vishṇu. -7 Strength, power. -Comp. —अर्कः, -आदित्यः see विक्रम. —कर्मन् *n.* a heroic deed, feat of valour.

विक्रमणं A stride (of Vishṇu); छलयसि विक्रमणे बलिमद्भुतवामन Git. 1.

विक्रमिन् *a.* 1 Chivalrous, heroic. -2 Powerful, strong. -*m.* 1 A lion. -2 A hero. -3 An epithet of Vishṇu.

विक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Stepped or passed beyond. -2 Powerful, heroic, valiant, chivalrous. -3 Victorious, overpowering (one's enemies). —तः 1 A hero, warrior. -2 A lion. —तं 1 A pace, stride. -2 Heroism, valour, prowess. -3 The jewel called वैक्रांत.

विक्रांतिः *f.* 1 Stepping, striding. -2 A horse's gallop or canter. -3 Heroism, valour, prowess.

विक्रांतृ *a.* Valiant, victorious. -*m.* 1 A lion. -2 A hero, victor.

विक्रस्रः The moon.

विक्रिया 1 Change, modification, alteration ; श्मश्रुप्रवृद्धिजनिताननविक्रियान् R. 13. 71, 10. 17. -2 Agitation, excitement, perturbation, excitement of passion ; अथ तेन निगृह्य विक्रियामभिशप्तः फलमेतदन्वभूत् Ku. 4. 41, 3. 34. -3 Anger, wrath, displeasure ; साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियां Subhâsh. ; लिंगैर्मुदः संवृतविक्रियास्ते R. 7. 30. -4 Reverse, evil ; Ku. 6. 29 (वैकल्यं Malli. 'defect'). -5 Knitting, contraction (of the eye-brows) ; भ्रूविक्रियायां विरतप्रसंगैः Ku. 3. 47. -6 Any sudden movement, as in रोमविक्रिया V. 1. 12 'thrill'. -7 A sudden affection or seizure, disease. -8 Violation, vitiation (of the proper duties) ; R. 15. 48.-9 A preparation or dish of rice &c. -Comp. —उपमा kind of Upamâ mentioned by Daṇḍin ; see Kâv. 2. 41.

विक्री 9 A. 1 To sell (Atm. in this sense) ; गवां शतसहस्रेण विक्रीणीषे सुतं यदि Râm. ; विक्रीणीत तिलाञ्छुद्धान् Ms. 10. 90 ; 8. 197, 222 ; Sânti. 1. 12. -2 To barter, exchange ; नाकस्मीच्छाण्डिलीमाता विक्रीणाति तिलैस्तिलान् Pt. 2. 65.

विक्रयः Sale, selling ; Ms. 3. 54. -Comp. —अनुशयः rescission of a sale. —पत्रं a bill of sale, sale-deed.

विक्रयिकः, विक्रयिन् *m.* A dealer, seller, vendor

विक्रेय *a.* Saleable, vendible (as an article).

विक्रुश् 1 P. 1 To call aloud, cry out loudly ; आक्रोश विक्रोश लपाधिचंडं Mk. 1. 41 ; Bk. 14. 42 ; 16. 32. -2 To utter (with acc.). -3 To call out to (with acc.). -4 To resound. -5 To abuse, revile, censure.

विक्रुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Exclaimed, cried out. -2 Harsh, cruel, unkind. —ष्टं 1 A cry for help. -2 Abuse.

विक्रोशनं 1 Calling out, exclaiming. -2 Abusing.

विक्लव *a.* 1 Overcome with fear, startled, alarmed, frightened ; आचकांक्ष घनशब्दविक्लवाः R. 19. 38 ; Ku. 4. 11. -2 Timid ; Si. 7. 43 ; Me. 37. -3 Affected by, overcome with ; निसर्गदुर्बोधमबोधविक्लवाः क भूपतीनां चरितं क जंतवः Ki. 1. 6 -4 Agitated, excited, confused, bewildered ; S. 3. 25. -5 Distressed, afflicted; grieved; निराकरणविक्लवाया: प्रियायाः S. 6 ; Si. 12. 63 ; Ku. 4. 39. -6 Disgusted with, averse from ; मृगयाविक्लवं चेतः S. 2. -7 Faltering ; प्रस्थानविक्लवगतेरवलंबनार्थं S. 5. 3.

विक्लिन्न *p p.* 1 Very moist, thoroughly wetted. -2 Decayed, withered up. -3 Old.

विक्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Excessively afflicted, distressed.-2 Injured, destroyed. —ष्टं A fault in pronunciation.

विक्लेदः 1 Wetting thoroughly. -2 Dissolution.

विक्लेशः An incorrect pronunciation of the dentals.

विक्षत *p. p.* Torn asunder, wounded, hurt, struck. —तं Wounding, a wound.

विक्षावः 1 Cough, sneezing. -2 A sound.

विक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw about, scatter. -2 To throw, cast. -3 To divert. -4 To distract -5 To extend, stretch out. -6 To reject, discard.

विक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Scattered, thrown about, dispersed, cast about. -2 Discarded, dismissed. -3 Sent, despatched. -4 Distracted, bewildered, agitated ; Mâl. 9. 8. -5 Refuted ; (see क्षिप् with वि).

विक्षेपः 1 Throwing away or asunder, scattering about. -2 Casting, throwing, discharging (opp. संहार) ; R. 5. 45. -3 Waving, moving about, shaking, moving to and fro ; लांगूल° Ku. 1. 13. -4 Sending, despatching. -5 Distraction, confusion, perplexity ; Mâl. 1. -6 Alarm, fear. -7 Refutation of an argument. -8 Polar latitude. -9 Looking about vaguely or wildly. -Comp. —ध्रुवः (in astr.) the greatest inclination of a planet's orbit. —शक्ति *f.* (in Vedânta phil.) the power of Mâyâ (अविद्या).

विक्षेपणं 1 Throwing, casting, discharging. -2 Despatching, sending. -3 Scattering, dispensing. -4 Confusion, perplexity.

विक्षीणकः 1 N. of the chief of a class of beings attending on Siva. -2 An assembly of the gods. -3 A destroyer. -4 A place from which flesh-eaters are excluded.

विक्षीरः The *Arka* tree.

विक्षुभ् 1 A., 4, 9 P. 1 To be greatly agitated or disturbed. -2 To confuse, disturb, perplex. —*Caus.* To agitate, disturb. confuse &c.

विक्षोभः 1 Shaking, agitation, movement ; वीचि° R. 1. 43. -2 Agitation of mind, distraction, alarm. -3 Conflict, struggle.

विख
विखु
विख्य
विख्र
विख्र
विग्र
} *a.* Noseless. -Comp. —नस् *m.* an epithet of Brahman.

विखंडित *p. p.* 1 Broken up, divided. -2 Cleft in two. -3 Disfigured, mutilated; Pt. 4. 89. -4 Refuted.

विखानसः A kind of hermit.

विखासा The tongue.

विखुरः 1 A demon, goblin. -2 A thief.

विख्या 2 P. 1 To be well-known or famous. -2 To look at, see. -3 To call, name. -4 To celebrate. -5 To make visible, illuminate. —*Caus.* To proclaim, announce, publish.

विख्यात *p. p.* 1 Renowned, well-known, celebrated, famous. -2 Called, named. -3 Avowed, confessed.

विख्यातिः *f.* Celebrity, fame, reputation.

विख्यापनं 1 Publishing, proclaiming. -2 Explanation, exposition. -3 Confessing, acknowledging.

विगण् 10 P. 1 To number, compute; Y. 3. 104. -2 To regard, consider ; Me. 109 ; R. 1. 87 -3 To disregard, not to mind. -4 To reflect, think ; Pt. 3. 43.

विगणनं 1 Reckoning, computing, calculation.-2 Considering, deliberating. -3 Paying off a debt.

विगंधकः The tree called इंगुदी.

विगम् 1 P. 1 To pass away (as time &c.); संवत्सराणि सपदि व्यगमि Si. 9. 17. -2 To go away, depart. -3 To vanish ; disappear ; सलज्जाया लज्जा व्यगमदिव दूरं मृगदृशः Git. 11; Bg. 11. 1. -4 To die. —*Caus.* To spend, pass; विगमयत्युन्निद्र एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4.

विगत *p. p.* 1 Departed, gone away, disappeared. -2 Parted, separated. -3 Dead. -4 Destitute or devoid of, free from (in comp.); विगतमदः. -5 Lost. -6 Dark, obscured. —तं The flight of birds. -Comp. —आर्तवा a woman past child-bearing (in whom the menstrual discharge has ceased). —कल्मष *a.* sinless, pure. —भी *a.* fearless, intrepid. —लक्षण *a.* unlucky, inauspicious. —स्पृह *a.* indifferent, void of desire.

विगमः 1 Departure, disappearance, cessation, end; चारुनृत्यविगमे च तन्मुखं R. 19. 15; इतिविगम M. 5. 20; Rs. 6. 23. -2 Abandoning; करणविगमात् Me. 55 (देहत्यागात्). -3 Loss, destruction. -4 Death. -5 Separation.

विगरः 1 A naked ascetic. -2 A mountain. -3 An abstemious man (abstaining from eating).

विगर्ह् 1 U. 1 To blame, censure, reproach; तं विगर्हंति साधवः Ms. 9. 68; 3. 46; 11. 53 -2 To despise, contemn.

विगर्हणं, -णा Censure, blame, reproach, abuse; Ve. 1. 12.

विगर्हित *p. p.* 1 Censured, reviled, abused. -2 Disdained. -3 Condemned, reprobated, prohibited. -4 Low, vile. -5 Bad, wicked. —तं Censure.

विगल् 1 P. 1 To drop down, get loose; रतिविगलितबंधे केशहस्ते सुकेश्याः V. 4. 10. -2 To ooze or trickle. -3 To vanish, disappear. -4 To melt away, be dissolved.

विगलित *p. p.* 1 Trickled, oozed. -2 Disappeared, gone away. -3 Fallen or dropped down. -4 Melted away, dissolved. -5 Dispersed. -6 Slackened, untied. -7 Loose, dishevelled, disordered (as hair).

विगाह् 1 A 1 To plunge or dive into, bathe; (दीर्घिकाः) स व्यगाहत विगाढमन्मथः R. 19. 9. -2 To enter, penetrate into, pervade (fig. also); विषभोगिविगाह्यते नयः कृततीर्थः पयसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; R. 13. 1, Mu. 1. 26. -3 To stir about, agitate; विगाहमानां सरयूं च नौभिः R. 14. 30. -4 To follow, practise; तया मुनीनां चरितं व्यगाह्यत Ku. 5. 19. -5 To approach, set in (as season &c.).

विगाढ *p. p.* 1 Plunged into, bathed, immersed. -2 Deep, excessive.

विगाहः Plunging into, bathing, diving.

विगुण *a* 1 Destitute of merits, worthless, bad; श्रेयान्स्वधर्मो विगुणः परधर्मात्स्वनुष्ठितात् Bg. 3. 35; *Si.* 9. 12, Mu. 6. 11. -2 Destitute of qualities. -3 Having no string; Mu. 7. 11.

विगूढ *p. p.* 1 Secret, concealed, hidden. -2 Reproached, censured.

विगै 1 P. 1 To censure, reproach, blame; विगीयसे मन्मथदेहदाहिना N. 1. 79. -2 To sing in a discordant tone.

विगानं 1 Censure, reproach, defamation, scandal. -2 A contradictory statement, contradiction, inconsistency; यत्पुनः कारणविषयं विगानं दर्शितं तत्परिहर्तव्यं S. B. (and in several other places of the same work).

विगीत *p. p.* 1 Censured, abused, reviled. -2 Contradictory, inconsistent.

विगीतिः *f.* 1 Censure, abuse, reproach. -2 Contradictory statement, contradiction.

विग्रह् 9 U 1 To hold or seize, catch hold of; विजगृहे तिसृणां जयिनं पुरां Ki. 18. 12. -2 To quarrel, fight, contend; विगृह्य चक्रे नमुचिद्विषा बली य इत्थमस्वास्थ्यमहर्दिवं दिवः *Si.* 1. 51; Bk. 6. 86; 17. 23, Ki. 14. 24. -3 To divide into parts, separate (into constituent members). -4 To dissolve, analyse, resolve in general. -5 To receive, welcome (as a guest). -6 To perceive, observe. -7 To stretch or spread out.

विगृहीत *p. p.* 1 Divided, dissolved, analysed, resolved (as a compound). -2 Seized. -3 Encountered, opposed. -4 Obstructed, stopped; see विग्रह् above.

विग्रहः 1 Stretching out, extension, expansion -2 Form, figure, shape. -3 The body; त्रयी विग्रहवत्यैव सममध्यात्मवित्तया M. 1. 14; गूढविग्रहः R. 3. 39. 9. 52; Ki. 4. 11, 12 43 -4 Resolution dissolution, analysis, separation (as of a compound word into its component parts); वृत्त्यर्थ(समासार्थ)बोधकं वाक्यं विग्रहः. -5 Quarrel, strife (often love-quarrel, or प्रणयकलह); विग्रहाच्च शयने पराङ्मुखीर्नानुनेतुमबलाः स तत्वरे R. 19. 38, 9. 47; *Si.* 11. 35. -6 War, hostilities, fighting, battle (opp. संधि), one of the six Gunas or modes of policy; see गुण. -7 Disfavour. -8 A part, portion, division.

विग्रहवत् *a.* Having body, incarnate, embodied; M. 1. 14.

विग्रीव *a.* Decapitated.

विघट् 1 A. 1 To be disunited or separated. -2 To be spoiled or ruined. -3 To be stopped, break down. -4 To assume various shapes; Mâl. 9. 24r —*Caus.* 1 To separate, disperse, tea apart; विघटयंत्यघनमंभोऽमुचः Mâl. 5 2. -2 To remove, displace.

विघटनं Breaking up, ruin, destruction.

विघटित *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed. -2 Divided. -3 Broken, shattered; U. 3. 43.

विघटिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghatikâ (or nearly equal to 24 seconds).

विघट्ट् 10 U. 1 To strike down, disperse, scatter, scare away; *Si.* 1. 64; Bh. 3. 54. -2 To rub, strike, rub against; कादंबवाननविघट्टितवीचिमालाः Rs. 3. 8; 4. 9: विघट्टितानां सरलद्रुमाणां Ku. 1. 9, Ki. 8. 45; *Si.* 8. 24, 13. 41. -3 To break, violate (as an agreement). -4 To break asunder, burst open (as a door).

विघट्टनं -ना 1 Striking asunder. -2 Striking against, friction. -3 Separating, undoing, untying -4 Offending, hurting.

विघट्टित *p. p.* 1 Struck apart, severed, separated, dispersed; Bh. 3. 54. -2 Untied, loosened, opened. -3 Rubbed, touched. -4 Shaken about, churned. -5 Hurt, offended.

विघनः 1 A mallet, hammer. -2 One who destroys, subdues or overpowers.

विघसः 1 Half-chewed morsel, the residue or leavings of food eaten; विघसो भुक्तशेषं तु Ms. 3. 285; तृप्यत्कालकरालवक्त्रविघसव्याकीर्णमाणा इव U. 5. 6; Mâl. 5. 14. -2 Food in general. -सं Bees' wax. -Comp. -आशः, -आशिन् *m.* one who eats the remains of an offering or of food eaten.

विघातः 1 Destruction, removing, warding off; क्रियाद्घानां मघवा विघातं Ki. 3. 52. -2 Killing, slaying. -3 An obstacle, impediment, interruption; opposition, prevention; क्रियाविघाताय कथं प्रवर्तसे R. 3. 44; अध्वरविघातशांतये 11. 1. -4 A blow, stroke. -5 Abandoning, leaving. -Comp. —सिद्धिः *f.* the removal of obstacles.

विघूर्णित *p. p.* Rolled, shaken about, rolling (as eyes).

विघृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rubbed excessively, -2 Sore.

विघ्नः [विहन् क] (rarely *n.*) 1 An obstacle, interruption, impediment, a hindrance; कुतो धर्मक्रियाविघ्नः सतां रक्षितरि त्वयि *S.* 5. 14; मूर्तो विघ्नस्तपस इव नः *S.* 1. 33; हुंकारेणेव धनुषः स हि विघ्नानपोहति *S.* 3. 1.; Ku. 3. 40. -2 Difficulty, trouble. -Comp. -ईशः, -ईशानः, -ईश्वरः epithets of Ganesa. °वाहनं a rat. —कर, -कर्तृ, -कारिन् *a.* opposing, obstructing —ध्वंसः, -विघातः remova, of obstacles. -नायकः, -नाशकः, -नाशनः epithets of Ganesa. —प्रतिक्रिया removal of impediments; R. 15. 4. —राजः, -विनायकः, -हारिन् *m.* epithets of Ganesa. —सिद्धिः *f.* removal of obstacles.

विघ्नयति Den. P. To obstruct, hinder, impede, oppose.

विघ्नित *a.* 1 Impeded, hindered, obstructed, opposed; Pt. 1. 387. -2 Obscured, blinded; Ku. 3. 31.

विघ्यः A horse's hoof.

विच् 3, 7 U. (वेवेक्ति, वेविक्ते, विनक्ति, विंक्ते, विक्त) 1 To separate, divide, sever. -2 To discriminate, distinguish, discern. -3 To deprive of, remove

from (with instr.); शंशास स बहूपयोगान् जीवितेन विवेश च Bk. 14. 103.

विचाकिलः 1 A kind of jasmine.-2 N. of the tree called *Madana*.

विचक्षण *a*. 1 Clear-sighted, far-seeing, circumspect. -2 Wise, clever, learned ; विचक्षणा प्रस्तुतमाचचक्षे R. 5. 19. -3 Expert, skilful, able ; R. 13. 69. —णः A learned man, wise man ; न दृष्ट्वा कस्यचित्कन्यां पुनर्दद्याद्विचक्षणः Ms. 9. 71.

विचक्षस् *m*. A spiritual teacher, preceptor.

विचक्षुस् *a*. 1 Blind, sightless. -2 Perplexed, sad.

विचर् 1 P. 1 To wander about, roam over (oft. with acc.); इहान्देशान् विचर जलद Me. 115; विचचार दावं R. 2. 8 ; Ku. 3. 31.-2 To do, perform, practise. -3 To act, deal, behave.-4 To deviate from the right path, go about wantonly; Ms. 9. 20. -5 To pass through, pervade.-6 To attack, march against. -7 To associate or have intercourse with. -8 To go badly, fail.—*Caus*. 1 To think, reflect or meditate upon. -2 To discuss, call in question, debate; आज्ञा गुरूणां ह्यविचारणीया R. 14. 46. -3 To calculate, estimate ; take into account, consider ; परेषामात्मनश्चैव यो विचार्य बलाबलं Pt. 3; सुविचार्य यत्कृतं H. 1. 22. -4 To hesitate, doubt. -5 To examine, investigate. -6 To seduce.

विचरितं Wandering, roaming.

विचारः 1 Reflection, deliberation, thought, consideration ; विचारमार्गप्रहितेन चक्षुषा Ku. 5 42. -2 Examination, discussion, investigation; तत्त्वार्थविचारः. -3 Trial (of a case) ; विषसलिलतुलाग्निप्रार्थिते मे विचारे Mk. 9. 43. -4 Judgment, discrimination, discernment, exercise of reason; विचारमूढः प्रतिभासि मे त्वं R. 2. 47. -5 Decision, determination. -6 Selection.-7 Doubt, hesitation. -8 Prudence, circumspection. —Comp. —ज्ञ *a*. able to decide, a judge. —भूः *f*. 1. a tribunal, seat of justice. -2. Particularly the judgment-seat of Yama. —शील *a*. thoughtful, considerate, prudent. —स्थलं 1. a tribunal. -2. logical discussion.

विचारकः An investigator, a judge, an examiner.

विचारणं 1 Discussion, consideration, examination, deliberation, investigation. -2 Doubt, hesitation.

विचारणा 1 Examination, discussion, investigation. -2 Reflection, consideration, thought.-3 Hesitation, doubt. -4 The Mîmâmsâ system of Philosophy.

विचारित *p. p.* 1 Considered, inquired into, examined, discussed -2 Decided, determined. —तं Deliberation, thought.

विचारिन् *a*. 1 Roaming, wandering. -2 Dissolute, wanton. -3 Deliberating, judging.

विचर्चिका Itch, scab.

विचर्चित *a*. Anointed, smeared.

विचल् 1 P. 1 To shake, tremble, move ; पतति पतत्रे विचलति पत्रे शंकितभवदुपयानं Gît. 5. -2 To go, proceed, set out. -3 To be agitated or disturbed, be rough (as the sea) : व्यचालीदंभसां पतिः Bk. 15. 70. -4 To deviate, swerve ; Y. 1. 358. -5 To fall off or down —*Caus*. 1 To shake, move, wave. -2 To cause to swerve, lead away from. -3 To excite, agitate, stir up. -4 To destroy, rescind, annul.

विचल *a*. 1 Moving about, shaking, wavering, tottering, unsteady (fig. also). -2 Conceited, proud.

विचलनं 1 Moving. -2 Deviation. -3 Unsteadiness, fickleness. -4 Conceit, pride.

विचि 5 U. 1 To collect, gather, bring together, store up ; Pt. 1. 45, 36. -2 To search for, look out for ; विचिन्वंश्चैव समंतात् श्मशानवाटः Mâl. 5 ; R. 12. 61, 13. 23 ; प्रियतमां विचिन्वन् V. 4. -3 To seek, investigate, examine, reflect upon ; R. 10. 23 ; Ki. 16. 1. -4 To separate, discern, distinguish. -5 To disarrange. -6 To select, choose.-7 To destroy, efface. -8 Ved. To clear, prepare (as a way).

विचयः 1 Search, seeking, looking out for ; तुरगविचयव्यग्रान् U. 1. 23. -2 Investigation.

विचयनं Searching, seeking &c.

विचित *p. p.* Searched, searched through.

विचितिः *f*. 1 Searching, search, seeking for. -2 Inquiry, investigation.

विचिः *m.f.*, विची *f*. A wave ; cf. वीचि.

विचिकित्सा 1 Doubt, hesitation, uncertainty. -2 Mistake, error.

विचित्र *a*. 1 Diversified, variegated, spotted, speckled ; Ms. 1. 4. -2 Various, varied. -3 Painted -4 Beautiful, lovely ; क्वचिद्विचित्रं जलयंत्रमंदिरं Rs. 1. 2. -5 Wonderful, surprising, strange ; हतविधिलसितानां ही विचित्रो विपाकः Si. 11. 64. —त्रः A white deer. —त्रं 1 Variegated colour. -2 Surprise. -Comp. —अंग *a*. having a spotted body. (—गः) 1. a peacock. -2. a tiger. —देह *a*. having a lovely body. (—हः) a cloud. —रूप *a*. diverse. —वीर्यः N. of a kind of the lunar race. [He was a son of Santanu by his wife Satyavatî and so half-brother of Bhîshma. When he died childless, his mother called Vyâsa (her own son before her marriage), and requested him to raise up issue to Vichitravîrya in accordance with the practice of *Niyoga*. He complied with the request, and begot on Ambikâ and Ambâlikâ, the two widows of his brother, two sons Dhritarâshtra and Pându respectively].

विचित्रकः The birch tree. —कं Wonder, astonishment, surprise.

विचिंत् 10 U. 1 To think, consider. -2 To think of, ponder over, call to mind ; विचिंतयंती यमनन्यमानसा *S*. 4. 1. -3 To take into consideration, have regard to, regard ; अस्मान्साधु विचिंत्य संयमधनानुच्चैःकुलं चात्मनः *S*. 4. 16. -4 To intend, fix upon, determine. -5 To devise, find out, discover. -6 To imagine. -7 To perceive, observe (Ved.).

विचिन्वकः 1 Search. -2 Investigation. -3 A hero.

विचीर्ण *a*. 1 Occupied by, wandered through. -2 Entered.

विचेतन *a*. 1 Senseless, lifeless, unconscious, dead. -2 Inanimate ; Ku. 4. 33.

विचेतस् *a*. 1 Senseless, stupid, ignorant. -2 Perplexed, confounded, sad. -3 Malevolent, wicked.

विचेष्ट् 1 A. 1 To stir, move, be in motion, move about. -2 To act, behave. -3 To exert oneself, strive, try. -4 To roll, wallow, struggle, writhe.

विचेष्टा 1 Effort, exertion.-2 Movement. -3 Conduct, behaviour.

विचेष्टित *p. p.* 1 Striven, tried, struggled. -2 Examined, investigated. -3 Misdone, done foolishly. —तं 1 An act, a deed. -2 Effort, movement, undertaking, enterprise. -3 Gesture. -4 Working, sensation, play ; किमपि चेतसि मनंगविचेष्टितं V. 2. 9. -5 Machination.

विच्छ् I. 6 P. (विच्छति also विच्छायति-ते) To go, move -II. 10 U. (विच्छयति-ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

विच्छंदः, विच्छंदकः A palace, a large building having several stories (ईश्वरगृह).

विच्छर्दकः A palace : see विच्छंद above.

विच्छर्दनं Vomiting, ejecting.

विच्छर्दित p. p. 1 Vomited, ejected. -2 Neglected, disregarded. -3 Given up, abandoned, left ; Mâl. 7 ; U. 1. -4 Marred, impaired, lessened ; Mâl. 1.

विच्छाय a. Pale, dim; Ratn. 1 26. —यः A gem, jewel. —यं The shadow of a flock of birds.

विच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off, break, tear asunder, divide ; यदर्धे विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंधानमिव तत् S. 1. 9 ; R. 16. 20 ; Bh. 1. 96. -2 To interrupt, break off, terminate, end, destroy, make extinct (as a family) ; विच्छिद्यमानेऽपि कुले परस्य Bk. 3. 52; Amaru. 74.

विच्छित्तिः f. 1 (a) Cutting off or asunder, tearing off ; Bh. 3. 11 (b) Breaking off, fracture. -2 Dividing, separating. -3 Disappearance, absence, loss. -4 Cessation. -5 Colouring the body with paints and unguents, painting colours, rogue ; विच्छित्तिशेषैः सुरसुन्दरीणां S. 7. 5 ; Si. 16. 84. -6 Limit, boundary (of a house &c.). -7 A pause in a verse, cæsura. -8 A particular kind of amorous gesture, consisting in carelessness in dress and decoration (through pride of personal beauty); स्तोकाप्याकल्परचना विच्छित्तिः कांतिपोषकृत् S. D. 138.

विच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Torn asunder, cut off. -2 Broken, severed, divided, separated ; S. 1 9. -3 Interrupted, prevented -4 Ended, ceased, terminated. -5 Variegated. -6 Hidden. -7 Smeared or painted with unguents. -8 Crooked, curved.

विच्छेदः 1 Cutting asunder, cutting, dividing, separation ; Mâl. 6. 11. -2 Breaking ; Si. 8. 51. -3 Break, interruption, cessation, discontinuance ; विच्छेदमाप भुवि यस्तु कथाप्रबंधः K. ; पिंडविच्छेददर्शिनः R. 1. 66. -4 Removal, prohibition. -5 Dissension. -6 A section, or division of a book. -7 Interval, space. -8 Interruption in family succession, failure of issue.

विच्छेदनं Cutting off, breaking &c.; see विच्छेद.

विच्छुर् 6 P. 1 To smear, anoint, cover, coat ; मनःशिलाविच्छुरिता निषेदुः Ku. 1. 55 ; Ch. P. 11 : V. 4. 42. -2 To set, inlay.

विच्छुरित p. p. 1 Covered, overspread, coated. -2 Inlaid. -3 Besmeared, anointed.

विच्यु 1 A. 1 To deviate or swerve from. -2 To fall to pieces. -3 To err, make a mistake. -*Caus.* To throw down or destroy.

विच्युत p. p. 1 Fallen down, slipped off. -2 Displaced, thrown down from. -3 Deviated or swerving from. -4 Separated from the living part, sloughed.

विच्युतिः f. 1 Falling down from, severance, separation. -2 Decline, decay, downfall. -3 Deviation. -4 Miscarriage, failure ; as in गर्भविच्युतिः.

विज् I. 3 U. (वेवेक्ति, वेविक्ते, विक्त) 1 To separate, divide. -2 To distinguish, discern, discriminate (usually with वि and allied to विच् with वि q. v.) -II. 6 A., 7 P. (विजते, विनक्ति, विग्न) 1 To shake, tremble. -2 To be agitated, tremble with fear. -3 To fear, be afraid ; चकंद विग्ना कुररीव भूयः R. 14. 68. -4 To be distressed or afflicted. —*Caus.* (वेजयति-ते) To terrify, frighten.

विग्न p. p. 1 Trembling, agitated. -2 Frightened, alarmed.

विक्कः m. A bird ; a die (?).

विजित् m. 1 A discriminator, judge. -2 A partner, co-heir.

विजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced. -2 To generate, produce. -3 To grow, arise, spring. -4 To be changed or transformed.

विजन a. Lonely, retired, solitary. —नं A solitaty place, retreat (विजने means ' privately').

विजननं Birth, procreation, delivery.

विजन्मन् a. or m. A bastard, one born illegitimately. —n. Birth.

विजात p. p. 1 Base-born, of mixed origin. -2 Born, produced. -3 Transformed. —ता A mother, matron, a woman who has given birth to children.

विजातिः f. 1 Different origin. -2 Different kind, species or tribe.

विजातीय a. 1 Of a different kind or species, dissimilar, unlike. -2 Of different caste or tribe. -3 Of mixed origin.

विजपिलं Mud.

विजयंतः N. of Indra.

विजर a. Young, fresh. —रं A stalk.

विजल्पः 1 Prattle, idle or foolish talk. -2 Talk or speech in general. -3 A malignant or spiteful speech.

विजल्पित p. p. 1 Spoken, talked ; परिहासविजल्पितं सखे (वचः) S. 2. 18. -2 Prated, babbled.

विजि 1 A. 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, subdue ; ष्यजेष्ट षड्वर्गं Bk. 1. 2 ; प्रायस्त्वन्मुखसेवया विजयते विश्वं स पुष्पायुधः Gît. 10; Bk. 2. 39 ; 15. 39. -2 To surpass, excel ; चक्षुर्मेचकमंबुजं विजयते Vb. 1 33. -3 To win, aquire by conquest ; भुजविजितविमान R. 12. 104 : विजितारिपुरः 1. 59 ; Sânti. 2. 14. -4 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent ; विजयतां देवः S. 5 ; रहस्यं साधूनामनुपधि विशुद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2 ; Mâl. 2. 4.

विजयः 1 Overcoming, vanquishing, defeating. -2 Conquest, victory, triumph ; दिग्विजयाद्यारम्य ' conquest of the world ; ' Ki. 10. 35 ; R. 12. 44 ; Ku. 3. 19; S. 2. 14. -3 A chariot of the gods, celestial chariot. -4 N. of Arjuna ; the Mb. thus explains the name :—अभिप्रयामि संग्रामे यदहं युद्धदुर्मदान् । नाजित्वा विनिवर्तामि तेन मां विजयं विदुः ॥ -5 An epithet of Yama. -6 N. of the first year of Jupiter's cycle -7 N. of an attendant of Vishnu. -Comp. —अभ्युपायः a means of victory. -ईशः N. of Siva. —कुंजरः a war-elephant. —छंदः a necklace of 500 strings. —डिंडिमः a large military drum. —नगरं N. of a town. —मर्दलः a large military drum. —सिद्धिः f. success victory, triumph.

विजया 1 N. of Durgâ. -2 N. of one of her female attendants ; Mn. 1. 1. -3 N. of a lore taught by Visvâmitra to Rama ; Bk. 2. 21. -4 Hemp. -5 N. of a festival = विजयोत्सव see below. -6 Yellow myrobalan. -Comp. —उत्सवः a festival in honour of Durgâ held on the 10th day of the bright half of Asvina. —दशमी the tenth day of the bright half of Asvina, observed as a great holiday and commonly known as Dasarâ. —सप्तमी the seventh day of the bright half of a month falling on a Sunday.

विजयिन् m. A conqueror, victor.

विजिगीषा 1 Desire to conquer or overcome. -2 Desire to surpass, emulation, competition, ambition.

विजिगीषु a. 1 Desirous of victory, wishing to conquer ; यशसे विजिगीषूणां R. 1. 7. -2 Emulous, ambitious. -षुः 1 A warrior, a hero. -2 Antagonist, a disputant, an opponent.

विजित p. p. Subdued, conquered overcome, defeated. -Comp. -आत्मन् a self-subdued, self controlled. —इंद्रिय a. having the organs of sense subdued or controlled.

विजितिः f. Conquest, victory, triumph ; Kâv. 3. 85.

विजिनः -नं (-लः, -लं) A sauce (mixed with gruel).

विजिह्म *a.* 1 Crooked, bent, turned away; कृतं न वा कोपविजिह्ममाननं Ki. 1. 21; R. 19. 35. -2 Dishonest.

विजुलः The silk-cotton tree.

विजृंभ् 1 A. 1 To yawn, gape, open the mouth; व्यजृंभिषत चापरे Bk. 15. 108; विजृंभितमिषेतारक्षिण Mk. 5. 2 To open, expand (as a flower). -3 To spread everywhere, pervade, fill; सुखश्रवा मंगलतूर्यनिस्वनाः......न केवलं सद्मनि मागधीपतेः पथि व्यजृंभंत दिवौकसामपि R. 3. 19; 12. 72; रजोधकारस्य विजृंभितस्य 7. 42. -4 To rise, appear, show, manifest oneself; तत्खलिवदं विजृंभते Mâl. 7. -5 To spring back (as a bow). -6 To display activity. -7 To become increased or developed.

विजृंभणं 1 Gaping, yawning. -2 Blossoming, budding, blowing, opening; वनेषु सायंतनमल्लिकानां विजृंभणोद्गंधिषु कुड्मलेषु R. 16. 47. -3 Exhibiting, displaying, unfolding. -4 Expanding. -4 Pastime, amorous sport.

विजृंभित *p. p.* 1 Gaped, yawned; Mk. 5. 51 -2 Opened, blown, expanded. -3 Displayed, exhibited, manifested: R. 7. 42; U. 6. 2. -4 Appeared. -5 Sported. —तं 1 Sport, pastime.-2 Wish, desire. -3 Display, exhibition; अज्ञानविजृंभितमेतत्. -4 An act, action, conduct; Mâl. 10. 21.-5 Fruit, result.

विज्जनं -लं 1 A kind of sauce; See विजुल. -2 An arrow.

विज्जिल =विजिन.

विज्जुलं Cinnamon.

विज्ञा 9 U. 1 To know, be aware of; Bh. 3. 21. -2 To learn, comprehend, understand. -3 To ascertain, find out, learn from. -4 To regard, know to be, consider as. -5 To discern, discriminate, distinguish. -6 To be familiar with -7 To become wise or learned; Ms. 4. 20. —*Caus.* (विज्ञापयति) 1 To request, beg (opp. आज्ञापयति); सीता- आर्यपुत्र अस्ति मे विज्ञाप्यं; रामः- नन्वाज्ञापय U. 1; R. 5. 20. -2 To communicate, inform. -3 To say, speak in general. -4 To teach, instruct.

विज्ञ, विजानत् *a.* 1 Knowing, intelligent, wise, learned. -2 Clever, skilful, proficient. —ज्ञः A wise or learned man.

विज्ञप्त *p. p.* 1 Respectfully told, requested. -2 Made known, informed.

विज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 A respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty. -2 An announcement.

विज्ञात *p. p.* 1 Known, understood, perceived. -2 Well-known, celebrated, famous.

विज्ञानं 1 Knowledge, wisdom, Intelligence, understanding; Pt. 1. 24; 5. 3; विज्ञानमयः कोशः 'the sheath of intelligence' (the first of the five sheaths of the soul). -2 Discrimination, discernment. -3 Skill, proficiency; प्रयोगविज्ञानं S. 1. 2.-4 Worldly or profane knowledge, knowledge derived from worldly experience (opp. ज्ञान which is 'knowledge of Brahma or Supreme Spirit'); ज्ञानं तेहं सविज्ञानमिदं वक्ष्याम्यशेषतः Bg. 7. 2, 3. 41; (the whole of the 7th Adhyâya of Bg. explains ज्ञान and विज्ञान). -5 Business, employment. -6 Music. -7 Knowledge of the fourteen lores. -Comp. —ईश्वरः N. of the author of the Mitâksharâ, a commentary on Yajnavalkya's Smriti. —पादः N. of Vyâsa. —मातृकः an epithet of Buddha. —वादः the theory of knowledge, the doctrine taught by Buddha.

विज्ञानिक *a.* Wise, learned; see विज्ञ.

विज्ञापकः 1 An informant -2 A teacher, an instructor.

विज्ञापनं -ना 1 Respectful statement or communication, a request, an entreaty; कालप्रयुक्ता खलु कार्यविद्भिर्विज्ञापना भर्तृषु सिद्धिमेति Ku. 7. 93; R. 17. 40. -2 Information, representation. -3 Instruction.

विज्ञापित *p. p.* 1 Respectfully told or communicated. -2 Requested. -3 Informed. -4 Instructed.

विज्ञाप्ति See विज्ञप्ति.

विज्ञाप्यं A request; U. 1.

विज्वर *a.* Free from fever, anxiety or distress.

विंजामरं The white of the eye.

विंजोलिः -ली *f* A line, row.

विट् 1 P. (वेटति) 1 To sound. -2 To curse, rail at.

विटः [विट्-क] 1 A paramour; स्वद्रुस्खलः क स तपस्विजनस्य हंता कन्याविटः पतिरसौ परिरक्षतु त्वां Mâl. 8. 8; Si. 4. 48. -2 A voluptuary, sensualist. -3 (In dramas) The companion of a prince or dissolute young man, or of a courtezan (who is described as being skilled in the arts of singing, music, and poetry and as a parasite on familiar terms with his associate to whom he nearly serves the purpose of the Vidûshaka; see *inter alia* Mk. acts 1, 5, and 8); for definition, see S. D. 78. -4 A rogue, cheat. -5 A catamite. -6 A rat. -7 The Khadira tree. -8 The orange tree. -9 A branch together with its shoot. -10 A mineral salt. -Comp. —माक्षिकं a kind of mineral. —लवणं a medicinal salt.

विटंकः 1 An aviary, dove-cot. -2 The loftiest point, pinnacle, elevation; अयमेव महीधरविटंकः Mâl. 10; Vikr. 5. 77.

विटंकक See विटंक.

विटंकित *a.* Marked, stamped.

विटपः [विटं विस्तारं वा पाति पिबति पा॰ क Tv.] 1 A branch, bough (of a creeper or tree); कोमलविटपानुकारिणौ बाहू S. 1. 21, 32; यद्नेन तरुर्न पातितः क्षपिता तद्विटपाश्रिता लता R. 8. 47; Si. 4. 48; Ku. 6. 41. -2 A bush. -3 A new shoot or sprout; Si. 7. 53. -4 A cluster, clump, thicket. -5 Extension.-6 The septum of the scrotum.

विटपिन् *m.* [विटप-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 A tree; परितो दृष्टाश्च विटपिनः सर्वे Bv. 1. 21, 29. -2 The fig-tree. -Comp. -मृगः a monkey, an ape.

विटिः-टी *f.* Yellow sandal.

विट्(ठ)लः N. of a form of Vishņu or Krishņa (worshipped at Pandharpur in the Bombay presidency.

विठंक *a.* Bad, vile, base, low.

विठरः N. of Brihaspati.

विड् 1 P. (वेडति) 1 To curse, rail at, revile. -2 To cry out loudly.

विडं A kind of artificial salt.

विडंग *a.* Clever, skilful. —गः, -गं N. of a vegetable and medicinal substance (largely used as a vermifuge).

विडंब् 10 U. 1 To imitate, copy, resemble; (तं) ऋतुर्विडंबयामास न पुनः प्राप तच्छ्रियं R. 4. 17; वपुःप्रकर्षेण विडंबितेश्वरः 3. 52; 13, 29; 16. 11; Ki. 5. 46; 12. 38; Si. 1. 6; 12. 5; 16. 58. -2 To ridicule, deride, mock; संमोहयंति मदयंति विडंबयंति निर्भर्त्सयंति रमयंति विषादयंति Bh. 1. 22; यथा न विडंबयसे जनैः K. 109. -3 To cheat, deceive; एवमात्माभिप्रायसंभावितेष्टजनचित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विडंब्यते S. 2. -4 To afflict, pain, molest. -5 To transform, distort.

विडंबः 1 Imitation. -2 Distressing, afflicting, molesting.

विडंबनं -ना 1 Imitation. -2 Disguise, imposture. -3 Deception, fraud. -4 Vexation, mortification.-5

Paining, distressing. -6 Disappointing. -7 Ridiculousness, mockery, a matter for laughter ; इयं च तेऽन्या पुरतो विडंबना Ku. 5. 70 ; असति त्वयि वारुणीमदः प्रमदानामधुना विडंबना 4. 12.

विडंबित *p. p.* 1 Imitated, copied. -2 Mocked, ridiculed. -3 Deceived. -4 Vexed, mortified -5 Frustrated, -6 Low, abject, poor. —तं An object of ridicule.

विडारकः A cat.

विडाल, विडालक See बिडाल, बिडालक.

विडीनं One of the several modes of flight of birds ; see डीन.

विडुलः A sort of cane.

विडूरजं *Lapis lazuli.*

विडो(डौ)जस् *m.* N. of Indra.

वितंसः 1 A bird-cage. -2 A rope, chain, fetter &c. to confine beasts or birds.

वितंडः 1 An elephant. -2 A sort of lock or bolt.

वितंडा 1 A captious objection, idle carping, a frivolous or fallacious argument or controversy (one of the sixteen *padarthas* or categories in Nyâya philosophy); स (जल्पः) प्रतिपक्षस्थापनाहीनो वितंडा Gaut. S. -2 Wrangling, captious criticism in general. -3 A spoon, ladle. -4 Benzoin. -5 The oleander plant.

वितथ *a.* 1 Untrue, false ; आजन्मनो न भवता वितथं किलोक्तं Ve. 3. 13, 5. 41 ; R. 9. 8. -2 Vain, futile ; as in वितथप्रयत्न R. 2. 42.

वितथ्य *a.* False ; see above.

वितथयति Den. P. To make false ; Si. 7. 8.

वितद्रुः *f.* N. of a river in the Panjâb.

वितन् 8 U. 1 To spread, stretch ; स्फुरितविततजिह्वः Mk. 9. 12 ; Ki. 15. 53, Si. 5. 38, 14. 53. -2 To cover, fill ; प्रस्वेदबिंदुविततं वदनं प्रियायाः Ch. P. 9 ; यो वितत्य स्थितः खं Me. 58. -3 To form, make ; श्रेणीबंधाद्वितन्वद्भिरस्तंभां तोरणस्रजं R. 1. 41 ; Ki. 16. 51. -4 To stretch, string (as a bow) ; U. 6. 1 ; Bk. 3. 47. -5 To cause, produce, create, give, bestow ; V. 1. 4. -6 To write or compose (as a work) ; विराटपर्वप्रद्योती भावदीपो वितन्यते. -7 To do or perform (as a sacrifice or any other rite) ; Ku. 2. 46. -8 To unfold, manifest, exhibit, show ; Mâl. 9. 11. -9 To perform, carry out, accomplish. -10 To prepare, make ready.

वितत *p. p.* 1 Spread out, extended, stretched.-2 Elongated, large, broad. -3 Performed, accomplished, effected ; विततयज्ञः S. 7. 34. -4 Covered. -5 Diffused ; (see तन् with वि). —तं Any stringed instrument, such as a lute &c. -Comp. —धन्वन् *a.* one who has fully drawn or stretched his bow.

विततिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion. -2 Quantity, collection, cluster, clump. -3 A line, row ; Mâl. 9. 47.

वितनु *a.* 1 Delicate. -2 Beautiful.

वितंतुः A good horse —*f.* A widow.

वितंत्री A disordered or discordant lute ; Ku. 1. 45.

वितप् 1 A. 1 To shine ; रविर्विततपेऽत्यर्थं Bk. 8. 14. -2 To warm, heat.-3 To warm oneself.

वितमस् *a.* 1 Light. -2 Free from darkness or the quantity of ignorance (तमस्).

वितर्क् 10 U. 1 To guess, conjecture. -2 To think, suppose, believe. -3 To reflect, reason. -4 To expect, anticipate. -5 To find out, discover, ascertain.

वितर्कः 1 Argument, reasoning, inference. -2 Guess, conjecture, supposition, belief ; शिरीषपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यौ बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -3 Fancy, thought ; Bh. 3. 45. -4 Doubt ; Ki. 4. 5, 13. 2. -5 Deliberation, discussion.-6 A teacher in divine knowledge.

वितर्कणं 1 Reasoning. -2 Conjecturing, guessing. -3 Doubt. -4 Discussion.

वितर्दिः,-र्दी, वितर्दिका *f.* 1 A raised seat of a quadrangular shape in a court-yard. -2 A balcony, verandah.

वितर्द्धिः -र्द्धी, वितर्द्धिका *f.* See वितर्दि &c.

वितलं The second of the seven lower regions under the earth, see पाताल or लोक.

वितस्ता N. of a river in the Punjab called Hydaspes by the Greeks and now called Jhelum or Betustâ.

वितस्तिः [Cf. Up. 4. 181] A measure of length equal to 12 *angulas* (being the distance between the extended thumb and the little finger).

वितान *a.* 1 Vacant, empty. -2 Pithless, -5 Dismayed, sad ; क्षितिपतिमंडलमन्यतो वितानं R. 6. 86.-4 Dull, stupid. -5 Wicked, abandoned. —नः, -नं 1 Spreading out, expansion, extension ; Si. 11. 28. -2 An awning, a canopy ; विपुलेसाकनकरुचिरश्रीवितानं समाश्रयः V. 4. 4 ; R. 19. 39 ; Ki. 3. 42 ; Si. 3. 50. -3 A cushion. -4 A collection, quantity, an assemblage ; प्रस्तारस्थगिता इवोन्मुखमणिज्योतिर्वितानैर्दिशः Mâl. 6. 5 ; Ki. 17. 61. -5 A sacrifice ; an oblation ; वितानेष्वप्येवं तव मम च सोमे विधिरभूत Ve. 6. 30, 3. 16, Si. 14. 10. -6 The sacrificial hearth or altar. -7 Season, opportunity. —नं Leisure, rest.

वितानकः —कं 1 An expanse. -2 A heap, quantity, collection, mass ; Si. 3. 6. -3 An awning, a canopy. -4 The tree called Mâda.

वितानायते Den. A. To act or serve as an awning ; Mâl. 9. 15.

वितानीकृ 8 U. To spread or extend over (as a canopy), overshadow.

वितुन्नं 1 The pot-herb called सुनिषण्णक. -2 The plant called शैवाल.

वितुन्नकं 1 Coriander-seed. -2 Blue vitriol. -कः The plant called तामलकी.

वितुष्ट *p. p.* Dissatisfied, displeased, discontented.

वितृष्ण *a.* Free from desire, content.

वितॄ 1 P. 1 To cross or pass over, go beyond ; R. 6. 77. -2 To give, grant, impart, confer or bestow on, vouchsafe, favour with; भगवान् मारीचस्ते दर्शनं वितरति S. 7 ; वितरति गुरुः प्राज्ञे विद्यां यथैव तथा जडे U. 2. 4 ; वितरति तृपो नोचितमहो Pt. 1. 11 ; U. 3. 48 ; निवासहेतोरुटजं वितेरुः R. 14. 81 ; Mâl. 1. 3 ; 6. 7 , 9. 5, 44. -3 To cause, produce ; ज्योत्स्नाशंकामिह वितरति हंसश्रेणी Ki. 5. 31. -4 To carry over, ferry over. -5 To give (as medicine), apply a remedy. -6 To do, perform. -7 To forgive, pardon. -8 To increase, enhance.-*Caus.* To carry through, accomplish (fig. also).

वितरणं 1 Crossing over. -2 A gift, donation, present ; पूर्णाशा बहवः कृता वितरणैर्येन त्वया याचकाः Subbâsh. -3 Giving up, leaving, abandoning.

वितीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Crossed or passed over. -2 Given, bestowed, imparted ; U. 3. 25, Si. 7. 67, 17. 15. -3 Gone down, descended ; R. 6. 77. -4 Conveyed. -5 Subdued, overcome (see तृ with वि.)

वित्त् 10 U. (वित्तयति-ते ; वित्तापयति-ते also according to some) To give away, give as alms.

वित्त *p. p.* [विद् लाभे क्त] 1 Found, discovered. -2 Gained, ac-

quired. -3 Examined, investigated. -4 Known, famous. —त्तं 1 Wealth, possessions, property, substance. -2 Power. -Comp. —आगमः, —उपार्जनं acquisition of wealth. —ईशः an epithet of Kubera; Bg. 10. 23; Me. 7. 4. —जानि *a.* one who has married a wife. —दः a donor, benefactor. —मात्रा property. -वर्धन *a.* profitable, lucrative. —समागमः acquisition of wealth, income; Pt. 1. 425.

वित्तवत् *a.* Rich, wealthy.

वित्तिः *f* [विद्-क्तिन्] 1 Knowledge. -2 Judgment, discrimination, thought. -3 Gain, acquisition. -4 Likelihood.

वित्रस् 1, 4 P. To be frightened or terrified; वित्रस्तमुग्धहरिणीसदृशैः कटाक्षैः Bh. 1. 9. —*Caus.* To terrify, frighten.

वित्रासः Fear, alarm, terror.

वित्सनः An ox, a bull.

विथ् 1 A (वेथते) To beg, ask,

विथुरः 1 A demon. -2 A thief. —रा A widow; cf. विधुरा.

विद् I. 2 P. (वेत्ति or वेद, विवेद-विदांचकार, अवेदीत्, वेदितुं, विदित; *desid.* विविदिषति) 1 To know, understand, learn, find out, ascertain, discover; न चैतद्विद्मः कतरन्नो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg 2. 5; तं मोहांधः कथमयममुं वेत्तु देवं पुराणं Ve. 1. 23, 3. 39; Ś. 5. 27; R. 3. 43; Bg. 4. 34. 18. 1. -2 To feel, experience; Mu. 3. 4. -3 To look upon, regard, consider, know or take to be; य एनं वेत्ति हंतारं Bg. 2. 19; विद्धि व्याध्यिव्यालग्रस्तं लोकं शोकहतं च समस्तं Moha M. 5; Bh. 2. 17; Ms. 1. 33; Ku. 6. 30. —*Caus.* (वेदयति-ते) 1 To make known, communicate, inform, apprise, tell. -2 To teach, expound; वेदार्थं स्वानवेदयत् Sk. -3 To feel, experience; Ms. 12. 13 -II. 4 A. (विद्यते, वित्त) 1 To be, to exist; अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते Mk. 9. 37; नासतो विद्यते भावो नाभावो विद्यते सतः Bg. 2. 16; (cf. the root (1) अस्. -2 To happen. -III 6 U. (विंदति-ते, वित्त) 1 To get, obtain, acquire, gain; एकमप्यास्थितः सम्यगुभयोर्विंदते फलं Bg. 5. 4; Y. 3. 192. -2 To find, discover, recognise; यथा धेनुसहस्रेषु वत्सो विंदति मातरं Subhâsh.; Ms. 8. 1 1. -3 To feel, experience; R. 14. 56; Bg. 5. 21, 11. 24, 18. 45. -4 To marry; Ms. 9. 69. -IV. 7 A. (विंते, वित्त or विन्न) 1 To know, understand. -2 To consider, regard, take for; न तृणेऽपीति लोकोऽयं विंते मां निष्पराक्रमं Bk. 6.39. -3 To find, meet with. -4 To reason, reflect. -5 To examine, inquire into. -V. 10 A. (वेदयते) 1 To tell, declare, announce, communicate. -2 To feel, experience -3 To dwell. (The following verse illustrates the root in some of its conjugations:—वेत्ति सर्वाणि शास्त्राणि गर्वस्तस्य न विद्यते। विंते धर्मं सदा सद्भिस्तेषु पूजां च विंदति ॥. cf. also:—सत्तायां विद्यते ज्ञाने वेत्ति विंते विचारणे। विंदते विंदति प्राप्तौ श्यन्लुक् श्नम् शेष्विदं क्रमात् ॥). [cf. L. *video*; A. S. *witan*; Goth. *vait*].

विद् *a.* [At the end of comp.] Knowing, conversant with; वेदविद् &c. —*m.* 1 The planet Mercury. -2 A learned man, wise man. -*f.* 1 Knowledge. -2 Understanding, intellect.

विदः 1 A learned man, wise man or Paṇḍita. -2 The planet Mercury. —दा 1 Knowledge, learning. -2 Understanding.

विदित *p. p.* 1 Known, understood, learnt; अविदितगतयामा रात्रिरेव व्यरंसीत् U. 1. 27. -2 Informed. -3 Renowned, celebrated; well known; भुवनविदिते वंशे Me. 9. -4 Promised, agreed to. —तः A learned man, scholar. —तं 1 Knowledge, information. -2 Celebrity, fame. -3 Acquisition, gaining.

विदंशः Pungent food such as excites thirst.

विदग्ध *p. p.* 1 Burnt up, consumed by fire. -2 Cooked. -3 Digested. -4 Destroyed, decomposed. -5 Clever, shrewd, sharp, subtle; Pt. 1. 164; U. 4. 21. -6 Crafty, artful, intriguing. -7 Unburnt or ill-digested. -8 Lovely, charming. -9 Respectable (as dress &c.). —ग्धः 1 A wise or learned man, scholar. -2 A libertine. —ग्धा A shrewd and clever woman, an artful woman.

विदग्धता -त्वं Shrewdness, cleverness; skill, elegance &c.

विदथः 1 A learned man, scholar. -2 An ascetic, a sage. -3 Ved. A sacrifice. —थं Ved. 1 Knowledge. -2 A sacrifice. -3 A battle (?).

विदरः Breaking, bursting, rending. —रं The prickly pear.

विदर्भाः (*m. pl.*) [विगताः दर्भाः कुशा यतः] 1 N. of a district, the modern Berar; अस्ति विदर्भो नाम जनपदः Dk.; अस्ति विदर्भेषु पद्मपुरं नाम नगरं Mâl. 1; R. 5. 40, 60; N. 1. 50. -2 The natives of Vidarbha. —र्भः 1 A king of the Vidarbhas. -2 Any dry or desert soil. -Comp. —जा, -तनया, -राजतनया, -सुभ्रूः epithets of Damayantî, daughter of the king of the Vidarbhas. —जा N. of the wife of Agastya.

विदल् 1 P. 1 To break, split, crack; त्वदिषुभिर्भविदलिष्यदसावादि N. 4. 88. -2 To dig up. -3 To open, expand.

विदल *a.* 1 Split, rent asunder. -2 Opened, blown (as a flower &c.). —लः 1 Dividing, separating. -2 Rending, splitting. -3 A cake. -4 Mountain ebony. —लं 1 A basket of split bamboos or any vessel of wicker-work. -2 The bark of pomegranate. -3 A twig. -4 The chips of a substance. -5 Split peas.

विदलनं Splitting, rending asunder, cutting, dividing.

विदारुः A lizard.

विदाहः 1 Burning. -2 Great heat, inflammation. -3 Pungency, sharpness.

विदाहिन् *m.* A substance causing inflammation.

विदिश् *f.* An intermediate point of the compass.

विदिशा 1 N. of the capital of the district called दशार्ण; तेषां (दशार्णानां) दिक्षु प्रथितविदिशालक्षणां राजधानीं Me. 24. -2 N. of a river in Mâlvâ. -3 = विदिश् q. v.

विदुः 1 The middle of the frontal globes on an elephant's forehead (हस्तिकुंभमध्यभागः) -2 A hippopotamus.

विदुर *a.* [विद्-कुरच् P. III. 2. 162] Wise, intelligent —रः 1 A wise or learned man. -2 A crafty man, an intriguer. -3 N. of the younger brother of Pâṇḍu. [When Satyavatî found that both the sons begotten by Vyâsa upon her two daughters-in-law were physically incapacitated for the throne-Dhritarâshtra being blind and Pâṇḍu pale and sickly—she asked them to seek the assistance of Vyâsa once more. But being frightened by the austere look of the sage, the elder widow sent one of her slave-girls dressed in her own clothes, and this girl became the mother of Vidura. He is remarkable for his great wisdom, righteousness, and strict impartiality. He particularly loved the Pâṇḍavas, and saved them from several critical dangers].

विदुलः 1 A kind of reed or ratan. -2 Gum-myrrh.

विदून *p. p.* Afflicted, tormented, distressed.

विदूर *a.* Remote, distant; सरिद्विदूरांतरभावतन्वी R. 13. 48; U. 6. 39. —रः N. of a mountain or city from which the Vaidûrya jewel or *lapis lazuli* is brought, विदूरभूमिर्नवमेघशब्दादुद्भिन्नया रत्नशलाकयेव Ku. 1. 24; see Malli. thereon, as well as on Śi. 3. 45. (The forms विदूरं, विदूरेण विदूरतस् or विदूरात् are often used

adverbially in the sense of 'from a distance'; 'from afar', 'at a distance', 'far off'; Mâl. 3. 18.). -Comp. —ग a. spreading far and wide. —जं the *lapis lazuli*.

विदूषक a. (की f.) 1 Defiling, polluting, contaminating, corrupting. -2 Detracting, abusing. -3 Witty, humorous, jocular. —कः 1 A jester, buffoon. -2 Particularly, the humorous companion and confidential friend of the hero in a play, who excites mirth by his quaint dress, speeches, gestures, appearances &c., and by allowing himself to be made the butt of ridicule by almost every body); the S. D. thus defines him :—कुसुमवसंताद्यभिधः कर्मवपुर्वेशभाषाद्यैः। हास्यकरः कलहरतिर्विदूषकः स्यात्स्वकर्मज्ञः ॥ 79. -3 A libertine, lecher.

विदूषणं 1 Pollution, corruption. -2 Abuse, reproach, detraction.

विदृतिः A seam.

विदॄ 9 P. or 10 U. 1 To split, tear asunder, divide, cut to pieces; ऐन्द्रिः किल नखैस्तस्या विददार स्तनौ द्विज R. 12. 22; न विदीर्ये कठिनाः खलु स्त्रियः Ku. 4. 5; R. 15. 33. -2 To rend (fig.); चित्तं विदारयति कस्य न कोविदारः Rs. 3. 6; स घोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि व्यदारयत् Bg. 1. 19. —*Pass.* To be rent or torn (with grief &c.). —*Caus.* To rend, tear in pieces, tear or rip up; Mâl. 5. 15; 10. 1.

विदारः 1 Rending or cutting asunder, splitting -2 War; battle -3 An inundation, overflowing (of a tank, river &c.). —री A swelling in the groin.

विदारकः 1 A tearer, divider. -2 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (which divides its course). -3 A hole sunk in water in the bed of a dry river. —कं Alkaline earth.

विदारणः 1 A tree or rock in the middle of a stream (to which a boat is fastened). -2 War, battle. -3 The Karnikâra tree. —णा War, battle. —णं 1 Rending, splitting, tearing, ripping up, breaking, (often with the force of an adj. at the end of comp.); श्रुतं सखे श्रवणविदारणं वचः Mu. 5. 6; युवजनहृदयविदारणमनसिजनखरुचिकिंशुकजाले Gît. 1, Ki. 14. 54. -2 Afflicting, tormenting. -3 Killing, slaughter.

विदीर्ण p. p. 1 Torn, split, rent asunder, split open. - 2 Opened, expanded; (see दॄ with वि).

विदेशः Another country, foreign land or country: भजते विदेशमधिकेन जितस्तदनुप्रवेशमथवा कुशलः Si. 9. 48; को वीरस्य मनस्विनः स्वविषयः को वा विदेशस्तथा H. 1. -Comp. —ज a. exotic, foreign.

विदेशिन्, विदेशीय a. Foreign, exotic. —m. A foreigner.

विदेह a. 1 Bodiless; incorporeal. -2 Trunkless. —हाः (m. pl.) N. of a country, the ancient Mithilâ (see App. III.); R. 11. 36, 12 26. -3 The natives of this country. —हः 1 The district Videha. -2 N of Janaka. —हा The same as विदेहनगरी.

विद्ध p. p. [व्यध्-क्त] 1 Pierced, penetrated: wounded, stabbed. -2 Beaten, whipped, lashed. -3 Thrown, directed, sent. -4 Opposed. -5 Resembling. —द्धं A wound. -Comp. —कर्ण a. having bored ears.

विद्मन् n. Ved. Knowledge.

विद्यमान a. 1 Being, existing. -2 Present. -3 Actual, real.

विद्या [विद्-क्यप्] 1 Knowledge, learning, lore, science; (तां) विद्यामभ्यसनेनेव प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88; विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं प्रच्छन्नगुप्तं धनं &c. Bh. 2. 20. (According to some *Vidyas* are four :—आन्वीक्षिकी त्रयी वार्ता दंडनीतिश्च शाश्वती Kâmandaka), चतसृष्वपि ते विवेकिनी नृप विद्यासु निरूढिमागताः Ki. 2. 6; to these four Manu adds a fifth आत्मविद्या; see Ms 7. 43. But the usual number of *Vidyas*, is stated to be fourteen, i. e. the four *Vedas*, the six *Angas*, *Dharma*, *Mimamsa*, *Tarka* or *Nyaya* and the *Puranas*; see चतुर्दशविद्या under चतुर्; and N. 1. 4). -2 Right knowledge, spiritual knowledge; Y. 6. 6; cf. अविद्या. -3 A spell, an incantation. -4 The goddess Durgâ. -5 Magical skill. -Comp. —अनुपालिन्, -अनुसेविन् a. acquiring knowledge. —अभ्यासः, -अर्जनं, -आगमः acquisition of knowledge, pursuit of learning, study. -अर्थः seeking for knowledge. -अर्थिन् m. a student, scholar, pupil. -आधारः a receptacle of learning; Mâl. 2. 11. —आरंभः introduction of a boy to learning. —आलयः a school, college, any place of learning. —उपार्जनं = विद्यार्जनं q. v. —करः a learned man. —चण, -चंचु a. famous for one's learning. -दलः the Bhûrja tree. —दातृ m. a teacher, an instructor. —दानं teaching, imparting, instruction. —देवी the goddess of learning. -धनं 1. wealth in the form of learning. -2. wealth acquired by learning. —धरः (-री f.) a class of demigods or semi-divine beings; विद्याधराध्युषितचारुशिलातलानि स्थानानि Bh. 3. 70. —प्राप्तिः = विद्यार्जन q. v. —लाभः 1. acquisition of learning. -2. wealth or any other acquisition made by learning. —विशिष्ट a. distinguished by learning. —विहीन a illiterate, ignorant; Pt. 1. 35. —वृद्ध a. old in knowledge, advanced in learning. —व्यसनं, -व्यवसायः pursuit of knowledge. —व्रतस्नातक, -स्नातकः a Brâhmana who has finished his course of religious studentship (ब्रह्मचारिव्रत).

विद्युत् 1 A. 1 To shine, sparkle be bright; व्यद्योतिष्ट सभावेद्यामसौ नरशिखित्रयी Si. 2. 3; 1. 20. -2 To light, illuminate (usually *caus.* in this sense).

विद्युत् f. 1 Lightning; वाताय कपिला विद्युत् Mbh.; Me. 38, 115. -2 A thunderbolt. -Comp. -उन्मेषः a flash of lightning. —जिह्वः a kind of demon or Râkshasa. -ज्वाला, —द्योतः a flash or lustre of lightning. —दामन् n. a flash of zigzag or forked lightning. —पातः falling or stroke of lightning. —प्रियं bell-metal. —लता, -लेखा (विद्युल्लता, विद्युल्लेखा) 1. a streak of lightning. -2. forked of zigzag lightning.

विद्युत्वत् a. Having lightning; Me. 64. —m. A cloud; विद्युत्वानिव चातकैः Ku. 6. 27.

विद्योतन a. (नी f.) 1 Illuminating, irradiating. -2 Illustrating, elucidating.

विद्रः 1 Tearing, splitting, piercing. -2 A fissure, hole, cavity.

विद्रधिः An abscess.

विद्राण a. Roused from sleep, awakened.

विद्रु 1 P. 1 To run, run away, retreat; जलसंघात इवासि विद्रुतः Ku. 4 6. -2 To melt, dissolve. -3 To become divided, burst asunder. —*Caus.* To put to flight, rout, scare away, disperse, scatter; प्रतिरवाभोगभीषितनष्टविद्रावितारोषवजनानिवहः Mâl. 3: असौ कुंभिभ्रांत्या खरनिखरविद्रावितमहागुरुग्रावग्रामः स्वपिति गिरिगर्भे हरिपतिः Bv. 1. 52.

विद्रवः 1 Running away, flight, retreat. -2 Panic. -3 Flowing out. -4 Melting, liquefaction. -5 Censure, abuse. -6 Intellect, understanding.

विद्राव = विद्रव q. v.

विद्रावणं 1 Driving or scaring away, putting to flight, defeating. -2 Liquefying.

विद्रावित a. 1 Put to flight, routed, chased away. -2 Scattered, dispersed, torn asunder. -3 Liquefied, fused, melted.

विद्रुत p. p. 1 Flown, fled away, (in panic). -2 Agitated, frightened, alarmed. -3 Liquid, fluid.

विद्रुमः 1 The coral tree (bearing reddish precious gems called corals). -2 A coral : तदधरस्पर्धिषु विद्रुमेषु R. 13. 13 ; Ku. 1. 44. -3 A young shoot or sprout. -Comp. —लता 1. a branch of coral. -2. a kind of perfume. —लतिका a kind of perfume. (नलिका).

विद्वस् a. [विद्-क्वसु] (Nom. sing. m. विद्वान् ; f. विदुषी ; n. विद्वत्) 1 Knowing (with acc.): आनंदं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् न बिभेति कुतश्चन ; तव विद्वानपि तापकारणं R. 8. 76 ; Ki. 11. 30. -2 Wise, learned. —m A learned or wise man, scholar : किं वस्तु विद्वन् गुरवे प्रदेयं R. 5. 18. -Comp. —कल्प, -देशीय, -देश्य a. (विद्वत्कल्प, विद्वद्देशीय, विद्वद्देश्य) slightly learned, a little learned. —जनः (विद्वज्जनः) a learned or wise man, sage.

विद्विष् m., विद्विषः An enemy, a foe : विद्विषोऽप्यनुनय Bh. 2. 77 ; R. 3. 60 ; Y. 1. 162.

विद्विष्ट p. p. Hated, disliked, odious.

विद्वेषः 1 Enmity, hatred, odium ; Ms. 8. 346 -2 Disdainful pride, contempt ; विद्वेषोऽभिमतप्रसादावपि गर्वोद्गारः Bharata.

विद्वेषणः A hater, an enemy. —णी A woman of a resentful temper. —णं 1 Causing hatred or enmity. -2 Enmity, hatred.

विद्वेषिन्, विद्वेष्टृ a. Hating, inimical. —m. A hater, an enemy.

विध् I. 6 P. (विधति) 1 To pierce, cut. -2 To honour, worship. -3 To rule, govern, administer. -II. 1 A. (वेधते) To ask, beg.

विधः [विध्-क अच् वा] 1 A kind, sort; as in बहुविध, नानाविध. -2 Mode, manner, form. -3 Fold (at the end of comp., especially after numerals) त्रिविध, अष्टविध &c. -4 The food of elephants. -5 Prosperity. -6 Penetration.

विधवनं 1 Shaking, agitating. -2 Tremor, trembling.

विधव्यं Tremor, agitation.

विधवा [विगतो धवो यस्याः सा] A widow ; सा नारी विधवा जाता गृहे रोदिति तत्पतिः Subhâsh :-Comp. —आवेदनं marrying a widow. —गामिन् m. one who has sexual intercourse with a widow.

विधस् m. N. of Brahman, the creator.

विधा 3 U. 1 To do, make, bring about, effect, accomplish, perform, cause, produce, occasion ; यथाक्रमं पुंसवनादिकाः क्रिया धृतेश्च धीरः सदृशीर्व्यधत्त सः R. 3. 10 ; तस्मै देवा विधेयासुः Bk. 19. 2 ; विधेयासुर्देवाः परमरमणीयां परिणतिं Mâl. 6. 7 ; प्रायः शुभं च विदधात्यशुभं च जंतोः सर्वंकषा भगवती भवितव्यतैव 1. 25 ; ये तु कालं विधत्तः S. 1. 1 'cause, produce, or regulate time'; तस्य तस्याचलां श्रद्धां तामेव विदधाम्यहं Bg. 7. 21 ; R. 2. 38, 3. 66. Ve. 1. 1, Ki. 1. 3, 16. 62, 18. 28 ; (these senses may be further modified according to the noun with which विधा is used ; cf. कृ). -2 To lay down, ordain, prescribe, fix, settle, command, enjoin : प्राङ्नाभिवर्धनात्पुंसो जातकर्म विधीयते Ms. 2. 29, 3. 19 ; Y. 1. 72 : शूद्रस्य तु सवर्णैव नान्या भार्या विधीयते Ms. 9. 157, 3. 118 ; पाणिनिश्च क्रियाफलस्य कर्तृगामित्वे सत्यात्मनेपदं विदधाति J. N. V. -3 To make, form, shape, create, manufacture ; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29 ; अंगानि चंपकदलैः स विधाय नूनं कांते कथं घटितवानुपलेन चेतः S. Til. 3. -4 To appoint, depute (as a minister). -5 To put on, wear. Pt. 1. -6 To fix upon, direct towards (as mind &c.): योगे धैर्यमसाधिसिद्धिसुलभे बुद्धिं विधद्ध्वं बुधाः Bh. 3. 54, Bg. 2. 44. -7 To arrange, put in order. -8 To make ready, prepare. -9 To settle, fix, establish. -10 To give, grant; Ki. 14. 10. -11 To procure, furnish. -12 To place, put, lay.

विधा 1 Mode, manner, form. -2 Kind, sort. -3 Prosperity, affluence -4 The food of elephants, horses, &c. -5 Penetration. -6 Hire, wages. -7 Act, action.

विधातृ m. 1 A maker, creator : Ku. 7. 36. -2 The creator, N. of Brahman ; विधाता भद्रं नो वितरतु मनोज्ञाय विधये Mâl. 6. 7 ; R. 1. 35, 6. 11 ; 7. 25. -3 A granter, giver, bestower ; Ku. 1. 57. -4 Fate, destiny ; H. 1. 40. -5 N. of Visvakarman. -6 N. of Kâma, the god of love. -7 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. —आयुस् m. 1. sunshine. -2. the sun-flower. —भूः an epithet of Nârada.

विधात्री Long pepper.

विधानं 1 Arranging, disposing. -2 Performing, making, doing, executing ; नेपथ्यविधानं S. 1 ; आज्ञा°, यज्ञ° &c -3 Creation, creating ; R. 6 11, 7. 14 ; Ku. 7. 66. -4 Employment, use, application ; प्रतिकारविधानं R. 8. 40. -5 Prescribing, enjoining, ordering. -6 A rule, precept, ordinance, sacred rule or precept, sacred injunction ; Ms. 9. 148 ; Bg. 16. 24, 17. 24 -7 Mode, manner. -8 A means or expedient. -9 Performance of prescribed acts or rites. -10 A rite, ceremony. -11 Gaining, obtaining. -12 Affixing, prefixing (as terminations, suffixes &c.). -13 The food given to elephants (to make them intoxicated ; विधानसंपादितदानशोभितैः K. (where विधान means 'rule' also) ; उत्क्षिप्तहस्ततलदत्तविधानपिंडस्नेहस्नुतिस्नपितबाहुरिभाधिराजं Si. 5. 51. -14 Wealth. -15 Pain, agony, torment, distress. -16 An act of hostility. -Comp —गः, -ज्ञः a wise or learned man. —युक्त a. in accordance with or conformable to sacred precept.

विधानकं Distress, affliction, pain.

विधायक a (यिका f.), विधायिन् a. 1 Arranging, disposing. -2 Doing, making, performing, executing. -3 Creating. -4 Enjoying, prescribing, laying down. -5 Consigning, committing, delivering (to the care of).

विधिः [विधा-कि] 1 Doing, performance, practice, an act or action ; ब्रह्मध्यानाभ्यासनविधिना योगनिद्रां गतस्य Bh. 3. 41 ; योगविधि R. 8. 22 ; अस्याः सर्गविधौ V. 1. 8 ; लेखाविधि Mâl. 1. 35. -2 Method, manner, way, means, mode ; Pt. 1. 376. -3 A rule, commandment, any precept which enjoins something for the first time (as distinguished from नियम and परिसंख्या q. q. v. v.) विधिरत्यंतमप्राप्तौ: चिकीर्षाकृतिसाध्यत्वहेतुधीर्विषयो विधिः, व इति विधिहुतं या हविः S. 1. 1. -4 A sacred precept or rule, ordinance injunction, law, a sacred command, religious commandment (opp. अर्थवाद which means 'an explanatory statement coupled with legends and illustrations' ; see अर्थवाद) ; प्रवृत्तिपरं वाक्यं विधिः, as ज्योतिष्टोमेन स्वर्गकामो यजेत; श्रद्धा वित्तं विधिश्चेति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29 ; R. 2. 16. -5 Any religious act or ceremony, a rite, ceremony ; स चेत् स्वयं कर्मसु धर्मचारिणां त्वमंतरायो भवति च्युतो विधिः R. 3. 45, 1. 34. -6 Behaviour, conduct. -7 Condition ; V. 4. -8 Creation, formation ; सामग्र्यविधौ Ku. 3. 28 ; कल्याणि विधिषु विचित्रता विधातुः Ki. 7. 7 -9 The creator. -10 Fate, destiny, luck ; विधौ वामारंभे मम समुचितैषा परिणतिः Mâl. 4. 4. -11 The food of elephants. -12 Time. -13 A physician. -14 N. of Vishṇu. -Comp. —घ्न a. disregarding prescribed rites or rules. —ज्ञ a. knowing the ritual. (—ज्ञः) a Brâhmaṇa versed in the ritual, a ritualist. —दर्शकः a priest at a sacrifice who sees that everything is done according to the precepts and corrects any deviation from them. —दृष्ट, -विहित a. prescribed by rule, enjoined by law. —देशकः 1. = विधिदर्शक above. -2 a preceptor, teacher. -द्वैधं diversity of rules, variance of precept or commandment. —पूर्वकं ind. according to

rule. —प्रयोगः application of a rule. —योगः the force or influence of fate. —वधूः *f.* an epithet of Sarasvatī. —हीन *a.* devoid of rule, unauthorised, irregular.

विधित्सा 1 Desire to do or perform. -2 Design, purpose, desire in general.

विधित्सित *n.* Intended to be done. —तं Intention, design.

विधिवत्, विधितः *ind.* According to law, agreeably to precept or rule, in conformity to prescribed rules, in due form.

विधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be done or performed. -2 To be enjoyed or prescribed -3 (*a*) Dependent on, at the disposal of; अथ विधिविधेयः परिचयः Māl. 2. 13. (*b*) Subject to, influenced or controlled by, subdued or overpowered by (usually in comp.); निद्राविधेयं नरदेवसैन्यं R. 7. 62; संभाव्यमानस्नेहरसेनाभिसंधिना विधेयीकृतोऽपि Māl. 1; Bg. 2. 64; भ्रातुः सौहार्देन विधेयीकृतोस्मि Mv. 7; Ms. 3. 1; Si. 3. 20; R. 19. 4. -4 Obedient, tractable, compliant, submissive; अविधेयेंद्रियः पुंसां गौरिवैति विधेयतां Ki. 11. 33. -5 To be predicated (in gram. &c.); अत्र मिथ्यामहिमत्वं नानुवाद्यं अपि तु विधेयं K. P. 7. —यं 1 What ought to be done, a duty; Ki. 1. 25, 16. 62. -2 The predicate of a proposition. —यः A servant, dependent. -Comp. —अविमर्शः a fault of composition which consists in assigning to the predicate a subordinate position or in expressing it imperfectly (अविमृष्टः प्राधान्येनानिर्दिष्टो विधेयांशो यत्र K. P. 7; see examples *ad. loc.*). —आत्मन् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —ज्ञ *a.* one who knows one's duty; स भृत्यो यो विधेयज्ञः Pt. 1 337. —पदं 1. the object to be accomplished. -2. the predicate.

विधुः [व्यध्-कुः Uṇ. 1. 23] 1 The moon; सविता विधवति विधुरपि सवितरति दिनंति यामिन्यः K. P. 10. -2 Camphor. -3 A demon, fiend. -4 An expiatory oblation. -5 N of Vishṇu. -6 N. of Brahman. -7. N. of Siva. -8 Wind. -9 War, battle. -Comp. -क्षयः waning of the moon, the period of the dark fortnight of a month. -पंजरः (also विंजरः) a scimiter, sabre. -प्रिया a *Nakshatra* or lunar mansion.

विधुत See विधूत.

विधुतिः *f.* Shaking, trepidation, tremor; वैनायकाश्चिरं वो वदनविधुतयः पांतु चीत्कारवत्यः Māl. 1. 1.

विधुननं 1 Shaking or tossing about, agitating. -2 Trembling, tremor.

विधुंतुदः N. of Rāhu; विधुमिव विकटविधुंतुददंतदलनगलितामृतधारं Gīt. 4; आभिमुख्यं शशांकस्य यथाद्यापि विधुंतुदः Pt. 1. 326; N. 4. 71; Si. 2. 61.

विधुर *a.* [विगता धूर्यस्य अत्र् समा०] 1 Distressed, troubled, afflicted, overwhelmed with grief, miserable; Māl. 2. 3, 9. 11, U. 3. 38, 6. 41, Ki. 11. 26; Si. 9. 77, 17. 66, Bh. 3. 8, 114. -2 Love-lorn, bereaved, suffering separation from a wife or husband; मयि च विधुरे भावः कांताप्रवृत्तिपराङ्मुखः V. 4. 20; विधुरां ज्वलनातिसर्जनान्ननु मां प्रापय पत्युरंतिकं Ku. 4. 32; विधुरबंधुरबंधुरभैक्षत Si. 6. 29, 12. 8. -3 Devoid, deprived, or destitute of, free from; सा वै कलंकाविधुरा मधुराननश्रीः Bv. 2. 5. -4 Adverse, hostile, unfriendly; Pt. 2. 81. —रः A widower. —रं 1 Alarm, fear, anxiety. -2 Separation from a wife or husband, bereavement suffered by a lover or mistress. -Comp. -दर्शनं 1. the sight of danger or alarm; विना विधुरदर्शनं स्वामिनो मंदादरा भवंति H. 2. -2. a feeling of agitation.

विधुरा Curds mixed with sugar and spices.

विधू 5, 10 U., 6 P. 1 To shake, move, cause to tremble; वायुर्विधूनयति चंपकपुष्परेणून् Kavirahasya; मृदुपवनविधूतान् Rs. 6. 29; 3. 10; दीर्घां वेणीं विधुन्वाना Mb. -2 To shake off, destroy, expel, drive away; कपेर्विधवितुं द्युतिं Bk. 9. 28; R. 9. 72. v. l. -3 To spurn, despise, treat with contempt; R. 11. 40. -4 To leave, give up, abandon; N. 1. 35.

विधुवनं Shaking, trembling, tremor.

विधूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken or tossed about, waved. -2 Tremulous. -3 Shaken off, dispelled, removed. -4 Unsteady. -5 Abandoned. —तं Repugnance. -Comp. —कल्मष *a.* free from sin. —केश *a.* one who has tossed about the hair; Ki. 8. 33 —निद्र *a.* awakened.

विधूतिः *f.*, विधूननं Shaking, tremor, agitation.

विधूनित *n.* 1 Agitated alarmed. -2 Harassed, annoyed, molested.

विधृ 10 U. 1 To seize, catch, catch or take hold of; अंशुकपल्लवेन विधृतः Amaru. 79, 85 -2 To put on, wear, use; R. 12. 40. -3 To maintain, bear, support, hold up; शिरसा विधृता नित्यं Pt. 1. 82 (where sense 2 is also intended); Bh. 3. 23. -4 To fix upon, direct towards. -5 To separate, divide. -6 To arrange; manage. -7 To withhold, obstruct, restrain.

विधृत *p. p.* 1 Seized, held, grasped. -2 Separated, kept asunder or separate. -3 Assumed, possessed. -4 Checked, restrained. -5 Supported, protected, borne up; (see धृ with वि). —तं 1 Disregard of a command. -2 Dissatisfaction.

विधृतिः *f.* Arrangement, regulation

विध्वंस् 1 A. 1 To fall to pieces. -2 To be dispersed or scattered -3 To perish, be destroyed or ruined. —*Caus.* 1 To destroy, crush, annihilate. -2 To injure, hurt.

विध्वंसः 1 Ruin, destruction. -2 Enmity, aversion; dislike. -3 An insult, offence.

विध्वंसिन् *a.* 1 Being ruined, falling to pieces. -2 Hostile, adverse.

विध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Ruined, destroyed, Pt. 2. 113. -2 Scattered about, tossed up. -3 Obscured, darkened. -4 Eclipsed.

विनद् 1 P. 1 To sound, resound. Bg. 1. 12. -2 To roar, cry out. -3 To fill with cries. -*Caus.* To cause to cry or utter notes; अंबुदैः शिखिगणो विनाद्यते Ghaṭ. 10.

विनदः 1 Sound, noise. -2 N. of a tree.

विनम् 1 P. To bend oneself, stoop, be bent; विनमंति चास्य तरवः प्रचये Ki. 6. 34; Bh. 1. 67; Bk. 7. 52.

विनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, bowed. -2 Stooping, drooping, inclined; S. 3. 10. -3 Sunk down, depressed. -4 Bent, crooked, curved. -5 Humble, modest. -6 Changed into a lingual letter; see विनाम. -Comp. —आनन *a.* with downcast face, dejected.

विनता 1 N. of the mother of Aruṇa and Garuḍa, said to be one of the wives of Kaśyapa; see गरुड. -2 A kind of basket. -Comp. —नंदनः, -सुतः, -सूनुः epithets of Garuḍa or Aruṇa.

विनतिः *f.* 1 Bowing down, bending, stooping. -2 Modesty, humility. -3 A request.

विनमनं Bending, bowing, stooping.

विनम्र *a.* 1 Bent down, stooping; Ki. 4. 2. -2 Depressed, sunk down. -3 Modest, humble.

विनम्रकं The flower of the *Tagara* tree.

विनश् 4 P. 1 To be destroyed, perish, die. -2 To disappear, vanish. -3 To be lost or ruined. -4 To be frustrated or foiled. —*Caus.* To destroy, annihilate.

विनशनं Perishing, loss, destruction, disappearance. —नः N. of the place where the river Sarasvatī is lost in the sand; cf. Ms. 2. 21.

विनष्ट *p. p.* 1 Perished, destroyed, ruined. -2 Disappeared, lost. -3 Spoiled, corrupted.

विनष्टिः *f.* 1 Utter ruin or destruction. -2 Disappearance, vanishing.

विनाशः 1 Destruction, ruin, utter loss, decay. -2 Removal. -Comp. —उन्मुख *a.* about to perish, ripe to meet one's doom. —धर्मन्, -धर्मिन् *a.* subject to decay, perishable, transient ; विषयेषु विनाशधर्मसु त्रिदिवस्थेष्वपि निःस्पृहोऽभवत् R. 8. 10.

विनाशनं Destruction, ruin, annihilation. —नः A destroyer.

विनस *a.* (सा -सी *f.*) Noseless ; Bk. 5. 8.

विना *ind.* Without, except (with acc, instr. or abl.) ; यथा तानं विना रागो यथा मानं विना नृपः । यथा दानं विना हस्ती तथा ज्ञानं विना यतिः Bv. 1. 119 ; पंकैर्विना सरो भाति सदः खलजनैर्विना । कटुवर्णैर्विना काव्यं मानसं विषयैर्विना 1. 116 ; विना वाइनहस्तिभ्यः क्रियतां सर्वमोक्षः Mu. 7 ; Si. 2. 9. (विनाकृ means 'to leave, abandon, bereave, deprive of' ; मदनेन विनाकृता रतिः Ku. 4 21 'bereft of Cupid'). -Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in which विना is used in a poetically charming way ; विनार्थसंबंध एव विनोक्तिः R. G. ; see K. P. 10 also.

विनाडिः, विनाडिका A measure of time equal to one-sixtieth part of a Ghaṭikā or equal to 24 seconds.

विनामः (In Gram.) Change into a lingual or cerebral letter, the substitution of ष् for स् and ण् for न्.

विनायकः 1 A remover (of obstacles). -2 N. of Gaṇeśa. -3 A Buddhist deified teacher. -4 N. of Garuḍa.-5 An obstacle, impediment. -6 A spiritual preceptor.

विनायिका The wife of Garuḍa.

विनास(सि)क *a.* Noseless.

विनाहः A cover for the mouth of a well ; cf. वीनाह.

विनिक्षृ 6 A. 1 To throw, abandon, cast off ; Ku. 4. 6. -2 To throw about, scatter.

विनिकीर्ण *p. p.* Scattered, thrown about.

विनिक्षिप् 6 A. 1 To entrust, deliver over.-2 To place in or upon. -3 To throw down, overthrow. -4 To engage in.

विनिक्षेपः Throwing down, sending forth,

विनिगड *a.* Without fetters, unrestrained, free.

विनिग्रह् 9 P. 1 To restrain, check; obstruct, impede. -2 To lay hold of, seize.

विनिग्रहः 1 Restraining, curbing, subduing ; Bg. 13. 7, 17. 16 ; Ms. 9. 263. -2 Mutual opposition or antithesis.

विनिद्र *a.* 1 Sleepless, awake (fig. also) ; तामेकतस्तव बिभर्ति गुरुर्विनिद्रः R. 5. 66. -2 Budded, opened, full-blown, expanded ; विनिद्रमंदाररजोरुणांगुली Ku. 5. 80.

विनिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly at, fall down, descend; Rs. 4. 19.-2 To attack, assail. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to fall down, ruin, destroy ; कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -2 To throw or pull down. -3 To kill, deprive of life.

विनिपातः 1 Falling down, a fall. -2 A great fall, calamity, an evil, loss, ruin, destruction ; विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10. (where it has sense 1 also); विधिहेतुरहेतुरागसां विनिपातोऽपि समः समुन्नतेः Ki. 2. 34. -3 Decay, death. -4 Hell, perdition ; *S.* 5. -5 Occurrence, happening. -6 Pain, distress. -7 Disrespect. -Comp —शंसिन् *a.* portentous, foreboding ruin.

विनिमयः 1 Exchange, barter; कार्यविनिमयेन M. 1. ; संपद्विनिमयेनोभौ दधतुर्भुवनद्वयं R. 1 26 -2 A pledge, deposit, security. -3 Transmutation (of letters).

विनिमेषः Twinkling (of the eyes).

विनियम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, check, curb ; Bg. 6. 24. -2 To limit, restrict.

विनियत *p. p.* Controlled, checked, restrained, regulated ; as in विनियताहार, विनियतवाच् &c.

विनियमः Control, restraint, check.

विनियुज् 7 A. 1 To use, expend. -2 To appoint, employ. -3 To divide, apportion, distribute ; प्रत्येकं विनियुक्तात्मा कथं न ज्ञास्यसि प्रभो Ku. 2. 31. -4 To disconnect, separate. —*Caus.* 1 To appoint, employ. -2 To enjoin, order, command. -3 To offer, present, give. -4 To perform, do, dispose of.

विनियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, loosed, detached.-2 Attached to, appointed. -3 Applied to. -4 Commanded, enjoined.

विनियोगः 1 Separation, parting, detachment. -2 Leaving, giving up, abandoning. -3 Employment, use, application, disposal ; बभूव विनियोगज्ञः साधनीयेषु वस्तुषु R. 17. 67 ; प्राणायामे विनियोगः &c. -4 Appointment to a duty, commission, charge ; विनियोगप्रसादा हि किंकराः प्रभविष्णुषु Ku. 6. 62. -5 An obstacle, impediment.

विनिर्गम् 1 P. 1 To go out. -2 To disappear, vanish. -3 To go away, depart. -4 To escape from, liberate oneself from.

विनिर्गमः 1 Disappearance. -2 Departure.

विनिर्जि 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To subdue, overpower, master.

विनिर्जयः Complete victory.

विनिर्णी = निर्णी q. v.

विनिर्णयः 1 Complete settlement or ascertainment, full decision. -2 Certainty. -3 A settled rule.

विनिर्बंधः Persistence, pertinacity.

विनिर्मा See निर्मा.

विनिर्मित *p. p.* 1 Formed or made of. -2 Made, created.-3 Celebrated, observed (as a feast).-4 Determined, destined, from.

विनिर्मुच् 6 P. 1 To loosen, free from. -2 To set free, release, liberate. -3 To discharge, shoot off. -4 To abandon, give up.

विनिर्मुक्तिः *f.* Release, liberation.

विनिर्वृत् See निर्वृत्.

विनिविद्‌ See निविद्.

विनिविश् 6 P. To be placed or be seated in. —*Caus.* 1 To fix, place ; Ku. 1. 49 ; R. 5. 63 ; मदुरसि कुचकलशं विनिवेशय Gīt. 12. -2 To populate or colonize. -3 To introduce. -4 To add, insert.

विनिवेशः 1 Entrance, settling down in a place. -2 An impression ; *S.* 6. 14.

विनिवृ 10 U. or —*Caus.* 1 To prevent, ward off, suppress ; विनयं विनिवार्य Māl. 1. 18. -2 To prohibit, forbid.

विनिवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn back, return. -2 To cease, come to an end ; सपिंडता तु पुरुषे सप्तमे विनिवर्तते Ms. 5. 60 ; Bg. 2. 59. -3 To desist, turn away, abstain (from) ; देवनात्, युद्धात् &c. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to cease or stop, withdraw ; *S.* 26. -2 To restrain, withhold. -3 To renounce.

विनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, turned away. -2 Stopped, ceased, desisted from. -1 Retired.

विनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Cessation, stopping, removing; शकाम्यवृत्याविनिवृत्तये R. 6 74. -2 End, stop, termination.

विनिश्चि 5 U. To determine, resolve, ascertain; विनिश्चेतुं शक्यो न सुखमिति वा दुःखमिति वा U. 1. 36.

विनिश्चयः 1 Fixing, settling, ascertainment. -2 A decision, resolution.

विनिश्वासः Hard breathing or respiration, sighing, a sigh.

विनिष्पेषः Bruising, crushing, grinding.

विनिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck down, wounded. -2 Killed. -3 Completely overcome. —तः 1 Any great or unavoidable calamity, such as that inflicted by fate or heaven. -2 A portent, comet.

विनी 1 U. 1 To remove, take away, destroy (said to be Atm. only except where it has 'a part of the body' for its object); पटुपटहध्वनिभिर्विनीतनिद्रः R. 9. 71; विनीतखेदः 13. 35, 46; 15. 48; Si. 10. 62, Ki. 7. 30, Ku. 1. 9, 5. 32. -2 To teach, instruct, educate, train; विनिन्युरेनं गुरवो गुरुप्रियं R. 3. 29; 5. 101. 15. 69; 18. 51; Y. 1. 311; Ku. 1. 34. -3 To tame, subdue, govern, control (fig. also); वन्यान्विनेष्यन्निव दुष्टसत्त्वान् R. 2. 8; 6. 27, 14. 75; Ki. 2. 41; वनगज इव तस्मात्सोऽभ्युपायैर्विनेयः Mu. 3. 25. -4 To appease, pacify (anger) (Atm.); R. 2. 49. -5 To pass away, spend (as time); कथमपि यामिनीं विनीय Git. 8. -6 To carry through, perform, complete, finish. -7 To spend, apply to use (Atm.); शतं विनयते Sk. -8 To give, present, pay, pay off (as tribute) (Atm.); करं विनयते Sk. -9 To lead or conduct, towards; Ku. 7. 9. -10 To bid, direct, order; Ku. 3. 41. -11 To bend down, incline. -12 To spread, stretch out.

विनय *a.* 1 Cast, thrown. -2 Secret. -3 Ill-behaved. —यः 1 Guidance, discipline, instruction (in one's duties), moral training; प्रजानां विनयाधानात् R. 1. 24; Mal. 10. 5. -2 Sense of propriety, decorum, decency; अनुयास्यन्मुनितनयां सहसा विनयेन वारितप्रसरः S. 1. 29. -3 Polite conduct, gentleman like bearing, good breeding or manners; R. 6. 79; Mal. 1. 18. -4 Modesty, humility; सुतु शोभते आर्यपुत्र एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1; विद्या ददाति विनयम्; तथापि नीचैर्विनयाद्दृश्यत R. 3. 34; 10. 71 (where Malli. renders विनय by इंद्रियजय or restraint of passions, unnecessarily in our opinion). -5 Reverence, courtesy, obeisance. -6 Conduct in general. -7 Drawing off, taking away, removing; Si. 10. 42. -8 A man who has subdued his senses. -9 A trader, merchant. -Comp. —अवनत *a.* stooping humbly. -ग्राहिन् *a.* tractable, obedient, submissive. —भाज् *a.* modest, well-behaved. -वाच् *a.* speaking mildly or affably. —स्थ *a.* modest.

विनयनं 1 Removing, taking away; Me. 52. -2 Education, instruction, training, discipline.

विनीत *p. p.* 1 Taken away, removed. -2 Well-trained, educated, disciplined. -3 Refined, well-behaved. -4 Modest, humble, meek, gentle. -5 Decent, decorous, gentlemanly. -6 Sent away, dismissed. -7 Tamed, broken in. -8 Plain, simple, (as a dress). -9 Having the passions under control, self-subdued. -10 Chastised, punished. -11 Tractable, governable. -12 Lovely, handsome. (See नी with वि also). -तः 1 A trained horse. -2 A trader. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* humble, lowly.

विनीतकं 1 A vehicle or conveyance (a litter &c.). -2 A carrier, bearer.

विनीतिः *f.* 1 Training, good behaviour. -2 Respect, reverence, esteem.

विनीयः 1 Sediment, dregs. -2 Sin, crime.

विनेतृ *m.* 1 A leader, guide. -2 A teacher, an instructor; स तथेति विनेतुरुदारमतेः प्रतिगृह्य वचो विससर्ज मुनिं R. 8. 91. -3 A king, ruler. -4 A chastiser, punisher; अयं विनेता दृप्तानां Mv. 3. 46, 4. 1, R. 6. 39. 14. 23.

विनुद् 6 P. 1 To strike, pierce. -2 To play on a musical instrument (वीणा, आतोद्य &c.). -3 To remove, drive away, dispel. —*Caus.* 1 To remove, drive away, dispel, cast off; तापं विनोदय दृष्टिभिः Git. 10; Si. 4. 66; S. 3; 21; Mal. 9. 41. -2 To pass, spend (as time). -3 To divert, amuse, entertain; क नु खल्वात्मानं विनोदयामि S. 3; लतासु दृष्टिं विनोदयामि S. 6; R. 14. 77. -4 To amuse oneself with; लक्ष्मीर्विनोदयति येन दिगन्तलंबी सोऽपि त्वदाननरुचिं विजहाति चंद्रः R. 5. 67.

विनोदः 1 Removing, driving away; श्रमविनोद. -2 A diversion, an amusement, any interesting or amusing pursuit or occupation; प्रायेणैते रमणविरहेष्वंगनानां विनोदाः Me. 87; निर्वेदव्यसनं वर्द्धते मृगयामीदृग्विनोदः कुतः S. 2. 5. -3 Play, sport, pastime. -4 Eagerness, vehement desire. -5 Pleasure, happiness, gratification; विलपनविनोदोऽप्यसुलभः U. 3. 30; जनयतु रसिकजनेषु मनोरमरतिरसभावविनोदं Git. 12. -6 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. -7 A kind of house.

विनोदनं 1 Removing. -2 A diversion &c.; see विनोद.

विंदु *a.* 1 Intelligent, wise. -2 Liberal. —दुः A drop; see बिंदु.

विंध्यः 1 N. of a range of mountains which separates Hindustán proper from the Deccan or south; it is one of the seven *Kulaparvatas* q. v., and forms the southern limit of Madhyadesa; see Ms. 2. 21. [According to a legend, the Vindhya mountain, being jealous of the mount Meru (or Himalaya) demanded that the sun should revolve round himself as about Meru, which the sun declined to do; whereupon the Vindhya began to rise higher and higher so as to obstruct the path of the sun and moon. The gods being alarmed sought the aid of the sage Agastya, who approached the mountain and requested that by bending down he would give him an easy passage to the south, and that he would retain the same position till his return. This Vindhya consented to do (because according to one account, he regarded Agastya as his teacher); but Agastya never returned from the south, and Vindhya never attained the height of Meru]. -2 A hunter. —ध्या 1 N. of a plant (लवली). -2 Small cardamoms. -Comp. -अटवी the great Vindhya forest. —कूटः, -कूटनः epithets of the sage Agastya. —वासिन् *m.* an epithet of the grammarian व्याडि. (-नी) an epithet of Durgâ.

विन्न *p. p.* [विद् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Known. -2 Got, obtained. -3 Discussed, investigated. -4 Placed, fixed. -5 Married; (See विद्).

विन्नकः N. of Agastya.

विन्यस् 4 U. 1 To put down, deposit, place; विन्यस्यंती भुवि गणनया देहलीदत्तपुष्पैः Me. 87; Bk. 3. 3. -2 To fix in or on, direct towards; वाने विन्यस्तमानसाः Râm. -3 To deliver or make over, commit to the care of, entrust; सुतविन्यस्तपत्नीकः Y. 3. 45. -4 To arrange, dispose, adjust.

विन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Placed or put down. -2 Inlaid, paved. -3 Fixed. -4 Arranged. -5 Delivered. -6 Presented, offered. -7 Deposited.

विन्यासः 1 Entrusting, depositing. -2 A deposit. -3 Arrangement, adjustment, disposition; अक्षरविन्यासः 'inscribing letters'; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रबंधविन्यासवैदग्ध्यनिधिः Vâs. 'composition of a work &c.' -4 A collection, an assemblage. -5 A site or receptacle.

विप् 10 A. (वेपयति-ते) To throw, cast.

विप् *m.* 1 A praiser, singer of hymns. -2 A wise man. *-f.* 1 Praise, a hymn. -2 A finger.

विपक्ष *a.* Hostile, inimical, adverse, contrary. —क्षः 1 An enemy, adversary, opponent; गुणास्तस्य विपक्षेपि गुणिनो लेभिरेंतरं R. 17. 75; Si. 11. 59. -2 A rival or fellow wife; R. 19. 20. -3 A disputant; Ki. 17. 43. -4 (In logic) A negative instance, an instance on the opposite side, (*i. e.* that in which the साध्य or major term is not found); निश्चितसाध्याभाववान् विपक्षः T. S.; Mu 5. 10. -5 (In gram.) An exception. -Comp. -भावः, —वृत्तिः *f.* hostility.

विपक्षता-त्वं Hostility, enmity, opposition; R. 3. 62.

विपच् 1 P. 1 To mature, develop, ripen; bear fruit; (समारंभाः) गर्भशालिसधर्माणस्तस्य गूढं विपेचिरे R. 17. 53. -2 To digest. -3 To cook thoroughly. -4 To melt, dissolve, liquefy. -5 To roast. —*Caus.* 1 To cook thoroughly.-2 To melt, liquefy.

विपक्त्रिम *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. -2 Developed, fulfilled (as the consequences of former acts).

विपक्व *a.* 1 Fully ripened or matured. -2 Developed, fulfilled; यच्च तत्तपसस्तस्य विपक्वं फलमद्य नः Ku 6. 10. -3 Cooked.

विपंचिका, विपंची 1 A lute. -2 Play, sport, pastime.

विपट् 10 U. 1 To tear up or out; (केतकबर्हं) विपाटयामास युवा नखाग्रैः R. 6. 17. -2 To pull or draw out, extract. -3 To root up, eradicate. -4 To open, unfold.

विपाटनं 1 Tearing open, splitting. -2 Eradication. -3 Spoliation.

विपण् 1 A. 1 To sell, barter; आभीरदेशे किल चंद्रकांतं त्रिभिर्वराटैर्विपणंति गोपाः Subhâsh. -2 To bet, stake.

विपणः, विपणनं 1 Sale; Ms. 3. 152. -2 Petty trade.

विपणिः, -णी *f.* 1 A market, market-place, stall; हा हा नश्यति मन्मथस्य विपणिः सौभाग्यपण्याकरः Mk. 8. 38; Si. 5. 24; R. 16. 41. -2 An article or commodity for sale. -3 Trade, traffic; Ms. 10 116.

विपणिन् *m.* A trader, merchant, shop-keeper; Si. 5. 24.

विपथः A wrong road, bad way (lit. and fig.).

विपद् 4 A. 1 To go badly; fail, miscarry (as a business &c.). -2 To fall into misfortune or bad state; स बंधुर्यो विपन्नानामापदुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 31. -3 To be disabled or incapacitated. -4 To die, perish; नाथवंतस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाथा विपत्स्यसे U. 1. 44; हा तात एव ते नरेंद्रचित्ताराधनापेकरणं जनो विपद्यते Mâl. 5; Mk. 1. 38. -5 To obstruct. —*Caus.* To destroy, kill.

विपत्तिः *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, disaster, mishap, adversity; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महतामेकरूपता Subhâsh. -2 Death, destruction; अतिरभसकृतानां कर्मणामाविपत्तेर्भवति हृदयदाही शल्यतुल्यो विपाकः Bh. 2. 99; R. 19. 56; Ve. 4. 6; हिमसेकविपत्तिः नलिनी R. 8. 45. -3 Agony, torment (यातना) —त्तिः (*m.*) An excellent or distinguished foot-soldier; Ki. 15. 16.

विपद् *f.* 1 A calamity, misfortune, adversity, distress; तत्त्वनिकषग्रावा तु तेषां (मित्राणां) विपद् H. 1. 210. -2 Death; सिंहाद्वापद्विपदं नृसिंहः R. 18. 35. -Comp.-उद्धरणं,-उद्धारः relieving or extricating (one) from misfortune. —कालः times of need, season of calamity, adversity. —ग्रस्त, —युक्त *a.* overtaken by or involved in calamity, unhappy, unfortunate. —सागरः 'sea of misery' a very heavy calamity or disaster.

विपदा See विपद्.

विपन्न *p. p.* 1 Dead. -2 Lost, destroyed. -3 Unfortunate, afflicted, distressed, fallen into adversity. -4 Declined.-5 Disabled, incapacitated —न्नः A snake.

विपरिणम् *Caus.* To change or transform into. —*Pass.* 1 To be changed into. -2 To undergo a change for the worse.

विपरिणमनं, विपरिणामः 1 A change, an alteration. -2 Change of form, transformation.

विपरिवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, revolve (fig. also); Bg. 9. 10. -2 To roll about. -3 To wander about, move to and fro. -4 To return. -5 To surround; attend upon (with acc.).

विपरिवर्तनं Turning about, rolling.

विपरी (विपरि+इ) 2 P. 1 To turn in an opposite direction. -2 To be otherwise, fail, prove fruitless; कल्याणं विदधातु वा भगवतीनीतिर्विपर्येतु वा Mâl. 6. 3. -3 To change for the worse. -4 To go round, return.

विपरीत *a.* 1 Reversed, inverted. -2 Contrary, opposite, reverse, inverse; R. 2. 53. -3 Wrong, contrary, to rule. -4 False, untrue; Bv. 2. 177. -5 Unfavourable, adverse. -6 Cross, acting in an opposite manner. -7 Disagreeable, inauspicious. —तः A particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —ता 1 An unchaste or faithless wife. -2 A perverse woman.-Comp.-कर,-कारक, -कारिन्, -कृत् *a.* perverse, acting in a contrary manner; Si. 14. 66. —चेतस्, -मति *a.* having a perverted mind. —रतं inverted sexual intercourse; cf. पुरुषायित. —लक्षणा ironical description of a thing by mentioning its contrary properties.

विपरीतता, -त्वं Contrariety, inversion, opposition; लोके गुरुत्वं विपरीततां वा स्वचेष्टितान्येव, नरं नयंति Subhâsh.

विपर्ययः 1 Contrariety, reverse, inversion; अहितो जयविपर्ययोपि मे श्लाघ्य एव परमेष्ठिना त्वया R. 11. 86; स्वशरीरशरीरिणावपि श्रुतसंयोगविपर्ययौ यदा 8. 89; नभसः स्फुटतारस्य रात्रेरिव विपर्ययः (न भाजनं) Ki. 11. 44; विपर्यये तु S. 5. 'if it be otherwise', if contrary be the case; विपर्यये त्वद्याधिपतेरुल्लंघितः क्षात्रधर्मः स्यात् Ve. 5. -2 Change (of purpose, dress &c.); कथमेत्य मतिविपर्ययं करिणी पंकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6; so वेषविपर्यय, Pt. 1. -3 Absence or non-existence; समुद्रगारूपविपर्ययेऽपि Ku. 7. 42; त्यागे श्लाघाविपर्ययः R. 1. 22. -4 Loss; निद्रा संज्ञाविपर्ययः Ku. 6. 44 'loss of consciousness'. 5 Complete destruction,' annihilation. -6 Exchange, barter. -7 Error, trespass, mistake, misapprehension. -8 A calamity, misfortune, adverse fate. -9 Hostility, enmity. -10 Perverseness, opposition.

विपर्यवः Reverse, contrariety; V. 4; विपर्यय above.

विपर्यस् 4 U. 1 To overturn, reverse, invert.-2 To change, alter.-3 To take wrongly, misunderstand; प्रतीकारो व्याधेः सुखमिति विपर्यस्यति जनः Bh. 3. 92. -4 To undergo change, be affected, (intrans.); दैवेनोपहतस्य बुद्धिरथवा सर्वा विपर्यस्यति Mn. 6. 8; (cf. the Latin adage 'quem deus vult perdere prius dementat).

विपर्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Changed, inverted, reversed; हंत विपर्यस्तः संप्रति जीवलोकः U. 1. -2 Opposite, contrary. -3 Wrongly considered to be real. -Comp. —पुत्रा a woman bearing no male children.

विपर्यासः 1 Change, contrariety, reverse; विपर्यासं यातो घनविरलभावः क्षितिरुहां U. 2. 27. -2 Adverseness, unfavourableness; as in दैवविपर्यासात्. -3 Interchange, exchange; प्रवहणविपर्यासेनागता Mk. 8. -4 An error, a mistake.

विपलं A moment, an extremely small division of time (said to be equal to one-sixth or one-sixtieth part of a *pala*).

विपलायनं Running away, fleeing in different directions.

विपश्चित् *a* Learned, wise; विपश्चिता विनिन्युरेनं गुरवो गुरुप्रियं R. 3. 29.

—*m.* A learned or wise man, sage ; भवंति ते सभ्यतमा विपश्चितां मनोगतं वाचि निवेशयंति ते Ki. 14. 4 ; Pt. 1 100.

विपाकः 1 Cooking, dressing. -2 Digestion. -3 Ripening, ripeness, maturity, development (fig. also) ; असौ पृथुस्तंबभृतः पिशंगतां गता विपाकेन फलस्य शालयः Ki. 4. 26 ; वाचां विपाको मम Bv. 4. 42 'my mature, full-developed, or dignified words'. -4 Consequence, fruit, result, the result of actions either in this or in a former birth ; अहो मे दारुणतरः कर्मणां विपाकः K. 354 ; ममैव जन्मांतरपातकानां विपाकविस्फूर्जथुरप्रसह्यः R. 14. 62 ; Bh. 2. 99 ; Mv. 5. 56. -5 (*a*) Change of state ; कष्टं बतान्यदिव दैववशेन जातं दुःखात्मकं किमपि भूतमहो विपाकः U. 4. 6. (*b*) An unexpected event or occurrence, a reverse, adverse turn of fate, distress, calamity ; इष्टजनानां विपाकेऽपि जायते परमाद्भुतः U. 3. 3 ; विपाके घोरेऽस्मिन्नथ खलु विमूढा तव सखी 4. 12. -6 Difficulty, embarrassment. -7 Flavour, taste.

विपाठः A kind of large arrow.

विपांडु *a.* Pale, pallid ; परितो विपांडु दधदभ्रशिरः *Si.* 9. 3 ; Ki. 5. 6 ; so विपांडुर Si. 4. 5 ; Ratn. 2. 4.

विपादनं Destroying, killing, destruction.

विपादिका 1 A sore or tumour on the foot. -2 An enigma, a riddle.

विपाश्, विपाशा *f.* N. of one of the five rivers in the Panjab (now called Beas).

विपिनं [वप्-इनन् पृषो० ; cf. Uṇ. 2. 52] A wood, forest, grove, thicket ; वृंदावनविपिने ललितं वितनोतु शुभानि यशस्यं Gīt 1 ; विपिनानि प्रकाशानि शक्तिमत्त्वाच्चकार सः R. 4. 31 ; Māl. 9. 2.

विपुल *a.* 1 Large, extensive, capacious, broad, wide, spacious; विपुलं नितंबदेशे M. 3. 7 ; शिरसि तनुर्विपुलश्च मध्यदेशे Mk. 3. 22 ; कालो ह्ययं निरवधिर्विपुला च पृथ्वी Māl. 1. 6 ; so विपुलं पृष्ठं, विपुलः कुक्षिः &c. -2 Much, ample, copious, abundant ; Ki. 18. 14. -3 Deep, profound ; Mv. 1. 2. -4 With the hair standing on end, thrilling ; Si. 16. 3 (where it has sense 1 also). —लः 1 N. of the mountain Meru. -2 Of Himālaya. -3 A respectable man. -Comp. —छाय *a.* shady, umbrageous. —जघना a woman with large hips. -मति *a.* endowed with great talents or understanding. —रसः the sugar-cane.

विपुला The earth.

विपुष्ट *a.* Ill fed.

विपूयः The *Munja* grass.

विप्र [वप्-रन् पृषो० अत इत्वम् ; Uṇ. 2. 28] 1 A Brāhmaṇa ; see the quotations under ब्राह्मण. -2 A sage, wise man. -3 The Asvattha tree. -4 (In prosody) A foot of four short syllables. -5 A singer of hymns, praiser. -Comp. —ऋषिः = ब्रह्मर्षिः q. v. —काष्ठं the cotton-plant. —प्रियः the Palāśa tree. —समागमः a conconrse or synod of Brāhmaṇas. —स्वं the property of a Brāhmaṇa.

विप्रकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread about, dispersed, scattered. -2 Loose, dishevelled (as hair). -3 Expanded, outstretched. -4 Wide, broad.

विप्रकृ 8 U. 1 (*a*) To tease, trouble, harass, harm ; किं सत्त्वानि विप्रकरोषि *S.* 7 ; (*b*) To oppress ; तस्मिन् विप्रकृताः काले तारकेण दिवौकसः Ku. 2. 1. -2 To wrong, ill-treat, offend ; *S.* 4. 17. -3 To affect, cause a change in ; कमपरमवशं न विप्रकुर्युर्विभुमपि तं यदमी स्पृशंति भावाः Ku. 6. 95. -4 To disfigure, deform ; आभरणोचितं रूपमाश्रमसुलभैः प्रसाधनैर्विप्रकार्यते *S.* 4.

विप्रकारः 1 Insult, contumely, abuse, treating with disrespect ; Ki. 3. 55. -2 Injury, offence. -3 Wickedness. -4 Opposition, counteraction. -5 Retaliation.

विप्रकृत *p. p.* 1 Hurt, offended, injured. -2 Insulted, abused, treated with contumely. -3 Opposed. -4 Retaliated, requited. -5 Oppressed, troubled, disturbed. -6 Irritated, provoked ; विप्रकृतः पन्नगः फणां कुरुते *S.* 6. 31.

विप्रकृतिः *f.* 1 Injury, offence. -2 An insult, abuse, contumely. -3 Retaliation, retort.

विप्रकृष् 1 P. To draw away, remove, counteract ; U. 5. 31.

विप्रकर्षः Distance, remoteness.

विप्रकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn away, removed. -2 Distant, remote. -3 Protracted, lengthened, extended.

विप्रकृष्टक *a.* Remote, distant.

विप्रणश् See प्रणश्.

विप्रतिकारः 1 Counteraction, opposition, contradiction. -2 Retaliation.

विप्रतिपद् 4 A. 1 To differ, be mutually opposed, conflict. -2 To waver, vacillate.

विप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Mutual discrepancy, contest, conflict, dispute, opposition (as of opinions or interests). -2 Dissent, objection. -3 Perplexity, confusion. -4 Mutual relation. -5 Conversancy.

विप्रतिपन्न *p. p.* 1 Mutually opposed, opposite, dissentient. -2 Confused, bewildered, perplexed. -3 Contested, disputed. -4 Mutually connected or related.

विप्रतिषेधः 1 Keeping under control, controlling ; क्रव्याद्भ्य इव भूतानामदातेभ्यः सदा भयम् । तेषां विप्रतिषेधार्थं राजा सृष्टः स्वयंभुवा Mb. -2 The opposition of two courses of action which are equally important, the conflict of two even-matched interests ; हरिर्विप्रतिषेधं तमाचचक्षे विचक्षणः Si. 2. 6 (तुल्यबलविरोधो विप्रतिषेधः Malli.). -3 (In gram.) The conflict of two different grammatical operations become possible according to two different rules, conflict of two equally important rules ; विप्रतिषेधे परं कार्यं P. I. 4. 2 ; विरोधो विप्रतिषेधः । यत्र द्वौ प्रसंगावन्यार्थावेकस्मिन् प्राप्नुतः स विप्रतिषेधः Kāśikā ; See Mbh. also. -4 Prohibition.

विप्रति(ती)सारः 1 Repentance ; Si. 10. 20. -2 Anger, rage, wrath. -3 Wickedness, evil.

विप्रदुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Vitiated, spoiled, dissolute. -2 Corrupt.

विप्रनष्ट *p. p.* 1. Lost. -2 Vain, useless.

विप्रमुच् See प्रमुच्.

विप्रमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, liberated, loosened. -2 Shot, discharged. -3 Free from (in comp.).

विप्रयुज् 7 A. To separate, disjoin; to deprive (one) of. —*Pass.* To be separated from (with instr.).—*Caus.* 1 To deprive of, free from. -2 To separate, disjoin.

विप्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed, detached. -2 Separated from, being absent or away from (with instr. or in comp.) ; अबलाविप्रयुक्तः स कामी Me. 2. -3 Freed or released from. -4 Deprived or destitute of, without (in comp.).

विप्रयोगः 1 Disunion, severance, separation, dissociation ; as प्रिय°. -2 Especially, separation of lovers ; मा भूदेवं क्षणमपि च ते विद्युता विप्रयोगः Me. 115, 10 ; सद्यस्त्वया सह कृशोदरि विप्रयोगः V. 5. 16 ; R. 13. 26, 14. 66. -3 Quarrel, disagreement. -4 Being fit or deserved.

विप्रलप् 1 P. 1 To dispute, contradict, wrangle, quarrel. -2 To discuss, debate. -3 To lament, bewail.

विप्रलपनं 1 Discussion, debate, controversy. -2 Bewailing, lamentation.

विप्रलापः 1 Idle or unmeaning talk, prattle, gibberish, nonsense. -2 Mu-

tual contradiction, contradictory statement. -3 A dispute, wrangling. -4 Violation of one's promise, breaking one's word.

विप्रलभ् 1 A. 1 To cheat, deceive, impose upon. -2 To recover, regain. -3 To insult, disrespect. -4 To violate, disregard.

विप्रलब्ध p. p. 1 Deceived, cheated. -2 Disappointed. -3 Hurt, injured. —ब्धा A woman disappointed by her lover's breaking his appointment; (one of the several classes of a Nâyikâ in poetic composition); she is thus defined in S. D. :—प्रियः कृत्वापि संकेतं यस्या नायाति संनिधिम् । विप्रलब्धेति सा ज्ञेया नितान्तमवमानिता ॥ 118.

विप्रलंभः 1 (a) Deceiving, deceit, tricking; Ki. 11. 27. (b) Delusion; अतिक्रान्तिमिता खलु प्रियसखी अनेनाननुकूलविप्रलंभेन Mâl. 6. -2 Especially, deceiving by false statement or by not keeping promises. -3 Quarrel, disagreement. -4 Disunion, separation, disjunction. -5 The separation of lovers; शुश्रुवे प्रियजनस्य कातरं विप्रलंभपरिशंकिनो वचः R. 19. 18; Ve. 2. 12. -6 (In Rhet) The feeling or sentiment of love in separation, one of the two main kinds of शृंगार (opp. संभोग); अपरः (विप्रलंभः) अभिलाषविरहेर्ष्याप्रवासशापहेतुक इति पंचविधः K. P. 4; यूनोरयुक्तयोर्भावो युक्तयोर्वाथवा मिथः । अभीष्टालिंगनादीनामनवाप्तो प्रहृष्यते । विप्रलंभः स विज्ञेयः :— उज्ज्वलमणिः—; cf. S. D. 212 *et seq*.

विप्रलंभनं Deception, fraud, trick.

विप्रलयः Complete destruction or dissolution, annihilation; विद्याकल्पेन मरुता मेघानां भूयसामपि । ब्रह्मणीव विवर्तानां क्वापि विप्रलयः कृतः U. 6. 6.

विप्रलुप्त p. p. 1 Carried away, snatched away. -2 Disturbed, interrupted.

विप्रवस् 1 P. To sojourn, be absent from (one's home); R. 12. 11. —*Caus.* 1 To banish, expel. -2 To remove, take away.

विप्रवासः Staying abroad, dwelling in a foreign country (away from one's home).

विप्रवासनं 1 Banishment. -2 Staying abroad, sojourn.

विप्रोषित p. p. 1 Staying abroad, away from, absent. -2 Banished, being in exile. -Comp —भर्तृका a woman whose husband is absent from home.

विप्राश्निका A female fortune-teller; A. 64.

विप्रहीण a. Deprived or destitute of.

विप्रिय a. Disagreeable, disliked, unpleasant, distasteful. —यं Offence, wrong, a disagreeable act; मनसापि न विप्रियं मया कृतपूर्वं तव किं जहासि मां R. 8. 42, Ku. 4. 7; Ki. 9. 39; Si. 15. 11; U. 3. 13.

विप्रुष् f. 1 A drop (of water or any other liquid); संतापं नवजलविप्रुषो गृहीत्वा Si. 8, 40; स्वेदविप्रुषः 2. 18. -2 A mark, dot, spot.

विप्लु 1 A. 1 To float about, swing to and fro, fluctuate. -2 To drift (in the sea), be scattered; यदि न स्यान्नरपतिः सम्यङ् नेता ततः प्रजा । अकर्णधारा जलधौ विप्लवेतेह नौरिव H. 3. 2, Pt. 3. 73. -3 To be confused (as mind). -4 To be ruined or destroyed. -5 To fail —*Caus.* 1 To cause to float or swim. -2 To divulge, spread abroad. -3 To teach (to unworthy persons); Ms. 11. 199. -4 To cause to fail, spoil, mar: गुणानामायथातथ्यादर्थं विप्लावयन्ति ये Si. 2. 56. -5 To confound, bewilder.

विप्लवः 1 Floating or drifting about, floating in different directions. -2 Opposition, contrariety. -3 Confusion, perplexity. -4 Tumult, scuffle, affray; M. 1. -5 Devastation, predatory warfare; danger from an enemy. -6 Extortion. -7 Loss, destruction; सत्त्वविप्लवात् R. 8. 41. -8 Adverseness, evil turn; अथवा मम भाग्यविप्लवात् R. 8. 47. -9 The rust on a mirror (dust accumulating on its surface); अपवर्जितविप्लवे शुचौ...मतिरादर्श इवाभिदृश्यते Ki 2. 26 (where विप्लव also means प्रमाणबाधः 'absence of reasoning'). -10 Transgression, violation; Ki. 1. 13. -11 An evill, a calamity. -12 Sin, wickedness, sinfulness. -13 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures. -14 Divulging, making public.

विप्लावः 1 Deluging, inundating. -2 Causing tumult. -3 A horse's canter or gallop.

विप्लुत p. p. 1 Drifted, about. -2 Drowned, submerged, deluged, overflowed. -3 Confounded, disturbed. -4 Ravaged, devastated. -5 Lost, disappeared. -6 Disgraced, dishonoured -7 Ruined. -8 Obscured, disfigured. -9 Depraved, dissolute, profligate, guilty of lewdness. -10 Contrary, reverse. -11 Turning out false; नैते वाचं विप्लुतां व्याहरंति U 4. 18.

विप्लुष् See विप्रुष्.

विप्सा See वीप्सा.

विफल a. 1 Fruitless, useless, vain, ineffectual, unprofitable; मम विफलमेतदनुरूपमपि यौवनं Git. 7; जगता वा विफलेन किं फलं R. G; Si. 9. 6; Ku. 7. 66; Me. 68. -2 Idle, unmeaning. —ला V. of a plant (केतकी).

विफलीकृ 8 U. To frustrate, defeat, foil, render fruitless.

विफलीभू 1 P. To become useless or unprofitable, be foiled.

विबंध् 9 P. 1 To bind or fasten (on different sides). -2 To stretch out, extend.

विबद्ध p.p. 1 Fastened, tied. -2 Obstructed, stopped.

विबंधः 1 Constipation. -2 Obstruction.

विबाध See बाध्.

विबाधा Pain, anguish, torment, agony.

विबुध् 1 P., 4 A. 1 To wake up, awake; निमीलय नेत्रे सहसा व्यबुध्यत Ku. 5. 57. -2 To become conscious. -3 To observe, perceive; find out. —*Caus.* 1 To awaken, rouse. -2 To restore to consciousness; अथ मोहपरायणा सती विवशा कामवधूर्विबोधिता Ku. 4. 1.

विबुद्ध p. p. 1 Aroused, awakened, wide awake; S. 2. -2 Expanded, blossomed, full-blown. -3 Clever, skilful. -4 Unconscious.

विबुधः 1 A wise or learned man, sage; सहस्र मात्सपदीनं भो इत्याहुर्विबुधा जनाः Pt. 2. 43. -2 A god, deity; अभूत्नृपो विबुधसखः परंतपः Bk. 1. 1; गोसारं न निर्यातां महयति महेश्वरं विबुधाः Subhâsh. -3 The moon. —Comp. अधिपतिः, -इंद्रः -ईश्वरः epithets of Indra. -द्विष्, शत्रुः a demon; V. 1 3.

विबुधानः 1 A learned man. -2 A teacher.

विबोधः 1 Awakening, being awake. -2 Perceiving, discovering. -3 Intelligence. -4 Awaking, becoming conscious, one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings (or व्यभिचारिभाव) in Rhetoric; निद्रानाशोत्तरं जायमानो बोधो विबोधः R. G. -5 Inattention, absence of mind.

विब्बोकः See बिब्बोक.

विब्रू 2 U. 1 To say, speak. -2 To speak of or about. -3 To speak falsely or wrongly. -4 To explain, expound, interpret. -5 To quarrel, dispute, contend about. -6 To disagree with, contradict.

विभज् 1 U. 1 To divide, distribute; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16; पत्रिणा व्यभजदाश्रमाद्बहिः R 11. 29; 10. 54; वपुर्विभक्तावयवं पुमानिति

Si. 1. 3; संख्यामंगलदीपिका विभजते शुद्धांतवृद्धो जनः V. 3. 2 'distributes or places.' -2 To divide (as property, patrimony &c.); विभक्ता भ्रातरः 'divided brothers'. -3 To distinguish, discriminate. -4 To honour, worship.

विभक्त p. p. 1 Divided, partitioned (as property &c.). -2 Divided, separated in interest, as in विभक्ता भ्रातरः. -3 Parted, separated, made distinct; Si. 1. 3. -4 Different, multifarious. -5 Retired, secluded. -6 Regular, symmetrical. -7 Ornamented. -8 Measured. —क्तः N. of Kârttikeya. —क्तं 1 Solitude, retirement. -2 A share. -3 Property (divided). -4 Separation. -Comp —जः a son born after partition of the family property (between his parents and brothers).

विभक्तिः f. 1 Separation, division, partition, apportionment. -2 Division, separation in interest. -3 A portion or share of inheritance. -4 (In gram.) Inflection of nouns, a case or case-termination.

विभंज् 7 P. To break asunder, break to pieces, shatter.

विभंगः 1 Breaking, fracture. -2 Stopping, obstruction, stoppage; Bg. 2. 26. -3 Bending, contraction (as of the eyebrows); भ्रूविभंगकुटिलं च वीक्षितं R. 19. 17. -4 A fold, wrinkle. -5 A step, stair; R. 6. 3. -6 Breaking out, manifestation; विविधविकारविभंगं Gît. 11. -7 Division.

विभवः 1 Wealth, riches, property; अतनुषु विभवेषु ज्ञातयः संतु नाम S. 5. 8; R. 8 69. -2 Might, power, prowess, greatness; एतावन्मम मतिविभवः V. 2; वाग्विभवः Mâl. 1. 26, R. 1. 9; Ki. 5. 21. -3 Exalted position, rank, dignity. -4 Magnanimity. -5 Final beatitude, absolution.

विभा 2 P. 1 To shine; पयसा कमलेन विभाति सरः Bh. 2. 71. -2 To seem, appear. -3 To become visible, come to light.

विभा 1 Light, lustre. -2 A ray of light. -3 Beauty; splendour. -Comp —करः 1. the sun; बत बत लसत्तेजःपुंजो विभाति विभाकरः K. P. 10. -2. fire. arka plat. -3. the moon. -4. the. —वसुः 1. the sun, -2. fire; रचयिष्यामि तनुं विभावसौ Ku. 4. 34; R. 3 37, 10. 82; Bg. 7. 9. -3. the moon. -4. a kind of necklace.

विभातं -ती Day-break, dawn; S. 5. 19.

विभागः 1 Division, partition, apportionment (as of inheritance); समस्तत्र विभागः स्यात् Ms. 9. 120, 210; Y. 2. 114. -2 The share of an inheritance. -3 A part or share in general. -4 Division, separation, disjunction (regarded in Nyâya phil. as a Guṇa); Ku. 2. 4; Bg 3. 28. -5 The numerator of a fraction. -6 A section. -7 Arrangement. -Comp. —कल्पना allotment of shares; Y. 2. 149. —धर्मः the law of inheritance. —पत्रिका a deed of partition. —भाज् m. one who shares in a property already distributed; Y. 1. 122.

विभागतः ind. Proportionately.

विभागशः ind. Part by part, share by share, proportionately.

विभाजनं Dividing, distributing.

विभाज्य a. 1 Portionable, to be divided. -2 Divisible.

विभावरी 1 Night; अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेंदुमंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15, 5. 7; Ku. 5. 44. -2 Turmeric. -3 A bawd. -4 A harlot. -5 A perverse woman -6 A talkative woman (मुखरा).

विभाष् 1 A. 1 To lay down as an optional rule -2 To abuse, revile, defame, censure.

विभाषा 1 An option, alternative. -2 Optionality of a rule.

विभासा Light, lustre.

विभिद् 7 U. 1 To break, tear down. -2 To pierce, penetrate. -3 To divide, separate. -4 To interrupt. -5 To scatter, unbind, disperse. -6 To loosen, untie. -7 To alienate, estrange. -Pass. To change, become changed. —Caus. 1 To divide, separate. -2 To alienate, estrange. -3 To dispel, remove, drive away or off.

विभिन्न p. p. 1 Broken asunder, divided, split. -2 Pierced, wounded. -3 Dispelled, driven away, dispersed. -4 Perplexed, bewildered. -5 Moved to and fro. -6 Disappointed. -7 Different, various. -8 Mixed, blended, variegated; विभिन्नवर्णा गरुडाग्रजेन सूर्यस्य रथ्याः परितः स्फुरंत्या Si. 4. 14. -9 Manifested, displayed. -10 Become faithless. —न्नः N. of Siva.

विभेदः 1 Breaking asunder, dividing. -2 Division, separation. -3 Wounding. -4 Perplexing, bewildering. -5 Contradiction. -6 Enmity, opposition. -7 Variety, distinction.

विभीतः,-तं, विभीतकः-कं, विभीतकी, विभीता N. of a tree, Terminalia Belerica, one of the three myrobalans.

विभीषक a. Frightening, terrifying.

विभीषिका 1 Terror. -2 A means of terrifying, a scare (a scare-crow), यदि ते संति संत्वेव केयमन्या विभीषिका U. 4. 29.

विभु a. (भ्वी f.) 1 Mighty, powerful. -2 Eminent, supreme. -3 Able to, capable of (with i f.); (धनुः) पूरयितुं भवंति विभवः शिखरमणिरुचः Ki. 5. 43. -4 Self subdued, firm, self-controlled; कमपरमवशं न विप्रकुर्युर्विभुमपि तं यदमी स्पृशंति भावाः Ku. 6 95. -5 (In Nyâya phil.) Eternal, existing everywhere, all-pervading, pervading all material things; सर्वमूर्तद्रव्यसंयोगित्वं विभुत्वम्. -6 Firm, hard. —भुः 1 Ether -2 Space. -3 Time. -4 The soul. -5 A lord, ruler, master, sovereign, king. -6 The supreme ruler; Bg. 5. 15; 10. 12. -7 A servant. -8 N. of Brahman. -9 Of Siva; Ku. 6. 95; 7. 31; Ma. 1. 1. -10 Of Vishṇu.

विभू 1 P. 1 To appear, become manifest. -2 To be equal to, suffice for. -3 To pervade. -4 To be able, be capable of, prevail. —Caus. 1 To think of, reflect, contemplate. -2 To be aware of, know, perceive, discover, see; Mâl. 1. 18; 5. 21; Pt. 6. 7; U. 2. 24. -3 To see or observe minutely, perceive carefully; V. 4. -4 To decide, settle, make clear. -5 To manifest, show, reveal. -6 To separate. -7 To suppose, imagine. -8 To convince -9 To establish, prove; S. 6. 10.

विभावः 1 (In Rhet.) Any condition which produces or develops a particular state of body or mind; (one of the three main divisions of Bhava, the other two being अनुभाव and व्यभिचारिभाव q. q. v. v.); रत्युद्बोधका लोके विभावाः काव्यनाट्ययोः S. D. 62; its chief subdivisions are आलंबन and उद्दीपक; see आलंबन. -2 A friend, an acquaintance. -3 Any exciting circumstance, (as dress &c.).

विभावक a. 1 Manifesting, showing. -2 Discussing.

विभावनं-ना 1 Clear perception or ascertainment, discrimination, judgment. -2 Discussion, investigation, examination. -3 Conception, imagination. —ना (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which effects are represented as taking place though their natural causes are absent; क्रियायाः प्रतिषेधेऽपि फलव्यक्तिर्विभावना K. P. 10.

विभावित p. p. 1 Manifested, made clearly visible. 2 Known, understood, ascertained. -3 Seen, conceived. -4 Judged, discriminated. -5 Inferred, indicated. -6 Proved, established. -Comp. —एकदेश a. 'with whom a

part has been discovered,' who has beend found guilty with regard to a part (of what is in dispute); विभागवितैकदेशेन देयं यद्विभिद्युज्यते V. 4. 17.

विभूत *p. p.* 1 Arisen, produced -2 Appeared, manifested. -3 Great, mighty.

विभूतिः *f.* 1 Might, power, greatness; Si. 14. 5 ; Ku. 2. 61. -2 Prosperity, welfare. -3 Dignity, exalted rank -4 Riches, plenty, magnificence, splendour; अहो राजाधिराजमंत्रिणो विभूतिः Mu. 3; R. 8. 36. -5 Wealth, riches; R. 4. 19, 6. 76; 17. 43. -6 Superhuman power (which consists of eight faculties, अणिमन्, लघिमन्, प्राप्ति, प्राकाम्य, महिमन्, ईशिता, वशिता and कामावसायिता); Ku. 2. 11. -7 Ashes of cow-dung.

विभूष् 10 U. 1 To adorn, decorate; केयूरा न विभूषयंति पुरुषं Bh. 2. 19 ; Si. 9. 33 ; Ku. 1. 28. -2 Ved. To shine forth, appear.

विभूषणं Ornament, decoration ; विशेषतः सर्वविदां समाजे विभूषणं मौनमपंडितानां Bh. 2. 7 ; R. 16. 80.

विभूषा 1 Ornament, decoration ; संपेदे श्रमसलिलोद्गमो विभूषा Ki. 7. 5, R. 4. 54. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Beauty, splendour.

विभूषित *p. p.* Adorned, decorated, ornamented.

विभृत *p p.* Upheld, supported, maintained.

विभ्रंश् 1 A., 4 P. 1 To drop or fall down. -2 To go to ruin, decay. -3 To fall, stray from, go astray. -4 To lose. -5 To disappear, vanish. -6 To fail. —*Caus.* 1 To strike off, knock down. -2 To lead astray, seduce. -3 To destroy, ruin, annihilate. -4 To deprive (one) of.

विभ्रंशः 1 Falling away or off. -2 Decay, decline, ruin. -3 A precipice.

विभ्रंशित *p p.* 1 Led astray, seduced. -2 Deprived of. -3 Destroyed, ruined.

विभ्रष्ट *p. p.* 1 Fallen off or away, separated. -2 Decayed, lost, fallen, ruined. -3 Disappeared, vanished. -4 Deprived or devoid of.

विभ्रम् 1, 4 P. 1 To roam, wander about. -2 To hover, whirl or wheel round. -3 To scare away, disperse, scatter about. -4 To be confused or disorderd, be bewildered or perplexed ; Bg. 16. 16. —*Caus.* To confuse, confound ; प्रभामत्तश्चंद्रो जगदिदमहो विभ्रमयति K. P. 10.

विभ्रमः 1 Roaming or wandering about. -2 Whirling or going round, rolling about. -3 Error, mistake, blunder. -4 Hurry, confusion, flurry, perturbation ; especially, the flur of mind caused by love; चित्तवृत्त्यनवस्थानं शृंगाराद्विभ्रमो भवेत्. -5 (Hence) Putting on of ornaments &c. in wrong places through flurry ; विभ्रमस्त्वरयाऽकाले भूषास्थानविपर्ययः ; यश्चाप्सरोविभ्रममंडनानां संपादयित्रीं शिखरैर्बिभर्ति Ku. 1. 4. (see Malli. thereon) -6 Any amorous or sportive action, amorous play or movement; Mâl. 1. 26, 9 38. -7 Beauty, grace. charm ; N. 15-25. U. 1. 20, 34, 6 4 ; Si. 6. 46, 7. 15, 16 64, Mâl 7. -8 Doubt, apprehension. -9 Caprice, whim.

विभ्रमा Old age.

विभ्रांत *p. p* 1 Whirled about. -2 Agitated, bewildered, confused, flurried -3 Mistaken, erring. -Comp. —नयन *a.* with rolling eyes. —शील *a.* 1. confused in mind. -2. intoxicated, drunk. (-लः) 1. a monkey. -2. the disc of the sun or moon.

विभ्रांतिः *f* 1 Whirling, going round. -2 Flurry, error, confusion -3 Hurry, precipitation.

विभ्राज् 1 A. To shine brilliantly or intensely; विभ्राजते मकरकेतनमर्चयंती Ratn. 1. 21.

विभ्राज् *a.* Shining, splendid, bright, luminous.

विमत्सर *a.* Free from jealousy, unenvious ; Bg. 4. 22.

विम(मं)थ् 9 P. 1 To disperse, scatter. -2 To destroy, annihilate. -3 To confound, confuse.

विमाथः Utter ruin or destruction.

विमद् 4 P. 1 To become perplexed or confused -2 To be intoxicated or mad- —*Caus.* 1 To confound, perplex. -2 To intoxicate, madden.

विमत्त *p. p.* 1 Intoxicated. -2 Ruttish ; furious, in rut.

विमद *a.* 1 Free from intoxication; Pt. 1. 238. -2 Devoid of joy, sad, cheerless.

विमन् *Caus* To disrespect, dishonour, insult ; त्वया नाम मुनिर्विमान्यः S. 5. 20 ; अभिर्विमानितानां कापुरुषाणां विवर्धते मदनः Mk. 8 9.

विमत *p. p.* 1 Disagreeing, dissenting, differing in opinion. -2 At variance, inconsistent. -3 Slighted, despised, neglected. -4 Dubious, doubtful. —तः An enemy.

विमति *a* Stupid, devoid of intelligence, foolish. —तिः *f.* 1 Dissent, disagreement, difference of opinion. -2 Dislike. -3 Stupidity.

विमानः -नं 1 Disrespect, dishonour. -2 A measure. -3 A balloon, a heavenly car (moving through the skies) ; पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1, 7. 51 ; विमानीराजकृतसंमंडलः K.; R. 12 104 ; Ku. 2. 45, 7 40 ; V. 4. 43 ; Ki. 7. 11. -4 A vehicle or conveyance in general ; R. 16 68. -5 A palace (with seven stories) ; नेत्रा नीताः सततगतिना यद्विमानाग्रभूमीः Me. 69. -6 A horse. -Comp. —चारिन्, -यान *a.* moving in a balloon. —राजः 1. an excellent heavenly car ; U. 3. -2. the driver of a heavenly car.

विमानना Disrespect, dishonour contempt, humiliation ; विमानना सुभ्रु कुतः पितुर्गृहे Ku. 5. 43 ; अभवदास्य विमानना क्वचित् R. 8. 8.

विमानित *p. p.* Disrespected, dishonoured.

विमनस्, -विमनस्क *a.* 1 Sad, disconsolate, depressed in mind or spirits, sorry, discomposed ; U. 1. 7. -2 Absent minded. -3 Perplexed, bewildered. -4 Displeased. -5 Changed in mind or feeling.

विमनीकृत *a* 1 Displeased. -2 Changed in mind or feeling. -3 Sad, discomposed.

विमन्यु *a.* 1 Free from anger. -2 Free from grief.

विमयः Exchange, barter.

विमर्षः 1 Thought, deliberation. -2 Impatience, non-forbearance. -3 Dissatisfaction, displeasure. -4 (In dramas) A change in the successful progress of a dramatic plot, a change in the prosperous course of a love-story caused by some unforeseen reverse or accident, one of the five *Sandhis.* in a drama ; it is thus defined in S. D. ; यत्र मुख्यफलोपाय उद्भिन्नो गर्भतोऽधिकः । शापाद्यैः सांतरायश्च स विमर्ष इति स्मृतः 336 ; see Mu. 4. 3 ; (often written विमर्श in all these senses).

विमल *a.* 1 Pure, stainless, spotless, clean (fig. also). -2 Clear, limpid, pellucid, transparent (as water); विमलं जलं. 3 White, bright. —लः An *Arhat.* —लं 1 Silver-gilt. -2 Talc. -Comp. —अद्रिः the mountain Girnâr in Gujerât (famous for its inscriptions). —दानं an offering to a deity. -मणिः a crystal

विमांसः -सं Unclean meat (as of dogs).

विमातृ *f.* A step mother. -Comp. —जः a step-mother's son.

विमार्गः 1 A bad road. -2 A wrong road, evil conduct or course, immorality. -3 A broom. -Comp. —गा an unchaste woman ; विमार्गगायाश्च रुचिः स्वकांते Bv. 1. 125 —गामिन्,

-प्रस्थित *a.* following evil courses; नियमयसि विमार्गप्रस्थितानात्तदंडः *S.* 5. 8.

विमार्गण Searching, looking out for, seeking for.

विमिश्र, विमिश्रित *a.* Mixed, blended, mingled (with instr. or in comp.); कुंभैर्विमिश्रा नार्यश्च Mb.; दंपत्योरिह को न को न तमसि व्रीडाविमिश्रो रसः Gît. 5.

विमुख *a.* (खी *f.*) 1 With the face averted or turned away from. -2 Averse, disinclined, opposed; न क्षुद्रेपि प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया संश्रयाय प्राप्ते मित्रे भवति विमुखः किं पुनर्यस्तथोच्चैः Me. 17, 27; Mn. 2. 7; (रघुणा) मनः परस्त्रीविमुखप्रवृत्ति R. 16. 8, 19. 47.-3 Adverse; H. 1. 130. -4 Without, devoid of (in comp.); करुणाविमुखेन मृत्युना हरता त्वां वद किं न मे हृतं R. 8. 67.

विमुच् 6 P. 1 To free, liberate.-2 To loosen, unbind, unfasten, untie, आसीद्विवृत्तवदना च विमोचयंती (वल्कलं) *S.* 2. 12. -3 To give up, lay aside, abandon, quit; विमुच्य वासांसि गुरूणि सांप्रतं Rs. 1. 7. -4 To let go, let loose; Bk. 7. 50. -5 To except, set aside, set apart; Ku. 4. 31. -6 To shed, pour down (tears); चिरमश्रूणि विमुच्य राघवः R. 8. 25. -7 To throw, cast. -8 To take off (clothes), undress oneself. -9 To stop, cease. -10 To take, assume.:—*Pass.* To be deprived of, be freed from.

विमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Set free, released, liberated. -2 Abandoned, given up, quitted, left. -3 Freed from. -4 Hurled, discharged. -5 Given vent to. -Comp. —कंठ *a.* raising a loud cry, weeping bitterly.

विमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Release, liberation. -2 Separation. - Absolution, final liberation.

विमुद्र *a.* 1 Unsealed. -2 Opened, budded, blown (as a flower &c.).

विमुह् 4 P. 1 To be confused, bewildered, or perplexed, be embarrassed; Bg. 2. 72; 3. 6, 27. -2 To be foolish or infatuated. —*Caus.* 1 To infatuate, bewilder. -2 To allure, tempt, seduce.

विमुग्ध *a.* Confused, confounded, bewildered.

विमूढ *p. p.* 1 Confounded, bewildered. -2 Seduced, tempted, beguiled. -3 Stupid. -4 Wise, learned. —ढः A kind of divine being.

विमृद् 9 P. 1 To press, squeeze. -2 To bruise, crush, pound. -3 To kill, destroy. -4 To lay waste, devastate.

विमर्दः 1 Pounding, crushing, bruising. -2 Rubbing together, trituration (as of perfumes), friction; विमर्दसुरभिर्बकुलावलिका खलवहं M. 3; R. 5. 65; कस्तूरिका मृगविमर्दसुगंधिरेति *Si.* 4. 61, 11. 28. -3 Pressing together (as in embrace). -4 Spoiling, marring; कुतूहलविमर्दकारिणा परिश्रमेण Mk. 1. -5 Touch; contact. -6 Rubbing the person with saffron or other unguents. -7 War, battle, fight, encounter; विमर्दक्षमां भूमिमवतराव: U. 5, 3. 44. -8 Destruction, devastation; R. 6. 62. -9 Conjunction of the sun and moon. -10 An eclipse. -11 Weariness, tediousness.

विमर्दकः 1 Grinding, pounding, bruising. -2 The trituration of perfumes. -3 An eclipse. -4 The conjunction of the sun and moon. -5 Destroying.

विमर्दनं, -ना 1 Pounding, crushing, trampling. -2 Rubbing together, friction. -3 Destruction, killing. -4 An eclipse.

विमर्दित, विमृदित *p. p.* 1 Pounded, crushed, ground. -2 Rubbed. -3 Anointed, smeared.

विमृश् 6 P. 1 To touch, feel. -2 To stroke, rub. -3 To think, consider, reflect, ponder (over); वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30; रामप्रवासे व्यमृशन्न दोषं जनापवादं स नरेंद्रमृत्युं Bk. 3. 7; 12. 24; Ku. 6. 87; Bg. 18. 63; *Si.* 10. 56.-4 To perceive, observe. -5 To examine test; तदत्रभवानिमं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमृशतु M. 1. -6 To hesitate, doubt.

विमर्शः -र्शनं 1 Deliberation, consideration, examination, discussion. -2 Reasoning -3 A conflicting judgment. -4 Hesitation, doubt. -5 The impression left on the mind by past good or bad actions; see वासना.

विमृष्ट *p. p.* Considered, reflected upon, pondered over.

विमोक्षः 1 Release, liberation, freeing. -2 Discharging, shooting. -3 Final emancipation or beatitude.

विमोक्षणं-णा 1 Liberating, releasing, setting free. -2 Discharging.-3 Quitting, leaving, abandoning. -4 Laying (as eggs).

विमोचनं 1 Unloosing, unyoking. -2 Release, freedom. -3 Liberation, emancipation.

विमोहन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) Alluring, tempting, fascinating. —नः, -नं N. of a division of Hell. —नं 1 Seducing, tempting, fascinating. -2 Infatuation.

विम्लापनं 1 Refreshing, reviving. -2 Cleaning, wiping. -3 Causing to wither or fade away wasting away.

विंबः -बं See बिंब.

विंबक See बिंबक.

विंबटः The mustard plant.

विंबा-बी *f.* N. of a creeper.

विंबिका See बिंबिका.

विंबुः The betel-nut tree.

वियत् *n.* The sky, atmosphere ether; पश्योदग्रप्लुतत्वाद्वियति बहुतरं स्तोकमुर्व्यां प्रयाति *S.* 1. 7; R. 13. 40. -Comp. —गंगा 1. the heavenly Ganges -2. the galaxy. -चारिन् (वियच्चारिन्) *m.* a kite. —भूतिः *f.* darkness. —मणिः (वियन्मणिः) the sun.

वियातिः A bird.

वियम् 1 P. 1 To spread out, extend. -2 To curb, restrain. -3 To give, grant, bestow.

वियमः 1 Restraint, check, control. -2 Distress, pain, affliction. -3 Cessation, stop.

वियात *a.* 1 Bold (धृष्ट). -2 Audacious, shameless, impudent. -3 Abandoned, wretched.

वियाम See वियम.

वियु 2 P. 1 To be separated or dissolved (intran.). -2 To lose or be deprived of. -3 To exclude, deprive of. -4 To keep or ward off, prevent.

वियुत *p. p.* 1 Deprived of, separated from; V. 4. 18. -2 Without, devoid of.

वियुज् 7 A. 1 To leave, abandon; part with, forsake; महमानसमुद्धतं नृपं न वियुंक्ते नियमेन मूढता Ki. 2. 49; R. 13. 63. -2 To separate; पुरो वियुक्ते मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26. -3 To relax, slacken. -4 To disjoin, divide, sever. -5 To free or deliver from, deprive of (with instr.); प्राणैर्न वियोजयति Pt. 1; असुभिर्न वियुज्यते K. 38. —*Caus.* 1 To separate. -2 To free from, deprive of; अजानता मया सैव पत्रैः शाखा वियोजिता Mk. 4. 18.

वियुक्त *p. p.* 1 Detached, severed, separated. -2 Separated from, deserted by. -3 Free from, deprived of (with instr. or in comp.). -4 Failing, deficient.

वियोगः 1 Separation, disunion; अपमेकपदे तया वियोगः सहसा चोपनतः सुदुःसहो मे V. 4. 3; त्वयोपस्थितवियोगस्य तपोवनस्यापि समवस्था दृश्यते *S.* 4; संघते भ्रमरानि हि सद्वियोगः Ki. 5. 51; R. 12. 10; M. 88; *Si.* 12. 63. -2 Absence, loss. -3 Subtraction.

वियोगिन् *a.* 1 Separated. -2 Absent, apart. —*m.* The ruddy goose.

वियोगिनी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband; गुरुभिः प्रवासितैः कपिमन्निर्गी निरणैषीदृथ तां वियोगिनीति Bv. 4. 35. -2 N. of a metre; (see App. I).

वियोजित *p. p.* 1 Separated. -2 Separated from, deprived of.

वियोनिः-नः *f.* 1 Manifold birth. -2 The womb of animals (Kull fo

Ms. 12. 77). -3 A debased or ignominious birth.

विरच् 10 U. 1 To arrange ; Ki. 7. 94. -2 To compose, put together. write ; R. 5. 75, Me. 86, 103. -3 To effect, produce, cause, make ; Bv. 1. 30. -4 To put on. -5 To set, inlay.

विरचनं-ना 1 Arrangement, disposition ; Si. 5. 21. -2 Contriving, constructing. -3 Formation, creation. -4 Composition, compilation.

विरचित p. p. 1 Arranged, made, formed, prepared. -2 Contrived, constructed. -3 Written, composed. -4 Trimmed, dressed, embellished, ornamented. -5 Put on, worn. -6 Set, inlaid.

विरज a. Free from dust or passion. —जः An epithet of Vishṇu. —जा 1 Dûrvâ grass. -2 N. of the wife of Nahusha.

विरजस्, विरजस्क a. 1 Free from dust. -2 Free from passion ; Si. 20. 80. -3 Free from menstrual excretion.

विरजस्का A woman in whom the menstrual secretion has ceased.

विरजीकृ 8 U. To render free from dust.

विरजीभू 1 P. To become free from dust, be pure.

विरंच:, -चिः N. of Brahman.

विरंज् 1, 4 U. 1 To grow discoloured or soiled, be coarse or rough ; केशा अपि विरज्यंते निःस्नेहाः किं न सेवकाः Pt. 1. 82 (where it has sense 2 also). -2 To be discontented or disaffected, to dislike, hate; चिरानुरक्तोऽपि विरज्यते जनः Mk. 1. 53; यां चिंतयामि सततं मयि सा विरक्ता Bh. 2. 2 ; Bk. 18. 22. -3 To become disgusted with the world and hence to renounce all worldly attachments.-*Caus.* To colour, dye.

विरक्त p. p. 1 Very red, ruddy, R. 13. 64. -2 Discoloured. -3 Changed in mind, disaffected, displeased; Bh. 2. 2. -4 Free from passion or worldly attachment, indifferent. -5 Impassioned. —क्ता An unfortunate or unhappy woman.

विरक्तिः f. 1 Change of disposition, dissatisfaction, discontent, disaffection. -2 Estrangement. -3 Indifference, absence of desire, freedom from passion of worldly attachment.

विरटः A kind of black agallochum.

विरणं A kind of fragrant grass ; cf. वीरण.

विरम् 1 P. 1 To end, terminate, come to an end ; अविदितगतयामा रात्रिरेव व्यरंसीत् U. 1. 27 ; 6. 33. -2 To cease, desist, stop, leave off (speaking &c.) ; एतावदुक्त्वा विरते मृगेंद्रे R. 2. 51 ; Si. 2. 13 ; oft. with abl. ; हा हंत किमिति चित्तं विरमति नाद्यापि विषयेभ्यः Bv. 4. 25 ; न स्थिरकर्मा विरराम कर्मणः R. 8. 22 ; वत्सेतस्माद्विरम विरमातः परं न क्षमोऽस्मि U. 1. 33 ; Bh. 2. 80.

विरत p. p. 1 Ceased or desisting from (which abl.). -2 Rested, stopped, ceased. -3 Ended, concluded, at an end ; विरतं गेयमृतुर्निरुत्सवः R. 8. 66.

विरतिः f. 1 Cessation, stop, discontinuance. -2 Rest, end, pause. -3 Indifference to worldly attachments ; विरतिविनितासंगमुदिते: Bh. 3. 79.

विरमः 1 Cessation, stop. -2 Sunset.

विरामः 1 (a) Cessation, discontinuance ; सुधां विना न प्रययुर्विरामं Bh. 2. 80 ; प्रवृत्तस्यापि विरामे भवंती शासितव्या Mbh. (b) Rest, repose. -2 End, termination, conclusion ; रजनिरिदानीमियमपि याति विरामं Git. 5 ; U. 3. 16, Mâl. 9. 31. -3 Pause, stop. -4 The stop or pause of the voice ; Mk. 3. 5. -5 A small oblique stroke placed under a consonant, usually at the end of a sentence. -6 N. of Vishṇu.

विरल a. 1 Having interstices, separated by intervals, thin, not thick or compact ; विरलातपच्छविः घनविरलभावः क्षितिरुहां U. 2. 27 ; 1. 20 ; भवति विरलभक्तिर्म्लानपुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74. -2 Fine, delicate. -3 Loose, wide apart. -4 Rare, scarcely found, unfrequent; विरला हि तेषामुपदेष्टारः K. ; Pt. 1 29. -5 Few, little (referring to number or quantity) ; तत्त्वं किमपि काव्यानां जानाति विरलो भुवि Bv. 1. 117 ; विरलातपच्छविः Si. 9. 3. -6 Remote, distant, long (as time, distance &c.). —लं Curds, coagulated milk. —लं ind. Scarcely, rarely, not frequently. -Comp. -जानुक a bandy-legged, bow-kneed. —द्रवा a kind of gruel.

विरस a. 1 Tasteless, insipid, flavourless. -2 Unpleasant, disagreeable, painful ; तावत्कोकिल विरसान् यापय दिवसान् वनांतरे निवसन् Bv. 1. 7 ; Mâl. 1. 31 ; 6. 10. -3 Cruel, unfeeling. —सः Pain.

विरहः 1 Parting with, separation. -2 Especially, the separation of lovers ; सा विरहे तव दीना Git. 4 ; क्षणमपि विरहः पुरा न सेहे *ibid.* ; Me. 8, 12, 29, 85, 87. -3 Absence. -4 Want. -5 Desertion, abandonment, relinquishment. -6 The feeling of love in separation ; see विप्रलंभ (6). -7 Loneliness. -Comp. -अनलः the fire of separation. —अवस्था the state of separation. —आर्त, -उत्कंठ, -उत्सुक a. suffering from separation, pining away in separation. —उत्कंठिता a woman distressed by the absence of her lover or husband, one of the several classes of a Nâyikâ in poetic compositions ; see S. D. 121. —ज्वरः the fever or anguish of separation.

विरहिणी 1 A woman separated from her lover or husband. -2 Wages, hire.

विरहित p. p. 1 Deserted, abandoned, forsaken. -2 Separated from. -3 Lonely, solitary. -4 Bereft of, devoid or destitute of, free from (mostly in comp.)

विरहिन् a. (णी f.) 1 Absent from, being separated from a mistress or lover ; स्मरति सुरतिमत्र मनं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरंते Git. 1. -2 Lonely, solitary.

विरागः 1 Change of colour. -2 Change of disposition, disaffection, discontent, dissatisfaction ; विरागकारणेषु परिहृतेषु Mu. 1. -3 Aversion, disinclination. -4 Indifference to worldly attachments, freedom from passion.

विराज् 1 U. 1 To shine, glitter ; Bv. 1. 83. -2 To appear or look like ; R. 2. 20. -3 To be eminent or illustrious. —*Caus.* To brighten, illuminate, irradiate.

विराज् m. 1 Beauty, splendour. -2 A man of the Kshatriya or warrior tribe. -3 The first progeny of Brahman ; cf. Ms. 1. 32 ; तस्मात् विराडजायत Rv. 10. 90. 5 (where विराज् is represented as born from *Purusha*). -4 The body. -5 (In Vedânta phil.) N. of 'intellect' considered as ruling over the aggregate of bodies. —f. N. of a Vedic metre.

विराज See विराज्.

विराजित p. p. 1 Irradiated, illuminated. -2 Displayed, manifested.

विराटः 1 N. of a district in India. -2 N. of a king of the Matsyas. The Pâṇḍavas lived *incognito* in the service of this king for one year, (the thirteenth of their exile) having assumed different disguises. His daughter Uttarâ was married to Abhimanyu and was mother of Parîkshit who succeeded Yudhishṭhira to the throne of Hastinâpura. -Comp. —जः a sort of inferior diamond. —पर्वन् n. the fourth book of the Mahâbhârata.

विराटकः A sort of inferior diamond.

विराणिन् *m.* An elephant.

विराध् 3 P. 1 To hurt, injure, offend, wrong; क्रियासमभिहारेण विराध्यंतं क्षमेत कः *Si.* 2. 43; विराद्ध एवं भवता विराद्धा बहुधा च नः 2. 41. -2 To lose, be deprived of.

विराद्ध *p. p.* 1 Opposed, counteracted. -2 Offended, injured, treated with contempt; see the quotations under राध् with वि above.

विराधः 1 Opposition. -2 Annoyance, vexation, molestation. -3 N. of a powerful Râkshasa slain by Râma.

विराधनं 1 Opposing. -2 Hurting, injuring, offending. -3 Pain, anguish.

विराल See बिडाल.

विरिंच, विरिंचनः 1 N. of Brahman. -2 Of *S*iva. -3 Of Vishṇu.

विरिंचिः 1 N. of Brahman; Vikr. 1. 46; N. 3. 44; *Si.* 9. 9. -2 Of Vishṇu. -3 Of *S*iva.

विरिंश्रः A note, sound.

विरु 2 P. 1 To cry, bewail, lament; ननु सहचरीं दूरे मत्वा विरौषि समुत्सुकः V. 4. 20; Bk. 5. 54; Rs. 6. 27. -2 To make a sound, sound in general; न स विरौति न चापि स शोभते Pt. 1. 75; जीर्णत्वाद् गृहस्य विरौति कपाटं Mk. 3; एते त एव गिरयो विरुवन्मयूराः U. 2. 23. -3 To cry out, shout, scream.

विरावः Clamour, noise, sound; आलोकशब्दं वयसां विरावैः R. 2. 9, 16. 31.

विराविन् *a.* 1 Weeping, crying, shouting. -2 Lamenting. —णी 1 Weeping, crying -2 A broom.

विरुत *p. p.* 1 Screamed, shouted. -2 Resounding, filled with cries. -तं 1 Crying, shrieking, roaring &c. -2 Cry, sound, noise, clamour, din. -3 Singing, humming, chirping, buzzing; परभृतविरुतं कलं यथा प्रतिवचनीकृतमेभिरीदृशं *S.* 4. 9.

विरुग्ण *p. p.* 1 Broken to pieces, shattered. -2 Destroyed. -3 Bent. -4 Blunted, dulled.

विरुच् 1 A. 1 To shine, be resplendent; R 6. 5; 17. 14; Bk. 8. 66. -2 To be eminent or conspicuous. -3 To become visible, appear. -4 To illuminate, brighten (P.). -5 To please, delight. —*Caus.* 1 To irradiate, illuminate. -2 To delight in. -3 To sport with.

विरुक्मत् *m.* A bright weapon.

विरुदः -दं 1 Proclaiming. -2 Crying aloud. -3 A panegyric, laudatory poem; गद्यपद्यमयी राजस्तुतिर्विरुदमुच्यते S. D. 570; नर्दति मदर्दतिनः परिलसंति वाजिव्रजाः पठंति विरुदावलीमहितमंदिरे बंदिनः ॥ R. G.

विरुदितं Loud cry or lamentation; U. 3. 30 v. l.

विरुध् 7 U. To oppose, obstruct, hinder, prevent. —*Pass.* 1 To be opposed to, be inconsistent or at variance with. -2 To contend or quarrel with; Pt. 4. 116 -3 To fail. -4 To be kept back or withheld.

विरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Hindered, checked, opposed, obstructed. -2 Blocked up, confined or shut up. -3 Besieged, blockaded. -4 Opposed to, inconsistent with, incongruous, inconsistent -5 Contrary, opposite, opposed in quality. -6 Contradictory, proving the reverse, (as a *hetu* in Logic); साध्याभावव्याप्तो हेतुर्विरुद्धः Tarka K.; *e. g.* शब्दो नित्यः कृतकत्वात् T. S -7 Hostile, adverse, inimical. -8 Unfavourable, unpropitious. -9 Prohibited, forbidden (as food). -10 Wrong, unlawful, improper. -11 Excluded. -12 Uncertain, doubtful. —द्धं 1 Opposition, contrariety, hostility. -2 Discord, disagreement. -Comp. —धी *a.* evil-minded, wicked. -मतिकृत् *m* a fault or defect in composition; विपरीतार्थधीर्यस्मात् विरुद्धमतिकृन्मतम्.

विरोधः 1 Opposition, obstruction, impediment. -2 Blockade, siege, investment. -3 Restraint, check. -4 Inconsistency, incongruity, contradiction. -5 Antithesis, contrast. -6 Enmity, hostility; विरोधो विश्रांतः U. 6. 11; Pt. 1 332; R. 10. 13. -7 A quarrel, disagreement. -8 A calamity, misfortune. -9 (In Rhet) An apparent incongruity which is merely verbal and is explained away by properly construing the passage; it consists in representing objects as antithetical to one another though in the nature of things they are not so:- representing things as being together though really they cannot be together; (this figure is largely used by Bâṇa and Subandhu; गुप्तवत्यपि पवित्रा, कृष्णोप्यसुदर्शनः, भरतोपि शत्रुघ्नः being familiar instances); it is thus defined by Mammaṭa:— विरोधः सोऽविरोधेऽपि विरुद्धत्वेन यद्वचः K. P. 10; this figure is also called विरोधाभास). -Comp. —उक्तिः, *f*, -वचनं contradiction, opposition. —कारिन् *a.* fomenting quarrels. —कृत् *a.* opposing. (-*m.*) an enemy.

विरोधनं 1 Hindering, opposing, obstructing. -2. Besieging, blockading. -3 Opposition, resistance. -4 Contradiction, inconsistency.

विरोधिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Resisting, opposing, obstructing. -2 Besieging. -3 Contradictory, opposed to, inconsistent with; तपोवन° *S.* 1. -4 Hostile, inimical, adverse; विरोधिसत्त्वोज्झितपूर्वमत्सरं Ku. 5. 17. -5 Quarrelsome. —*m.* An enemy; *Si.* 16. 64.

विरुह् 1 P. 1 To grow, shoot up; R 2 26; Mk. 1. 19. -2 To mount, ascend. -3 To arise, proceed. -*Caus.* 1 To heal (as a wound). -2 To plant.

विरूढ *p. p.* 1 Grown, germinated, shot up; Mk. 1 9. -2 Produced, born, arisen. -3 Grown, increased. -4 Budded, blossomed. -5 Ascended mounted.

विरोप(ह)णं 1 Healing (as a sore); व्रणविरोपणं तैलं *S.* 4. 13. -2 Planting.

विरोहः Growing, shooting forth.

विरूक्षणं 1 Roughening. -2 Acting as an astringent. -3 Blame, censure. -4 A curse, an imprecation.

विरूप *a.* (पा or पी *f.*) 1 Deformed, ugly, misshapen, disfigured; Pt. 1. 143 -2 Unnatural, monstrous. -3 Multiform, diverse. —पं 1 Deformity, ugliness. -2 Variety of form, nature, or character. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* having deformed eyes; वपुर्विरूपाक्षं Ku. 5. 72. (-क्षः) N. of *S*iva (having an unusual number of eyes); दृशा दग्धं मनसिजं जीवयंति दृशैव याः । विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः ॥ Vb 1 2; Ku. 6 21. -करणं 1. disfiguring. -2. injuring. —चक्षुस् *m.* an epithet of *S*iva. —रूप *a.* deformed.

विरूपक *a.* 1 Deformed, ugly. -2 Hideous, frightful, monstrous. —कः A nickname.

विरूपिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Deformed, ugly, disfigured. —*m.* A pole-cat.

विरेकः 1 Evacuation of the bowels, purging. -2 A purgative.

विरेचनं See विरेक.

विरेचित *a* Purged, evacuated.

विरेफः 1 A river, stream. -2 Absence of the letter

विरोकः -कं A hole, pit, chasm; *Si* 5. 54. —कः A ray of light.

विरोचनः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 Fire. -4 N. of the son of Prahlâda and father of Bali; *Si.* 14. 74. -Comp —सुतः an epithet of Bali.

विल् I. 6 P. (विलति) 1 To cover, conceal. -2 To break, divide. -II 10 U. (वेलयति-ते) To throw, send forth.

विलं See विल.

विलक्ष् 10 U. 1 To see, observe, perceive, notice. -2 To characterize, distinguish. -3 To be confused, be bewildereed; निर्यापारविलक्षितानि सांत्वय बलानि U. 6; see विलक्ष below.

विलक्ष a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. -2 Bewildered, embarrassed. -3 Surprised, astonished. -4 Ashamed, abashed, disconcerted; गोत्रेषु स्खलितस्तदा भवति च व्रीडाविलक्षश्चिरं S. 6. 4. -5 Forced, unnatural, embarrassed (as a smile); विलक्षस्मितस्फुरितैर्दशनांशुभिः K. 233; Ratn. 3. 14.

विलक्षण a. 1 Having no characteristic or distinguishing marks. -2 Different, other. -3 Strange, extraordinary, unusual. -4 Possessed of inauspicious marks. —णं 1 A vain or useless state. -2 Perceiving, observing.

विलक्षित p. p. 1 Distinguished, perceived, seen, discovered. -2 Discernible by. -3 Dismayed, perplexed, embarrassed, puzzled. -4 Vexed, annoyed. -5 Undistinguished.

विलग् 1 P. To stick or adhere to, cling to.

विलग्न a. 1 Clinging or sticking to, resting on, fastened on; आकुटिलपक्ष्मविलग्नं S. 7. 25; Si. 9. 20. -2 Cast, fixed, directed; Ku. 7. 50. -3 Gone by, elapsed (as time). -4 Thin, slender, delicate; मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39; V. 4. 37. —ग्नं 1 The waist. -2 The hips. -3 The rising of constellations.

विलंघ् 10 U. 1 To pass or spring over, traverse; निर्जगामास विलंघिनात्वा R. 5. 42; 16. 32; Si. 12. 24, 8 26. -2 To violate, transgress, overstep, disregard, neglect; गंतुं प्रवृत्ते समयं विलंघ्य Ku. 3. 25; R. 5. 48, Ki. 2. 45, Si. 17. 12. -3 To violate the limits of propriety; R. 9. 74. -4 To rise towards, ascend or go up to; Ki. 5. 1; N. 5. 2. -5 To give up, abandon, leave aside; मनो बबंधान्यरसान् विलंघ्य सा R. 3. 4. -6 To surpass, excel; इति कर्णोत्पलं प्रायस्तव दृष्ट्या विलंघ्यते Kâv. 2. 224. -7 To cause to fast. -8 To overcome, surmount. -9 To offend, insult.

विलंघनं 1 Transgressing, overstepping. -2 Offence, transgression, injury.

विलंघित p. p. 1 Passed over or beyond, gone over. -2 Transgressed. -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Overcome, defeated.

विलज्ज् A. To be bashful or modest, to blush, feel ashamed; यत्रांशुकाक्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; R. 14. 27.

विलज्ज a. Shameless, unabashed.

विलप् 1 P. 1 To say, speak. -2 To lament, moan, bewail, cry, weep; विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा Ku. 4. 4; विललाप स बाष्पगद्गदं R. 8. 43, 70; Bk. 6. 11; तामिह वृथा किं विलपामि Gît. 3. -3 To prattle, talk idly, babble.

विलपनं 1 Talking. -2 Talking idly, chattering, prattle. -3 Lamenting, wailing; विलपनविनोदोऽप्यसुलभः U. 3. 30. -4 The sediment of any oily substance.

विलपितं 1 Lamentation, wailing. -2 A wail.

विलापः Wailing, lamentation, a wail, moan; लंकास्त्रीणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शरैः R. 12. 78.

विलंब् 1 A. 1 To hang down, hang from, be suspended from; R. 10. 62. -2 To set, decline (as the sun &c.). -3 To stay or lag behind, stay or remain, wait, stand still; ता प्राङ्मुखीं तत्र निवेश्य तन्वीं क्षणं व्यलंबंत पुरो निषण्णाः Ku. 7. 13. -4 To delay, be retarded; विलंबितफलैः कालं निनाय स मनोरथैः R. 1. 33; किं विलंब्यते त्वरितं तं प्रवेशय U. 1. —Caus. 1 To delay, detain. -2 To put off, retard, procrastinate, postpone. -3 To waste, lose.

विलंबः 1 Hanging over, pendulousness. -2 Tardiness, delay, procrastination.

विलंबनं 1 Hanging down, depending. -2 Delay, procrastination; न कुरु नितंबिनि गमनविलंबनं Gît. 5; or तन्मुग्धे विफलं विलंबनमसौ रम्योऽभिसारक्षणः ibid.

विलंबिका Constipation.

विलंबित p. p. 1 Hanging, depending. -2 Pendent, pendulous. -3 Depending on, closely connected with. -4 Tardy, delayed, retarded. -5 Slow (as time in music). —तं Delay -तं ind. Slow, tardily.

विलंबिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Hanging down, depending, pendent; नवांबुभिर्भूरि विलंबिनो घनाः S. 5. 12; शिरीषमागंडविलंबिकेशरं 6. 17; अलघुविलंबिपयोधरोपरुद्धाः Si. 4. 29, 59; Ku. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 6; R. 16. 14, 18. 26; Mk. 5. 13. -2 Delaying, dilatory, being slow; भवति विलंबिनि विगलितलज्जा विलपति रोदिति वासकसज्जा Gît. 6.

विलंभः 1 Liberality. -2 A gift, donation.

विलयः 1 Dissolution, liquefaction. -2 Destruction, death, end; नयतु मामाश्वसनोऽङ्गेषु विलयमंबा U. 7. -3 Destruction or dissolution of the world; (विलयं गम् to be dissolved, to end, to be terminated; विवसोऽनुमि, व्रमगमद्विलयं Si. 9. 17).

विलयनं 1 Dissolving, liquefying, dissolution. -2 Corroding. -3 Removing, taking away. -4 Attenuating. -5 An attenuant.

विलस् 1 P. 1 To shine, flash, glitter; वियति च विललास तद्वद्विंदुर्विलसति चंद्रमसो · यद्वद्वन्यः Bk. 10 68; Me. 47; R. 13. 76. -2 To appear, arise, become manifest; प्रेम विलसति महत्तद्दहो Si. 15 :11; 9. 87. -3 To sport, amuse oneself, play, frolic about sportively; कापि चपला मधुरिपुणा विलसति युवतिरधिकगुणा Gît. 7; or इहिरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Gît. 1; पर्यंके तया सह विललास H. 1. -4 To sound, echo, reverberate. -5 To act upon, work upon, show oneself; (खेदः) त्वयि विलसति तुल्यं वल्लभालोकनेन Mâl. 3. 8. -6 To move about, dart, shoot upwards.

विलसत् pres. a. (न्ती f.) 1 Glittering, shining, bright. -2 Flashing, darting. -3 Waving. -4 Sportive playful; see विलस् above.

विलसनं 1 Glittering, flashing, gleaming. -2 Sporting, dallying.

विलसित p p 1 Glittering, shining, gleaming. -2 Appeared, manifested. -3 Sportive, wanton. —तं 1 Glittering, gleaming. -2 A gleam, flash; रोधोभुवां मुहुरमुत्र हिरण्मयीनां भासस्तडिद्विलसितानि विडंबयंति Ki. 5. 46. Me. 81, V. 4. -3 Appearance, manifestation; as in अज्ञानविलसितं &c. -4 Sport, play, dalliance, amorous or wanton gesture (fig. also); अतिपिशुनानि चैकांतनिष्ठुरस्य दैवहतकस्य विलसितानि K. -5 Action or gesture in general. -6 Effect, fruit, result; Mâl. 2. 9.

विलासः 1 Sport, play, pastime. -2 Amorous pastime, diversion, pleasure; as in विलासमेखला R. 8. 64; so विलासकाननं, विलासमंदिरं &c. -3 Coquetry, dalliance affectation, Wantonness, graceful movement or play, any feminine gesture indicative of amorous sentiment; S. 2. 2; कविकुलगुरुः कालिदासो विलासः P. R. 1. 22; Si. 9. 26. -4 Grace, beauty, elegance, charm; Mâl. 2. 6. -5 Flash, gleam. -Comp. —काननं a pleasure-grove. —मंदिरं a pleasure-house. -चेष्टितं amorous movement; Ku. 5. 13.

विलासनं 1 Sport, play, pastime. -2 Wantonness, dalliance.

विलासवती A wanton or amorous woman; R. 9. 48; Rs. 1. 12.

विलासिका A drama in one act full of love-incidents; it is thus defined

in S. D :—शृंगारबहुलैकांका दशलस्यांगसंयुता। विदूषकविटाभ्यां च पीठमर्देन भूषिता ॥ हीना गर्भविमर्शाभ्यां संधिभ्यां हीननायका। स्वल्पवृत्ता सुनेपथ्या विख्याता सा विलासिका ॥ 552.

विलासिन् *a.* (नी *f*) Sportive, playful, dallying, wanton, coquettish; R. 6. 14. —*m.* 1 A sensualist, voluptuary, an amorous person; उपमानमभूद्विलासिनां करणं यत्तव कान्तिमत्तया Ku. 4 5. -2 Fire. -3 The moon. -4 A snake. -5 An epithet of Kṛishṇa or Vishṇu. -6 Of *S*iva.-7 Of the god of love.

विलासिनी 1 A woman (in general). -2 A coquettish or wanton woman; हरिरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे Gît. 1; Ku. 7. 69; *S*i. 8. 10, R. 6. 17. -3 A wanton, harlot.

विलालः 1 A cat (=बिडाल). -2 An instrument, a machine.

विलिख् 6 P. 1 To write, inscribe -2 To draw, paint, delineate, portray; विलिखति रहसि कुरंगमदेन भवंतमसमशरभूतं Gît. 4. -3 To scratch, scrape, tear up; मंदं शङ्कायमानो विलिखति शयनादुत्थितः क्ष्मां खुरेण K. P. 10; स्वविलिखच्चंचुपुटेन पक्षती N. 2. 2; पादेन हैमं विलिलेख पीठं R. 6. 15; Ku. 2. 23. -4 To implant, infix; तावंतोपि विलिख्यंते हृदये शोकशंकवः H 4. 72 v. l.

विलिखनं Scratching, scraping, writing.

विलेखनं 1 Scratching, scraping, making a mark or furrow. -2 Digging. -3 Uprooting. -4 Dividing, splitting.

विलिप् 6 P. 1 To smear, anoint, rub on; तथाहि सुरताभिनयक्रियाच्युतं विलिप्यते मौलिभिरंबरौकसां Ku. 5. 79; Bk. 3. 20; 15. 6; *S*i. 16. 62. -2 To pollute, defile, taint, contaminate.

विलिप्त *p. p.* 1 Anointed, besmeared, smeared over.-2 Polluted, stained, defiled.

विलेपः 1 An unguent, an ointment. -2 Mortar. -3 Plaster (in general). -4 Anointing, plastering.

विलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing. -2 An ointment, unguent, any cosmetic or perfume for the body (such as saffron, sandal &.); न स्नानं न विलेपनं न कुसुमं नालंकृता मूर्धजाः Bh. 2. 19; यान्येव सुरभिकुसुमधूपविलेपनादीनि K.

विलेपनी 1 A woman scented with perfumes. -2 A woman beautifully dressed or attired (सुवेशा). -3 Rice-gruel.

विलेपिका, विलेपी, विलेप्या Rice gruel.

विली I 4 A. 1 To cling or stick to, adhere to. -2 To rest on, settle down or alight on; पुरोऽस्य यावन्न भुवि व्यलीयत *S*i. 1. 12.-3 To be dissolved, to melt away, be absorbed in; विलिल्ये यत्कुक्षिस्थितशिखिनि वातापिवपुषा Mv. 6. 60; 7. 14. -4 To vanish, disappear. -5 To perish. —II. 9 P. To melt, liquefy.

विलीन *p. p.* 1 Sticking to, clung or attached to. -2 Perched or settled on, alighting on. -3 Contiguous to, in contact with.-4 Melted, dissolved, liquefied. -5 Disappeared, vanished. -6 Dead, perished.

विलुंचनं Tearing off, peeling.

विलुड् *Caus.* 1 To agitate, stir up, toss about. -2 To disturb, confuse. -3 To turn over, upset.

विलोडनं Agitating, shaking about, stirring up, churning; *S*i. 14 83.

विलोडित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, churned, stirred, agitated. — Rolling on the ground. —तं Butter-milk.

विलुंठनं Robbing, plundering.

विलुप् 6 P. 1 To break off, pull out, cut off. -2 To seize, plunder, rob, carry off -3 To mar, spoil, impair.-4 (*a*) To destroy, ruin, cause to disappear; प्रियमत्यंतविलुप्तदर्शनं Ku. 4. 2 'for ever lost to view'. (*b*) To eat up; कण्ठाद्विरंगलतिका नियतं विलुप्ता U. 3. 28, Mk. 1. 9. -5 To wipe or rub off. —*Pass.* To be destroyed or lost, to perish, disappear; जराविलुप्तमानावमानचिंतः Dk.

विलुप्त *p. p.* 1 Broken or torn off; Pt. 2. 2. -2 Seized, snatched away, carried off.-3 Robbed, plundered.-4 Destroyed, ruined.-5 Impaired, mutilated.

विलुंपकः A thief, robber, ravisher.

विलोपः 1 Taking away, carrying off, seizure, plunder. -2 Loss, destruction, disappearance.

विलोपनं 1 Cutting off.-2 Carrying away. -3 Destroying, destruction.

विलुभ् 4 P. To be disturbed or deranged, be disordered; Bk. 9. 40. —*Caus* 1 To allure, entice, attract; स्मर यावन्न विलोभ्यसे दिवि Ku. 4. 20; अंगनास्तामधिकं व्यलोभयन् (गुणैः) R. 19. 10 -2 To divert, amuse, entertain; क दृष्टिं विलोभयामि *S*. 6; ललितलताविलोभ्यमाननयनो भवानुत्कंठां विनोदयतु V. 2.

विलोभः Attraction, seduction, allurement.

विलोभनं 1 Enticing, alluring. -2 An allurement, a temptation, seduction; प्रयुज्य सामाचरितं विलोभनं भयं विभेदाय धियः प्रदर्शितं Ki. 14. 7; R. 8. 60 -3 Praise, flattery.

विलुल् 1 P. 1 To move to and fro. -2 To shake, make tremulous. -3 To disorder, derange, dishevel (as hair). —*Caus.* To agitate, stir, disturb.

विलुलित *p. p.* 1 Moving to and fro, unsteady, shaken, tossed about, tremulous; U. 3. 23.-2 Disordered, disarranged; गलितकुसुमदलविलुलितकेशा Gît. 7. -3 Waving, fickle, unsteady.

विलून *p. p.* Cut off, lopped off, clipt, cut asunder.

विलोक् 10 U 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive; विलोक्य वृद्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70; R. 2. 11; 6. 59. -2 To search for, look out for.

विलोकनं 1 Seeing, looking at, observing; Ki. 5. 16.-2 Sight, observation; *S*i 1. 29.

विलोकित *p. p.* 1 Seen, observed, viewed, beheld. -2 Examined, thought about. —तं A look, glance; *S*. 2. 3.

विलोचनं The eye; R. 7. 8; Ku. 4. 1. 3. 67.-Comp —अंबु *n* tears.

विलोम *a.* (मी *f.*) 1 Inverted, reverse, inverse, contrary, opposite.-2 Produced in the reverse order. -3 Backward —मः 1 Reverse order, inversion. -2 A dog. -3 A snake. -4 N. of Varuṇa. —मं A waterwheel, machine for raising water from a well. -Comp. —उत्पन्न, -ज -जात -वर्ण *a.* 'born in the reverse order'; *i. e.* born of a mother; whose caste is superior to the father's; of प्रतिलोमज also.—क्रिया, -विधिः 1. a reverse action. -2. a rule of inversion (in math.). —जिह्वः an elephant.

विलोमी The emblic myrobalan.

विलोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, trembling, tremulous, unsteady, rolling, waving, tossing about; दृष्टतीषु विलोलमीक्षितं R. 8 59; Ku. 5. 8; *S*i. 8. 8, 15. 62, 20. 42; Ve. 2. 28, 24; R. 7. 41, 16. 68. -2 Loose, disordered, dishevelled (as hair); दधती विलोलकबरीकमाननं U. 3. 4.

विलोलनं 1 Shaking. -2 Stirring, agitating.

विलोहित *a* 1 Of a purple colour. -2 Reddish, red; धनुर्धरः कोपविलोहिताक्षः R. 16. 77. —तः N. of Rudra. -ता One of the tongues of fire.

विल्लु See बिल.

विल्व See बिल्व.

विवक्षा 1 A desire to speak. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Meaning, sense. -4 Intention, purpose.

विवक्षित *a.* 1 Intended to be said or spoken ; विवक्षितं ह्यनुक्तमनुतापं जनयति *S.* 3. -2 Meant, intended, purposed -3 Wished, desired. -4 Favour.te. —तं 1 Purpose, intention. -2 Sense, meaning.

विवक्षु *a* Wishing or about to speak ; पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5. 83.

विवंचिषु *a* Crafty, deceitful.

विवद् 1 A. 1 To quarrel, dispute ; परस्परं विवदमानौ भ्रातरौ. -2 To be at variance, to conflict, be in opposition ; परस्परं विवदमानानां शास्त्राणां H. 1. -3 To contend (as in a court of law).

विवादः 1 (*a*) A dispute, contest, contention, controversy, discussion, debate, quarrel, strife ; अलं विवादेन Ku. 5. 82 ; एतयोर्विवाद एव म न रोचते M. 1 ; एकापसरःप्रार्थितयोर्विवादः R. 7. 53. (*b*) Argument, argumentation, discussion.-2 Contradiction ; एष विवाद एव मत्याययति *S.* 7. -3 A litigation, law suit, contest at law ; सीमाविवादः, विवादपदं &c. (it is thus defined:—ऋणादिदायकलहे द्वयोर्बहुतरस्य वा विवादो व्यवहारश्च) ; see व्यवहार also. -4 Crying aloud, sounding. -5 An order, a command ; तस्यानतादुच्चरितो विवादश्चस्खाल वेलास्वपि नार्णवानां R. 18. 43. -Comp.—अर्थिन् *m* 1. a litigant. -2. a plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor. —पदं a title of dispute. —वस्तु *n.* the subject of dispute, the matter at issue.

विवादिन् *a.* 1 Disputing, contending, disputations, quarrelling. -2 Litigating. —*m.* A litigant, party in a law suit.

विवत्सा A calfless cow.

विवधः 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. -2 A road, high-way. -3 A load, burden. -4 Storing grain. -5 A pitcher.

विवधिकः 1 A carrier of loads, porter. -2 A pedlar, hawker.

विवरं 1 A fissure, hole, cavity, hollow, vacuity ; यच्च हार विवरं शिलाघने ताडकोरसि स रामसायकः R. 11. 18, 9. 61, 19. 7 : धीरनादभरितकर्णविवरं प्रिते मदयंतिके इति व्याहरति Mâl. 7. -2 An interstice, interval, intervening space ; *S.* 7. 7. -3 A solitary place ; Ki. 12. 37. -4 A fault, flaw, defect, weak point. -5 A breach, wound.-6 The number 'nine'. —रः Expansion. -Comp. —नालिका a flute, fife. —प्रवेशः entrance into a chasm (one of the means of getting one's desired object) ; Pt. 5.

विवर्ण *a.* 1 Colourless, pale, wan, pallid; नरेंद्रमार्गाट्ट इव प्रपेदे विवर्णभावं स भूमिपालः R. 6. 67. -2 Discoloured, deprived of 'water' as a gem) ; विवर्णमणीकृतं (कनकवलयं) *S.* 3. 13. -3 Low, vile. -4 Ignorant, stupid, unlettered. —र्णः An outcast, a man belonging to low caste.

विवश *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, independent, unsubdued.-2 Having lost control over oneself, dependent, subject, under control (of another), helpless ; परिता स्मरोभिः श्रयति विवशा कामपि दशां Bv. 1. 83. ; मिश्रस्नेहाद्विवशमधुना साहसे मां नियुंक्ते Mu. 6. 18 ; जातं जातमवश्यमाशु विवशं मृत्युः करोत्यात्मसात् Bh. 3. 105 ; *Si.* 20. 58 ; H. 1. 172 ; Mv. 6. 32, 63. -3 Insensible, not master of oneself ; विवशा कामवधूर्विबोधिता Ku. 4. 1. -4 Dead, perished ; उपलभ्यवती विवश्यन्तं विवशा शापनिवृत्तिकारणं R. 882. -5 Desirous or apprehensive of death.

विवस् I. 1. P. 1 To dwell abroad. -2 To live, dwell. -3 To spend, pass (time). -4 To retire, withdraw. —*Caus.* To banish, send into exile ; Bk. 4. 35. -II. 2 A. 1 To exchange clothes. -2 To wear, put on.

विवासः, -विवासनं Banishment, sending into exile, expulsion ; रामस्य गात्रमसि दुर्वहगर्भखिन्नसीताविवासनपटोः करुणा कुतस्ते U. 2. 10.

विवासित *p. p.* Banished, exiled, expelled.

विवसन *a.* Naked, unclothed. —नः A Jaina mendicant.

विवस्वत् *m.* 1 The sun ; त्वष्टा विवस्वंतमिवोल्लिलेख Ki. 17. 48, 5. 48 ; R. 10. 30, 17. 48.-2 N. of Aruna. -3 N. of the present Manu. -4 A god. -5 The *Arka* plant.

विवह् 1 P. 1 To remove, take away, drive off. -2 To marry. -*Caus.* To give in marriage.

विवहः N. of one of the seven tongues of fire.

विवाहः Marriage ; (Hindu lawgivers enumerate eight forms of marriage: ब्राह्मो दैवस्तथैवार्षः प्राजापत्यस्तथासुरः । गांधर्वो राक्षसश्चैव पैशाचश्चाष्टमोऽधमः Ms. 3. 21 ; see Y. 1. 58-61 also ; for explanation of these forms see s. v.). -Comp. —चतुष्टयं marrying four wives. —दीक्षा the marriage ceremony or rite ; R. 3. 33.

विवाहित *p. p.* Married.

विवाह्यः 1 A son-in-law. -2 A bridegroom.

विवाकः A judge ; cf. प्राड्विवाक.

विवारः 1 Opening, expansion. -2 Expansion of the throat in the articulation of letters, (one of the *Abhyantara Prayatnas*, opp. संवार) ; cf. विवृतमूष्मणां स्वराणां च Sk. on P. 1. 1 9.

विविग्न *a.* 1 V[illegible]terming[illegible]much agitat[illegible] or terrified ; R. 1[illegible]. 9. 1[illegible]13 ; Ku. 1. [illegible] -2 Very angry.

विविच् 3, 7 U. 1 [illegible] To separa[illegible] divide, remove from ; [illegible] Bk. 6 36. -2 To di[illegible]scern, d[illegible]criminate. -3 To judge, [illegible] ascertai[illegible] determine ; रे खलु तव खलु च[illegible] तद्वृत्तिं वि[illegible] षामग्रे विविच्य वक्ष्यामि Bv. 1 [illegible]. 10[illegible]. [illegible] To describe, treat of. -5 To te[illegible] ap[illegible] rend asunder.

विविक्त *p. p.* 1 Separated, detach[illegible] -3 [illegible] disjoined, abstracted -2 Lonely, [illegible] itary, retired, sequestered.-3 Single[illegible] alone.-4 Distinguished, discriminat[illegible]ed. -5 Judicious.-6 Pure, faultless ; Ratn. 1. 21. -7 Profound (as a judgment or thought). -8 Intention. -9 Devoid of, free from ; Ku 1 23. —क्तं 1 A lonely or solitary place, विविक्तादृते नान्यदुत्सुकस्य शरणमस्ति V 2; *S.* 5. 5, *Si.* 8. 70. -2 Loneliness, privacy, seclusion. —क्ता An unlucky or ill-fated woman, one disliked by her husband (दुर्भगा). -Comp. सेविन् *a.* seeking solitude, lonely.

विविध *a* Various, diverse, manifold, multiform, sundry; Ms. 1. 8,39. -धं A variety of action or gesture.

विवीतः An enclosed or preserved spot of ground, such as pasture land.

विवृ 5, 9 U 1 To cover up, stop. -2 To open: Ku. 4. 26.-3 To unfold, disclose, reveal, show, display; इंद्रानि भावं क्रियया विवव्रुः Ku. 3. 35 ; N. 9. 1; Bk. 7. 73, *Si.* 16. 30. -4 To speak, utter ; श्रवणकटु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवव्रुः R. 6. 85. -5 To teach, explain, expound ; Mv. 2. 43.-6 To spread ; Bv 1. 5. -7 To choose.

विवरणं 1 Displaying, expressing, unfolding, opening.-2 Exposing, laying bare or open. -3 Exposition, explanation, gloss, comment, interpretation. -4 Describing, description. -5 A sentence.

विवृत *p. p.* 1 Displayed, manifested, expressed.-2 Evident, clear, open. -3 Uncovered, exposed, laid bare. -4 Opened, unclosed; bare, open. -5 Proclaimed. -6 Expounded, explained, commented upon. -7 Expanded, spread out. -8 Extensive, large spacious. -9 Bare, barren (as ground). —तं Open articulation. —तं *ind.* Openly.-Comp. —अक्ष *a.* large-eyed. (-क्षः) a cock. —द्वार *a.* with the gates thrown open ; Ku 4. 26.

विवृतिः *f.* 1 Display, manifestation. -2 Expansion. -3 Exposure. discovery.-4 Exposition, comment, interpretation, gloss.

विवृज् 10 U. or *Caus.* 1 To shun, avoid. -2 To make destitute of, deprive of. -3 To exclude. -4 To distribute, give.

विवर्जनं Leaving, excluding, abandoning ; Y. 1. 181.

विवर्जित *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned. -2 Shunned. -3 Deprived of, destitute of, without (usually in comp.); Pt. 1. 34. -4 Given, distributed.

विवृक्त *p. p.* Left, abandoned, deserted. —क्ता A woman disliked by her husband ; cf. विविक्ता.

विवृत् 1 A. 1 To turn round, roll, revolve, move round ; Mâl. 1. 40 -2 To turn or move about. -3 To turn aside, bend : कश्चिद्विवृत्तत्रिकभिन्नहारः R. 6. 16 ; *S.* 2. 12.-4 To become.-5 To turn away from, depart from, return. -6 To descend. -7 To attack, fall upon.

विवर्तः 1 Turning round, revolving, whirling. -2 Rolling onward, moving about ; Mv. 6. 26. -3 Rolling back, returning. -4 Dancing.-5 Alteration, modification, change of form, altered condition or state ; शब्दब्रह्मणस्तादृशं विवर्तमितिहासं रामायणं प्रणिनाय U. 2 ; एको रसः करुण एव निमित्तभेदाद्भिन्नः पृथक् पृथगिवाश्रयते विवर्तान् U. 3. 47 ; अकाण्डशुष्काशनिपातरौद्रः क एष धातुर्विषमो विवर्तः Mv. 5. 57. -6 (In Vedânta phil.) An apparent or illusory form, an unreal appearnce caused by अविद्या or human error ; (this is a favourite doctrine of the Vedântins according to whom the whole visible world is a mere illusion—an unreal and illusory appearance—while Brahman or Supreme Spirit is the only real entity ; as a serpent (सर्प) is a *vivatra* of a rope (रज्जु), so is the world a *vivarta* of the real entity Brahman, and the illusion is removed by *Vidya* or true knowledge ; cf. Bhavabhûti :—विद्याकल्पेन मरुता मेघानां भूयसामपि । ब्रह्मणीव विवर्तानां क्वापि विप्रलयः कृतः ॥ U. 6. 6). -7 A heap, multitude, collection, an assemblage. -Comp. —वादः the doctrine of the Vedântins that the visible world is illusory and Brahman alone is the real entity.

विवर्तनं 1 Revolving, revolution, whirling round. -2 Rolling about, turning round ; शय्याप्रान्तविवर्तनैर्विगमयत्युन्निद्र एव क्षपाः *S.* 6. 4; Ve. 2. 8, 5. 40 ; Mv. 7. 5. -3 Rolling back, returning. -4 Rolling down, descending. -5 Existing, abiding. -6 Reverential salutation. -7 Passing through various states or existences. -8 An altered condition ; पुनरक्तांडविवर्तनदारुणो प्रविशिनष्टि विधिर्मनसो रुजं U. 4. 15 ; Mâl. 4. 7.

विवर्तित *p. p.* 1 Turned or whirled round, revolved. -2 Moved round or about, rolling ; विवर्तितभ्रूरियमद्य शिक्षते *S.* 1. 23. -3 Mangled, hacked, cut to pieces ; Mâl. 3 17. -4 Unfolded. -5 Distorted, bent down.

विवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned round. -2 Turning round, revolving, rolling, whirling.

विवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Turning round, whirling, revolution. -2 (In gram.) A hiatus.

विवृध् 1 A. 1 To grow, increase. -2 To thrive, prosper. -3 To spring up, arise. —*Caus.* 1 To increase, augment. -2 To promote, advance, further. -3 To raise, elevate. -4 To gratify, exhilarate. -5 To congratulate (one) upon.

विवर्धनं 1 Increasing. -2 Increase, augmentation, growth. -3 Enlargement, aggrandisement. -4 Cutting, dividing.

विवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Advanced, promoted, furthered. -3 Gratified, satisfied. -4 Cut, divided.

विवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Grown up. -2 Increased, augmented, heightened, enhanced, intensified (as grief, joy &c.). -3 Copious, large, plentiful.

विवृद्धिः *f.* 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development ; ययुः शरीरावयवा विवृद्धिं R. 18. 49 ; विवृद्धिमत्राश्नुवते वसूनि 13. 4 ; so शोक°, हर्ष° &c. -2 Prosperity.

विवेकः 1 Discrimination, judgment, discernment, discretion ; कास्यपि यास्ततवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68, 66 ; ज्ञातोऽयं जलधर तावको विवेकः 96 ; विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10 -2 Consideration, discussion, investigation ; यच्छृंगारविवेकतत्त्वमपि यत्काव्येषु लीलायितं Git. 12, so द्वैत°, धर्म°. -3 Distinction, difference, discriminating (between two things) ; नीरक्षीरविवेके हंसालस्यं त्वमेव तनुषे चेत् Bv. 1. 13 ; Bk. 17. 60. -4 (In Vedânta phil.) The power of distinguishing between the visible world and the invisible spirit, or of separating reality from mere semblance or illusion. -5 True knowledge. -6 A receptacle for water, basin, reservoir. -Comp. —ज्ञ *a.* judicious, discriminative ; Pt. 1. 262, 387. —ज्ञानं the faculty of discrimination. —दृश्वन् *m.* a discerning man. —पदवी reflection, consideration.

विवेकिन् *a.* Discriminating, discreet, judicious ; Pt. 1. 418. —*m.* 1 A judge, discriminator. -2 A philosopher.

विवेक्तृ *m.* 1 A judge. -2 A sage, philosopher.

विवेचनं -ना 1 Discrimination. -2 Discussion, consideration. -3 Settlement, decision.

विवोढृ *m.* 1 A bridegroom, husband. -2 A son-in-law.

विव्वोक See बिब्बोक ; विव्वोकस्ते सुरविजयिनो वर्त्मपाती बभूव Ud. S. 43.

विश् 6 P. (विशति, विवेश, अविक्षत्, वेक्ष्यति, वेष्टुं, विष्ट) 1 To enter, go or enter into ; विवेश कश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30 ; R. 6. 10, Me. 102 ; Bg. 11. 29 ; so दोलायमानेन चेतसा चिंतां विवेश K. 199. 'fell a-thinking.' -2 To go or come to, come into the possession of, fall to the share of ; उपदा विविशुः शश्वन्नोत्सेकाः कोशलेश्वरं R. 4. 70.-3 To sit or settle down upon. -4 To penetrate, pervade. -5 To enter upon, undertake. -*Caus.* (वेशयति-ते) To cause to enter. —*Desid.* (विविक्षति) To wish to enter.

विश् *m.* 1 A man of the third caste, a Vaisya. -2 A man in general. -3 People. —*f* 1 People, subjects. -2 A daughter. -3 Ved. Entrance. -4 A family, tribe, race. -Comp. —पण्यं goods, merchandise. —पतिः (also विशांपतिः) 1. a kind, lord of subjects. -2. a son-in-law. -3. a head merchant.

विशं The fibres of the stalk of a lotus ; cf. बिस. -Comp. —आकरः a kind of plant (भद्रचूड). —कंठा a crane.

विशंक् 1 A. 1 To suspect, fear, have doubts or suspicious about ; विशंकसे भीरु यतोऽवधीरणां *S.* 3. 14 ; सतीमपि ज्ञातिकुलैकसंश्रयां जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते 5. 17. -2 To think to be, fancy, imagine, विशंकमाना रमितं कयापि जनार्दनं दृष्टवदेतदाह Git. 7.

विशंक *a.* Fearless. —का Fear, suspicion.

विशंकट *a.* (टा-टी *f.*) 1 Grea- large, big ; विशंकटो वक्षसि बाणपाणिः Bk. 2. 50, *Si.* 13. 34. -2 Strong, vehement, powerful. —टं *ind.* Vehemently, intensely.

विशद *a.* 1 Clear, pure, pellucid, clean, spotless ; योगनिद्रांतविशदैः पावनैरवलोकनैः R. 10. 14 19. 39 ; 8. 3 ; प्रणयविशदां दृष्टिं वक्त्रे ददाति न शंकिता Ratn. 3. 9, Ki. 5 12. -2 White, of a pure, white colour ; निर्धौतहारगुलिकाविशदं हिमांभः R. 5. 70 ; Ku. 1. 44, 6. 25, *Si.* 9. 26, Ki. 4. 23. -3 Bright, shining, beautiful ; Ku. 3. 33 ; S.

8. 70. -4 Clear, evident, manifest. -5 Calm, free from anxiety, at ease; जातो ममायं विशदः प्रकामं (अंतरात्मा) S. 4. 21, V. 3. —दः The white colour. (विशदीकृ 8 U. 'to explain, make clear, illustrate').

विशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, the second of the five members of an Adhikaraṇa q. v. -2 Refuge, asylum.

विशरः 1 Splitting, bursting. -2 Slaughter, killing, destruction.

विशल्य a. 1 Free from trouble or anxiety, secure. -2 Free from thorns or darts. —ल्या N. of several plants :—दंती, गडूची, अजमोदा &c.

विशस् 1 P. 1 To cut up, kill; U. 4. -2 To immolate, sacrifice.

विशसनं 1 Killing, slaughter, immolation; तस्यास्त्वं दुहितुस्तथा विशसनं किं दारुणोऽमृष्यथाः U. 4. 5. -2 Ruin. —नः 1 A sabre, crooked sword. -2 A sword in general.

विशस्त p. p. 1 Cut up, hacked. -2 Rude, ill-mannered. -3 Praised, celebrated.

विशस्तृ m. 1 An immolator. -2 A Chāṇḍāla.

विशस्त्र a. Weaponless, unarmed, defenceless.

विशाखः 1 N. of Kārttikeya; Mv. 2. 38. -2 An attitude in shooting (in which the archer stands with the feet a span apart). -3 A beggar, petitioner. -4 A spindle. -5 N. of Śiva. -6 N. of a god, frequently mentioned by Pāṇini and Patanjali along with *Skanda*; *e. g.* see Mbh. on P. VI. 3. 26, VIII. 1. 15. -Comp. —जः the orange tree.

विशाखल See विशाख. (2).

विशाखा (usually in the dual) N. of the 16th lunar mansion consisting of two stars; किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाखे शशांकलेखामनुवर्तेते S. 3.

विशातनं 1 Rending asunder, cutting off. -2 Setting free, delivering, releasing.

विशायः Sleeping in rotation, the rest enjoyed in rotation by the sentinels on watch.

विशारणं 1 Splitting, rending. -2 Killing, slaughter.

विशारद a. 1 Clever, skilful or proficient in, versed in, conversant with (usually in comp.); मधुदानविशारदाः R. 9 29, 8. 17. -2 Learned, wise. -3 Famous, celebrated. -4 Bold, confident. —दः The Bakula tree.

विशाल a. 1 Large, great, extensive, spacious, broad, wide; गृहैर्विशालैरपि भूरिशालैः Si. 3. 50; रथचरणविशालश्रोणिलोलेक्षणेन 11. 23, 17. 47; R. 2. 21, 6, 32, Bg. 9. 21. -2 Rich or abounding in; श्रीविशालां विशालां Me. 30. -3 Eminent, illustrious, great, noble, celebrated. —लः 1 A kind of deer. -2 A kind of bird. —ला 1 N. of the town Ujjayinī; पूर्वोद्दिष्टामनुसर पुरीं श्रीविशालां विशालां Me. 30. -2. N. of a river. -Comp. —अक्ष a. large eyed. (-क्षः) 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2.. of Garuḍa. -3. an epithet of Śiva. (-क्षी) an epithet of Pārvatī.

विशालता -त्वं 1 Greatness, magnitude. -2 Eminence.

विशिख a. Crownless, crestless, pointless. —खः 1 An arrow; माधव मनसिजविशिखभयादिव भावनया त्वयि लीना Gīt. 4; R. 5 50; Mv. 2. 38. -2 A kind of reed. -3 An iron crow.

विशिखा 1 A spade. -2 A spindle. -3 A needle or pin. -4 A minute arrow. -5 A highway. -6 A barber's wife.

विशित a. Sharp, acute.

विशिपं 1 A temple. -2 An abode, a house. -3 A palace.

विशिष् 7 P. 1 To particularize, individualize, specify, define. -2 To distinguish, discriminate. -3 To aggravate, heighten, enhance, intensify; पुनरकांडविवर्तनदारुणो विधिरहो विशिनष्टि मनोरुजं Māl. 4. 7; U. 4. 15. -4 To surpass, excel; विशेषको वा विशिशेष यस्याः श्रियं त्रिलोकीतिलकः स एव Si. 3. 63. —*Pass.* 1 To be different from; R. 17. 62. -2 To be better or higher than, surpass, excel, be preferable or superior to (often with abl.); तस्माद्दुर्गं विशिष्यते H. 3. 50; Mv. 7. 39; मौनात्सत्यं विशिष्यते Ms. 2 83; 3. 203.; (also with *instr.* and gen.); सर्वेषामेव दानानां ब्रह्मदानं विशिष्यते Ms. 4. 233. —*Caus.* 1 To distinguish, particularize. -2 To surpass, excel; मदनमपि गुणैर्विशेषयंती Mk. 4. 4; M. 3. 5.

विशिष्ट p. p. 1 Distinguished, distinct. -2 Particular, special, peculiar, distinctive. -3 Characterized by, endowed with, possessed of, having. -4 Superior, best (of all), eminent, excellent, choice; विशिष्टाया विशेषेण संगतो गुणवान् भवेत् Mb. —ष्टः N. of Vishṇu. -Comp. —अद्वैतवादः a doctrine of Rāmānuja which regards Brahman and Prakṛiti as identical and real entities. —बुद्धिः *f.* a distinguishing knowledge, differentiation. —वर्ण a. of an eminent or excellent colour.

विशिष्टता 1 Distinction, speciality. -2 Excellence, superiority.

विशेष a. 1 Peculiar. -2 Copious, abundant; आसीद्विशेषा फलपुष्पवृद्धिः R. 2. 14. —षः 1 Discrimination, distinguishing between. -2 Distinction, difference; निर्विशेषो विशेषः Bh. 3. 50. -3 Characteristic difference, peculiar mark, special property, speciality, differentia; oft. in comp. and translated by 'special' 'peculiar' &c.; S. 6. 5. -4 A favourable turn or crisis in sickness, a change for the better; अस्ति मे विशेषः S. 3. 'I feel better'. -5 A limb, member; दुपोष लावण्यमयान् विशेषान् Ku. 1. 25. -6 A species, sort, variety, kind, mode (usually at the end of comp.); भूतविशेषः U. 4; परिमलविशेषान् Pt. 1; कदलीविशेषाः Ku. 1. 36. -7 A different or various object, various particulars (pl.); प्रासादास्त्वां तुलयितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः Me. 64, 57. -8 Excellence, superiority, distinction; usually at the end of comp. and translated by 'excellent', distinguished', 'pre-eminent', 'choice', &c.; अनुभवविशेषात् R. 1. 37; वपुर्विशेषेषु Ku. 5. 31; R. 2. 7, 6. 5; Ki. 9. 58; so आकृतिविशेषाः 'excellent forms', अतिथिविशेषः 'a distinguished guest' &c. -9 A peculiar attribute, the eternal distinguishing nature of each of the nine *dravyas*; अयमस्माद् व्यावृत्त इति व्यावृत्तिबुद्धिमात्रहेतुर्विशेषः Tarka K. (these viseshas are said to inhere in the atoms of the Earth, Water, Light, and Air and the five eternal substances, Ether, Time, Space, Soul and Mind). -10 (*a*) Individuality, particularity. (*b*) A particular instance; उक्तिर्यातेरन्यासः स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः. -11 A category, predicament. -12 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. -13 A word which limits or qualifies the sense of another; see विशेषण. -14 N. of the mundane egg. -15 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, said to be of three kinds; it is thus defined by Mammata:— विना प्रसिद्धमाधारमाधेयस्य व्यवस्थितिः। एकात्मा युगपद्वृत्तिरेकस्यानेकगोचरा। अन्यत्प्रकुर्वतः कार्यमशक्यान्यस्य वस्तुनः। तथैव करणं चेति विशेषस्त्रिविधः स्मृतः। K. P. 10. -Comp. —अतिदेशः a special supplementary rule, special extended application. —उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in which an effect is represented as not taking place though the usual necessary causes exist; विशेषोक्तिरखंडेषु कारणेषु फलावचः K. P. 10; *e. g.* हृदि स्नेहक्षयो नाभूत्स्मरदीपे ज्वलत्यपि. —गुणः 1. a special or distinguishing property. -2. (in phil.) such guṇa as is not produced (like

संयोग, पृथक्त्व &c.) by the union of two things.-ज्ञ, -विद् a. 1. knowing distinctions, critical, connoisseur.-2. learned, wise ; Bh. 2. 3, —लक्षणं, -लिंगं a special or characteristic mark. -वचनं a special text or precept. —विधिः, -शास्त्रं a special rule.

विशेषक a. Distinguishing, distinctive. —कः, -कं 1 A distinguishing feature or characteristic, an attribute. -2 A discriminative or distinguishing quality. -3 A mark on the forehead with sandal, saffron &c. ; M. 3. 5. -4 Drawing lines of painting on the face and person with coloured unguents and cosmetics ; स्वेदोद्गमः किंपुरुषांगनानां चक्रे पदं पत्रविशेषकेषु Ku. 3. 33, R. 9. 29, Si. 3. 63, 10. 84. —कं A group of three stanzas forming one grammatical sentence ; द्वाभ्यां युग्ममिति प्रोक्तं त्रिभिः श्लोकैर्विशेषकम् । कलापकं चतुर्भिः स्यात्तदूर्ध्वं कुलकं स्मृतम् ॥

विशेषण a. 1 Attributive. -2 Distinctive.-णं 1 Distinguishing, discrimination. -2 Distinction, difference. -3 A word which particularizes, qualifies, or defines another, an adjective, attribute, epithet (opp. विशेष्य); उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं वायोः V. 3 ; विशेषणैर्यत्साकूतैरुक्तिः परिकरस्तु सः K. P. 10. (विशेषण is said to be of three kinds व्यावर्तक, विधेय and हेतुगर्भ). -4 A distinguishing feature or mark. -5 Species, kind. -6 Surpassing, excelling ; अस्य काव्यस्य कवयो न समर्था विशेषणे Mb.

विशेषतस्, विशेषेण, विशेषात् ind. Especially, particularly.

विशेषित p. p. 1 Distinguished. -2 Defined, particularized. -3 Distinguished by an attribute.-4 Superior, excellent.

विशेष्य, विशेषणीय a. 1 To be distinguished. -2 Chief, superior.-ष्यं The word qualified or limited by an adjective, the object to be defined or particularized by another word ; a noun ; विशेष्यं नाभिधागच्छेत्क्षीणशक्तिर्विशेषणे K. P. 2.

विशील a. Ill-behaved, immoral, wicked.

विशुध् 4 P. To be purified. —Caus. To purify

विशुद्ध a. 1 Purified, cleansed. -2 Pure, free from vice, sin or imperfection. -3 Spotless, stainless. -4 Correct, accurate. -5 Virtuous, pious, straightforward ; विशुद्धमुग्धः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mâl. 7. 1.-6 Humble. —द्धं A kind of mystical circle (चक्र) in the body.

विशुद्धिः f. 1 Purification ; तदंगसंसर्गमवाप्य कल्पते ध्रुवं चिताभस्मरजो विशुद्धये Ku. 5. 79, Bg. 6. 12 ; Ms. 6. 69, 11. 54. -2 Purity, complete purity ; हेम्नः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा R. 1. 10, 12. 48. -3 Correctness, accuracy. -4 Rectification, removal of error. -5 Similarity, equality. -6 (In alg.) A subtractive quality.

विशोधनं 1 Cleaning, clearing (fig. also); राज्यकंटकविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1. -2 Purifying, freeing from sin, defect &c. -3 Expiation, atonement.

विशोध्य a. To be purified, cleansed or corrected. —ध्यं A debt.

विशूल a. Without (i. e. not possessing) a spear ; दुर्जयो लवणः शूली विशूलः प्रार्थ्यतामिति R. 15. 5.

विशृंखल a. 1 Without fetters (lit.). -2 Unfettered, unchecked, unrestrained, uncurbed (fig.); Si. 12. 7 ; Bv. 2. 177. -3 Free from all moral bonds, dissolute ; Bh. 2. 59.

विशॄ Pass. 1 To be split in pieces, be shattered ; विशीर्यंते वनेऽध्वगाः -2 To crumble to pieces, be dissolved, decay. -3 To waste away, become emaciated. -4 To vanish, disappear.

विशीर्ण p. p. 1 Shattered, broken to pieces. -2 Decayed, withered. -3 Dropped or fallen down ; Ku. 5. 28. -4 Shrunk, shrivelled. -5 Impaired, wasted, spoiled. -Comp. —पर्णः the Nimba tree. —मूर्ति a having the body destroyed ; Ku. 5. 54. (-र्तिः) an epithet of the god of love.

विशोक a. Free from grief, happy. —कः The Asoka tree. —का Exemption from grief.

विशोषणं Drying up, dessication.

विश्वकद्रुः Ved. 1 A dog-dealer.-2 A dog.

विश्नः Lustre, splendour.

विश्रण् 10 U. To give away, bestow ; निःशेषविश्राणितकोशजातं R. 5. 1; 14. 15.

विश्रणनं, विश्राणनं Giving away, bestowing, grant, gift, donation ; विश्राणनाच्चान्यपयास्विनीनां R. 2. 54.

विश्रम् 4 P. 1 To take rest, repose, stop ; Ku. 3. 9. -2 To cease, stop come to an end.

विश्रमः 1 Rest, repose. -2 Relaxation, cessation.

विश्रांत p. p. 1 Ceased, stopped ; V. 4. 38. -2 Rested, reposed. -3 Calm, tranquil, composed.

विश्रांतिः f. 1 Rest, repose. -2 Cessation, stop.

विश्रामः 1 Cessation, stop. -2 Rest, repose ; विश्रामो हृदयस्य यत्र U. 1. 39. -3 Tranquillity, calm, composure

विश्रंभ् 1 A. To confide, place confidence in ; see विश्रब्ध below. -Caus. To inspire confidence in (a person), console, encourage.

विश्रब्ध p. p. (also written विस्रब्ध) 1 Confided in, confided to, entrusted. -2 Confident, fearless, confiding Mn. 3. 3. -3 Trusty, confidential. -4 Quiet, calm, tranquil, free from anxiety. -5 Firm, steady. -6 Meek, lowly. -7 Excessive, exceeding. —ब्धं ind. Confidently, fearlessly, without reserve, fear, or hesitation ; विश्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले S. 2. 6 ; वृषल विश्रब्धं पृच्छ ममापि बहाख्येयमत्र Mu. 3.

विश्रंभः 1 Trust, confidence, familiar confidence, perfect intimacy or familiarity ; विश्रंभादुरसि निपत्य लब्धनिद्रां U. 1. 49 ; Mâl. 3. 1. -2 A confidential matter, secret ; विश्रंभेष्वभ्यंतरीकरणीया K. -3 Rest, relaxation. -4 An affectionate inquiry. -5 A love-quarrel, an amorous dispute. -6 Killing. -Comp. —आलापः, -भाषणं confidential or familiar conversation. —पात्रं, -भूमिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a confident, trusty person.

विश्रंभिन् a. 1 Trusting, confiding. -2 Trustworthy, faithful.

विश्रंभणं Winning confidence.

विश्रयः A shelter, asylum.

विश्रवस् m. N. of a son of Pulastya, and father of Râvaṇa, Kumbhakarṇa, Bibhîshaṇa and Sûrpaṇakhâ by his wife Kaikasî, and of Kubera by his wife Iḍâviḍâ.

विश्रावः 1 Dropping, flowing forth (for विस्राव q. v.). -2 Celebrity, renown.

विश्रुत p. p. 1 Well-known, renowned, celebrated.-2 Pleased, delighted, happy. -3 Flowing forth.

विश्रुतिः f. 1 Fame, celebrity. -2 Flowing, oozing.

विश्लथ a. 1 Loose, relaxed, untied ; R. 6. 73. -2 Languid, drooping.

विश्लिष् 4 P. 1 To be separated, to be away from. -2 To burst, fly asunder ; R. 12. 76 ; Bk. 14. 67. —Caus. 1 To separate ; Me. 7. -2 To deprive of (instr.); बुद्ध्या विश्लेषयंति ते Pt. 3. 183.

विश्लिष्ट p. p. Disjoined, separated, disunited.

विश्लेषः 1 Disunion, disjunction. -2 Especially separation of lovers, or of husband and wife. -3 Separation

in general) ; तनयाविश्लेषदुःखैः S. 4. 5 ; चरणारविंदविश्लेष R. 13. 23. -4 Absence, loss, bereavement. -5 A chasm. -6 (In arith.) The converse of addition. -Comp. -जातिः f. the reduction of fractional difference.

विश्लेषित p. p. Severed, seperated, disunited.

विश्व pron. a. [विश्-व Uṇ. 1. 151] 1 All, whole, entire, universal. -2 Every, every one. —m. pl. N. of a particular group of deties, ten in number and supposed to be sons of विश्वा ; their names are :—वसुः सत्यः क्रतुर्दक्षः कालः कामो धृतिः कुरुः । पुरूरवा माद्रवश्च विश्वेदेवाः प्रकीर्तिताः॥—श्वं 1 The universe, the (whole) world ; इदं विश्वं पाल्यं U. 3. 30; विश्वस्मिन्नधुनान्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. -2 Dry ginger. -3 N. of Vishṇu. —श्वः 1 The soul. -2 A citizen (नागर). -Comp. —आत्मन् m. 1. the Supreme Being (soul of the universe). -2. an epithet of Brahman. -3 of Siva ; अथ विश्वात्मने गौरी संदिदेश मिथः सखीं Ku. 6. 1. -4 of Vishṇu. -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being, lord of the universe. -2. an epithet of Siva. —कद्रु a. wicked, low, vile. (-द्रुः) 1. a hound, dog trained for the chase. -2. sound. —कर्मन् m. 1. N. of the architect of gods ; cf. त्वष्टृ. -2. an epithet of the sun. -3. one of the seven principal rays of the sun. -4. a great saint. -5. the supreme being. °जा, सुता° an epithet of संज्ञा, one of the wives of the sun. —कार्यः one of the rays of the sun. —कृत् m. 1. the creator of all beings -2. an epithet of Visvakarman. —केतुः an epithet of Aniruddha. -गः N. of Brahman. —गंधः an onion. (-धं) myrrh. —गंधा the earth. —गोप्तृ m. 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. Indra. —ग्रंथिः the plant called हंसपदी. —चक्रं a kind of valuable gift (महादान) of pure gold. —चर्षणि a. Ved. all-pervading, world-wide, extending everywhere. —जनं mankind -जनीन,-जन्य, -जनीय a. good for all men, suitable to all mankind, beneficial to all men ; Bk. 2. 41, 21. 17. —जित् m. 1. N. of a particular sacrifice ; R. 5. 1. -2. the noose of Varuṇa. -3. N. of Vishṇu. —देव see under विश्व m. above. —धारिणी the earth. -धारिन् m. a deity. —धेना Ved. the earth. —नाथः lord of the universe, an epithet of Siva. -पा m. 1. the protector of all. -2. the sun. -3. the moon. -4. fire. —पावनी,-पूजिता holy basil. —प्सन् m. 1. a god. -2. the sun. -3. the moon. -4. an epithet of Agni. -5. N. of Visvakarman. —बोधः a Buddha. —भावनः N. of Vishṇu. —भुज a. all enjoying, all-eating. (-m.) an epithet of Indra. —भेषजं dry . ginger. (-जः) a universal remedy. —मूर्ति a. existing in all forms, all-pervading, omnipresent ; Māl. 1. 3. (-र्तिः) 1. the supreme being. -2. N. of Siva. —योनिः 1. an epithet of Bhrahman. -2. of Vishṇu. -राज् m. -राजः a universal sovereign. —रुची one of the seven tongues of fire. —रूप a. omnipresent, existing everywhere. (-पः) an epithet of Vishṇu. (-पं) agallochum. —रेतस् m. an epithet of Brahman. —वाह् a. (विश्वौही f.) all-sustaining. -वेदस् a. 1. all knowing, omniscient. -2. a saint, sage. —व्यचस् N. of Aditi. —व्यापक, -व्यापिन् a. all-pervading. —सहा 1. the earth. -2. one of the tongues of fire. -सारकं the prickly pear. -सृज् m. an epithet of Brahman, the creator ; प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28; 1. 49.

विश्वंकरः The eye (n. according to some).

विश्वतस् ind. On all sides, all round, everywhere ; Bv. 1. 30. -Comp. —मुख a. having a fall on everyside ; Bg. 9. 15.

विश्वथा ind. Everywhere.

विश्वदानीं ind. Ved. At all times.

विश्वंभर a. All-sustaining. —रः 1 The all-pervading, being, the Supreme Spirit. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu. -3 Of Indra. —रा The earth ; विश्वंभरा भगवती भवतीमसूत U. 1. 9 ; विश्वंभरात्मजतिलघुर्नरनाथ तवांतिके नियतं K. P. 10.

विश्वयुः Air, wind.

विश्वह ind. At all times. —हा ind. Everywhere.

विश्वस् 2 P. 1 To confide in, trust, rely on, place confidene in (usually with loc.). ; पुंसि विश्वसिति कुत्र कुमारी N. 5. 110 ; न जानामि केनापि कारणेनापहसितसकलसखीजनं त्वयि विश्वसिति मे हृदयं K. 233 ; Ku. 5. 15 ; (sometimes with gen. also). -2 To rest secure, be fearless or confident ; विशश्वसे पक्षिगणैः समंतात् Bk. 2. 25. —Caus. To cause to believe, inspire confidence in ; ऋते कौर्यात्सम त्वां मा विश्वासयितुं न किं Bk. 8. 105 ; Pt 1. 192.

विश्वसनीय pot. p. 1 To be relied upon, trustworthy, reliable. -2 Capable of inspiring confidence ; अहो दीप्तिमतोऽपि विश्वसनीयतास्य वपुषः S. 2 ; M. 3. 2.

विश्वस्त p. p. 1 Beleived in, trusted, relied on. -2 Confiding, relying on. -3 Fearless, confident. -4 Trustworthy, reliable. —स्ता A widow.

विश्वासः 1 Trust, confidence, faith, reliance ; दुर्जनः प्रियवादीति नैतद्विश्वासकारणं; S. 1. 14 ; R. 1. 51, H. 4. 103. -2 A secret, confidential communication. -Comp. -घातः, -भंगः breach of faith, treachery, perfidy. —घातकः, -घातिन् m. a treacherous fellow, traitor. —पात्र, -भूमिः, -स्थानं an object of confidence, a reliable or trusty person, a confident.

विश्वासनं Producing confidence.

विश्वाधायस् m. A god, deity.

विश्वानरः An epithet of Sāvitri.

विश्वामित्रः [विश्वं मित्रं यस्य, विश्वस्य मित्रं वा पूर्वपददीर्घः ; P. VI. 3. 130] N. of a celebrated sage. [He was originally a Kshatriya, being the king of Kanyakubja and son of Gadhi. One day while out hunting, he went to the hermitage of the great sage Vasishṭha, and seeing there the cow of plenty, offered him untold treasures in exchange for it, but being refused he tried to take it by force. A long contest thereupon ensued, in which king Visvamitra was signally defeated ; and so great was his vexation, and withal so greatly was he impressed with the power inherent in Brahmanism that he devoted himself to the most rigorous austerities till he successively got the titles *Rājarshi*, *Rishi*, *Maharshi* and *Brahmarshi*, but he was not contented till Vasishṭha himself called him by the name *Brahmarshi*, which, however, took place after several thousands, of years. Visvamitra several times tried to excite Vasishṭha-for example by killing his one hundred sons—but the great sage was not in the least perturbed. His power, even before he finally became a Brahmarshi, was very great, as was seen in his transporting Trisanku to the skies, in saving Sunaḥsepha from the hands of Indra, in creating things after the style of Brahman &c. &c. He was the companion and counsellor of young Rāma to whom he gave several miraculous missiles].

विश्वाराज् m. [विश्वस्य राजा] A king of the universe, universal monarch.

विश्वावसुः N. of a Gandharva.

विष् I. 3 U. (वेवेष्टि, वेविष्टे, विष्ट) 1 To surround. -2 To spread through, extend, pervade. -3 To embrace. -4 To accomplish, effect, perform. -5 To eat. -6 To go to, go against, encounter ; (not generally used in classical literature). -II 9 P. (विष्णाति) To separate, disjoin. -III. 1 P. (वेषति) To sprinkle, pour out.

विष् f. 1 Feces, excrement, or dure. -2 Spreading, diffusion. -3 A girl, as in विट्पति. -Comp. —कारिके

(विट्कारिका) a kind of bird. —ग्रहः (विड्ग्रहः) constipation. -चरः,-वराहः (विट्चरः, विड्वराहः) a tame or village hog (eating ordure). —पतिः a son-in law. —लवणं (विड्लवणं) a kind of medicinal salt. —संगः (विट्संगः) constipation. —सारिका (विट्सारिका) a kind of bird.

विषं [विष्-क] 1 Poison, venom (said to be *m.* also in this sense) ; विषं भवतुमाभूद्वा फटाटोपो भयंकरः Pt. 1. 204. -2 Water ; विषं जलधरैः पीतं मूर्छिताः पथिकांगनाः Chandr. 5. 82 (where both senses are intended). -3 The fibres of a lotus-stalk. -4 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. —अक्त, -दिग्ध *a.* poisoned, envenomed. -अंकुरः 1. a spear. -2. a poisoned arrow. —अंतक *a.* antidotal. (-कः) an epithet of *Siva.* —अपहः, घ्न *a.* repelling poison, antidotic. —आननः, -आयुधः, -आस्यः a snake. —आस्या the marking-nut plant. —आस्वाद *a.* tasting poison. —कंठः N. of *Siva.*—कुंभः a jar filled with poison. —कृमिः a worm bred in poison. °न्याय see under न्याय. -घातिन् *m.* the Sirisha tree. -घ्न *a.* antidotal, serving as an antidote; इति चिंताविषघ्नोयमगदः किं न पीयते H. 1. (-घ्नः) 1. an antidote.-2. the शिरीष and चंपक trees. (-घ्नी) 1. turmeric. -2 colocynth. —जुष्ट *a.* 1. poisonous. -2. poisoned, affected by poison. -ज्वरः a buffalo. —दः a cloud. (-दं) green vitriol. —दंतकः a snake.-दर्शनमृत्युकः, -मृत्युः a kind of bird (said to be Chakora). —द्रुमः=°वृक्षः q. v. —धरः a snake ; Bv. 1. 74. °निलयः the lower regions, the abode of snakes. —पुष्पं the blue lotus. —पुष्पकः a disease caused by eating poisonous flowers. —प्रयोगः use of poison, administering poison. —भिषज् *m* , -वैद्यः a dealer in antidotes, a curers of snake-bites ; संप्रति विषवैद्यानां कर्म M. 4. —मंत्रः 1. a spell for curing snake-bites ; -2. a snake-charmer, conjurer. -रसः a poisoned potion, poison-liquid ; U. 2 26. —विद्या cure of poison. —वृक्षः, -द्रुमः a poisonous tree ; विषवृक्षोपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तुमसांप्रतं Ku. 2. 55 ; भ्रितासि चंदनभ्रांत्या दुर्विपाकं विषद्रुमं U. 1. 46 ; °न्याय see under न्याय. —वेगः the circulation or effect of poison. —शालूकः the root of the lotus. —शूकः, — शूकः, -सृक्कन् *m.* a wasp. —सूचकः the Chakora bird. —हृदय *a.* 'poison-hearted', malicious.

विषंज 1 P. To attach or stick to, to hang or suspend upon, (usually in *p.p.*).

विषक्त *p. p.* 1 Fixed firmly or closely. -2 Adhering or clinging closely to -3 Hung or suspended on; *S.* 1. 32. -4 Caused, produced ; U. 4. 3.

विषंडं The fibres of the lotus-stalk.

विषद् 1 P. 1 To sink down, be exhausted. -2 To be dispirited or cast down, be afflicted or sorrowful, despond, despair ; विलपति हसति विषीदति रोदिति चंचति मुंचति तापं Git. 4 ; बालसुतवलोक्य भार्गवस्वांदशां च विषसाद पार्थिवः R. 11. 67 ; Bg. 2. 1 ; Bk. 7. 89 ; R. 9. 75. -3 To be afraid. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to despond or despair, discourage. -2 To make afflicted, pain.

विषण्ण *p. p.* Dejected, cast down, sad, sorrowful, spiritless, despondent. -Comp. —मुख, -वदन *a.* looking sad. —रूप *a.* in a sad mood.

विषादः 1 Dejection, sadness, depression of spirits, grief, sorrow ; महाणि मा कुरु विषादं Bv. 4. 41 ; विषादे कर्तव्ये विदधति जडाः प्रत्युत मुदं Bh. 3. 25, R. 8. 54 ; *S.* 4. 15. -2 Disappointment, despondency, despair , विषादलुप्तप्रतिपत्ति सैन्यं R. 3. 40 ; (विषादश्चेतसो भंग उपायाभावनाशयोः). -3 Languor, drooping state ; दोर्विषादः Mâl. 2. 5. -4 Dulness, stupidity, insensibility.

विषादिन् *a.* Dejected, dismayed, sad, disconsolate.

विषम *a.* [विगतो विरुद्धो वा समः] 1 Uneven, rough, rugged ; पथिषु विषमेष्वप्यचलता Mu. 3. 3 ; व्यालाकीर्णाः सुविषमाः Pt. 1. 64 ; Me. 19. -2 Irregular, unequal ; Mâl. 9. 43. -3 Odd, not even. -4 Difficult, hard to understand, mysterious ; Ki 2. 3 ; विषमाः कर्मगतयः; Pt. 4. 50. -5 Impassable, inaccessible ; Ki. 2. 3, Bh. 3. 5. -6 Coarse, rough. -7 Oblique ; Mâl. 4. 2. -8 Painful, troublesome ; कांताविश्लेषदुःखव्यतिकरविषमे यौवने विप्रयोगः Bh. 3. 106 ; H. 4. 3. -9 Very strong, vehement ; Mâl. 3. 9. -10 Dangerous, fearful ; Mv. 5. 56, Mk. 8. 1. 27, Mn. 1. 18, 2. 20. -11 Bad, adverse, unfavourable; Pt. 4. 16. -12 Odd, unusual, unparalleled. -13 Dishonest, artful. -14 Intermittent (as fever). -15 Wicked. -16 Different. —मः N. of Vishnu. —मं 1 Unevenness. -2 Oddness. -3 An inaccessible place, precipice, pit &c. -4 A difficult or dangerous position, difficulty, misfortune ; सुप्तं प्रमत्तं विषमस्थितं वा रक्षंति पुण्यानि पुरा कृतानि Bh. 2. 97 ; Bg. 2. 2. -5 Rough or uneven ground. -6 N. of a figure of speech in which some unusual or incompatible relation between cause and effect is described ; (said to be of four kinds ; see K. P. Kârikâs 126 and 127). -7 A kind of stanza or verse ; भिन्नचिह्न चतुष्पादं विषमं परिकीर्तितम्. —मं *ind.* Unequally, unevenly, unfairly, dangerously &c. -Comp. —अक्षः, -ईक्षणः, -नयनः, -नेत्रः, -लोचनः epithets of *Siva.* —अन्नं unusual or irregular food. —अवतारः descent on uneven ground, perhaps also 'undertaking or embarking in an adventure, V. 1. -आयुधः, -इषुः, -शरः epithets of the god of love. -कर्णः 1. a quadrangle or tetragon with unequal diagonals. -2. the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle -कर्मन् (in math.) the finding of two quantities when the difference of their squares is given and either the sum or the difference of the quantities (Colebrooke.) —कालः an unfavourable season.-चतुरस्रः-चतुर्भुजः an unequal quadrillateral figure. -छदः the tree सप्तपर्ण q. v. -छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. —ज्वरः remittent fever. —त्रिभुजः a scalene triangle. —लक्ष्मी *f.* ill luck. —विभागः unequal distribution (of property). —शील *a.* cross-tempered, peevish, perverse. —स्थ *a.* 1. being in an inaccessible position. -2. being in difficulty or misfortune.

विषमित *a.* 1 Made rough, uneven or crooked. -2 Contracted, frowning. -3 Made difficult or inaccessible.

विषमीभू 1 P. 1 To become uneven. -2 To stumble, fall unevenly ; *S.* 4. 15.

विषयः 1 An object of sense ; (these are five, corresponding to the five organs of sense ; रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द corresponding to the eye, tongue, nose, skin, and ear) ; श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं *S.* 1 1. -2 A worldly object or concern, an affair, a transaction. -3 The pleasures of sense, worldly or sensual objects (usually in pl.) यौवने विषयैषिणां R. 1. 8 ; शब्दादीन् विषयान्भोक्तुं 10. 25 ; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 9 ; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः 12. 1, 3. 70, 8. 10, 19. 49 ; Bg. 2. 59. -4 An object, a thing, matter ; नार्यो न जग्मुर्विषयांतराणि R. 7. 12, 8. 89. -5 An object or thing aimed at, mark, object : भूयिष्ठमन्यविषया न तु दृष्टिरस्याः *S.* 1. 31 ; *Si.* 9. 40. -6 Scope, range, reach, compass ; सौमित्रेरपि पत्रिणामविषये तत्र प्रिये क्वासि भोः U. 3. 45 ; यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो यथार्थाक्षरः V. 1. 1 ; सकलवचनानामविषयः Mâl. 1. 30, 36 ; U. 5 19 ; Ku. 6. 17. -7 Department, sphere, province, field, element ; सर्वत्रौदरिकस्याभ्यवहार्यमेव विषयः V. 3. -8 A subject, subject-matter, topic ; अपि मनुष्यजः महिमाय करय गिरा नस्तु विषयस्ते Bv. 1. 11 ; so शृंगारविषयको ग्रंथः ' treating of love ',

-9 The topic or subject to be explained, general head; the first or the five members of an Adhikaraṇa q. v. -10 A place, spot; परिसरविषयेषु लीढमुक्ताः Ki. 5. 38. -11 A country, realm, domain, territory, district, kingdom; Pt. १. 2 -12 A refuge, an asylum. -13 A collection of villages. -14 A lover, husband. -15 Semen virile. -16 A religious observance. -17 A symbolical expression for the number 'five.' (विषये means 'with regard or reference to,' 'in respect of', 'in the case of', 'regarding', 'concerning'; या तत्रास्ते युवतिविषये सृष्टिराद्येव धातुः Me. 82; स्त्रीणां विषये; धनविषये &c.). -Comp. —अभिरतिः 1. attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures, Ki. 6. 44; so °अभिलाषः Ki 3. 13. —आत्मक a. 1. consisting of worldly objects. -2. carnal, sensual. —आसक्त, -निरत a. addicted to sensual objects, sensualist, worldly-minded. -आसक्तिः, -उपसेवा, -निरतिः f. —प्रसंगः addiction to pleasures of sense, sensuality. -एषिन् a. addicted to worldly objects; R. 1. 8. —ग्रामः the collection of the objects of sense. -सुखं the pleasures of sense.

विषयक a. 1 Relating to an object. -2 (At the end of comp.) Having for an object, treating of, relating to, as in ज्ञानविषयको ग्रंथः.

विषयायिन् m 1 One addicted to pleasures of sense, a sensualist. -2 A man of the world -3 The god of love. -4 A king. -5 An organ of sense. -6 A materialist.

विषयिन् a. Sensual, carnal. —m. 1 A man of the world, worldling. -2 A king. -3 The god of love. -4 A sensualist, voluptuary; विषयिणः कस्यापदोऽस्तं गताः Pt. 1. 146; S. 5. -n. 1 An organ of sense. -2 Knowledge (ज्ञान).

विषह् 1 A. 1 To bear, suffer, endure; दुर्वारं सा कथमपि परित्यागदुःखं विषेहे R. 14. 87, 3. 63, 8. 57. -2 To resist, oppose, withstand, be able to resist; तस्यामेव रघोः पांड्याः प्रतापं न विषेहिरे R. 4 49. -3 To be able; Si. 14. 29, 17. 10. -4 To allow.

विषह्य a. 1 Endurable, bearable; अविषह्यव्यसनेन धूमितां Ku. 4. 30, R. 6. 47. -2 Possible to be settled or determined; Ms 8. 265. -3 Possible.

विषलः Poison, venom.

विषा 1 Order, feces. -2 Intellect, understanding. -3 A tree (अतिविषा).

विषाणः-णं-णी [विष् बा० कानच्]. 1 A horn; साहित्यसंगीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात्पशुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12; कदाचिदपि पर्यटन् शशविषाणमासादयेत् 2. 5. -2 The tusk of an elephant or boar: तमानासुपद्वधिरे विषाणभिन्नाः प्रह्लादं सुरकरिणो घनाः क्षरंतः Ki. 7. 13; Si. 1. 60.

विषाणिन् a. Having horns or tusks. —m. 1 Any animal having horns or tusks. -2 An elephant; भग्नो निवासोऽयमिहास्य पुष्पैः सदानतोयेन विषाणिनाम Sl. 4. 63, 12. 77. -3 A bull.

विषारः A snake.

विषालु a Poisonous, venomous.

विषु ind 1 In two equal parts, equally. -2 Differently, variously. -3 Same, like.

विषुण a. Ved. 1 Moving variously. -2 Having various forms. -3 Having uniform motion -4 Adverse, hostile, wicked. —णः The equinox.

विषुपं The equinox.

विषुवं The first point of *Aries* or *Libra* into which the sun enters at the vernal or autumnal equinox, the equinoctial point. -Comp. -छाया the shadow of the gnomon at noon. —दिनं the day of the equinox. —रेखा the equinoctial line. —संक्रांतिः f. the sun's equinoctial passage.

विषुवत् n. 1 The equinox. -2 The central day in a sacrificial session; (for *Comp.* see विषुव above).

विष्क् 10 U. (विष्कयति-ते) 1 To kill, hurt, injure (Atm. only in this sense). -2 To see, perceive.

विषूचिका Cholera.

विष्कंर् 1 P. 1 To go in different directions, roam, wander about. -2 To go away, disperse.

विष्कंरः 1 Dispersing. -2 Going away.

विष्कंभ् 5. 9 P. 1 To impede, obstruct. -2 To support, prop. -3 To fix firmly.

विष्कंभः 1 Obstacle, hindrance, impediment. -2 The bolt or bar of a door. -3 The supporting beam of a house. 4 A post, pillar. -5 A tree. -6 (In dramas) An interlude between the acts of a drama and performed by one or more characters, middling or inferior, who connect the story of the drama and the subdivisions of the plot by briefly explaining to the audience what has occurred in the intervals of the acts or what is likely to happen later on; S. D. thus defines it:—वृत्तवर्तिष्यमाणानां कथांशानां निदर्शकः। संक्षिप्तार्थस्तु विष्कंभ आदावंकस्य दर्शितः। मध्येन मध्यमाभ्यां वा पात्राभ्यां संप्रयोजितः। शुद्धः स्यात् स तु संकीर्णो नीचमध्यमकल्पितः 308. -7 The diameter of a circle. -8 A particular posture practised by Yogins. -9 Extension, length. -10 The first of the twenty-seven astronomical periods (योग).

विष्कंभक See विष्कंभ.

विष्कंभित a. Hindered, obstructed.

विष्कंभिन् m. The bolt of a door.

विष्किरः 1 Scattering about, tearing up. -2 A cock. -3 A bird, gallinaceous bird; छायापस्किरमाणविष्किरमुखव्याकृष्टकीटत्वचः U. 2. 9.

विष्टप् f. 1 A place, region, world -2 Heaven.

विष्टपः -पं 1 A world.; Ku. 3. 20; cf. त्रिविष्टप. -2 A vessel, cup (Ved.); -Comp. —हारिन् a. one who pleases the world; Bh. 2. 25.

विष्टंभ् 5, 9 P. 1 To stop, obstruct; S. 5. 9. -2 To fix, plant, rest on; अत्युच्छ्रिते मंत्रिणि पार्थिवे च विष्टभ्य पादावुपतिष्ठते श्रीः Mn. 4. 13. —*Caus.* 1 To obstruct. -2 To paralyse, benumb.

विष्टब्ध p. p. 1 Fixed firmly; well-supported. -2 Propped up, supported. -3 Obstructed, hindered. -4 Paralysed, made motionless.

विष्टंभः 1 Fixing firmly. -2 Obstruction, hindrance, an impediment. -3 Obstruction of the urine or ordure, constipation. -4 Paralysis. -5 Stopping, staying. -6 Stepping, placing the feet.

विष्टंभिन् a. 1 Stopping, obstructing, impeding. -2 Making motionless, benumbing, chilling.

विष्टरः 1 A seat (a stool, chair &c.); R. 8. 18. -2 A layer, bed (as of Kusa grass). -3 A handful of Kusa grass. -4 The seat of the presiding priest (or Brahman) at a sacrifice. -5 A tree. -Comp. -भाज् a. seated on or occupying a seat; Ku. 7. 72. —श्रवस् m. an epithet of Vishṇu or Krishṇa; Si. 14. 12.

विष्टा Excrement, faces, ordure.

विष्टिः f. [विष्-क्तिन् क्तिच् वा] 1 Pervading. -2 An act, occupation. -3 Hire, wages. -4 Unpaid labour. -5 Sending. -6 Residence in hell to which one is condemned.

विष्टलं A remote place, one situated at a distance.

विष्ठा 1 Feces, ordure, excrement; Ms. 3 180, 10. 91. -2 The belly. -3 Ved. Interval.

विष्णुः [विष् व्यापने नुक् Uṇ. 3 39] 1 The second deity of the sacred Triad, entrusted with the preservation of the world, which duty he is represented to have duly discharged by his various incarnations; (for their descriptions see the several avatāras

s. v. and also under अपत्य); and word is thus popularly derived:—यस्माद्विश्वमिदं सर्वं तस्य शक्त्या महात्मनः । तस्मादेवोच्यते विष्णुर्विशधातोः प्रवेशनात्॥ -2 N. of Agni. -3 A pious man. -4 N. of a law-giver, author of a Smriti called विष्णुस्मृति. -5 N. of one of the Vasus. -6 The lunar mansion called Śravaṇa (presided over by Vishṇu). -Comp. —काञ्ची N. of a town. —क्रमः the step or stride of Vishṇu. —गुप्तः N. of Chāṇakya. —तैलं a kind of medicinal oil. —देवत्या N. of the eleventh and twelfth days of each fortnight (of a lunar month). —पदं 1. the sky, atmosphere. -2. the sea of milk. -3. the foot of Vishṇu (worshipped at Gayā). -4. a lotus. —पदी an epithet of the Ganges. —पुराणं N. of one the most celebrated of the eighteen Purāṇas. —प्रीतिः f. land granted rent-free to Brāhmaṇas to maintain Vishṇu's worship. —माया N. of Durgā. —रथः an epithet of Garuḍa. —रातः N. of king Parīkshit. -लिंगी a quail. -लोकः Vishṇu's world. —वल्लभा 1. an epithet of Lakshmī. -2. the holy basil. —वाहनः, -वाह्यः epithet of Garuḍa.

विष्पंद् 1 A. 1 To move about. -2 To throb, beat, palpitate.

विष्पंदः Throbbing, palpitation.

विष्फारः 1 The twang of a bow. -2 Vibration.

विष्य a. Deserving death by poison.

विष्यंद् 1 A. To flow; Bk. 9. 74.

विष्यंदः Flowing, trickling.

विष्व a. Hurtful, injurious, mischievous.

विष्वच्, विष्वंच् a. (Nom. sing. m. विष्वङ्; f. विषूची, n. विष्वक्) 1 Going or being everywhere, all-pervading; विष्वङ्मोहः स्थगयति कथं मंदभाग्यः करोमि U. 3. 38, Māl. 9. 20. -2 Separating into parts. -3 Different. -4 Alternately (विष्वक् is used adverbially in the sense of 'everywhere, on all sides, all around;' Ki. 14. 59; Pt. 2. 2; Māl. 5. 4, 9. 25). -Comp. —सेनः (विष्वक्सेन or विष्वक्सेणः) an epithet of Vishṇu; साम्यमाप कमलासखविष्वक्सेनसेवितयुगांतपयोधेः Śi. 10. 55; विष्वक्सेनः स्वतनुमविशत्सर्वलोकप्रतिष्ठां R. 15. 103. °प्रिया N. of Lakshmī.

विष्वद्र्(द्र्यं)च् a. (विष्वद्रीची f.) Going everywhere, all-pervading; विष्वद्रीचीर्विक्षिपन् सैन्यवीचीः Śi. 18. 25; विष्वद्रीच्या भुवनमभितो भासते यस्य भासा Bv. 4. 18.

विष्वाणं, विष्वाणः Eating.

विस् I. 4 P. (विस्यति) To cast, throw, send. -II. 1 P. (वेसति) To go, move.

बिस See बिस.

विसंयुक्त p. p. Disjoined, separated.

विसंयोगः Disjunction, separation.

विसंवद् 1 P. 1 To be inconsistent, be at variance; कमलानां मनोहराणामपि रूपाद्विसंवदति शीलं Mu. 1. 19; शकटदासस्तु मित्रमिति विसंवदंत्यक्षराणि Mu. 5. -2 To break one's word or promise. -3 To disappoint, deceive. -4 To fail. -5 To assert falsely. -6 To contradict. —Caus. 1 To make inconsistent. -2 Disappoint, to cause to fail; रमणीयोऽवधिर्विधिना विसंवादितः Ś. 6. -3 To fail to prove.

विसंवादः 1 Deception, breaking one's promise, disappointment. -2 Inconsistency, incongruity, disagreement. -3 Contradiction.

विसंवादिन् a. 1 Disappointing, deceiving. -2 Inconsistent, contradictory. -3 Differing, disagreeing; R. 15. 67. -4 Disputing, contesting. -5 False, untrue. -6 Fraudulent, crafty.

विसंष्ठुल a. 1 Unsteady, agitated; Māl. 7. -2 Uneven.

विसंकट a. Frightful, dreadful; Māl. 5. 13; cf. विशंकट. —टः 1 A lion. -2 The Inguḍī tree.

विसंगत a. Ill-fitted, incongruous, unharmonious.

विसंज्ञ a. Insensible, unconscious.

विसंधिः Bad or disagreeable Sandhi (euphony) or absence of Sandhi, regarded as a fault in composition; see K. P. 7. ad loc.

विसल See बिसल.

विसिनी See बिसिनी.

विसिल See बिसिल.

विसूचिका Cholera.

विसूरणं-णा Distress, sorrow.

विसूरितं Repentance, distress. —ता Fever.

विसृ 1 P. 1 To spread, be extended or diffused; चक्रीवद्भंगरदद्भ्रमरचौ विससुः Śi. 5. 3; 2. 19. 37; Ki. 10. 53. -2 To return. —Caus. 1 To spread, stretch. -2 To cause to prevail or spread.

विसरः 1 Going forth. -2 Spreading, extending. -3 Crowd, multitude, herd, flock. -4 A large quantity, heap; Māl. 1. 37.

विसारः 1 Spreading out, expansion, diffusion. -2 Creeping, gliding. -3 A fish. —रं 1 Wood. -2 Timber. —री The region of the winds.

विसारिन् a. (णी f.) 1 Spreading, diffusing. -2 Creeping, gliding. —m. A fish.

विसृत p. p. 1 Spread out, extended, diffused. -2 Extended, stretched. -3 Uttered, spoken.

विसृत्वर a. (री f.) 1 Spreading about, being diffused; विसृत्वरैरंशुरहोरजोभिः Śi. 3. 11. -2 Creeping, gliding.

विसृमर a. Creeping along, gliding, moving gently; विसृमरद्वेषितहयः Ve. 4.

विसृज् 6 P. 1 To abandon, leave, give up; विसृज सुंदरि संगमसाध्वसं M. 4. 13; पूर्वार्धविसृष्टतल्पः R. 16. 6; Bv. 1. 78. -2 To let go, let loose. -3 To shed, pour down; तद्विप्रयोगाश्रु समं विसृष्टं R. 13. 26. -4 To send, despatch; भोजेन दूतो रघवे विसृष्टः R. 5. 39. -5 To dismiss, allow to go, send away; प्रतिगृह्य वचो विससर्ज मुनिं R. 8. 91; 14. 19. -6 To give; R. 13. 67; 18. 7. -7 To send or cast forth, emit, dart; विसृजति हिमगर्भैरग्निमिंदुर्मयूखैः Ś. 3. 2. -8 To drop, let fall, strike; विसृज शूद्रमुनौ कृपाणं U. 2. 10. -9 To utter; Śi. 15. 62. -10 To cast off, repudiate. -11 To create, produce. -12 To deliver, hand over to. —Caus. 1 To emit, pour forth, shed. -2 To send away, dismiss. -3 To spare. -4 To cast off, repel, repudiate. -5 To lose.

विसर्गः 1 Sending forth, emission. -2 Shedding, pouring down, dropping; R. 16. 38. -3 Casting, discharge. -4 Giving away, a gift, donation; आदाने हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिमुचामिव R. 4. 86 (where the word means 'pouring down' also). -5 Sending away, dismissal. -6 Creation, creating. -7 Abandonment, relinquishment. -8 Voiding evacuation; as in पुरीषविसर्ग. -9 Departure, separation. -10 Final beatitude. -11 Light, splendour. -12 A symbol in writing, representing a distinct hard aspiration and marked by two perpendicular dots (:). -13 The southern course of the sun. -14 The penis.

विसर्जनं 1 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down; समतया वसुवृष्टिविसर्जनैः R. 9. 6. -2 Giving away, a gift, donation; R. 9 6. -3 Voiding; Ms. 4. 43. -4 Casting off, quitting, abandoning; श्रुतदेहविसर्जनः पितुः R. 8. 25. -5 Sending away, dismissal. -6 Allowing (the deity invoked) to go (opp. आवाहन). -7 Setting a bull at liberty on certain occasions.

विसर्जनीय *a.* To be abandoned &c. —यः = विसर्ग (12) q. v.

विसर्जित *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. -2 Given away. -3 Left, quitted, abandoned. -4 Sent, despatched. -5 Dismissed.

विसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Emitted, sent forth. -2 Created, emanated. -3 Sued, cast. -4 Sent, despatched, ; R. 5 39. -5 Dismissed, let go, discharged ; R. 2. 9. -6 Discharged, hurled. -7 Given, bestowed, granted ; ग्रामेष्वात्मविसृष्टेषु R. 1. 44. -8 Abandoned, quitted, removed. -9 Cast out, expelled.

विसृष्टिः *f.* 1 Emitted, sending forth. -2 Abandoning. -3 Giving.

विसृप् 1 P. 1 To move, march, proceed ; यः सुबाहुरिति राक्षसोऽपरस्तत्र तत्र विससर्प मायया R. 11. 29; 4. 53. -2 To fly or roam about. -3 To spread; मनोरागस्तीव्रं विषमिव विसर्पत्यविरतं Mâl. 2. 1. -4 To flow along, fall down ; (बाष्पौघः) विसर्पन् धाराभिर्लुठति धरणीं जर्जरकणः U. 1. 29. -5 To escape, run away. -6 To hover about. -7 To wind, meander.

विसर्पः 1 Creeping about, gliding. -2 Moving to and fro. -3 Spread, circulation ; U. 1. 36. -4 An unexpected or unwished-for consequence of an act. -5 A sort of disease, dry spreading itch. -Comp. —घ्नं wax.

विसर्पणं 1 Creeping along, gliding, going gently. -2 Diffusion, spreading, extending.

विसर्पिः, विसर्पिका See विसर्प (5) above.

विस्तृ 5 U, विस्तॄ U. 9 1 To spread, diffuse. -2 To cover, fill. -3 To extend, expand. -4 To strew or scatter about. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to spread or expand ; as in पयोधरविस्तारयितृकं यौवनं *S.* 1. -2 To increase ; R. 7 39. -3 To stretch, extend.

विस्तरः 1 Extension, expansion. -2 Minute details, detailed description, minute particulars संक्षिप्तस्याप्यतोऽस्यैव वाक्यस्यार्थगरीयसः।सुविस्तरतरा वाचो भाष्यभूता भवंतु मे *Si.* 4 24 ; (विस्तारेण, विस्तरतः, विस्तरशः in detail, at length, fully, with minute details, with full particulars; अंगुलिमुद्राधिगमं विस्तरेण श्रोतुमिच्छामि Mn. 1; Bg. 10. 18). -3 Prolixity, diffuseness ; अलं विस्तरेण. -4 Abundance, quantity, multitude, number. -5 A bed, layer. -6 A seat, stool. -7 Affectionate solicitation.

विस्तारः 1 Spreading, extension, expansion ; प्रांतविस्तारभाजा Mâl. 1. 27. -2 Amplitude, breadth ; विलोकयंत्यो वपुरापुरक्ष्णां प्रकामविस्तारफलं हरिण्यः R. 2. 11; Bg. 13. 30. -3 Expanse, Vastness, magnitude ; मध्ये श्यामः स्तन इव भुवः शेषविस्तारपांडुः Me. 18. -4 Details, full particulars ; कण्वोऽपि तावच्छ्रुतविस्तारः क्रियतां *S.* 7. -5 The diameter of a circle. -6 A shrub. -7 The branch of a tree with new shoots.

विस्तीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Spread out, expanded, extended. -2 Wide, broad. -3 Large, great, extensive. -Comp. —पर्णी a kind of root (मानक).

विस्तृत *p. p.* 1 Diffused, spread, extended. -2 Broad, expanded. -3 Ample. -4 Diffuse, prolix.

विस्तृतिः *f.* 1 Extension, expansion. -2 Breadth, width, magnitude. -3 The diameter of a circle.

विस्था 1 A. 1 To stand apart. -2 To remain, stay, dwell, remain fixed or stationary; पदं ध्रुवं स्थाप्य वितिष्ठमानं *Si.* 4. 4. -3 To spread, be diffused.

विस्पष्ट *a.* 1 Plain, clear, intelligible. -2 Manifest, evident, obvious, open, apparent.

विस्फुर् 6 P. 1 To quiver, palpitate, tremble. -2 To move about, struggle. -3 To shine, gleam ; किं नाम विस्फुरंति शस्त्राणि U. 4. -4 To draw or twang (as a bow, used in *caus.* in the same sense) ; एकोऽपि विस्फुरितमंडलचापचक्रं कः सिंधुराजमभिषेणयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25.

विस्फारः 1 Vibration, trembling, throbbing. -2 The twang of a bow.

विस्फारित *p. p.* 1 Made to vibrate. -2 Trembling, tremulous. -3 Twanged ; विकृष्टविस्फारितचापमंडलः Ki. 14. 31. -4 Dilated, expanded. -5 Manifested, displayed. -6 Evident, apparent, manifest.

विस्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Tremulous, quivering. -2 Swollen, enlarged.

विस्फूर्ज् 1 P. 1 To roar, thunder. -2 To resound. -3 To increase. -4 To shine, appear ; अस्त्येवं जडधामता तु भवतो यद् व्योम्नि विस्फूर्जसे K. P. 10.

विस्फूर्जथुः 1 Roaring, thundering, rumbling. -2 A clap or peal of thunder. -3 (Hence) A thunderlike manifestation or rise, any sudden appearance or stroke ; ममैव जन्मांतरपातकानां विपाकविस्फूर्जथुरप्रसह्यः R. 14. 62. -4 Rolling (as of waves); swell, surging appearance ; महोर्मिविस्फूर्जथुनिर्विशेषाः R. 13. 12.

विस्फूर्जितं 1 Roar, shout. -2 Rolling. -3 Fruit, result ; तत्सर्वं सुरलोकदेवसदृशं धर्मस्य विस्फूर्जितं Bh. 2. 125, 3. 143.

विस्फुलिंगः 1 A spark of fire ; अग्नेर्ज्वलतो विस्फुलिंगा विप्रतिष्ठेरन् S. B. -2 A kind of poison.

विस्फोटः —टा 1 A boil, pimple, tumour. -2 Small-pox.

विस्मि 1 A. 1 To wonder or be surprised at ; उभयोर्न तथा लोकः प्रावीण्येन विसिष्मिये R. 15 68 ; उद्वीक्ष्य को भुवि न विस्मयते नगेशं *Si.* 4. 19, Bk. 5 51. -2 To admire. -3 To be proud or conceited ; न विस्मयेत तपसा Ms. 4. 236. —*Caus.* To cause to smile, cause to be surprised, fill with wonder or astonishment ; विस्मापयन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ R. 2. 33 ; Bk. 5. 58 ; 8. 42.

विस्मयः 1 Wonder, surprise, astonishment, amazement ; पुरुषः प्रबभूवाग्नेर्विस्मयेन सहर्त्विजां R. 10. 50. -2 Astonishment or wonder, being the feeling which produces the *adbhuta* sentiment ; S. D. thus defines it :— विविधेषु पदार्थेषु लोकसीमातिवर्तिषु । विस्फारश्चेतसो यस्तु स विस्मय उदाहृतः ॥ 207. -3 Pride, arrogance ; तपः क्षरति विस्मयात् Ms. 4. 237. -4 Uncertainty, doubt. -Comp. -आकुलः, -आविष्ट *a.* astonished, struck with wonder.

विस्मयंगम *a.* Astonishing, producing wonder.

विस्मापन *a.* (नी *f.*) Astonishing. —नः 1 The god of love. -2 Trick, deceit, illusion. —नं 1 Causing wonder. -2 Anything causing wonder. -3 A city of the Gandharvas (said to be *m.* also).

विस्मित *p. p.* 1 Astonished, surprised, amazed, wonder-struck. -2 Disconcerted. -3 Proud.

विस्मितिः *f.* Astonishment, wonder ; surprise.

विस्मेर *a.* Surprised, struck with wonder, astonished.

विस्मृ 1 P. To forget; मधुकर विस्मृतोऽस्येनां कथं *S.* 5. 1 ; यदा तु अन्यसंगात्पूर्ववृत्तं विस्मृतो भवान् *S.* 6. —*Caus.* To cause to forget.

विस्मरणं Forgetting, forgetfulness, oblivion ; *S.* 5. 23.

विस्मृत *p. p.* Forgotten.

विस्मृतिः *f.* Forgetfulness, oblivion, loss of memory.

विस्रं A smell like that of raw meat. -Comp. —गंधिः yellow orpiment.

विस्रंस् 1 A. 1 To slip down, become loosened. -2 To fall down, drop, slip. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to fall down, let fall ; विस्रंसयंती नवकर्णिकारं Ku. 3. 62. -2 To loosen, relax, slacken.

विस्रंस, -सा 1 Falling down. -2 Decay, laxness, weakness, debility.

विस्रंसन *a.* 1 Causing to fall or drop down ; अंतर्मोहनमौलिघूर्णनचलन्मंदारविस्रंसनः Gît. 3. -2 Untying, loosening ; नीविविस्रंसनः करः K. P. 7. —नं 1 Falling down. -2 Flowing, dropping.

-3 Untying, loosening. -4 A laxative, purgative.

विस्रस्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened. -2 Weak, infirm.

विस्रसा Decay, debility, decrepitude.

विस्रब्ध, विस्रंभ See विश्रब्ध, विश्रंभ.

विस्रु 1 P. To flow, forth trickle, ooze.

विस्रवः, -विस्रावः Flowing, dropping, trickling.

विस्रावणं 1 Bleeding. -2 Distilling. -3 A kind of spirit distilled from molasses.

विस्रुतिः *f.* Flowing forth, trickling, oozing.

विस्वर *a.* Discordant.

विहगः [विहायसा गच्छति गम्-ड नि०] 1 A bird ; Me. 28 ; Rs. 1. 28. -2 A cloud. -3 An arrow. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -6 A planet in general.

विहंगः 1 A bird ; R. 1. 51 ; Me. 9. 55. -2 A cloud. -3 An arrow. -4 The sun. -5 The moon. -Comp. —इंद्रः, -ईश्वरः, -राजः epithets of Garuḍa.

विहंगमः 1 A bird ; (गृहदीर्घिकाः) मदकलोदकलोलविहंगमाः R. 9. 37 ; Me. 1. 39, H. 1. 37. -2 The sun.

विहंगमा, विहंगिका A pole for carrying burdens.

विहन् 2 P. 1 To kill, slay, destroy, destroy completely, annihilate; (अल) सहसा संहतिमंहसां विहंतुं Ki. 5. 17, 14. 23. -2 To strike, beat violently. -3 To obstruct, impede, oppose, resist ; विघ्नंति रक्षांसि वने क्रतूंश्च Bk. 1. 19 ; Si. 14. 8, R. 5. 27. -4 To reject, refuse, decline ; तन्नूनमायाञ्जन नार्हसि त्वं संबंधिनो मे प्रणयं विहंतुं R. 2. 58 ; न व्यहन्यत कदाचिदर्थिता 11. 2. -5 To disappoint, foil, frustrate. -6 To separate.

विहत *p. p.* 1 Struck completely, killed. -2 Hurt. -3 Opposed, impeded, resisted. —तः A Jaina temple.

विहतिः A friend, companion. —*f.* 1 Killing, striking. -2 Failure. -3 Defeat, rout.

विहननं 1 Killing, striking. -2 Hurt, injury. -3 Obstruction, obstacle, impediment. -4 A bow for cleaning cotton.

विहर्षः Great joy, rapture.

विहस् 1 P. 1 To smile, laugh gently ; किंचिद्विहस्यार्थपतिं बभाषे R. 2. 46. -2 To laugh at, deride, ridicule ; किमिति विषीदसि रोदिषि विकला विहसति युवतिसभा तव सकला Gît. 9 ; गौरीवक्त्रभ्रुकुटिरचनां या विहस्येव फेनैः Me. 50.

विहसनं, विहसितं, विहासः A gentle laugh, smile.

विहस्त *a.* 1 Handless. -2 Confounded, bewildered, overpowered, made powerless ; मालतीमुखावलोकनविहस्ततया Mâl. 1, R. 5. 49. -3 Disabled, incapacitated (for doing the proper work) ; रुजाविहस्तचरणं M. 4. -4 Learned, wise.

विहा *ind.* Heaven, paradise.

विहा 3 P. To leave, abandon, forsake, give up ; विहाय लक्ष्मीपतिलक्ष्म कार्मुकं जटाधरः सन् जुहुधीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44 ; Me. 41 ; R. 2. 40 ; 5. 67, 73 ; 6. 7; 12. 102 ; 14. 48, 69 ; Ku. 3. 1. —*Caus.* 1 To give away. -2 To abandon, give up.

विहापित *p. p.* 1 Caused to abandon. -2 Extorted, caused to be given up. —तं A gift, donation.

विहीन *p. p.* 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken. -2 Devoid of, destitute or deprived of, without (usually in comp.); विद्याविहीनः पशुः Bh. 2. 20. -3 Base, low, inferior. -Comp.—जाति, -योनि *a.* base-born, low-born.

विहायस् *m., n.* Sky, atmosphere ; Ki. 16. 43. —*m.* A bird ; N. 3. 99.

विहायसः See विहायस्.

विहित *p. p.* 1 Done, performed, made, acted. -2 Arranged, fixed, settled, appointed, determined. -3 Ordered, prescribed, decreed ; Pt. 1. 201. -4 Framed, constructed. -5 Placed, deposited. -6 Furnished with, possessed of. -7 Fit to be done. -8 Distributed, apportioned. (See धा with वि). —तं An order, a command, decree ; परतो दैवविहितायत्तं Pt. 1.

विहितिः *f.* 1 Performance, doing, action. -2 Arrangement.

विहृ 1 P. 1 To take away, seize away. -2 To remove, destroy. -3 To let fall, shed (as tears) ; as in बाष्पं विहरति. -4 To pass (as time). -5 To amuse, or divert oneself, sport, play; विहरति हरिरिह सरसवसंते Gît. 1 ; गंधमादनवनं विहर्तुं गता V. 4 ; U. 3. 6. -6 To go in various directions. -7 To live. -8 To change, alternate.

विहरः 1 Taking away, removing. -2 Separation, disunion. -3 Changing.

विहरणं 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Taking a walk, airing, going about or rambling for pleasure. -3 Pleasure, pastime.

विहर्तृ *m.* 1 A roamer, -2 A robber.

विहारः 1 Removing, taking away. -2 Roaming or walking for pleasure, airing, a stroll, taking a walk. -3 Sport, play, pastime, recreation, diversion, pleasure ; विहारशैलानुगतेव नागैः R. 16. 26, 67 ; 5. 41 ; 9. 68, 13. 38, 19 37. -4 Tread, stepping, movement (of hands, feet &c.); विकर्षणैः पाणिविहारहारिभिः Ki. 4. 15 ; हरमंथरचरणविहारं Gît. 11. -5 A park, garden; especially a pleasure garden. -6 The shoulder. -7 A Jaina or Buddhist temple, convent, monastery -8 A temple in general. -9 Great expansion of the organs of speech. -10 Opening, expansion. -11 The palace or banner of Indra. -12 A palace in general. -13 A kind of bird. -Comp. —गृहं a pleasure-house. —दासी a nun.

विहारिका A convent.

विहारिन् *a.* 1 Diverting or amusing oneself by ; मृगयाविहारिणः S. 1 ; Pt. 2. 20. -2 Expanding. -3 Beautiful, lovely.

विहृत *p. p.* 1 Sported, played. -2 Expanded. —तं 1 One of the ten modes of indicating love used by women ; see S. D. 125, 146 ; (written विकृत also in this sense). -2 Sport, play.

विहृतिः *f.* 1 Removal, taking away. -2 Sport, pastime, pleasure. -3 Expansion.

विहेठः 1 Hurt, injury. -2 Afflicting, harassing.

विहेठकः 1 An injurer. -2 A reviler, calumniator.

विहेठनं 1 Injuring, hurting. -2 Rubbing, grinding. -3 Afflicting. -4 Pain, sorrow, torment.

विह्वल् 1 P. To stagger, tremble, shake about ; अंतर्भिन्नं भ्रमति हृदयं वि, ह्वलत्यंगमनं Mâl. 5. 20.

विह्वल *a.* 1 Agitated, disquieted, perturbed, confused ; R. 8. 37. -2 Overcome with fear, alarmed. -3 Delirious, beside oneself. -4 Afflicted, distressed ; Bh. 3. 59 ; Ku. 4. 4. -5 Desponding. -6 Fused, liquid.

वी I. 2 P. (वेति, rarely used in classical literature) 1 To go, move. -2 To approach. -3 To pervade. -4 To bring, convey. -5 To throw, cast. -6 To eat, consume. -7 To obtain. -8 To conceive, bring forth. -9 To be born or produced. -10 To shine, be beautiful. -11 To desire, wish. -12 To shine. -II. (वि + इ) 2 P. 1 To go away, depart ; तस्यामहं त्वयि च संप्रति वीतचिंतः S 4. 12 ; so वीतभय, वीतक्रोध. -2 To undergo a change ; सद्दृशं त्रिषु लिंगेषु सर्वासु च विभक्तिषु वचनेषु च सर्वेषु यन्न व्येति तदव्ययं Sk. -3 To spend. -4 To be diffused, to spread. -5 To vanish, disappear. -6 To cross over, traverse.

वीकः 1 Wind. -2 A bird. -3 The mind.

वीकाश See विकाश.

वीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To see, behold; तं वीक्ष्य वेपथुमती Ku. 5. 85; सुभगं तथैव खलु सापि वीक्षते V. 4. 3. -2 To regard or consider as.

वीक्षं 1 A visible object. -2 Surprise, astonishment. -क्षः -क्षा Seeing, gazing at.

वीक्षणं -णा Seeing, looking at sight. -णं An eye.

वीक्षितं A look, glance.

वीक्ष्य *a.* 1 To be looked at. -2 Visible, perceptible.-क्ष्यः 1 A dancer, an actor. -2 A horse. -क्ष्यं 1 Anything to be looked at, a visible object. -2 Wonder, surprise.

वीखा 1 Going, moving, progress. -2 One of the paces of a horse. -3 Dancing. -4 Junction, union.

वीचिः *m. f.*, **वीची** [Uṇ. 4. 72] 1 A wave; समुद्रवीचीव चलस्वभावाः Pt. 1. 194; U. 3. 2; R. 6. 56, 12, 100, Me. 28. -2 Inconstancy, thoughtlessness. -3 Pleasure, delight. -4 Rest, leisure. -5 A ray of light. -6 Little. -Comp. —मालिन् *m.* the ocean.

वीज् I. 1 A. (वीजते) To go. -II. 10 U. (वीजयति-ते) To fan, cool by fanning; खं वीज्यते मणिमयैरिव तालवृन्तैः Mk. 5. 13; Ku. 2. 42. -With अभि, उप, परि to fan; Rs. 3. 4; S. 3.

वीजनः 1 The ruddy goose. -2 A sort of pheasant. —नं 1 Fanning; Ku. 4. 36. -2 A fan. -3 A thing, substance.

वीज, **वीजक**, **वीजल**, **वीजिक**, **वीजिन्**, **वीज्य** } See बीज, बीजक, बीजल, बीजिक, बीजिन्, and बीज्य.

वीटा A small piece of wood (about a span long) struck with a stick or bat in a game played by boys (called in Marâṭhî विटीदांडूचा खेळ).

वीटिः, -**वीटिका**, -**वीटी** *f.* 1 The betel-plant. -2 A preparation of betel (Mar. विडा = ताम्बूल q. v.). -3 A tie, fastening, knot (of wearing garment). -4 The knot of a bodice; Amaru. 23.

वीडु *a.* Ved. Strong, firm.

वीणा 1 The (Indian) lute; मूकीभूतायां वीणायां K.; Me. 86. -2 Lightning. Comp. —आस्यः an epithet of Nârada. —दंडः the neck of a lute; Bv. 1. 80. —वादः -वादकः a lutanist.

वीणिन् *m.* A lute-player.

वीत *p. p.* [वि + इ-क्त] 1 Gone, disappeared. -2 Gone away, departed. -3 Let go, loosed, set free. -4 Excepted, exempt. -5 Approved, liked. -6 Unfit for war. -7 Tame, quiet. -8 Freed from, devoid of (mostly in comp.); वीतचिंत, वीतस्पृह, वीतभी, वीतशंक &c. -9 Desired, wished for. -10 Put on or worn. —तः An elephant or horse unfit or untrained for war. —तं Pricking (an elephant) with the goad and striking with the legs; वीतवीतभया नागाः Ku. 6. 39 v. l. (see Malli. thereon); निर्धूतवीतमपि बालकमुल्ललंतं Si. 5. 47. -Comp. —दंभ *a.* humble, lowly. —भय *a.* fearless, intepid. (-यः) an epithet of Vishṇu. —मल *a.* pure. —राग *a.* 1. free from desire; Ku. 6. 39 v. l. -2. free from passion, calm, tranquil. -3. colourless. (-गः) 1. a sage who has subdued his passion. -2. a deified Jaina saint. —शोकः (= अशोकः) the Asoka tree.—सूत्रं the sacred thread.

वीतंसः 1 A cage, a cage or net for confining beasts or birds. -2 An aviary. -3 A place for preserving game.

वीतनौ (*m.* dual) The sides of the larynx or throat.

वीतिः [वी क्तिन्] A horse. —तिः *f.* 1 Going, motion. -2 Producing, production. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Eating. -5 Light, lustre. -6 Cleaning, purifying. -Comp. —होत्रः 1. fire. -2. the sun.

वीथिः -**थी** *f.* [विथ्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 A road, way; Ki. 7. 17; Pt. 1. 211. -2 A row, line. -3 A market, stall, shop in a market; Si. 9. 32. -4 A terrace in front of a house. -5 A variety of drama; it is thus defined in S. D.:—वीथ्यामेको भवेदंकः कश्चिदेकोऽत्र कल्प्यते। आकाशभाषितैरुक्तैश्चित्रां प्रत्युक्तिमाश्रितः। सूचयेद्भूरिशृंगारं किंचिदन्यान् रसानपि। मुखनिर्वहणे संधी अर्थप्रकृतयोऽखिलाः। 520.

वीथिका 1 A road &c. -2 A picture-gallery; or a large scroll of paper (on which pictures are drawn) (according to some); a wall (according to others); आर्यस्य चरित्रमस्यां वीथिकायामालिखितं U. 1.

वीध्र *a.* Pure, clean. —ध्रं 1 The sky. -2 Wind, air. -3 Fire.

वीनाहः The top or cover of a well.

वींपा Lightning.

वीप्सा 1 Pervasion. -2 Repetition of words to imply continuous or successive action; as in the example वृक्षं वृक्षं सिंचति; वीप्सायां द्विरुक्तिः. -3 Repetition in general.

वीभ् 1 A. (वीभते) To boast, brag

वीर *a.* 1 Heroic, brave. -2 Mighty, powerful. -3 Excellent, eminent. —रः 1 A hero, warrior, champion; कोऽप्येष संप्रति नवः पुरुषावतारो वीरो न यस्य भगवान् भृगुनंदनोऽपि U. 5. 34. -2 The sentiment of heroism (in rhetoric); it is distinguished under four heads; दानवीर, धर्मवीर, दयावीर, and युद्धवीर, for explanation see these words s. v.) -3 An actor. -4 Fire. -5 The sacrificial fire. -6 A son -7 A husband. -8 The tree Arjuna. -9 A Jaina. -10 The Karavîra tree. -11 N. of Vishṇu. —रं 1 A reed. -2 Pepper. -3 Rice-gruel. -4 The root of Usira q. v. -Comp. —अम्लः a kind of sorrel. —आशंसनं 1. keeping watch. -2. the post of danger in battle. -3. a forlorn hope. —आसनं 1. a kind of posture practised in meditation; for definition see पर्यंक (3). -2. kneeling on one knee. -3. a field of battle. -4. the station of a sentinel. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः 1. epithets of Siva. -2. a great hero. —उज्झः a Brâhmaṇa who omits to offer oblations to the sacrificial fire. —कीटः an insignificant or contemptible warrior. —जयंतिका 1. a war-dance. -2. war, battle. —तरुः 1. the Bilva tree. -2. the Arjuna tree. —धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of the god of love. —पट्टः a sort of military dress. —पानं (णं) an exciting or refreshing drink taken by soldiers either before or after a battle. —बाहुः N. of Vishṇu. —भद्रः 1. N. of a powerful hero created by Siva from his matted hair; see दक्ष. -2. a distinguished hero. -3. a horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice. -4. a kind of fragrant grass. —मुद्रिका a ring worn on the middle toe. —रजस् *n.* red lead. —रसः 1. the sentiment of heroism. -2. a warlike feeling. —रेणुः N. of Bhîmasena. —विप्लावकः a Brâhmaṇa who performs sacrifices by means of money got from the lowest castes. —वृक्षः 1. the Arjuna tree. -2. the marking-nut plant. -सूः *f.* 1. the mother of a hero; (so वीरप्रसवा, -प्रसूः, -प्रसविनी). -2. the mother of a male child. —सेनः N. of the father of Nala. —सैन्यं garlic. —स्कंधः a buffalo. —हत्या the killing of a man; Ms. 11. 41. —हन् *m.* 1. a Brâhmaṇa who has neglected his domestic fire. -2. N. of Vishṇu.

वीरकः 1 A hero. -2 The Karavîra plant.

वीरतरः 1 A great hero.-2 An arrow. -रं A kind of fragrant grass.

वीरंधरः 1 A peacock. -2 Fighting with beasts. -3 A leather-jacket.

वीरवत् a. Full of heroes. -ती A woman whose husband and sons are living.

वीरा 1 The wife of a hero. -2 A wife. -3 A mother, matron. -4 A kind of perfume (called Murâ).-5 Spirituous liquor. -6 An aloe. -7 The plantain tree.

वीरायते Den. A. To act like a hero, show heroism.

वीरणं N. of a fragrant grass, Andropogon Muricatus, (the root of which is used as a refrigerant).

वीरणी 1 A side-look. -2 A deep place.

वीरिणं See ईरिण.

वीरुध् -धा f. 1 A spreading creeper ; लता प्रतानिनी वीरुत् Ak. ; आहोस्वित्प्रसवो ममापचरितैर्विष्टंभितो वीरुधां S. 5. 9; Ku. 5. 34 ; R. 8. 36. -2 A branch, shoot. -3 A plant which grows after being cut. -4 A creeper, a shrub in general ; Ki. 4. 19.

वीर्यं [वीर्-यत्, वीरस्य भावो यत् वा] 1 Heroism, prowess, valour; वीर्यावदानेषु कृतावमर्षः Ki. 3. 43 ; R. 2. 4, 3. 62, 11. 72 ; Ve. 3. 3. -2 Vigour, strength.-3 Virility.-4 Energy, firmness, courage. -5 Power, potency ; जाने तपसो वीर्यं Si. 3. 2. -6 Efficacy (of medicines) ; अतिवीर्यवतीव भेषजे बहुरल्पीयसि दृश्यते गुणः Ki. 2. 4 ; Ku. 2. 48. -7 Semen virile ; Ku. 3. 15 ; Pt. 4. 50. -8 Splendour, lustre. -9 The seed of plants. -10 Dignity, consequence. -Comp. -जः a son. -प्रपातः seminal effusion, discharge of semen. -शालिन् a. strong. -हीन a. 1. cowardly, pusillanimous.-2. seedless. -3. impotent.

वीर्यवत् a. 1 Strong, stout, vigorous. -2 Efficacious.

वीवधः 1 A yoke for carrying burdens. -2 A burden. -3 Storing corn. -4 A way, road.

वीवधिकः 1 A man who carries loads by means of a yoke. -2 A general dealer.

वीहारः 1 A Buddhist or Jaina convent. -2 A sanctuary.

वुंग् 1 P. (वुंगति) To leave, abandon.

वुंट् 10 U. (वुंटयति-ते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To perish.

वुवूर्षु a. Desirous of choosing.

वुस् See बुस्.

वूर्ण a. Chosen, selected.

वृ I. 1, 5, 9 U. (वरति-ते, वृणोति-वृणुते, वृणाति-वृणीते, वृत ; pass. व्रियते) 1 To choose, select, select as a boon ; वृतं तेनेदमेव प्राक् Ku. 2. 56 ; ववार रामस्य वनप्रयाणं Bk. 3. 6. -2 To choose for oneself (Atm.); वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः Ki. 2. 30 ; यदेव वव्रे तदपश्यदाहृतं R. 3. 6. -3 To choose in marriage, woo, court ; अयोनिजां राजसुतां वरीतुं Mv. 3. 28 ; A. R. 3. 42. -4 To beg, solicit, ask for. -5 To cover, conceal, hide, screen, envelop; मेघैर्वृतश्चंद्रमाः Mk. 5. 14. -6 To surround, encompass ; Bk. 5. 10; U. 4. 18 ; R. 12. 61. -7 To ward off, keep away, restrain, check. -8 To hinder, oppose, obstruct. -9 To love adore. -Caus. (वारयति-ते) 1 To cover, conceal. -2 To avert from (with abl.). -3 To prevent, ward off, restrain, suppress; check, hinder ; शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन हुतभुक् Bh. 2. 11. -Desid. (वुवूर्षति-ते, विवरिषति-ते ; विवरीषति-ते) To wish to choose. -II. 10 U. (वरयति-ते) 1 To choose, select ; वरं वरयते कन्या माता वित्तं पिता श्रुतं Pt. 4. 68. -2 To choose in marriage. -3 To ask for, beg, solicit, (with two acc.) ; तां त्वां संवरणस्यार्थे वरयामि विभावसो Mb. ; शैलेंद्रं वरयामासुर्गंगां त्रिपथगां नदीं Râm.

वृत p. p. [वृ-क्त] 1 Chosen, selected. -2 Covered, screened. -3 Hidden. -4 Surrounded, encompassed. -5 Agreed or assented to. -6 Hired. -7 Spoiled, vitiated. -8 Served. -9 Affected by. -10 Round, circular.

वृतिः f. 1 Choosing, selecting. -2 Hiding, covering, concealing. -3 Asking, soliciting. -4 An entreaty, a request.-5 Surrounding, encompassing. -6 A hedge, fence, an enclosure ; Me. 78, Mâl. 6. 19.

वृतिंकर a. Surrounding, encompassing. -रः The tree called विकंकत.

वृकः [Uṇ. 3. 41] 1 A wolf; पापारंभकयोर्मृगीव वृकयोर्भीरुर्गता गोचरं Mâl 5. 24. -2 A hyena. -3 A jackal. -4 A crow. -5 An owl. -6 A robber. -7 A Kshatriya. -8 Turpentine.- 9 A compound perfume, a mixture of various fragrant articles. -10 N. of a demon. -11 N. of a tree (बकवृक्ष). -12 N. of a fire in the stomach. -13 A plough. -14 The moon (Ved.). -Comp. -अरातिः, -अरिः, a dog. -उदरः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Bhîma, the second Pâṇḍava prince ; Bg. 1. 15, Ki. 2. 1. -दंशः a dog. -धूपः 1. turpentine. -2. a compound perfume. -धूर्तः a jackal.

वृक्कः -क्का 1 The heart. -2 A kidney (in dual in this sense).

वृक्ण p. p. 1 Cut, divided. -2 Torn. -3 Broken.

वृक्त p. p. 1 Cleaned, cleared, purified. -2 Spread, strewn.

वृक्ष् 1 A. (वृक्षते) 1 To accept, select. -2 To cover.

वृक्षः [व्रश्च-क्स] Uṇ. 3. 66] A tree आस्मापराधवृक्षाणां फलान्येतानि देहिनाम्. -Comp. -अंघ्रिः the root of a tree. -अदनः 1. a carpenter's chisel. -2. a hatchet. -3. the fig-tree. -4. the Piyâla tree. -अम्लः the hog-plum. (-म्लं) the fruit of the tamarind tree. -आलयः a bird. -आवासः 1. a bird. -2. an ascetic. -आश्रयिन् m. 1. a kind of small owl. -2. a bird.-उत्पलः the Karṇikâra tree. -कुक्कुटः a wild cock. -खंडं a grove or clump of trees. -चरः a monkey. -छाया the shade of a tree.(-यं) thick shade, the shade of many trees. -धूपः turpentine. -नाथः the fig-tree. -निर्यासः gum, resin. -पाकः the fig-tree. -भिद् f. an axe. -भेदिन् m. 1. a hatchet. -2. a carpenter's chisel. -मर्कटिका a squirrel. -वाटिका, -वाटी a garden, grove of trees. -शः a lizard. -शायिका a squirrel.

वृक्षकः 1 A small tree ; Ku. 5. 14. -2 A tree (in general). -3 The Kuṭaja tree.

वृच् 7 P. (वृणक्ति) To choose.

वृज् I 2 A. (वृक्ते) To avoid, shun, abandon. -II, 7 P.(वृणक्ति) 1 To avoid, shun, give up, abandon.-2 To choose; आसामेकतमां वृंग्धि सवर्णां स्वर्गभूषणां Bhâg. -3 To atone for, efface, purify; तस्मै रेतः पिता वृंक्तामित्यस्यैतन्निदर्शनं Ms. 9. 20. -4 To turn away, avert. -5 To remove, set aside. -6 To give, bestow. -7 To hurt, injure, kill.-III 1 P. 10 U. (वर्जति, वर्जयति-ते, वर्जित) 1 To shun, avoid. -2 To give up, abandon. -3 To exclude, set aside, leave out, except; S. 6. 27. -4 To abstain from. -5 To cut to pieces. -6 To take away, deprive (one) of. -7 To discharge, pour or give out, emit. (The following verse from K. R. illustrates the root in its different conjugations:—वृणक्ति वृजिनैः संगं वृंक्ते च वृषलैः सह । वर्जत्यनार्जवोपेतैः स वर्जयति दुर्जनैः ॥).

वृजन n. 1 Crooked. -2 Ved. Strong. -3 Ved. Moving. -4 (Hence) Perishable, transient. -नः 1 Hair. -2 Curled hair. -नं 1 Sin. -2 A calamity. -3 Sky. -4 An enclosed piece of ground, an enclosure ; especially a field cleared for pasture or agriculture. -5 Energy, strength. -6 A battle, fight.

वृजिन *a.* 1 Crooked, bent, curved. -2 Wicked, sinful. —नः 1 Hair, curled hair. -2 A wicked man; वृणक्ति वृजिनैः संगं K. R. —नं 1 Sin; सर्वं ज्ञानप्लवेनैव वृजिनं संतरिष्यसि Bg. 4. 36; निराकरिष्णोर्वृजिनादृतेऽपि R. 14, 57. -2 Pain, distress (said to be *m.* also in this sense). -3 Red leather.

वृण् I. 8 U. (वृणोति, वृणुते) To eat, consume. -II. 6 P. (वृणति) To give pleasure, gratify.

वृत् I. 4 A. (वृत्यते) 1 To choose, like; cf. आवृत्. -2 To distribute, divide. -II. 10 U. (वर्तयति-ते) To shine. -III. 1 A. (वर्तते, but Paras. also in the Aorist, Second Future and Conditional; also in the Desiderative; ववृते, अवृतत्-अवर्तिष्ट, वर्तिष्यते-वर्त्स्यति, वर्तितुं, वृत्त) 1 To be, exist, abide, remain, subsist, stay; इदं मे मनसि वर्तते S. 1; अत्र विषयेऽस्माकं महत्कुतूहलं वर्तते Pt 1; मरालकुलनायकः कथय रे कथं वर्तताम् Bv. 1. 3; often used merely as a copula; अतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तन्ते वाजिनः S. 1. -2 To be in any particular condition or circumstances; पश्चिमे वयसि वर्तमानस्य K.; so दुःखे, हर्षे, विषादे &c. वर्तते. -3 To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; सीतादेव्याः किं वृत्तमित्यस्ति काचित्प्रवृत्तिः U. 2; सायं संप्रति वर्तते पथिक रे स्थानांतरं गम्यतां Subhâsh. 'now it is evening' &c.; S. Til. 6; Bg. 5. 26. -4 To move on, proceed in regular course; सर्वथा वर्तते यज्ञः Ms. 2. 15; निर्व्याजमिज्या ववृते Bk, 2. 37; R. 12. 56. -5 To be maintained or supported by, live on, subsist by (fig. also); फलमूलवारिभिर्वर्तमाना K. 172; Ms. 3. 77. -6 To turn, roll on, revolve; यावदियं लोकयात्रा वर्तते Ve. 3. -7 To occupy or engage oneself, be occupied or engaged in, set about (with loc.); भगवान् काश्यपः शाश्वते ब्रह्मणि वर्तते S. 1; इतरो दहने स्वकर्मणां ववृते ज्ञानमयेन वह्निना R. 8. 20; Ms. 8. 346; Bg. 3. 22. -8 To act, behave, conduct or demean oneself towards, do, perform, practise (usually with loc. or by itself); आर्येऽस्मिन् विनयेन वर्तताम् U. 6; कच्चिन्निसर्गसौहृदेन भरतेषु वर्तमानः Mâl. 1; औदासीन्येन वर्तितुं R. 10. 25; मित्रबन्धुष्ववर्तिष्ट Dk.; Ms. 7. 104, 8. 173, 11. 30. -9 To act a part, enter upon a course of conduct; साध्वीं वृत्तिं वर्तते 'he acts an honest part'. -10 To act up to, abide by, follow; तद्वाक्या रंभाद्युपरम्य मातुर्मतं वर्तस्व Dk. -11 To have the sense of, signify, be used in the sense of; पुष्पसमीपस्थे चंद्रमसि पुष्पशब्दो वर्तते Mhh. on P. IV. 2. 3. (often used in lexicons in this sense). -12 To tend or conduce to (with dat.); दुःखेन किं फलं यो वै विदुःखाय वर्तते -13 To rest or depend upon. —*Caus.* (वर्तयति-ते) 1 To cause to be or exist. -2 To cause to move or turn round, cause to revolve; ज्योतींषि वर्तयति च प्रविभक्तरश्मिः S. 7. 6. -3 To brandish, flourish, whirl round; Bk. 15. 37. -4 To do, practise, exhibit; Mâl. 9. 33. -5 To perform, discharge, attend or look to; सोधिकारमभिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयत्समाः R. 19. 4; Mv. 3. 23. -6 To spend, pass (as time). -7 To live on, subsist; रामोपि सह वैदेह्या वने वन्येन वर्तयन् R. 12. 80; sometimes Atm. also; मद्रासिकसुखैर्मृगाधिपः करिभिर्वर्तयते स्वयं हतैः Ki. 2. 18. -8 To relate, describe.-9 To perceive, comprehend.-10 To study. -11 To shine. -12 To speak. -12 To shed (as tears). —*Desid.* (विवृत्सति, विवर्तिषते).

वृत्त *p. p.* [वृत्-कर्तरि-क्त] 1 Lived, existed. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Completed, finished. -4 Performed, done, acted. -5 Past, gone. -6 Round, circular; R. 6. 32. -7 Dead, deceased. -8 Firm, fixed. -9 Read through, studied. -10 Derived from. 11 Famous. -12 Covered. -13 Turned. (See वृत्). —त्तः A tortoise. —त्तं 1 An event, occurrence. -2 History, account; R. 15. 64. -3 News, tidings.-4 Practice, profession, mode of life, occupation; सतां वृत्तमनुष्ठिताः Ms. 10. 127 v. l., 7. 122; Y. 3. 44. -5 Conduct, behaviour, manner, act, action; as in सद्वृत्त, दुर्वृत्त. -6 Good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 4. 28. -7 An established rule or usage, law, custom; observance of such rule or usage, duty; R. 5. 33. -8 A circle, circumference of a circle. -9 A metre in general, especially a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains (opp. जाति); see App. I —Comp. —अनुपूर्व *a.* taperingly round वृत्तानुपूर्वे च न चातिदीर्घे जंघे शुभे सृष्टवतस्तदीये Ku. 1. 35. —अनुवर्तिन् *a.* obedient. —अनुसारः 1. conformity prescribed rules. -2. conformity to metre. —अंतः 1. an occasion, incident, event; अनेनारण्यकवृत्तांतेन पर्याकुलाः स्मः S. 1; R. 3. 66, U. 2. 17. -2. news, tidings, intelligence; को न खलु वृत्तांतः V. 4; R. 14. 87. -3. account, history, tale, narrative, story. -4. a subject, topic. -5. a kind, sort. -6. mode, manner. -7. state, condition. -8. the whole, totality. -9 rest, leisure. -10. retirement, solitude. -11. property, nature. —इर्वारु, —कर्कटी the water-melon. —ओजस् *a.* 1. strong, mighty. -2. having unimpaired creative power; Ms. 1. 6. —खंडः a segment of a circle. —गंधिः *n.* N. of a kind of prose (having only the name of metre). —चूड, -चौल *a.* tonsured, whose tonsure ceremony has been performed; U. 2. —तंडुलः a kind of grass (यावनाल). —पुष्पः 1. a cane (वानीर). -2. the *Sirisha* tree. -3. the *kadamba* tree; also Vânîra, Kubjaka and Mudgara. —फलः 1. the jujube tree. -2. the pomegranate tree. (-लं) black pepper. —शास्त्र *a.* one who has mastered the science of arms; Bk. 9. 19.

वृत्तकं A kind of prose composition.

वृत्तिः *f.* [वृत्-क्तिन्] 1 Being existence -2 Abiding, remaining, attitude, being in a particular state; as in विरुद्धवृत्ति, विपक्षवृत्ति &c. -3 State, condition. -4 Action, movement, function, operation; शतैस्तमक्ष्णामनिमेषवृत्तिभिः R. 3. 43, Ku. 3. 73, S 4. 14. -5 Course, method; S. 2. 11. -6 Conduct, behaviour, course of conduct, mode of action; कुरु प्रियसखीवृत्तिं सपत्नीजने S. 4. 17, Me. 8; वैतसी वृत्तिः, बकवृत्तिः &c. -7 Profession, occupation, business, employment, mode of leading life (often at the end of comp.); वार्धके मुनिवृत्तीनां R. 1. 8; S. 5. 6; Pt. 3. 125. -8 Livelihood, maintenance, means of subsistence or livelihood; oft. in comp.; R. 2. 38, S. 7. 12, Ku. 5. 28; (for the several means of subsistence, see Ms. 4. 4-6). -9 Wages, hire. -10 Cause of activity. -11 Respectful treatment. -12 Gloss, commentary, exposition; सद्वृत्तिः सन्निबंधना Si. 2. 112, काशिकावृत्तिः &c. -13 Revolving, turning round. -14 The circumference of a wheel or circle. -15 (In gram.) A complex formation requiring resolution or explanation. -16 The power or force of a word by which it expresses, indicates, or suggests a meaning; (these are three:-अभिधा, लक्षणा, and व्यंजना q. q. v. v.); general character or force of a word. -17 A style in composition (these are four:-कैशिकी, भारती, सात्वती and आरभटी q. q. v. v.). -18 Customary allowance. -19 Manner of thinking. —Comp. —अनुप्रासः a kind of alliteration; see K. P. 9. —उपायः a means of subsistence. —कर्षित *a.* badly off or distressed for want of livelihood; Ms. 8. 411. —चक्रं the wheel of state; Pt. 1. 81. —छेदः deprivation of the means of subsistence. —भंगः,-वैकल्यं want of a livelihood; Pt 1. 153. —स्थ *a.* 1. being in any state or employment. -2. well-conducted, of good behaviour. (-स्थः) a lizard, chameleon.

वृत्रः [वृत्-रक्] 1 N. of a demon killed by Indra; (he is supposed to be a personification of darkness);

see इद्र. -2 A cloud. -3 Darkness. -4 An enemy. -5 Sound. -6 A wheel. -7 N. of Indra. -8 A mountain. -Comp —अरिः, -द्विष् *m.*, —शत्रुः, -हन् *m.* epithets of Indra ; कुद्धेऽपि पक्षच्छिदि वृत्रशत्रौ Ku. 1. 20 ; वाचा हरिं वृत्रहणं स्मितेन 7. 46.

वृथा *ind.* [वृ-थाल् किच्च] 1 To no purpose, in vain, uselessly, unprofitably; often with the force of an adjective ; स्वर्थे यत्र कपींद्रसख्यमपि मे वीर्यं हरीणां वृथा U. 3. 45 ; दिवं यदि प्रार्थयसे वृथा श्रमः Ku. 5. 45. -2 Unnecessarily. -3 Foolishly, idly, wantonly. -4 Wrongly ; improperly. (At the beginning of comp. वृथा may be translated by ' vain, useless, improper, false, idle' &c.). -Comp.—अट्या strolling about idly, walking for pleasure —आकारः a false form, an empty show.—कथा idle talk. —जन्मन् *n.* unprofitable or vain birth. —दानं a gift that may be revoked or not made good it promised. —मति *a.* foolish-minded. —मांसं flesh not intended for the gods or Manes.—वादिन् *a.* speaking falsely.

वृध् I. 1. A. (but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist and Conditional, also in the Desiderative) (वर्धते, ववृधे, अवृधत्-अवर्धिष्ट, वर्धिष्यते, वर्त्स्यति, वृद्ध ; *desid.* विवृत्सति, or विवर्धिषते) 1 To grow, increase, become larger, stronger, or greater, thrive, prosper; अन्योन्यजयसंरंभो ववृधे वादिनोरिव R. 12. 92, 10. 78 ; धनक्षये वर्धति जाठराग्निः Subhash. ; Bk. 14. 13, 19. 26. -2 To continue, last. -3 To rise, ascend.-4 To have cause for congratulation, usually with दिष्ट्या ; दिष्ट्या धर्मपत्नीसमागमेन पुत्रमुखदर्शनेन चायुष्मान् वर्धते *S.* 7 'your honour is to be congratulated upon your union' &c. —*Caus.* (वर्धयति-ते, also वर्धापयति-ते) 1 To cause to grow, increase, augment, heighten, amplify, enhance ; वर्धयन्निव तत्कूटानुद्धूतैर्धातुरेणुभिः R. 4. 71. -2 To cause to prosper or thrive, glorify, magnify, exalt ; H. 3. 3. -3 To congratulate, felicitate (वर्धापयति in this sense); यदि कोऽपि त्वां सांप्रतं मदंतिकालाभेन वर्धापयति तदा किं तस्य पारितोषिकं करोषि Mâl. 8. -II. 10 U. (वर्धयति-ते) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

वृद्ध *a.* [वृध्-क्त] (compar. ज्यायस् or वर्षीयस्, superl ज्येष्ठ or वर्षिष्ठ) 1 Increased, augmented. -2 Full-grown, grown up. -3 Old, aged, advanced in years ; वृद्धास्ते न विचारणीयचरिताः U. 5 35 -4 Advanced or grown up (at the end of comp.), cf. वयोवृद्ध, धर्मवृद्ध, ज्ञानवृद्ध, आगमवृद्ध &c. -5 Great, large. -6 Accumulated, heaped. -7 Wise, learned. —द्धः 1 An old man ; हैयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धानुपस्थितान् R. 1. 5, 9. 78 ; Me. 30. -2 A worthy or venerable man. -3 A sage, saint. -4 A male descendant. —द्धं 1 Benzoin. -2 (In gram.) A word having a Vriddhi vowel in the first syllable, as आ, ऐ and औ. -Comp. —अंगुलिः *f.* 1. the thumb. -2. the great toe. —अवस्था old age. —आचारः an ancient or long-standing custom -उक्षः an old bull. —काकः a raven. -नाभि *a.* corpulent, pot-bellied. —भावः old age. —मतं the precept of ancient sages. -राजः a kind of sorrel. -वाहनः the mango tree. —श्रवस् *m.* an epithet of Indra —संघः a council of elders. —सूत्रकं a flock of cotton.

वृद्धा 1 An old woman. -2 A female descendant.

वृद्धिः [वृध्-क्तिन्] 1 Growth, increase, augmentation, development ; पुपोष वृद्धिं हरिदश्वदीधितेरनुप्रवेशादिव बालचंद्रमाः R. 3. 22 ; तपोवृद्धिः ; ज्ञानवृद्धि &c. -2 Waxing, increase of the digits of the moon ; पर्यायपीतस्य सुरैर्हिमांशोः कलाक्षयः श्लाघ्यतरो हि वृद्धेः R. 5. 19, Ku. 7. 1. -3 Increase in wealth, prosperity, affluence ; Pt. 2. 112. -4 Success, advancement, rise, progress ; परवृद्धिमत्सरि मनो हि मानिनां *Si.* 15, 1. -5 Wealth, property. -6 A heap, quantity, multitude. -7 Interest ; as in कालवृद्धि, चक्रवृद्धि &c. -8 Usury. -9 Profit, gain. -10 Enlargement of the scrotum.-11 Extension of power or revenue. -12 (In gram.) The increase or lengthening of vowels, the change of अ, इ, उ, ऋ, short or long and ऌ to आ, ऐ औ, आर्, and आल् respectively. -13 The impurity caused by child-birth in a family (called जननाशौच q. v.). -14 Cutting off. -15 (In law) Forfeiture (as of property).-Comp.—आजीवः, -आजीविन् *m.* a usuer, money-lender.-जीवनं,-जीविका the profession of usury. —द *a.* promoting prosperity. —पत्रं a kind of razor. —श्राद्धं an offering made to the Manes on prosperous occasions, such as the birth of a son.

वृद्धिमत् *a.* 1 Increased, increasing. -2 Rich, wealthy. -3 Prosperous, thriving.

वृधसानः A man.

वृधसानुः 1 A man. -2 A leaf. -3 An act or action.

वृंतं 1 The foot-stalk of a leaf or fruit, a stalk ; वृंताच्छ्लथं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानां R. 6. 69. -2 The stand of a water-jar. -3 A teat, nipple.

वृंताकः -की The egg-plant.

वृंतिका A small stalk.

वृंद *a.* Many, numerous.—दं 1 A multitude, host, large number, group; अनुगतमलिवृंदैर्गंडभित्तीर्विहाय R. 12. 102; Me. 99 ; so अभ्र° -2 A heap, quantity. -3 Ten hundred millions.

वृंदा 1 The holy basil. -2 N. of Râdhikâ. -3 N. of a forest near *Gokula.* -Comp. —अरण्यं, वनं 1. N. of a forest near Gokula ; वृंदारण्ये वसतिरधुना केवलं दुःखहेतुः Pad. D. 38, 41 ; R. 6. 50. -2. a raised mound of earth to plant and preserve the holy basil.—वनी the holy basil.

वृंदार *a.* 1 Much, great, large. -2 Eminent, best, excellent. -3 Pleasing, attractive, beautiful.

वृंदारक *a.* (का or रिका *f.* 1 Much, great, many. -2 Eminent, best, excellent. -3 Pleasing, attractive, handsome, lovely. -4 Respectable, venerable. —कः 1 A god, deity ; श्रितो वृंदारण्यं नतनिखिलवृंदारकवृतः Bv. 4. 5. -2 The chief of anything (at the end of comp.) ; see (2) above.

वृंदिष्ठ *a.* 1 Very great or large. -2 Very handsome (superl. of वृंदारक q. v.).

वृंदीयस् *a.* 1 Greater, larger. -2 More handsome or beautiful (compar. of वृंदारक q. v.).

वृश् 4. P. (वृश्यति) To choose, select.

वृशः A rat. —शा A drug. —शं Ginger.

वृश्चिकः [व्रश्च-किकन्] 1 A scorpion. -2 The sign *scorpio* of the zodiac. -3 A crab. -4 A centipede. -5 A kind of beetle.-6 A hairy caterpillar. -7 The month when the sun is in *Scorpio.*

वृष् I. 1 P. (वर्षति, वृष्ट) 1 To rain (usually with words signifying ' Indra ', ' Parjanya ', ' cloud '; &c. as the subject of the verb, or sometimes used impersonally) ; द्वादश वर्षाणि न ववर्ष वृत्रशताक्षः Dk. ; काले वर्षतु मेघाः ; गर्ज वा वर्ष वा शक्र Mk. 5. 32; मेघा वर्षंतु गर्जंतु मुंचंत्वशनिमेव वा 5. 16. -2 To rain or pour down, shower down ; वर्षतीवांजनं नभः Mk. 1. 34 ; so शरवृष्टिं, कुसुमवृष्टिं वर्षति &c. -3 To pour forth, shed.-4 To grant, bestow. -5 To moisten.-6 To produce, engender. -7 To have supreme power. -8 To strike, hurt. -9 To drink -II. 10 A. (वर्षयते) 1 To be powerful or eminent.-2 To have the power of production.

वृषः 1 A bull ; असंपदस्तस्य वृषेण गच्छतः Ku. 5. 80 ; Me. 52 ; R. 2.

35; Ms. 9. 123.-2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. -3 The chief or best of a class, the best of its kind; Ms. 3. 18; often at the end of comp.); मुनिवृषः, कपिवृषः &c. -4 The god of love. -5 A strong or athletic man. -6 A lustful man, a man of one of the four classes into which men are divided in erotic works; see Ratimanjarî 37. -7 An enemy, adversary. -8 A rat. -9 The bull of *Siva*. -10 Morality, justice. -11 Virtue, a pious or meritorious act; न मद्गतिः स्याद् वृषवर्जितानां Ktr. K. 9. 62 (where वृष means a 'bull' also). -12 N. of Karṇa. -13 N. of Vishṇu. -14 N. of a particular drug. -15 The principal die. —षं A peacock's plumage. -Comp. —अंकः 1. an epithet of *Siva*; R. 3. 23. -2. a pious or virtuous man. -3 the marking-nut plant. -4. a eunuch. °जः a small drum. —अंचनः an epithet of *Siva*. —अंतकः an epithet of Vishṇu. —आहारः a cat. —उत्सर्गः setting free a bull on the occasion of a funeral rite, or as a religious act generally. —दंशः, -दंशकः a cat. —ध्वजः 1. an epithet of *Siva*; R. 11. 44. -2. an epithet of Gaṇesa. -3. a pious or virtuous man. —नाशनः N. of Krishṇa. —पतिः 1. an epithet of *Siva*. -2. a bull set at liberty. —पर्वन् *m*. 1. an epithet of *Siva*. -2. N. of a demon who with the aid of *S*ukra, preceptor of the Asuras, maintained struggle with the gods for a long time. His daughter *S*armishṭhâ was married by Yayâti; see Yayâti and Devayânî. —भासा the residence of Indra and the gods, *i. e.* Amarâvatî. —राजकेतनः N. of *Siva*. —लोचनः a cat. —वाहनः an epithet of *Siva*. —स्कंध *a*. having shoulders as lusty as those of a bull; U. 6. 25; R. 12. 34.

वृषण *a*. 1 Sprinkling, fertilizing. -2 Strong, stout. —णः The scrotum, the bag containing the testicles. -Comp. —कच्छूः *f*. ulceration of the scrotum.

वृषणश्वः A horse of Indra.

वृषन् *m*. [वृष्-कनिन्] 1 A bull. -2 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. -3 The chief of a class; मन्त्रेतसो मुनि वृषा प्रथमः कवीनां Mv. 1 7. -4 A stallion, horse. -5 Pain, sorrow. -6 Insensibility to pain. -7 N. of Indra; वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षतां Ku. 5. 61, 80; R. 10. 52. 17. 77. -8 N. of Karṇa. -9 Of Agni. -10 Of Soma.

वृषभः [वृष्-अभच् किच्च] 1 A bull. -2 Any male animal. -3 Anything best or eminent of its class (at the end of comp.); द्विजवृषभः Ratn. 1. 5, 4. 21. -4 The sign *Taurus* of the zodiac. -5 A kind of drug; cf. ऋषभ. -6 An elephant's ear. -7 The orifice or hollow of the ear. -Comp. —ईक्षणः N. of Vishṇu. —गतिः, -ध्वजः epithets of *Siva*; R. 2. 36; Ku. 3. 62.

वृषभी *f*. 1 A widow. -2 Cowach.

वृषस्यति Den. P. 1 To long for a bull. -2 To long for sexual intercourse.

वृषस्यंती 1 A woman longing for sexual intercourse (with acc. of male); रघुनंदनं वृषस्यंती शूर्पणखा प्राप्ता Mv. 5; इति रामो वृषस्यंतीं वृषस्कंधः शशास तां R. 12. 34, Bk. 4. 30. -2 A libidinous or lascivious woman. -3 A cow in heat.

वृषाकपायी 1 An epithet of Lakshmî. -2 Of Gaurî. -3 Of Sachî. -4 Of Svâhâ; wife of Agni. -5 Of the dawn, wife of the sun. -6 Of the mother of Indra.

वृषाकपिः 1 An epithet of the sun. -2 Of Vishṇu. -3 Of *Siva*. -4 Of Indra. -5 Of Agni.

वृषायणः 1 A epithet of *Siva*. -2 A sparrow.

वृषायते Den. A Ved. 1 To act like a bull. -2 To roar like a bull. -3 To fertillize, sprinkle with water.

वृषिन् *m*. A peacock.

वृषी The seat of an ascetic or religious student (made of Kusa grass).

वृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Rained. -2 Raining. -3 Showering, pouring down.

वृष्टिः *f*. [वृष्-क्तिन्] 1 Rain, a shower of rain; आदित्याज्जायते वृष्टिर्वृष्टेरन्नं ततः प्रजाः Ms. 3. 76. -2 A shower (of anything); अस्त्रवृष्टि R. 3. 58; पुष्पवृष्टि 2. 60; so शर°, धन°, उपल° &c. -Comp. —कालः the rainy season. —जीवन *a*. nourished or watered by rain (as a country); cf. देवमातृक. (-नः) the Châtaka bird. —भूः a frog. —संपातः a shower of rain.

वृष्टिमत् *a*. Raining, rainy. —*m*. A cloud.

वृष्य *a*. 1 To be rained or showered down. -2 Stimulating amorous desire, provocative of sexual vigour, aphrodisiac. —ष्यः A kind of kidney-bean. —ष्यं Stimulating amorous desires (वाजीकरणं).

वृषयः 1 Refuge, shelter. -2 Asylum.

वृषलः [वृष्-कलच्] 1 A *S*ûdra. -2 A horse. -3 Garlic. -4 A sinner, wicked or irreligious man. -5 An outcast. -6 N. of Chandragupta (particularly used by Châṇakya, see *inter alia* Mu. acts 1, and 3). -7 A man of one of the three highest classes who has lost his caste by the omission of prescribed duties.

वृषलकः A contemptible *S*ûdra.

वृषली 1 An unmarried girl twelve years old; particularly, a girl remaining unmarried at her father's house in whom menstruation has commenced; पितुर्गेहे च या नारी रजः पश्यत्यसंस्कृता। भ्रूणहत्या पितुस्तस्याः सा कन्या वृषली स्मृता. -2 A woman during menstruation. -3 A barren woman. -4 The mother of a still-born child. -5 A *S*ûdra female, or the wife of a *S*ûdra. -Comp. —पतिः the husband of a *S*ûdra woman. —सेवनं intercourse with a *S*ûdra female.

वृष्णि *a*. 1 Heretical, heterodox. -2 Angry, passionate. -3 Ved. Raining. —*m*. 1 A cloud. -2 A ram. -3 A ray of light. -4 N. of an ancestor of Krishṇa. -5 N. of Krishṇa. -6 Of Indra. -7 Of Agni. -8 Air, wind. -9 A heretic. -Comp. —गर्भः N. of Krishṇa.

वृह, वृहत्, वृहतिका — See बृह्, बृहत्, and बृहतिका.

वृहती 1 The lute of Nârada. -2 The number 'thirty-six.' -3 A mantle, cloak, wrapper. -4 Speech. -5 A reservoir (as of water); see बृहती also. -Comp. -पतिः an epithet of Bṛihaspati.

वृहस्पति See बृहस्पति.

वृ 9 U. (वृणाति, वृणीते, वूर्ण; *pass.* वूर्यते, *desid.* वुवूर्षति-ते or विवरीषति-ते or विवरिषति-ते) To choose, select; (see वृ I.).

वे 1 U. (वयति-ते, उत; *caus.* वाययति-ते) 1 To weave; सितांशुवर्णैर्वयति स्म तद्गुणैः N. 1. 12. -2 To braid, plait. -3 To sew. -4 To cover. -5 To make, compose, string together.

वेकटः 1 A buffoon. -2 A jeweller. -3 A youth.

वेगः [विज्-घञ्] 1 Impulse, impetus. -2 Speed, velocity, rapidity. -3 Agitation. -4 Impetuosity, violence, force. -5 A stream, current; as in अंबुवेगः. -6 Energy, activity, determination. -7 Power, strength; मदनज्वरस्य वेगात् K. -8 Circulation, working, effect (as of poison); U. 2 26, V. 5. 18. -9 Haste, rashness, sudden impulse; Pt. 1. 109. -10 The flight of an arrow; Ki. 13 24. -11 Love, passion. -12 The external manifestation of an internal emotion. -13 Delight, pleasure. -14 Evacuation of the feces. -15 Semen virile. -16 Pleasure, delight. -Comp. -अनिलः 1.

blast caused by speed; V. 1. 4. -2. a strong or violent wind. —आघातः 1. sudden arresting of velocity, check of speed. -2 obstruction of excretion, constipation. —नाशनः the phlegmatic humour -रोधः = °आघातः q. v. -वाहिन् a. swift. -विधारणं checking of speed. —सरः a mule.

वेगित a. Quickened, expedited, hastened.

वेगिन् a. (नी f.) Swift, fleet, impetuous, violent, rapid. —m. 1 A courier. -2 A hawk. —नी A river.

वेंकटः N. of a mountain.

वेचा Hire, wages.

वेड्ं A kind of sandal.

वेडा A boat.

वेण्, वेन् 1 U. (वेणति-ते, वेनति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To know, recognize, perceive. -3 To reflect, consider. -4 To take. -5 To play on an instrument. -6 To see. -7 To praise, worship.

वेणः 1 A musician by caste; cf. Ms. 10. 19; वेणानां भांडवादनं 10. 49. -2 N. of a king, son of Anga and said to be a descendant of Manu Svâyambhuva. [When he became king he issued a proclamation prohibiting all worship and sacrifices. The sages strongly remonstrated with him, but when he turned a deaf ear to their words they killed him with 'blades of consecrated Kusa grass. The kingdom was now without a ruler. So they rubbed the thigh of the dead body, until a Nishada came forth, short in stature and with a flat face. They then rubbed the right arm, and from it sprang the majestic Prithu (see Prithu). According to the Padma Purana, Vena began his reign well, but subsequently fell into Jaina heresy. He is also said to have caused confusion of castes; cf. Ms. 7. 41, 9. 66-67].

वेणा N. of a river (joining the Krishnâ).

वेणिः-णी f. [वेणु-इन्-वा ङीप् Uṇ. 4. 18] 1 Braided hair, a braid of hair; तरंगिणी वेणिरिवायता भुवः Si. 12. 75; Me. 18. -2 Hair twisted into a single unornamented braid and allowed to fall on the back (said to be worn by women whose husbands are absent from them); वनान्निवृत्तेन रघूत्तमेन मुक्ता स्वयं वेणिरिवाबभासे R. 14. 12; अबलावेणिमोक्षोत्सुकानि Me. 99, Ku. 2. 61. -3 Continuous flow, current, stream; जलवेणिरम्यां रेवां यदि प्रेक्षितुमस्ति कामः R. 6. 43; Me. 20; प्रवृत्तबाष्पवेणिकं चक्षुः प्रमृज्य K., cf. the word; त्रिवेणि also. -4 The confluence of two or more rivers. -5 The confluence of the Ganges, Yamunâ and Sarasvatî. -6 N. of a river. -Comp. —बंधः hair twisted into a braid; R. 10. 47. —वेधनी a leech. —वेधिनी a comb. -संहारः 1. tying the hair into a braid; Ve. 6. -2. N. of a drama by Bhaṭṭa Nârâyaṇa.

वेणिका Braided hair.

वेणुः [वेण्-उण्] 1 A bamboo; मलयेऽपि स्थितो वेणुर्वेणुरेव न चंदनं Subhâsh. R. 12. 41. -2 A reed. -3 A flute, pipe; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वादयते मृदु वेणुं Gît. 5. -Comp. —कर्करः the Karavîra plant. —जः bamboo-seed. —ध्मः a flute-player, piper. —निस्रुतिः the sugar-cane. -यवः bamboo-seed. -यष्टिः f. a bamboo-stick. —वादः, -वादकः a piper, flute-player. —बीजं bamboo-seed.

वेणुकं A goad with a bamboo-handle.

वेणुनं Black pepper.

वेतः A cane, reed.

वेतं(दं)डः An elephant; Bv. 1. 62.

वेतनं [अज्-तनन् वीभावः Uṇ. 3. 150] 1 Hire, wages, salary, pay, stipend; किं मुधा वेतनदानेन M. 1; R. 17. 66. -2 Livelihood, subsistence. -3 Silver. -Comp. —अदानं, —अनपाकर्मन् n, -अनपाक्रिया 1. non-payment of wages. -2. an action for non payment of wages. —जीविन् m. a stipendiary.

वेतनिन् a. Receiving wages, stipendiary.

वेतसः [अज्-असुन् तुक् वीभावः Uṇ. 3. 118] 1 The ratan, reed, cane; यद्वेतसः कुब्जलीलां विडंबयति स किमात्मनः प्रभावेण ननु नदीवेगस्य S. 2; अविलंबितमेधि वेतसस्तरुवन्माधव मा स्म भंजयथाः Si. 16. 53; R 9. 75. -2 The citron. -3 N. of Agni.

वेतसी The ratan; वेतसीतरुतले K. P. 1.

वेतस्वत् a. (ती f.) Abounding in reeds.

वेतालः 1 A kind of ghost, a goblin, vampire; particularly a ghost occupying a dead body; नाहमात्मनाशाय वेतालोत्थापनं करिष्यामि 'I shall not raise a devil for my own destruction'; Mâl. 5. 23, Si. 20. 60. -2 A door-keeper.

वेत्तृ m. [विद्-तृच्] 1 A knower. -2 A sage. -3 A husband, an espouser. -4 One who obtains.

वेत्रः [अज् त्रल् वीभावः Uṇ. 4. 166] 1 The cane, ratan. -2 A stick, staff, particularly the staff of a door-keeper; वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेत्रः Ku. 3. 41. -Comp. —आसनं a cane-seat. —धरः, -धारकः 1. a door-keeper. -2. a mace bearer, staff-bearer. —यष्टिः f. a staff of reed; S. 5. 3.

वेत्रकीय a. Reedy, abounding in reeds.

वेत्रवती 1 A female door-keeper. -2 N. of a river; Me. 24.

वेत्रिन् m. 1 A door keeper, warder. -2 Staff-bearer.

वेथ् 1 A. (वेथते) To beg, solicit, ask.

वेदः [विद्-अच् घञ् वा] 1 Knowledge. -2 Sacred knowledge, holy learning, the scriptures of the Hindus. (Originaly there were only three Vedas — ऋग्वेद, यजुर्वेद and सामवेद -which are collectively called त्रयी 'the sacred triad' but a fourth, the अथर्ववेद, was subsequently added to them. Each of the Vedas has two distinct parts, the *Mantra* or *Samhita* and *Brahmana*. According to the strict orthodox faith of the Hindus the Vedas are *a-paurusheya*, 'not human compositions', being supposed to have been directly revealed by the Supreme Being Brahman, and are called 'Sruti' *i. e.* 'what is heard or revealed', as distinguished from 'Smriti', *i. e.* 'what is remembered or is the work of human origin'; see श्रुति, स्मृति also; and the several sages, to whom the hymns of the Vedas are ascribed, are, therefore, called द्रष्टारः 'seers' and not कर्तारः or स्रष्टारः 'composers'). -3 A bundle of Kusa grass; Ms. 4. 36. -4 N. of Vishṇu. -5 A part of a sacrifice (यज्ञांग). -6 Exposition, comment, gloss. -7 A metre. -8 Acquisition, gain, wealth (Ved.). -Comp. —अग्रणीः N. of Sarasvatî. -अंगं 'a member of the Veda', N. of certain classes of works regarded an auxiliary to the Vedas and designed to aid in the correct pronunciation and interpretation of the text and the right employment of the *Mantras* in ceremonials; (the *vedangas* are six in number:—शिक्षा कल्पो व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छंदसां चयः । ज्योतिषामयनं चैव वेदांगानि षडेव तु ॥; *i. e.* 1. शिक्षा the science of proper articulation and pronunciation'; 2 छंदस् 'the science of prosody'; 3 व्याकरण 'grammar'; 4 निरुक्त 'etymological explanation of difficult Vedic words'; 5 ज्योतिष 'astronomy', and 6 कल्प 'ritual or ceremonial'). —अधिगमः, -अध्ययनं holy study, study of the Vedas. —अधिपः 1. one who presides over the Veda; ऋग्वेदाधिपतिर्जीवो यजुर्वेदाधिपो भृगुः । सामवेदाधिपो

भीमः शशिजोऽथर्ववेदपः ॥ -2. N. of Vishnu. —अध्यापकः a teacher of the Vedas, a holy preceptor. —अंतः 1. 'the end of the Veda', an *Upanishad* (which comes at the end of the Veda). -2. the last of the six principal *Darsanas* or systems of Hindu philosophy ; (so called because it teaches the ultimate aim and scope of the Veda, or because it is based on the *Upanishads* which come at the end of the Veda); (this system of philosophy is sometimes called उत्तरमीमांसा being regarded as a sequel to Jaimini's पूर्वमीमांसा, but it is practically quite a distinct system ; see मीमांसा. It represents the popular pantheistic creed of the Hindus, regarding, as it does, the whole world as synthetically derived from one eternal principal, the Brahman or Supreme Spirit ; see ब्रह्मन् also). °गः, °ज्ञः a follower of the Vedanta philosophy. —अंतिन् *m*. a follower of the Vedânta philosophy. —अभ्यासः 1. the study of the Vedas. -2. the repetition of the sacred syllable *om*. —अर्थः the meaning of the Vedas. —अवतारः relevation of the Vedas. —आदि *n*, -आदिवर्णः, -आदिबीजं the sacred syllable *om*. —उक्त *a*. scriptural, taught in the Vedas. —उदयः N. of the sun (the Sâma-Veda being said to have proceeded from him). —उदित *a*. scriptural, ordained by the Vedas. —कौलेयकः an epithet of *Siva*. —गर्भः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. a Brâhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -3. N. of Vishṇu. —ज्ञः a Brâhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. —त्रयं, -त्रयी the three Vedas collectively. —दृष्ट *a*. sanctioned by the Vedas. —निंदकः 1. an atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever (one who rejects the divine origin and character of the Vedas). -2. a Jaina or Buddhist. —निंदा unbelief, heresy. —पारगः a Brâhmaṇa skilled in the Vedas. —मातृ *f*. N. of a very sacred Vedic verse called *Gayatri*. q. v. —वचनं, -वाक्यं a Vedic text. —वदनं grammar. —वासः a Brâhmaṇa. -बाह्य *a*. contrary to, or not founded on the Veda. -विद् *m*. 1. a Brâhmaṇa versed in the Vedas. -2. N. of Vishṇu. —विहित *a*. enjoined by the Vedas. —व्यासः an epithet of Vyâsa who is regarded as the 'arranger' of the Vedas in their present form ; see व्यास. —संन्यासः giving up the ritual of the Vedas. —संमत, -संमित *a*. sanctioned by the Vedas.

वेदनं, वेदना [विद्-ल्युट्] 1 Knowledge, perception -2 Feeling, sensation. -3 Pain, torment, agony, anguish ; अवेदनाज्ञं कुलिशक्षतानां Ku. 1 20, R. 8. 50. -4 Acquisition, wealth, property. -5 Marriage ; Ms. 3. 44, 9. 65 ; Y. 1. 62. -6 Presenting, giving. -7 The marriage of a *Sûdra* woman with a man of a higher caste.

वेदनी The true skin or cutis (that apprehends touch).

वेदस् *n*. Ved. Acquisition, gain, wealth.

वेदापयति Den. P. To impart knowledge, teach.

वेदित *p. p*. Made known, informed, communicated.

वेदितृ *a*. 1 Knowing. -2 Wise, learned.

वेदिन् *a*. [विद्-णिनि] 1 Knowing ; as in कृतवेदिन्. -2 Marrying. -*m*. 1 A knower. -2 A teacher. -3 A learned Brâhmaṇa. -4 An epithet of Brahman.

वेद्य *a*. 1 To be known. -2 To be taught or explained. -3 To be married.

वेदारः A chameleon.

वेदिः [विद्-इन्] A learned man, sage, Paṇdit. —दिः, -दी *f*. 1 A altar especially one prepared for a sacrifice ; अमी वेदिं परितः कॢप्तधिष्ण्याः (वह्नयः) *S* 4. 7. -2 An altar of a particular shape, the middle points of which come very close to each other ; मध्येन सा वेदिविलग्नमध्या Ku. 1. 39 ; (some propose to take वेदि in this passage as meaning 'a seal-ring'). -3 A quadrangular spot in the court-yard of a temple or palace. -4 A seal-ring. -5 N. of Sarasvatî. -6 A tract or region. -Comp. —ईशः 1. N. of Agni. -2. of Brahman. -जा an epithet of Draupadî who was born from the midst of the sacrificial altar of king Drupada.

वेदिका 1 A sacrificial altar or ground. -2 A raised seat ; an elevated spot of ground (usually for sacred purposes) ; सप्तपर्णवेदिका *S*. 1 ; Ku. 3 44. -3 A seat in general. -4 An altar, a heap, mound ; मंदाकिनीसैकतवेदिकाभिः Ku. 1. 29 'by making altars or heaps of sand &c.' -5 A quadrangular open shed in the middle of a court-yard. -6 An arbour, a bower.

वेधः 1 Penetrating, piercing, perforation. -2 Wounding, a wound. -3 A hole, an excavation. -4 The depth (of an excavation). -5 A particular measure of time.

वेधकः 1 N. of one of the divisions of hell. -2 Camphor. —कं Rice in the ear.

वेधनं 1 The act of piercing, perforating. -2 Penetration. -3 Evacuation. -4 Pricking, wounding. -5 Depth (of an evacuation).

वेधनिका A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet.

वेधनी 1 An instrument for piercing an elephant's ear. -2 A sharp-pointed instrument for perforating shells and jewels, a gimblet. -3 Depth (in measurement).

वेधित *p. p* Pierced, bored, perforated.

वेधिन् *a*. 1 Piercing, boring. -2 Hitting (a mark). —नी A leech.

वेध्यं A butt, target.

वेधस् *m*. [विधा असुन् गुणः] 1 A creator ; Mâl. 1. 21. -2 N. of Brahman, the creator ; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29 ; Ku. 2. 16, 5. 41. -3 A secondary creator (such as Daksha, sprung from Brahman); Ku 2. 14. -4 N. of *Siva*. -5 Of Vishṇu. -6 The sun. -7 The *Arka* plant. -8 A learned man. -9 A priest. -10 N. of Soma. -11 A poet.

वेधसं The part of the hand under the root of the thumb.

वेन् 1 U. (वेनति-ते) See वेण्.

वेन See वेण (2).

वेना See वेणा.

वेप् 1 A. (वेपते, वेपित) To tremble, shake. quiver, quake ; कृतांजलिर्वेपमानः किरीटी Bg. 11. 35 ; R. 11. 65.

वेपथुः [वेप् अथुच्] Tremor, trembling, heaving (of breasts &c.) ; अद्यापि स्तनवेपथुं जनयति श्वासः प्रमाणाधिकः *S* 1. 30, 24 ; *Si*. 9. 22, 73 ; R. 19. 23 ; Ku. 4. 17, 5. 85.

वेपनं [वेप्-ल्युट्] Tremor, trembling.

वेमः, -वेमन् *m. n*. A loom ; महासिवेम्नः सहकृत्वरी बहुं N. 1. 12 ; तुरीवेमादिकं T. S.

वेरः -रं [अज्-रन् वीभावः Tv.] 1 The body. -2 Saffron. -3 The egg-plant.

वेरकः Camphor.

वेरटः A low man, one belonging to an inferior caste. -टं The fruit of the jujube.

वेल् I. 1 P. (वेलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To be wanton. -3 To shake, move about, tremble. -II. 10 U. (वेलयति-ते) To count the time.

वेलं A garden, grove.

वेला 1 Time ; वेलोपलक्षणार्थमादिष्टोस्मि *S*. 4. -2 Season, opportunity. -3 Interval of repose, leisure. -4 Tide, flow, current. -5 The sea-coast, sea-

shore ; वेलानिलाय प्रसृता भुजंगाः R. 13. 12, 15 ; स वेलावप्रवलयां (उर्वी) 1. 30, 8. 80, 17. 37 ; Si. 3. 79 ; 9. 38. -6 Limit, boundary. -7 Speech. -8 Sickness. -9 Easy death. -10 The gums. -11 Passion, feeling. -Comp. —कूलं N. of a district called Tâmralipta —मूलं the sea shore. —वनं a wood on the sea-coast.

वेल् 1 P. (वेलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble, move about ; यस्मिन्वेलति सर्वतःपरिचलत्कल्लोलकोलाहलैः Bv. 1. 55 ; Si. 7. 72.

वेलः 1 Going, moving. -2 Shaking, trembling. -Comp. —जं black pepper.

वेलनं 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Rolling (on the ground).

वेल्हलः A libertine.

वेल्लिः f. A creeper ; cf. वल्लि.

वेल्लित p. p. 1 Trembling, tremulous, shaken. -2 Crooked. —तं 1 Going, moving. -2 Shaking.

वेवी 2 A. (वेवीते) 1 To go. -2 To obtain. -3 To conceive, be pregnant. -4 To pervade. -5 To cast, throw. -6 To eat. -7 To wish, desire. -8 To shine ; (seldom used in classical literature).

वेशः [विश्-घञ्] 1 Entrance. -2 Ingress, access. -3 A house, dwelling. -4 A house or residence of prostitutes ; तरुणजनसहायश्चिन्त्यतां वेशवासः Mk. 1. 31. -5 Dress, apparel (also written वेष in this sense); युगपद्वेषधारी ; विनीतवेषेण S. 1 ; कृतवेशे केशवे Gît. 11. -6 Disguise. -7 Hire, wages. —दानः the sun-flower. —धारिन् a. disguised. (-m.) 1. a hypocrite, false ascetic. -2. an actor. —नारी, -वनिता a harlot ; Mu. 3. 10. —वासः the residence of harlots.

वेशकः A house.

वेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 A house.

वेशिका Entrance, ingress.

वेशंतः 1 A small pond, pool. -2 Fire.

वेशरः A mule.

वेश्मन् n. [विश् मनिन्] A house, dwelling, an abode, a mansion, palace ; R. 14. 15 ; Me. 25, Ms. 4. 73, 9. 85. -Comp. —कर्मन् n. house-building. -कालिंगः a kind of sparrow. —नकुलः the musk-rat —भूः f. the site of a habitation, building-ground. —स्थूणा the main post of a house.

वेश्यं [विश्-ण्यत् वेशाय हितं वा यत्] 1 The habitation of harlots. -2 Ved. Abode, residence.

वेश्या A harlot, prostitute, courtezan, concubine ; त्वं वापीव लतेव नौरिव जनं वेश्यासि सर्वं भज Mk. 1. 32 ; Me. 35, Y. 1. 141. -Comp. —आचार्यः 1. the master or keeper of prostitutes. -2. a pimp. -3. a catamite. —आश्रयः habitation of harlots —गमनं debauchery, whoring. —गृहं a brothel. —जनः a harlot. —पणः the wages given to a prostitute.

वेश्वरः A mule.

वेषः See वेश.

वेषणं Occupation, possession.

वेष्ट् 1 A. (वेष्टते) 1 To surround, enclose, encompass, envelop. -2 To wind or twist round. -3 To dress. —*Caus.* (वेष्टयति-ते) 1 To surround &c. -2 To blockade. -WITH आ to fold. —परि, -सं to fold together, clasp or wind round.

वेष्टः [वेष्ट् घञ् अच् वा] 1 Surrounding, enclosing. -2 An enclosure, a fence. -3 A turban. -4 Gum, resin, exudation. -5 Turpentine. -Comp. —वंशः a kind of bamboo. —सारः turpentine.

वेष्टकः [वेष्ट्-ण्वुल्] 1 An enclosure, a fence. -2 A pumpkin-gourd. —कं 1 A turban. -2 A wrapper, mantle. -3 Gum, exudation. -4 Turpentine.

वेष्टनं [वेष्ट्-ल्युट्] 1 Encompassing, encircling, surrounding ; अंगुलिवेष्टनं 'a finger-ring.' -2 Coiling round, twistling round ; भोगिवेष्टनमार्गेषु चंदनानां समर्पितं R. 4. 48. -3 An envelope, a wrapper, cover, covering, case. -4 A turban tiara ; अस्पृष्टालकवेष्टनौ R. 1. 42 ; शिरसा वेष्टनशोभिना 8. 12. -5 An enclosure, a fence ; क्रीडाशैलः कनककदलीवेष्टनप्रेक्षणीयः Me. 77. -6 A girdle, zone. -7 A bandage. -8 The outer ear. -9 Bdellium. -10 A particular attitude in dancing. -11 Grasping, seizing.

वेष्टनकः A particular position in copulation.

वेष्टित p. p. [वेष्ट्-क्त] 1 Surrounded, enclosed, encircled, enveloped. -2 Wrapped up, dressed. -3 Stopped, blocked, impeded. -4 Blockaded, invested. —तं 1 Encircling, surrounding. -2 One of the attitudes of dancing.

वेष्पः, वेष्वः Water.

वेष्या See वेश्या.

वेस् 1. P. (वेसति) To go, move.

वेसरः A mule ; Si. 12. 19.

वेस(श)वारः A particular condiment (consisting of ground coriander, mustard, pepper, ginger &c.)

वेह् 1 A. (वेहते) See वेष्ट्.

वेहत् f. A barren cow.

वेहारः N. of a country (Behâr.)

वेह्ल् 1 A. (वेह्लते) To go, move.

वै 1 P. (वायति) 1 To dry, be dried. -2 To be languid or weary, be exhausted.

वै ind. A particle of affirmation or certainty (indeed, truly, forsooth), but it is generally used as an expletive ; आपो वै नरसूनवः Ms. 1. 10, 2. 231, 9. 49, 11. 78. &c. It is also said to be a vocative particle, and sometimes shows entreaty or persuasion (अनुनय).

वैशतिक a. (की f.) Bought for twenty.

वैकक्षं [विशेषेण कक्षति व्याप्नोति अण्) 1 A garland worn over one shoulder and under the other like the यज्ञोपवीत. -2 An upper garment, a mantle.

वैकक्षकं वैकक्षिकं A garland worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm (like the यज्ञोपवीत q. v.)

वैकटिकः A jeweller.

वैकर्तः Ved. 1 A butcher. -2 A particular part of the sacrificial victim.

वैकर्तनः N. of Karṇa.

वैकल्पं 1 Optionality. -2 Dubiousness, ambiguity. -3 Uncertainty, indecision.

वैकल्पिक a. (की f.) [विकल्पेन प्राप्तः तत्र भवो वा ठक्] 1 Optional. -2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain, undecided.

वैकल्यं [विकलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Defect, deficiency, imperfection. -2 Mutilation, being crippled or lame. -3 Incompetency. -4 Agitation, flurry, excitement. -5 Non-existence. -6 Weakness, imbecility.

वैकारिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to modification. -2 Modifying. -3 Modified.

वैकालः Afternoon, evening.

वैकालिक a. (की f.), वैकालिन a. (नी f.) Relating to or occurring in the evening.

वैकुंठः 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 Of Indra. -3 Holy basil. —ठं 1 The heaven of Vishṇu. -2 Talc. -Comp. —चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the bright half of Kârttika. —लोकः the world of Vishṇu.

वैकृत a. (ती f.) 1 Changed. -2 Modified. —तं [विकृतस्य भावः अण्] 1 Change, alteration, modification. -2 Aversion, disgust, loathing. -3 Change in state, appearance &c., disfigurement ; N. 2. 5. -4 A portent, any event foreboding evil ; तत्प्रतीपपवनादि वैकृतं प्रेक्ष्य R. 12. 62. -Comp. —विवर्तः a woeful plight, miserable condition, suffering ; वैकृतविवर्तदारुणः Mâl. 1. 39.

वैकृतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Changed, modified. -2 Belonging to a Vikriti q. v. (in Sânkhya phil.).

वैकृत्यं 1 Change, alteration. -2 Woeful state, miserable plight. -3 Disgust.

वैक्रांत A kind of gem.

वैक्लवं, वैक्लव्यं 1 Confusion, agitation, bewilderment. -2 Commotion, tumult. -3 Affliction, distress, grief; वैक्लव्यं मम तावदीदृशमपि स्नेहादरण्यौकसः S. 4. 5, Ve. 5, Mk. 3, Mâl. 8.

वैखरी 1 Articulate utterance, production of sound; see Malli. on Ku. 2. 17. -2 The faculty of speech. -3 Speech in general.

वैखानस *a.* (सी *f.*) Relating to a hermit, ascetic, monastic; वैखानसं किमनया व्रतमा प्रदानात् व्यापाररोधि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यं S. 1. 27. —सः An anchorite, a hermit (वानप्रस्थ); a Brâhmaṇa in the third order of his religious life; R. 14. 28; Bk. 3. 46.

वैगुण्यं [विगुणस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Absence of qualities or attributes. -2 Absence of good qualities, a defect, fault, an imperfection. -3 Difference of properties, diversity, contrariety. -4 Inferiority, lowness. -5 Unskilfulness.

वैग्रहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Corporeal, bodily.

वैचक्षण्यं Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वैचित्यं Grief, mental distraction, sorrow; व्रजति विरहे वैचित्यं ना प्रसीदति संनिधौ Mâl. 3. 1.

वैचित्र्यं [विचित्रस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Variety, diversity. -2 Manifoldness. -3 Strangeness. -4 Strikingness; as in वाच्यवैचित्र्य K. P. 10. -5 Surprise. -6 Sorrow, despair.

वैजननं The last month of pregnancy.

वैजयंतः 1 The palace of Indra. -2 The banner of Indra. -3 A banner or flag in general. -4 A house. -5 N. of Indra.

वैजयंतिकः A standard-bearer.

वैजयंतिका 1 A banner, flag (fig. also); संचारिणीव देवस्य मकरकेतोर्जगद्विजयवैजयंतिका कान्यामतवती Mâl. 1. -2 A kind of necklace of pearls.

वैजयंती 1 A banner, flag; स्तनपरिणाहविलासवैजयंती Mâl. 3. 15. -2 An ensign. -3 A garland, necklace. -4 The necklace of Vishṇu. -5 N. of a lexicon.

वैजात्यं [विजात-ष्यञ्] 1 Difference of kind or species. -2 Difference of caste. -3 Strangeness. -4 Exclusion from caste. -5 Looseness, wantonness.

वैजिक *a.* See बैजिक.

वैज्ञानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Clever, skilful, proficient.

वैडाल See बैडाल.

वैणः A maker of bamboo-work.

वैणव *a.* (वी *f.*) [वेणु-अण्] Made of or produced from a bamboo. —वः 1 A bamboo-staff. -2 A worker in bamboo or wicker-work. —वी Bamboo-manna. —वं The seed or fruit of the bamboo.

वैणविकः A piper, flute-player.

वैणविन् *m.* An epithet of Siva.

वैणुकः A piper, flute-player. —कं A goad; see वेणुक.

वैणिकः A lutanist.

वैतंसिकः A vendor of flesh.

वैतंडिकः A disputatious man, captious person.

वैतथ्यं Falseness.

वैतनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वेतनेन जीवति ठक्] Living on wages. —कः 1 A hired labourer, labourer. -2 A stipendiary.

वैतरणिः -णी *f.* 1 N. of the river of hell. -2 N. of a river in the country of the Kalingas.

वैतस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Pertaining to a cane. -2 Reed-like, *i. e.* yielding to a superior foe, bowing down to a stronger enemy; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुह्मैर्वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसीं R. 4. 35; Pt. 3. 19.

वैतान *a.* (नी *f.*) [वितान -अण्] Sacrificial, sacred; वैतानास्त्वां वह्नयः पावयंतु S. 4. 7. —नं 1 A sacrificial rite. -2 A sacrificial oblation.

वैतानिक *a.* (की *f.*) See वैतान. —कं A burnt offering.

वैतालिकः [विविधस्तालस्तेन व्यवहरति ठक्] 1 A bard, minstrel. -2 A magician, conjurer; especially, one who is a votary of Vetâla q. v. -3 The servant of a Vetâla.

वैत्रक *a.* (की *f.*), वैत्रकीय *a.* Cany, reedy.

वैदः A wise man, learned man, —दी the wife of a wise man.

वैदग्धं, वैदग्धी, वैदग्ध्यं 1 Skill, dexterity, proficiency, cleverness; अहो वैदग्ध्यं Mâl. 1; प्रबंधविन्यासवैदग्ध्यनिधिः Vâs.; Si. 4 16. -2 Skill in arrangement, beauty; वैदग्ध्यं जहाति कपोलकुंकुमानि Mâl. 1. 37. -3 Shrewdness, smartness, cunningness; Ratn. 2. -4 Wit.

वैदर्भः [विदर्भ-अण्] 1 A king of Vidarbha. -2 A gum-boil. -र्भं Crafty speech. —र्भी 1 N. of Damayantî. -2 Of Rukmiṇî. -3 A particular style of composition; thus defined in S. D.:—माधुर्यव्यंजकैर्वर्णैः रचना ललितात्मिका । अवृत्तिरल्पवृत्तिर्वा वैदर्भी रीतिरिष्यते ॥ 626. Daṇḍin very minutely distinguishes this style from the *Gaudiya*; see Kâv. 1. 41-53. -4 N. of the wife of Agastya.

वैदल (ली *f.*) [विदलस्य विकारः अण्] Made of wicker or cane. —लः 1 A kind of cake. -2 Any leguminous vegetable or grain. —लं 1 A shallow cup of a religious mendicant. -2 Any seat or vessel of wicker-work.

वैदिक *a.* (की *f.*) [वेदं-वेत्त्यधीते वा ठञ् वेदेषु विहितः ठक् वा] 1 Derived from or conformable to the Vedas, Vedic. -2 Sacred, scriptural, holy; Ku 5. 73. —कः A Brâhmaṇa well-versed in the Vedas. -Comp. —पाशः a smatterer in Veda, one possessing an imperfect knowledge of the Vedas.

वैदुषी, वैदुष्यं Learning, wisdom.

वैदूर्य *a.* (री or र्या *f.*) Brought from or produced in Vidûra. —र्यं [विदूरे गिरौ भवं ष्यञ्] *Lapis lazuli*; Ku. 7. 10; Si. 3. 45.

वैदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [विदेश-ठञ्] Belonging to another country, foreign, exotic. —कः A stranger, foreigner; वैदेशिकोस्मीति पृच्छामि कः पुनरसौ जामाता U. 1.

वैदेश्यं Foreignness.

वैदेहः [विदेह-अण्] 1 A king of Videha. -2 An inhabitant of Videha. -3 A trader by caste -4 The son of a Vaisya by a Brâhmaṇa woman; Ms. 10. 11. -5 An attendant on the women's apartments. —हाः (*m.* pl.). The people of Videha. —ही 1 N. of Sitâ; वैदेहिबंधोर्हृदयं विददे R. 14. 13. (the final vowel in वैदेही being shortened). -2 The wife of a merchant. -3 A sort of pigment (रोचना). -4 Turmeric. -5 A cow. -6 Long pepper.

वैदेहकः 1 A trader. -2 = वैदेह (4) q. v.

वैदेहिकः A merchant.

वैद्य *a.* (द्यी *f.*) 1 Relating to the Vedas, spiritual. -2 Relating to medicine, medical. —द्यः [विद्या अस्त्यस्य अण्] 1 A learned man, scholar, doctor. -2 A medical man, physician; वैद्ययत्नपरिभाविनं गदं न प्रदीप इव

वायुमत्ययात् R. 19. 53 ; वैद्यानामातुरः श्रेयान् Subhâsh. -3 A man of the medical caste, supposed to be one of the mixed classes, ; (the offspring of a Brâhmaṇa by a Vaiśya woman). -4 A man of a lower mixed tribe (the offspring of a Śûdra father by Vaiśya mother). -Comp. —क्रिया a doctor's profession, practice of medicine. —नाथः 1. N of Dhanvantari. -2. of Śiva.

वैद्यकः A doctor, physician. —कं The science of medicine.

वैद्युत a. (ती f.) [विद्युत इदं अण्] Belonging to or proceeding from lightning, electric ; वृक्षस्य वैद्युत इवाग्निरुपास्थितोऽयं V. 5. 16, U. 5. 13. -Comp. —अग्निः, -अनलः, -वह्निः the fire of lightning.

वैध a. (धी f.), 'वैधिक a. (की f.) [विधित आगतः अण् ठक् वा] 1 Conformable to rule, settled, fixed, ritual. -2 Legal, lawful.

वैधर्म्यं 1 Dissimilarity, difference. -2 Difference of characteristic qualities. -3 Difference of duty or obligation. -4 Contrariety. -5 Unlawfulness, impropriety, injustice. -6 Heterodxy.

वैधवः N. of Budha.

वैधवेयः The son of a widow.

वैधव्यं Widowhood ; Ku. 4. 1, M. 5.

वैधुर्यं 1 Bereavement. -2 Agitation, tremor.

वैधृतं, वैधृति f. N. of a particular position of the sun and moon (योग); considered as very inauspicious and malignant.

वैधेयः a. (यी f.) 1 According to rule, prescribed. -2 Foolish, silly, stupid. -यः A fool, an idiot ; प्रलपत्येष वैधेयः S. 2 ; सर्वत्र प्रमादी वैधेयः V. 2.

वैनतकं A vessel for holding or pouring out ghee (in sacrifices).

वैनतेयः 1 N. of Garuḍa ; वैनतेय इव विनतानंदनः K ; R. 11.59, 16. 88 ; Bg. 10. 30. -2 N. of Aruṇa.

वैनयिक a. (की f.) 1 Pertaining to modesty, decorum, moral conduct, or discipline. -2 Enforcing proper conduct. —कः A war-carriage.

वैनायक a. (की f.) Belonging to Gaṇeśa ; वैनायकश्चिरं वो वदनविधुतयः पांतु चीत्कारवत्यः Mâl. 1. 1.

वैनायिकः 1 The doctrines of a Buddhist school of philosophy. -2 A follower of that school.

वैनाशिकः 1 A slave. -2 A spider. -3 An astrologer. -4 The doctrines of the Buddhists. -5 A follower of those doctrines. —कं The twenty-third asterism from that under which any one is born.

वैनीतक See विनीतक.

वैपरीत्यं 1 Contrariety, opposition. -2 Inconsistency.

वैपुल्यं 1 Spaciousness, largeness. -2 Plenty, abundance.

वैफल्यं Uselessenss, fruitlessness.

वैबोधिकः 1 A watchman. -2 Especially, one who awakens sleepers by announcing the time ; वैबोधिकध्वनिविभावितपश्चिमार्धा (रात्रिः) Ki. 9. 74.

वैभवं 1 Greatness, glory, grandeur, magnificence, splendour, wealth. -2 Power, might ; महतां हि धैर्यमविभाव्यवैभवं Ki. 12. 3.

वैभाषिक a. (की f.) Optional.

वैभ्रं The heaven of Vishṇu.

वैभ्राजं N. of a celestial grove or garden.

वैमत्यं 1 Dissension, dissent. -2 Dislike, aversion.

वैमनस्यं 1 Distraction of mind, mental depression, sorrow, sadness ; S. 6. -2 Sickness.

वैमात्रः, वैमात्रेयः A step-mother's son.

वैमात्रा, वैमात्री, वैमात्रेयी A step-mother's daughter.

वैमानिक a. (की f.) Borne in divine cars ; वैमानिकानां मरुतामपश्यत् R. 6. 1. —कः An aeronaut.

वैमुक्तं Liberation, emancipation.

वैमुख्यं 1 Turning away the face, flight, retreat. -2 A version, disgust.

वैमेयः Exchange, barter.

वैयग्र, वैयग्र्यं 1 Distraction, perplexity, bewilderment. -2 Exclusive devotion, complete absorption in any object ; तद्गुणविधौ यस्य वैयग्र्यमासीत् Mv. 7. 38.

वैयर्थ्यं Uselessness, unproductive ness ; सखे वैयर्थ्यमिव चक्षुषः U. 2.

वैयधिकरण्यं The state of being in different case-relations or positions ; see व्यधिकरण.

वैयाकरण a. (णी f.) [व्याकरणं वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्] Grammatical. —णः A grammarian ; वैयाकरणकिरातादपशब्दमृगाः क्व यांतु संत्रस्ताः Subhâsh. -Comp. —पाशः a bad grammarian. —भार्यः one whose wife is a grammarian.

वैयाघ्र a. (घ्री f.) 1 Tiger-like. -2 Covered with a tiger's skin. —घ्रः A cart covered with a tiger's skin.

वैयात्यं 1 Boldness, immodesty, absence of shame ; अन्यदा भूषणं पुंसः क्षमा लज्जेव योषितां । पराक्रमः परिभवे वैयात्यं सुरतेष्विव Si. 2. 44. -2 Rudeness in general.

वैयासिकः A son of Vyâsa.

वैयुष्ट a. Early, occurring at day-break.

वैरं [वीरस्य भावः अण्] 1 Hostility, enmity, animosity, spite, grudge, opposition, quarrel ; दुर्जनेन वैराण्यपि यांति नाशं Subhâsh. ; अज्ञातहृदयेष्वेवं वैरीभवति सौहृदं S. 5. 24 'turns into enmity ' ; विधाय वैरं सामर्षे नरोऽरौ य उदासते । प्रक्षिप्योदर्चिषं कक्षे शेरते तेऽभिमारुतं Si. 2. 42. -2 Hatred, revenge. -3 Heroism, prowess. -Comp. —अनुबंधः commencement of hostilities. —अनुबंधिन् a. leading to enmity. (-m.) 1. the heating solar ray. -2. N. of Vishṇu. —आतंकः the Arjuna tree. —आनृण्यं, -उद्धारः, -निर्यातनं, -प्रतिक्रिया, प्रतीकारः, -यातना, -शुद्धिः f., -साधनं requital of enmity, taking revenge, retaliation. —करः, -कारः, -कृत् m. an enemy. —भावः hostile attitude. —रक्षिन् a. guarding against hostilities.

वैरायते Den. A. To act inimically, become hostile towards, contend with.

वैरक्तं-क्त्यं [विरक्तस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Indifference to worldly attachments, absence of desire. -2 Displeasure, dislike, aversion.

वैरंगिकः [विरंगं विरागं नित्यमर्हति ठक्] One who has subdued all his passions and desires, an ascetic.

वरल्यं 1 Scarceness, rareness. -2 Looseness. -3 Fineness.

वैरागं See वैराग्य.

वैरागिकः, -वैरागिन् m. An ascetic who has subdued all his passions and desires.

वैराग्यं [विरागस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Absence of wordly desires or passions, indifference to the world, asceticism ; अभ्यासेन च कौंतेय वैराग्येण च गृह्यते Bg. 6. 35, 13. 8. -2 Dissatisfaction, displeasure, discontent ; कामं प्रकृतिवैराग्यं सद्यः शमयितुं क्षमः R. 17. 55. -3 Aversion, dislike. -4 Grief, sorrow.

वैराज a. (जी f.) Belonging to Brahman ; U. 1. 12.

वैराट a. (टी f.) [विराटस्येदं अण्] Belonging to Virâṭa. —टः A kind of earth-worm (इंद्रगोप).

वैरिन् a. [वैरमस्यस्य इनि] Hostile, inimical. —m. 1 An enemy ; सौप-

वैरिणि वज्रमाशु निपतत्वर्थोऽस्तु नः केवलं Bh. 2. 39; Bg. 3. 37; R. 12. 104. -2 A hero, brave person.

वैरूप्यं [विरूपस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Deformity, ugliness; R. 12. 40. -2 Difference or diversity of form.

वैरोचनः, वैरोचनिः, वैरोचिः 1 Epithets of the demon Bali, son of Virochana. -2 Of the son of Agni. -3 Of the son of Sûrya.

वैलक्षण्यं [विलक्षणस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Strangeness. -2 Contrariety, opposition. -3 Difference, disparity.

वैलक्ष्यं [विलक्षस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Embarrassment, confusion. -2 Unnaturalness, affectation; वैलक्ष्यस्मितं 'a forced or affected smile'. -3 Shame. -4 Absence of any mark or characteristic. -5 Contrariety, inversion.

वैलोम्यं Opposition, inversion, contrariety.

वैल्व *a.* See बैल्व.

वैवधिकः 1 A pedlar, hawker. -2 A carrier of loads on a pole.

वैवर्ण्यं [विवर्णस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Change of colour or complexion, paleness. -2 Difference, diversity. -3 Deviation from caste.

वैवर्तं Revolution, change of existence.

वैवस्वतः विवस्वतोऽपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of the seventh Manu who is supposed to preside over the present age; see under Manu; वैवस्वतो मनुर्नाम माननीयो मनीषिणां R. 1. 11; U. 6. 18. -2 N. of Yama; R. 15. 45. -3 N. of Agni. -4 One of the eleven Rudras. -5 The planet Saturn. —तं The present age or Manvantara, as presided over by Manu Vaivasvata or the seventh Manu.

वैवस्वती 1 The southern quarter. -2 N. of Yamunâ.

वैवाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [विवाहाय हितं साधु वा ठक्] Relating to marriage, matrimonial, nuptial; Ku. 7. 2. —कः -कं A marriage, wedding. —कः The father of a son's wife or daughter's husband.

वैशद्य 1 Clearness, purity (fig. also). -2 Perspicuity; as in शिष्यबुद्धिवैशद्यार्थं. -3 Whiteness. -4 Calmness, composure (of mind).

वैशंपायनः N. of a celebrated pupil of Vyâsa. [It was he who made Yâjnavalkya disgorge the whole of the Yajurveda he had learnt from him which was picked up by his other pupils in the form of *Tittiris* or partridges; and hence the Veda was called 'Taittiriya'. Vaisampâyana was celebrated for his great skill in narrating Purâṇas, and is said to have recounted the whole of the Mahâbhârata to king Janamejaya.]

वैशसं 1 Destruction, slaughter, butchery; विधिना कृतमर्धवैशसं Ku. 4. 31; U. 4. 24, 6. 40. -2 Distress, torment, pain, suffering, hardship; उपरोधवैशसं Mu. 2; विगुरूच्छ्वसितवैशसं Mâl. 9. 35.

वैशस्त्रं 1 Defencelessness. -2 Government.

वैशाखः 1 N. of the second lunar month (corresponding to April-May). -2 A churning stick; द्रुततरकरदक्षाः क्षिप्तवैशाखशैले...कलशिमुदधिगुर्वीं बल्लवा लोडयन्ति Si. 11. 8. —खं A kind of attitude in shooting; see विशाख —खी The full-moon day in the month of Vaisâkha.

वैशारद्यं Skill, cleverness, proficiency.

वैशिक *a.* Practised by harlots; वैशिकी कला Mk. 1. 4 'arts practised by harlots'. —कः A person who associates with harlots; a kind of hero in erotic works. —कं Harlotry, arts of harlots.

वैशिष्टं = वैशिष्ट्य below.

वैशिष्ट्यं 1 Distinction, difference -2 Peculiarity, speciality, particularity; वैशिष्ट्याद्व्यङ्ग्यमर्थं या बोधयेत्सार्थसंभवा S. D. 27. -3 Excellence; S. D. 78. -4 Possession or endowment with some characteristic attribute.

वैशेषिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Characteristic. -2 Belonging to the Vaiseshika doctrine. —कः A follower of the Vaiseshika doctrine. —कं [विशेषं पदार्थभेदमधिकृत्य कृतो ग्रंथ ठञ्] One of the six principal Darsanas or systems of Hindu philosophy founded by Kaṇâda; it differs from the Nyâya philosophy of Gautama in that it recognizes only seven instead of sixteen categories or heads of predicables (the earlier writers, recognizing only, six), and lays particular stress upon Visesha.

वैशेष्यं 1 Excellence, pre-eminence, superiority. -2 Specific or generic distinction.

वैश्यः A man of the third tribe, his business being trade and agriculture; विशत्याशु पशुभ्यश्च कृष्यादानरुचिः शुचिः। वेदाध्ययनसंपन्नः स वैश्य इति संज्ञितः Padma Purâṇa. (He is supposed to have sprung from the thighs of *Purusha*; cf. ऊरू तदस्य यद्वैश्यः Rv. 10. 90). -Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* वृत्तिः *f.* the business or occupation of a Vaisya; trade, agriculture &c.

वैश्रवणः 1 N. of Kubera, the god of wealth; विभाति यस्यां ललितालकायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10. -2 N. of Râvaṇa. -Comp. —आलयः, -आवासः 1. the abode of Kubera. -2. the fig-tree. —उदयः the fig-tree.

वैश्वदेव *a.* (वी *f.*) Belonging to the Visvedevas, q. v. —वं [विश्वेभ्यो देवेभ्यो देयो बलिः अण्] 1 An offering made to the Visvedevas. -2. An offering to all deities (made by presenting oblations to fire before meals). —वी The eighth day of the second half of Mâgha.

वैश्वानर *a.* (री *f.*) Relating or common to all mankind, fit for all men. —रः 1 An epithet of fire; त्वत्तः खांडवरंगताण्डवनटो दूरेऽस्तु वैश्वानरः Bv. 1. 57. -2 The fire of digestion (in the stomach); अहं वैश्वानरो भूत्वा प्राणिनां देहमाश्रितः। प्राणापानसमायुक्तः पचाम्यन्नं चतुर्विधं Bg. 15. 14 -3 General consciousness (in Vedânta phil.). -4 The Supreme Being. -5 The Chitraka tree.

वैश्वासिक *a.* (की *f.*) Trusty, confidential.

वैषम्यं [विषमस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Unevenness. -2 Roughness, harshness. -3 Inequality. -4 Injustice. -5 Difficulty, misery, calamity. -6 Solitariness.

वैषयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [विषयेण निर्वृत्तः ठक्] 1 Relating to an object. -2 Pertaining to objects of sense, sensual, carnal. —कः A sensualist, voluptuary.

वैषुवत् *a.* (ती) *f.* Relating to the equinox, equinoctial.

वैष्टुतं The ashes of a burnt offering.

वैष्टः 1 Heaven, sky. -2 Air, wind. -3 A world, a division, of the universe. -4 N. of Vishṇu.

वैष्णव *a.* (वी *f.*) [विष्णुर्देवतास्य तस्येदं वा अण्] 1 Relating to Vishṇu; गां गतस्य तव धाम वैष्णवं R. 11. 85. -2 Worshipping Vishṇu. —वः 1 One of the three important modern Hindu sects the other two being *Saiva* and *Sâkta* sects. -2 N. of the asterism *Sravaṇa*. —वी 1 The personified *Sakti* or energy of Vishṇu. -2 N. of Durgâ. -वं 1 The residence of Vishṇu; *i. e.* वैकुंठ. -2 The ashes of a burnt offering. -Comp —पुराणं N. of one of the 18 Purâṇas.

वैसारिणः A fish.

वैसूचनं Assuming the part of a female by a man (in dramas).

वैहायस a. (सी f.) Being in the air, aerial.

वैहार्य a. To be sported with, to be made the subject of jokes or pleasantry (said of the brother of one's wife or of the wife's relatives in general).

वैहासिकः 1 A jester, buffoon. -2 An actor in general.

वोड्रः 1 A kind of snake. -2 A kind of fish.

वोड्री The fourth part of a Paṇa, q. v.

वोढृ m. 1 A bearer, porter. -2 A leader. -3 A husband. -4 A bull. -5 A charioteer. -6 A draught-horse.

वोंटः A stalk, stem.

वोद a. Moist, wet, damp.

वोदालः The sheat-fish.

वोर(ल)कः A scribe, writer.

वोरटः A kind of jasmine (कुंद).

वोलः Gum-myrrh.

वोल्लाहः A kind of horse.

वोद्ध a. See बोद्ध.

वौषट् ind. An exclamation or formula used in offering an oblation to the gods or Manes.

व्य A technical term for indeclinables such as नि, चित् &c.

व्यः A cover, veil.

व्यंशुक a Undressed, naked; Ki. 9. 24.

व्यंशकः A mountain.

व्यंस् 10 U. 1 To divide, distribute. -2 To foil, ward off. -3 To deceive, cheat.

व्यंसकः A rogue, cheat; as in मयूरव्यंसकः 'a roguish peacock', 'a rogue of a peacock.'

व्यंसनं 1 Cheating, deceiving. -2 Distributing.

व्यग्र a. [विगतमग्रं यस्य] 1 Bewildered, perplexed, distracted. -2 Alarmed, frightened. -3 Eagerly or intently occupied (with loc., instr, or in comp.); स राजककुद्व्यग्रपाणिभिः पार्श्ववर्तिभिः R. 17. 27, Mv. 1. 13, 4. 28, Ku. 7. 2, U. 1. 23; Bv. 1. 123; Śi. 2. 79. —ग्रः N. of Vishṇu.

व्यंग a. [विगतमंगं यस्य] 1 Bodiless. -2 Wanting a limb, deformed, mutilated, maimed, crippled. -3 Ill-arranged. -4 La[illegible]. -गः 1 A cripple. -2 A frog. -3 Dark spots on the cheek. -Comp. —अर्थः suggested or implied sense; cf. व्यंग्य.

व्यंगयति Den. P. To mutilate, cripple, maim.

व्यंगित Mutilation; Pt. 1. 201.

व्यंगुलं An extremely small measure of length equal to one-sixtieth part of an aṅgula.

व्यंग्य a. 1 Indicated by implication, indicated by covert or indirect allusion. -2 Suggested (as sense). —ग्यं Suggested sense, insinuation, the meaning hinted at (opp. वाच्य 'the primary or expressed meaning', and लक्ष्य 'the secondary or indicated meaning'); इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्याद् ध्वनिर्बुधैः कथितः K. P. 1. -Comp. —उक्तिः f. covert expression, insinuation, innuendo.

व्यच् 6 P. (विचति pass. विच्यते) 1 To cheat, deceive, trick. -2 To surround, encompass, pervade.

व्यचस् n. Ved. Expanse, vastness.

व्यजः A fan.

व्यजनं A fan; निर्वृति व्यजनं H. 2. 165; R. 8. 40, 10 62; cf. बालव्यजन.

व्यंज् 7 P. 1 To reveal, manifest, show; अकिंचनत्वं मखजं व्यनक्ति R. 5 16; Śi. 1. 26. -2 To indicate, denote. -3 Ved. To anoint thoroughly. -4 Ved. To decorate, adorn.

व्यक्त p. p. 1 Manifested, displayed. -2 Developed, created; Ku. 2. 11. -3 Evident, manifest, clear, plain, distinct, clearly visible; Pt. 2. 92. -4 Specified, known, distinguished. -5 Individual. -6 Wise, learned. -7 Ved. Adorned, decorated. —क्तः N. of Vishṇu. —क्तं That which is developed as the product of अव्यक्त q. v. -क्तं ind. Clearly, evidently, certainly. -Comp. —गणितं arithmetic. —दृष्टार्थः an eye-witness, a witness in general. —राशिः a known quantity. -रूपः an epithet of Vishṇu. —विक्रम a. displaying valour.

व्यक्तिः f. 1 Manifestation, visibility; clear perception; राज्ञः समक्षमेवावयोः सारव्यक्तिर्भविष्यति M. 1; स्नेहव्यक्तिः Me. 12. -2 Visible appearance, clearness, distinctness; व्यक्तिं भजंत्यापगाः S. 7. 8. -3 Distinction, discrimination; तं संतः श्रोतुमर्हंति सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. -4 Real form or nature, true character; न हि ते भगवान् व्यक्तिं विदुर्देवा न दानवाः Bg. 10. 14. -5 An individual (opp. जाति), as in जातिव्यक्ती; Bg. 8. 18. -6 Gender (in gram.). -7 Inflection.

व्यक्तीकृ 8 U. To make clear, show, manifest.

व्यक्तीभू 1 P. To become distinct or clear, become clearly visible.

व्यंजक a. (जिका f.) 1 Making clear, indicating, showing, manifesting. -2 Suggesting or insinuating a meaning (as a word, opp. वाचक and लाक्षणिक q. q. v. v.) —कः 1 Dramatic action or gesture, external indication of an internal feeling by suitable gesticulation. -2 A sign, symbol. -3 Figurative expression or insinuation.

व्यंजनं 1 Making clear, indicating, manifesting. -2 A mark, token, sign. -3 A reminder; Māl. 9. -4 Disguise, garb; नानाव्यंजनाः प्रणिधयः Mu. 1; Śi. 2. 56; तपस्विव्यंजनोपेताः &c. -5 A consonant. -6 A mark of the sex, i. e. the male or female organ. -7 Insignia. -8 A make or sign of puberty. -9 The beard. -10 A limb, member. -11 (a) A condiment, sauce, a seasoned article; N. 16. 104. (b) An article used in seasoning food, spices &c. -12 The last of the three powers of a word by virtue of which it suggests or insinuates a sense; see अंजना (8) (written व्यंजना also in this sense). -13 A day. -14 A privy part. -Comp. —उदय a. followed by a consonant —संधिः the junction or coalition of consonants.

व्यंजना 1 See व्यंजन (12) above. -2 Irony, sarcasm. -3 Insinuation. -Comp. —वृत्तिः f. insinuation, figurative or elliptical mode of expression.

व्यंजित p.p. 1 Made clear, manifested, indicated. -2 Marked, distinguished, characterized -3 Suggested, insinuated.

व्यड्डंबकः, व्यडंबनः The castor-oil plant.

व्यतिकृ 6 P. To mix, blend, scatter (usually in pass.).

व्यतिकर a. 1 Reciprocal. -2 Spreading, pervading. -3 Contiguous, near. -रः 1 Mixture, intermixture, mixing, blending together; तीर्थेतोयव्यतिकरभवे जह्नुकन्यासरय्वोः R. 8. 95; व्यतिकर इव भीमस्तामसो वैद्युतश्च U. 5. 13; Māl. 9. 52. -2 Contact, union, combination; कर्णेनेदृशमाकुलव्यतिकरे स्वांगे विभक्तं द्विधा M. 1. 4; Māl. 7, Śi. 4. 53, 7. 28. -3 Striking against; Māl. 5. 34. -4 Obstruction; Ku. 5. 85. -5 An incident, occurrence, affair, a thing, matter; एवंविधे व्यतिकरे 'such being the case. -6 An opportunity. -7 Misfortune, calamity. -8 Mutual relation, reciprocity. -9 Exchange, interchange. -10 Alternation.

व्यतिकरित a. Pervaded, filled; Māl. 2. 9.

व्यतिकीर्ण p. p. 1 Mixed or blended together. -2 United.

व्यतिक्रम् 1 U. 1 To transgress, violate, offend against; Pt. 1. 56. -2 To neglect, omit. -3 To pass, spend (time). -4 To pass over or beyond.

व्यतिवु 2 P. To mix ; अन्योन्यं स्म व्यतिवुतः शब्दान् शब्दैस्तु भीषणान् Bk. 8. 9.

व्यतिक्रमः 1 Transgressing, deviating, swerving. -2 Violation, breach, non-performance ; as in संविद्व्यतिक्रमः ; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79. -3 Disregard, neglect, omission. -4 Contrariety, inversion, reverse. -5 Sin, vice, crime. -6 Adversity, misfortune.

व्यतिक्रांत p. p. 1 Passed over, transgressed, violated, neglected. -2 Inverted, reversed. -3 Elapsed, passed away (as time).

व्यतिरिच् *Pass.* 1 To differ or be separate from. -2 To surpass, excel ; lie beyond ; स्तुतिभ्यो व्यतिरिच्यंते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 33. See व्यतिरिक्त below.

व्यतिरिक्त p. p. 1 Separated or distinct from; अव्यतिरिक्तेयमस्मच्छरीरात् K., Kn. 1. 31, 5. 22. -2 Surpassing, excelling, going beyond. -3 Withdrawn, withheld. -4 Excepted. -क्तं *ind.* With the exception of, except, without.

व्यतिरेकः 1 Distinction, difference. -2 Separation from. -3 Exclusion, exception. -4 Excellence, surpassing, excelling -5 Contrast, dissimilarity. -6 (In logic) Logical discontinuance (opp. अन्वय q. v.); यत्र साध्याभावस्तत्र हेत्वभाव इति व्यतिरेकव्याप्तिः (*e. g.* यत्र वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र धूमो नास्ति is an instance of व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति). -7 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which consists in representing the *Upameya* as superior to the *Upamana* in some particular respects; उपमानाद्यदन्यस्य व्यतिरेकः स एव सः K. P. 10. (व्यतिरेकेण means 'except, without' ; व्यतिरेके 'on the contrary supposition'). -Comp. —व्याप्ति see व्यतिरेक (6) above.

व्यतिरेकिन् a. 1 Different. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Excluding, excepting. -4 Showing negation or non-existence ; as in व्यतिरेकिलिंगं ; see व्यतिरेक (6) above.

व्यतिषंज् 1 P. 1 To link together, connect mutually ; व्यतिषजति पदार्थानांतरः कोऽपि हेतुः U. 6. 12. -2 To change (Atm.).

व्यतिषक्त p. p. 1 Mutually connected or related, linked or joined together. -2 Intermixed. -3 Intermarrying.

व्यतिषंगः 1 Mutual relation, reciprocal connection. -2 Intermixture. -3 Union, junction in general. -4 Fastening or tying together.

व्यति(ती)हारः 1 Exchange, barter. -2 Reciprocity, interchange ; R. 12. 93. -3 Exchange of blows, abuse. &c.

व्यती 2 P. (व्यति-इ) 1 To go out of, swerve from, transgress; रेखामात्रमपि क्षुण्णादा मनोर्वर्त्मनः परं । न व्यतीयुः प्रजास्तस्य नियंतुर्नेमिवृत्तयः ॥ R. 1. 17. -2 To pass, elapse (as time) ; सप्त व्यतीयुस्त्रिगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25 ; व्यतीते काले &c. -3 To pass beyond, leave behind ; यं यं व्यतीयाय पतिंवरा सा R. 6. 67. -4 To surpass, excel. -5 To neglect, omit.

व्यतीत p. p. 1 Passed, gone, elapsed, passed over ; R. 5. 14. -2 Dead. -3 Left, abandoned, departed from. -4 Disregarded, omitted.

व्यत्ययः 1 Passing over. -2 Opposition, contrariety. -3 Inverted order, inversion. -4 Interchange, transmutation. -5 Obstruction, hindrance ; Pt. 4. 57.

व्यतीपातः 1 Total departure, complete deviation. -2 Any great portentous calamity, or a portent foreboding a great calamity. -3 Disrespect, contempt. -4 The seventeenth of the astronomical Yogas. -5 The day of full-moon (when it falls on a Monday). -6 A malignant or evil aspect of the sun and moon (considered to be inauspicious for the performance of any action).

व्यत्यस् I. 2 A. (व्यतिहे, व्यतिसे, व्यतिस्ते) To excel, surpass, be above or superior to, outweigh ; अन्यो व्यतिस्ते तु ममापि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35. -II. 4 U. To invert, reverse, change upside down; see व्यत्यस्त below.

व्यत्यस्त p. p. 1 Reversed, inverted. -2 Contrary, opposite. -3 Incoherent; व्यत्यस्तं लपति Bv. 2. 84. -4 Crossed, placed cross-wise ; व्यत्यस्तपादः, व्यत्यस्तभुजः &c.

व्यत्यासः 1 Inverted position or order. -2 Opposition, contrariety.

व्यथ् 1 A. (व्यथते, व्यथित) 1 To be sorry, to be pained, vexed or afflicted, be agitated or disquieted ; विश्रंभरादपि नाम· व्यथते इति जितपमरयस्नेहेन U. 7 ; न विव्यथे तस्य मनः Ki. 1. 2, 24. -2 To be disturbed, be ruffled or agitated ; व्यथितासिंधुमनीरशनैः शनैः Ki. 5. 11. -3 To tremble. -4 To be afraid. -5 To dry, become dry. —*Caus.* (व्यथयति-ते) 1 To pain, distress, vex, annoy ; U. 1. 28. -2 To frustrate, mar. -3 To frighten, terrify. -4 To lead or turn away. -With प्र to be excessively vexed ; Bg. 11. 20.

व्यथक a. (थिका *f.*) Painful, distressing ; Ki. 2. 4.

व्यथनं 1 Giving pain, tormenting. -2 (In Ved. gram.) Change, variation.

व्यथा [व्यथ्-भावे-अङ्] 1 Pain, agony, anguish ; तां च व्यथां प्रसवकालकृतामवाप्य U. 4. 23, 1. 12. -2 Fear, alarm, anxiety ; स्वंतमित्यलघयत्स तद्व्यथां R. 11. 62. -3 Agitation, disquietude. -4 Disease. -Comp. —कर a. painful, troublesome, hurtful.

व्यथित p. p. 1 Afflicted, distressed, pained. -2 Alarmed. -3 Agitated, disquieted, troubled.

व्यध् 4 P. (विध्यति, विद्ध) 1 To pierce, hurt, strike, stab, kill ; यूनां मनांसि विव्याध दृष्टा दृष्टा मनोभवः H. 2. 111 ; अक्षिनाराच विव्याध द्विषतः स तनुत्रिणः Si. 19. 99 ; विद्धमात्रः R. 5. 51, 9. 60, 14. 70 ; Bk. 5. 52, 9. 66, 15. 69. -2 To bore, perforate; pierce through. -3 To pick. -4 To wave or brandish in triumph (as the tail &c.).

व्यधः [व्यध्-अच्] 1 Piercing, splitting, hitting ; Si. 7. 24. -2 Smiting, wounding, striking. -3 Perforating. -4 A stroke, wound. —धा Bleeding.

व्यधिकरणं Subsisting in different receptacles or substrata ; (as in व्यधिकरणबहुव्रीहि which means 'a Bahuvrihi compound, the first member of which is not in apposition, or stands in a different case-relation, to the second, in the dissolution of the compound ; *e. g.* चक्रपाणिः, चंद्रमौलिः &c.).

व्यध्वः A butt, target, a mark to aim it.

व्यध्वः A bad or wrong road.

व्यनुनादः Reverberation, loud echo.

व्यंतरः A spirit, a kind of supernatural being ; अस्माकं कश्चिद् व्यंतरः सिद्धः Pt. 5.

व्यप् 10 U. (व्यापयति-ते) 1 To throw. -2 To diminish, waste, decrease.

व्यपकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw away. -2 To lead astray, seduce. -3 To remove, take away.

व्यपकृष्ट p. p. Drawn aside, taken away, removed.

व्यपगम् 1 P. 1 To go away, retire, retreat. -2 To disappear, vanish.

व्यपगत p. p. 1 Gone away, departed, disappeared ; मदो मे व्यपगतः Bh. 2. 8 ; Me. 76. -2 Removed. -3 Fallen away from, deprived of, free from.

व्यपगमः Departure, disappearance.

व्यपत्रप् 1 A. 1 To turn away, through shame. -2 To be ashamed, feel ashamed.

व्यपत्रप *a.* Shameless, impudent.

व्यपदिश् 6 P. 1 To name, call; व्यपदिश्यसे जगति विक्रमीत्यतः *Si.* 15. 28. -2 To name or call falsely; मित्रं च मां व्यपदिशस्यपरं च यासि Mk. 4. 9 -3 To speak of, profess; जन्मनि दोषविमले कुले व्यपदिशसि Ve. 6. 7. -4 To pretend, feign; Mv. 2. 11. -5 To indicate, show. -6 To signify, mean, denote.

व्यपदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Named. -2 Shown, represented, signified. -3 Pleaded as a pretext or excuse.

व्यपदेशः 1 Representation, information, notice. -2 Designation by name, naming. -3 A name, an appellation, a title; एवंव्यपदेशभाजः U. 6. -4 family, race; अथ कोऽस्य व्यपदेशः *S.* 7; व्यपदेशमाविलयितुं किमीहसे जनमिमं च पातयितुं *S.* 5. 21. -5 Fame, reputation, renown. -6 A trick, pretext, excuse, device. -7 Fraud, craft. -8 Concealment, dissimulation; Mâl. 7.

व्यपदेष्टृ *m.* A cheat, an impostor.

व्यपरुह् *Caus.* 1 To eradicate, extirpate. -2 To remove. -3 To deprive of.

व्यपरोपणं 1 Extirpating, uprooting. -2 Expelling, removing, driving away. -3 Cutting off, tearing out, plucking; चुकोप तस्मै स भृशं सुरश्रियः प्रसह्य केशव्यपरोपणादिव R. 3. 56.

व्यपवृत् A. 1 To return, turn back; चेतः कथं कथमपि व्यपवर्तते मे Mâl. 1. 18. -2 To desist from, leave; U. 5. 8.

व्यपवर्तनं Return.

व्यपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Expelling, driving away. -2 Denial.

व्यपायः End, disappearance, close; Ku. 3. 33, R. 3. 37.

व्यपाश्रयः 1 Succession. -2 Taking refuge with, having recourse to, trusting to; Bg. 3. 18. -3 Depending on; धर्मो रामव्यपाश्रयः Râm. -4 Expectation.

व्यपे 2 P. 1 To depart or deviate from, be free from; व्यपेतमदमत्सरः Y. 1. 268; स्मृत्याचारव्यपेतेन मार्गेण 2. 5. -2 To go away, separate, part asunder; समेत्य च व्यपेयातां H. 4. 69; Ms. 9. 142; 11. 98.

व्यपेत *p. p.* 1 Separated, severed. -2 Gone away, departed; oft. in comp.; व्यपेतकल्मष, व्यपेतभी, व्यपेतहर्ष &c. -3 Contrary, opposed to.

व्यपेक्ष् 1 A. 1 To mind, care for, regard; न व्यपेक्षत समुत्सुकाः प्रजाः R. 19. 6. -2 To expect.

व्यपेक्ष *a.* 1 Expecting, expectant. -2 Eager, attentive. -3 Regarding, minding.

व्यपेक्षा 1 Expectation, hope. -2 Regard, consideration; R. 8. 24. -3 Mutual relation, inter-dependence. -4 Mutual regard. -5 Application. -6 (In gram.) The mutual application of two rules.

व्यपेक्षणं Expecting, expectation.

व्यपेक्षित *p. p.* 1 Hoped, expected. -2 Regarded, minded. -3 Mutually connected. -4 Employed, applied, used.

व्यपोढ *p. p.* 1 Expelled, removed. -2 Contrary, opposite; Ki. 4. 15. -3 Manifested, displayed, shown.

व्यपोह् 1 U. 1 To atone for, expiate. -2 To heal, cure. -3 To drive away, remove, keep off.

व्यपोहः Expelling, driving away, keeping off.

व्यभिचर् 1 P. 1 To go astray, deviate from; as in अव्यभिचरित साध्यसामान्याधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिः Tarka. K. -2 To transgress against, be faithless to. -3 To act crookedly. -4 To offend, injure. -5 To fail, miscarry.

व्यभि(भी)चारः 1 Going away from, deviation, leaving the right course, following improper courses; मंत्रज्ञमव्यसनिनं व्यभिचारविवर्जितं H. 3. 16, Bg. 14. 26. -2 Transgression, violation; Ms. 10. 24. -3 Error, crime, sin. -4 Separableness. -5 Infidelity, faithlessness (of a wife or husband), unchastity; व्यभिचारात्तु भर्तुः स्त्री लोके प्राप्नोति निन्द्यतां Ms. 5. 164; वाङ्मनःकर्मभिः पत्यौ व्यभिचारो यथा न मे R. 15. 81; Y. 1. 72. -6 An anomaly, irregularity, exception (to a rule). -7 (In logic) A fallacious *hetu*, the presence of the *hetu* without the *sâdhya*; हेतोः साध्याभाववद्वृत्तित्वं व्यभिचारः Tarka K.

व्यभिचारिणी An unchaste wife, adulteress.

व्यभिचारिन् *a.* 1 Straying or deviating from, going astray, erring, trespassing. -2 Irregular, anomalous. -3 Untrue, false; see अव्यभिचारिन्. -4 Faithless, unchaste, adulterous. -5 Profligate, wanton. -6 Departing from its usual meaning, having several secondary meanings (as a word). —*m.*, व्यभिचारिभावः A transitory feeling, an accessory (opp. स्थायिन् or स्थायिभाव q. v.). (Though like the Sthâyibhâvas these accessories do not form a necessary substratum of any *rasa*, still they act as *feeders* to the prevailing sentiment, and strengthen it in various ways, whether openly or covertly. They are said to be 33 or 34 in number; for an enumeration of these, see K. P. 4 (Kârikâs 31-34), S. D. 169; or R. G. first Anana; cf. विभाव and स्थायिभाव also).

व्यय् I. 10 U. (व्याययति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To expend, give away, bestow. -II. 1 U. (व्ययति-ते) To go, move. -III. 10 U. (व्यययति-ते, also व्याययति-ते) 1 To throw, cast. -2 To drive.

व्यय *a.* Liable to change, mutable, perishable; cf. अव्यय. —यः 1 (*a*) Loss, disappearance, destruction; आपाद्यते न व्ययमन्तरायैः कच्चिन्महर्षेस्त्रिविधं तपस्तत् R. 5. 5, 12. 23. (*b*) Cost, sacrifice; प्राणव्ययेनापि मया विधेयः Mâl. 4. 5; Ku. 3. 23. -2 Hindrance, obstacle; भूयस्तपो व्ययो मा भूत् R. 15. 37. -3 Decay, decline, overthrow, downfall. -4 Expenditure, expense, outlay, spending, applying to use (opp. आय); आये दुःखं व्यये दुःखं धिगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163; आयाधिकं व्ययं करोति 'helives beyond his means; R. 5. 12, 15. 3; Ms. 9. 11. -5 Extravagance, prodigality. —Comp. -पर *a.* lavish in expenditure; Pt. 5. 61. -पराङ्मुख *a.* stingy, niggardly. -शील *a.* spendthrift, prodigal. —शुद्धिः *f.* defraying of expenses.

व्ययनं 1 Spending. -2 Wasting, destroying.

व्ययित *p. p.* 1 Expended, spent. -2 Wasted, fallen into decay.

व्यर्थ *a.* [विगतोऽर्थः प्रयोजनं यस्य] 1 Useless, vain, fruitless, unprofitable; व्यर्थं यत्र कपीन्द्रसख्यमपि मे U. 3. 45. -2 Meaningless, unmeaning, idle.

व्यर्थक = व्यर्थ.

व्यलीक *a.* 1 False, untrue. -2 Offensive, disagreeable, displeasing. -3 Not false; *Si.* 5. 1. -4 Unfit to be done. —कः 1 A libertine. -2 A catamite. —कं 1 Anything disagreeable or displeasing, disagreeableness; इत्थं गिरः प्रियतमा इव सोऽव्यलीकाः शुश्राव सूततनयस्य तदा व्यलीकाः *Si.* 5. 1. -2 Any cause of grief or uneasiness, pain, sorrow, grief; सुतनु हृदयात्प्रत्यादेशव्यलीकमपैतु ते *S.* 7. 24; यस्मिन्नैश्वर्यकृतव्यलीकः पराभवं प्राप्त इवान्तकोपि Ki. 3. 19; Ku. 3. 25; R. 4. 87. -3 A fault, an offence, a transgression, any improper act; सव्यलीकमवधीरितखिन्नं प्रस्थितं सपदि कोपपदेन Ki. 9. 45; *Si.* 9. 85; एवं प्रत्यक्षदृष्टव्यलीकाः किं ब्रवीमि Ratn. 3, 3. 15. -4 Fraud, trick, deception; Pt. 1. 120, 242. -5 Falsehood. -6 Inversion, contrariety.

व्यवकलनं 1 Separation. -2 (In math.) Subtraction, deduction, (व्यवकलितं also in this sense).

व्यवक्रोशनं 1 Wrangling, mutual abuse. -2 Abuse in general.

व्यवच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off, separate, detach from. -2 To interrupt. -3 To particularize, specify, distinguish.

व्यवच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off, rent asunder, torn off. -2 Separated, divided. -3 Particularized, specified. -4 marked, distinguished; शरीरं तावदिष्टार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kāv. 1. 10. -5 Interrupted.

व्यवच्छेदः 1 Cutting off, rending asunder. -2 Dividing, separating. -3 Dissection. -4 Particularizing. -5 Distinguishing -6 Contrast, distinction. -7 Determination. -8 Shooting, letting fly (as an arrow). -9 A chapter or section of a work.

व्यवधा 3 U. 1 To place between, interpose, intervene; वेश्म स्थितां सहचरीं व्यवधाय देहं R 9. 57. -2 To hide, conceal, screen; शापव्यवहितस्मृतिः *S.* 5. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To obstruct, interrupt. -5 To neglect, omit, pass over; see व्यवहित also.

व्यवधा 1 That which intervenes. -2 A cover, screen, partition. -3 Concealment.

व्यवधानं 1 Intervention, interposition, separation -2 Obstruction, hiding from view; दृष्टिं विमानव्यवधानमुक्तां पुनः सहस्रार्चिषि संनिधत्ते R. 13. 44. -3 Concealment, disappearance. -4 A screen, partition. -5 A cover, covering; शार्दूलचर्मव्यवधानवत्यां Ku. 3. 44. -6 Interval, space. -7 (In gram.) The intervention of a syllable or letter.

व्यवधायक *a.* (यिका *f.*) 1 Intervening, screening, covering. -2 Obstructing, hiding. -3 Intermediate.

व्यवधिः Covering, intervention &c.; see व्यवधान.

व्यवहित *p. p.* 1 Placed apart. -2 Separated by anything intervening; *Śi.* 2. 85. -3 Interrupted, stopped, obstructed, impeded. -4 Screened from view, hidden, concealed. -5 Not immediately connected. -6 Done, performed. -7 Passed over, omitted. -8 Surpassed, excelled. -9 Hostile; opposed.

व्यवसो 4 P. 1 To strive, endeavour, try, seek, attempt, set about; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेत्तुमृषिर्व्यवस्यति *S.* 1. 18; V. 4. -2 To think of, wish, desire; पातुं न प्रथमं व्यवस्यति जलं युष्मास्वपीतेषु या *S.* 4. 8. -3 To exert strenuously, be industrious or diligent. -4 To resolve, determine, settle, decide, *S.* 5 19. -5 To accept, undertake; कच्चित्सौम्य व्यवसितमिदं बन्धुकृत्यं त्वया मे Me. 114. -6 To be convinced or persuaded. -7 To reflect.

व्यवसायः 1 Effort, exertion, energy industry, perseverance; करोतु नाम नीतिज्ञो व्यवसायमितस्ततः H. 2. 14. -2 Resolve, resolution, determination; मंदीचकार मरणव्यवसायबुद्धिं Ku. 4. 45 'the thought of resolving to die'; Bg. 2. 41, 10. 36 -3 An act, action, performance; व्यवसायः प्रतिपत्तिनिष्ठुरः R. 8. 65. -4 (*a*) Business, employment, trade. (*b*) Following a particular profession or trade. -5 Conduct, behaviour. -6 Device, stratagem, artifice. -7 Boasting -8 N. of Vishṇu. -9 Of *Śiva*.

व्यवसायिन् *a.* 1 Energetic, industrious, diligent; Pt. 2. 51. -2 Resolute, persevering; Pt. 1. 248 -3 Performing, doing, undertaking. -4 Engaged in any business or profession. —*m.* A tradesman, merchant.

व्यवसित *p. p* 1 Endeavoured, attempted; *S.* 6. 8. -2 Undertaken -3 Resolved, determined, settled. -4 Devised, planned. -5 Endeavouring, resolving. -6 Persevering, energetic -7 Cheated, deceived. —तं Ascertainment, determination.

व्यवस्था 1 A. 1 To be placed asunder. -2 To be arranged in due order. -3 To be settled or fixed, become permanent; वचनीयमिदं व्यवस्थितं Ku. 4. 21. -4 To rest or depend upon —*Caus.* 1 To place or rest upon, direct towards; Ku. 7. 75. -2 To arrange, manage, adjust. -3 To settle, resolve, decree. -4 To separate, place apart. -5 To do, perform. -6 To lay down a rule or law, enact a law.

व्यवस्था 1 Adjustment, arrangement, settlement; as in वर्णाश्रमव्यवस्था. -2 Fixity, definiteness; R. 7. 54. -3 Fixity, firm basis; आजह्रतुस्तच्चरणौ पृथिव्यां स्थलारविंदश्रियमव्यवस्थां Ku 1. 33. -4 Relative position. -5 A settled rule, law, statute, decree, decision, legal opinion, written declaration of the law (especially on doubtful points or where contradictory texts have to be properly adjusted). -6 An agreement, a contract. -7 State, condition. -8 State or order of things. -9 Separation.

व्यवस्थानं, व्यवस्थितिः *f.* 1 Arrangement, settlement, determination, decision. -2 A rule, statute, decision. -3 Steadiness, constancy. -4 Firmness, perseverance. -5 Separation. —नः N. of Vishṇu.

व्यवस्थापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) 1 Arranging, putting in proper order, adjusting, settling, establishing, deciding. -2 One who gives a legal opinion. -3 A manager (modern use).

व्यवस्थापनं 1 Arranging, proper adjustment. -2 Fixing, determining, settling, deciding. -3 Fixing, placing (in general).

व्यवस्थापित *p p* Arranged, settled &c.; कथंचिदद्रेस्तनया मिताक्षरं चिरव्यवस्थापितवागभाषत Ku. 5. 63.

व्यवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Placed in order, adjusted, arranged. -2 Settled, fixed; किं व्यवस्थितविषयाः क्षात्रधर्माः U. 5. -3 Decided, determined, declared by law. -4 Stood aside, separated. -5 Extracted. -6 Based on, resting on. —Comp. —विभाषा a fixed option; व्यवस्थितविभाषया साधु.

व्यवस्थिति See व्यवस्थान.

व्यवहित See under व्यवधा.

व्यवहृ 1 P. 1 To deal in any transaction or business. -2 To act, behave, deal with (with loc. or by itself); कथं कार्यविनिमयेन व्यवहरति मय्यनात्मज्ञः M. 1; बहिःसर्वाकारप्रगुणरमणीयं व्यवहरन् Māl. 1. 14. -3 To go to law, sue (one) in a court of law; अर्थपतिर्व्यवहर्तुमर्थगौरवादभियोक्ष्यते Dk. -4 To manage, transact business; U. 1. 5. -5 To regain, recover. -6 To distinguish.

व्यवहर्तृ *m.* 1 The manager of a business. -2 A suer, litigant, plaintiff. -3 A judge. -4 An associate.

व्यवहारः 1 Conduct, behaviour, action. -2 Affair, business, work -3 Profession, occupation. -4 Dealing, transaction. -5 Commerce, trade, traffic. -6 Dealing in money, usury. -7 Usage, custom, an established rule or practice. -8 Relation, connection; Pt. 1. 79. -9 Judicial procedure, trial or investigation of a case, administration of justice; व्यवहारस्तमाह्वयति; अलं लज्जया व्यवहारस्त्वां पृच्छति Mk. 9, -10 A legal dispute, complaint, suit, law-suit, litigation; व्यवहारोऽयं चारुदत्तमवलंबते, इति लिख्यतां व्यवहारस्य प्रथमः पादः, केन सह मम व्यवहारः Mk. 9; R. 17. 39. -11 A title of legal procedure, any occasion of litigation. —Comp. —अंगं the body of civil and criminal law. —अभिशस्त *a.* prosecuted, charged. —अयोग्यः a minor (in law). —आसनं the tribunal of justice, judgment seat; व्यवहारासनमाददे युवा R. 8. 18. —ज्ञः 1. one who understands business. -2. a youth come of age, one who is no longer a minor. -3. one who is acquainted with judicial procedure. —तंत्रं course of conduct; वाक्प्रतिष्ठानिबंधनानि देहिनां व्यवहारतंत्राणि Māl. 4. —दर्शनं trial

judicial investigation. —पदं = व्यवहारविषय q. v. —पादः 1. any one of the four stages of a legal proceeding; these are four :—(1) पूर्वपक्ष the plaint; (2) उत्तरपक्ष the defence; (3) क्रियापाद adducing evidence, oral or written; (4) निर्णयपाद the decision or verdict. -2. the fourth stage; *i. e.* निर्णयपाद, that part which concerns the verdict or decision. —मातृका 1. a legal process in general. -2. any act or subject relating to the administration of justice or formation of courts (of which thirty heads are enumerated). —विधिः a rule of law, and code of law. —विषयः (so -पदं, -मार्गः, -स्थानं) a subject or head of legal procedure, an actionable business, a matter which may be made the subject of litigation (these are eighteen; for an enumeration of their names, see Ms. 8. 4-7). —स्थितिः *f.* judicial procedure.

व्यवहारकः A dealer, trader, merchant.

व्यवहारिक *a.* (का or की *f.*) 1 Relating to business. -2 Engaged in business, practical.-3 Judicial, legal. -4 Litigant. -5 Usual, customary.

व्यवहारिका 1 Usage, custom. -2 A broom. -3 The *Ingudī* plant.

व्यवहारिन् *a.* 1 Transacting business, acting, practising. -2 Engaged in a law-suit, litigant. -3 Usual, customary.

व्यवहार्य *a.* 1 Usual, customary. -2 Liable to be sued.

व्यवहृतिः *f.* 1 Practice, process. -2 Action, performance.

व्यवे 2 P. 1 To divide, separate. -2 To dissolve, decompose.

व्यवायः 1 Separation, decomposition, resolution (into components). -2 Dissolution. -3 Covering, concealment. -4 Intervention, interval, अट्कुप्वाङ्नुम्व्यवायेऽपि. -5 An impediment, obstacle. -6 Copulation, sexual intercourse. -7 Purity. —यं Light, lustre.

व्यवायिन् *a.* 1 Resolving, decomposing. -2 Lustful, dissolute. —*m.* 1 A sensualist, libertine. -2 An aphrodisiac.

व्यवेत *p. p.* 1 Separated, decomposed. -2 Different.

व्यश् 5 A. 1 To fill completely, pervade, occupy; प्रतापस्तस्य भानोश्च युगपद् व्यानशे दिशः R. 4. 15; Bk. 9. 4; 14. 96. -2 To obtain, attain to, reach. -3 To possess, gain. -4 To fall to one's share.

व्यष्टिः *f.* 1 Individuality, singleness. -2 Distributive pervasion. -3 (In Vedānta phil.) An aggregate or whole viewed as made up of many separate bodies (opp. समष्टि q. v.).

व्यस् 4 U. 1 To toss about, scatter, cast or throw asunder; dispel, destroy; मासो 'व्यालतमान् व्यस्यन् भुजंगेऽप्योऽपि राक्षसान् Bk. 8. 116, 9. 31. -2 To divide into parts, separate, arrange; स्वयं वेदान् व्यस्यन् Pt. 4. 50; विव्यास वेदान् यस्मात्स तस्माद् व्यास इति स्मृतः Mb.; R. 10. 84. -3 To take separately or singly; see व्यस्त below. -4 To throw over, overturn, upset. -5 To expel, remove, drive away.

व्यसनं 1 Casting away, dispelling. -2 Separating, dividing. -3 Violation, infraction. -4 Loss, destruction, defeat, fall; defection, weak point; अमात्यव्यसनं Pt. 3; स्वबलव्यसने Ki. 13. 15; Si. 2. 57. -5 (*a*) A calamity, misfortune, distress, evil, disaster, ill-luck; अज्ञातभर्तृव्यसना मुहूर्तं कृतोपकारेव रतिर्बभूव Ku. 3. 73, 4. 30; R. 12. 57. (*b*) Adversity, need; स सुहृद् व्यसने यः स्यात् Pt. 1. 337 'a friend in need is a friend indeed'. -6 Setting (as of the sun &c.); तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद्व्यसनोदयाभ्यां *S.* 4. 1 (where व्यसन means 'a fall' also). -7 Vice, bad practice, evil habit; मिथ्यैव व्यसनं वदंति मृगयामीदृग् विनोदः कुतः *S.* 2. 5, R. 18. 14; Y. 1. 310; (these vices are usually said to be ten; see Ms. 7. 47—48); समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यं Subhāsh. -8 Close or intent application, assiduous devotion; विद्यायां व्यसनं Bh. 2. 62, 63. -9 Inordinate addiction. -10 Crime, sin -11 Punishment. -12 Inability, incompetency. -13 Fruitless effort. -14 Air, wind. -15 Individuality —Comp. —अतिभारः heavy calamity or distress; R. 14. 68 —अन्वित, -आर्त, -पीडित *a.* overtaken by calamity, involved in distress. —प्रहारिन् *a.* 1. butting, attacking, giving trouble. -2. striking (an enemy) in his weak point.

व्यसनिन् *a.* 1 Addicted to any vice, vicious. -2 Unlucky, unfortunate. -3 Intently attached or excessively devoted to anything, fond of (usually in comp.); किं भुसूरुकटकस्थितिव्यसनिना व्यर्थं खुराः शातिताः Subhāsh.

व्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Cast or thrown asunder, tossed about; Māl. 5. 23. -2 Dispersed, scattered; U. 5. 14. -3 Dispelled, cast away. -4 Separated, divided, severed; हिमवति जलधौ च व्यस्ततोयेव गंगा V. 5. 22. -5 Taken or considered separately, taken singly (opp समस्त); एभिः समस्तैरपि किमस्य किं पुनर्व्यस्तैः U. 5; तदस्ति किं व्यस्तमपि त्रिलोचने Ku. 5. 72. -6 Simple, uncompounded (as a word). -7 Manifold, different. -8 Removed, expelled. -9 Agitated, troubled, confused. -10 Disordered, out of order, disarranged. -11 Reversed, upset. -12 Inverse (as ratio). -13 Pervading, inherent in. —स्तं *ind.* Severally, separately, singly. -Comp. —केश *a.* with disordered or dishevelled hair. —त्रैराशिकं the rule of three inverted. —पदं 1. (in law) a confused statement (of a case). -2. an uncompounded or simple word. -वृत्ति *a.* the meaning of which is changed, which has lost its force (as a word); R. 11. 73.

व्यसु *a.* Lifeless, dead; *Si.* 23

व्यस्तारः The issue of rut or ichor from the temples of an elephant.

व्याकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered or thrown about. -2 Disordered.

व्याकुल *a.* 1 Agitated, perplexed, bewildered, distracted; शोकव्याकुल, बाष्प°.-2 Alarmed, troubled, frightened; वृष्टिव्याकुलगोकुल Git. 4. -3 Full of, overtaken by. -4 Intently engaged in, busy with; आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Me. 85.-5 Flashing, moving about; U. 3. 43 —Comp. —आत्मन्, -चित्त, -चेतस्, -मनस् *a.* bewildered in mind, having a perplexed or distracted mind.

व्याकुलयति Den. P. To agitate, confuse, frighten.

व्याकुलित *a.* Agitated, distracted, confounded, perplexed &c.

व्याकुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To confound, bewilder, perplex. -2 To alarm, trouble. -3 To agitate, perturb.

व्याकुलीभू 1 P. To become perplexed or confused.

व्याकूतिः *f.* Fraud, disguise, deception.

व्याकृ 8 U. 1 To make manifest, clear up; नामरूपे व्याकरवाणि Ch. Up. -2 To propound, explain. -3 To tell, narrate; तन्मे सर्वं भगवान् व्याकरोतु Mb. -4 To separate, divide, decompose. -5 To analyse in general.

व्याकरणं 1 Analysis, decomposition. -2 Grammatical analysis, grammar, one of the six *Vedāngas* q. v.; सिंहो व्याकरणस्य कर्तुरहरत् प्राणान् प्रियान् पाणिनेः Pt. 2. 33. -3 Explaining, expounding. -Comp. —प्रक्रिया etymology, derivation (of a word).

व्याकारः 1 Transformation, change of form. -2 Deformity.

व्याकृत *p. p.* 1 Analysed, separated. -2 Explained, expounded. -3 Disfigured, distorted, deformed.

व्याकृतिः *f.* 1 Analysis. -2 Exposition, explanation. -3 Change of form development. -4 Grammar.

व्याकोश(ष) *a.* 1 Expanded, blown, blossomed; व्याकोशकोकनदतां दधते नलिन्यः *Si.* 4. 46. -2 Developed; विवेकव्याकोशे विकसति शमे शाम्यति तृषा Bh. 3. 17.

व्याक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To toss or throw about. -2 To stretch out or forth, open.

व्याक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Tossed about. -2 Torn asunder, distracted.

व्याक्षेपः 1 Tossing about. -2 Obstruction, hindrance. -3 Delay; अव्याक्षेपो भविष्यंत्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षणं R. 10. 6. -4 Distraction.

व्याक्षोभः Agitation, perturbation.

व्याख्या 2 P. 1 To tell, communicate, declare; Bk. 14. 113. -2 To explain, relate; रावणस्यापि ते जन्म व्याख्यास्यामि Mb. -3 To name, call; विद्भिर्दैर्वीणावाणि व्याख्याता सा विद्युन्माला Srut. 13. -4 To dwell at large, dilate or enlarge upon.

व्याख्या 1 Relation, narration. -2 Explanation, exposition, comment, gloss.

व्याख्यात *p. p.* 1 Related, narrated. -2 Explained, expounded, commented upon.

व्याख्यातृ *m.* An expounder, a commentator.

व्याख्यानं 1 Communication, narration. -2 Speech, lecture. -3 Explanation, exposition, interpretation, comment.

व्याघट्टनं 1 Churning. -2 Rubbing together, friction.

व्याघातः 1 Striking against. -2 A blow, stroke. -3 An impediment, obstacle. -4 Contradiction. -5 Disobedience; प्रथमं तावन्ममाज्ञाव्याघातः Mn. 3. -6 A figure of speech in which opposite effects are shown to be produced from the same cause or by the same agency; it is thus defined by Mammaṭa:—तद्यथा साधितं केनाप्यपरेण तदन्यथा। तथैव यद्विधीयेत स व्याघात इति स्मृतः K. P. 10; *e. g.* see Vb. 1. 2, or the quotation under विरूपाक्ष.

व्याघातक *a.* 1 Striking against. -2 Opposing, resisting, thwarting, hindering.

व्याघ्रः [व्याजिघ्रति व्या-घ्रा-क] 1 A tiger. -2 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent, chief; as in नरव्याघ्र, पुरुषव्याघ्र. -3 The red variety of the castor-oil plant. —घ्री A tigress; व्याघ्रीव तिष्ठति जरा परितर्जयंती Bh. 3. 109. -Comp.—अटः a sky-lark.—आस्यः a cat. —दलः, —पुच्छः the castor-oil plant. —नखः, -खं 1. a tiger's claw. -2. a kind of perfume.-3. a scratch, the impression of a finger-nail. —नायकः a jackal.—पाद् (द्) *a.* tiger-footed. —श्वन् *m.* tiger-like dog.

व्याजः 1 Deceit, trick, deception, fraud. -2 Art, cunning; अव्याजमनोहरं वपुः *S.* 1 18 'artlessly lovely.'-3 A pretext, pretence, semblance; ध्यानव्याजमुपेत्य Nâg. 1. 1; R. 4. 25, 58; 10. 76; 11. 66. -4 An artifice, a device, contrivance; व्याजार्धसंदर्शितमेखलानि R. 13. 42. -5 Wickedness, depravity. -Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. a figure of speech in which what is apparently the effect of one cause is intentionally ascribed to another; in other words, where a feeling is dissembled by being attributed to a different cause; see K. P. 10 under व्याजोक्ति. -2. covert allusion, insinuation.—निंदा artful censure. —सुप्त *a.* feigning to be asleep. -स्तुतिः *f.* a figure of speech resembling the English 'irony', wherein censure is implied by apparent praise, or praise by apparent censure; व्याजस्तुतिर्मुखे निंदा स्तुतिर्वा रूढिरन्यथा K. P. 10.

व्याडः 1 A carnivorous animal, such as a tiger. -2 A villain, rogue. -3 A snake. -4 N. of Indra; cf. व्याल.

व्याडिः N. of a celebrated grammarian.

व्यात्युक्षी Mutual splashing and sporting in water; ताः कांतैः सह करपुष्करेरितांबुव्यात्युक्षीमभिसरणग्लहामदीव्यन् *Si.* 8. 32.

व्यादा 3 U. 1 To open, break open; न व्याददात्याननमत्र मृत्युः Ki. 16. 16; नदी कूलं व्याददाति, or व्याददते पिपीलिकाः पतंगस्य मुखं Mbh. -2 To make large, broaden.

व्यात्त *p. p.* Opened, spread, expanded. —त्तं The open mouth.

व्यादानं Opening; Mâl. 5. 13.

व्यादिश् 6 P. 1 To order, command; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21, 13. -2 To assign or appoint to (a duty). -3 To divide, distribute. -4 To point, indicate, show. -5 To teach, instruct. -6 To foretell, declare beforehand.

व्यादिशः An epithet of Vishṇu.

व्याधः [व्यध् ण] 1 A hunter, fowler (by caste or profession). -2 A wicked or low man -Comp. -भीतः a deer.

व्याधिन् *a.* Piercing, wounding.

व्याधामः, व्याधावः Indra's thunderbolt.

व्याधिः 1 Sickness, ailment, disease, illness (usually physical, and opp. आधि which means 'mental distress or anxiety'); रिपुरूपतधीरचेतसः सततव्याधिरनीतिरस्तु ते *Si.* 16. 11. (where व्याधि means 'free from आधि also); cf. आधि. -2 Leprosy. -Comp. —कर *a.* unwholesome. —ग्रस्त *a.* seized with disease, diseased.

व्याधित *a.* Diseased, sick.

व्याधुत *p. p.* Shaken about, trembling, tremulous; U. 1. 31.

व्यानः One of the five life-winds or vital airs in the body, that which is diffused through the whole body; व्यानः सर्वशरीरगः.

व्यानतं A particular kind of coitus or mode of sexual enjoyment.

व्याप् 5 P. 1 To fill completely, pervade; श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं *S.* 1. 1; V. 1. 1; स्वेदापूरो युवतिसरितां व्याप गंडस्थलानि *Si.* 7. 74; Bg. 10. 16; R. 13. 5, 18 40; Bk. 7. 56. -2 To reach as far, extend to.

व्यापक *a.* (पिका *f.*) 1 Pervading, comprehensive, diffusive, widely spread, extending over the whole of anything; तिर्यगूर्ध्वमधस्ताच्च व्यापको महिमा हरेः Ku. 6. 71. -2 (In law) Comprehending all the points of an argument. -3 Invariably concomitant. -4 That which is more extensive than the व्याप्य; *e. g.* in the instance मनुष्यो मर्त्यः (मर्त्य is व्यापक as it includes मनुष्य, and is more extensive than it). -कः An attribute which is invariably concomitant or inherent. —कं An invariably concomitant or inherent property.

व्यापनं 1 Pervading, comprehending, penetrating. -2 Covering.

व्यापिन् *a.* 1 Pervading, filling, occupying (at the end of comp.). -2 All pervading, co-extensive, invariably concomitant. -3 Covering. —*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 A pervading property.

व्याप्त *p. p.* 1 Spread through, penetrated, pervaded, extended over, permeated, covered. -2 Pervading, extending over all. -3 Filled with, full of. -4 Encompassed, surrounded. -5 Placed, fixed. -6 Obtained, possessed. -7 Comprehended, included. -8 Invariably accompanied (in logic); as in धूमो वह्निना व्याप्तः -9 Famous, celebrated. -10 Expanded, stretched out.

व्याप्तिः *f.* 1 Pervasion, Permeation. -2 (In logic) Universal pervasion, invariable concomitance, universal accompaniment of the middle term by the major ; यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्राग्निरिति साहचर्यनियमो व्याप्तिः T. S.,अव्यभिचरितसाध्यसामानाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिः Tarka K. ; व्याप्तिः साध्यवदन्यस्मिन्नसंबंध उदाहृतः। अथवा हेतुमन्निष्ठविरहाप्रतियोगिना। साध्येन हेतोरैकाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhâshâ P. 67-68 -3 A universal rule, universality. -4 Fullness. -5 Obtaining. -6 Omnipresence, ubiquity (as a divine attribute). -Comp. —ग्रहः apprehension of universal concomitance. —ज्ञानं knowledge of invariable or universal concomitance.

व्याप्य *a.* To be pervaded, filled, &c. —त्वं The sign or middle term of a syllogism (= हेतु साधन q. v.) (in logic).

व्याप्यत्वं Invariableness. -Comp. —असिद्धिः *f.* imperfect inference, where the हेतु itself is false or non-existent ; as in the argument पर्वतो व. ह्निमान् काञ्चनमयधूमात्.

व्यापद् 4 A. 1 To die, perish. -2 To come down (to the earth), fall down. -3 To be inaudible (as a sound). —*Caus.* 1 To kill, slay. -2 To hurt, injure, spoil.

व्यापत्तिः *f.* 1 Ruin, calamity, misfortune ; Mu. 6. 20 ; Mk. 6. 1.-2 Substitution of one thing for another. -3 Death ; R. 12. 56.

व्यापद् *f.* 1 Calamity, misfortune, affliction ; Mâl. 9. 36 ; Bh. 3. 195.-2 Disease. -3 Derangement. -4 Death, decease.

व्यापन्न *p. p.* 1 Fallen into misfortune, ruined. -2 Failed, miscarried. -3 Hurt, injured.-4 Dead, expired, deceased ; as in अव्यापन्न q. v. -5 Deranged, disordered.-6 Substituted, changed.

व्यापादः, व्यापादनं 1 Killing, slaying. -2 Ruin, destruction. -3 Evil design, malice.

व्यापादक *a.* Destructive, murderous.

व्यापादित *p. p.* 1 Killed, slain, destroyed. -2 Ruined, injured, hurt.

व्यापृ 6 A. 1 To be engaged in or occupied with, be busy about (with loc.). -2 To be employed or placed (in any office). —*Caus.* 1 To cause to work, engage upon, entrust with, appoint to (usually with loc.) ; व्यापारितः शूलभृता विधाय सिंहत्वमंकागतसत्ववृत्तिः R. 2 38,आत्मजनाश्रुतेये कर्मणि त्वां व्यापारयितुमिच्छामि Mu. 1. -2 To place, set, fix, direct, cast ; व्यापारयामास करं किरीटे R. 6. 19 ; उमामुख... व्यापारयामास विलोचनानि Ku. 3. 67 ; व्यापारितं शिरसि शस्त्रमशस्त्रपाणेः Ve. 3. 19 ; R. 13. 25 ; M. 3. 4. -3 To use, employ ; Mu. 7. 9 1.

व्यापारः 1 Employment, engagement, business, occupation ; ततः प्रविशति यथोक्तव्यापारा शकुंतला S. 1 ; Ku. 2. 54. -2 Application, employment ; Mu. 2. 4. -3 Profession, trade, practice, exercise ; as in शस्त्रव्यापार. -4 An act, doing, perrformance -5 Working, operation, action, influence ; (व्रतं) व्यापाररोधि मदनस्य निषेवितव्यं :S. 1. 27 ; तस्यानुमेने भगवान् विमन्युर्व्यापारमात्मन्यपि सायकानां Ku. 7. 93 ; V. 3. 17. -6 Being placed on ; M. 4 14.-7 Exertion, effort ; आर्यारुंधती तत्र व्यापारं कर्तुमर्हति Ku. 6. 32 'will be pleased to exert herself in that behalf ;' न व्यापारशतेनापि शुकवत्पाठ्यते बकः H. Pr. 43 (व्यापारं कृ 1. to take part in. -2. to have effect on. -3 to meddle ; as in अव्यापारेषु व्यापारं यो नरः कर्तुमिच्छति Pt. 1. 21).

व्यापारित *p. p.* 1 Engaged, occupied, employed, appointed ; R. 2. 38. -2 Placed, fixed, set.

व्यापारिन् *m.* 1 A dealer, trader. -2 One who exercises or prac'ises any thing.

व्यापृत *p. p.* 1 Engaged in, occupied or busy with, employed in (with loc) ; अन्यस्मिन्कर्मणि व्यापृतं धनुः S. 6. 31. -2 Placed, fixed. —*m.* An employee, a minister.

व्यापृतिः *f.* 1 Employment, engagement, business ; स्वस्वव्यापृति मग्नमानसतया Bv. 1. 58 -2 Operation, action. -3 Exertion.-4 Profession, practice ; see व्यापार.

व्याभुग्नी = व्याघुग्नी q. v.

व्यामः, व्यामनं A measure of length equal to the space between the tips of the fingers either hand when the arms are extened.

व्यामर्षः 1 Impatience. -2 Erasure, wiping out.

व्यामिश्र *a.* Mingled, intermixed.

व्यामोहः 1 Infatuation -2 Bewilderment, embarrassment, perplexity ; कंसस्यालमभूजितं जितमिति व्यामोहकोलाहलः Git. 10 ; Kâv. 3. 101.

व्यायम् 1 P. 1 To stretch out, extend. -2 To struggle, contend, fight. -3 To try, strive, endeavour. -4 To sport, dally.

व्यायत *p. p.* 1 Long, extended ; युवा युगव्यायतबाहुरंसलः R. 3. 34. -2 Expanded, wide open. -3 Exercised, disciplined.-4 Busy, engaged, occupied. -5 Hard, firm. -6 Strong, intense, excessive. -7 Mighty, powerful. -8 Deep ; व्यायतपातमक्षिणोत् Ku. 5. 54.

व्यायतत्वं Muscular development ; *S.* 2. 4.

व्यायामः 1 Extending, stretching out. -2 Exercise, gymnastic or athletic exercise ; स्थाने शमवतां शक्त्या व्यायामे वृद्धिरंगिनां Si. 2. 94.-3 Fatigue, labour. -4 Effort, exertion. -5 Contention ; struggle. -6 Business, occupation. -7 A difficulty.-8 A measure of distance (= व्याम q. v.).

व्यायामिक *a.* (की *f.*), व्यायामिन् *a.* Athletic, gymnastic.

व्यायोगः A kind of dramatic composition in one act ; it is thus described in S. D. :—ख्यातेतिवृत्तो व्यायोगः स्वल्पस्त्रीजनसंयुतः। हीनो गर्भविमर्शाभ्यां नरैर्बहुभिराश्रितः। एकांकश्च भवेदस्त्रीनिमित्तसमरोदयः। कैशिकीवृत्तिरहितः प्रख्यातस्तत्र नायकः। राजर्षिरथ दिव्यो वा भवेद्धीरोद्धतश्च सः। हास्यशृंगारशान्तेभ्य इतरेऽत्रांगिनो रसाः ॥ 514.

व्याल *a.* 1 Wicked, vicious ; व्यालद्विपा यंतृभिरुन्मदिष्णवः *Si.* 12. 28 ; यंता गजं व्यालमिवापराद्धः Ki. 17. 25. -2 Bad villainous. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage , Ki. 13. 4.—लः 1 A vicious elephant व्यालं बालमृणालतंतुभिरसौ रोद्धुं समुज्जृंभते Bh. 2. 6. -2 A beast of prey ; वनं व्यालनिषेवितं Râm. -3 A snake ; H. 3. 29. -4 A tiger ; Mâl. 3. -5 A leopard. -6 A king.-7 A cheat, rogue. -8 N. of Vishṇu. -Comp. —खड्गः ; —नखः a kind of herb. —ग्राहः, -ग्राहिन् *m.* a snake-catcher. —मृगः 1. a wild animal. -2. a hunting leopard. -रूपः an epithet of Siva.

व्यालकः A vicious or wicked elephant.

व्यालंबः A kind of castor-oil plant.

व्यालीन *a.* Thick, dense.

व्यालोल *a.* 1 Shaking about, tremulous. -2 Disordered, dishevelled ; व्यालोलः केशपाशः Git. 11.

व्यावकलनं Subtraction.

व्यावक्रोशी, व्यावभाषी Mutual abuse, reciprocal imprecation.

व्यावलित *p. p.* Moved, agitated.

व्यावहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to business, practical -2 Legal, judicial. -3 Customary, usual. -4 Relating to the world of illusion ; cf. प्रातिभासिक —कः A counsellor, minister. —कं Use.

व्यावहारी Mutual seizing.

व्यावहासी Mutual derision or laughter.

व्यावृ 5 U. 1 To select, choose. -2 To hide, conceal. -3 To obstruct, impede.

व्यावृत p. p. 1 Covered, hid, screened. -2 Impeded, obstructed. -3 Opened. -4 Excepted, excluded.

व्यावृतिः f. Covering, screening.

व्यावृत् 1 A. 1 To turn away from, turn back ; सहसुवा व्यावर्तमाना ह्रिया Ratn. 1. 2. -2 To be turned or withdrawn from, to be averse to ; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 8. -3 To become separate or distinct from. -4 To turn round, revolve. -5 To go down, set (as the sun). -6 To cease to exist, perish. -7 To be opened or split asunder. —*Caus.* 1 To restrict, limit, exclude, arrest ; overrule, annul (as a rule &c.); तुशब्दः पूर्वपक्षं व्यावर्तयति S. B. अपवाद इवोत्सर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7. -2 To dissuade from, cause to turn away from ; नैयमस्माद् व्यवसायात्कथंचिदपि शक्यते व्यावर्तयितुं K. 172. -3 To destroy, remove, V. 5. 16. -4 To turn round, cause to revolve. -5 To separate from. -6 To scatter, strew.

व्यावर्तः 1 Surrounding, encompassing. -2 Revolution, going round -3 Ruptured navel.

व्यावर्तक a. (र्तिका f.) 1 Encompassing, surrounding. -2 Excluding, separating, restricting. -3 Turning away from. -4 Turning round.

व्यावर्तनं 1 Surrounding, encompassing. -2 Revolving, turning round ; Ki. 5. 30. -3 A fold, band.

व्यावृत्त p. p. 1 Turned away from, withdrawn from; व्यावृत्ता यत्परस्वेभ्यः श्रुतौ तस्करता स्थिता R. 1. 27 ; V. 1. 8. -2 Separated from, singled out. -3 (a) Excluded, set aside ; different from ; अयमर्थोऽस्माद् व्यावृत्तः Tarka K. (b) Not being found or existing in, absent from (frequently used in phil. in this sense); धूमो जलह्रदाद्व्यावृत्तः Tarka K.; Ms. 5. 10. -4 Revolved, turned round. -5 Encompassed, surrounded. -6 Desisting, ceased from ; Ku. 2. 35. -7 Split asunder. -Comp. —गति a. desisting from any course of action.

व्यावृत्तिः f. 1 Covering, screening. -2 Exclusion, separation. -3 Not being found in, absence from; विपक्षाद्व्यावृत्तिः Tark K. -4 Surrounding. -5 Rolling backwards. -6 Praise, eulogium. -Comp. —बुद्धि f. the notion of exclusion.

व्यासः 1 Distribution, separation into parts. -2 Dissolution or analysis of a compound. -3 Severalty, distinction. -4 Diffusion, extension. -5 Width, breadth. -6 The diameter of a circle. -7 A fault in pronunciation -8 Arrangement, compilation. -9 An arranger, a compiler. -10 N. of a celebrated sage. [He saw the son of the sage Parāśara by Satyavatī (born before her marriage with Śantanu q. v.); but he retired to the wilderness as soon as he was born, and there led the life of a hermit, practising the most rigid austerities until he was called by his mother Satyavatī to beget sons on the widows of her son Vichitravīrya. He was thus the father of Pāṇḍu and Dhṛitarāshṭra and also of Vidura; q. q. v. v. He was at first called 'Kṛishṇadvaipāyana' from his dark complexion and from his having been brought forth by Satyavatī on a Dvipa or island ; but he afterwards came to be called Vyāsa or 'the *arranger*', as he was supposed to have arranged the Vedas in their present form ; विव्यास वेदान् यस्मात्स तस्माद् व्यास इति स्मृतः. He is believed to be the author of the great epic the Mahābhārata which he is said to have composed with Gaṇapati for his scribe. The eighteen Purāṇas, as also the Brahma-*sutras* and several other works are ascribed to him. He is one of the seven *chirajivins* or deathless persons ; cf. चिरजीविन्]. -11 A Brâhmaṇa who recites or expounds the Purâṇas in public.

व्यासंज् 1 P. To attach firmly to, fasten on.

व्यासक्त p. p. 1 Closely adhering to. -2 Attached or devoted to, intent on, occupied or busy with (with loc.) -3 Separated, detached, disjoined. -4 Confused, bewildered.

व्यासंगः 1 Close adherence, intent attachment or application. -2 Intentness, devotion ; Bv. 1 79. -3 Diligent study. -4 Attention. ; Mâl. 9. 33. -5 Detachment, separation. -6 Perplexity, confusion. -7 Addition.

व्यासिद्ध p. p. 1 Prohibited, forbidden. -2 Contraband (said of goods &c.).

व्यासेधः Restraint, prohibition.

व्याहन् 2. P. 1 To obstruct, thwart, oppose, impede. -2 To repel, drive back. -3 To strike excessively. -4 To violate, transgress, disobey; R. 19. 57. -5 To foil, frustrate disappoint. -6 To trouble, vex, annoy.

व्याहत p. p. 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Repelled, repulsed. -3 Foiled, disappointed ; Śi. 3. 40. -4 Confused, bewildered, alarmed. -Comp. —अर्थता one of the faults of composition; see K. P. 7.

व्याहावः A distinct call.

व्याहृ 1 P. 1 To speak, say, utter, tell, narrate, declare ; व्याजहार हरसूनुसंनिभः R. 11. 83 ; Ku. 2. 62 ; 6. 2. -2 To explain. -3 To cry, scream, shout. -4 To answer.

व्याहरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation. -2 Speech, narration.

व्याहारः 1 Speech, utterance, words ; U. 4. 18, 5. 29. -2 Voice, note, sound; M. 5. 1. -3 Jest, joke, humorous speech.

व्याहृत p. p. Said, spoken, uttered.

व्याहृतिः f. 1 Utterance, speech, words ; न हीश्वरव्याहृतयः कदाचित्पुष्णंति लोके विपरीतमर्थं Ku. 3. 63. -2 Statement, expression ; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. -3 A mystic word uttered by every Brâhmaṇa in performing his daily Sandhyâ adoration ; (these Vyâhṛitis are three भूर्, भुवस् and स्वस् or स्वर् usually repeated after *om* ; cf. Ms. 2. 76 ; according to some they are seven in number).

व्युच्चर् 1 P. 1 To transgress, offend against, violate. -2 To be faithless to. -3 To commit adultery with. -4 To deviate from the right path.

व्युच्चरणं Transgression ; deviation

व्युच्छित्तिः f., व्युच्छेदः Cutting off, extermination, complete destruction.

व्युत्क्रम् See उत्क्रम्.

व्युत्क्रमः 1 Transgression, going astray. -2 Inverted order, contrariety. -3 Confusion, disorder.

व्युत्क्रांत p. p. 1 Transgression, overstepped. -2 Departed, left, gone forth. -3 Neglected. -ता A kind of riddle.

व्युत्था 1 A. 1 To get up, rise. -2 To increase in strength or power grow strong. —*Caus.* To excite, instigate, rouse.

व्युत्थानं, व्युत्थितिः f. 1 Great activity. -2 Rising up against, opposition, obstruction. -3 Independent action, following one's own bent of mind. -4 The completion of religious abstraction or abstract meditation (in Yoga phil.). -5 A kind of dance. -6 Causing (an elephant) to rise ; Śi. 18. 26. -7 Contradicting.

व्युत्पद् 4 A 1 To be produced from, originate in. -2 To be derived from (a root &c.). -3 To become proficient in or conversant with. —*Caus.* 1 To produce, cause. -2 To derive, trace to a root (as a word) ब्रह्मशब्दस्य व्युत्पाद्यमानस्य S. B.

व्युत्पत्तिः f. 1 Origin, production. -2 Derivation, etymology. -3 Perfect proficiency, conversancy. -4 Scholarship, learning ; व्युत्पत्तिरावर्जितकोविदापि न रंजनाय क्रमते जडानां Vikr. 1. 16, 18. 108.

व्युत्पन्न *p. p.* 1 Produced, begotten. -2 Formed by derivation. -3 Derived, traced to its etymology, as a word (opp. अव्युत्पन्न or 'primitive'). -4 Completed, perfected; Mv. 4. 57. -5 Thoroughly proficient in, learned, erudite.

व्युत्त *p. p.* Wetted, drenched.

व्युदस् 4 U. 1 To throw or scatter about. -2 To throw off, cast away. -3 To set or lay aside. -4 To give up, abandon.

व्युदस्त *p. p.* Thrown aside, rejected, cast off.

व्युदासः 1 Throwing aside, rejection. -2 Exclusion (in gram.). -3 Prohibition. -4 Disregard, indifference. -5 Killing, destruction; *Si.* 15. 37.

व्युदित *a.* Disputed, discussed, debated.

व्युपदेशः Pretext, pretence.

व्युपरमः Cessation, stop, close.

व्युपशमः 1 Non-cessation. -2 Inquietude. -3 Complete cessation (where वि shows intensity).

व्युष्ट *p. p.* 1 Burnt. -2 Dawned, become day-light. -3 Become bright or clear. -4 Dwelt. -5 Passed. —ष्टं 1 Day-break, dawn; *Si.* 12. 4. -2 Day. -3 Fruit, result.

व्युष्टिः *f.* 1 Dawn. -2 Prosperity. -3 Praise. -4 Fruit, consequence.

व्यूत *a.* Interwoven, sewn, interlaced.

व्यूतिः 1 Weaving, sewing. -2 The wages of weaving.

व्यूह् 1 U. 1 To arrange troops in battle array; सूच्या वज्रेण चैवैतान् व्यूहेन व्यूह्य योधयेत् Ms. 7. 191. -2 To arrange, put or place in order, dispose. -3 To separate, divide. -4 To alter, transpose, disarrange. -5 To resolve (vowels, syllables &c.).

व्यूढ *p. p.* 1 Expanded, developed, broad, wide; व्यूढोरस्को वृषस्कंधः R. 1. 13. -2 Firm, compact. -3 Placed in order, arranged, marshalled (as an army); Bg. 1. 3. -4 Disarranged, placed out of order. -5 Married. -6 Large, great. -Comp. —कंकट *a.* mailed, clad in armour.

व्यूढिः *f.* Orderly arrangement, array.

व्यूहः 1 A military array; Ms. 7. 187. -2 An army, a host, squadron; व्यूहावुभौ तावितरेतरस्मात् भंगं जयं चापतुरव्यवस्थं R. 7. 54. -3 A large quantity, an assemblage, a multitude, collection. -4 A part, portion, sub head. -5 The body. -6 Structure, formation. -7 Reasoning, logic. -8 Separation, distribution. -9 (In phil.) A peculiar arrangement of the senses. -Comp. —पार्ष्णिः *f.* the rear of an army. —भंगः, —भेदः breaking an array.

व्यूहनं 1 Arraying of troops, marshalling. -2 Structure of the members of the body.

व्यृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Deprived of prosperity, unlucky, unfortunate. -2 Deprived of or excluded from. -3 Nullified. -4 Imprefect, deficient.

व्यृद्धिः *f.* Non-prosperity, ill-luck, misfortune (चिंता ऋद्धिर्व्यृद्धिः); as in यवनानां व्यृद्धिर्दुर्यवनं Sk.

व्ये 1 U. (व्ययति-ते, ऊत; *caus.* व्याययति-ते; *desid.* विव्यासति) 1 To cover. -2 To sew.

व्योकारः A blacksmith.

व्योमन् *n.* [व्ये-मनिन् पृषो॰ Uṇ. 4. 150] 1 The sky, atmosphere; अस्त्येवं जडधामता तु भवतो यद् व्योम्नि विस्फूर्जसे K. P. 10, Me. 61; R. 12. 67; N. 22. 54. -2 Water. -3 A temple sacred to the sun. -4 Talc. -Comp. —उदकं rain-water, dew. —केशः, —केशिन् *m.* an epithet of *Siva.* —गंगा the heavenly Ganges. —चारिन् *m.* 1. a god. -2. a bird. -3. a saint. -4. a Brâhmaṇa. -5. a heavenly body. —धूमः a cloud. —देवः N. of *Siva.* —नाशिका a kind of quail. —मंजरं, —मंडलं a flag, banner. —माय *a.* reaching to the sky. —मुद्गरः a gust of wind. —यानं a celestial car. —सद् *m.* 1. a deity, god. -2. a *Gandharva.* -3. a spirit. —स्थली the earth. —स्पृश् *a.* 'sky-touching', very lofty.

व्योषं An aggregate of three spices (black and long pepper, and dry ginger).

व्रज् I. 1 P. (व्रजति) 1 To go, walk, proceed; नाविनीतैर्व्रजेद् धुर्यैः Ms. 4. 67. -2 To go to, approach, visit; मामेकं शरणं व्रज Bg. 18. 66. -3 To depart, retire, withdraw. -4 To pass away (as time); इयं व्रजति यामिनी त्यज नरेंद्र निद्रारसं Vikr. 11. 74. -5 To attain to, go to the state of. -6 To obtain, gain. -II. 10 U. (व्राजयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To prepare, decorate. (This root is used much in the same way as गम् or या q. v.).

व्रजः [व्रज्-घञर्थे क] 1 A multitude, collection, flock, group; नेत्रव्रजाः पौरजनस्य तस्मिन् विहाय सर्वान्नृपतीन्निपेतुः R. 6. 7; 7. 60; *Si.* 6. 6, 14. 33. -2 A station of cowherds. -3 A cow-pen, cow-shed; *Si.* 2. 64. -4 An abode, a resting-place. -5 A road. -6 A cloud. -7 N. of a district near Mathurâ. —जं Wandering, going. -Comp. —अंगना, —युवतिः *f.* a woman of Vraja, a cowherdess; Bv. 2. 165. —अजिरं a cow-pen. —किशोरः, —नाथः, —मोहनः, —वरः, —वल्लभः epithets of Krishṇa.

व्रजकः A religious mendicant wandering about for alms.

व्रजनं 1 Roaming, wandering, travelling. -2 Exile. -3 Ved. A way, road.

व्रज्या 1 Wandering about as a religious mendicant. -2 An attack, invasion, a march. -3 A flock, multitude, tribe, class. -4 A theatre.

व्रण् I. 1 P. (व्रणति) To sound. -II. 10 U. (व्रणयति-ते) To hurt; wound.

व्रणः -णं [व्रण्-अच] 1 A wound, sore, bruise, hurt; R. 12. 55. -2 A boil, an ulcer; U. 2. 26. -3 A fracture, scar. -Comp. -अरिः gum-myrrh. -कृत् *a.* 1. wounding. -2. corroding (-*m*) the marking nut tree. —विरोपण *a.* sore-healing; *S.* 4. 13. —शोधनं the cleansing or dressing of a wound. —हः the castor-oil plant.

व्रणित *a.* Wounded, bruised; U. 4. 3.

व्रतः -तं [व्रज्-घ जस्य तः] 1 A religious act of devotion or austerity, vowed observance, a vow in general; अभ्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधारं R 13. 67, 2. 4, 25; (there are several *vratas* enjoined in the different Purâṇas; but their number cannot be said to be fixed, as new ones, *e. g.* सत्यनारायणव्रत, are being added every day). -2 A vow, promise, resolve; सोऽभूद् भग्नव्रतः शत्रूनुद्धृत्य प्रतिरोपयन् R. 17. 42; so सत्यव्रत, पुण्यव्रत, दृढव्रत &c. -3 Object of devotion or faith, devotion; as in पतिव्रता (पतिर्व्रतं यस्याः सा); यांति देवव्रता देवान् पितॄन् यांति पितृव्रताः Bg. 9. 25. -4 A rite, an observance, practice, as in अर्कव्रत q. v. -5 Mode of life, course of conduct; *S.* 5. 27. -6 An ordinance, a law, rule. -7 Sacrifice. -8 An act, a deed, work. -9 A design, plan. -Comp. —आचरणं the observance of a vow. —आदेशः investiture of a youth (of any one of the three classes) with the sacred thread. —उपवासः a fast for a vow. —ग्रहणं initiation into a vow for a religious performance. —चर्यः a religious student; see ब्रह्मचारिन्. -चर्या observance or practice of a religious vow. -पारणं, -णा conclusion of a vow or fast, eating after a fast. -प्रतिष्ठा performance of a religious vow voluntarily undertaken. —भंगः 1. breach of a vow. -2. breach of a promise. -भिक्षा begging alms as part of the ceremony of in-

vestiture with the sacred thread. —लोपनं breaking a vow. —वैकल्यं the incompletion of a religious vow. -संग्रहः initiation into a vow. —स्थ *a.* practising any vow. —स्नातकः a Brâhmaṇa who has completed the first stage of his religious life, *i. e.* that of a Brahmachârin or religious student ; see स्नातक.

व्रतयति Den. P. 1 To observe a vow. -2 To fast in consequence of a vow. -3 To eat together.

व्रतिन् *a.* Observing a vow, practising penance, devout, pious ; Pt. 1. 416. —*m.* 1 A religious student. -2 An ascetic, a devotee ; S. 5. 9. -3 One who institutes a sacrifice ; cf. यजमान.

व्रततिः, -ती *f.* 1 A creeper ; पादाकृष्टव्रततिवलयासंगसंजातपाशः S. 1. 33, R. 14. 1. -2 Expansion, extension.

व्रघ्न See ब्रध्न.

व्रह्मन् See ब्रह्मन्.

व्रश्च् 6 P. (वृश्चति, वृक्ण; *caus.* व्रश्चयति-ते ; *desid.* विव्रश्चिषति or विव्रक्षति) 1 To cut, cut up or asunder, tear, lacerate. -2 To wound.

व्रश्चनः 1 A small saw. -2 A fine file used by goldsmiths. -3 The juice trickling from an incision in a tree. —नं 1 Cutting, tearing, wounding. -2 A cut, an incision.

व्राजः 1 Going, motion. -2 A multitude (Ved.).

व्राजिः *f.* A gust or gale of wind, stormy wind.

व्रातः A multitude, group, flock, an assemblage : श्वपाकानां व्रातैः G. L. 29 ; R. 12 94 ; Si. 4. 35. -तं 1 Bodily or manual labour. -2 Day-labour. -3 Casual employment. -4 The company or attendants at a marriage feast.

व्रातीन *a.* 1 Living by day-Labour, a hired labour, coolie. -2 One living by violence.

व्रात्यः [व्रातात् समूहात् च्यवति यत्] 1 A man of the first three classes who has lost his caste owing to the non-performance of the principal Saṁskâras or purificatory rites (especially investiture with the sacred thread) over him, an outcast ; भवत्याहि व्रात्याधमपतितपाखंडपरिषत्परित्राणस्नेहः G. L. 37. -2 A low or vile person in general. -3 A man of a particular inferior tribe (the descendant of a Sûdra father and Kshatriya mother). —त्या The daughter of an outcast. -Comp. —ब्रुवः one who calls himself a Vrâtya. —स्तोमः N. of a sacrifice performed to recover the rights forfeited by the non-performance of the due Saṁskâras.

व्री I. 9 P. (व्रिणाति-व्रीणाति) To choose, select ; cf. वृ. -II. 4 A. (व्रीयते, व्रीण) 1 To go, move. -2 To be chosen. -3 To cover, screen.

व्रीड् 4 P. (व्रीडयति) 1 To be ashamed, feel shame. -2 To throw, cast, send forth.

व्रीडः -डा 1 Shame ; व्रीडादिवाभ्यासगतैर्विलिल्ये Si. 3. 40 ; व्रीडमावहति मे स (शब्दः) संप्रति R. 11. 73. -2 Modesty, bashfulness ; Si. 10. 18. -Comp. —आनत, -अन्वित *a.* modest, bashful.

व्रीडनं 1 Shame. -2 Modesty. -3 Lowering, depression.

व्रीडित *p. p.* Put to shame, ashamed, abashed.

व्रीस् 1 P., 10 U. (व्रीसति, व्रीसयति-ते) To injure, kill.

व्रीहिः [व्री-हि किच्च] 1 Rice ; as in बहुव्रीहि q. v. -2 A grain of rice. -Comp.—अगारं a granary. —कांचनं a kind of pulse. —राजिकं panic seed (= कंगु q. v.). —श्रेष्ठः a kind of rice (शालिधान्य).

व्रुड् 6 P. (व्रुडति) 1 To cover. -2 To be heaped or gathered. -3 To heap, accumulate. -4 To sink, go down.

व्रुस् 1 P., 10 U. See व्रीस्.

व्रैहेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [व्रीहि-ढक्] 1 Fit for rice. -2 Sown with rice. —यं A field of rice, one fit for growing rice.

व्ली 9 P. (व्लिनाति, rarely व्लीनाति, *caus.* व्लेपयति) 1 To go, move. -2 To support, hold, maintain. -3 To choose, select.

व्लेक्ष् 10 U. (व्लेक्षयति-ते) To see.

श.

शः 1 A cutter, destroyer ; Ki. 15. 45. -2 A weapon. -3 N. of Siva. —शं Happiness ; Bh. 2. 16.

शंयु *a.* Happy, prosperous ; Bk. 4. 18.

शंवः 1 Ploughing in the regular direction. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 The iron head of a pestle.

शंस् 1 P. (शंसति, शस्त ; *pass.* शस्यते) 1 To praise, extol, approve of ; साधुसाध्विति भूतानि शशंसुर्मारुतात्मजं Râm. ; Bg. 5. 1. -2 To tell, relate, express, declare, communicate, announce, report (with dat. or sometimes gen. of person or by itself) ; शशंस सीतापरिदेवनांतमनुष्ठितं शासनमग्रजाय R. 14. 83 ; न मे ह्रिया शंसति किंचिदीप्सितं 3. 5, 2. 68, 4. 72, 9. 77, 11. 81 ; Ku. 3. 60, 5. 51. -3 To indicate, bespeak, show ; यः (अशोकः) सावज्ञो माधवश्रीनियोगे पुष्पैः शंसत्यादरं त्वत्प्रयत्ने M. 5. 8 ; Ki. 5. 23, Ku. 2. 22. -4 To repeat, recite. -5 To hurt, injure. -6 To revile, traduce.

शंसः Ved. 1 Praise. -2 Recitation. -3 Calling, invocation. -4 A charm, spell. -5 Wishing well to. -6 A blessing. -7 A curse. -8 Calumny.

शंसनं [शंस्-ल्युट्] 1 Praising. -2 Telling, relating. -3 Reciting.

शंसा [शंस्-अ] 1 Praise. -2 Wish, desire, hope. -3 Repeating, narrating. -4 Reciting.

शंसित *p. p.* [शंस्-क्त] 1 Praised, extolled. -2 Told, said, spoken, declared. -3 Wished, desired. -4 Ascertained, established, determined. -5 Falsely accused, calumniated.

शंसिन् *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Praising. -2 Telling, announcing, communicating ; प्रजावती दोहदशंसिनी ते R. 14. 45. -3 Indicating, bespeaking ; मूर्धानः क्षतहुंकारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26 ; अभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27 ; प्रार्थनासिद्धिशंसिनः R. 1. 42, Si. 9. 77. -4 Presaging, foretelling ; R. 3. 14, 12. 90.

शंस्तृ *m.* 1 A praiser, panegyrist. -2 A reciter of hymns.

शक् I. 5 P. (शक्नोति, शक्त) 1 To be able, be competent for, have power to effect (usually with an inf. and translateable by 'can') ; अदर्शयन् वक्तुमशक्नुवत्यः शाखाभिरावर्जितपल्लवाभिः R. 13. 24, Bk. 3. 6 ; Me. 20 ; sometimes, with acc. or dat. ; Ms.

11. 139 ; with gen. also ; see शक्. -2 To bear, endure. -3 To be powerful. —*Pass.* To be able, be possible or practicable (giving a passive sense to a following infinitive); तत्कर्तुं शक्यते 'it can be done'. —*Desid.* (शिक्षति) 1 To wish to be able. -2 To learn. -II. 4 U. (शक्यति ते, शक्त) 1 To be able, have power to effect. -2 To bear, endure. -3 To give. -4 To aid. -5 To know (mostly Ved. in these senses).

शकः 1 N. of a king (especially) applied to *S*âlivâhana ; but scholars do not seem to have yet agreed as to the precise meaning and scope of the word). -2 An epoch, era (the term is especially applied to the era of *S*âlivâhana which commences 78 years after the Christian era). —काः (*m.* pl.) 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of a particular tribe or race of people (mentioned in Ms. 10. 44. along with the Paundrakas. &c. ; see Mn. 5. 11 also) -Comp. -अंतकः, —अरिः epithets of king Vikramâditya who is said to have exterminated the *S*akas. —अब्दः a year of the *S*aka era. —कर्तृ, -कृत् *m.* the founder of an era.

शकटः-टं [शक्-अटन् Uṇ. 4. 81] A cart, carriage, waggon ; रोहिणीशकटं Pt. 1. 213, 211, 212 ; Y. 3. 42. —टः 1 A form of military array resembling a wedge; Ms. 7. 187.-2 A measure of capacity, cart-load equal to 2000 *palas* -3 N. of a demon slain by Krishṇa when quite a boy. -4 N. of a tree (तिनिश). -5 An implement for preparing grain. -Comp. -अक्षः the axle of a cart. -अरिः, -हन् *m.* epithets of Krishṇa. —आह्वा the lunar asterism Rohiṇî (so called because it is figured by a cart). —भेदः the division of Rohiṇî by a planet passing through it. —बिलः a gallinule.

शकटिका A small cart, a toy-cart ; as in मृच्छकटिका.

शकन् *n.* Ordure, faeces, especially of animals ; (this word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शकृत् after acc. dual).

शकलः-लं [शक्-कलक् Uṇ. 1. 109] A part, portion, piece, fragment, bit ; उपलशकलमेतद्भेदकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15 ; R. 2. 46, 5. 73. —लं 1 Bark. -2 The scales (of a fish).

शकलित *a.* Reduced to fragments, shattered to pieces.

शकलिन् *m.* A fish.

शकलीकृ 8 U. To reduce to fragments or pieces, cut to pieces, divide.

शकारः The brother of a king's concubine, the brother-in-law of a king by a wife not regularly married (अनूढाभ्रातृ) ; (he is usually represented as a strange mixture of pride, folly, and vanity, of low family, and raised to power by reason of his relation to the king. In the Mṛichhakatika of *S*ûdraka where he plays a prominent part, his character is well exhibited in his lightness and frivolity of spirit, vain-glory, constant references to his high connection, his blundering and ludicrous folly, but withal cruelty enought to throttle the heroine when she refused to yield to his Desire ; S. D. thus defines him :— मदमूर्खताभिमानी दुष्कुलतैश्वर्यसंयुक्तः । सोयमनूढाभ्राता राज्ञः श्यालः शकार इत्युक्तः ॥ 81).

शकुनः [शक्-उनन् Uṇ. 3. 49] 1 A bird (in general) ; शकुनोच्छिष्टं Y. 1. 168. -2 A kind of bird, a vulture or kite. -3 A kind of song (sung at festivals). —नं 1 An omen, a prognostic, any omen presaging good or evil ; Si. 9. 83. -2 An auspicious omen. -Comp. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing omens. (-ज्ञा) a small house-lizard. —ज्ञानं knowledge of omens, augury. -शास्त्रं 'the science of omens', N. of a work.

शकुनिः [शक्-उनि] 1 A bird ; तच्छकुनिकुलंगान् मैथिली यानपुष्यत् U. 3. 25 ; Ms. 12. 63. -2 A vulture, kite or eagle. -3 A cock. -4 N. of a son of Subala, king of Gândhâra and brother of Gândhârî, wife of Dhṛitarâshṭra ; he was thus the maternal uncle of Duryodhana whom he assisted in many of his wicked schemes to exterminate the Pâṇḍavas. The name is now usually applied to an old wicked-minded relative whose counsels tend to ruin. -5 N. of a demon killed by Krishṇa. -Comp. —ईश्वरः N. of Garuḍa. —प्रपा a trough for watering birds. —वादः 1. the cry or sound of a bird. -2. the crowing of a cock.

शकुनी 1 A hen sparrow. -2 A kind of bird.

शकुंतः [शक्-उंत] 1 A bird in general; अंसव्यापिशकुंतनीडनिचितं बिभ्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11. -2 The blue jay. -3 A kind of bird. -4 A sort of insect.

शकुंतकः A bird.

शकुंतला [शकुंतैः लयते ला-घञर्थे क] N. of the daughter of Visvamitra by the nymph Menakâ who was sent down by Indra to disturb the sage's austerities. [When Menakâ went up to the heaven she left the child in a solitary forest where she was taken care of by '*S*akuntas' or birds whence she was called "*S*akuntala". She was afterwards found by the sage Kaṇva and brought up as his own daughter. When Dushyanta in the course of his hunting came to the sage's hermitage, he was fascinated by her charms and prevailed on her to become his wife by the Gândharva form of marriage ; (see Dushyanta). She bore to him a son named Bharata who became a universal monarch, and gave his name to India which came to be called Bharatavarsha].

शकुंतिः A bird ; कलमविरलं रत्युत्कंठाः क्वणंतु शकुंतयः U. 3. 24.

शकुंतिका 1 A bird ; छद्मना परिददामि मृत्यवे सौनिको गृहशकुंतिकामिव U. 1. 45. -2 A kind of bird. -3 A locust, cricket.

शकुलः,-ली A kind of fish.-Comp. -अदनी 1. a kind of medicinal plant (called Kaṭki). -2. an earthworm. —अर्भकः a kind of fish.

शकृत् *n.* [शक्-ऋतन् Uṇ. 4. 58] Ordure, excrement, especially of animals. -Comp. —करिः *m. f.*, -करी a calf ; शकृत्करिर्वत्सः Sk. -द्वारं the anus. -पिंडः, पिंडकः a ball or lump of dung शष्पाण्यत्ति । प्रकिरति शकृत्पिंडका-नाम्रमात्रान् U. 4. 27.

शक्करः, शक्वरिः A bull.

शक्करी 1 A river.-2 A girdle, zone. -3 A woman of impure caste. -4 A finger.

शक्त *p. p.* [शक्-क्त] 1 Able, capable ; competent (with gen. or loc. or inf.); बहवोऽस्य कर्मणः शक्ताः Ve. 3 ; तस्योपकारे शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुतान्यथा *ibid.* -2 Strong, mighty, powerful. -3 Rich, opulent ; Ms. 11. 9. -4 Significant, expressive, conveying a meaning by denotation (अभिधा or शक्ति) and not by indication (लक्षणा) (as a word). -5 Clever, intelligent. -6 Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्तिः *f.* [शक्-क्तिन्] 1 (*a*) Power, ability, capacity, strength, energy, prowess ; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 ; ज्ञाने मौनं क्षमा शक्तौ R. 1. 22 ; so यथाशक्ति, स्वशक्ति &c. (*b*) Faculty, capacity; स्मरणशक्ति 'retentive faculty or memory'. -2 Regal power ; (it has three parts or elements ; 1 प्रभुशक्ति or प्रभावशक्ति 'the majesty or pre-eminent position of the king himself' ; 2 मंत्रशक्ति 'the power of good counsel', and 3 उत्साहशक्ति 'the power of energy'); राज्यं नाम शक्तित्रयायत्तं Dk. ; त्रिसाधना शक्तिरिवार्थसंचयं R. 3. 13, 6. 33, 17. 63 ; Si. 2. 26. -3 The power of com-

position, poetic power of genius ; शक्तिर्निपुणता लोकशास्त्रकाव्याद्यवेक्षणात् K. P. 1 ; see explantion *ad. loc.* -4 The active power of a deity, regarded as his wife, female divinity ; (these are variously enumerated 8, 9 or even 50 being mentioned ;) ; स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl.5.1; S. 7. 35. -5 A kind of missile ; शक्तिसंग्रामविर्तन गांडीविनोक्तं Ve. 3 ; ततो बिभेद पौलस्त्यः शक्त्या वक्षसि लक्ष्मणं R. 12. 77. -6 A spear, dart, pike, lance. -7 (In phil.) The relation of a term to the thing designated. -8 The power inherent in cause to produce its necessary effect. -9 (In Rhet.) The power or signification of a word ; (these are three अभिधा, लक्षणा and व्यंजना) ; तिस्रः शब्दस्य शक्तयः S. D. 11. -10 The expressive power or denotation of a word (opp. लक्षणा and व्यंजना) ; it is thus defined:— अस्माच्छब्दादयमर्थो बोद्धव्य इत्याकारकोऽनादिसंकेतः शक्तिः Tarka K. -11 The female organ, the counterpart of the Phallus of *Śiva* worshipped by a sect of people called *Śāktas*.-12 A sword. -13 An implement in gambling. -Comp. -अर्धः perspiring and panting through fatigue or exertion. -अपेक्ष, अपेक्षिन् *a.* having regard to strength ; Śi 2. 93. —कुंठनं the deadening of a power. —ग्रह *a.* 1. apprehending the force or meaning. -2. armed with a spear. (-हः) 1. apprehension of the force, meaning, or acceptation of a word. -2. a spearman, lancer. -3. an epithet of Śiva. -4. of Kārttikeya. —ग्राहक *a.* determining or establishing the meaning of a word. (-कः) an epithet of Kārttikeya. —त्रयं the three constituent elements of regal power ; see शक्ति (2) above. —धर *a.* strong, powerful. (-रः) 1. a spearman. -2. an epithet of Kārttikeya. —पाणि, -भृत् *m.* 1. a spearman. -2. an epithet of Kārttikeya.—पातः prostration of strength. —पूजकः a Śākta q. v. —पूजा the worship of Śakti. —पूर्वः an epithet of Parāśara. —वैकल्यं loss of strength, debility, incapacity. —हीन *a.* powerless, weak, impotent. -हेतिकः a lancer, spearman.

शक्तितस् *ind.* According to power, to the best of one's power or ability.

शक्तिमत् *a.* 1 Strong, able, powerful, mighty. -2 Possessing a competence.

शक्मन् *n.* Ved. Power, strength, energy. —*m.* N. of Indra.

शक्य *pot. p.* 1 Possible, practicable, capable of being done or effected (usually with an inf.) ; शक्यो वारयितुं जलेन हुतभुक् Bh. 2. 11, R. 2. 9, 54. -2 Fit to be effected. -3 Easy to be effected. -4 Directly conveyed or expressed (as the meaning of a word) ; शक्योऽर्थोऽभिधया ज्ञेयः S. D. 10. -5 Potential. (The form शक्यं is sometimes used as a predicative word with an inf. in a passive sense, the real object of the infinitive being in the nom. case ; एवं हि प्रणयवती सा शक्यमुपेक्षितुं कुपिता M. 3. 23 ; शक्यं ...अविरलमालिंगितुं पवनः S. 3. 7 ; विभूतयः शक्यमवाप्तुमूर्जिताः Subhāsh. ; Bg. 18. 11). -Comp. —अर्थः the meaning directly expressed. —प्रतीकार *a.* remediable.

शक्तु *m. n.* The flour or meal of barley, barley-meal ; see सक्तु.

शक्र, शक्नु *a.* Speaking kindly or agreeably.

शक्रः [शक्-रक्] 1 N. of Indra ; एकः कृती शकुनेषु योऽन्यं शक्रान्न याचते Kuval. -2 The Arjuna tree. -3 The Kutaja tree. -4 An owl. -5 The asterism ज्येष्ठा. -6 The number 'fourteen'. -7 N. of *Śiva*. -Comp.-अशनः the Kutaja tree. (-नं) an intoxicating drink prepared from hemp. -आख्यः an owl. —आत्मजः 1. Jayanta, son of Indra. -2. Arjuna. —उत्थानं, -उत्सवः a festival in honour of Indra on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada. -गोपः a kind of red insect ; cf. इंद्रगोप. —जः, -जातः a crow. —जित्, -भिद् *m.* epithets of Meghanāda, son of Rāvaṇa. —द्रुमः the Devadāru tree. —धनुस् *n*, -शरासनं the rain-bow. —ध्वजः a flag set up in honour of Indra. —पर्यायः the Kuṭaja tree. -पादपः 1. the Kuṭaja tree. -2. the Devadāru tree. -प्रस्थं = इंद्रप्रस्थ q. v. —भवनं, -भुवनं, -वासः heaven, paradise. —भूभवा colocynth. -मातृका a wooden post for supporting Indra's banner. -मूर्धन् *m* , -शिरस् *n.* an ant-hill, a hillock. —लोकः the world of Indra. —वल्ली colocynth (इंद्रवारुणी). —वाहनः a cloud. -शाखिन् *m.* the Kutaja tree. —शाला a sacrificial ground. -सारथिः 'the charioteer of Indra', an epithet of Mātali. —सुतः 1. an epithet of Jayanta. -2. of Arjuna. -3. of Vāli. -सृष्टा yellow myrobalan.

शक्राणी N. of Śachī, wife of Indra.

शक्रिः 1 A cloud. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 A mountain. -4 An elephant.

शक्वः An elephant.

शक्वन् *a.* Ved. Strong powerful. —*m.* An elephant.

शक्वरः A bull, an ox. —री 1 A finger. -2 A finger-ring. -3 A girdle, zone. -4 A cow.

शंक् 1 A. (शंकते, शंकित) 1 To doubt, be uncertain, hesitate, be doubtful ; शंके जीवति वा न वा Rām. -2 To dread, fear, be afraid (with abl.) ; नाशंकिष्ट विवस्वतः Bk. 15. 39 ; अशंकितेभ्यः शंकेत शंकितेभ्यश्च सर्वतः Subhāsh. -3 To suspect, mistrust, distrust ; स्वैर्दोषैर्भवति हि शंकितो मनुष्यः Mk. 4. 2. -4 To think, believe, fancy, imagine, think probable, suspect, fear ; त्वय्यासन्ने नयनमुपरिस्पंदि शंके मृगाक्ष्याः Me. 95 ; नाहं पुनस्तथा त्वयि यथा हि मां शंकसे भीरु V. 3. 14 ; Bk. 3. 26, N. 22. 42. -5 To start an objection, raise a doubt or objection (about) ; अत्रेदं शंक्यते (often used in controversial language) ; न च ब्रह्मणः प्रमाणांतरगम्यत्वं शंकितुं शक्यं Sarva. S.-*Caus.* To frighten, terrify.

शंकनीय *a.* 1 Doubtful, questionable. -2 Fit to be suspected ; शंकनीया हि लोकेऽस्मिन्निष्प्रतापा दरिद्रता Mk. 3. 24. -3 To be supposed or imagined.

शंका [शंक्-अ] 1 Doubt, uncertainty. -2 Hesitation, scruple. -3 Suspicion, distrust misgiving ; अपायशंका; अरिष्टशंका &c. -4 Fear, apprehension, dread, alarm ; जातशंकैर्देवैर्मेनका नामाप्सराः प्रेषिता S. 1 ; कैकेयीशंकयेवाह R. 12. 2 ; 15. 42 ; Me. 69. -5 Hope, expectation. -6 (Mistaken) belief, suspicion, (wrong) impression ; स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशंकया S. 7. 24 ; कुर्वन् वधूजनमनःसु शशांकशंकां Ki. 5. 42 ; हरितृणोद्गमशंकया 5. 38. -7 An objection started in disputation. -8 Presumption. -Comp. —अन्वित, -आकुल *a.* filled with fear or doubt, doubtful, afraid. -अभियोगः a charge on suspicion. —आस्पदं a matter of doubt. —निवृत्तिः *f.* solving or clearing a doubt.

शंकित *p. p.* 1 Doubted, suspected, feared. -2 Suspicious, suspecting, distrustful. -3 Uncertain, doubtful. -4 Fearful, apprehensive, alarmed ; Pt. 1. 197. -5 Weak, unsteady; (see शंक्). -Comp. —चित्त, -मनस् *a.* 1. timid, faint-hearted. -2 suspicious, distrustful. -3. doubtful. —वर्णः a thief.

शंकिन् *a.* 1 Doubting, suspecting, fearing, believing (at the end of comp.) ; त्वदुपावर्तनशंकि मे मनः R. 8. 53 ; अतिस्नेहः पापशंकी S. 4. -2 Full of danger ; तस्माद्दंष्ट्रापतेरिवावनिपतेः सेवा सदा शंकिनी Subhāsh.

शंकुर *a.* Fearful, frightful.

शकः A draught-ox.

शंकरः *a.* (रा-री *f.*) [शं सुखं करोति कृ-अच्] Conferring happiness or prosperity, auspicious, propitious. -रः 1 N. of Śiva. -2 N. of a celebrated teacher and author ; see App. II.

—रि 1 N. of Pârvatî, wife of Siva. -2 Bengal madder. -3 The Samî tree. -Comp. -आवासः 1. the Kailâsa. -2. camphor. —प्रियः the francoline partridge.

शंकुः [शङ्-उण् Uṇ. 1. 36] 1 A dart, spear, spike, javelin, dagger; oft. at the end of comp.; शोकशंकुः 'the dart of grief', i. e. sharp or poignant grief; U. 3. 35; R. 8. 93. -2 A stake, pillar, post, pale. -3 A nail, pin, peg; R. 12. 95. -4 The sharp head or point of an arrow, barb. -5 The trunk (of a lopped tree), stump, pollard. -6 The pin of a dial. -7 A measure of twelve fingers. -8 A measuring-rod. -9 The sine of altitude (in astr.). -10 Ten billions.-11 The fibres of a leaf. -12 An ant-hill. -13 The penis.-14 The skate-fish.-15 A demon.-16 Poison.-17 Sin; crime. -18 An aquatic animal, particularly, a goose. -19 N. of Siva. -20 The Sâla tree. -21 A kind of perfume (नखी). -22 N. of Kâma, the god of love. -Comp. —कर्ण a. spike-eared. (-र्णः) an ass. —जीवा (in astr.) the gno non sine. —तरुः, -वृक्षः the Sâla tree.

शंकव्यं Anything fit for a stake (as wood &c.).

शंकुचिः, शंकोचः(चिः) A skate-fish.

शंकुला 1 A kind of knife or lancet. -2 A pair of scissors. —Comp. -खंडः a piece cut off with a pair of scissors.

शंखः -खं [शम्-ख Uṇ. 1. 102] 1 The conch-shell, a shell; न श्वेतभावमुज्झति शंखः शिखिभुक्तमुक्तोऽपि Pt. 4. 110; शंखान् दध्मुः पृथक् पृथक् Bg. 1. 18. -2 The bone on the forehead; शंखांतरद्योति विलोचनं यत् Ku. 7. 33. -3 The temporal bone. -4 The part between the tusks of an elephant. -5 A hundred billions. -6 A miltiary drum or other martial instrument. -7 A kind of perfume (नखी).-8 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. -9 N. of a demon slain by Vishṇu. -10 N. of the author of a Smṛiti (mentioned in conjunction with लिखित q. v.) -Comp. —उदकं the water poured into a conch-shell. —कारः, -कारकः a shell-cutter, described as a kind of mixed caste. —क्षीरं an impossibility; cf. खपुष्प. —चरी, -चर्ची a mark made with sandal (on the forehead.). —चूर्णं powder produced from shells. —जः a large pearl (of the shape of a pigeon's egg). —द्रावः, -द्रावकः a solvent for dissolving shells. —ध्मः, -ध्मा m. a shell-blower; conch-blower. —ध्वनिः the sound of a conch (sometimes, but erroneously, used to denote a cry of alarm or despair). —पालः an epithet of the sun. —प्रस्थः a spot on the moon. —भृत् m. an epithet of Vishṇu. —मुखः an alligator. —मुक्ता the mother of pearls. —लिखितः a righteous or just king. (-dual) N. of two writers of Smṛitis. -स्वनः the sound of a conch.

शंखकः -कं A conch-shell. -कः 1 A disease of the head. -2 The temporal bone. —कं A bracelet (made of conch-shell); Si. 13. 41.

शंखनकः(खः) A small conch or shell.

शंखिन् m. 1 The ocean. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu. -3 A conch-blower. -4 A worker in shells.

शंखिनी 1 A woman of one of the four classes into which writers on erotic science divide women; the Ratimanjarî thus describes her:— दीर्घातिदीर्घनयना वरसुंदरी या कामोपभोगरसिका गुणशीलयुक्ता। रेखात्रयेण च विभूषितकंठदेशा संभोगकेलिरसिका किल शंखिनी सा ॥ cf. चित्रिणी, हस्तिनी, and पद्मिनी also. -2 A female spirit, or a kind of fairy. -Comp. —फलः the Sirîsha tree.

शच् 1 A. (शचते) To speak, say, tell.

शचिः-ची f. N. of the wife of Indra; R. 3. 13, 23. —ची Ved. 1 Speech, eloquence. -2 Activity, energy. -3 Power, strength. -4 A holy or pious act; devotion. -Comp —पतिः, -भर्तृ m. epithets of Indra.

शंच् 1 A. (शंचते) To go, move.

शट् I. 1 P. (शटति) 1 To be sick -2 To divide, separate. -3 To be dissolved. -4 To be weary or dejected. -5 To go. —II. 10 A. (शाटयते) To praise, flatter.

शट a. Sour, acid, astringent.

शटा The matted hair of an ascetic; cf. जटा सिंहकेशर.

शटिः f. The plant called Zedoary.

शट्कं Flour of rice mixed with water and ghee.

शठ् I. 1 P. (शठति) 1 To deceive, cheat, defraud. -2 To hurt, kill. -3 To suffer pain. —II. 10 P. (शाठयति) 1 To finish. -2 To leave unfinished. -3 To go, move. -4 To be idle or lazy (शठयति). -5 To deceive, cheat. -6 To speak ill of. -7 To speak well or elegantly.

शठ a. [शठ्-अच्] 1 Crafty, deceitful, fraudulent, dishonest, perfidious. -2 Wicked, depraved. —ठः 1 A rogue, cheat, knave, swindler; Ms. 4. 30, Bg. 18. 28. -2 A false or deceitful lover (who pretends to love one woman while his heart is fixed on another); ध्रुवमस्मि शठः शुचिस्मिते विदितः कैतववत्सलस्तव R. 8. 49, 19. 31; शठ इति मयि तावदस्तु ते परिचयवत्यवधीरणा प्रिये M. 3. 19; (the S. D. thus defines a शठ — शठोयमेकत्र बद्धभावो यः। दर्शितबहिरनुरागो विप्रियमन्यत्र गूढमाचरति ॥ 74). -3 A fool, blockhead.-4 A mediator, arbitrator. -5 The Dhattûra plant. -6 An idler, a lazy fellow. —ठं 1 Iron. -2 Saffron.

शण् 1 P. (शणति) To give.

शणं Hemp. -Comp. —सूत्रं 1. a hempen cord or string. -2 a net made of hemp. -3. cordage.

शणीरं A bank or alluvial island in the middle of the river Sona.

शंठः A eunch (= शंड q. v.).

शंड् 1 P. (शंडति) 1 To heap, collect. -2 To hurt, wound.

शंडः [शंड्-अच् Uṇ. 1. 113] 1 An impotent man, a eunuch. -2 A bull. -3 A bull at liberty to move. —डं A collection, multitude; cf. षंड or खंड.

शंढः 1 A eunuch, an impotent man. -2 A male attendant in the women's apartments (chosen from the class of eunuchs or emasculated persons). -3 A bull. -4 A bull at liberty to move. -5 A mad-man.

शतं 1 A hundred; निष्कश्चो वष्टि शतं Sânti. 2. 6; शतमेकोपि संधत्ते प्राकारस्थो धनुर्धरः Pt. 1. 229; (शत is used in the singular with a plural noun of any gender; शतं नराः; शतं गावः; or शतं गृहाणि, in which case it is treated as a numeral adjective; but sometimes in dual and plural also; द्वे शते; दश शतानि &c. It is also used with a noun in the genitive; गवां शतं वर्षाणां शतं 'a century of cows, years' &c. At the end of comp., it may remain unchanged; भव भर्ता शरच्छतं, or may be changed into शती; as in आर्यासप्तशती a work of Govardhanâchârya). -2 Any large number; as in शतपत्र q.v. -Comp. —अक्षी 1. night. -2. the goddess Durgâ. —अंगः 1. a car, carriage; especially, a war-chariot. -2. N. of a tree (तिनिश). —अनीकः an old man. —अब्दं a century. —अरं, -आरं the thunderbolt of Indra. —अरुस् n., अरुषी a leprous disease of the skin. —अवरः a fine of a hundred. (-री) 1. N. of a plant. -2. N. of the wife of Indra. —आनकं a cemetery —आनंदः 1. N. of Brahman. -2 of Vishṇu or Krishṇa. -3. of the car of Vishṇu. -4. of a son of Gautama and Ahalyâ, the family-priest of Janaka; U. 1. 16. —आयुस् a. lasting or living for a hundred years. —आवर्तः, -आवर्तिन् m. N. of Vishṇu. —ईशः 1. the ruler of a hundred. -2 the ruler of

a hundred villages; Ms 7. 115 -कुंभः N. of a mountain (where gold is said to be found). (-भं) gold. -कृत्वस् ind. a hundred times. -कोटि a. hundred-edged. (-टिः) Indra's thunderbolt. (-f.) a hundred crores. -क्रतुः an epithet of Indra, R. 3. 38. -खंडं gold. -गु a. possessed of a hundred cows. -गुण, -गुणित a. a hundredfold, increased a hundred times; V. 3. 22. -ग्रंथिः f. the Dûrvâ grass. -घ्नः N. of Siva. -घ्नी 1. a kind of weapon used as a missile (supposed by some to be a sort of rocket, but described by others as a huge stone studded with iron spikes and four *talas* in length; शतघ्नी च चतुस्ताला लोहकंटकसंचिता; or अयःकंटकसंछन्ना शतघ्नी महती शिला); R. 12. 95. -2 a female scorpion. -3. a disease of the throat. -4. N. of a plant (करंज). -छदः a kind of wood-pecker. -जिह्वः an epithet of Siva. -तारका, -भिषज्, -भिषा f. N. of the 24th lunar mansion containing one hundred stars. -दला the white rose. -द्रुः f. 1. N. of a river in the Panjab now called Sutlej. -2. N. of the Ganges. -धामन् m. an epithet of Vishṇu. -धार a. 1. flowing in a hundred streams. -2. having a hundred edges. (-रं) the thunderbolt of Indra. -धृतिः 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Brahman. -3 heaven or *Svarga*. -पत्रः 1. a peacock. -2. the (Indian) crane. -3. a wood-pecker. -4. a parrot or a species of it. (-त्रा) a woman. (-त्रं) a lotus; आवृत्तवृंतशतपत्रनिभं (आननं) वहंत्या Mâl. 1. 22. °योनिः an epithet of Brahman; कंपेन मूर्ध्नः शतपत्रयोनिं (संभावयामास); Ku. 7. 46. -पत्रकः the wood-pecker. -पत्री, -पत्रिका the white rose. -पथब्राह्मणं N. of a well-known Brâhmaṇa attached to the Sukla Yajurveda. -पद्, -पाद् a. having a hundred feet. -पदी, -पाद् f. a centipede. -पत्रं 1. a lotus with a hundred petals. -2. the white lotus. -पर्वन् m. a bamboo. (-f) 1. the full-moon day in the month of *Asvina*. -2. Dûrvâ grass. -3. the plant Kaṭukâ. -4. orris root. -5. the wife of Bhârgava or *Sukra*. °ईशः the planet Venus. -पर्विका 1. Dûrvâ grass. -2. orris root. -3. barley. -पादः, -पाद् m., -पादी, -पादिका a centipede. -पुष्पः epithet of the poet Bhâravi. -प्रासः the Karavîra tree. -भिषज् see शततारका -भीरुः f. the Arabian jasmine. -मखः, -मन्युः 1. epithets of Indra; Ki. 2. 23; Bk. 1. 5; Ku. 2. 2 64; R. 9. 13. -2. an owl. -मानः, -नं 1. a *Pala* of silver. -2. an *Adhaka* q. v. -मार्जः an armourer. -मुख a. 1. having a hundred ways. -2. having a hundred outlets, mouths, or openings; विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2. 10 (where the word has sense 1 also). (-खं) a hundred ways or openings. (-खी) a brush, broom. -मूला the Dûrvâ grass. -यज्वन् m. an epithet of Indra. -यष्टिकः a necklace of one hundred strings. -रूपा N. of a daughter of Brahman (who is supposed to be also his wife, from whose incestuous connection with her father is said to have sprung Manu Svâyambhuva). -लुपः, -लुपकः an epithet of the poet Bhâravi. -वर्ष a. 1. a century old. -2. lasting for a hundred years. (-र्षं) one hundred years, a century. -वीर्या 1. white-flowering Dûrvâ. -2. the plant *Satâvarî*. -वेधिन् m. a kind of sorrel. -शाख a. 1. various, multiform. -2. having hundred, *i. e.* many branches. -सहस्र 1. a hundred thousand. -2. several hundred *i. e.* a large number. -साहस्र a. 1. consisting of or containing a hundred thousand. -2. bought with a hundred thousand. -ह्रदा 1. lightning; Ku. 7. 39; Mk. 5. 48; V. 4. -2. the thunderbolt of Indra. -ह्रादा the thunderbolt.

शतक a. 1 A hundred. -2 Containing a hundred. -कं 1 A century. -2 A collection of one hundred stanzas; as in नीति°, वैराग्य°, शृंगार° a collection of one hundred stanzas on 'Nîti' &c.

शततम a. (मी f.) One-hundredth.

शतधा ind. 1 In a hundred ways. -2 Into a hundred parts or pieces. -3 A hundred-fold. -f. The Dûrvâ grass.

शतशस् ind. 1 By hundreds. -2 A hundred times; शतशः शपे Prah. 3; Ms. 12. 58. -3 A hundred-fold, variously, multifariously; Bg. 11 5.

शातिक a. (की f.), शत्य a. [शतेन क्रीतः शतस्य विकारः तस्यार्थं वा इति ठन् यत् वा] 1 Containing or consisting of a hundred; Y. 2. 208. -2 Relating to a hundred. -3 Effected with a hundred. -4 Bought with a hundred. -5 Changed with or for a hundred. -6 Bearing tax or interest per hundred. -7 Indicative of (the acquisition of) a hundred.

शतिन् a. 1 A hundred-fold. -2 Numerous. -m. The owner of a hundred; निःस्वो वष्टि शतं शती दशशतं *Sânti*. 2 6; Pt. 5. 82.

शतपोनः A sieve.

शतपोनकः Fistula in the anus (with many external openings).

शतृ A technical term used by Pâṇini to denote the Krit affix अत् used in forming present participles of the Parasmaipada.

शतेरः 1 An enemy. -2 Injury, hurt.

शात्त्रिः An elephant.

शत्रुः [शद्-त्रुन् Uṇ. 4. 103] 1 An overthrower, a destroyer, conqueror. -2 An enemy, a foe, an adversary; क्षमा शत्रौ च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणं Subhash.; ऋणकर्ता पिता शत्रुर्माता च व्यभिचारिणी। भार्या रूपवती शत्रुः पुत्रः शत्रुरपंडितः Subhash. -3 A political rival, a rival neighbouring king. -Comp. -उपजापः the secret whisperings of a foe, treacherous overtures of an enemy. -कर्षण, -दमन, निबर्हण a. subduing, overpowering or destroying enemies. -घ्नः 'destroyer of enemies', an epithet of a brother of Râma and twin brother of Lakshmaṇa, being a son of Sumitrâ. He killed the demon Lavaṇa and colonized Mathurâ. He had two sons named Subâhu and Bahusruta; see R. 15. -पक्षः 1. the party or side of an enemy. -2. an opponent, antagonist. -मर्दनः an epithet of Satrughna. -विग्रहः a hostile invasion. -विनाशनः an epithet of Siva. -सह, -साह a. withstanding an enemy. -सेविन् a. serving a hostile prince; Ms. 7. 186. -हत्या foe-slaughter. -हन् a. foe-slayer.

शत्रुंजयः 1 An elephant. -2 N. of a mountain.

शत्रुंतप a Overcoming or destroying one's foes.

शत्वरी Night.

शद् I. 1 P. (but A. in conjugational tenses) (शीयते, शन्न) 1 To fall, perish, decay, wither. -2 To go. -Caus. (शादयति-ते) 1 To cause to go, impel. -2 (शातयति-ते) (a) To fell, throw down, cut down; किं भुक्तकस्पितिव्यसनिना व्यर्थं खुराः शातिताः Subhâsh.; Si. 14. 80, 15 24; (b) To kill, destroy. -II. 1 P. (शदति). To go (usually with आ).

शदः An eatable vegetable product (fruit, root &c.).

शद्रिः 1 An elephant. -2 Cloud. -3 N. of Arjuna. -द्रिः f. 1 Lightning. -2 Candied sugar.

शद्रु a. 1 Going, moving. -2 Falling, perishing, decaying.

शन्न p. p. Fallen, decayed, withered.

शनकैस् ind. Slowly; see शनैस्.

शनिः [शो-अनि किच्च Tv.] 1 The planet Saturn (the son of the sun and

represented as of a black colour or dressed in dark-coloured clothes). -2 Saturday. -3. N. of Siva. -Comp. —जं black pepper. —प्रदोषः a term for the (evening) worship of Siva performed on the thirteenth day of a lunar fortnight when it falls on a Saturday. —प्रसूः *f.* an epithet of Chhâyâ, wife of the sun ; cf. संज्ञा. —प्रियं a sapphire. —वारः, -वासरः Saturday.

शनैस् *ind.* 1 Slowly, gently, quietly. -2 Gradually, by degrees, little by little ; धर्मं संचिनुयाच्छनैः ; Ku. 3. 59 ; Ms. 3. 217. -3 Successively, in due order, Ms. 1. 15. -4 Mildly, softly. -5 Tardily, sluggishly. -6 Independently. (शनैः शनैः slowly, by slow degrees). -Comp. —चर *a.* going or moving slowly ; शनैश्चराभ्यां पादाभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमयीव सा Bh. 1. 17. (where it means 'Saturn' also). (-रः) the planet Saturn.

शंतनुः N. of a king of the lunar race. He married Gangâ and Satyavatî ; by the former wife he had a son named Bhishma, and by the latter Chitrângada and Vichitravîrya. Bhishma remained a celibate all his life, and his younger brothers died childless ; cf. भीष्म.

शप् A technical term used by Pâṇini for the conjugational sign अ inserted between the root and the terminations of the conjugational tenses in the first class of roots.

शप् *ind.* A particle and prefix implying assent or compliance.

शप् 1, 4 U. (शपति-ते, शप्यति-ते, शप्त) 1 To curse, execrate; अशपद्भव मानुषीति तां R. 8. 80; सोऽभूत्परासुरथ भूमिपतिं शशाप (वृद्धः) 9. 78, 1. 77. -2 To swear, take an oath, promise by oath, say on oath, (usually with dat. of the person to whom a promise &c. is made and instr. of the object by which it is made) ; भरतेनात्मना चाहं शपे ते मनुजाधिप । यथा नान्येन तुष्येयमृते रामविवासनात् Râm. ; when used without an object it generally governs the instr. of the thing and dat of the person by which or whom the oath is taken ; सत्यं शपामि ते पादपंकजस्पर्शेन K. ; Ghat. 22 ; अज्ञात निह्नुवानोऽसौ सीतायै स्मरमोहिता Bk. 8. 74; प्रेम जिज्ञासमानाभ्यस्तास्मैऽशप्सत कामिना 8. 33 ; sometimes शप् governs a cognate accusative ; सहस्रशोऽसौ शपथानशप्यत् Bk. 3. 32. -3 To blame, scold, revile, abuse (with dat. or by itself) ; द्विषन्नयश्चाशपंस्तथा Bk. 17. 4 ; प्रतिवाचमदत्त केशवः शपमानाय न चेदिभूभुजे Si. 16. 25. —*Caus.* (शापयति-ते) To bind by an oath, conjure ; शापितोऽसि गोब्राह्मणकाम्यया Mk. 3 ; शापितासि मम लवंगिकावलोकितयोश्च जीवितेन यदि वाचा न कथयसि Mâl. 8.

शपः [शप्-अच्] 1 A curse, an imprecation. -2 An oath.

शपथः [शप्-अथन्] 1 Cursing. -2 A curse, an imprecation, anathema. -3 An oath, swearing, taking or administering an oath, asseveration by oath or ordeal ; आमोदो न हि कस्तूर्याः शपथेनानुभाव्यते Bv. 1. 120 ; Ms. 8. 109. -4 Conjuration, binding by oaths ; Mâl. 3. 2. -Comp. —पत्रं an affidavit, a statement on oath.

शपनं 1 See शपथ. -2 Reviling ; abuse.

शप्त *p. p.* 1 Cursed. -2 Sworn. -3 Reviled, abuse ; (see शप्).

शफः -फं [शम्-अच् पृषो० पस्य फः] 1 A hoof. -2 The root of a tree. -Comp. —ऊरुः *f.* a woman having thighs resembling the two divisions of a cow's hoof ; see P. IV. 1. 70.

शफरः (री *f.*) [शफं राति रा-क Tv.] A kind of small glittering fish; मोघीकर्तुं चटुलशफरोद्वर्तनप्रेक्षितानि Me. 40 ; Si. 8. 24 ; Ku. 4. 39. -Comp. —अधिपः the fish called Ilisha.

शब(व)रः 1 A mountaineer, barbarian, savage ; राजन् गुंजाफलानां स्रज इति शबरा नैव हारं हरंति K. P. 10. -2 N. of Siva. -3 The hand. -4 Water. -5 N. of a celebrated commentator and writer on Mîmâmsâ. —री 1 A Sabara female. -2 A female *Kirata* who was an ardent devotee of Râma. -Comp. —आलयः the abode of wild mountaineers or barbarians. —लोध्रः the wild *Lodhra* tree.

शब(व)लः *a.* 1 Spotted, brindled, variegated ; क्वचित्प्रभा चांद्रमसी तमोभिश्छायाविलीनैः शबलीकृतेव R. 13. 56, 5. 44 ; Mv. 7. 26. -2 Varied, divided into various parts. -3 Articulate ; imitative. —लः A variegated colour. —ला, -ली 1 A spotted or brindled cow. -2 The cow of plenty or Kâmadhenu q. v. —लं Water.

शब्द् 10 U. (शब्दयति-ते, शब्दित) To sound, make a noise. -2 To speak; call out, call out to; चिततमृदुकराग्रा शब्दयंत्या वयोभिः परिपतति दिवोऽके हेलया बालसूर्यः Si. 11. 47. -3 To name, call ; अत एव सागरिकेति शब्द्यते Ratn. 4. -WITH अभि to name. —प्र to explain. —सं to call out to.

शब्दः [शब्द्-घञ्] 1 Sound (the object of the sense to hearing and property of आकाश) ; अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञः पदं विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. -2 Sound, note (of birds, men &c.), noise in general ; विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः शब्दं सहंते मृगाः S. 1. 14 ; Bg. 1. 13 ; S. 3. 1 ; Ms. 4. 31 ; Ku. 1. 45. -3 The sound of a musical instrument ; वाद्यशब्दः Pt. 2 ; Ku. 1. 45. -4 A word, sound, significant word (for defin. &c. see Mbh. introduction) ; एकः शब्दः सम्यग्ज्ञातः सम्यक् प्रयुक्तः स्वर्गे लोके कामधुग्भवति ; so शब्दार्थौ. -5 A declinable word, a noun, substantive. -6 A title, an epithet ; यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वंति बालव्यजनैश्चमर्यः Ku. 1. 13 ; S. 2. 14 ; नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35, 2. 53, 64, 3. 49, 5. 22 ; 18. 42 ; V. 1. 1. -7 The name, mere name ; as in शब्दपति q. v. -8 Verbal authority (regarded by the Naiyâyikas as a Pramâṇa). -9 Grammar. -Comp. —अतीत *a.* beyond the power or reach of words, indescribable. —अधिष्ठानं the ear. —अध्याहारः supplying a word (to complete an ellipsis). —अनुरूप *a.* proportionate or corresponding to the sound ; शब्दानुरूपेण पराक्रमेण भवितव्यं Pt. 1. —अनुशासनं the science of words, i.e. grammar. —अर्थः the meaning of a word. —र्थौ (dual) a word and its meaning ; अदोषौ शब्दार्थौ K. P. 1. —अलंकारः a figure of speech depending for its charmingness on sound or words and disappearing as soon as the words which constitute the figure are replaced by others of the same meaning (opp. अर्थालंकार) ; *e. g.* see K. P. 9. —आख्येय *a.* to be communicated in words ; Me. 103. (-यं) an oral or verbal communication. —आडंबरः bombast, verbosity, high-sounding or grandiloquent words. —आदि *a.* beginning with शब्द (as the objects of sense) ; R. 10. 25. —कार *a.* sounding, sonorous. —कोशः a lexicon, dictionary. —गत *a.* inherent or residing in a word. —गुण *a.* having sound for its quality ; R. 13. 1. -ग्रहः 1. catching the sound. -2. the ear. -ग्रामः the range or reach of sound. —चातुर्यं cleverness of style, eloquence. -चित्रं one of the two subdivisions of the last (अवर or अधम) class of poetry (wherein the charm lies in the use of words which please the ear simply by their sound ; see the example given under the word चित्र). —चोरः 'a word-thief', a plagiarist. -तन्मात्रं the subtle element of sound. —पतिः a lord in name only, nominal lord ; ननु शब्दपतिः क्षितेरहं त्वयि मे भावनिबंधना रतिः R. 8. 52. -पातिन् *a.* hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard, tracing a sound ; शब्दपातिनमिषुं विससर्ज R. 9. 73. —प्रमाणं verbal or

oral evidence. —बोधः knowledge derived from verbal testimony. —ब्रह्मन् n. 1. the Vedas. -2. spiritual knowledge consisting in words, knowledge of the Supreme Spirit or the Spirit itself; शब्दब्रह्मणस्तादृशं विवर्तमितिहासं U. 2, 7. 20. -3. a property of words called स्फोट q. v. —भेदिन् a. hitting a mark merely by its sound. (-m.) 1. an epithet of Arjuna. -2. the anus. -3. a kind of arrow. -योनिः f. a root, radical word. —विद्या, -शास्त्रं the science of words, i. e. grammar; अनंतपारं किलशब्दशास्त्रं Pt. 1; S. 2. 112; 24. 24. —विरोधः opposition of words (in a sentence). —विशेषः a variety of sound. —विशेषणं (in gram.) an adjective, adjectival word. —वृत्तिः f. the function of a word (in Rhet.). —वेधिन् a. hitting an invisible mark the sound of which is only heard; see शब्दपातिन्. (-m.) 1. a kind of arrow. -2. an archer.-3. a warrior who pierces his enemies by mere sounds. -4. an epithet of king Dasaratha. -5. an epithet of Arjuna. —शक्तिः f. the force or expressive power of a word; signification of a word; see शक्ति. —शासनं 1. a rule of grammar. -2. the science of grammar. —शुद्धिः f. 1. purity of words. -2. the correct use of words. —श्लेषः a play or pun upon words, a verbal equivoque; (it differs from अर्थश्लेष in-as-much as the pun disappears as soon as the words which constitute it are replaced by others of the same signification, whereas in अर्थश्लेष the pun remains unchanged; शब्दपरिवृत्तिसहत्वमर्थश्लेषः). —संग्रहः a vocabulary, lexicon. —सौष्ठवं elegance of words, a graceful or elegant style. —सौकर्यं ease of expression.

शब्दन a. [शब्द् ल्युट्-ल्युट् वा] Sounding, making a sound. —नं 1 Sounding, making a noise, uttering a sound.-2. A sound, noise. -3 Calling out, calling. -4 Naming.

शब्दायते Den. A. 1 To make a noise, sound; शब्दायंते मधुरमनिलैः कीचकाः पूर्यमाणाः Me. 56. -2 To cry, roar, scream, yell; Bk. 5. 52; 17. 91. -3 To call, call out to; एते हस्तिनापुरगामिन ऋषयः शब्दायंते S. 4; Mu. 1, भवतु शब्दायिष्ये तावत् Ve. 3; Mk. 1.

शब्दित p. p. 1 Sounded, made to give out a sound, played upon (as a musical instrument). -2 Uttered, articulated. -3 Called, called out to. -4 Named; designated. -5 Explained. -6 Made public, manifested. —तं Noise, cry.

शम् ind A particle meaning welfare, happiness, prosperity, health, and generally used to express a blessing or pious wish, (with dat. or gen.); शं देवदत्ताय or देवदत्तस्य; (often used in modern letters as an auspicious conclusion; इति शम्). -Comp. —कर see s. v. —ताति a. conferring happiness, propitious, auspicious. —पाकः 1. lac, red dye. -2. cooking, maturing. —भु see s. v.

शम् I. 4 P. (शाम्यति, शांत) 1 To be calm, quiet or tranquil, be appeased or pacified (as a person); शाम्येत्प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40; काकुत्स्थमुद्दिश्य समत्सरोऽपि शशाम तेन क्षितिपाललोकः R. 7. 3; शांतो लवः U. 6. 7. -2 To cease, stop, come to an end; चिंता शशाम सकलाऽपि सरोरुहाणां Bv. 3. 7; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति Ms. 2. 94 'is not satisfied'. -3 To be quelled, be extinguished or quenched; शशाम वृष्ट्याऽपि विना दवाग्निः R. 2. 14, U. 5. 7. -4 To desist, leave off (speaking &c.). -5 To put an end to, destroy, kill (also 9 P. in this sense). —Caus. (शमयति-ते, but शामयति-ते in the sense of 'seeing', see शम् II.) 1 To appease, allay, calm, tranquillize, pacify, soothe: कः शीतलैः शमयिता वचनैस्तवार्धिं Bv. 3. 1; संरंभं शमयामास R. 15. 85, 17. 55; S. 5. 7. -2 To put an end, to stop; Ku. 2. 56. -3 To remove, avert; प्रतिकूलं दैवं शमयितुं S. 1. -4 To subdue, tame, defeat, conquer, vanquish; शमयति गजानन्यान् गंधद्विपः कलभोऽपि सन् V. 5. 18; R. 9. 12, 11. 59. -5 To kill, destroy, slay; Ve. 5. 5. -6 To quench, extinguish; सुतरमपि पानीयं शमयत्येव पावकं H. 1. 80, Mo. 53. -7 To leave off, desist, cease. -II. 10 U. (शामयति-ते) 1 To see, look at, inspect. -2 To show, display.

शमः [शम्-घञ्] 1 Quiet, tranquillity, calmness. -2 Rest, calm, repose, cessation. -3 Absence or restraint of passions, mental quietness, quietism; शमरतेऽमरतेजसि पार्थिवे R. 9. 4; Ki. 10. 10; 16. 48, Si. 2. 94; Bg. 10. 4. -4 Allayment, mitigation, alleviation, satisfaction, pacification (of grief, thirst, hunger &c.); शममुपयातु ममापि चित्तदाहः U. 6. 8; शमभेष्यति मम शोकः कथं नु वत्से S. 4. 20. -5 Peace; as in शमोपन्यास Ve. 5. -6 Final emancipation (from all worldly illusions and attachments). -7 The hand. -Comp. —अंतकः the god of love (a destroyer of mental tranquillity). —पर a. tranquil, quiet, stoical. —प्रधान a. in whom tranquillity or quietism predominates; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु S. 2. 7.

शमथः [शम्-अथच्] 1 Tranquillity, calmness; especially mental calmness, absence of passion. -2 counsellor, minister.

शमन a. (नी f.) [शम् णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Quelling, allaying, subduing &c. —नं 1 Appeasing, allaying, soothing, conquering, alleviating, &c. -2 Calmness, tranquillity. -3 End, stop, cessation, destruction. -4 Hurting, injuring. -5 Killing animals for sacrifice, immolation. -6 Swallowing, chewing. —नः 1 A kind of deer, an antelope. -2 N. of Yama, the god of death. -Comp. —स्वसृ f. 'Yama's sister,' epithet of the river Yamunâ.

शमनी Night. -Comp. —सदः (-षदः) a demon, goblin.

शमलं [शम्-कलच्] 1 Feces, ordure, excrement. -2 Impurity, sediment. -3 Sin, moral impurity, -4 A calamity, misfortune.

शमित p. p. 1 Appeased, allayed, soothed, calmed. -2 Alleviated, cured, relieved. -3 Relaxed. -4 Calm, sedate. -5 Moderated, tempered.

शमिन् a. 1 Calm, tranquil, pacific. -2 One who has subdued his passions, self-controlled; Bk. 7. 5, Mk. 1. 16.

शमी [शम्-इन् वा ङीप्] (शमि sometimes) 1 N. of a tree (said to contain fire); अग्निगर्भां शमीमिव S. 4. 3; Ms. 8. 247; ध्रुवं स नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया शमीलतां छेत्तुमृषिर्व्यवस्यति S. 1. 18; Y. 1. 302. -2 A pod, legume. -Comp. —गर्भः 1. an epithet of fire. -2. a Brâhmana, one belonging to the sacerdotal or priestly class. —धान्यं any pulse or grain growing in pods. leguminous grain. —रोहः an epithet of Siva.

शमी(मि)रः A small variety of the Samî tree.

शंपा Lightning.

शंब् I. 1 P. (शंबति) To go, move. -II. 10 P. (शंबयति) To collect, heap together.

शंब(व) a. [शंब्-अच्] 1 Happy, fortunate. -2 Poor, unfortunate. —बः 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 The iron head of a pestle. -3 An iron chain worn round the loins. -4 Ploughing 'with the grain' or in the regular direction. -5 The second ploughing of a field. (शंबाकृ means 'to plough twice').

शंबर a. [शंब्-अरच्] Best, excellent, —रः 1 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna, q. v. -2 A mountain. -3 A kind of deer. -4 A Jina. -5 N. of the trees- चित्रक, लोध्र and अर्जुन. -6 A kind of fish. -7 War. —रं 1 Water. -2 A cloud. -3 Wealth. -4 A rite or religious observance. -Comp. -अरि, -सूदनः epithets of Pradyumna or the god of love. —असुरः the demon Sambara.

शंबरी 1 Illusion, jugglery. -2 A female juggler.

शंबलः -लं [शम्-कलच्] 1 A bank, shore. -2 Provisions for a journey, viaticum. -3 Envy, jealousy.

शंबली A procuress.

शंबुः, शंबुका, शंबुकः A bivalve shell.

शंबूकः 1 A bivalve shell (शंबूका also in this sense). -2 A small conch-shell. -3 A snail. -4 The edge of the frontal protuberance of an elephant. -5 N. of a Śūdra (who practised penance though forbidden to his caste and was in consequence slain by Rāma; see *inter alia* U. 2 and R. 15).

शंभुः 1 A happy man. -2 The thunderbolt of Indra. -3 The iron-head of a pestle.

शंभली A bawd, procuress.

शंभु *a.* [शं-भू-डु] Causing happiness, granting prosperity. —भुः 1 N. of Śiva. -2 Brahman. -3 A sage, venerable man. -4 A kind of Siddha. -5 N. of Vishṇu. -Comp. —तनया, -नंदनः, -सुतः epithets of Kārttikeya or Gaṇeśa. —प्रिया 1. N. of Durgā. -2. emblic myrobalan (आमलकी). —वल्लभं the white lotus.

शम्या [शम्-यत्-टाप्] 1 A wooden stick or post. -2 A staff. -3 The pin of yoke. -4 A kind of cymbal. -5 A sacrificial vessel.

शय *a.* (-या, -यी *f.*) [शी-अच्] Lying down, sleeping (usually at the end of comp.); रात्रिजागरपरो दिवाशयः R. 19. 34; so उत्तानशय, पार्श्वशय, कुशेशय, बिलेशय &c. -यः 1 Sleep. -2 A bed, couch. -3 A hand. -4 A snake, especially the boa. -5 Abuse, imprecation, curse. -6 A stake.

शयंड *a.* Sleepy, sleeping.

शयथ *a.* [शी-अथच्] Sleepy, asleep. -थः 1 Death. -2 A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. -3 A boar. -4 A fish.

शयनं [शी-ल्युट्] 1 Sleeping, sleep, lying down. -2 A bed, couch; शयनस्थो न भुंजीत Ms. 4. 74, R. 1. 95; V. 3. 10. -3 Copulation, sexual union. -Comp. —अ(आ)गारः, -रं, -गृहं a bed chamber, sleeping apartments. —एकादशी the eleventh day of the bright half of Ashāḍha when Vishṇu lies down to enjoy his four months' repose. —सखी a bed-fellow. —स्थानं a sleeping apartment, bed-chamber.

शयनीयं [शी-आधारे अनीयर्] A bed, couch; परिशून्यं शयनीयमद्य मे R. 8. 66; कांतासखस्य शयनीयशिलातलं ते U. 3. 21; (शयनीयकं in the same sense).

शयानकः 1 A chameleon. -2 A kind of snake, the boa.

शयालु *a.* [शी-आलुच्] Sleepy, slothful; इति नोपशयस्थोऽपि शयालुर्मृगयुर्मृगान् Śi. 2. 80. —लुः 1. A kind of snake, the boa-constrictor. -2 A dog. -3 A jackal.

शयित *p. p.* [शी-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Sleeping, reposed, asleep. -2 Lying down. —तं Sleep, sleeping.

शयुः, शयुनः A large snake, the boa.

शय्या [शी-आधारे क्यप्] 1 A bed, couch; शय्या भूमितलं Śānti. 4. 9; मही रम्या शय्या Bh. 3. 79; R. 5. 66. -2 Sleeping. -3 lying, stinging together. -Comp. —अध्यक्षः, —पालः the superintendent or guardian of a king's bed-chamber. —उत्संगः the side of a bed. —गत *a.* 1. lying in a bed. -2. confined to a bed. —गृहं a bed-chamber; R. 16. 4.

शरः [शृ-अच्] 1 An arrow, a shaft; क्व च निशितनिपाता वज्रसाराः शरास्ते S. 1. 10. -2 A kind of white reed or grass; शरकांडपांडुगंडस्थला M. 3. 8; मुखेन सीता शरपांडुरेण A. 14. 26; Śi. 11. 30. -3 The cream of a slightly curdled milk cream. -4 Hurt, injury, wound. -5 The number 'five.' —रं Water. -Comp. —अग्र्यः an excellent arrow. —अभ्यासः, —आघातः archery. —असनं, —आस्यं an arrow-shooter, a bow; शरासनं तेषु विकृष्यतामिदं S. 6. 28; R. 3. 52; Ku. 3. 64. —आक्षेपः flight of arrows. —आरोपः, —आवापः a bow. —आश्रयः a quiver. —आहत *a.* struck by an arrow. —इषीका an arrow. —इष्टः the mango tree. —ओघः a shower or multitude of arrows. —कांडः 1. a reed-stalk. -2. a shaft of an arrow. —घातः shooting with arrows, archery. —जं fresh butter. —जः N. of Kārttikeya. —जन्मन् *m.* an epithet of Kārttikeya; R. 3. 23. —जालं a multitude or dense mass of arrows. —धिः a quiver. —पातः an arrow's flight. °स्थानं a bow-shot. —पुंखः, —पुंखा the feathered end of an arrow. —प्रवेगः a swift arrow. —फलं the blade or barb of an arrow. —भंगः N. of a sage whom Rāma visited in the Daṇḍaka forest; R. 13. 45. —भूः N. of Kārttikeya. —भृष्टिः *f.* the point of an arrow. —मल्लः a bow-man, an archer. —वनं (वणं) a thicket of reeds; Me. 45. °उद्भवः, °भवः epithets of Kārttikeya. —वर्षः a shower or volley of arrows. —वाणिः 1. the head of an arrow. -2. an archer. -3. a maker of arrows. -4. a foot-soldier. —वृष्टिः *f.* a shower of arrows. —व्रातः a mass or multitude of arrows. —संधानं taking aim with an arrow; शरसंधानं नाटयति S. 1. —संबाध *a.* covered with arrows; U. 4. 29. —स्तंबः a clump of reeds.

शरटः [शृ-अटन्] 1 A chameleon. -2 A safflower.

शरणं [शृ-ल्युट्] 1 Protection, help, succour, defence; भूत्वा शरण्या शरणार्थमन्यं कथं प्रपत्स्ये त्वयि दीप्यमाने R. 14. 64, V. 1. 3; U. 4. 23. -2 Refuge, shelter; Ku. 3. 8; Pt. 2. -3 A place of refuge, resort, asylum (applied to persons also); स सुरासुरस्य जगतः शरणं Ki. 18. 22; संतप्तानां त्वमसि शरणं Me. 7; शरणं गम्-इ-या &c. 'to go to for protection, take shelter with, to submit to'; यामि हे कमिह शरणं Gīt. 7. -4 A sanctuary, closet, an apartment; अग्निशरणमार्गमादेशय S. 5. -5 An abode, a house, habitation; Mu. 3. 15; Bk. 6. 9. -6 Lair, resting-place. -7 Injuring, killing. -Comp. —अर्थिन् *a.* —एषिन् *a.* 1. seeking refuge or protection; Bh. 2. 76. -2. unfortunate. —आगत, —आपन्न *a.* gone to for refuge or protection, taking shelter with, fugitive. —उन्मुख *a.* looking up to for protection; R. 6. 21.

शरण्य *a.* [शरणे साधुः यत्] 1 Fit to protect, yielding protection, a protector, refuge; असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखानां R. 6. 21; शरण्यो लोकानां Mv. 4. 1; R. 2. 30; 14. 64, 15. 2; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Needing protection, poor, miserable. —ण्यः An epithet of Śiva. —ण्यं 1 A place of a refuge, shelter. -2 A protector, who or what affords protection, U. 1. 50. v. l. -3 Protection, defence. -4 Injury, hurt.

शरणिः (णीः *f.*) 1 A road, path. -2 The earth. -3 A row, line.

शरण्युः 1 A protector. -2 A cloud -3 Wind.

शरंडः 1 A bird. -2 A chameleon. -3 A cheat, rogue. -4 A lecher, libertine. -5 A kind of ornament.

शरद् *f.* [शृ-अदि Uṇ. 1. 129] 1 The autumn, autumnal season (comprising the two months आश्विन and कार्तिक); यात्रायै चोदयामास तं शक्तेः प्रथमं शरद् R. 4. 24. -2 A year; त्वं जीव शरदः शतं R. 10. 1; U. 1. 15; धारिणीभूतधारिण्योर्भव भर्ता शरच्छतं M. 1. 15. -Comp. —अंतः the end of autumn, winter. —अंबुधरः an autumnal cloud. —उदाशयः an autumnal lake. —कामिन् *m.* a dog. —कालः the autumnal season. —घनः, —मेघः an autumnal cloud. —चंद्रः (शरच्चंद्रः) the autumnal moon. —त्रियामा an autumnal night. —पद्मः —द्मं the white lotus. —पर्वन् *n.* the festival called *Kojāgara* q. v. —मुखं the commencement of autumn.

शरदा 1 Autumn. -2 A year.

शरद्विज a. Autumnal.

शरभः [शृ-अभच् Uṇ. 3. 122] 1 A young elephant. -2 A fabulous animal said to have 8 legs and to be stronger than a lion ; शरभकुलमजिह्मं प्रोद्धरत्यंबु कूपात् Rs. 1. 23 ; अष्टपादः शरभः सिंहघाती Mh. -3 A camel. -4 A grass-hopper. -5 A locust.

शरयुः (यूः) f. N. of a river ; see सरयु (यू).

शरल a. 1 See सरल. -2 Crooked ; fraudulent (according to Sabdak).

शरलकं Water.

शरव्यं [शरवे शरशिक्षायै हितं शरु-यत्] A butt or mark (for arrows), target (fig. also) ; तौ शरव्यमकरोत्स नेतरान् R. 11. 27 ; कृताः शरव्यं हरिणा तवासुराः S. 6. 28 ; R. 7. 45 ; Si. 7. 24 ; व्यसनशतशरव्यतां गताः K.

शराटिः (-ढिः, -तिः, -रिः, -लिः) A kind of bird.

शरारु a. Noxious, hurtful, injurious. —रुः A mischievous animal ; शरारुचक्रचारभीषणायां महाटव्यां Dk.

शरावः -वं [शरं दध्यादिसारमवति अव्-अण Tv.] 1 A shallow dish, platter, an earthenware vessel, tray; मोदकशरावं गृहीत्वा V. 3 ; Ms. 6. 56. -2 A cover, lid. -3 A measure equal to 2 *Kudavas*.

शरावती N. of a town of which Lava was made ruler by Râma ; R. 15. 97.

शरिमन् m. Bearing, bringing forth.

शरीरं [शृ-ईरन्] 1 The body (of animate or inanimate objects) ; शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनं Ku. 5. 33. -2 The constitutent element ; शरीरं तावदिष्टार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kâv. 1. 10 ; शरीरमसि संसारस्य U. 7. -3 Bodily strength. -4 A dead body. -Comp. —अंतरं 1. the interior of the body. -2. another body. —आवरणं the skin. —कर्तृ m. a father. —कर्षणं emaciation of the body. जः 1. sickness. -2. lust, passion. -3. the god of love. -4. a son, offspring ; Ki. 4. 31. —तुल्य a. equal to, i. e. as dear as one's own person. —दंडः 1. corporal punishment. -2. mortification of the body (as in penance). —धृक् a. having a body. —पतनं, -पातः shuffling off the moral coil, death. —पाकः emaciation (of the body). —बद्ध a. endowed with a body, embodied, incarnate ; शरीरबद्धः प्रथमाश्रमी यथा Ku. 5. 30. —बंधः 1. the bodily frame ; शरीरबंधेन तिरोबभूव R. 16. 23 -2. being endowed with a body, i. e. birth as an embodied being; R. 13. 58. —बंधकः a hostage. —भाज् a. embodied, incarnate. (-m.) a creature, an embodied being. -भेदः separaiton of the body (from the soul), death. —यष्टिः f. a slender body, slim or delicate figure. —यात्रा means of bodily sustenance. -विमोक्षणं the emancipation of the soul from the body. —वृत्तिः f. maintenance or support of the body ; R. 2. 45. —वैकल्यं bodily ailment, sickness, disease. -शुश्रूषा personal attendance. -संस्कारः 1. decoration of the person. -2. purification of the body by the performance of the several purificatory *Samskâras*. —संपत्तिः f. the prosperity of body, (good) health. -संबंधः relation by marriage. —सादः leanness of body, emaciation ; R. 3. 2. —स्थितिः f. 1. the maintenance or support of the body ; R. 5. 9. -2. taking one's meals, eating (frequently used in Kâdambarî).

शरीरकं 1 The body. -2 A small body. —कः The soul.

शरीरिन् a. (णी f.) 1 Embodied, corporeal, incarnate ; करुणस्य मूर्तिरथवा शरीरिणी विरहव्यथैव वनमेति जानकी U. 3. 4 ; भावाविव शरीरिणौ M. 1. 10. -2 Living. —m. 1 Anything endowed with a body (whether animate or inanimate) ; शरीरिणां स्थावरजंगमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23 ; मरणं प्रकृतिः शरीरिणां R. 8. 87, 43. -2 A sentient being. -3 A man. -4 The soul (clad with the body); R 8. 89 ; Bg. 2. 18.

शरुः 1 An arrow. -2 A weapon. -3 The thunderbolt of Indra. -4 Anger, passion. -5 Practice of archery.

शर्करा [शृ-करन् कस्य नेत्वम् Uṇ. 4. 3] 1 Candied sugar. -2 A pebble, gravel, small stone ; पादुकांतरप्रविष्टेव शर्करा Mk. 5. -3 Gravelly mould. -4 Soil abounding in stony fragments, sand. -5 A piece, fragment. -6 A potsherd. -7 Any hard particle, as in जलशर्करा a nodule of water, i. e. hail. -8 The disease called gravel. -Comp. -उदकं sugar-water, water sweetened with sugar. —सप्तमी N. of an observance on the 7th day in the bright half of Vaisâkha.

शर्करकः A kind of citron or lime.

शर्करजा Candied sugar.

शर्करिक a. (की f.), शर्करिल, शर्करावत् a. Stony, gravelly, gritty.

शर्करी 1 A river. -2 A girdle. -3 A pen.

शर्धः [शृध्-घञ्] 1 Breaking wind, flatulence (said to be n. also in this sense). -2 A troop, multitude. -3 Strength ; power.

शर्धजह a. Causing flatulence. —हः A kind of pulse or bean.

शर्धनं The act of breaking wind.

शर्धस् n. Ved. 1 A troop, host, (particularly of Maruts). -2 Strength, power.

शर्ब् 1 P. (शर्बति) 1 To go. -2 To injure, kill.

शर्मन् a. [शॄ-मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 144] Happy, prosperous. —m. An affix added to the name of a Brâhmaṇa ; as विष्णुशर्मन् ; cf. वर्मन्, दास, गुप्त. —n 1 Pleasure, happiness delight ; त्यजंत्यसून् शर्म च मानिनो वरं त्यजंति न त्वेकमयाचितं व्रतं N. 1. 50 ; R. 1. 69 ; Bh. 3. 97. -2 A blessing. -3 Protection. -4 A house, receptacle (mostly Vedic in this sense). -Comp. —द a. conferring happiness. (-दः) an epithet of Vishṇu.

शर्मरः A sort of garment.

शर्मिष्ठा N. of one of the wives of Yayâti and daughter of Vrishaparvan, the king of the Daityas ; cf. देवयानी and ययाति.

शर्यः a. Ved. Hurtful, injurious. —र्यः An enemy.

शर्या 1 Night. -2 A finger. -3 An arrow (Ved.).

शर्व् 1 P. (शर्वति) 1 To go. -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

शर्वः 1 N. of Siva; R. 11. 93; Ku. 6. 14. -2 N. of Vishṇu.

शर्वरः N. of the god of love. —रं Darkness.

शर्वरी [शृ-वनिप् ङीप् वनो र च] 1 A night ; शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56. 3. 2 ; 11. 93 ; Si. 11. 5. -2 Turmeric. -3 A woman. -Comp. —ईशः the moon.

शर्वला-ली An iron crow.

शर्वाणी N. of Pârvatî or Durgâ, wife of SSiva.

शर्शरीक a. Mischievous, cruel. —कः A rogue, wretch, mischievous man.

शल् I. 1 A (शलते) 1 To shake, stir, agitate. -2 To tremble. -3 To cover. -II. P. (शलति) 1 To go. -2 To run fast. -III. 10 A. (शालयते) To praise.

शलः [शल्-घञ्] 1 A dart, spear. -2 A stake. -3 N. of भृंगि an attendant of Siva. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 A camel. —लं The quill of a porcupine (m. also according to some).

शलकः A spider.

शलंगः A king, sovereign.

शलभः [शल्-अभच् Uṇ. 3. 122] 1 A grass-hopper, locust ; *S.* 1. 32. -2 A moth ; कौरववंशदावेऽस्मिन्क एष शलभायते Ve. 1 19 ; *Śi.* 2. 117 ; Ku. 4. 40. -3 N. of an Asura.

शललं The quill of a porcupine. -ली 1 The quill of a porcupine. -2 A small porcupine.

शलाका 1 A small stick, peg, rod, pin, piece, thin bar (of anything); अयस्कांतमणिशलाका Mâl. 1. -2 A pencil, small stick (used in painting the eyes with collyrium); अज्ञानांधस्य लोकस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकया । चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ Sik. 58 ; Ku. 1. 47 ; ययौ शलाकामपरा वहंती R. 7. 8. -3 An arrow. -4 A dart, javelin. -5 A probe or a kind of pointed surgical instrument. -6 A rib (as of an umbrella). -7 A bone (forming the root of the fingers and toes) ; Y. 3, 85. -8 A sprout, spring, shoot ; उद्भिन्नया रत्नशलाकयेव Ku. 1. 24. -9 A paint-brush. -10 A tooth-brush, tooth-pick. -11 A porcupine. -12 An oblong piece of ivory or bone used in gambling. -13 A ruler. -14 The Sârikâ bird. -Comp. —धूर्तः (forming शलाकधूर्तः) a swindler, sharper. -परि *ind.* an unlucky throw or movement of one of the pieces at a game played with Śalâkas ; cf. परि or अक्षपरि.

शलाटः A cart-load.

शलाटु *a* Unripe. —टुः A kind of root.

शलाभोलिः A camel.

शलालुः A kind of perfume.

शल्कं, शल्कलं [शल्-क कस्य नेत्वम् Uṇ. 3. 43] 1 The scale of a fish ; Ms. 5. 16 ; Y. 1. 178. -2 Bark, rind (of trees). -3 A part, portion, fragment.

शल्कलिन्, शल्किन् *m.* A fish.

शल्भ् 1 A. (शल्भते) To praise.

शल्मलिः -ली *f.* The silk-cotton tree

शल्यं [शल्-यत्] 1 A spear, javelin, dart -2 An arrow, a shaft : शल्यं निखातमुदहारयतामुरस्तः R. 9. 78 ; शल्यप्रोतं 9. 75 : अन्तर्गतमपि निर्भिन्नहृदय शल्यमर्पितं R. 8. 88. *S.* 6. 8, V. 2. 10. -3 A thorn, splinter. -4 A pin, peg, stake (said to be *m.* also in those four senses). -5 Any extraneous substance lodged in the body and giving it very great pain ; अन्तःशल्यं U. 3. 35 ; अपनीताशेषशल्यः Dk. -6 (Fig.) Any cause of poignant or heart-rending grief ; उद्भूतविषादशल्यः कथयिष्यामि *S.* 7. -7 A bone. -8 Difficulty, distress. -9 Sin, crime. -10 Poison. -11 Abuse, defamation. —ल्यः 1 A porcupine, hedge-hog. -2 The thorny shrub. -3 Extraction of splinters. -4 A fence, boundary. -5 The Bilva and Madana trees. -6 A kind of fish -7 N. of a king of Madra and brother of Mâdrî, the second wife of Pâṇḍu, and thus maternal uncle of Nakula and Sahadeva. [In the great war he at first intended to fight on the side of the P*a*ndavas, but he was artfully won over by Duryodhana and subsequently fougt in his behalf. He acted as charioteer to Karṇa when he was generalissimo of the Kaurava forces, and after his death was appointed commander. He maintained the field for one day, but was at last slain by Yudhish*ṭ*hira]. -Comp. —अरिः an epithet of Yudhishṭhira. —आहरणं, -उद्धरणं, -उद्धारः, -क्रिया, -शास्त्रं extraction of thorns or splinters, or that part of surgery which relates to the extraction of extraneous matter from the body. —कंठः a porcupine. —लोमन् *n.* the quill of a porcupine. —हृत् *m.* a weeder.

शल्यकः 1 A dart, javelin, spike. -2 A splinter, thorn. -3 A porcupine.

शल्यित *a.* Pierced (as with a dart) ; निष्कारणपरित्यागशल्यित U. 3.

शल्ल् 1 P. (शल्लति) To go, move.

शल्लः [शल्-अच्] A frog. —ल्लं Bark, rind.

शल्लकः N. of a tree. —कं Bark, rind.

शल्लकी 1 A porcupine. -2 A kind of tree (of which elephants are very fond); अभिलेढु तावदासवसुरभि रसं शल्लकीभंगं V. 4. 23 ; U. 2. 21 ; 3. 6 ; Mâl. 9. 6. -Comp. —द्रवः incense.

शल्वः N. of a country ; see शाल्व.

शव् 1 P. (शवति) 1 To go, approach. -2 To alter, change, transform.

शवः—वं [शव्-अच्] A corpse, dead body ; Ms. 10. 55. —वं Water. -Comp. —आच्छादनं covering of a corpse, shroud. —आश *a.* feeding on corpses ; Bk. 12. 75. —काम्यः a dog. —दाहः cremation (of dead bodies). —यानं, रथः a hearse, bier, a sort of litter for carrying a corpse.

शवर
शवल } See शबर, शबल.

शवसानः 1 A traveller. -2 A way, road —नं A cemetery

शश् 1 P. (शशति) To leap, bound, jump.

शशः 1 A hare, rabbit ; Ms. 3. 270, 5. 18. -2 The spots on the moon (which are popularly considered to resemble the form of a hare). -3 One of the four classes into which men are divided by erotic writers ; thus defined :—मृदुवचनसुशीलः कोमलांगः सुकेशः सकलगुणनिधानं सत्यवादी शशोऽयं Sabdak. ; see Ratimanjarî 35 also. -4 The Lodhra tree. -5 Gum-myrrh. -Comp. —अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. °अर्धमुख *a.* crescent-headed (as an arrow). °मूर्तिः an epithet of the moon. °लेखा the digit of the moon, lunar crescent. —अदः 1. a hawk, falcon. -2. N. of a son of Ikshvâku, father of पुरंजय. —अदनः a hawk, falcon. —ऊर्णं, -लोमन् *n.* the hair of a rabbit, hair-skin. —धरः 1. the moon ; प्रसरति शशधरबिंबे Gît. 7. -2. camphor. °मौलिः an epithet of *S*iva. —प्लुतकं a scratch with a finger-nail. -भृत् *m.* the moon. °भृत् *m.* an epithet of *S*iva. —लक्ष्मणः an epithet of the moon. —लांछनः 1. the moon ; Ku. 7. 6. -2. camphor. —बिं(विं)दुः 1. the moon. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. —विषाणं, -शृंगं a hair's horn ; used to denote anything impossible, an utter impossibility ; कदाचिदपि पर्यटन् शशविषाणमासादयेत् Bh. 2. 5 ; शशशृंगधनुर्धरः ; see खपुष्प. —स्थली the country between the Ganges and Yamunâ, the Doab.

शशकः 1 A hare, rabbit. -2 शश (3) q. v.

शशिन् *m.* [शशोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 The moon ; शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56, 6. 85 ; Me. 41. -2 Camphor. -Comp. -ईशः an epithet of *S*iva. —कला a digit of the moon ; Mu. 1. 1. —कांतः the moon gem. (-तं) a lotus. —कोटिः a horn of the moon. —ग्रहः an eclipse of the moon. —जः an epithet of Budha or Mercury (son of the moon,). —प्रभ *a.* having the lustre of the moon, as bright and white as the moon ; R. 3. 16. (-भं) 1. a water lily. -2. a pearl. —प्रभा moonlight. —भूषणः, -भृत् *m*, -मौलिः, -शेखरः epithets of *S*iva. -लेखा a digit of the moon

शशिनी N. of one of the sixteen digits of the moon.

शश्वत् *ind.* 1 Perpetually, eternally, for ever. -2 Constantly, repeatedly, always, frequently, again and again ; R. 2. 48, 4 70 ; Me 55. (In comp. शश्वत् may be translated by lasting, eternal ; as शश्वच्छांति eternal tranquillity).

शश् 1 P. (शशति) To hurt, injure, kill.

शष्कु(स्कु)ली 1 The orifice of the ear, auditory passage ; तथापि कर्णशष्कुल्यवच्छिन्नः सन् (आकाशः) शब्दग्राहकश्रोत्रेन्द्रियात्मकः Tarka K. ; अवलंबितकर्णशष्कुलीकलसिकं स्वयमबोचत N. 2. 8 ; Y. 3. 96. -2 A kind of baked cake ; Y. 1. 173.-3 Rice-gruel. -4 A disease of the ear.

शष्पः (स्पः) Loss of intellect or presence of mind (प्रतिभाक्षय). —ष्पं Young grass, U. 4. 27 ; R. 2. 26.

शस् I. 1. P. (शसति) To cut up, kill, destroy. -II. 2. P. (शस्ति) To sleep ; Cf. शंस् also.

शसनं [शस्-ल्युट्] 1 Wounding, killing. -2 Immolation (of an animal at sacrifice).

शस्त p. p. [शंस्-क्त] 1 Praised, extolled.-2 Auspicious, happy. -3 Right, best. -4 Repeated, recited. -5 Best, excellent. -6 Wounded, injured. -7 Killed. —स्तं 1 Happiness, welfare. -2 Excellence, auspiciousness. -3 The body. -4 A finger-guard (अंगुलित्राण q. v.; also शस्तकं in this sense).

शस्तिः f. 1 Praise, eulogy. -2 A hymn of praise (स्तोत्र).

शस् 1 A technical name for the termination of the acc. plural. -2 A Taddhita affix forming adverbs from nouns, especially from numerals ; as द्विशः, शतशः, बहुशः &c.

शस्त्रं [शस्-ष्ट्रन्] 1 A weapon, arms; क्षमाशस्त्रं करे यस्य दुर्जनः किं करिष्यति Subhâsh., R. 2.40, 3. 51, 62; 5. 28. -2 An instrument, a tool in general. -3 Iron. -4 Steel. -5 A hymn of praise (स्तोत्र). -6 Repetition, recitation. -Comp. —अभ्यासः the practice of arms, military exercise. —अयसं 1. steel. -2. iron. -अस्त्रं 1. weapons for striking and throwing, arms and missiles. -2. arms or weapons generally. —आजीवः -उपजीविन् m. a professional soldier. —उद्यमः lifting up a weapon (to strike). —उपकरणं arms or instruments of war, military apparatus. —कारः an armourer. -कोषः the sheath or scabbard of any weapon. —ग्राहिन् a. taking up or wearing arms (for battle) ; शस्त्रग्राही ब्राह्मणो जामदग्न्यः U. 5. 53 ; जीविन्, -वृत्ति m. one living by the use of arms, a professional soldier. —देवता the deity presiding over weapons. —धरः = शस्त्रभृत् q. v. —न्यासः laying down arms ; so शस्त्र(परि)त्यागः.-पाणि a. bearing arms, armed. (-m.) an armed warrior. —पूत a. ' purified by arms ', rendered pure or absolved from guilt by being killed with a weapon on the battle-field ; अशस्त्रपूतं निर्व्याजं (महामांसं) Mâl. 5. 12 ; (see Jagaddhara's explanation of the word); अहमपि तस्य मिथ्याप्रतिज्ञावैलक्ष्यसंपादितमशस्त्रपूतं मरणमुपदिशामि Ve. 2. —प्रहारः a wound inflicted with a weapon. भृत् m. 1. a soldier, warrior, R. 2. 40. -2. an armed man. —मार्जः a weapon-cleaner, an armourer, furbisher. —विद्या, -शास्त्रं the science of arms. —संहतिः f. 1. a collection of arms. -2. an arsenal.-संपातः a sudden fall of a number of weapons. -हत a. killed by a weapon. —हस्त a. armed. (-स्तः) an armed man.

शस्त्रकं 1 Steel. -2 Iron. -3 An instrument, a tool, weapon.

शस्त्रिका A knife.

शस्त्रिन् a. Bearing arms or weapons, armed, accoutred.

शस्त्री A knife : पण्यस्त्रीषु विवेककल्पलतिकाशस्त्रीषु रज्येत कः Subhâsh. ; Si. 4. 44.

शस्य a. (from शंस्) 1 Best, excellent. -2 Praiseworthy, laudable.

शस्यं [शस्-यत्] 1 Corn or grain in general ; दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय शस्याय मघवा दिवं R. 1. 26 -2 The produce or fruit of a plant or tree ; शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्राहुः सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते ; see तंडुल also -3 A merit. -Comp. -क्षेत्रं a cornfield. —भक्षक a granivorous. —मंजरी 1. An ear of corn. -2. a fruit-stalk. —मालिन् a. crowned with harvests. —शालिन्, -संपन्न a. abounding in corn. —शूकं a beard of corn. -संपद् f. abundance of corn. —संब(व)रः the Sâla tree.

शाकः-कं [शक्-घञ्] A vegetable, pot-herb, herb, any edible leaf, fruit or root used as a vegetable; विष्टिश्वरो वा जगदीश्वरो वा मनोरथान् पूरयितुं समर्थः। अन्यैर्नृपालैः परिदीयमानं शाकाय वा स्याल्लवणाय वा स्यात् Jag.—कः 1 Power, strength, energy. -2 The teak tree. -3 The Sirisha tree. -4 N. of a people ; see. शक.-5 An era ; especially the era of Sâlivâhana. -6 N. of the sixth Dvîpa. -Comp. —अंगं pepper, -अम्लं bog-plum. °भेदनं sorrel. —आख्यः the teak tree. (-ख्यं) a vegetable. —आहारः a vegetarian (living only on herbs &c.). -चुक्रिका the tamarind. -तरुः the teak tree,-पणः 1. a measure equal to a handful. -2 a handful of vegetables. —पत्रः the Sigru tree. —पार्थिवः a king fond of an era ; see मध्यमपदलोपिन्. —प्रति: ind. a little of herbs. —योग्यः coriander. —वृक्षः the teak tree. —शाकटं, -शाकिनं a field of vegetables, a kitchen-garden.

शाकट a. (टी. f.) [शकटाय हितं अण्] 1 Relating to a cart. -2 Going in a cart. —टः 1 A draught-ox. -2 The tree called श्लेष्मातक —टं A field ; cf. शाकशाकट.

शाकटायनः N. of a philologist and grammarian often referred to by Pâṇini and Yâsk ; cf. व्याकरणे शकटस्य च तोकं Nir.

शाकटिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to a car. -2 Going in a car.

शाकटीनः A cart-load, a measure of load equal to 20 *tulas*.

शाकपूणिः-र्णिः N. of an ancient expounder of the Vedas.

शाकरी = शाकारी.

शाकंभरी 1 An epithet of Durgâ.-2 N. of a city.

शाकल a. (ली f.) [शकल-अण्] Relating to a piece (शकल). —लः A school of the *Rigveda* or the followers of this school (pl.). -Comp. —प्रातिशाख्यं N. of the *Rigveda* Prâtisâkhya.—शाखा the recension or traditional text of the Rigveda as represented by the Sâkalas.

शाकलिक a. (की f.) Relating to a piece, fragmentary.

शाकुण a. (णी f.) 1 Repentant. -2 Afflicting others (परतापक).

शाकल्यः N. of an ancient grammarian mentioned by Pâṇini ; (he is supposed to have arranged the *Pada* text of the *Rigveda*).

शाकारी One of the lowest forms of Prâkrita, the dialect spoken by the Sakâra, as in the Mṛichchhakaṭika.

शाकिनं A field ; as in शाकशाकिनं.

शाकिनी [शाकमस्त्यस्या इनि] 1 A field of vegetables. -2 A kind of female being attendant on Durgâ (supposed to be a demon or fairy).

शाकुन a. (नी f.) [शकुन-अण्] 1 Relating to birds ; Ms. 3. 268. -2 Relating to omens. -3 Ominous.

शाकुनिकः [शकुनैः पक्षिवधादिना जीवति ठञ्] A fowler, bird-catcher ; Mk. 6 ; Ms. 8 229. —कं The interpretation of omens.

शाकुनेयः A small owl.

शाकुंतलः, शाकुंतलेयः A metronymic of Bharata (son of Sakuntalâ). —लं The drama called अभिज्ञानशाकुंतला of Kâlidâsa.

शाकुलिकः A fisherman.

शाक्करः An ox.

शाक्त a. (क्ती f.) [शक्तिर्देवताऽस्य अण्] 1 Relating to power. -2 R

lating to *Sakti* or the female personification of divine energy. —क्तः A worshipper of *Sakti*; (the *Sâkas* are generally worshippers of Durgâ representing the female personification of divine energy, and the ritual enjoined to them is of two kinds, the pure or right-hand ritual दक्षिणाचार, and impure or left-hand ritual वामाचार q. q. v. v.).

शाक्तिकः 1 A worshipper of *Sakti*. -2 A spearman, lancer.

शाक्तीकः A spearman, lancer.

शाक्तेयः, शाक्त्यः 1 A worshipper or *Sakti*. -2 N. of Parâsara.

शाक्यः [शक्-घञ् तत्र साधुः यत्] 1 N. of the family of Buddha. -2 N. of Buddha. -Comp. —भिक्षुकः a Buddhist religious mendicant. —मुनिः, -सिंहः epithets of Buddha.

शाक्री 1 N. of *Sachi*, wife of Indra. -2 Of Durgâ.

शाक्वरः An ox; cf. शाक्कर.

शाख् 1 P. (शाखति) To pervade, fill completely.

शाखः N. of Kârttikeya.

शाखा 1 A branch (as of a tree), आवर्ज्य शाखाः R. 16. 19. -2 An arm. -3 A party, section, faction. -4 A part or subdivision of a work. -5 A school, branch, sect. -6 A part or division of an animal. -7 A school or taditional recension of the Veda, the traditional text followed by a School; as in शाकलशाखा, आश्वलायनशाखा, बाष्कलशाखा &c. -Comp. -चंक्रमणं 'leaping from branch to branch', irregular study. -चन्द्रन्यायः see under न्याय. -नगरं, -पुरं a suburb. —पित्तः inflammation of the extremities of the body, *e. g.* hands, shoulders &c. —भृत् *m.* a tree. —भेदः difference of (Vedic) school. —मृगः 1. a monkey, an ape. -2. a squirrel. —रंडः 'a traitor to his *Sâkhâ*', a Brâhmaṇa who has changed his own school of the Vedas. —रथ्या a branch-road. —विलीन *a.* sitting on branches (as a bird). —शिफा a root growing from a branch (as of the fig-tree).

शाखालः A sort of cane (वानीर).

शाखिन् *a.* [शाखा अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Having branches (fig. also). -2 Branching, ramifying. -3 Belonging to any branch or school (as of the Veda). —*m.* 1 A tree; कुल्याम्भोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः *S.* 1. 15.-2 A Veda. -3 A follower of any Vedic school or recension.

शाखोटः, शाखोटकः N. of a tree; कस्त्वं भोः कथयामि दैवहतकं मां विद्धि शाखोटकं K. P. 10.

शांकरः A bull.

शांकरिः 1 N. of Kârttikeya. -2 Of Gaṇesa. -3 Fire.

शांखं The sound of a conch-shell.

शांखिकः [शंख-ठञ्] 1 A shell-cutter, worker in shells. -2 N. of a mixed tribe. -3 A shell-blower; *Si.* 15. 72.

शाचि *a.* 1 Distinguished, renowned. -2 Strong, powerful.

शाटः, शाटी 1 A garment, cloth. -2 A petticoat.

शाटकः: -कं Cloth, garment, petticoat; Pt. 1. 144.

शाट्यायनं An oblation for remedying anything wrong in the performance of a rite.

शाठ्यं [शठस्य भावः ष्यञ्] (*a*) Dishonesty, perfidy, guile, trickery, fraud, villainy; आजन्मनः शाठ्यमशिक्षितो यः *S.* 5. 25; (*b*) Art, skill, cunning; द्वेष्या निह्नोतुमिच्छोरिति सुरसरितं शाठ्यमव्याद्विभोर्वः Mu. 1. 1.

शाण *a.* (णी *f.*) [शणेन निर्वृत्तं अण्] Hempen, flaxen. —णः 1 A touchstone; मणिः शाणोल्लीढः Bh. 2. 44; Bv. 1. 73.-2 A whetstone.-3 A saw. -4 A weight of four Mâshas. —णं 1 Sack-cloth, coarse cloth. -2 A hempen garment; Ms. 2. 41, 10. 87. -Comp. —आजीवः an armourer.

शाणिः A plant from the fibres of which a coarse cloth is prepared.

शाणित *p. p.* Whetted, ground, sharpened (on a whetstone).

शाणी 1 A touchstone. -2 A whetstone. -3 A saw. -4 A hempen garment. -5 A ragged garment. -6 A small screen or tent. -7 Gesticulation, a sign made with the hands or eyes. -8 A weight of four Mâshas.

शाणीरं A bank or spot of ground in the Soṇa rivr.

शांडिल्यः 1 N. of a sage, the author of a law-book. -2 The *Bilva* tree -3 A form of Agni. -Comp. —गोत्रं the family of Sândilya.

शात *p. p.* [शो-क्त] 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Thin, slender. -3 Weak, feeble. -4 Beautiful, handsome. -5 Cut down. -6 Happy, thriving. —तः The Dhattûra plant. —तं Happiness, pleasure, delight; मानिनीजनजनितशातं Gît. 10. -Comp. —उदरी a woman with a slender waist; *Si.* 5. 23; R. 10. 69.—शिखः *a.* sharp-pointed.

शातकुंभं 1 Gold; *Si.* 9. 9; N. 16. 34. -2 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर).

शातकौंभं Gold.

शातनं 1 Whetting, sharpening.-2 Cutting down, destroyer; as in पर्वतपक्षशातनं R. 3. 42. -3 Causing to fall or perish. -4 Causing to decay or wither. -5 Becoming thin or small, thinness. -6 Withering, decaying.

शातपत्रकः-की Moonlight.

शातभीरुः A kind of Mallikâ.

शातमान *a.* (नी *f.*) Bought for one hundred.

शात्रव *a.* (वी *f.*) [शत्रुरेव शत्रोरिदं वा अण्] 1 Relating to an enemy; R. 4. 42. -2 Hostile, inimical. —वः An enemy; तत्र नाभवदसौ महाहवे शात्रवादिव पराङ्मुखोऽर्थिनः *Si.* 14. 44, 18. 20; Ve. 5. 1; Bk. 5. 81; Ki. 14. 2; Mu. 2. 5. —वं 1 A collection of enemies. -2 Enmity, hostility; त्रयीशात्रवशात्रवे R. G.

शात्रवीय *a.* 1 Relating to an enemy. -2 Hostile, inimical.

शादः [शद्-घञ्] 1 Young grass.-2 Mud. -Comp. —हरितः -तं a place green with young grass, a place clad in verdure.

शाद्वल *a.* [शादाः संत्यत्र वलच्] 1 Grassy. -2 Abounding in young green grass. 3-Green, verdant.—लः -लं A grass-plot, green, meadow; शय्या शाद्वलं *Sânti.* 2. 21; R. 2. 17; Ki. 5. 37, Y. 3. 7.

शान् 1 U. (शीशांसति-ते, strictly a desiderative of शान् used in a primitive sense) To sharpen, whet.

शानः 1 A touch-stone. -2 Whetstone. -Comp. —पादः 1. a stone for grinding sandal. -2. the Pâriyâtra mountain.

शानच् (In gram.) A technical term used by Pâṇini for the Krit affix आन or मान used in forming present participles of the Atm.

शानैश्वर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Relating to Saturn. -2 Falling on a Saturday.

शांत *p. p.* [शम्-क्त] 1 Appeased, allayed, calmed, satisfied, pacified; R. 12. 20. -2 Cured, alleviated; शांतरोगः. -3 Abated, subsided, put an end to, removed, extinguished; शांतरथक्षोभपरिश्रमं R. 1. 58; 5. 47; शांतार्चिषं दीपमिव प्रकाशः Ki. 17. 16. -4 Ceased, stopped; शांतमृगप्रचारं Ku. 3. 42. -5 Dead, deceased. -6 Stilled, hushed. -7 Calm, quiet, undisturbed, tranquil, still; शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं *S.* 1. 16; 4. 19. -8 Tamed; R. 14. 79. -9 Free from passions, at ease, contented. -10 Shaded. -11 Gentle; शांतानुकूलपवनश्च शिवश्च पंथाः *S.* 4. 10.-12 Purified. -13 Meek, humble. -14 Auspicious (in augury); (the phrase शांतं पापं, which is sometimes repeated, means

'oh no!' 'how can it be', 'God forbid such an untoward or unlucky event'; *S.* 5.; Mu. 1). —तः 1 A man who has subdued his passions, an ascetic. -2 Tranquillity, quietism, the sentiment of quietism, the predominant feeling of which is indifference to worldly objects and pleasures; see निर्वेद and रस. —तं Appeasing, pacifying. —तं *ind.* Enough, no more, not so, for shame, hush! God (heaven) forbid l; शांतं कथं दुर्जनाः पौरजानपदाः U. 1; तमेव शांतमथवा किमिहोत्तरेण 3. 26. -Comp. —आत्मन्, -चेतस् *a.* calm, tranquil-minded, sedate or composed in mind. —तोय *a.* having still waters —रसः the sentiment of quietism; see शांत above.

शांतनवः 'The son of *Santanu*' N. of Bhîshma.

शांता N. of the daughter of Dasaratha, adopted by the sage Lomapâda and subsequently married by *Ri*shyasringa; see U. 1. 4 and ऋष्यशृंग also.

शांतिः *f.* [शम्-क्तिन्] 1 Pacification, allayment, alleviation, removal; अध्वरविघातशांतये R. 11. 1, 62. -2 Calmness, tranquillity, quiet, ease, rest, repose; स्मर संस्मृत्य न शांतिरस्ति मे Ku. 4. 17; Mâl. 6. 1. -3 Cessation of hostility; Bv. 1. 125. -4 Cessation, stop. -5 Absence of passion, quietism, complete indifference to all worldly enjoyments; तदुपहितकुटुंबः शांतिमार्गोत्सुकोऽभूत् R. 7. 71. -6 Consolation, solace. -7 Settlement of differences, reconciliation. -8 Satisfaction of hunger. -9 An expiatory rite, a propitiatory rite for averting evil. -10 Good fortune, felicity, auspiciousness. -11 Exculpation, or absolution from blame. -12 Preservation. -13 N. of Durgâ. -Comp. —उदं, -उदकं, -जलं soothing or propitiatory water; *S.* 3. —कर, -कारिन् *a.* soothing, pacifying. —गृहं a room for rest or retirement. —होमः a sacrifice or burnt offering to avert or remove an evil; Ms. 4. 150.

शांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Expiatory, propitiatory. —कं Observances or ceremonies calculated to remove calamities.

शांत्व् &c. See सांत्व् &c.

शापः [शप्-घञ्] 1 A curse, an imprecation, anathema; शापेनास्तं गमितमहिमा वर्षभोग्येण भर्तुः Me. 1. 92; R. 1. 78, 5. 56, 59; 11. 14. -2 An oath, asseveration. -3 Abuse, calumny. -4 An interdiction, a ban. -Comp. —अंतः, -अवसानं, -निवृत्तिः *f.* the end of a curse; Me. 110; R. 8. 82. —अस्त्रः 'having a curse for a weapon,' a sage, saint; R. 15. 3. —उत्सर्गः the utterance of a curse. —उद्धारः, -मुक्तिः *f.*, -मोक्षः release or deliverance from a curse. —ग्रस्त *a.* labouring under a curse. -मुक्त *a.* released from a curse. —यंत्रित *a.* restrained by a curse.

शापित *p. p.* 1 Bound by an oath, conjured. -2 Sworn, adjured.

शापठिकः A peacock.

शाफरिकः A fisherman.

शाब(व)र *a.* (री *f.*) [शब(व)र-अण्] 1 Savage, barbarous -2 Low, vile, base. —रः 1 An offence, a fault. -2 Sin, wickedness. -3 The tree called *Lodhra*. —री A low form of the Prâkrita dialect (spoken by mountaineers &c.). -Comp —भेदाख्यं (also -भेदाक्षं) copper.

शाब्द *a.* (ब्दी *f.*) [शब्द-अण्] 1 Relating to or derived from a word. -2 Relating to or depending on sound (opp. आर्थ.). -3 Verbal, oral. -4 Sounding, sonorous. -5 Nominal (as inflection). —ब्दः A grammarian. —ब्दी N. of Sarasvati. -Comp. —बोधः perception or apprehension of the sense of words. —व्यंजना insinuation founded on words.

शाब्दिक *a.* (की *f.*) [शब्द-ठक्] 1 Verbal, oral. -2 Relating to sounds or words. -3 Sounding. —कः A grammarian.

शामन् *n.* Appeasing, conciliation.

शामनः N. of Yama. —नं 1 Killing, slaughter. -2 Tranquillity, peace. -3 End. —नी The southern direction.

शामित्रं 1 Sacrificing. -2 Immolating, killing animals at a sacifice. -3 Tying up cattle for sacrifice. -4 A sacrificial vessel. -5 A deadly blow.

शामिली A sacrificial ladle, (स्रुच्).

शामित्रं 1 Ashes. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

शामिलं Ashes.

शामीली A chaplet, garland.

शांबः N. of a son of Krishna and Jâmbavatî.

शांबरी 1 Jugglery, sorcery. -2 A sorceress.

शांबावकः A dealer in shells.

शांबु(बू)कः A bivalve-shell.

शांभव *a.* (वी *f.*) [शंभोरिदं अण्] 1 Belonging to Siva; अत्तुं वांछति शांभवो गणपतेराखुं क्षुधार्तः फणी P. 1. 159. -वः 1 A worshipper of Siva. -2 A son of Siva. -3 Camphor. -4 Bdellium. -5 A kind of poison. —वं The *Devadaru* tree.

शांभवी 1 N. of Pârvatî. -2 N. of a plant (नीलदूर्वा). -3 The opening in the crown of the head through which the soul is said to escape.

शायः Lying, sleeping.

शायिका Repose, sleep.

शायिन् *a.* Reclining, sleeping, resting &c.

शायकः 1 An arrow. -2 A sword; cf. सायक.

शार् 10 U. (शारयति-ते) 1 To weaken. -2 To be weak.

शार *a.* [शॄ-अच् शृ-घञ्] 1 Variegated, speckled, mottled, spotted. -2 Yellow. —रः 1 A variegated colour. -2 Green colour. -3 Air, wind. -4 A piece used at chess, chessman; कालः काल्या भुवनफलके क्रीडति प्राणिशारैः Bh. 3. 39. -5 Injuring, hurting.

शारंगः 1 The *Chataka* bird. -2 A peacock. -3 A bee. -4 A deer. -5 An elephant; cf. सारंग.

शारंगी A particular musical instrument (played with a bow); cf. सारंगी.

शारद *a.* [शरदि भवं अण्] 1 Belonging to autumn, autumnal, ; (the *f.* is शारदी in this sense); विमलशारदचंद्रिरचंद्रिका Bv. 1. 113; R. 10. 9. Ms. 6. 11; मेघः शारद एव काशधवलः पानीयरिक्तोदरः Subhâsh. -2 Annual. -3 New, recent. -4 Young, fresh. -5 Modest, shy, bashful. -6 Diffident, not bold. —दः 1 A year. -2 An autumnal sickness. -3 Autumnal sunshine. -4 A kind of kidney-bean. -5 The Bakula tree. —दी The full-moon day in the month of Kârttika. —दं 1 Corn, grain. -2 The white lotus. —दा 1 A kind of Vinâ or lute. -2 N. of Durgâ. -3 N. of Sarasvatî; (शरत्काले पुरा यस्मान्नवम्यां बोधिता सुरैः । शारदा सा समाख्याता पीठे लोके च नामतः).

शारदिकः 1 Autumnal sickness. -2 Autumnal sunshine or heat. —कं An autumnal or annual Srâdha.

शारदीय *a.* Autumnal.

शारिः 1 A chessman, a piece at chess &c. -2 A small round ball. -3 A kind of die. —रिः *f.* 1 The bird called Sârikâ. -2 Fraud, trick. -3 An elephant's housings. -Comp. —पट्टः, -फलं, -फलकः, -कं a chequered cloth for playing at chess, draughts &c.

शारिका 1 A kind of bird. -2 A bow or stick for playing any stringed instrument. -3 Playing at chess &c. -4 A chessman, a piece at chess.

शारी 1 A kind of bird -2 Ved. An arrow. -3 Kusa grass.

शारीर *a.* (री *f.*) [शरीरस्येदं अण्] 1 Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal. -2 Incorporate; embodied. —रः 1 The incorporate or embodied

spririt (जीवात्मन्) ; human or idividual soul. -2 A bull. -3 A kind of drug. -4 Excrement.

शारीरक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to the body, corporeal. -2 Incorporate, embodied (as the soul). —कं 1 The embodied spirit. -2 The inqniry into the nature of that spirit (a term applied to the Bhâshya of Sankarâchârya on the Brahma-sûtras). -Comp. —सूत्रं the aphorisms of the Vedânta philosophy.

शारीरकीय a. Corporeal; embodied.

शारीरिक a. (की f.) Bodily, corporeal, material.

शारुक a. (की f.) Noxious, hurtful, mischievous.

शार्क: Candied sugar.

शार्कक: 1 Candied sugar. -2 A lump of sugar. -3 The froth of milk. -4 Cream.

शार्कर a. (री f.) [शर्करा-अण्] 1 Made of sugar, sugary. -2 Stony, gravelly. —र: 1 A gravelly place. -2 The froth or skum of Milk. -3 Cream. -4 Molasses.

शार्करक-रिक-रीय a. Gravelly, stony.

शार्ग a. (शार्ङ्ग strictly) 1 Made of horn, horny. -2 Having a bow, armed with a bow ; Bk. 8. 123. —र्ग: -र्गं 1 A bow (in general).). -2 The bow of Vishṇu. —र्गं Wet ginger. -Comp. —धन्वन् m., —धर:, —पाणि:, —भृत् m. epithets of Vishṇu.

शार्गिन् m. 1 An archer, a bowman, -2 An epithet of Vishṇu ; धर्मसंरक्षणार्थैव प्रवृत्तिर्भुवि शार्गिण: R. 15. 4, 12. 70; Me. 46. -3 Of Siva.

शार्दूल: [शृ-ऊलच् दुक् च] 1 A tiger. -2 A leopard or panther. -3 A demon, Râkshasa. -4 A kind of bird. -5 A kind of animal called शरभ. (At the end of comp.) An eminent or distinguished person, foremost ; as in नरशार्दूल cf. कुंजर. -Comp. —चर्मन् n. a tiger's skin. —विक्रीडितं 1 tiger's play ; कंदर्पोऽपि यमायते विरचयन् शार्दूलविक्रीडितं Gît. 4. -2 N. of a metre; see App. I.

शार्वर a. (री f.) [शर्वर्या भवं अण्] 1 Nocturnal ; शार्वरांधकारपूर &c. Dk. ; Ku. 8. 58. -2 Mischievous, pernicious. —रं Darkness, thick gloom. —री Night.

शाल् 1 A. (शालते) 1 To praise, flatter. -2 To abide. -3 To be endowed with ; Malli. on Ki. 5. 44. -4 To tell. -5 To boast, vaunt.

शाल: 1 N. of a tree (very tall and stately) ' Shorea Robusta ; R. 1. 38 ; Si. 3. 40. -2 A tree in general ; R. 1. 13 ; Ve. 4. 3. -3 An enclosure, a fence. -4 A kind of fish. -5 N. of king Sâlivâhana. -Comp. —ग्राम: a kind of sacred stone said to be typical of Vishnu, as the Phallus is of Siva. °गिरि: N. of a mountain. °शिला the Sâlagrâma stone. —ज:, -निर्यास: exudation of the Sâla tree, resin : R. 1. 38. —भंजिका 1. a doll, puppet, statue ; Vb. 1 ; N. 2. 83. -2. a courtezan, harlot. —भंजी a doll, puppet. —वेष्ट: the resin of the Sâla tree ; cf. साल. —सार: 1. a superior tree. -2. as a fœtida.

शालत्र: The Lodhra tree.

शाला [शाल्-अच्] 1 An apartment, a room, saloon, hall ; गृहैर्विशालैरपि भूरिशालै: Si. 3. 50 ; so संगीतशाला, रंगशाला &c. -2 A house, an abode ; R. 16. 41. -3 The upper or main branch of a tree. -4 The trunk of a tree. -5 A stable, stall ; as in वाजिशाला, गर्दभशाला &c.-Comp. —अजिर:, -रं a hollow earthen cup. —मृग: a jackal. —वृक: 1. a dog ; सिंहानां च सुखेन मूर्धसु पदं धास्यंति शालावृका: Bv. 1. 72. -2. wolf. -3. a deer. -4. a cat. -5. a jackal. -6. a monkey.

शालाक: N of Pâṇani.

शालाकिन् m. 1 A lancer, spearman. -2 A surgeon. -3 A barber.

शालाक्यं A branch or surgery.

शालातुरीय: An epithet of Pâṇini (written also शालोत्तरीय ; so called from शलातुर the place of his birth).

शालारं 1 A flight of steps, ladder. -2 A bird-cage. -3 The claw of an elephant.

शालि: 1 Rice ; न शाले: स्तंबकरिता वप्तुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3 ; पचा: प्रकीर्णा न भवंति शालय: Mk. 4. 17. -2 The civet-cat. -Comp. —ओदन: -नं boiled rice (of a superior kind). —गोपी a female appointed to watch a rice-field ; इक्षुच्छायानिषादिन्य: शालिगोप्यो जगुर्यश: R. 4. 20. —चूर्ण: -र्णं rice-flour. —पिष्टं a cryatal. —भवनं a rice-field. —वाहन: N. of a celebrated sovereign of India whose era commences with 78 A. D. —होत्र: 1. N. of a writer on veterinary subjects. -2. a horse. —होत्रिन् m. a horse.

शालिक: 1 A weaver. -2 A toll, tax. -3 A village of artisans.

शालिन् a. (नी f.) (usually at he end of comp.) 1 Endowed with, possessed of, possessing, shining or resplendent with ; अलघुपलपंक्तिशालिनी Si. 16. 76, Ki. 2. 31, 7. 28, 55 ; 8. 17, Rs. 4. 2. -2 Domestic.

शालिनी 1 A mistress of the house, housewife. -2 N. of a metre ; see App. I.

शालीन a. [शालाप्रवेशमर्हति, शाला-ख] 1 Modest, bashful, shy, retiring ; निसर्गशालीन: स्त्रीजन: M. 4 ; R. 6. 81, 18. 17 ; Si. 16. 83. -2 Like, resembling. —न: A householder. (शालीनीकृ 'to make humble, humiliate').

शालीनतर-त्वं Bashfulness, modesty.

शालु: [शाल्-उण्] 1 A frog. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 A kind of astringent substance. —लु n. The root of the water-lily.

शालु(लू)कं 1 The root of the water-lily. -2 Nutmeg. —क: 1 A frog. -2 The root of the water-lily (शालूक only in this sense).

शालु(लू)र: A frog.

शालेयं A field cf rice.

शालोत्तरीय: An epithet of Paṇini see शालातुरीय.

शाल्मल: [साल्-मलच्] 1 The silk-cotton tree. -2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. -3 The gum of the cotton-tree.

शाल्मलि: 1 The silk-cotton tree Bv. 1. 115 ; Ms. 8. 246. -2 One of the seven great divisions of the earth. -3 N. of a kind of hell. -Comp. —स्थ: an epithet of Garuda.

शाल्मलिकं. An inferior kind of Sâlmalî tree.

शाल्मलिन् m. N. of Garuda.

शाल्मलिनी The silk-cotton tree.

शाल्मली 1 The silk-cotton tree. -2 N. of a river in Pâtâla. -3 A kind of hell. - Comp. —वेष्ट:, -वेष्टक: the gum of the silk cotton tree.

शाल्व: 1 N. of a country. -2 A king of Sâlvs.

शाव a. (वी f.) [शव-अण्] 1 Relating to a dead body ; caused by the death (of a relative) ; दशाहं शावमाशौचं संपिंडेषु विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61. -2 Tawny, dark yellowish. —व: 1 The young of any animal, a fawn, cub ; क वयं क परोक्षमन्मथो मृगशावै: सममेधितो जन: S. 2. 18 ; मृगराजशाव: R. 6. 3, 18. 37. -2 A dark-yellowish colour.

शावक: The young of any animal.

शावर See शाबर.

शाश्वत a. (ती f.) [शश्वद् भव: अण्] 1 Eternal, perpetual, ever-lasting ; शाश्वती: समा: Râm. (=U. 2. 5) ' for eternal years ', ' ever more ', ' for all time to come ' ; U. 5. 27 ; R. 14. 14. -2 All. —त: 1 N. of Siva. -2 Of Vyâsa. -3 The sun. —तं Hea-

ven. —तं *ind.* Eternally, perpetually, for ever.

शाश्वतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Eternal, permanent, perpetual, constant; शाश्वतिकः विरोधः 'natural antipathy'; शाश्वतिकं विरोधमपहाय K.

शाश्वती The earth.

शाष्कुल *a.* (ली *f.*) Eating flesh (or fish).

शाष्कुलिकं A quantity of baked cakes (शष्कुली).

शास् 2 P. (शास्ति, शशास, अशिषत्, शासिष्यति, शासितुं, शिष्ट) 1 To teach, instruct, train (governing to accusatives in this sense); माणवकं धर्मं शास्ति Sk.; Bk. 6. 10; शिष्यस्तेऽहं शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. -2 To rule, govern: अनन्यशासनामुर्वी शशासैकपुरीमिव R. 1. 30; 10. 1; 14. 85, 19. 57; *S.* 1. 25; Bk. 3. 53. -3 To order, command, direct, enjoin; R. 12. 34; Mv. 6. 20; Ku. 6. 24; Bk. 9. 68. -4 To tell, communicate, inform (with dat.); तस्मिन्वधाय धनं वृत्तं लक्ष्मणायाशिषन्महत् Bk. 6 27: Ms. 11 83. -5 To advise; स किमप्या साधु न शास्ति योऽधिपं Ki. 1. 5. -6 To decree, enact. -7 To punish, chastise, correct; तान् शिष्याच्चौरदण्डेन धार्मिकः पृथिवीपतिः Ms 8. 29, 4. 175, V. 5. -8 To tame, subdue; Mv. 6. 20. -9 To wish, desire.

शास् *m* A reciter; as in उक्थशास्.

शासः Ved. 1 An order, command. -2 Praise (स्तुति).

शासकः [शास्-ण्वुल्] 1 A ruler. -2 A chastiser, punisher.

शासनं [शास्-ल्युट्] 1 Instruction, teaching, discipline. -2 Rule, sway, government; अनन्यशासनामुर्वी R. 1. 30; so अप्रतिशासन. -3 An order, a command, direction; तदभिरपि देवस्य शासनं प्रमाणीकृतं *S.* 6; R. 3. 69, 14. 83, 18. 28. -4 An edict, enactment, a decree. -5 A precept, rule. -6 A royal grant (of land &c.), charter; अहं त्वां शासनशतेन योजयिष्यामि Pt. 1; Y. 2. 240, 295. -7 A deed, writing, written agreement. -8 Control of passions. -9 A written book of authority. (At the end of comp. शासन often means 'punisher, destroyer, killer'; as °in स्मरशासनः, पाकशासनः). -Comp. —अतिवृत्तिः *f*, violation of commands, disobedience. —पत्रं 1. a plate (usually of copper) on which a grant of land &c. is inscribed. -2. a sheet of paper on which an order is written. —हरः a royal messenger. —हारिन् *m.* an envoy, a messenger; R 3. 68.

शासनीय *a.* 1 To be ruled, governed or directed. -2 Punishable; V. 5.

शासित *p. p.* 1 Ruled, governed. -2 Punished.

शासितृ *m.* [शास्-तृच्] 1 A ruler, governor. -2 A chastiser; *S.* 1. 25.

शास्तिः *f.* [शास्-क्तिन्] 1 Governing, ruling. -2 An order, a command. -3 Correction, chastizement, punishment, especially the punishment inflicted by command of the kind. -4 A sceptre, rod (of authority).

शास्तृ *m.* [शास्-तृच् इडभावः] 1 A teacher, an instructor. -2 A ruler, king, sovereign. -3 A father. -4 A Buddha or Jina: or a deified teacher of the Bauddhas or Jainas.

शास्त्रं [शिष्यतेऽनेन शास् ष्ट्रन्] 1 An order, a command, rule, precept. -2 A sacred precept or rule, scriptural injunction. -3 A religious or sacred treatise, sacred book, scripture; see comp. below. -4 Any department of knowledge, science; इति गुह्यतमं शास्त्रं Bg. 15. 20; शास्त्रेष्वकुंठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19; often at the end of comp. after the word denoting the subject, or applied collectively to the whole body of teaching on that subject; वेदान्तशास्त्र, न्यायशास्त्र, तर्कशास्त्र, अलंकारशास्त्र &c. -5 What is learnt, knowledge; Si. 5. 47. -6 A work, treatise; ततः पंचभिरेतच्चकार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. -7 Theory (opp. प्रयोग or practice); इमं मां च शास्त्रे प्रयोगे च विमृशतु M. 1. -Comp. —अतिक्रमः, -अननुष्ठानं violation of sacred precepts, disregard of religious authority. —अनुष्ठानं-अनुसारः conformity to or observance of sacred precepts. —अभिज्ञ *a.* versed in the *S*âstras. —अर्थः 1. the meaning of a sacred precept. -2. a scriptural precept or statement. —आचरणं 1. observance of sacred precepts. -2. the study of *S*âstras. (-णः) 1. one versed in scriptures. -2. a student of the Vedas. —उक्त *a.* prescribed by sacred laws, enjoined by the *S*âstras, lawful, legal. —कारः, -कृत् *m.* 1. the author of a *S*âstra or sacred book.-2. an author in general. -3. a sage, saint. —कोविद *a.* versed in the *S*âstras. —गंडः a superficial reader of books, superficial scholar. —चक्षुस् *n.* grammar (as being the 'eye', as it were, with which to understand any *S*âstra). —चारणः one who deserves sacred precepts. —ज्ञ, -विद् *a.* 1. well versed in the *S*âstras. -2. a mere theorist. —ज्ञानं knowledge of sacred books, conversancy with scriptures. —तत्त्वं truth as taught in the *S*âstras, scriptural truth. °ज्ञः an astronomer. —दर्शिन् *a.* stated or enjoined in sacred books. —दृष्टिः *f.* scriptural point of view. —प्रसंगः 1. the subject of the *S*âstras. -2. any discussion on scriptural points. —योनिः the source of the *S*âstras. —विधानं -विधिः a sacred precept, scriptural injunction. —विप्रतिषेधः, -विरोधः 1. mutual contradiction of sacred precepts, inconsistency of precepts. -2. Any act contrary to sacred precepts. -विमुख *a.* averse from study; Pt. 1. —विरुद्ध *a.* contrary to the *S*âstras, illegal, unlawful. —व्युत्पत्तिः *f.* intimate knowledge of the sacred writings, proficiency in the *S*âstras. —शिल्पिन् *m.* the country of Kâshmira. —सिद्ध *a.* established by sacred authority.

शास्त्रिन् *a*, (णी *f.*) [शास्त्रं वेत्त्यधीते वा इनि] Versed or skilled in the *S*âstras. —*m.* 1 One who has mastered the *S*âstras, a learned man, a great Pandit. -2 A teacher of sacred science.

शास्त्रीय *a.* [शास्त्रेण विहितः छ] 1 Scriptural. -2 Scientific.

शास्य *a.* [शास्-ण्यत्] 1 To be taught or advised. -2 To be regulated or governed. -3 Deserving punishment, punishable.

शि 5 U. (शिनोति, शिनुते) 1 To whet, sharpen. -2 To attenuate, make thin. -3 To excite. -4 To be attentive -5 To be sharp.

शिः 1 Auspiciousness, good fortune. -2 Composure, calm tranquillity, peace. -3 An epithet of *S*iva.

शिंशपा 1 N. of a tree (शिशु). -2 The Asoka tree.

शिक्क *a* Idle, lazy, indolent.

शिक्थं Bee's wax; cf. सिक्थं.

शिक्यं, -क्या 1 A loop or swing (made of rope). -2 A burden or load carried in a sling. -3 The strings of a balance.

शिक्यित *a.* Suspended or carried in a loop.

शिक्ष् 1 A. (शिक्षते, शिक्षित) 1 To learn, study, acquire knowledge of; अशिक्षतास्त्रं पितुरेव मंत्रवत् R. 3. 31. -2 To teach (Ved).

शिक्षकः (शिक्षका or शिक्षिका *f.*) [शिक्ष् ण्वुल्] 1 A learner. -2 A teacher, instructor; यत्पात्रभयं (*i. e.* क्रिया and संक्रांति) साधु स शिक्षकाणां धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एव M 1. 16.

शिक्षणं [शिक्ष्-ल्युट्] 1 Learning, acquiring knowledge. -2 Teaching, instruction.

शिक्षा [शिक्ष्-भावे अ] 1 Learning, study, acquisition of knowledge; शिक्षाविशेषलघुहस्ततया निमेषात् R. 9. 63. -2 Desire of being able to do anything, wish to prevail; Ki. 15.

37. -3 Teaching, instruction, training; कार्यज्ञशिक्षयाऽभ्यासः K. P. 1; अभूच्च नम्रः प्रणिपातशिक्षया R. 3. 25; M. 4. 9. -4 One of the six Vedângas, the science which teaches the proper pronunciation of words and laws of euphony. -5 Modesty, humility. -6 Science; रणशिक्षा 'military science'. -7 Giving, bestowing (Ved). -Comp. —करः 1. a teacher, an instructor. -2. N. of Vyâsa. —गुरुः a religious preceptor. —नरः an epithet of Indra. —शक्तिः *f.* skill.

शिक्षित *p. p.* [शिक्षा जाताऽस्य तार° इतच् शिक्ष्-क्त वा] 1 Learnt, studied. -2 Taught, instructed; अशिक्षितपटुत्वं *S.* 5. 22. -3 Trained, disciplined. -4 Tame, docile. -5 Skilful, clever. -6 Modest, diffident. -Comp. —अक्षरः 1. a teacher. -2. a pupil. —आयुध *a.* versed in the use of weapons.

शिक्षमाणः A pupil, scholar.

शिखंडः [शिखामञ्चति अम्-ड तस्य नेत्वम् Tv.] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown or sides of the head at tonsure. -2 A peacock's tail. -3 A crest V. 4 8.

शिखंडकः [शिखंड इव-कन्] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head at tonsure. -2 Locks or tufts of hair left on the sides of the head; (these are three or five in the case of the Kshatriyas); कुवलयदलश्यामस्निग्धः शिखंडकमंडनः U. 4. 19. -3 A crest, tuft, plume. -4 A peacock's tail.

शिखंडिकः A cock.

शिखंडिका See शिखंड (1).

शिखंडिन् *a.* [शिखंडोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] Crested, tufted. —*m.* 1 A peacock; नृत्यति स एष वधूसखः शिखंडी U. 3. 18; R. 1. 39; Ku. 1. 15. -2 A cock. -3 An arrow. -4 A peacock's tail. -5 A kind of jasmine. -6 N. of Vishṇu. -7 N. of a son of Drupada. [*Si*khaṇḍin was originally a female, being Ambâ born in the family of Drupada for wreaking her revenge upon Bhishma; (see Ambâ). But from her very birth the girl was given out as a male child and brought up as such. In due course she was married to the daughter of Hiraṇyavarman who was extremely sorry to find that she had got a veritable woman for her husband. Her father, therefore, resolved to attack the kingdom of Drupada for his having deceived him; but *S*ikhaṇḍin contrived, by practising austere penance in a forest to exchange her sex with a Yaksha, and thus averted the calamity which threatened Drupada. Afterwards in the great Bhârati war he proved a means of killing Bhishma, who declined to fight with a woman, when Arjuna put him forward as his hero. He was afterwards killed by Asvatthâman].

शिखंडिनी 1 A pea-hen. -2 A kind of jasmine. -3 N. of the daughter of Drupada; see शिखंडिन् above.

शिखरः-रं [शिखा अस्त्यस्य-अरच् आलो-पः] 1 The top, summit or peak of a mountain; जगाम गौरी शिखरं शिखंडिमत् Ku. 5. 7, 4; Me. 18. -2 The top of a tree. -3 Crest, tuft. -4 The point or edge of a sword. -5 Top, peak, point in general. -6 The arm-pit. -7 Bristling of the hair. -8 The bud of the Arabian jasmine. -9 A kind of ruby-like gem. —रा N. of a plant (मूर्वा). -Comp —वासिनी an epithet of Durgâ.

शिखरिणी 1 An excellent woman. -2 A dish of curds and sugar with spices. -3 A line of hair extending across the navel. -4 A kind of vine. -5 N. of a plant (मूर्वा). -6 Arabian jasmine. -7 N of a metre; see App.1.

शिखरिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [शिखरं अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Crested, tufted. -2 Pointed, peaked; शिखरिदशना Me. 82. —*m.* 1 A mountain; इतश्च शरणार्थिनां शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते Bh. 2. 76; Me. 13; R. 9. 12, 17. -2 A hill-fort. -3 A tree. -4 The lapwing. -5 The plant अपामार्ग.

शिखा [शी-खक् तस्य नेत्वम् पृषो° ; Uṇ 5. 24] 1 A lock of hair left on the crown of the head; Mu. 3. 30; *Si.* 4. 50; Mâl. 10. 6. -2 A crest, top-knot. -3 Tuft, plume. -4 Top, summit, peak; Ki. 6. 17. -5 Sharp end, edge, point or end in general; *S.* 1. 4; Bv. 1. 2. -6 The end of a garment; तोयाधारपथाश्च वल्कलशिखानिष्यंदरेखांकिताः; *S.* 1. 14. -7 A flame; प्रभामहत्या शिखयेव दीपः Ku. 1. 28; R. 17. 34. -8 A ray of light; Ku. 2. 38. -9 A peacock's crest or comb. -10 A fibrous root. -11 A branch in general, especially one taking root. -12 The head or chief of anything. -13 The fever of love. -14 The point of the foot. -Comp. —कंदं a kind of turnip. —तरुः a lamp-stand. —दामन् *n.* a garland worn on the top of the head. —धर *a.* pointed, crested. (—रः) 1. a peacock. -2. a Jaina deified saint. °जं a peacock's feather. -धारः a peacock. -मणिः a crest-jewel. -मूलं 1. a carrot. -2. a root having a tuft of leaves. -3. a turnip. —वरः the jack-fruit tree. —वल *a.* pointed, crested. (—लः) a peacock. —वृक्षः a lamp-stand. —वृद्धिः *f.* a kind of usurious interest daily increasing.

शिखालुः The crest of a peacock.

शिखावत् *a.* 1 Crested. -2 Flaming. —*m.* 1 A lamp. -2 Fire. -3 The ascending node.

शिखिन् *a.* [शिखा अस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Pointed. -2 Crested, tufted. -3 Proud. —*m.* 1 A peacock; उत्तालुः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23, 4 8; Pt. 1 151; *Si.* 4. 50. -2 Fire; स्फुरति सखीसंतमोर्यं शिखीव हिमानिलः Gît. 7; Pt. 4. 110; R. 19. 54; *Si.* 15. 7. -3 A cock. -4 An arrow -5 A tree. -6 A lamp. -7 A bull. -8 A horse. -9 A mountain. -10 A Brâhmaṇa. -11 A religious mendicant. -12 N. of Ketu. -13 The number 'three'. -14 The *Chitraka* tree. -Comp.—कंठं, -ग्रीवं blue vitriol. —ध्वजः 1. an epithet of Kârttikeya. -2. smoke. —पिच्छं, -पुच्छं a peacock's tail —यूपः an antelope. —वर्धकः a gourd. —वाहनः an epithet of Kârttikeya. —शिखा 1. a flame. -2. a peacock's crest.

शिग्रुः [शि-रक् गुक् च] 1 A pot-herb. -2 A kind of tree.

शिंख् 1 P. (शिंखति) To go, move.

शिंघ् 1 P. (शिंघति) To smell.

शिंघाणः 1 Froth, foam. 2 Phlegm. —णं 1 The mucus of the nose. -2 Rust of iron. -3 A glass-vessel.

शिंघाणकः-कं The mucus of the nose. —कः Phlegm.

शिंघित *a.* Smelled.

शिञ्च् *f.* The string of a yoke (for carrying burdens).

शिंज् 1, 2 A., 10 U. (शिंजते, शिंक्ते, शिंजयति-ते, शिंजित) 1 To tinkle, jingle, rattle; *Si.* 10. 62. -2 To roar, sound, bellow.

शिंजः Tinkle, jingle, tinkling or jingling sound; especially of ornaments such as anklets.

शिंजिजिका A chain worn round the loins.

शिंजा 1 Tinkle, jingle &c. -2 A bow-string.

शिंजित *p. p.* Tinkling, jingling. —तं 1 Tinkling, jingling (of anklets &c.); कूजितं राजहंसानां नेदं नूपुरशिंजितं V. 4. 24. -2 Clanking (of chains).

शिंजिनी 1 A bow-string. -2. An anklet (worn round the feet).

शिट् 1 P (शेटति) To slight, despise, disregard.

शित *p. p.* [शो-क्त] 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Thin, emaciated. -3 Wasted, declined. -4 Weak, feeble. -Comp. —अग्रः a thorn. —धार *a.* sharp-edged. —शूकः 1. barley. -2. wheat.

शितद्रुः *f.* The river Sutlej ; see शतद्रु.

शिति *a.* [शि-क्तिच्] 1 White. -2 Black ; शितितारकानुमितताम्रनयनमरुणी-कृतं क्रुधा Si. 15. 48. —तिः The birch tree. -Comp. —कंठः 1. an epithet of Siva ; तस्यात्मा शितिकंठस्य सैनापत्य-मुपेत्य वः Ku. 2, 61, 6. 81. -2. a peacock ; अवनतशितिकंठकंठलक्ष्मीमिह दधति स्फुरिताणुरेणुजालाः Si. 4. 56. -3. a gallinule. —छदः, -पक्षः a goose. -रत्नं a sapphire. —वासस् *m.* an epithet of Balarâma ; विडंबयंतं शितिवाससस्तनुं Si. 1. 6. —सारकः a kind of ebony.

शिथिल *a.* [श्लथ्-किलच् पृषो° Uṇ. 1. 53] 1 Loose, loosened, slackened, relaxed. -2 Untied, unfastened ; S. 2. 6. -3 Severed, fallen from the stalk ; अर्कस्योपरि शिथिलं च्युतमिव नवमल्लिकाकुसुमं S. 2. 8. -4 Languid, enfeebled, unnerved. -5 Weak, feeble अशिथिलपरिरंभ U. 1. 24, 27 'fast or close embrace'. -6 Flaccid, flabby. -7 Dissolved. -8 Decayed. -9 Ineffective, futile, vain. -10 Inattentive, careless ; Pt. 4. 116. -11 Loosely done, not strictly or rigidly performed. -12 Cast off, abandoned. —लं 1 Laxity, looseness. -2 Slowness. (शिथिलीकृ means 1. to loosen, unfasten, untie. -2. to relax, slacken. -3. to weaken, impair, enfeeble. -4. to give up, abandon ; R. 2. 41. शिथिलीभू 1. To be slackened or relaxed. -2. to fall off from ; Mk. 1. 13).

शिथिलयति Den P. 1 To relax, slacken, loosen, Ratn. 1. 14. -2 To give up, abandon ; शिथिलय क्षणमात्रं बाष्पमोक्षं Ve. 5. -3 To lessen, allow to cool down ; न सा इतोगतमनुरागं शिथिलयति V. 2.

शिथिलायते Den. A. To become loose or flaccid ; Bh. 3. 14.

शिथिलित *a.* 1 Loosed. -2 Relaxed loosened. -3 Dissolved.

शिनिः N. of a warrior belonging to the side of the Yâdavas. (शिनेर्नप्तृ *m.* N. of Sâtyaki).

शिपिः A ray of light. —*f.* Skin, leather. —*n.* Water ; शैत्याच्छयनयोगाच्च शिपि वारि प्रचक्षते Vyâsa. -Comp. -विष्ट *a.* (written शिपविष्ट or शिपिविष्ट also) 1. pervaded by rays. -2. bald, bald-headed. -3 leprous. (-ष्टः) 1. an epithet of Vishnu. -2. of Siva. -3. a bald man. -4 a man without prepuce -5. a leper.

शिप्रः N. of a lake on the Himâlaya. -प्रे Ved. 1 A cheek ; jaw. -2 The chin. -3 The nose. -4 A helmet or visor.

शिप्रा 1 N. of a river which issues from the Sipra lake and on the bank of which stands Ujjayinî ; शिप्रावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 81. -2 A visor or helmet.

शिफः See शिफा.

शिफा 1 A fibrous root. -2 The root of a water-lily. -3 A root in general. -4 A stroke with a whip. -5 A mother. -6 A river. -7 Turmeric. -8 Spikenard. -Comp. —कंदः-दं the root of a water-lily. —धरः a branch. —रुहः the (Indian) fig-tree.

शिफाकः The root of a water-lily.

शिबिः(विः) 1 A beast of prey. -2 The birch tree. -3 N. of a country (pl.). -4 N. of a king (who is said to have saved *Agni* in the form of a dove from Indra in the form of a hawk by offering an equal quantity of his own flesh weighed in a balance) ; Mu. 6. 17.

शिबि(वि)का 1 A palanquin, litter. -2 A bier. -3 A raised platform.

शिबि(वि)रं 1 A camp ; धृष्टद्युम्नः स्वशिबिरमयं याति सर्वे सहध्वं Ve. 3. 18 ; Si. 5. 68 -2 A royal camp or residence. -3 An intrenchment for the protection of an army. -4 A kind of grain.

शिबि(वि)रथः A palanquin, litter.

शिंबः A kind of large shrub (चक्रमर्द). —बा A pod, legume ; (also शिंबिः *f.* in this sense) ; Mâl. 9. 7.

शिंबिका 1 A pod, legume. -2 A kind of kidney-bean.

शिंबी 1 A pod, legume. -2 A kind of plant.

शिरं 1 The head. -2 The root of the pepper plant (*m.* also according to some, in these senses). —रः 1 A bed. -2 A large serpent. -Comp. -जं hair.

शिरस् *n.* [शॄ-असुन् निपातः Uṇ. 4. 193] 1 The head ; शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्वं (गुणं) परं (दोषं) कंठे नियच्छति Subhâsh. -2 Skull. -3 A peak, summit, top (as of a mountain) ; हिमगौरैरचलाधिपः शिरोभिः Ki. 5. 17 ; Si. 4. 54. -4 The top of a tree. -5 The head or top of anything ; शिरसि मसीपटलं दधाति दीपः Bv. 1. 74. -6 Pinnacle, acme, highest point. -7 Front, fore-part, van (as of an army) ; पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्ययमग्रयायी S. 7. 26 ; U. 5. 3. -8 Chief, principal, head (usually the end of comp.). -Comp. —अस्थि *n.* (शिरोस्थि) the skull. —कपालिन् *m.* an ascetic who carries about a human skull. —गृहं (शिरोगृहं) a room on the top of a house, turret, garret. —ग्रहः (शिरोग्रहः) affection of the head, head-ache. —छेदः, -छेदनं (शिरश्छेदः &c.) beheading, decapitation. —तापिन् *m.* an elephant. —त्रं, -त्राणं 1. a helmet ; च्युतैः शिरस्त्रैश्चषकोत्तरेव R. 7. 49, 66 ; अपनीतशिरस्त्राणाः 4. 64. -2. a head-dress. —धराः,-धिः (शिरोधरा-धिः) the neck ; S. 4. 52, 5. 65. —पीडा head-ache. —प्रणामः bending the head. —प्रावरणं a turban. —फलः the cocoanut tree. —भूषणं (शिरोभूषणं) an ornament for the head —मणिः (शिरोमणिः) 1. a jewel worn on the head. -2. a crest-jewel -3. a title of respect conferred on learned men. —मर्मन् *m.* (शिरोमर्मन्) a hog. —मालिन् *m.* (शिरोमालिन्) an epithet of Siva. —रत्नं (शिरोरत्नं) a jewel worn on the head. —रुजा (शिरोरुजा) head-ache. —रुह् *m.* -रुहः (शिरोरुह्-रुहः) (also शिरसिरुह्-हः) the hair of the head ; Rs. 1. 4, Ku. 5. 9 ; R. 15. 16. —वर्तिन् *a.* (शिरोवर्तिन्) being at the head. (-*m.*) a chief, any one at the head of affairs. —वल्ली (शिरोवल्ली) the crest of a peacock. —वृत्तं (शिरोवृत्तं) pepper. —वेष्टः वेष्टनं (शिरोवेष्टः-ष्टनं) a head-dress, turban. —शूलं head ache. —स्थः leader, chief. —हारिन् *m.* (शिरोहारिन्) epithet of Siva.

शिरसिजः The hair of the head ; Si. 7. 62.

शिरस्कं 1 A helmet. -2 A turban, head-dress.

शिरस्का A palanquin.

शिरस्तस् *ind* From the head ; Ku. 3. 49 ; Bh. 2. 10.

शिरस्य *a.* [शिरसि भवः यत्] Belonging to, or being on, the head. —स्यः Clean hair.

शिरा Any tubular vessel of the body, a nerve, vein, artery, blood-vessel. -Comp —पत्रः the wood-apple. —मोक्षः bleeding. —वृत्तं lead.

शिराल *a.* Sinewy, tendinous, veiny.

शिरि [शॄ-कि] 1 A sword. -2 A killer, murderer. -3 An arrow. -4 A locust.

शिरीषः [शॄ-ईषन् किच्च] N. of a tree. —षं A flower of this tree (regarded as the type of delicacy) ; शिरीषपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यौ बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1 41 ; so पदं सहेत भ्रमरस्य पेलवं शिरीषपुष्पं न पुनः पतत्रिणः 5. 4, R. 16. 48 ; Me. 65.

शिल् 6. P. (शिलति) To glean.

शिलः लं Gleaning ears of corn (more than one at a time); see Kull. on Ms. 10. 112. -Comp. —उंछः 1.

gleaning ears of corn. -2. an irregular occupation.

शिला 1 A stone, rock. -2 A grindstone. -3 The lower timber of a door. -4 The top of a column. -5 A tendon. vein (for शिरा). -6 Red arsenic. -7 Camphor. -Comp. —अटकः 1. a hole. -2. a fence, an enclosure. -3. a room on the top of a house. -आत्मजं iron. —आत्मिका a crucible. —आरंभा the wild plantain. —आसनं 1. a slab of stone used as a seat. -2. benzoin. —आह्वं bitumen. -उच्चयः a mountain; huge rock; R. 2. 34. -उत्थं benzoin. -उद्भवं 1 benzoin. -2. a superior kind of sandal-wood. —ओकस् *m.* an epithet of Garuḍa. —कुट्टकः a stone-cutter's chisel. -कुसुमं, -पुष्पं benzoin. —ज *a.* fossil, mineral. (-जं) 1. bitumen. -2. benzoin. -3 petroleum. -4. iron. -5. any fossil production. -जतु *n.* 1. bitumen. -2. red chalk. —जित् *f.*, -द्रु bitumen. —धातुः 1. chalk. -2. red chalk. -3 a white fossil substance. —पट्टः, -पट्टकः 1. a flat stone for grinding &c. -2. a slab (of stone) used as a seat, stone-seat. —पुत्रः, -पुत्रकः a small flat stone for grinding condiments upon. —प्रतिकृतिः *f.* an image of stone. —फलकं a stone-slab. —भवं benzoin. —भेदः a stone-cutter's chisel. -रसः 1. benzoin. -2. incense. -वल्कलः-लं,-वल्का a kind of moss. —वृष्टिः *f.* 1. a shower of stones. -2. hail. -वेश्मन् *n.* a grotto, rocky recess. -व्याधिः bitumen. -सारं iron.

शिलिः The birch tree. -लिः *f.* The lower timber of a door.

शिलिंदः A kind of fish.

शिली 1 The lower timber of a door. -2 A kind of earthworm. -3 The top of a pillar. -4 A dart. -5 An arrow. -6 A female frog. -Comp. -मुखः 1. a bee; मिलितशिलीमुखपाटलिपटलकृतस्मरतूणविलासे Gīt. 1.; R. 4 57. -2. an arrow; सा कुसुमघटितशिलीमुखमनोहरान्मदनचापादिव प्रमदवनात्त्रस्यति K. 225; or गुणपङ्क्तिकाशमुदयाद्गमिते शशिनः शिलीमुखगणोऽलभत Śi. 9. 41 (in both passages the word is used in senses 1 and 2). -3. a fool. -4. war, fight.

शिलींध्रः [शिलीं धरति धृ-क पृषो० मुम्] 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of tree. —ध्रं 1 A mushroom, fungus, as in उच्छिलींध्र q. v. -2 The flower of the plantain tree; अधिपुरंध्रि शिलींध्रसुगंधिभिः Śi. 6. 32, or अलिनारमतालिनी शिलींध्रे 72. -3 Hail.

शिलींध्रकं A mushroom, fungus.

शिलींध्री 1 Earth, clay. -2 A small earthworm.

शिलेय *a.* Rocky, stony. —यं 1 Benzoin. -2 Bitumen.

शिल्पं [शिल् पक्] 1 An art, a fine or mechanical art; (64 such arts are enumerated). -2 Skill (in any art), craft; पात्रविशेषन्यस्तं गुणांतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6. -3 Ingenuity, cleverness -4 Work, manual work or labour. -5 A rite, ceremony. -6 A kind of ladle or spoon used at sacrifices. -7 Form, shape. -8 Creation, procreation. -Comp. —कर्मन् *n*, -क्रिया any manual labour, handicraft. —कारः -कारकः, -कारिन् *m.* an artisan, a mechanic. -विद्या 1. mechanical science. -2. any manual skill, handicraft. —शालं, -ला a workshop, manufactory (a technical school). —शास्त्रं 1. a book on any art, fine or mechanical. -2. mechanics.

शिल्पकं A kind of drama (exhibiting magical and mystical rites).

शिल्पिक *a.* Manual, mechanical. —कं 1 Any handicraft or mechanical art. -2 = शिल्पकं q. v.

शिल्पिन् *a.* 1 Relating to a fine or mechanical art. -2 Mechanical. -*m.* 1 An artisan, artist, a mechanic. -2 One who is skilled in any art.

शिव *a.* [श्यति पापं शो-वन् पृषो०] 1 Auspicious, propitious, lucky; इयं शिवाया नियतेरिवायतिः Ki. 4. 21; 1. 38; R. 11. 33. -2 In good health or condition, happy, prosperous, fortunate; शिवानि वस्तीर्थजलानि कच्चित् R. 5. 8; (= अनुपप्लवानि 'undisturbed'); शिवास्ते पंथानः संतु 'a happy journey to you,' 'God bless (or speed) you on your journey'. —वः 1 N. of the third god of the sacred Hindu Trinity, who is entrusted with the work of destruction, as Brahman and Vishṇu are with the creation and preservation, of the world; एको देवः केशवो वा शिवो वा Bh. 2. 115. -2 The male organ of generation, penis. -3 An auspicious planetary conjunction. -4 The Veda. -5 Final beatitude. -6 A post to which cattle are tied. -7 A god, deity. -8 Quick-silver. -9 Bdellium. -10 The black variety of thorn-apple. —वौ (*m.* dual) Śiva and Pârvatî; कथयति शिवयोः शरीरयोगं विषमपदा पदवी विवर्तनेषु Ku. 5. 40. —वं 1 Prosperity, welfare, well-being, happiness; तव वर्त्मनि वर्ततां शिवं N. 2. 62; Ratn. 1. 2; R. 1. 60. -2 Bliss, auspiciousness. -3 Final beatitude. -4 Water. -5 Sea-salt -6 Rock-salt. -7 Refined borax. -Comp. —अक्षं = रुद्राक्ष q. v. —अरातिः a heretic (lit. a disbeliever in Śiva). -आत्मकं rock-salt. —आदेशकः 1. the bearer of auspicious news. -2. a fortune-teller. —आलयः 1. Śiva's abode. -2. the red basil. (-यं) 1. a temple of Śiva. -2 a cemetery. —इतर *a.* inauspicious unlucky.; शिवेतरक्षतये K. P. 1. —इष्टा Dûrva grass. —कर (शिवंकर also) *a.* conferring happiness, auspicious. —कीर्तनः N. of Bhṛingi. —गति *a.* prosperous, happy. —घर्मजः the planet Mars. —चतुर्दशी the fourteenth day of the dark half of Mâgha; see शिवरात्र. —ज्ञा a female devotee of the Śiva sect. —ताति *a.* 1. having an auspicious end, conferring or conducive to happiness, propitious; प्रयत्नः कृत्स्नोयं फलतु शिवतातिश्च भवतु Mâl 6. 7. -2. tender, merciful, not demoniacal; मा पूतनात्वमुपगाः शिवतातिरेधि 9. 49. (-तिः) auspiciousness, happiness. —दत्तं the discus of Vishṇu. —दारु *n.* the Devadâru tree. —दूती epithet of Durgâ. —द्रुमः the Bilva tree. —द्विष्टा the Ketaka tree. —धातुः 1. quick-silver -2. milk-stone. -पुरं,-पुरी N. of Benares. -पुराण N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas. —प्रियः 1. a crystal. -2. the Baka tree. -3. the thorn-apple. (-यं) रुद्राक्ष q. v. (-या) the goddess Durgâ. —मल्लकः the Arjuna tree. —रसः the water of boiled rice. —राजधानी N. of Benares. —रात्रिः *f.* the fourteenth day of the dark half of Mâgha on which a rigorous fast is observed in honour of Śiva. —लिंगं 1. Śiva, worshipped in the form of a phallus. -2. a temple dedicated to the worship of the *Linga*. —लोकः the world of Śiva. —वल्लभः the mango tree. (-भा) 1. white rose. -2. Pârvatî. —वाहनः a bull. —वीजं quick-silver. —शेखरः 1. the moon. -2. the thorn-apple. —सायुज्यं final emancipation (*lit.* unification with Śiva). —सुंदरी an epithet of Durgâ.

शिवकः 1 A post to which cows or cattle in general are tied. -2 A post for cattle to rub against, scratching-post.

शिवा 1 N. of Pârvatî. -2 A jackal (in general); जहासि निद्रामशिवैः शिवारुतैः Ki. 1. 38; हरेस्य हरे शिव शिव शिवानां कलकलः Bv. 1. 32; R. 7. 50, 11. 61, 12. 39. -3 A fortunate woman. -4 Final beatitude. -5 The Śamî tree. -6 The yellow myrobalan. -7 Dûrgâ grass. -8 A kind of yellow pigment. -9 Turmeric. -Comp. —अरातिः a dog. —प्रियः a goat. —फला the Śamî tree. —रुतं the howling of a jackal.

शिवानी Pârvatî, wife of Siva.

शिवालुः a jackal.

शिविः 1 A beast of prey. -2 The birch tree.

शिविका, शिविर See शिबिका, शिबिर.

शिशिर *a.* [शश्-किरच् नि. U. 1. 53] Cool, cold, chill frigid; कुरु यदुनंदन चंदनशिशिरतरेण करेण पयोधरे Gît. 12; R. 14. 3, 16. 49. -रः,-रं 1 Dew, hoar-frost; पद्मानां शिशिराद्यं जातां मन्ये शिशिरमथितां पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपां Me. 83. -2 The cold season (comprising the two months Mâgha and Phâlguna); कंठेषु स्खलितं गतेऽपि शिशिरे पुंस्कोकिलानां रुतं S. 6. 3, Pt. 1. 128. -3 Coldness, frigidity. -Comp. —अंशुः, -करः, -किरणः, -दीधितिः,-रश्मिः the moon; बुध इव शिशिरांशो V. 5. 21; शिशिरकिरणकांतं वासरांतेऽभिसार्य Si. 11. 21; शिशिरदीधितिना रजन्यः Rs. 3. 2. —अत्ययः, -अपगमः 'the close of the cold season', the spring season; स्वहस्तलूनः शिशिरात्ययस्य (पुष्पोच्चयः) Ku. 3. 61; उपहिते शिशिरापगमश्रिया R. 9. 31. -कालः, -समयः the cold season. —घ्नः an epithet of Agni.

शिशुः [शो-कु सन्वद्भावः द्वित्वम्; cf. Un. 1. 20] 1 A child, an infant; शिशुर्वा शिष्या वा U. 4. 11. -2 The young of any animal (as a calf, puppy, fawn &c.); S. 1. 15; 7. 14, 18. -3 A boy under eight or sixteen years of age. -4 A pupil, scholar. -Comp. —क्रंदः, -क्रंदनं the cry of weeping of a child. —क्रंदीयः (*i. e.* ग्रंथः) a work treating of the complaints of children. -गंधा a kind of jasmine (double jasmine). —चांद्रायणं a lunar penance of children; (चतुरः प्रातरश्नीयात्पिंडान् विप्रः समाहितः। चतुरोऽस्तमिते सूर्ये शिशुचांद्रायणं स्मृतं॥ Ms. 11. 220). —नागः a young elephant. —पालः N. of a king of the Chedis and son of Damaghosha. [According to the Vishnu Purana this monarch was, in a previous existence, the unrighteous Hiranyakasipu, king of the Asuras who has killed by Vishnu in the form of Narasimha. He was next born as the ten-headed Ravana who has killed by Rama. Then he was horn as the son of Damaghosha, and continued his enmity to Krishna, the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, with even greater implacability (see Si. 1). He denounced Krishna when they met at the Rajasuya sacrifice of Yudhishthira, but his head was cut off by Krishna with his discus. His death forms the subject of a celebrated poem by Magha]. -हन् *m.* an epithet of Krishna. -मारः the Gangetic porpoise. °शिरस् *n.* the north-east quarter. —वाहकः, -वाह्यकः a wild goat. -हत्या child-murder, infanticide.

शिशुकः 1 A child, an infant. -2 The young of any animal. -3 A tree. -4 A porpoise. -5 A fish resembling a porpoise.

शिशुलः Ved. 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

शिश्नं, शिस्नं [शश्-नक् नि.] The penis or male organ of generation; Y. 1. 17; Ms. 11. 105. -Comp. -देवः a lustful or unchaste man (sporting with the penis).

शिश्विदान *a.* 1 Pious in conduct, virtuous, holy. -2 Wicked, sinful.

शिष् I. 1 P. (शेषति) To hurt, kill. -II. 1 P. 10 U. (शेषति, शेषयति-ते) To leave as a remainder, spare. -III. 7 P. (शिनष्टि, शिष्ट) 1 To leave as a remainder, leave, leave remaining. -2 To distinguish or discriminate from others. -*Caus.* (शेषयति-ते) To leave &c.

शिष्ट *p. p.* [शास्-क्त शिष्-क्त वा] 1 Left, remaining, residual, rest. -2 Ordered, commanded. -3 Trained, educated, disciplined. -4 Tamed, docile, tractable. -5 Wise, learned; Si. 2. 10; Pt. 1. 234. -6 Virtuous, respectable. -7 Civil, polite. -8 Chief, principal, superior, excellent, distinguished, eminent; R. 1. 28. -ष्टः 1 An eminent or distinguished person. -2 A wise man. -3 A counsellor. -Comp. —आचारः 1. the practice of wise men. -2. good manners, good breeding. -सभा an assembly of chief or learned men, a council of state.

शिष्टिः *f.* [शास्-क्तिन्] 1 Rule, government. -2 Order, command. -3 Chastisement, punishment.

शिष्यः [शास्-क्यप्] 1 A pupil, disciple, scholar; शिष्यस्तेऽहं शाधि मां त्वां प्रपन्नं Bg. 2. 7. -2 Anger, passion. -3 Violence, force. -Comp. —परंपरा a succession of pupils. —पुत्रः a pupil regarded as a son. —शिष्टिः *f.* the correction of a pupil.

शिह्लः, शिह्लकः Benzoin.

शी 2 A. (शेते, शयित; *pass.* शय्यते; *desid.* शिशयिषते) 1 To lie, lie down, recline, rest; इतश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते Bh. 2. 76. -2 To sleep (fig. also); किं निःशंकं शेषे शेषे वयसः समागतो मृत्युः। अथवा सुखं शयीथा निकटे जागर्ति जाह्नवी जननी Bv. 4. 30; Bh. 3. 79; Ku. 5. 12. -3 To rest, repose. -*Caus.* (शाययति-ते) 1 To cause to sleep or lie down; पार्श्वे शायय रावणं Bk. 8. 83. -2 To allow to rest or repose.

शी 1 Sleep, repose. -2 Tranquillity.

शीक् I. 1 A. (शीकते) 1 To wet, sprinkle. -2 To go or move gently. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (शीकति, शीकयति-ते) 1 To be angry. -2 To moisten, wet. -3 To be patient. -4 To speak. -5 To shine.

शीकरः [शीक्-अरन्] 1 Spray, thin rain, drizzle, mist; Ku. 1. 15, 2. 42; R. 5. 42, 9. 68; Ki. 5. 15. -2 A drop of water or rain; गतमुपरि घनानां वारिगर्भोदराणां पिशुनयति रथस्ते शीकरक्लिन्ननेमिः S. 7. 7; R. 16. 62. —रं 1 The *Sarala* tree. -2 The resin of this tree. -3 Wind.

शीकरिन् *a.* Sprinkling, drizzling, pouring forth a spray of water; U. 3. 16; Mâl. 9. 34.

शीघ्र *a.* Quick, rapid, speedy; विभ्रमार्जी मंडलचारशीघ्रः V. 5. 2; शीघ्रकृत्यं 'urgent business'; Pt. 3. 170. —घ्रः Conjunction (in astr.). —घ्रं *ind.* Quickly, swiftly, rapidly. -Comp -उच्चः conjunction (in astr.). —कारिन् *a.* expeditious, quick. -कोपिन् *a.* choleric, irascible. —चेतनः a dog. -बुद्धि *a.* acute, sharp-witted. —लंघन *a.* going rapidly, swift of foot; Ghat. 8. -वेधिन् *m.* a good archer.

शीघ्रायते Den. A. 1 To become quick or rapid. -2 To hasten.

शीघ्रिन् *a.* 1 Speedy, expeditious. -2 Making haste in pronunciation, pronouncing very rapidly; Sik. 32.

शीघ्रिय *a.* Quick. —यः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 Of Siva. -3 The fighting of cats.

शीघ्र्य *a.* Quick, swift.

शीघ्र्यं Quickness, rapidity.

शीत *ind.* A sound made to express a sudden thrill of pleasure or pain, (particularly applied to the sound of pleasure during sexual enjoyment). -Comp. —कारः, -कृत् *m.* the above sound.

शीत *a.* [श्यै-क्त] 1 Cool, cold, frigid; तव कुसुमशरत्वं शीतरश्मित्वमिंदोः S. 3. 2. -2 Dull, sluggish, apathetic, sleepy. -3 Dull, lazy, stupid. —तः 1 A kind of reed. -2 The Nimba tree. -3 The cold season (*n.* also). -4 Camphor. —तं 1 Cold, coldness, chillness; आः शीतं तुहिनाचलस्य करयोः K. P. 10. -2 Water. -3 Cinnamon. -Comp. —अंशुः 1. the moon; वक्त्रेंदौ तव सत्ययं यदपरः शीतांशुरुज्जृंभते K. P. 10. -2. camphor. —अदः a kind of affection or diseased state of the gums. —अद्रिः the Himâlaya mountain. -अश्मन् *m.* the moon-stone. -आकुल, -आर्त *a.* pinched or benumbed with cold, shivering. —उत्तमं water. —करः 1. the moon. -2 camphor. —काल: the cold season, winter. -कालीन *a.* wintry. —कुंभः the fragrant oleander. -कृच्छ्रः, -च्छ्रं a kind of re-

ligious penance. —क्षारः refined borax. —गंधः white sandal. —गुः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —चंपकः 1. a lamp. -2. a mirror. —दीधितिः the moon. —पुष्पः the *Sirisha* tree. —पुष्पकं benzoin. —प्रभः camphor. —भानुः the moon. —भीरुः a kind of jasmine (Arabian). —मयूखः, -मरीचिः, -रश्मिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —मूलकं the root of the Usira q. v. —रम्यः a lamp. —रुच् *m.* the moon. —वल्कः the *Udumbara* tree. —वीर्यकः the fig-tree —शिवः the *Sami* tree. (-वं) 1. rock-salt. -2. borax. —शूकः barley. —सहः the Pilu tree. —स्पर्श *a* cooling.

शीतक *a.* Cold; see शीत. —कः 1 Any cold thing. -2 Winter, the cold season. -3 A dull or dilatory person. -4 A happy man, one free from cares or anxieties. -5 A scorpion.

शीतल *a.* [शीतं लाति ला-क, शीतमस्त्यस्य लच्-वा] (*a*) Cool, cold, chill, frigid; अतिशीतलमप्यंभः किं भिनत्ति न भूभृतः Subhâsh. (*b*) Cool, bearable; महदपि परदुःखं शीतलं सम्यगाहुः V. 4. 13. —लः 1 The moon. -2 A kind of camphor. -3 Turpentine. -4 The Champaka tree. -5 A kind of religious observance (observed upon the sun's entering the sign *Aries*). —लं 1 Cold, coolness. -2 The cold season. -3 Benzoin. -4 White sandal, or sandal in general. -5 A pearl. -6 Green sulphate of iron. -7 A lotus. -8 The root called वीरण q. v. -Comp. —छदः the Champaka tree. —जलं a lotus. —प्रदः, -दं sandal. —वातः a cool breeze. —षष्ठी the sixth day of the bright half of Mâgha.

शीतलकं A white lotus.

शीतला 1 Small-pox.-2 The goddess presiding over small-pox. -Comp. —पूजा worship of the goddess Sitalâ.

शीतली Small-pox.

शीता See सीता.

शीतालु *a.* [शीतं न सहते शीत-आलुच्] Suffering from or shivering with cold, chilled, pinched; शीतालुः सलिलगतेन सिच्यते स्म Si. 8. 19.

शीत्य See सीत्य.

शीधु *m.*, *n.* 1 Any spirituous liquor, rum. -2 Wine. -Comp. —गंधः the *Bakula* tree. —पः a drinker of spirits.

शीन *a* [श्यै-क्त] Thick, congealed. —नः 1 A dolt, blockhead. -2 A large snake (अजगर).

शीभ् 1 A. (शीभते) 1 To boast. -2 To tell, say, speak (कथने ?).

शीभ्यः 1 A bull. -2 N. of Siva.

शीरः A large snake; see सीर also

शीर्ण [शॄ-क्त] *p. p.* 1 Withered, decayed, rotten. -2 Dry, sere. -3 Shattered, torn; shivered. -4 Thin, emaciated; (see शॄ).-5 Small, slender. —र्णं A kind of perfume. -Comp. —अंघ्रिः, -पादः 1. epithets of Yama. -2. of the planet Saturn. —पर्णं a withered leaf; (so शीर्णपत्रं). (—र्णः) the *Nimba* tree. -वृंतं a water-melon.

शीर्वि *a.* 1 Destructive, hurtful, noxious, injurious. -2 Savage.

शीर्षं [शिरस्-पृषो० शीर्षादेशः, शॄ-क सुक् च वा] 1 The head; शीर्षे सर्पो देशांतरे वैद्यः Karpûr., Mu. 1. 21.-2 The black variety of aloe-wood. -Comp. —अवशेषः the head only as the remainder. —आमयः any affection or disease of the head. —उदयः an epithet of the zodiacal signs, Gemini, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Aquarius, and Pisces. —छेदः decapitation. —छेद्य *a.* fit to be beheaded, deserving death by decapitation; शीर्षच्छेद्यः स ते राम तं हत्वा जीवय द्विजं U. 2. 8; R. 15. 51. —रक्षं a helmet. —शोकः pain in the head.

शीर्षकः An epithet of Râhu. —कं 1 The head. -2 Skull. -3 A helmet. -4 A head-dress, (cap, hat &c.).-5 Verdict, judgment, judicial sentence.

शीर्षण्यः [शीर्षन्-यत्] Clean or unentangled hair.—ण्यं 1 A helmet. -2 A head-dress (hat, cap &c.). -3 Ved. A head rope.

शीर्षन् *n.* The head. (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for शिरस् or शीर्ष after acc. dual).

शील् I. 1 P. (शीलति) 1 To meditate, contemplate. -2 To serve, honour, worship. -3 To do, practise.-II. 10 U. (शीलयति-ते) 1 To honour, worship. -2 To practise repeatedly, exercise, study, think of, ponder over; श्रुतिशतमपि भूयः शीलितं भारतं वा Bv. 2. 35; शीलयंति मुनयः सुशीलतां Ki. 13. 43. -3 To put on, wear; चल सखि कुंज सतिमिरपुंजं शीलय नीलनिचोलं Git. 5. -4 To go to, visit, frequent; यदनुगमनाय निशि गहनमपि शीलितं Git. 7; स्मेरानना सपदि शीलय सौधमौलिं Bv. 2. 4. -WITH अनु, -परि to practise repeatedly, cultivate, think of; शश्वच्छ्रुतोसि मनसा परिशीलितोऽपि Râj. P.

शीलः [शील्-अच्] A large serpent (the boa). -लं 1 Disposition, nature, character, tendency, inclination, habit, custom; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यं Subhâsh.; frequently at the end of comp. in the sense of 'disposed or habituated to', 'indulging in', 'prone to', 'addicted to', 'attached to' &c.; as कलहशील 'disposed to quarrel', 'quarrelsome'; भावनशील 'disposed or apt to think'; so दान°, मृगया°, दया°, पुण्य°, आश्वासन°, &c. -2 Conduct, behaviour in general. -3 Good disposition or character; good nature; शीलं परं भूषणं Bh. 2. 82; Pt. 5. 2 -4 Virtue; morality, good conduct, virtuous life, chastity, uprightness; दौर्मंत्र्यान्नृपतिर्विनश्यति...शीलं खलोपासनात् Bh. 2. 42. 39; तथा हि ते शीलमुदारदर्शने तपस्विनामप्युपदेशतां गतं Ku. 5. 36, Ki. 11. 25; Pt. 1. 169; R. 10. 70. -5 Beauty, good form. -Comp. —खंडनं violation of morality or chastity. Pt. 1. —धारिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —वंचना violation of chastity; मात्रेयं शीलवंचना Mk. 1. 44. —वृत्त *a.* well-behaved, virtuous. (—त्तं) good or virtuous conduct, good breeding. —वृत्तिः *f.* virtue.

शीलनं [शील् ल्युट्] 1 Repeated practice, exercise, study, cultivation. -2 Constant application. -3 Honouring, serving. -4 Wearing.

शीलित *p p.* 1 Practised, exercised. -2 Put on. -3 Frequented, visited. -4 Skilled in.-5 Endowed with, possessed of. —तं Practice, conduct.

शीवन् *m.* A large snake (boa).

शुंशुमारः A porpoise, (a corruption of शिशुमार q. v.).

शुक् 1 P. (शोकति) To go, move.

शुकः [शुक्-क] 1 A parrot; आत्मनो मुखदोषेण बध्यंते शुकसारिकाः Subhâsh.; तुंडैराताम्रकुटिलैः पक्षैर्हरितकोमलैः। त्रिवर्णराजिभिः कंठैरेते मंजुगिरः शुकाः॥ Kâv. 2. 9. -2 The Sirisha tree. -3 N. of a son of Vyâsa. [He is said to have been born from the seed of Vyasa which fell at the sight of the heavenly nymph Ghritachi while roaming over the earth in the form of a female parrot. Suka was a born philosopher, and by his moral eloquence successfully resisted all the attempts of the nymph Rambha to win him over to the path of love. He is said to have narrated the Bhagavata Purana to king Parikshit. His name has become proverbial for the most rigid observer of continence].—कं 1 Cloth, clothes.-2 A helmet.-3 A turban. -4 The end or hem of a garment.-Comp. -अदनः the pomegranate tree.—तरुः,-द्रुमः the Sirisha tree. —देवः N. of Suka. —नास *a.* having an aquiline nose. (—सः) N. of the minister of Târâpida. —नासिका an aquiline nose. —पुच्छः sulphur. —पुष्पः, -प्रियः the Sirisha tree. (-या) the rose-apple. —वल्लभः the pomegranate. —वाहः an epithet of Cupid.

शुक्त *p. p.* [शुच्-क्त] 1 Bright, pure, clean. -2 Acid, sour. -3 Harsh,

rough, hard, severe. -4 United, joined. -5 Deserted, lonely. —क्तं 1 Flesh. -2 Sour gruel -3 A kind of acid liquid.

शुक्तकं Sour eructation.

शुक्तिः *f*. [शुच्-क्तिन्] 1 An oyster-shell, pearl-oyster; पात्रविशेषन्यस्तं गुणांतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः। जलमिव समुद्रशुक्तौ मुक्ताफलतां पयोदस्य M. 1. 6; Bh. 2. 67; R. 13. 17. -2 A conch-shell. -3 A small shell, muscle. -4 A portion of the skull. -5 A curl of hair on a horse's breast (or neck); *Si*. 5. 4; see Malli. thereon. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 A particular weight equal to two *Karshas*. -8 Hemorrhoids. -Comp. —उद्भवं, -जं a pearl. —पुटं, -पेशी a pearl-oyster shell. —वधूः the pearl-oyster. —बीजं a pearl. —स्पर्शः dusky spots on a pearl.

शुक्तिका A pearl-oyster.

शुक्र *a*. [शुच्-रक् नि० कुत्वम्] Ved. 1 Bright, radiant, shining. -2 White, pure. —क्रः 1 The planet Venus. -2 N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, who, by means of his magical charm, restored to life the demons killed in battle; see कच, देवयानी and ययाति. -3 The month of Jyeshtha. -4 N. of Agni or fire. -5 N. of the plant Chitraka. —क्रं 1 Semen virile; पुमान् पुंसोऽधिके शुक्रे स्त्री भवत्यधिके स्त्रियाः Ms. 3. 49, 5. 63. -2 The essence of anything. -3 Male and female energy. -4 Ved. Water. -Comp. —अंगः a peacock. —कर a spermatic. (-रः) the marrow of the bones. —भुज् *f*. a pea-hen. —भूः *m*. the marrow of the bones. —वारः, -वासरः Friday. —शिष्यः a demon.

शुक्रल, शुक्रिय *a*. 1 Seminal. -2 Increasing the seminal flow.

शुक्ल *a*. [शुच्-लुक् कुत्वम्] White, pure, bright; as in शुक्लापांग q. v. —क्लः 1 A white colour. -2 The bright or light half of a lunar month. -3 N. of *Siva*. —क्लं 1 Silver. -2 A disease of the white part of the eye. -3 Fresh butter. -4 Sour gruel. -Comp. —अंगः, अपांगः a peacock (having white corners of the eye); शुक्लापांगैः सजलनयनैः स्वागतीकृत्य केकाः Me. 22. —अम्लं a kind of sorrel. —अर्मन् *n*. a kind of disease of the eyes. —उपला candied sugar. —कंठकः a kind of gallinule. —कर्मन् *a*. pure in conduct, virtuous. —कुष्ठं white leprosy. —धातुः chalk. —पक्षः the bright half of a month. —मंडलं the corner of the eye. —वस्त्र *a*. dressed in white. —वायसः a crane. —वृत्तिः *f*. 1. a pure mode of life. -2. the maintenance derived by a Brâhmaṇa from other Brâhmaṇas.

शुक्लक *a*. White. —कः 1 White colour. -2 The bright half of a lunar month.

शुक्लल *a*. White.

शुक्ला 1 N. of Sarasvatî. -2 Candied sugar. -3 A woman having a white complexion. -4 The plant Kâkolî.

शुक्लिमन् *m*. Whiteness.

शुक्षिः 1 Air, wind. -2 Light, lustre. -3 Fire.

शुंगः 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 The hog-plum. -3 The awn of corn.

शुंगा 1 The sheathe of a young bud. -2 The awn of barley or corn. -3 The waved-leaf fig.

शुंगिन् *m*. 1 The (Indian) fig tree. -2 The *Plaksha* tree.

शुच् I. 1 P. (शोचति) 1 To be sorry, grieve for, bewail, mourn; अशोचिन्नावणोऽशोचीन्मोहं चाशिश्रियत्परं Bk. 15. 71; 21. 6; Bg. 16. 5. -2 To regret, repent. -II. 4 U. (शुच्यति-ते) 1 To be sorry or afflicted. -2 To be wet. -3 To shine. -4 To be pure or clean. -5 To decay; become fetid. -6 To brighten, illuminate. -7 To burn, consume.

शुच्, -चा *f*. [शुच्-क्विप् टाप् वा] Grief, sorrow, affliction, distress; विकलकरणः पांडुच्छायः शुचा परिदुर्बलः U. 3. 22; कामं जीवति मे नाथ इति सा विजहौ शुचं R. 12. 75, 8. 72; Me. 88. S. 4. 18.

शुचि *a*. [शुच्-कि] 1 Clean, pure, clear; सकलहंसगुणं शुचि मानसं Ki. 5. 13. -2 White; Ki. 18. 15. -3 Bright; resplendent; प्रभवति शुचिर्बिंबोद्ग्राहे मणिर्न मृदां चयः U. 2. 4. -4 Virtuous, pious, holy, undefiled, unsullied; अथ तु वेत्सि शुचिव्रतमात्मनः S. 5. 27; पथः शुचेर्दर्शयितार ईश्वराः R. 3. 46, Ki. 5. 13. -5 Purified, cleansed, hallowed; R. 1. 81; Ms. 4. 71. -6 Honest, upright, faithful, true, guileless; सभायां वक्ति सामर्षः सावष्टंभो नरः शुचिः Pt. 1. 200. -7 Correct, accurate. —चिः 1 The white colour. -2 Purity, purification. -3 Innocence, virtue, goodness, uprightness. -4 Correctnes, accuracy. -5 The condition of a religious student. -6 A pure man. -7 A Brâhmaṇa. -8 The hot season; उपययौ विदधन्नवमल्लिकाः शुचिरसौ चिरसौरभसंपदः Si 6. 22, 1. 58; R. 3. 3; Ku. 5 20. -9 The months of Jyeshtha and Ashâḍha. -10 A faithful or true friend. -11 The sun. -12 The moon. -13 Fire. -14 The sentiment of love (शृंगार). -15 The planet Venus. -16 The Chitraka tree. -17 Acquittal. -18 An oblation made to fire at the first feeding of an infant. -19 N. of *Siva*. -20 The *Arka* plant. -Comp. —द्रुमः the sacred fig-tree. —पर्णी *a*. sipping water. —मणिः 1. a crystal. -2. a jewel worn on the head. —मल्लिका a kind of jasmine (Arabian). —रोचिस् *m*. the moon. —व्रत *a*. holy, virtuous. —स्मित *a*. having a sweet or pleasant smile; Ku. 5. 20, R. 8. 49.

शुचिष्मत् *v*. Bright. —*m*. An epithet of Agni.

शुचिस् *n*. Light, lustre.

शुचीयति Den. P., शुचीभू 1 P. 1 To become pure. -2 To be bright.

शुच्य् 1 P. (शुच्यति) 1 To bathe, perform ablutions. -2 To squeeze, express (as juice). -3 To distil. -4 To churn; (these senses may belong to शुच् 4 P. also).

शुटीरः A hero.

शुटीर्यं Valour, heroism.

शुट् I. 1 P. (शोटति) 1 To be impeded or hindered. -2 To limp, be lame. -3 To resist -II. 10 U. (शोटयति-ते) To be idle, lazy, or dull.

शुंठ् 1 P., 10 U. (शुंठति, शुंठयति-ते) 1 To purify. -2 To become dry; see शुठ् I. also.

शुंठिः-ठी *f*., शुंठ्यं Dry ginger.

शुंड् 1 P. (शुंडति) 1 To break. -2 To molest, vex, trouble, annoy.

शुंडः 1 The juice issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. -2 An elephant's trunk.

शुंडकः 1 Distiller. -2 A kind of military music or musical instrument.

शुंडा 1 An elephant's trunk. -2 Spirituous liquor. -3 A tavern, dram-shop. -4 The stalk of the lotus. -5 A courtezan, harlot. -6 A bawd, procuress. -Comp. —पानं a tavern, dram-shop.

शुंडारः 1 A distiller. -2 An elephant's trunk or proboscis; Mv. 1. 53.

शुंडालः An elephant.

शुंडिका See शुंडा. 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 A swelling of a gland (also शुंडी in this sense).

शुंडिन् *m* 1 A distiller. -2 An elephant. -Comp. -मूषिका the musk-rat.

शुतुद्रिः-द्रूः The river Sutlej; cf. शतद्रु.

शुध् 4 P. (शुध्यति, शुद्ध) 1 To become pure or purified; (fig. also); मृत्तोयैः शुध्यते शोध्यं नदी वेगेन शुध्यति। अद्भिर्गात्राणि शुध्यंति मनः सत्येन शुध्यति

Ms. 5. 108-9. -2 To be auspicious, favourable, or eligible; तिथिरेव तावत्त शुध्यति Mn. 5. -3 To be made clear, have the doubts removed ; न शुध्यति मेऽतरात्मा Mk. 8. -4 To be defrayed or cleared ; व्ययः शुध्यति Pt. 5. -*Caus.* (शोधयति-ते) 1 To purify, cleanse, wash off. -2 To clear, pay off (as a debt). -3 To refine, filter. -4 To correct. -5 To acquit. -6 To examine, investigate, inquire into. -WITH -परि,-वि,-सं to be purified ; R. 12. 104 ; Ms. 5. 64.

शुद्ध *p. p.* [शुध्-क्त] 1 Pure, clean, purified ; अंतःशुद्धस्त्वमपि भविता वर्णमात्रेण कृष्णः Me. 49. -2 Holy, undefiled, chaste, innocent ; अन्वमीयत शुद्धेति शांतेन वपुषैव सा R 15. 77, 14. 14. -3 White, bright. -4 Stainless, spotless. -5 Innocent, simple, guileless. - 6 (*a*) Genuine, true. (*b*) Honest, upright. -7 Correct, faultless, upright. -8 Cleared, acquitted. -9 Mere, only. -10 Simple, pure, unmixed; (opp. मिश्र). -11 Unequalled. -12 Authorized.-13 Whetted, sharpened. -14 Not nasal. —द्धः An epithet of *Siva*. -द्धं 1 Anything pure. -2 The pure spirit. -3 Rock-salt. -4 Black pepper. -Comp. —अंतः 1. a king's female apartments, harem, seraglio ; शुद्धांतदुर्लभमिदं वपुराश्रमवासिनो यदि जनस्य *S*. 1. 17 ; Ku. 6. 52. -2. a king's wife. °चारिन् *m*. an attendant in the harem, a chamberlain ; U. 1. °पालकः °रक्षकः a guard of the harem. —अंता a king's wife, queen. —अपह्नुतिः *f*. a figure of speech ; it is thus defined:- शुद्धापह्नुतिरन्यस्यारोपार्थो धर्मनिह्नवः. —आत्मन् *a*. pure-minded, honest. (-*m*) 1 the pure spirit.-2. N. of *Siva*. —ओदनः (शुद्धोदनः) N. of the father of the celebrated Buddha. °सुतः N. of the celebrated Buddha. —कर्मन् *a*. pure in deeds, holy. —कोटिः *f*. one of the sides of a right-angled triangle. —चैतन्यं pure intelligence. —जंघा an ass. —धी,-भाव,-मति *a*. pure-minded, guileless, honest. —वधः killing in a simple or ordinary way. —वंश्य *a*. born of a pure family ; R. 1. 69.

शुद्धिः [शुध्-क्तिन्] 1 Purity, cleanness. -2 Brightness, lustre ; मुक्तागुणशुद्धयोऽपि (चंद्रपादाः) R. 16. 18. -3 Sanctity, holiness ; तीर्थाभिषेकजां शुद्धिमादधाना महीक्षितः R. 1. 85. -4 Purification, expiation, atonement, expiatory act ; शरीरत्यागमात्रेण शुद्धिलाभममन्यत R. 12. 10. -5 A purificatory or expiatory rite. -6 Paying off or clearing (of expenses). -7 Retaliation, requital. -8 Acquittal, innocence (established by trial). -9 Truth, accuracy, correctness.-10 Rectification, correction -11 Subtraction. -12 N. of Durgâ. -Comp. -कर *a*. purifying, correcting. -पत्रं 1. a list of errata or corrigenda. -2. a certificate of purification by penance or atonement. -भृत् *a*. 1. clear, clean -2. pious, virtuous.

शुन् 6 P. (शुनति) To go, move.

शुनःशेपः (फः) N. of a Vedic sage, son of Ajîgarta. [In the Aitareya Brâhmaṇa it is related that king Harischandra, being childless, made a vow that on obtaining a son he would sacrifice him to the god Varu*n*a. A son was born who was named Rohita, but the king put off the fulfilment of the vow under various pretexts. At last Rohita purchased for one hundred cows *S*unahsepha, the middle son of Ajîgarta, as a substitute for himself to be offered to Varu*n*a. But the boy praised Vish*n*u, Indra, and other deities, and escaped death. He was then adopted by Visvamitra in his own family and called by the name Devarata].

शुनकः 1 N. of a sage, descendant of Bhṛigu. -2 A dog. 3 A young dog.

शुनाशीरः(सीरः) 1 An epithet of Indra. -2 An owl.

शुनिः A dog.

शुनी *f*. A female dog, a bitch.

शुनीरः A number of female dogs.

शुंध् 1, 10 U. (शुंधति-ते शुंधयति-ते) 1 To be purified or cleansed. -2 To cleanse, purify.

शुंध्युः 1 Air, wind. -2 N. of Agni (Ved.). —*f*. A mare.

शुन्य *a*. Empty. —न्यं 1 A number of bitches. -2 A cypher ; (more properly शून्य q. v.).

शुप् A technical term used by Pâṇini for उ the sign of the eighth class of roots.

शुभ् 1 A. (शोभते) 1 To shine, be splendid, look beautiful or handsome; शुद्ध शोभसे एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1 ; R. 8. 6. -2 To appear to advantage ; सुखं हि दुःखान्यनुभूय शोभते Mk. 1. 10. -3 To suit, become, befit (with gen.); रामभद्र इत्येवोपचारः शोभते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1. -4 To be gay or happy. -5 To be victorious. —*Caus.* (शोभयति-ते) To decorate, adorn, grace. -WITH परि, -वि to shine, look splendid.

शुभ् *f*. Ved. 1 Beauty, splendour. -2 Radiance, lustre. -3 Happiness. -4 Victory. -5 A ornament. -6 An auspicious offering. -7 Water. -8 A brilliant chariot.

शुभ *a*. [शुभ्-क] 1 Shining, bright -2 Beautiful, handsome ; जंघे शुभे सृष्टवतस्तदीये Ku. 1. 35. -3 Auspicious, lucky, happy, fortunate. -4 Eminent, good, virtuous, Pt. 1. 358. -5 Learned, versed in the Vedas. —भं 1 Auspiciousness, welfare, good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; प्रायः शुभं च विदधात्यशुभं च जंतोः सर्वंकषा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Mâl. 1. 23. -2 An ornament. -3 Water. -4 A kind of fragrant wood.-Comp.-अक्षः an epithet of *S*iva. —अंग *a*. handsome (-गी) 1. a handsome woman. -2. N. of Rati, wife of Cupid -3. of the wife of Kubera. —अपांगी a beautiful woman. —अशुभं weal and woe, good and evil. -आचार *a*. virtuous. —आनना a handsome woman. —आवह *a*. tending to welfare, conducive to good. —इतर *a*. 1. evil, bad. -2. inauspicious, -उदर्क *a*. having a happy end. —कर *a*. auspicious, propitious. —कर्मन् *n*. 1. a virtuous act. -2. an honourable occupation. —ग *a*. 1 elegant, graceful. -2. propitious, fortunate. -गंधकं gum-myrrh. -ग्रहः an auspicious planet. -द्रुः the sacred fig-tree. -दंती a woman with good teeth. —लग्नः -ग्नं a lucky or auspicious moment. -वार्ता good news. —वासनः perfume for the mouth. —शंसिन् *a*. presaging good, indicative of auspiciousness ; R. 3. 14. —स्थली 1. a hall in which sacrifices are performed. -2. an auspicious place.

शुभंयु *a*. [शुभं अस्यास्ति युस्] Auspicious, lucky, fortunate, blessed ; अथिकं शुशुभे शुभंयुना द्वितयेन द्वयमेव संगतं R. 8. 6 ; Bk. 1. 20.

शुभंकर *a*. 1 Auspicious. -2 Promoting happiness. —री N. of Durgâ.

शुभंभावुक *a*. Decorated, ornamented, bright.

शुभा 1 Lustre, light. -2 Beauty. -3 Desire. -4 Yellow pigment. -5 The Samî tree. -6 An assembly of gods. -7 Dûrvâ grass. -8 Bamboo-manna. -9 The Priyangu creeper.

शुभ्र *a*. [शुभ्-रक्] 1 Shining, bright, radiant. -2 White ; पश्यति पित्तोपहतः शशिशुभ्रं शंखमपि पीतं K. P. 10 ; R. 2. 69. —भ्रः 1 The white colour. -2 Sandal (said to be *n*) —भ्रं 1 Silver. -2 Talc. -3 Rock-salt. -4 Green vitriol. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —दंतिन् *m*. the elephant presiding over the north-west quarter. —रश्मिः the moon.

शुभ्रा 1 The Ganges. -2 A crystal. -3 Bamboo-manna.

शुभ्रिः An epithet of Brahman.

शुंभ् P. (शुंभति) 1 To shine. -2 To speak. -3 To hurt, injure.

शुंभः N. of a demon killed by Durgâ. -Comp. -घातिनी, -मर्दिनी an epithet of Durgâ.

शु(शू)र् 4 A. (शूर्यते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To make firm or steady, stop. -3 To be firm or fixed. -4 To be senseless, to faint.

शुल्क् 10 U. (शुल्कयति-ते) 1 To gain. -2 To pay, give. -3 To create. -4 To tell, narrate. -5 To leave, forsake, abandon.

शुल्कः -ल्कं [शुल्क्यते अतिमुज्यते कर्मणि घञ्] 1 A toll, tax, customs, duty; particularly levied at ferries, passes, roads &c.; कः सुधीः संत्यजेद्भाण्डं शुल्कस्यैवातिसाध्वसात् H. 3. 125; Ms. 8. 159; Y. 2. 47. -2 Gain, profit. -3 Money advanced to ratify a bargain. -4 Purchase-price (of a girl); money given to the parents of a bride; पीडितो दुहितृशुल्कसंस्थया R. 11. 38; न कन्यायाः पिता विद्वान् गृह्णीयाच्छुल्कमण्वपि Ms. 3. 51, 8. 204, 9. 93, 98. -5 A nuptial present. -6 Marriage settlement or dowry. -7 Present given by the bridegroom to his bride. -Comp. -खंडनं defrauding (government) of its due revenue. -ग्राहक, -ग्राहिन् m. a toll-collector. -दः 1. the giver of a nuptial present. -2. an affianced suitor. -शाला -स्थानं a toll-station, custom-house.

शुल्बं 1 A cord, rope, string. -2 Copper.

शुल्ब्(ल्व्) 10 U. (शुल्ब-ल्व-यति-ते) 1 To give, bestow. -2 To send away, dismiss. -3 To measure. -4 To create, produce.

शुल्बं(ल्वं) [शुल्ब्-अच्] 1 A rope, string. -2 Copper. -3 A sacrificial rite or act. -4 The proximity of water, a place near it. -5 A rule, law, an institute. -ल्बा, -ल्बी See above. -Comp. -अरिः sulphur. -जं brass.

शुश्रूः f. A mother.

शुश्रूषक a. Attentive, obedient. -कः A servant, an attendant.

शुश्रूषणं,-णा [श्रु-सन् ल्युट्] 1 Desire to hear. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Obedience, dutifulness.

शुश्रूषा 1 Desire to hear; अत एव शुश्रूषा मां मुखरयति Mu. 3. -2 Service, attendance. -3 Dutifulness, obedience. -4 Reverence. -5 Telling, saying.

शुश्रूषु a. 1 Desirous to hear. -2 Desirous of serving or attending. -3 Obedient, attentive.

शुष् 4 P. (शुष्यति, शुष्क) 1 To be dried, become dry or parched up; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभि Bh 3. 92. -2 To be withered. -3 To languish, become emaciated; Pt. 1. 49. -4 To be afflicted or distressed. —*Caus.* (शोषयति-ते) 1 To dry up, wither, parch; न शोषयति मारुतः Bg. 2. 23. -2 To emaciate. -3 To destroy. -4 To extinguish. -5 To drain, suck up, absorb. -6 To exhaust, empty. -WITH उद्, -परि 1. to be dried up, dry up; Bk. 10. 41; Bg. 1. 29. -2. to pine, decay, wither. -वि, -सं to be dried up.

शुषः, -शुषिः 1 Drying, drying up. -2 A hole in the ground.

शुषिः f. 1 Drying up. -2 A hole. -3 The hollow in the fang of a snake.

शुषिर a. [शुष्-किरच्] Full of holes, perforated. -रः 1 Fire. -2 A rat or mouse. -रं 1 A hole. -2 The atmosphere. -3 A wind-instrument.

शुषिरा 1 A river. -2 A sort of perfume.

शुषिलः Air, wind.

शुष्क p. p. [शुष्-क्त] 1 Dry, dried up; शाखायां शुष्कं करिष्यामि Mk. 8. -2 Parched up, sear. -3 Shrivelled, shrunk up, emaciated. -4 Feigned, pretended, mock; कामिना स्म कुरुते करभोरूर्हारि शुष्करुदितं च सुखेऽपि Si. 10. 69. -5 Empty, vain, useless, unproductive; M. 2. -6 Groundless, causeless. -7 Offensive, harsh; तस्मै नाकुशलं ब्रूयान्न शुष्कां गिरमीरयेत् Ms. 11. 35. -Comp. -अंग a. emaciated. (-गी) a lizard. -अन्नं rice in the husk. -आर्द्रं dry ginger. -कलहः 1. a vain or groundless quarrel. -2. a mock quarrel; Mu. 3. -वैरं groundless enmity. -व्रणं a healed wound, scar.

शुष्कलः, -लं 1 Dried flesh. -2 Flesh in general.

शुष्णः 1 The sun. -2 Fire.

शुष्मः [शुष्-मन् किच्च] 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 Air, wind. -4 A bird. -ष्मं 1 Prowess, strength. -2 Light, lustre.

शुष्मन् m. 1 Fire; Si 14. 22 -2 The Chitraka tree. -n. 1 Strength, prowess. -2 Sight, lustre.

शुष्मिन् a. 1 Powerful, strong. -2 Fiery, high-mettled (as a horse).

शूकः -कं 1 The awn of barley &c., beard. -2 A bristle; वृतं च, खलु शूकैः Bv. 1. 24. -3 Point, tip, sharp end. -4 Tenderness, compassion. -5 A kind of poisonous insect. -6 The bristle or sharp hair of insects. -का A cowach. -Comp. -कीटः, -कीटकः a kind of insect or worm covered with bristles. -धान्यं any awned grain, (as barley). -पिंडिः, -डी, -शिंबा, -शिंबिका, -शिंबी cowach (कापकच्छु).

शूककः 1 A kind of grain. -2 Tenderness, compassion.

शूकवत्, शूकिन् a. Awned, bearded.

शूकरः A hog; गच्छ शूकर भद्रं ते वद सिंहो मया हतः। पंडिता एव जानंति सिंहशूकरयोर्बलम् Subhâsh. -Comp. -इष्टः a kind of grass (मुस्ता).

शूकलः A restive horse.

शूतिः f. Growing, increasing.

शूद्रः [शुच्-रक् पृषो॰ चस्य दः दीर्घः Up. 2. 19] A man of the fourth or the last of the four principal tribes of the Hindus; he is said to have been born from the feet of *Purusha*; पद्भ्यां शूद्रो अजायत Rv. 10. 90. 12, or of Brahman, Ms. 1. 87, and his principal business was to serve the three higher castes; cf. Ms. 1. 91). -Comp. -आर्ता the Priyangu plant. -आह्निकं the daily ceremonies or observances of a Sûdra. -उदकं water polluted by the touch of a Sûdra. -कृत्यं, -धर्मः the duties of a Sûdra. -प्रियः an onion. -प्रेष्यः a man of any of the three higher castes who has become a servant to a Sûdra. -भूयिष्ठ a. consisting mostly of Sûdras. -याजकः one who conducts a sacrifice for a Sûdra. -वर्गः the Sûdra, or servile class. -सेवनं serving a Sudra, being the servant of a Sûdra.

शूद्रा A woman of the Sûdra tribe. -Comp. -भार्यः one who has a Sûdra woman for his wife. -वेदनं marrying a Sûdra woman. -सुतः the son of a Sûdra woman (the father being of any caste).

शूद्राणी, शूद्री The wife of a Sûdra.

शूद्रकः N. of a king, the reputed author of the Mṛichchhakaṭika.

शून p. p. [श्वि-क्त] 1 Swollen. -2 Increased, grown, prospered. -3 Morbidly swollen.

शूना [श्वि-अधिकरणे-क्त संप्र॰ दीर्घः Tv.] 1 The soft palate, uvula. -2 A slaughter house in general. -3 Anything (such as a piece of household furniture, whereby life is likely to be destroyed; (these are five -a fire-place, a grind stone, a broom, a mortar, and a water-pot; पंच सूना गृहस्थस्य चुल्ली पेषण्युपस्करः। कंडनी चोदकुंभश्च बध्यते यास्तु वाहयन् M. 3. 68.)

शून्य a. [शूनायै प्राणिवधाय हितं रहस्यस्थानत्वात् यत् Tv.] 1 Empty, valid. -2 Vacant (applied also to the heart, glances &c.), absent, listless; गमनमलसं शून्या दृष्टिः Mâl. 1. 17; see शून्यहृदय below. -3 Non-existent. -4 Lonely, desolate, secluded, deserted; शून्येषु शूरा न के K. P. 7; Bk. 6. 9; शून्यं मन्ये जगदविरतज्वलमंतर्ज्वलामि U. 3. 38; Mâl. 9. 20. -5 Dejected, downcast, dispirited; शून्या जगाम भवनाभिमुखी कथंचित् Ku. 3. 75; Ki 17. 39. -6 Utterly devoid or depriv

ed of, without, wanting in (with instr. or in comp.); अंगुलीयकशून्या मे अंगुलिः S. 5; दया°, ज्ञान°, &c. -7 Indifferent. -8 Guileless. -9 Nonsensical, unmeaning; Si. 11. 4. -10 Bare, naked. —न्यं 1 A vacuum, void, blank. -2 The sky, space, atmosphere. -3 A cipher, dot. -4 Non-entity, (absolute) non existence; दुवण-शून्यबिंदवः N. 1. 21. -5 N. of Brahman. -Comp. -पदवी the passage of the soul. -मध्यः a hollow reed. -मनस्, -मनस्क a. absent-minded, listless. -मुख,-वदन a. with a blank race, with a downcast countenance. —वादः the doctrine of the non-existence of any thing, the doctrine of a Buddhist sect. —वादिन् m. 1 an atheist. -2. a Buddhist. —हृदय a. 1. absent-minded; V. 2; S. 4. -2. open-hearted, unsuspecting.

शून्या 1 A hollow reed. -2 A barren woman. -3 The prickly pear.

शूर् 10 U. (शूरयति-ते) 1 To act the hero, be powerful. -2 To make vigorous exertions; see शुर् also.

शूर a. [शूर्-अच्] Brave, heroic, valiant, mighty; शूरेषु शूरा न के K. P. 7. —रः 1 A hero, warrior, valiant man. -2 A lion. -3 A boar. -4 The sun. -5 The Sâla tree. -6 N. of a Yâdava, the grandfather of Krishṇa. -7 The Arka plant. -8 The Chitraka tree. -Comp. —कीटः a contemptible warrior; Mv 6. 32. -मानं arrogance, vaunting. —मानिन् m. a boaster, braggart. —सेन m. pl. N. of the country about Mathurâ or the inhabitants of that country; R. 6. 45.

शूरणः [शूर्-ल्यु] A kind of esculent root.

शूरंमन्य a. one who fancies himself to be a hero.

शूर्प् 10 U. (शूर्पयति-ते) To measure.

शूर्पः-र्पं A winnowing-basket. -र्पः A measure of two Droṇas. -Comp. —कर्णः an elephant. —णखा (for नखा) 'having finger-nails like winnowing-baskets,' N. of a sister of Râvaṇa. [She was attracted by the beauty of Râma, and solicited him to marry her. But he said that as he had already got a wife she had better go to Lakshmaṇa and try him. But he too rejected her, and back she came to Rama. This circumstance excited Sita's laughter, and the revengeful demoness, feeling herself grossly insulted, assumed a hideous form and threatened to eat her up. But Lakshmaṇa cut off her ears and nose, and thus doubly deformed her; see R. 12. 32-40]. —वातः wind produced by shaking a winnowing-basket. —श्रुतिः an elephant.

शूर्पी 1 A small winnowing-basket or fan. -2 N. of Sûrpaṇakhâ. -3 A toy for children.

शूर्मः, शूर्मिः m. f., शूर्मिका, शूर्मी 1 An iron-image. -2 An anvil.

शूल् 1 P. (शूलति) 1 To be ill. -2 To make a loud noise. -3 To make ill, disorder. -4 To pierce, impale.

शूलः-लं [शूल्-क] 1 A sharp or pointed weapon, pike, dart, spear, lance. -2 The trident of Siva. -3 An iron-spit (for roasting meat upon); शूले संस्कृतं शूल्यम्; cf. अयःशूल. -4 A stake for impaling criminals (°प्रोत) स्कंधेन शूलं हृदयेन शोकं Mk. 10. 21, Ku. 5. 73. -5 Any acute or sharp pain. -6 Colic. -7 Gout, rheumatism. -8 Death. -9 A banner, an ensign. (शूलाकृ 'to roast on an iron-spit'). -Comp. —अग्रं the point of a pike. —ग्रंथिः f. a kind of Dûrvâ grass. -घातनं iron-filings. —घ्न a. sedative, anodyne. -द्विष् m. asa fœtida. —धन्वन्, —धर, -धारिन्, —धृक्, -पाणि, -भृत् m. epithets of Siva; अधिगतधवलिम्नः शूलपाणेरभिख्यां Si. 4. 65; R. 2. 38. —नाशनं white sochal salt. —शत्रुः the castor-oil plant. —स्थ a. impaled. —हंत्री a kind of barley. —हस्तः a lancer. —हृत् m. asa fœtida.

शूलकः A restive horse.

शूला 1 A stake for impaling criminals. -2 A harlot.

शूलाकृतं Roasted meat.

शूलिक [a. शूल-ठन्] 1 Having a pike. -2 Roasted on a spit. —कः A hare. —कं Roasted meat.

शूलिन् a. [शूलमस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Armed with a spear; दुर्जयो लवणः शूली R. 15. 5. -2 Suffering from colic. —m. 1 A spearman. -2 A hare. -3 N. of Siva; कुर्वन्संध्याबलिपटहतां शूलिनः श्लाघनीयां Me. 34; Ku. 3. 57.

शूलिनः The (Indian) fig-tree.

शूल्य a. [शूले संस्कृतं यत्] 1 Roasted on a spit; शूल्यमांसभूयिष्ठ आहारोऽश्यते S. 2. -2 Deserving impalement. —ल्यं Roasted meat.

शूष् 1 P. (शूषति) 1 To produce, beget. -2 To bring forth.

शृकालः A jackal; see शृगाल below.

शृगालः [असृजं लाति ला-क पृषो°] 1 A jackal. -2 A cheat, rogue, swindler. -3 A coward. -4 An ill-natured man, one using harsh words. -5 N. of Krishṇa. -Comp. —कोलिः a kind of jujube. -जंबुः-बूः f. a kind of cucumber. —योनिः birth in a future life as a jackal. —रूपः an epithet of Siva.

शृगालिका, शृगाली 1 A female jackal. -2 A fox.. -3 Flight, retreat.

शृंखलः-ला-लं [शृंगात् प्राधान्यात् खलयते अनेन पृषो° Tv.] 1 An iron-chain, fetter. -2 A chain, fetter in general (fig. also); Bk. 9. 90; लीलाकटाक्षमालाशृंखलाभिः Dk.; संसारवासनाबद्धशृंखलां Gît. 3.-3 A chain for tying the feet of an elephant; स्तंबेरमा मुखरशृंखलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5. 72; Ki. 7. 31. -4 A chain or belt worn round the waist. -5 A measuring chain. -6 A chain, series, succession. -Comp. —यमकं a variety of Yamaka; see Ki. 15. 42.

शृंखलकः 1 A chain -2 A camel in general. -3 An animal with clogs on his feet (to prevent him from straying).

शृंखलित a. Chained, fettered, bound.

शृंगं [शृ-गन् पृषो° मुम् ह्रस्वश्च Uṇ. 1. 123] 1 A horn; वन्यैरिदानीं महिषैस्तदंभः शृंगाहतं क्रोशति दीर्घिकाणां R. 16. 13; गाहंतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्मुहुस्ताडितं S. 2. 6. -2 The top or summit of a mountain; अद्रेः शृंगं हरति पवनः किंस्विदित्युन्मुखीभिः Me. 14, 52; Ki. 5. 42; R. 13. 26.-3 The top of a building, turret. -4 Elevation, height. -5 Lordship, sovereignty, supremacy; eminence; शृंगं स दृप्तविनयाधिकृतः परेषामत्युच्छ्रितं न ममृषे न तु दीर्घमायुः R. 9. 62. (where the word means a 'horn' also). -6 A cusp or horn of the moon. -7 Any peak, point or projection in general. -8 A horn (of a buffalo &c.) used for blowing. -9 A syringe; वर्णोदकैः कांचनशृंगमुक्तैः R. 16. 70. -10 Excess of love, rising of desire. -11 A mark, sign. -12 A lotus. -13 A fountain of water. -Comp. —अंतरं space or interval between the horns (of a cow &c.). —उच्चयः a lofty summit. —जः an arrow. (-जं) aloe-wood. —प्रहारिन् a. butting. —प्रियः an epithet of Siva. —मोहिन् m. the Champaka tree. —वेरं 1. N. of a town on the Ganges near the modern Mirzâpura; U. 1. 21. -2 ginger. —वेरकं ginger.

शृंगकः -कं 1 A horn. -2 A horn of the moon. -3 Any pointed thing. -4 A syringe; Ratn. 1.

शृंगवत् a. Peaked. -m. A mountain.

शृंगाटः 1 N. of a mountain. -2 N. of a plant. —टं A place where four roads meet.

शृंगाटकः A mountain with three peaks. -कं 1 A place where four roads meet. -2 A kind of pastry.-3 A door.

शृंगारः [शृंगं कामोद्रेकमृच्छत्यनेन ऋ-अण्] 1 The sentiment of love or sexual passion, the erotic sentiment (the first of the eight or nine sentiments in poetical compositions; it is of two kinds:—संभोगशृंगार and विप्रलंभशृंगार q. q. v. v.); शृंगारः सखि मूर्तिमानिव मधौ मुग्धो हरिः क्रीडति Gît. 1; (it is thus defined :—पुंसः स्त्रियां स्त्रियाः पुंसि संभोगं प्रति या स्पृहा। स शृंगार इति ख्यातः क्रीडारत्यादिकारकः॥ see S. D. 210 also). -2 Love, passion, sexual love; V. 1. 8. -3 A dress suited to amorous interviews, an elegant dress. -4 Coition, sexual union. -5 Marks made with red-lead on the body of an elephant. -6 A mark in general. --रं 1 Cloves. -2 Red-lead. -3 Undried ginger. -4 A fragrant powder for the dress or body. -5 Agallochum. -Comp. -चेष्टा an amorous or love gesture; शृंगारचेष्टा विविधा बभूवुः R. 6. 12. —भाषितं amorous talk. —भूषणं red-lead. —योनिः an epithet of the god of love. —रसः the sentiment of love. —विधिः -वेशः a dress suited to amorous interviews and other purposes. —सहायः an assistant in love-affairs, a confidant of the hero of a play; cf. नर्मसचिव.

शृंगारकः Love. --कं Red-lead.

शृंगारित a. 1 Impassioned, affected by love. -2 Reddened. -3 Adorned.

शृंगारिन् a. 1 Amorous, impassioned, enamoured. -2 Relating to love. -3 Stained with red lead. —m. 1 An impassioned lover. -2 A ruby. -3 An elephant. -4 Dress, decoration. -5 The betel-nut tree. -6 A preparation of betel-leaves and pieces of areca-nut; see तांबूल.

शृंगिः Gold for ornaments. -f. The sheat-fish.

शृंगिकं A kind of poison. --का A kind of birch tree.

शृंगिणः A ram.

शृंगिणी 1 A cow. -2 The Arabian jasmine.

शृंगिन् a. (णी f.) [शृंगमस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Horned. -2 Crested, peaked. —m. 1 A mountain. -2 An elephant. -3 A ram. -4 A tree. -5 N. of Siva. -6 N. of one of Siva's attendants; शृंगी भृंगी रिटिस्तुंडी Ak.

शृंगी 1 Gold used for ornaments. -2 A kind of medicinal root. -3 A kind of poison. -4 The sheat-fish. -Comp. --कनकं gold used for ornaments.

शृणिः f. A hook for pricking an elephant, a goad; मदांधकरिणां दर्पोपशान्त्यै शृणिः; H. 2. 165.

शृत p. p. 1 Cooked. -2 Boiled (water, milk &c.).

शृध् I. 1 A. (but Paras. also in the Second Future, Aorist, and Conditional) (शर्धते) To break wind downwards. -II. 1 U. (शर्धति-ते) 1 To moisten, wet. -2 To cut off. -III. 10 U. (शर्धयति-ते) 1 To strive. -2 To take, grasp. -3 To insult (as by breaking wind), mock, ridicule.

शृद्ध p. p. 1 Expelled from the body (as wind). -2 Moistened, wetted.

शृधुः 1 Intellect (बुद्धि). -2 The anus.

शॄ 9 P. (शृणाति, शीर्ण) 1 To tear asunder, tear to pieces. -2 To hurt, injure. -3 To kill, destroy; वनाश्रयाः कस्य मृगाः परिग्रहाः शृणाति यस्तान् प्रसभेन तस्य ते Ki. 14. 13. —*Pass.* (शीर्यते) 1 To be shattered. -2 To wither, decay, waste away. --WITH अव or वि to seize away. (-*Pass.*) to fade or wither; मूर्ध्नि वा सर्वलोकस्य विशीर्येत वनेऽथवा Bh. 2. 104.

शेखरः 1 A crest, chaplet, tuft, a garland of flowers worn on the head; कपालि वा स्यादथवेंदुशेखरं Ku. 5. 78, 7. 41; नवकरनिकरेण स्पष्टबंधूकसूनस्तबकरचितमेते शेखरं बिभ्रतीव *Si.* 11. 46, 4. 50; मगधदेशशेखरीभूता पुष्पपुरी नाम नगरी Dk. -2 A diadem, crown. -3 A peak, summit. -4 The best or most distinguished of a class (at the end of comp.). -5 A kind of *Dhruva* or burden of a song. -रं Cloves.

शेखरित a. Crested, tufted, peaked.

शेपः, शेपस् n., शेफः -फं, शेफस् n. 1 The penis. -2 A testicle. -3 A tail.

शेफालिः -ली, शेफालिका f. A kind of plant; शेफालिकाकुसुमगंधमनोहराणि Rs. 3. 14.

शेमुषी Intellect, understanding.

शेल् 1 P. (शेलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To tremble.

शेवः [शुक्रपाते सति शेते, शी-वन् Uṇ. 1. 152, 154] 1 The penis. -2 A snake. -3 Height, elevation. -4 Happiness. -5 Wealth, treasure. -6 An epithet of Agni. -7 Of Soma. -वं 1 The penis (also शेवा). -2 Happiness. -Comp. —धि 1. a valuable treasure; विद्या ब्राह्मणमेत्याह शेवधिस्तेऽस्मि रक्ष मां Ms. 2. 114; सर्वे कामाः शेवधिर्जीवितं वा स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसां Mâl. 6. 18. -2. one of the 9 treasures of Kubera.

शेवलं [शी-विच् तथा भूतः सन् वलते वल्-अच् Tv.] 1 The green moss-like substance growing on the surface of water. -2 A kind of plant.

शेवलिनी A river.

शेवालं See शेवल.

शेष a. [शिष्-अच्] Remaining, rest, all the other; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 2. 4, 4. 64; 10. 29; Me. 30, 87; रंभे निर्वर्त्यतां शेषो विधिः V. 5; शेषान् मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me. 110; Ms. 3. 47; Ku. 2. 44; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; भक्षितशेष, आलेख्यशेष &c. -षः-षं 1 (a) Remainder, rest, residue; ऋणशेषोऽग्निशेषश्च व्याधिशेषस्तथैव च। पुनश्च वर्धते यस्मात्तस्माच्छेषं न कारयेत् Chāṇ. 40; अश्वशेष Me. 38; प्रतीकारविधानमायुषः सति शेषे हि फलाय कल्पते R. 8. 40; so शेषे वयसः समागतो मृत्युः Bv. 4. 30; त्रिभागशेष Ku. 5. 57; वाक्यशेषः V. 3. &c. (b) Surplus, balance. -2 Anything left out or omitted to be said; (इति शेषः is often used by commentators in supplying an ellipsis or words necessary to complete the construction). -3 Escape, salvation, respite). —षः 1 Result, effect. -2 End, termination, conclusion. -3 Death, destruction, -4 N. of a celebrated serpent, said to have one thousand heads, and represented as forming the couch of Vishṇu or as supporting the entire world on his head; किं शेषस्य भरव्यथा न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18, Ku. 3. 13; R. 10. 13. -5 N. of Balarâma (supposed to be an incarnation of Sesha). -6 An elephant. —षा The remains of flowers or other offerings made to an idol and distributed among the worshippers as a holy relique; तथेति शेषामिव भर्तुराज्ञामादाय मूर्ध्ना मदनः प्रतस्थे Ku. 3. 22, S. 3. —षं The remnants of food, remains of an offering. (शेषे is used adverbially in the sense of 1. at last, finally. -2. in other cases; as in शेषे षष्ठी). -Comp. —अन्नं leavings of food. —अवस्था old age. -कालः the time of death. -जातिः f. assimilation of residues. -भागः the remainder. —भोजनं the eating of leavings. —रात्रिः the last watch of the night. -शयनः, -शायिन् m. epithets of Vishṇu.

शैक्य a. 1 Suspended in a loop. -2 Pointed, peaked.

शैक्षः [शिक्षां वित्यधीते वा अण्] 1 A student who studies Sikshâ or the science of pronunciation, one who has just entered upon the study of the Vedas. -2 (Hence) A novice, tyro.

शैक्षिकः One skilled in Sikshâ.

शैक्ष्यं Learning, proficiency.

शैखरिकः-रेयः The Apâmârga tree.

शैख्य a. Pointed.

शैघ्र्यं [शीघ्र-ष्यञ्] Quickness, rapidity.

शैत्यं [शीत-ष्यञ्] Cold, coldness, frigidity ; शैत्यं हि यत्सा प्रकृतिर्जलस्य R. 5. 54, Ku. 1. 36.

शैथिल्यं [शिथिलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Looseness, laxity, relaxation of rule &c. -2 Slackness. -3 Dilatoriness, inattention. -4 Weakness ; cowardice.

शैनेयः N. of Sâtyaki.

शैन्याः (*m.* pl.) The descendants of *S*ini.

शैव्यः See शैब्य.

शैल *a.* (ली *f.*) [शिलाः सन्त्यस्य प्रज्ञा० अण्] Rocky, craggy, stony. —लः 1 A mountain, hill ; शैले शैले न माणिक्यं मौक्तिकं न गजे गजे Châṇ. 55 ; शैलौ मलयदर्दुरौ R. 4. 51. -2 A dike, dam. -3 A rock, big stone. —लं 1 Borax, benzoin. -2 Bitumen. -3 A kind of collyrium. -Comp. —अंगः N. of a country. —अग्रं the peak of a mountain. —अटः 1. a mountaineer, a barbarian. -2. an attendant on an idol. -3. a lion. -4. a crystal. —अधिपः, -अधिराजः, -इंद्रः, -पतिः, -राजः epithets of the Himâlaya. —आख्यं 1. benzoin. -2. a fragrant resinous substance. —इंद्रस्थः the birch tree. —कटकः the side or slope of a mountain. —गंधं a kind of sandal. —जं 1. benzoin. -2. bitumen. —जनः a mountaineer. -जा, -तनया, -पुत्री, -सुता epithets of Pârvatî ; अथासः प्रागल्भ्यं परिणतरुचः शैलतनये K. P. 10 ; Ku. 3. 68. —धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of *S*iva. —धरः an epithet of Krishṇa. —निर्यासः benzoin. —पत्रः the Bilva tree. —भित्तिः *f.* an instrument for cutting stones, a stone cutter's chisel. -रंध्रं a cave, cavern. —बीजं the marking-nut plant. —शिबिरं the ocean. —सार *a.* as strong as a mountain, firm as a rock ; Ki. 10. 14.

शैलकं 1 Benzoin. -2 Bitumen.

शैलादिः N. of Nandin, *S*iva's attendant.

शैलालिन् *m.* an actor, a dancer.

शैलिक्यः A hypocrite, an impostor, a cheat.

शैली [शीलमेव स्वार्थे ष्यञ् ङीपि यलोपः] 1 A short explanation of a grammatical aphorism. -2 A mode of expression of interpretation ; प्रायेणाचार्याणामियं शैली यत्स्वाभिप्रायमपि परोपदेशमिव वर्णयंति Kull. on Ms. 1. 4 ; आचार्याणामियं शैली यत्सामान्येनाभिधाय विशेषेण विवृणोति. -3 Behaviour, manner of acting, conduct, course.

शैलूषः [शिलूषस्य अपत्यं अण् Tv.] 1 An actor, a dancer ; अतः शैलूषापसद Ve. 1 ; एते पुरुषाः सर्वमेव शैलूषजनं व्याहरंति *ibid.* ; अवाप्य शैलूष इवैष भूमिकां *S*i. 1. 69. -2 A musician, leader of a band. -3 One who beats time at a concert. -4 A rogue. -5 The *Bilva* tree.

शैलूषिकः One who follows the profession of an actor. -की An actress.

शैलेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [शिलायां भवः ढक्] 1 Mountainous ; शैलेयस्थलीपाषाणनिषण्णः V. 4. -2 Produced from rocks. -3 Mountain-like, hard, stony. —यः 1 A lion. -2 A bee. —यं 1 Benzoin ; शैलेयगंधीनि शिलातलानि R. 6. 51 ; शैलेयनद्धेषु शिलातलेषु Ku. 1. 55. -2 Fragrant resin. -3 Rock-salt. -यी N. of Pârvatî.

शैल्य *a.* (ली *f.*) Stony. —ल्यं Rockiness, hardness.

शैव *a.* (वी *f.*) [शिवो देवताऽस्य अण्] Relating to the god *S*iva. —वः 1 N. of one of the three principal Hindu sects. -2 A member of the *S*aiva sect. -2 The thorn-apple. —वं N. of one of the eighteen Purâṇas.

शैवलः [शी-वलच् Uṇ. 4. 38] A kind of aquatic plant, moss ; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं *S*. 1. 20 : न षट्पदश्रेणिभिरेव पंकजं सशैवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9. —लं A kind of fragrant wood.

शैवलिनी A river.

शैवाल See शैवल.

शैब्यः 1 N. of one of the four horses of Krishṇa. -2 N. of a king and warrior in the Pâṇḍava army. -3 A horse (in general).

शैशवं [शिशोर्भावः अण्] Childhood, infancy (period under sixteen) ; शैशवात्प्रभृति पोषितां प्रियां U. 1. 45 ; शैशवेऽभ्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8.

शैशिर *a.* (री *f.*) [शिशिर-अण्] Belonging to the cold or dewy season. —रः A black kind of the Châtaka bird.

शैष्योपाध्यायिका Instruction or tuition of young pupils.

शो 4 P. (श्यति, शात or शित, *pass.* शायते ; *caus.* शाययति ; *desid.* शिशासति) 1 To sharpen, whet. -2 To make thin, attenuate.

शोकः [शुच्-घञ्] Sorrow, grief, distress, affliction, lamentation, wailing, deep anguish ; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70. -Comp. —अग्निः, -अनलः the fire of grief. —अपनोदः removal of grief. —अभिभूत, -आकुल, -आविष्ट, -उपहत, -विह्वल *a.* afflicted or agonized with grief. —अरिः the Kadamba tree. —कर्षित *a.* afflicted or agonized with grief. —चर्चा indulgence in grief. -नाशः the Asoka tree. —परायण, -लालस *a.* engrossed in grief, wholly given up to grief. —विकल *a.* overwhelmed with grief. —स्थानं any cause of sorrow.

शोकिन् *a.* Sorrowful, dejected, sad.

शोचक *a.* Distressing, afflicting.

शोचनं Grief, sorrow, lamentation.

शोचनीय *a.* Lamentable, deplorable, mournful.

शोच्य *a.* 1 To be lamented or mourned, deplorable, pitiable ; *S*. 3. 10. -2 Vile, wicked.

शोचिस् *n* [शुच्-इसि] 1 Light, lustre, radiance. -2 A flame. -Comp. —केशः (शोचिष्केशः) an epithet of fire.

शौटीर्य Valour, heroism.

शोठ *a.* [शुठ्-अच्] 1 Foolish. -2 Low, wicked. -3 Idle, lazy. —ठः 1 A fool. -2 An idler, sluggard. -3 A low or wicked man. -4 A rogue, cheat.

शोण् 1 P. (शोणति) 1 To go, move. -2 To become red.

शोण *a.* (णा or णी *f.*) [शोण्-अच्] 1 Red, crimson, tinged red ; स्त्यानावनद्धघनशोणितशोणपाणिरुत्तंसयिष्यति कचांस्तव देवि भीमः Ve. 1. 21 ; आस्वादितद्विरदशोणितशोणशोभां Mu. 1. 8 ; Ku. 1. 7. -2 Bay, reddish-brown. -3 Yellow. —णः 1 Crimson, the red colour. -2 Fire. -3 A kind of red sugar-cane. -4 A bay horse. -5 N. of a male river, rising in Goṇḍavana and falling into the Ganges near Pâṭaliputra q. v. ; प्रत्यग्रहीत्पार्थिववाहिनीं तां भागीरथीं शोण इवोत्तरंगः R. 7. 36. -6 The planet Mars ; cf. लोहित. —णं 1 Blood. -2 Red lead. -Comp. —अंशुः N. of a cloud which is said to rise at the destruction of the world. —अश्मन् *m.*, -उपलः 1. a red stone. -2. a ruby. -पद्मं a red lotus. -पुष्पकः the Kovidâra tree. —रत्नं a ruby.

शोणित *a.* (शोण्-इतच्) 1 Red, purple, crimson. —तं 1 Blood ; उपस्थिता शोणितपारणा मे R. 2. 39 ; Ve. 1. 21 ; Mu. 1. 8. -2 Saffron. -Comp. —आह्वयं saffron. —उक्षित *a.* blood-stained. —उपलः a ruby. —चंदनं red sandal. —प *a.* blood-sucking. -पारणा a meal of blood or flesh-meat. —पुरं N. of the city of the demon Bâṇa.

शोणिमन् *m.* Redness.

शोथः [Uṇ. 2. 4] Swelling, intumescence. -Comp. -घ्न, -जित् *a.* removing swellings, discutient. -जिह्वा hog-weed. —रोगः dropsy. —हृत् *a.* discutient. (*-m.*) the marking-nut plant.

शोधः [शुध्-घञ्] 1 Purification. -2 Correction, rectification. -3 Acquittance, paying off (as of debts). -4 Retaliation, requital.

शोधक *a.* (का or धिका *f.*) [शुध्-णिच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Purificatory. -2 Purgative. -3 Corrective. —कः 1 A purifier. -2 (In arith. and alg.) The subtrahend. —कं A kind of earth.

शोधन *a.* (नी *f.*) [शुध्-णिच्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Purifying, cleansing &c. —नं 1 (*a*) Purifying, cleansing. (*b*) cleansing or washing of a wound. -2 Correction, clearing away errors. -3 Exact determination -4 Payment, discharge, acquittance. -5 Expiation, atonement. -6 Refining of metals. -7 Retaliation, requital, punishment. -8 Subtraction (in math.). -9 Green vitriol. -10 Feces, ordure. —नः The lime.

शोधनकः An officer in a criminal court ; Mk. 9.

शोधनी A broom.

शोधित *p. p.* [शुध्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Purified, cleansed. -2 Refined. -3 Filtered. -4 Corrected, rectified. -5 Paid off, discharged. -6 Requitted, retaliated. -7 Acquitted, absolved.

शोध्य *a.* [शुध्-णिच् ण्य] To be purified, refined, paid off &c. —ध्यः An accused person, one who has to clear himself of the charge brought against him.

शोफः [शु फन्] Swelling, tumour, intumescence -Comp. -जित्, -हृत् *m.* the marking-nut plant.

शोभन *a.* (नी *f.*) [शोभते शुभ्-ल्यु] 1 Shining, splendid. -2 Handsome, beautiful, lovely. -3 Good, auspicious, fortunate. -4 Richly decorated. -5 Moral, virtuous. —नः 1 N. of Śiva. -2 A planet. -3 A burnt offering for the production of happy results. -ना 1 Turmeric. -2 A beautiful or virtuous woman ; तदिदं परिरक्ष शोभने भवितव्यप्रियसंगमं वपुः Ku. 4. 44. -3 A sort or yellow pigment (= गोरोचना q. v.). —नं 1 Beauty, lustre, brilliance. -2 A lotus.

शोभनकः The Sobhâñjana tree.

शोभा [शुभ्-अ] 1 Light, lustre, brilliance, radiance. -2 (*a*) Splendour, beauty, elegance, grace, loveliness ; वपुरभिनवमस्याः पुष्यति स्वां न शोभां S. 1. 19; Me. 52, 59. (*b*) Natural beauty, grandeur (as of a mountain) ; अद्रिशोभा R. 2. 27. -3 An ornament, graceful expression ; शोभैव मंदरक्षुब्धक्षुभिताम्भोधिवर्णना Si. 2. 107. -4 Turmeric. -5 A kind of pigment (=गोरोचना q. v.). -Comp. —अंजनः N. of a very useful tree.

शोभित *p. p.* 1 Adorned, graced, decorated. -2 Beautiful, lovely.

शोभिन् *a.* 1 Shining ; Ku. 5. 44 ; R. 8. 12. -2 Beautiful, lovely, handsome.

शोषः [शुष्-घञ्] 1 Drying up, dryness; हृदयशोषविक्लवा Kn. 4. 39 ; so आस्यशोषः कंठशोषः &c. -2 Emaciation, withering up; शरीरशोषः, कुसुमशोषः. -3 Pulmonary consumption or consumption in general ; संशोषणाद्रसादीनां शोष इत्यभिधीयते Susr. -Comp. —संभवं the root of long pepper.

शोषण *a.* (णी *f.*) [शुष्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Drying up, desiccating. -2 Causing to wither up, emaciating ; S. 3. 10. -णः N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. —णं 1 Drying up, desiccation. -2 Suction, sucking up, absorption. -3 Exhaustion. -4 Emaciation, withering up. -5 Dry ginger.

शोषित *p. p.* 1 Dried up ; शोषितसरसि निदाघे नितरामेवोद्धतः सिंधुः Subhâsh. -2 Emaciated, withered up. -3 Exhausted.

शोषिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Drying up, withering, emaciating ; हृदयकुसुमशोषी दारुणो दीर्घशोकः U. 3. 5.

शौकं A flock of parrots.

शौक्त *a.* (क्ती *f.*) Acid, acetic.

शौक्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to a pearl. -2 Acid, acetic.

शौक्तिकेयं, शौक्तेयं A pearl.

शौक्र *a.* (क्री *f.*) [शुक्र-अण्] Seminal.

शौक्लिकेयः A sort of poison.

शौक्ल्यं Whiteness, clearness.

शौचं [शुचेर्भावः अण्] 1 Purity, clearness ; काके शौचं द्यूतकारे च सत्यं Pt. 1. 147. -2 Purification from personal defilement caused by voiding excrement, but particularly by the death of a relative. -3 Cleansing, purifying. -4 Voiding of excrement. -5 Uprightness, honesty. -Comp. -आचारः, -कर्मन् *n.*, -कल्पः a purificatory rite. -कूपः a privy.

शौचिकः 1 cleanser. -2 N. of a mixed tribe.

शौचेयः A washerman.

शौट् 1 P. (शौटति) To be proud or haughty.

शौटीर *a.* Proud, haughty. —रः 1 A hero, champion. -2 A proud man. -3 An ascetic. -4 An upstart.

शौटीर्यं 1 Pride, arrogance, haughtiness. -2 Prowess, heroism.

शौड् 1 P. (शौडति) see शौट्.

शौंड *a.* (डी *f.*) [शुंडायां सुरायां अभिरतः अण्] 1 Addicted to drinking, fond of liquor. -2 Excited, intoxicated, drunk &c. (*fig.*); अनिकृतिनिपुणं ते चेष्टितं मानशौंड Ve. 5. 21 'drunk with pride or very proud. -3 Skilled in (with loc. or in comp.) ; अक्षशौंड, दानशौंड &c.

शौंडिकः, शौंडिन् *m.* [शुंडा सुरा पण्यमस्य ठक् इनि वा] A distiller and seller of spirituous liquors, a vintner. —की, -नी A female vintner ; पयोपि शौंडिकीहस्ते वारुणीत्यभिधीयते H. 3. 11.

शौंडिकेयः A demon.

शौंडी Long pepper.

शौंडीर *a.* 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Elevated, raised up.

शौद्धोदनिः An epithet of Buddha, son of शुद्धोदन.

शौद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*) (शूद्र-अण्) Relating to a Śûdra or his tribe. —द्रः The son of a man of any of the first three castes by a Śûdra woman ; see Ms. 9. 160.

शौन Meat kept at a slaughter, house.

शौनकः N. of a great sage, the reputed author of the *R*igveda Prâtiśâkhya and various other Vedic compositions.

शौनिकः [शूना प्राणिवधस्थानं प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] 1 A butcher ; छद्मना परिददामि मृत्यवे शौनिको गृहशकुंतिकामिव U. 1. 5. -2 A bird-catcher, hunter. -3 Hunting, chase.

शौभः 1 God, divinity. -2 The betel-nut tree. —भं The city of Hariśchandra.

शौभांजनः N. of a tree ; see शोभांजन.

शौभिकः 1 A juggler, conjurer. -2 A hunter, fowler ; इति चिंतयतो हृदये पिकस्य समधायि शौभिकेन शरः Bv. 1. 114.

शौरसेनी N. of a Prâkrita dialect.

शौरिः 1 N. of Vishnu or Krishna. -2 Of Balarâma. -3 The planet Saturn.

शौर्प *a.* (र्पी *f.*) Measured by or belonging to a शूर्प or winnowing-basket.

शौर्यं [शूरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Prowess, heroism, valour ; शौर्ये वैरिणि वज्रमाशु निपतत्वर्थोऽस्तु नः केवलं Bh. 2. 39 ; नये च शौर्ये च वसंति संपदः Subhâsh. -2 Strength, power, might. -3 Representation of war and supernatural events on the stage ; cf. आरभटी.

शौल्कः, शौल्किकः [शुल्के तदादानेऽधिकृतः अण् ठक् वा] A superintendent of tolls, custom-officer.

शौल्वि(ल्बि)कः A coppersmith.

शौव *a.* (वी *f.*) [श्वन्-अण् टिलोपः] Relating to dogs, canine. —वं 1 A pack of dogs. -2 The state or nature of a dog.

शौवन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Canine. -2 Having the qualities of a dog. —नं 1 The nature of a dog. -2 The progeny of a dog.

शौवस्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [श्वस्-ठक् तुट्-च] Belonging to or lasting till to-morrow, ephemeral.

शौवापद *a.* (दी *f.*) [श्वापद-अण्] 1 Relating to a wild beast. -2 Savage, fierce, wild.

शौष्कलः 1 A vendor of flesh. -2 A habitual eater of flesh. —लं The price of dried meat.

श्चुत् See श्च्युत् below.

श्च्युत् 1 P. (श्च्योतति) 1 To trickle, ooze, flow, exude; एतास्ता मधुनो धाराश्च्योतंति सविषास्त्वयि U. 3. 34; *Si.* 8. 63; Ki. 5. 29. -2 To shed, pour out, diffuse, scatter. -With नि to flow, ooze, trickle; निश्च्योतते सुवनु कवरीबिंदवो यावदेते Mâl. 8. 2. v. l.

श्चो(श्चो)तः, श्चो(श्च्यो)तनं Oozing, flowing, exuding.

श्नम् A technical term used by Pâṇini for न, the sign of the 7th class of roots.

श्ना A technical term used by Pâṇini for ना, the sign of the 9th class of roots.

श्नु A technical term used by Pâṇini for नु, the sign of the 5th class of roots.

श्मन् *n.* 1 The mouth, face. -2 The body. -3 A dead body (*m.* also in this sense).

श्मशानं [श्मानः शवाः शेरतेऽत्र शी-आनच् डिच्च Tv.] A cemetery, a burial or burning ground; राजद्वारे श्मशाने च यस्तिष्ठति स बांधवः Subhâsh. -Comp. —अग्निः the fire of a burning ground. —आलयः a cemetery. —गोचर *a.* frequenting burning grounds; Me. 10. 39. —निवासिन्, -वर्तिन्, -वासिन् *m.* a ghost. —भाज्, -वासिन् *m.* epithets of *Siva*. —वाटः an enclosure of the cemetery; Mâl. 5. —वेश्मन् *m.* 1. an epithet of *Siva*. -2. a spirit, ghost. —वैराग्यं temporary despondency, momentary renunciation of the world as at the sight of a cemetery. —शूलः -लं an impaling stake in a cemetery; Ku. 5. 73. —साधनं performance of magical rites in a cemetery to acquire control over ghosts.

श्मश्रु *n.* [श्म मुखं श्रयते लक्ष्यतेऽनेन श्रु-डु; Uṇ. 5. 28] The beard; ज्योतिष्कणाहतश्मश्रु कंठनालादपातयत् R. 15. 52. -Comp. —प्रवृद्धि *f.* the growth of a beard; R. 13. 71. —मुखी a woman with a beard. —वर्धकः a barber.

श्मश्रुल *a.* [श्मश्रु विद्यतेऽस्य लच्] Having a beard, bearded; भल्लापवर्जितैस्तेषां शिरोभिः श्मश्रुलैर्महीं (तस्तार) R. 4. 63.

श्मील् 1 P. (श्मीलति) To wink, contract the eyelids, twinkle.

श्मीलनं Winking, twinkling.

श्मीलितं A wink.

श्यान *p. p.* [श्यै-क्त] 1 Gone. -2 Coagulated, congealed. -3 Thick, sticky, viscous -4 Shrunk, dry; शरदि सरितः श्यानपुलिना Bh. 2. 44. —नं Smoke.

श्याम *a.* [श्यै-मक] 1 Black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरबकं श्यामावदातारुणं M. 3. 5; श्यामं द्वयोर्भागयोः V. 2. 7; कुवलयदलश्यामस्निग्धः U. 4. 19; Me. 15, 23. -2 Brown. -3 Shady, dusky -4 Dark-green. —मः 1 The black colour. -2 The green colour. -3 A cloud. -4 The cuckoo. -5 N. of a sacred fig-tree at Allahabad on the bank of the Yamunâ; अयं च कालिंदीतटे वटः श्यामो नाम U. 1; सोयं वटः श्याम इति प्रतीतः R. 13. 53. -6 The thorn-apple. —मं 1 Sea-salt. -2 Black pepper. -Comp. —अंग *a.* dark. (-गः) the planet Mercury. —कंठः 1. an epithet of *Siva*; (नीलकंठ). -2. a peacock. —कर्णः a horse suitable for a horse sacrifice. —पत्रः the *tamâla* tree. —भास्, -रुचि *a.* glossy-black. —शबलौ the two four-eyed watch-dogs of Yama; cf. Rv. 10. 14. 10. —सुंदरः an epithet of Krishṇa.

श्यामकः 1 A kind of edible grain (कंगु). -2 A gramineous plant. —कं A kind of of grass; cf. श्यामाक.

श्यामल *a.* Black, dark blue, blackish; निशितश्यामलरश्मिखड्गी शक्तिः Ve. 4; *Si.* 18. 36; श्यामलतोकदश्रीः U. 2. 25. —लः 1 Black colour. -2 Black pepper. -3 A large bee. -4 The sacred fig-tree. —ला N. of Durgâ.

श्यामलिका The indigo plant.

श्यामलिमन् *m.* Blackness, darkness; श्यामां श्यामलिमानमानयत भोः सांद्रैर्मषीकूर्चकैः Vb. 3. 1; तद्विधधूमैरिव धूसरागा क्षोणीभुजः श्यामलिमानमापुः Vikr. 10. 3.

श्यामा 1 Night, particularly a dark night; श्यामां श्यामलिमानमानयत भोः सांद्रैर्मषीकूर्चकैः Vb. 3. 1. -2 Shade, shadow. -3 A dark woman. -4 A kind of woman (यौवनमध्यस्था according to Malli. on N. 3. 8; *Si.* 8. 36; Me. 82; or शीते सुखोष्णसर्वांगी ग्रीष्मे या सुखशीतला। तप्तकांचनवर्णाभा सा स्त्री श्यामेति कथ्यते ॥ according to one commentator on Bk. 5. 18 and 8. 100). -5 A woman who has borne no children. -6 A cow. -7 Turmeric. -8 The female cuckoo. -9 The Priyangu creeper; M. 2. 7; Me. 104. -10 The indigo plant. -11 The holy basil. -12 The seed of the lotus. -13 N. of the Yamunâ. -14 N. of several plants.

श्यामाकः A kind of grain or corn; (न) श्यामाकमुष्टिपरिवर्धितको जहाति *S.* 4. 13 (also श्यामक).

श्यामायते Den. A. To become black, to prove impure (as gold &c.); श्यामायते न युष्मासु यः कांचनमिवाग्निषु M. 2. 10.

श्यामिका 1 Blackness, darkness; अपांगयोः केवलमस्य दीर्घयोः शनैःशनैः श्यामिकया कृतं पदं Ku. 5. 21. -2 Impurity, alloy, (of metals &c.); हेम्नः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा R. 1. 10.

श्यामित *a.* Blackened, darkened.

श्यालः [श्यै कालन्] A wife's brother, brother-in-law.

श्यालकः 1 A wife's brother. -2 A wretched brother-in-law.

श्यालकी, श्यालिका, श्याली A wife's sister.

श्याव *a.* (वा or वी *f.*) [श्यै-वन्] 1 Dark-brown, dark, dusky. -2 Bay, brown. —वः The brown colour. -Comp. —तैलः the mango tree. —दत्, -दंत *a.* brown-toothed.

श्येत *a.* (ता or नी *f.*) White. —तः The white colour.

श्येनः [श्यै-इनन्] 1 The white colour. -2 Whiteness. -3 A hawk, falcon. -4 Violence. -5 Ved. A horse. -Comp. —अवपातः the swoop of a hawk; Mâl. 8. 8. —करणं, -करणिका 1. burning on a separate funeral pile. -2. a hawk-like, *i. e.* rash and desperate, act. —चित्, -जीविन् *m.* a falconer.

श्यै 1 A (श्यायते, श्यान, शीत or शीन) 1 To go, move. -2 To be congealed or coagulated. -3 To dry up, wither.

श्यैनंपाता [श्येनस्य पातोऽत्र अण् मुम् च] Hawking, hunting, chase.

श्योणाकः, श्योनाकः N. of a tree.

श्रंक् 1 A (श्रंकते) To go, creep.

श्रग् 1 P. (श्रंगति) To go, move, creep.

श्रण् 1 P., 10 U. (श्रणाति, श्राणयति-ते) To give, give away, bestow (usually with वि); R. 5. 1.

श्रत् *ind.* A prefix used with the root धा; see श्रद्धा.

श्रथ् I. 1, 9 P. (श्रथति, श्रथ्नाति) To hurt, injure, kill. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (श्रथति, श्राथयति-ते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To unite, loosen, liberate, release. -III. 10 U (श्रथयति-ते) 1 To make

efforts, be occupied or busy. -2 To be weak or infirm. -3 To be glad.

श्रथनं 1 Killing, destruction. -2 Untying, loosening, release. -3 Effort, exertion. -4 Tying, binding. -5 Delighting repeatedly.

श्रद्धा 3 U. To confide, believe, put faith in (with acc. of thing); कः श्रद्धास्यति भूतार्थं Mk. 3. 24; कामिन्यः श्रद्दधुरनार्जवं नरेषु Si. 8. 11, 9. 69; U. 7. 6; श्रद्दधे त्रिदशगोप्यमात्रके दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42.

श्रद्ध a. Believing, trusting.

श्रद्धा 1 Trust, faith, belief, confidence. -2 Belief in divine revelation, religious faith; श्रद्धा वित्तं विधिश्चेति त्रितयं तत्समागतं S. 7. 29; R. 2. 16; Bg. 6. 37; 17. 3. -3 Sedateness, composure of mind. -4 Intimacy, familiarity. -5 Respect, reverence. -6 Strong or vehement desire; तथापि वैचित्र्यरहस्यलुब्धाः श्रद्धां विधास्यंति सचेतसोऽत्र Vikr. 1. 13, युद्धश्रद्धापुलकित इव मांससभ्यः करेण Mu. 6. 18. -7 The longing of a pregnant woman.

श्रद्धालु a. [श्रद्धा -आलुच्] 1 Believing, full of faith. -2 Desirous, longing or wishing for (anything); अकालकुसुमसमुद्गमश्रद्धालुना भर्ता Ratn. 1. —लुः f. A pregnant woman longing for anything.

श्रंथ् I. 1 A (श्रंथते) 1 To be weak. -2 To be loose or relaxed. -3 To loosen, relax. -II 9 P. (श्रथ्नाति) 1 To loosen, liberate, release. -2 To delight repeatedly.

श्रंथः 1 Loosening, liberating. -2 Looseness. -3 Binding, tying together. -4 N. of Vishṇu.

श्रंथनं 1 Loosing, untying. -2 Hurting, killing, destroying. -3 Tying, binding.

श्रंथित p. p. 1 Loosed, liberated, let loose. -2 Connected; strung or bound together. -3 Hurt, Injured. -4 Overcome, overpowered. -5 Delighted.

श्रपणं-णा Causing to boil, boiling, seething.

श्रपित p. p. 1 Boiled or caused to be boiled. -2 Seethed. —तं Boiled meat &c. —ता Rice-gruel.

श्रम् 4 P. (श्राम्यति, श्रांत) 1 To exert oneself, take pains, toil, labour. -2 To perform austerities, mortify the body (by acts of penance); कियच्चिरं श्राम्यसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. -3 To be wearied or fatigued, be exhausted; रतिश्रांता शेते रजनिरमणा गाढमुरसि K. P. 10; Si. 14. 38; Bk. 14. 110. -4 To be afflicted or distressed; यो दंडानि स्वरयात पाथे श्राम्यतां मांषितानां Me. 99. —Caus. (श्र-श्रा-मयति-ते) To cause to be fatigued &c.

श्रमः [श्रम्-घञ् न वृद्धिः] 1 Toil, labour, exertion, effort; अलं महिपाल तव श्रमेण R. 2. 34; जानाति हि पुनः सम्यक् कविरेव कवेः श्रमं Subhāsh.; R. 16. 75; Ms. 9. 208. -2 Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion; विनयंते स्म तद्योधा मधुभिर्विजयश्रमं R. 4. 65, 67; Me. 17, 52; Ki. 5. 28. -3 Affliction, distress. -4 Penance, austerity, mortification of the body; दिवं यदि प्रार्थयसे वृथा श्रमः Ku. 5. 45. -5 (a) Exercise; अयोद्देन च श्रममकरोत् K. 76. (b) Especially, military exercise, drill. -6 Hard study. -Comp. —अंबु n., -जलं perspiration, sweat. —कर्षित a. worn out by fatigue. —साध्य a. to be accomplished by dint of labour. —स्थानं a drill-ground gymnasium &c.

श्रमण a. (णा -णी f.) [श्रम्-युच्] 1 Labouring, toiling. -2 Low, base, vile. —णः 1 An ascetic, a devotee, religious mendicant in general. -2 A Buddhist ascetic. -3 A beggar. —णा -णी 1 A female devotee or mendicant. -2 A lovely woman. -3 A woman of low caste. -4 Bengal madder. -5 The spikenard.

श्रमणायते Den. A. To become a beggar.

श्रमिन् a. 1 Laborious, toiling, diligent. -2 Undergoing fatigue or exertions. -3 Tiring, fatiguing.

श्रंभ् 1 A. (श्रंभते, श्रब्ध) 1 To be careless or inattentive, be negligent. -2 To err.

श्रयः, श्रयणं [श्रि-घञ् ल्युट् वा] Refuge, shelter, protection, asylum; Mv. 5. 34.

श्रवः [शृणोत्यनेन श्रु-अप्] 1 Hearing; as in सुखश्रव. -2 The ear. -3 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -4 Flowing, oozing (for स्रव). -5 Fame, glory.

श्रवणः, -णं [शृणोत्यनेन श्रु-करणे ल्युट् वा] 1 The ear; स्वनति मधुपसमूहे श्रवणमपि दधाति Gît. 5. -2 The hypotenuse of a triangle. —णः -णा N. of a lunar mansion containing three stars. —णं 1 The act of hearing; श्रवणसुभगं Me. 11. -2 Study. -3 Fame, glory. -4 That which is heard or revealed, the Veda; इति श्रवणात् 'because of such a Vedic text'. -5 Wealth. -6 Flowing, oozing. -Comp. —इंद्रियं the sense of hearing, the ear. —उत्पलं a lotus fastened in the ear. —उदरं the hollow of the outer ear. —गोचर a. within the range of hearing. (-रः) ear shot; as in श्रवणगोचरे तिष्ठ 'be within ear-shot'. —पथः, -विषयः the reach or range of the ear; वृत्तांतेन श्रवणविषयप्रापिणा R. 14. 87. —पालिः -ली f. the tip of the ear. —पाशः a beautiful ear. —सुभग a. pleasing to the ear.

श्रवस् n. 1 The ear. -2 Fame, glory. -3 Wealth. -4 Hymn. -5 A praiseworthy action.

श्रवस्यं Fame, glory, renown.

श्रवस्यति Den. P. 1 To wish for fame or glory. -2 To long for a sacrifice or oblation.

श्रवाय्यः -य्यः An animal fit for sacrifice.

श्रविष्ठा 1 N. of a lunar asterism, also called *Dhanishthā*. -2 The asterism called श्रवणा. -Comp. —जः the planet Mercury.

श्रा 2 P. (श्राति, श्राण or शृत; caus. श्रपयति-ते) 1 To cook, boil, dress, mature, ripen. -2 To sweat or cause to sweat, heat.

श्राण a. 1 Cooked, dressed, boiled. -2 Wet, moist. —णं Boiled meat &c.

श्राणा Rice-gruel.

श्राद्ध a. [श्रद्धा हेतुत्वेनास्त्यस्य अण्] Faithful, believing. —द्धं 1 A funeral rite or ceremony performed in honour of the departed spirits of dead relatives; श्रद्धया दीयते यस्मात्तस्माच्छ्राद्धं निगद्यते; it is of three kinds:— नित्य, नैमित्तिक and काम्य. -2 A obsequial oblation, a gift or offering at a Srâddha. -Comp. —कर्मन् n., -क्रिया a funeral ceremony. —कृत् m. the performer of a funeral rite. —दः the offerer of a Srâddha or funeral oblation. —दिनः, -नं the anniversary of the death of a relative in whose honour a Srâddha is performed. —देवः, -देवता 1. a deity presiding over funeral rites. -2. an epithet of Yama. -3. a Visvadeva q. v. -4. a Pitṛi or progenitor. —भुज्, -भोक्तृ m. a deceased ancestor.

श्राद्धिक a. (की f.) (श्राद्धे-देयं, श्राद्धं तद्भक्ष्यं भक्ष्यत्वेनास्त्यस्य वा ठञ्) Relating to a Srâddha. —कः The recipient of an obsequial offering. —कं A present given at a Srâddha.

श्राद्धीय a. Relating to a Srâddha.

श्रांत p. p. [श्रम्-क्त] 1 Wearied, tired, fatigued, exhausted. -2 Calmed, tranquil. —तः An ascetic. -Comp. —संवाहनं soothing or relieving the wearied.

श्रांतिः f. [श्रम्-क्तिन्] Fatigue, exhaustion, weariness.

श्रामः 1 A month. -2 Time. -3 A temporary shed.

श्रायः [श्रि-घञ्] Shelter, protection, refuge, asylum.

श्रावः [श्रु-घञ्] 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Flowing, oozing.

श्रावकः [श्रि-ण्वुल्] 1 A hearer. -2 A pupil, disciple ; श्रावकावस्थायां Mâl. 10 'in their pupilage'. -3 A class of Buddhist saints or votaries. -4 A Buddhist votary in general. -5 A heretic. -6 A crow.

श्रावण *a.* (णी *f.*) [श्रवण-अण्] 1 Relating to the ear. -2 Born under the asterism *Sravaṇa*. —णः 1 N. of a lunar month ; (corresponding to July-August). -2 A heretic. -3 An impostor. -4 N. of a Vaisya ascetic unwittingly shot dead by king Daśaratha who was in consequence cursed by his old parents that he would die of broken-heart separated from his sons. —णं 1 Causing to be heard. -2 Knowledge derived from hearing.

श्रावणिक *a.* [श्रावणी अस्त्यस्मिन् मासे ठन्] Relating to the month *Srâvaṇa*. -कः The month called *Srâvaṇa*.

श्रावणी 1 The day of full moon in *Srâvaṇa*. -2 N. of an annual ceremony performed on this day when the sacred thread is put on anew.

श्रावित *a.* Told, narrated, related, made to hear or learn.

श्राव्य *a.* 1 To be heard (opp. दृश्य). -2 Audible, distinct.

श्रावस्तिः -स्ती *f.* N. of a city north of the Ganges (said to have been founded by king *Srâvasta*).

श्रि 1 U. (श्रयति-ते, शिश्राय-शिश्रिये, अशिश्रियत्-ते, श्रयिष्यति-ते, श्रयितुं, श्रित ; *caus.* श्राययति-ते ; *desid.* शिश्रीषति-ते, शिश्रयिषति-ते) 1 To go to, approach, resort to, have recourse to, approach for protection; यं देशं श्रयते तमेव कुरुते बाहुप्रतापार्जितं H. 1. 171 ; R. 3. 70 ; 19. 1 ; श्रितासि चंदनभ्रांत्या दुर्विपाकं विषद्रुमं U. 1 46. -2 To go or attain to, reach, undergo, assume (as a state) ; परिता रक्षोभिः श्रयति विवशा कामपि दशां Bv. 1. 83 ; द्विपेंद्रभावं कलभः श्रयन्निव R. 3. 32. -3 To cling to, lean or rest on, depend on ; नीलः स्निग्धः श्रयति शिखरं नूतनस्तोयवाहः U. 1. 33. -4 To dwell in, inhabit. -5 To honour, serve, worship. -6 To use, employ. -7 To devote oneself to, be attached to. -8 To assist, help.

श्रित *p. p.* [श्रि-क्त] 1 Gone to, approached, approached for refuge or protection. -2 Clung to, resting or sitting on. -3 United or joined with, connected with. -4 Protected. -5 Honoured, served. -6 Subservient, auxiliary. -7 Covered with, overspread. -8 Contained. -9 Assembled, collected. -10 Having, possessing.

श्रितिः *f.* Resort, recourse, approach.

श्रिष् 1 P. (श्रेषति) To burn.

श्री 9 U. (श्रीणाति, श्रीणीते) To cook, dress, boil, prepare.

श्री *f.* [श्री-क्विप् नि० Uṇ. 2. 57] 1 Wealth, riches, affluence, prosperity, plenty ; अनिर्वेदः श्रियो मूलं Râm. ; साहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4 'fortune favours the brave' ; Ms. 9. 300. -2 Royalty, majesty, royal wealth ; Ki. 1. 1 -3 Dignity, high position, state ; श्रीलक्षणं Ku. 7. 45 'the marks or insignia of greatness or dignity' ; Pt. 1. 67. -4 Beauty, grace, splendour, lustre ; (मुखं) कमलश्रियं दधौ Ku. 5. 21, 7. 32 ; R. 3. 8. -5 Colour, aspect ; Ku. 2. 2. -6 The goddess of wealth, Lakshmî, the wife of Vishṇu ; आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः U. 4. 6 ; *S.* 3. 11 ; *Si.* 1. 1. -7 Any virtue or excellence. -8 Decoration. -9 Intellect, understanding. -10 Superhuman power. -11 The three objects of human existence taken collectively (धर्म, अर्थ and काम). -12 The Sarala tree. -13 The Bilva tree. -14 Cloves. -15 A lotus. -16 The twelfth digit of the moon. -17 N. of Sarasvatî (the goddess of speech). -18 Speech. -19 Fame, glory. —*m.* N. of one of the six *Ragas* or musical modes. (The word श्री is often used as an honorific prefix to the names of deities and eminent persons ; श्रीकृष्णः, श्रीरामः, श्रीवाल्मीकिः, श्रीजयदेवः ; also celebrated works, generally of a sacred character ; श्रीभागवत, श्रीरामायण &c. ; it is also used as an auspicious sign at the commencement of letters, manuscripts &c. ; Mâgha has used this word in the last stanza of each canto of his *Sisupâlavadha*, as Bhâravi has used लक्ष्मी). -Comp. —आह्वं a lotus. —ईशः an epithet of Vishṇu. —कंठः 1. an epithet of *Siva*. -2. of the poet Bhavabhûti ; श्रीकंठपदलांछनः U. 1. °सखः an epithet of Kubera. -करः an epithet of Vishṇu. (-रं) the red lotus. —करणं a pen. —कांतः an epithet of Vishṇu. —कारः the word 'श्री' written at the top of a letter, (as an auspicious beginning). —कारिन् *m.* a kind of antelope. -खंडः, -डं sandal-wood ; श्रीखंडविलेपनं सुखयति H. 1. 97. —गदितं a kind of minor drama. -गर्भः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. a sword. -ग्रहः a trough or place for watering birds. -ग्रामरः an epithet of Nârâyaṇa. -घनं sour curds. (-नः) a Buddhist saint. -चक्रं 1. the circle of the earth, the globe. -2. a wheel of Indra's car. -जः an epithet of Kâma —तालः a kind of palm tree. —दः an epithet of Kubera. —दयितः, -धरः epithets of Vishṇu. —नगरं N. of a city. —नंदनः an epithet of Kâma. -निकेतनः, -निवासः epithets of Vishṇu. -पंचमी the fifth day of the bright half of Mâgha. -पतिः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu ; *Si.* 13. 69. -2. a king, sovereign. —पथः a main road, high way. -पर्णं a lotus. —पर्णी the silk-cotton tree. —पर्वतः N. of a mountain ; Mâl. 1. —पिष्टः turpentine. —पुत्रः 1. N. of Cupid. -2. the moon. -3. N. of the horse of Indra. —पुष्पं 1 cloves. -2. a fragrant wood (पद्मकाष्ठ). —फलः the *Bilva* tree. (-लं) the *Bilva* fruit. -फला, -फली 1. the indigo plant. -2. emblic myrobalan. —भ्रातृ *m.* 1. the moon. -2. a horse. —मस्तकः garlic. —मुद्रा a particular mark on the forehead by the Vaishṇavas. —मूर्तिः *f.* 1. an idol of Vishṇu or Lakshmî. -2. any idol. —युक्त, -युत *a.* 1. fortunate, happy. -2. wealthy, prosperous (often used as an honorific prefix to the names of men). -3. famous, illustrious. -रंगः an epithet of Vishṇu. -रसः 1. turpentine. -2. resin. -वत्सः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. a mark or curl of hair on the breast of Vishṇu; प्रभानुलिप्तश्रीवत्सं लक्ष्मीविभ्रमदर्पणं R. 10. 10. -3. a hole in a wall made by a house-breaker. °अंकः, °धारिन्, °भृत्, °लक्ष्मन्, °लांछन *m.* epithets of Vishṇu Ku. 7. 43. —वत्सकिन् *m.* a horse having a curl of hair on his breast. -वरः, -वल्लभः epithets of Vishṇu. —वर्धनः an epithet of *Siva*. —वल्लभः a favourite of fortune, a happy or fortunate person ; Pt. 1. 45. —वासः 1. an epithet of Vishṇu. -2. of *Siva*. -3. a lotus. -4. turpentine. -वासस् *m.* turpentine. —वृक्षः 1. the *Bilva* tree. -2. the Asvattha or sacred fig-tree. -3. a curl of hair on the breast and forehead of a horse. —वेष्टः 1. turpentine. -2. resin. —संज्ञं cloves. —सहोदरः the moon. —सूक्तं N. of a Vedic hymn. —हरिः an epithet of Vishṇu. -हस्तिनी the sun-flower.

श्रियंमन्य *a.* 1 Thinking oneself worthy. -2 Proud.

श्रियापतिः An epithet of *Siva*, also श्रियावासिन् *m.*

श्रीमत् *a.* 1 Wealthy, rich. -2 Happy, fortunate, prosperous, thriving. -3 Beautiful, pleasing ; *Si.* 1. 1. -4 Famous, celebrated, glorious, dignified ; (the word is often used as a respectful affix to celebrated or revered names of persons and things) -*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 Of Kubera. -3 Of *Siva*. -4 The *Tilaka* tree. -5 The *Asvattha* tree

श्रील *a.* 1 Rich, wealthy. -2 Fortunate, prosperous. -3 Beautiful. -4 Famous, celebrated.

श्रु I. 1 P. (श्रवति) To go, move ; cf. स्रु. -II. 5 P. (शृणोति, शुश्राव, अश्रौषीत्, श्रोष्यति, श्रोतुं, श्रुत) 1 To hear, listen to, give ear to ; शृणु मे सावशेषं वचः V. 2 ; स्तनितं चाश्रोषत षट्पदानां Bk. 2. 10 ; संदेशं मे तदनु जलद श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयं Me. 13. -2 To learn, study ; द्वादशभिर्वर्षैर्व्याकरणं श्रूयते Pt. 1. -3 To be attentive, to obey. (इति श्रूयते 'it is so heard', *i. e.* is enjoined in the scriptures, such is the sacred precept) —*Caus.* (श्रावयति-ते) To cause to hear, communicate, tell, relate, inform ; श्रावितोऽमात्यसंदेशं स्तनकलशः Mu. 4. —*Desid.* (शुश्रूषते) 1 To wish to hear. -2 To be attentive or obedient, obey ; वाक्यं नैव करोति बांधवजनो पत्नी न शुश्रूषते Pt. 4. 78 (where the word may have the next sense also). -3 To serve, wait or attend upon ; शुश्रूषस्व गुरून् S. 4. 17 ; Ku. 1. 59 ; Ms. 2. 244.

श्रुत *p. p.* [श्रु-क्त] 1 Heard, listened to. -2 Reported, heard of. -3 Learnt, ascertained, understood. -4 Well-known, famous, celebrated, renowned ; श्रुतस्य किं तस्सदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 3. 40. -5 Named, called. -तं 1 The object of hearing. -2 That which was heard by revelation ; *i. e.* the Veda, holy learning, sacred knowledge ; श्रुतप्रकाशं R. 5. 2. -3 Learning in general (विद्या); श्रोत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुंडलेन (विभाति) Bh. 2. 71. R. 3. 21, 5. 22 ; Pt. 2. 147 ; 4. 68. -Comp. —अध्ययनं study of the Vedas. -अन्वित *a.* conversant with the Vedas. —अर्थः a fact verbally or orally communicated. -कीर्ति *a.* famous, renowned. (*-m.*) 1. a generous man. -2. a divine sage. (*-f.*) N. of the wife of Satrughna. -देवी N. of Sarasvatī. -धर *a.* remembering what is heard, retentive. —श्रवस् *m.* N. of the father of Sisupāla. °अनुजः the planet Saturn.

श्रुतवत् *a.* Knowing the Veda, proficient in sacred knowledge or learning in general ; अपथे पदमर्पयंति हि श्रुतवंतोऽपि रजोनिमीलिताः R. 9. 74.

श्रुतिः *f.* [श्रु-क्तिन्] 1 Hearing , चंद्रस्य ग्रहणमिति श्रुतेः Mu. 1. 7 ; R. 1. 27. -2 The ear ; श्रुतिसुखभ्रमरस्वनगीतयः R. 9. 35 ; Si. 1. 1 ; Ve. 3. 23. -3 Report, rumour, news, oral intelligence. -4 A sound in general. -5 The Veda (known by revelation, opp. स्मृति ; see under वेद). -6 A Vedic or sacred text ; इति श्रुतेः or इति श्रुतिः 'so says a sacred text'. -7 Vedic or sacred knowledge, holy learning. -8 (In music) A division of the octave, a quarter tone or interval ; Si. 1. 10, 11. 1 ; (see Malli. *ad loc*). -9 The constellation Sravaṇa. -10 The diagonal of a tetragon, the hypotenuse of a triangle ; cf. कर्ण. -Comp. —अनुप्रासः a kind of alliteration ; see K. P. 9. —उक्त, -उदित *a.* enjoined by the Vedas. —कटः 1. a snake. -2. penance, expiation. —कटु *a.* harsh to hear. (-टुः) a harsh or unmelodious sound, regarded as a fault of composition. -कथित *a.* enjoined or prescribed by the Vedas. -चोदनं, -ना a scriptural injunction, Vedic precept. —जीविका a law-book or code of laws. —द्वैधं disagreement or contradiction of Vedas or Vedic precepts. —धर *a.* hearing. —निदर्शनं evidence of the Vedas. —पथः the range of the ear ; M. 4. 1. —प्रसादन *a.* grateful to the ear. —प्रामाण्यं authority or sanction of the Vedas. —मंडलं the outer ear. —महत् *a.* rich in scriptural lore ; सरस्वती श्रुतिमहतां महीयतां S. 7. 35. —मूलं 1. the root of the ear ; लपितुं किमपि श्रुतिमूले Git. 1. -2. a Vedic text. -मूलक *a.* founded on the Veda. —वर्जित *a.* 1 deaf. -2. not knowing the Vedas. —विप्रतिपन्न *a.* 1. not recognizing the authority of the scriptures, disregarding the Vedas. -2. contrary to the Vedas. -विषयः 1. the object of the sense of hearing, *i e* sound ; श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं S. 1. 1. -2. the reach or range of the ear ; एतत्प्रायेण श्रुतिविषयमापतितमेव K. -3. the subject-matter of the Veda. -4 any sacred ordinance. —वेधः boring the ear. —सुख, -मनोहर *a.* agreeable to the ear, melodious. —स्मृति *f.* (dual) revelation and legal institutes, Veda and law.

श्रुता = श्रुतिः above.

श्रुवः 1 A sacrifice. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

श्रुवा A sacrificial ladle ; cf. स्रुवा. -Comp. —वृक्षः the *Vikankata* tree.

श्रुष्टिः *f.* Ved. 1 Hearing. -2 Help, assistance. -3 A boon. (वर). -4 Prosperity.

श्रेढी A progression (in math.). -Comp. —फलं the sum of a progression.

श्रेणिः *m. f.*, श्रेणी *f.* [श्रि-णि वा ङीप् Uṇ. 4. 51] 1 A line, series, row ; तरंगभ्रूभंगा क्षुभितविहगश्रेणिरसना V. 4. 28 ; न षट्पदश्रेणिभिरेव पंकजं सशैवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9 ; Me. 28, 35. -2 A flock, multitude, group ; U. 4. -3 A guild or company of traders, artisans &c., corporate body. -4 A bucket. -Comp. —धर्माः (*m.* pl.) the customs of traders of guilds. -बंध *a.* forming a row, being in a line ; R. 1. 41.

श्रेणिका A tent.

श्रेणीभू 1 P. To be arranged in regular order.

श्रेढी 1 A succession of distinct things. -2 (In math.) Progression. -3 Sequence.

श्रेयस् *a.* [अतिशयेन प्रशस्यं ईयसुनि श्रादेशः] 1 Better, preferable, superior; वर्धनाद्रक्षणं श्रेयः H. 3. 3, 33 ; Bg. 3. 35, 2. 5. -2 Best, most excellent, quite desirable; Māl. 1. 13. -3 More happy or fortunate. -4 More blessed, dearer (compar. of प्रशस्य q. v.). —*n.* 1 Virtue, righteous deeds, moral or religious merit. -2 Bliss, good fortune, blessing, good, welfare, felicity, a good or auspicious result ; पुर्वावधीरितं श्रेयो दुःखं हि परिवर्तते *S.* 7. 13 ; धिङ् मामुपस्थितश्रेयोवमानिनं *S.* 6 ; प्रतिबध्नाति हि श्रेयः पूज्यपूजाव्यतिक्रमः R. 1. 79 ; U. 5. 27, 7. 20 ; R. 5. 34. -3 Any good or auspicious occasion ; *S.* 7. -4 Final beatitude, absolution. -Comp. —अर्थिन् *a.* 1. seeking happiness, desirous of felicity. -2 wishing well. —कर *a.* 1 promoting happiness, favourable. -2. propitious, auspicious. -परिश्रमः striving after absolution.

श्रेयसी 1 Yellow myrobalan. -2 Long pepper.

श्रेष्ठ *a.* 1 Best, most excellent, pre eminent (with gen. or loc.). -2 Most happy or prosperous. -3 Most beloved, dearest. -4 Oldest, senior. —ष्ठः 1 A Brāhmaṇa. -2 A king. -3 N. of Kubera. -4 N. of Vishṇu -ष्ठं Cow's milk. -Comp. -अम्लं the fruit of the tamarind. -आश्रमः 1. the best order of one's religious life, *i. e* that of a house holder. -2. a householder. -वाच् *a.* eloquent.

श्रेष्ठिन् *m.* [श्रेष्ठं धनादिकमस्त्यस्य इनि] The head or president of a mercantile or other guild ; निक्षेपे पतिते हर्म्ये श्रेष्ठी स्तौति स्वदेवतां Pt. 1. 14.

श्रै 1 P. (श्रायति) 1 To sweat, perspire. -2 To cook, boil.

श्रैष्ठ्यं Superiority, pre eminence, excellence.

श्रोण् 1 P. (श्रोणति) 1 To collect, heap. -2 To be collected or accumulated.

श्रोण *a* Crippled, lame. —णः A kind of disease.

श्रोणा 1 Rice gruel. -2 The constellation Sravaṇa.

श्रोणिः-णी *f.* [श्रोण्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 The hip or loins, the buttocks ; श्रोणीभारादलसगमना Me. 82 ; श्रोणिभार-

स्त्यजति तनुतां K. P. 10. -2 A road, way. -Comp. —तटः the slope of the hips. —फलकं 1. the broad hips. -2. the buttocks. -बिंबं 1. the round hips; V. 4. 18. -2. a waist-band. —सूत्रं 1. a string worn round the loins. -2. a sword-belt.

श्रोतस् *n.* [श्रु असुन् तुट् च] 1 The ear. -2 The trunk of an elephant -3 An organ of sense. -4 The stream or current (for स्रोतस् q. v.) -Comp. —रंध्रं an aperture of the trunk, a nostril; Me. 42. (also written स्रोतोरंध्र).

श्रोतृ *m.* 1 A hearer. -2 A pupil.

श्रोत्रं [श्रूयतेऽनेन श्रु करणे-ष्ट्रन्] 1 The ear; Bh. 2. 71. -2 Proficiency in the Vedas. -3 The Veda. -Comp —पेय *a.* to be imbibed by the ear, to be attentively heard; संदेशं मे तदनु जलद श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयं Me. 13. —मूलं the root of the ear. -सुख *a.* melodious, agreeable to the ear.

श्रोत्रिय *a* [छंदो वेदमधीते वेत्ति वा छंदस्-घ श्रोत्रदेशः; cf. P. V. 2. 84] 1 Proficient or versed in the Veda. -2 Teachable, tractable. -यः A learned Brâhmaṇa, one well-versed in sacred learning; जन्मना ब्राह्मणो ज्ञेयः संस्कारैर्द्विज उच्यते। विद्यया याति विप्रत्वं त्रिभिः श्रोत्रिय उच्यते॥; Mâl. 1. 5; R. 16. 25. -Comp. —त्वं the property of a learned Brâhmaṇa.

श्रौत *a.* (ती *f.*) [श्रुतौ विहितं अण्] 1 Relating to the ear. -2 Relating to, founded on or prescribed by the Veda. -3 Sacrificial. —तं 1 Any observance prescribed by the Vedas. -2 Ritual enjoined by the Vedas. -3 Preservation or maintenance of the sacred fire. -4 The three sacred fires collectively, (*i. e.* गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय and दक्षिण). -Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* a Vedic rite. —सूत्रं N. of a class of Sûtra works based on the Veda (ascribed to आश्वलायन, सांख्यायन कात्यायन &c.)

श्रौत्रं [श्रोत्र स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The ear. -2 Proficiency in the Vedas.

श्रौषट् *ind.* An exclamation or formula used in making an offering with fire to the gods or departed spirits; cf. वषट् or वौषट्.

श्लक्ष्ण *a.* [श्लिष्-क्स नि Uṇ. 3. 19] 1 Soft, gentle, mild, bland (as words &c.); Ms. 8 396. -2 Smooth, polished; Si. 3. 46. -3 Small, fine, thin, delicate. -4 Beautiful, charming. -5 Candid, honest, frank.

श्लक्ष्णक *a.* 1 Smooth, soft. -2 Beautiful, charming. —कं The Areca-nut.

श्लंक् 1 A (श्लंकते) To go, move.

श्लंग् 1 A. (श्लंगते) To go, move.

श्लथ् 10. U. (श्लथयति-ते) 1 To be loose or slackened. -2 To be weak r in firm. -3 To slacken, loosen, relax (fig. also); श्लथयितुं क्षणमक्षमतांगना न सहसा सहसा कृतवेपथुः Si. 6. 57; परित्राणस्नेहः श्लथयितुमशक्यः खलु यथा G. L. 37. -4 To hurt, kill.

श्लथ *a.* 1 Untied, unfastened. -2 Loose, relaxed, loosened, slipped off; वृंताच्छ्लथं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानां R. 5. 69, 19. 26. -3 Dishevelled (as hair). -Comp. —उद्यम *a.* relaxing one's efforts. —लंबिन् *a.* hanging loosely down; श्लथलंबिनीर्जटाः Ku. 5. 47.

श्लाख् 1 P. (श्लाखति) To pervade, penetrate.

श्लाघ् 1 A (श्लाघते) 1 To praise, extol, commend, applaud; शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्वं (गुणं) परं (दोषं) कंठे नियच्छति Subhâsh.; यथैव श्लाघ्यते गंगा पादेन पर मेष्ठिनः Ku. 6. 70 (some read श्लाघते for श्लाघ्यते and give it the next sense). -2 To boast of, be proud of; श्लाघिष्ये केन को बंधुर्मेघ यत्युक्ततिमुक्ततः Bk. 16. 4. -3 To flatter, coax (with dat.); गोपी कृष्णाय श्लाघते Sk.; श्लाघमाना परस्त्रीभ्यस्तत्रागाद्राक्षसाधिपः Bk. 8. 73.

श्लाघनं [श्लाघ्-ल्युट्] 1 Praising, eulogizing. -2 Flattering.

श्लाघा [श्लाघ्-अ] 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation; कर्णजयद्रथयोर्वा का त्र श्लाघा Ve. 2. -2 Self-praise, boast; हते जरति गांगेये पुरस्कृत्य शिखंडिनं। या श्लाघा पांडुपुत्राणां सैवास्माकं भविष्यति Ve 2. 4. -3 Flattery. -4 Service. -5 Wish, desire. -Comp. —विपर्ययः absence of boasting त्यागे श्लाघाविपर्ययः R. 1. 22.

श्लाघित *p. p.* Praised, eulogized, commended.

श्लाघ्य [श्लाघ्-ण्यत्] 1 Praised, praiseworthy; Mâl. 6. 17; U. 4. 9, 13. -2 Respectable, venerable. -3 Laudable, commendable.

श्लिकुः [श्लिष् कु नेत्वम् पृषो०] 1 A debauchee, libertine. -2 A slave, dependent. —*n.* The science of astronomy, astrology.

श्लिक्वुः 1 A libertine. -2 A servant.

श्लिष् I. 1 P. (श्लेषति) To burn. -II. 4. P. (श्लिष्यति, श्लिष्ट) 1 To embrace; श्लिष्यति चुंबति जलधरकल्पं हरिरुपगत इति तिमिरमनल्पं Gît. 6. -2 To stick, cling or adhere to. -3 To unite, join. -4 To grasp, take, understand; अश्लेषि न श्लेषकविभवत्याः श्लोकद्वयार्थः सुधिया मया किं N. 3. 69. -III. 10 U. (श्लेषयति ते) To unite, join, connect.

श्लिषा 1 An embrace. -2 Clinging, adherence.

श्लिष्ट *p. p.* [श्लिष्-क्त] 1 Embraced. -2 Clung, adhered to. -3 Resting or leaning on. -4 Involving a pun, susceptible of a double interpretation; अत्र विधनादयः शब्दाः श्लिष्टाः K. P. 10.

श्लिष्टिः *f.* 1 Embrace. -2 Adherence.

श्लेषः [श्लिष्-घञ्] 1 An embrace. -2 Clinging or adhering to. -3 Union, junction, contact; निरंतरश्लेषघनाः K. (where it has the next sense also). -4 Pun, paronomasia, *double entendre*, susceptibility of a word or sentence to yield two or more interpretations (regarded as a figure of speech and very commonly used by poets; for def. see K. P. Kârikâs 84 and 96); अश्लेषि न श्लेषकवेर्भवत्याः श्लोकद्वयार्थः सुधिया मया किं N. 3. 69; see शब्दश्लेष also. -5 Burning. -Comp. —अर्थः a pun, *double entendre*. —भित्तिक *a.* trusting on (it. having for its basis a Slesha).

श्लीपदं Swelled leg, elephantiasis. -Comp. —प्रभवः the mango tree.

श्लीपदिन् *m.* A club-footed man.

श्लील *a.* 1 Lucky, prosperous; see श्रील. -2 Decent; cf. अश्लील.

श्लेष्मन् *m.* [श्लिष्-मनिन्] Phlegmatic humour. -Comp. —अतिसारः dysentery produced by vitiated phlegm. —ओजस् *n.* the phlegmatic humour. —घ्ना, -घ्नी 1 the Arabian Jasmine. -2 the hog weed. -धातुः the phlegmatic humour.

श्लेष्मकः Phlegm.

श्लेष्मण *a* Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मल *a.* Phlegmatic.

श्लेष्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Phlegmatic. -2 Producing phlegm.

श्लेष्मातः, श्लेष्मातकः A kind of tree.

श्लोक् 1 A. (श्लोकते) 1 To praise or compose in verse, versify. -2 To acquire. -3 To abandon, give up. -4 To heap together, collect.

श्लोकः [श्लोक् अच्] 1 Praising in verse, extolling. -2 A hymn or verse of praise -3 Celebrity, fame, renown, name; as in पुण्यश्लोक q. v. -4 An object of praise. -5 A proverb or saying. -6 A stanza or verse in general; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70; पादैश्चतुर्भिः संयुक्तमिदं वाक्यं समाक्षरैः। शोचतार्त्तं मया यस्मात्तस्माच्छ्लोको भवत्विति Râm. -7 A stanza or verse in the Anushṭubh metre.

श्लोकयति Den. P. To celebrate or praise in song.

श्लोण् 1. P. (श्लोणति) To heap together collect, gather; cf. श्रोण्.

श्रोणः A lame man, cripple.

श्वंक् 1 A. (श्वंकते) To go, move.

श्वच्, श्वंच् 1 P. (श्वचते, श्वंचते) 1 to go, move. -2 To be opened, gape, be split or cleft.

श्वज् 1 A. (श्वजते) To go, move.

श्वठ् 10 U. (श्वठयति-ते) 1 To speak ill ; (श्वाठयति only according to some) -2 (श्वाठयति-ते) (*a*) To go, move (*b*) To adorn. (*c*) To finish, accomplish ; (only श्वठयति in these senses according to some).

श्वंठ् 10 U. (श्वंठयति) To speak ill.

श्वन् *m.* [श्वि-कनिन् नि० Uṇ. 1. 158] (Nom. श्वा, श्वानौ, श्वानः ; acc. pl. शुनः ; शुनी *f.*) A dog ; श्वा यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नाश्नात्युपानहं Subhâsh , Bh. 2. 31 ; Ms. 2. 208.–Comp. —अश्वः an epithet of Bhairava. —क्रीडिन् *m.* a keeper or breeder of sporting dogs. —गणः a pack of hounds. —गणिकः 1. a hunter. -2. a dog-feeder. —धूर्तः a jackal. —नरः a snappish or currish fellow. -निश् -निशा a night on which dogs bark. –पच् *m.*, -पचः 1. a man of a very low and degraded caste, an outcast, a Chândâla ; Bv. 4. 23. -2. a dog-feeder. -3. a public executioner. —पदं 1. a dog's foot. -2. a mark like a dog's foot (to be branded on the forehead of a thief). —पाकः an outcast, a Chândâla ; G. L. 29. -फलं lime or citron. -फल्कः N. of the father of Akrûra. —भीरुः a jackal. —यूथ्यं a pack of dogs. —वृत्तिः *f.* 1. the life of a dog (to which servitude is often likened) ; सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14 ; Ms 4. 6. -2. servitude, service , Ms. 4. 4. —व्याघ्रः 1. a beast of prey. -2. a tiger. -3. a leopard. —हन् *m.* a hunter.

श्वभ्र् 10 U. (श्वभ्रयति-ते) 1 To go, move. -2 To pierce, make a hole, bore. -3 To live in misery.

श्वभ्रं 1 A hole, chasm ; महोरगः श्वभ्रमिव प्रविष्टं V. 1. 18 ; Ki. 14. 33. -2 A den

श्वयः, श्वयनं Swelling, increase.

श्वयथुः Swelling, intumescence.

श्वयीची Sickness, disease.

श्वल् 1 P. (श्वलति) To run, go quickly.

श्वल्क् 10 U (श्वल्कयति-ते) To tell, narrate.

श्वल्ल् 1 P. (श्वल्लति) To run ; see श्वल्.

श्वशुरः [शु-आशु अश्नुते आशु-अश्-उरन् पृषो० Uṇ 1. 44] 1 A father-in-law wife's or husband's father, Ms. 3. 119. -2 A respectable man. —रौ (*dual*) The father-in-law and mother-in-law.

श्वशुरकः A father-in-law.

श्वशुर्यः 1 A brother-in-law, a wife's or husband's brother. -2 The younger brother of a husband.

श्वश्रूः *f.* A mother-in-law, a wife's or husband's mother ; R. 14. 13. –Comp. —श्वशुर *m.* du. the mother-in-law and father-in-law.

श्वस् 2 P. (श्वसिति, श्वस्त or श्वसित) 1 To breathe, respire, draw breath ; स कर्मकारभस्त्रेव श्वसन्नपि न जीवति H. 2. 11 ; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते श्वसन् यदि जंतुर्ननु लाभवानसौ R. 8 87. -2 To sigh, pant, heave ; श्वसिति विहगवर्गः Rs. 1. 13.-3 To hiss, snort. –*Caus* (श्वासयति-ते) To cause to breathe or live.

श्वसनः [श्वसित्यनेन श्वस्-ल्युट्] 1 Air, wind ; श्वसनसुरभिगंधिः Si. 11. 21. -2 N. of a demon killed by Indra. —नं 1 Breath, breathing, respiration ; श्वसनचलितपल्लवाधरोष्ठे Ki. 10. 34 ; Ratn. 2. 4 (where it has sense 1 also) ; Si. 9. 52. -2 Sighing. -Comp —अशनः a serpent. —ईश्वरः the Arjuna tree. —उत्सुकः a serpent. —ऊर्मिः *f.* a gust of wind.

श्वसित *p. p.* [श्वस्-क्त] 1 Breathed, sighed. -2 Breathing. —तं 1 Breathing, respiration. -2 Sighing.

श्वासः [श्वस्-घञ्] 1 Breathing, breath, respiration, heaving ; अद्यापि स्तनवेपथुं जनयति श्वासः प्रमाणाधिकः S. 1. 30 ; Ku. 2. 42. -2 A sigh, panting. -3 Air, wind. -4 Asthma. –Comp. —उच्छ्वासः exhalation and inhalation, respiration —कासः asthma. —कुठारः a drug used to cure asthma. —धारणं = प्राणायाम. —रोधः suspension or obstruction of breath. —हिक्का a kind of hiccough. —हेतिः *f.* sleep.

श्वासिन् *a.* [श्वासयति श्वस्-णच् णिनि] Breathing. —*m.* 1 Air, wind. -2 A breathing animal, living being.-3 One who pronounces (letters) with a hissing sound.

श्वस् *ind.* 1 To-morrow ; वरमद्य कपोतो न श्वो मयूरः Subhâsh. -2 Future (at the beginning of comp.). -3 A particle implying auspiciousness. –Comp. —भूत *a* (श्वोभूत) being to-morrow. -वसीय, -वसीयस् (श्वोवसीय, श्वोवसीयस्) *a.* happy, auspicious, fortunate. (-*n.*) happiness, good fortune. —श्रेयस (श्वःश्रेयस) *a.* happy, prosperou . (-सं) 1. happiness, prosperity. -2. an epithet of Brahman or the Supreme Spirit.

श्वस्तन *a.* (नी *f.*), श्वस्त्य *a.* Relating to the morrow, future. —नं The future.

श्वि 1 P. (श्वयति, शिश्वाय-शुशाव, अश्वत्-अश्वयीत्-अशिश्वियत्, श्वयिष्यति, श्वयितुं, शून) 1 To grow, increase, (fig. also), to swell (as the eye) ; हनूमतोऽशिश्वियत्ययक्षुरास्यं हेमोरुवाश्वयीत् Bk. 6. 19, 31 ; 14 79. 15. 30. -2 To thrive, prosper. -3 To go, approach, move towards. –WITH उद् 1. to swell, increase, grow ; प्रबलरुदितोच्छूननेत्रं (मुखं) Me. 84. -2. to be proud, be puffed up with pride.

श्वाकर्णः The ear of a dog.

श्वागणिकः A dog-keeper, one living by keeping dogs.

श्वाग्निकः 1 A hunter. -2 A dog-keeper.

श्वादंतः A dog's tooth.

श्वानः [श्वन्-अण् न टिलोपः] A dog. –Comp. –निद्रा 'a dog's sleep', a very light sleep. –वैखरी angry, or currish snarling.

श्वापद *a.* (दी *f.*) Savage, ferocious. —दः 1 A beast of prey, wild beast. -2 A tiger.

श्वापुच्छः-च्छं A dog's tail.

श्वाविध् *m.* A porcupine.

श्वित् 1 A. (श्वेतते) To become white, be white ; श्वतिकरितदिगंताश्वेतमानैर्यशोभिः Mâl. 2. 9.

श्वित *a.* White. –तं Whiteness.

श्वितान, श्वित्न *a.* Ved. White.

श्वितिः *f.* Whiteness.

श्वित्य, श्वित्न्य *a.* White.

श्वित्रं [श्वित्-रक्] 1 White leprosy. -2 A leprous spot (on the skin) ; तदल्पमपि नोपेक्ष्यं काव्ये दुष्टं कथंचन । स्याद्वपुः सुंदरमपि श्वित्रेणैकेन दुर्भगं Kâv. 1. 7.

श्वित्रिन् *a* (णी *f.*) Leprous. —*m.* A leper.

श्वेत *a.* (श्वेता. or श्वेनी *f.*) [श्वित्-अच् घञ् वा] White ; ततः श्वेतैर्हयैर्युक्ते महति स्यंदने स्थितौ Bg. 1. 14. —तः 1 The white colour. -2 A conch-shell. -3 A cowrie. -4 The planet Venus. -5 Sukra, the regent of the planet. -6 A white cloud. -7 Cumin seed. -8 N. of a range of mountains ; see कुलाचल or कुलपर्वत. -9 N. of a division of the world. —तं Silver. –Comp. —अंबरः -वासस् *m.* a class of Jaina ascetics. -इक्षुः a kind of sugar-cane. —उदरः an epithet of Kubera. -कमलं, -पद्मं a white lotus. –कुंजरः an epithet of Airâvata, the elephant of Indra. —कुष्ठं white leprosy. –केतुः 1. a Buddha or Jaina saint. -2. the

descending node. —कोलः a kind of fish (शफर). —गजः, -द्विपः 1. a white elephant. -2. the elephant of Indra. —गरुत् m., —गरुतः a goose. —छदः 1. a goose. -2. a kind of basil. —द्वीपः N. of one of the eighteen minor divisions of the known continent. —धातुः 1. a white mineral. -2. Chalk. -3. the milk-stone. —धामन् m. 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. the foam of the sea. -4. cuttle-fish bone. —नीलः a cloud. —पत्रः a goose. °रथः an epithet of Brahman. —पर्णाशा white basil. —पाटला the white trumpet-flower. —पिंगः a lion. -पिंगलः 1. a lion. -2. an epithet of Siva. —भिक्षुः a kind of white-robed mendicant; Pt. 3. 76. —मरिचं white pepper. —मालः 1. a cloud. -2. smoke. —रक्त a. pale-red, rosy. (-क्तः) the pink or rosy colour. —रंजनं lead. -रथः the planet Venus. —रोचिस् m. the moon. —रोहितः an epithet of Garuḍa. —वल्कलः the glomerous fig tree. —वाजिन् m. 1. the moon. -2. an epithet of Arjuna. -3. camphor. —वासस् m. an ascetic wearing white garments. —वाह् m. an epithet of Indra. -वाहः 1. an epithet of Arjuna. -2. of Indra. -वाहनः 1. an epithet of Arjuna. -2. the moon. -3. a marine monster (मकर). —वाहिन् m. an epithet of Arjuna. —शुंगः, -शृंगः barley. —हयः 1. a horse of Indra. -2. an epithet of Arjuna. -3. N. of Indra. —हस्तिन् m. Airâvata, Indra's elephant.

श्वेतकः A cowrie. —कं Silver.

श्वेता 1 A cowrie. -2 Hog-weed -3 White Dûrvâ grass. -4 A crystal. -5 Candied sugar. -6 Bamboo-manna. -7 N. of various plants. -8 N. of one of the tongues of fire.

श्वेतौही N. of Sachi, wife of Indra.

श्वेत्रं White leprosy.

श्विद् 1 A. (श्विंदते) To become white.

श्वैत्यं 1 Whiteness. -2 White leprosy.

श्वैत्रं, -श्वैत्र्यं White leprosy.

ष.

(Many roots which being with स् are written in the Dhâtupâṭha with ष् to show that the स् is changed to ष् after certain prepositions. Such roots will be found under स in their proper places.).

ष a. 1 Best, excellent. -2 Wise, learned. —षः 1 Loss, destruction. -2 End. -3 Rest, remainder. -4 Final emancipation. -5 Loss of knowledge. -6 Heaven. -7 Sleep. -8 A learned man. -9 A teat or nipple. -10 Hair. -11 Delivery (गर्भविमोचन).

षंढः 1 A bull. -2 A eunuch; (14 or 20 classes of eunuchs are mentioned by different writers). -3 A group, multitude; collection, heap, quantity (n. also in this sense); कलस्वनुपगीते षट्पदौघेन धत्तः कुमुदकमलषंडे तुल्यरूपामवस्थां Si. 11. 15; cf. खंड also.). —ढः, ढं A flock (of goats &c.).

षंढकः A eunuch.

षंडाली 1 A pond, pool. -2 A wanton or unchaste woman.

षंढः 1 A eunuch; Y. 1. 215. -2 The neuter gender; त्रिवेशः शिशिरं षंढे Ak. -Comp. -तिलः barren sesamum.

षष् num. a. (used in pl., nom. षट्; gen. षण्णां) Six; Ms. 1. 16, 8, 403. -Comp. —अक्षीणः (षडक्षीणः) a fish. —अंगं (षडंगं) 1. six parts of the body taken collectively:—जंघे बाहू शिरो मध्यं षडंगमिदमुच्यते. -2. the six works auxiliary to the Veda; शिक्षा कल्पो व्याकरणं निरुक्तं छंदसां चितिः। ज्योतिषामयनं चैव षडंगो वेद उच्यते ॥ see वेदांग also -3. six auspicious things, i. e. the six things obtained from a cow:—गोमूत्रं गोमयं क्षीरं सर्पिर्दधि च रोचना । षडंगमेतद् मांगल्यं पठितं सर्वदा गवाम्. -4. any set of six articles °जित् m. N. of Vishṇu. —अंघ्रिः (षडंघ्रिः) a bee. —अधिक a. (षडधिक) exceeded by six; Mâl. 5. 1. —अभिज्ञः (षडभिज्ञः) a Buddhist deified saint. —अशीत a (षडशीत) eighty-sixth. —अशीतिः f. (षडशीतिः) eighty-six. —अहः (षडहः) a period of six days. —आननः, -वक्त्रः, -वदनः (षडाननः, षड्वक्त्रः, षड्वदनः) epithets of Kârttikeya; षडाननापीतपयोधरासु नेता चमूनामिव कृत्तिकासु R. 14. 22. —आम्नायः (षडाम्नायः) the six-fold Tantra. —ऊषणं (षडूषणं) six spices taken collectively; पंचकोलं समरिचं षडूषणमुदाहृतम्. —कर्ण a. (षट्कर्ण) heard by six ears, i. e. by a third person other than the speaker and the person spoken to, told to more than one listener (as a counsel, secret &c.); षट्कर्णो भिद्यते मंत्रः Pt. 1. 99. (-र्णः) a kind of lute. —कर्मन् n. (षट्कर्मन्) 1. the six acts or duties enjoined on a Brâhmaṇa; they are:—अध्यापनमध्ययनं यजनं याजनं तथा । दानं प्रतिग्रहश्चैव षट् कर्माण्यग्रजन्मनः Ms. 10. 75. -2. the six acts allowable to a Brâhmaṇa for his subsistence; उंछं प्रतिग्रहो भिक्षा वाणिज्यं पशुपालनं । कृषिकर्म तथा चेति षट् कर्माण्यग्रजन्मनः ॥ -3. the six acts that may be performed by means of magic; शांति, वशीकरण, स्तंभन, विद्वेष, उच्चाटन, and मारण. -4. the six acts belonging to the practice of Yoga; धौतिर्बस्ती तथा नेतः नौलिकी (नौलिकः) त्राटकस्तथा । कपालभाती चैतानि षट् कर्माणि समाचरेत्. (-m.) 1. a Brâhmaṇa skilled in the above six acts. -2. one well-versed in the Tantra magical rites. —कोण a. (षट्कोण) hexangular. (-णं) 1. a hexagon. -2. the thunderbolt of Indra. —गया the sixfold gayâ; गयागजो गयादित्यो गायत्री च गदाधरः। गया गयासुरश्चैव षड्गया मुक्तिदायकाः॥ —गवं (षड्गवं) 1. a team or yoke of six oxen. -2. a yoke of six, (sometimes after the names of other animals); e. g. हस्ति°, अश्व ' six elephants, horses &c.'. —गुण a. (षड्गुण) 1. sixfold. -2. having six attributes. (-णं) 1. an assemblage of six qualities. -2. the six expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics; see under गुण (21); cf. षाड्गुण्य also. —ग्रंथि n. (षड्ग्रंथि) the root of long pepper. —ग्रंथिका (षड्ग्रंथिका) zedoary (शटी). —चक्रं (षट्चक्रं) the six mystical circles of the body. —चत्वारिंशत (षट्चत्वारिंशत्) forty-six. —चरणः (षट्-

चरणः) 1. a bee; *S.* 1. 23. -2. a locust. -3. a louse. —जः (षड्जः) the fourth (or first according to some) of the seven primary notes of the Indian gamut; so called because it is derived from the six organs :— नासां कंठमुरस्तालु जिह्वां दंतांश्च संस्पृशन् । षड्जः संजायते (षड्भ्यः संजायते) यस्मात्तस्मात् षड्ज इति स्मृतः ; it is said to resemble the note of peacocks ; षड्जं रौति मयूरस्तु Nârada ; षड्जसंवादिनीः केकाः द्विधा भिन्नाः शिखंडिभिः R. 1. 39. —त्रिंशत् *f.* (षट्त्रिंशत्) thirty-six ; (षट्त्रिंश *a.* thirty-sixth). —दर्शनं (षड्दर्शनं) the six principal systems of Hindu philosophy ; they are :—सांख्य, योग, न्याय, वैशेषिक, मीमांसा, and वेदांत. (-नः) one conversant with the above six systems. —दीर्घः the six long vowels :— आ, ई, ऊ, ऐ, and औ. —दुर्गं (षड्दुर्गं) the six kinds of forts taken collectively ; धन्वदुर्गं महीदुर्गं गिरिदुर्गं तथैव च । मनुष्यदुर्गं मृद्दुर्गं वनदुर्गमिति क्रमात् ॥. —नवति *f.* (षण्णवतिः) ninety-six. —पंचाशत् *f.* (षट्पंचाशत्) fifty-six. —पदः (षट्पदः) 1. a bee ; न पंकजं तद्यदलीनषट्पदं न षट्पदोऽसौ न जुगुंज यः कलं Bk. 2. 19 ; Ku. 5. 9 ; R. 6. 69. -2. a louse. -3. a verse consisting of six *padas*. °अतिथिः 1. the mango tree. -2. the Champaka tree. °आनंदवर्धनः the Asoka or Kinkirâta tree. °ज्य *a.* having bees for the bow-string (as the bow of Cupid) ; प्रायश्चापं न वहति भयान्मन्मथः षट्पदज्यं Me. 73. °प्रियः the tree called नागकेशर. —पदी (षट्पदी) 1. a stanza consisting of six lines. -2 a female bee. -3. a louse. —प्रज्ञः (षट्प्रज्ञः) 1. one who is well-acquainted with six subjects, *i. e.* the four *Purushârthas* or objects of human existence, the nature of the world, and the nature of the Supreme Spirit ; धनार्थकाममोक्षेषु लोकतत्त्वार्थयोरपि । षट्सु प्रज्ञा तु यस्यासौ षट्प्रज्ञः परिकीर्तितः ॥. -2. a lustful or licentious man. —बिंदुः (षड्बिंदुः) an epithet of Vishnu. —भागः (षड्भागः) a sixth part; one-sixth ; *S.* 2 13 ; Ms. 7. 131, 8. 33 —भुजः *a.* (षड्भुज) 1. six-armed. -2. six-sided, hexagonal. (जः) a hexagon. (-जा) 1. an epithet of Durgâ. -2. the water-melon. —मासः (षण्मासः) a period of six months. —मासिक *a.* (षण्मासिक) half-yearly, occurring every six months. —मुखः (षण्मुखः) an epithet of Kârttikeya ; R. 17. 67. (-खा) a water-melon. —रसं, -रसाः (*m.* pl.) (षड्रसं &c.) the six flavours taken collectively ; see under रस. —रात्रं (षड्रात्रं) a period of six nights. —रेखा (षड्रेखा) a water-melon. —वर्गः (षड्वर्गः) 1. an aggregate of six things. -2. especially, the six enemies of mankind ; (also called षड्रिपु) ; कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो मदमोहौ च मत्सरः ।, कृतारिषड्वर्गजयेन Ki 1. 9 ; त्यजेत षड्वर्गं Bk. 1. 2. —विंशतिः *f* (षड्विंशतिः) twenty-six ; (षड्विंश twenty-sixth). —विध (षड्विध) *a.* of six kinds, sixfold ; R. 4. 26. —शास्त्रिन् *m* one conversant with the six *Sâstras* or *darsanas*. —षष्टिः *f.* (षट्षष्टिः) sixty-six. —सप्ततिः (षट्सप्ततिः) seventy-six.

षट्क *a.* Sixfold. —कं An aggregate of six ; मासषट्क, पूर्वषट्क, उत्तरषट्क &c.

षड्धा See षोढा.

षष्टिः *f.* Sixty ; Ms. 3. 177 ; Y. 3. 84. °तम sixtieth. -Comp. —भागः an epithet of Siva. —मत्तः an elephant who has reached the age of sixty and is in rut at that time. —योजनी *f.* a journey or extent of sixty *Yojanas*. —संवत्सरः a period of sixty years. —हायनः 1. an elephant (sixty years old). -2. a kind of rice.

षष्टिक *a.* Bought with sixty. —कः -का A kind of rice of quick growth.

षष्टिक्यं A field sown with the above kind of rice.

षष्ठ *a.* (ष्ठी *f.*) Sixth, the sixth ; षष्ठं तु क्षेत्रजस्यांशं प्रदद्यात्पैतृकाद्धनात् Ms. 9. 164, 7. 130 ; षष्ठे भागे V. 2. 1 ; R. 17. 78. -Comp. —अंशः 1. a sixth part in general. -2. particularly, the sixth part of the produce of fields &c., which the king takes from his subjects as land-tax ; ऊधस्यमिच्छामि तवोपभोक्तुं षष्ठांशमुर्व्या इव रक्षितायाः R. 2. 67 ; (the different kinds of produce, to the sixth part of which a king is entitled, are specified in Ms. 7 131-132). °वृत्तिः a king (entitled to the sixth part of the produce) ; षष्ठांशवृत्तेरपि धर्म एषः *S.* 5. 4. —अन्नं the sixth meal. °कालः taking food once in three days, as an expiatory act.

षष्ठी 1 The sixth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The sixth or genitive case (in gram.). -3 An epithet of Durgâ in the form of Kâtyâyanî, one of the 16 divine mothers -Comp. —तत्पुरुषः the genitive Tatpurusha compound, one in which, when dissolved, the first member usually stands in the genitive case. —पूजनं, -पूजा worship of the goddess षष्ठी performed on the sixth day after a woman's delivery.

षहसानुः 1 A peacock. -2 A sacrifice.

षाट् *ind.* A vocative particle.

षाट्कौशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Incased or enveloped in six sheaths.

षाट्पौरुषिक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to six generations (पुरुष).

षाडवः 1 Passion, sentiment. -2 Singing, music. -3 (In music) A Râga in which six of the seven primary notes are used, औडवः पंचभिः प्रोक्तः स्वरैः षड्भिस्तु षाडवः.

षाड्गुण्यं [षड् गुणा एव ष्यञ्] 1 The collection of six qualities. -2 Six expedients to be used by a king, six measures of royal policy ; षाड्गुण्यमुपयुंजीत शक्त्यपेक्षी रसायनं Si. 2. 93 ; see under गुण also. -3 Multiplication of anything by six. -4 Six properties. -Comp. —प्रयोगः employment of the six expedients or measure or royal policy.

षाण्मातुरः [षड् मातरोऽस्य] 'Having six mothers,' an epithet of Kârttikeya.

षाण्मासिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Six-monthly, half-yearly. -2 Six months old ; मौक्तिकानां षाण्मासिकानां Vb. 1. 17.

षाष्ठ *a.* (ष्ठी *f.*) Sixth.

षिड्गः 1 A lustful or libidinous man, libertine, lecher. -2 A gallant, an inconsistent lover (विट) ; षिड्गैरगयत ससंभ्रममेव काचित् Si. 5. 34.

षुः Delivery, child-bearing.

षोडशन् *num. a.* (pl.) Sixteen. -Comp. —अंशुः the planet Venus. —अंग *a.* having 16 parts or ingredients. (-गः) a kind of perfume. —अंगुलक *a.* having the breadth of 16 fingers. —अंघ्रिः a crab. —अर्चिस् *m.* the planet Venus. -आवर्तः a conch-shell. —उपचार *m.* pl. the sixteen ways of doing homage to a deity &c. ; they are thus enumerated :— आसनं स्वागतं पाद्यमर्घ्यमाचमनीयकम् । मधुपर्काचमस्नानं वसनाभरणानि च । गंधपुष्पे धूपदीपौ नैवेद्यं वंदनं तथा. —कलाः the sixteen digits of the moon, thus named :—अमृता मानदा पूषा तुष्टिः पुष्टी रतिर्धृतिः । शशिनी चंद्रिका कांतिर्ज्योत्स्ना श्रीः प्रीतिरेव च । अंगदा च तथा पूर्णामृता षोडश वै कलाः ॥. —भुजा a form of Durgâ. —मातृका *f* pl. the sixteen divine mothers ; they are :—गौरी पद्मा शची मेधा सावित्री विजया जया । देवसेना स्वधा स्वाहा मातरो लोकमातरः । शांतिः पुष्टिर्धृतिस्तुष्टिः कुलदेवात्मदेवताः.

षोडश *a.* (शी *f.*) Sixteenth ; Mr. 2. 65, 86.

षोडशधा *ind.* In sixteen ways.

षोडशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Consisting of sixteen parts, sixteenfold ; षोडशिको देवतोपचारः.

षोडशिन् *m.* A modification of the Agnishtoma sacrifice. -Comp. —ग्रहः a libation made at the above sacrifice.

षोढा *ind.* In six ways. -Comp. -न्यासः the six ways of touching the

body with mystical texts. —मुखः 'six-faced', N. of Kârttikeya; द्वादशजनोर्जनितषोढामुखः समिति षोढा सहाटकगिरेः Asvad. 7.

षोढ् *m.* A young ox with six teeth.

ष्ठिव् 1, 4 P. (ष्ठीवति, ष्ठीव्यति, ष्ठ्यूत) 1 To spit, eject saliva from the mouth. -2 To sputter; Bk. 12. 18.

ष्ठीवनं, ष्ठेवनं 1 Spitting out. -2 Saliva, spittle.

ष्ठ्यूत *p. p.* Spit, ejected.

ष्वक्क्, ष्वस्क्-ष्क् 1 A. (ष्वक्कते, ष्वस्कते) To go, move.

स.

स *ind.* A prefix substituted for सह or सम्, सम, तुल्य or सदृश and एक or समान, and compounded with nouns to form adjectives and adverbs in the sense of (*a*) with, together with, along with, accompanied by, having, possessed of; सपुत्र, सभार्य, सतृष्ण, सधन, सरोषं, सकोपं, सहरि &c.; (*b*) similar, like; सधर्मन् 'of a similar nature'; so सजाति, सवर्ण; (*c*) same; सोदर, सपक्ष, सपिंड, सनाभि &c. —*m.* 1 A snake. -2 Air, wind. -3 A bird. -4 A short name for the musical note षड्ज q. v. -5 N. of *S*iva. -6 Of Vishṇu. -7 (In prosody) A foot consisting of two short syllables followed by a long one. —सा The goddess Lakshmî. —सं 1 Knowledge. -2 Meditation. -3 A carriage-road. -4 A fence, an enclosure.

संयः A skeleton.

संयज् 1 U. 1 To adore, worship; समयष्टाब्रमंडलं Bk. 15. 96. -2 To consecrate, dedicate.

संयत् 1 A. 1 To struggle, contend; देवासुरा वा एषु लोकेषु संयेतिरे. -2 To form or be formed in rows. -3 To agree, coincide.

संयत् *f.* A battle, war, fight; यः संयति प्राप्तपिनाकिलीलः R. 6. 72, 7. 39; 18. 21; Ki. 1. 19; *S*i. 16. 15. -Comp. —वरः a king, prince.

संयत्त *p. p.* 1 Ready, prepared; Mv. 5. 51. -2 Being on guard.

संयम् 1 P. 1 To restrain, curb, check, control, govern, subdue (Atm.) (as passions &c.); असंयतात्मनो योगो दुष्प्राप इति मे मतिः Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 2. 100. -2 To bind, imprison, fasten, confine; वानरं मा न संयंसीः Bk. 9. 50; M. 1. 7; R. 3. 20, 42. -3 To gather (Atm.); व्रीहीन्संयच्छते Sk. -4 To shut, close; Bg. 8. 12. -5 To hold together, hold fast. -6 To guide or drive (as horses). -7 (*a*) To collect. (*b*) To bind or tie into a knot (as hair); संयस्यमानशिखंडः V. 5. -8 To keep in order. -9 To present with, give to.

संयत *p. p.* 1 Restrained, curbed, subdued. -2 Tied up, bound together. -3 Fettered. -4 Captive, imprisoned, a prisoner; R. 3. 20. -5 Ready. -6 Arranged; see यम् with सं. -तः 1 One who has restrained his passions, an ascetic. -2 N. of *S*iva. -Comp. —अक्ष *a.* one whose eyes are closed. —अंजलि *a.* one who has folded his hands in supplication. —आत्मन् *a.* self-subdued, self-controlled. -आहार *a.* temperate in eating. —उपस्कर *a.* one who has a well-regulated house, whose house-furniture is kept in good order. —चेतस्, -मनस् *a.* controlled in mind. —प्राण *a.* one whose breath is suppressed. —वाच् *a.* silent, taciturn, one who has held his tongue.

संयद्वर *a.* Silent.

संयंतृ *m.* One who restrains, a restrainer, curber.

संयमः 1 Restraint, check, control; श्रोत्रादीनींद्रियाण्यन्ये संयमाग्निषु जुह्वति Bg. 4. 26, 27; so संयमधनः &c. -2 Concentration of mind, a term applied to the last three stages of *Yoga*; धारणाध्यानसमाधित्रयमतरंगं संयमपदवाच्यं Sarva. S., Ku. 2. 59. -3 A religious vow. -4 Religious devotion, practice of penance; *S*. 4. 16. -5 Humanity, feeling of compassion. -6 Any religious act on the day preceding a vow or course of penance.

संयमनं 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Drawing in; *S*. 1. -3 Binding, tying up; U. 1; V. 3. 6. -4 Confinement. -5 Self-denial, control. -6 A religious vow or obligation. -7 A square of four houses. —नः One who restrains or regulates, a ruler. —नी N. of the city of Yama.

संयमित *p. p.* 1 Restrained. -2 Bound, fettered. -3 Detained. -4 Assembled, collected.

संयमिन् *a.* One who curbs or restrains, controlling. —*m.* One who controls or subdues his passions, a sage, an ascetic; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69; R. 8. 11.

संया 2 P. 1 To go or proceed together. -2 To go away, depart, walk away; Bg. 15. 8. -3 To go to, go or enter into; तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णान्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही Bg. 2. 22. -4 To reach or attain to. -5 To assemble, meet. -6 To fight. -7 To be directed towards, aim at.

संयात्रा Voyage by sea.

संयानः A mould. —नं 1 Going along with, accompanying. -2 Travelling, proceeding. -3 Carrying out a dead body.

संयाम See संयम.

संयावः A kind of cake of wheaten flour; Ms. 5. 7.

संयुज् 7 U. 1 To join together, connect, unite. -2 To endow or furnish with. -3 To form an alliance. -4 To place or fix in, set in. —*Pass.* To be united with; संयोक्ष्यसे स्वेन वपुर्महिम्ना R. 5. 55. —*Caus.* 1 To unite, join; संयोजयति विद्यैव नीचगापि नरं सरित् H. 1. -2 To harness, yoke. -3 To prepare, equip (an army). -4 To furnish, endow or supply with, provide with; बुद्ध्या संयोजयंति तं Pt. 2. -5 To fasten or fix on. -6 To throw, discharge, shoot (a missile). -7 To use, employ. -8 To appoint (to an office), entrust with. -9 To perform, accomplish. -10 To be absorbed in, meditate upon.

संयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected, united.-2 Blended, mixed, mingled. -3 Accompanied by.-4 Possessed of, endowed with. -5 Consisting of.

संयुगः 1 Conjunction, union, mixture. -2 Fight, war, battle, contest; संयुगे सांयुगीनं तमुद्यतं प्रसहेत कः Ku. 2. 57; R. 9. 19. -Comp. —गोष्पदं 'a contest in a cow's footstep', *i. e.* an insignificant or trifling quarrel; cf. the English phrase 'a storm in a tea-pot'.

संयुज् *a.* 1 Connected, relating to; *Si.* 14. 55. -2 Possessed of or endowed with good qualities.

संयोगः 1 (*a*) Conjunction, union, combination, junction, association, intimate union; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संसूचयति संभवं Subhâsh. (*b*) Endowment with, possession of. -2 Conjunction (as one of the 24 guṇas of the Vaiseshikas). -3 Addition, annexation. -4 A set; आमरसंयोगाः Mâl. 6. -5 Alliance between two kings for a common object. -6 (In gram.) A conjunct consonant; हलोऽनंतराः संयोगः P. I. 1. 7. -7 (In astr.) The conjunction of two heavenly bodies. -8 An epithet of Siva. -Comp. —पृथक्त्वं severalty of conjunction. —विरुद्धं any eatables causing disease by being mixed.

संयोगिन् *a.* 1 United, conjoined.-2 Joining.

संयोजनं 1 Union, conjunction. -2 Copulation, sexual union.

संयुत *p. p.* 1 Joined, united together, connected. -2 Endowed or furnished with.

संरक्ष् 1 P. 1 To protect. -2 To ward off, prevent.

संरक्षः Protection, care, preservation.

संरक्षणं 1 Protection, preservation. -2 Charge, custody.

संरंज् 4 U. 1 To be dyed or coloured, to redden. -2 To be affected with any passion. —*Caus.* 1 To dye, colour.-2 To please, satisfy, gratify.

संरक्त *p. p.* 1 Coloured, red. -2 Impassioned, fired with passion. -3 Angry, irritated, inflamed with anger. -4 Enamoured, charmed. -5 Charming, beautiful.

संरागः 1 Colouring. -2 Passion, affection. -3 Rage, anger.

संरभ् 1 A. 1 To become agitated, be overwhelmed or affected. -2 To be exasperated or furious, be enraged or irritated (mostly in *p. p.*); R. 16. 16. -3 To seize, catch hold of (Ved.).

संरब्ध *p. p.* 1 Excited, agitated. -2 Inflamed, exasperated, enraged, furious. -3 Augmented. -4 Swelled. -5 Overwhelmed. -6 Closely joined, hand in hand.

संरंभः 1 Beginning. -2 Turbulence, impetuosity, violence; इत वर्धते ते संरंभ S. 7. -3 Agitation, excitement, flurry; Ku. 3. 48; Mâl. 6. 10. -4 Energy, zeal, ardent desire; R. 12. 92. -5 Anger, rage, wrath; प्रणिपातप्रतीकारः संरंभो हि महात्मनां R. 4. 64; 12. 36; V. 2. 21; 4. 28; Ku. 3. 76. -6 Pride, arrogance. -7 Swelling with heat and inflammation. -Comp. —परुष *a.* harsh through rage. —रस *a.* excessively enraged. —वेगः the impetuosity of anger.

संरंभिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Excited, agitated, flurried; *Si.* 2. 67. -2 Angry, furious, enraged.-3 Proud, arrogant.

संराध् 4 P. 1 To be accomplished or perfected. -2 To be acquired. —*Caus.* 1 To bring into harmony.-2 To agree about or upon (with acc.). -3 To propitiate, satisfy, conciliate.

संराधनं 1 Propitiation, conciliation, pleasing by worship. -2 Accomplishing. -3 Profound or deep meditation.

संरावः 1 Clamour, tumult, uproar. -2 Sound or noise in general.

संरिहाणं Affectionately licking (as a cow licking her calf).

संरुग्ण *p. p.* Shattered, broken to pieces.

संरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, detain, stop; स चेत्तु पथि संरुद्धः पशुभिर्वा रथेन वा Ms. 8. 295.-2 To impede, obstruct, prevent; संरुद्धचेष्टस्य R. 2. 43. -3 To hold fast, enchain; तृणमिव लघु लक्ष्मीर्नैव तान् संरुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17. -4 To seize upon, grasp, catch hold of; Ms. 8. 235.-5 To besiege, blockade, invest. -6 To cover up, conceal. -7 To withhold, refuse.

संरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Checked, impeded, opposed. -2 Blocked up, filled up. -3 Blockaded, invested, besieged. -4 Covered over, concealed. -5 Refused, withheld.

संरोधः 1 Complete obstruction or impediment, hindrance, prevention, check. -2 Blockade, siege. -3 Bond, fetter. -4 Throwing, sending forth.

संरोधनं Obstructing, stopping.

संरुह् 1 P. 1 To grow, increase. -2 To grow over, heal; see रुह्.

संरूढ *p. p.* 1 Grown together. -2 Cicatrized, healed; as in संरूढव्रण. -3 Shot forth, sprouted, budded, germinated; R. 6. 47. -4 Firmly grown, striking firm root. -5 Bold, confident.

संलक्ष् 10 U. 1 To observe, perceive, see, notice; आश्चर्यदर्शनः संलक्ष्यते मनुष्यलोकः *S.* 7; संलक्ष्यते न छिद्रोऽपि हारः R. 16. 62 'is not noticed or known; 8. 42. -2 To test, prove, determine; हेम्नः संलक्ष्यते ह्यग्नौ विशुद्धिः श्यामिकापि वा R. 1. 10. -3 To hear, learn, understand. -4 To charactorize, distinguish.

संलक्षणं Marking, distinguishing or characterizing.

संलग्न *p. p.* 1 Closely attached, stuck together, united with, adhering to. -2 Come to blows or close contest.

संलप् 1 P. 1 To talk, converse; संलपतो जनसमाजात् Dk. -2 To name, call.

संलापः 1 Conversation, chat, discourse. -2 Especially familiar or confidential talk, secret conversation. -3 (In dramas) A kind of dialogue.

संलापकः A kind of minor drama, said to be of a controversial kind; see S. D. 549.

संलालित *p. p.* Fondled, caressed.

संलिख् 6 P. 1 To scratch, scrape. -2 To write, inscribe. -3 To play upon (a musical instrument).

संलीढ *p. p.* Licked up; enjoyed, tasted.

संली 4 A. 1 To cling, adhere or stick to. -2 To lie down or settle upon, alight. -3 To lurk. -4 To melt away. -5 To go or enter into.

संलयः 1 Lying down, sleep.-2 Dissolution. -3 Universal destruction (प्रलय).

संलयनं 1 Adhering or clinging to.-2 Dissolution. -3 Lying down, sleep.

संलीन *p. p.* 1 Clung, adhered to. -2 Joined together. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Cowering down.-5 Contracted, shrunk. -Comp. —कर्ण *a.* with the ears hanging down.-मानस *a.* depressed in mind, in drooping spirits.

संलुड् 1 P. To stir, agitate. -10 U. or *Caus* 1 To shake, stir about, move to and fro. -2 To confound, disturb, perplex.

संलोडनं Disturbing, confusing.

संवत् *ind.* 1 A year. -2 Especially a year of the Vikramâditya era (commencing 56 years before the Christian era).

संवत्सरः [संवसंति ऋतवोऽत्र संवस्-सरन् Tv.] 1 A year. -2 A year of Vikramâditya's era. -3 N. of Siva. -4 The first year in the cycle of five years. -Comp. —करः an epithet of Siva. —भ्रमि *a.* revolving in a year, completing one revolution in a year (said of the sun). —रयः a year's course.

संवद् 1 P. 1 To talk to, address. -2 To speak together, converse, discourse. -3 To resemble, tally with; correspond to, be like (with instr.), अस्य मुखं सीतया मुखचन्द्रेण संवदत्येव U. 4; अहो संवदंत्यक्षराणि Mu. 5. -4 To name, call. -5 To agree, accord, consent. -*Caus.* 1 To consult, hold consultation (with instr.); as in मौहूर्तिकैः सह संवादयतः. -2 To cause to sound, play upon (a musical instrument). -3 To declare.

संवदनं 1 Conversing, talking together. -2 Communication of tidings.-3 Examination, consideration. -4 Subduing or overpowering by magic or charms. -5 A charm, an amulet.

संवादः 1 Speaking together, conversation, dialogue, colloquy; Mv. 1. 12. -2 Discussion, debate. -3 Communication of tidings. -4 Information, news. -5 Assent, concurrence. -6 Speaking likeness, agreement, similarity, correspondence; रूपसंवादाच्च संशयावनया वृत्तः Dk.; (नादः) चित्ताकर्षी परिचित इव श्रोत्रसंवादमेति Mâl. 5. 20. -7 Meeting, encounter; U. 5. 16.

संवादिन् *a.* 1 Speaking, conversing. -2 Like, similar, resembling, corresponding to; षड्जसंवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39; अस्मदंगसंवादिन्याकृतिः U. 6

संवननं 1 Subduing or overpowering by magical rites or drugs. -2 A charm, an amulet. -3 Fondness, love.

संवर्गः Ved. 1 Plunder, spoil. -2 An epithet of Agni.

संवर्जनं 1 Appropriating to oneself. -2 Consuming, devouring.

संवलनं 1 Combination, junction, union. -2 Being mixed or charged with; Mâl. 9. 13, 10. 11.

संवलित *p. p.* 1 Met together, mingled, mixed; Mâl. 6. 5. -2 Sprinkled with; Mâl. 4. 8. -3 Connected, associated. -4 Broken; उद्वितोपलस्खलनसंवलिताः (स्वनदः) Ki. 6. 4 -5 Surrounded, encompassed. -6 Possessed of.

संवल्गित *a.* Overrun. -तं A sound; Mâl. 5. 19.

संवस् 1 P. 1 To live, dwell. -2 To live with, associate; Ms. 4. 79; Y. 3. 15. -3 To spend, pass (time). -*Caus.* To accommodate, lodge, furnish with lodging.

संवासः 1 Dwelling together. -2 Association, company; Pt. 1. 250. -3 Domestic intercourse. -4 A house, dwelling. -5 An open space for meeting or recreation.

संवसथः A place where people live together, a village, an inhabited place.

संवह् 1 P. 1 To carry or bear along, drag. -2 To carry together. -3 To rub, press. -4 To show, display. -*Caus.* 1 To rub or press together, shampoo; संवाहयामि चरणावुत पद्मताम्रौ S. 3. 21. -2 To assemble, collect. -3 To drive (a carriage). -4 To marry, take a wife. -5 To carry away, drive along, impel; Pt. 5. 15.

संवहः N. of the third of the seven courses or Mârgas of the wind; see वायु.

संवाहः 1 Bearing or carrying along. -2 Pressing together. -3 Shampooing, stroking gently. -4 A servant employed to rub and shampoo the body.

संवाहकः A shampooer; see संवाह (4) above.

संवाहनं, -ना 1 Carrying or bearing a burden. -2 Shampooing; gentle rubbing; U. 1. 24. -3 Bearing along, propelling; Mâl. 9. 25.

संवासित *a.* 1 Made fragrant, scented, perfumed. -2 Made fetid having an offensive or foul smel, (as a breath).

संविक्तं What is separated or individualized.

संविज् 7 P., 6 A. 1 To shake. -2 To be agitated, tremble with fear.

संविग्न *p. p.* 1 Agitated, excited, disturbed, distracted, flurried; as in संविग्नमानस. -2 Terrified, frightened.

संविज्ञात *p. p.* Universally known, generally recognised or allowed.

संविद् I. 2 A. 1 To know, be aware of; Bk. 5. 37; 8. 17. -2 To recognise. -3 To investigate, examine. -4 To perceive, feel, experience. -5 To advise. -6 To come to an understanding, agree upon. -7 To think over, meditate. -II. 6 U. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To meet together. -*Caus.* 1 To make known, inform, announce. -2 To know, perceive, observe. -3 To cause to know or perceive; Bk. 17. 63.

संवित्तिः *f.* 1 Knowledge, perception, consciousness, feeling; स्वस्वया सुखसंवित्तिः स्मरणीयाऽधुनातनी Ki. 11. 34, 16. 32. -2 Understanding, intellect. -3 Recognition, recollection. -4 Harmony (of feeling), mental reconciliation.

संविद् *f.* 1 Knowledge, understanding, intellect; Ki. 18. 42. -2 Consciousness, perception; Mâl. 6. 13. -3 An agreement, engagment, contract, covenant, promis; स राजलोकः कृतपूर्वसंवित् R. 7. 31. -4 Assent, consent. -5 An established usage, a prescribed custom. -6 War, battle, fight. -7 A war-cry, watch-word. -8 A name, an appellation. -9 A sign, signal. -10 Pleasing, delighting, gratification; Si. 16. 47. -11 Sympathy, participation -12 Meditation. -13 Conversation. -14 Hemp. -Comp. -व्यतिक्रमः breach of promise, violation of a contract.

संविदा An agreement or promise, covenant.

संविदान *a.* 1 Knowing, intelligent. -2 Harmonious.

संविदित *p.p.* 1 Known, understood. -2 Recognised. -3 Well-known, renowned. -4 Explored. -5 Agreed upon. -6 Advised, admonished; see विद् with सं. -तं An agreement.

संवेदः Perception, knowledge, consciousness, feeling.

संवेदन-ना 1 Perception, knowledge. -2 Sensation, feeling, experiencing, suffering; दुःखसंवेदनायैव रामे चैतन्यमर्पितं U. 1. 48. -3 Giving, surrendering; Mu. 1. 23.

संविधा 3 U. 1 To do, act, perform, manage, make. -2 To dispose, arrange. -3 To set, place, put, lay. -4 To appoint. -5 To direct, order. -6 To attend to, mind. -7 To use, employ.

संविधा 1 Arrangement, preparation, plan; R. 7. 16, 14. 17. -2 Mode of life, means of leading life; कल्पवित्कल्पयामास वन्यामेवास्य संविधां R. 1. 94.

संविधानं 1 Arrangement, disposition; Mâl. 6. -2 Performance. -3 Plan, mode. -4 A rite. -5 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot); Mâl. 6.

संविधानकं 1 Arrangement of incidents (in a plot), the plot of a drama &c.; अहो संविधानकं U. 3. -2 A strange act, an unusual occurrence.

संविभज् 1 U. 1 To separate, divide. -2 To distribute, share with; स्निग्धजनसंविभक्तं हि दुःखं सह्यवेदनं भवति S. 4. -3 To share in common, admit (one) to share; वित्तं यदा यस्य च संविभक्तं Subhâsh. -4 To bestow upon, give to.

संविभागः 1 Partition, dividing. -2 A part, portion, share.

संविभागिन् *m.* A partner, sharer, participator.

संविश् 6 P. 1 To enter. -2 To sleep, lie down to rest; संविष्टः कुशशयने निशां निनाय R. 1. 95; क्रमेण सुप्तामनु संविवेश 2. 24; Ms. 4. 55; 7. 225. -3 To cohabit, have sexnal intercourse with; षोडशर्तुनिशाः स्त्रीणां तस्मिन् युग्मासु संविशेत् Y. 1. 79; Ms. 3. 48. -4 To enjoy. -5 To engage oneself in.

संविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Sleeping, lying down; R. 1. 95. -2 Entered together. -3 Seated together. -4 Dressed, clothed.

संवेशः 1 Sleep, retiring to rest; R. 1. 93. -2 A dream, -3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). -4 Cohabitation, copulation or a particular mode thereof.

संवेशनं Coition, sexual union.

संवीक्षणं 1 Looking about in all directions, search, looking for anything lost. -2 Looking or gazing attentively.

संवीत *p. p.* 1 Clothed, dressed. -2 Covered over, coated, overlaid. -3 Adorned. -4 Invested, surrounded, shut in, hemmed. -5 Overwhelmed.

संवृ 1, 5, U., 9 A. 1 To hide, cover, conceal; मुहुरंगुलिसंवृताधरोष्ठं *S.* 3. 25; R. 1. 20; 7. 30. -2 To suppress, restrain, oppose; Bk. 9. 27. -3 To shut up, close. -4 To contract, compress. -5 To secure. -6 To arrange, put in order. -7 To refuse, reject. -8 To select, choose. —*Caus.* 1 To cover. -2 To retrain. -3 To ward off, prevent, avert.

संवरः 1 Covering. -2 Comprehension. -3 Compression, contraction. -4 A dam, bridge, causeway. -5 A kind of deer. -6 N. of a demon; see शंबर. —रं 1 Concealment. -2 Forbearance, self-control. -3 Water. -4 A particular religious observance (practised by Buddhists).

संवरणं 1 Covering, screening. -2 Hiding, concealment; संवरणं हि तत् Mâl. 1. -3 A pretext, disguise; see सवर also. -4 A secret.

संवारः 1 Covering, closing up. -2 Contraction of the throat &c. in the pronunciation of letters, obtuse articulation (opp. विवार q. v.). -3 Diminution. -4 Protecting, securing. -5 Arranging.

संवृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, covered up; मुहुरंगुलिसंवृताधरोष्ठं (मुखं) *S.* 3. 25. -2 Hidden, concealed; न मद्गिरो विवृतो न च संवृतः *S.* 2. 11. -3 Secret. -4 Closed, shut up, secured. -5 Retired, secluded. -6 Contracted, compressed. -7 Confiscated, sequestered. -8 Encompassed, surrounded. -9 Filled with, full of. -10 Accompanied by; see वृ with सं. —तं 1 A secret or retired place, secrecy. -2 A mode of pronunciation. —Comp. —आकार *a.* one who conceals all outward manifestation of internal feeling, one who gives no clue to his internal thoughts. —मंत्र *a.* one who keeps his plans secret; तस्य संवृतमंत्रस्य R. . 20.

संवृतिः *f.* 1 Covering, covering up. -2 Concealment, suppression, hiding; Ki. 10.41. -3 Secret purpose, covert design.

संवृक्त *p. p.* 1 Devoured, consumed. -2 Destroyed.

संवृ 1 A. 1 To turn or go towards, approach. -2 To attack, assault (with acc.). -3 To be or become; ते यथोक्ताः संवृत्ताः Pt. 1. -4 To happen, take place, occur. -5 To be produced, arise, spring. -6 To be accomplished. -7 To be united, meet together. -8 To fall to the lot of. —*Caus.* 1 To cast, throw. -2 To accomplish, fulfil. -3 To wrap up, envelope. -4 To crumble up. -5 To destroy, crush.

संवर्तः 1 Turning towards. -2 Dissolution, destruction. -3 The periodical destruction of the world; Mv. 6. 26. -4 A cloud. -5 A cloud of a particular class (abounding in water). -6 N. of one of the seven clouds that rise at the dissolution of the world. -7 A year. -8 A collection, multitude.

संवर्तकः 1 A kind of cloud. -2 The fire of destruction, the fire that is to destroy the world at the period of universal destruction; इतोऽपि वडवानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तकैः Bh. 2. 76. -3 Sub-marine fire. -4 N. of Balarâma. —कं The plough of Balarâma.

संवर्तकिन् *m.* N. of Balarâm.

संवर्तिका 1 The new leaf of a water-lily. -2 The petal near the filament. -3 The flame of a lamp &c.; (दीपादेः शिखा).

संवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Become, happened, occurred. -2 Fulfilled, accomplished. -3 Collected, heaped together. -4 Past, gone. -5 Covered. -6 Furnished with. —त्तः N. of Varuṇa.

संवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Becoming, happening, occurrence. -2 Accomplishment.

संवृध 1 A. 1 To grow up, increase, be developed. -2 To fulfil, satisfy. —*Caus.* 1 To rear, nourish, cherish, bring up, foster. -2 To plant. -3 To enlarge, augment. -4 To fulfil, satisfy.

संवर्धक *a.* (र्धिका *f.*) 1 Causing complete growth or prosperity, augmenting. -2 Greeting, welcoming (guests &c.), hospitable.

संवर्धनं 1 Bringing up, rearing, fostering. -2 Complete growth, thriving.

संवर्धित *p. p.* 1 Brought up, bred, reared; संवर्धितानां सुतनिर्विशेषं R. 5. 6. -2 Increased.

संवृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Full-grown, increased, augmented. -2 Grown tall or high, big, large. -3 Prospering, blooming, flourishing.

संवेगः 1 Agitation, flurry, excitement; Mv. 1. 39. -2 Violent speed, impetuosity, vehemence; U. 2. 26; Nâl. 5. 6. -3 Haste, speed. -4 Agonising pain, poignancy.

संव्यवहारः 1 Duty, business. -2 Mercantile transaction, calling, trade; अपि प्रचीयंते संव्यवहाराणां वृद्धिलाभाः Mu. 1; see व्यवहार.

संव्ये 1 U. 1 To clothe, put on clothes. -2 To surround, enclose.

संव्यानं 1 Covering, wrapping. -2 Cloth, vesture, garment. -3 An upper garment; Si. 18. 69.

संशप्तकः [सम्यक् शप्तमंगीकारो यस्य कप् Tv.] 1 A warrior sworn never to recede from a contest and kept to prevent the flight of others. -2 A picked warrior. -3 A brother in arms. -4 A conspirator who has taken an oath to kill another.

संशब्दः Mention, reference.

संशब्दनं 1 Making a sound. -2 Praising. -3 Calling out to. -4 Referring to.

संशम् 4 P. 1 To be calm. -2 To be allayed or extinguished, disappear; सत्त्वं संशाम्यतीव मे Bk. 18. 28. -3 To be removed. —*Caus.* 1 To mitigate. -2 To settle, decide; Pt. 1. 376.

संशरणं Commencement of a combat, attack, charge.

संशित *p. p.* 1 Sharpened, aroused. -2 Sharp, acute. -3 Thoroughly completed, effected, accomplished. -4 Decided, well-ascertained, determined, certain. -5 Effecting, diligent in performing. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* one whose mind is thoroughly matured or disciplined. —व्रत *a.* one who has fulfilled his vow.

संशी 2 A. 1 To waver, be in doubt or suspense, be uncertain or irresolute; संशय्य कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 14, 42; Bv. 2. 115. -2 To lie-down for rest, sleep.

संशयः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, irresolution, hesitation; मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते Ku. 5. 46; त्वदन्यः संशयस्यास्य छेत्ता न ह्युपपद्यते Bg. 6. 36. -2 Misgiving, suspicion -3 Doubt or indecision (in Nyâya), one of the 16 categories mentioned in the Nyâya philosophy; एकधर्मिकविरुद्धभावाभावप्रकारकं ज्ञानं संशयः; it is also regarded as one of the two kinds of अयथार्थज्ञान-

-4 Danger, peril, risk ; न संशयमनारुह्य नरो भद्राणि पश्यति H. 1. 7 ; याता पुनः संशयमन्यथैव Mâl. 40. 13 ; Ki. 13. 16, Ve. 6. 1. -5 Possibility. -Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* doubting, sceptical. -आपन्न, -उपेत, -स्थ *a.* doubtful, uncertain, Irresolute. —गत *a.* fallen into danger ; *S.* 6. —छेदः solution of a doubt, decision. —छेदिन् *a.* clearing all doubt, decisive ; *S.* 3.

संशयान, संशयालु, संशयितृ *a.* Doubtful, irresolute, uncertain, wavering.

संशयित *a.* 1 Doubtful, uncertain. -2 Doubted, questioned. -3 Risked, hazarded, endangered, exposed to peril or danger ; संशयितजीविता ते शरीरावस्था Mâl. 2.

संशीतिः *f.* Doubt ; न हि मे संशीतिरस्या दिव्यतां प्रति K. 132.

संशुध् 4 P. To be completely purified. -*Caus.* 1 To purify completely. -2 To clear, pay off (expenses). -3 To correct, rectify. -4 To examine, inquire into, investigate.

संशुद्ध *p.p.* 1 Completely purified, pure. -2 Polished, refined. -3 Expiated. -4 Acquitted (of crime or debt).

संशुद्धिः *f.* 1 Complete purification; Bg. 16. 1. -2 Cleansing or purifying in general. -3 Correction, rectification. -4 Clearance. -5 Acquittance (of debt). -6 Purity, cleanness.

संशोधनं Purification, cleanness &c.

संश्चत् *n.* Trick, jugglery, illusion. —*m.* A juggler.

संश्यान *p.p.* 1 Contracted, shrunk up. -2 Frozen, congealed. -3 Rolled up. -4 Collapsed.

संश्रि 1 U. 1 To have recourse to, resort, fly to for refuge or shelter. -2 To lean or rest on, depend on ; न खलु बहिरुपाधीन् प्रीतयः संश्रयन्ते U. 6. 12 ; Mâl. 1. 24. -3 To attain to, approach. -4 To obtain. -5 To serve, wait upon. -6 To join, unite with.

संश्रयः 1 A resting or dwelling place, residence, habitation ; परस्परविरोधिन्योरेकसंश्रयदुर्लभं V. 5. 24 ; R. 6. 41 ; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense and translated by 'residing with', 'relating or pertaining to', 'with reference to' ; ज्ञातिकुलैकसंश्रया *S.* 5. 17 ; नौसंश्रयः R. 16. 57 ; U. 3. 17; मनोरथोऽस्याः शशिमौलिसंश्रयः Ku. 6. 60 ; द्विसंश्रयां प्रीतिमवाप लक्ष्मीः 1. 43 ; एकार्थसंश्रयमुभयोः प्रयोगं M. 1. -2 Seeking protection or shelter with, fleeing for refuge, forming or seeking alliance, leaguing together for mutual protection ; one of the 6 guṇas or expedients in politics ; see under गुण also ; Ms. 7. 160. -3 Resort, refuge, asylum, protection, shelter ; अनवायिनि संश्रयद्रुमे गजभग्ने पतनाय वल्लरी Ku. 4. 31 ; Me. 17 ; Pt. 1. 22.

संश्रित *p. p.* 1 Gone to° for refuge. -2 Supported, sheltered. -3 United, joined ; चूतेन संश्रितवती नवमालिकेयं *S.* 4. 12. —तः A dependent, follower, servant.

संश्रु 5 U. 1 To listen to ; संशृणोति न चोक्तानि Bk. 5. 19 ; 6. 5 ; (but Atm. when used intransitively) ; हितान्न यः संशृणुते स किंप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5. -2 To promise. —*Caus.* To tell, narrate, report.

संश्रवः 1 Hearing attentively. -2 A promise, an agreement, engagement.

संश्रवणं 1 Hearing. -2 The ear.

संश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Promised, agreed to. -2 Well-heard.

संश्लिष् 4 P. 1 To clasp or press together. -2 To adhere or cling to. -3 To join, unite. —*Caus.* To unite, join, connect together.

संश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Clasped or pressed together, joined, united. -2 Embraced. -3 Adjoining, lying close or contiguous to. -4 Furnished or endowed with, having. -5 Related, connected together ; Pt. 2. 127.

संश्लेषः 1 Embracing, an embrace ; वशिनां हि परपरिग्रहसंश्लेषपराङ्मुखी वृत्तिः *S.* 5. 28. -2 Union, connection, contact.

संश्लेषणं-णा 1 Pressing together. -2 Means of binding together. -3 Connection, tie, bond.

संश्वत् See संश्चत्.

संसंज् *Pass.* To be attached or connected together, be joined or linked together ; see संसक्त below.

संसक्त *p. p.* 1 Adhered or stuck together. -2 Adhering or clinging to, attached to, sticking close to. -3 Joined or linked together, closely connected ; प्रान्तेषु संसक्तनमेरुशाखं Ku. 3. 43 ; R. 7. 24. -4 Near, contiguous, adjoining. -5 Confused, mixed, mingled, blended ; मदमुखरमयूरीमुक्तसंसक्तकेका Mâl. 9. 5 ; कालिंदकन्या मथुरां गताऽपि गंगोर्मिसंसक्तजलेव भाति R. 6. 48 ; Mâl. 5. 11. -6 Intent on. -7 Endowed with, possessed of. -8 Fastened, restrained. -Comp. —मनस् *a.* having the mind fixed or attached. —युग *a.* yoked, harnessed; *Si.* 3. 68.

संसक्तिः *f.* 1 Close adherence, intimate union or junction ; संसक्तौ किमसुलभं महोदयानां Ki. 7. 27. -2 Close contact, proximity. -3 Intercourse, intimacy, intimate acquaintance ; *Si.* 8. 67. -4 Tying, fastening together. -5 Devotion, addiction (to anything).

संसद् 1, 6 P. 1 To sit down, sit down together. -2 To be afflicted, be in distress. -3 To pine away.

संसद् *f.* 1 An assembly, meeting, circle ; संसत्सु जाते पुरुषाधिकारे Ki. 3. 51 ; छात्रसंसदि लब्धकीर्तिः Pt. 1 ; R. 16. 24. -2 A court of justice ; Ms. 8. 52.

संसादः An assembly.

संसाध् *Caus.* 1 To be successful. -2 To accomplish, complete ; Ms. 2. 100. -3 To secure, get, obtain. -4 To settle. -5 To regain ; Ms. 8. 50. -6 To cause to be settled or paid ; Ms. 8. 213. -7 To destroy, kill. -8 To extinguish.

संसिध् 4 P. 1 To be made perfect. -2 To be fully accomplished or effected, to be well-performed. -3 To attain supreme felicity, to become happy ; जप्येनैव तु संसिध्येत् ब्राह्मणो नात्र संशयः Ms. 2. 87.

संसिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Fully accomplished, perfected. -2 One who has secured final emancipation.

संसिद्धिः *f.* 1 Completion, complete accomplishment or attainment; स्वनुष्ठितस्य धर्मस्य संसिद्धिर्हरितोषणं Bhâg.; Ku. 2. 63. -2 Absolution, final beatitude; संसिद्धिं परमां गताः Bg. 8. 15 ; 3. 20. -3 Nature, natural disposition, state or quality. -4 A passionate or intoxicated woman.

संसूच् 10 U. 1 To indicate, forebode ; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संसूचयति संभवं Subhâsh. -2 To inform, tell.

संसूचनं 1 Showing plainly, proving. -2 Informing, telling. -3 Hinting, intimating ; अर्थस्य संसूचनं. -4 Reproaching, accusing.

संसृ 1 P. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To revolve, turn round. -3 To spread. -4 To move. -5 To go or flow together. -6 To go to, obtain ; पापान् संसृत्य संसारान् प्रेष्यतां याति शत्रुषु Ms. 12. 70.—*Caus.* 1 To spread over, cause to move over. -2 To revolve or turn round ; जन्मवृद्धिक्षयैर्नित्यं संसारयति चक्रवत् Ms. 12 124.

संसरणं 1 Going, proceeding, revolution. -2 The world, wordly life, mundane existence, ग्रीष्मचंडकरमंडलभीष्मज्वालसंसरणतापितमूर्तेः Bv. 4. 6. -3 Birth and re-birth. -4 The unresisted march of troops. -5 The commencement of battle. -6 A highway. -7 A resting-place for passengers near the gates of a city.

संसारः 1 Course, passag. -2 The circuit or course of worldly life, secular

life, mundane existence, the world; असारः संसारः U. 1; Mâl. 5. 30; संसारधन्वभुवि किं सारमासृशासि शंसाधुना शुभमते Asvad. 22; or परिवर्तिनि संसारे मृतः को वा न जायते Pt. 1. 27. -3 Transmigration, metempsychosis, succession of births. -4 Worldly illusion. -Comp. —गमनं transmigration. —गुरुः 1. an epithet of the god of love. -2. the preceptor of the world. —चक्रं succession of births and deaths, metempsychosis. —मार्गः 1. the course of worldly affairs, worldly life. -2. the vulva. —मोक्षः, —मोक्षणं final liberation or emancipation from worldly life.

संसारिन् a. (णी f.) Mundane, worldly, transmigratory. —m. 1 A sentient being, creature. -2 The embodied spirit, individual soul (जीवात्मन्).

संसृतिः f. 1 Course, current, flow -2 The worldly life, course of the world. -3 Metempsychosis, transmigration; किं मां निपातयासे संसृति गर्तमध्ये Bv. 4. 32; Si. 11. 63; cf संसार.

संसृज् 6 P. 1 To mix, mingle, unite with, bring in contact with; संसृज्यते सरसिजैररुणांशुभिन्नैः R. 5. 69; अस्ता रक्षः संसृजतात् Ait. Br. -2 To join, meet; सौमित्रिणा तदनु संससृजे R. 13. 73; Ku. 7. 74. -3 To create, form. -4 To endow or furnish with.

संसर्गः 1 Commixture, junction, union. -2 Contact, company, association, society; संसर्गमुक्तिः खलेषु Bh. 2. 62; S 1. 3. -3 Proximity, touch. -4 Intercourse, familiarity. -5 Copulation, sexual union; Ms. 6. 72. -6 Co-existence, intimate relation. -Comp —अभावः one of the two main kinds of non-existence, relative non-existence, which is of three kinds:- प्रागभाव antecedent, प्रध्वंसाभाव emergent, and अत्यंताभाव absolute non-existence. —दोषः the fault or evil consequences resulting from association, especially with bad people.

संसर्गिन् a. 1 United, associated with. -2 Keeping company with, familiar. —m. An associate, a companion.

संसर्जनं 1 Commingling. -2 Leaving, abandoning. -3 Discharging, voiding.

संसृष्ट p. p. 1 Commingled, mixed or united together, conjoined. -2 Associated or connected together as partners. -3 Composed. -4 Re-united. -5 Involved in -6 Created -7 Cleanly dressed.

संसृष्टता -त्वं 1 Association, union. -2 (In law) Voluntary reunion in pecuniary interest of kinsmen (as of father and son or of brothers after the partition of property).

संसृष्टिः f. 1 Combination, union. -2 Association, intercourse, co partnership. -3 Living in one family, see संसृष्टता (2) above. -4 A collection. -5 Collecting, assembling. -6 (In Rhet.) The combination or co-existence of two or more independent figures of speech in one passage; मिथोऽनपेक्षयैतेषां (शब्दार्थालंकाराणां) स्थितिः संसृष्टिरुच्यते S. D. 756.

संसृष्टिन् m. 1 A reunited kinsman -2 A co-partner.

संसृप् 1 P. 1 To move; संसर्पत्या सपदि भवतः स्रोतसि च्छाययासौ Me. 51. -2 To move along, flow.

संसर्पः 1 Creeping along, gliding or gentle motion. -2 The intercalary month occurring in a year in which there occurs a *Kshaya-mâsa* (क्षयमास)

संसर्पणं 1 Creeping along. -2 Surprise, unexpected attack, sally.

संसर्पिन् a Creeping along, moving or winding near; Ku. 7. 81.

संसेका Sprinking, watering.

संस्कृ 8 U. 1 To adorn, grace, decorate; ककुभं समलंकृत माघवर्नी Si 9 25. -2 To refine, polish; वाण्येका समलंकरोति पुरुषं या संस्कृता धार्यते Bh. 2. 19; Si. 14. 50. -3 To consecrate by repeating Mantras; Ms. 5. 36. -4 To purify (a person) by scriptural ceremonies, perform purificatory ceremonies over (a person); संचस्कारोभयप्रीत्या मैथिलेयौ यथाविधि R. 15. 31; Y. 2.124 -5 To cultivate, educate, train; अर्थपदेशसंस्क्रियमाणमतयः Mn 3. -6 To make ready, prepare, equip, fit out; Mu. 3. -7 To cook, dress (food). -8 To purify, cleanse. -9 To collect, heap together. -10 To construct, form well or thoroughly.

संस्कर्तृ m. 1 One who dresses, cooks, prepares &c.; Ms. 5. 51. -2 One who consecrates, initiates &c.; U. 7. 13.

संस्कारः 1 Making perfect, refining, polishing; (मणेः) प्रयुक्तसंस्कार इवाधिकं बभौ R. 3 18. -2 Refinement, perfection, grammatical purity (as of words); संस्कारवत्येव गिरा मनीषी Ku. 1. 28; (where Malli. renders the word by व्याकरणजन्या शुद्धिः); R 15. 76. -3 Education, cultivation, training (as of the mind)); निसर्गसंस्कारविनीत इत्यसौ नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35; Ku. 7. 10. -4 Making ready, preparation. -5 Cooking, dressing (as of food &c.). 6 Embellishment, decoration, ornament; स्वभावसुंदरं वस्तु न संस्कारमपेक्षते *Dri. S.* 49; S. 7. 23; Mu. 2. 10. -7 Consecration, sanctification, hallowing. -8 Impression, form, mould, operation, influence; यन्नवे भाजने लग्नः संस्कारो नान्यथा भवेत् H. Pr. 8; Bh. 3. 84. -9 Idea, notion, conception. -10 Any faculty or capacity. -11 Effect of work, merit of action; फलानुमेयाः प्रारंभाः संस्काराः प्राक्तना इव R. 1. 20. -12 The self-reproductive quality, faculty of impression; one of the 24 qualities or guṇas recognised by the Vaiseshikas; it is of three kinds: —भावना, वेग and स्थितिस्थापकता q. q. v. v. -13 The faculty of recollection, impression on the memory; संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T S. -14 A purificatory rite, a sacred rite or ceremony; संस्कारार्थं शरीरस्य Ms. 2. 66.; R. 10. 78; (Manu mentions 12 such Samskâras; see Ms. 2. 26; some writers increase the number to sixteen). -15 Purification, purity. -16 A rite or ceremony in general. -17 Investiture with the sacred thread -18 Obsequial ceremonies. -19 A polishing stone; S. 6. 5 (where संस्कार may mean 'polishing' also). -Comp. —पूत a. 1. purified by sacred rites. -2. purified by refinement or education. —रहित, -वर्जित, -हीन a (a person of one of the three higher castes) over whom the purificatory ceremonies, particularly the thread-ceremony, have not been performed and who therefore becomes a Vrâtya or outcast; cf. व्रात्य.

संस्कारक a. Consecrating, purifying, refining &c.

संस्कृत p. p. 1 Made perfect, refined, polished, cultivated. -2 Artificially made, highly wrought, carefully or accurately formed, elaborated. -3 Made ready, dressed, prepared; cooked. -4 Consecrated, hallowed. -5 Initiated into worldly life, married. -6 Cleansed, purified. -7 Adorned, decorated. -8 Excellent, best. —तः 1 A word formed regularly according to the rules of grammar, a regular derivative. -2 A man of any one of the first three castes over whom all the purificatory rites have been performed. -3 A learned man. —तं 1 Refined or highly polished speech, the Sanskrit language; संस्कृतं नाम दैवी वागन्वाख्याता महर्षिभिः Kâv. 1. 33. -2 A sacred usage. -3 An offering, oblation (mostly Vedic). -Comp. —उक्तिः f. 1. a polished word or language. -2. a Sanskrit word or expression.

संस्क्रिया 1 A purificatory rite. -2 Consecration -3 Obsequies, a funeral ceremony.

संस्तंभ् 5, 9 P. (*caus.* also) 1 To stop, restrain, control; प्रयत्नसंस्तंभितविक्रियाणां कथंचिदीशा मनसां बभूवुः Ku

3. 34. -2 To paralyze, benumb; Ku. 3. 73. -3 To take heart or courage, cheer up, compose, collect (oneself), देवि संस्तंभयात्मानं U. 4. -4 To make firm or immoveable; Bg. 3. 43. -5 To support, prop up. -6 To confirm, establish, corroborate.

संस्तब्ध *p. p.* Supported, confirmed &c.; see संस्तंभ्.

संस्तंभः 1 Support, prop. -2 Confirming, strengthening, fixing. -3 Stop, stay. -4 Stupefaction, paralysis.

संस्तु 2 P. 1 To praise. -2 To extol, celebrate. -3 To praise in chorus. -4 To be acquainted with, be familiar or intimate with (chiefly in *p. p.* in this sense); अनेकशः संस्तुतमप्यनल्पा नवं नवं प्रीतिरहो करोति Si. 3 31; Ki. 3. 2; see संस्तुत.

संस्तवः 1 Praise, eulogium; Pt. 4. 89. -2 Acquaintance, intimacy, familiarity; गुणाः प्रियत्वेऽधिकृता न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25; नवैर्गुणैः संप्रति संस्तवस्थिरं तिरोहितं प्रेम घनागमश्रियः 4. 22; Si. 7. 31. -3 Agreeing together, harmony.

संस्तववान् *a.* 1 Praising properly. -2 Eloquent. —नः 1 A singer (उद्गातृ). -2 Joy, delight.

संस्तावः 1 Praise, celebration. -2 Hymning in chorus. -3 The place which Brâhmaṇas repeating hymns and prayers occupy at a sacrifice.

संस्तुत *p. p.* 1 Praised, eulogized. -2 Praised together. -3 Agreeing together, harmonious. -4 Intimate, familiar; Mâl. 7. 2. -5 Intended, aimed at; Mâl. 10.

संस्तुतिः *f.* Praise, eulogy.

संस्तृ-स्तॄ 5, 9 U. 1 To spread, strew; प्रातस्संस्तीर्णदर्भाः S. 4. 7. -2 To overspread.

संस्तरः 1 A bed, couch, layer; a bed of leaves &c.; नवपल्लवसंस्तरेऽपि ते R. 8. 57; नवपल्लवसंस्तरे यथा रचयिष्यामि तनुं विभावसौ Ku. 4. 34. -2 A sacrifice.

संस्तारः Spreading out, extension.

संस्त्यायः 1 A collection, heap, an assemblage. -2 Vicinity. -3 Spreading diffusion, expansion. -4 A house, residence, habitation; संस्त्यायमेव गच्छावः Mâl. 1, 9. -5 Familiarity, family talk; Mv. 1.

संस्था 1 A. 1 To dwell or live in, stand close together; तीक्ष्णाद्बुद्विजते मृदौ परिभवत्रासान्न संतिष्ठते Mu. 3. 5. -2 To stand on. -3 To be, exist, live. -4 To abide by, obey, act up to; द्वारिप्राप्तपुरुषस्य बान्धवजनो वाक्ये न संतिष्ठते Mk. 1. 36. -5 To be completed; सचसंतिष्ठते यज्ञस्तथाशौचमिति स्थितिः Ms. 5. 98 (= यज्ञपुण्येन युज्यते Kull.) 6 To come to an end, be interrupted; Bk. 8. 11. -7 To stand still, come to a stand, (Paras.); क्षणं न संतिष्ठति जीवलोकः क्षयोदयाभ्यां परिवर्तमानः Hariv. -8 To die, perish. -9 To agree, conform to. -10 To stand firmly. -*Caus.* 1 To establish, settle. -2 To place. -3 To compose, collect (oneself). -4 To subject, keep under control; Ms. 9. 2. -5 To stop, restrain. -6 To kill.

संस्थ *a.* 1 Staying, abiding, lasting. -2 Dwelling, being, existing, situated (at the end of comp.); शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16; Ku. 6. 60; निसर्गभिन्नास्पदमेकसंस्थं R. 6. 29; Mâl. 5. 16. -3 Tame, domesticated. -4 Fixed, stationary. -5 Ended, perished, dead. -6 Come to an end, completed. -7 Manifested (व्यक्त). —स्थः 1 A dweller, an inhabitant. -2 A neighbour, countryman. -3 A spy.

संस्था 1 An assemblage, assembly. -2 Situation, state or condition of being. -3 Form, nature; R. 11. 38. -4 Occupation, business, settled mode of life; पृथक्संस्थाश्च निर्ममे Ms. 1. 21. -5 Correct or proper conduct. -6 End, completion. -7 Stop, stay. -8 Loss, destruction. -9 Destruction of the world. -10 Resemblance. -11 A royal decree or ordinance. -12 A form of Some sacrifice. -13 Death, dying. -14 Manifestation, appearance.

संस्थानं 1 A collection, heap, quantity. -2 The aggregation of primary atoms. -3 Configuration, position; आकृतिरवयवसंस्थानविशेषः. -4 Form, figure, appearance, shape; स्त्रीसंस्थानं चाप्सरस्तीर्थमाराद्युत्क्षिप्यैनां ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30; Ms. 9. 261. -5 Construction, formation. -6 Vicinty. -7 Common place of abode. -8 Situation, position. -9 Any place or station. -10 A place where four roads meet. -11 A mark, sign, characteristic sign. -12 Death.

संस्थापक *a.* Settling, establishing, arranging &c.

संस्थापनं 1 Placing or keeping together, collecting. -2 Fixing, determining, regulating; कुर्वीत चैषां प्रत्यक्षमर्घसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 402. -3 Establishment, confirmation; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8. -4 Restraining, curbing. -5 A statute, regulation. —ना 1 Restraining, curbing. -2 A means of calming or composing; संस्थापना प्रियतरा विरहातुराणां Mk. 3. 3.

संस्थापित *p. p.* 1 Collected -2 Established, fixed. -3 Restrained, curbed, checked.

संस्थित *p. p.* 1 Being or standing together. -2 Being, staying; नियोगसंस्थित Pt. 1. 92. -3 Adjacent, contiguous. -4 Resembling, like. -5 Collected, heaped. -6 Settled, fixed, established. -7 Placed in or on, being in. -8 Stationary. -9 Stopped, completed, ended, finished; क्व नु खलु संस्थिते कर्मणि आत्मानं विनोदयामि S. 3. -10 Dead, deceased; प्रमदामनु संस्थितः शुचा R. 8. 72.

संस्थितिः *f.* 1 Being together, staying with. -2 Contiguity, nearness, vicinity. -3 Residence, abode, resting-place; यथा नदीनदाः सर्वे सागरे यान्ति संस्थितिम्। तथैवाश्रमिणः सर्वे गृहस्थे यान्ति संस्थितिं Ms. 6. 90. -4 Accumulation, heap. -5 Duration, continuance; H. 1. 43. -6 Station, state, condition on life. -7 Restraint. -8 Death. -9 Destruction of the world.

संस्पृश् 6 P. 1 To touch. -2 To sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 53. -3 To bring in contact with.

संस्पर्शः 1 Contact, touch, conjunction, mixture. -2 Being touched or affected. -3 Perception, sense.

संस्पर्शा A kind of fragrant plant.

संस्पृष्ट *p. p.* 1 (*a*) Touched, brought into contact. (*b*) Affected, smit; S. 4. 5. -2 Mixed, mingled.

संस्फलः 1 A ram. -2 A cloud.

संस्फुट *a.* Blossomed, blown.

संस्फेटः, संस्फोटः, संस्फोटिः War, battle.

संस्मृ 1 P. 1 To remember, think of, call to mind; स्मर संस्मृत्य न शान्तिरस्ति मे Ku. 4. 17; Bg. 18. 76; Ms. 4. 149. -2 To recollect fully. -*Caus.* To remind, put in mind of; (पाताले) मामद्य संस्मरयतीव भुजंगलोकः Ratn. 1. 13.

संस्मरणं Remembering, calling to mind.

संस्मृतिः *f.* Remembrance, recollection; संस्मृतिर्भव भवत्यभवाय Ki. 18. 27.

संस्रवः, संस्रावः 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 A stream. -3 The remains of a libation. -4 A kind of offering or libation.

संहन् 2 P. 1 To unite closely together, join together; हस्तौ संहत्य Ms. 2. 71; वृत एव हि संघत्ते भिन्नदेव च संहतान् 7. 66; see संहत. -2 To heap, collect, accumulate. -3 To contract, diminish. -4 To strike, kill, destroy. -5 To strike, against each other, clash.

संहत *p. p.* 1 Struck together, wounded. -2 Closed, shut. -3 Well-knit, firmly united. -4 Closely joined

or allied ; Ki. 1. 19. -5 Compact, firm, solid. -6 Combined, joined. keeping together, being in a body, being very close ; जालमवाय गच्छंति संहताः पक्षिणोऽप्यमी Pt. 2. 8 ; 5. 101 ; H. 1. 37. -7 Of one accord. -8 Assembled, collected. -Comp. —जानु a. knock-kneed. —भ्रू a. knitting the eyebrows. —स्तनी a woman whose breasts are very close to each other.

संहतता-त्वं 1 Close contact, conjunction. -2 Compactness. -3 Agreement, union. -4 Harmony, concord.

संहतिः f. 1 Firm or close contact, close union ; Ku. 5. 8. -2 Union, combination ; संहतिः कार्यसाधिका, संहतिः श्रेयसी पुंसां H. 1 ; cf. "Union is strength". -3 Compactness, firmness, solidity. -4 Bulk, mass ; गुरुतां नयंति हि गुणा न संहतिः Ki. 12. 10. -5 Agreement, harmony. -6 A collection, heap, assemblage, multitude ; वनान्यवाचीव चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34, 27 ; 3. 20 ; 5. 4 ; Mu. 3. 2. -7 Strength. -8 The body.

संहननं 1 Compactness, firmness. -2 The body, person ; अमृताध्मातजीमूतस्निग्धसंहननस्य ते U. 6. 21 ; Mv. 2. 46. -3 Strength ; see संहति also. -4 Rubbing the limbs -5 Killing.

संहवनं 1 The act of sacrificing together. -2 Sacrificing in a proper manner. -3 A quadrangular group of four houses.

संहातः One of the 21 hells ; Ms. 4. 89.

संहित p. p. 1 Placed together, joined, united. -2 Agreeing with, conformable to, in accordance with. -3 Relating to. -4 Collected. -5 Provided, furnished, endowed, accompanied. -6 Caused by. -7 Placed, fixed. -8 Compiled ; see संधा.

संहिता 1 Combination, union, conjunction. -2 A collection, compilation, compendium. -3 Any systematically arranged collection of texts or verses. -4 A compendium or compilation of laws, code, digest ; मनुसंहिता -5 The continuous hymnical text of the Veda as formed out of the Padas or individual words by proper phonetic changes according to different Śâkhâs or schools ; पदप्रकृतिः संहिता Nir -6 (In gram.) Combination or junction of letters according to the rules of Sandhi or euphony ; परः संनिकर्षः संहिता P. I. 4. 109 ; वर्णानामतिशयितः संनिधिः संहितासंज्ञः स्यात् Sk. ; or वर्णानामेकप्राणयोगः संहिताः -7 The Supreme Being who hold and supports the universe. -Comp. —पाठः the continuous text of the Veda (opp. पदपाठ q. v.).

संहूतिः f. General shout, loud uproar, tumultuous exultation.

संहृ 1 P. (Sometimes A. also) 1 To bring or draw together. -2 To draw out, suck ; Pt. 1. 221. -3 (a) To contract, abridge, compress ; महिमानं यदुत्कीर्त्य तव संह्रियते वचः R. 10. 30. (b) To drop ; संह्रियतामियं K. -4 To bring together, collect, accumulate. -5 To destroy, annihilate (opp. सृज्) ; अमुं युगांतोचितकालनिद्रः संहृत्य लोकान् पुरुषोऽधिशेते R. 13. 6. -6 To withdraw, withhold, draw or take back ; अभिमुखे मयि संहृतमीक्षितं S. 2. 11 ; 6. 3 ; न हि संहरते ज्योत्स्नां चंद्रश्चांडालवेश्मनि H. 1. 61 ; R. 4. 16 ; 12. 103. -7 To curb, restrain, suppress ; क्रोधं प्रभो संहर संहरेति यावत् गिरः खे मरुतां चरंति Ku. 3. 72. -8 To wind up, close. -9 To seize, take. -10 To unite, bind by obligations.

संहरणं 1 Gathering, bringing together, collecting. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Contracting. -4 Restraining. -5 Destroying, ruining. -6 Withdrawing.

संहर्तृ m. A destroyer.

संहारः 1 Drawing or bringing together, collecting ; अनुभवतु वेणीसंहारमहोत्सवं Ve. 6. -2 Contraction, compression, abridgment. -3 Withholding, drawing back, withdrawal (opp. प्रयोग or विक्षेप) ; प्रयोगसंहारविभक्तमंत्रं R. 5. 57, 45. -4 Restraining, holding back. -5 Destruction, especially of the universe, universal destruction. -6 Close, end, conclusion. -7 An assemblage, a group. -8 A fault in pronunciation -9 A charm or spell for withdrawing magical weapons. -10 Practice, skill. -11 A division of hell. -Comp. —भैरवः one of the forms of Bhairava. —मुद्रा N. of a particular posture in the *Tantra* worship ; it is thus defined:—अधोमुखे वामहस्ते ऊर्ध्वास्यं दक्षहस्तकं । क्षिप्तांगुलीरंगुलीभिः संग्रह्य परिवर्तयेत्.

संहारक a. 1 Destructive. -2 Compressing, contracting, closing.

संहृत p. p. 1 Drawn together. -2 Contracted, abridged. -3 Withdrawn, drawn back. -4 Collected, assembled. -5 Seized, laid hold of. -6 Curbed, restrained. -7 Destroyed.

संहृतिः f. 1 Contraction, compression. -2 Destruction, loss. -3 Taking, seizure. -4 Restraint. -5 Collection.

संहृष् 4 P. 1 To be glad, rejoice, thrill with delight. -2 To bristle, stand on end (as hair).

संहर्षः 1 Horripilation, a thrill of joy or fear. -2 Pleasure, joy, delight. -3 Emulation, rivalry. -4 Wind. -5 Rubbing together.

संहृष्ट p. p. 1 Thrilled or horripilated with joy, delighted. -2 Bristling, shuddering. -3 Fired with emulation.

संह्लादः 1 A loud noise, an uproar. -2 Noise in general.

संह्रीण a. 1 Modest, bashful. -2 Completely abashed.

सकट a. Bad, vile.

सकंटक a. 1 Thorny, prickly. -2 Troublesome, dangerous. —कः The aquatic plant शैवल q. v.

सकंप, सकंपन a. Trembling, tremulous.

सकरुण a. Tender, compassionate, merciful.

सकर्ण a. (र्णा or र्णी) 1 Having ears. -2 Hearing, listening.

सकर्तृक a. Having an agent.

सकर्मक a. 1 Having or performing any act. -2 (In gram) Having an object, transitive (as a verb).

सकल a 1 Together with the parts. -2 All, whole, entire, complete. -3 Having all the digits, full (as the moon) ; as in सकलेंदुमुखी. -4 Having a soft or low sound. —लं 1 Everything. -2 The whole. -Comp. —वर्ण a. (i. e. पद or वाक्य) having the letters क & ल, i. e. quarrelling ; Nalod. 2. 14.

सकल्प a. Attended with the ritual or ceremonial part of the Veda : Ms. 2. 140. —ल्पः N. of Siva.

सकाकोलः N. of one of the 21 hells ; see Ms. 4 89.

सकाम a. 1 Full of love, impassioned, loving. -2 Lustful, amorous. -3 One who has got his desired object, satisfied, contented ; काम इदानीं सकामो भवतु S. 4 ; किमन्यत् सकामा कपालकुंडला Mâl. 9. —मं ind. 1 With pleasure. -2 Contentedly. -3 Assuredly, indeed.

सकाल a. Seasonable, opportune. —लं ind. Seasonably, betimes, early in the morning.

सकाश a. Having appearance, visible, present, near. -शः Presence, vicinity, nearness. (सकाशम् and सकाशात् are used adverbially in the sense of 1. near. -2. from near, from. from the presence of).

सकुक्षि a. Having the same womb, born of the same mother, uterine (as a brother &c.).

सकुल *a*. 1 Belonging to a noble family. -2 Belonging to the same family. -3 Having a family.-4 Along with the family. —लः 1 A kinsman. -2 A kind of fish (सकुली also).

सकुल्यः 1 One of the same family. -2 A distant relation; such as a descendant in the 4th, 5th, or 6th, or even in the 7th, 8th, or 9th degree. -3 A distant relation in general.

सकृत *ind*. 1 Once; सकृदंशो निपतति सकृत्कन्या प्रदीयते। सकृदाह ददानीति त्रीण्येतानि सतां सकृत् Ms. 9. 47. -2 At one time, on one occasion, formerly, once; सकृत्कृतप्रणयोऽयं जनः *S*. 5. -3 At once. -4 Always. -5 Together with. —*m*. -*f*. Feces, excrement (usually written शकृत् q. v.) -Comp. -गर्भा 1. a mule. -2. a woman who is pregnant only once. —प्रजः a crow. —प्रसूता, -प्रसूतिका 1. a woman who has borne only one child. -2. a cow that has calved once. —फला the plantain tree.

सकृपण *a*. Miserable, wretched.

सकेश *a*. 1 Having hair. -2 Hairy, shaggy.

सकैतव *a*. Deceitful, fraudulent. —वः A cheat, rogue.

सकोप *a*. Angry, enraged. —पं *ind* Angrily.

सक्त *p*. *p*. [संज्-क्त] 1 Stuck or attached to, in contact with. -2 Addicted, devoted or attached to; fond of; सक्तासि किं कथय वैरिणि मौर्यपुत्रे Mn. 2. 6. -3 Fixed or rivetted on; नगेंद्रसक्तां परिवर्त्य दृष्टिं R. 2. 28.-4 Relating to. -5 Diligent, attentive. -6 Obstructed, hindered. -Comp. —वैर *a*. engaged in hostilities, constant in enmity, *S*. 2. 15.

सक्तिः *f*. 1 Contact, touch. -2 Union, junction; सक्तिं जवादपनयत्यनिले लतानां Ki. 5. 46. -3 Attachment, addiction, devotion (to anything).

सक्तु *m*. pl. [संज्-तुन् किच्च] The flour of barley first fried and then ground, barley-meal; भिक्षासक्तुभिरेव संप्रति वयं वृत्तिं समीहामहे Bh. 2. 64. -Comp. —फला-ला the *Sami* tree.

सक्तुकः 1 = सक्तु. -2 A kind of poison.

सक्तुल *a*. Containing barley-flour.

सक्थन् A substitute for सक्थि after acc. dual.

सक्थि *n*. [संज्-क्थिन् Uṇ. 3. 154] 1 The thigh; (changed in comp. to सक्थ after उत्तर, पूर्व and मृग or when the compound implies comparison; see P. V. 4. 98). -2 A bone. -3 The pole or shafts of a carriage.

सक्रिय *a*. Active, moveable.

सक्षण *a*. Being at leisure.

सखि *m*. [सह समानं ख्यायते नि॰ Uṇ. 4. 136] (nom. सखा, सखायौ, सखायः; सख्यौ acc. सखायं, सखायौ; सख्युः gen. sing.; loc. sing.) A friend, companion, an associate; तस्मात्सखा त्वमसि यन्मम तत्तवैव U. 5. 10.; सखीनिव प्रीतियुजोऽनुजीविनः Ki. 1. 10. (At the end of comp. सखि is changed to सख; वनितासखानां Ku. 1. 10; सचिवसखः R. 4. 87; 1. 48, 12. 9; Bk. 1. 1)

सखी A female friend or companion, a lady's maid; नृत्यति युवतिजनेन समं सखि विरहिजनस्य दुरंते Git. 1.

सखीयति Den. P. To wish for a friend.

सख्यं [सख्युर्भावः यत्] 1 Friendship, intimacy, alliance; सुमूर्च्छ सख्यं रामस्य समानव्यसने हरौ R. 12. 57; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यम् Subhâsh. -2 Equality. —ख्यः A friend.

सग् 1 P. (सगति.) To cover.

सगण *a* Attended by troops or flocks. —णः An epithet of Siva.

सगंध *a*. Fragrant. —धः A kinsman, relation, kindred; सर्वः सगंधेषु विश्वसिति *S*. 5; Ms. 9.

सगर *a*. [गरेण विषेण सहितः] Poisonous, having poison. —रः N. of a king of the Solar race. [He was a son of Bahu and was called *Sagara* because he was born together with *gara* or poison given to his mother by the other wife of his father. By his wife Sumati he had 60000 sons. He successfully performed 99 sacrifices, but when he commenced the hundredth, his sacrificial horse was stolen by Indra and carried down to the Patala. Sagara thereupon commended his 60000 sons to search it out. Finding no trace of the animal on earth they began to dig down towards the Patala, and in doing this they naturally increased the boundaries of the ocean which was therefore called *Sâgara*; cf. R. 13. 3. Meeting with the sage Kapila they rashly accused him of having stolen their horse, as a punishment for which they were instantly reduced to ashes by that sage. It was after several thousands of years that Bhagiratha (q. v.) succeeded in bringing down to the Patala the celestial river Ganges to water and purify their ashes and thus to convey their souls to heaven].

सगर्भः-र्भ्यः A brother of whole blood; Mv. 6. 27.

सगुण *a*. 1 Possessed of qualities or attributes. -2 Possessed of good qualities, virtuous. -3 Worldly. -4 Furnished with a string (as a bow). -5 Possessed of the qualities in rhetoric.

सगोत्र *a*. Being of the same family or kin, related. -त्रः 1 A kinsman sprung from a common ancestor; तत्रभवतो युष्मत्सगोत्रस्य कण्वस्यापत्यमस्मि *S*. 7. -2 A kinsman of the same family, one connected by funeral oblations of food and water. -3 A distant kinsman. —त्रं Family, race, lineage.

सग्धिः *f*. Eating together.

सघ् 5 P. (सघ्नोति) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To support, bear.

संकट *a*. 1 Contracted, narrow, strait. -2 Impervious, impassable. -3 Full of, crowded with, beset with, hemmed in; संकटा ह्याहिताग्नीनां प्रत्यवायैर्गृहस्थता Mv. 4. 33; विषमशिलासंकटस्खलितवेगः V. 2. 8; U. 1. 8. —टं 1 A narrow passage, defile, pass. -2 A difficulty, strait, risk, peril, danger; संकटेष्वविषण्णधीः K.; संकटे हि परीक्ष्यंते प्राज्ञाः शूराश्च संगरे Ks. 31. 93.

संकथ् 10 U. 1 To talk together, converse. -2 To narrate, relate. -3 To explain.

संकथनं Narration.

संकथा Conversation, talk.

संकल् 10 U. 1 To add or sum up -2 To heap, accumulate, collect. -3 To deem, regard; तदच्छिद्रमोतात् विसमिति करी संकलयति K. P. 10. -4 To grasp, seize, lay hold of. -5 To drive away, put to flight, rout.

संकलः 1 Accumulation, collection. -2 Addition.

संकलनं-ना 1 The act of heaping together. -2 Contact, junction. -3 Collision. -4 Blending, twining. -5 Addition (in math.).

संकलित *p*. *p*. 1 Heaped up, piled up, collected. -2 Blended together, intermixed. -3 Seized, laid hold of. -4 Added. -5 Resumed, regained; Mâl. 3. —तं (In arith.) The first sum. —तं Addition. -Comp. —ऐक्यं the sum of the terms of an arithmetical progression.

संकसुक *a*. 1 Unsteady, fickle, changeable, inconstant. -2 Uncertain, doubtful. -3 Bad, wicked. -4 Weak, feeble.

संकारः 1 Dust, sweepings. -2 The crackling of flames.

संकारी A girl recently deflowered.

संकाश *a.* 1 Like, similar, resembling (at the end of comp.), अग्नि°, हिरण्य°. -2 Near, close, at hand.—शः 1 Appearance, presence. -2 Vicinity.

संकिलः A fire-brand, burning torch

संकुच् 1, 6 P. 1 To become contracted, shrink. -2 To close, shut (as a flower). -3 To contract, compress. *-Caus.* To contract, narrow.

संकुचित *p. p.* 1 Contracted, abridged; लंकापतेः संकुचितं यशो यत् Vikr. 1. 27. -2 Shrunk, wrinkled; Pt. 4. 78. -3 Closed, shut. -4 Covering.

संकोचः 1 Contraction, shrinking up. -2 Abridgment, diminution, compression. -3 Terror, fear. -4 Shutting up, closing. -5 Binding. -6 A kind of skate-fish. —चं Saffron -Comp. —पिशुनं saffron.

संकोचनं Contraction. —नी The sensitive plant.

संकुल *a.* 1 Confused. -2 Thronged with, crowded or filled with, full of; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22; Mâl. 1. 2. -3 Disorderd, perplexed; U. 2. 30. -4 Inconsistent. —लं 1 A crowd, mob, throng, collection, swarm, flock; महतः पौरजनस्य संकुलेन विघटितायां तस्यामागतोऽस्मि Mâl. 1; Pt. 1. 7. -2 A confused fight, melee. -3 An inconsistent or contradictory speech; *e. g.* यावज्जीवमहं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता। माता तु मम वंध्यैव पुत्रहीनः पितामहः.

संकूजितं The cry of the Chakravâka.

संकृ 8 U. (संकुरुते) 1 To commit; ये पक्षापरपक्षदोषसहिताः पापानि संकुर्वते Mk. 9. 4. -2 To manufacture, prepare. -3 To do, perform in general.

संकृष् 1 P. 1 To drag along or away. -2 To contract. -3 To tighten, tie fast.

संकर्षणं 1 The act of drawing together, contracting. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, furrowing. -4 Shortening. —णः N. of Balarâma; संकर्षणात्तु गर्भस्य स हि संकर्षणो युवा Hariv.

संकॄ 6 P. 1 To mix, commingle or mix together. -2 To scatter about, diffuse. -3 To fill.

संकरः 1 Commingling, mixture, intermixture; पद्मसंकर S. 2. -2 Blending together, union. -3 Confusion or mixture (of castes), unlawful intermarriage resulting in mixed castes; चित्रेषु वर्णसंकरः K.; संकरो नरकायैव कुलघ्नानां कुलस्य च Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 10. 40 -4 (In Rhet.) The combination of two or more *dependent* figures of speech in one and the same passage (opp. संसृष्टि where the figures are *independent*); अविश्रांतिजुषामात्मन्यंगांगित्वं तु संकरः K. P. 10; or अंगांगित्वेऽलंकृतीनां तद्वदेकाश्रयस्थितौ। संदिग्धत्वे च भवति संकरस्त्रिविधः पुनः S. D. 757. -5 The crackling of flames. -6 Dust, sweepings.

संकारः 1 Dust, sweepings. -2 Crackling of flames.

संकारिन् *a.* 1 Confused, intermixed. -2 Arising from intermixture of castes.

संकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Mixed together, intermingled. -2 Confused, miscellaneous. -3 Shattered, spread, crowded. -4 Indistinct. -5 In rut, intoxicated; H. 4. 17. -6 Of mixed caste, of impure origin. -7 Impure, adulterated. -8 Narrow, contracted. —र्णः 1 A man of a mixed caste. -2 A mixed note or mode. -3 An elephant in rut, an intoxicated elephant. —र्णं A difficulty. —र्णा A kind of riddle. -Comp. —जाति, -योनि *a.* of mixed birth, of a mongrel breed (as a mule). -युद्धं a confused fight, melee.

संकृत् 10 U. 1 To recite. -2 To praise, celebrate, glorify. -3 To tell, mention. -4 To proclaim, announce.

संकीर्तनं-ना 1 Praising, applauding, extolling. -2 Glorification (of a deity). -3 Repeating the name of a deity as a pious or devotional act.

संकॢप् 1 A. To wish or long for. *—Caus.* 1 To resolve, determine, settle. -2 To intend, aim at, purpose; Ku. 3. 11. -3 To arrange or connect together. -4 To fix, assign, allot. -5 To consecrate, dedicate. -6 To imagine, fancy. -7 To think about, ponder, reflect.

संकल्पः 1 Will, volition, mental resolve; कः कामः संकल्पः Dk. -2 Purpose, aim, intention, determination. -3 Wish, desire; संकल्पमात्रोदितसिद्धयस्ते R. 14. 17. -4 Thought, idea, reflection, fancy, imagination; तत्संकल्पोपहितजडिम स्तंभमभ्येति गात्रं Mâl. 1. 35; वृथैव संकल्पशतैरजस्रमनंग नीतोऽसि मया विवृद्धिं S. 3. 5. -5 The mind, heart; Mâl. 6. 2. -6 A solemn vow to perform an observance. -7 Expectation of advantage from a holy voluntary act. -8 Consideration, reflection. -9 A declaration made by a widow at the time of burning herself with her husband. -Comp. —आत्मक *a.* 1. willing, resolving. -2. consisting of thought only, imaginary. —जः, -जन्मन् *m.*, —योनिः epithets of the god of love; भगवत्संकल्पयोने M. 4; Ku. 3. 24. —रूप *a.* 1. volitional. -2. conformable to will.

संकल्पित *a.* 1 Wished for, intended, aimed at. -2 Determined, resolved upon; S. 4. 13. -3 Imagined, fancied.

संकेतः 1 An intimation, allusion. -2 A sign, gesture, hint; Mu. 1. -3 An indicatory sign, mark, token -4 Agreement, convention; संकेतो गृह्यते जातौ गुणद्रव्यक्रियासु च S. D. 12. -5 Engagement, appointment, assignation (made by a mistress or lover); नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वादयते मृदु वेणुं Git. 5. -6 A place of meeting (for lovers) rendezvous; कांतार्थिनी तु या याति संकेतं साभिसारिका Ak. -7 Condition, provision. -8 A short explanatory rule (in gram.). -Comp. —गृहं, -निकेतनं, -स्थानं a place of appointment or assignation, rendezvous.

संकेतकः 1 Agreement, convention. -2 Appointment, assignation. -3 Rendezvous. -4 A lover or mistress who makes an appointment; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3. 3.

संकेतनं 1 Appointment, agreement. -2 A rendezvous.

संकेतयति Den. P. 1 To agree upon, appoint. -2 To fix by convention, lay down conventionally. -3 To invite call. -4 To give a hint.

संकेतित *a.* 1 Agreed upon, fixed by convention; साक्षात्संकेतितं योऽर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2. -2 Invited, called.

संक्रंदनः N. of Krishṇa.

संक्रम् 1 U. 1 To come or meet together. -2 To traverse, cross, go or pass through. -3 To approach, go. -4 To go over or be transferred (to another). -5 To enter on or in; कालो ह्ययं संक्रमितुं द्वितीयं सर्वोपकारक्षममाश्रमं ते R. 5. 10. -6 To be present at, attend. -7 To surmount. *—Caus.* 1 To transfer. -2 To devolve, consign, entrust; ब्राह्मणसंक्रमितावरेण पितामहेन V. 3; Ku. 6. 78. -3 To deliver, hand over. -4 To convey, lead towards. -5 To take possession of. -6 To promise mutual assistance.

संक्रमः 1 Concurrence, going together. -2 Transition, traversing, transfer, progress. -3 The passage of a planetary body through the zodiacal signs. -4 Moving, travelling. —मः -मं 1 A difficult or narrow passage. -2 A causeway, bridge; नदीमार्गेषु च तथा संक्रमानवसादयेत् Mb. -3

A medium or means of attaining any object ; तामेव संक्रमीकृत्य Dk. ; सोऽतिथिः स्वर्गसंक्रमः Pt. 4. 2.

संक्रमणं 1 Concurrence. -2 Transition, progress, passing from one point to another. -3 Passage. -4 The sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. -5 The day on which the summer solstice begins.

संक्रांत p. p. 1 Passed through or into, entered into. -2 Transferred, devolved, entrusted ; पुत्रसंक्रांतलक्ष्मीकैर्यद्वृद्धेक्ष्वाकुभिर्धृतं U. 1. 22. -3 seized, affected. -4 Reflected, imaged. -5 Depicted. -6 Having Sankrânti (in astr.). —तं Property got by a woman from her husband.

संक्रांतिः f. 1 Going together, union. -2 Passage from one point to another, transition. -3 The passage of the sun or any planetary body from one zodiacal sign into another. -4 Transference, giving over (to another) ; संपादिताः...पयसो गंडूषसंक्रांतयः U. 3. 16. -5 Transferring or communicating (one's knowledge to another), power of imparting (instruction to another) ; विवादे दर्शयिष्यंतं क्रियासंक्रांतिमात्मनः M. 1. 19 ; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था संक्रांतिरन्यस्य विशेषयुक्ता 1. 16. -6 Image, reflection. -7 Depicting.

संक्रामः Difficult progress ; see संक्रम.

संक्रीड् 1 A. 1 To play or sport together ; संक्रीडंते मणिभिरमरप्रार्थिता यत्र कन्याः Me. 68. -2 To creak rattle (as wheels) ; संक्रीडंति शकटानि Mbh.

संक्रीडनं Sporting together.

संक्रीडितं Rattle of chariots.

संक्लेदः 1 Dampness, moisture. -2 The fluid secretion supposed to form in the first month after conception, and which constitutes the rudiment of the foetus.

संक्षि 1, 5, 6 P. 1 To decay, wane. -2 To be emaciated or lean. -3 To destroy completely, annihilate.

संक्षयः 1 Destruction. -2 Complete destruction or consumption. -3 Loss, ruin. -4 End, termination. -5 Destruction of the world.

संक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To collect or heap together ; आतपात्ययसंक्षिप्तनीवारासु निषादिभिः R. 1. 52 ; Bk. 5. 86. -2 To withdraw, destroy. -3 To shorten, curtail, abridge ; संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 108 ; Ms. 7. 34. -4 To contract, compress. -5 To diminish, lessen. -6 To confine, shut in. -7 To constrain.

संक्षिप्त p. p. 1 Heaped together. -2 Compressed, contracted. -3 Abridged, curtailed, shortened. -4 Diminished, lessened. -5 Brief, concise, short. -6 Restrained. -7 Thrown, despatched. -8 Seized, grasped.

संक्षिप्तिः f. 1 Throwing together. -2 Compressing, abridging. -3 Throwing, sending. -4 Ambuscade. -5 Transition (from one feeling to another).

संक्षेपः 1 Throwing together. -2 Compression, abridgment. -3 Brevity, conciseness. -4 An epitome, a brief exposition. -5 Throwing, sending. -6 Taking away. -7 Assisting in another's duty. (संक्षेपेण, संक्षेपतस् are used adverbially in the sense of ' briefly, concisely, shortly ').

संक्षेपणं 1 Heaping together. -2 Abridgment, abbreviation. -3 Sending.

संक्षुभ् 1 A., 4, 9 P. To tremble, be agitated or disturbed. —*Caus.* To agitate, excite.

संक्षोभः 1 Agitation, trembling. -2 Disturbance, commotion ; Mk. 2. -3 Upsetting, overturning. -4 Pride, haughtiness.

संख्यं War, battle, fight ; संख्ये द्विषां वीररसं चकार Vikr. 1. 68, 70 ; Ve. 3. 25 ; Si. 18. 70 ; Mâl. 8. 9.

संख्या 2 P. 1 To count, enumerate, calculate, sum up ; तावंत्येव च तत्त्वानि सांख्यैः संख्यायते S. B. -2 Ved. To appear along with, be connected with.

संख्यक a. (At the end of comp.) Numbering, amounting to ; शतसंख्यका नराः &c.

संख्या 1 Enumeration, reckoning, calculation : संख्यामिवैषां भ्रमरश्चकार R. 16. 47. -2 A number. -3 A numeral. -4 Sum. -5 Reason, understanding, intellect. -6 Deliberation, reflection. -7 Manner. -Comp. —अतिग, अतीत a. beyond number, innumerable, countless. —मात्रं mere numeration. —वाचक a. expressive of number. (-कः) a numeral. —समापनः an epithet of Siva.

संख्यात p. p. 1 Enumerated. -2 Calculated, reckoned up. -तं A number. —ता A kind of riddle.

संख्यानं Numbering, calculation.

संख्यावत् a. 1 Numbered. -2 Possessed of reason. —m. A learned man.

संगः [सज् भावे घञ्] 1 Coming together, joining. -2 Meeting, union, confluence (as of rivers). -3 Touch contact. -4 Company, association, friendship, friendly intercourse ; सतां सद्भिः संगः कथमपि हि पुण्येन भवति U. 2. 1 ; संगमनुव्रज् 'to keep company with, herd with' ; मृगाः मृगैः संगमनुव्रजंति Subhâsh. -5 Attachment, fondness, desire : ध्यायतो विषयान्पुंसः संगस्तेषूपजायते Bg. 2. 62. -6 Attachment to worldly ties, association with men ; दौर्मंत्र्यान्नृपतिर्विनश्यति यतिः संगात् Bh. 2. 42 ; विमुक्त° Ku. 1. 53 ; Pt. 1. 169. -7 Encounter, fight. -8 Hindrance, obstruction ; R. 2. 42 ; 3. 63.

संगिन् a. 1 United with, meeting. -2 Attached or devoted to, fond of; S. 5. 11 ; R. 19. 16 ; M. 4. 2 ; Bg. 3. 26 ; 14. 15. -3 Full of affection, desirous. -4 Libidinous, lustful. -5 Continuous, uninterrupted Ki. 14. 59.

संगणिका An excellent or incomparable discourse.

संगम् 1 A. 1 To come or join together, meet, encounter ; अभ्रधूर्तैः समगंसि Dk. ; एते भगवत्यौ कालिंदीमंदाकिन्यौ संगच्छेते A. R. 7. -2 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with ; भार्या च परसंगता Pt. 1. 238 ; Ms. 8. 378. -3 To keep company or intercourse with, associate with. -4 To agree, harmonize, be suitable. -5 To become contracted, shrink up. -6 To die, depart. -7 To go to, attain (with acc.). —*Caus.* 1 To bring together, join, unite ; वधूवरौ संगमयांचकार R. 7. 20. -2 To endow or present with, unite with, bestow on, give to ; प्रियसुहृदि बिभीषणे संगमय्य श्रियं वैरिणः R. 12. 104.

संगत p. p. 1 Joined or united with, come together, associated with. -2 Assembled, collected, convened, met together. -3 Joined in wedlock, married. -4 Sexually united. -5 Fitted together, appropriate, harmonious ; शृणुतमिवार्थं संगतार्थं भवति S. 3. -6 In conjunction with (as planets). -7 Shrunk up, contracted ; see गम् with सं. —तं 1 Union, meeting, alliance ; संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्योर्भूतयेऽस्तु सदा सतां V. 5. 24; S. 5. 24. -2 Association, company. -3 Acquaintance, friendship, intimacy ; Ku. 5. 39. -4 A harmonious or consistent speech, well-reasoned remarks. -Comp. —संधिः a peace concluded after friendship.

संगतिः f. 1 Union, meeting, conjunction. -2 Company, society, association, intercourse ; मनो हि जन्मांतरसंगतिज्ञं R. 7. 15 ; क्षणमिह सज्जनसंगतिरेका भवति भवार्णवतरणे नौका Moha M. 6. -3 Sexual union. -4 Visiting, frequent-

ing. -5 Fitness, appropriateness, applicability, consistent relation. -6 Accident, chance, accidental occurrence. -7 Knowledge. -8 Questioning for further knowledge.

संगमः 1 Meeting, union; V. 4, 37; R. 12. 66, 90. -2 Association, company, society, intercourse; as in सज्जिः संगमः. -3 Contact, touch; गात्रसंगमात् R. 8. 44. -4 Sexual union or intercourse; अयं स ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुकः Ś. 3. 14; R. 19. 33. -5 Confluence (of rivers); गंगायमुनयोः संगमे V. 5. -6 Fitness, adaptation -7 Encounter, fight. -8 Conjunction (of planets).

संगमनं Meeting, union; see संगम. —नः N. of Yama.

संगरः 1 A promise, an agreement; तथेति तस्याः वितथं प्रतीतः प्रत्यग्रहीत्संगरम‌ग्रजन्मा R. 5. 26, 11. 48; पालितसंगराय 13. 65 -2 Accepting, undertaking. -3 A bargain. -4 War, battle, fight; अतरस्वभुजौजसा मुहुर्महतः संगरमागतानसौ Śi. 16. 67. -5 Knowledge. -6 Devouring. -7 Misfortune, calamity. -8 Poison. -9 The fruit of the Śamī tree.

संगवः N. of a particular part of the day, said to be three Muhūrtas after Prātastana or early dawn and to form the second of the five divisions of the day.

संगावः Discourse, conversation.

संगुप्त p. p. 1 Well protected or preserved. -2 Well concealed, kept secret.

संगूढ p. p. 1 Completely concealed or hidden. -2 Contracted, abridged. -3 Joined, united. -4 Collected, heaped together, piled up.

संगृ 9 U., 6 A. 1 To promise, make a vow (Atm.); राज्ञे समगिरेतां Dk -2 To recognise, acknowledge. -3 To agree in calling. -4 To swallow, devour.

संगीर्ण p. p. 1 Agreed or assented to. -2 Promised, vowed.

संगै 1 P. 1 To chant, sing in chorus. -2 To celebrate by singing together.

संगीत p. p. Sung together, sung in chorus. —तं 1 Chorus, a song sung by many voices; जगुः सुकंठ्यो गंधर्व्यः संगीतं सहभर्तृकाः Bhāg. -2 Music, harmonious singing, especially singing accompanied by instrumental music and dancing, triple symphony; गीतं वाद्यं नर्तनं च त्रयं संगीतमुच्यते; किमन्यद्स्याः परिषदः श्रुतिप्रसादनतः संगीतात्; Ś. 1; Mk. 1. -3 A concert. -4 The art of singing with music and dancing; Bh. 2. 12. -Comp. —अर्थः 1. the subject of a musical performance. -2 The materials or necessary apparatus for a musical concert; Me. 56. —शाला a concert-hall; Māl. 2. —शास्त्रं the science of music.

संगीतकं 1 Concert, symphony. -2 A public entertainment consisting of songs attended with music and dancing.

संगीतिः f. 1 Concert, symphony, harmony. -2 Coversation.

संग्रह् 9 U. 1 To collect, gather, accumulate, hoard; संगृह्य धनं प्राज्ञान् &c. -2 To receive kindly. -3 To curb, restrain, check, control, rein in (as horses). -4 To unstring (as a bow). -5 To grasp, lay hold of. -6 To take, receive, accept. -7 To conceive, understand. -8 To contract, abridge, narrow. -9 To encourage, support, favour. -10 To seize upon, attack (as an illness). -11 To include, comprise, contain. -12 To close, shut (as the mouth). -13 To concentrate. -14 To constrain, force. -15 To marry. -16 To mention, name.

संगृहीत a. 1 Gathered, collected, stored. -2 Grasped, seized. -3 Restrained, governed. -4 Received, accepted. -5 Abridged; see संग्रह् above.

संग्रहः 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 Clenching the fist, grasp, grip. -3 Reception, admission. -4 Guarding, protection; तथा ग्रामशतानां च कुर्याद्राष्ट्रस्य संग्रहं Ms. 7. 114. -5 Favouring, propitiating, entertaining, supporting; Ms. 3. 138; 8. 311. -6 Storing, accumulation, gathering, collecting; स्वधासंग्रहतत्पराः R. 1. 66; तैः कृतप्रकृतिसंग्रहैः 19. 55; 17. 60. -7 Governing, restraining, controlling. -8 Conglomeration. -9 Conjunction. -10 Agglomeration (a king of संयोग). -11 Inclusion, comprehension. -12 Compilation. -13 Epitome, summary, abridgment, compendium; संग्रहेण प्रवक्ष्ये Bg. 8. 11; so तर्कसंग्रहः. -14 Sum, amount, totality; करणं कर्म कर्तेति त्रिविधः कर्मसंग्रहः Bg. 18. 18 -15 A catalogue, list. -16 A store-room. -17 An effort, exertion. -18 Mention, reference. -19 Greatness, elevation. -20 Velocity. -21 N. of Śiva. -Comp. —श्लोकः a verse summarizing what has been mentioned before.

संग्रहणं 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 Supporting, encouraging. -3 Compiling, collecting. -4 Blending. -5 Incasing, setting; कनकभूषणसंग्रहणोचितः (मणिः) Pt. 1. 75. -6 Sexual union, intercourse with a female. -7 Adultery; Ms. 8. 6, 72; Y. 2. 72. -8 Hoping. -9 Accepting; receiving —णी Dysentery.

संग्रहीतृ m. A charioteer.

संग्राहः 1 Laying hold of, grasping. -2 Forcible seizure. -3 Clenching the fist. -4 The fist. -5 The handle of a shield.

संग्राहकः A collector, compiler.

संग्राहिन् m. The Kuṭaja tree.

संग्रामः War, battle, fight; संग्रामांगणमागतेन भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. -Comp. —जित् a. conquering in battle. —पटहः a large military drum.

संघः 1 A group, collection, multitude, flock; as, महर्षिसंघ, मनुष्यसंघ &c. -2 A number of people living together. -3 Close contact or combination. —चारिन् m. a fish. —जीविन् m a hired labourer, coolie. —तलः the two hands with the open palms brought together —वृत्तिः f. close combination.

संघट्ट् 1 A. To meet, assemble, together. —Caus. 1 To join or fasten together, bring together. -2 To strike (a musical instrument), sound, play upon.

संघटना Joining together, union, combination; Ratn. 4. 20.

संघट्ट् 1 A 1 To strike. -2 To bring together, unite. -3 To gather, collect. -4 To rub, rub against or press against; संघट्टयन्नंगदमंगदेन R. 6. 73. -5 To strike against, touch.

संघट्टः 1 Friction, rubbing together; सरलस्कंधसंघट्टजन्मा (दवाग्निः) Me. 53; Māl. 5. 3, 9. 1. -2 Collision, clashing together, encounter; Śi. 20. 26. -3 Encounter, conflict. -4 Meeting, joining, collision or rivalry (as of wives); R. 14. 86. -5 Embracing. —ट्टा A large creeper.

संघट्टनं -ना 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Collision, clash. -3 Close contact, adherence to. -4 Contact, union, cohesion. -5 The intertwining of wrestlers -6 Meeting, encounter in general. -7 The embrace of lovers.

संघाटिका 1 A pair, couple. -2 A bawd, procuress. -3 Smell.

संघाणकः -कं The mucus of the nose.

संघातः 1 Union, combination, an association. -2 A multitude, an assemblage, a collection; उपायसंघात इव प्रवृद्धः R. 14. 11; जलसंघात इवासि विद्रुतः Ku. 4. 6. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 Phlegm. -5 Formation of compounds. -6 N. of a division of hell -7 A particular mode of walking (in dramas), -Comp. —कठिन a. hard

like a solid, solid ; Ku. 2. 11. –शिला a stone-like block or hard mass, solid stone ; Ku. 1. 56 ; 5. 55.

संघुष् 1 P. 1 To resound. –2 To proclaim loudly.

संघुष्ट p. p. 1 Resonant, resounding. –2 Sounded, proclaimed. –3 Offered for sale. —ष्टः A sound, noise.

संघृष् 1 P. 1 To rub or grind together.–2 To rival, emulate, compete or vie with ; स प्रयोगनिपुणैः प्रयोक्तृभिः संजघर्ष सह मित्रसंनिधौ R. 19. 36. –3 To rub, scratch.

संघर्षः 1 Rubbing together, friction. –2 Grinding, trituration. –3 Collision, clash. –4 Emulation, rivalry, contest for superiority ; तस्याश्च मम च कार्सिमश्चित्संघर्षे Dk ; नाट्याचार्ययोर्महान् ज्ञानसंघर्षो जातः M. 1. –5 Envy, jealousy. –6 Gliding, gently flowing.

सच् 1 A., 3 P. (सचते, सिषक्ति) Ved. 1 To follow, pursue. –2 To go to. –3 To love, like. –4 To be obedient. –5 To honour, serve. –6 To assist, aid. –7 To be associated with.

सचनं 1 Honouring. –2 Service, attendance. –3 Assisting, helping.

सचकित a. Startled, timid. —तं ind. Tremblingly, in an alarmed or startled manner.

सचिः 1 A friend. –2 Friendship, intimacy. —f. The wife of Indra ; see शची.

सचित्र a. Painted, variegated (with pictures) ; Me. 64.

सचिल्लक a. Blear-eyed.

सचिवः 1 A friend, companion. –2 A minister, counsellor ; सचिवान्सप्त चाष्टौ वा प्रकुर्वीत परीक्षितान् Ms. 7. 54 ; R. 1. 34. 4. 87 ; कार्यांतरसचिवः M. 1. –3 The dark thorn-apple.

सची See शची.

सचेतन a. 1 Sentient, animate, rational. –2 Conscious, sensible.

सचेतस् a. 1 Intelligent. –2 Possessed of feeling ; सचेतसः कस्य मनो न दूयते Ku. 5. 48. –3 Unanimous.

सचेल a. Dressed.

सचेष्टः The mango tree.

सच्छिद्र a. 1 Having holes. –2 Defective, faulty.

सजन a. Having men or living beings. —नः A man of the same family, a kinsman.

सजंबाल a. Muddy.

सजल a. Watery, wet, humid.

सजात a Born together. —तः A brother (Ved.).

सजाति, सजातीय a. 1 Of the same kind, tribe, class, or species. –2 Like, similar. —m. A son of a man and woman of the same caste.

सजात्यं Brotherhood, relationship.

सजुष् (स्) a. 1 Loving, attached to –2 Associated together. —m. (Nom. सजूः, सजुषौ, सजुषः ; instr. dual सजूर्भ्याम्) A friend, companion. —ind. With, together with.

सज्ज a. 1 Ready, made or got ready, prepared ; सज्जो रथः U. 1. –2 Dressed, clothed. –3 Accoutred, trimmed. –4 Fully equipped, armed. –5 Fortified.

सज्जनं 1 Fastening, tying on. –2 Dressing. –3 Preparing, arming, equipping. –4 A guard, sentry. –5 A ferry, ghât. —नः A good man ; see under सत्. —ना 1 Decoration, accoutrement, equipment. –2 Dressing, ornamenting.

सज्जा 1 Dress, decoration. –2 Equipment, apparatus. –3 Military accoutrement, armour, mail.

सज्जित a. 1 Dressed. –2 Decorated. –3 Made ready, equipped ; Pt. 1. 157. –4 Accoutred, armed.

सज्जीकृ 8 U. 1 To make ready, prepare, equip. –2 To decorate.

सज्जीभू 1 P. To be ready, to be equipped, accoutred, or decorated.

सज्य a. 1 Furnished with a bowstring.–2 Strung (as a bow); Ki. 1.21.

सज्योत्स्ना A Moonlight night.

संचः A collection of leaves for writing upon.

संचत् m. 1 A cheat, rogue, juggler. –2 Cheating, deceit.

संचर 1 P. (but Atm. when used with the instrumental of a conveyance) 1 To move, walk, go, pass, walk about ; यानैः समचरंतान्ये Bk. 8. 32 ; क्वचित्पथा संचरते सुराणां R. 13. 19, N. 6. 57 –2 To practise, perform. –3 To pass over, be transferred to. –4 To act, behave ; Mâl. 6. 2. –5 To join, meet. –6 To pass or roam through, travel over. –7 To arrive at, reach, attain. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to go about, lead, conduct ; यूथानि संचारयं S. 5. 5. –2 To cause to spread, circulate. –3 To transmit, communicate, pass over, deliver over to (as a disease &c.). –4 To turn out (as cattle &c.), to graze. –5 To impel, instigate, incite.

संचरः 1 Passage, transit from one zodiacal sign to another. –2 A way, path ; यत्रौषधिप्रकाशेन नक्तं दर्शितसंचराः Ku. 6. 43 ; R. 16. 12. –3 A narrow road, defile, difficult passage. –4 Entrance, gate. –5 The body. –6 Killing. –7 Development.

संचरणं Going, motion, travelling

संचारः 1 Going, movement, travelling or roaming through ; स पुनः पार्थसंचारं संचरत्यवनीपतिः K. P. 10 : सुलभपुरुषसंचारेऽस्मिन्प्रदेशे Mk. 7 ; R. 2. 15. –2 Passing through, passage, transit. –3 A course, way, road, pass. –4 A difficult progress or journey. –5 Difficulty, distress. –6 Inciting. –7 Leading, guiding. –8 Transmission, contagion. –9 A gem said to be found in the hood of serpents. –10 The entrance of the sun into a new sign.

संचारक a. Conveying, transmitting. —कः 1 A leader, guide. –2 An instigator. –3 An orator.

संचारणं Moving, impelling, conveying, leading &c.

संचारिका 1 A female messenger, go-between. –2 A bawd, procuress. –3 A pair, couple. –4 Smell, odour.

संचारित p. p. 1 Moved, set in motion. –2 Impelled, driven onward, incited. –3 Conveyed ; see संचर.

संचारिन् a. (णी f.) 1 Moving, moveable ; संचारिणी नगरदेवतेव Mâl. 1 ; Ku. 3. 54 ; संचारिणी दीपशिखेव रात्रौ R. 6. 67. –2 Roaming, wandering. –3 Changing, unsteady, fickle. –4 Difficult to be passed, inaccessible. –5 Evanescent, as a Bhâva ; see below. –6 Influencing. –7 Hereditary, successively communicated (as a disease). –8 Contagious –9 Impelling. —m. 1 Wind, air. –2 Incense. –3 A transient or evanescent feeling which serves to strengthen the prevailing sentiment ; see व्यभिचारिन्.

संचल् 1 P. 1 To move about, move to and fro, waver, oscillate. –2 To quiver, tremble. –3 To start or jump up. –4 To depart, go away.

संचल a. Trembling, quivering.

संचलनं Agitation, trembling, shaking ; अचलसंचलनाहरणो रणः Ki. 18. 8.

संचाली The Gunjâ shrub.

संचाय्यः N. of a particular sacrifice.

संचि 5 U. 1 To gather, collect, hoard ; रक्षायोगादयमपि तपः प्रत्यहं संचिनोति S. 2. 14 ; R. 19. 2 ; Ms. 6. 15. –2 To arrange, put in order, put or place ; Bk. 3. 35.

संचयः 1 Heaping up, gathering. –2 Hoard, heap, accumulation, stock, store ; कर्तव्यः संचयो नित्यं कर्तव्यो नातिसंचयः Subhâsh. –3 A large quantity, collection. –4 Joint ; Mâl. 8. 9.

संचयनं 1 Gathering, collecting. -2 Collecting the ashes and bones of a body after it has been burnt.

संचयिन् a. Collecting, gathering, hoarding &c.

संचित p. p. 1 Heaped up, accumulated, hoarded, collected. -2 Laid by, stored.-3 Enumerated, reckoned. -4 Full of, furnished or provided with. -5 Impeded, obstructed. -6 Dense, thick (as a wood).

संचितिः f. A collection.

संचिंत् 10 U. 1 To think, consider, reflect, think over ; Y. 1. 360; Ch. P. 32. -2 To weigh (in the mind), discriminate. -3 To design, intend.

संचिंतनं Consideration, reflection.

संचिंतित a. 1 Considered, thought about. -2 Designed, intended. -3 settled.

संचूर्ण् 10 U. 1 To pulverize. -2 To bruise, crush ; संचूर्णयामि गदया न सुयोधनोरू Ve. 1. 15.

संचूर्णनं Crushing to pieces.

संछद् 10 U. 1 To hide, conceal. -2 To envelope, cover, wrap up. -3 To put on (as clothes).

संछन्न p. p. 1 Enveloped, concealed, hidden. -2 Clothed. -3 Surrounded.

संछादनं Obscuring, hiding.

संछिद् 7 U. 1 To cut, cut off, divide. -2 To penetrate, pierce. -3 To remove, clear, solve, (as a doubt &c.). -4 To settle, decide (a question).

संछेदः 1 Cutting, dividing. -2 Removal, solution.

संज् 1 P. (सजति, सक्त ; the स् of the root being changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To stick or adhere to, cling to; तुल्यगंधिषु मत्तेभकटेषु फलरेणवः (ससंजुः) R. 4. 47. -2 To go, move. -3 To fasten. —*pass.* (सज्यते) To be attached to, cling or adhere to.

संजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced. -2 To grow, arise, spring.-3 To be or become. -4 To elapse, pass (time). —*Caus.* To beget, produce, generate.

संजः 1 N. of Brahman. -2 N. of Śiva.

संजात p. p. 1 Born, produced, grown, arisen (oft in comp. in the sense of 'growing, becoming, possessing' ; संजातकोप 'being angry'; so संजातपक्ष 'winged,' &c.). -2 Passed (as time).

संजयः N. of the charioteer of king Dhritarâshṭra. He tried to bring about a peaceful settlement of the dispute between the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas but failed. It was he who narrated the events of the great Bhârati war to the blind king Dhritarâshṭra ; cf. Bg. 1. 1.

संजल्प् 1 P. To talk, converse.

संजल्पः 1 Conversation. -2 Confused talk, chattering, confusion. -3 An uproar.

संजवनं A quadrangle ; a group of four houses forming a court.

संजा A she-goat.

संजीव् 1 P. 1 To live together. -2 To live, exist (by and profession). -3 To be restored to life. —*Caus.* 1 To revive, restore or bring to life, re-animate. -2 To maintain, nourish.

संजीवनं 1 Living together. -2 Bringing to life, life-restoring, reanimation, resuscitation. -3 N. of one of the 21 hells ; see Ms. 4. 89. -4 A group of four houses, quadrangle. —नी 1 A kind of elixir (said to restore the dead to life).-2 Making alive, restoring life. -3 Food. -4 N. of Mallinâtha's commentaries on Ku. R. and Me. —Comp. —ओषधि f. a reviving or life-restoring plant; संजीवनौषधिरसो नु हृदि प्रसिक्तः U. 3. 11.

संज्ञा 9 A. 1 To know, understand, be aware of. -2 To recognize. -3 To live in harmony, agree together (with acc. or instr.) ; पित्रा पितरं वा संजानीते Sk. -4 To watch, be on the alert ; Bk. 8. 27. -5 To accede or agree to. -6 To remember, think of (Paras.); मातुः मातरं वा संजानाति Sk. -7 To direct, appoint. —*Caus.* 1 To inform. -2 To appease, gratify, console. -3 (a) To quiet, pacify (a sacrificial animal). (b) To kill. -4 To command, enjoin. -5 To animate. -6 To make intelligible, cause to be understood, inform. -7 To make a sign to (any one), communicate by signs.

संज्ञ a. 1 Knock-kneed. -2 Being conscious. -3 Named, called ; see संज्ञा below. —ज्ञं A yellow fragrant wood.

संज्ञपनं Killing.

संज्ञप्तिः f. 1 Apprising, informing. -2 Killing, sacrificing.

संज्ञा 1 Consciousness ; संज्ञां लभ्, आपद् or प्रतिपद् 'to regain or recover one's consciousness, come to one's senses. -2 Knowledge, understanding. -3 Intellect, mind. -4 A hint, sign, token, gesture ; मुखार्पितैकांगुलिसंज्ञयैव मा चापलायेति गणान् व्यनैषीत् Ku. 3. 41. -5 A name, designation, an appellation ; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense ; द्वंद्वैर्विमुक्ताः सुखदुःखसंज्ञैः Bg. 15. 5. -6 (In gram.) Any name or noun having a special meaning, a proper name. -7 The technical name for an affix. -8 The Gâyatrî Mantra ; see गायत्री. -9 N. of the daughter of Viśvakarman and wife of the sun, and mother of Yama, Yamî, and the two Aśvins. [A legend relates that संज्ञा on one occasion wished to go to her father's house and asked her husband's permission, which was not granted. Resolved to carry out her purpose, she created, by means of her superhuman power, a woman exactly like herself—who was, as it were, her own shadow (and was therefore called Chhâyâ),—and putting her in her own place, went away without the knowledge of the sun. Chhâyâ bore to the sun three children (see छाया), and lived quite happily with him, so that when Sanjnâ returned, he would not admit her. Thus repudiated and disappointed, she assumed the form of a mare and roamed over the earth. The sun however, in course of time, came to know the real state of things, and discovered that his wife had assumed the form of a mare. He accordingly assumed the form of a horse, and was united with his wife, who bore to him two sons-the Aśvinîkumâras or Aśvins q. v.]. —Comp. —अधिकारः a leading rule which gives a particular name to the rules falling under it, and which exercises influence over them.-विपर्ययः loss of consciousness ; Ku. 6. 44. —विषयः an epithet, an attribute. —सुतः an epithet of Saturn.

संज्ञानं Knowledge, understanding.

संज्ञापनं 1 Informing. -2 Teaching. -3 Killing, slaughter

संज्ञावत् a. 1 Having consciousness, become sensible, revived. -2 Having a name.

संज्ञिन् a. 1 Named. -2 That which receives a name. (-m. also in this sense).

संज्ञित a. Named, called, denominated.

संज्ञु a. Knock-kneed.

संज्वरः 1 Great heat, fever ; Mâl. 9. 36. -2 Heat. -3 Indignation.

सट् I. 1 P. (सटति) To form a part. -II. 10 U. (साटयति-ते) To show, display, manifest.

सटं, सटा 1 An ascetic's matted hair. -2 The mane (of a lion) ; Ms. 7. 6 ; Śi. 1. 47. -3 Bristles of a boar ; विध्यंतमुद्धतसटाः प्रतिहंतुमीषुः R. 9. 60. -4 A braid of hair. -5 A crest. -Comp. —अंकः a lion.

सटिः-टी f., सटिका Zedoary.

सटीक *a.* Accompanied or explained by a commentary.

सट्ट 10 U. (सट्टयति-ते) 1 To injure, kill. -2 To be strong. -3 To give. -4 To take. -5 To dwell.

सट्टकं A kind of minor drama in Prâkrita ; *e. g.* कर्पूरमंजरी ; see S. D. 542.

सट्वा 1 A kind of bird. -2 A musical instrument.

सट् 10 U. (साटयति-ते) 1 To finish, complete. -2 To leave unfinished. -3 To go, move. -4 To adorn, decorate.

सठि *f.* The plant zedoary.

सणसूत्रं A hempen cord or thread.

संड See षंड.

संडिश: A pair of tongs or nippers.

संडीनं One of the several modes of flight of birds ; see डीन.

सत् *a.* (ती *f.*) 1 Being, existing, existent ; सेतः स्वतः प्रकाशंते गुणा न परतो नृणां Bv. 1. 120 ; सत्कल्पवृक्षे वने *S.* 7. 12. -2 Real, essential, true. -3 Good, virtuous, chaste ; सती सती योगविसृष्टदेहा Ku. 1. 21 ; *S.* 5. 17. -4 Noble, worthy, high ; as in सत्कुलम्. -5 Right, proper. -6 Best, excellent. -7 Venerable, respectable. -8 Wise, learned. -9 Handsome, beautiful. -10 Firm, steady. —*m.* A good or virtuous man, a sage ; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिमुचामिव R. 4. 86 ; अविरतं परकार्यकृतां सतां मधुरिमातिशयेन वचोऽमृतं Bv. 1. 113 ; Bh. 2. 78 ; R. 1 10. —*n.* 1 That which really exists, entity, existense, essence. -2 The really existent truth, reality. -3 Good ; as in सदसत् q. v. -4 Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. -5 Ved. Water. (सत्कृ means 1. to respect, treat with respect, receive hospitably. -2. to honour, worship, adore. -3. to adorn). -Comp. —अंजनं (सदंजनं) calx of brass. -असत् (सदसत्) *a.* 1. existent and non-existent, being and not being. -2. real and unreal. -3. true and false. -4. good and bad, right and wrong. -5. virtuous and wicked. (-*n. du.*) 1. entity and non-entity. -2. good and evil, right and wrong. °विवेकः discrimination between good and evil or truth and falsehood. °व्यक्तिहेतुः the cause of discrimination between the good and bad ; तं संतः श्रोतुमर्हंति सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. —आचारः (सदाचारः) 1. good manners, virtuous or moral conduct. -2. approved usage, traditionary observances, immemorial custom ; Ms. 2. 18. —आत्मन् *a.* (सदात्मन्) virtuous, good. —उत्तरं (सदुत्तरं) a proper or good reply. -कर्तृ *m.* an epithet of Vishnu —कर्मन् *n.* 1. a virtuous or pious act. -2. virtue, piety. -3. funeral obsequies. -4. expiation. -5. hospitality. —कांड: a hawk, kite. —कार: 1. a kind or hospitable treatment, hospitable reception. -2. reverence, respect. -3. care, attention. -4. a meal. -5. a festival, religious observance. —कुलं a good or noble family. —कुलीन *a.* nobly born, of noble descent. —कृत *a.* 1. done well or properly. -2. hospitably received or treated. -3. revered, respected, honoured. -4. worshipped, adored. -5. entertained. -6. welcomed. (-तः- an epithet of Siva. (-तं) 1. hospitality. -2. respect. -3. virtue, piety. —कृतिः *f.* 1. treating with respect, hospitality, hospitable reception. -2. virtue, morality. —क्रिया 1. virtue, goodness ; शकुंतला मूर्तिमती च सत्क्रिया *S.* 5. 15. -2. charity, good or virtuous action. -3. hospitality, hospitable reception ; सत्क्रियाविशेषात् *S.* 7. -4. courtesy, salutation. -5. any purificatory ceremony. -6. funeral ceremonies, obsequies. —गति *f.* (सद्गतिः) a good or happy state, felicity, beatitude. —गुण *a* (सद्गुण) possessed of good qualities, virtuous. (-णः) virtue, excellence, goodness, good quality. —चरित, —चरित्र *a.* (सच्चरित-त्र) well-conducted, honest, virtuous, righteous, सूनुः सच्चरितः Bh. 2. 25. (-*n.*) 1. good or virtuous conduct. -2. history or account of the good ; *S.* 1. —चारा (सच्चारा) turmeric. -चित् (सच्चित्) the Supreme Spirit. °अंशः a portion of existence and thought. °आत्मन् *m.* the soul consisting of entity and thought. °आनंदः 1. 'existence or entity, knowledge and joy' ; an epithet of the Supreme Spirit of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. —जन *a.* (सज्जन) good, virtuous, respectable (-नः) a good or virtuous man. —पति Ved. 1. a lord of good persons or heroes. -2. N. of Indra. —पत्रं the new leaf of a water-lily. —पथः 1. a good road. -2. the right path of duty, correct or virtuous conduct. -3. an orthodox doctrine. —परिग्रहः acceptance (of gifts) from a proper person. —पशुः a victim fit for a sacrifice, a good sacrificial victim. —पात्रं a worthy or virtuous person. °वर्षः bestowing favours on worthy recipients, judicious liberality. °वर्षिन् *a.* having judicious liberality. —पुत्रः 1. a good or virtuous son. -2. a son who performs all the prescribed rites in honour of his ancestors. —प्रतिपक्षः (in logic) one of the five kinds of *hetvâbhâsas* or fallacious *hetus*, a counter-balanced *hetu*, one along which there exists another equal *hetu* on the opposite side ; यत्र साध्याभावसाधकं हेत्वंतरं स सत्प्रतिपक्षः *e. g.* ' sound is eternal because it it is audible' ; and also ' sound is non eternal, because it is a product '. —फलः the pomegranate tree. —भाव: (सद्भावः) 1. existence, being, entity. -2. actual existence, reality. -3. good disposition or nature, amiability. -4. quality of goodness. —मातुरः (सन्मातुरः) the son of a virtuous mother. —मात्रः (सन्मात्रः) ' consisting of more entity ', the soul. —मानः (सन्मानः) esteem of the good. —मित्रं (सन्मित्रं) a good or faithful friend. —युवतिः *f.* (सद्युवतिः) a virtuous maiden. —वंश (सद्वंश) *a.* of high birth. —वचस् *n* (सद्वचस्) an agreeable or pleasing speech. —वस्तु (सद्वस्तु) 1. a good thing. -2. a good plot or story ; V. 1. 2. —विद्य *a.* (सद्विद्य) well-educated, having good learning. —वृत्त *a* (सद्वृत्त) 1. well-behaved, well-conducted, virtuous, upright. -2. perfectly circular, well-rounded ; सद्वृत्तः स्तनमंडलस्तव कथं प्राणैर्मम क्रीडति Git 3 (where both senses are intended). (-त्तं) 1. good or virtuous conduct. -2. an agreeable or amiable disposition. —शील (सच्छील) *a.* 1. good-tempered. -2. benevolent, kindly disposed (towards others). —संसर्गः, -संनिधानं, -संगः, -संगतिः, —समागमः company or society of the good, association with the good ; तथा सत्संनिधानेन मूर्खो याति प्रवीणतां H. 1 ; सत्संगजानि निधनान्यपि तारयंति U. 2. 11 ; सत्संगतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसां Bh. 2. 23. —संप्रयोगः right application. —सहाय *a.* having virtuous friends (-यः) a good companion. —सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1. a kind of tree. -2. a poet. -3. a painter. —हेतुः (सद्धेतुः) a faultless or valid *hetu* or middle term.

सती 1 A virtuous or good woman (or wife) ; Ku. 1. 21. -2 A female ascetic. -3 N. of the goddess Durgâ ; Ku. 1. 21. -4 A kind of fragrant earth.

सतीत्वं Chastity.

सतत *a.* Constant, eternal, everlasting, perpetual. -तं *ind.* Constantly, continually, eternally, always ; सुलभाः पुरुषा राजन् सततं प्रियवादिनः Râm. -Comp —गः, -गतिः wind ; सलिलतले सततगतिनंतःसंचारिणः संनिगृह्य शय्या कार्या Dk. ; सततगास्ततगानगिरोऽलिभिः Si. 6. 50 ; नेत्रा नीताः सततगतिना यद्विमानाग्रभूमीः Me. 69. —यायिन् *a.* 1.

always moving. -2. constantly tending to decay.

सतर्क *a.* 1 Versed in reasoning. -2 Considerate.

सातिः *f.* 1 A gift, donation. -2 End, destruction.

सतीनः 1 A kind of pulse of pease. -2 A bamboo.

सतीर्थः, सतीर्थ्यः A fellow religious student, (a pupil of the same preceptor); यमात्मनः सतीर्थ्यं पितेव ते जानीते योसौ यादृशश्चेति Mâl. 2.

सतीलः 1 A bamboo. -2 Air, wind. -3 Pease, pulse (*f.* also).

सतीलकः Pease.

सतेरः Husk, chaff.

सत्ता 1 Existence, entity, being. -2 Actual existence, reality. -3 The highest Jâti or generality ; द्रव्यादिकत्रिवृत्तिस्तु सत्ता परतयोच्यते. -4 Goodness, excellence.

सत्त्रं [सद्-ष्ट्रन्] (usually written सत्रं) 1 A sacrificial session, especially one lasting from 13 to 100 days. -2 A sacrifice in general. -3 An oblation, offering, or gift. -4 Liberality, munificence. -5 Virtue. -6 A house, residence. -7 Covering. -8 Wealth. -9 A wood, forest ; Ki. 13. 9. -10 A tank, pond. -11 Fraud, cheating. 12 . place of refuge, asylum, covert. -Comp. —अपश्रयः a place of refuge, asylum. -अयनं (णं) a long sacrificial session. —परिवेषणं distribution of food at a sacrifice. —शाला an alms-house.

सत्त्रायते Den. A. To perform a sacrifice.

सत्त्रिन् *m.* 1 One who constantly performs sacrifices, a liberal householder ; *Si.* 14. 32. -2 A priest superintending or performing a sacrifice.

सत्त्रा *ind.* With, together with. -Comp. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Indra.

सत्त्रिः 1 A cloud. -2 An elephant.

सत्त्वं [सतो भावः] (Said to be *m.* also in the first ten senses) 1 Being, existence, entity. -2 Nature, essence. -3 Natural character, inborn disposition. -4 Life, spirit, breath, vitality, principle of vitality ; *S.* 2. 9. -5 Consciousness, mind, sense. -6 An embryo. -7 Substance, thing, wealth. -8 An elementary substance, such as earth, air, fire &c. -9 A living or sentient being, animal, beast ; वन्यान् विनेष्यन्निव दुष्टसत्त्वान् R. 2. 8 ; 15. 15 ; किं नोऽपत्यानिर्विशेषाणि सत्त्वानि विप्रकरोषि *S.* 7 ; Mâl. 9. -10 An evil spirit, a demon, ghost. -11 Goodness, virtue, excellence. -12 Truth, reality, certainty. -13 Strength, energy, courage, vigour, power, inherent power, the stuff of which a person is made ; क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महतां नोपकरणे Subhâsh. ; R. 5. 31 ; Mu. 3. 22 -14 Wisdom, good sense. -15 The quality of goodness or purity regarded as the highest of the three Guṇas q. v.; (it is said to predominate most in gods and heavenly beings). -16 A natural property or quality, characteristic. -17 A noun, substantive. -Comp. —अनुरूप *a.* 1. according to one's inborn disposition or inherent character ; Bh. 2. 30. -2. according to one's means or wealth ; R. 7. 32. (Malli.'s interpretation does not appear to suit the context). -उत्साहः 1. natural energy. -2. energy and courage. —उद्रेकः 1. excess of the quality of goodness. -2. pre-eminence in strength or courage. —लक्षणं signs of pregnancy ; *S.* 5. —विप्लवः loss of consciousness. -विहित 1. caused by nature. -2. caused by goodness. -3. virtuous, upright. -संशुद्धिः *f.* purity or uprightness of nature. —संपन्न *a.* 1. endowed with goodness, virtuous. -2. equable, even-minded. —संप्लवः 1. loss of strength or vigour. -2. universal destruction. —सारः 1. essence of strength. -2. a very powerful person. —स्थ *a.* 1. being in the nature of things. -2. inherent in animals. -3. animate. -4. characterized by goodness, good, excellent.

सत्त्वमेजय *a.* Terrifying animals or living beings.

सत्त्ववत् *a.* 1. Living, existing. -2 Possessed of true essence. -3 Good, pure, virtuous. -4 Endowed with energy or courage ; प्रकृतिरियं सत्त्ववतां Subhâsh.

सत्य *a.* [सते हितं यत्] 1 True, real, genuine ; as in सत्यव्रत, सत्यसंध. -2 Honest, sincere, truthful, faithful. -3 Fulfilled, realized. -4 Virtuous, upright. —त्यः 1 The abode of Brahman and of truth, the upper-most of the seven worlds or *lokas* above the earth ; see लोक. -2 The Asvattha tree. -3 N. of Râma. -4 Of Vishṇu. -5 The deity presiding over नान्दीमुखश्राद्ध q. v. —त्यं 1 Truth ; मौनात्सत्यं विशिष्यते Ms. 2. 83 ; सत्यं ब्रू ' to speak the truth '. -2 Sincerity. -3 Goodness, virtue, purity. -4 An oath, a promise, solemn asseveration; सत्यादुत्तमलोपयन् R. 12. 9 ; Ms. 8. 113. -5 A truism, demonstrated truth or dogma. -6 The first of the four Yugas or ages of the world, the golden age, the age of truth and purity. -7 Water. -8 The Supreme Spirit. -त्यं *ind.* Truly, really, indeed, verily, forsooth ; सत्यं शपामि ते पादपंकजस्पर्शेन K. ; Ku. 6. 19. -Comp. —अग्निः N. of the sage Agastya. —अनुरक्त *a.* devoted to truth, honest, upright, true. -अनृत *a. a.* 1. true and false; सत्यानृता च परुषा H. 2. 183. -2. apparently true, but really false. (-तं-ते) 1. truth and falsehood. -2. practice of truth and falsehood, *i. e.* trade, commerce ; Ms. 4. 4 and 6. —अभिसंध *a.* true to one's promise, sincere. —आत्मन् true. (*-m.*) a virtuous or upright man. —उत्कर्षः 1. pre-eminence in truth. -2. true excellence. —उद्य *a.* speaking the truth. -उपयाचन *a.* fulfilling a request. —कामः a lover of truth. —तपस् *m.* N. of a sage. —दर्शिन् *a.* truth-seeing, fore-seeing truth. —धन *a.* rich in truth, exceedingly truthful. -धृति *a.* strictly truthful. -पुरं the world of Vishṇu. —पूत *a.* purified by truth (as words) ; सत्यपूतां वदेद्वाणीं Ms. 6. 46. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* true to one's promise. —प्रतिष्ठान, -मूल *a.* grounded in truth. —फलः the *Bilva* tree. —भामा N. of the daughter of Satrâjit and the favourite wife of Krishṇa ; (it was for her that Krishṇa fought with Indra and brought the Pârijâta tree from the Nandana garden and planted it in her garden). —भारतः N. of Vyâsa. —युगं the golden age ; see सत्यं (6) above. -यौवनः a Vidyâdhara. —रत *a.* devoted to truth, honest, sincere. (-तः) N. of Vyâsa. —वचस् *a.* truthful, veracious. (-*m.*) 1. a saint, *Rishi.* -2. a seer. (-*n.*) truth, veracity. —वद्य *a.* veracious. (-द्यं) truth, veracity. —वाच् *a.* truthful, veracious, candid. (-*m.*) 1. a saint, seer. -2. a crow. (-*f.*) -वाक्यं truth-speaking, veracity. —वादिन् *a.* 1. truth-speaking. -2. sincere, outspoken, candid. —व्रत, -संगर, -संध *a.* 1. true or faithful to an agreement, promise or word, adhering to truth, veracious. -2. honest, sincere. -श्रवसी Ved. an epithet of Usas. -श्रावणं taking a solemn oath. —संकाश *a.* specious, plausible. —संगरः N. of Kubera. -संधः 1. an epithet of Râma. -2. of Bharata. -3. of king Janamejaya. (-धा) an epithet of Draupadî.

सत्यक *a.* See सत्य. -कं Ratification of a contract &c.

सत्यंकारः 1 Making true or good, ratification of a contract or bargain. -2 Earnest money, advance payment, something given in advance as an earnest for the performance of a contract ; उपाधत्त सपत्नेषु कृष्णाया गुरुसंनिधौ। भावमानयने सत्याः सत्यंकारमिवांतकः Ki. 11. 50;

सत्यवत् *a.* Truthful, veracious. —*m.* N. of a king, husband of Sâvitrî. q. v. –ती 1 N. of the daughter of a fisherman, who became mother of Vyâsa by the sage Parâśara. –2 N. of the wife of Nârada. –3 Of the wife of *Richîka*.

सत्या 1 Truthfulness, veracity. –2 N. of Sîtâ. –3 Of Draupadî. –4 Of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa. –5 Of Durgâ. –6 Of Satyabhâmâ, wife of Krishṇa. –7 Of the mother of Vishṇu; सत्यायामभवत् सत्यः सत्यरूपो जनार्दनः.

सत्याकृ 8 U., सत्यापयति Den. P. To ratify a bargain or contract.

सत्याकृतिः *f.* Earnest money, advance payment.

सत्यापनं 1 Speaking or observing the truth. –2 Ratification (of a contract, bargain &c.).

सत्र See सत्त्र. —त्रं *ind.* With, together; सार्धं साकं समं सत्रं सहार्थे संप्रकीर्तिताः.

सत्रप *a.* Ashamed, modest.

सत्राजित् *m.* N. of a son of Nighna and father of Satyabhâmâ. [He got the *Syamantaka* jewel from the sun and always wore it round his neck. He afterwards gave it to his brother Prasena, from whom it passed into the hands of the monkey-chief Jâmbavat, who got possession of it after having killed Prasena. Krishṇa, however, overtook Jâmbavat and vanquished him in fight after a long struggle. The monkey-chief thereupon presented it along with his daughter to Krishṇa; see जांबवत्. Krishṇa then gave the jewel back to its proper owner Satrâjit, who out of gratitude presented it along with his daugther Satyabhâmâ to him. Afterwards when Satyabhâmâ was at her father's house with the jewel, Śatadhanvan, at the instigation of a Yâdava named Akrûra who desired the jewel for himself, killed Satrâjit and gave it to Akrûra. Śatadhanvan was afterwards killed by Krishṇa, but when he found that the jewel was with Akrûra, he allowed him to retain it with himself after having once shown it to the people].

सत्वर *a.* Quick, speedy, expeditious. —रं Quickly, speedily.

सथूत्कार *a.* Sputtered. —रः Speech accompanied with sputtering.

सद् 1 P. (6 P. also according to some (सीदति, सन्न; the स of सद् is changed to ष् after any preposition ending in इ or उ except प्रति) 1 To sit, sit down, recline, lie, lie down, rest, settle; अमद्राः सेदुरेकस्मिन् नितंबे निखिला गिरेः Bk. 7. 58. –2 To sink down, plungd into; तेन त्वं विदुषां मध्ये पंके गौरिव सीदसि H. Pr. 24; (where the word has sense 4 also). –3 To live, remain, reside, dwell. –4 To be dejected or low-spirited, despond, despair, sink into despondency; नाथ हरे जय नाथ हरे सीदति राधा वासगृहे Gît. 6. –5 To decay, perish, go to ruin, waste away, be destroyed; विपन्नायां नीतौ सकलमवशं सीदति जगत् H. 2. 77; तं सन्नशङ्कुं ददृशुः स्वयोधाः R. 7. 64; H. 2. 130. –6 To be in distress, be pained or afflicted, be helpless; Ki. 13. 60; Ms. 8. 21. –7 To be impeded or hindered; Ms. 9. 94. –8 To be languid, be wearied or fatigued, droop, sink; सीदति मे हृदयं K.; सीदंति मम गात्राणि Bg. 1. 28. –9 To go. —*Caus.* (सादयति-ते) 1 To cause to sit down, rest. –2 To throw or cast down, place, put. –3 To weary, exhaust. –4 To cause to perish, destroy. —*Desid.* (सिषत्सति) To wish to sit &c.

सदनं [सीदत्यस्मिन् सद् आधारे ल्युट्] 1 A house, palace, mansion. –2 Sinking down, decaying, perishing. –3 Languor; exhaustion, fatigue. –4 Water. –5 A sacrificial hall. –6 The abode of Yama. –7 Sitting, a seat.

सदः The fruit of trees.

सदंशः A crab.

सदंशवदनः A heron.

सदय *a.* Kind, tender, merciful. —यं *ind.* 1 Kindly, mercifully. –2 Gently, softly; *S* 3. 25; 6. 20.

सदस् *n.* [सीदत्यस्यां सद्-असि] 1 Seat, abode, residence, dwelling. –2 An assembly; पंकैर्विना सरो भाति सदः खलजनैर्विना Bv. 1. 116; Bh. 2. 63. –Comp. —गत *a.* seated in an assembly; R. 3. 66. —गृहं an assembly-hall, council-room; R. 3. 67.

सदस्य [सदसि साधु वसति वा यत्] 1 Any person present at or belonging to an assembly, a member of an assembly (an assessor, a juror &c.). –2 An assistant at a sacrifice, a superintending or assisting priest; सदस्यैरनुज्ञातः *S.* 3.

सदा *ind.* Always, ever, perpetually, at all times. –Comp. —आनंद *a.* ever happy. (–दः) an epithet of *S*iva. —गतिः 1. wind. –2. the universal spirit. –3 the sun. –4. everlasting, happiness, final beatitude. –तोयर, –नीरा 1. N. of the *Karatoyâ* river. –2. a river always bearing water, a running stream. —दान *a.* always making gifts or exuding rut; सदादाना परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70. (–नः) 1. a ruttish elephant. –2. a scent-elephant (= गंधद्विप q. v.) –3. N. of the elephant of Indra. –4 N. of Gaṇeśa. —नर्तः a kind of bird the wagtail. –पुष्प *a.* ever-flowering. (–ष्पः) the cocoa-nut tree. —प्रसूनः N. of various plants:—रोहित, अर्क and कुंदः —फल *a.* always bearing fruit. (–लः) 1. the Bilva tree. –2. the jack tree. –3 the glomerous fig-tree. –4. the cocoa-nut tree. —भव्य *a.* always present. —योगिन् *m.* an epithet of Krishṇa. —शिवः N. of *S*iva.

सदातन *a.* Incessant, perpetual, eternal. —नः An epithet of Vishṇu.

सदृक्ष (क्षी *f.*), सदृश्, सदृश *a.* (शी *f.*) 1 Like, resembling, similar, of the same rank, (with gen. or loc., but usually in comp.); वज्रपातसदृश, कुसुमसदृश, &c. –2 Fit, right, suitable, conformable; as in प्रस्तावसदृशं वाक्यं H. 2. 51. –3 Worthy, befitting, becoming; श्रुतस्य किं तत्सदृशं कुलस्य R. 14. 61, 1. 15. –Comp. —स्पंदनं a regular or even palpitation.

सदेश *a.* 1 Possessing a country. –2 Belonging to the same place or country. –3 Proximate, neighbouring.

सदोष *a.* 1 Defective, faulty. –2 Wrong, improper. –3 Objectionable.

सद्मन् *n.* [सीदति अस्मिन् सद्-मनिन्] 1 A house, dwelling, abode; चकितनतनतांगी सद्म सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32. –2 A place, station. –3 A temple. –4 An altar. –5 A seat. –6 Conflict. –7 Water.

सद्यस् *ind.* 1 To-day, the same day; गवादीनां पयोन्येद्युः सद्यो वा जायते दधि, पापस्य हि फलं सद्यः Subhâsh. –2 Instantly, forthwith, immediately, on a sudden; चकितनतनतांगी सद्म सद्यो विवेश Bv. 2. 32; Ku. 3. 29; Me. 16. –3 Quickly, promptly. –4 Recently, a short time back; as in सद्यो हुताग्नीन् *S.* 4. –Comp. —कालः the present time. —कालीन *a.* recent, —जात *a.* (सद्योजात) newly-born. (–तः) 1. a calf. –2. an epithet of *S*iva. –पातिन् *a* quickly perishing, frail; Me. 10. —प्राणकर *a.* quickly invigorating; सद्योमांसं नवान्नं च बाला स्त्री क्षीरभोजनम् । घृतमुष्णोदकं चैव सद्यःप्राणकराणि षट् ॥. —प्राणहर *a.* quickly destroying life or vigour; शुष्कं मांसं स्त्रियो वृद्धा बालार्कस्तरुणं दधि । प्रभाते मैथुनं निद्रा सद्यःप्राणहराणि षट्. —भाविन् *a.* newly-born. (–*m.*) a calf. –शुद्धिः, –शौचं immediate purification.

सद्यस्क *a.* 1 New, recent. –2 Instantaneous.

सद्रु *a.* 1 Resting, staying. –2 Going.

सद्वंद्व *a.* Quarrelsome, fond of strife, contentious.

सद्मसथः A village.

सधर्मन् a. 1 Having similar properties. -2 Having similar duties. -3 Of the same sect or caste. -4 Like, resembling. -Comp. -चारिणी a legal wife, a legally married wife.

सधर्मिणी See सधर्मचारिणी above.

सधार्मिन् a (णी f.) See सधर्मन्.

सधिः N. of Agni.

सधिस् m. An ox, a bull.

सध्र्यञ्च् a. (सध्रीची f.) [सहांचति; cf. P. VI. 3.95] Going along with, associated with, accompanying. —m. A companion (husband); Si. 8. 44.

सध्रीची A female companion, confidante; Bh. 6. 7.

सध्रीचीन a. Accompanying, associated with.

सन् 1 P., 8 U. (सनति, सनोति, सनुते, सात; pass. सन्यते, सायते; desid. सिसनिषति, सिषासति) 1 To love, like. -2 To worship, honour. -3 To acquire, obtain. -4 To receive graciously. -5 To honour with gifts, give, bestow, distribute.

सनः The flapping of an elephant's ears. —नं Ved. Food.

सनकः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनत् m. An epithet of Brahman. —ind. Always, perpetually.—Comp. —कुमारः N. of one of the four sons of Brahman.

सनय a. Ancient, old (Ved.).

सनसूत्र See सणसूत्र.

सना ind. Always, perpetually.

सनात् ind. Always.

सनातन a. (नी f.) 1 Perpetual, constant, eternal, permanent; एष धर्मः सनातनः. -2 Firm, fixed, settled; एष धर्मः सनातनः U. 5. 22. -3 Primeval, ancient. —नः 1 The primeval being, Vishṇu; सनातनः पितरमुपागमत् स्वयं Bk. 1. 1. -2 N. of Siva. -3 Of Brahman. -4 A guest of the Manes. -5 N. of one of the sons of Brahman. —नी 1 N. of Lakshmî. -2 Of Durgâ or Pârvatî. -3 Of Sarasvatî.

सनाथ a. 1 Having a master, lord or husband; त्वया नाथेन वैदेही सनाथा ह्यद्य वर्तते Râm. -2 Possessed of a guardian or protector; सनाथा इवाद्य धर्मचारिणः S. 1; सनाथः संवृत्तः V. 5. -3 Occupied by, possessed by. -4 Provided or furnished with, having, possessing, endowd with, full of, usually in comp.; लतासनाथ इव प्रतिभाति S. 1; शिलातलसनाथो लतामंडपः V. 2; Me. 98; Ku. 7. 94; R. 9. 42, V. 4. 10. -था A woman whose husband is living.

सनाभि a. 1 Connected by the same navel or womb, uterine. -2 Kindred, related. -3 Like, resembling; गंगावर्तसनाभिर्नाभिः Dk. -4 Affectionate. —भिः 1 A uterine brother; a near kinsman. -2 A relation, kinsman; Ki. 13. 11. -3 A relation as far as the seventh degree.

सनाभ्यः A relation as far as the 7th degree.

सनामन्, सनामक a. Having the same name; Ms. 1. 7.

सनिः 1 Worship, service. -2 A gift, donation. -3 An entreaty, a respectful solicitation (f. also in this sense), -4 Obtaining. -5 A quarter or point of the compass (f. also).

सनित a. 1 Granted. -2 Gained, obtained.

सनिष्ठीवं, सनिष्ठेवं Speech accompanied with emission of saliva, sputtered speech.

सनी 1 A respectful entreaty -2 A quarter or point of the compass. -3 Flapping of the elephant's ears. -4 Light, lustre. -5 An epithet of Gauri.

सनीड(ल) a. 1 Living in the same nest, dwelling together. -2 Near, proximate.

संतः The two hands opened and the palms joined together.

संतक्ष् 1 P. 1 To pare off, chisel, chop. -2 To wound, hurt, strike; निस्त्रिंशाभ्यां सुतीक्ष्णाभ्यामन्योन्यं संततक्षतुः Mb.; Bri. S. 42. 29. -3 To hurt by words. -4 Ved. To compose (hymns &c.).

संतक्षणं Sarcastic or cutting language, sarcasm.

संतन् 8 U. 1 To stretch over, cover over, cover with. -2 To make continuous, connect together. -3 To effect, accomplish. -4 To show, display.

संतत p. p. 1 Stretched, extended. -2 Uninterrupted, continual, constant, regular. -3 Lasting, eternal. -4 Much, many. —तं ind. Always, continually, constantly, eternally, perpetually.

संततिः f. 1 Stretching across, spreading along. -2 Extent, expanse, extension. -3 Continuous line or flow, series, row, range, succession, continuity; चिंतासंततितंतुजालनिबिडस्यूतेव लग्ना प्रिया Mâl. 5. 10; कुसुमसंततिसंततसंगिभिः Si. 6. 36. -4 Perpetuation, uninterrupted continuance; निवातनिष्कंपकुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1. -5 A race, lineage, family. -6 Offspring, progeny; संततिः शुद्धवंश्या हि परत्रेह च शर्मणे R. 1. 69. -7 A heap, mass; (अलं) सहसा संततिमंहसां विहंतुं Ki. 5. 17.

संतानः-नं 1 Stretching, extending, extension, expanse, spread; S. 7. 8. -2 Continuity, continuous flow or line, succession, continuance; अविच्छिन्नामलसंतानाः Ku. 6. 69; संतानवाहीन्यपि दुःखानि N. 4. 8. -3 Family, race. -4 Progeny, offspring, issue; संतानार्थाय विधये R. 1. 34; संतानकामाय राज्ञे 2. 65, 18. 52. -5 One of the five trees of Indra's paradise. -Comp. —संधिः a peace cemented by family alliance (as by giving a daughter in marriage &c.).

संतानकः One of the five trees of Indra's paradise or its flower; Ku. 6. 46, 7. 3; Si. 6. 67.

संतानिका 1 Froth, foam. -2 Cream. -3 A cob-web. -4 The blade of a knife or sword.

संतप् 1 P. 1 To heat, warm; संतप्तचामीकर Bk. 3. 3; संतप्तायसि संस्थितस्य पयसो नामापि न ज्ञायते Bh. 2. 67. -2 To parch, dry up. -3 To pain by heat, torture. —Pass 1 To become hot or heated. -2 To be distressed, suffer pain, be sorry; संतप्तानां त्वमसि शरणं Me. 7 'of the afflicted'; दिवापि मयि निष्क्रांते संतप्येते गुरू मम Mb.; Bh. 2. 87. -3 To repent, be stung with remorse; V. 3 5. -4 To undergo penance. —Caus. 1 To heat, burn, inflame. -2 To provoke, exasperate, irritate. -3 To torment, torture, distress, afflict. -4 To burn up, consume. -5 To foment (quarrels &c.)

संतपनं 1 Heating, inflaming. -2 Torturing.

संतप्त p. p. 1 Heated, inflamed, red-hot, glowing; Pt. 1. 250. -2 Distressed, afflicted, tormented. -3 Burnt, scorched. -4 Exhausted, fatigued, wearied. -Comp. —अयस् n. red-hot iron. —वक्षस् a. short-breathed.

संतापः 1 Heat, great heat, inflammation; Mâl. 3. 4. -2 Distress, torment, suffering, torture, agony, anguish; सतापसंततिमहाव्यसनाय तस्यामासक्तमेतदनपेक्षितहेतु चेतः Mâl. 1. 23; न संतापच्छेदो हिमसरसि वा चंद्रमसि वा 1. 31; S. 3. -3 Passion, rage. -4 Remorse; repentance; Pt. 1. 109. -5 Penance, fatigues of penance, mortification of the body; संतापे दिशतु शिवः शिवां प्रसक्तिं Ki. 5. 50.

संतापन a. (नी f.) Burning, inflaming. —नः N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. —नं 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Paining, afflicting. -3 Exciting passion.

संतापित *p. p.* Heated, afflicated, tormented &c.

संतम् 4 P. 1 To become exhausted. -2 To pine away, languish.

संतमकः Oppression or distress (in breathing &c.).

संतमस् *n.*, संतमसं 1 All-pervading or universal darkness, great darkness; निमज्जयन्संतमसे पराशयं N. 9. 98; Si. 9. 22; Bk. 5. 2. -2 Great darkness or delusion of the mind (महामोह).

संतर्जनं Threatening, reviling.

संतर्पणं 1 Satisfying, satiating.-2 Gratifying, delighting.-3 That which gives delight. -4 A kind of sweet dish.

संतिः 1 End, destruction. -2 A gift; cf. सति.

संतुष् 4 P. 1 To be pleased, satisfied or contented; संतुष्टो भार्यया भर्ता भर्त्रा भार्या तथैव च Ms. 3. 60; Bb. 3 5; Bg. 3. 17. -2 To have great pleasure in. —*Caus.* 1 To satisfy, please, gratify. -2 To present with (anything).

संतुष्ट *p. p.* Satisfied, pleased, contented.

संतुष्टिः *f.* Complete satisfaction.

संतोषः 1 Satisfaction, contentment; संतोष एव पुरुषस्य परं निधानं Subhâsh. -2 Pleasure, delight, joy. -3 The thumb and fore-finger.

संतोषणं Pleasing, gratifying, comforting.

संतॄ 1 P. 1 To cross over, traverse, travel over. -2 To swim, float. -3 To get over, overcome, surmount, go to the end of. -4 To reach, attain to. -5 To escape from, be saved.

संतरणं 1 Crossing over. -2 Surmounting.

संत्यज् 1 P. 1 To abandon: जायामदोषामुत संत्यजामि R. 14. 34. -2 To avoid, shun; Bh 1. 81. -3 To give up, renounce; Ms. 4. 181. -4 To except, exclude; संत्यज्य विक्रमादित्यं धैर्यमन्यत्र दुर्लभं Râj. T. 3. 343. -*Caus.* To deprive (one) of, rob.

संत्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Completely deserted or abandoned. -2 Robbed, deprived of.

संत्यजनं Leaving, renouncing.

संत्रस् 1, 4 P. To fear, be afraid or terrified; Bk. 14. 39.—*Caus.* To frighten, terrify; Pt. 1. 197.

संत्रासः Fear, terror, alarm.

संदंश् 1 P. 1 To bite, sting; संदष्टाधरपल्लवा Amaru. 32. -2 (*a*) To stick or adhere closely to, cling; उरसा संदष्टसर्पत्वचा S. 7. 11; संदष्टवस्त्रेष्वबलानितंबेषु R. 16. 65, 48. (*b*) To press together, crush by pressure; संदष्टकुसुमशयनानि गात्राणि S. 3. 18.

संदंशः 1 A pair of tongs. -2 The great compression of the teeth in the pronunciation of vowels (or letters). -3 N. of a hell.

संदंशकः A pair of tongs.

संदंशिका A pair of pincers.

संदष्ट *p. p.* 1 Bitten. -2 Pressed closely together, crushed. -3 Nipped; pinched. —ष्टं A particular fault in pronunciation.

संदह् 1 P. To burn; अभिजनः संदह्यतां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39.

संदाहः Burning up, consuming.

संदानं 1 A rope, cord. -2 A chain, fetter. -3 Cutting, dividing. —नः That part of an elephant's temples whence ichor exudes.

संदानित *a.* 1 Bound, tied. -2 Fettered, chained.

संदानिनी A cow-pen (गोष्ठ).

संदावः Flight, retreat.

संदित *a.* Bound, chained, fettered.

संदिश् 6 P. 1 To give, grant, assign, make over; Bk. 6. 141; Y. 2. 232. -2 To order, direct, instruct, advise, send as a message; किं नु खलु दुष्यंतस्य युक्तरूपमस्माभिः संदेष्टव्यं S. 4; Si. 9. 56, 61. -3 To send as a messenger, entrust with a message; अथ विश्वात्मने गौरी संदिदेश मिथः सखीं Ku. 6. 1. -4 To appoint. -5 To commission or depute in general.

संदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Pointed out, indicated. -2 Assigned. -3 Told, narrated, communicated. -4 Agreed to, promised. —ष्टः One entrusted with a message, a messenger, herald, courier (संदिष्टार्थ also). -ष्टं Information, news, tidings.

संदेशः 1 Information, news, tidings. -2 A message, an errand; संदेशं मे हर धनपतिक्रोधविश्लेषितस्य Me. 7. 13; R. 12. 63; Ku. 6. 2. -3 Commission, command; अनुष्ठितो गुरोः संदेशः S. 5. -Comp. —अर्थः the subject of a message; Me. 5. —वाच् *f.* a message —हरः, -हारकः 1. a newsbearer, messenger. -2. an envoy, ambassador.

संदेशकं News, tidings.

संदिह् 2 U. 1 To smear, cover over, anoint. -2 To heap together. -3 To doubt, be uncertain about; Y. 2. 16; संदिग्धो विजयो युधि Pt. 3. 12. -4 To mistake for, to confound with (in *pass*); पातु त्वामकठोरकेतकशिखासंदिग्धमुग्धेंदुः (जटाः) Mâl. 1. 2; or धूपजालाविनिःसृतैर्वलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2; Ku. 6. 40. -5 To start an objection. —*Caus.* 1 To confuse, perplex. -2 To be doubtful or uncertain (Atm.).

संदिग्ध *p. p.* 1 Besmeared, covered. -2 Dubious, doubtful, uncertain; as in संदिग्धमति-बुद्धि &c. -3 Mistaken for or confounded with. -4 Doubted, questioned. -5 Confused, obscure, unintelligible (as a sentence). -6 Dangerous, risky, unsafe. -7 Envenomed. —ग्धं 1 A doubt, uncertainty. -2 Besmearing. -Comp. —अर्थ *a.* ambiguous, dubious in sense. (-र्थः) 1. an ambiguous or doubtful meaning. -2. a disputed matter. —मति, —बुद्धि *a.* sceptical, doubtful.

संदेहः 1 Doubt, uncertainty, suspense; अत्र कः संदेहः. -2 Risk, danger, peril; जीवितसंदेहदोलामारोपितः K.; अर्थार्जने प्रवृत्तिः ससंदेहा H. 1; Pt. 1. 176. -3 (In Rhet.) Doubt regarded as a figure of speech, in which the close resemblance between two objects leads to one of them being mistaken for the other (this figure is also called ससंदेह by Mammata and others); ससंदेहस्तु भेदोक्तौ तदनुक्तौ च संशयः K. P. 10; *e. g.* see Mâl. 1. 2 (*l* 3); V. 3. 2. -Comp. —दोला the swing of uncertainty, a state of suspense, dilemma, fix.

संदेहिन् *a.* 1 Doubtful. -2 Doubting, uncertain, diffident.

संदी A small bed-stead, cot, couch.

संदीप् 4 A. To burn or shine very brightly, glow. —*Caus.* 1 To light, kindle, inflame. -2 To excite, incite, arouse, stimulate.

संदीपन *a.* (-नी *f.*) 1 Kindling, inflaming, exciting; संदीपना एव दुःखस्य प्रियसखीविनोदनोपायाः U. 3. -2 Provoking; U. 4. —नः One of the five arrows of Cupid. —नं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Exciting, stimulating; अनंगसंदीपनमाशु कुर्वते Rs. 1. 12.

संदीप्त *p. p.* 1 Kindled or inflamed. -2 Excited, stimulated. -3 Instigated, stirred up, prompted.

संदुष् 4 P. To be defiled or stained. —*Caus.* 1 To defile, pollute, corrupt, soil, taint. -2 To violate. -3 To accuse, censure, find fault with, condemn.

संदुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Polluted, defiled. -2 Wicked, depraved. -3 Ill-disposed

संदूषणं Defiling, corrupting, vitiating.

संदूषित *a.* 1 Violated, defiled, stained, polluted. -2 Grown worse (as a disease). -3 Abused, censured.

संदृभ् 6 P. 1 To string or bind together. -2 To weave together, weave into a bunch or garland. -3 To arrange, connect, compose.

संदर्भः 1 Stringing together, weaving, arranging. -2 Collection, uniting, mixture; U. 7. 12. -3 Consistency, continuity, regular connection, coherence; संदर्भशुद्धिं गिरां Gīt. 1. -4 Construction. -5 A composition, literary work; रसगंगाधरनामा संदर्भोऽयं चिरं जयतु R. G.; U. 4. -Comp. —विरुद्ध *a.* irrelevant, incoherent. —शुद्ध *a.* connected, coherent. —शुद्धिः *f.* clearness of arrangement (as of a composition).

संदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold; Bk. 16. 9. -2 To see well or perfectly. -3 To consider, reflect upon. -4 To calculate, enumerate. -5 To overlook, wink at. —*Pass.* 1 To look like, resemble, be similar. -2 To become visible, appear. —*Caus.* To show, exhibit, discover; आत्मानं मृतवत्संदर्श्य स्थितः H. 1; Bk. 4. 33; M. 4. 9.

संदर्शनं 1 Seeing, beholding, viewing. -2 Gazing, looking steadfastly. -3 Meeting, seeing one another. -4 Sight, appearance, vision. -5 Regard, consideration. -6 Showing, displaying.

संदोहः 1 Milking. -2 The whole quantity of anything, a multitude, heap, mass, assemblage; कुंदमाकंदमधुबिंदुसंदोहवाहिना मारुतेनोत्ताम्यति Māl. 3; Bv. 4. 9.

संद्रावः Flight, retreat.

संधा 3 U. 1 To join, bring together, unite, combine, put together, compound, mix; यानि उदकेन संधीयंते तानि भक्षणीयानि Kull. -2 (*a*) To treat with, form friendship or alliance with, make peace with; शत्रुणा न हि संदध्यात्सुश्लिष्टेनापि संधिना H. 1. 88; Chāṇ. 19; Kām. 9. 41. (*b*) To unite in friendship, reconcile, make a friend of; Pt. 2. 32. -3 To fix upon, direct towards; संदधे दृशमुदग्रतारकां R. 11. 69. -4 To fit to or place upon the bow (as a missile, arrow &c.); धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66; R. 2. 53, 12. 97. -5 To produce, cause; दर्शितं मयि रमणीयधामत्वं संधत्ते गगनलघ्रयाणवेगः Māl. 5. 3; संधत्ते भृशमरतिं हि सद्वियोगः Ki. 5. 51. -6 To hold out against, be a match for; शतमेकोऽपि संधत्ते प्राकारस्थो धनुर्धरः; Pt. 1. 229. -7 To mend, repair, heal. -8 To inflict upon. -9 To grasp, support, take hold of. -10 To grant, yield. -11 To make good, atone for. -12 To contract, close up. -13 To approach, come near. -14 To prepare, make, compose. -15 To assist, aid. -16 To comprehend, conceive. -17 To possess, have. -18 To perform, do; Pt. 2. 11. -19 To employ, make use of, apply to use.

संधा 1 Union, association. -2 Intimate union, close connection. -3 State, condition. -4 An agreement, a promise, stipulation, compact; ततार संधामिव सत्यसंधः R. 14. 52; Mv. 7. 8. -5 Limit, boundary. -6 Fixity, steadiness. -7 Twilight. -8 Distillation (for संधान q. v.). -9 Steady continuance in any state.

संधानं 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Union, junction, combination; यदर्धे विच्छिन्नं भवति कृतसंधानमिव तत् S. 1. 9; Ku. 5. 27; R. 12. 101. -3 Mixing, compounding (of medicines &c.). -4 Restoration, repairing. -5 Fitting, taking an aim, fixing (as an arrow to the bow-string); तत्साधुकृतसंधानं प्रतिसंहर सायकं S. 1. 11; Si. 20. 8. -6 Alliance, league, friendship, peace; मृद्घटवत्सुखभेद्यो दुःसंधानश्च दुर्जनो भवति H. 1. 92 (where it has sense 1 also) -7 A joint; पादजंघयोः संधाने गुल्फः Suśr. -8 Attention. -9 Direction. -10 Supporting. -11 Distillation (of liquors). -12 Spirituous liquor or a kind of it. -13 A kind of relish eaten to excite thirst. -14 Preparation of pickles. -15 Contraction of the skin by means of astringents. -16 Sour rice-gruel. -17 Bell-metal (सौराष्ट्र).

संधानित *a.* 1 United, strung together. -2 Bound, tied.

संधानिन् *a.* 1 Tying or binding together. -2 Clever in taking aim. -3 Distilling liquor.

संधानिनी A cow-house, cow-pen.

संधानी 1 Distillation. -2 Braziery, foundry. -3 The manufacture of spirituous liquors.

संधिः 1 Union, junction, combination, connection; संधये सदृशा सूची वक्ता छेदाय कर्तरी Subhāsh.; Me. 58. -2 A compact, an agreement. -3 Alliance, league, friendship, peace, treaty of peace (one of the six expedients to be used in foreign politics); कति प्रकाराः संधीनां भवंति H. 4; (the several kinds are described in H. 4. 106-125); शत्रुणा न हि संदध्यात्सुश्लिष्टेनापि संधिना H. 1. 88. -4 A joint, articulation (of the body); तुरगानुधावनकंडितसंधेः S. 2. -5 A fold, (of a garment). -6 A breach, hole, chasm. -7 Especially a mine, chasm or opening made by thieves in a wall or underneath a building; वृक्षवाटिकापरिसरे संधिं कृत्वा प्रविष्टोऽस्मि मध्यमकं Mk. 3; Ms. 9. 276. -8 Separation, division. -9 Euphony, euphonic junction or coalition (in gram.). -10 An interval, a pause. -11 A critical juncture. -12 An opportune moment. -13 A period at the expiration of each *Yuga* or age. -14 A division or joint (in a drama); (they are five, see S. D. 330-332): Ku. 7. 91. -15 The vulva. -16 Distillation. -Comp. —अक्षरं a diphthong. —चोरः a house-breaker, a thief who breaks into a house. —छेदः making holes or breaches (in a wall &c.); as in संधिच्छेदशिक्षकः M. 4. —जं spirituous liquor. —जीवकः one who lives by dishonest means (particularly as a go-between). —दूषणं violation of a treaty: अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीशा विदधति सोपधि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45. —बंधनं the ligament of a joint. —बंधः the tissues of joints; S. 2. —बंधनं a ligament, tendon, nerve. —भंगः —मुक्तिः *f.* dislocation of a joint. —रंध्रका a hole in a wall. —विग्रह *m.* du. peace and war. °अधिकारः the office of the minister for foreign affairs. —विचक्षणः one skilled in negotiating peaces. -विद् *m.* a negotiator of treaties. —वेला 1. the time of twilight. -2. any connecting period. —हारकः a house-breaker.

संधिकः A kind of fever.

संधिका Distillation (of liquors).

संधित *a.* 1 United, joined; Pt. 2. 35. -2 Bound, tied. -3 Reconciled, allied. -4 Fixed, fitted. -5 Mixed together. -6 Pickled, preserved. -तं 1 Pickles. -2 Spirituous liquor.

संधिनी 1 A cow in heat (united with the bull or impregnated by him). -2 A cow milked unseasonably.

संधिला 1 A hole or breach made in a wall, pit, chasm. -2 A river. -3 Spirituous liquor.

संधेय *a.* 1 To be united or joined. -2 Capable of being reconciled; सुजनस्तु कनकघटवद् दुर्भेद्यश्चाशुसंधेयः H. 1. 92. -3 To be made peace with. -4 To be aimed at.

संधुक्ष् 1 A. To be kindled or excited (fig. also); संदुधुक्षे तयोः कोपः Bk. 14. 109. —*Caus.* To kindle, inflame, excite; निर्वाणभूयिष्ठमथास्य वीर्यं संधुक्षयंतीव वपुर्गुणेन Ku. 3. 52; आतपात्संधुक्षितमदा V. 4.

संधुक्षणं 1 Kindling, inflaming. -2 Exciting, stimulating.

संधुक्षित *p. p.* Kindled, inflamed, excited.

संधृ 10 U. 1 To hold, bear, carry. -2 To hold up, support, prop, sustain ; अरैः संधार्यते नाभिः Pt. 1. 81. -3 To curb, restrain, check. -4 To keep in mind, retain in memory ; यः सततं परिपृच्छति शृणोति संधारयत्यनिशं Pt. 5. 92. -5 To hold, have, possess, retain, keep ; Pt. 1. 112. -6 To observe, follow. -7 To bear, suffer, endure. -8 To survive, remain alive.

संधारणं-णा 1 Restraining, checking. -2 Observing, following. -3 Suffering, enduring.

संध्या 1 Union. -2 Joint, division. -3 Morning or evening twilight ; अनुरागवती संध्या दिवसस्तत्पुरःसरः । अहो दैवगतिश्चित्रा तथापि न समागमः K. P. 7 -4 Early morning. -5 Evening, dusk. -6 The period which precedes a *Yuga*, the time intervening between the expiration of one *Yuga* and the commencement of another ; Me. 1. 69. -7 The morning, noon, and evening prayers of a Brâhmaṇa ; Ms. 2. 69, 4. 93. -8 A promise, an agreement. -9 A boundary, limit. -10 Thinking, meditation. -11 A kind of flower. -12 N. of a river. -13 N. of the wife of Brahman. -14 Any one of the divisions of the day (पूर्वाह्ण, मध्याह्न, अपराह्ण). -Comp. —अंशः the period at the end of each Yuga. -अंशुः twilight. —अभ्रं 1. an evening cloud (tinged with the sun's rays) ; संध्याभ्ररेखेव मुहूर्तरागाः Pt. 1. 194. -2. a kind of red-chalk. -उपासना Sandhyâ adoration. —कालः 1. the period of twilight. -2. evening. —त्रयं the three divisions of the day (forenoon, noon, and afternoon). —नाटिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —पुष्पी 1. a kind of jasmine. -2. a nutmeg. —बलः a demon (राक्षस). —मंगलं an evening religious rite. °दीपिका an auspicious evening lamp ; V. 3. 2. —रागः red-lead. —रामः (some take आराम as the word here) an epithet of Brahman. —वंदनं the morning and evening prayers. —समयः 1. evening-time. -2. a portion of each Yuga.

सन्न *p. p.* [सद्-क्त] 1 Sitting down, settling down, lying. -2 Dejected, sunk down, downcast. -3 Drooping, relaxed ; Ku. 3. 51. -4 Weak, low, feeble. -5 Wasted away, decayed. -6 Perished, destroyed. -7 Still, motionless. -8 Shrunk. -9 Adjacent, near. -10 Gone, departed. -11 Sunk, low (in tone &c). —न्नः The tree called पियाल. —न्नं A little, a small quantity -Comp. —कंठ *a.* choked. —हर्ष *a.* desponding, cheerless.

सन्नक *a.* Low, dwarfish. -कः The Piyâla tree. -Comp. —द्रुः the Piyâla tree.

सन्नतर *a.* Lower, more depressed (as a tone).

संनम् 1 P. 1 To bend, stoop, incline ; संनतांगी Ku. 1. 34 ; Bk. 2. 31 ; पदेषु संनता V. 4. 26. -2 To submit or subject oneself to, obey ; संनमतामरीणां R. 18. 34. -3 To bend down, bow down to. -4 To make ready, prepare. -5 To be accomplished. —*Caus.* 1 To contract, bend together. -2 To cause to bend or stoop. -3 To make ready, prepare.

संनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, stooping. -2 Downcast. -3 Contracted.

संनतिः *f.* 1 Obeisance, respectful salutation, reverence. -2 Stooping posture, crouching. -3 Humility. -4 A kind of sacrifice. -5 A sound, noise.

संनयः 1 A collection, multitude, quantity, number. -2 Rear, rear-guard (of an army).

संनह् 4 U. 1 To tie, bind, fasten. -2 To wear, put on, dress. -3 To put on (as armour), arm oneself, be accoutred ; समनह्यत्ततो सैन्यं Bk. 15. 111, 112 ; 14. 7 : 6. 4. -4 To make oneself ready, prepare oneself (for any action) (Atm. in this sense) ; युद्धाय संनह्यते Mbh. ; छेत्तुं वज्रमणीन् शिरीषकुसुमप्रांतेन संनह्यते Bk. 2. 6.

संनद्ध *p. p.* 1 Tied or bound together, girded or put on. -2 Clad or dressed in armour, accoutred, mailed. -3 Arranged, ready, or prepared for battle, armed, fully equipped; नवजलधरः संनद्धोऽयं न दृप्तनिशाचरः V. 4. 1 ; कः संनद्धे विरहविधुरां त्वय्युपेक्षेत जायां Me. 8. -4 Ready, prepared, formed, arranged in general ; लतेव संनद्धमनोज्ञपल्लवा R. 3. 7. -5 Pervading ; कुसुममिव लोभनीयं यौवनमंगेषु संनद्धं S. 1 21. -6 Well-provided with anything. -7 Murderous. -8 Closely attached, bordering, near. -9 Ready to burst or blossom. -10 Provided with charms.

संनहनं 1 Preparing, equipping, arming oneself. -2 Preparation. -3 Fastening tightly. -4 Industry, effort.

संनाहः 1 Arming (oneself) or preparation for battle, putting on armour. -2 Warlike preparation, equipment ; संनाहोऽयं साहसमवगमयति Dk. -3 Armour, mail; अस्मिन्कलौ खलोत्सृष्टदुर्वाग्बाणदारुणे । कथं जीवेज्जगन्न स्युः संनाहाः सज्जना यदि Ktr. K. 1. 36, Ki. 16. 12.

संनाह्यः A war-elephant.

संनिकर्षः 1 Drawing near, bringing near. -2 Vicinity, proximity ; presence ; उत्कंठते च युष्मत्संनिकर्षस्य U. 6; Ku. 3. 74 ; R. 7. 8, 6. 20. -3 Connection, relation. -4 (In Nyâya phil.) Connection of an organ of sense (इंद्रिय) with its object (विषय); this is of six kinds.

संनिकर्षणं 1 Bringing near. -2 Approaching, approximating. -3 Proximity, vicinity. -4 Relation, connection. -5 Connection of an organ of sense with its object ; see संनिकर्ष (4) above.

संनिकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Approximate. -2 Proximate, adjacent, near. —ष्टं Proximity, vicinity.

संनिचयः A collection.

संनिधा 3 U. 1 To place, put, or keep together ; Ms. 2. 186. -2 To place near ; S. 3. 19. -3 To fix upon, direct towards ; (दृष्टिः) पुनः सहस्रार्चिषि संनिधत्ते R. 13. 44. -4 To draw near, approach. -5 To collect, pile up. -6 To observe, inspect. —*Pass.* To be near, be present. —*Caus.* To collect, bring together, assemble ; U. 7.

संनिधातृ *m.* 1 One who brings near. -2 One who deposits. -3 A receiver of stolen goods ; Ms. 9. 278. -4 An officer who introduces people at court. -5 One who receives in charge.

संनिधानं, संनिधिः 1 Putting down together, juxta-position. -2 Proximity, vicinity, presence ; N. 2. 53. -3 Perceptibility, appearance. -4 A receptacle. -5 Receiving, taking charge of. -6 Combination, aggregate ; Pt. 1. 191. -7 Depositing. -8 The object of an organ of sense (इंद्रियविषय).

संनिपत् 1 P. 1 To alight, descend. -2 To come together, assemble, meet together. -3 To fall upon, attack ; U. 3. 6. -4 To arrive, appear. -5 To perish, be destroyed. —*Caus.* 1 To throw or shoot down, discharge. -2 To convoke, convene, assemble, collect together.

संनिपातः 1 Falling down, alighting, descent. -2 Falling together, meeting ; confluence ; समुद्रपत्न्योर्जलसंनिपाते R. 13. 58. -3 Collision, contact. -4 Union, conjunction, combination, mixture, miscellaneous collection ; धूमज्योतिःसलिलमरुतां संनिपातः क्व मेघः Me 5. -5 An assemblage, a collection, multitude, number. ; नानारत्नज्योतिषां संनिपातैः Ki. 5. 36 ; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतीन्दोः Ku. 1. 3. -6 Arrival. -7 A combined derangement of the three humours of the body causing fever which is of a dangerous kind -8 A kind of musical time or measure. -Comp. —ज्वरः fever arising

from a vitiated state of the three humours of the body.

संनिपातकः = संनिपात (7) above.

संनिबंधः 1 Binding firmly. -2 Connection, attachment. -3 Effectiveness.

संनिभ *a.* Like, similar (at the end of comp.); Rs. 1. 11.

संनियुज् See नियुज्.

संनियोगः 1 Union, attachment. -2 Appointment.

संनिरुध् See निरुध्.

संनिरोधः Obstruction, hindrance.

संनिविश् 6 A 1 To enter into, enter deeply. -2 To encamp, sit down. -3 To have intercourse or intimate connection with. —*Caus.* 1 To place, put. -2 To install or place on; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुग्रीवं संन्यवेशयत् R. 12. 58. -3 To unite, join, collect. -4 To introduce, insert, put in. -5 To lodge, locate, station, encamp. -6 To devolve upon, commit to, consign. -7 To found a town &c.). -8 To fix the mind on. -9 To contemplate, reflect upon.

संनिविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered into -2 Collected met together, assembled -3 Absorbed or engrossed in. -4 Abiding or resting in. -5 Contiguous, near, neighbouring. -6 Encamped. See संनिविश् above.

संनिवेशः 1 Deep entrance into, ardent devotion or attachment, close application. -2 A collection, multitude, assemblage. -3 Union, combination, arrangement; रमणीय एष वः सुमनसां संनिवेशः Mâl. 1, 9. -4 Site, place, situation, position; Ku. 7. 25; R. 6. 19. -5 Vicinity, proximity. -6 Form, figure; उद्दामशरीरसंनिवेशा Mâl. 3; निर्माणसंनिवेश K -7 A hut, dwelling-place; R. 14. 76. -8 Seating in the proper places, giving seats to; क्रियतां समाजसंनिवेशः U. 7. -9 Insertion. -10 An open space near a town where people assemble for amusement, exercise &c. -11 The collective position of an asterism.

संनिवृत् 1 A. 1 To return, retire. -2 To leave off, cease, stop. -3 To pass away. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to return, send back. -2 To suppress, stop. -3 To prevent, hinder. -4 To divert, turn away from.

संनिवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned. -2 Stopped, ceased. -3 Withdrawing, shrinking from.

संनिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Return; S. 6. 9; R. 6. 49; 10. 27. -2 Desisting from. -3 Restraint, check, forbearance,

संनिहित *p. p.* 1 Placed near, lying close, near, contiguous, neighbouring; S. 4. -2 Close, proximate, at hand. -3 Present; अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः S. 1; हृदयसंनिहिते S. 3. 19. -4 Fixed, placed, deposited. -5 Prepared, ready: Ms. 1. -6 Staying or being in. -तं Proximity, vicinity. -Comp. —अपाय *a.* having destruction close at hand, frail, perishable, transitory; कायः संनिहितापायः Pt. 2. 177.

संनी 1 P. 1 To bring together. -2 To rule, govern, guide. -3 To restore, give back. -4 To lead towards, lead, or bring near to. -5 To connect, unite. -6 To mingle, mix. -7 To arrange. -8 To obtain, procure.

संनयनं 1 Bringing together or near. -2 Connecting, uniting.

संन्यस् 4 U. 1 To place or put down, deposit. -2 To lay down or aside, give up, abandon, quit; तेन त्वया शस्त्रं न संन्यस्तव्यं V. 5; संन्यस्तशस्त्र R. 2. 59; संन्यस्ताभरणं गात्रं Me. 93; Ku. 7. 67. -3 To make or deliver over, entrust, commit to the care of; Bg. 3. 30. -4 To put together. -5 (Used intransitively) To resign the world, discard all worldly ties and attachments and become an anchorite; संदृश्य क्षणभंगुरं तदखिलं धन्यस्तु संन्यस्यति Bh. 3. 132.

संन्यसनं 1 Resignation, laying down. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its attachments; न च संन्यसनादेव सिद्धिं समधिगच्छति Bg. 3. 4. -3 Consigning, entrusting to the care of. -4 Depositing.

संन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Laid or placed down. -2 Deposited. -3 Entrusted, consigned. -4 Laid aside, relinquished, renounced. -5 Encamped.

संन्यासः 1 Leaving, abandonment. -2 Complete renunciation of the world and its possessions and attachments, abandonment of temporal concerns; काम्यानां कर्मणां न्यासं संन्यासं कवयो विदुः; Bg. 6. 2, 18. 2; Ms. 1. 114; 5. 108. -3 A deposit, trust. -4 A stake or wager in a game. -5 Giving up the body, death. -6 Indian spikenard.

संन्यासिन् *m.* 1 One who lays down or deposits. -2 One who completely renounces the world and its attachments, an ascetic, a Brâhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life; ज्ञेयः स नित्यसंन्यासी यो न द्वेष्टि न कांक्षति Bg. 5. 3. -3 One who abstains from food (त्यक्ताहार); Bk. 7. 76.

सप् 1 P. (सपति) 1 To honour, worship. -2 To connect -3 To obey, conform to. -4 To obtain. -5 To touch, sip. -6 To do, perform.

सपक्ष *a.* 1 Winged, having wings. -2 Having a side or party -3 Belonging to the same side or party. -4 (Hence) Kindred, like, similar (fig.); दलद्द्राक्षानिर्यद्रसभरसपक्षा भणितयः Bv. 2. 77. -5 Containing the पक्ष or subject of an inference. —क्षः 1 An adherent, a follower, partisan. -2 A kindred, a kinsman; परित्रातस्त्वया सपक्षः M. 4. -3 (in logic) An instance on the same side, a similar instance; निश्चितसाध्यवान् सपक्षः T. S.

सपत्न *a.* Hostile, inimical. —त्नः An enemy, adversary, a rival; Mâl. 4. 5; R. 9. 8.

सपत्नी [समानः पतिर्यस्याः सा] A rival or fellow wife, rival mistress, co-wife (having the same husband with another); दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63, 14. 86; कुरु प्रियसखीवृत्तिं सपत्नीजने S. 4. 17.

सपत्नीक *a.* Attended by a wife.

सपत्राकृ 8 U. To wound very severely; see below.

सपत्राकरणं 1 Wounding in such a manner that the feathered part of the arrow enters the body. -2 Causing excessive pain; cf. निष्पत्राकरण.

सपत्राकृतिः *f.* Great agony or pain, excessive affliction or torment.

सपदि *ind.* 1 Instantly, in a moment, immediately: सपदि मदनानलो दहति मम मानसं Gît. 10; Ku. 3. 76; 6. 2. -2 Quickly, swiftly.

सपर्या 1 Worship, honouring; साहं सपर्याविधिभाजनेन R. 5. 22, 2. 22, 11. 35, 13. 46; Si. 1. 10; Ku. 5. 31. -2 Service, attendance; प्रति विहितसपर्यासुस्थयोस्तान्यहानि (रमसे) U. 1. 26.

सपाद *a.* 1 Having feet. -2 Increased by a fourth part.

सपिंडः 'Having the same पिंड or funeral rice-ball offering', a kinsman connected by the offering of the funeral rice-ball to the Manes of certain relations; Y. 1. 52; Ms. 2. 247, 5. 59.

सपिंडीकरणं 1 The performance of a particular Srâddha in honour of deceased relatives called सपिंड q. v., to be performed at the end of one full year after the death of a relative, but now usually performed on the 12th day after death as part of the funeral obsequies. -2 Giving a person the rights of a Sapiṇḍa of kinsman.

सपीतिः *f.* Drinking together or in company, compotation.

सप्तकी A woman's girdle or zone.

सप्तन् *num. a.* (always pl. ; सप्त nom. and acc.) Seven. –Comp. –अंशुः N. of Agni. —अंशुरंगषः the planet Saturn. —अंग *a.* see सप्तप्रकृति below. —आर्चिस् *a.* 1. having seven tongues or flames. –2. evil-eyed, of inauspicious look. (–*m.*) 1. N. of fire. –2. of Saturn. –3. the Chitraka plant. —अशीतिः *f.* eighty-seven. —अश्रं a heptagon. —अश्वः the sun. °वाहनः the sun. —अहः seven days, *i. e.* a week. —आत्मन् *m.* an epithet of Brahman. —ऋषि (सप्तर्षि) *m.* pl. 1. the seven sages ; *i. e.* मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. –2. the constellation called Ursa Major (the seven stars of which are said to be the seven sages mentioned above). –कोण *a.* septangular. —गंगं *ind.* in the place of the seven streams of the Ganges. —चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-seven. —जिह्वः, –ज्वालः fire. —तंतुः a sacrifice ; *Si.* 14. 6. —त्रिंशत् *f.* thirty-seven. —दशन् *a.* seventeen. —दीधितिः N. of fire. —द्वीपा an epithet of the earth ; पुरा सप्तद्वीपां जयति वसुधामप्रतिरथः *S.* 7. 33. —धातु *m.* pl. the seven constituent elements of the body ; *i. e.* chyle, blood, flesh, fat, bone, marrow, and semen ; (रसासृङ्मांसमेदोऽस्थिमज्जानः शुक्रसंयुताः). –नवतिः *f.* ninety-seven. —नाडीचक्रं a kind of astrological diagram used as a means of foretelling rain. —पदी the seven steps at a marriage (the bride and bridegroom walk together seven steps, after which the marriage becomes irrevocable.). –पर्णः (so सप्तच्छदः, सप्तपत्रः) N. of a tree. (–र्णी) the sensitive plant. —प्रकृतिः *f.* pl. the seven constituent parts of a kingdom ; स्वाम्यमात्यसुहृत्कोशराष्ट्रदुर्गबलानि च Ak. ; see प्रकृति also. —भद्रः the Sirīsha tree. —भूमिक, –भूम *a.* seven stories high (as a palace). —रक्तः one who has got the seven parts of the body red ; (पाणिपादतले रक्ते नेत्रांतरनखानि च । तालुकाधरजिह्वाश्च प्रशस्ता सप्तरक्तता ॥). —रात्रं a period of seven nights. —विंशतिः *f.* twenty-seven. —विध *a.* seven-fold, of seven sorts. —शतं 1. 700. –2. 107. (–ती) an aggregate or collection of 700 verses or stanzas. —शलाकः a kind of astronomical diagram used for indicating auspicious days for marriages. –सप्तिः an epithet of the sun ; सर्वैरुस्रैः समग्रैस्त्वमिव नृपगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसप्तिः M. 2. 13 ; *S.* 6. 29.

सप्तक *a.* (का or की *f.*) 1 Containing seven. –2 Seven. –3 Seventh. —कं A collection of seven things (verses &c.).

सप्ततिः *f.* Seventy. °तम *a.* 70th.

सप्तधा *ind.* 1 Seven-fold. –2 In seven parts.

सप्तम *a.* (मी *f.*) The seventh. –मी *f.* 1 The seventh or locative case (in gram). –2 The seventh day of a lunar fortnight.

सप्तला A kind of jasmine (double jasmine).

सप्तिः 1 A yoke. –2 A horse ; जवो हि सप्तेः परमं विभूषणं Subhâsh. ; see सप्तसप्ति also. –3 A yoke-fellow.

सप्रणय *a.* Affectionate, friendly.

सप्रत्यय *n.* 1 Placing confidence in. –3 Certain, sure.

सप्रश्रयं *ind.* Respectfully, with great courtesy.

सप्रसव *a.* Derived from a common source ; R. 1. 22.

सफरः–री A small glittering fish ; cf. शफर.

सफल *a.* 1 Fruitful, bearing or yielding fruit, productive (fig. also). –2 Accomplished, fulfilled, successful.

सबंधु *a.* 1 Closely connected. –2 Having a friend, befriended. –3 Of the same family. —धुः A relation, kinsman.

सबालिः Evening twilight.

सबाध *a.* 1 Hurtful. –2 Oppressive.

सब्रह्मचर्यं Fellow-studentship (being disciples of the same teacher).

सब्रह्मचारिन् *m.* 1 A fellow-student, one going through the same studies and observing the same austerities. –2 A fellow-sufferer, sympathiser ; दुःखसब्रह्मचारिणी तरलिका क गता K. ; हे व्यसनसब्रह्मचारिन् यदि न गुह्यं ततः श्रोतुमिच्छामि Mu. 6. –3 (Hence) An equal, of the same kind ; Vh. 1. 39.

सभर्तृका A woman whose husband is living.

सभा 1 [सह भांति अभीष्टनिश्चयार्थमेकत्र यत्र गृहे Tv.] 1 An assembly, a council, conclave ; पंडितसभां कारितवान् Pt. 1 ; न सा सभा यत्र न संति वृद्धाः H. 1. –2 Company, society, meeting, large number. –3 Council-chamber or hall. –4 A court of justice. –5 A public audience (modern *levee*). –6 A gambling-house. –7 Any room or place much frequented. –Comp. —आचारः 1. the customs of society –2. court-manners. —आस्तारः 1. an assistant at an assembly. –2. a member of a society. —उचितः a learned Brâhmaṇa, an educated person. —पतिः, –नायकः 1. the president of a society, chairman. –2. the keeper of a gaming-house. —पूजा worship or reverence paid to the audience. –सद् *m.* 1. an assistant at an assembly or meeting. –2. a member of an assembly or meeting. –3. an assessor, a juror.

सभाज् 10 U. (सभाजयति-ते) 1 To salute, pay respects, greet, render homage to, congratulate ; स्नेहात्सभाजयितुमेत्य U. 1. 7 ; *Si.* 13. 14 ; *S.* 5. –2 To honour, worship, respect. –3 To please, gratify. –4 To beautify, adorn, grace ; U. 4. 19. –5 To show.

सभाजनं [सभाज्-भावे-ल्युट्] 1 (*a*) Paying respects to, salutation, honouring, worshipping ; *Si* 13. 14. (*b*) Welcoming, congratulation ; R. 13. 43, 14. 18. –2 Civility, courtesy, politeness. - 3 Service.

सभावनः N. of *Siva.*

सभि(भी)कः [सभा द्यूतं प्रयोजनमस्य] ईक्] The keeper of a gaming-house ; अद्यमस्माकं पूर्वसभिको माथुर एत एवागच्छति Mk. 3 ; Y. 2. 199.

सभ्य *a.* [सभायां साधु यत्] 1 Belonging to an assembly. –2 Fit for society. –3 Refined, polished, civilized. –4 Well-bred, polite, civil, courteous ; R. 1. 55, Ku. 7. 29. –5 Confidential, trusty, faithful. —भ्यः 1 An assessor. –2 An assistant at an assembly. –3 A person of honourable parentage. –4 The keeper of a gaming-house. –5 The servant of the keeper of a gaming-house. –6 N. of one of the five sacred fires.

सभ्यता,–त्वं Politeness, good manners or breeding.

सम् I 1 P. (समति) 1 To be confused or agitated. –2 Not to be confused or agitated. –II. 10 U. (समयति-ते) To be agitated.

सम् *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives it means (*a*) with, together with, together ; as in संगम्, संभाषण, संधा, संयुज् &c. (*b*) Sometimes it intensifies the meaning of the simple root, and may be translated by 'very, quite, greatly, thoroughly, very much' ; संतुष्, संतोष, संत्यज्, संन्यास, संताप &c. (*c*) It also expresses completeness, perfection, or beauty. –2 As prefixed to nouns to form comp. it means 'like, same, similar,' as in समर्थ. –3 Sometimes it means 'near', 'before' ; as in समक्ष. –4 In the Vedas it is sometimes used as a separable preposition (with instr.).

सम *a.* 1 Same, identical. -2 Equal, as in समलोष्टकाञ्चनः R. 8. 21; Pt. 2 7; Bg 2. 38 -3 Like, similar, resembling; with instr. or gen. or in comp.; गुणयुक्तो दरिद्रोऽपि नेश्वरैरगुणैः समः Subhāsh.; Ku. 3. 13. -4 Even, level, plain; समदेशवर्तिनस्ते न दुरासदो भविष्यति S. 1. -5 Even (as number). -6 Impartial, fair. -7 Just, honest, upright. -8 Good, virtuous. -9 Ordinary, common. -10 Mean, middling. -11 Straight. -12 Suitable, convenient. -13 Indifferent, unmoved, unaffected by passion. -14 All, every one. -15 All, whole, entire, complete. —मः 1 N. of certain zodiacal signs (वृष, कर्कट, कन्या, वृश्चिक, मकर, and मीन). -2 A mode of measuring time in music. —मं 1 A level plain, flat country; Ki. 9. 11. -2 (In rhet.) N. of a figure of speech. -3 (In geometry) A mean proportional segment. —मं *ind.* 1 With, together with, in company with, accompanied by; (with instr.); आहो निवत्स्यति समं हरिणाङ्गनाभिः S. 1. 27; R. 2. 25, 8. 63, 16. 72. -2 Equally; यथा सर्वाणि भूतानि धरा धारयते समं Ms. 9. 311. -3 Like, similarly, in the same manner; Pt. 1. 78. -4. Entirely. -5 Simultaneously, all at once, at the same time, together; नवं पयो यत्र घनैर्मया च त्वद्विप्रयोगाश्रु समं विसृष्टं R. 13. 26, 4. 4; 10. 59; 14. 1. -Comp. —अंशः an equal share. °हारिन् *m.* a co-heir. —अंतर *a.* parallel. —आचारः 1. equal or similar conduct. -2. proper practice. —उदकं a mixture of half butter-milk and half water. —उपमा a kind of Upamā or simile. —कन्या a fit or suitable girl (fit to be married). —कर्णः an equi-diagonal tetragon. —कालः the same time or moment. (-लं) *ind.* at the same time, simultaneously. —कालीन *a.* contemporary, coeval. —कोलः a serpent, snake. —क्षेत्रं (in astr.) an epithet of a particular arrangement of the Nakshatras. —खातः an equal excavation, a parallelopipedon. —गंधकः incense. —गंधिकं the fragrant root of the Usira. —चतुरस्र *a.* square. (—स्रं) an equilateral tetragon. —चतुर्भुजः -जं a rhombus. —चित्त *a.* 1. even-minded, equable, equanimous. -2. indifferent. —छेद, -छेदन *a.* having the same denominator. —जाति *a.* homogeneous. —ज्ञा fame. —त्रिभुजः -जं an equilateral triangle. —दर्शन, -दर्शिन् *a.* viewing equally, impartial; विद्याविनयसंपन्ने ब्राह्मणे गवि हस्तिनि। शुनि चैव श्वपाके च पंडिताः समदर्शिनः Bg. 5 18. दुःख *a.* feeling for another's woe, sympathising (with another); a fellow-sufferer; Ku. 4. 4. °सुख *a.* a companion or partner in joy and sorrow; S. 3. 11. —दृश्, -दृष्टि *a.* impartial. —द्वादशास्रः -स्रं an equilateral dodecagon. —द्विभुजः a rhomboid. —धृत *a.* equal to. —पदं an attitude in shooting —बुद्धि *a.* 1 impartial. -2. indifferent, stoical. —भाव *a.* having the same nature or property. (-वः) sameness, equability. —मंडलं (in astr.) the prime vertical line. —मय *a.* of like origin. —रंजित *a.* tinged. —रंभः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —रेख *a.* straight; प्रकृत्या यद्वक्रं तदपि समरेखं नयनयोः S. 1. 9. —लंबः -बं a trapezoid. —वर्णः community of caste. —वर्तिन् *a.* equal-minded, impartial. (-*m.*) Yama, the god of death. —वृत्तं 1. an even metre, *i. e.* a stanza the lines of which have all the same number of feet. -2. see समंडल. —वृत्ति *a.* equable, fair. —वेधः mean depth. —शोधनं equal subtraction, *i. e.* subtraction of the same quantity on both sides of an equation. —संधिः peace on equal terms. —सुप्तिः *f.* universal sleep (as at the end of a Kalpa). —सूत्र, -सूत्रस्थ *a.* situated on the same diameter. —स्थ *a.* 1. equal, uniform. -2. level. -3. like. —स्थलं an even ground. —स्थली the level plain, the Doab or country between the Ganges and Yamunā (अंतर्वेदि).

समता -त्वं 1 Sameness, identity. -2 Likeness, similarity. -3 Equality; Pt. 2. 83. -4 Impartiality, fairness; समतां नी 'to treat as equal' Ms. 9. 218. -5 Equanimity. -6 Perfectness. -7 Commonness. -8 Evenness.

समक्ष *a.* Being before the eyes, visible, present. —क्षं *ind.* In the presence of, visibly, before the very eyes; Ku. 5. 1.

समग्र *a.* All, whole, entire, complete; M. 2. 13.

समंगा Bengal madder (मंजिष्ठा).

समज् 1 P. 1 To bring or collect together, unite. -2 To bring into conflict. -3 To subdue, overpower. -4 To animate, incite, excite.

समजः 1 A multitude of beasts, animals or birds, a herd, flock. -2 A number of fools. —जं A wood, forest.

समज्या 1 A meeting, an assembly. -2 Fame, renown, celebrity.

समंजस *a.* 1 Proper, reasonable, right, fit. -2 Correct, true, accurate. -3 Clear, intelligible; as in असमंजस, q. v. -4 Virtuous, good, just; भुजारिविरुद्धस्य समंजसं जनं Ki. 14. 12. -5 Practised, experienced. -6 Healthy. —सं 1 Propriety, fitness. -2 Accuracy. -3 Correct evidence.

समतिक्रम् 1 U. 1 To go completely beyond, cross or step over -2 To neglect, disregard, violate. -3 To surpass, excel. -4 elapse, pass by (as time).

समतिक्रमः Transgression, omission.

समती 2 P. 1 To go completely beyond. -2 To go through, cross over. -3 To surpass, excel. -4 To avoid. -5 To pass, elapse.

समतीत *p. p.* Gone, passed by, past (as time); समतीतं च भवच्च भावि च R. 8. 78.

समद *a.* 1 Intoxicated, furious. -2 Mad with rut. -3 Drunk with passion; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40. -4 Delighted, glad.

समधिक *a.* 1 Exceeding. -2 Excessive, abundant, plentiful; U. 4. —कं *ind.* Very much, exceedingly.

समधिगम् 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To study. -3 To get, acquire; यत्ते समधिगच्छंति यस्यैते तस्य तद्धनं Ms. 8. 416. -4 To excel, surpass.

समधिगमनं Surpassing, overcoming.

समध्व *a* Travelling, in company.

समनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To consent, give full consent. -2 To approve, permit, allow. -3 To dismiss, give leave, allow to go. -4 To forgive, pardon. -5 To favour.

समनुज्ञानं 1 Assent, consent. -2 Entire approval, full concurrence.

समंत *a.* [सम्यक् अंतः, म यत्र वा] 1 Being on every side, universal. -2 Complete, entire. —तः Limit, boundary, term. (समंतं, समंततः, समंतात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'from every side', 'all around', 'on all sides', 'wholly', 'completely'). -Comp. —दुग्धा the plant called स्नुही. q. v. —पंचक N. of the district called Kurukshetra or of a place near it; Ve. 6. -भद्रः a Buddha or the Buddha. —भुज् *m.* fire.

समन्यु *a.* 1 Sorrowful. -2 Enraged, angry. —न्युः An epithet of Siva.

समन्वि 2 P. 1 To follow, accompany. -2 To follow or infer as a consequence.

समन्वयः 1 Regular succession or order. -2 Connected sequence, mutual connection, applicability (तात्पर्य); तत्तु समन्वयात् Br. Sut. I. 1. 4; न च तद्गतानां पदानां ब्रह्मस्वरूपविषये निश्चिते

समन्वयेऽर्थांतरकल्पना युक्ता S. B. -3 Conjunction.

समन्वित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, connected in natural order. -2 Followed. -3 Endowed with, possessing, full of. -4 Affected by.

समभिप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Inundated. -2 Eclipsed.

समभिव्याहारः 1 Mentioning together. -2 Association, company. -3 Proximity to for association with a word, the meaning of which is clearly ascertained or understood.

समभिसरणं 1 Approaching. -2 Seeking, wishing for.

समभिहारः 1 Taking together. -2 Repetition. -3 Surplus, excess.

समभ्यर्चनं Worshipping, reverencing.

समभ्याहारः Accompaniment, association.

समयः 1 Time in general. -2 Occasion, opportunity. -3 Fit time, proper time or season, right moment; Kn. 3. 25. -4 An agreement, a compact, contract, an engagement; मिथःसमयात् *S.* 5. -5 A convention, conventional usage. -6 An established rule of conduct, a ceremonial custom, usual practice; निरस्तनारीसमया दुराधयः Ki. 1. 28; U. 1. -7 The convention of poets, (*e. g.* that persons separated from their beloveds are affected at the sight of clouds). -8 An appointment, assignation. -9 A condition, stipulation; V. 5. -10 A law, rule, regulation; Y. 3. 19; U. 5. 19. -11 Direction, order, instruction, precept. -12 Emergency, exigency. -13 An oath. -14 A sign, hint, indication. -15 Limit, boundary. -16 A demonstrated conclusion, doctrine, tenet; बौद्ध°, वैशेषिक° &c. -17 End, conclusion, termination. -18 Success-prosperity. -19 End of trouble. (समयेन 'on condition, conditionally'). -Comp. —अध्युषितं a time at which neither the stars nor the sun is visible. -अनुवर्तिन् *a.* following established customs. —अनुसारेण, -उचितं *ind.* suitably to the occasion, as the occasion demands. —आचारः conventional practice, established usage; Mâl. 4. 6. —क्रिया making an agreement. —परिरक्षणं observance of a compact, treaty, or agreement; न समयपरिरक्षणं क्षमं ते Ki. 1. 45. —भेदः breaking an agreement or engagment, breach of contract. —व्यभिचारः breaking an agreement, viotation or breach of contract. —व्यभिचारिन् *a.* breaking an agreement.

समया *ind.* 1 Duly, seasonably, in due time. -2 At a fixed or appointed time. -3 In the midst, within, between. -4 Near (with acc.): समया सौधभित्तिं Dk.; Si. 6. 73, 15. 9. Nalod. 4. 8.

समरः -रं War, battle, fight; कर्णेनापि समरात्पराङ्मुखीभवंति Ve. 3. -Comp. —उद्देशः, -भूमि *f.* battle-field. —मूर्धन् *m.*, -शिरस् *n.* the front or van of battle; U. 5. 3.

समर्चनं Worshipping, honouring, adoration.

समर्ण *a.* 1 Afflicted, pained, wounded. -2 Asked, solicited.

समर्थ् 10 U. 1 To believe, consider, regard, think; समर्थये यत्प्रथमं प्रियां प्रति V. 4. 38; मया न साधु समर्थितं V. 2; अनुपयुक्तमिव आत्मानं समर्थये *S.* 7, 3. 19. -2 To corroborate, support, substantiate by proof; उक्तमेवार्थमुदाहरणेन समर्थयति. -3 To deliberate, think or reflect about. -4 To make ready, prepare. -5 So maintain, assert, enforce. -6 To imply, suggest. -7 To approve.

समर्थ *a.* 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Competent, allowed, qualified; प्रतिग्रहसमर्थोऽपि Ms. 4. 186; Y. 1. 213. -3 Fit, suitable, proper; तद्वनुर्ग्रहणमेव राघवः प्रत्यपद्यत समर्थमुत्तरं R. 11. 79. -4 Made fit or proper, prepared. -5 Having the same meaning. -6 Significant. -7 Having proper aim or force, very forcible. -8 Being in apposition. -9 Connected in sense. -र्थः 1 A significant word (in gram.); अव्ययं समर्थेन सह समस्यते सोऽव्ययीभावः Sk. -2 The co-herence of words together in a significant sentence.

समर्थकं Aloe-wood.

समर्थता-त्वं 1 Strength, power. -2 Force, forcibleness. -3 Sameness of meaning.

समर्थनं-ना 1 Establishing, supporting, corroborating. -2 Defending, vindicating, justifying; स्थितस्येत्समर्थनं K. P. 7. -3 Pleading, advocating. -4 Judging, considering, imagining. -5 Deliberation, determination, deciding on the propriety or otherwise of anything. -6 Adequacy, efficacy, force, capability. -7 Energy, perseverance. -8 Reconciling differences, allaying disputes. -9 Objection.

समर्थित *p. p.* 1 Maintained, established. -2 Thought, imagined, considered, judged. -3 Determined; see समर्थ् above.

समर्धक *a.* 1 Granting a boon. -2 Causing to proper.

समर्पणं Giving or handing over to, delivering, consigning.

समर्पित *a.* 1 Made over, delivered, consigned, committed. -2 Restored, given back. -3 Appointed.

समर्याद *a.* 1 Limited, bounded. -2 Near, proximate. -3 Correct in conduct, keeping within bounds of propriety. -4 Respectful, courteous.

समल *a.* 1 Dirty, foul, filthy, impure. -2 Sinful. —लं Excrement, ordure, feces.

समवकारः A kind of drama; (thus described in S. D.:—वृत्तं समवकारे तु ख्यातं देवासुराश्रयं । संधयो निर्विमर्शास्तु त्रयोंकाः &c. 515.).

समवतारः 1 A descent. -2 A descent into a river or sacred bathing place; समवतारसमैरसमैस्तटैः Ki. 5. 7.

समवधानं 1 Great attention. -2 Preparation.

समवस्था 1 A. 1 To remain fixed, stand immoveable; stand still. -2 To stand ready. —*Caus.* 1 To establish, found. -2 To stop.

समवस्था 1 Fixed condition. -2 Similar condition or state; *S.* 4. -3 State or condition in general; R. 19. 50; M. 4. 7.

समवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remaining fixed. -2 Steady. -3 Ready. -4 Being in any place or position.

समवाप्तिः *f.* Obtaining, acquisition

समवे 2 P. 1 To assemble, come together; समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1. -2 To be related or connected in an intimate relation.

समवायः 1 Combination, union, conjunction, aggregate, collection; सर्वविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं किमुत समवायः K.; बहूनामप्यसाराणां समवायो हि दुर्जयः Subhash. -2 A number, multitude, heap. -3 Close connection, cohesion. -4 (In Vais. phil.) Intimate union, constant and inseparable connection, inseparable inherence or existence of one thing in another, one of the seven categories of the Vaiseshikas; नित्यसंबंधः समवायः Tarka K. -Comp. —संबंधः intimate and inseparable relation.

समवायिन् *a.* 1 Closely or intimately connected. -2 Multitudinous. -Comp. —कारणं inseparable cause, material cause (one of the three kinds of कारण mentioned in Vaiseshika phil.).

समवेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, united, joined. -2 Intimately united, or inherent, inseparably connected. -3 Comprised or contained in a larger number.

समश् I. 5 U. 1 To pervade thoroughly. -2 To obtain, attain to.

-3 To meet. -II. 9 P. 1 To eat ; नक्तं चान्नं समश्नीयात् Ms. 6. 19 ; 11. 219. -2 To taste, experience, enjoy ; यथा फलं समश्नाति Mb.

समष्टिः *f.* 1 Collective pervasion or aggregate, an aggregate which is considered as made up of parts each of which is consubstantially the same with the hole (opp. व्यष्टि q. v.) ; समष्टिरीशः सर्वेषां स्वात्मतादात्म्यवेदनात् । तदभावात्ततोऽन्ये तु ज्ञायंते व्यष्टिसंज्ञया ॥ Panchadaśī. -2 Totality.

समस् 4 U. 1 To throw or bring, together, put together, unite, combine ; Ms. 3. 85 ; 7. 57. -2 To join in a compound, compound. -3 To take collectively or jointly ; समस्तैरथ वा पृथक् Ms. 7. 198 'jointly or severally.' —*Pass.* To be compounded, from or enter into a compound ; अव्यय समर्थेन सह समस्यते सोऽव्ययी भावः Sk.

समसनं 1 Joining together, combination. -2 Compounding, formation of compound words. -3 Contraction.

समस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown together, combined ; Pt. 1. 383. -2 Compounded. -3 Pervading the whole of anything. -4 Abridged, contracted, condensed. -5 All, whole, entire.

समस्या 1 Proposing part of a stanza to another to be completed, the part of a stanza so given to be completed ; कः श्रीपतिः का विषमा समस्या Subhāsh.- (thus the lines वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ, शतकोटि; प्रविस्तरं, तुरासाहं पुरोधाय are completed ; by नेतुः सर्वे सुराः शिवौ.). -2 (Hence) Completing or filling up what is incomplete ; गौरीव पत्या सुभगा कदाचित्कर्त्रीयमप्यर्धतनूसमस्यां N. 7. 82 (समस्या = संघटनं).

समा (generally in pl., but used by Pāṇini in sing. also, *e. g.* समां समां P. V. 2. 12.) A year ; तेनाष्टौ परिगमिताः समाः कथंचित् R. 8. 92 ; तयोश्चतुर्दशैकेन समं प्राव्राजयत्समाः 12. 6 ; 19. 4 ; Mv. 4. 41. —*ind.* With ; together with.

समांसमीना A cow bearing a calf every year.

समाकुल *a.* 1 Full of, thronged, crowded. -2 Greatly agitated, bewildered, confused, hurried.

समाकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw out, extract. -2 To attract.

समाकर्षिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Attracting. -2 Spreading far, diffusing fragrance. —*m.* Diffused odour, a scent spreading afar.

समाक्रम् 1 U. 1 To take possession of, occupy, fill ; समंमेव समाक्रांतं द्वयं द्विरदगामिना । तेन सिंहासनं पित्र्यमखिलं चारिमंडलं R. 4. 4. -2 To assail, conquer, subdue. -3 To tread or step upon.

समाक्रमणं 1 Treading. -2 Assailing.

समाख्या 2 P. 1 To count, reckon. -2 To relate, tell. -3 To declare, proclaim. -4 To sum up, add together.

समाख्या 1 Fame, reputation, celebrity. -2 A name, appellation.

समाख्यात *p. p.* 1 Reckoned up, counted, summed up. -2 Fully related, declared, proclaimed. -3 Celebrated, famous.

समागम् 1 P. 1 To come or meet together, assemble. -2 To become joined or united, to associate, keep company with. -3 To have sexual intercourse with. -4 To come together, be in conjunction (as planets). -5 To come near, approach. -6 To return. -7 To find, meet with.

समागत *p. p.* 1 Come together, met, joined, united. -2 Arrived. -3 Being in conjunction. -4 Approached. —ता A kind of riddle.

समागतिः *f.* 1 Coming together, union, meeting. -2 Arrival, approach. -3 Similar condition or progress.

समागमः 1 Union, meeting, encountering, combination ; अहो दैवगतिश्चित्रा तथापि न समागमः K. P. 7 ; R. 8. 4, 92, 19. 16. -2 Intercourse, association, society ; as in सत्समागमः. -3 Approach, arrival. -4 Conjunction (in astr.).

समाघातः 1 Killing, slaughter. -2 War, battle.

समाचयनं Accumulation.

समाचर् 1 P. 1 To do, perform, practise ; एहि गच्छ पतोत्तिष्ठ वद मौनं समाचर K. P. 10. -2 To behave. -3 To remove.

समाचरणं Practising, observing, behaving.

समाचारः 1 Proceeding, going. -2 Practice, conduct, behaviour. -3 Proper conduct or behaviour. -4 News, information, report, tidings.

समाजः 1 An assembly, a meeting ; विशेषतः सर्वविदां समाजे विभूषणं मौनमपंडितानां Bh. 2. 7. -2 A society, club, an association. -3 A number, multitude, collection. -4 A party, convivial meeting. -5 An elephant.

समाजिकः 1 A member of an assembly ; see सामाजिक. -2 A spectator in general.

समाज्ञा 9 U. 1 To know or understand thoroughly, learn or ascertain fully. -2 To recognize, acknowledge. —*Caus.* To order, command.

समाज्ञा Fame, reputation.

समादा 3 U. 1 To take, receive, accept. -2 To take hold of, seize, grasp. -3 To bestow, give, present. -4 To restore, return. -5 To take off or away. -6 To apprehend, comprehend. -7 To undertake, begin. -8 To collect. -9 To think about, reflection.

समादानं 1 Receiving fully. -2 Receiving suitable gifts. -3 The daily observances of the Jaina sect.

समादिश् 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate. -2 To inform, tell, communicate. -3 To proclaim, announce. -4 To foretell. -5 To order, command, direct. -6 To appoint, depute, entrust with. -7 To assign, allot. -8 To determine.

समादेशः Command, order, direction, instruction.

समाधा 3 U. 1 To place or put together, join, unite. -2 To place, put, put or place upon, apply to ; पदं मूर्ध्नि समाधत्ते केसरी मत्तदंतिनः Pt. 1. 327. -3 To install, place on the throne ; R. 17. 8, -4 To compose, collect (as the mind) ; मनः समाधाय निवृत्तशोकः Rām. ; न शशाक समाधातुं मनो मदनवेपितं Bhāg. -5 To concentrate, fix or apply intently upon (as the eye, mind &c.) ; Bg. 12. 9 ; Bh. 3. 48 -6 To satisfy, clear or solve (a doubt), answer an objection ; इति समाधत्ते (in commentaries). -7 To repair, redress, set right, remove ; न ते शक्याः समाधातुं H. 3. 37 ; उत्पन्नामापदं यस्तु समाधत्ते स बुद्धिमान् 4. 7. -8 To think over ; Bk. 12. 6. -9 To entrust, commit to, deliver over -10 To produce, effect, accomplish. -11 To place a burden, load. -12 To assume, take upon oneself. -13 To conceive (in the womb). -14 To establish.

समाधा See समाधान below.

समाधानं 1 Putting together, uniting. -2 Fixing the mind in abstract contemplation on the true nature of spirit. -3 Profound or abstract meditation, deep contemplation. -4 Intentness. -5 Steadiness, composure; peace (as of mind), satisfaction, चित्तस्य समाधानं, बुद्धेः समाधानं G. L. 18. -6 Clearing up a doubt, replying to the Pūrvapaksha ; answering an objection. -7 Agreeing, promising. -8 (In dramas) A leading incident which unexpectedly gives rise to the whole plot.

समाधिः 1 Collecting, composing, concentrating (as mind). -2 Profound or abstract meditation, concentration of mind on one object, perfect absorption of thought into the one object of meditation, *i. e.*

the Supreme Spirit, (the 8th and last stage of Yoga); आत्मेश्वराणां न हि जातु विघ्नाः समाधिभेदप्रभवो भवंति Kn. 3. 40, 50; Mk. 1. 1; Bh. 3. 54; R. 8. 70; Śi. 4. 55. -3 Intentness, concentration (in general), fixing of thoughts; तस्यां लग्नसमाधि (मानसं) Gīt. 3. -4 Penance, religious obligation, devotion (to penance); अस्त्येतत्समाधिभीरुत्वं देवानां S. 1; तपःसमाधि Ku. 3. 24; अयोपयंतारमलं समाधिना 5. 24, 5. 6; 1. 59. -5 Bringing together, concentration, combination, collection; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना R. 1. 29. -6 Reconciliation, settling or composing differences. -7 Silence. -8 Agreement, assent, promise. -9 Requital. -10 Completion, accomplishment. -11 Perseverance in extreme difficulties. -12 Attempting impossibilities. -13 Laying up corn (in times of famine), storing grain. -14 A tomb. -15 The joint of the neck; a particular position of the neck; Ki. 16. 21. -16 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammaṭa; समाधिः सुकरं कार्यं कारणांतरयोगतः K. P. 10; see S. D. 614. -17 One of the ten Guṇas or merits of style; see Kāv. 1. 93. -18 A religious vow or self-imposed restraint. -19 Support, upholding. -Comp. —भंगः interruption of meditation. —स्थ a. absorbed in meditation or contemplation.

समाधिन्, समाधिमत् a. 1 Meditating. -2 Devout, pious; Ku. 1. 22.

समाध्मात p. p. 1 Blown into. -2 Elated, puffed up, inflated.

समान a. 1 Same, equal, like, similar; समानशीलव्यसनेषु सख्यं Subhāsh. -2 One, uniform. -3 Good, virtuous, just. -4 Common, general. -5 Honoured. —नः 1 A friend, an equal. -2 One of the five life winds or vital airs, which has its seat in the cavity of the navel and is essential to digestion. -3 A letter having the same organ of utterance. -नं ind. Equally with, like (with instr.); जलधरैश्च समानमुमापतिः Ki. 18. 4. -Comp. —अक्षरं N. of the vowels अ, आ, इ, ई उ, ऊ ऋ, ॠ, and ऌ (opp. संध्यक्षर). —अधिकरण a. 1. having a common substratum. -2. being in the same category or predicament. -3. being in the same case-relation or government (in gram.); तत्पुरुषः समानाधिकरणः कर्मधारयः P. I. 2. 42. (-णं) 1. same location or predicament. -2. agreement in case, apposition. -3. a predicament including several things, a generic property. -4. common government. —अधिकारः generic characteristic. —अर्थ a. having the same meaning, synonymous. —उदकः a relative connected by the libations of water to the Manes of common ancestors; this relationship extends from the seventh (or eleventh) to the thirteenth (or fourteenth according to some) degree; समानोदकभावस्तु निवर्तेताचतुर्दशात्; : see Ms. 5. 60 also. —उदर्यः a brother of whole blood, uterine brother. —उपमा a kind of Upamā; see Kāv. 2. 29. —काल, —कालीन a. synchronous. —गोत्र = सगोत्र q. v. —दुःख a. sympathiser. -धर्मन् a. possessed of the same qualities, sympathising, appreciator of merits; Māl. 1. 6. —यमः the same pitch of voice. —वयस् a. of the same age. —रुचि a. agreeing in tastes.

समानयति Den. U. To make equal, equalise.

समानी 1 P. 1 To join, unite, bring together; हस्तौ समानीय R. 2. 64; S. 5. 15. -2 To fetch, bring; R. 12. 78. -3 To collect, assemble. -4 To bring or offer an oblation.

समानयनं Bringing together, collecting, conducting.

समाप् 5 P. 1 To obtain, get. -2 To accomplish, fulfil. -3 To finish, complete; यावत्तेषां समाप्येरन् यज्ञाः पर्याप्तदक्षिणाः R. 17. 17, 24; समाप्य सांध्यं च विधिं 2. 23.

समापः Offering sacrifices or oblations to the gods.

समापक a. (पिका f.) Finishing, accomplishing, fulfilling.

समापनं 1 Completion, conclusion, bringing to an end; Ms. 5. 88. -2 Acquisition. -3 Killing, destroying. -4 A section, chapter. -5 Profound meditation.

समाप्त p. p. 1 Finished, concluded, completed. -2 Clever.

समाप्तिः f. 1 End, conclusion, completion, termination. -2 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. -3 Reconciling or settling differences, making up quarrels. -4 Perfection, development; Kn. 3. 27.

समाप्तिक a. 1 Final, concluding. -2 Finite. -3 One who has finished the whole of anything. —कः 1 A finisher. -2 One who has completed the whole course of holy studies.

समापद् 4 A. 1 To get, obtain, attain to. -2 To take place, happen, occur. -3 To fall upon, attack. -4 To undergo. -5 To begin. -6 To be finished or ended.

समापत्तिः f. 1 Meeting, encountering. -2 Accident, chance, accidental encounter; समापत्तिदृष्टेन कोशिनदानवेन V. 1; M. 4; क्रियासमापत्तिनिवर्तितानि R. 7. 23; Kn. 7. 75.

समापन्न p. p. 1 Attained, obtained -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Come, arrived. -4 Finished, completed, accomplished. -5 Proficient. -6 Endowed with. -7 Distressed, afflicted. -8 Killed. —न्नं End, completion.

समापादनं Accomplishing, restoring.

समापाद्यं The change of a Visarga to स् or ष्.

समापालः A lord, husband.

समाप्लुत p. p. 1 Flooded, inundated. -2 Filled with. -3 Bathed in.

समाभाषणं Conversation, talking with; R. 6. 16.

समाम्ना 1 P. 1 To repeat, recite. -2 To lay down, prescribe; तं हि धर्मसूत्रकाराः समामनंति U. 4. -3 To repeat or hand down traditionally. -4 To enumerate.

समाम्नानं 1 Repetition, mention. -2 Enumeration. -3 Traditional repetition or mention.

समाम्नायः 1 Traditional repetition or mention, handing down traditionally. -2 A traditional collection (of words &c.); अश्व इति पशुसमाम्नाये पठ्यते U. 4. -3 Tradition, repetition (in general). -4 Reading, recitation, enumeration. -5 Totality, an aggregate, a collection; अक्षरसमाम्नायं Śik. 57 (i. e. the letters from अ to ह which are said to have been revealed by Śiva to Pāṇini.). -6 An epithet of Śiva.

समायः 1 Arrival, coming. -2 A visit.

समायत p. p. Drawn out, extended, lengthened.

समायुज् 7 U. 1 To join together, unite, connect. -2 To provide with, furnish, supply. -3 To make ready, prepare; see समायुक्त.

समायुक्त p. p. 1 Joined, connected, united. -2 Intent on, devoted to. -3 Made ready, prepared. -4 Endowed or furnished with, filled with, provided, supplied. -5 Charged, appointed.

समायोगः 1 Union, connection, conjunction. -2 Preparation. -3 Fitting (an arrow). -4 A collection, heap, multitude. -5 A cause, motive object; -6 Association.

समायुत p. p. 1 Connected or unite together, joined. -2 Collected, brought together. -3 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of.

समारभ् 1 A. 1 To begin, undertake. -2 To try to propitiate, win over.

समारंभः 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 An enterprise, undertaking, a work, an action; भव्यमुख्याः समारंभाः...तस्य गूढं विपेचिरे R. 17. 53; Bg. 4. 19. -3 An unguent; see समालंभ.

समाराधनं 1 A means of satisfying, gratification, delight; नाट्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनं M. 1. 4. -2 Attendance, service; R. 2. 5, 18. 11.

समारुह् 1 P. 1 (*a*) To ascend or mount on; ride. (*b*) To ascend, rise. -2 To undertake, engage in. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to rise or mount, raise, lift up. -2 To string (as a bow). -3 To plant. -4 To ascribe, attribute. -5 To hand or deliver over to. -6 To display, exhibit, show forth.

समारोपणं 1 Depositing, placing in or upon. -2 Delivering over, consigning.

समारोपित *p. p.* 1 Caused to mount or ascend. -2 Strung (as a bow) भवता चापे समारोपिते K. P. 10. -3 Deposited, planted, lodged. -4 Consigned, delivered over.

समारोहः 1 Ascending, mounting. -2 Riding upon. -3 Agreeing.

समालभ् 1 A. 1 To take hold of, seize. -2 To anoint, smear over. -3 To handle, touch.

समालंभः, समालंभनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 Seizing a victim for sacrifice. -3 Smearing the body with unguents or coloured cosmetics; मंगलसमालंभनं विरचयावः *S.* 4.

समालंब् 1 A. 1 To lay or catch hold of, seize; Ku. 5. 84. -2 To rest or depend on, be supported by; to cling or adhere to. -3 To devote or give oneself up to. -4 To assume, maintain. -5 To settle down or abide in.

समालंबनं Resting on, clinging to.

समालंबिन् *a.* Clinging to. —नी A kind of grass.

समालापः Conversation, talking with; Pt. 1. 388.

समावस् 1 P. 1 To dwell, live. -2 To lodge, encamp, halt.

समावासः 1 A residence, habitation, dwelling-place. -2 Halting-place, encampment.

समावायः 1 Association, connection. -2 Inseparable connection; see समवाय. -3 Aggregation. -4 A multitude, number, heap.

समाविश् 6. P. 1 To enter; Bk. 8. 27. -2 To go to, approach. -3 To be devoted to, be intent on. -4 To pervade, occupy, fill. -5 To sit down, settle down. -6 To overcome. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to enter in, insert. -2 To contain, comprise, hold. -3 To place or fix in or upon. -4 To entrust, assign; Pt. 1. 85. -5 To conduct, lead into.

समाविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered thoroughly, completely occupied, pervaded. -2 Seized, overcome, engrossed. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Endowed with. -5 Settled, fixed, seated. -6 Well-instructed.

समावेशः 1 Entering or abiding together. -2 Meeting, association. -3 Inclusion, comprehension. -4 Penetration. -5 Possesion by an evil spirit. -6 Passion, emotion. -7 (In gram.) Common applicabillity of a term.

समावृ 5 U. 1 To cover all over or completely. -2 To surround, envelope. -3 To conceal, hide. -4 To shut, close. -5 To obstruct, hinder.

समावृत *p. p.* 1 Encompassed, surrounded, enclosed, beset. -2 Screened, veiled. -3 Hidden, concealed. -4 Protected. -5 Shut out, excluded. -6 Stopped.

समावृत् 1 A 1 To approach. -2 To return (as a Brâhmaṇa after completing his ब्रह्मचर्यव्रत or course of religious studies). -3 To come together, assemble. -4 To turn out well, succeed. -5 To come to an end, be completed.

समावर्तनं 1 Return. -2 Especially, a pupil's return home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावृत्तः, समावृत्तकः A pupil who has returned home after finishing his course of holy study.

समावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Return. -2 Completion.

समाश्रि 1 U. 1 To go to for protection, fly for refuge. -2 To suffer, experience, or enjoy; Pt. 1. 372. -3 To observe, practise, follow. -4 To rest or depend on. -5 To confide in. -6 To attain to, obtain, assume.

समाश्रयः 1 Seeking protection or shelter. -2 Refuge, shelter, protection -3 A place of refuge, asylum, resting or dwelling-place. -4 Dwelling, residence.

समाश्लेषः A close embrace.

समाश्वस् 2 P. 1 To take courage, take heart, calm or compose oneself. -2 To regain confidence. -3 To believe in. —*Caus.* To console, encourage; cheer up.

समाश्वासः 1 Recovering breath, breathing a sigh of relief. -2 Relief, encouragement, consolation. -3 Trust, confidence, belief.

समाश्वासनं 1 Reviving, encouraging, comforting. -2 Consolation; V. 2.

समासः 1 Aggregation, union, composition. -2 Composition of words, a compound; (the principal kinds of compounds are four:—द्वंद्व, तत्पुरुष, बहुव्रीहि, and अव्ययीभाव q.q. v.v.). -3 Reconciliation, composition of differences. -4 A collection, an assemblage. -5 Whole, totality. -6 Contraction, conciseness, brevity. -7 Euphonic combination (संधि). (समासेन, समासतः means 'in short', 'briefly', 'succinctly; ' एषा धर्मस्य वो योनिः समासेन प्रकीर्तिता Ms. 2. 25, 3. 20; Bg. 13. 18; समासतः श्रूयतां V. 2.). -Comp. —अध्याहारः supplying an ellipsis in a compound. —अर्था a part of a stanza proposed to be completed (= समस्या q. v. —उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech thus defined by Mammaṭa:- परोक्तिर्भेदकैः श्लिष्टैः समासोक्तिः K. P. 10.

समासंज् 1 P. 1 To join, attach or fix to. -2 To fix or place on, impose upon.

समासक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached to; fixed or placed in. -2 United, combined. -3 Reached, attained -4 Affected by.

समासक्तिः *f.*, समासंगः 1 Union, adhering together, attachment. -2 Comprehension, inclusion.

समासंजनं 1 Joining, uniting. -2 Fixing or placing on. -3 Contact, combination, connection.

समासर्जनं 1 Abandoning completely. -2 Consigning.

समासद् 10 U. 1 To get, obtain, find, meet with. -2 To overtake; V. 1. -3 To assail, attack.

समासादनं 1 Approaching. -2 Finding, meeting with, obtaining. -3 Accomplishing, effecting.

समाहृ 1 P. 1 To bring, convey, carry; सर्व एव समाहारि तदा शैलः सहौषधिः Bk. 15. 107. -2 To collect, bring together, convene; तत्र स्वयंवरसमाहृतराजलोकं R. 5. 64; Bk. 8. 63. -3 To draw, attract. -4 To destroy, annihilate; Bg. 11. 32. -5 To complete (as a sacrifice). -6 To return, restore to one's proper place; Ms. 8. 319. -7 To curb, restrain. -8 To offer. -9 To contract, abridge.

समाहरणं Uniting, collecting, combining, accumulating.

समाहर्तृ *m.* 1 One who is accustomed to collect or get together. -2 A collector (as of taxes).

समाहारः 1 A collection, an aggregate, assemblage ; Mâl. 9. -2 Composition of words. -3 Conjunction of words or sentences. -4 A subdivision of *Dvandva* and *Dvigu* compounds, expressing an aggregate. -5 Abridgment, contraction, conciseness. -6 Combination of two letters of the alphabet into a syllable (= प्रत्याहार q. v.).

समाहृत *p. p.* 1 Brought together, collected, accumulated. -2 Abundant, excessive, much. -3 Received, accepted, taken. -4 Abriged, curtailed.

समाहृतिः *f.* Compilation, abridgment.

समाहित *p. p.* 1 Brought together, assembled. -2 Adjusted, settled. -3 Composed, collected, calm (as mind). -4 Intent on, absorbed in, concentrated. -5 Finished. -6 Agreed upon. -7 Arranged, disposed. -8 Inferred. -9 Accomplished, finished. -10 Deposited, entrusted ; see समाधा also. —तः A holy man. —तं Intentness, intent devotion (to any object).

समाह्वे 1 P. 1 To call together, convoke. -2 (A.) To challenge, provoke to battle. -3 To invite. -4 To call, name.

समाह्वः Challenge, defiance.

समाह्वयः 1 Calling out, challenging. -2 War, battle. -3 A single combat. -4 Setting animals to fight for sport, betting with living creatures ; Y. 2. 203 ; Ms. 9. 221. -5 A name, an appellation.

समाह्वा A name, an appellation ; Si. 11. 26.

समाह्वानं 1 Calling together, convocation. -2 Challenge.

समि 2 P. 1 To come or meet together, be united or joined with. -2 To go or come to, arrive at, approach, reach, visit, attain. -3 To encounter, meet in a hostile manner. -4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse. -5 To enter upon, commence. -6 To agree with.

समित् *f.* War, battle ; समिति पतिनिपाताकर्णन &c. N. 12. 75.

समित *p. p.* 1 Come together, met. -2 Collected, assembled. -3 Connected, united with. -4 Contiguous. -5 Parallel. -6 Promised, agreed to. -7 Completed, finished.

समितिः *f.* 1 Meeting, union, association. -2 An assembly. -3 Flock, herd ; Ki. 4. 32. -4 War, battle ; S. 2 15 ; Ki. 3. 15 ; Si. 16. 13. -5 Likeness, equality. -6 Moderation

समितिंजय *a.* Victorious in battle.

समिथः 1 War, battle. -2 Fire. -3 An offering, oblation.

समिकं A javelin, dart.

समिता Wheat-flour.

समिन्ध् 7 A. 1 To kindle, light up, ignite. -2 To excite, inflame, kindle (anger &c.). -3 To glorify. —*Pass.* To catch or take fire.

समिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Lighted up, kindled. -2 Set on fire. -3 Inflamed, excited.

समिद्वत् *a.* Fed or supplied with fuel ; समिद्वंतः प्रांतसंस्तीर्णदर्भाः (वह्नयः) S. 4. 7.

समिध् *f.* Wood, fuel ; especially fuel or sacrificial sticks for the sacred fire ; समिदाहरणाय S. 1 ; Ku. 1. 57 ; 5. 33.

समिधः 1 Fire. -2 Fuel.

समिंधनं 1 Kindling. -2 Fuel.

समिरः Wind.

समीकं War, battle ; Si. 15. 83.

समीकृ 8 U. 1 To make even or equal. -2 To equalize, level. -3 To put on the same level or on equal terms with.

समीकरणं-क्रिया 1 Equalizing, levelling. -2 Assimilation. -3 An equation. -4 (In arith.) Reduction of fractions to a common denominator.

समीयते Den. A. To be treated equally or in the same manner or with equal respect, be placed on a level with, be placed on a footing of equality ; Pt. 1. 74.

समीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To see, behold. -2 To think of, consider, take into account ; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1 ; Ku. 5. 16. -3 To examine carefully ; as in असमीक्ष्यकारिन्. -4 To look about for, search for. -5 To investigate, examine.

समीक्षः 1 Deliberation, mature reflection. -2 Full knowledge. —क्षं 1 Complete investigation. -2 The Sânkhya system of philosophy.

समीक्षा 1 Investigation, search. -2 Consideration. -3 Close or thorough inspection. -4 Understanding, intellect. -5 Essential nature of truth. -6 An essential principle. -7 The Mîmâmsâ system of philosophy. -8 Effort. -9 The Sânkhya system of philosophy ; Si. 2. 59. -10 Complete or thorough investigation.

समीक्षणं Search, close investigation.

समीक्ष्यकारिन् *a.* Considerate, thoughtful, circumspect, acting after due deliberation.

समीचः The ocean.

समीचिका Copulation, sexual union.

समीची 1 A doe. -2 Praise.

समीचीन 1 Good, right. -2 True, correct. -3 Fit, proper. -4 Consistent. —नं 1 Truth. -2 Propriety

समीदः Fine wheat-flour.

समीन *a.* 1 Yearly, annual. -2 Hired for a year. -3 A year hence.

समीनिका A cow calving every year.

समीप *a.* [संगता आपो यत्र] Near, close by, adjacent, at hand. —पं Proximity, vicinity (समीपं, समीपतस् and समीपे are used adverbially in the sense of 'near, before, in the presence of') ; अतः समीपे परिणेतुरिष्यते S. 5. 17. -Comp. —वर्तिन्, -स्थ *a.* adjacent, neighbouring.

समीर् *Caus.* 1 To shake, move, agitate, stir up, set in motion. -2 To excite, rouse. -3 (*a*) To send forth, emit ; (*b*) To speak, utter ; Ku. 2. 16. -4 To cast, throw, toss. -5 To raise or lift up. -6 To accomplish, bring about. -7 To bestow on, endow with.

समीरः 1 Air, wind ; धीरसमीरे यमुनातीरे Gît. 5. -2 The Sami tree.

समीरणः 1 Air, wind ; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21 ; 1. 8. -2 The breath. -3 A traveller. -4 N. of a plant (मरुवक). —णं Throwing, sending forth.

समीह् 1 A. 1 To wish, desire. -2 To strive to do or perform, strive for ; प्रियाणि वांछत्यसुभिः समीहितुं Ki. 1. 19.

समीहा Longing, desire, striving after.

समीहित *p. p.* 1 Longed for, desired, wished. -2 Undertaken. —तं Wish, longing, desire.

समुक्षणं 1 Shedding, effusion. -2 Sprinkling.

समुख *a.* 1 Talkative, garrulous. -2 Eloquent.

समुच्चरः 1 Ascending. -2 Traversing, crossing.

समुच्चि 5 U. 1 To collect, heap up. -2 To arrange, array in order.

समुच्चयः 1 Collection, assemblage, aggregation, mass, multitude. -2 Conjunction of words or sentences ; see च. -3 A figure of speech ; K. P. 18, (Kârikâs 115 and 116) ; (It consists in joining together two or more things, independent of each other, but connected in idea with reference to some common action).

समुच्छिद् 7 P. To destroy completely, cut up, exterminate, eradicate.

समुच्छेदः Complete destruction, extermination, eradication.

समुच्छ्रि 1 U. To rise up, erect, elevate.

समुच्छ्रयः 1 Elevation, height. -2 Opposition, enmity.

समुच्छ्रायः Elevation, height.

समुच्छ्वसितं, समुच्छ्वासः Sighing deeply, a heavy or deep sigh.

समुज्जृंभ् 1 A. 1 To yawn, gape. -2 To extend, spread out. -3 To appear, rise, become visible. -4 To attempt, strive, endeavour ; स्थालं बालमृणालतंतुभिरसौ रोद्धुं समुज्जृंभते Bh. 2. 6.

समुज्जृंभणं 1 Yawning. -2 Rising -3 Attempting, striving.

समुज्झित a. 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Let go. -3 Free from.—तं A remnant, leavings.

समुत्कर्षः 1 Exaltation. -2 Setting oneself up, belonging to a tribe higher than his own ; Ms. 11. 56.

समुत्क्रम् 1 P. 1 To violate, neglect, omit. -2 To ascend, rise.

समुत्क्रमः 1 Rising upwards, ascent. -2 Transgression of proper bounds.

समुत्क्रोशः 1 Crying aloud. -2 A loud uproar. -3 An osprey.

समुत्था 1 P. 1 To stand up, rise. -2 To rise from death or insensibility, return to life or consciousness. -3 To rise together with.-4 To arise or lpring from. —*Caus.* 1 To raise up, lift up, elevate. -2 To revive, restore to life.

समुत्थ a. 1 Rising, getting up. -2 Sprung or produced from, born from (at the end of comp.); अथ नयनसमुत्थं ज्योतिरत्रेरिव द्यौः R. 2. 75 ; Bg. 7. 27. -3 Occurring, occasioned.

समुत्थानं 1 Rising, getting up. -2 Resurrection. -3 Perfect cure, complete recovery. -4 Healing (as of a wound); Ms. 8. 287, Y. 2. 222.-5 A symptom of disease. -6 Engaging in Industry, active occupation ; as in संभूयसमुत्थानं Ms. 8. 4. -7 Increase or growth.

समुत्थित p. p. 1 Risen, raised. -2 Recovered, cured. -3 Arisen, produced, born.

समुत्पट् 10 U. 1 To tear completely out, root up, eradicate. -2 To sever, detach. -3 To expel, drive out of.

समुत्पाटः 1 Eradication. -2 Detaching, severing, disjoining.

समुत्पत् 1 P. 1 To jump or spring up, rise, ascend. -2 To arise, spring from. -3 To rush out of, gush out.-4 rush or break forth. -5 To attack, assail. -6 To depart, disappear ; Pt. 1. 197.

समुत्पतनं 1 Flying, ascending. -2 Effort, exertion.

समुत्पद् 4 A. 1 To happen, take place, occur. -2 To arise, spring up. -3 To present oneself. —*Caus.* To cause, effect, produce.

समुत्पत्तिः f. 1 Production, birth, origin. -2 Occurrence.

समुत्पादनं Effecting, accomplishing, roducing.

समुत्पिंज, समुत्पिंजल a Excessively confused or bewildered, disorganized. —जः, -लः 1 An army in great disorder. -2 Great confusion.

समुत्सवः A great festival.

समुत्सर्गः 1 Abandoning, leaving. -2 Shedding or casting forth, giving away. -3 Discharge of feces, voiding of excrement ; Ms. 4. 50.

समुत्सारणं 1 Driving away. -2 Pursuing, hunting.

समुत्सुक a. 1 Very uneasy or anxious, impatient ; विरोधि समुत्सुका V. 4. 20, R. 1. 33 ; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Longing or eager for, fond of. -3 Sorrowful, regretting.

समुत्सेधः 1 Height, elevation. -2 Fatness, thickness.

समुदक्त p. p. Raised or drawn up (as water from a well).

समुदयः 1 Ascent, rising up (of the sun). -2 Rise (in general). -3 A collection, multitude, number, heap ; सामर्थ्यानामिव समुदयः संचयो वा गुणानां U. 6. 9. -4 Combination. -5 The whole. -6 Revenue. -7 Effort, exertion. -8.War, battle.-9 Day.-10 The rear of an army. —यं 1 The rising of a planet &c. -2 An auspicious moment (लग्न).

समुदागमः Full knowledge.

समुदाचारः 1 Proper practice or usage. -2 Proper mode of address ; *S.* 5.- 3 Purpose, intention, design.

समुदायः 1 A collection, multitude &c. -2 A word of more than one syllable ; see समुदय.

समुदाहरणं 1 Declaring, pronouncing. -2 Illustration.

समुदि 2 P. 1 To go up, ascend, rise. -2 To prepare for battle. -3 To collect together, assemble.

समुदित p. p. 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. -2 Lofty, elevated. -3 Produced, arisen, occasioned. -4 Assembled, collected, united ; मद्राग्योपचयादयं समुदितः सर्वो गुणानां गणः Ratn, 1. 6. -5 Possessed of, furnished with. -6 Conversed. -7 Spoken to, addressed. -8 Agreed upon. -9 Customary, usual.

समुदीर् *Caus.* 1 To utter, pronounce. -2 To rouse, agitate, excite, stimulate.

समुदीरणं 1 Uttering, speaking, pronouncing. -2 Repeating.

समुद्गम् 1 A. 1 To rise, ascend. -2 To rise together. -3 To come forth, issue, exude.

समुद्ग a. 1 Rising, ascending. -2 Completely pervading. -3 Having a covering or lid. -4 Having beams. —द्गः 1 A covered box or casket. -2 A kind of artificial stanza; see समुद्गक below. -Comp. —यमकं (in Rhet.) making an artificial arrangement of words in such a manner as to make different parts of a stanza correspond in sound thought they differ in meaning ; see यमक.

समुद्गकः 1 A covered box or casket ; *S.* 4. -2 A kind of artificial stanza, the two halves of which exactly correspond in sound, though different in meaning ; *e.g.* Ki. 15. 16.

समुद्गमः 1 Rising, ascent. -2 Arising, issuing. -3 Birth, production.

समुद्गिरणं 1 Vomiting, ejecting.-2 That which is vomited. -3 Raising, lifting up.

समुद्गीतं A loud song.

समुद्देशः 1 Fully pointing out. -2 Full description. -3 Particularising, enumeration.

समुद्धत p. p. 1 Upraised, uplifted, elevated. -2 Excited, drawn up. -3 Puffed up with pride, proud, arrogant. -4 Ill-mannered, ill-behaved. -5 Impudent, rude.

समुद्धृ 1 U. 1 To raise or lift up. -2 To save, extricate, deliver, rescue. -3 To extract, take or draw out. -4 To pull up by the roots, root out, extirpate. -5 To extol, praise, honour.

समुद्धरणं 1 Upraising, lifting up. -2 Picking up. -3 Drawing or lifting out. -4 Extrication, deliverance. -5 Eradication, extirpation. -6 Taking out from (a share). -7 food thrown up or vomited.

समुद्धर्तृ m. A deliverer, redeemer.

समुद्धृत p. p. 1 Lifted up. -2 Delivered, saved, rescued. -3 Vomited. -4 Removed. -5 Set apart, divided. -6 Seized ; possessed. -7 Ill-behaved, rude.

समुद्भवः Origin, production.

समुद्यमः 1 Lifting up. -2 Great effort or exertion ; कैर्मया सह योद्धव्यमस्मिन्रणसमुद्यमे Bg. 1. 22; समुद्यमः कार्यः &c. -3 An undertaking, commencement. -4 An onset.

समुद्योगः Active exertion, energy.

समुद्र *a.* Sealed, bearing a seal, stamped ; समुद्रो लेखः. —द्रः 1 The sea, ocean. -2 An epithet of *Siva*.-3 The number 'four'. —द्रा 1 The plant zedoary. -2 The *Samī* tree. -Comp. —अंतः-तं 1. the sea-shore.-2. nutmeg. —अंता 1. the cotton-plant. -2 The earth. —अंबरा the earth. -अरुः, -आरुः 1. a crocodile. -2. a large fabulous fish. -3. Râma's bridge ; cf. रामसेतु. —कफः, —फेनः the cuttle fish-bone. —कांता a river. —कुक्षिः the shore of the sea. —ग *a.* sea faring. (-गः) 1. a sea-trader. -2. a seaman, a sea-farer ; so समुद्रगामिन्—यायिन् &c. (—गा) a river. —गृहं a summer-house built in the midst of water. —चुलुकः an epithet of Agastya. —नवनीतं 1. the moon. -2. ambrosia, nectar. मेखला, -रसना, —वसना the earth. —यानं 1. a sea-voyage.-2. a vessel, ship, boat. —यात्रा a sea-voyage. —यायिन् *a.* see समुद्रग. —योषित् *f.* a river. —वह्निः submarine fire. -वेला 1. the ocean-tide. -2. an ocean wave.-3. The sea-coast line. —सुभगा the Ganges.

समुद्रि(द्री)य, समुद्र्य *a.* Marine, oceanic, maritime.

समुद्वह् 1 P. 1 To raise or lift up. -2 To bear or carry out. -3 To bear, carry. -4 To display, exhibit. -5 To marry.

समुद्वहः 1 Bearing up. -2 One who lifts up.

समुद्वाहः 1 Bearing up. -2 Marriage.

समुद्वेगः Great fear, alarm, terror.

समुंद् 7 P. To moisten thoroughly, water, wet.

समुंदनं 1 Moistening. -2 Wetness, moisture.

समुन्न *a.* Wet, moist.

समुन्नम् 1 P. To rise, ascend. —*Caus.* To raise or lift up, erect.

समुन्नत *p. p.* 1 Upraised, lifted up. -2 Elevated, high, lofty. -3 Exalted, sublime. -4 Proud. -5 Projecting. -6 Upright, just.

समुन्नतिः *f.* 1 Lifting up, raising. -2 Height, loftiness, elevation (mental also) ; मनसः शिखराणां च सदृशी ते समुन्नतिः Ku. 6. 66 ; R. 3. 10. -3 Eminence, high position or dignity, exaltation ; उत्तमैः सह संगेन को न याति समुन्नतिं ; स जातो येन जातेन याति वंशः समुन्नतिं Subhâsh. -4 Rise, prosperity, increase, success ; विनिपातोपि समः समुन्नतेः Ki. 2. 34, or प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुन्नतिं यया 2. 21. -5 Pride, arrogance.

समुन्नह् 4 U. 1 To bind or tie up. -2 To raise or lift up. -3 To loosen, unfasten. -4 To liberate, release, set free.

समुन्नद्ध *p. p.* 1 Elevated, exalted. -2 Swollen. -3 Full. -4 Proud, arrogant, overbearing. -5 Conceited, thinking oneself to be learned. -6 Unfettered. -7 Bound up. -8 Supreme.

समुन्नी 1 U. 1 To raise completely up, elevate. -2 To bring out, deduce. -3 To discharge, pay off (as a debt &c.).

समुन्नयः 1 Getting, obtaining. -2 Occurrence, event.

समुन्मूलनं Uprooting, eradication.

समुपगमः Approach, contact.

समुपजोषम् *ind.* 1 Entirely according to wish. -2 Happily.

समुपभोगः Sexual union, coition.

समुपविश् 6 P. 1 To sit down. -2 To lie down upon. -3 To encamp.

समुपवेशः 1 Sitting down together. -2 Entertaining.

समुपवेशनं 1 A building, habitation, residence. -2 Seating down.

समुपस्था 1 U. 1 To come near, go to, approach. -2 To attack. -3 To befall, occur. -4 To stand in close contact. -5 To attain, arrive at, resort to ; *S.* 2. 10.

समुपस्था, समुपस्थानं 1 Approach, approximation. -2 Proximity, nearness. -3 Happening, befalling, occurrence.

समुपस्थितिः=समुपस्थानं q. v.

समुपार्जनं Acquiring together, simultaneous acquisition.

समुपे 2 P. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To assemble, meet. -3 To attack, assail. -4 To go to, reach. -5 To fall to the lot of. -6 To undergo, suffer.

समुपेत *p. p.* 1 Come together, assembled, collected. -2 Arrived at. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Inhabited by.

समुपोढ *p. p.* 1 Gone upwards, risen ; U. 5. 36. -2 Increased. -3 Brought near. -4 Restrained. -5 Begun.

समुल्लस् 1 P. 1 To shine forth, gleam. -2 To break forth, appear. -3 To sport, be wanton, dally.

समुल्लासः 1 Excessive brilliance. -2 Great joy, exhilaration.

समूढ *p. p.* 1 Brought together, assembled. -2 Accumulated, collected -3 Enveloped. -4 Associated with. -5 Produced quickly. -6 Calmed, tamed down, tranquillized. -7 Crooked, bent. -8 Purified, cleansed. -9 Borne along. -10 Led, conducted. -11 Married.

समूरः, समूरुः, समूरुकः kind of deer.

समूल *a.* Along with the roots ; as in समूलघातं 'having completely exterminated, tearing up root and branch.

समूह् 1 U. To gather, assemble, collect.

समूहः 1 A multitude, collection, an assemblage, aggregate, number; जनसमूहः, विप्रसमूहः, पद्मसमूहः &c. -2 A flock, troop.

समूहनं 1 Bringing together. -2 A collection, plenty.

समूहनी A broom.

समूह्यः A kind of sacrificial fire.

समृ 1 A. 1 To meet, be united. -2 To come into conflict. -3 To bring together, construct.—*Caus.* (समर्पयति) 1 To hand over, deliver, commit, consign. -2 To give, present. -3 To place in, put in or on. -4 To strike, hit. -5 To restore, return.

समृध् 4, 5 P. To thrive, prosper, flourish. —*Pass.* 1 To be fulfilled or accomplished, succeed. -2 To share in abundantly, be fully furnished (with instr.)

समृद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, flourishing, thriving. -2 Happy, fortunate. -3 Rich, wealthy. -4 Rich in, richly endowed with, abounding in. -5 Fruitful. -6 Full-grown, increased. -7 Full, complete, entire. -8 Copious, abundant.

समृद्धिः *f.* 1 Great growth, increase, thriving ; मधुसमृद्धिसमेधितमेधया *Si.* 6. 20. -2 Prosperity, opulence, affluence ; Pt. 1. 169 ; Bh. 2. 42. -3 Wealth, riches. -4 Exuberance, profusion, abundance ; as in धनधान्यसमृद्धिरस्तु. -5 Power, supremacy.

समे 2 P. 1 To come together or meet ; समेत्य च व्यपेयातां H. 4. 69. -2 To go through, march across.

समेत *p. p.* 1 Come or met together assembled. -2 United, combined. -3 Come near, approached. -4 Accompanied by. -5 Endowed or furnished with, having, possessed of ; Pt. 1. 24. -6 Come into collision, encountered. -7 Agreed upon.

समेध् 1 A. To prosper greatly, thrive, increase. *-Caus.* 1 To make happy or fortunate. -2 To feed, supply with, strengthen ; सूर्यः समेधयत्यग्निमग्निः सूर्यं च तेजसा V. 5. 20.

समेधित *p. p.* 1 Greatly increased ; *Si.* 6. 20. -2 Strong. -3 United.

संपत् 1 P. 1 To fly or meet together, assemble. -2 To go or roam about. -3 To attack, fall upon, assail. -4 To come to pass, occur, happen. -5 To fall down, alight, fly down. —*Caus.* 1 To bring near. -2 To collect or assemble together, bring or call together. -3 To throw down, cast, hurl down.

संपातः 1 Falling together, concurrence. -2 Meeting together, encountering. -3 Collision, butting against. -4 Falling down, descending ; Bg. 1. 20. -5 Alighting (as of a bird). -6 Flight (of an arrow). -7 Going, moving. -8 Being removed, removal ; Ms. 6. 56. -9 A particular mode of the flight of birds ; Pt. 2. 54 ; cf. डीन. -10 The residue (of an offering). -11 N. of the son of Garuda.

संपातिः N. of a fabulous bird, son of Garuda and elder brother of Jaṭâyu.

संपातिकः A fabulous bird.

संपद् 4 A. 1 To turn out well, succeed, prosper, be accomplished or fulfilled ; संपत्स्यते वः कामोयं कालः कश्चित्प्रतीक्ष्यतां Ku. 2. 54 ; R. 14. 76 ; Ms. 3. 254 ; 6. 69. -2 To be completed, to amount to (as a number) ; व्याहृताः पंच पंचदश संपद्यंते. -3 To turn out to be, become ; संपत्स्यंते नभसि भवतो राजहंसाः सहायाः Me. 11, 23 ; संपेदे श्रमसलिलोद्गमो विभूषा Ki. 7. 5. -4 To arise, be born or produced. -5 To fall or come together, unite. -6 To be provided or furnished with, be possessed of ; अशोक यदि सद्य एव कुसुमैर्न संपत्स्यसे M. 3. 16 ; see संपन्न. -7 To tend to, bring about, produce (with dat.) ; साधोः शिक्षा गुणाय संपद्यते नासाधोः Pt. 1 ; Mu. 3. 32. -8 To obtain, attain to, acquire, get. -9 To enter into, be absorbed in (with loc.). —*Caus.* 1 To cause to happen, bring about, produce, accomplish, fulfil, effect ; इति स्वसुर्भोजकुलप्रदीपः संपाद्य पाणिग्रहणं स राजा R. 7. 29. -2 To procure, obtain, make ready, prepare.-3 To obtain, acquire. attain to -4 To furnish, provide, endow with. -5 To change or transform into. -6 To make an agreement.

संपदः 1 'Completion, accomplishment. -2 Acquisition.

संपादनं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, fulfilment. -2 Gaining, obtaining, acquiring. -3 Cleaning, clearing, preparing (as ground) ; Ms. 3. 250.

संपत्तिः *f.* 1 Prosperity, increase of wealth ; संपत्तौ च विपत्तौ च महतामेकरूपता Subhâsh. -2 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment. -3 Perfection, excellence ; as in रूपसंपत्ति. -4 Exuberance, plenty, abundance. -5 A suitable state or condition.

संपद् *f.* 1 Wealth, riches ; नीताविवोत्साहगुणेन संपद् Ku. 1. 22 ; आपन्नार्तिप्रशमनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां Me. 53. -2 Prosperity, affluence, advancement ; (opp. विपद् or आपद्) ; ते भृत्या नृपतेः कलत्रमितरे संपत्सु चापत्सु च Mu. 1. 15. -3 Good fortune, happiness, luck. -4 Success, fulfilment, accomplishment of desired objects ; *S.* 7. 30. -5 Perfection, excellence ; as in रूपसंपद् ; *Si.* 3. 35. -6 Richness, plenty, exuberance, abundance, excess ; तुषारवृष्टिक्षतपद्मसंपदां Ku. 5. 27 ; R. 10. 59. -7 Treasure. -8 An advantage, a benefit, blessing -9 Advancement in good qualities. -10 Decoration. -11 Right method. -12 A necklace of pearls. -Comp. —वरः a king. —वसुः N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. —विनिमयः an interchange or reciprocity of benefits or services ; R. 1. 26.

संपन्न *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich.-2 Fortunate, successful, happy. -3 Effected, brought about, accomplished. -4 Finished, completed. -5 Perfect. -6 Full grown mature. -7 Procured, obtained.-8 Right, correct. -9 Endowed with, possessed of. -10 Turned out, become ; ईदृशः संपन्नः U. 3. -11 Perfectly acquainted or conversant with. —न्नः An epithet of Siva. —न्नं 1 Riches, wealth ; Pt. 4. 115. -2 A dainty, delicacy.

संपरे (संपरा+इ) 2 A. 1 To come or meet together, encounter. -2 To go away, go beyond (to the next world).

संपरायः 1 Conflict, encounter, war, battle. -2 A calamity, misfortune. Future state, futurity. -3 A son.

संपराय(यि)कं Encounter, war, battle.

संपा Lightning.

संपाक *a.* 1 Reasoning well, a reasoner. -2 Cunning, subtle. -3 Lustful, lewd. -4 Small, little. —कः 1 Maturing. -2 N. of a tree (आरग्वध).

संपाटः 1 Intersection. -2 A spindle.

संपिंडित *p. p.* 1 Formed into a mass. -2 Contracted.

संपिष् 7 P. 1 To pound to pieces, bruise, crush. -2 To destroy, kill.

संपेषणं Rubbing together, pounding.

संपीड् 10 U. 1 To compress, press or squeeze together. -2 To torture, harass, oppress, pinch, pain ; कंठे जीर्णलताप्रतानवलयेनात्यर्थसंपीडितः *S.* 7. 11 ; Ch. P. 3. -3 To compute, reckon. -4 To obscure, eclipse.

संपीडः 1 Squeezing together, compression. -2 Pain, torture. -3 Agitating, disturbing. -4 Sending, directing ; संपीडक्षुभितजलेषु तोयदेषु Ki. 7. 12. —डा Torment.

संपीडनं 1 Squeezing, pressing together. -2 Sending. -3 Punishment, castigation. -4 Stirring up, agitating. -5 Paining, torturing.

संपीतिः *f.* Drinking together, compotation.

संपुटः 1 A cavity ; स्वात्यां सागरशुक्तिसंपुटगतं (पयः) सन्मौक्तिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67. v. l. ; Kâv. 2. 288 ; Rs. 1. 21. -2 A casket, covered box. -3 The Kurabaka flower.

संपुटका, संपुटिका A box, casket ; Pt. 2. 165.

संपूज् 10 U. 1 To worship, revere, honour. -2 To present or honour with.

संपूजनं 1 Honouring, reverence. -2 Presenting with.

संपूर्ण *a.* 1 Filled &c.-2 All, whole ; see पूर्ण. —र्णः A mode of music in which all the notes of the gamut are used. —र्णं Ether.

संपृच् 7 P., 2 A. 1 To bring in contact with, join, unite ; Bk. 17. 106. -2 To be united or mixed together, be in contact. -3 To fill up, complete. -4 To present with.

संपर्कः 1 Mixture. -2 Union, contact, touch ; पादेन नापैक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमाशिंजितनूपुरेण Ku. 3. 26 ; Me. 25 ; V. 1. 12. -3 Society, association, company ; न मूर्खजनसंपर्कः सुरेंद्रभवनेष्वपि Bh. 2. 14. -4 Sexual union, copulation.

संपृक्त *p. p.* 1 Blended, mixed. -2 Connected together, related, in close relation ; वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ R. 1. 1. -3 Touching. -4 Interspersed, inlaid.

संप्रक्षालनं 1 Complete ablution. -2 Bathing. -3 Inundation.

संप्रणेतृ *m.* A ruler, judge.

संप्रतापनं 1 Heating burning. -2 Afflicting, torturing, tormenting.

संप्रति *ind.* Now, at present, at this time; अपि संप्रति देहि दर्शनं Ku. 4. 28.

संप्रतिपद् 4 A. 1 To go towards, approach. -2 To deem, consider, regard; न मां परं संप्रतिपत्तुमर्हसि Ku. 5. 39. -3 To assent to, agree upon, concur in. -4 To admit, acknowledge. -5 To attain to, reach. -6 To obtain, receive. -7 To regain, recover. -8 To perform, accomplish. —*Caus.* To grant, bestow.

संप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Presence. -3 Gain, obtaining, acquiring. -4 An agreement. -5 Admission, confession; Mn. 5. 18. -6 Admission of a fact, a particular kind of reply in law. -7 Assault, attack. -8 Occurrence. -9 Co-operation. -10 Doing, performing.

संप्रतिपादनं 1 Delivering over. -2 Granting, giving.

संप्रतिरोधकः-कं 1 Complete obstruction. -2 Confinement, imprisonment.

संप्रती 2 P. 1 To trust in, believe firmly in. -2 To decide, settle, determine, judge; किं तत्कथं वेदयुपलब्धसंज्ञा विकल्पयंतोऽपि न संप्रतीयुः Bk. 11. 10.

संप्रतीत *p. p.* 1 Returned. -2 Fully convinced. -3 Proved, admitted. -4 Renowned. -5 Respectful.

संप्रतीतिः *f.* 1 Full ascertainment. -2 Compliance. -3 Fame, celebrity, notoriety; Ki. 3. 43.

संप्रत्ययः 1 Firm conviction. -2 Agreement.

संप्रतीक्षा Expectation; hope.

संप्रदा 3 U. 1 To give, grant, bestow or confer on; तं तेऽहं संप्रदास्यामि. -2 To hand down by tradition; see संप्रदाय. -3 To bequeath. -4 To give completely up or deliver over. -5 To give in marriage.

संप्रत्तिः *f.* Giving completely up, delivering over.

संप्रदानं 1 Giving or handing over completely. -2 Bestowal, gift, donation. -3 Giving in marriage. -4 The sense expressed by the dative case; कर्मणा यमभिप्रैति स संप्रदानं P. 1. 4. 32.

संप्रदानीयं A gift, donation.

संप्रदायः 1 Tradition, traditional doctrine or knowledge, traditional handing down of instruction; U. 2; 5. 15. -2 A peculiar system of religious teaching, a religious doctrine inculcating the worship of one peculiar deity. -3 An established custom, usage.

संप्रधानं Ascertainment.

संप्रधृ 10 U. 1 To know, determine, ascertain; Śi. 9. 60. -2 To reflect, think, consider, ponder over; Ms. 10. 73; एवं संप्रधार्य Pt. 1. -3 To fix upon, direct towards.

संप्रधारणं-णा 1 Deliberation. -2 Determining the propriety or otherwise of anything.

संप्रपद् 4 A. 1 To set out (on a journey). -2 To come to, arrive at. -3 To have recourse to, betake oneself to. -4 To set about, begin. -5 To succeed. -6 To become, turn out to be.

संप्रपदः Roaming about.

संप्रपन्न *p. p.* 1 Arrived at. -2 Endowed with, possessed of. -3 Entered, fallen into.

संप्रभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Split open, cleft -2 In rut.

संप्रमोदः Great joy, jubilee.

संप्रमोषः Loss, destruction, abstraction.

संप्रमोहः Complete bewilderment, embarrassment, infatuation.

संप्रयाणं Departure.

संप्रयुज् 7 U. 1 To yoke together, harness. -2 To join, connect. -3 To apply, employ, make use of. -4 To perform, execute. -5 To instigate, induce. —*Caus.* 1 To join together, unite. -2 To equip, prepare. -3 To employ, use.

संप्रयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Yoked or joined together. -2 Sexually united. -3 Intent upon. -4 Devoted or addicted to; see above.

संप्रयोगः 1 Union, connection, meeting, conjunction, contact; (जलस्य) उष्णत्वमग्न्यातपसंप्रयोगात् R. 5. 54; M. 5. 3. -2 A connecting link, fastening; एतेन मोचयति भूषणसंप्रयोगान् Mk. 3. 16. -3 Relation, dependence. -4 Mutual relation or proportion. -5 Connected series or order. -6 Sexual union, coition. -7 Application. -8 Magic. -9 Mutual intercourse.

संप्रयोगिन् *a.* 1 Joining together. -2 Wanton, addicted to sexual intercourse. —*m.* 1 A joiner, uniter. -2 A conjuror. -3 A libertine. -4 A catamite.

संप्रवद् 1 U. 1 To speak loudly or distinctly (as men); संप्रवदंते ब्राह्मणाः Sk. -2 To cry, utter a cry (Paras). (वरतनु) संप्रवदंति कुक्कुटाः Mbh. -3 To converse together (Atm.).

संप्रवदनं Conversation, dialogue.

संप्रविश् 6 P. 1 To enter together. -2 To have sexual intercourse with. —*Caus.* To lead into, introduce.

संप्रवेशः 1 Complete entrance. -2 Introduction.

संप्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To take place, happen. -2 To begin, set about, commence. -3 To proceed, go on. -4 To attack, assail. -5 To be present. —*Caus.* 1 To begin, undertake. -2 To set in motion.

संप्रवर्तनं Undertaking, beginning.

संप्रवृष्ट Complete rain-fall.

संप्रश्नः 1 Full or courteous inquiry. -2 An inquiry. -3 Ved. A refuge, an asylum.

संप्रसादः 1 Propitiation. -2 Favour, grace. -3 Serenity, sedateness. -4 Trust, confidence. -5 The soul.

संप्रसाधनं 1 An ornament, a decoration. -2 Accomplishing or performing well.

संप्रसारणं The change of य्, व्, र्, and ल् to इ, उ, ऋ, and ऌ respectively; इग्यणः संप्रसारणं P. I. 1. 45.

संप्रस्था 1 A. 1 To set out, depart. -2 To proceed, advance.

संप्रस्थानं Departure, advance.

संप्रहारः 1 Mutual striking. -2 Encounter, war, battle, conflict; U. 6. 7. -3 Going, motion.

संप्राप् 5 P. 1 To reach, arrive at, -2 To gain, obtain. -3 To meet with, encounter, come upon, fall in with; as in संप्राप्तयौवनं.

संप्राप्तिः *f.* Attainment, acquisition.

संप्री 4 A. To be completely pleased or satisfied.

संप्रीतिः *f.* 1 Attachment, affection. -2 Friendly assent. -3 Delight, joy.

संप्रेक्ष् 1 A. 1 To observe carefully, mark, perceive. -2 To consider carefully, investigate, inquire into.

संप्रेक्षणं 1 Observing, beholding. -2 Considering, investigating.

संप्रेष् *Caus.* 1. To send, despatch, dismiss. -2 To send a message to.

संप्रेषः 1 Sending away, dismissing. -2 Direction, command, order.

संप्रोक्षणं Sprinkling over, consecration.

संप्लु 1 A. 1 To fluctuate, float about. -2 To flow together, meet (as waters); Bg. 2. 46; U. 4. 8. —*Caus.* To inundate, flood over, submerge, deluge.

संप्लवः 1 Submersion, inundation. -2 Surge. -3 Flood. -4 Falling into ruin. -5 Subversion.

संफालः A ram, sheep.

संफुल्ल *a.* Full-blown, blossomed.

संफेटः An angry or tumultuous conflict, an incident describing the mutual encounter of angry persons; see S. D. 379, 420; *e. g.* the encounter between माधव and अघोरघंट, in Mâl. act 5.

संब् I. 1 P. (संबति) To go, move. -II. 10 U. (संबयति-ते) To collect, accumulate.

संबं 1 The second ploughing of a field; (संबाकृ to plough twice); see शंब also. -2 Water.

संबंध् 9 P. 1 To bind or tie together, unite, join, connect, attach. -2 To make, construct, form. -*Pass.* 1 To be connected with, go with, belong to. -2 To be furnished or supplied with.

संबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound or fastened together. -2 Attached to. -3 Connected with, related to, belonging to. -4 Endowed with -5 Connected in sense. -6 Closed, shut.

संबंध *a.* 1 Able, capable.-2 Fit, proper, right. —धः 1 Connection, union, association. -2 Relation, relationship. -3 Relation, as the meaning of the genitive case. -4 Matrimonial alliance; Ku. 6. 29, 30; U. 1 17. -5 Friendly connection, friendship; संबंधमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58 -6 Fitness, propriety.-7 Prosperity, success. -8 A relation, kinsman.

संबंधक *a.* 1 Relating, concerning. -2 Fit, suitable. —कः 1 A friend.-2 A relation by birth or marriage. -3 A kind of peace.

संबंधिन् *a.* 1 Relating or belonging to. -2 Connected with, serving as an adjunct, inherent.-3 Possessing good qualities.-*m.* 1 A relation by marriage; U. 4. 9. -2 A relation, kinsman (in general); U. 1. 16; R. 2. 38.

संबरः 1 A dam, bridge. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of a demon slain by Pradyumna; see शंबर and प्रद्युम्न. -4 N. of a mountain. —रं 1 Restraint. -2 Water. -3 A kind of religious observance (with the Buddhists). -Comp. —अरिः, -रिपुः Cupid,

संबलः-लं Provisions for a journey, viaticum. —लं Water.

संबाध् 1 A. 1 To press heavily, to oppress, afflict, torment; injure, hurt. -2 To compress, contract. -3 To block up, throng, crowd. -4 To bind firmly together.

संबाध *a.* Thronged or crowded with, blocked up, narrow; संबाधवर्त्म बृहदपि तद्बभूव Si. 8. 2; व्योम्नि संबाधवर्त्मभिः R. 12. 67; अनेकसिद्धसाध्यसंबाध K. —धः 1 Being thronged with. -2 Pressing on striking, hurting; स्तनसंबाधमुरो जघान च Ku. 4. 26. -3 Obstruction, difficulty, danger, impediment; Ki. 3. 53. -4 The road to hell. -5 Fear, dread.-6 The vulva.

संबाधनं 1 Blocking up, obstructing. -2 Compressing. -3 A barrier, gate. -4 The vulva. -5 The point of a stake. -6 A door-keeper (*m.* ?)

संबुध् 1 U., 4 A. 1 To know, understand, learn: become aware of; Bk. 19. 30. -2 To perceive, observe, notice. -3 To wake up, rise from sleep. —*Caus.* 1 To inform, acquaint with, give information about; तवागतिज्ञं समबोधयन्मां R. 13. 25. -2 To address, call out to. -3 To instruct. -4 To admonish, advise. -5 To wake up, rouse. -6 To explain.

संबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Well-understood. -2 Very wise or prudent -3 Wide awake. —द्धः A Buddha or Jaina deified saint.

संबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Perfect knowledge or perception. -2 Full consciousness. -3 Calling to, addressing. -4 (In gram.) The vocative case; एङ्ह्रस्वात्संबुद्धेः P. VI. 1. 69. -5 An epithet.

संबोधः 1 Explaining, instructing, informing. -2 Full or correct perception. -3 Sending, throwing. -4 Loss, destruction.

संबोधनं 1 Explaining. -2 Addressing. -3 The vocative case. -4 An epithet (used in calling a person); Bv. 3. 13.

संभक्षः 1 Eating together. -2 Food in common.

संभज् 1 U. 1 To divide, distribute, allot, apportion. -2 To possess, enjoy. -3 To bestow, grant. -4 To favour, serve, help.

संभक्त *p. p.* 1 Divided, shared. -2 Possessing, enjoying. -3 Faithful or attached to, devoted to.

संभक्तिः *f.* 1 Sharing in, possessing. -2 Distributing. -3 Favouring, honouring.

संभग्न *p. p.* Shattered, dispersed. —ग्नः An epithet of Siva.

संभली A procuress; see शंभली.

संभल्यः The wood-apple.

संभाष् 1 A. 1 (*a*) To speak together, converse; Ms. 8. 55. (*b*) To say or speak in general. -2 To speak to, address. -3 To greet, salute. -4 To agree together, consent. —*Caus.* 1 To converse with. -2 To persuade, prevail upon.

संभाषा Conversation; Ms. 2. 195; 8. 354.

संभाषः, संभाषणं 1 Discourse, conversation. -2 Greeting. -3 Criminal connection. -4 An agreement, a contract. -5 A watch-word, war-cry.

संभाषित *p. p.* 1 Addressed. -2 Said, spoken. —तं Conversation.

संभिद् 7 U. 1 To break or tear asunder, break to pieces. -2 To mingle, meet, combine, mix, join, bring together; अन्योन्यसंभिन्नदृशा सखीनां Mâl. 1 33; Bk. 7. 5. -3 To contract, compress.

संभिन्न *p. p.* 1 Completely broken. -2 Shattered, shaken, agitated. -3 Combined or united with. -4 Fully blown or opened; Ve. 1. 1. —न्नः An epithet of Siva. -Comp. —वृत्त *a.* one who has abandoned good conduct.

संभेदः 1 Breaking, splitting. -2 Union, mixture, combination; आलोकतिमिरसंभेदः Mâl 10. 11; हर्षोद्वेगसंभेद उपनतः Mâl 8. -3 Meeting (as of glances). -4 Confluence, junction (of two rivers); तदुत्तिष्ठ पारासिंधुसंभेदमवगाह्य नगरीमेव प्रविशावः; अयमसौ महानद्योः संभेदः Mâl. 4; मधुमतीसिंधुसंभेदपावनः 9.-5 Blossoming, opening. -6 Uniformity.

संभुज् 7 A. 1 To eat. -2 To enjoy. -3 To enjoy carnally.

संभुक्त *p. p.* 1 Eaten. -2 Well enjoyed. -3 Made use of.

संभोगः 1 Enjoyment (in general), pleasure, delight; सत्संभोगफलाः श्रियः Subhâsh. -2 Possession, use, occupation; Ms. 8. 200.-3 Carnal enjoyment, sexual union, copulation; संभोगांते मम समुचितो हस्तसंवाहनानां Me. 96. -4 A lecher, catamite. -5 A sub-division of the sentiment of love; see under शृंगार.

संभोगिन् *a.* 1 Sensual. -2 Employing, using. -*m.* A sensualist, libertine.

संभोजकः An eater, a taster.

संभोजनं Eating in company, a dinner-party.

संभू 1 P. 1 To arise, to be born or produced, spring up; कथमपि भुवनेऽस्मिंस्तादृशाः संभवंति Mâl. 2. 9; धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय संभवामि युगे युगे Bg. 4. 8; Ki. 5. 22; Bk. 6. 138; Ms. 8. 55. -2 To be, become, exist. -3 To happen, occur, take place. -4 To be possible. -5 To be adequate for, be competent for (with inf.): न पारियंतुं समभावि भानुना Si. 1. 27. -6 To meet, be united or joined with;

संभूयांभोधिमभ्येति महानद्या नगापगा Si. 2. 100 ; संभूयेव सुखानि चेतसि Mâl. 5. 9. 18. -7 To be consistent. -8 To have sexual intercourse with. -9 To be capable of existing in, be contained in. —*Caus.* 1 To produce, effect, make. -2 To imagine, conceive, fancy, think. -3 To guess or conjecture ; *S.* 2. -4 To consider, regard. -5 To honour, respect, esteem, show respect to ; प्राप्तोऽसि संभावयितुं वनान्मां R. 5. 11 ; 7. 8. -6 To honour or present with, treat with ; Kn. 3. 37. -7 To ascribe or impute to ; Mk. 1. 36. -8 To come or go to, approach. -9 To take part in, enjoy ; U. 4. -10 To greet, salute. -11 To manifest, exhibit. -12 To expect. —*Pass.* of *caus.* To be possible ; कथमेतद्भवति संभाव्यते *S.* 2.

संभवः 1 Birth, production, springing up, arising, existence ; प्रियस्य सुहृदो यत्र मम तत्रैव संभवो भूयात् Mâl. 9 ; मानुषीषु कथं वा स्यादस्य रूपस्य संभवः *S.* 1. 26 ; Bg. 3. 14 ; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense ; अप्सरःसंभवैषा *S.* 1. -2 Production and bringing up ; Ms. 2. 227 ; (see Kull. thereon). -3 Cause, origin, motive. -4 Mixing, union, combination. -5 Possibility ; संयोगो हि वियोगस्य संसूचयति संभवं Subhâsh. -6 Compatibility, consistency. -7 Adaptation, appropriateness. -8 Agreement, conformity. -9 Capacity. -10 Equivalence (one of the Pramâṇas). -11 Acquaintance. -12 Loss, destruction.

संभावनं-ना 1 Considering, reflecting ; R. 5. 28. -2 Fancying, supposition ; संभावनमथोत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य समेन यत् K. P. 10. -3 An idea, fancy, thought. -4 Respect, honour, esteem, regard ; संभावनागुणमवेहि तमीश्वराणां *S.* 7. 4. -5 Possibility. -6 Fitness, adequacy ; Ki. 3. 39. -7 Competency, ability. -8 Doubt. -9 Affection, love. -10 Celebrity.

संभावित *p. p.* 1 Considered, supposed, imagined ; चित्राइं दोषेषु संभाविता K. -2 Esteemed, honoured, respected ; Bh. 2. 34 ; Ku. 3. 11. -3 Respectable, honourable. -4 Suited, fitted, adequate, fit. -5 Possible. -6 Derived, produced, got ; Mâl. 5. -7 Satisfied.

संभाव्य *a.* 1 Probable, likely, possible. -2 To be expected or deemed probable. -3 Capable, suitable.

संभूत *p. p.* 1 Born, produced. -2 Formed or composed of. -3 Combined or united with. -4 Adequate, equal.

संभूतिः *f.* 1 Birth, origin, production ; Ms. 2. 147. -2 Combination, union. -3 Fitness, suitability. -4 Power.

संभूय *ind.* 1 Coming or meeting together. -2 Being united or combined, in company or concert. -Comp. —कारिन् *a.* a coadjutor or colleague. —समुत्थानं partnership in trade.

संभृ 3 U. 1 To collect, hoard, place or bring together ; त्यागाय संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 7 ; 5. 5 ; 8. 3 ; Bk. 6. 80. -2 To effect, produce, bring on, accomplish ; सुरतश्रमसंभृतो मुखे (स्वेदलवः) R. 8. 51 ; Ki. 9. 49 ; Me. 115. -3 To maintain, cherish, foster. -4 To make ready, prepare ; V. 5 ; R. 19. 54. -5 To give, offer, present.

संभारः 1 Bringing together, collecting. -2 Preparation, provisions, necessaries, requisites, apparatus, things requisite for any act ; सविशेषमद्य पूजासंभारो मया संनिधापनीयः Mâl. 5 ; R. 12. 4 ; V. 2. -3 An ingredient ; a constituent part. -4 Multitude, heap, quantity, assemblage ; as in शस्त्रास्त्रसंभार. -5 Fulness. -6 Wealth, affluence. -7 Maintenance, support.

संभृत *p. p.* 1 Brought together, collected, concentrated. -2 Got ready, prepared, provided, equipped. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Placed, deposited. -5 Full, complete, entire. -6 Gained, obtained. -7 Carried, borne. -8 Nourished. -9 Produced, caused.

संभृतिः *f.* 1 Collection. -2 Preparation, equipment, provision. -3 Fulness. -4 Support, maintenance, nourishment.

संभ्रम् 1, 4 P. 1 To roam, rove. -2 To be in error, be perplexed or confused, be bewildered. -*Caus.* To perplex, bewilder.

संभ्रमः 1 Turning round, whirling, revolving. -2 Haste, hurry. -3 Confusion, agitation, flurry ; Ku. 3. 48. -4 Fear, alarm, fright ; *S.* 1 ; Ki. 15. 2. -5 Error, mistake, ignorance. -6 Zeal, activity. -7 Respect, reverence ; गुरुषुपगते संभ्रमविधिः Bh. 2. 64 ; तव वीर्यवतः कश्चिच्चयास्ति मयि संभ्रमः Râm. -8 Uproar, tumult. -9 Ignorance. -Comp. —ज्वलित *a.* excited by agitation. —भृत् *a.* embarrassed, flurried.

संभ्रांत *p. p.* 1 Whirled about. -2 Flurried, agitated, perplexed, bewildered.

संमद् 4 P. 1 To be intoxicated. -2 To rejoice, be glad. —*Caus.* 1 To exhilarated, rejoice, put in good spirits. -2 To be completely intoxicated (Atm.).

संमत्त *p. p.* 1 Completely drunk. -2 Overjoyed, enraptured. -3 Rutting, being in rut, furious.

संमद *a.* Greatly delighted, happy. —दः Great joy, delight, happiness ; *Si.* 15. 77.

संमाद Intoxication, frenzy.

संमन् 4 A. 1 To agree, concur, be of the same opinion. -2 To assent or consent to, approve of, like. -3 To think, suppose, regard. -4 To sanction, authorize. -5 To esteem, honour, value highly ; कच्चिद्वृद्धिमिवानाथ्यं काले संमन्यसेऽतिथिं Bk. 6. 65 ; सममंस्त बंधून् 1. 2. -6 To allow, permit. —*Caus.* 1 To honour, respect, value highly. -2 To consider, regard. -3 To instruct teach.

संमत *p. p.* 1 Agreed or consented to, approved of. -2 Liked, dear, beloved ; R. 1. 28. -3 Like, resembling. -4 Regarded, considered, thought. -5 Highly respected, honoured, esteemed ; Pt. 1. 56. —तं 1 Agreement ; see संमति. -2 Impression, opinion.

संमतिः *f.* 1 Agreement. -2 Concurrence, assent, approbation, approval. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Knowledge of self, knowledge of the soul, true knowledge. -5 Regard, respect, esteem ; कथमिव तव संमतिर्भवित्री समसतुभिर्मुनिनावधीरितस्य Ki. 10. 36. -6 Love, affection. -7 Command, order.

संमानः Honour, respect. —नं 1 A measure. -2 Comparing.

संमाननं 1 Honouring, worshipping. -2 Instructing, teaching.

संमंत्र् 10 A. 1 To consult or take counsel with ; मम हृदयेन सह संमंत्र्य कृतवानसि Mu. 1. -2 To salute, greet.

संमंत्रणं Consultation.

संमातुर = सन्मातुर q. v. under सत्.

संमा 3 A, 2 P. 1 To measure. -2 To make equal, equalize ; see संमित -3 To liken, compare. -4 To be comprised or contained in ; मृणालसूत्रमपि ते न संमाति स्तनांतरे Subhâsh. -5 To distribute, grant, bestow (Ved.).

संमित *p. p.* 1 Meted, measured out. -2 Of equal measure, extent or value, equal, similar, like, resembling ; कांतासंमिततयोपदेशयुजे K. P. 1 ; R. 3. 16. -3 As large as, reaching to. -4 Conformable, corresponding, commensurate. -5 Provided or furnished with. -6 Equalized, adapted.

संमिल् 6 P. To meet or come together, assemble.

संमेलनं 1 Meeting together, union. -2 Mixture. -3 Assembling, collecting.

संमिश्र् See मिश्र्.

संमिश्र, संमिश्रित *a.* Mixed together, intermixed.

संमिश्लः An epithet of Indra.

संमील् 1 P. 1 To shut the eyes.-2 To close up, contract (as flowers &c.); संमीलंति न तावद्बंधनकोषास्तयावचितपुष्पाः S. 3. 6. —*Caus.* 1 To shut, close; उपांतसंमीलितलोचनो नृपः R. 3. 26; 13. 10. -2 To obscure, darken, make dim; विकारश्चैतन्यं भ्रमयति च संमीलयति च U. 1. 36. -3 To make insensible.

संमीलनं Closing up (of a flower &c.), covering, enveloping.

संमुख a. (खा or खी f.), संमुखीन a. 1 Facing, fronting, face to face, opposite, confronting; कामं न तिष्ठति मदाननसंमुखी सा S. 1. 31; R. 15. 17; Si. 10. 86.-2 Encountering, meeting. -3 Disposed to.-4 Looking or directed towards.-5 Propitious. -खं ind. In front of, opposite to, before, in the presence of.

संमुखिन् m. A mirror, looking-glass.

संमूर्च्छ् 1 A. 1 To faint, swoon. -2 To grow strong or powerful, gather strength, become intense; Ki. 5. 41. -3 To thicken; coagulate. —*Caus.* 1 To form, fashion. -2 To stupefy, benumb.

संमूर्च्छनं 1 Fainting, insensibility. -2 Congealing, becoming dense. -3 Thickening, increasing. -4 Height. -5 Universal pervasion, co-extension, complete permeation.

संमुह् 4 P. 1 To be perplexed -2 To be foolish, infatuated, or unconscious. —*Caus.* To infatuate, stupefy.

संमुग्ध p. p. 1 Stupefied.-2 Bewildered. -3 Beautiful. —ग्धं ind. In a fascinating manner.

संमूढ p. p. 1 Stupefied, unconscious, senseless.-2 Infatuated, foolish. -3 Bewildered. -4 Disordered. -5 Heaped, collected. -6 Produced rapidly. -7 Broken. —ढा A kind of riddle.

संमोहः 1 Bewilderment, confusion, infatuation.-2 Insensibility, swoon. -3 Ignorance, folly. -4 Fascination. -5 Tumult, battle.

संमोहनं Fascinating, fascination. —नः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid; Ku. 3. 66.

संमृज् 2 P., 10 U. 1 To sweep clean, purify. -2 To wipe off or out, wipe away, remove. -3 To rub, stroke. -4 To strain, filter.

संमार्जकः A sweeper.

संमार्जनं 1 Sweeping, cleaning. -2 Purifying, cleaning, brushing. -3 Anointing (of images).

संमार्जनी A broom.

संमृष्ट p. p. 1 Well swept, cleansed. -2 Strained, filtered.

संमृत a. Quite dead, deceased.

संमृद् 1, 9 P. 1 To press or squeeze together, rub or grind to pieces; crush, trample upon. -2 To pound, bruise, kill. —*Caus.* 1 To crush, pound &c. -2 To rub. -3 To clean.

संमर्दः 1 Rubbing together, friction. -2 Throng, crowd, concourse; यद्गोप्रतरकल्पोऽभूत्संमर्दस्तत्र मज्जतां R. 15. 101; Mâl. 10. -3 Treading or trampling on. -4 War, battle.

संमोदः Great joy, delight.

सम्यच्, सम्यंच् a. (समीची f.) 1 Going with, accompanying. -2 Right, fit, proper, due. -3 Correct, true, accurate. -4 Pleasant, agreeable; किं च कुलानि कवीनां निसर्गसम्यंचि रंजयतु R. G. -5 Same, uniform. -6 All whole, entire. -ind. (सम्यक्) 1 With, together with. -2 Well properly, rightly, correctly, truly; सम्यगियमाह S. 1; Ms. 2. 5, 14. -3 Duly, suitably, correctly, truly. -4 Honourably.-5 Completely, thoroughly. -6 Distinctly. —Comp. —पाठः a correct reading or recitation. —प्रयोगः proper use, due application. —प्रवृत्तिः f. the right direction (of the organ) —वृत्तिः f. steady practice, regular discharge of duties.

सम्राज् m. A paramount sovereign, universal lord; especially one who rules over other princes and has performed the Râjasuya sacrifice; येनेष्टं राजसूयेन मंडलस्येश्वरश्च यः। शास्ति यश्चाज्ञया राज्ञः स सम्राट् Ak. R. 2. 5.

सय् 1 A (सयते) To go, move.

सयूथ्यः One of the same flock or tribe.

सयोनि a. 1 Having the same womb, uterine.-2 Closely related to. -3 Closely united with the womb. —निः 1 A whole or uterine brother.-2 A pair of nippers for cutting betelnut. -3 N. of Indra.

सर a. [सरति सृ-अच्] 1 Going or moving. -2 Cathartic, purgative. —रः 1 Going, motion. -2 An arrow. -3 The coagulum of curds or milk, cream. -4 Salt. -5 A string, necklace; अयं कंठे बाहुः शिशिरमसृणो मौक्तिकसरः U. 1. 39, 29. -6 A water-fall. —रं 1 Water. -2 A lake, pool. —रा 1 Motion, movement. -2 A cascade. —री A water-fall.-Comp. —उत्सवः a crane. —जं fresh butter; cf. शरज. —पत्रिका 1. the new leaf of a lotus. -2. a lotus.

सरकः-कं [सृ-वुन्] 1 A continuous line of road. -2 Spirituous liquor, spirits. -3 Drinking spirits; चरकम सह पुंभिजनैरयथार्थसिद्धि सरकं महीभृतः Si. 15. 80. 10. 12.-4 A drinking-vessel, wine-glass, goblet; Si. 10. 20. -5 Distribution of spirituous liquor. —कं 1 Going. -2 A pond, lake. -3 Heaven.

सरघा A bee; तस्तार सरघाव्याप्तैः स क्षौद्रपटलैरिव R. 4. 63; Si. 15. 23.

सरंगः 1 A quadruped. -2 A bird.

सरजस् —सा f. सरजस्का A woman during menstruation.

सरट् m. 1 Air, wind. -2 A cloud. -3 A lizard. -4 A bee.

सरटः 1 Wind. -2 A lizard; लूताहिसरटानां च तिरश्चां चाम्बुचारिणां Ms. 12. 57.

सरडिः 1 Wind. -2 A cloud

सरडुः A lizard, chameleon.

सरण a. [सृ-ल्युट्] Going, moving, flowing. —णं 1 Proceeding, going or flowing. -2 Iron, rust.

सरणिः, -णी f. 1 A path, way, road, course; G. L. 18. -2 Arrangement, mode. -3 A straight or continuous line. -4 A disease of the throat.

सरंडः 1 A bird. -2 A libertine, dissolute man. -3 A lizard. -4 A rogue. -5 A kind of ornament.

सरण्युः 1 Air, wind. -2 A cloud. -3 Water. -4 The spring. -5 Fire.-6 N. of Yama.

सरत्निः m. f. A kind of cubit-measure; cf. रत्नि or अरत्नि.

सरथ a. Riding in the same car. —थः A warrior riding in a chariot.

सरभस a. 1 Speedy, quick. -2 Violent, impetuous.-3 Passionate.-4 Delighted. —सं ind. Impetuously, hurriedly &c.

सरमा 1 A bitch. -2 The bitch of the gods. -3 N. of a daughter of Daksha. -4 N. of the wife of Bibhishaṇa, brother of Râvaṇa.

सरयुः Air, wind. —युः -यूः f. N. of a river on which stands Ayodhyâ, (Oudh); R. 8. 95, 13. 61, 63, 14. 30.

सरल a [सृ-अलच्] 1 Straight, not, crooked. -2 Honest, upright, sincere, candid. -3 Simple, artless, simple minded; सरले साहसरागं परिहर Mâl. 6. 10; अयि सरले किमत्र मया भगवत्या शक्यं 2. —लः 1 A kind of pine tree; विघट्टितानां सरलद्रुमाणां Ku. 1. 9; Me. 53; R. 4. 75.-2 Fire. —Comp. —अंगः 'the exudation of Sarala', resin, turpentine. —द्रवः fragrant resin. —यायिनी a plant with an erect stem.

सरव्य See शरव्य

सरस् *n*. [सृ-असुन्] 1 A lake, pond, pool, a large sheet of water; सरसामस्मि सागरः Bg. 10. 24. -2 Water. -Comp. —जं, -जन्मन् *n*., -रुहं (सरोजं, सरोजन्मन्, सरोरुहं), also सरसिजं, सरसिरुहं a lotus; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं *S*. 1. 20; सरोरुहद्युतिमुषः पादांस्तवासेवितुं Ratn. 1. 30. —जः (also सरसिजः) the Sârasa bird. (सरोजिन् *m*. an epithet of Brahman). —जिनी, -रुहिणी 1. a lotus-plant; भ्रमर कथं वा सरोजिनीं त्यजसि Bv. 1. 100. -2. a pond abounding in lotuses. -3. a multitude of lotuses. -4. a lotus. —रक्षः (सरोरक्षः) the guardian of a pool. —रुह् (सरोरुह्) *n*. a lotus. —वरः (सरोवरः) a lake.

सरस *a*. 1 Juicy, succulent. -2 Tasty, sapid. -3 Wet; *Si*. 11. 54. -4 Wet with perspiration; Ku. 5. 85. -5 Full of love, impassioned; Bv. 1. 100 (where it means 'full of honey' also). -6 Charming, lovely, agreeable, beautiful; सरसवसंते Git. 1; Mâl. 4. 8. -7 Fresh, new, blooming; Mâl. 9. 10. -8 Expressive of poetical sentiment; see रस.

सरसि(सी)कः The Sârasa bird (crane).

सरसी A lake, pool; Bv. 2. 144. -Comp. —रुहं a lotus. (-हः) the Sârasa bird.

सरस्वत् *a*. 1 Having water, watery. -2 Juicy, succulent. -3 Elegant. -4 Sentimental. -5 Tasty, sapid. —*m*. 1 The ocean. -2 A lake. -3 A male river (नद). -4 A buffalo. -5 N. of Vâyu.

सरस्वती 1 N. of the goddess of speech and learning, and represented as the wife of Brahman. -2 Speech, voice, words; Ku. 4 39, 43; R. 15. 46. -3 N. of a river (which is lost in the sands of the great desert). -4 A river in general. -5 A cow. -6 An excellent woman. -7 N. of Durgâ. -8 N. of a female divinity peculiar to the Buddhists. -9 The Soma plant. -10 The plant called ज्योतिष्मती.

सरहस्य *a*. 1 Mystical, magical. -2 Having or attended with mystical teaching or doctrine; U. 2.

सराग *a*. 1 Coloured, tinged, tinted; (अकारि) सरागमस्या रसनागुणास्पदं Ku. 5. 10. -2 Dyed with red lac; R. 16. 15. -3 Impassioned, full of love, enamoured; मुनेरपि मनोऽवश्यं सरागं कुरुतेऽङ्गना Subhâsh.

सराव *a* Sounding, making a noise. —वः 1 A lid, cover. -2 A shallow dish, saucer; cf. शराव.

सरिः *f*. 1 A spring, fountain. -2 A cascade (*m*.).

सरिका 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A kind of drug (हिंगुपत्री). -3 A woman going.

सरित् *f*. [सृ-इति] 1 A river; अन्यसरितां शतानि हि समुद्रगाः प्रापयंत्यब्धिं M. 5. 19. -2 A thread, string. -Comp. —नाथः, -पतिः (also सरितांपतिः). -भर्तृ *m*. the ocean. —वरा (also सरितांवरा) N. of the Ganges. —सुतः an epithet of Bhishma.

सरिद्वत् *m*. The ocean.

सरि(री)मन् *m*. 1 Motion, creeping. -2 Wind.

सरिलं Water; cf. सलिल.

सरिषपः Mustard.

सरीसृपः A serpent.

सरु *a*. Thin, fine, small. —रुः The handle of a sword.

सरूप *a*. 1 Having the same form, -2 Like, resembling, similar; R. 6. 59.

सरूपता, -त्वं 1 Likeness -2 Assimilation to the deity, one of the four states of *Mukti*.

सरोष *a* 1 Angry, wrathful. -2 Enraged.

सर्कः 1 Wind, air. -2 The mind.

सर्गः [सृज्-घञ्] 1 Relinquishment, abandonment. -2 Creation; अस्याः सर्गविधौ प्रजापतिरभूच्चंद्रो नु कांतिप्रदः V. 1. 8. -3 The creation of the world; Ku. 2. 6; R. 3. 27. -4 Nature, the universe. -5 Natural property, nature. -6 Determination, resolve; गृहाण शस्त्रं यदि सर्ग एष ते R. 3. 51; 14. 42; *Si*. 19. 38. -7 Assent, agreement. -8 A section, chapter, canto (as of a poem). -9 Rush, onset, advance (of troops). -10 Voiding of excrement. -11 N. of *Siva*. -12 Fainting, swoon (मोह). -13 Ved. A horse. -Comp. —क्रमः the order of creation. —बंधः a great poem having several cantos, a Mahâkâvya; सर्गबंधो महाकाव्यं S. D.

सर्ज् 1 A. (सर्जते) 1 To acquire, gain. -2 To earn by labour.

सर्जः 1 N. of a tree (साल). -2 The resinous exudation of the Sâla tree. -3 A timber tree; Mâl. 9. 17. -Comp. —निर्यासकः, -मणिः, -रसः, resin.

सर्जकः The Sâla tree.

सर्जनं [सृज्-ल्युट्] 1 Abandoning, quitting. -2 Letting loose. -3 Creating. -4 Voiding. -5 The rear of an army.

सर्जिः, सर्जिका, सर्जी *f*. Natron.

सर्जूः A trader. —*f*. 1 Lightning. -2 Necklace. -3 Going, following.

सर्ज्यः The resin of the Sâla tree.

सर्पः 1 [सृप्-घञ्] Serpentine or winding motion, gliding. -2 Flowing, going. -3 A snake, serpent. -4 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -5 The *Aslesha* constellation -6 N. of a tribe of Mlechchhas or barbarians. -Comp. —अरातिः -अरिः 1. an ichneumon. -2. a peacock. -3. an epithet of Garuda. —अशनः a peacock. —आवासं, -इष्टं the sandal tree. —ईश्वरः N. of Vâsuki. —छत्रं a mushroom. —तृणः an ichneumon. —दंष्ट्रा a snake's fang. —धारकः a snake charmer. —फणिजः the gem found in a snake's head, the snake-gem. —भुज् *m*. 1. a peacock. -2. a crane. -3. a large snake. -मणिः a snake-gem. —राजः N. of Vâsuki. —विद् *m*. a conjuror, snake charmer. —सत्रं a sacrifice for the destruction of serpents (performed by king Janamejaya). —सत्रिन् *m*. N. of king Janamejaya; see जनमेजय. —हन् *m*. 1. an ichneumon. -2. N. of Garuda.

सर्पणं [सृप्-ल्युट्] 1 Creeping, gliding. -2 Tortuous motion. -3 The flight of an arrow nearly parallel to the ground.

सर्पिणी 1 A female serpent. -2 N. of a small medicinal herb.

सर्पिन् *a*. 1 Creeping, gliding, winding, going tortuously. -2 Moving, going (in general); यूका मंदविसर्पिणी Pt. 1. 252.

सर्पिस् *n*. [सृप्-इसि] Clarified butter (for the difference between घृत and सर्पिस् see आज्य). -Comp. —आसुतिः an epithet of Agni. —कुंभिका a butter-jar. -समुद्रः the sea of clarified butter, one of the seven seas.

सर्पिष्मत् *a*. Dressed with clarified butter.

सर्ब् 1 P. (सर्बति) To go, move.

सर्मः 1 Going, motion. -2 The sky. -3 Heaven.

सर्व् 1 P. (सर्वति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सर्व *pron*. *a*. [सृतमनेन विश्वमिति-सर्व Un. 1. 151] (nom. pl. सर्वे *m*.) 1 All, every; उपर्युपरि पश्यंतः सर्व एव दारिद्रति H. 2. 2; रिक्तः सर्वो भवति हि लघुः पूर्णता गौरवाय Me. 20, 63. -2 Whole, entire, complete —र्वः 1 N. of Vishnu. -2 Of *Siva*. -Comp. -अंगं 1. the whole body. -2. all the Vedângas. (-गः or °रूपः) N. of *Siva*. —अंगीण *a*. pervading or thrilling, through the whole body; सर्वांगीणः स्पर्शः सुतस्य किल V. 5. 11. -अधिकारिन् *m*., -अध्यक्षः a general superintendent. -अनुक्रमणिका, -क्रमणी a general index. -अन्नीन *a*. eating every kind of food; so सर्वान्नभोजिन् &c. —अभिसंधिन् *m*. 1. a traducer, calumniator. -2. a religi-

ous hypocrite. -अभिसारः a complete army (of elephants, chariots, cavalry and infantry). —अर्थसाधिका N. of Durgâ. —अर्थसिद्धः the great Buddha or Sâkyamuni. —अवसरः midnight. —आकार (in comp.) entirely, thoroughly, completely ; सर्वाकारहृद्यंगमायास्तस्याः Mâl. 1 ; 1. 14. —आत्मन् m. 1. the whole soul ; (सर्वात्मना entirely, completely, thoroughly.) -2. N. of Siva. —आशय: -आश्रय: N. of Siva. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. the supreme Being. -2. a paramount lord. —उत्तम a. best of all, excellent, supremely good. —ओघः = सर्वाभिसार above. —करः, -कर्मन् m. N. of Siva. —कर्तृ m. 1. N. of Brahman. -2. the Supreme Being. —कर्मीण a. performing everything. —कामः, -कामदः, -कामवरः N. of Siva. —कालीन a. for all time, perpetual. —केशिन् m. an actor. -क्षारः impure carbonate of soda or potash. —ग a. all pervading, omnipresent. (-गः) 1. Siva. -2. the Supreme Being. -3. Brahman. -4. The spirit, soul. (-गं) water. —गा the plant called प्रियंगु. —गामिन्, -गति a. all-pervading, omnipresent. —ग्रंथिः, -ग्रंथिकं the root of long pepper. —चारिन् m. N. of Siva. -जनीन a. world-wide, famous. —जित् a. 1. excellent, incomparable. -2. all-conquering, invincible, —ज्ञ, -विद् a. all-knowing, omniscient. (-m.) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Buddha. -3. the Supreme Being. ज्ञा N. of Durgâ. —तंत्रः one who has studied all the Tantras. °सिद्धांतः a doctrine admitted by all the schools. —तापनः the god of love. —दः N. of Siva. —दम, -दमन a. all-subduing irresistible. (-m.) N. of Bharata, son of Dushyanta ; इहायं सत्वानां प्रसभदमनात् सर्वदमनः S. 7. 33. —दर्शनसंग्रहः a compendium of all the schools or systems of philosophy by Mâdhavâchârya. -दर्शिन् m. 1. a Buddha. -2. the Supreme Being. —देवमय a. comprising all the gods. (-यः) N. of Siva. —देवमुखः an epithet of Agni. —धनं (in arith.) the total of a sum in progression. —धारिन् m. N. of Siva. -नामन् n. a class of pronominal words. °स्थानं N. for the nom. (all numbers) and acc. sing. and dual of masculine and feminine nouns and nom. and acc. pl. of neuter nouns ; cf. सुट् also. —प्रिय a. popular, liked by all. —भक्षा a. female goat. —भावः all-being or nature ; (सर्वभावेन 'with all one's heart, sincerely, heart and soul'). -भावकरः, -भावनः N. of Siva. —मंगला an epithet of Pârvatî. -मूषकः 'all-stealing', time. —योगिन् m. N. of Siva. —रसः 1. the resinous exudation of the Sâla tree, resin. -2. salt, saltness. -3. a kind of musical instrument. -4. a learned man °उत्तमः salt. —लालसः N. of Siva. —लिंगिन् m. an impostor. -लोकः the universe. —लोहः an iron arrow. —वल्लभा an unchaste woman. —वासः -वासिन् m., —विख्यातः, -विग्रहः N. of Siva. -वेदः a man who has studied the four Vedas. -वेदस् m. one who performs a sacrifice by giving away all his wealth. -वेशिन् m. an actor. —व्यापिन् a. all-pervading. —शक्त a. omnipotent, all-powerful. —संगतः a kind of quick-growing rice. —संग्रहः a general or universal collection. —संनहनं, -संनाहः assembling of a complete army, a complete armament ; see. —अभिसारः, —सह a. all-forbearing, very patient. (-हः) bdellium. (-हा, also सर्वसहा) the earth. —साक्षिन् a. all witnessing. (-m.) 1. N. of the Supreme Being. -2. N. of wind. -3. of Agni. -साधनः Siva. —सिद्धिः f. universal success. (-m.) the Bilva tree. —स्वं 1. everything, the whole of one's possessions, as in सर्वस्वदंडः, सर्वस्वहरणं 'confiscation of the whole property.' -2. the very essence, the all-in-all of anything ; सर्वस्वं तदहो महाकविगिरां कामस्य चांभोरुह Subhâsh., see S. 1. 24 ; 6. 1 ; Mâl. 8. 6 ; Bv. 1. 63. —हरः death. —हितं black pepper.

सर्वक a. 1 All, every. -2 Whole, entire. —के ind. Everywhere, universally.

सर्वंकष a. 'All-destroying', all-powerful ; सर्वंकषा भगवती भवितव्यतैव Mâl. 1. 23 ; Bv. 4. 2. —षः A villain, rogue.

सर्वतस् ind. 1 From every side or quarter. -2 On all sides, everywhere, all round. -3 Completely, entirely. -Comp. —गामिन् a. 1. having access everywhere ; Ku. 3. 12. -2. all-pervading. -भद्रः 1. the car of Vishṇu -2. a bamboo. -3. a kind of verse artificially arranged; e. g. see Ki. 15. 25. -4. a temple or palace having openings four sides ; (n. also in this sense). -5. the Nimba tree. -6. a kind of military array. (-द्रा) a dancing girl, an actress. —मुख a. of every kind, complete, unlimited ; S. 5. 26. (-खः) 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Brahman ; Ku. 2. 3 (having faces on all sides). -3. the Supreme Being. -4. the soul. -5. a Brâhmaṇa. -6. fire. -7. heaven or Svarga (of Indra). (-खं) 1. water. -2. sky. —शुभा the Priyangu plant.

सर्वत्र ind. 1 Everywhere, in all places. -2 At all times. -Comp. —गः, -गामिन् m. air, wind.

सर्वथा ind. 1 In every way, by all means ; U. 1. 5. -2 At all, altogether (usually with negation). -3 Completely, entirely, utterly. -4 At all times. -5 Exceedingly, very much.

सर्वदमः = सर्वदमनः q. v.

सर्वद्रंच् a. Honouring or worshipping all.

सर्वदा ind. At all times, always, for ever.

सर्वशस् ind. 1 Wholly, entirely, completely. -2 Everywhere. -3 On all sides.

सर्वरी See शर्वरी.

सर्वला, -ली An iron club.

सर्वाणी See शर्वाणी.

सर्षपः [Uṇ. 3. 141] 1 Mustard ; खलः सर्षपमात्राणि पराच्छिद्राणि पश्यति Subhâsh. ; Mâl. 10. 6. -2 A small measure of weight. -3 A sort of poison.

सल् 1 P. (सलति) To go, move.

सलं Water.

सलज्ज a. Bashful, modest.

सलिलं [सलति गच्छति निम्नं सल्-इलच् Uṇ. 1. 54] 1 Water ; सुभगसलिलावगाहाः S. 1. 3. -2 The constellation उत्तराषाढा. -Comp. —अर्थिन् a. thirsty. —आशयः a tank, reservoir of water. —इंधनः the submarine fire. —उपप्लवः inundation, deluge, flood of water. —कुंतलः moss. —क्रिया 1. the funeral rite of washing a corpse. -2. = उदकक्रिया q. v. —जं a lotus. —निधिः, -राशि the ocean. —रयः a current, stream.

सलील a. Sportive, wanton, amorous. —लं ind. 1 Playfully. -2 Affectionately.

सलोकता Being in the same world, residence in the same heaven with a particular deity, (one of the four states of Mukti).

सल्लकी A kind of tree ; cf. शल्लकी.

सवः [सु-सू-अच्] 1 Extraction of Soma juice. -2 An offering, a libation. -3 A sacrifice. -4 The son. -5 The moon. -6 Progeny. -7 A generator. -8 The Arka plant. —वं -1 Water. -2 The honey of flowers. -3 Extracting the Soma juice. -4 Making libations.

सवनं [सु सू वा -ल्युट्] 1 Extracting the Soma juice or drinking it. -2 A sacrifice ; अथ तं सवनाय दीक्षितः R. 8. 75 ; S. 3. 27. -3 A libation, sacrificial libation. -4 Bathing, purificatory ablution. -5 Generation, bearing or bringing forth children.

सवयस् a. Of the same age ; R. 3. 28. —m. 1 A contemporary, co-eval. -2 A companion of the same age. -f. A woman's female companion or confidante.

सवरः 1 N. of *Siva*. -2 Water.

सवर्ण *a*. [समानो वर्णो यस्य] 1 Of the same colour. -2 Of like appearance, like, resembling ; दुर्वर्णभित्तिरिह सांद्रसुधासवर्णा Si 4. 28 ; Me. 18 ; R. 9. 51. -3 Of the same caste or tribe. -4 Of the same kind, similar. -5 Belonging to the same class of letters, requiring the same effort (of the organs of speech) in pronunciation; तुल्यास्यप्रयत्नं सवर्णं P. I. 1. 9.

सवर्णनं Reduction of fractions to the same denominator.

सविकल्प, सविकल्पक *a*. 1 Optional. -2 Doubtful. -3 Recognizing a distinction as that of subject and object, or of the knower and the known (opp. निर्विकल्पक q. v.).

सविकाश *a*. 1 Fully blown or expanded. -2 Extended, extensive.

सविग्रह *a* 1 Possessing a body, embodied. -2 Having meaning or import. -3 Engaged in strife, quarrelling.

सवितर्क सविमर्श *a*. Thoughtful. —र्कं,-र्शं *ind*. Thoughtfully.

सवितृ *a*. (त्री *f*.) [सू-तृच्] Generating, producing, yielding ; सवित्री कामानां यदि जगति जागर्ति भवती G. L. 23. —*m*. 1 The sun ; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च K. P. 7. -2 N. of *Siva*. -3 Of Indra. -4 The *Arka* tree. -5 The creator of the world.

सवितृल *a*. Solar.

सवित्रं Cause of generation.

सवित्रिय *a*. Solar.

सवित्री 1 A mother ; Ku. 1. 24. -2 A cow.

सविध *a*. 1 Of the same kind or sort. -2 Near, adjacent, proximate ; भूयो भूयः सविधनगरीरथ्यया पर्यटंतं Mâl. 1. 15. —धं Proximity, vicinity ; यस्य न सविधे दयिता दवदहनस्तुहिनदीधितिस्तस्य K. P. 9 ; किमासेव्यं पुंसां सविधमनवद्यं द्युसरितः 10 ; N. 2. 47 ; Si. 14. 69 ; Bv. 2. 182.

सविनय *a*. Modest, humble. —यं *ind*. Modestly, respectfully.

सविभ्रम, सविलास *a*. Sportive, coquettish, wanton ; Pt. 1. 135.

सविशेष *a*. 1 Possessing characteristic qualities. -2 Peculiar, extraordinary. -3 Special, particular ; U. 4. -4 Pre-eminent, superior, excellent. -5 Discriminative. (सविशेषं and सविशेषतस् are used adverbially in the sense of 'especially', 'particularly', 'exceedingly' ; अनेन धर्मः सविशेषमद्य मे त्रिवर्गसारः प्रतिभाति भामिनि Ku. 5. 38 ; oft. in comp. ; Ku. 1. 27, R. 16. 53).

सविशेषक *a*. 1 Possessing peculiar or distinguishing properties. -2 Discriminated. —कं A distinguishing characteristic, peculiar property.

सविस्तर *a*. Detailed, minute, complete. —रं *ind*. In detail, *in extenso*.

सविस्मय *a*. 1 Surprised, astonished. -2 Doubtful. —यं *ind*. With surprise.

सवृद्धिक *a*. Bearing interest.

सवेश *a*. 1 Decorated, ornamented, dressed. -2 Near, proximate.

सवैलक्ष्य *a*. 1 Unnatural, forced : affected. -2 Embarrassed ; सवैलक्ष्यस्मितं 'with a forced smile'.

सव्य *a*. [Uṇ. 4. 109] 1 Left, left-hand. -2 Southern. -3 Contrary, backward, reverse. -4 Right. —व्यः An epithet of Vishṇu. —व्यं *ind*. The usual positon of the sacred thread when it hangs down over the left shoulder ; cf. अपसव्य. -Comp. —इतर *a*. right. —साचिन् *m*. an epithet of Arjuna ; निमित्तमात्रं भव सव्यसाचिन् Bg. 11. 33 ; (the name is thus derived in Mb. :—उभौ मे दक्षिणौ पाणी गांडीवस्य विकर्षणे । तेन देवमनुष्येषु सव्यसाचीति मां विदुः ॥).

सव्यपेक्ष *a*. Connected with, dependent on ; स्नेहश्च निमित्तसव्यपेक्षश्चेति विप्रतिषिद्धमेतत् Mâl. 1 ; U. 6.

सव्यभिचारः One of the five main divisions of *Hetvâbhâsa* (in logic), a too general middle term ; for explanation, see अनैकांतिक.

सव्याज *a*. 1 Artful, pretended. -2 Plausible, cunning. —जं *ind*. Artfully, under a pretext.

सव्यापार *a*. Engaged, employed.

सव्रीड *a*. 1 Bashful. -2 Ashamed.

सव्येष्ठृ *m*. A charioteer.

सशब्द *a*. 1 Sounding. -2 Proclaimed. —ब्दं *ind*. With a loud noise ; भग्नं सशब्दं शिरः Bh. 2. 90.

सशल्य *a*. 1 Thorny. -2 Pierced by darts or thorns. -3 Troublesome, difficult.

सशस्य *a*. Having or yielding corn. —स्या A variety of sun-flower.

सश्च् 1 U. (सश्चति-ते) Ved. 1 To cling or stick to, follow. -2 To serve, worship, honour. -3 To pervade ; see सच्.

सश्मश्रु *a*. Bearded. —*f*. A woman with a beard.

सश्रीक *a*. 1 Prosperous, fortunate. -2 Lovely, beautiful.

सस् 2 P. (सस्ति) To sleep.

ससत्त्व *a*. 1 Possessed of vitality, energy, vigour, courage &c. -2 Pregnant, big with child ; R. 3. 9. -3 Full of animals or creatures. -त्त्वा A pregnant woman.

ससंदेह *a*. Doubtful. —हः N. of a figure of speech ; see संदेह.

ससनं Immolation.

ससंध्य *a*. Evening, vespertine.

ससंभ्रम *a*. Flurried, agitated, hurried, confused. —मं *ind*. 1 Hurriedly, hastily. -2 In fear or confusion, in great perplexity.

ससाध्वस *a*. Alarmed, frightened, timid.

सस्ज् See सज्.

सस्पृह *a*. Desirous, longing, eager. —हं *ind*. Eagerly, wistfully.

सस्मित *a*. Smiling, attended with a smile.

सस्यं [सस्-यत्] 1 Corn, grain ; (एतानि) सस्यैः पूर्णे जठरपिठरे प्राणिनां संभवंति Pt. 5. 97 ; see शस्य also. -2 Fruit or produce of any plant. -3 A weapon. -4 A good quality, merit. -Comp. —अद्, -भक्षक *a*. granivorous. —इष्टिः *f*. a sacrifice made on the ripening of new grain. —प्रद *a*. fertile. —मारिन् *a*. destructive of grain. (—*m*) a kind of rat or mouse. —संवरः the Sâla tree.

सस्यक *a* Possessed of good qualities, meritorious. —कः 1 A sword. -2 A weapon. -3 A kind of precious stone.

सस्वेद *a*. Covered over or moist with sweat, perspired ; U. 3. 42. —दा A girl recently deflowered.

सह् I. 4 P. (सह्यति) 1 To satisfy. -2 To be pleased. -3 To endure, bear. -II. 1 A. (सहते epic Paras. also ; सोढ ; the स् of सह् is changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ, as नि, परि, वि, except when ह् is changed to ढ्) 1 (*a*) To bear, endure, suffer, put up with : खलोल्लापाः सोढाः ; Bh. 3. 6 ; पदं सहेत भ्रमरस्य पेलवं शिरीषपुष्पं न पुनः पतत्रिणः Ku 5 4 ; so दुःखं, संतापं, क्लेशं &c. ; R. 12 63 ; 11. 52 ; Bk. 17. 59. (*b*) To tolerate, allow ; प्रकृतिः खलु सा महीयसः सहते नान्यसमुन्नतिं यया Ki. 2. 21 ; Me. 105 ; R. 14. 63. -2 To forgive, forbear ; वारंवारं मयैतस्यापराधः सोढः H. 3 ; Bg. 11. 44. -3 To wait, be patient : द्वित्राण्यहान्यर्हसि सोढुमर्हन् R. 5. 25. 15. 45. -4 To bear, support, bear up ; क इदानीं सहकारमंतरेण पल्लवितामतिमुक्तलतां सहेत S. 3. -5 To conquer, defeat, oppose, be able to resist. -6 To suppress, stop. -7 To be able (with inf.). —*Caus*. (साहयति-ते)

1 To cause to bear or suffer. -2 To make bearable or supportable ; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखमाशाबंधः साहयति *S.* 4. 15. —*Desid.* (सिसहिषते) To wish to bear &c.

सह *a.* [सहते सह्-अच्] 1 Bearing, enduring, suffering. -2 Patient. -3 Able ; see स्सह. —हः 1 The month मार्गशीर्ष. -2 N. of *S*iva. —हः, हं Power, strength.

सहन *a.* Bearing, enduring. —नं 1 Bearing, enduring. -2 Patience, forbearance. -Comp. —शील *a.* patient, forgiving.

सहित्रं Patience, forbearance.

सहिष्णु *a.* [सह्-इष्णुच्] 1 Able to bear or endure, capable of enduring ; रविकिरणसहिष्णु क्लेशलेशैरभिन्नं *S.* 2. 4. -2 Patient, resigned, forbearing ; सुकरस्तरुवत्सहिष्णुना रिपुरुन्मूलयितुं महानपि Ki. 2. 50.

सहिष्णुता -त्वं 1 Power to bear or support. -2 Patience, resignation.

सह *ind.* 1 With, together with, along with, accompanied by (with instr.) ; शशिना सह याति कौमुदी सह मेघेन तडित्प्रलीयते Ku. 4. 33. -2 Together, simultaneously, at the same time ; अस्तोदयौ सहैवासौ कुरुते नृपतिर्द्विषां Subhâsh. (The following senses are given of this word :—साकल्य, सादृश्य, यौगपद्य, विद्यमानत्व, समृद्धि, संबंध and सामर्थ्य). -Comp. —अध्ययनं 1. studying together ; U. 2. -2. fellow-studentship. —अध्यायिन् *m.* a fellow-student. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having the same object. -2. synonymous. (-र्थः) the same or common object. —आसनं sitting on the same seat. —उक्तिः *f.* a figure of speech in Rhetoric ; सा सहोक्तिः सहार्थस्य बलादेकं द्विवाचकं K. P. 10; *e. g.* पपात भूमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. —उटजः a hut made of leaves. —उदरः a uterine brother, brother of whole blood ; Vikr. 1. 21. —उपमा a kind of Upamâ. —ऊढः, -ऊढजः the son of a woman pregnant at marriage, (one of the 12 kinds of sons recognized in old Hindu law). -कार *a.* having the sound ह, Nolod. 2. 14. (-रः) 1. co-operation. -2. a mango tree ; क इदानीं सहकारमंतरेण पल्लवितामतिमुक्तलतां सहते *S.* 3. °भंजिका a kind of game. —कारिन्, -कृत्, -कृत्वन्, *a.* co-operating. (-*m.*) a co-adjutor, associate, colleague. —कृत *a.* co-operated with, assisted or aided by. —गमनं 1. accompanying. -2. a woman's burning herself with her deceased husband's body, self-immolation of a widow. —चर *a.* accompanying, going or living with ; U. 3. 8. (-रः) 1. a companion, friend, associate. -2. a follower, servant. -3. a husband. -4. a surety. (-री *f.*) 1. a female companion. -2. a wife, mate. —चरित *a.* accompanying, attending, associating with. —चारः 1. accompaniment. -2. agreement, harmony. -3. (in logic) the invariable accompaniment of the *hetu* (middle term) by the *sâdhya* (major term). -4. right course (opp. व्यभिचार). —चारिन् see सहचर. —ज *a.* 1. inborn, natural, innate. -2. hereditary ; *S.* 6. 1. (-जः) 1. a brother of whole blood. -2. the natural state or disposition. °अरिः a natural enemy. °उदासीनः a born neutral. °मित्रं a natural friend.-जात *a.* 1. natural ; see सहज. -2. born together, twin-born. —दार *a.* 1. with a wife. -2. married. —देवः N. of the youngest of the five Pâṇḍavas ; the twin brother of Nakula, born of Mâdrî by the gods Asvins. He is regarded as the type of manly beauty. —धर्मः same duties. °चारिन् *m.* a husband. °चारिणी 1. a lawful wife, one legally married ; (also सधर्मिणी in this sense). -2 a fellow-worker. -पथिन् *m.*, -पंथाः *m. f.* a fellow-traveller. —पांशुक्रीडिन्, —पांशुकिल *m.* a friend from the earliest childhood. -भाविन् *m.* a friend, partisan, follower. —भू *a.* natural, innate ; Ratn. 1. 2. —भोजनं eating in company with friends. —मरणं see सहगमन. —सुता a woman who has burnt herself with her husband. —युध्वन् *m.* a brother in arms. —रक्षस *m.* one of the three kinds of sacrificial fires. —वसतिः, -वासः dwelling together ; सहवसतिमुपेत्य यैः प्रियायाः कृत इव मुग्धविलोकितोपदेशः *S.* 2. 3. —वासिन् *m.* a fellow-lodger.

सहता -त्वं Union, association.

सहरिः The sun.

सहर्ष *a.* Glad, delighted. —र्षं *ind.* Gladly, delightedly.

सहस् *m.* [सह्-असि] 1 The month called Mârgasîrsha ; *Si.* 6. 57 ; 16. 47. -2 The winter season. —*n.* 1 Power, might, strength. -2 Force, violence. -3 Victory, conquering. -4 Lustre, brightness. -5 Water.

सहसा *ind.* 1 With force, forcibly. -2 Rashly, precipitately, inconsiderately ; सहसा विदधीत न क्रियामविवेकः परमापदां पदं Ki. 2. 30. -3 Suddenly, all at once ; मातंगनक्रैः सहसोत्पतद्भिः R. 13. 11. -4 With a smile, smiling.

सहसान *a.* 1 Patient. -2 Overpowering. —नः 1 A peacock. -2 A sacrifice, an oblation.

सहस्यः The month called Pausha ; सहस्यरात्रीरुदवासतत्परा Ku. 5. 26.

सहस्रं [समानं हसति हस् -र Tv.] 1 A thousand. -2 A large number. -Comp. —अंशु, -अर्चिस्, -कर, -किरण, दीधिति, -धामन्, -पाद, -मरीचि, -रश्मि *m.* the sun ; *S.* 7. 4; R. 13. 44 ; Mn. 3. 17. —अक्ष *a.* 1. thousand-eyed. -2. vigilant. (-क्षः) 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of Purusha ; Rv. 10. 90. -3. of *S*iva. -4. of Vishṇu. —आननः N. of Vishṇu. —अधिपतिः a governor of one thousand villages. —अवरः a fine below a thousand, or from five hundred to a thousand Paṇas. —कांडा white Dûrvâ grass. —कृत्वस् *ind.* a thousand times. —गुण *a.* a thousand-fold. —द *a.* liberal. (-दः) an epithet of *S*iva. —दंष्ट्रः a kind of fish. —दृश्, -नयन, —नेत्र, -लोचन *m.* 1. epithets of Indra. -2. of Vishṇu. —दोस् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna Kârtavîrya. —धारः the discus of Vishṇu. (-रा) a stream of water for the ablution of an idol poured through a vessel pierced with a number of holes. —पत्रं 1. a lotus ; R. 7. 11. -2. the Sârasa bird. —पाद् *m.* 1. an epithet of Purusha. -2. of *S*iva. -3. of Vishṇu. -4. of Brahman. —बाहुः 1. an epithet of king Kâtavîrya q. v. -2. of the demon Bâṇa. -3. of *S*iva (or of Vishṇu according to some). -भुजः, -मौलि *m.* epithets of Vishṇu. —भुजा N. of Durgâ. —मूर्धन् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —रोमन् *n.* a blanket. —वर्दन्; N. of Vishṇu. -वीर्या Dûrvâ grass. —वेधं 1. sorrel. -2. a kind of sour gruel. —वेधिन् *m.* musk. (-*n.*) asa-fœtida. —शिखरः an epithet of the Vindhya mountain. —श्रवणः an epithet of Vishṇu. —हर्यश्वः the car of Indra. —हस्तः an epithet of *S*iva.

सहस्रतय *a.* (यी *f.*) Thousandfold. —यं A thousand.

सहस्रधा *ind.* In a thousand parts, a thousand-fold ; दीर्येत किं न सहस्रधाहमथवा रामेण किं दुष्करं U. 6. 40.

सहस्रशस् *ind.* By thousands.

सहस्रिन् *a.* 1 Possessed of a thousand ; इच्छति शती सहस्रं सहस्री लक्ष्मीमीहते Pt. 5. 82. -2 Consisting of thousands. -3 Amounting to a thousand (as a fine) ; Ms. 8. 376. —*m.* 1 A body of a thousand men &c. -2 The commander of a thousand.

सहस्वत् *a.* Strong, powerful.

सहा 1 The earth. -2 The aloe-plant or flower.

सहायः [सह एति इ-अच्] 1 A friend, companion ; सहायसाध्याः प्रदिशंति सिद्धयः Ki. 14. 44 ; Ku. 3. 21. -2 A follower, an adherent. -3 An ally. -4 A helper, patron. -5

The ruddy goose. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 N. of Siva.

सहायता, -त्वं 1 A number of companions. -2 Companionship, union, friendship. -3 Help, assistance; कुसुमास्तरणे सहायतां बहुशः सौम्य गतस्त्वमावयोः Ku. 4. 35; R. 9. 19.

सहायवत् a. 1 Having a friend. -2 Befriended, assisted.

सहारः 1 The mango tree. -2 Universal destruction.

सहित a. 1 Accompanied or attended by, together with, united or associated with; पवनाग्निसमागमो ह्ययं सहितं ब्रह्म यदस्त्रतेजसा R. 8. 4. -2 Borne, endured. —तं ind. Togethe with, with.

सहितृ a. Enduring, patient.

सहुरिः The sun. —f. The earth.

सहृदय a. 1 Good-hearted, kind, compassionate. -2 Sincere. -यः 1 A learnod man. -2 An appreciator (of merits &c.), a man of taste, a man of critical faculty; इत्युपदेशं कवेः सहृदयस्य च करोति K. P. 1; परिष्कुर्वन्त्यन्ये सहृदयधुरीणाः कतिपये R. G.

सहृल्लेख a. Questionable, doubtful. —खं Questionable food.

सहेल a. Sportive, playful.

सहोढः A thief caught with the stolen property in his possession.

सहोर a. Good, excellent. —रः A saint, sage.

सह्य a. 1 Bearable, supportable, endurable; अपि सह्या ते शिरोवेदना Mu. 5; M. 3. 4. -2 To be borne or endured; कथं तूष्णीं सह्यो निरवधिरिदानीं तु विरहः U. 3. 44. -3 Able to bear.-4 Adequate or equal to. -5 Sweet, agreeable. -6 Strong, powerful. -ह्यः N. of one of the seven principal mountain ranges in India, a part of the western Ghats at some distance from the sea; रामास्त्रोत्सारितोऽप्यासीत्सह्यलग्न इवार्णवः R. 4. 53, 52; Ki. 18. 5. —ह्यं 1 Health, convalescence. -2 Assistance. -3 Fitness, adequacy. -Comp. —आत्मजा N. of the river Kâverî.

सा 1 N. of Lakshmî. -2 Of Pârvatî.

सांयात्रिकः A sea-trader, a merchant trading by sea (पोतवणिक्); Pt. 1. 316.

सांयुगीन a. [संयुगे साधुः खं] Warlike, skilled in war; भवांश्च सांयुगीनः सहायो नः V. 5; R. 11. 30. —नः A great warrior, a soldier skilled in war; Ku. 2. 57.

सांराविणं [Cf. P. III. 3. 44, V. 4. 15] A general or loud shout, umultuous uproar; उत्तालाः कटपूतनाप्रमुखयः सांराविणं कुर्वते Mâl. 5. 11; Bk. 7. 43.

सांवत्सर (री f.), सांवत्सरिक (की f.) a. Annual, yearly. —कः 1 An astrologer. -2 An almanac-maker.

सांवादिक a. (की f.) 1 Colloquial. -2 Controversial. —कः A disputant.

सांवृत्तिक a. (की f.) Illusory, phenomenal.

सांशयिक a. (की f.) 1 Doubtful. -2 Uncertain, irresolute. —कं A doubtful or dangerous deed; Pt. 3. 12.

सांसारिक a. (की f.) Worldly, mundane; सांसारिकेषु च सुखेषु वयं रसज्ञाः U. 2. 22.

सांसिद्धिक a 1 Natural, existing naturally, innate, inherent.-2 Effected naturally, spontaneous. -3 Absolute. -4 Effected by supernatural means. -Comp. -द्रवः natural fluidity (opp. नैमित्तिक 'generated') (belonging to water only).

सांस्थानिकः A fellow-countryman.

सांस्राविणं A general flow or stream.

सांहननिक a. (की f.) Bodily, corporeal.

साकं A vegetable, herb; cf. शाक.

साकम् ind. 1 With, together with (with instr.); यांती गुरुजनैः साकं स्मयमानाननाम्बुजा Bv. 2. 132; 1. 41; Mn. 3. 10. -2 At the same time, simultaneously.

साकल्यं Entirety, totality, the whole or entire part of a thing; यावत्साकल्ये; Nalod. 3. 19; (साकल्येन 'entirely, completely, thoroughly'; Ms. 12. 25).

साकांक्ष n. 1 Desirous. -2 Having significance.

साकूत a. 1 Having meaning, significant, meaning; साकूतस्मितं Gît. 2; साकूतं वचनं &c. -2 Intentional. -3 Amorous, wanton. —तं ind. 1 Meaningly, significantly; as in साकूतं मां निर्वर्ण्य. -2 Amorously. -3 Feelingly, pathetically. -4 Attentively.

साकेतं N. of the city of Ayodhyâ; साकेतनार्योऽञ्जलिभिः प्रणेमुः R. 14 13, 13. 79, 18. 36; अरुणद्यवनः साकेतं Mbh. —ताः (m. pl.) The inhabitants of Ayodhyâ.

साकेतकः An inhabitant of Ayodhyâ. —कं = साकेतं.

साक्तुक A quantity of fried grain (सक्तु). —कः Barley.

साक्षात् ind. 1 In the presence of, before the very eyes, visibly, openly, evidently. -2 In person, actually, in bodily form; साक्षात्प्रियामुपगतामपहाय पूर्वं S. 6. 15; 1. 6. -3 Directly. In comp. it is often translated by 'incarnate; साक्षाद्यमः; or by 'open, direct'; तत्साक्षात्प्रतिषेधः कोपाय Mâl. 1. 11. (साक्षात्कृ 1. to see with one's own eyes, realize personally. -2. to have an intuitive perception or manifestation of; साक्षात्कृतधर्माण ऋषयः U. 7.). -Comp. —करणं 1. causing to be visibly present. -2. making evident to the senses. -3. intuitive perception. —कारः perception, apprehension, knowledge.

साक्षिन् a. (णी f.) [सह अक्षि अस्य; साक्षाद् द्रष्टा साक्षी वा P. V. 2. 91] 1 Seeing, observing, witnessing. -2 Attesting, testifying. —m. 1 A witness, an observer, an eye-witness; फले तपःसाक्षिषु दृष्टमेवपि Ku. 5. 60. -2 The Supreme Being. -Comp. -द्वैधं divergent evidence, discrepancy between witnesses. —प्रत्ययः the evidence of witnesses. —भावित a. borne out or proved by evidence.

साक्ष्यं 1 Evidence, testimony; तमेव चाधाय विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. -2 Attestation.

साक्षेप a. Taunting, abusive.

साखेय a. (यी f.) 1 Relating to a friend. -2 Friendly, amicable.

साख्यं Friendship.

सागरः [सगरेण निर्वृत्तः अण्] 1 The ocean, sea; सागरः सागरोपमः; (fig. also); दयासागर, विद्यासागर &c.; cf. सगर. -2 The number 'four' or 'seven'. -3 A kind of deer. -Comp. —अनुकूल a. situated along the seacoast. —अंत a. bounded by the sea, sea-girt. —अंबरा, -नेमिः, -मेखला the earth. —आलयः N. of Varuṇa. -उत्थं sea-salt. -गा 1. a river. -2. the Ganges. -गामिनी a river. —प्लवनं navigating (the ocean).

साग्नि a. 1 Having fire. -2 Taking the sacred fire.

साग्निक a. 1 Maintaining or possessing fire. -2 Attended by fire -कः A house-holder who maintains the sacred fire.

साग्र a. 1 Entire. -2 With a surplus, more than.

सांकर्यं Mixture, confusion, promiscuous or confused mixture.

सांकल (ली f.) Produced or effected by addition.

सांकाश्यं-श्या N. of the capital of Kusadhvaja, brother of Janaka.

सांकेतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Symbolical, indicatory. -2 Conventional.

सांक्षेपिक *a.* (की *f.*) Abridged, short, concise.

सांख्य *a.* [संख्यया निर्वृत्तं अण्] 1 Relating to number. -2 Calculating, enumerating. -3 Discriminative. -4 Deliberating, reasoning, a reasoner; त्वं गतिः सर्वसांख्यानां योगिनां त्वं परायणं Mb. —ख्यः, -ख्यं N. of one of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, attributed to the sage Kapila; (this philosophy is so called because it 'enumerates' twenty five *Tattvas* or true principles; and its chief object is to effect the final emancipation of the twenty-fifth *Tattva*, i. e. the *Purusha* or soul, from the bonds of this worldly existence—the fetters of phenomenal creation—by conveying a correct knowledge of the twenty-four other *Tattvas* and by properly discriminating the Soul from them. It regards the whole universe as a development of an inanimate principle called Prakriti q. v., while the *Purusha* is altogether passive and simply a looker-on. It agrees with the Vedânata in being synthetical and so differs from the analytical Nyâya or Vaiseshika; but its great point of divergence from the Vedântas is that it maintains two principles which the Vedânta denies, and that it does not admit God as the creator and controller of the universe, which the Vedânta affirms); सांख्यमिव कपिलाधिष्ठितं K. -ख्यः 1 A follower of the Sânkhya philosophy; Bg. 3. 3, 5. 5. -2 An epithet of *Siva*. -Comp. —प्रसादः, —मुख्यः epithets of *Siva*.

सांग *a.* [सहांगैन अंगैर्वा] 1 Having members. -2 Complete in every part. -3 Together with the six *angas* or auxiliary members.

सांगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to union or society, associating. -कः 1 A visitor, guest, new-comer. -2 One who comes to transact business.

सांगमः Union, meeting; cf. संगम.

सांग्रामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to war, warlike, martial; U. 5. 22. -कः A general, commander.

सांघातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Greatly destructive, very deadly or fatal.

साचि *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, awry, in a side-long manner; साचि लोचनयुगं नमयंती Ki. 9. 44, 10. 57. -Comp. -वाटिका the white-flowered hog-weed. —विलोकितं a side-long look, leer. (साचीकृ 'to turn or bend aside, make crooked; निनाय साचीकृतचारुवक्त्रः R. 6. 14; Ku. 3. 68; साचीकरोत्याननं M. 4. 14).

साचिव्यं 1 The office of a minister, ministership. -2 Ministry, administration. -3 Friendship.

साजात्यं 1 Sameness of caste, class or kind. -2 Community of genus, homogeneousness.

सांजनः A lizard.

साट् 10 U. (साटयति ते) To show, manifest.

साटोप *a.* 1 Elated or puffed up with pride, haughty. -2 Majestic, stately. -3 Swollen, filled or charged with, (as with water); Pt 1. —पं *ind.* Proudly, arrogantly, in a stately manner, struttingly; as in साटोपं परिक्रामति.

सात् *ind.* A Taddhita affix added to a word to show that something is completely changed into the thing expressed by that word, or that it is left at the complete disposal or control of that thing; भस्मसात् भू 'to be completely reduced to ashes'; अग्निसात्कृत्वा M. 5; भस्मसात्कृतवतः पितृद्विषः पात्रसाच्च वसुधां ससागरां R. 11. 86; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16; so ब्राह्मणसात्, राजसात् &c.; *Si.* 14. 36.

सात *p. p.* 1 Given. -2 Destroyed. —तं Pleasure, delight.

सातत्यं Continuity, permanence.

सातवाहनः N. of king Sâlivâhana.

सातिः *f.* 1 Giving, a gift, donation. -2 Gaining, obtaining. -3 Help. -4 Destruction. -5 End, conclusion. -6 Sharp or acute pain. -7 Cessation. -8 Wealth.

सातीनः, सातीनकः, सातीलकः Pease.

सात्त्विक *a.* (की *f.*) [सत्त्वगुणेन तत्कार्येण मनसा वा निर्वृत्तः ठञ्] 1 Real, essential. -2 True, genuine, natural. -3 Honest, sincere, good. -4 Virtuous, amiable. -5 Vigorous. -6 Endowed with the quality *Sattva* (goodness). -7 Belonging to or derived from the *Sattva* quality; ये चैव सात्त्विका भावाः Bg. 7. 12, 14. 16. -8 Caused by internal feeling or sentiment (as of love), internal; तद्भूरिसात्त्विकविकारमपास्तधैर्यमाचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् Mâl. 1. 26. -कः 1 An external indication of (internal) feeling or emotion, one of the kinds of *Bhâvas* in poetry; (these are eight—स्तंभः स्वेदोऽथ रोमांचः स्वरभंगोऽथ वेपथुः । वैवर्ण्यमश्रु प्रलय इत्यष्टौ सात्त्विकाः स्मृताः ॥ see S. D. 164 also. -2 A Brâhmaṇa. -3 N. of Brahman. -की N. of Durgâ.

सात्यकिः N. of a Yâdava warrior, who acted as charioteer to Krishṇa, and took part with the Pâṇḍavas in the great war.

सात्यवतः, सात्यवतेयः A metronymic of the sage Vyâsa.

सात्वत् *m.* 1 A follower, worshipper (of Krishṇa &c.). -2 A man of the Yâdava tribe.

सात्वतः 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 Of Balarâma. -3 The son of an outcast Vaisya. -ताः (*m. pl.*) N. of a people; *Si.* 16. 14.

सात्वती 1 N. of one of the four dramatic styles; see S. D. 416. -2 N. of the mother of *Sisupâla*; *Si.* 2. 11.

सादः [सद्-घञ्] 1 Sinking, settling down. -2 Exhaustion, weariness; उदितोरुसादमतिवेपथुमत् *Si.* 9. 77. -3 Leanness, thinness emaciation; शरीरसादादसमग्रभूषणा R. 3. 2. -4 Perishing, decay, loss, destruction, cessation; गतिविभ्रमसादनीरवा R. 8. 58; Nalod. 3. 24. -5 Pain, torment. -6 Clearness, purity. -7 Going, motion.

सादनं 1 Wearying, fatiguing. -2 Destroying. -3 Exhaustion. -4 A house, dwelling. —नी Exhaustion, decay, fatigue.

सादिः [सद् इञ्] 1 A charioteer. -2 A warrior. -3 A dispirited person. -4 Air, wind.

सादित *p. p.* 1 Made to sit down. -2 Depressed, dispirited. -3 Wearied, exhausted. -4 Destroyed, exterminated. -5 Wasted, decayed.

सादिन् *a.* [सद्-णिनि] 1 Sitting down. -2 Exhausting, destroying &c. —*m* 1 A horseman. -2 One riding on an elephant or seated in a car. -3 A charioteer.

सादृश्यं 1 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; संति पुनर्नामधेयसादृश्यानि *S.* 7; तथाविसादृश्यमिव प्रयुंजते Ku. 5. 35, 7. 16, R. 1. 40, 15. 67. -2 A likeness, a portrait, an image; मत्सादृश्यं विरहतनु वा भावगम्यं लिखंती Me. 85.

साद्यंत *a.* Entire, whole, complete.

साद्यस्क *a.* (स्की *f.*) Quick, instantaneous.

साध् I. 5 P. (साध्नोति) 1 To complete, finish, accomplish. -2 To conquer. -II. 4 P. (साध्यति) To be completed or accomplished. -*Caus.* 1 To accomplish, effect, bring about, perform; अपि साधय साधयेप्सितं N. 2. 62; याच्यते साधयितुं तथार्थं R. 5. 25, Ku. 2. 33. -2 To complete, finish, conclude. -3 To gain, secure, obtain; R. 17. 38, Ms. 6. 75. -4 To prove, substantiate. -5 To subdue, overpower.

conquer (as a foe &c.), win over ; न हि साम्ना न दानेन न भेदेन च पाण्डवाः । शक्याः साधयितुं Mb. -6 To kill, destroy; सुग्रीवान्तिकमासेदुः साधयिष्याम इत्यरिं Bk. 7. 31. -7 To learn, understand. -8 To cure, heal. -9 To go, depart, go one's way ; साधयाम्यहमविघ्नमस्तु ते R. 11. 91 ; *S.* 1. 7 ; प्रायेण प्रयंतकः साधिर्गमेरर्थे प्रयुज्यते S. D.-10 To recover (as a debt). -11 To make perfect.

साधक *a.* [साध् -ण्वुल्, सिध् -णिच् ण्वुल् साधादेशः वा Tv.] (धका or धिका *f.*) 1 Accomplishing, fulfilling, effecting, completing. -2 Efficient, effective ; Ku. 3. 12. -3 Skilful, adept. -4 Effecting by magic, magical. -5 Assisting, helping. —कः A magician, one possessed of supernatural powers, a yogin ; Māl. 5. 1. —का N. of Durgā.

साधन *a.* (नी *f.*) [साध् णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] Accomplishing, effecting &c. —नं 1 Accomplishing, effecting, performing ; as in स्वार्थसाधनं. -2 Fulfilment, accomplishment, complete attainment of an object ; प्रजार्थसाधने तौ हि पर्यायोद्यतकार्मुकौ R. 4. 16. -3 A means, an expedient, a means of accomplishing anything ; शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनं Ku. 5. 33, 52 ; R. 1. 19, 4. 36, 62. -4 An instrument, agent ; कुठारः छिदिक्रियासाधनम्. -5 The efficient cause, source, cause in general. -6 The instrumental case. -7 Implement, apparatus. -8 Appliance, materials. -9 Matter, ingredients, substance.-10 An army or a part thereof ; Mn. 5. 10. -11 Aid, help, assistance (in general) -12 Proof, substantiation, demonstration -13 The *hetu* or middle term in a syllogism, reason, that which leads to a conclusion ; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं बिभ्रत्सपक्षे स्थितिं व्यावृत्तं च विपक्षतो भवति यत्तत्साधनं सिद्धये Mu. 5. 10. -14 Subduing, overcoming. -15 Subduing by charms. -16 Accomplishing anything by charms or magic. -17 Healing, curing. -18 Killing, destroying ; फलं च तस्य प्रतिसाधनं Ki. 14. 17. -19 Conciliating, propitiating, winning over. -20 Going out, setting forward, departure. -21 Going after, following. -22 Penance, self-mortification. -23 Attainment of final beatitude. -24 A medicinal preparation, drug, medicine. -25 (In law) Enforcement of the delivery of anything, or of the payment of debt, infliction of fine. -26 A bodily organ. -27 The penis. -28 An udder. -29 Wealth. -30 Friendship. -31 Profit, advantage. -32 Burning a dead body. -33 Obsequies. -34 Killing or oxydation of metals. -Comp. —अर्ह *a.* worthy of being proved or accomplished. —क्रिया 1. a finite verb. -2. an action connected with a *Kāraka*. —पत्रं a document used as evidence.

साधनता, -त्वं 1 The state of having means, possession of means to accomplish a desired object ; प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता Śi. 9. 6. -2 The state of perfection.

साधना 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Conciliation, propitiation.

साधिका 1 A skilful or accomplished woman. -2 Deep sleep.

साधित *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, effected, achieved. -2 Completed, finished. -3 Proved, demonstrated. -4 Obtained, secured. -5 Discharged. -6 Overcome, subdued. -7 Made good, recovered. -8 Fined. -9 Made to pay. -10 Awarded (as fine or punishment).

साध्य *a.* [साध् णिच् यत्] 1 To be effected or accomplished, to be brought about; साध्ये सिद्धिर्विधीयतां H. 2. 15. -2 Feasible, practicable, attainable. -3 To be proved or demonstrated ; आप्तवागनुमानाभ्यां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा R. 10. 28. -4 To be established or made good. -5 To be inferred or concluded ; अनुमानं तदुक्तं यत्साध्यसाधनयोर्वचः K. P. 10. -6 To be conquered or subdued, conquerable; Ku. 3. 15, Pt. 3. 27. -7 Curable. -8 To be killed or destroyed. —ध्यः 1 A particular class of celestial beings ; cf. Ms. 1. 22, 3. 195. -2 A deity in general. -3 N. of a Mantra. —ध्यं 1 Accomplishment, perfection. -2 The thing to be proved or established, the matter at issue. -3 (In logic) the predicate of a proposition, the major term in a syllogism ; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं......&c. ; यत्साध्यं स्वयमेव तुल्यमुभयोः पक्षे विरुद्धं च यत् Mu. 5 10. -Comp. —अभावः the absence of the major term. —ऋषिः an epithet of Śiva. —पक्षः the plaint in a law-suit. —सिद्धिः *f.* 1. accomplishment. -2. conclusion. °पादः judgment, decision.

साध्यता 1 Feasibility, practicability. -2 Curableness. -Comp. —अवच्छेदकं that which marks out or measures the साध्य or major term, its characteristic property.

साध्यवत् *m.* The party on whom rests the *onus probandi* or burden of proof in a law-suit. —*n.* That which contains the साध्य or major term.

साधंतः A mendicant, beggar.

साधर्म्यं 1 Sameness or community of duty, office &c. ; पंचमं लोकपालानामूचुः साधर्म्ययोगतः R. 17. 78. -2 Sameness of nature, common character, likeness, community of properties ; साधर्म्यमुपमा भेदे K. P. 10 ; Bg. 14. 2 ; Bhāsha P. 12. -3 Being of the same religion.

साधारण *a.* (णा or णी *f.*) 1 Common (to two or more), joint ; साधारणोऽयं प्रणयः *S.* 3 ; साधारणो भूषणभूष्यभावः Ku. 1. 42 ; R. 16. 5, V. 2. 16.-2 Ordinary, common ; साधारणी न खलु बाधा भवस्य Asvad. 10. -3 General, universal. -4 Mingled, mixed with, in common with ; उत्कंठासाधारणं परितोषमनुभवामि *S.* 4 ; वीज्यते स हि संसुप्तः श्वाससाधारणानिलैः Ku. 2. 42. -5 Equal, similar, like. -6 (In logic) Belonging to more than one instance alleged, one of the three divisions of the fallacy called अनैकान्तिक q. v. —णं 1 A common or general rule, a rule or precept generally applicable. -2 A generic property. -Comp. —देशः a wild marshy country. —धनं joint property. —धर्मः 1. a common or universal duty ; (अहिंसा सत्यमस्तेयं शौचमिंद्रियनिग्रहः । दमः क्षमार्जवं दानं धर्मं साधारणं विदुः ॥) -2. the common duty of procreation ; (प्रजनार्थं स्त्रियः सृष्टाः संतानार्थं च मानवाः । तस्मात्साधारणो धर्मः श्रुतौ पत्न्या सहोदितः ॥) —स्त्री a common woman, harlot, prostitute.

साधारणता -त्वं 1 Community, universality. -2 Joint interest.

साधारणी 1 A twig of bamboo. -2 A key.

साधारणीकृ 8 U. To share with, divide ; केन बान्धवेन साधारणीकरोमि दुःखं K.

साधारण्यं Commonness ; see साधारणता.

साधु *a.* (धु or ध्वी *f.* ; compar. साधीयस् ; superl. साधिष्ठ) [साध्-उन्] 1 Good, excellent, perfect ; यद्यत्साधु न चित्रे स्यात्क्रियते तत्तदन्यथा *S.* 6. 13 ; आपरितोषाद्विदुषां न साधु मन्ये प्रयोगविज्ञानं 1. 2. -2 Fit, proper, right ; as in साधुवृत्त, साधुसमाचार. -3 Virtuous, righteous, honourable, pious. -4 (*a*) Kind, well-disposed ; R. 2. 28 ; Pt. 1. 247. (*b*) Well-behaved (with loc.) ; मातरि साधुः Sk. -5 Correct, pure, classical (as language); -6 Pleasing, agreeable, pleasant ; अतोऽर्हसि क्षंतुमसाधु साधु वा Ki. 1. 4. -7 Noble, well-born, of noble descent. -धुः 1 A good or virtuous man ; R. 13. 65, 2. 62 ; Me. 80. -2 A sage, saint ; साधोः प्रकोपितस्यापि मनो नायाति विक्रियां Subbāsh. -3 A merchant ; H. 2. 73. -4 A Jaina saint. -5 A usurer, money-lender. —*ind.* 1 Well, well-

done, very nice, bravo ; साधु गीतं S. 1 ; साधु रे पिंगल वानर साधु M. 4. -2 Enough, away with. -Comp —आचार a. well-conducted, pious, virtuous. —ज a. noble, of a noble family. —दर्शन a. 1. good-looking. -2. thoughtful, prudent. —धी a. kind, well-disposed. (-f.) a mother-in-law. —भावः kindness. —वादः a cry of 'well done,' a cry of approbation ; Si. 18. 55. —वाहः, -वाहिन् m. a well-trained horse. —वृक्षः the Kadamba tree. —वृत्त a 1. well-conducted, upright, virtuous ; प्रायेण साधुवृत्तानामस्थायिन्यो विपत्तयः Bh. 2. 85 ; (where the next sense is also intended). -2. well-rounded. (-त्तः) a virtuous man. (-त्तं) good conduct, virtue, piety, righteousness ; so साधुवृत्ति.

साधिमन् m. Goodness, excellence, perfection.

साधिष्ठ a. 1 Best, most excellent, most proper. -2 Very strong, hard or firm (superl. of साधु or बाढ q. v.).

साधीयस् a. 1 Better, more excellent; Bv. 1. 88. -2 Harder, stronger; (compar. of साधु or बाढ q. v.). -3 More handsome. -4 More proper or right.

साधुता-त्वं Goodness, purity, chastity &c. ; U. 1. 5 ; सत्संगात्भवति हि साधुता खलानां Subhâsh.

साध्वतं 1 A stall, shop. -2 An umbrella. -3 A flock of peacocks.

साध्वसं 1 Fear, alarm, fright, terror ; कुसुमास्त्रैयसाध्वसात् Ku. 2. 35, 3. 51. -2 Torpor. -3 Agitation, perturbation.

साध्वी 1 A virtuous or chaste woman. -2 A faithful wife. -3 N. of a kind of root.

सानंद a. Happy, delighted. —दं Joyfully, delightfully ; Mâl. 1. 1.

सानलः The resinous exudation of the Sâla tree.

सानसिः Gold.

सानिका, सानेयिका, सानेयी A pipe, flute.

सानु m., n. 1 A peak, summit, ridge ; सानूनि गंधः सुरभीकरोति Ku. 1. 9 ; Me. 2 ; Ku. 1. 5 ; Ki. 5. 36. -2 A level ground on the top of a mountain, table-land. -3 A shoot, sprout. -4 A forest, wood. -5 A road. -6 Any surface, point, end. -7 A precipice. -8 A gale of wind. -9 A learned man. -10 The sun.

सानुमत् m. A mountain. —ती N. of an Apsaras ; S. 6.

सानुकंप a. Feeling pity, sympathising, kind.

सानुक्रोश a. Tender, compassionate.

सानुनय a. Courteous, civil.

सानुबंध a. Uninterrupted, continuous ; R. 1. 64.

सानुराग a. Attached, enamoured, in love.

सांतपनं A kind of rigid penance ; cf. Ms. 11. 213.

सांतर a. 1 Having interstices or intervals. -2 Open in texture.

सांतानिक a. (की f.) 1 Stretching, spreading, extending (as a tree). -2 Relating to offspring or descendants. -3 Relating to the tree Santâna, q. v. —कः A Brâhmaṇa who wishes to marry for the sake of issue.

सांत्व 10 U. (सांत्वयति-ते) To pacify, appease, conciliate, soothe, comfort ; Bk. 3. 23.

सांत्वः, सांत्वनं -ना [सांत्व् अच् ल्युट् वा] 1 Appeasing, pacification, consolation. -2 Conciliation, mild or gentle means ; Pt. 3. 27. -3 Kind or conciliatory words. -4 Mildness. -5 Friendly salutation and inquiry

सांदीपनिः N. of a sage. [According to Vishṇu Purâṇa, he was the tutor of Krishṇa and Balarâma, and asked as his preceptor's fee that his son, who was kept by a demon named Panchajana underneath the waters, should be restored to him. Krishṇa, having undertaken to get him up, plunged into the sea, killed the demon, and brought back the boy to his father].

सांदृष्टिक a. (की f.) Relating to present perception, visible at the same time. —कं Immediate consequence.

सांद्र a. 1 Close, compact, having no interstices. -2 Coarse, gross, thick, dense ; दुर्वर्णभित्तिरिह सांद्रसुधासवर्णा Si. 4. 28, 64 ; 9. 15 ; R. 7. 41 ; Rs. 1. 20. -3 Clustered together, collected. -4 Stout, strong, robust. -5 Excessive, abundant, much ; सांद्रानंदक्षुभितहृदयप्रस्रवेणेव सिक्तः U. 7. 22. -6 Intense, strong, vehement ; स्यालंबराः सांद्रकुतूहलानां R. 7. 11 ; Si. 9. 37. -7 Unctuous, oily, viscid. -8 Bland, soft, smooth. -9 Pleasing, agreeable. —द्रः 1 A heap, cluster. -2 A thicket, wood. -Comp. —कुतूहल a. greatly curious, seized with great curiosity.

सांधिकः A distiller.

सांधिविग्रहिक A minister (or Secretary of State) for foreign affairs (deciding upon peace and war).

सांध्य a. (ध्यी f.) 1 Relating to the twilight or evening ; सांध्यं तेजः प्रतिनवजवापुष्परक्तं दधानः Me. 36 ; Ki. 5. 8 ; R. 11. 60 ; Si. 9. 15. -2 Relating to the morning twilight or dawn.

सांनहनिक a. (की f.) 1 Bearing or putting on an armour. -2 Calling to arms, encouraging to prepare for battle ; Si. 15. 72. —कः An armour-bearer.

सांनाय्यः Any substance mixed with clarified butter and offered as an oblation to fire ; Si. 11. 41.

सांनिध्यं 1 Vicinity, proximity ; वदनामलेंदुसांनिध्यतः Mâl. 3. 5. -2 Presence, attendance ; R. 4. 6; 7. 3 Ku. 7. 33.

सांनिपातिक a. (की f.) [सन्निपातात् त्रिदोषविकारात् आगतः तेन निर्वृत्तो वा अण्] 1 Miscellaneous. -2 Complicated. -3 Having a complicated derangement of the three bodily humours ; Ku. 2. 48 ; Pt. 1. 127.

सांन्यासिकः [संन्यासः प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] 1 A Brâhmaṇa in the fourth order of his religious life ; see संन्यासिन्. -2 A mendicant in general.

सान्वय a. Hereditary.

सापत्न a. (त्नी f.) Born from or belonging to a rival wife. —त्नाः (m. pl.) The children of different wives of the same husband.

सापत्न्यं 1 The state or condition of a rival wife. -2 Rivalry, ambition, enmity. —त्न्यः 1 The son of a rival wife. -2 An enemy.

सापराध a. Guilty, criminal.

सापवाद a. 1 Spreading or indulging in scandal ; U. 1. 6. -2 Attended with a scandal ; U. 2. —दं ind. Censuringly.

सापिंड्यं Connection by the offering of rice-balls to the same Manes, kindred, consanguinity.

सापेक्ष a. Having regard to, dependent on, (usually in comp.).

साप्तपद a. (दी f.), साप्तपदीन a. [cf. P. V. 2. 22] Formed by walking together seven steps, or by talking together seven words ; यतः सतां संनतगात्रि संगतं मनीषिभिः साप्तपदीनमुच्यते Ku. 5. 39 (where the latter sense appears better) ; Pt. 2 43, 4. 103. —दं, -नं 1 Circumambulation of the nuptial fire by the bride and bridegroom in seven steps (which makes the marriage tie irrevocable). -2 Friendship, intimacy.

साप्तपौरुष a. (षी f.) Extending to or including seven generations ; Ms. 3. 146.

साकल्यं 1 Fruitfulness, usefulness, productiveness. -2 Profit, advantage. -3 Success.

साबाध *a*. Disordered, doranged; *S*. 3. 9.

साब्दी A kind of grape.

साभ्यसूय *a*. Envious, jealous.

साम् 10 U. (सामयति-ते) To appease, conciliate, soothe.

सामकं The principal of a debt. —कः A whet-stone.

सामग्री [समग्रस्य भावः ष्यञ् . स्त्रीत्वपक्षे ङीषि यलोपः Tv.] 1 A collection or assemblage of materials, apparatus, furniture; Bh. 3. 155. -2 Effects, goods. -3 Stock, provision.

सामग्र्यं 1 Entireness, perfection, completeness, totality; प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः Ku. 3. 28. -2 Train, retinue. -3 A collection of implements, apparatus. -4 Stock, effects.

सामंजस्यं 1 Fitness, consistency, propriety; cf. असमंजस. -2 Accuracy, correctness.

सामन् *n*. [सो-मनिन् Up. 4. 152.] 1 Appeasing, calming, comforting, soothing. -2 Conciliation, pacific measures, negotiation, (the first of the four *upayas* or expedients to be used by a king against an enemy); सामदंडौ प्रशंसंति नित्यं राष्ट्राभिवृद्धये Ms. 7.109. -3 Conciliatory or mild means, pacific or conciliatory conduct, gentle words; Pt. 4 26, 48. -4 Mildness, gentleness. -5 A metrical hymn or song of praise; सामसामपरिगीतं त्वां R. 10. 21, Bg. 10. 35. -6 A verse or text of the Sâmaveda. -7 The Sâmaveda itself (said to have been produced from the sun; cf. Ms. 1. 23). -Comp. —उद्भवः an elephant. —उपचारः, -उपायः mild or conciliatory means, gentle or pacific measures. —गः a Brâhmaṇa who chants the Sâmaveda. -गर्भः, -गायनः, N. of Vishṇu. —जः, जात *a*. 1. produced by the Sâmaveda. 2. produced by conciliatory means. (—जः, -तः) an elephant; *Si*. 12 11, 18. 33. —योनिः 1. Brahman. -2. an elephant. —वाद: kind words, concilliatory words; *Si*. 2. 55; Pt. 3. 28. —वेदः the third of the four Vedas. —वेदिन् *m*. a Brâhmaṇa who has studied the Sâmaveda. —वेदीयः a Chhândoga priest.

सामक *a*. Belonging to the Sâmaveda.

सामन *a*. Ved. Conciliatory, poaceable.

सामन्यः 1 A Brâhmaṇa versed in the Sâmaveda. -2 One skilful in chanting the verses of that Veda.

सामनी, साम्नी A rope for tying cattle.

सामंत *a*. 1 Bordering, bounding, neighbouring. -2 Universal. —तः 1 A neighbour. -2 A neighbouring king. -3 A feudatory or tributary prince; सामंतमौलिमणिरंजितपादपीठं V. 3. 19. R. 5. 28, 6. 33. -4 A leador, general. —तं Neighbourhood.

सामयाचारिक *a*. (की *f*.) Relating to conventional practice or usage (समयाचार). -Comp. -सूत्रं N. of certain Sûtras, treating of conventional customs and rites sanctioned by the common agreement and practice of virtuous men.

सामयिक *a* (की *f*.) [समय ठञ्] 1 Customary, conventional. -2 Agreed upon, stipulated. -3 Conforming to agreement, keeping an appointment or engagement; द्वेवि सामयिका भवामः M. 1. -4 Punctual, exact. -5 Reasonable, timely; Ki. 2. 40. -6 Periodical. -7 Temporary. -Comp —अभावः temporary, non-existence.

सामर्थ्यं 1 Power, force, capacity, ability, strength. -2 Sameness of aim or object. -3 Oneness of meaning or signification. -4 Adequacy, fitness. -5 The force or sense of words, the signifying power of a word. -6 Interest, advantage. -7 Wealth. (सामर्थ्यात् 'by the force of, on the strength of, by dint of, by reason of, as a consequence of.')

सामवायिक *a*. (की *f*.) [समवाये प्रसृतः ठञ्] 1 Belonging to an assembly or collection. -2 Belonging to inseparable connection. —कः 1 A minister, counsellor. -2 The chief of a company or corporation.

सामाजिक *a*. (की *f*.) [समाजः सभावेशनं प्रयोजनमस्य ठञ्] Belonging to an assembly. —कः A member of an audience or assembly, a spectator at an assembly or meeting; तेन हि तत्प्रयोगादेवात्र भवतः सामाजिकानुपास्महे Mâl. 1.

सामानाधिकरण्यं 1 Being in the same predicament or situation. -2 Common office, function or government, common relationship (as of case). -3 The state of relating to the same object.

सामान्य *a*. [समानस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Common, general; सामान्यमेषां प्रथमावरत्वं Ku. 7 44; आहारनिद्राभयमैथुनं च सामान्यमेतत्पशुभिर्नराणां Subhâsh.; R. 14. 67; Ku. 2. 26. -2 Alike, equal, same. -3 Ordinary, of an average or middle degree; सामान्यास्तु परार्थमुद्यमभृतः स्वार्थाविरोधेन ये Bh. 2. 74. -4 Vulgar, commonplace, insignificant. -5 Entire, whole. —न्यं 1 Community, generality, universality. -2 Common or generic property, general characteristic; नित्यमेकमनेकसमवेतं सामान्यं Tarka K. -3 Totality, entireness. -4 Kind, sort. -5 Identity. -6 Equanimity, equability. -7 Public affairs. -8 A general proposition; उक्तिरर्थांतरन्यासः स्यात्सामान्यविशेषयोः Chandr. 5. 120. -9 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech thus defined by Mammaṭa:—प्रस्तुतस्य यदन्येन गुणसाम्यविवक्षया। ऐकात्म्यं बध्यते योगात्तत्सामान्यमिति स्मृतम् K. P. 10. —न्या A harlot, prostitute. -Comp. —ज्ञानं knowledge or perception of generic properties. —पक्षः the mean. —पदार्थः the category called सामान्य or generality. -प्रतिपत्तिपूर्वकं *ind*. with equal respect; *S*. 4. 16. -लक्षणं a generic definition; इति द्रव्यसामान्यलक्षणानि Tarka K. -वनिता a common woman, prostitute. —शास्त्रं a general rule.

सामान्यतः *ind*. Commonly, generally, usually. -Comp. —दृष्टं (in logic) a kind of inference (neither deduced from the relation of cause to effect nor from that of effect to cause).

सामासिक *a*. (की *f*.) 1 Comprehensive, comprehending the whole, collective. -2 Condensed, concise, brief. -3 Relating to a compound word. -4 Compounded, composite. -कं The whole class of compounds; द्वन्द्वः सामासिकस्य च Bg. 10. 33.

सामि *ind*. 1 Half, *i. e*. unfinished, अभिवीक्ष्य सामिकृतमंडनं यतीः कररुद्धनीविगलदंशुकाः स्त्रियः *Si*. 13. 31, R. 19. 16. -2 Blamable, vile, contemptible. [Cf. L *semi*; Gr. *hemi*.]

सामिधेनी [सम्+इंध् करणे ल्युट् नि०] 1 A kind of prayer recited while the sacrificial fire is being kindled or fed with fuel. -2 Fuel.

सामीची Praise, eulogium.

सामीप्यं Vicinity, nearness, proximity. —प्यः A neighbour.

सामुद्र *a*. (द्री *f*.) [समुद्रे भवः अण्] Sea-born, marine, as in सामुद्रं लवणं —द्रः A mariner, voyager. —द्रं 1 sea-salt. -2 The cuttle-fish bone. -3 A mark or spot on the body.

सामुद्रकं Sea-salt.

सामुद्रिक *a*. (की *f*.) [समुद्रेण प्राप्तं वेत्ति वा ठञ्] 1 Sea-born, oceanic. -2 Relating to marks on the body (which are supposed to indicate good or bad fortune). —कः 1 One who is acquainted with palmistry, (who knows how to interpret the various marks on the body. -2 A for-

tune-teller. —कं The science of palmistry.

सांपराय a. (यी f.) 1 Relating to war, warlike. -2 Relating to the other world, future. —यः, -यं 1 Conflict, contention. -2 Future life, the future. -3 The means of attaining the future world. -4 Inquiry into the future. -5 Inquiry, investigation. -6 Uncertainty.

सांपरायिक a. (की f.) 1 Warlike. -2 Military, strategic. -3 Calamitous. -4 Relating to the other world. -कं War, battle, conflict; Śi. 18. 8. —कः A war-chariot. -Comp. —कल्पः a strategic array (of troops).

सांप्रत a. 1 Fit, proper, suitable; Ve. 3. 3. -2 Relevant. —तं ind. 1 Now, at this time; हंत स्थानं क्रोधस्य सांप्रतं द्रोस्यः Ve. 1. -2 Immediately. -3 Fitly, properly, seasonably.

सांप्रतिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging to the present time. -2 Fit, proper, right; U. 3.

सांप्रदायिक a. (की f.) Relating to the traditional doctrine, handed down by successive tradition, traditional.

सांब: N. of Śiva.

सांबंधिक a. (की f.) Arising from relationship. -कं Relationship, alliance.

सांबरं Salt produced in Sambhara.

सांबरी A sorceress.

सांभवी 1 The red Lodhra tree. -2 Possibility.

सांमुख्यं 1 Presence. -2 Favour, countenance, propitiousness.

साम्यं 1 Equality, sameness, evenness; Ku. 5. 51. -2 Likeness, resemblance, similarity; स्पष्टं प्रायस्साम्यमुर्वीधरस्य Śi. 18. 38; H. 1. 45; Ki. 17. 51. -3 Equability. -4 Concord, harmony. -5 Indifference, impartiality, sameness of view; येषां साम्ये स्थितं मनः Bg. 5. 19.

साम्राज्यं 1 Universal or complete sovereignty, imperial sway; साम्राज्यशंसिनो भावाः कुशस्य च लवस्य च U. 6. 23; R. 4. 5. -2 Empire, dominion.

सायः [सो-घञ्] 1 End, close, termination. -2 Close of day, evening. -3 An arrow. (साये 'in the evening, at the close of the day.') -Comp. —अह्न् m. (forming सायाह्नः) evening, evening time; Bv. 2. 157.

सायंतन a. (नी f.) Belonging to the evening, evening; सायंतने सवनकर्मणि संप्रवृत्ते Ś. 3. 27; अलिनामतनिनी शिलींध्रे सह सायंतनवीपपाटलाभे Śi. 6. 72.

सायम् ind. In the evening; प्रयता प्रातरन्वेतु सायं प्रत्युद्व्रजेदपि R. 1. 90. -Comp. —कालः evening. —धृतिः f. the evening oblation. —मंडनं 1. sunset. -2. the sun. —संध्या 1. the evening twilight. -2. the evening prayer. -3. the goddess to be worshipped in the evening. °देवता N. of Sarasvatī

सायकः [सो-ण्वुल्] 1 An arrow; तत्साधुकृतसंधानं प्रतिसंहर सायकं Ś. 1. 11 -2 A sword. -Comp. —पुंखः the feathered part of an arrow; सक्तांगुलिः सायकपुंख एव R. 2 31.

सायणः N of a very learned Brāhmaṇa supposed to have flourished about 1370 A. D.

सायनं The longitude of a planet reckoned from the vernal equinoctial point.

सायिन् m. A horseman.

सायुज्यं 1 Intimate union, identification, absorption, especially into a deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*). -2 Similarity, likeness.

सार a. [सृ-घञ्, सार-अच् वा] 1 Essential. -2 Best, highest, most excellent; Mu. 1. 13. -3 Real, true, genuine. -4 Strong, vigorous. -5 Sound, thoroughly proved. -6 Highest or best (at the end of comp.); त्रिवर्गसारः Ku. 5 38. —रः, -रं (but usually m. only except in the first 4 senses) 1 Essence, essential part, quintessence; स्नेहस्य तत्फलमसौ प्रणयस्य सारः Māl. 1. 9; U. 6. 22; असारे खलु संसारे सारमेतच्चतुष्टयम् । काश्यां वासः सतां संगो गंगांभः शंभुसेवनं ॥ Dharm. 14. -2 Substance, pith. -3 Marrow. -4 Real truth, main point. -5 The sap or essence of trees; as in खदिरसार, सर्जसार. -6 Summary, epitome, compendium. -7 Strength, vigour, power, energy; सारं धरित्रीधरणक्षमं च Ku. 1. 17; R. 2. 74. -8 Prowess, heroism, courage; R. 4. 79. -9 Firmness, hardness. -10 Wealth, riches; गाभस्सारां R. 5. 26. -11 Nectar. -12 Fresh butter. -13 Air, wind. -14 Cream, coagulum of curds. -15 Disease. -16 Matter, pus. -17 Worth, excellence, highest perception. -18 A man at chess. -19 Impure carbonate of soda. -20 A figure of speech corresponding to English 'climax'; उत्तरोत्तरमुत्कर्षो भवेत्सारः परावधिः K. P. 10. -21 The heart. —रा 1 Dūrvā grass. -2 Kuśa grass. —रं 1 Water. -2 Fitness, propriety. -3 Wood, thicket. -4 Steel. -Comp. —असार a. valuable and worthless, strong and weak. (-रं) 1. worth and worthlessness. -2. substance and emptiness. -3. strength and weakness. °विचारः consideration of strong and weak points &c. -गंधः sandal wood. —ग्रीवः N. of Śiva. -जं fresh butter. -तरुः the plantain tree. -दा 1. N. of Sarasvatī. -2. of Durgā. —द्रुमः the Khadira tree. —भंगः loss of vigour. —भांडं 1. a natural vessel. -2. a bale of goods, merchandise. -3. implements. —मितिः the Veda. -लोहं steel.

सारतस् ind. 1 According to wealth. -2 Vigorously.

सारवत् a. 1 Substantial. -2 Fertile. -3 Having sap.

सारक a. Purgative, cathartic.

सारघं Honey.

सारंग a. (गी f.) [सारं अंगमस्य शकं°] Spotted, variegated. —गः 1 The variegated colour. -2 The spotted deer, an antelope; एष राजेव दुष्यंतः सारंगेणातिरंहसा Ś. 1. 5. -3 A deer in general; सारंगास्ते जललवमुचः सूचयिष्यंति मार्गं Me. 21 (where it is preferable to take this sense rather than that of 'elephant' or 'bee'). -4 A lion. -5 An elephant. -6 A large black bee. -7 The cuckoo. -8 A large crane. -9 The flamingo. -10 A peacock. -11 An umbrella. -12 A cloud. -13 A garment. -14 Hair. -15 A conch-shell. -16 N. of Śiva. -17 The god of love. -18 A lotus. -19 Camphor. -20 A bow. -21 Sandal. -22 A kind of musical instrument. -23 An ornament. -24 Gold. -25 The earth. -26 The Chātaka bird. -27 A flower. -28 Night. -29 Light.

सारंगिकः A fowler, bird-catcher.

सारंगी 1 A kind of stringed instrument, violin. -2 A kind of spotted deer.

सारण a. (णी f.) Causing to go or flow. —णः 1 Dysentery. -2 The hog-plum. —णं A kind of perfume.

सारणा A kind of process to which metals, particularly mercury, are subjected.

सारणिः -णी f. 1 A canal, drain, water-course, channel. -2 A small river.

सारणिक a. (की f.) Travelling, journeying. —कः A traveller, wayfarer.

सारंडः The egg of a serpent.

सारथिः [स-अथिण्, सह रथेन सरथः घोटकः तत्र नियुक्तः इञ् वा Tv.; cf. Uṇ. 4. 89] 1 A charioteer; स शापो न त्वया राजन् न च सारथिना श्रुतः R. 1. 78; मातलिसारथिर्ययौ 3. 67. -2 A companion, helper; R. 3. 37. -3 The ocean.

सारथ्यं The office of a charioteer, charioteership, coachmanship.

सारमेयः A dog. —यी A bitch.

सारल्यं Straightness (fig. also), artlessness, honesty, uprightness.

सारस a. (सी f.) [सरस इदं अण्] 1 Belonging to a lake ; Kâv. 3. 14 ; Nalod. 2. 40. -2 Belonging to or proceeding from a Sârasa. —सः 1 The (Indian) crane, or swan (according to some) ; विभिद्यमाना विससार सारसाद्दवस्य तीरेषु तरंगसंहतिः Ki. 8. 31, Si. 6. 75, 12. 44, Me. 31 ; R. 1. 41. -2 A bird in general. -3 The moon. —सं 1 A lotus. -2 The zone or girdle of a woman. —सी A female (Indian) crane.

सारस(श)नं 1 A girdle or zone ; सारशनं महतामपि Ki. 18. 32. -2 A military girdle.

सारस्वत a. (ती f.) [सरस्वती देवतास्य, सरस्वत्या इदं वा अण्] 1 Relating to the goddess Sarasvatî. -2 Belonging to the river Sarasvatî ; कृत्वा तासामभिगममपां सौम्य सारस्वतीनां Me. 49. -3 Eloquent. -4 Belonging to the Sârasvata country. —तः 1 N. of a country about the river Sarasvatî. -2 N. of a particular class of Brâhmaṇas. -3 A particular ceremonial used in the worship of Sarasvatî. -4 A staff of the Bilva tree. -ताः (m. pl.) The people of the Sârasvata country. -तं Speech, eloquence ; शृंगारसारस्वतं Gît. 12.

साराल: Sesamum.

सारिः -री f. 1 A man at chess, chessman. -2 A kind of bird. -Comp. —फलकः a chess-board.

सारिका [सरति गच्छति सृ -ण्वुल्] A kind of bird ; आत्मनो मुखदोषेण बध्यंते शुकसारिकाः Subhâsh. ; सारिकां पंजरस्थां Me. 85.

सारिन् a. (णी f.) 1 Going, resorting to. -2 Having the essence or substance of.

सारूप्यं 1 Sameness of form, similarity, likeness, conformity, resemblance ; अंतर्भ्रांतिसारूप्यतः Mâl. 5. -2 Assimilation to the deity (one of the four states of *Mukti*). -3 (In dramas) An angry treatment of one mistaken for another through resemblance ; see S. D. 464. -4 Surprise at seeing an object or its likeness seen elsewhere.

सारोष्ट्रिकः A kind of poison.

सार्गल a. Barred, obstructed, impeded ; R. 1. 79.

सार्थ a. [अर्थेन सहितः ; सृ-थन् स्वार्थे अण् वा] 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having an aim or object. -3 Of like meaning or import. -4 Useful, serviceable. -5 Wealthy, rich, opulent. —र्थः 1 A rich man. -2 A company of merchants, caravan (of traders) ; सार्थाः स्वैरं स्वकीयेषु चेरुर्वेश्मस्विवाद्रिषु R. 17. 64 ; see सार्थवाह. -3 A troop, collection of men ; सार्थो प्रवसतो मित्रं Mb. -4 A herd, flock (of animals of the same species) ; अथ कदाचित्तेरितस्ततो भ्रमद्भिः सार्थाद् भ्रष्टः कथनको नामोष्ट्रो दृष्टः Pt. 1. -5 A collection or multitude in general ; अर्थिसार्थः Pt. 1; त्वया चंद्रमसा चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः S. 3. -6 One of a company of pilgrims. -Comp —ज a. bred in a caravan. —वाहः the leader of a caravan, a merchant, trader ; S. 6.

सार्थक a. 1 Having sense, significant. -2 Useful, serviceable, advantageous.

सार्थवत् a. 1 Having meaning, significant. -2 Having a large company.

सार्थिकः A merchant, trader.

सार्द्र a. Wet, moist, humid, damp.

सार्ध a. Increased by half, plus one-half, having a half over ; as in सार्धशतं &c.

सार्धम् ind. Together with, with, in company with (with instr.) वनं मया सार्धमसि प्रपन्नः R. 14. 63 ; Ms. 4. 43 ; Bk. 6. 26 ; M. 89.

सार्पः (र्प्यः) N. of the constellation *Asleshâ*.

सार्पिष a. (षी f.), सर्पिष्क (ष्की f.) Dressed or cooked with clarified butter.

सार्व a. (र्वी f.) 1 General, universal. -2 Fit or suitable for all. —र्वः A Buddhist or Jaina saint.

सार्वकामिक a. (की f.) Satisfying every desire, granting all wishes ; Ki. 18. 25.

सार्वकालिक a. (की f.) Eternal, everlasting.

सार्वजनिक a. (की f.), सार्वजनीन a. (नी f.) Public, universal, general.

सार्वज्ञं Omniscience.

सार्वत्रिक a. (की f.) Belonging to every place, general, applicable to all places or circumstances ; as in सार्वत्रिको नियमः.

सार्वधातुक a. (की f.) Applicable to the whole of a radical term, or to the complete form of the verbal base after the conjugational characteristics have been affixed *i. e.* to the four conjugational or special tenses. —कं N. of the verbal terminations of the four conjugational tenses (strictly, the personal terminations of all tenses and moods except the Perfect and Benedictive and the affixes distinguished by a mute श्).

सार्वभौतिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging or relating to all elements or beings. -2 Comprising all animate beings.

सार्वभौम a (मी f.) Relating to, or consisting of the whole earth, universal. — मः 1 An emperor, a universal monarch ; आज्ञाभंगं सहंते नृवर नृपतयस्त्वादृशाः सार्वभौमाः Mu. 3. 22. -2 N. of the elephant presiding over the north, the quarter of Kubera.

सार्वलौकिक a. (की f.) Known to all people, prevailing throughout the whole world, public, universal ; अनुरागप्रवादस्तु वत्सयोः सार्वलौकिकः Mâl. 1. 13.

सार्ववर्णिक a. (की f.) 1 Of every kind or sort. -2 Belonging to every tribe or class.

सार्वविभक्तिक a. (की f.) Applicable or belonging to all the cases of a noun.

सार्ववेदसः One who gives away all his wealth at a sacrifice or sacred rite.

सार्ववैद्यः A Brâhmaṇa conversant with all the Vedas.

सार्षप a. (पी f.) Made of mustard. —पं Mustard-oil.

सार्ष्टि a. Possessing the same station, condition, or rank, having the same power.

सार्ष्टिता 1 Equality in rank, condition, or power. -2 Equality with the Supreme Being in power and all the divine atributes, the last of the four states or grades of *Mukti* ; ब्रह्मदो ब्रह्मसार्ष्टितां (प्राप्नोति) Ms. 4. 232.

सार्ष्टी The fourth grade of *Mukti*; see above.

सालः 1 N. of a tree or its resin. -2 A tree in general, as in कल्पसाल, रसालसाल. -3 A rampart, a fence or wall round a building. -4 A wall in general. -5 A kind of fish. (For compounds see under शाल).

सालनः 1 The resin of the Sâla tree. -2 Resin in general.

साला 1 A wall, rampart. -2 A house , an apartment ; see शाला. -Comp. —करी 1. a house-worker. -2. a male captive (particularly one taken in battle). —वृकः see शालवृक.

सालारं A peg projecting from a wall, bracket.

सालूरः A frog ; see शालूर.

सालेय A kind of fennel ; see शालेय.

सालोक्यं 1 Being in the same world or sphere with another. -2 Residence is the same heaven with any deity.

साल्वः 1 N. of a country, or its inhabitants (pl. in this sense). -2 N. of a demon slain by Vishṇu. -Comp —हन् m. an epithet of Vishṇu.

सालिवकः The bird called सारिका q. v.

सावः A libation.

सावक a. (विका f.) Productive, generative, causing birth, obstetric. —कः The young of an animal; (for शावक q. v.).

सावकाश a. Having leisure, at leisure, unengaged. —शं ind. Leisurely, at one's convenience.

सावग्रह a. Having the mark called *avagraha* q. v.

सावज्ञ a. Despising, disdainful, feeling contempt; M. 5. 8.

सावद्यं (i. e. ऐश्वर्य) One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic, (the other two being निरवद्य and सूक्ष्म).

सावधान a. 1 Attentive, bestowing attention, careful, heedful. -2 Cautious. -3 Diligent. -नं ind. Carefully, attentively, cautiously.

सावधि a. Having a bound or limit, limited, finite, defined, circumscribed; सावधिस्तोयराशिस्ते यशोराशिस्तु नावधिः Subhâsh.

सावन a. (नी f.) [सवनं यागांगं स्नानं सोमनिष्पीडनं वा तत्रेदमण्] Relating to, or comprising the three *savanas* —नः 1 An institutor of a sacrifice, or one who employs priests at a sacrifice. -2 The conclusion of a sacrifice, or the ceremony by which it is concluded. -3 N. of Varuṇa. -4 A month of thirty solar days. -5 A natural day from sunrise to sunset. -6 A particular kind of year.

सावयव a. Composed of parts; सावयवत्वे चानित्यप्रसंगः,न ह्यविद्याकल्पितेन रूपभेदेन सावयवं वस्तु संपद्यते S. B.

सावरः 1 Fault, offence. -2 Sin, wickedness, crime. -3 The Lodhra tree.

सावरण a. 1 Clandestine, concealed, secret. -2 Covered, closed, shut; R. 16 7. -3 Fenced.

सावर्ण a. (र्णी f.) Relating or belonging to one of the same colour, tribe or caste. —र्णः A metronymic of the eighth Manu; see सावर्णि. -Comp. —लक्ष्य 1. a mark of the sameness of colour or caste. -2. the skin.

सावर्णिः A motronymic of the eighth Manu (son of the sun by Savarṇâ).

सावर्ण्यं 1 Sameness of colour. -2 Indentity of class or caste. -3 The age or *Manvantara* presided over by the eighth Manu.

सावलेप a Full of pride, proud, haughty. -पं ind. Proudly, haughtily, arrogantly.

सावशेष a. 1 Having a remainder, leaving a remainder or residue. -2 Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished.

सावष्टंभ a. 1 Proud, dignified, noble, majestic. -2 Courageous, resolute. -3 Bold, vigorous, vehement; Mâl 5. 22. -4 Full of firmness; Pt. 1. 200. —भं ind. Resolutely, firmly, courageously.

सावहेल a. Disdainful, disdaining, despising. —लं ind. Disdainfully, scornfully.

साविका A midwife.

सावित्र a. (त्री f.) [सविता देवताऽस्य अण्] 1 Belonging to the sun. -2 Descended from the sun, belonging to the solar dynasty (or kings); यस्सावित्रैर्दीपितं भूमिपालैः U. 1. 43. -3 Accompanied by the *Gâyatri*. —त्रः 1 The sun. -2 An embryo or fœtus. -3 A Brâhmaṇa. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 Of Karṇa. —त्रं The sacrificial thread (so called because the repetition of the *Gâyatri* forms a principal part of the ceremony of putting on the sacred thread).

सावित्री 1 A ray of light. -2 N. of a celebrated verse of the *Rigveda*, so called because it is addressed to the sun; it is also called गायत्री q. v. for further information. -3 The ceremony of investiture with the sacred thread. -4 N. of a wife of Brahman. -5 N. of Pârvatî. -6 N. of a wife of Kasyapa. -7 An epithet of Sûryâ (daughter of Savitrî). -8 N. of the wife of Satyavat, king of *S*âlva. [She was the only daughter of king Asvapati. She was so lovely that all the suitors that came to woo her were repulsed by her superior lustre, and thus though she reached a marriageable age, she found no one ready to espouse her. At last her father asked her to go and find out a husband of her own choice. She did so, and having made her selection returned to her father, and told him that she had chosen Satyavat, son of Dyumatsena, King of *S*alva, who being driven out from his kingdom was then leading a hermit's life along with his wife. When *N*arada, who happened to be present there, heard this, he told her as well as Asvapari that he was very sorry to hear of the choice she had made, for though Satyavat was in every way worthy of her, yet he was fated to die in a year from that date, and in choosing him, therefore, *S*avitri would be only choosing life-long widow-hood and misery. Her parents, therefore, naturally tried to dissuade her mind, but the high-souled maiden told them that her choice was unalterable fixed. Accordingly the marriage took place in due time and *S*avitri laid aside her jewels and rich apparel, and putting on the coarse garments of hermits, spent her time in serving her old father and mother-in-law. Still, though outwardly happy, she could not forget the words of *N*arada, and as she counted, the days seemed to fly swiftly like moments, and the fated time, when her husband was to die, drew near. 'I have yet three days', thought she, 'and for these days I shall observe a rigid fast.' She maintained her vow, and on the fourth day, when Satyavat was about to go to the woods to bring sacrificial fuel, she accompanied him. After having collected some fuel, Satyavat, being fatigued, sat down, and reposing his head on the bosom of *S*avitri fell asleep. Just then Yama came down, snatched off his soul, and proceeded towards the south. *S*avitri saw this and followed the god who told her to return as her husband's term of life was over. But the faithful wife besought Yama in so pathetic a strain that he granted her boon after boon, except the life of her husband, until, being quite subdued by her devotion to her husband and the force of her eloquent appeal, the god relented and restored even the spirit of Satyavat to her. Delighted she returned, and found her husband as if roused from a deep sleep, and informing him of all that had occurred, went to the hermitage of her father-in-law who soon reaped the fruits of the boons of Yama. *S*avitri is regarded as the *beau ideal* or highest pattern of conjugal fidelity, and a young married woman is usually blessed by elderly females with the words जन्मसावित्री भव, thus placing before her the example of *S*avitri for lifelong imitation]. -Comp. —पतितः, परिभ्रष्टः a man of any one of the first three castes not invested with the sacred thread at the proper time; cf. व्रात्य. —व्रतं N. of a particular fast kept by Hindu women on the last three days of the bright half of Jyeshṭha to preserve them from widow-hood.

साविष्कार a. 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Manifest.

साशंस *a.* Full of desire or passion, desirous, hopeful, expectant. —सं *ind.* Wishfully, hopefully.

साशंक *a.* Feeling fear, apprehensive, afraid, dismayed.

साशयंदकः A small house-lizard.

साशूकः A blanket.

साश्चर्य *a.* 1 Wonderful, marvellous. -2 Struck with wonder. -र्यं *ind.* With wonder or astonishment.

साश्र (-स्र) *a.* 1 Having angles or corners, angular. -2 Tearful, weeping.

साश्रु *a.* Tearful, full of tears, shedding tears.

साश्रुधी A wife's or husband's mother, a mother-in-law.

साष्टांगम् *ind.* With humble prostration of the body (by touching the earth with the eight members); see अष्टांगप्रणाम under अष्टन्).

सास *a.* Having a bow; Ki. 15. 5.

सासुस् *a.* Having arrows; Ki. 15. 5.

सासूय *a.* Envious, jealous, disdainful. -यं *ind.* Jealously, angrily, disdainfully; *S.* 2. 2.

सास्ना The dew-lap of an ox; गोः सास्नादिमत्त्वं लक्षणं T. S.; रोमंथमंथरचलद्गुरुसास्नमासांचक्रे निमीलदलसेक्षणमौक्षकेण *Si.* 5. 62.

साहचर्यं Companionship, (constant) fellowship or association, living together, concomitance; किं न स्मरसि यदेकत्र नो विद्यापरिग्रहाय नानादिगंतवासिनां साहचर्यमासीत् Mâl. 1; Ku. 3. 21, R. 16. 87, Ve. 1. 20. *Si.* 15. 24. -Comp. —नियमः a rule of invariable concomitance.

साहनं Endurance, suffering.

साहसं [सहसा बलेन निर्वृत्तं अण्] 1 Violence, force, rapine; Ms. 7. 48. -2 Any criminal act (such as robbery, rape, felony &c.), a heinous crime, an aggressive act. -3 Cruelty, oppression; *Si.* 9. 59. -4 Boldness, daring, daring courage; साहसे श्रीः प्रतिवसति Mk. 4. -5 Precipitation, rashness, temerity, an inconsiderate or reckless act, a rash or daring act; तदपि साहसाभासं Mâl. 2; किमपरमतो निर्व्यूढं यत्करार्पणसाहसं 9. 10; Pt. 1. 191; Ki. 17. 42. -6 Punishment, chastisement, fine (*m.* also in this sense), see Ms. 8. 138; Y. 1. 66, 365. -Comp. —अंकः 1. an epithet of king Vikramâditya. -2. of a poet. -3. of a lexicographer. —अध्यवसायिन् *a.* acting rashly or with inconsiderate haste. —एकरसिक *a.* wholly intent on violence, ferocious, brutal. —कारिन् *a.* 1. bold, audacious. -2. rash, inconsiderate. -लांछन *a.* characterized by boldness.

साहसिक *a.* (-की *f.*) [साहसे प्रसृतः ठक्] 1 Using great force or violence, brutal, violent, rapacious, cruel, felonious. -2 Bold, daring, rash, inconsiderate, reckless; न सहास्मि साहसमसाहसिकी *Si.* 9. 59; केचित्तु साहसिकास्त्रिलोचनमिति पेठुः Malli. on Ku. 3. 44. -3 Castigatory, punitive. —कः 1 A bold or adventurous person, an enterprising man; Pt. 5. 31. -2 A desperado, desperate or dangerous person; या किल विविधजीवोपहारप्रियेति साहसिकानां प्रवादः Mâl. 1; साहसिकः खल्वेषः 6. -3 A felon, freebooter, robber. -4 An adulterer.

साहसिन् *a.* [साहस-इनि] 1 Violent, ferocious, cruel. -2 Bold, daring, rash, impetuous.

साहस्र (स्री *f.*) [सहस्र-अण्] 1 Relating to a thousand. -2 Consisting of a thousand. -3 Bought with a thousand. -4 Paid per thousand (as interest &c.). -5 A thousand-fold. —स्रा An army or detachment consisting of a thousand men. —स्र An aggregate of a thousand.

साहायकं 1 Assistance, help, aid; स कुलोचितमिंद्रस्य साहायकमुपेयिवान् R. 17. 4. -2 Fellowship, alliance, friendship. -3 A number of companions or associates. -4 Auxiliary troops.

साहाय्यं 1 Assistance, help, succour. -2 Friendship, alliance.

साहित्यं 1 Association, fellowship, combination, society. -2 Literary or rhetorical composition; साहित्यसंगीतकलाविहीनः साक्षात्पशुः पुच्छविषाणहीनः Bh. 2. 12. -3 The science of rhetoric, art of poetry; Vikr. 1. 11; साहित्यदर्पणं &c. -4 A collection of materials for the production or performance of anything (a doubtful sense).

साह्नं 1 Conjunction, union, fellowship, society. -2 Assistance, help. -Comp. —कृत् *m.* a companion.

साह्वयः Gambling with fighting animals.

सि 5, 9 U. (सिनोति, सिनुते, सिनाति, सिनीते) 1 To bind, tie, fasten. -2 To ensnare.

सिंहः [हिंस्-अच् पृषो°] 1 A lion; (it is said to be derived from हिंस्; cf. भवेद्वर्णागमाद्धंसः सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात् Sk.); न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशंति मुखे मृगाः Subhâsh. -2 The sign *Leo* of the zodiac. -3 (At the end of comp.) Best, pre-eminent of a class; *e. g.* रघुसिंह, पुरुषसिंह; Pt. 1. 361; U. 5 22. -Comp. —अवलोकनं the (backward) glance of a lion. °न्यायः the maxim of the lion's (backward) glance, generally used to mark the connection of a thing with what precedes and follows; (for explanation see under न्याय). -आसनं a throne, a seat of honour. (-नः) a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —आस्यः a particular position of the hands. -केशरः 1. the Bakula tree. -2. a lion's mane. —गः an epithet of *Siva*. -तलं the palms of the hands opened and joined together. -तुंडः a kind of fish. -दंष्ट्रः an epithet of *Siva*. —दर्प *a.* as proud as a lion. —द्वारं the main or principal gate (of a palace &c.). —ध्वनिः, -नादः 1. the roar of a lion; Ku. 1. 56; Mk. 5. 29. -2 a war-cry. —नादः N. of *Siva*. —याना, -रथा N. of the goddess Pârvatî. -लीलः a kind of coitus. -वाहनः an epithet of *Siva*. —वाहिनी an epithet of Durgâ. —विक्रांतः a horse. -संहनन *a.* 1. as strong as a lion. -2. handsome. (-नं) the killing of a lion. —स्थः an epithet of the planet Jupiter when in the constellation *Leo*.

सिंही 1 A lioness. -2 N. of the mother of Râhu.

सिंहलं [सिंहोऽस्त्यस्य लच्] 1 Tin. -2 Brass. -3 Bark, rind. -4 The island or country of Ceylon (oft. in pl.); सिंहलेभ्यः प्रत्यागच्छता, सिंहलेश्वरदुहितुः फलकासादनं Ratn. 1. —लाः (*m. pl.*) The people of Ceylon.

सिंहलकं The island of Ceylon.

सिंहाणं (नं), सिंहाणकः -कं 1 Rust of iron. -2 The mucus of the nose.

सिंहिका The mother of Râhu. -Comp. —तनयः, —पुत्रः, -सुतः, —सूनुः epithets of Râhu.

सिकता 1 Sandy soil. -2 Sand (generally in pl.); लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5. -3 Gravel or stone (the disease).

सिकतामय, सिकतावत् *a.* Sandy. —यं 1 A sand-bank. -2 An island with sandy shores.

सिकतिल *a.* [सिकताः सत्यत्र इलच्] Sandy; Bh. 3. 38.

सिक्थः [सिच् थक्] 1 Boiled rice. -2 A ball or lump of boiled rice; ग्रासोद्गलितसिक्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhâsh. -क्थं 1 Bees'-wax. -2 Indigo.

सिक्थकं Bees'-wax.

सिक्यं See शिक्य.

सिक्ष्यः Crystal, glass.

सिंघ(घा)णं, सिंघाणकं 1 The mucous of the nose. -2 Rust of iron.

सिंघिणी The nose.

सिच् 6 U. (सिंचति-ते, सिषेच-सिषिचे, असिचत्-त, असिक्त, सेक्ष्यति-ते, सिक्तुं, सिक्त: स of सिच् is changed to ष् after a

preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops ; Bk. 19. 23. -2 To water, moisten, soak, wet : विश्रांतः सन् व्रज वननदीतीरजातानि सिंचन् Me. 26 ; Ms. 9. 255. -3 To pour out, emit, discharge, shed ; R. 16. 66. -4 To infuse, instil, pour in ; जाड्यं धियो हरति सिंचति वाचि सत्यं Bh 2. 23. -5 To pour out for, offer to ; अन्यथा तिलोदकं मे सिंचतं S. 3. -6 To impregnate. —*Caus.* (सेचयति-ते) To cause to sprinkle. —*Desid.* (सिसिक्षति-ते) To wish to sprinkle.

सिक्त *p. p.* 1 Sprinkled, watered -2 Wetted, moistened, soaked. -3 Impregnated ; see सिच्.

सिक्ति *f.* 1 Sprinkling.-2 Effusion. -3 Emission.

सिचयः [सिच् अयन् किच्च] 1 Cloth, garment. -2 Old or ragged raiment.

सिंचिता Long pepper.

सिंजा The jingling sound of metallic ornaments.

सिंजितं Tinkling, jingling ; आत्रिस्तुभिर्नूपुरसिंजितानि Ku. 1. 34, V. 4. 14.

सिट् 1 P. (सेटति) To disregard, despise.

सित *a.* [सो-क्त] 1 White. -2 Bound, tied, fastened, fettered. -3 Surrounded. -4 Ascertained, known. -5 Finished, ended. —तः 1 White colour. -2 The bright half of a lunar month. -3 The planet Venus. -4 An arrow. —तं 1 Silver. -2 Sandal. -3 Radish. -Comp. -अंशुः = सितकर q. v. —अग्रः a thorn. —अंगः the white-tree. —अजाजी white cumin. -अपांगः a peacock. -अभ्रः, -भ्रं camphor. —अंबरः an ascetic dressed in white garments. —अर्जकः white basil. —अश्वः an epithet of Arjuna. —आसितः an epithet of Balarâma. (-तौ) Venus and Saturn. —आलुः molasses. —आननः N. of Garuda. —आभः camphor. —आलिका a cockle. —इतर *a.* other than white, *i. e.* black °गतिः fire. —उदरः an epithet of Kubera. —उद्भवं white sandal. —उपलः a crystal. —उपला candied sugar. —उपलः chalk. —करः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —धातुः a white mineral, chalk. —रश्मिः the moon. —वाजिन् *m.* N of Arjuna. —शर्करा candied sugar. —शिंबिकः wheat. —शिवं rock-salt. —शूकः barley.

सिता 1 Candied sugar, sugar ; पित्तेन दूने रसने सितापि तिक्तायते हंसकुलावतंस N. 3. 94 ; Bv. 4. 13. -2 Moon-light. -3 A lovely woman. -4 Spirituous liquor. -5 White Dûrvâ grass. -6 Arabian jasmine. -Comp. —खंडः a kind of refined sugar. —लता white Dûrvâ grass.

सिति *a.* 1 White. -2 Black. —तिः 1 White or black colour.-2 Binding, fastening. -Comp. —कंठ, -वासस् see शितिकंठ शितिवासस्.

सितिमन् *m.* Whiteness.

सिध् I. 4 P. (सिध्यति, सिषेध, असिधत्, सेत्स्यति, सेद्धुं, सिद्ध ; *caus.* साधयति or सेधयति ; *desid.* सिषित्सति) 1 To be accomplished or fulfilled ; यत्ने कृते यदि न सिध्यति कोऽत्र दोषः H. Pr. 31 ; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यंति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः 36 ; Pt. 15 8 -2 To be successful, succeed; सिध्यंति कर्मसु महत्स्वपि यन्नियोज्याः S. 7. 4. -3 To reach, hit, fall true on : उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यंति लक्ष्ये चले S 2. 5. -4 To attain one's object. -5 To be proved or established, to become valid : यदि वचनमात्रेणैवाधिपत्यं सिध्यति H. 3 -6 To be settled or adjudicated. -7 To be thoroughly prepared or cooked. -8 To be won or conquered ; Pt. 2. 36. -II. 1 P. (सेधति, सिद्ध : the स of सिध् is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To go. -2 To ward or drive off. -3 To restrain, hinder, prevent. -4 To interdict, prohibit. -5 To ordain, command, instruct. -6 To turn out well or auspiciously.

सिद्ध *p. p.* 1 Accomplished, effected, performed, achieved, completed. -2 Gained, obtained, acquired. -3 Succeeded, successful. -4 Settled, established : नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14. -5 Proved, demonstrated, substantiated ; तस्मादिंद्रियं प्रत्यक्षप्रमाणमिति सिद्धं T. S., Ms. 8. 178. -6 Valid, sound (as a rule). -7 Admitted to be true. -8 Decided, adjudicated (as a law-suit.) -9 Paid, discharged, liquidated (as debt). -10 Cooked, dressed (as food) ; Pt. 2. 114. -11 Matured, ripened. -12 Thoroughly prepared, compounded, cooked together (as drugs). -13 Ready (as money). -14 Subdued, won over, subjugated (as by magic). -15 Brought under subjection, become propitious. -16 Thoroughly conversant with or skilled in, proficient in; as in रससिद्ध q. v. -17 Perfected, sanctified (as by penance). -18 Emancipated. -19 Endowed with supernatural powers or faculties. -20 Pious, sacred, holy. -21 Divine, immortal, eternal. -22 Celebrated, well-known, illustrious. -23 Shining, splendid. —द्धः 1 A semi-divine being supposed to be of great purity and holiness, and said to be particularly characterized by eight supernatural faculties called *Siddhis* q. v. ; उद्वेजिता वृष्टिभिराश्रयंते शृंगाणि यस्यातपवंति सिद्धाः Ku. 1. 5. -2 An inspired sage or seer (like Vyâsa). -3 Any sage or seer, a prophet ; सिद्धादेश Ratn. 1. -4 One skilled in magical arts, a magician. -5 A lawsuit, judicial trial. -6 A kind of hard sugar. -7 The dark thorn-apple. -द्धं Sea-salt. -Comp. —अंतः 1. the established end. -2. the demonstrated conclusion of an argument, established view of any question, the true logical conclusion (following on the refutation of the Pûrvapaksha). -3 a proved fact, established truth, dogma, settled doctrine. -4. any established text-book resting on conclusive evidence. °कोटिः *f.* the point in an argument which is regarded as a logical conclusion °पक्षः the logically correct side of an argument. —अन्नं cooked food. —अर्थ *a.* one who has accomplished his desired object, successful. (-र्थः) 1. white mustard. -2. N. of Siva. -3. of the great Buddha. -आसनं a particular posture in religious meditation. —क्षेत्रं the abode of sages or *Siddhas.* —गंगा, -नदी, -सिंधुः the celestial Ganges. —ग्रहः N. of a particular kind of madness or dementia. —जलं, -सलिलं sour rice-gruel. —देवः N. of Siva. —धातुः quick-silver. —पक्षः the established or logical side of an argument. -पुरुषः = सिद्धः (1, 3, 4) above. —पुष्पः the Karavîra plant. -प्रयोजनः white mustard. -यात्रिकः one wandering about for the acquisition of magical power; Pt. 5. -योगिन् *m.* an epithet of Siva. —रस *a.* mineral, metallic. (-सः) 1. quick-silver. -2. an alchemist. —संकल्प *a.* one who has accomplished his desired object. —साधकः N. of Siva. —साधनः white mustard. (-नं) 1. the performance of magical rites for the acquisition of supernatural powers &c.). -2. the materials employed in mystical or chemical processes. —साध्य *a.* accomplished, proved. (-ध्यं) a dogma, demonstrated conclusion. —सेनः N. of Kârttikeya. —स्थाली the boiler or pot of a seer ; (it is supposed to be a vessel which is gifted with the property of overflowing with any kind of food at the desire of the possessor.)

सिद्धकः The Sâla tree.

सिद्धता -त्वं 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, perfection. -2 Validity of a rule or doctrine.

सिद्धांतिन् *m.* 1 One who establishes a conclusion after noticing and answering objections (or पूर्वपक्ष). -2 One learned in scientific textbooks.

-3 A follower of the Mîmâṁsâ philosophy.

सिद्धिः *f.* [सिध्-क्तिन्] 1 Accomplishment, fulfilment, completion, perfection, complete attainment (of an object); क्रियासिद्धिः सत्त्वे भवति महतां नोपकरणे Subhâsh. -2 Success, prosperity, welfare, well-being. -3 Establishment, settlement. -4 Substantiation, demonstration, proof, indisputable conclusion. -5 Validity (of a rule, law &c.). -6 Decision, adjudication, settlement (of a lawsuit). -7 Certainty, truth, accuracy, correctness. -8 Payment, liquidation (of a debt). -9 Preparing, cooking (as of drugs &c.). -10 The solution of a problem. -11 Readiness. -12 Complete purity or sanctification. -13 A superhuman power or faculty; (these faculties are eight:— अणिमा लघिमा प्राप्तिः प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा। ईशित्वं च वशित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता). -14 The acquisition of supernatural powers by magical means. -15 Marvellous skill or capability. -16 Good effect or result. -17 Final beatitude, final emancipation. -18 Understanding, intellect. -19 Concealment, vanishing, making oneself invisible. -20 A magical shoe. -21 A kind of Yoga. -22 N. of Durgâ. -23 Complete knowledge. -24 Advantage, use, good effect. -25 N. of Śiva. (*m.* in this sense). -Comp. —द *a.* 1. granting success or supreme felicity. -2. giving the eight superhuman faculties; Mâl. 5. 1. (-दः) an epithet of Śiva. —दात्री an epithet of Durgâ. —योगः a particular auspicious conjunction of planets.

सिध्मं, सिध्मन् *n.* [सिध्-मन्-किच्च] 1 Blotch, scab. -2 Leprosy. -3 A leprous spot.

सिध्मल, सिध्मवत् *a.* Scabby, tainted with leprosy, leprous. —ला See सिध्मं above.

सिध्मा 1 A blotch, scab, leprous spot. -2 Leprosy.

सिध्यः The asterism Pushya.

सिध्र *a.* 1 Perfect, good. -2 Protecting. —ध्रः 1 A pious or virtuous man. -2 A tree.

सिध्रकावणं N. of one of the celestial gardens.

सिन *a.* 1 White. -2 One-eyed. -नः A morsel, mouthful. —नः 1 The body. -2 Ved. Food.

सिनी A woman having a white complexion.

सिनीवाली The day preceding that of new moon, or that day on which the moon rises with a scarcely visible crescent ; या पूर्वामावास्या सा सिनीवाली योत्तरा सा कुहूः Ait. Br. ; or सा दृष्टेन्दुः सिनीवाली सा नष्टेन्दुकला कुहूः Ak.

सिंदुकः, सिंदुवारः N. of a tree.

सिंदूरः [स्यंद् उरन् संप्रसारणं Uṇ. 1. 68] A kind of tree. —रं Red lead ; स्वयं सिंदूरेण द्विपरणमुदा मुद्रित इव Git. 11 ; N. 22. 45. -Comp. —कारणं lead. —तिलकः an elephant (-का) a woman whose husband is living.

सिंदूरिका Red-lead.

सिंदूरित *a.* Reddened, made red.

सिंदूरी Red cloth or clothes.

सिंधुः [स्यंद्-उद् संप्रसारणं दस्य धश्च Tv.] 1 The sea, ocean. -2 The Indus. -3 The country around the Indus. -4 N. of a river in Mâlvâ ; Me. 29 (where Malli's remark सिंधुर्नाम नदी तु क्वापि नास्ति is gratuitous) ; Mâl. 4. 9 (see Dr. Bhândârkar's note *ad. loc.*). -5 The water ejected from an elephant's trunk. -6 The juice exuding from the temples of an elephant. -7 An elephant. -8 N. of Varuṇa. -9 White borax. -10 A kind of musical mode (राग). -pl. The inhabitants of the *Sindhu* country. —*f* 1 A great river or river in general ; पित्रस्यसौ पाययते च सिंधूः R. 13. 9 ; Me. 46 ; *S.* 5. 21 ; Ku. 3. 6 ; 5. 85. -2 The river Sindhu. -Comp. —उत्थं, —उपलं rock-salt. —कफः cuttle-fish bone. —खेलः the country Sindha. —ज, —जन्मन् *a.* 1. aquatic. -2. river-born. -3. sea-born, born in the *Sindh* country. (-जः) the moon. (-जं) rock-salt. —नाथः the ocean. —पुष्पः a conch-shell. -राजः, -पतिः N. of Jayadratha ; Ve. 3. —लवणं rock-salt. -वारः a horse of good breed (brought from Sindha or Persia). —शयनः N. of Vishṇu.

सिंधुकः, सिंधुवारः N. of a tree.

सिंधुरः An elephant.

सिन्व् 1 P. (सिन्वति) To wet, moisten.

सिप्रः 1 Perspiration, sweat. -2 The moon.

सिप्रा 1 A woman's zone or girdle. -2 A female buffalo. -3 A river near Ujjayinî ; see शिप्रा.

सिम *a.* Every, all, whole, entire.

सिंमिसिमायते Den. A. To be convulsed, feel a chilling sensation.

सिंबा-बी See शिंबा-बी.

सिरः The root of long pepper.

सिरा 1 Any tubular vessel of the body (as a vein, artery, nerve &c.). -2 A bucket, baling vessel. -3 Ved. A stream. -Comp. —उत्पातः 1. a disease of the veins &c. -2 redness and inflammation of the eyes. —जालः enlargement of the vessels of the eye. —मोक्षः, -व्यधः, -व्यधनं venesection.

सिव् 4 P. (सीव्यति, स्यूत) 1 To sew, darn, stitch together ; मनोभवः सीव्यति दुर्यशःपटं N. 1. 80 ; Mâl. 5. 10. -2 To unite, bring or join together ; स हि स्नेहात्मकस्तंतुरंतर्मर्माणि सीव्यति U. 5. 17. -WITH अनु to string together, connect very closely or uninterruptedly.

सिंधुरः An elephant.

सिसाधयिषा 1 Wish to effect or accomplish -2 Desire to establish, prove, or demonstrate.

सिसृक्षा Desire to create.

सिहुंडः The milk-hedge, plant.

सिह्लः, -सिह्लकः Benzoin, incense.

सिह्लकी, सिह्ली The olibanum tree.

सीक् I. 1 A. (सीकते) 1 To sprinkle, scatter in small drops. -2 To go, move. -II. 1. P., 10 U. (सीकति, सीकयति-ते) 1 To be impatient. -2 To be patient. -3 To touch.

सीकरः [सक्यते सिच्यतेऽनेन, सीक्-अरन्] 1 Drizzling rain, drizzle, mist. -2 Spray, thin drops of water. See शीकर.

सीता [सि-क्त पृषो० दीर्घः] 1 A furrow, track or line of a plough-share. -2 (Hence) A tilled or furrowed ground, ploughed land ; कृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षतां Ku. 5. 61. -3 Husbandry, agriculture ; as in सीताद्रव्य q. v. -4 N. of the daughter of Janaka, king of Mithilâ, and wife of Râma. [She was so called because she was supposed to have sprung from a furrow made by king Janaka while ploughing the ground to prepare it for a sacrifice which he had instituted to obtain progeny, and hence also her epithets, 'Ayonija', 'Dharaputrî' &c. She was married to Râma and accompanied him to the forest. While there she was once carried off by Râvaṇa who tried to violate her chastity, but she scornfully rejected his suit. When Râma came to know that she was in Lanka, he attacked the place, killed Râvaṇa and his host of demons, and recovered Sîtâ. She had, however, to pass through the terrible ordeal of fire before she could be received by her husband and as his wife. Though thus convinced of her chastity, he had afterwards to abandon her, when far advanced in pregnancy, because the people continued to suspect her fidelity. She, however, found a protector in the sage Valmiki, at whose hermitage she was delivered of Kuśa and

Lava, and who brought them up. She was ultimately restored to Rama by the sage]. -5 N. of a goddess, wife of Indra. -6 N. of Umâ. 7 N. of Lakshmî. -8 N. of one of the fabulous branches of the Ganges -9 Spirituous liquor. -Comp. —द्रव्यं implements of agriculture, tools of husbandry ; Ms. 9. 293. —पतिः N. of Râmachandra. —फलः the custard-apple tree. (-लं) its fruit.

सीत्य *a* Measured out by furrows, tilled, ploughed. —त्यं Rice, corn, grain.

सीतानकः Pease.

सीत्कारः, सीत्कृतिः *f* A sound made by drawing in the breath, (expressive of sighing, shivering with cold, murmuring &c.) ; मया दृष्टाधरं तस्याः ससीत्कारमिवाननं V. 4. 24.

सीद्यं Indolence, slothfulness, idleness.

सीधु *m.* [सिध्-उ पृषो०] Spirit distilled from molasses, rum ; स्फुरदधरसीधवे तव वदनचंद्रमा रोचयति लोचनचकोरं Gît. 10 ; Śi. 9. 87 ; R. 16. 52. -Comp. —गंधः the Bakula tree. —पुष्पः 1. the Kadamba tree. -2. the Bakula tree. —रसः the mango tree. —संज्ञः the Bakula tree.

सीध्रं The anus (?).

सीपः A sacrificial vessel in the shape of a boat.

सीमन् *f.* [सि-इमनि पृषो० न गुणो दीर्घश्च Tv.] 1 A boundary &c. ; see सीमा ; सीमानमत्यायतयोऽप्यजंतः Śi. 3. 57 ; see निःसीमन् also. -2 The scrotum ; सीम्नि पुल्लको हतः Sk. ; (for other senses see सीमा below).

सीमंतः [सीम्नोऽन्तः शकं०] 1 A boundary-line, land mark. -2 The parting line of the hair, the hair parted on each side of the head so as to leave a line ; सीमंते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं वधूनां Me 65 ; Śi. 8. 69 ; Mv. 5 44. -3 A land-mark. -Comp. —उन्नयनं 'parting of the hair', one of the twelve Saṁskâras or purificatory rites observed by women in the fourth, sixth, or eighth month of their pregnancy.

सीमंतक N. of a particular kind of inhabitant of hell. —कं Red lead.

सीमंतयति Den. P. 1 To part as hair. -2 To part or mark by a line (in general) ; सेना सीमंतयन्सरः Kir. K. 5. 44.

सीमंतित *a.* 1 Parted (as hair). -2 Parted or marked by a line ; समीरसीमंतितकेतकीकाः (प्रदेशाः) Śi. 3. 80 ; रथांगसीमंतितसांद्रकर्दमान् (पथः) Ki. 4. 18.

सीमंतिनी A woman ; मा स्म सीमंतिनी काचिज्जनयेत्पुत्रमीदृशं H. 2. 7 ; Me. 100 ; Bk. 5. 22.

सीमा 1 Boundary, limit, border, margin, frontier. -2 A mound or ridge serving to mark the boundary of a field, village &c. ; सीमां प्रति समुत्पन्ने विवादे Ms. 8. 245 ; Y. 2. 152. -3 A mark, land-mark. -4 A bank, shore, coast -5 The horizon. -6 A suture (as of a skull). -7 The bounds of morality or decorum, limits of propriety. -8 The highest or utmost limit, highest point, climax ; सीमेव पद्मासनकौशलस्य Bk. 1. 6. -9 A field. -10 The nape of the neck. -11 The scrotum. -Comp. —अधिपः a neighbouring prince. —अंतः 1. a boundary-line, border, frontier-line. -2. the utmost limit. °पूजनं 1. the ceremony of worshipping or honouring a village-boundary. -2. worshipping the bridegroom when he arrives at the village-boundary. —उल्लंघनं transgressing or leaping over a boundary, crossing a frontier (now performed on the *Dasarâ* day). —निश्चयः a legal decision with respect to land-marks or boundaries. —लिंगं a boundary-mark, land mark. —वादः a dispute about boundaries. —विनिर्णयः settlement of disputed boundary-questions. —विवादः litigation about boundaries. °धर्मः the law regarding disputes about boundaries. —वृक्षः a tree serving as a boundary-mark. —संधिः the meeting of two boundaries.

सीमिकः 1 A kind of tree. -2 An ant-hill. -3 An ant or a similar small insect.

सीरः [सि-रक् पृषो० Uṇ. 2. 25] 1 A plough ; सद्यः सीरोत्कषणसुरभि क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं Me. 16. -2 The sun. -3 The *Arka* plant. -Comp. —ध्वजः an epithet of Janaka —पाणिः, -भृत् *m.* epithets of Balarâma. —योगः the yoking of cattle to a plough, or a team so yoked.

सीरकः 1 A plough -2 The sun. -3 A porpoise.

सीरिन् *m.* An epithet of Balarâma ; Śi. 2. 2.

सीव See सिव्.

सीवनं 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 A seam, suture.

सीवनी 1 A needle -2 The frenum of the prepuce.

सीसं, सीसकं, सीसपत्रकं, सीसपत्रं Lead ; Ms. 5. 114 ; Y. 1. 190.

सीहुंडः The milk-hedge plant.

सु I. 1 U. (सवति-ते) To go, move. -II. 1, 2 P. (सवति, सौति) To possess power or supremacy. -III. 5 U. (सुनोति, सुनुते, सुत ; the स् of सु is changed to ष् after any preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To press out or extract juice. -2 To distil. -3 To pour out, sprinkle, make a libation. -4 To perform a sacrifice, especially the Soma sacrifice. -5 To bathe. -6 To churn. —*Desid.* (सुसूषति-ते) -With उद् to excite, agitate. —प्र to produce, beget.

सु *ind.* A particle often used with nouns to form Karmadhâraya and Bahuvrîhi compounds, and with adjectives and adverbs. It has the following senses :—1 Well, good, excellent ; as in सुगंधि. -2 Beautiful, handsome ; as in सुमध्यमा, सुकेशी &c. -3 Well, perfectly, thoroughly, properly ; सुजीर्णमन्नं सुविचक्षणः सुतः सुशासिता स्त्री नृपतिः सुसेवितः &c...सुदीर्घकालेऽपि न याति विक्रियां H. 1. 22. -4 Easily, readily, as in सुकर or सुलभ q. v. -5 Much, very much, exceedingly ; सुदारुण, सुदीर्घ &c. -6 Worthy of respect or reverence. -7 It is also said to have the senses of assent, prosperity, and distress. -Comp. —अक्ष *a.* 1. having good eyes. -2. having keen organs, acute. —अंग *a.* well-shaped, handsome, lovely. -अच्छ *a.* see s. v. —अंत *a.* having a happy end, ending well. —अल्प, -अल्पक *a.* see s. v. -अस्ति, -अस्तिक *a.* see s. v. —आकार, -आकृति *a.* well-formed, handsome, beautiful. —आगत see s. v. -आदानं taking justly or properly ; Ms. 8. 172. —आभास *a.* very splendid or illustrious ; Ki. 15. 22. —इष्ट *a.* properly sacrificed. °कृत् *m.* a form of fire. —उक्त *a.* well spoken, well-said ; अथवा सूक्तं खलु केनापि Ve. 3. (-क्ता) a kind of bird (सारिका) (-क्तं) 1. a good or wise saying ; नेतुं वाञ्छति यः खलान् पथि सतां सूक्तैः सुधास्यंदिभिः Bh. 2. 6, R. 15. 97. -2. a Vedic hymn, as in पुरुषसूक्त &c. °दर्शिन् *m.* a hymn-seer, Vedic sage. °वाच् *f.* 1. a hymn. -2. praise, a word of praise. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. a good or friendly speech. -2. a good or clever saying. -3. a correct sentence. —उत्तर *a.* 1 very superior. -2. well towards the north. —उत्थान *a.* making good efforts, vigorous, active. (-नं) vigorous effort or exertion. —उन्मद, -उन्माद *a.* quite mad or frantic. —उपसदन *a.* easy to be approached. —उपस्कर *a.* furnished with good instruments. —कंटका the aloe plant. —कंडुः itch. कंदः 1. an onion -2. a yam. -3. a sort of grass. —कंदकः onion. —कर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) 1. easy to be done, practicable, feasible ; वक्तुं सुकरं कर्तुं (अध्यवसातुं) दुष्करं Ve. 3 'sooner

said than done'. -2. easy to be managed. (-रा) a tractable cow. (-रं) charity, benevolence. —कर्मन् *a.* 1. one whose deeds are righteous, virtuous, good. -2. active, diligent. (-*m.*) N. of Viśvakarman. —कल *a.* one who has acquired a great reputation for liberality in giving and using (money &c.). —कांड: the Kâravella plant. —कांडिका the Kâṇḍîra creeper. —कांडिन् *a.* 1. having beautiful stems. -2. beautifully joined. (-*m.*) a bee. —काष्ठं fire-wood. —कुंदकः an onion. —कुमार *a.* 1. very delicate or soft, smooth. -2. beautifully young or youthful. (-रः) 1. a beautiful youth. -2. a kind of sugar-cane. -3. a kind of grain (श्यामाक). -4. a kind of mustard. -5. the wild Champaka. (-रा) 1. the double jasmine. -2. the plantain. -3. the great flowered jasmine. —कुमारकः 1. a beautiful youth. -2. rice (शालि). (-कं) the Tamâlapatra. —कुमारी the Navamallikâ jasmine. —कृत् *a.* 1. doing good, benevolent. -2. pious, virtuous, righteous. -3. wise, learned. -4. fortunate, lucky. -5. making good sacrifices or offerings. (-*m.*) 1. a skilful worker. -2. N. of Tvaṣṭṛi. —कृत *a.* 1. done well or properly. -2. thoroughly done. -3. well-made or constructed. -4. treated with kindness, assisted, befriended. -5. virtuous, righteous, pious. -6. lucky, fortunate. (-तं) 1. any good or virtuous act, kindness, favour, service; नादत्ते कस्यचित्पापं कस्यचित्सुकृतं विभुः Bg. 5. 15, Me. 17. -2. virtue, moral or religious merit; स्वर्गाभिसंधिसुकृतं वंचनामिव मेनिरे Ku. 6. 47; तच्चिंत्यमानं सुकृतं तवेति R. 14. 16. -3. fortune, auspiciousness. -4. recompense, reward. —कृतिः *f.* 1. well-doing, a good act. -2. kindness, virtue. -3. practice of penance. -4. auspiciousness. —कृतिन् *a.* 1. acting well or kindly. -2. virtuous, pious, good, righteous; संतः संतु निरापदः सुकृतिनां कीर्तिश्चिरं वर्धतां H. 4 132; Rg. 7. 16. -3 wise, learned. -4. benevolent. -5. fortunate, lucky. —कृत्यं a good action; Pt. 2. 41. —केश(स)रः the citron tree. —क्रतुः 1. N. of Agni. -2. of Śiva. -3. of Indra. -4. of Mitra and Varuṇa. -5. of the sun. -6. of Soma. —ग *a.* 1. going gracefully or well. -2. graceful, elegant. -3. easy of access; Pt. 2. 144. -4. intelligible, easy to be understood (opp. दुर्ग). (-गं) 1. ordure, feces. -2. happiness. —गत *a.* 1. well-gone or passed. -2. well bestowed. (-तः) an epithet of Buddha. —गंधः 1. fragrance, odour, perfume. -2. sulphur. -3. a trader. (-धं) 1. sandal. -2. small cumin seed. -3. a blue lotus. -4. a kind of fragrant grass. (-धा) sacred basil. —गंधकः 1. sulphur. -2. the red *Tulasi* -3. the orange. -4. a kind of gourd. —गंधारः an epithet of Śiva. —गंधि *a.* 1. sweet-smelling, fragrant, redolent with perfumes. -2. virtuous, pious. (-धिः) 1. perfume, fragrance. -2. the Supreme Being. -3. a kind of sweet-smelling mango. (-धि *n.*) 1. the root of long pepper. -2. a kind of fragrant grass. -3. coriander seed. °त्रिफला 1. nutmeg. -2. areca nut. -3. cloves. °मूलं the root Uśira. °मूषिका the musk-rat. —गंधिकः 1. incense. -2 sulphur. -3. a kind of rice. (-कं) the white lotus. —गम *a.* 1. easy of access, accessible. -2. easy. -3. plain, intelligible. —गहना an enclosure round a place of sacrifice to exclude profane access. °वृत्तिः *f.* the same as above. —गृह *a.* (ही *f.*) having a beautiful house or abode, well-lodged; सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. —गृहीत *a.* 1. held well or firmly grasped. -2. used or applied properly or auspiciously. °नामन् *a.* one whose name is auspiciously invoked- one whose name it is auspicious to utter (as Bali, Yudhiṣṭhira), a term used as a respectful mode of speaking; सुगृहीतनाम्नः भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः Mâl. 1. —ग्रासः a dainty morsel. —ग्रीव *a.* having a beautiful neck. (-वः) 1. a hero. -2. a swan. -3. a kind of weapon. -4. N. of one of the four horses of Krishṇa. -5. of Śiva. -6. of Indra. -7. N. of a monkey-chief and brother of Vâli. [By the advice of Kabandha Rama went to Sugriva who told him, how his brother had treated him and besought his assistance in recovering his wife, promising at the same time that he would assist Rama in recovering his wife *Sita*. *Rama* therefore, killed Vali, and installed Sugriva on the throne. He then assisted *Rama* with his hosts of monkeys in conquering *Ravana*, and recovering *Sita*]. °ईशः N. of Rama. —ग्ल *a.* very weary or fatigued. —चक्षुस् *a.* having good eyes, seeing well. (-*m.*) 1. a discerning or wise man, learned man. -2. the glomerous fig-tree. —चरित, —चरित्र *a.* well-conducted, well-behaved. (-तं, -त्रं) 1. good conduct, virtuous deeds. -2. merit; तव सुचरितमंगुलीय नूनं प्रतनु *S.* 6. 10. (-ता, -त्रा) *a.* well-conducted, devoted, and virtuous wife. -चर्मन् *m.* the Bhûrja tree. —चित्रकः 1. a king-fisher. -2. a kind or speckled snake. —चित्रा a kind of gourd. —चिंता, -चिंतनं deep thought, deep reflection or consideration. —चिरम् *ind.* for a very long time, very long.

—चिरायुस् *m.* a god, deity. —चूटी a pair of nippers or tongs. —चेलकः a fine cloth. —छत्रः N. of Śiva. (-त्रा) he river Satlej. —जन *a.* 1. good, virtuous, respectable. -2. kind, benevolent (-नः) 1. a good or virtuous man, benevolent man. -2. a gentleman. -3. N. of Indra's charioteer. -जनता 1. goodness, kindness, benevolence, virtue; ऐश्वर्यस्य विभूषणं सुजनता Bh. 2. 82. -2. a number of good men. -3. bravery. —जन्मन् *a.* 1. of noble or respectable birth; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः सुजन्मा Mâl. 1. 34. -2. legitimate, lawfully born. —जलं a lotus. —जल्पः 1. a good speech. -2. a kind of speech thus described by Ujjvalamaṇi; यत्रार्जवात् सगांभीर्यं सदैन्यं सहचापलम् । सोत्कंठं च हरिः स्पृष्टः स सुजल्पो निगद्यते ॥. —जात *a.* 1. well-grown, tall. -2. well made or produced. -3. of high birth. -4. beautiful, lovely; Mâl. 1. 16. R. 3. 8. —तनु *a.* 1. having a beautiful body. -2. extremely delicate or slender, very thin. -3. emaciated. (-नुः -नूः *f.*) a lovely lady; एताः सुतनु मुखं ते सख्यः पश्यंति हेमकूटगताः V. 1. 10. —तंत्री *a.* 1. well-stringed. -2. (hence) melodious. —तपस् *a.* 1. one who practises austere penance. -2. having great heat. (-*m.*) 1. an ascetic, a devotee, hermit, an anchorite. -2. the sun. (-*n.*) an austere penance. —तमां *ind.* most excellently, best. —तरां *ind.* 1. better, more excellently. -2. exceedingly, very much, excessively; तथा दुहित्रा सुतरां सवित्री स्फुरत्प्रभामंडलया चकाशे Ku. 1. 24; सुतरां दयालुः R. 2. 53, 7. 21, 14. 9. 18. 24. -3. more so, much more so; मदवाप्त्याशा न ते चेत्स्वपि मम सुतरामेव राजन् गतोस्मि Bh. 3. 30. -4. consequently. —तर्दनः the (Indian) cuckoo. —तलं 1. 'immense depth', N. of one of the seven regions below the earth; see पाताल. -2. the foundation of a large building. -तिक्तकः the coral tree. —तीक्ष्ण *a.* 1. very sharp. -2. very pungent. -3. acutely painful. (-क्ष्णः) 1. the Śigru tree. -2. N of a sage; नाम्ना सुतीक्ष्णश्चरितेन दांतः R. 13. 41. °दर्शनः an epithet of Śiva. —तीर्थः 1. a good preceptor. -2. N. of Śiva. —तुंग *a.* very lofty or tall. (-गः) the cocoanut tree. —तेजस् *a.* 1. very sharp. -2. very bright, or splendid. -3. very mighty. (-*m.*) a worshipper of the sun. —दक्षिण *a.* 1. very sincere or upright. -2. liberal or rich in sacrificial gifts; Pt. 1. 130. (-णा) N. of the wife of Dilipa; तस्य दाक्षिण्यरूढेन नाम्ना मगधवंशजा । पत्नी सुदक्षिणेत्यासीत् R. 1. 31, 3. 1. —दंडः a cane, ratan. —दत् *a.* (ती *f.*) having handsome teeth. —दंतः 1. a good tooth. -2. an actor, a dancer.

(-ती) the female elephant of the north-west quarter. —दर्शन *a.* (ना or नी *f.*) 1. good looking, beautiful, handsome.-2. easily seen.(-नः) 1. the discus of Vishṇu; as in कृष्णोप्यसुदर्शनः K. -2. N. of Śiva. -3. of mount Meru. -4. a vulture. (-नी-नं) N. of Amarâvatî, Indra's capital. (-नं) N. of Jambudvîpa. —दर्शना 1. a handsome woman. -2. a woman. -3. an order, a command.-4. a kind of drug. —दा *a.* very bountiful. —दांत a Buddhist. —दामन् *a.* one who gives liberally. (*-m.*) 1. a cloud. -2. a mountain. -3. the sea. -4. N. of Indra's elephant. -5. N. of very poor Brahmaṇa who came to Dvârkâ with only a small quantity of parched rice as a present to his friend Krishṇa and was raised by him to wealth and glory. —दायः 1. good or auspicious gift.-2. a special gift given on particular solemn occasions. -3. one who offers such a gift. —दिनं 1. a happy or auspicious day. -2. a fine day or weather (opp. दुर्दिन) ; so सुदिनाहं in the same sense. —दीर्घ *a.* very long or extended. (-र्घा) a kind of cucumber. —दुर्लभ *a.* very scarce or rare. —दूर *a.* very distant or remote.(सुदूरं means 1. to a great distance. -2.to a very high degree, very much. सुदूरात् 'from afar, from a distance'). —दृढ *a.* very firm or hard, compact. —दृश् *a.* having beautiful eyes. (*-f.*) a pretty woman. —धन्वन् *a.* having an excellent bow.(*-m.*) 1. a good archer or bowman. -2. Ananta, the great serpent. -3. N. of Viśvakarman. —धर्मन् *a.* attentive to duties. (*-f.*) the council or assembly of gods. (*-m.*) 1. the hall or palace of Indra.-2. one diligent in properly maintaining his family. —धर्मा -र्मी the council or assembly of gods (देवसभा) ; यदा-दुद्दीरितालोका सुधर्मानवमां सभां R. 17. 27. —धित *a.* Ved. 1. perfect, secure. -2. kind, good.-3. happy, prosperous. -4. well-aimed or directed (as a weapon). -धी *a.* having a good understanding, wise, clever, intelligent. (-धीः) a wise or intelligent man, learned man or *pandit*. (*-f.*) a good understanding, good sense, intelligence. °उपास्यः 1. a particular kind of royal palace. -2. N. of an attendant on Krishṇa (-स्यं) the club of Balarâma. °उपास्या 1. a woman.-2 N. of Umâ, or of one of her female companions. -3. a sort of pigment. —धूम्रवर्णा one of the seven tongues of fire. -नंदा N. of a woman. -नया 1. good conduct. -2. good policy. —नयन *a.* having beautiful eyes. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) 1. a woman having beautiful eyes. -2. a women in general. —नाभ *a.* 1. having a beautiful navel. -2. having a good navel or centre. (-भः) 1. a mountain. -2. the Mainâka mountain q. v. —निभृत *a.* very lonely or private. (-तं) *ind.* very secretly or closely, very narrowly, privately. —निश्चलः an epithet of Śiva. —नीत 1. well-conducted, well-behaved. -2. polite, civil. (-तं) 1. good conduct or behaviour. -2. good policy or prudence. —नीति *f.* 1. good conduct, good manners, propriety.-2. good policy. -3. N. of the mother of Dhruva, q.v. -नीथ *a.* well disposed, well-conducted, righteous, virtuous, good. (-थः) 1. a Brâhmaṇa. -2. N. of Śiśupâla q. v. -3. Ved. a good leader.—नील *a.* very black or blue. (-लः) the pomegranate tree. (-ला) common flax. (-लः), -नीलकः a blue gem. —नेत्र *a.* having good or beautiful eyes. —नौ *n.* water (?). —पक्व *a.* 1. well-cooked. -2. thoroughly matured or ripe. (-क्वः) a sort of fragrant mango. —पत्नी a woman having a good husband. -पथः 1. a good road. -2. a good course. -3. good conduct. —पथिन् *m.* (nom. sing. सुपंथाः) a good road. —पद्मा orris root. —पर्ण *a.* (र्णा or र्णी *f.*) 1. well-winged, -2. having good or beautiful leaves. (-र्णः) 1. a ray of the sun. -2. a class of bird-like beings of a semi-divine character. -3. any supernatural bird. -4. an epithet of Garuḍa. -5. a cock. °केतुः N. of Vishṇu. —सुपर्णकः = सुपर्ण. —पर्णा, -पर्णी *f.* 1. a number of lotuses. -2. a pool abounding with lotuses. -3. N. of the mother of Garuḍa. —पर्यास *a.* 1. very spacious. -2. well-fitted. —पर्वन् *a.* well jointed, having many joints or knots. (*-m.*) 1. a bamboo. -2. an arrow. -3. a god, deity. -4. a special lunar day (as the day of full or new moon, and the 8th and 14th day of each fortnight). -5. smoke. (*-f.*) white Dûrvâ grass. —पलायित *a.* 1. completely fled or run away. -2. skillfully retreated. —पात्रं 1. a good or suitable vessel, worthy receptacle. -2. a fit or competent person, any one well-fitted for an office, an able person. —पाद् (पाद् or पदी *f.*) having good or handsome feet. -पार्श्वः 1. the waved-leaf fig-tree (प्लक्ष). -2. N. of the son of Sampâti, elder brother of Jaṭâyu. —पीतं a carrot. (-तः) the fifth Muhurta. —पुंसी a woman having a good husband. -पुष्प *a.* (ष्पा or ष्पी *f.*) having beautiful flowers. (-ष्पः) 1. the coral tree. -2. the Sirisha tree. (-ष्पी) the plantain tree. (-ष्पं) 1. cloves. -2. the menstrual excretion. —पुष्पित *a.* 1. well blossomed, being in full flower. -2. having the hair thrilling or bristling. —पूर *a.* 1. easy to be filled ; Pt. 1. 25. -2. well-filling. (-रः) a kind of citron (बीजपूर). —पूरका the Baka-pushpatree. —प्रकाश *a.* 1. manifest, apparent. -2. public, notorious. —प्रतर्कः a sound judgment. —प्रतिभा spirituous, liquor. —प्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1. standing well. -2. very celebrated, renowned, glorious, famous. (-ष्ठा) 1. good position. -2. good reputation, fame, celebrity. -3, establishment, erection. -4. installation, consecration. —प्रतिष्ठित *a.* 1. well-established. -2. consecrated. -3. celebrated. (-ता) the Udumbara tree. —प्रतिष्णात *a.* 1. thoroughly purified, -2. well-versed in. -3. well investigated, clearly ascertained or determined. —प्रतीक *a.* 1. having a beautiful shape, lovely, handsome. -2. having a beautiful trunk. (-कः) 1. an epithet of Kâmadeva. -2. of Śiva. -3. of the elephant of the north-east quarter. —प्रपाणं a good tank. —प्रभ *a.* very brilliant, glorious. (-भा) one of the seven tongues of fire. —प्रभातं 1. an auspicious dawn or day-break ; दिष्ट्या सुप्रभातमद्य यद्‌यं देवो दृष्टः U. 6. -2. the earliest dawn. —प्रयुक्तशरः a skilful archer. —प्रयोगः 1. good management or application. -2. close contact. -3. dexterity. —प्रसन्नः N. of Kubera. —प्रसाद *a.* very gracious or propitious. (-दः) N. of Śiva. —प्रिय *a.* very much liked, agreeable. (-यः) (in prosody) a foot of two short syllables. (-या) 1. a charming woman. -2. a beloved mistress. —फल *a.* 1. very fruitful, very productive -2. very fertile. (-लः) 1. the pomegranate tree. -2. the jujube. -3. the Karṇikâra tree. -4. a kind of bean. (-ला) 1. a pumpkin, gourd. -2. the plantain tree. -3. a variety of brown grape. -4. colocynth. —फेनः a cuttle-fish bone. —बंधः sesamum. —बल *a.* very powerful. (-लः) 1. N. of Śiva. -2. N. of the father of Śakuni. —बांधवः N. of Śiva. —बाहु *a.* 1. handsome-armed. -2. strong-armed. (-हुः) N. of a demon, brother of Mâricha, who had become a demon by the curse of Agastya. He with Mâricha, began to disturb the sacrifice of Viśvâmitra, but was defeated by Râma and Lakshmaṇa ; see R. 11. 29. —बोध *a.* easily apprehended or understood. (-धः) good information or advice. —ब्रह्मण्यः 1. an epithet of Kârttikeya. -2. N. of one of the sixteen priests employed at a sacrifice. —भग *a.* 1. very fortunate or prosperous, happy, blessed, highly favoured. -2. lovely,

charming, beautiful, pretty; न तु ग्रीष्मस्यैवं सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु *S*. 3. 9; Ku. 4. 34, R. 11. 80; Mâl. 9. -3. pleasant, grateful, agreeable, sweet; श्रवणसुभग M. 3. 4, *S*. 1. 3. -4. beloved, liked, amiable, dear; सुसखि सुभगः पश्यन् स त्वासु तु कृतार्थता Git. 5. -5. illustrious. (-गः) 1. borax. -2. the Asoka tree. -3. the Champaka tree. -4. red amaranth. (-गं) good fortune. °मानिन्, सुभगंमन्य *a*. 1. considering oneself fortunate, amiable, pleasing; वाचालं मां न खलु सुभगंमन्यभावः करोति Me. 94. -2. vain, flattering oneself. -भगा 1. a woman beloved by her husband, a favourite wife. -2. an honoured mother. -3. a kind of wild jasmine. -4. turmeric. -5. the Priyangu creeper.-6 the holy basil. °सुतः the son of a favourite wife. —भंगा the cocoa nut tree. —भद्र *a*. very happy or fortunate. (-द्रः) N. of Vishnu. (-द्रा) N of a sister of Balarâma and Krishna, married to Arjuna q. v. She bore to him a son named Abhimanyu. —भद्रकः 1. a car for carrying the image of a god. -2. the Bilva tree. —भाषित *a*. spoken well or eloquent. (-तं) 1. fine speech, eloquence, learning; जीर्णमंगे सुभाषितं Bh. 3. 2. -2. a witty saying, an apophthegm, an apposite saying; सुभाषितेन गीतेन युवतीनां च लीलया। मनो न भिद्यते यस्य स वै मुक्तोऽथवा पशुः Subhâsh. -3. a good remark; बालादपि सुभाषितं (ग्राह्यं). —भिक्षं 1. good alms, successful begging -2. abundance of food, an abundant supply of provisions, plenty of corn &c. —भीरकः the Palâsa tree. —भूतिकः the Bilva tree. —भ्रू *a*. having beautiful eyebrows. (-भ्रूः *f*.) a lovely woman. (*N. B.* The vocative singular of this word is strictly सुभ्रूः; but सुभ्रु is used by writers like Bhatti, Kâlidâsa, and Bhavabhûti; हा पितः कासि हे सुभ्रु Bk. 6. 17; so V. 3. 22; Ku. 5. 43; Mâl. 3. 8. —मंगल *a*. 1. very auspicious. -2. abounding in sacrifices. —मति *a*. very wise. (-तिः *f*.) 1. a good mind or disposition, kindness, benevolence, friendship. -2. a favour of the gods. -3 a gift, blessing. -4. a prayer hymn. -5. a wish or desire. -6. N. of the wife of Sagara and mother of 60,000 sons —मदनः the mango tree.—मधुरं a very sweet or gentle speech, agreeable words. —मध्य, -मध्यम *a*. slender-waisted. —मध्या, -मध्यमा a graceful woman. —मन *a*. very charming, lovely, beautiful. (-नः) 1. wheat. -2. the thorn-apple. (-ना) the great-flowered jasmine. —मनस् *a*. 1. good-minded, of a good disposition, benevolent. -2. well-pleased, satisfied. (-*m*.) 1. a good, divinity. -2. a learned man. -3. a student of the Vedas. -4. wheat. -5. the Nimba tree. (-*f*., *n*. said to be pl. only by some) a flower; रमणीय एव वः सुमनसां संनिवेशः Mâl. 1. (where the adjectival sense in 1. is also intended); किं सेव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि गंधः कस्तूरिकाजननशक्तिभृता मृगेण R. G.; *Si*. 6. 66. (-*f*.) 1. the great-flowered jasmine. -2. the Mâlati creeper. °फलः the wood apple. °फलं nutmeg. —मंतु *a*. 1. advising well. -2. very faulty or blameable. (-*m*.) a good adviser. —मंत्रः N. of the charioteer of Dasaratha. —मित्रा N. of one of the wives of Dasaratha and mother of Lakshmana and Satrughna. —मुख *a*. (खा or खी *f*.) 1. having a beautiful face, lovely. -2. pleasing. -3. disposed to, eager for; Ki. 6. 42. (-खः) 1. a learned man. -2. an epithet of a Garuda. -3. of Ganesa. -4. of *Siva*. (-खं) the scratch of a finger-nail. (-खा, -खी) 1. a handsome woman. -2. a mirror. —मूलकं a carrot. —मेखलः the Munja grass. —मेधस् *a*. having a good understanding, wise, intelligent. (-*m*.) a wise man. (-*f*.) heart-pea. —मेरुः 1. the sacred mountain Meru, q. v. -2. N. of *Siva*. —यवसं beautiful grass, good pasturage. —यामुनः N. of Vishnu. —युक्तः N. of *Siva*. —योधनः an epithet of Duryodhana q. v. —रक्तकः 1. a kind of red chalk. -2. a kind of mango tree. —रंगः 1. good colour. -2 the orange. -3. a hole cut in a house (सुरुंगा also in this sense. (-गं) 1. red sanders. -2. vermilion. °धातुः red chalk. °युज् *m*. a house-breaker. —रंगिका the Mûrvâ plant. —रजःफलः the jack-fruit tree. —रंजनः the betel-nut-tree. —रत *a*. 1. much sported. -2. playful. -3. much enjoyed. -4. compassionate, tender. (-तं) 1. great delight or enjoyment. -2. copulation, sexual union or intercourse, coition; सुरतमृदिता बालवनिता Bh. 2. 44. °तालि 1. a female-messenger, a go-between. -2. a chaplet, garland for the head. °प्रसंगः addiction to amorous pleasures; Ku. 1. 19. —रतिः *f*. great enjoyment or satisfaction. —रस *a*. 1. well-flavoured, juicy, savoury. -2. sweet. -3. elegant (as a composition). (-सः, -सा) the plant सिंधुवार. (-सा) N. of Durgâ. (-सा, -सं) the sacred basil. (सं) 1. gum-myrrh. -2. fragrant grass. —राजन *a*. governed by a good king; सुराज्ञि देशे राजन्वान् Ak. (-*m*.) 1. a good king. -2. a divinity. —राष्ट्र N. of a country on the western side of India (Surat). °जं a kind of poison. °ब्रह्मः a. Brâhmana of Surâshtra. —रूप *a*. 1. well-formed, handsome, lovely; सुरूपा कन्या. -2. wise, learned. (-पः) an epithet of *Siva*. —रेभ *a*. fine-voiced; Ki. 15. 16. (-भं) tin. —लक्षण *a*. 1. having auspicious or beautiful marks. -2. fortunate. (-णं) 1. observing, examining carefully, determining, ascertaining. -2. a good or auspicious mark. —लभ *a*. 1. easy to be obtained, easy of attainment, attainable, feasible; न सुलभा सकलेंदुमुखी च सा V. 2. 9; इयमसुलभवस्तुप्रार्थनादुर्निवारं 2. 6. -2. ready for, adapted to, fit, suitable; निष्ठ्यूतश्चरणोपभोगसुलभो लाक्षारसः केनचित् *S*. 4. 4. -3. natural to, proper for; मानुषतासुलभो लघिमा K. °कोप *a*. easily provoked, irascible. —लोचन *a*. fine-eyed. (-नः) a deer. (-ना) 1. a beautiful woman. -2. N. of the wife of Indrajit. —लोहकं brass. —लोहित *a*. very red. (-ता) one of the seven tongues of fire. —वक्त्रं 1. a good face or mouth. -2. correct utterance. (-क्त्रः) N. of *Siva*. —वचनं, -वचस् *n*. eloquence. —वर्चकः, -वर्चिकः -का, वर्चिन् *m*. natron, alkali. —वर्चलं linseed. —वर्चसः N. of *Siva*. —वर्ण see s. v. —वसंतः 1. an agreeable vernal season. -2. the day of full moon in the month of Chaitra, or a festival celebrated in honour of Kâmadeva in that month; (also सुवसंतकः in this sense). —वह *a*. 1. bearing well, patient. -2. patient, enduring. -3. easy to be borne. (-हा) a lute. —वासः 1. N. of *Siva*. -2. a pleasant dwelling. -3. an agreeable perfume or odour. —वासिनी 1. a woman married or single who resides in her father's house. -2. a married woman whose husband is alive. —विक्रांत *a*. very valiant or bold, chivalrous. (-तः) a hero. (-तं) heroism. —विद् *m*. a learned man, shrewd person. (-*f*.) a shrewd or clever woman. —विदः 1. an attendant on the women's apartments. -2. a king. —विदत् *m*. a king.—विदत्रं 1. a household, family. -2. wealth.—विदल्लः an attendant on the women's apartments (wrongly for सौविदल्ल q. v.). (-ल्लं) the women's apartments, harem. -विदल्ला a married woman. —विध *a*. of a good kind.—विधम् *ind*. easily. -विनीत *a*. well-trained, modest. (-ता) a tractable cow. —विहित *a*. 1. well-placed, well-deposited. -2. well-furnished, well-supplied, well-provided, well-arranged; सुविहितप्रयोगतया आर्यस्य न किमपि परिहास्यते *S*. 1; कलहंसमकरंदप्रवेशावसरे तत्सुविहितं Mâl. 1. -3. well done

or performed. —बी(बी)ज *a.* having good seed. (-जः) 1. N. of *Siva*. -2. the poppy. (-जं) good seed. —बीराम्लं sour rice-gruel. —वीर्य *a.* 1. having great vigour. -2. of heroic strength, heroic, chivalrous. (-र्यं) 1. great heroism. -2. abundance of heroes. -3. the fruit of the jujube. (-र्या) wild cotton. —वृक्ति *f.* 1. a pure offering. -2. a hymn of praise. —वृत्त *a.* 1. well-behaved, virtuous, good; मयि तस्य सुवृत्त वर्तते लघुसंदेशपदा सरस्वती R. 8. 77. -2. well-rounded, beautifully globular or round; मृदुनातिसुवृत्तेन सुमृष्टेनातिहारिणा। मोदकेनापि किं तेन निष्पत्तिर्यस्य सेवया; or सुसुखोऽपि सुवृत्तोऽपि सन्मार्गपतितोऽपि च। महतां पादलग्नोऽपि व्यथयत्येव कंटकः (where all the adjectives are used in a double sense). (-त्तं) a good or virtuous conduct; Pt. 1. 69. -वेल *a.* 1. tranquil, still. -2. humble, quiet. (-ला) N. of the Trikûṭa mountain. —व्रत *a.* strict in the observance of religious vows, strictly religious or virtuous. (-तः) a religious student. (-ता) 1. a virtuous wife. -2 a tractable cow, one easily milked. —शंस *a.* well-spoken of, famous, glorious, commendable. —शक *a.* capable of being easily done. -शल्यः the Khadira tree. —शाकं undried ginger. —शारदः N. of Siva. —शासित *a.* kept under control, well-controlled. —शिक्षित *a.* well taught, trained, well-disciplined. —शिखः fire. (-खा) 1. a peacock's crest. -2. a cock's comb. —शीतं yellow sandal-wood. —शीम *a.* cold, frigid. (-मः) coldness. —शील *a.* good-tempered, amiable (-ला) 1. N. of the wife of Yama. -2. N. of one of the eight favourite wives of Krishṇa. —श्रीका the gum olibanum tree. -श्रुत *a.* 1. well-heard. -2. versed in the Vedas. (-तः) N. of the author of a system of medicine, whose work together with that of Charaka, is regarded as the oldest medical authority, and held in great esteem in India even to this day. —श्लिष्ट 1. well arranged or united. -2. well-fitted; Mâl. 1. —श्लेषः close union or embrace. —सत्या N. of the wife of Janaka. -सदृश *a.* agreeable to look at. -सन्नत *a.* well directed (as an arrow). —सरणः N. of *Siva*. —सह *a.* 1. easy to be borne. -2. bearing or enduring well. (-हः) an epithet of *Siva*. -सार *a.* having good sap or essence. (-रः) 1. good sap, essence, or substance. -2. competence. -3. the red-flowering Khadira tree. -सारवत *n.* crystal. —सिकता 1. good sand -2. gravel. -3. sugar. —स्थ *a.* 1. well-suited, being in a good sense. -2. in health, healthy, faring well. -3. in good or prosperous circumstances, prosperous. -4 happy, fortunate. (-स्थं) a happy state, well-being; सुस्थे को वा न पंडितः H. 3. 121. (सुस्थित in the same sense). -स्थता -स्थितिः *f.* 1. good condition, well-being, welfare, happiness. -2. health, convalescence. -स्मित *a.* pleasantly smiling. (-ता) a woman with a pleased or smiling countenance. —स्वपनः an epithet of *Siva*. —स्वर *a.* 1. melodious, harmonious. -2. loud. —हित *a.* 1. very fit or suitable, appropriate. -2. beneficial, salutary. -3. friendly, affectionate. -4. satisfied. (-ता) one of the seven tongues of fire. —हृद् *a.* having a kind heart, cordial, friendly, loving, affectionate. (-*m.*) 1. a friend; सुहृदः पश्य वसंत किं स्थितं Kn. 4. 27; मंदायंते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38. -2. an ally. °भेदः the separation of friends. °वाक्यं the counsel of a friend. —हृदः a friend. —हृदय *a.* 1. good hearted. -2. dear, affectionate, loving.

सुख् 10 P. (सुखयति) To make happy, please, delight; (properly a denom. of सुख).

सुख *a.* [सुख्-अच्] 1 Happy, delighted, joyful, pleased. -2 Agreeable, sweet, charming, pleasant; दिशः प्रसेदुर्मरुतो ववुः सुखाः R. 3. 14; so सुखश्रवा निस्वनाः 3. 19. -3 Virtuous, pious. -4 Taking delight in, favourable to; *S.* 7. 18. -5 Easy, practicable; श्रेयांसि लब्धुमसुखानि विनांतरायैः Ki. 5. 49. -6 Fit, suitable. —खा The capital of Varuṇa. —खं 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure, comfort; यदेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं V. 3. 21. -2 Prosperity; अद्वैतं सुखदुःखयोरनुगुणं सर्वास्ववस्थासु यत् U. 1. 40. -3 Well-being, welfare; health, देवीं सुखं प्रष्टुं गता M. 4. -4 Ease, comfort, alleviation (of sorrow &c.); oft. in comp.; as in सुखशयित, सुखोपविष्ट, सुखाश्रय &c. -5 Facility, easiness, ease. -6 Heaven, paradise. -7 Water. —खं *ind.* 1 Happily, joyfully. -2 Well; सुखमास्तां भवान् 'may you fare well'. -3 At ease, comfortably; असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10. -4 Easily, with ease; अज्ञः सुखमाराध्यः सुखतरमाराध्यते विशेषज्ञः Bh. 2. 3; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्य K. -5 Rather willingly. -6 Quietly, placidly. -Comp. —अंत *a.* 1. ending in happiness. -2. friendly. -3. destroying happiness. —आधारः paradise. -आप्लव *a.* suitable for bathing. —आजातः N. of *Siva*. —आयतः, —आयनः a good or well-trained horse. -आरोह: *a.* of easy ascent. —आलोक *a.* good-looking, lovely, charming. —आवह *a.* conducing to happiness, pleasant, comfortable. —आशः 1. eating at ease. -2. pleasant food. -3. N. of Varuṇa. —आशकः a cucumber. —आसक्तः an epithet of *Siva*. —आस्वाद *a.* 1. having a sweet taste, sweet-flavoured. -2. agreeable, delightful. (-दः) 1. a pleasant flavour. -2. enjoyment (of pleasure). —उत्सवः 1. merry-making, pleasure, festival, jubilee. -2. a husband. —उदकं, -उष्णं warm water. —उदयः dawn or realization of happiness. —उदर्क *a.* resulting in happiness. —उद्य *a.* to be spoken easily or agreeably. —उपविष्ट *a.* comfortably seated, sitting at ease. —एषिन् *a.* desiring happiness, wishing well to. —ऊर्जिकः natron. —कर, -कार, -दायक *a.* giving pleasure, pleasant. —चारः a good horse. —जात *a.* happy. -द *a.* giving pleasure. (-दः) N. of Vishṇu. (-दा) 1. a courtezan of Indra's heaven. -2. the river Ganges. -3. the *Samî* tree. (-दं) the seat of Vishṇu. —दोह्या a cow easily milked. —बोधः 1. sensation of pleasure. -2. easy knowledge —भागिन्, -भाज् *a.* happy. —भेद्य *a.* easy to be broken (fig. also), fragile, brittle. —मोदा the gum olibanum tree. —रात्रिः 1. the night of new moon (when lamps are lighted in honour of Lakshmî). -2. a night when the husband may legally cohabit with his wife; see Ms. 3. 47. —वर्चकः, -वर्चस् *m.* natron, alkali. —वासः a water-melon. —श्रव, -श्रुति *a.* sweet to the ear, melodious; Ki. 14. 3. —संगिन् *a.* attached to pleasure; *S.* 5. 11. —साध्य *a.* easy to be accomplished or cured &c. —स्पर्श *a.* 1. agreeable to the touch. -2. gratifying, pleasant; R. 1. 38.

सुखंकर *a.* = सुखकर q. v. above.

सुखयति Den. P. To give pleasure to, please, delight; Mâl. 9. 25.

सुखाकृ 8 U. To make happy, please.

सुखायते Den A. 1 To feel happy or glad. -2 To rejoice. -3 To be agreeable, give pleasure.

सुखित *a.* Pleased, delighted, happy. —तं Happiness.

सुखिन् *a.* Happy, glad, joyful —*m.* A religious ascetic.

सुखंडुणः A kind of staff with a skull at the top (a weapon of *Siva*); see खट्वांग.

सुट् A technical term used by Pâṇini for the first five case-inflections; cf. सर्वनामस्थान.

सुट्ट 10 U. (सुट्टयति-ते) 1 To despise, disregard. -2 To be small, low, or shallow.

सुत *p. p.* 1 Poured out. -2 Extracted or expressed (as Soma juice). -3 Begotten, produced, brought forth. —तः 1 A son. -2 A child, offspring. -3 A king. -तः -तं A Soma libation. -Comp. —अर्थिन् *a.* desirous of progeny. —आत्मजः a grandson. (-जा) a grand-daughter. -उत्पत्तिः *f.* birth of a son. —निर्विशेषम् *ind.* not differently from a son, just like a son; R. 5. 6. —वस्करा the mother of seven children. —स्नेहः paternal affection.

सुतंगमः The father of a son.

सुतवत् *a.* Having sons. —*m.* The father of a son.

सुता A daughter; तमर्थमिव भारत्या सुतया योक्तुमर्हसि Ku. 6. 79.

सुतिः *f.* Extraction of Soma juice.

सुतिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Having a child or children. —*m.* A father.

सुतिनी A mother; तेनांबा यदि सुतिनी वद वंध्या कीदृशी भवति Subhâsh.

सुतीयति Den. P. 1 To long for progeny or son. -2 To treat like a son.

सुतुम् *a.* Well-sounding.

सुत्या 1 Extraction or preparation of Soma juice. -2 A sacrificial oblation. -3 Parturition.

सुत्रामन् *m.* N. of Indra. —*f.* The earth.

सुत्वन् *m.* 1 An offerer or drinker of Soma juice. -2 A student who has performed his ablutions (subsequent or preparatory to a sacrifice.)

सुदि *ind.* In the bright fortnight of a lunar month; cf. वदि.

सुधन्वाचार्यः The son of an outcast Vaisya by a woman of the same class; cf. Ms. 10. 23.

सुधा [सुष्ठु धीयते पीयते धे-धा वा क Tv.] 1 The beverage of the gods, nectar, ambrosia; निपीय यस्य क्षितिरक्षिणः कथां तथाद्रियंते न बुधाः सुधामपि N. 1. 1. -2 The nectar or honey of flowers. -3 Juice. -4 Water. -5 N. of the Ganges. -6 Whitewash, plaster, mortar; कैलासगिरिणेव सुधासितेन प्राकारेण परिगता K., R. 16. 18. -7 A brick. -8 Lightning. -9 The milk-hedge plant. -10 Emblic myrobalan. -11 Yellow myrobalan. -Comp. —अंशुः 1. The moon. -2. camphor. —°रत्नं a pearl. —अंगः, -आकारः, -आधारः -आवासः the moon. —उद्भवः N. of Dhanvantari. —जीविन् *m.* a plasterer, bricklayer. —द्रवः a nectar-like fluid. —धवलित *a.* plastered, white-washed. —निधिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —पाणिः an epithet of Dhanvantari, the physician of the gods. —भवनं a stuccoed house. —भित्तिः *f.* 1. a plastered wall. -2. a brick-wall. -3. the fifth Muhûrta or hour after noon. -भुज् *m.* a god, deity. -भृतिः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. -3. a sacrifice, an oblation. —मयं 1. a brick or stone building. -2 a royal palace. —मोदकः camphor. —वर्षः a shower of nectar —वर्षिन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. the moon. -3. camphor. —वासः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. वासा a kind of cucumber. —सित *a.* 1. white as mortar. -2. bright as nectar. -3. bound by nectar; जगतीशरणे युक्तो हरिकांतः सुधासितः Ki. 15. 45. (where it has senses 1 and 2 also). —सूतिः 1. the moon. -2 a sacrifice. -3. a lotus. —स्यंदिन् *a.* ambrosial, flowing with nectars Bh. 2. 6. —स्रवा uvula or soft palate. —हरः an epithet of Garuḍa; see गरुड.

सुधितिः *m. f.* An axe.

सुनारः 1 The udder of a bitch. -2 The egg of a snake. -3 A sparrow.

सुनासीर(शी)रः An epithet of Indra.

सुंदः N. of a demon and brother of Upasunda, who were sons of Nikumbha. [They got a boon from the Creator that they would not die until they should kill themselves. On the strength of this boon, they grew very oppressive, and Indra had at last to send down a lovely nymph named Tilottamâ, and while quarrelling for her, they killed each other.]

सुंदर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Lovely, beautiful, handsome, charming. -2 Right. —रः N. of Cupid. —री A beautiful woman; एका भार्या सुंदरी वा दरी वा Bh. 2. 115; विद्याधरसुंदरीणां Ku. 1. 7.

सुप् 1 A technical term used by Pâṇini for the termination of the Locative plural. -2 A name for any one of the several case-endings or terminations.

सुप्त *p. p.* [स्वप्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Slept, sleeping, asleep; न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य प्रविशंति मुखे मृगाः H. Pr. 36. -2 Paralyzed, benumbed, insensible; see स्वप्. —तं Sleep, sound sleep. -Comp. —जनः midnight. —ज्ञानं a dream. —त्वच् *a.* paralytic.

सुप्तिः [स्वप्-क्तिन्] 1 Sleep, sleepiness, drowsiness. -2 Insensibility, paralysis, numbness. -3 Trust, confidence. -4 A dream.

सुमः 1 The moon. -2 Camphor. -3 Sky. —मं A flower; Bv. 1. 84.

सुम्नं 1 A hymn. -2 Joy, happiness. -3 Favour, protection. -4 A sacrifice.

सुर् I. 6. P. (सुरति) 1 To rule, govern. -2 To shine. -II. 10 P. = स्वर् q. v.

सुरः [सुष्ठु राति ददात्यभीष्टं सु-रा-क] 1 A god, deity; सुराप्रतिग्रहाद् देवाः सुरा इत्यभिविश्रुताः Râm.; सुधया तर्पयते सुरान् पितृंश्च V. 3. 7; R. 5. 16 -2 The number 'thirty-three'. -3 The sun. -4 A sage, learned man. -Comp. —अंगना a celestial woman or damsel, an *apsaras*, R. 8. 79. —अधिपः an epithet of Indra. —अध्यक्षः N. of Siva. —अरिः 1. an enemy of gods, a demon. -2. the chirp of a cricket. °हन् *m.* N. of Siva. °हृत् *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —अर्हं 1. gold. -2. saffron. —आचार्यः an epithet of Bṛihaspati. —आपगा 'heavenly river', an epithet of the Ganges. —आलयः 1. the mountain Meru. 2. heaven, paradise. —इज्यः N. of Bṛihaspati. —इज्या the sacred basil. —इंद्रः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः N. of Indra. °गोपः a cochineal. °जित् *m.* N. of Garuḍa. —इभः a celestial elephant. —इष्टः the Sâla tree. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः 1. N. of Indra. -2. of Siva. (-री) 1. the celestial Ganges. -2. Durgâ. —उत्तमः. 1. the sun. -2 Indra. —उत्तरः sandal-wood. —ऋषिः (सुरर्षिः) a divine sage. —कारुः an epithet of Visvakarman. —कार्मुकं rain-bow. —गणः 1. N. of Siva. -2. a host of gods. —गुरुः an epithet of Bṛihaspati. —ग्रामणी *m.* N. of Indra. —ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Brahmâ. —तरुः a tree of paradise. —तोषकः the jewel called Kaustubha q. v. —दारु *n.* the Devadâru tree. —दीर्घिका an epithet of the Ganges. दुंदुभी the sacred basil. —द्विपः 1. an elephant of the gods. -2. N. of Airâvata —द्विष् *m.* 1. a demon; R. 10. 15. -2. Râhu; R. 2. 39. —धनुस् *n.* rain-bow; सुरधनुरिदं दूराकृष्टं न नाम शरासनं V. 4. 1. —धूपः turpentine, resin. —नदी, -निम्नगा an epithet of the Ganges. —पतिः an epithet of Indra. —पथं the sky, heaven. —पर्वतः the mountain Meru q. v. —पादपः a tree of paradise, such as the कल्पतरु. —प्रियः 1. N. of Indra. -2. of Bṛihaspati. -भूयं identification with a deity, deification, apotheosis. —भूरुहः the Devadâru tree. —मंदिरं a temple. Mâl. 9. 1. —युवतिः *f.* a celestial damsel. —नासिका a flute, pipe. —लोकः heaven. °सुंदरी 1. a celestial woman. -2. N. of Durgâ —वर्त्मन् *n.* the sky. —वल्लभा white Dûrvâ grass. —वल्ली the sacred basil. -विद्विष्, -वैरिन्, -शत्रु *m.* an evil spirit; a demon. —विलासिनी an *apsaras*. —शाखिन् *m.* the Kalpataru q. v. —सद्मन् *n.* heaven, paradise. —सरित्, -सिंधु *f.* the Ganges; सुरसरिदिव तेजो वह्निनिष्ठ्यूतमैशम्. R. 2. 75. —सुंदरी, -स्त्री 1. a celestial

woman ; V. 1. 3. -2. N. of Durgâ. —स्थानं a temple.

सुरंगः -गा 1 A hole cut in a wall for the purpose of breaking into a house. -2 A subterranean passage, a mine dug underneath a building ; ऐकागारिकेण तावती सुरंगां कारयित्वा Dk., सुरंगया बहिरपगतेषु युष्मासु Mu. 2 ; (written also सुरुंगा).

सुरभि a. 1 Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odorous ; पाटलसंसर्गसुरभिवनवाताः S. 1. 3, Me. 16, 21, 32. -2 Pleasing, agreeable. -3 Shining, handsome; तां सौरभेयीं सुरभिर्यशोभिः R. 2. 3. -4 Beloved, friendly. -5 Celebrated, famous. -6 Wise, learned. -7 Good, virtuous. —भिः 1 Fragrance, odour, perfume. -2 Nutmeg -3 Resin of Sâla, or resin in general. -4 The Champaka tree. -5 The Samî tree. -6 The Kadamba tree. -7 A kind of fragrant grass. -8 The season of spring ; V. 2. 20 -9 The month of Chaitra. -10 The Bakula tree —f. 1 The gum olibanum tree. -2 The sacred basil. -3 Jasmine. -4 A sort of perfume or fragrant plant. -5 Spirituous liquor. -6 The earth. -7 A cow. -8 N. of the fabulous cow of plenty ; सुतां तदीयां सुरभेः कृत्वा प्रतिनिधिं R. 1. 81, 75. -9 N. of one of the Mâtris. -10 The east. —n. 1 A fragrant smell, perfume, fragrance. -2 Sulphur. -3 Gold. -Comp. —घृतं fragrant butter, well seasoned ghee. —त्रिफला 1. nutmeg. -2. cloves. -3. arecanut.—त्वच् f. large cardamoms. —दारुः the Sarala tree. —पत्रा the rose-apple. —बाणः an epithet of Cupid —मासः the spring. —मुखं the commencement of spring. —स्रवा the gum olibanum tree.

सुरभिका A kind of plantain.

सुरभिमत् m. F. of fire.

सुरभित a. Perfumed, scented.

सुरभी 1 Gum olibanum. -2 N. of the cow of plenty.

सुरा 1 A spirituous liquor, wine ; सुरा वै मलमन्नानां Ms. 11, 94 ; गौडी पैष्टी च माध्वी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा 95. -2 Water. -3 A drinking vessel. -4 A snake. -Comp. —आकरः a distillery. —आजीवः, —आजीविन् m. a distiller. —आलयः a tavern, dram-shop. —आसवः spirituous liquor. —उदः the sea of spirituous liquor. —करः the cocoa nut tree. —ग्रहः a vessel for holding liquor. —ध्वजः a flag or sign hung outside a tavern. —प a. 1. a drinker of spirituous liquor. -2. pleasant, agreeable. -3. wise, sage. -पाणं, -पानं the drinking of wine or liquor. —पात्रं, -भांडं a wine-glass or cup. -भागः yeast. —मंडः the froth or scum of spirituous liqur during fermentation. —संधानं distillation of spirituous liquor. —सुः 1. a drunkard. -2. a heretic.

सुरुंगा See सुरंगा.

सुवनः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 The moon.

सुवर्ण a. [शोभनो वर्णोऽस्य] 1 Of good or beautiful colour, brilliant in hue, bright, yellow, golden. -2 Of a good tribe or caste. -3 Of good fame, glorious, celebrated. —र्णः 1 A good colour. -2 A good tribe or caste. -3 A sort of sacrifice. -4 An epithet of Siva. -5 The thorn-apple. —र्णा 1 One of the seven tongues of fire. -2 Black aloe-wood. -3 Turmeric. -4 Colocynth. —र्णं 1 Gold. -2 A golden coin (m. also) ; नन्वहं दश सुवर्णान् प्रयच्छामि Mk. 2. -3 A weight of gold equal to 16 Mâshas or about 175 grains Troy (m. also). -4 Money, wealth, riches. -5 A sort of yellow sandal-wood. -6 A kind of red chalk. -7 N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -Comp. —अक्षः N. of Siva. —आख्यः 1. N. of a tree (नागकेशर). -2. the thorn-apple. —अभिषेकः sprinkling the bride and bridegroom with water into which a piece of gold has been dropped. —कदली a variety of plantain. —कर्तृ, -कार, -कृत् m. a goldsmith. —गणितं a particular method of calculation in arithmetic. —गैरिकं a kind of red-chalk. —जीविकः N. of a tribe, (गांधिकः शांखिकश्चैव कांस्यको मणिकारकः। सुवर्णजीविकश्चैव पंचैते वणिजः स्मृताः ॥). -पुष्प the globe-amaranth. -पुष्पित a. abounding in gold ; e. g. सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं विचिन्वंति त्रयो जनाः । शूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति सेवितुं Pt. 1. 45. पृष्ठ a. coated with gold, gilded. —बिंदुः 1. N. of Vishṇu. -2. a form of Siva. —माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance. —यूथी yellow jasmine. —रूप्यकः a. abounding in gold and silver. —रेतस् m. an epithet of Siva. —वणिज् m. N. of a mixed caste. -वर्णः N. of Vishṇu. —वर्णा turmeric. —सिद्धः an adept who has acquired gold by magical means. —स्तेयं stealing of gold (one of the five Mahâpâtakas q. v.).

सुवर्णकं 1 Brass, bell-metal. -2 Lead. -3 Gold.

सुवर्णवत् a. 1 Golden. -2 Having a golden colour, beautiful, handsome.

सुषम a. 1 Very lovely or beautiful, very pleasing. -2 Same ; all. -मा Exquisite beauty, great lustre or splendour ; कुरबककुसुमं चपलासुषमं Gît. 7 ; सुषमाविषये परीक्षणे निखिलं पद्ममभाजि तन्मुखात् N. 2. 37, Bv. 1. 26, 2. 12, 74, 82, 3. 7.

सुषवी 1 A sort of gourd. -2 Black cumin. -3 Cumin-seed.

सुषाढः An epithet of Siva.

सुषिः f. 1 A hole ; cf. शुषि. -2 A tube, pipe.

सुषि(षी)म a. 1 Cold, frigid. -2 Pleasant, agreeable. —मः 1 Cold. -2 A kind of snake. -3 The moonstone.

सुषिर a. 1 Full of holes, hollow, perforated. -2 Slow in articulation. —रं 1 A hole, an aperture, a cavity. -2 Any wind-instrument.

सुषुप्तिः f. 1 Deep or profound sleep, profound repose. -2 Great insensibility, spiritual ignorance ; अविद्यात्मिका हि बीजशक्तिरव्यक्तशब्दनिर्देश्या परमेश्वराश्रया मायामयी महासुषुप्तिः यस्यां स्वरूपप्रतिबोधरहिताः शेरते संसारिणो जीवाः S. B. on Br. Sût. 1. 4. 3.

सुषुम्णः N. of one of the principal rays of the sun. —म्णा A particular artery of the human body, said to lie between इडा and पिंगला, two of the vessels of the body.

सुषेणः 1 N. of a tree (करमर्द). -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 Cane or ratan.

सुष्ठु ind. 1 Well, excellently, beautifully. -2 Very much ; exceeding ; सुष्ठु शोभसे आर्यपुत्र एतेन विनयमाहात्म्येन U. 1. -3 Truly, rightly ; शब्दः सुष्ठु प्रयुक्तः Sarva. S. ; अथवा सुष्ठु खल्विदमुच्यते.

सुस्मं A rope, cord, string.

सुह्माः (m- pl.) N. of a people ; आत्मा संरक्षितः सुह्मैर्वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसीम् R. 4. 35.

सू I. 2, 4 A. (सूते, सूयते, सूत) To bring forth, produce, beget, yield (fig. also) ; असूत सा नागवधूपभोग्यं Ku. 1. 20 ; कीर्तिं सूते दुष्कृतं या हिनस्ति U. 5. 31.—With प्र to bring forth, beget, produce. -II 6. P. (सुवति) 1 To excite, incite, impel. -2 To remit (as debt).

सू a. (At the end of comp.) Bringing forth, producing, yielding &c. —f. 1 Birth. -2 A mother.

सूकः 1 An arrow. -2 Air, wind. -3 A lotus.

सूकरः 1 A hog, pig ; see शूकर. -2 A sort of deer. -3 A potter. —री 1 A sow. -2 A sort of moss.

सूक्ष्म a. [सूच्-मन् सुट् च नेट् ; Uṇ. 4. 176] 1 Subtle, minute, atomic ; जालांतरस्थसूर्यांशौ यत्सूक्ष्मं दृश्यते रजः. -2 Little, small ; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्मग्रंथिना स्कंधदेशे S. 1. 19 ; R. 18. 49. -3 Fine, thin, delicate, exquisite. -4 Nice -5 Sharp, acute, penetrating. -6 Crafty,

artful, subtle, ingenious. -7 Exact, precise, accurate, correct. —क्ष्मः 1 An atom. -2 The clearing-nut plant. -3 An epithet of *Siva*. —क्ष्मं 1 The subtle all-pervading spirit, the Supreme Soul. -2 Minuteness. -3 One of the three kinds of power attainable by an ascetic ; cf. सावद्य. -4 Craft, ingenuity. -5 Fraud, cheating. -6 Fine thread &c. -7 N. of a figure of speech, thus defined by Mammaṭa :—कुतोऽपि लक्षितः सूक्ष्मोऽप्यर्थोऽन्यस्मै प्रकाश्यते। धर्मेण केनचिद्यत्र तत्सूक्ष्मं परिचक्षते K. P. 10. -Comp. —आत्मन् *m.* N. of *Siva*. —एला small cardamoms. —तंडुलः the poppy. —तंडुला 1. long pepper. -2. a kind of grass. —दर्शिता quick-sightedness, acuteness, foresight, wisdom. —दर्शिन्, -दृष्टि *a.* 1. sharp-sighted, eagle-eyed. -2. of acute discernment. -3. acute, sharp-minded. —दारु *n.* a thin plank of wood, a board. —देहः, -शरीरं the subtle body which is invested by the grosser material frame (= लिंगशरीर q. v.). —पत्रः 1. coriander seed. -2. a kind of wild cumin. -3. a sort of red sugar-cane. -4. the gum Arabic tree. -5. a sort of mustard. —पर्णी a kind of basil. —पिप्पली wild pepper. —बीजः the poppy. —बुद्धि *a.* sharp-witted, acute, shrewd, intelligent. (-द्धिः *f.*) sharp wit, acute intellect, mental acumen. —मक्षिकं, -का a mosquito, gnat. —मानं a nice or exact measurement, precise computation (opp. स्थूलमान which means 'broad measurement,' 'rough calculation'). —शर्करा small gravel, sand. —शालिः a kind of fine rice. —षट्चरणः a sort of louse.

सूच् 10 U. (सूचयति-ते, सूचित) 1 To pierce. -2 To point out, indicate, show, manifest, prove ; त्वां सूचयिष्यति तु माल्यसमुद्भवोयं (गंधः) Mk. 1. 35 ; Me. 21 ; *S*. 1. 14. -3 To betray, divulge, reveal ; स जातु सेव्यमानोऽपि गुप्तद्वारो न सूच्यते R. 17. 50. -4 To hint, intimate, suggest. -5 To gesticulate, act, indicate by gestures or signs ; वामाक्षिस्पंदनं सूचयति, रथवेगं सूचयति &c. -6 To trace out, spy, ascertain. -With अभि to show, indicate ; अमन्यत नलं प्राप्तं कर्मचेष्टाभिसूचितं Mh.

सूचः A pointed shoot or blade of Kusa grass.

सूचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) [सूच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Indicative, indicating, proving, showing. -2 Betraying, informing. —कः 1 A piercer. -2 A needle, any instrument for perforating or sewing. -3 An informer, a tale-bearer, traducer, spy. -4 A narrator, teacher, an instructor. -5 The manager or chief actor of a company. -6 A Buddha. -7 A *Siddha*. -8 A villain, scoundrel. -9 A demon, goblin. -10 A dog. -11 A crow. -12 A cat. -13 A kind of fine rice. -Comp. —वाक्यं the information given by an informer.

सूचनं -ना [सूच्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of piercing or perforating, boring, perforation. -2 Pointing out, indication, intimation. -3 Informing against, betraying, calumniating, traducing. -4 Gesticulation, indicating by proper signs or gestures. -5 Hinting, hint. -6 Information. -7 Teaching, showing, describing. -8 Spying out, spying, seeing, ascertaining. -9 Villainy, wickedness. -10 Hurting, killing.

सूचा 1 Piercing. -2 Gesticulation. -3 Spying out, seeing, sight.

सूचिः -ची *f.* [सूच्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 A needle. -3 Sharp point or pointed blade (as of Kusa grass) ; अभिनवकुशसूच्या परिक्षतं मे चरणं *S*. 1 ; so मुखे कुशसूचिविद्धे *S*. 4. 13. -4 The sharp point or tip of anything ; कः करं प्रसारयेत् पन्नगरत्नसूचये Ku. 5. 43. -5 The point of a bud. -6 A kind of military array, a sharp column or file ; दंडव्यूहेन तन्मार्गं यायात्तु शकटेन वा। वराहमकराभ्यां वा सूच्या वा गरुडेन वा Ms. 7. 187. -7 A triangle formed by the sides of a trapezium produced till they meet. -8 A cone, pyramid. -9 Indication by gesture, communicating by signs, gesticulation. -10 A particular mode of dancing. -11 Dramatic action. -12 An index, a table of contents. -13 A list, catalogue. -14 The earth's disc in computing eclipses (in astr.). -Comp. —अग्र *a.* needle-pointed, having a sharp needle-like point, acuminated. (-ग्रं) the point of a needle. —आस्यः a rat. —कटाहन्यायः see under न्याय. —खातः a sharp pyramid or pyramidal excavation, a cone. —पत्रकं an index, a able of contents. (-कः) a kind of pot-herb. —पुष्पः the Ketaka tree. —भिन्न *a.* bursting open at the points of the buds; पांडुच्छायोपवनवृतयः केतकैः सूचिभिन्नैः Me. 23. —भेद्य *a.* 1. to be pierced or penetrated by a needle. -2. thick, dense, pitchy, gross, utter ; रुद्धालोके नरपतिपथे सूचिभेद्यैस्तमोभिः Me. 37. -3. palpable, tangible. —मुख *a.* 1. needle-mouthed, having a pointed beak. -2. pointed. (-खः) 1. a bird. -2. white Kusa grass -3. a particular position of the hands. (-खं) a diamond. —रोमन् *m.* a hog. —वदन *a.* needle-faced, having a pointed beak. (-नः) 1. a gnat, mosquito. -2. a mungoose. —शालिः a kind of fine rice.

सूचिकः A tailor.

सूचिका [सूचि स्वार्थे क] 1 A needle. -2 An elephant's trunk. -Comp. -धरः an elephant. —मुख *a.* having a pointed mouth or head. (-खं) a shell, the conch-shell.

सूचित *p. p.* [सूच्-क्त] 1 Pierced, bored, perforated. -2 Pointed out, shown, intimated, indicated, hinted. -3 Made known or indicated by signs or gestures. -4 Communicated, told, revealed. -5 Ascertained, known.

सूचिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Piercing, perforating. -2 Pointing out, intimating, indicating. -3 Informing against. -4 Spying out. -*m.* A spy, an informer.

सूचिनी 1 A needle. -2 A night.

सूचिवत् *a.* Pointed. -*m.* N. of Garuda.

सूची See सूचि.

सूच्य *a.* Communicable, fit to be made known.

सूत् *ind.* An imitative sound (snorting, snoring &c.).

सूत *p. p.* [सू-क्त] 1 Born, begotten, engendered, produced. -2 Impelled, emitted. —तः 1 A charioteer ; सूत चोदयाश्वान् पुण्याश्रमदर्शनेन तावदात्मानं पुनीमहे *S*. 1. -2 The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of the Brâhmaṇa caste (his business being that of a charioteer) ; क्षत्रियाद्विप्रकन्यायां सूतो भवति जातितः Ms 10. 11 ; सूतो वा सूतपुत्रो वा यो वा को वा भवाम्यहं Ve 3. 33. -3 The son of a Vaisya by Kshatriya wife (his business being that of a bard). -4 A bard. -5 A carpenter. -6 The sun. -7 N. of a pupil of Vyâsa. —तः -तं Quick-silver. -Comp. —तनयः an epithet of Karṇa. —राज *m.* quick-silver.

सूतकं 1 Birth, production ; Ms. 4. 112. -2 Impurity caused by child-birth (or miscarriage) in a family ; (also called जननाशौचं q. v.). —कः, -कं Quick-silver.

सूतका A woman recently delivered, a lying-in woman ; Ms. 5. 85.

सूता A woman recently delivered.

सूतिः *f.* [सू-क्तिन्] 1 Birth, production, parturition, delivery, child-bearing. -2 Offspring, progeny. -3 Source, fountain-head ; तपसां सूतिरसूतिरापदां Ki. 2. 56. -4 A place where Soma juice is extracted. -Comp. —अशौचं impurity caused by child-birth in a family (which lasts for 10 days). —गृहं the lying-in-chamber. —मासः (-also सूतीमासः) the month of delivery, the last month of pregnancy.

सूतिका A woman recently delivered. -Comp. —अगारं, -गृहं, -गेहं, -भवनं the lying-in chamber. —रोगः sickness subsequent to child-birth, puerperal sickness. —षष्ठी N. of a particular goddess worshipped on the sixth day after child-birth.

सूत्या See सुत्या.

सूत्परं The distillation of spirituous liquor.

सूत्र् 10 U. (सूत्रयति-ते, सूत्रित) 1 To tie, bind, thread, string together. -2 To write or compose in the form of a Sûtra or short rule ; तथा च सूत्र्यते हि भगवता पिंगलेन; जैमिनिरपि इदमपि धर्मलक्षणमसूत्रयत् &c. -3 To plan, arrange, systematize ; तन्निपुणं मया निसृष्टार्थदूतीकल्पः सूत्रयितव्यः Mâl. 1. -4 To relax, unbind.

सूत्रं [सूत्र्-अच्] 1 A thread, string-line, cord ; पुष्पमालानुषंगेण सूत्रं शिरसि धार्यते Subhâsh. ; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. -2 A fibre ; सुरांगना कर्षति खंडिताग्रात्सूत्रं मृणालादिव राजहंसी V. 1. 18, Ku. 1. 40. -3 A wire. -4 A collection of threads. -5 The sacred thread or sacrificial cord worn by members of the first three classes ; शिखासूत्रवान् ब्राह्मणः Tarka K.-6 The string or wire of a puppet. -7 A short rule or precept, an aphorism.-8 A short or concise technical sentence used as a memorial rule; it is thus defined :—स्वल्पाक्षरमसंदिग्धं सारवद्विश्वतोमुखम् । अस्तोभमनवद्यं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः. -9 Any work or manual containing such aphoristic rules ; *e. g.* मानवकल्पसूत्र, आपस्तंबसूत्र, गृह्यसूत्र &c. -10 A rule, canon, decree (in law). -Comp. —आत्मन् *a.* having the nature of a string or thread. (*-m.*) the soul. —आली a string of beads &c. worn round the neck, a necklace. —कंठः 1. a Brâhmaṇa. -2. a pigeon, dove. -3. a wag-tail. —कर्मन् *n.* carpentry. —कारः, -कृत् *m.* an author or composer of Sûtras —कोणः, -कोणकः a small drum shaped like an hour-glass (डमरु). —गंडिका a kind of stick used by weavers in spinning threads. —चरणं N. of a class of *charaṇas* or Vadic schools which introduced various Sûtra works. —तंतुः a thread, string. —तर्कुटी a distaff, spindle. —दरिद्र *a.* 'poor in threads,' having a small number of threads, thread-bare ; अय पटः सूत्रदरिद्रतां गतः, Mk. 2. 9. —धरः, -धारः 1. 'the thread-holder', a stage-manager, the principal actor who arranges the cast of characters and instructs them, and takes a prominent part in the Prastâvanâ or prelude ; he is thus defined :—नाट्यस्य यदनुष्ठानं तत्सूत्रं स्यात्सजीवकम् । सूत्रं धारयतीत्यर्थे सूत्रधारो निगद्यते ॥ -2. a carpenter, an artisan. -3. the author of a set of aphorisms. -4. an epithet of Indra. —पिटकः N. of one of the three collections of Buddhistic writings. —पुष्पः the cotton plant. —भिद् *m.* a tailor. —भृत् *m.* = सूत्रधार. q. v. —यंत्रं 1. 'a thread-machine', shuttle. -2. a weaver's loom. —वीणा a kind of lute. —वेष्टनं a weaver's shuttle.

सूत्रणं 1 The act of stringing together, putting in order, arranging. -2 Arranging in aphorisms.

सूत्रला A spindle or distaff.

सूत्रामन् = सुत्रामन् q. v.

सूत्रिका A kind of dish (Mar. शेवया).

सूत्रित *p. p.* [सूत्र्-क्त] 1 Strung, arranged, methodised, systematized. -2 Prescribed in Sûtras, delivered in aphorisms.

सूत्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [सूत्र अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1 Having threads. -2 Having rules. —*m.* A crow.

सूद् I. 1 A. (सूदते) 1 To strike, hurt, wound, kill, destroy. -2 To effuse, pour out. -3 To deposit. -4 To distil, flow -5 To eject, throw away. -II. 10 U. (सूदयति-ते) 1 To incite, prompt, excite, urge on, animate. -2 To strike, hurt, kill. -3 To cook, dress, season, prepare. -4 To pour out, effuse. -5 To assent, agree, promise. -6 To eject, throw away.

सूदः [सूद्-अच्] 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. -2 Pouring out, distilling. -3 A well, spring. -4 A cook. -5 Sauce, soup. -6 Anything seasoned, a prepared dish. -7 Split pease. -8 Mud, mire. -9 Sin, fault. -10 The office of a charioteer. -11 The Lodhra tree. -Comp. —कर्मन् *n.* cookery. —शाला a kitchen.

सूदन *a.* (नी *f.*) [सूद्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Destroying, killing, destructive, दानवसूदन, अरिगणसूदन &c. -2 Dear, beloved. —नं 1 Destroying, destruction, massacre. -2 Assenting to, promising. -3 Ejecting, throwing away.

सून *p. p.* [सू-क्त करण नः] 1 Born, produced. -2 Blown, blossomed, opened, budded. -3 Empty, vacant ; (perhaps for शून or शून्य in this sense). —नं 1 Bringing forth, parturition.-2 A bud, blossom. -3 A flower.

सूनरी A happy woman.

सूना 1 A slaughter-house, butcher's house; भवानपि सूनापरिचर इव गृध्र आमिषलोलुपो भीरुकश्च M. 2. -2 The sale of meat. -3 Hurting, killing, destroying.-4 The soft palate, uvula. -5 A girdle, zone. -6 Inflammation of the glands of the neck called mumps. -7 A ray of light.-8 A river -9 A daughter. -10 An elephant's trunk. —नाः (*f.* pl.) The five things in a house by which animal life is likely to be destroyed ; see under सूना or पंचसूना.

सूनिन् *m.* 1 A butcher, flesh-seller. -2 A hunter.

सूनुः [सू-नुक्] 1 A son ; पितुरहमेवैको सूनुरभवं K. -2 A child, an offspring. -3 A grandson (daughter's son). -4 A younger brother. -5 The sun. -6 The Arka plant.

सूनू *f.* A daughter.

सूनृत *a.* 1 True and pleasant, kind and sincere ; तत्र सूनृतगिरश्च सूरयः पुण्यमृग्यजुषमध्यगीषत Si. 14. 21, R. 1. 93. -2 Kind, affable, gentle, courteous ; तां चाप्येतां मातरं मंगलानां धेनुं धीराः सूनृतां वाचमाहुः U. 5. 31 ; तृणानि भूमिरुदकं वाक् चतुर्थी च सूनृता । एतान्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यंते कदाचन Ms. 3. 101 ; R. 6. 29. -3 Auspicious, fortunate. -4 Beloved, dear. -5 Ved. Quick, active. —ता 1 The goddess of true speech. -2 An excellent song. -3 N. of Ushas. -4 Food. -तं 1 True and agreeable speech. -2 Kind and pleasant discourse, courteous language ; R. 8. 92. -3 Auspiciousness.

सूपः [सुखेन पीयते, सु-पा घञर्थे क पृषो० Tv.] 1 Broth, soup ; न स जानाति शास्त्रार्थं दर्वी सूपरसानिव Subhâsh. ; Ms. 3. 226. -2 A sauce, condiment. -3 A cook. -4 A pan, vessel. -5 An arrow. -6 Split pease. -Comp. —अंगं asafœtida. —कारः a cook. —धूपनं, -धूपकं asa-fœtida.

सूमः [सू-मक्] 1 Water. -2 Milk. -3 Sky or heaven,

सूर् 4 A. (सूर्यते) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To make firm or be firm.

सूर्ण *a.* Hurt, injured.

सूरः [सुवति प्रेरयति कर्मणि लोकानुदयेन, सू-क्रन् ; Uṇ. 2. 24] 1 The sun. -2 The Arka plant. -3 The Soma. -4 A wise or learned man. -5 A hero ; king. -Comp. —चक्षुस् *a.* radiant as the sun. —सुतः an epithet of Saturn. —सूतः the charioteer of the sun, *i. e.* Aruṇa.

सूरणः N. of an esculent root.

सूरत *a.* 1 Kindly-disposed, compassionate, tender. -2 Calm, tranquil. —ता A tractable cow.

सूरिः [सू-क्रिन्] 1 The sun. -2 A learned or wise man, a sage ; अथवा कृतवाग्द्वारे वंशेऽस्मिन्पूर्वसूरिभिः R. 1. 4 ; Si. 14. 21. -3 A priest. -4 A worshipper. -5 A title of respect given to Jaina teachers ; *e. g.* मल्लिनाथसूरि. -6 N. of Krishṇa.

सूरिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Wise, learned. —*m.* A wise or learned man, scholar, *pandit.*

सूरी 1 N. of the wife of the sun. -2 N. of Kuntî q. v. -3 Black mustard.

सूर्क्ष् (क्ष्य्) 1. 4, P. (सूर्क्षति, सूर्क्ष्यति) 1 To respect, honour. -2 To disrespect, disregard, slight.

सूर्क्ष(क्ष्य)णं Disrespect.

सूर्क्ष्यः A kind of bean.

सूर्प See शूर्प.

सूर्मिः -र्मी *f.* 1 An iron or metallic image; Ms. 11. 103. -2 The pillar of a house. -3 Radiance, lustre. -4 A flame.

सूर्यः [सरति आकाशे सूर्यः, यद्वा सुवति कर्मणि लोकं प्रेरयति ; cf. Sk. on P. III. 1. 114] 1 The sun; सूर्ये तपत्यावरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा R. 5. 13. [In mythology, the sun is regarded as a son of Kâsyapa and Aditi of. *S.*7.20. He is represented as moving in a chariot drawn by seven horses, with Aruna for his charioteer. He is also represented as all-seeing, the constant beholder of the good and bad deeds of mortals. Sanjna (or Chhaya or Asvini) was his principal wife, by whom he had Yama and Yamuna, the two Asvins and Saturn. He is also described as having been the father of Manu Vaivasvata the founder of the solar race of kings].-2 The tree called *Arka*.-3 The number 'twelve' (derived from the twelve forms of the sun). -4 The swallow-wort. -5 N. of *Siva*. -Comp. -अपायः sunset; Ms. 80.-अर्घ्यं the presentation of an offering to the sun. —अश्मन् *m.* the sun stone. -अश्वः a horse of the sun. —अस्तं sunset. —आतपः heat or glare of the sun, sunshine. -आलोकः sunshine. -आवर्तः a kind of sun-flower. —आह्व *a.* named after the sun. (-ह्वः) the gigantic swallow-wort. (-ह्वं) copper. —इंदुसंगमः the day of the new moon (the conjunction of the sun and moon); दर्शः सूर्येंदुसंगमः Ak. —उत्थानं, -उदयः sunrise. —ऊढः 1. 'brought by the sun', an evening guest; Pt. 1. 170. -2. the time of sunset. -उपस्थानं, -उपासना attendance upon or worship of the sun; V. 1. —कमलं the sun-flower, a heliotrope. —कांतः 1. the sun-stone, sun-crystal; *S.* 2. 7. -2. a crystal. -कांतिः *f* 1. sun-light. -2. a particular flower. -3. the flower of sesamum. —कालः day-time, day. °अनलचक्रं a particular astrological diagram for indicating good and bad fortune. —ग्रहः 1. the sun. -2. an eclipse of the sun. -3. an epithet of Râhu and Ketu. -4. the bottom of a water jar. —ग्रहणं a solar eclipse. —चंद्रौ (also सूर्याचंद्रमसौ) *m.* du. the sun and moon. —जः, -तनयः -पुत्रः 1. epithets of Sugrîva.-2. of Karna. -3. of the planet Saturn. -4. of Yama. —जा, —तनया the river Yamunâ. —तेजस् *n.* the radiance or heat of the sun. —नक्षत्रं that constellation (out of the 27) in which the sun happens to be.-पर्वन् *n.* a solar festival, (on the days of the solstices, equinoxes, eclipses &c.). —पुत्री 1. lightning. -2. the river Yamunâ. —प्रभव *a.* sprung or descended from the sun; R. 1. 2. —फणिचक्रं = सूर्यकालानलचक्रं q. v. above. —भक्त *a.* one who worships the sun. (-क्तः) the tree Bandhûka or its flower. —मणिः the sun-stone. -मंडलं the orb of the sun. —यंत्रं 1. a representation of the sun (used in worshipping him). -2. an instrument used in taking solar observations. —रश्मिः a ray of the sun, sun-beam. -लोकः the heaven of the sun. -वंशः the solar race of kings (who ruled at Ayodhyâ). —वर्चस् *a.* resplendent as the sun. —विलोकनं the ceremony of taking a child out to see the sun when four months old; cf. उपनिष्क्रमणं. —संक्रमः, -संक्रांतिः *f.* the sun's passage from one zodiacal sign to another. -संज्ञं saffron.-सारथिः an epithet of Aruna. -सिद्धांतः a celebrated astronomical work (supposed to have been revealed by the god Sun). —स्तुतिः *f*, -स्तोत्रं a hymn addressed to the sun. —हृदयं N. of a hymn to the sun.

सूर्या 1 The wife of the sun. -2 The daughter of the sun. -3 The hymn about the marriage of Sûryâ. -4 A new bride. -5 A drug. -6 The colocynth.

सूष् 1 P. (सूषति) To bring forth, bear, produce, beget.

सूषणा A mother.

सूष्यन्ती A woman about to be confined, one who is parturient.

सृ 1, 3 P. (सरति, ससर्ति, also धावति ; ससार, असार्षीत्-असरत्, सरिष्यति, सर्तुं, सृत) 1 To go; move, proceed; सुगरः प्रदक्षिणं ससुः Bk. 14. 14. -2 To go towards, approach; निशम्य हरयः सेतुं प्रतीताः ससुरर्णवं Râm.-3 To rush upon, assail; (तं)ससाराभिमुखः शूरः शार्दूल इव कुंजरं Mb. -4 To run, go fast, slip away from; सरति सहसा बाह्वोर्मध्यं गताप्यबला सती M. 4. 11. -5 To blow (as wind); तं चेद्वायौ सरति सरलस्कंधसंघट्टजन्मा Me. 53. -6 To flow. —*Caus.* (सारयति-ते) 1 To cause to go or move. -2 To extend. -3 To rub, touch gently (with the fingers); तंत्रीमार्द्रां नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथंचित् Me. 86. -4 To push back or away, remove; सारयंती गंडाभोगात्कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं करेण Me. 92. —*Desid.* (सिसीर्षति) To wish to go &c.

सृकः [सृ-कक्] 1 Air, wind. -2 An arrow. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 A lotus (कैरव).

सृकंडुः *f.* Itch, scab.

सृकालः A jackal; see शृगाल.

सृक्कं सृक्कणी सृक्कन् *n.* सृक्किणी सृक्किन् *n.* सृक्वं सृक्वणी सृक्वन् *n.* सृक्विणी सृक्विन् *n.*	The corner of the mouth; सृक्कणी परिलेलिहन् Pt. 1.

सृगः A sort of arrow or javelin, a sling (भिंदिपाल).

सृगालः A jackal; see शृगाल.

सृज् I. 6 P. (सृजति, ससर्ज, असाक्षीत्, स्रक्ष्यति, स्रष्टुं, सृष्ट) 1 To create, produce, make (in general); to procreate, beget (progeny &c.); अर्धेन नारी तस्यां स विराजमसृजत् प्रभुः Ms. 1. 32, 33, 34, 36; तंतुनाभः स्वत एव तंतून् सृजति S. B. -2 To put on, place on, apply. -3 To let go, let loose, release. -4 To emit, shed, effuse, pour forth or out; असाक्षुरस्रं करुणं रुवंतः Bk. 3. 17; आनंदशीतामिव बाष्पवृष्टिं हिमस्रुतिं हैमवतीं ससर्ज R 16. 44, 8. 35. -5 To send forth, utter (as words); वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन्ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53, 7. 47. -6 To throw, cast, discharge; ससर्ज दृष्टिं Ku. 3. 69. -7 To leave, quit, abandon, send away; forsake, give up; Ku. 1. 53. -II. 4 A. (सृज्यते) To be let loose or sent forth.-*Desid.* (सिसृक्षति) To wish to create &c.

सृष्ट *p. p.* [सृज्-क्त] 1 Created, produced. -2 Poured out, omitted. -3 Let loose. -4 Left, abandoned. -5 Dismissed, sent away. -6 Ascertained, determined. -7 Connected, joined. -8 Much, abundant, numerous. -9 Ornamented; see सृज्.

सृष्टिः *f.* [सृज्-क्तिन्] 1 Creation, anything created; किं मानसी सृष्टिः *S.* 4; या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या *S.* 1. 1; स्त्रीरत्नसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे *S.* 2. 9; सृष्टिराद्येव धातुः Me. 82. -2 The creation of the world. -3 Nature, natural property. -4 Letting loose, emission. -5 Giving away, a gift. -6 The existence of properties or qualities. -7 The absence of properties. -Comp. -कर्तृ *m.* the creator.

सृंजिकाक्षारः Natron, alkali.

सृंजयाः N. *m.* pl. of a people.

सृणिः *f.* A goad, a hook to drive an elephant; मदांधकरिणां दर्पोपशांत्यै सृणिः H. 2. 165; Si. 5. 5. —णिः 1 An enemy. -2 The moon.

सृणी A hook for driving an elephant.

सृणि(णी)का Saliva, spittle.

सृतिः *f.* 1 Going, gliding; Ms. 6. 63. -2 A way, road, path (fig. also); नैते सृती पार्थ जानन् योगी मुह्यति कश्चन Bg. 8. 27. -3 Hurting, injuring.

सृत्वर *a.* (री *f.*) Going, moving. —री 1 A stream, river. -2 A mother.

सृदरः A snake.

सृदाकुः [·काकु दुक् च Un. 3. 78] 1 Air, wind. -2 Fire. -3 A deer. -4 The thunderbolt of Indra. -5 The sun's disc or orb. -*f.* A river, stream.

सृप् 1 P. [सर्पति, सृत; *desid.* सिसृप्सति] 1 To creep, crawl glide, gently. -2 To go, move.

सृपाटः A kind of measure.

सृपाटी A kind of measure.

सृपाटिका The beak of a bird.

सृप्रः The moon.

सृभ्, सृंभ् 1 A. (सर्भति, सृंभति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सृमर *a.* (री *f.*) Going, moving. —रः A kind of deer.

सॄ 9 P. (सृणाति) To hurt, injure, kill.

सेक् 1 A. (सेकते) To go, move.

सेकः [सिच्-घञ्] 1 Sprinkling, watering (trees); सेकः सीकारिणा करेण विहितः कामं U. 3. 16, R. 1. 51, 8. 45, 16. 30, 17. 16. -2 Emission, effusion. -3 Seminal effusion. -4 A libation, an offering. -5 Seminal fluid. -6 A drop of anything. -Comp. -पात्रं 1. a pot for sprinkling water, a watering-pot. -2. a bucket.

सेकिमं A radish.

सेक्तृ *a.* (क्त्री *f.*) One who sprinkles &c. —*m.* 1 A sprinkler. -2 A husband. -3 A water-bearer.

सेक्त्रं A bucket, watering-pot.

सेचक *a.* (चिका *f.*) [सिच्-ण्वुल्] Sprinkling. —कः A cloud.

सेचनं [सिच्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Sprinkling, watering; वृक्षसेचने द्वे धारयसि मे S. 1. -2 Effusion, aspersion. -3 Oozing, dripping. -4 A bucket. -Comp. -घटः a watering-pot.

सेचनी A bucket.

सेडुः 1 Water-melon. -2 A kind of cucumber.

सेतिका N. of Ayodhyâ.

सेतुः [सि-तुन् Un. 1. 69] 1 A ridge of earth, mound, bank, causeway, dam; नलिनीं क्षतसेतुबंधनो जलसंघात इवासि विद्रुतः Ku. 4. 6, R. 16. 2. -2 A bridge in general; वैदेहि पश्यामलयाद्विभक्तं मत्सेतुना फेनिलमंबुराशिं R. 13. 2; सैन्यैर्बद्धद्विरदसेतुभिः 4. 38, 12. 70; Ku. 7. 53. -3 A land-mark; Ms. 8. 245. -4 A defile, pass, a narrow mountain-road. -5 A boundary, limit. -6 A barrier, limitation, obstruction of any kind; दुष्येयुः सर्ववर्णाश्च भिद्येरन् सर्वसेतवः Subhâsh. -7 A fixed rule or law, an established institution. -8 The sacred syllable *om*; मंत्राणां प्रणवः सेतुस्तत्सेतुः प्रणवः स्मृतः । स्रवत्यनोंकृतं पूर्वं परस्ताच्च विशीर्यते Kâlikâ. P. -Comp. —बंधः 1 the forming or construction of a bridge, cause-way &c.; वयोगते किं वनिताविलासो जले गते किं खलु सेतुबंधः Subhâsh.; Ku. 4. 6. -2. the ridge of rocks extending from the southern extremity of the Coromandel coast towards Ceylon (said to have been built for Râma's passage to Lankâ by Nala and the other monkeys). -3. any bridge or cause-way. —भेदिन् *a.* 1. breaking down barriers. -2. removing obstructions. (-*m.*) N. of a tree (दंती).

सेतुकः 1 A bank, cause-way, bridge. -2 A pass.

सेत्रं A bond, fetter.

सेदिवस् *a.* (सेदुषी *f.*) Sitting.

सेधः 1 Going, reaching. -2 A tail.

सेन *a.* Having a lord, possessing a master or leader.

सेना [सि-न, सह इनेन प्रभुणा वा; Un. 3. 10] 1 An army; सेनापरिच्छदस्तस्य द्वयमेवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19. -2 army personified as the wife of Kârttikeya, the god of war; cf. देवसेना. -Comp. —अग्रं the van or front of an army. °गः the leader or general of an army. —अंगं a component part of an army; (these are four :—हस्त्यश्वरथपादातं सेनांगं स्याच्चतुष्टयम्). —कल्पः an epithet of Siva. —चरः 1. a soldier. -2. a camp-follower. —निवेशः the camp of an army; सेनानिवेशं तुमुलं चकार R. 5. 49. —नी *m.* 1. a leader of an army, commander, general; सेनानीनामहं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24; Ku. 2. 51. -2. N. of Kârttikeya; अथैनमद्रेस्तनया शुशोच सेनान्यमालीढमिवासुरास्त्रैः R. 2. 37. —पतिः 1. a general. -2. N. of Siva. -3. N. of Kârttikeya. —परिच्छद् *a.* surrounded by an army; (in R. 1. 19 सेनापरिच्छदः is sometimes taken as one word and is interpreted in this way, but it is much better to take them as separate words). —पृष्ठं the rear of an army. भंगः the breaking of an army, complete rout, disorderly flight. -मुखं 1. division of an army. -2. particularly, a division of an army consisting of three elephants, as many chariots, nine horse, and fifteen foot. -3. a mound in front of a city gate. —योगः the equipment of an army. —रक्षः a guard, sentinel.

सेफः The penis; cf. शेफ.

सेमंती The Indian white rose.

सेरः A kind of measure (Mar. शेर); it is thus defined in Lîlâvatî:- पादोनगद्यानकतुल्यटंकैर्द्विसप्ततुल्यैः कथितोऽत्र सेरः ॥ —सरोहः A horse of a milk-white colour.

सेरु *a.* Binding, fastening.

सेर्ष्य *a.* Full of envy or jealousy, envious, jealous.

सेल् 1 P. (सेलति) To go, move.

सेव् 1 A. (सेवते, सेवित; *caus.* सेवयति-ते; *desid.* सिसेविषते; the स् of सेव् is changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ such as नि, परि, वि) 1 To serve, wait or attend upon, honour, worship, obey; प्रायो भृत्यास्त्यजंति प्रचलितविभवं स्वामिनं सेवमानाः Mu 4. 21; आचारपूतं पवनः सिषेवे R. 2. 13 'served or refreshed'; ऐश्वर्यादनपेतमीश्वरमयं लोकोर्थतः सेवते 1. 14. -2 To go after, pursue, follow. -3 To use, enjoy; किं सेव्यते सुमनसां मनसापि गंधः कस्तूरिकाजननशक्तिभृता मृगेण R. G. -4 To enjoy carnally; केतकीं सेवसे हंत कथं रोलंब निस्त्रपः Bv. 1. 118. -5 To attach or devote oneself to, attend to, cultivate, practise, perform; Ms. 2. 1; Ku. 5. 38, R. 17. 49. -6 To resort to, betake oneself to, dwell in, frequent, inhabit; तप्तं वारि विहाय तीरनलिनीं कारंडवः सेवते V. 2. 23, Pt. 1. 9. -7 To watch over, guard, protect.

सेवः See सेवन.

सेवक *a.* [सेव्-ण्वुल्] 1 Serving, worshipping, honouring. -2 Practising, following. -3 Dependent, servile. —कः 1 A servant, dependant; सेवया धनमिच्छद्भिः सेवकैः पश्य किं कृतम् । स्वातंत्र्यं यच्छरीरस्य मूढैस्तदपि हारितं H. 2. 20. -2 A votary, worshipper. -3 A sewer. -4 A sack.

सेवनं [सिव्-सेव्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of serving, service, attendance upon, worship; पात्रीकृतात्मा गुरुसेवनेन R. 18. 30; Pt. 1. 11. -2 Following, practising, employing; Ms. 12. 52. -3 Using, enjoying. -4 Enjoying carnally; यत्करोत्येकरात्रेण वृषलीसेवनाद् द्विजः Ms. 11. 179. -5 Devotion to, fondness for. -6 Frequenting, dwelling in. -7

Binding, fastening. -8 Sewing, stitching. -9 A sack.

सेवनी 1 A needle. -2 A seam. -3 A suture or seam-like union of parts of the body.

सेवा [सेव्-अ] 1 Service, servitude, dependence, attendance, सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3. 14 ; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या H. 3. 11. -2 Worship, homage, honouring. -3 Addiction or devotion to, fondness for. -4 Use, practice, employment, exercise. -5 Frequenting, resorting to. -6 Flattery, coaxing or flattering words ; अलं सेवया मध्यस्थतां गृहीत्वा भण M. 3. -Comp. —आकार a. in the form of servitude ; V. 3. 1. —काकुः change of voice in service ; (this is a variant in V. 3. 1 for सेवाकारा). -धर्मः 1. the duty of service; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt. 1. 285. -2. the obligations of service. —व्यवहारः the practice or law of service.

सेवि n. 1 The jujube. -2 An apple.

सेवित p.p. [सेव्-क्त] 1 Served, attended upon, worshipped. -2 Followed, practised, pursued. -3 Frequented by, resorted to, inhabited by, haunted by ; Pt. 5. 23. -4 Protected, preserved. -5 Enjoyed, used. —तं 1 An apple. -2 The jujube.

सेवितृ m. An attendant, a dependant.

सेविन् a. 1 Serving, worshipping. -2 Following, practising, using. -3 Inhabiting, dwelling. -m. A servant.

सेव्य a. [सेव्-ण्यत्] 1 To be served or waited upon. -2 To be used or employed. -3 To be enjoyed. -4 To be taken care of or guarded. —व्यः 1 A master (opp. सेवक) ; भयं तावत् सेव्यादभिनिविशते सेवकजनं Mu. 5. 12 ; Pt. 1. 48. -2 The Asvattha tree. —व्यं A kind of root. -Comp. -सेवकौ m. dual. master and servant.

सेवधि See शेवधि under शेव.

सै 1 P. (सायति) To waste away, decline, perish.

सैंह a. (ही f.) Belonging to a lion, leonine ; द्युतिं सैंहीं किं श्वा धृतकनकमालोऽपि लभते H. 1. 175.

सैंहल a. Belonging to, growing or produced in Ceylon.

सैंहिकः, सैंहिकेयः A metronymic of Râhu, q. v.

सैकत a. (ती f.) [सिकताः सन्त्यत्र अण्] 1 Consisting or made of sand; sandy, gravelly; तोयस्येवाप्रतिहतरयः सैकतं सेतुमोघः U. 3. 36. -2 Having sandy soil. —तं 1 A sand bank ; सुरगज इव गांगं सैकतं सुप्रतीकः R. 5. 75. 5. 8 ; 10. 62, 13. 17, 62 ; 14. 76 ; 16 21 ; Ku. 1. 29 ; S. 6. 16. -2 An island with sandy shores. -3 A bank or shore (in general). -Comp. —इष्टं ginger.

सैकतिक a. (की f.) 1 Belonging or relating to a sand-bank. -2 Fluctuating, wavering, living in doubt and error (संदेहजीविन्). —कः 1 A religious mendicant. -2 An ascetic. -कं A thread worn round the wrist or neck to secure good fortune.

सैद्धांतिक a. (की f.) [सिद्धांतं वेत्ति ठक्] 1 Relating to a dogma or demonstrated truth. -2 One who knows the real truth. -3 Relating to an astronomical or any other scientific work.

सैनापत्यं The command of an army, generalship ; Ku. 2. 61.

सैनिक a. (की f.) [सेनायां समवैति ठक्] 1 Relating to an army. -2 Martial, military. —कः 1 A soldier ; पपात भूमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. -2 A guard, sentinel. -3 The body of troops drawn up in battle-array R. 3. 57.

सैंधव a. (वी f.) [सिंधुनदीसमीपे देशे भवः अण्] 1 Produced or born in the Sindhu-territory. -2 Belonging to the Indus. -3 River-born. -4 Belonging to the sea, oceanic, marine. —वः 1 A horse, especially one bred in *Sindhu* ; N. 1. 71. -2 N. of a sage. -3 N. of a country. -वः,-वं A kind of rock-salt. —वाः m. pl. The people inhabiting the *Sindhu* territory. -Comp. —घनः a lump of salt. —शिला a kind of rock or fossil salt.

सैंधवक a. (की f.): Relating to the Saindhavas. —कः A miserable inhabitant of *Sindhu*.

सैंधी A sort of spirituous liquor (perhaps from palm-juice).

सैन्यः [सेनायां समवैति ञ्य] 1 A soldier ; Si. 5. 28. -2 A guard, sentinel. —न्यं An army, a troop ; स प्रतस्थेऽरिनाशाय हरिसैन्यैरनुद्रुतः R. 12. 67.

सैमंतिकं Red lead.

सैरंध्रः, सैरिंध्रः 1 A menial servant or attendant. -2 A mixed tribe, the offspring of a *Dasyu* and an *Ayogava* female ; सैरिंध्रं वागुरावृत्तिं सूते दस्युरयोगवे Ms. 10. 32.

सैरंध्री, सैरिंध्री 1 A maid-servant or female attendant in the women's apartments (a woman of the mixed tribe described in सैरंध्र (2). -2 An independent female artisan working in another person's house. -3 An epithet of Draupadî (assumed by her when she acted as servant to Sudheshnâ, queen of Virâta.

सैरिक a. (की f.) 1 Relating to a plough. -2 Having furrows. —कः 1 A plough-ox. -2 A ploughman.

सैरिभः 1 A buffalo; नवमालित इव कुलीनो दीर्घं निःश्वसिति सैरिभः Mk. 4. -2 Indra's heaven or Svarga.

सैवाल See शैवाल.

सैसक a. (की f.) Leaden, of lead.

सो 4 P. (स्यति, ससौ, असात्-असासात्, सास्यति, सातुं, सित ; *caus.* साययति-ते, *desid.* सिषासति ; *pass.* सीयते ; the स् of सो is changed to ष after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To kill, destroy. -2 To finish, complete, bring to an end.

सोढ p. p. [सह्-क्त इडभावः] 1 Borne, suffered, endured, put up with &c. ; see सह्.

सोढृ a. (ढ्री f.) [सह्-तृच्] 1 Enduring, bearing, patient. -2 Powerful, able.

सोत्क, सोत्कंठ a. 1 Ardently longing, impatiently eager, anxious ; as in सोत्कंठमालिंगनम्. -2 Regretful. -3 Bewailing, sorrowing. —ठं *ind.* 1, With ardent or eager longing, anxiously ; प्रोड्डीयेव बलाकया सरभसं सोत्कंठमालिंगितः Mk. 5. 23. -2 Regretfully, sorrowfully.

सोच्छ्वास a. Glad ; Mâl. 3. 4.

सोत्प्रास a. 1 Excessive. -2 Exaggerated. -3 Ironical, sarcastic. —सः Violent laughter. -सः, -सं Ironical exaggeration, sarcasm, irony ; cf. व्याजस्तुति.

सोत्सव n. Festive, making merry, joyous.

सोत्साह a. Vigorous, active, energetic persevering. —हं *ind.* Actively, energetically, carefully.

सोत्सुक a. Regretful, repining, anxious, sorrowful.

सोत्सेध a. Raised, elevated, high, lofty ; सोत्सेधैः स्कंधदेशैः Mu. 4. 7.

सोदर a. [समानमुदरं यस्य समानस्य सः] Born from the same womb, uterine. -रः A uterine brother. -रा A uterine sister.

सोदर्यः A co-uterine brother, brother of whole blood ; (fig. also) ; भ्रातुः सोदर्यमात्मानमिंद्रजिद्वधशोभिनः R. 15. 26 ; अवज्ञासोदर्यं दारिद्र्यं Dk.

सोद्योग a. 1 Making vigorous exertions, diligent, active, persevering, industrious. -2 Voilent, strong.

सोद्वेग a. 1 Anxious, apprehensive. -2 Sorrowful. —गं *ind.* Anxiously, eagerly.

सोनहः Garlic.

सोन्माद a. Mad, insane, frantic.

सोपकरण *a*. Provided with all requisite materials or implements, properly equipped.

सोपकार *a*. 1 = सोपकरण. -2 Assisted, befriended.

सोपचार *a*. Acting politely, civil, courteous.

सोपद्रव *a*. Visited with calamities or afflictions.

सोपध *a*. Full of fraud or deceit, deceitful

सोपधि *a*. Fraudulent. —*ind*. Deceitfully, fraudulently ; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीशा विदधति सोपधि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45.

सोपप्लव *a*. 1 Afflicted with any great calamity. -2 Invaded or overrun by enemies. -3 Eclipsed (as the sun or moon).

सोपरोध *a*. 1 Obstructed, impeded. -2 Favoured. —धं *ind*. Obligingly, respectfully.

सोपसर्ग *a*. 1 Afflicted or visited by any great calamity or misfortune. -2 Portentous. -3 Possessed by an evil spirit. -4 Preceded by a prepositional prefix (in gram.).

सोपहास *a*. Accompanied with derisive laughter, sneering, sarcastic. —सं *ind*. Sneeringly, with a sneer.

सोपाकः A man of a degraded caste ; Ms. 10. 38.

सोपाधि *a*., सोपाधिक *a*. (की *f*.) 1 Restricted by some conditions or limitations, qualified by particular characteristics, limited, qualified (in phil.). -2 Having some peculiar attribute. -3 Special.

सोपानं Steps, stairs, a stair-case, ladder ; आरोहणार्थं नवयौवनेन कामस्य सोपानमिव प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. -Comp. —पंक्तिः *f*., -पथः, -पद्धतिः *f*, -परंपरा, -मार्गः a flight of steps, a stair-case ; वापी चास्मिन् मरकतशिलाबद्धसोपानमार्गा Me. 76 ; समारुरुक्षुर्दिवमायुषः क्षये ततान सोपानपरंपरामिव R. 3. 69, 6. 3, 16. 56.

सोमः [षु-मन् Uṇ. 1. 139] 1 N. of a plant, the most important ingredient in ancient sacrificial offerings. -2 The juice of the plant ; as in सोमप, सोमपीथिन्. -3 Nectar, beverage of the gods. -4 The moon. [In mythology, the moon is represented as having sprung from the eye of the sage Atri ; (cf. R. 2. 75) ; or as produced from the sea at the time of churning. The twenty-seven asterisms—mythologically represented as so many daughters of Daksha q. v.—are said to be his wives. The phenomenon of the periodical wanting of the moon is explained by a myth which states that his nectareous digits are drunk up by different gods in regular rotation, or by the invention of another legend which says that the moon, on account of his particular fondness and partiality for Rohiṇi, one of the 27 daughters of Daksha, was cursed by his father-in-law to be consumptive, but that at the intercession of his wives the sentence of eternal consumption was commuted to one or periodical consumption. Soma is also represented as having carried off Târâ, the wife of Bṛihaspati, by whom he had a son named Budha, who afterwards became the founder of the lunar race of kings ; see Târâ (*b*) also]. -5 A ray of light. -6 Camphor. -7 Water. -8 Air, wind. -9 N. of Kubera. -10 Of Śiva. -11 Of Yama. -12 N. of Sugrîva. -13 (As the last member of comp.) Chief, principal, best ; as in नृसोम q. v. —मं 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Sky, heaven. -Comp. -अभिषवः the extraction of Soma juice. —अहः Monday. —आह्वयं the red lotus. -ईश्वरः a celebrated representation of Śiva. —उद्भवा N. of the river Narmadâ ; R 5. 59 ; (where Malli. quotes Ak. रेवा तु नर्मदा सोमोद्भवा मेकलकन्यका). —कांत *a*. lovely as the moon. (तः) the moon-stone. —क्षयः disappearance or waning of the moon. —गर्भः N. of Vishṇu. —ग्रहः a vessel for holding Soma. —ज *a*. moon born. (-जः) an epithet of the planet Mercury. (-जं) milk. —धारा the sky, heaven. —नाथः 1. N. of a celebrated *Linga* or the place where it was set up ; (which by its splendour and enormous wealth attracted the attention of Mahomad of Ghazani who in 1024 A. D. destroyed the image and carried off the treasures) ; तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशादर्जितं गुर्जराणां यः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य। Vikr. 18. 87. —प, -पा *m*. 1. one who drinks the Soma. -2. a Soma sacrificer. -3. a particular class of Pitris. —पतिः N. of Indra, —पानं drinking Soma juice —पायिन्, -पीथिन्, -पीतिन् *m*. a drinker of Soma juice ; तत्र केचित्...सोमपीथिन उदुंबरनामानो ब्रह्मवादिनः प्रतिवसंति स्म Mâl. 1. —पीतिः *f*. 1. drinking Soma. -2. a Soma sacrifice. —पुत्रः, -भूः, -सुत. epithets of Budha or Mercury. -प्रवाकः a person commissioned to engage sacrificial priests (श्रोत्रिय) for a Soma sacrifice. —बंधुः 1. the sun. -2. N. of Buddha or mercury. -3. the white water-lily. —यज्ञः, -यागः the Soma sacrifice. -याजिन् *m*. one who performs a Soma sacrifice. —योनिः a sort of yellow and fragrant sandal. -रोगः a particular disease of women. —लता, -वल्ली 1. the Soma plant. -2. N. of the river Godâvarî. —वंशः the lunar race of kings founded by Budha. —वल्कः 1. a kind of white Khadira. -2. N. of the plants (करंज and कट्फल). —वल्लरिः (री), -वल्लिका, -वल्ली *f*. the moon-plant. -वारः, -वासरः Monday. —विक्रयिन् *m*. a vendor of Soma juice. —वृक्षः, -सारः the white Khadira. —शकला a kind of cucumber. —संज्ञं camphor. —सद् *m*. a particular class of Manes or Pitris; Ms. 3. 195. —सिंधुः an epithet of Vishṇu. —सुत् *m*. a Soma distiller. -सुता the river Narmadâ; cf. सोमोद्भवा above. -सूत्रं a channel for conveying water from a *Śiva-linga*. °प्रदक्षिणा circumambulation around a *Śiva-linga* so as not to cross the *Soma-sûtra*.

सोमन् *m*. 1 The moon. -2 Ved. A Soma sacrifice.

सोमिन् *a*. (नी *f*.) Performing the Soma sacrifice. -*m*. A performer of a Soma sacrifice.

सोमल *a*. Soft, bland, placid.

सोम्य *a*. 1 Worthy of Soma. -2 Offering Soma. -3 Resembling or shaped like Soma. -4 Soft, good, amiable.

सोल्लुंठः, सोल्लुंठनं Irony, ridicule, sarcasm. —ठं, -नं *ind*. Ironically ; U. 5.

सोष्मन् *a*. 1 Warm, hot. -2 (In gram.) Aspirated. -*m*. An aspirate.

सौकर *a*. (री *f*.) Hoggish, of a hog ; Ki. 12. 53.

सौकर्यं [सुकरस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] 1 Hoggishness.-2 Ease, facility ; सौकर्यं च कार्यस्यानायासेन सिद्ध्या सांगसिद्ध्या च बोध्यम्. -3 Practicability, feasibility. -4 Adroitness, skill. -5 An easy or *extempore* preparation of food or medicine.

सौकुमार्यं 1 Softness, delicacy, tenderness ; शिरीषपुष्पाधिकसौकुमार्यौ बाहू तदीयाविति मे वितर्कः Ku. 1. 41. -2 Youthfulness.

सौक्ष्म्यं Minuteness, fineness, subtility.

सौखशायनिकः, सौखशायिकः [सुखशयनं पृच्छति ठक्] One who asks another person whether he has slept well or has had comfortable sleep ; भुजगाधिराजतल्पे सौखशायनिकान्नृपान् R. 10. 14.

सौखसुप्तिकः [सुखसुप्तिं सुखेन शयनं पृच्छति ठञ्] 1 One who asks another person whether he has slept well. -2 A bard whose duty it is to waken a king or any other great personage with song and music.

सौखिक *a.* (की *f.*), **सौखीय** *a.* (यी *f.*) Relating to pleasure, pleasurable, delightful.

सौख्यं Pleasure, happiness, satisfaction, felicity, enjoyment.

सौगतः A Buddhist; a follower of Sugata or Buddha; (the Buddhists are divided into four great schools; माध्यमिक, सौत्रांतिक, योगाचार & वैभाषिक); सौगतजरत्परिव्राजिकायास्तु कामंदक्याः प्रथमां भूमिकां भाव एवाधीते Mâl. 1.

सौगतिकः 1 A Buddhist. -2 A Buddhist mendicant. -3 An atheist, a heretic, an unbeliever. -कं Unbelief, heresy, atheism, scepticism.

सौगंध *a.* (धी *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. —धं 1 Sweet-scentedness, fragrance. -2 A kind of fragrant grass (कतृण).

सौगंधिक *a.* (का or की *f.*) Sweet-scented, fragrant. —कः 1 A dealer in perfumes, perfumer. -2 Sulphur. —कं 1 The white water-lily. -2 The blue lotus. -3 A kind of fragrant grass (कतृण). -4 A ruby.

सौगंध्यं Sweetness of odour, fragrance, perfume.

सौगम्यं Ease, facility.

सौचिः, सौचिकः A tailor; Kull. on Ms. 4. 214.

सौजन्यं 1 Goodness, kindness of spirit, gentility; U. 3. 13; Mk. 8. 38. -2 Magnanimousness, generosity. -3 Kindness, compassion, clemency. -4 Friendship, love.

सौंडी Long pepper.

सौतिः 1 An epithet of Karṇa. -2 N. of a great sage.

सौत्यं The office of a charioteer; Nalod 4. 9.

सौत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [सूत्र अण्] 1 Belonging to or having a thread or string. -2 Belonging to, mentioned, occurring, or declared, in a Sûtra q. v. —त्रः 1 A Brâhmaṇa. -2 An artificial root occurring in grammatical Sûtras which cannot be conjugated like a regular verb, but is used only to form derivative words.

सौत्रांतिकाः *m.* pl. N. of one of the four great schools of Buddhism; cf. सौगत.

सौत्रामणी 1 The east; चकोरनयनाकृष्णा भवति दिक् च सौत्रामणी Vb. 4. 1. -2 A kind of sacrifice.

सौदर्यं Brotherhood.

सौदामनी, सौदामिनी, सौदाम्नी 1 Lightning; सौदामन्या कनकनिकषस्निग्धया दर्शयोर्वी Me. 37; सौदामिनीव जलदोदरसंधिलीना Mk. 1. 35; Mâl. 8. 14. -2 The female of Indra's elephant.

सौदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) Whatever is given to a woman at her marriage by her parents, or a relative in general, which becomes her own property. —कं A nuptial present so made.

सौध *a.* (धी *f.*) [सुधया निर्मितं रक्त वा अण्] 1 Relating to, or having, nectar. -2 Having plaster, or plastered. —धं 1 A white-washed mansion, any stuccoed house. -2 Any great mansion or palace, large house; सौधवासमुटजेन विस्मृतः संचिकाय फलनिःस्पृहस्तपः R. 19. 2, 7. 5, 13. 40. -3 Silver. -4 Opal. -Comp. —कारः 1. a plasterer. -2. a builder of a house. —वासः a palatial building.

सौन *a.* (नी *f.*) Relating to butchery or a slaughter-house. —नं Butcher's meat. -Comp. —धर्म्यं a state of deadly hostility.

सौनिकः A butcher; cf. शौनिक.

सौनंदं The club of Balarâma.

सौनंदिन् *m.* An epithet of Balarâma.

सौंदर्यं [सुंदरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Beauty, loveliness, gracefulness, elegance. सौंदर्यसारसमुदायनिकेतनं वा Mâl. 1. 21; Ku. 1. 49, 5. 41.

सौपर्णं 1 Dry ginger. -2 Emerald.

सौपर्णेयः An epithet of Garuḍa.

सौप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Connected with or relating to sleep. -2 Somniferous. -कं A night-attack, an attack on sleeping men. -Comp. —पर्वन् *n.* N. of the tenth *parvan* or book of the Mahâbhârata which relates how Asvatthâman, Kritavarman and Kripa- the only surviving Kuru warriors- attacked by night the Pâṇḍava camp and slaughtered thousands of warriors while asleep. -वधः the great nocturnal slaughter of Pâṇḍava camp (above referred to); मार्गो ह्येष नरेंद्रसौप्तिकवधे पूर्वं कृतो द्रौणिना Mk. 3. 11.

सौबलः N. of Sakuni q. v

सौबली, सौबलेयी N. of Gândhârî, wife of Dhritarâshṭra.

सौभं N. of Harischandra's city (said to be suspended in air.)

सौभिकः N. of Drupada.

सौभगं 1 Good luck, happiness. -2 Prosperity, riches, wealth.

सौभद्रः, सौभद्रेयः Epithets of Abhimanyu, son of Subhadrâ.

सौभागिनेयः The son of a favourite wife.

सौभाग्यं [सुभगायाः सुभगस्य वा भावः ष्यञ् द्विपदवृद्धिः] 1 Good fortune or luck, fortunateness (chiefly consisting in a man's and woman's securing the favour and firm devotion of each other); प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता Ku. 5. 1; सौभाग्यं ते सुभग विरहावस्थया व्यंजयंती Me. 29; (see Malli's remarks on सौभाग्य in both places); युज्यत आत्मनः सौभाग्यं प्रच्छादयितुं V. 2. -2 Blessedness, auspiciousness. -3 Beauty, charm, grace; (यस्य) हिमं न सौभाग्यविलोपि जातं Ku. 1. 3; 2. 53, 5. 49; R. 18. 19, U. 6. 27. -4 Grandeur, sublimity. -5 The auspicious state of wifehood, (opp. widowhood). -6 Congratulation; good wishes. -7 Affection, favour. -8 Red-lead -9 Borax. -Comp. —चिह्नं 1. any mark of good fortune or happiness. -2. any sign of the blessed state of wifehood (such as the saffron mark on the forehead). —तंतुः the marriage-string (put round the neck of the bride by the bridegroom at the time of marriage and worn by her till widowhood; also called मंगलसूत्र q. v.). -तृतीया the third day of the bright half of Bhâdrapada. —देवता an auspicious or tutelary deity. —वायनं an auspicious offering of sweetmeats &c. -विलोपिन् *a.* marring or impairing beauty; Ku. 1. 3.

सौभाग्यवत् *a.* Fortunate, auspicious. —ती A married woman whose husband is alive, a married unwidowed woman.

सौभिकः A juggler.

सौभ्रात्रं Good brotherhood, fraternity; सौभ्रात्रमेषां हि कुलानुसारि R. 16. 1; 10. 81.

सौमनस *a.* (सा or सी *f.*) [सुमनस् अण्] 1 Agreeable to the feelings, pleasing. -2 Relating to flowers, floral. -सं 1 Kindliness of spirit, benevolence, kindness. -2 Pleasure, satisfaction.

सौमनसा The outer skin of the nutmeg.

सौमनस्यं 1 Satisfaction of mind, pleasure, delight; R. 15. 14, 17. 40. -2 A particular offering of flowers made to a Brâhmaṇa at a Srâddha.

सौमनस्यायनी 1 The blossom of the Mâlatî creeper. -2 The Mâlatî creeper.

सौमायनः A patronymic of Budha.

सौमिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Performed with or relating to the Soma juice. -2 Relating to the moon, lunar.

सौमित्रः, सौमित्रिः An epithet of Lakshmaṇa; सौमित्रेरपि पत्रिणामविषये तत्र प्रिये क्वासि भोः U. 3. 45.

सौमिल्लः N. of a dramatist who preceded Kâlidâsa ; भासकविसौमिल्लकविमिश्राईनां M. 1.

सौमेचकं Gold.

सौमेधिकः A sage, seer, one possessed of supernatural wisdom.

सौमेरुक a. (की f.) Relating to or coming from Sumeru. —कं Gold.

सौम्य a. (म्या or म्यी f.) [सोमो देवताऽस्य तस्येदं वा अण्] 1 Relating or sacred to the moon. -2 Having the properties of Soma. -3 Handsome, lovely, charming ; pleasing, agreeable. -4 Gentle, soft, mild, placid ; संरंभं मैथिलीहासः क्षणसौम्यां निनाय तां R. 12. 36 ; (the voc. सौम्य is often used in the sense of 'good sir,' 'gentle sir,' 'good man' : प्रीतास्मि ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14. 59 ; सौम्येति चाभाष्य यथार्थभाषी R. 14. 44, Me 49, Ku. 4. 35, Mâl 9. 25). -5 Auspicious. -6 Bright, brilliant. —म्यः 1 N. of Budha or the planet Mercury. -2 A proper epithet by which a Brâhmaṇa should be addressed ; आयुष्मान्भव सौम्येति वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवादने Ms 2. 125. -3 A Brâhmaṇa. -4 The Udumbara tree. -5 Blood before it becomes red, serum. -6 The gastric juice. -7 N. of one of the nine divisions of the earth. -8 An auspicious planet. -9 A Brâhmaṇa drinking the Soma juice. -10 A kind of penance (सौम्यकृच्छ्र). —म्या 1 N. of Durgâ. -2 The moon-plant. —m. pl. 1 N. of the five stars in Orion's head. -2 A particular class of Pitris or Manes ; Ms. 3. 199. -Comp. —उपचारः a gentle measure, mild remedy. —कृच्छ्रः -च्छ्रं a kind of religious penance ; cf. Y. 3. 322. —गंधी the Indian white rose. —ग्रहः a benign or auspicious planet. -धातुः the phlegmatic humour, phlegm. —नामन् a. having a pleasing or agreeable name ; Ms. 3. 10. —वारः, -वासरः Wednesday.

सौर a. (री f.) [सूरस्य इदं सूरो देवताऽस्य वा अण्] 1 Relating to the sun, solar. -2 Sacred or dedicated to the sun. -3 Worshipping the sun. -4 Celestial, divine. -5 Relating to spirituous liquor. —रः 1 A worshipper of the sun. -2 The planet Saturn. -3 A solar month. -4 A solar day. -5 The plant called Tumburu. -6 N. of Yama, the god of death. —रं N. of a collection of hymns (extracted from the Rigveda) addressed to Sûrya. -Comp. —नक्तं a particular religious observance. —मासः a solar month (comprising thirty risings and settings of the sun). -लोकः sun's sphere.

सौरथः A hero, warrior.

सौरभ a. (भी f.) [सुरभिरस्यास्ति अण्] Fragrant. -भं 1 Fragrance, Bv. 1. 18, 121. -2 Saffron.

सौरभेय a. (यी f.) Relating to *Surabhi*. —यः An ox.

सौरभी, -सौरभेयी 1 A cow. -2 N. of the daughter of the cow called *Surabhi* : तां सौरभेयीं सुरभिर्यशोभिः R. 2. 3.

सौरभ्यं 1 Fragrance, odour, sweet scent ; सौरभ्यं भुजगवपुष्यपि निर्जितं Bv. 1. 38 ; पुनानां सौरभ्यैः G. L. 43, R 5. 69. -2 Agreeableness, beauty. -3 Good character, reputation, glory, fame.

सौरसेनाः m. pl. N. of a district and its people. —नी See शौरसेनी.

सौरसेयः An epithet of Skanda.

सौरसैंधव a. (वी f.) Belonging to the celestial river or Ganges, Gangetic ; Si. 13. 27. —वः A horse of the sun.

सौरस्यं Tastiness, savoriness.

सौराज्यं Good government or rule; एकां ययौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशान् सौराज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्भान् R. 5. 60.

सौराष्ट्र a. (ष्ट्रा or ष्ट्री f.) Coming from or relating to the district called Surâshtra (or Surat). —ष्ट्रः The district of Surâshtra. —m. pl. The people of Surâshtra. —ष्ट्रं Brass, bell-metal.

सौराष्ट्रकः A kind of bell-metal.

सौरि: [सूरस्यापत्यं पुमान् इञ्] 1 N. of the planet Saturn. -2 The Asanatree. -3 N. of Yama. -4 Of Karṇa. -5 Of Sugrîva. -Comp. —रत्नं a kind of gem (sapphire).

सौरिक a (की f) 1 Celestial. -2 Spirituous ; vinous. -3 Due for spirits (such as duty or money). —कः 1 Saturn. -2 Heaven, paradise. -3 A vendor of spirituous liquor.

सौरी The wife of the sun.

सौरीय a. (यी f.) 1 Solar. -2 Fit for or suitable to the sun.

सौर्य a. (र्यी f.) Belonging to the sun, solar.

सौलभ्यं 1 Easiness of acquisition. -2 Feasibility, facility, ease.

सौल्विकः A copper-smith.

सौव a. (वी f.) 1 Relating to one's own property. -2 Being in or belonging to heaven. —वं An order, edict (?).

सौवग्रामिक a. (की f.) Belonging to one's own village.

सौवर a. (री f.) 1 Belonging to sound or a musical note. -2 Treating of accents.

सौवर्चल a. (ली f.) Coming from the country called सुवर्चल q. v. —लं 1 Socal salt. -2 Natron.

सौवर्ण a. (र्णी f.) 1 Golden. -2 Weighing one *Suvarṇa* q. v. -Comp. —भेदिनी the plant Priyangu.

सौवस्तिक a. (की f.) Benedictive. —कः A family-priest or Brâhmaṇa.

सौवाध्यायिक a. (की f.) Belonging to sacred study (or स्वाध्याय q. v.).

सौवास्तव a (वी f.) Having a good site, pleasantly situated or placed.

सौविदः, सौविदल्लः An attendant on the women's apartments ; Si. 5. 17.

सौवीरं 1 The fruit of the jujube. -2 Antimony. -3 Sour gruel. —रः N. of a district or its people (pl. in the latter sense) -Comp. —अंजनं a kind of antimony or collyrium. -सारः antimony.

सौवीरकः 1 The jujube tree. -2 An inhabitant of Sauvîra. -3 N. of Jayadratha. —कं Sour barley-gruel.

सौवीर्यं Great heroism or prowess.

सौशील्यं Excellence of disposition, good morals or character.

सौश्रवसं Celebrity, renown.

सौष्ठवं [सुष्ठु भद्रं तस्य भावः अण्] 1 Excellence, goodness, beauty, elegance, superior beauty ; सर्वांगसौष्ठवाभिव्यक्तये विरलनेपथ्ययोः पात्रयोः प्रवेशोऽस्तु M. 1. ; शरीरमसौष्ठवं Mâl. 1. 17. 'not in good trim'. -2 Extreme skilfulness, cleverness. -3 Excess. -4 Suppleness, lightness.

सौस्नातिकः [सुस्नातं पृच्छति ठक्] One who asks another whether an ablution has been auspicious or successfully performed ; सौस्नातिको यस्य भवत्यगस्त्यः R. 6. 61.

सौहार्दः [सुहृदो भवः अण् द्विपदवृद्धिः] The son of a friend. —र्दं Good-heartedness, affection, friendliness, friendship ; (वेद्मामि) विश्राणय सौहार्दनिधिः सुहृज्जयः R. 14. 15 ; सौहार्दहृद्यानि विचेष्टितानि Mâl 1. 4 ; Me. 115.

सौहार्द्यं, -सौहृदं -दं, सौहृद्यं Friendship, affection ; यत्सौहृदादपि जनाः शिथिलीभवंति Mk. 1. 13 ; सखीजनस्ते किमु रूढसौहृदः V. 1. 10 ; Mâl. 1.

सौहित्यं 1 Satiety, satisfaction ; Si. 5. 62. -2 Fulness, completion. -3 Kindness, friendliness.

स्कंद् 1 A. (स्कंदते) 1 To jump. -2 To raise. -3 To pour out, emit.

स्कंद् I. 1 P. (स्कंदति, स्कन्न) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To rise, ascend, jump

upwards. -3 To fall, drop; Bk. 22. 11. -4 To burst or leap out. -5 To perish, come to an end; चस्कंदे नप ऐश्वरम्. -6 To be spilled, ooze. -7 To emit, shed. -8 To go, move. -9 To become dry. -10 To perish. —*Caus.* (स्कंदयति-ते) 1 To pour out, effuse, shed, emit (as the seminal fluid); एकः शयीत सर्वत्र न रेतः स्कंदयेत् क्वचित् Ms. 2. 180; 9. 50. -2 To omit, neglect, pass by. -II. 10 U. (स्कंदयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंदः [स्कंद्-अच्] 1 Leaping. -2 Quick-silver. -3 N. of Kârttikeya; सेनानीनामहं स्कंदः Bg. 10. 24, R. 2. 36, 7. 1; Me. 43. -4 N. of *S*iva. -5 The body. -6 A king. -7 The bank of a river. -8 A clever man. -9 A kind of disease common to children. -Comp. —अंशकः quick-silver —पुराणं one of the 18 Purâṇas. —मातृ *f.* N. of Durgâ. —षष्ठी a festival in honour of Kârttikeya on the sixth day of Chaitra.

स्कंदकः 1 One who leaps. -2 A soldier.

स्कंदनं [स्कंद्-ल्युट्] 1 Emission, effusion. -2 Purging, looseness, relaxation (of the bowels). -3 Going, moving. -4 Drying up. -5 The suppression of bleeding by cold applications.

स्कन्न *p. p.* 1 Fallen down, descended. -2 Oozed out, or trickled down. -3 Emitted, effused, sprinkled. -4 Gone. -5 Dried up.

स्कंध् 10 U. (स्कंधयति-ते) To collect.

स्कंधः [स्कंद्यते आरुह्यतेऽसौ सुखेन शाखया वा कर्मणि घञ् पृषो०; cf. Un. 4. 206] 1 The shoulder. -2 The body. -3 The trunk or stem of a tree; तीव्राघातप्रतिहततरुस्कंधलग्नैकदंतः *S.* 1. 33; R. 4. 57, Me. 53. -4 A branch or large bough. -5 A department or branch of human knowledge. -6 A chapter, section, division (of a book). -7 A division or detachment of an army. -8 A troop, multitude, group. -9 The five objects of sense. -10 The five forms of mundane consciousness (in Buddhistic phil.); सर्वकार्यशरीरेषु मुक्त्वांगस्कंधपंचकं *Si.* 2. 28. -11 War, battle. -12 A king. -13 An agreement. -14 A road, way. -15 A wise or learned man. -16 A heron. -17 Articles used at the coronation of a king. —धा 1 A branch. -2 A creeper. -Comp. —अग्निः the trunk of a tree set on fire. -आवारः 1. an army or a division of it. -2. a royal capital or residence. -3 a camp —उपानेय *a.* to be carried on the shoulders. (-यः) a form of peace-offering in which fruit or grain is presented, as a mark of submission. —चापः a sort of pole or yoke for carrying burdens; cf. शिक्य. —जः a tree growing from a principal stem. —तरुः the cocoa-nut tree. —देशः 1. the shoulder; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्मग्रंथिना स्कंधदेशे *S.* 1. 19. -2. that part of the elephant's body, where the driver sits. -परिनिर्वाणं the annihilation of the elements of being (with Buddhists). -फलः 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the Bilva tree. -3. the glomerous fig-tree. —बंधना a sort of fennel. —मल्लकः a heron. —रुहः the (Indian) fig-tree. —वहः -वाहकः an ox trained to carry burdens, pack-bullock. —शाखा a principal branch, the forked branch issuing from the upper stem of a tree -शृंगः a buffalo. —स्कंधः every shoulder.

स्कंधस् *n* 1 The shoulder. -2 The trunk of a tree.

स्कंधिकः An ox trained to carry burdens; cf. स्कंधवाह.

स्कंधिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Having shoulders. -2 Having branches or a branched stem. -*m.* A tree.

स्कंभ् 1 A., 5, 9 P. (स्कंभते, स्कभ्नोति, स्कभ्नाति) 1 To create. -2 To stop, hinder, impede, obstruct, curb, restrain.—*Caus.* (स्कंभयति-ते or स्कंभयति-ते) To stop &c.

स्कब्ध *p. p.* 1 Supported, propped. -2 Stopped.

स्कंभः 1 Support, prop, stay. -2 Fulcrum -3 The Supreme Being. -4 N. of a Vedic deity.

स्कंभनं 1 The act of supporting. -2 A support, prop,

स्कांद *a.* (दी *f.*) [स्कंद-अण्] 1 Relating to Skanda -2 Relating to Siva. —दं The Skanda Purâṇa.

स्कु 5, 9 U. (स्कुनोति, स्कुनुते, स्कुनाति, स्कुनीते) 1 To go by leaps, jump, bound. -2 To raise, lift. -3 To cover, overspread; Bk. 17. 82. -4 To approach. -WITH प्रति to cover; Bk. 18 73.

स्कुंद् 1 A. (स्कुंदते) 1 To jump. -2 To raise, lift.

स्कुंभ् 5, 9 P. (स्कुभ्ना स्नो ति) To stop, hinder.

स्खद् 1 A (स्खदते) 1 To cut, cut or tear to pieces -2 To destroy. -3 To hurt, injure, kill. -4 To rout, defeat completely. -5 To fatigue, exhaust, trouble. -6 To make or be firm.

स्खदनं 1 Cutting, tearing to pieces. -2 Hurting, injuring, killing. -3 Troubling, harassing. -4 Firmness

स्खल् 1 P. (स्खलति, स्खलित) 1 To stumble, tumble, fall down, slip, trip; स्खलति चरणं भूमौ न्यस्तं न चार्द्रतमा मही Mk. 9. 13; Ku. 5. 24. -2 To totter, waver, shake, fluctuate. -3 To be disobeyed or violated (as an order). देवस्य शासनं पौरेषु कथं स्खलिष्यति Mu. 3; 3. 24; R. 18 43. -4 To fall or deviate from the right course; Ki. 9. 37. -5 To be affected or excited; Ki. 3. 53, 13. 60. -6 To err, blunder, commit mistakes; स्खलतो हि करालंबः सुहृत्सचिवचेष्टितं H. 3. 134 (where it has sense 1 also). -7 To stammer, lisp, falter; वदनकमलकं शिशोः स्मरामि स्खलदमंजसमंजुजल्पितं ते U. 4. 4; R. 9. 76, Ku. 5. 56. -8 To fail, have no effect; राघवः स्खलितवीर्यमात्मनि R. 11. 83. -9 To drop, drip, trickle. -10 To go, move. -11 To disappear. -12 To collect, gather. —*Caus.* (स्खलयति-ते) 1 To cause to stumble or trip. -2 To cause to err or blunder, cause to falter or stammer; वचनानि स्खलयन् पदे पदे Ku. 4. 12; स्खलयति वचनं ते संश्रयत्यंगमंगं Mâl. 3. 8.

स्खलनं [स्खल्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Stumbling, slipping, tripping, falling down. -2 Tottering. -3 Deviating from the right course. -4 Blundering, error, mistake. -5 Failure, disappointment, unsuccessfulness. -6 Stammering, blundering in speech or pronunciation, faltering. -7 Trickling, dripping. -8 Dashing against, clashing, collision; U. 2. 20, Mv. 5. 40. -9 Mutual striking or rubbing together.

स्खलित *p. p.* [स्खल्-क्त] 1 Stumbled, slipped, tripped. -2 Fallen, dropped down. -3 Shaking, wavering, fluctuating, unsteady. -4 Intoxicated, drunk. -5 Stammering, faltering; Ku. 5. 56. -6 Agitated, disturbed. -7 Erring, blundering. -8 Dropped, emitted. -9 Dripping, trickling down. -10 Interrupted, stopped. -11 Confounded. -12 Gone. -तं 1 Stumbling, tripping, a fall. -2 Deviation from the right course. -3 Error, blunder, mistake; गोत्रस्खलित Ku 4. 8. -4 Fault, sin, transgression. -5 Deceit, treachery. -6 Circumvention, stratagem -Comp. -सुभगं *ind.* dashing or flowing along in a charming manner; Me. 28.

स्खुड् 6 P. (स्खुडति) To cover.

स्तक् 1 P. (स्तकति) 1 To resist. -2 To strike against, repel, push back.

स्तन् 1 P., 10 U. (स्तनति, स्तनयति-ते, स्तनित) 1 To sound, make a sound, resound, reverberate. -2 To groan, breathe hard, sigh. -3 To thunder, roar loudly; तस्तनुर्जज्वलुर्मम्लुर्जग्लुर्जुघूर्णिरे क्षताः Bk. 14 30. -WITH नि 1. to sound. -2. to sigh. -3. to mourn. -वि to roar.

स्तनः [स्तन्-अच्] 1 The female breast; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ

Bh. 3. 20 ; (दरिद्राणां मनोरथाः) हृदयेऽवेव लीयन्ते विधवास्त्रीस्तनाविव Pt. 2. 91. -2 The nipple of the breast. -3 The breast, udder, or dug of any female animal ; अर्धपीतस्तनं मातुरामर्दक्लिष्टकेसरं S. 7. 14. -Comp. —अंशुकं a cloth covering the breasts or bosom, breastmantle. -अग्रः a nipple.-अंगरागः a paint or pigment smeared on the breasts of women. -अंतरं 1. the heart. -2. the space between the breasts ; (न) मृणालसूत्रं रचितं स्तनांतरे S. 6. 17, R. 10. 62. -3. a mark on the breast (said to indicate future widowhood). —आभोगः 1. fulness or expanding of the breasts. -2. the circumference or orb of the breast. -3. a man with large breasts like those of a woman. —तटः, -टं the slope of the breast; cf. तट. — , -प, -पायक, -पायिन् a. sucking the breast, a suckling. —पानं sucking of the breast. —भरः 1. the weight or heaviness of breasts; पादाग्रस्थितया मुहुः स्तनभरेणानीतया नम्रतां Ratn. 1. 1. -2. a man having breasts like those of a woman. —भवः a particular position in sexual union. —मुखं,-वृंतं, -शिखा a nipple.

स्तनथः Ved. Thunder.

स्तननं [स्तन्-ल्युट्] 1 Sounding, a sound, noise.-2 Roaring, thundering, rumbling (of clouds). -3 Groaning. -4 Breathing hard.

स्तनंधय a. [स्तनं धयति धे खश् मुम् च] Sucking the breast ; यदि क्षुध्यते हरि, शिशुः स्तनंधयो भविता करेणुपरिशेषिता मही Bv. 1. 53 ; तवांकशायी परिवृत्तभाग्यया मया न दृष्टस्तनयः स्तनंधयः Mâl. 10. 6. -यः An infant, a suckling ; R. 14. 78 ; Si. 12. 40.

स्तनयित्नुः [स्तन्-इत्नु] 1 Thundering, thunder, the muttering of clouds. -2 A cloud, U. 3. 7. 5, 8. -3 Lightning. -4 Sickness. -5 Death. -6 A kind of grass.

स्तनित p. p. [स्तन् कर्तरि क्त] 1 Sounded, sounding, noisy ; Me. .28. -2 Thundering, roaring. —तं 1 The rattling of thunder, rumbling of thunder-clouds ; तोयोत्सर्गस्तनितमुखरो मास्म भूर्विक्लवास्ताः Me. 37.-2 Thunder, noise. -3 The noise of clapping the hands. -Comp. —फलः the Vikankata tree.

स्तन्यं [स्तने भवं यत्] Mother's milk, milk; पिब स्तन्यं पोत Bv. 1. 60.-Comp. —त्यागः leaving off the mother's milk, weaning ; स्तन्यत्यागात्प्रभृति सुमुखी दंतपांचालिकेव Mâl. 10. 5 ; स्तन्यत्यागं यावत् पुत्रयोरवेक्षस्व U. 7.

स्तबकः A bunch, cluster ; कुसुमस्तबकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 104, R. 13. 32 ; Me. 75, Ku. 3. 39.

स्तभ् See स्तंभ्.

स्तब्ध p. p. [स्तंभ् कर्मणि कर्तरि वा क्त] 1 Stopped, blocked up, obstructed. -2 Paralysed, senseless, stupefied, benumbed. -3 Motionless, immoveable. -4 Fixed, firm, hard, rigid, stiff. -5 Obstinate, stubborn, hard-hearted, stern. -6 Coarse. -Comp. —कर्ण a. pricking up the ears. —रोमन् m. a hog, boar. —लोचन a. having motionless or unwinking eyes (said of gods).

स्तब्धता -त्वं 1 Rigidity, firmness, hardness. -2 Stupor, insensibility.

स्तब्धिः f. 1 Fixedness, hardness, stiffness, rigidity. -2 Firmness, immoveableness. -3 Stupor, insensibility, numbness. -4 Obstinacy.

स्तभः A goat, ram.

स्तभु n. = स्तंभन q. v.

स्तम् 1 P. (स्तमति) To be confused or agitated.

स्तंबः [स्था-अंबच् किच्च पृषो॰ Un. 4. 96] 1 A clump of grass &c. ; R. 5. 15. -2 A sheaf of corn ; as in स्तंबकरिता q. v. -3 A cluster, clump or bunch (in general); U. 2. 29, R. 15. 19. -4 A bush, thicket. -5 A shrub or plant having no decided stem. -6 The post to which an elephant is tied. -7 A post. -8 Stupefaction, insensibility ; (probaly for स्तंभ in these two senses). -9 A mountain. -Comp. —करि a. forming sheaves or clusters. (—रिः) corn, rice. —करिता forming sheaves or clusters, abundant or luxuriant growth ; न शालेः स्तंबकरिता वप्तुर्गुणमपेक्षते Mu. 1. 3. —घनः 1. a small hoe for weeding clumps of grass. -2. a sickle for cutting corn. -3. a basket for holding the heads of wild rice. —घ्नः, -घातः, -हन्, -हननं -नी a sickle for cutting corn, a hoe. —पुरं N. of a city (ताम्रलिप्त).

स्तंबेरमः An elephant; स्तंबेरमा मुखरशृंखलकर्षिणस्ते R. 5. 72 ; Si. 5. 34 ; Mâl. 9. 33.

स्तंभ् 1 A., 5, 9 P. (स्तंभते, स्तभ्नोति, स्तभ्नाति, स्तंभित or स्तब्ध ; the स् of the root being changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ or उ and also after अव) 1 To stop, hinder, arrest, suppress; कंठः स्तंभितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः S. 4. 5. -2 To make firm or stiff, to make immoveable. -3 To stupefy, paralyze, benumb ; प्राणाद्भ्रंसिरे गात्रं तस्तंभे च हते प्रिये Bk. 14. 55. -4 To prop, support, uphold, sustain. -5 To become stiff, rigid or immoveable. -6 To be proud or elated, be stiff-necked. (The following verse illustrates the root in its different conjugations :— स्तंभते पुरुषः प्रायो यौवनेन धनेन च । न स्तभ्नाति क्षितीशोऽपि न स्तभ्नोति युवाप्यसौ ॥). —Caus. (स्तंभयति-ते) 1 To stop, arrest. -2 To make firm or rigid. -3 To paralyze. -4 To prop, support.

स्तंभः [स्तंभ्-अच्] 1 Fixedness, stiffness, rigidity, motionlessness ; स्तंभस्तंभं भजति Vikr. 18. 29 ; Ki. 12. 28 ; गात्रस्तंभः स्तनमुकुलयोरुत्पबंधः प्रकंपः Mâl. 2. 5 ; तत्संकल्पोपहितजडिम स्तंभमभ्येति गात्रं 1. 35, 4. 2. -2 Insensibility, stupefaction, stupor, numbness, paralysis. -3 Stoppage, obstruction, hindrance ; सोऽपश्यत्प्रणिधानेन संततेः स्तंभकारणं R. 1. 74 ; वाक्स्तंभं नाटयति Mâl. 8. -4 Restraint, curbing, suppressing ; कृतश्चित्तस्तंभः प्रतिहतधियामंजलिरपि Bh. 3. 6.-5 Prop, support, fulcrum. -6 A pillar, column, post. -7 A stem, trunk (of a tree). -8 Stupidity. -9 Absence of feeling or excitability. The supression of any force of feeling by supernatural or magical means. -Comp. —उत्कीर्ण a. carved out of a post of wood (as a statue). —कर a. 1. paralysing, benumbing. -2. obstructing. (-रः) a fence. —कारणं cause of obstruction or impediment. -पूजा worship of the posts of temporary pavilions erected for marriages or other occasions of solemnity.

स्तंभकिन् m. A kind of musical instrument covered with leather.

स्तंभनं [स्तंभयति स्तंभ्-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Stopping, obstructing, hindering, arresting, suppressing, restraining ; लोलोल्लोलक्षुभितकरणोज्जृंभणस्तंभनार्थं U. 3. 36. -2 Paralysing, benumbing, stupefying. -3 Quieting, composure ; Pt. 1. 360. -4 Making firm or stiff, fixing firmly. -5 Propping, supporting. -6 Stopping the flow of blood. -7 Anything employed as an astringent. -8 A particular magical art or faculty ; see स्तंभ (10). —नः N. of one of the five arrows of Cupid.

स्तंभित a. 1 Stopped, hindered. -2 Benumbed, paralyzed. -3 Composed, collected ; see स्तंभ्.

स्तंभिन् a. Supporting, stopping &c.

स्तंभिनी The Earth (one of the five elements).

स्तर a. [स्तृ -स्तृ -घञ्] Spreading, extending, covering. —रः 1 Anything spread, a layer, stratum. -2 A bed, couch.

स्तरणं [स्तृ स्तृ -ल्युट्] The act of spreading, strewing, scattering &c.

स्तरि(री)मन् m. A bed, couch.

स्तरी [स्तृ कर्मणि ई] 1 Smoke, vapour. -2 A heifer. -3 A barren cow.

स्तवः [स्तु -अप्] 1 Praising, celebrating, eulogizing. -2 Praise, eulogium, panegyric.

स्तवक *a.* (विका *f.*) [स्तु-वुन्] Praising, eulogizing. —कः 1 A panegyrist, praiser. -2 Praise, eulogium. -3 A cluster of blossoms. -4 Bunch of flowers, nosegay, tuft, bequet. -5 A chapter or section of a book. -6 A multitude ; cf. स्तबक also.

स्तवकित *a.* Full of blossoms or bunches.

स्तवनं [स्तु-ल्युट्] 1 Praising, praise. -2 A hymn.

स्तवः Praise, eulogy.

स्तावकः A praiser, panegyrist, flatterer.

स्तिघ् 5 A. (स्तिघ्नुते) 1 To ascend. -2 To assail, attack. -3 To ooze.

स्तिप् 1 A. (स्तेपते) To ooze, drop, drip.

स्तिभिः 1 An obstacle, obstruction. -2 The ocean. -3 A cluster, bunch, clump.

स्तिम्, स्तीम् 4 P. (स्तिम्यति, स्तीम्यति) 1 To become wet or moist. -2 To become fixed or immoveable, be rigid.

स्तिमित *a.* [स्तिम्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Wet, moist. -2 (*a*) Still, unruffled, calm ; क्षुभितमुरकलिकातरलं मनः पयः इव स्तिमितस्य महोदधेः Mâl. 3. 10. (*b*) Fixed, rigid, unmoved, motionless, steady ; वाचस्पतिः सन्नपि सोऽष्टमूर्तौ त्वाशास्यचिन्तास्तिमितो बभूव Ku. 7. 87 ; 2. 59 ; स्तिमितविकसितानां Mâl. 1. 27 ; R. 2. 22, 3. 17, 13. 48, 79 ; U. 6. 25. -3 Closed, shut ; R. 1. 73. -4 Benumbed, paralysed. -5 Soft, tender. -6 Gratified, satisfied. —तं 1 Moisture. -2 Fixity, steadiness. -Comp. -वायुः still air. —समाधिः steady contemplation.

स्तिमितत्वं Steadiness, stillness.

स्तीर्विः [स्तृ क्विप्] 1 An officiating priest at a sacrifice. -2 Grass. -3 Sky, atmosphere. -4 Water. -5 Blood. -6 An epithet of Indra.

स्तु 2 U. (स्तौति-स्तवीति, स्तुते-स्तुवीते ; तुष्टाव-तुष्टुवे, अस्तावीत्-अस्तोष्ट, स्तोष्यति-ते, स्तोतुं, स्तुत ; *desid.* तुष्टूषति-ते ; the स् of स्तु is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To praise, laud, eulogize, extol, glorify, celebrate ; Bv. 1. 41 ; Mu. 3. 16 ; Bk. 8. 92, 15. 70, 3. -2 To celebrate or praise in song, to hymn, worship by hymns.

स्तुत *p. p.* [स्तु-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Praised, lauded, eulogized. -2 Flattered. -तः 1 Praising. -2 N. of *Siva*.

स्तुति *f.* [स्तु-क्तिन्] 1 Praise, eulogy, commendation, laudation ; स्तुतिभ्यो व्यतिरिच्यन्ते दूराणि चरितानि ते R. 10. 30. -2 A hymn of praise, panegyric ; R. 4. 6. -3 Adulation ; flattery, empty or false praise ; भूतार्थव्याहृतिः सा हि न स्तुतिः परमेष्ठिनः R. 10. 33. -4 N. of Durgâ. -Comp. —गीतं a panegyric, hymn. —पदं an object of praise. —पाठकः a panegyrist, an encomiast, a minstrel, bard, herald. —वादः a laudatory speech, panegyric. —व्रतः a bard.

स्तुत्य *a.* Laudable, commendable, praiseworthy ; R. 4. 6.

स्तुकः A collection of hair, a knot or braid of hair

स्तुका 1 A knot or braid of hair. -2 A bunch of curly hair between the horns of a bull. -3 Hip ; thigh.

स्तुच् 1 A. (स्तोचते) 1 To be bright, to shine, be pellucid. -2 To be propitious or pleased.

स्तुनकः A goat.

स्तुभ् I. 1 P. (स्तोभति) 1 To praise. -3 To celebrate, extol, worship. -II. 1 A. (स्तोभते) 1 To stop, suppress. -2 To paralyse, benumb, stupefy.

स्तुभः A goat.

स्तुंभ् 5, 9 P. (स्तुभ्नोति, स्तुभ्नाति) 1 To stop. -2 To benumb, stupefy. -3 To expel.

स्तूप् 4 P., 10 U. (स्तूप्यति, स्तूपयति-ते) 1 To heap up, accumulate, pile, collect. -2 To erect, raise.

स्तूपः 1 A heap, pile, mound (of earth &c.) ; Mu. 3. 15. -2 A Buddhistic monument, or kind of Tope erected for keeping sacred relics, as those of Buddha. -3 A funeral pile. -4 Strength, power.

स्तृ 5 U. (स्तृणोति, स्तृणुते, स्तृत ; *pass.* स्तर्यते) 1 To spread, strew, cover, spread on or over ; (महीं) तस्तार सरघाव्याप्तैः स क्षौद्रपटलैरिव R. 4. 63, 7. 58. -2 To spread, expand, diffuse. -3 To scatter, spread about. -4 To clothe, cover, overspread, envelop. -5 To kill. —*Caus.* (स्तारय ति-ते) To overspread, cover, strew ; रक्तनाचिक्रिदभूमिं सैन्यैश्चातस्तरद्रुतैः Bk. 15. 48. —*Desid.* (तिस्तीर्षति-ते).

स्तृ *m.* A star.

स्तृतिः *f.* 1 Spreading, stretching, expansion. -2 Covering, clothing.

स्तृक्ष् P. (स्तृक्षति) To go.

स्तृह्, स्तृंह् 6 P. (स्तृहति, स्तृंहति) To strike, hurt, kill.

स्तॄ 9 U. (स्तृणाति, स्तृणीते, स्तीर्ण, *desid.* तिस्तरि-री-षति-ते, तिस्तीर्षति-ते) To cover, strew &c. ; see स्तृ.

स्तेन् 10 U. (Strictly a denom. from स्तेन ; स्तेनयति-ते) To steal, rob ; Ms. 8. 333.

स्तेनः [स्तेन्-कर्तरि-अच्] A thief, robber ; न तं स्तेना न चामित्रा हरंति न च नश्यति Ms. 7. 83. —नं Thieving, stealing. -Comp. —निग्रहः 1. the punishment of thieves. -2. suppression of the theft.

स्तेयं [स्तेनस्य भावः यत् नलोपः] 1 Theft, robbery ; Ku. 2. 35. -2 Anything stolen or liable to be stolen. -3 Anything private or secret.

स्तेयिन् *m.* 1 A thief, robber. -2 A goldsmith.

स्तैनं Theft, robbery.

स्तैन्यं [स्तेनस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Theft, robbery. —न्यः A thief.

स्तेप् I. 1 A. (स्तेपते) To ooze. -II. 10 U. (स्तेपयति-ते) To send, throw, cast.

स्तेमः Moisture, wetness.

स्तै 1 P. (स्तायति) To put on, adorn.

स्तैमित्यं 1 Fixedness, rigidity, immobility. -2 Numbness.

स्तोक *a.* [स्तुच्-घञ्] 1 Little, small; स्तोकेनोन्नतिमायाति स्तोकेनायात्यधोगतिं Pt. 1. 150 ; स्तोकं महद्वा धनं Bh. 2. 49. -2 Short. -3 Few. -4 Low, abject. —कः 1 A small quantity, drop. -2 The Châtaka bird. —कं *ind.* A little, less ; पश्योदग्रप्लुतत्वाद्वियति बहुतरं स्तोकमुर्व्यां प्रयाति S. 1. 7. -Comp. —काय *a.* little-bodied, small, dwarfish, diminutive. —नम्र *a.* a little bent down, slightly stooping or depressed ; श्रोणीभारादलसगमना स्तोकनम्रा स्तनाभ्यां Me. 82.

स्तोककः The Châtaka bird ; Ms. 12. 67.

स्तोकशस् *ind.* By little, sparingly.

स्तोतव्य *a.* Fit to be praised laudable, praiseworthy ; स्तोतव्यगुणसंपन्नः केषां न स्यात्प्रियो जनः.

स्तोतृ *m.* A praiser, panegyrist.

स्तोत्रं [स्तु-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Praise, eulogium. -2 A hymn of praise, panegyric.

स्तोत्रियः-या A particular kind of verse.

स्तोभः [स्तुभ्-घञ्] 1 Stopping, obstructing. -2 A stop, pause. -3 Disrespect, contumely. -4 A hymn, praise. -5 A division of the Sâmaveda. -6 Anything inserted.

स्तोमः [स्तु-मन् Un. 1. 137] 1 Praise, eulogium, hymn. -2 A sacrifice, oblation ; as in ज्योतिष्टोम, अग्निष्टोम. -3 A *Soma* libation. -4 A collection, multitude, number, group, assemblage; U. 1. 51. -5 A large quantity, mass; भस्मस्तोमपवित्रलांछनमुरो धत्ते त्वचं रौरवीं U. 4. 20, Mv. 1. 18. —मं 1 The head. -2 Riches, wealth. -3 Grain, corn. -4 An iron-pointed stick or shaft.

स्तोमयति Den. P. To praise, laud.

स्तोम्य a. Laudable, praiseworthy.

स्तोभिकः N. of the second portion of the Saṁhitā of the Sāmaveda.

स्त्येनः [स्त्यै-इनच्] 1 Nectar. -2 A thief.

स्त्यै 1 U. (स्त्यायति-ते) 1 To be collected into a heap or mass. -2 To spread about, be diffused; शिशिरकटुकषायः स्त्यायते सल्लकीनां Māl. 9. 6, 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. -3 Sound, echo.

स्त्यान a. [स्त्यै-क्त] 1 Collected into a mass; Māl. 5. 11, Ve. 1. 21. -2 Thick, bulky, gross. -3 Soft, bland, smooth, unctuous. -4 Sounding. -नं 1 Thickness, grossness, increase in magnitude or bulk; दधति कुहरभाजामत्र भल्लूकयूनामनुरसितगुरूणि स्त्यानमम्बूकृतानि Māl. 9. 6; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. -2 Unctuousness. -3 Nectar. -4 Sloth, idleness. -5 Echo, sound.

स्त्यायनं Collecting into a mass, crowding together, aggregation.

स्त्री 1 A woman. -2 A female of any animal; गजस्त्री, हरिणस्त्री &c.; Ś. 5. 22. -3 A wife; स्त्रीणां भर्ता धर्मदाराश्च पुंसां Māl. 6. 18; Me. 28. -4 The feminine gender, or a word used in that gender; आपः स्त्रीभूम्नि Ak. -Comp. -अगारः-रं a harem, the women's apartments. -अध्यक्षः a chamberlain. -अभिगमनं sexual intercourse. -आजीवः 1. one who lives by his wife. -2. one who lives by keeping women for prostitution. -कामः 1. desire of intercourse with women, fondness for women. -2. desire of a wife. -कार्यं 1. the business of women. -2. attendance on women or women's apartments. -कुमारं a woman and child. -कुसुमं menses, the menstrual excretion in women. -क्षीरं mother's milk; Ms. 5. 9. -ग a. cohabiting with women. -गवी a milch-cow. -गुरुः a female *Guru* or priestess. -गृहं = स्त्र्यगार q. v. -घोषः dawn, day-break. -घ्नः the murderer of a woman. -चरितं-त्रं the doings of women. -चिह्नं 1. any mark or characteristic of the female sex. -2. the female organ, vulva. -चौरः a seducer of women, libertine. -जननी a woman who brings forth only daughters. -जातिः *f.* woman kind, female sex. -जितः a hen-pecked husband; स्त्रीजितस्याईमात्रेण सर्वं पुण्यं विनश्यति Śabdak.; Ms. 4. 217. -धनं a woman's private property over which she exercises independent control; it is of six kinds:—अध्यग्न्यध्यावाहनिकं दत्तं च प्रीतिकर्मणि । भ्रातृमातृपितृप्राप्तं षड्विधं स्त्रीधनं स्मृतम् ॥; or according to others:—पितृमातृपतिभ्रातृदत्तमध्यग्न्युपागतम्। आधिवेदनिकाद्यं च स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम्; see also अन्वाधेयं, बंधुदत्तं, यौतकं, सौदायिकं, शुल्कं, पारिणाय्यं, लावण्यार्जितं, and पादवंदनिकं. -धर्मः 1. the duty of a woman or wife. -2. the laws concerning women. -3. menstruation. -धर्मिणी a woman in her courses. -धवः a man. -ध्वजः the female of any animal. -नाथ *a.* one protected by a woman. -निबंधनं a woman's peculiar sphere of action or province; domestic duty housewifery. -पण्योपजीविन् *m.* see स्त्र्याजीव above. -परः a woman-lover, lecher, libertine. -पिशाचिका a fiend like wife. -पुंसौ *m.* du. 1. wife and husband. -2. male and female; Ku. 2 7. -पुंलक्षणा a hermaphrodite. -पुंधर्मः the law regulating the duties of man and wife. -प्रत्ययः a feminine affix (in gram.). -प्रसंगः (excessive) intercourse with women. -प्रसूः *f.* a woman who brings forth only daughters; Y. 1. 73. -प्रिय *a.* loved by women. (-यः) the mango tree. -बाध्यः one who suffers himself to be troubled by a woman. -बुद्धिः *f.* 1. the female understanding. -2. the counsel of a woman, female advice. -भोगः sexual intercourse. -मंत्रः a female stratagem, woman's counsel. -मुखपः the *Aśoka* tree. -यंत्रं a machine-like woman, machine in the form of a woman; स्त्रीयंत्रं केन लोके विषममृतमयं धर्मनाशाय सृष्टं Pt. 1. 191. -रंजनं betel. -रत्नं 1. an excellent woman; स्त्रीरत्नेषु ममोर्वशी प्रियतमा यूथे तवेयं वशा V. 4. 25. -2. N. of Lakshmī. -राज्यं the kingdom of women. -लिंगं 1. the feminine gender (in gram.). -2. any mark of the female sex (as breast &c.). -3. the female organ. -वशः submissiveness to a wife, subjection to women. -विधेय *a.* governed by a wife, uxorious; R. 19. 4. -विवाहः contracting marriage with a woman. -संसर्गः female company. -संस्थान *a.* having a female shape; Ś. 5. 30. -संगः attachment to women, or intercourse with women. -संग्रहणं 1. the act of embracing a woman (improperly). -2. adultery, seduction. -सभं an assembly of women. -संबंधः 1. matrimonial alliance with a woman. -2. connection by marriage. -3. relation to women. -स्वभावः 1. the nature of women. -2. a eunuch. -हत्या the murder of a woman. -हरणं 1. the forcible abduction of women. -2. rape. -हारिन् *m.* a ravisher or seducer (of women).

स्त्रीतमा, स्त्रीतरा A thorough woman, more thoroughly a woman).

स्त्रीता-त्वं 1 Womanhood. -2 Wifehood. -3 Effeminacy, feminineness.

स्त्रैण *a.* (-णी *f.*) [स्त्रिया इदम् नञ् P. IV. 1. 88] 1 Female, feminine. -2 Suited or belonging to woman. -3 Being among women. -णं 1 Womanhood, nature of women, feminineness; शिशुत्वं स्त्रैणं वा भवतु ननु वंद्यासि जगतः U. 4. 11. -2 The female sex, womanhood; तृणे वा स्त्रैणे वा मम समदृशो यांति दिवसाः Bh. 3. 113; इदं तत्प्रत्युत्पन्नमति स्त्रैणमिति यदुच्यते Ś. 5; तस्य तृणमिव लघुवृत्ति स्त्रैणमाकलयतः K. -3 A collection of women; U. 4. 26. -4 Ved. Sexual enjoyment.

स्त्रैणता-त्वं 1 Feminineness, effeminacy. -2 Excessive fondness for women.

स्थकरः A betel-nut.

स्थग् 1 P. or *Caus.* (स्थगति, स्थगयति) 1 To cover, conceal, hide, veil; परास्यूतस्थानान्यपि तनुतराणि स्थगयति Māl. 1. 14. -2 To cover, pervade, fill; रवः श्रवणभैरवः स्थगितरोदसीकंदरः K. P. 7.

स्थग *a.* [स्थग्-अच्] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. -2 Abandoned, impudent, reckless. -गः A rogue, cheat.

स्थगनं Concealment, hiding.

स्थगरं A betel-nut.

स्थगिका 1 A courtezan. -2 The office of betel-bearer. -3 A kind of bandage.

स्थगित *a.* Covered, hidden, concealed.

स्थगी A betel-box.

स्थगुः A hump.

स्थंडिलं [स्थल् इलच् नुट् लस्य डः Tv.] 1 A piece of ground (levelled, squared and prepared for a sacrifice), an altar; निषेदुषी स्थंडिल एव केवले Ku. 5. 12. -2 A barren field. -3 A heap of clods. -4 A limit, boundary. -5 A land-mark. -Comp. -शायिन् *m.*, also स्थंडिलेशयः an ascetic who sleeps on the bare *Sthandila* or sacrificial ground. -सितकं an altar.

स्थपति *a.* [स्था-क तस्य पतिः] Chief, principal. -तिः 1 A king, sovereign. -2 An architect. -3 A wheel-wright, master-carpenter. -4 A charioteer. -5 One who offers a sacrifice to Brihaspati. -6 An attendant on the women's apartments. -7 N. of Kubera.

स्थपुट *a.* [विषमं स्थानं, स्थं पुटं यत्र] 1 Being in contracted or difficult circumstances. -2 Unevenly raised, elevated and depressed. -3 The soul. -Comp. -गत *a.* being in contracted or uneven parts, being in difficult places; अंसस्यादस्थिसंस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि क्रव्यमव्यग्रमत्ति Māl. 5. 16.

स्थल् 1 P. (स्थलति) To stand firm, be firm.

स्थलं [स्थल्-अच्] 1 Firm or dry ground, dry land, *terra firma* (opp.

जल); भो दुरात्मन् (समुद्र) दीयतां टिट्टिभाण्डानि नो चेत् स्थलतां त्वां नयामि Pt. 1; प्रतस्थे स्थलवर्त्मना R 4. 60; so स्थलकमलिनी or स्थलवर्त्मन् q. v. -2 Shore, strand, beach.-3 Ground, land, soil (in general). -4 Place, spot. -5 Field, tract, district. -6 Station. -7 A piece of raised ground, mound. -8 A topic, case, subject, the point under discussion; विवाद°, विचार° &c. -9 A part (as of a book). -10 A tent. -Comp. —अंतरं another place. —आरूढ *a*. alighted on the ground. —अरविंदं, -कमलं, -कमलिनी a land-growing lotus; Me. 90; Ku. 1. 33. —कुमुदः the Karavīra plant. -चर *a*. land-going, not aquatic. —च्युत *a*. fallen or removed from a place or position. —देवता a local or rural deity. —पद्मिनी the shrub *Hibiscus Mutabilis*. —मार्गः, -वर्त्मन् *n*. 'a road by land'; स्थलवर्त्मना 'by land'; R. 4. 60. —विग्रहः a battle on level ground. —शुद्धिः *f*. purification or clearance of a place from impurity. —सीमन् *f*. a land-mark, boundary.

स्थला A spot of dry ground artificially raised and drained (opp. स्थली q. v. below.)

स्थली 1 Dry ground, firm land. -2 A natural spot of ground, ground or land (as of a forest); विललाप विकीर्णमूर्धजा समदुःखामिव कुर्वती स्थलीं Ku. 4. 4. -3 A deity of the soil; (= स्थलदेवता q. v.). -Comp. —देवता a deity of the soil, a tutelary deity; Me. 106.

स्थलेशय *a*. Sleeping on dry ground. —यः Any amphibious animal.

स्थविः 1 A weaver. -2 Heaven. -3 A moveable thing.

स्थविर *a*. [स्था-किरच् स्थवादेशः] 1 Fixed, firm, steady. -2 Old, aged, ancient. —रः 1 An old man. -2 A beggar. -3 N. of Brahman. —रा An old woman; स्थविरे का त्वं अयमर्भकः कस्य नयनानंदकरः Dk.

स्थविष्ठ *a*. Greatest, very strong, largest (superl. of स्थूल q. v.).

स्थवीयस् Greater, larger (compar. of स्थूल q. v.)

स्था 1 P. (Atm. also in certain senses; तिष्ठति-ते, तस्थौ तस्थे, अस्थात्-अस्थित, स्थास्यति-ते, स्थातुं, स्थित; *pass*. स्थीयते; the स् of this root is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To stand; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् Subhāsh. -2 To stay, abide, dwell, live; ग्रामे or गृहे तिष्ठति. -3 To remain, be left; एको गणस्तिष्ठति Pt 4 -4 To delay, wait; किमिति स्थीयते *S*. 2. 5 To stop, cease, desist, stand still; तिष्ठत्येव क्षणमधिपतिर्ज्योतिषां व्योमभध्ये V. 2. 1. -6 To be kept aside; तिष्ठतु तावत् पत्रलेखागमनवृत्तांतः K 'never mind the account of' &c. -7 To be, exist, be in any state or position; often with participles; मरौ स्थिते कोऽधरि जोहवृक्षे Ku. 1 2; अपाट स्थितं सोऽदसं V. 1. 1; या स्थिता आद्य विश्वं *S*. 1. 1; कालं नयमाना तिष्ठति Pt. 1; Ms. 7. 8. -8 To abide by, conform to, obey (with loc.); शासने तिष्ठ भर्तुः V. 5. 17, R. 11. 65. -9 To be restrained; यदि ते तु न तिष्ठेयुरुपायैः प्रथमैस्त्रिभिः Ms. 7. 103. -10 To be at hand, be obtained; न विप्रं स्वेषु तिष्ठत्सु मृतं शूद्रेण नाययेत् Ms. 5. 104. -11 To live, breathe; आः क एष मयि स्थिते चंद्रगुप्तमभिभवितुमिच्छति Mu. 1. -12 To stand by or near, stand at one' side, help; उत्सवे व्यसने चैव दुर्भिक्षे शत्रुसंकटे। राजद्वारे श्मशाने च यस्तिष्ठति स बांधवः॥ H. 1. 73. -13 To rest or depend on. -14 To do, perform, occupy oneself with. -15 (Atm) To resort or go to (as an umpire), be guided by the advice of: संशय्य कर्णादिषु तिष्ठते यः Ki. 3. 14. -16 (Atm.) To offer oneself to (for sexual embrace), stand as a prostitute (with dat) गोपी स्मरात् कृष्णाय तिष्ठते Sk. on P. I. 4. 34. -*Caus*. (स्थापयति-ते) 1 To cause to stand. -2 To lay, set, place, put. -3 To found, establish -4 To stop. -5 To arrest, check. -6 To raise, erect. -7 To cause to last or continue, make durable.-8 To give in marriage; Māl. 10. 5. -9 To instruct in, initiate into. —*Desid*. (तिष्ठासति) To wish to stand &c.

स्थ *a*. (At the end of comp.) Standing, staying, abiding, being, existing &c; तत्रस्थ, अंकस्थ, प्रकृतिस्थ, तटस्थ q. v. —स्थः A place, spot.

स्थाणु *a*. [स्था नु पृषो° णत्वम्] Firm, fixed, steady, stable, immoveable, motionless. —णुः 1 An epithet of Siva: स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V 1. 1. -2 A stake, post, pillar; किं स्थाणुरयमुत पुरुषः; Pt. 1. 49. -3 A peg, pin. -4 The gnomon of a dial. -5 A spear, dart. -6 A nest of white ants.-7 The drug or perfume called Jīvaka. —*m*. *n* A branchless trunk or stem, any bare stalk of stem, pollard. -Comp. —छेदः one who cuts down the trunks of trees, one who clears away timber; स्थाणुच्छेदस्य केदारमाहुः शल्यवतो मृगं Ms. 9. 44. -भ्रमः mistaking anything for a post.

स्थातृ *a*. Standing, stationary, fixed.

स्थानं [स्था-ल्युट्] 1 The act of standing or remaining, stay, continuance, residence; U. 3 32. -2 Being fixed or stationary. -3 A state, condition. -4 A place, spot, site, locality; अक्षमालामदृश्यस्मात्स्थानात्तदादायवमपि न गंतव्यं K. -5 Station, situation, position -6 Relation, capacity; पितृस्थाने 'in the place or capacity of a father' भवत्स्थाने Pt. 2 26. -7 An abode, a house, dwelling house; स एव (नक्रः) प्रच्युतः स्थानाच्छुनापि परिभूयते Pt 3.46. -8 (*a*) A country, region, district (*b*) A town, city -9 Office, rank, dignity; अमात्यस्थाने नियोजितः. -10 Object: गुणाः पूजास्थानं गुणिषु न च लिंगं न च वयः U. 4. 11. -11 An occasion, a matter, subject, cause; परभृतहस्थानान्यपि तनुतराणि स्थगयति Māl. 1. 14; स्थानं जरापरिभवस्य तदेव पुंसां Subhāsh.; so कलह°, कोप°, विवाद° &c. -12 A fit or proper place; स्थानेष्वेव नियोज्यंते भृत्याश्चाभरणानि च Pt. 1. 72. -13 A fit or worthy object; स्थाने खलु सज्जति दृष्टिः M. 1; see स्थाने also. -14 The place or organ of utterance of any letter. (these are eight:-अष्टौ स्थानानि वर्णानामुरः कंठः शिरस्तथा। जिह्वामूलं च दंताश्च नासिकोष्ठौ च तालु च Sik. 13). -15 A holy place. -16 An altar. -17 A place in a town, square, court. -18 The place or sphere assigned after death to persons according as they perform or neglect their prescribed duties. -19 (In politics, war &c.) The firm attitude or bearing of troops, standing firm so as to repel a charge; Ms. 7. 190 -20 A halt. -21 A stationary condition, a neutral or middle state. -22 That which constitutes the chief strength or the very existence of a kingdom, a stamina of a kingdom, *i. e*. army, treasure, town, and territory; Ms. 7. 56 (where Kull. renders स्थानं by दंडकोषपुरराष्ट्रात्मकं चतुर्विधं). -23 Likeness resemblance -24 Part or division of a work, section, chapter &c. -25 The character or part of an actor. -26 Interval, opportunity, leisure. -27 (In music) A note, tone, modulation of the voice. -Comp. —अध्यक्षः 1. a local governor. -2. the superintendent of a place. -3. a watchman, police-officer. —आसनं *n*. du. standing and sitting down. —आसेधः confinement to a place, imprisonment, arrest; cf. आसेध.- चिंतकः a kind of quarter-master. —च्युत see स्थानभ्रष्ट. -पालः a watchman, sentinel, policeman. -भूमि *f*. a dwelling-place, mansion. —भ्रष्ट *a*. ejected from an office, displaced, dismissed, out of employ. —माहात्म्यं 1. the greatness or glory of any place. -2. a kind of divine virtue or uncommon sanctity supposed to be inherent in a sacred spot. —योगः assignment of proper places; द्रव्याणां स्थानयोगांश्च क्रयविक्रयमेव च Ms. 9. 332. —स्थ *a*. being in one's abode, at home.

स्थानकं [स्थान स्वार्थे क] 1 A position, situation. -2 A particular point or situation in dramatic action; *e. g*.

पताकास्थानक q. v. -3 A city, town. -4 A basin. -5 Froth, a kind of scum on spirits or wine. -6 A mode of recitation. -7 A division or section of the Taittirîya, a branch of the *Yajurveda*.

स्थानतस् *ind*. 1 According to one's place or position. -2 From one's proper place. -3 With reference to the organ of utterance.

स्थानिक *a*. (की *f*.) 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 (In gram.) That which takes the place of a thing, or is substituted for it. —कः 1 Any one holding an office, a placeman. -2 The governor of a place.

स्थानिन् *a*. [स्थानमस्यास्ति रक्षत्वेन इनि] 1 Having a place. -2 Having fixedness, permanent. -3 Having a substitute. —*m*. 1 The original form or primitive element, that for which anything else is substituted; स्थानिवदादेशोऽनल्विधौ P. I. 1. 59. -2 The form so substituted for anything. -3 That which has a place, or is actually expressed.

स्थानीय *a*. 1 Belonging to a place, local. -2 Suitable to a place. —यं A town, city.

स्थाने *ind*. (loc. of स्थान) 1 In the right or proper place, rightly, properly, justly, truly, appropriately; स्थाने वृता भूपतिभिः परोक्षैः R. 7. 13; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनां दूत्यधीनाः M. 3. 14; Ku. 6. 67, 7. 65. -2 In place of, instead of, in lieu of, as a substitute for; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुग्रीवं संन्यवेशयत् R. 12. 58. -3 On account of, because of. -4 Similarly, like, as.

स्थापक *a*. [स्थापयति स्था णिच्-ण्वुल्] Causing to stand, fixing, founding, establishing, regulating. —कः 1 The director of the stage-business, a stage-manager. -2 The founder of a temple or erector of an image.

स्थापनं [स्था-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 (*a*) The act of causing to stand, fixing, founding establishing, instituting. (*b*) Regu t. ing, directing. -2 Fixing the thoughts concentration of the mind, steady application, abstraction. -3 A dwelling, habitation. -4 A ceremony performed on a woman's perceiving; cf. पुंसवन.

स्थापना 1 Placing, fixing, founding, establishing. -2 Arranging, regulating (as a drama), stage management.

स्थापित *p.p*. [स्था णिच् क्त] 1 Placed, fixed, located, deposited. -2 Founded, instituted. -3 Set up, raised, erected. -4 Directed, regulated, ordered, enacted. -5 Determined, settled, ascertained. -6 Appointed to, entrusted with any duty, post &c. -7 Wedded, married; Mâl. 10. 5. -8 Firm, steady.

स्थाप्य *a*. 1 To be placed or deposited. -2 To be founded, fixed or established. —प्यं A pledge, deposit. -Comp. —अपहरणं the embezzlement of a deposit.

स्थामन् *n*. [स्था-मनिन्] 1 Strength, power, stamina, as in the word अश्वत्थामन्, see the quotation from Mb. under अश्वत्थामन्. -2 Fixity, stability.

स्थायिन् *a*. [स्था-णिनि] 1 Standing, staying, being situated (at the end of comp.). -2 Enduring, continuing, lasting, abiding; शरीरं क्षणविध्वंसि कल्पान्तस्थायिनो गुणाः Subhâsh.; कतिपयदिवसस्थायिनी यौवनश्रीः Bh. 2. 82; Mv. 7. 15. -3 Living, dwelling, remaining; Me. 23. -4 Permanent, firm, steady, invariable, unchangeable. —*m*. A lasting or permanent feeling; (see स्थायिभाव below); Si. 2. 87. —*n*. Anything lasting, a permanent state or condition. -Comp. —भावः a fixed or permanent condition of mind, a lasting or permanent feeling; (these feelings being said to give rise to the different *rasas* or sentiments in poetry, each *rasa* having its own Sthâyibhâva); they are eight or nine; रतिर्हासश्च शोकश्च क्रोधोत्साहौ भयं तथा। जुगुप्सा विस्मयश्चेत्यमष्टौ प्रोक्ताः शमोऽपि च S. D 206; cf. व्यभिचारिभाव, भाव, विभाव also.

स्थायिभू 1 P. To become firm, fixed or permanent, take a strong or firm hold on; Pt. 1. 33.

स्थायुक *a*. (का or की *f*.) [स्था-उकञ्] 1 Likely to last, enduring. -2 Firm, steady, stationary. —कः The superintending or head of a village.

स्थावर *a*. [स्था वरच्] 1 Fixed to one spot, stable, stationary, immoveable, inanimate (opp. जंगम); शरीरिणां स्थावरजंगमानां सुखाय तज्जन्मदिनं बभूव Ku. 1. 23, 6. 67, 73. -2 Inert, in, active, slow. -3 Regular, established. —रः A mountain; स्थावराणां हिमालयः Bg. 10. 25. —रं 1 Any stationary or inanimate object (such as clay, stones, trees &c. which formed the seventh creation of Brahman; cf. Ms. 1 41), मान्यः स मे स्थावरजंगमानां सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44; Ku. 6. 58. -2 A bow-string. -3 Immoveable property, real estate. -4 A heirloom. -Comp. —अस्थावरं, -जंगमं 1. moveable and immoveable property. -2. animate and inanimate things. —आत्मन् *a*. of immoveable form; Ku. 6. 67.

स्थावरता -त्वं 1 Fixedness, stability. -2 The state of a vegetable or mineral.

स्थासकः [स्था-स-स्वार्थादौ क] 1 Perfuming or smearing the body with fragrant ungnents. -2 A bubble of water or any fluid; Si. 18. 5.

स्थासु *n*. Bodily strength.

स्थास्नु *a*. [स्था-स्नु] 1 Disposed to stand, firm, immoveable. -2 Permanent, eternal, lasting, durable; Si. 2. 93, Ki. 2. 19. —स्नुः A tree.

स्थित *p. p*. [स्था-क्त] 1 Stood, remained, stayed. -2 Standing. -3 Standing up, risen; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां...छायेव तां भूपतिरन्वगच्छत् R. 2. 6. -4 Staying, resting, living, being, existing, situated; धन्या कथं स्थिता ते शिरसि Mu. 1. 1; Me. 7; oft. with gerunds merely as a copula; V. 1. 1; S. 1. 1, Ku. 1. 1. -5 Happened, occurred; Ku. 4. 27. -6 Stationed in, occupying, appointed to; S. 4. 18. -7 Acting up to, abiding by, conforming to; R. 5. 33; धर्मे स्थिताः (राजानः) Mâl. 10. 25. -8 Stood still, stopped, desisted. -9 Fixed on, firmly attached to; Ku. 5. 82. -10 Steady, firm; as in स्थितधी or स्थितप्रज्ञ q. v. -11 Determined, resolved; Ku. 4. 39. -12 Established, decreed. -13 Steadfast in conduct, steady-minded. -14 Upright, virtuous. -15 Faithful to a promise or agreement. -16 Agreed, engaged, contracted. -17 Ready, being close or at hand. —तं A word standing by itself. -Comp. -उपस्थित *a*. with and without the particle '*iti*' (as a word). —धी *a*. firm-minded, steady-minded, cool. —पाठ्यं recitation in Prâkrita by a woman while standing. —प्रज्ञ *a*. firm in judgment or wisdom, free from any hallucination, contented; प्रजहाति यदा कामान् सर्वान् पार्थ मनोगतान्। आत्मन्येवात्मना तुष्टः स्थितप्रज्ञस्तदोच्यते Bg. 2. 55. —प्रेमन् *m*. a stanch or faithful friend.

स्थितिः *f*. [स्था-क्तिन्] 1 Standing, remaining, staying, abiding, living, stay, residence; स्थितिं नो रे दध्याः क्षणमपि मदांधेक्षण सखे Bv. 1. 52; रक्षोगृह स्थितिर्मूलमग्निशुद्धौ त्वनिश्चयः U. 1. 6. -2 Stopping, standing still, continuance in one state; प्रस्थितायां प्रतिष्ठेथाः स्थितायां स्थितिमाचरेः R. 1. 89. -3 Remaining stationary, fixity, steadiness, firmness, steady application or devotion; मम भूयात् परमात्मनि स्थितिः Bv. 4. 23; Mâl. 5. 22. -4 A state, position, situation, condition. -5 Natural state, nature, habit; अथवा स्थितिरियं मंदमतीनां H. 4. -6 Stability, permanence, perpetuation, continu-

ance ; वंशस्थितेरधिगमान्महति प्रमोदे V. 5. 15 ; कन्यां कुलस्य स्थितये स्थितिज्ञा Ku. 1. 18, R. 6 27. -7 Correctness of conduct, steadfastness in the path of duty, decorum, duty, moral rectitude, propriety ; R. 3. 27, 11. 65, 12. 31 ; Ku. 1. 18 ; S. 5. 10. -8 Maintenance of discipline, establishment of good order (in a state) ; R. 1. 25. -9 Rank, dignity, high station or rank. -10 Maintenance, sustenance ; Māl. 9. 32, R. 5. 9. -11 Continuance in life, preservation, (one of the three states of human beings) ; सर्गस्थितिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः R. 2. 44 ; Ku. 2. 6. -12 Cessation, pause, stop. -13 Well-being, welfare. -14 Consistency. -15 A settled rule, ordinance, decree, an axiom or maxim. -16 Settled determination. -17 Term, limit, boundary. -18 Inertia, resistance to motion. -19 Duration of an eclipse. -20 Regard, consideration, account ; नास्मो चपयसि स्थितिः Pt. 1. 113. -Comp. —पदं the proper basin (for flow), the right path ; Mn. 3. 8. —स्थापक a. fixing in the original position, having the power of restoring to a previous state, having elastic properties. (-कः) elasticity, capability of recovering the former position.

स्थितिमत् a. 1 Possessed of firmness, steady, firm ; N. 5. 22. -2 Permanent ; R. 3. 27. -3 Virtuous, upright.

स्थांडिलः [स्थंडिले शयिता अण्] 1 An ascetic who sleeps on the bare ground or on a place prepared for sacrifice. -2 A religious mendicant or beggar.

स्थापत्यः [स्थपतिरेव स्वार्थे ष्यञ्] A guard of the women's apartments. —त्यं Architecture, building.

स्थालं [स्थलति तिष्ठत्यन्नादि अत्र आधारे घञ्] 1 A plate or dish. -2 A cooking-pot, any culinary vessel. -Comp. —रूपं the form or representation of a pot.

स्थाली 1 An earthen pot or pan, a cooking-pot, caldron, kettle ; न हि भिक्षुकाः संतीति स्थाल्यो नाधिश्रीयंते Sarva. S.; स्थाल्यां वैदूर्यमय्यां पचति तिलखलीमिंधनैश्चंदनाद्यैः Bh. 2. 100. -2 A particular vessel used in the preparation of Soma. -3 The trumpet-flower. -Comp. —पाकः a particular religious act performed by a householder. —पुरीषं the sediment or dirt sticking to a cooking-pot. —पुलाकः boiled rice in a cooking-pot. °न्यायः see under न्याय. —बिलं the interior or hollow on a caldron.

स्थाविर a. (रा or री f.) Thick, firm. —रं Old age (commencing after seventy) ; (वृद्धः स्यात्सप्ततेरूर्ध्वं वर्षीयान् नवतेः परं).

स्थिर a. [स्था-किरच्] (compar. स्थेयस् ; Superl. स्थेष्ठ) 1 Firm, steady, fixed : भावस्थिराणि जननांतरसौहृदानि S. 5. 2 ; स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1 ; Ku. 1. 30 ; R. 11. 19. -2 Immoveable, still, motionless ; Ku. 2. 38. -3 Immoveably fixed ; U. 1. 40. -4 Permanent, eternal, everlasting ; Me. 55 ; Māl 10. 25. -5 Cool, collected, composed, placid, calm. -6 Quiescent, free from passion. -7 Steady in conduct steadfast. -8 Constant, faithful, determined. -9 Certain, sure. -10 Hard, solid. -11 Strong, intense -12 Stern, relentless, hard-hearted ; Ku. 5. 47. —रः 1 A god, deity. -2 A tree. -3 A mountain. -4 A bull. -5 N. of Siva. -6 N. of Kārttikeya. -7 Final beatitude or absolution. -8 The plane, Saturn. -9 N. of certain zodiacal signs (*Taurus*, *Leo*, *Scorpio*, and *Aquarius*.). -रा 1 The earth. -2 A strong-minded woman. -3 The silk-cotton tree. (स्थिरीकृ means 1. to confirm, strengthen, or to corroborate -2. to stop, make fast. -3. to cheer up, console, comfort S. 4. स्थिरीभू means 1. to become firm or steady. -2 to become calm or tranquil.). -Comp. —अंघ्रिपः the marshy date-tree. —अनुराग a. firm in attachment, constant in affection. —आत्मन्, -चित्त, -चेतस्, -धी, -बुद्धि, -मति a. 1. firm-minded, steady in thought or resolve, resolute ; R. 8. 22. -2. cool, calm, dispassionate. —आयुस्, -जीविन् a. long lived, lasting. (-m.) the silk-cotton tree. —आरंभ a firm in undertakings, persevering. —कुट्टकः 1. a steady pulverizer. -2. a kind of common divisor (in algebra). —गंधः the *champaka* tree. (-धा) 1 the trumpet-flower. -2. the Ketaki plant. —छदः the birch tree. —छायः 1. a tree which gives shelter to travellers. -2. a tree (in general). —जिह्वः a fish. —जीविता the silk-cotton tree. —दंष्ट्रः 1. a snake. -2. Vishnu in his boar incarnation. -3. sound. —पत्रः the marshy date-tree. —पुष्पः 1. the *Champaka* tree. -2. the *Bakula* tree. —प्रतिज्ञ a. 1. persisting in an assertion, obstinate, pertinacious. -2. faithful to a promise. —प्रतिबंध a. firm in opposition, obstinate ; S. 2. —प्रतिष्ठा fixed residence or abode. —फला a kind of gourd. -योनिः a large tree which gives shade and shelter. —यौवन a. ever youthful. (-नः) a kind of good or evil genius, a fairy. —रंगा indigo. —श्री a. having everlasting prosperity. —संगर a. faithful to a promise, true, veracious. —सौहृद a. firm in friendship. —स्थायिन् a. remaining firm or steady ; keeping perfectly still (as in meditation).

स्थिरतर a. More firm, fixed &c. —रः The Supreme Being.

स्थिरता-त्वं 1 Firmness, steadiness, stability. -2 Firm or vigorous effort, fortitude ; S. 4. 14. -3 Constancy, firmness of mind. -4 Fixity. -5 Fearlessness.

स्थुड् 6 P. (स्थुडति) To cover.

स्थूणा [स्था-नक् उदंतादेशः पृषो° Tv.] 1 The post or pillar of a house. -2 A post or pillar in general ; स्थूणानिखननन्यायेन S. B. -3 An iron image or statue. -4 An anvil. -Comp. -निखननन्याय see under न्याय.

स्थूमः 1 ight. -2 The moon.

स्थूरः 1 A bull -2 A man.

स्थूरिन् m. A pack-horse or bullock.

स्थूल a. (compar. स्थवीयस्, superl स्थविष्ठ) 1 Large, great, big, bulky, huge; बहुस्थूलगात्रेषु स्थूलेन स्थीयते बहिरश्मवत् Si. 2 78 (where it has sense 6 also ; स्थूलहस्तावलेपान् Me. 14, 106 ; R 6. 28. -2 Fat, corpulent, stout. -3 Strong, powerful : स्थूलं स्थूलं श्वसिति K. 'breathes hard'. -4 Thick, clumsy. -5 Gross, coarse, rough (fig. also); as in स्थूलमानं q. v. -6 Foolish, doltish, silly, ignorant. -7 Stolid, dull, thick-headed. -8 Not exact. —लः The jack tree. -ला Large cardamoms. —लं 1 A heap, quantity. -2 A tent. -3 The summit of a mountain (कूट). -Comp. —अंत्रं the larger intestine near the anus. —आस्यः a snake. —उच्चयः 1. a large fragment of a crag or rock fallen from a mountain and forming an irregular mound. -2. incompleteness, deficiency, defect. -3. the middle pace of elephants. -4. an eruption of pimples on the face. -5. a hollow at the root of an elephant's tusks. —कंटकिका the silk-cotton tree. —कंदः 1. a kind of esculent root. -2. red garlic. —काय a. fat, corpulent. —क्षेडः, -क्ष्वेडः an arrow. —चापः a large bow-like instrument used in cleaning cotton. —तालः the marshy date-tree. —धी, -मति a. foolish, doltish. —नालः a kind of large reed. —नासः -नासिक a. thick-nosed. (-सः, -कः) a hog, boar. —पटः -टं coarse cloth. —पट्टः cotton. (-ट्टं), —पट्टाकः coarse cloth. —पाद a. club-footed, having swelled legs. (-दः) 1 an elephant. -2. a man with elephantiasis. —फलः the silk-cotton tree. —भूत n. pl. the five grosser elements (according to

Sānkhya phil.) —मरिचः a kind of berry (कक्कोल). —मानं rough or inexact calculation, gross or rough computation. —मूलं a kind of radish. —लक्ष -क्ष्य a. 1. munificent, liberal, generous. -2. wise, learned. -3. inclined to recollect both benefits and injuries. -4. taking careless aim. —वल्कलः the red Lodhra tree. -शंखा a woman having a large vulva. —शरीरं the grosser or material and perishable body (opp. सूक्ष्म or लिंगशरीर q. v.). —शाटकः -शाटिः a thick or coarse cloth. —शीर्षिका a small ant having a large head in proportion to its size. —षट्पदः 1. a large bee. -2. a wasp. —सूक्ष्म a. mighty and subtle (as the god). —स्कंधः the lakucha tree. —हस्तः an elephant's trunk.

स्थूलक a. Large, big, huge, bulky. —कः A sort of grass or reed.

स्थूलता -त्वं 1 Largeness, bulkiness, bigness; Pt. 1. 190. -2 Dulness, stupidity.

स्थूलयते Den. P. To become big or stout, grow bulky or fat.

स्थूलिन् m. A camel.

स्थेमन् m. Firmness, stability, fixity, fixedness; ग्रावोपमः संहताः स्थेमभाजः Si. 18. 33; न यत्र स्थेमानं दधुरतिभयभ्रांतनयनाः Bv. 1. 32.

स्थेय a. [स्था-कर्मणि यत्] To be fixed or placed, to be settled or determined. —यः 1 A person chosen to settle a dispute (between two parties), an arbitrator, umpire, a judge; H. 4. 1. -2 A domestic priest.

स्थेयस् a. (सी f.) More firm, stronger; (compar. of स्थिर q. v.).

स्थेष्ठ a. Very firm, strongest; (superl. of स्थिर q. v.)

स्थैर्यं [स्थिरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Firmness, stability, fixity, steadiness. -2 Continuance. -3 Firmness of mind, resolution, constancy; Bg. 13 7. 4 Patience. -5 Hardness, solidity.

स्थौणेयः, स्थौणेयकः A kind of perfume.

स्थौर 1 Firmness, strength, power. -2 A load sufficient for a horse or ass.

स्थौरिन् m. 1 A horse carrying burdens on his back, pack-horse. -2 A strong horse.

स्थौल्यं 1 Bigness, bulkiness, stoutness. -2 Dulness or density of intellect.

स्नवः Trickling, oozing, dripping.

स्नस् 1, 4 P. (स्नसति, स्नस्यति) 1 To inhabit. -2 To eject (as from the mouth), reject.

स्नसा A tendon, muscle.

स्ना 2 P. (स्नाति, स्नात) 1 To bathe, perform ablution; सुगतइवांभसि स्नातः. -2 To perform the ceremony of bathing at the time of leaving the house of one's spiritual preceptor. —*Caus.* (स्नापयति-ते, स्नपयति-ते) To cause to bathe, wet, moisten, sprinkle: (तोयैः) सतुहिनैर्ना स्नपयांबभूवुः Ku. 7. 10; स्निग्धस्नपिताधरा Gīt 12. U. 3. 23, Ki. 5. 44, 47; Si 2 7, Me. 43. —*Desid* (सिस्नासति) To wish to bathe. -WITH अव to bathe after mourning. —नि to plunge deep into, *i. e.* to be perfect or thoroughly versed in; see निष्णात.

स्नपन a. 1 Causing to bathe. -2 Used for bathing. —नं 1 Sprinkling, washing. -2 Bathing, ablution; रेजे जनैः स्नपनसांद्रतरार्द्रमूर्तिः Si. 5. 57.

स्नपित a. Bathed, washed, sprinkled &c.

स्नात p. p. Bathed, washed, purified by ablution —तः 1 One whose course of holy study is over. -2 An initiated householder; cf. स्नातक.

स्नातकः 1 A Brāhmana who has performed the ceremony of ablution which has to be performed on his finishing his first *Āśrama* (that of a Brahmachārin) -2 A Brāhmana just returned from the house of his preceptor and become an initiated householder (गृहस्थ) -3 A Brāhmana who is a *Bhikshu* (beggar of alms) for any religious object: Ms. 11 2 -4 Any man of the first three classes who is an initiated householder.

स्नानं [स्ना-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Bathing, washing, ablution, immersion in water; स्नान॰ प्रत्यादिश्य स्नानोत्तीर्णं॰ काश्यपः S. 4. -2 Purification by bathing any religious or ceremonial ablution. -3 The ceremony of bathing or anointing an idol. -4 Anything used in ablution. -Comp. —अगारं a bath-room. —कुशं Kusa-grass. —द्रोणी a bathing tub. —यात्रा the festival held on the full-moon day in the month of Jyeshtha. —वस्त्रं a bathing-garment: मकरन्द किं पीडितस्नानवस्त्रमुत्तंसयसि H 2. 106 —विधिः 1. the act of ablution. -2. the proper manner or rules of ablution.

स्नानीय a. [स्नानाय हितं छ] Fit or suitable for bathing or ablution, worn during bathing; स्नानीयवस्त्रक्रियया पत्रोर्णं वोपयुज्यते M. 5. 12. -यं Water or any other article (such as unguents, perfumed powders &c.) proper for bathing; R. 16 21.

स्नापकः A servant who bathes his master, or brings bathing-water for him.

स्नापनं The act of causing to bathe or attending a person while bathing Ms. 2. 209.

स्नायुः [स्नाति शुध्यति दोषोऽनया स्ना-उण् Tv.] 1 A tendon, muscle, sinew; स्वल्पं स्नायुवसावशेषमलिनं निर्मांसमप्यस्थि गोः Bh. 1. 30. -2. The string of a bow. -Comp. —अर्मन् n. a kind of disease of the eyes.

स्नायुकः See स्नायु.

स्नावः, स्नावन् m. A tendon, muscle.

स्निट् 10 U. (स्नेटयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To love, be in love.

स्निह् 4 P. (स्निह्यति, स्निग्ध) 1 To feel or have affection for, love, be fond of (with loc. of the person or thing that is loved or liked); किं नु खलु बालेऽस्मिन्नौरस इव पुत्रे स्निह्यति मे मनः S. 7; स च स्निह्यत्यावयोः U. 6. (where आवयोः may be genitive also). -2 To be easily attached. -3 To be pleased with, be kind to. -4 To be sticky, viscid, or adhesive. -5 To be smooth or bland. -*Caus.* (स्नेहयति-ते) 1 To make unctuous, anoint, besmear, lubricate. -2 To cause to love. -3 To dissolve, destroy, kill.

स्निग्ध a. [स्निह्-क्त] 1 Loving, affectionate, friendly, attached, tender, Māl. 5. 20. -2 Oily, unctuous, greasy, wetted with oil: उत्पश्यामि त्वयि तटगते स्निग्धभिन्नांजनाभे Me. 59; स्निग्धवेणीसवर्णे 18; Si. 12. 62; Māl. 10 4. -3 Sticky, viscid, adhesive, cohesive. -4 Glistening, shining, glossy, resplendent; कनककनिकषस्निग्धा विद्युत्प्रिया न ममोर्वशी V. 4 1; Me. 37; U 1. 33, 6. 21. -5 Smooth, emollient. -6 Moist, wet. -7 Cooling. -8 Kind, soft, bland, amiable; प्रीतिस्निग्धैर्जनपदवधूलोचनैः पीयमानः Me. 16. -9 Lovely, agreeable, charming; स्निग्धगंभीरनिर्घोषं R 1. 36, Me. 64, U. 2. 14, 3. 22. -10 Thick, dense, compact; स्निग्धच्छायातरुषु वसतिं रामगिर्याश्रमेषु (चक्रे) Me. 1. -11 Intent, fixed, steadfast (as a gaze or look). —ग्धः 1 A friend, an affectionate or friendly person; विवेकः स्निग्धैरुपकृतमपि द्वेष्यतां याति किंचित् H 2 190; or स स्निग्धोऽकुशलान्निवारयति यः Subhāsh.; Pt. 2. 166. -2 The red castor-oil plant. -3 A kind of pine. —ग्धं 1 Oil -2 Bee's-wax. -3 Light, lustre. -4 Thickness, coarseness. -Comp. —जनः an affectionate or friendly person a friend; स्निग्धजनसंविभक्तं हि दुःखं सह्यवेदनं भवति S 3. —तंडुलः a kind of rice of quick growth. —दृष्टि a. looking intently or with a fixed gaze. —पत्रा -त्री the jujube.

स्निग्धता -त्वं 1 Oiliness. -2 Blandness. -3 Tenderness, affection, love.

स्निग्धा Marrow.

स्नु 2 P. (स्नौति, स्नुत) 1 To drip, trickle, fall in drops, distil, drop, ooze or run out, leak out. -2 To flow, stream.

स्नुत a. Oozed, dropped, flowed &c.

स्नु m. n. 1 Table-land. -2 Top, surface (in general). (This word has no forms for the first five inflections and is optionally substituted, for सानु after acc. dual).

स्नु f. A sinew, tendon, muscle.

स्नुषा A daughter-in-law; मनुपास्यत पुत्रभोग्यया स्नुषयेवाविकृतेन्द्रियः श्रिया R. 8. 14, 15. 72.

स्नुस् 4 P. (स्नुस्यति) 1 To disappear, become invisible. -2 To take, accept.

स्नुह् 4 P. (स्नुह्यति, स्नुग्ध or स्नूढ) To vomit.

स्नुह्, स्नुहा-हिः f. -ही The milk-hedge plant.

स्नेहः [स्निह्-घञ्] 1 Affection, love, kindness, tenderness; स्नेहदाक्षिण्ययोर्योगात् कामीव प्रतिभाति मे V. 2. 4 (where it has sense 6 also); अस्ति मे सोदरस्नेहोप्येतेषु S. 1. -2 Oiliness, viscidity, unctuousness, lubricity (one of the 24 Guṇas according to the Vaiśeshikas). -3 Moisture. -4 Grease, fat, any unctuous substance. -5 Oil; निर्विष्टविषयस्नेहः स दशान्तमुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1, Pt. 1. 82 (where the word has sense 1 also), 221; R. 4. 75. -6 Any fluid of the body, such as semen. -Comp. —अक्त a. oiled, lubricated, greased. —अनुवृत्तिः f. affectionate or friendly intercourse. —आशः a lamp. —छेदः, -भंगः breach or loss of friendship. —पूर्वं ind. affectionately. —प्रवृत्तिः f. flow or course of love; S. 4. 16. —प्रिय a. fond of oil. (-यः) a lamp. —बीजः the Piyâla tree. —भूः phlegm. —भूमिः f. 1. anything yielding oil. -2. an object of love or affection, beloved person. -रंगः sesamum. -वस्तिः f. injection of oil, an oily enema. -विमर्दित a. anointed with oil. -व्यक्तिः f. manifestation of love, display of friendship; (भवति) स्नेहव्यक्तिश्चिरविरहजं मुंचतो बाष्पमुष्णं Me. 12. —संभाषः kind conversation, friendly talk, chat.

स्नेहन् m. 1 A friend. -2 The moon. -3 A kind of disease.

स्नेहन a. [स्निह्-णिच् ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Anointing, lubricating. -2 Destroying. —नं 1 Anointing, unction, rubbing, or smearing with oil or unguents. -2 Unctuousness. -3 An unguent, emollient.

स्नेहित p. p. 1 Loved. -2 Kind, affectionate. -3 Anointed, lubricated. —तः A friend, a beloved person.

स्नेहिन् a. (नी f.) [स्नेह-इनि] 1 Attached, affectionate, friendly. -2 Oily, unctuous, fat. -m. 1 A friend. -2 An anointer, a smearer. -3 A painter.

स्नेहुः 1 The moon. -2 A kind of disease.

स्नै 1 P. (स्नायति) To dress, wrap round, envelop.

स्नैग्ध्यं 1 Unctuousness, oiliness, lubricity. -2 Tenderness, fondness. -3 Smoothness, blandness.

स्पंद् 1 A. (स्पंदते, स्पंदित) 1 To throb, palpitate; अस्पंदिष्टाक्षि वामं च Bk. 15. 27, 14. 83. -2 To shake, tremble, quiver. -3 To go, move.

स्पंदः [स्पंद्-घञ्] 1 Throbbing, palpitation. -2 Vibration, tremor, motion; मनो मंदस्पंदं बहिरपि चिरस्यापि विमृशन् Kb. 2. 51.

स्पंदनं [स्पंद्-ल्युट्] 1 Throbbing, pulsation, palpitation, quivering; वामाक्षिस्पंदनं सूचयित्वा Mâl. 1.; so अधर°, बाहु°, शरीर° &c. -2 Tremor, vibration. -3 The quickening of a child in the womb. -4 Rapid motion, going.

स्पंदित p. p. [स्पंद्-क्त] 1 Throbbed, quivered. -2 Gone. —तं A pulsation, throb, palpitation.

स्पर्ध् 1 A. (स्पर्धते) 1 To contend, or vie with, emulate, rival, compete, be equal with; अस्पर्धिष्ट च रामेण Bk. 15. 65; कस्तैस्तस्य स्पर्धते Bh. 2. 16. -2 To challenge, defy, bid defiance to.

स्पर्धि a. Emulous, envious.

स्पर्धनं 1 Competition, emulation. -2 Envy, Jealousy.

स्पर्धा [स्पर्ध्-अ] 1 Emulation, rivalry, competition; आत्मनस्तु बुधैः स्पर्धा शुद्धधीर्वृद्धमप्यत. -2 Jealousy, envy. -3 Defiance. -4 Equality with.

स्पर्धिन् a. (नी f.) 1 Rivalling, emulating, competing, vying with; तवाधरस्पर्धिषु विद्रुमेषु R. 13. 13, 16. 62. -2 Emulous, envious. -3 Proud. —m. A competitor, an equal.

स्पर्श् 10 A. (स्पर्शयते) 1 To take, take hold of, touch. -2 To unite, join. -3 To embrace, clasp.

स्पर्शः [स्पर्श्, स्पृश् वा-घञ्] 1 Touch, contact (in all senses); तदिदं स्पर्शक्षमं रत्नं S. 1. 28, 2. 7. -2 Contact (in astr.). -3 Conflict, encounter. -4 Feeling, sensation, the sense of touch. -5 The quality of touch or tangibility, touch, the object or विषय of skin (त्वच्); स्पर्शगुणो वायुः T. S. -6 That which affects or influences, affection, seizure. -7 Disease, illness, disorder, distemper. -8 A consonant of any of the five classes of letters (from क् to म्); कादयो मावसानाः स्पर्शाः. -9 A gift, donation, presentation. -10 Air, wind. -11 The sky. -12 Sexual union. -13 A secret spy. -र्शा An unchaste woman. -Comp. —अज्ञ a. senseless, insensible. —इंद्रियं the organ or sense of touch. —उदय a. followed by a consonant. —उपलः, -मणिः a kind of jewel considered to be the same as 'philosopher's stone'. —तन्मात्रं the subtile element of tangibility. —लज्जा the sensitive plant. —वेद्य a. to be apprehended by the sense of touch. -संचारिन् a. contagious, infectious. —स्नानं ablution at the entrance of the sun or moon into a eclipse. —स्पंदः, -स्पंदः a frog.

स्पर्शन a. (नी f.) [स्पर्श् स्पृश्-वा ल्युट्] 1 Touching, handling. -2 Affecting, influencing. —नः Air, wind. —नं 1 Touching, touch, contact. -2 Sensation, feeling. -3 Sense or organ of touch. -4 A gift, donation.

स्पर्शनकं A term used in Sânkhya philosophy for the 'skin'.

स्पर्शवत् a. 1 Tangible. -2 Soft, soft or agreeable to the touch; Ku. 1. 55.

स्पर्हु m. A distemper, disorder of the body, disease.

स्पर्व् 1 A. (स्पर्वते) To become wet or moist.

स्पश् 1 U. (स्पशति ते) 1 To obstruct. -2 To undertake, perform. -3 To string together. -4 To touch. -5 To see, behold, perceive clearly, spy out, espy.

स्पशः [स्पश्-अच्] 1 A spy, a secret emissary or agent; स्पशो शनैर्गतवति तत्र विद्विषां Si. 17. 20; see अपस्पश also. -2 Fight, war, battle. -3 One who fights with savage animals (for reward), or the fight itself.

स्पष्ट a. [स्पश्-क्त नि० इडभावः] 1 Distinctly visible, evident, clearly perceived, clear, plain, manifest; स्पष्टे जाते प्रत्युषे K. 'when it was broad day-break'; स्पष्टाकृतिः R. 18. 30; स्पष्टार्थः &c. -2 Real, true. -3 Full-blown, expanded. -4 One who sees clearly. -ष्टं ind. 1 Clearly, distinctly, plainly. -2 Openly, boldly. (स्पष्टी-कृ means 'to make clear or distinct, explain, elucidate.) -Comp. —अर्थ a. intelligible, clear. —गर्भा a woman who shows evident signs of pregnancy. —प्रतिपत्तिः f. distinct notion, clear perception. —भाषिन्, -वक्तृ a. plain-spoken, out spoken, candid.

स्पष्टयति Den. P. To make clear, explain, elucidate.

स्पृ 5 P. (स्पृणोति) 1 To deliver or extricate from. -2 To gratify. -3

To grant, bestow. -4 To protect. -5 To live.

स्पृश् 6 P. (स्पृशति, पस्पर्श, अस्पृक्षत्-अस्पार्क्षीत्-अस्प्राक्षीत्, स्प्रक्ष्यति-स्पर्क्ष्यति, स्प्रष्टुं-स्पर्ष्टुं, स्पृष्ट) 1 To touch; स्पृशन्नपि गजो हन्ति H. 3. 14, कर्णे परं स्पृशति हन्ति परं समूलं Pt. 1. 304. -2 To lay the hand on, stroke gently with, touch; हस्तेन पस्पर्श तदङ्गमिन्द्रः Ku. 3. 22. -3 To adhere or cling to, come in contact with. -4 To wash or sprinkle with water; Ms. 2. 60. -5 To go to, reach; Ś. 2. 14; R. 3. 43. -6 To attain to, obtain, reach a particular state; महोक्षतां वत्सतरः स्पृशन्निव R. 3. 32; विमत्सरीभिः स्पृशति बहुमानोन्नतिपदं H. 1. 175. -7 To act upon, influence, affect, move, touch; Mu. 7. 16; Ku. 6. 95. -8 To refer or allude to. -9 To take, receive, accept (as a sacrificial offering). —*Pass.* To be polluted, defiled, or tainted; U. 1. 48. -*Caus.* (स्पर्शयति-ते) 1 To cause to touch. -2 To give, present; गाः कोटिशः स्पर्शयता घटोघ्नीः R. 2. 49.

स्पृश् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Who or what touches, touching, affecting, piercing; मर्मस्पृश्, हृदिस्पृश् &c.

स्पृशी The prickly night-shade.

स्पृश्य *a.* Tangible.

स्पृष्ट *p. p.* [स्पृश्-क्त] 1 Touched, felt with the hand. -2 Come in contact with, touching. -3 Reaching, applying or extending to; अस्पृष्टपुरुषान्तरं Ku. 6. 75. -4 Affected, seized; Me. 69; अनवस्पृष्टं R. 10. 19. -5 Tainted, defiled; Ms. 8. 205. -6 Formed by the complete contact of the organs of speech (the letters of the five classes); अचोऽस्पृष्टा यणस्त्वीषन्नेमस्पृष्टाः शलः स्मृताः । शेषाः स्पृष्टा हलः प्रोक्ता निबोधानुप्रदानतः Sik. 38. —ष्टं Touch.

स्पृष्टास्पृष्टि *n.*, स्पृष्टास्पृष्टं Touching one another.

स्पृष्टिः, स्पृष्टिका *f.* Touch, contact; तद्वयस्य अस्मच्छरीरस्पृष्टिकया शापितोऽसि Mk. 3.

स्पृह् 10 U. (स्पृहयति-ते) To wish, long for, desire for, yearn, envy (with dat.); स्पृहयामि खलु दुर्ललिताय अस्मै Ś. 7; तपःक्लेशायापि स्पृहयति K.; न मैथिलेयः स्पृहयांबभूव भर्त्रे दिवो नाप्यलकेश्वराय R. 16. 42. Bh. 2. 45.

स्पृहणं [स्पृह्-ल्युट्] The act of desiring.

स्पृहणीय *a.* [स्पृह्-अनीयर्] To be desired or longed for, enviable, desirable; अहो पतत्रे स्पृहणीयवीर्यः Ku. 3. 20; त्वमेव जगतः स्पृहणीयसिद्धिः Māl 10. 21; परस्परेण स्पृहणीयशोभं न चेदिदं द्वंद्वमयोजयिष्यत् R. 7. 14, Ku. 7. 66; U. 7. 40.

स्पृहयालु *a.* [स्पृह्-आलुच्] Disposed to be desirous or envious of, longing or eager for, covetous (with dat. or loc.); भोगेभ्यः स्पृहयालवो न हि वयं Bh. 3. 64; तपोवनेषु स्पृहयालुरेव R. 14. 45.

स्पृहा [स्पृह्-अङ्] Desire, eager desire, ardent wish, longing, envy, covetousness; कथमन्ये करिष्यन्ति पुत्रेभ्यः पुत्रिणः स्पृहां Ve. 3. 29, R. 8. 34.

स्पृहालु = स्पृहयालु q. v.

स्पृह्य *a.* Desirable, enviable. —ह्यः The wild citron tree.

स्पृ 9 P. (स्पृणाति) To hurt, kill.

स्पर्द्ध *m.* See स्पर्द्ध.

स्फट् 1 P. (स्फटति) To burst, expand.

स्फटः A snake's expanded hood; cf. फट-टा. —टी Alum.

स्फटा 1 A snake's expanded hood. -2 Alum.

स्फटिकः A crystal, quartz; अपगतमले हि मनसि स्फटिकमणाविव रजनिकरगभस्तयः सुखं प्रविशन्त्युपदेशगुणाः K. —का Sulphate of alumina or alum. -Comp. —अचलः the mount Meru. —अद्रिः the mount Kailāsa. °भिद् *m.* camphor. —अश्मः camphor. —अश्मन्, -आत्मन्, -मणि *m.*, -शिला a crystal stone. —प्रभ *a.* crystalline, transparent. —स्तंभः a crystal column.

स्फटिकारिः स्फटिकारिका *f.* Sulphate of alumina.

स्फटिकी Alum.

स्फंट् I. 1 P. (स्फंटति) To burst, open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फंटयति-ते) To jest or joke with, laugh at.

स्फंड् 1 P., 10 U. (स्फंडति, स्फंडयति-ते) To laugh at, joke with, deride.

स्फर् See स्फुर्.

स्फरणं Trembling, quivering, throbbing.

स्फल् 1 P. (स्फलति) To tremble, quiver, throb, palpitate. —10 U. or *-Caus.* (स्फालयति-ते) To cause to tremble or shake.

स्फाटकः A drop of water. —कं Crystal.

स्फाटिक *a.* (-की *f.*) Crystalline. —कं A crystal.

स्फाटीकं Crystal.

स्फाटित *p. p.* Split open, burst, expanded, made to gape.

स्फाय् 1 A. (स्फायते, स्फीत) 1 To grow large or fat, to become big or bulky. -2 To swell, increase, expand; सद्युध्मे तयोः कोपः पस्फाये प्रलयार्धवत् Bk. 14. 109 *-Caus.* (स्फावयति-ते) To cause to grow large, augment, increase; तावत्स्फावयता शक्तीर्बाणांश्चाकिरतां मुहुः Bk. 17. 43, 4. 33, 12. 76, 15. 99.

स्फात *p. p.* Increased, enlarged, swollen.

स्फातिः *f.* [स्फाय्-भावे क्तिन् यलोपः] 1 Swelling, intumescence. -2 Increase, growth.

स्फीत *p. p.* [स्फाय्-क्त स्फीभावः] 1 Swollen, increased; Ve. 5. 40. -2 Fat, thick, big, large, bulky. -3 Many, numerous, much, copious, plentiful, abundant. -4 Delighted, joyful. -5 Pure; Bv. 4. 13. -6 Successful, prosperous, thriving. -7 Affected by hereditary disease. (स्फीतीकृ means 'to augment or enlarge').

स्फीतिः *f.* 1 Growth, increase, enlargement. -2 Abundance, copiousness, plenty; धनधान्यस्य च स्फीतिः सदा मे वर्ततां गृहे. -3 Prosperity.

स्फार *a.* [स्फाय्-रक् Uṇ. 2. 13] 1 Large, great, increased, expanded; स्फारफुल्लफणापटनिर्गत &c. Māl. 5. 23, Mv. 6. 32. -2 Much, abundant; Mv. 5. 2; Bh. 3. 42. -3 Loud. —रः 1 Swelling, increase, enlargement, growth. -2 A bubble (in gold). -3 A protuberance. -4 Throbbing, quivering, palpitation, vibration. -5 Twanging. —रं Abundance, much, plenty. (स्फारीभू 1. to swell out, expand, spread out, increase, multiply; तुहिनरश्मि विमुखीभवंति मुहुः स्फारीभवंत्याः पदः Mk. 1. 36; Pt. 5. 24. -2. to become manifest).

स्फारणं Throbbing, shaking, trembling.

स्फालः [स्फल्-घञ्] Throbbing, palpitation, beat, trembling.

स्फालनं 1 Quivering, palpitation. -2 Causing to shake about or move. -3 Rubbing, friction; S. 2. 4. -4 Patting or stroking (as a horse), gentle rubbing.

स्फिच् *f.* Buttocks, hips; अंसस्फिक्पृष्ठपिंडाद्यवयवसुलभान्युग्रपूतीनि जग्ध्वा Māl. 5. 16.

स्फिट् 10 U. (स्फेटयति-ते) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To despise. -3 To love. -4 To cover.

स्फिट्ट् 10 U. (स्फिट्टयति-ते) To hurt &c.; see स्फिट् above.

स्फिर *a.* (compar. स्फेयस्, superl. स्फेष्ठ) 1 Abundant, much, large. -2 Many, numerous. -3 Vast, capacious.

स्फुट् I. 6 P., 1 U. (स्फुटति, स्फोटयति-ते, स्फुटित) 1 To burst or split open, break forth, be suddenly rent asunder

cleave, split, break ; हाहा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं ध्वंसते देहबंधः U. 3. 38 ; स्फुटति न सा मनसिजविशिखेन Git. 7; Bk. 14.56, 15. 77. -2 To expand, open, blow, blossom ; स्फुटति कुसुमनिकरे विरहिहृदयदलनाय Git. 5 ; Pt. 1. 136, Kâv. 3. 167. -3 To run or bound away, disperse ; तुरंगाः पुस्फुटुर्भीताः Bk. 14. 6, 10. 8. -4 To become visible, burst into view, become evident or manifest. -II. 10 U. (स्फुटयति-ते) 1 To burst, crack, break open.-2 To burst into view. —*Caus.* (स्फोटयति-ते) 1 To burst or rend asunder, split, tear open, cleave, divide. -2 To manifest, show, make clear. -3 To disclose, divulge, make public. -4 To hurt, destroy, kill. -5 To winnow.

स्फुट *a.* [स्फुट्-क] 1 Burst, rent asunder, broken, split. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown ; स्फुटपरागपरागतपंकजं *Si.* 6. 2, 5. -3 Manifested, displayed, made clear.-4 Clear, plain, distinctly visible or manifest ; अत्र स्फुटो न कश्चिदलंकारः K. P. 1 ; Ku. 5. 44 ; Me. 70 ; Ki. 11. 44. -5 Bursting into view ; कदंबयष्टिः स्फुटकोरकेव U. 3. 42. -6 White, bright, pure ; मुक्ताफलं वा स्फुटविद्रुमस्थं Ku. 1. 44. -7 Well-known, famous ; स्फुटचटुलवलीलमभवत्पुलको *Si.* 9. 79 (= प्रथित). -8 Spread, diffused.-9 Loud.-10 Apparent,true. -11 Corrected.—टः The expanded hood of a snake. —टं *ind.* Clearly, evidently, distinctly, certainly, manifestly. -Comp. —अर्थ *a.* 1. intelligible, obvious. -2, significant. —तार *a.* bright or gemmed with stars. —फलं (in geom.) 1. distinct or precise area of a triangle. -2. the clear or net result of any calculation. —वल्कली the heart-plant. —सारः the true latitude of a star or planet (?). —सूर्यगतिः *f.* the apparent or true motion of the sun.

स्फुटनं [स्फुट्-ल्युट्] 1 Breaking open, rending, bursting forth, tearing open. -2 Expanding,opening, blossoming.

स्फुटिः -टी *f.* Cracking of the skin of the feet, sores or swelling of the feet.

स्फुटिका A small bit broken off, a slice.

स्फुटित *p. p.* [स्फुट्-क्त] 1 Burst, broken open, split, cracked ; Mâl. 9. 31. -2 Budded, blown, expanded (as a flower); U. 3. 24. -3 Made clear, manifested, shown. -4 Torn, destroyed.-5 Laughed at. -Comp. —चरण *a.* having wide feet, splay-footed.

स्फुट्ट 10 U. (स्फुट्टयति-ते) To despise, slight, disrespect.

स्फुड् 6 P. (स्फुडति) To cover.

स्फुंट् I. 1 P. (स्फुंटति) To open, expand. -II. 10 U. (स्फुंटयति-ते) To jest, joke, laugh at.

स्फुंड् 1 A., 10 U. (स्फुंडते, स्फुंडयति-ते) See स्फुंट्.

स्फुत् *ind.* An imitative sound. -Comp. —करः fire. —कारः the sound स्फुत्, a crackling noise.

स्फुर् 6 P. (स्फुरति, स्फुरित) 1 (*a*) To throb, palpitate (as eyes &c.) शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य *S.* 1. 16 ; स्फुरता वामकेनापि दाक्षिण्यमवलंब्यते Mâl. 1. 8 ; अभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27. (*b*) To shake, tremble, quiver, vibrate in general ; स्फुरदधरनासापुटतया U. 1. 29, 6. 33. -2 To twitch, struggle, become agitated ; हतं पृथिव्यां करुणं स्फुरंतं Râm. -3 To start, dart, spring forward ; पुस्फुरुर्वृषभाः दर्पे Bk. 14. 6. -4 To spring back, rebound (as a bow). -5 To spring or break forth, shoot out, spring up, rise forth ; धर्मतः स्फुरति निर्मलं यशः ; Ku. 3. 68. -6 To start into view, become visible or manifest, appear clearly, become displayed; मुखात्स्फुरंती को हर्तुमिच्छति हरेः परिभूय दंष्ट्रां Mu 1. 8 ; रचितरुचिरभूषां दृष्टिमोषे प्रदोषे स्फुरति निरवसादां कापि राधां जगाद Git. 11. -7 To flash, scintillate, sparkle, glitter, gleam, shine ; स्फुरतु कुचकुंभयोरुपरि मणिमंजरी रंजयतु तव हृदयेश Git. 10 ; (तया) स्फुरत्प्रभामंडलया चकाशे Ku. 1. 24, R. 3. 60, 5. 51. Me. 15, 27. -8 To shine, distinguish oneself, become eminent ; Pt. 1. 27. -9 To flash on the mind, rush suddenly into memory. -10 To go tremulously. -11 To bruise, destroy. —*Caus.* (स्फारयति-ते, स्फोरयति-ते) 1 To cause to throb or vibrate.-2 To cause to shine, irradiate. -3 To throw, cast.-With अप to shine forth or out. —अभि 1. to spread or be diffused, expand. -2. become known.

स्फुरः [स्फुर् भावे घञ्] 1 Throbbing, trembling, quivering. -2 Swelling. -3 A shield. -4 Coruscating.

स्फुरणं [स्फुर्-ल्युट्] 1 Throbbing, quivering, trembling (in general). -2 Throbbing or quivering of certain parts of the body (indicating good or bad luck). -3 Breaking forth, arising, starting into view.-4 Gleaming, flashing, glittering, shining, twinkling. -5 Flashing on the mind, crossing the memory.

स्फुरत् *a.* Throbbing, shining &c. -Comp. —उल्का a shooting meteor aerolite.

स्फुरित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, throbbing. -2 Shaken. -3 Glittering, shining. -4 Unsteady. -5 Swollen. -6 Manifested, displayed ; Mâl. 2. 10. —तं 1 A throb, palpitation, tremor. -2 Agitation or emotion of the mind.

स्फुर्छ् 1 P. (स्फूर्छति) 1 To spread, extend. -2 To forget.

स्फुर्ज् 1 P. (स्फूर्जति) 1 To thunder, make a sound like thunder, clap, crash, explode ; Bk. 15. 44. -2 To glitter, shine. -3 To burst or break forth ; स्फूर्जत्येव स एष संप्रति मम न्यक्कारभिन्नस्थितेः Mv. 3. 40.

स्फुर्जथुः = स्फूर्जथु below.

स्फूर्जः 1 The crashing sound of a thunder-clap.-2 Indra's thunderbolt. -3 Sudden burst or rise, as in नर्मस्फूर्ज. -4 First union of lovers characterized by joy in the beginning and some expectation of fear in the end.

स्फूर्जथुः A clap or peal of thunder.

स्फूर्जनं 1 The act of thundering.-2 An explosion or crash.

स्फुल् 6 P. (स्फुलति) 1 To tremble, throb, vibrate. -2 To dart forth, appear. -3 To collect. -4 To kill, destroy.

स्फुलं A tent.

स्फुलनं Trembling, throbbing, palpitation.

स्फुलिंगः, -गं, स्फुलिंगा A spark of fire ; स्फुलिंगावस्थया वह्निरेधापेक्ष इव स्थितः *S.* 7. 15, Ve. 6. 8.

स्फुलिंगिनी One of the seven tongues of fire.

स्फूर्तिः *f.* [स्फुर्छ्-स्फुर् वा क्तिन्] 1 Throbbing, shaking, vibration. -2 Spring, bound. -3 Blooming, opening. -4 Manifestation, display. -5 Flashing on the mind. -6 Poetical inspiration.

स्फूर्तिमत् *a.* 1 Throbbing, tremulous, agitated. -2 Tender-hearted. —*m* A follower or worshipper of *Siva* (पाशुपत).

स्फेयस् *a.* More abundant, larger (compar. of स्फिर q. v.)

स्फेष्ठ *a.* Most abundant, largest (superl. of स्फिर q. v.)

स्फोटः [स्फुट् करणे घञ्] 1 Breaking forth, splitting open, bursting. -2 Disclosure ; as in नर्मस्फोट. -3 A swelling, boil, tumour ; अयमपरो गंडस्योपरि स्फोटः Mu. 5. -4 The idea which bursts out or flashes on the mind when a sound is uttered, the impression produced on the mind at hearing a sound ; बुधैर्वैयाकरणैः प्रधानभूतस्फोटरूपव्यंग्यव्यंजकस्य शब्दस्य ध्वनिरिति व्यवहारः कृतः K. P. 1, also see Sarva. S. (पाणिनीदर्शन). -5 The

eternal sound recognised by the Mîmâmsakas. -Comp. —बीजकः the marking-nut plant.

स्फोटकः A swelling, boil, tumour, pimple.

स्फोटन a. (नी f.) [स्फुट्-ल्युट्] Breaking asunder, manifesting, disclosing, making clear.-नः Separated utterance of a close combination of consonants. -नं 1 Rending, suddenly bursting, splitting, cracking. -2 Winnowing grain. -3 Cracking the finger-joints, snapping the fingers. -4 The separation of a double consonant.

स्फोटनी The boring tool, an auger, a gimlet.

स्फोटा The expanded hood of a serpent.

स्फोटिका A kind of bird.

स्फोरणं See स्फुरणं.

स्फ्यं A sword-shaped implement used in sacrifices ; Ms. 5. 117 ; Y. 1. 184. -Comp. -वर्तनिः the furrow made by this implement.

स्बृ See स्वृ.

स्म ind. 1 A particle added to the present tense of verbs (or to presen, participles) and giving them the sense of the past tense; भासुरको नाम सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 1 ; क्रीणंति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्यशांसि Si. 18. 15. -2 A pleonastic particle (generally added to the prohibitive particle मा q v.); भर्तुर्विप्रकृतापि रोषणतया मास्म प्रतीपं गमः S. 4. 17 ; मास्म सीमंतिनी काचिज्जनयेत्पुत्रमीदृशं H. 2. 7.

स्मरः [स्मृ-भावे अप्] 1 Recollection, remembrance. -2 Love. -3 Cupid, the god of love ; स्मर पर्युत्सुक एष माधवः Ku. 4. 23, 42, 43. -Comp. —अंकुशः 1. a finger-nail -2. a lover, lascivious person. —अगारं, -कूपकः, -गृहं, -मंदिरं the female organ. —अंध a. blinded by love, infatuated with passion.—आकुल, -आतुर, -आर्त,-उत्सुक a. pining with love, love-sick, smit with love. —आसवः saliva. -कर्मन् n. any amorous action, a wanton act. —गुरुः an epithet of Vishṇu. —छत्रं the clitoris. —दशा a state of love, state of the body produced by being in love; (these are ten). -ध्वजः 1. the male organ. -2 a fabulous fish.-3. N. of a musical instrument. (-जं) the female organ. (-जा) a bright moon-light night. —प्रिया an epithet of Rati. —भासित a. inflamed by love. —मोहः infatuation of love, passion. —लेखनी the Sârikâ bird. —वल्लभः 1. an epithet of Spring. -2. of Aniruddha. —वीथिका a prostitute, harlot. —शासनः an epithet of Siva. - सखः the moon. —स्तंभः the male organ. -स्मर्यः a donkey, an ass. —हरः an epithet of Siva.

स्मरणं [स्मृ-ल्युट्] 1 Remembering, remembrance, recollection ; केवलं स्मरणेनैव पुनासि पुरुषं यतः R. 10. 29. -2 Thinking of or about ; यदि हरिस्मरणे सरसं मनः Gît. 1. -3 Memory. -4 Tradition, traditional precept ; इति भृगुस्मरणात् (opp. श्रुति). -5 Mental recitation of the name of a deity. -6 Remembering with regret, regretting. -7 Rhetorical recollection regarded as a figure of speech ; thus defined :—यथानुभवमर्थस्य दृष्टे तत्सदृशे स्मृतिः स्मरणं K. P. 10. -Comp. —अनुग्रहः 1. a kind remembrance. -2. the favour of remembrance ; Ku. 6. 19. -अपत्यतर्पकः a turtle, tortoise. —अयौगपद्यं the non-simultaneousness of recollections. —पद्वी death.

स्मार a. Relating to Smara or the god of love ; स्मारं पुष्पमयं चापं बाणाः पुष्पमया अपि। तथाप्यनंगस्त्रैलोक्यं करोति वशमात्मनः ॥. —रं Recollection, memory.

स्मारक a. (रिका f.) Reminding. —कं A memorial (a modern use).

स्मारणं Calling to mind, reminding, causing to remember.

स्मार्त a. [स्मृतौ विहितः, स्मृतिं वेत्त्यधीते वा अण्] 1 Relating to memory, remembered, memorial. -2 Being within memory. -3 Based on or recorded in a Smriti, prescribed in a code of laws ; कर्मस्मार्तं विवाहाग्नौ कुर्वीत प्रत्यहं गृही Y. 1. 97 ; Ms. 1. 108. -4 Legal. -5 Following or professing the law-books. -6 Domestic (as fire). —र्तः 1 A Brahmaṇa well-versed in traditional law. -2 One who follows the traditional law. -3 N. of a sect. —र्तं An act or rite enjoined by the Smriti. a legal act.

स्मि 1 A. (स्मयते, स्मित) 1 To smile laugh (gently) ; काकुत्स्थ ईषत्स्मयमान आस्त Bk. 2. 11, 15. 8 ; स्मयमानं च वदनांबुजं स्मरामि Bv. 2. 27. -2 To bloom, expand ; Pt. 1. 136. —Caus. (स्माययति-ते) 1 To cause a smile by, cause to smile. -2 To laugh at, deride. -3 To astonish (स्मापयते in this sense). —Desid. (सिस्मयिषते) To wish to smile.

स्मयः [स्मि-अच्] 1 Astonishment, wonder, surprise. -2 Arrogance, pride, haughtiness, conceit ; तस्मै स्मयावेशविवर्जिताय R. 5. 10 ; प्रभवः स्मयदूषिताः Bh. 3. 2, 69 ; Mv. 2. 22.

स्मित p. p. 1 Smiled, smiling. -2 Expanded, blown, blossomed ; Pt. 1 136. —तं A smile, gentle laugh ; सस्मितं ' with a smile ' ; सविलासस्मितं &c. -Comp. —दृश् a. having a smiling look. (f.) a handsome woman. —पूर्वम् ind. smilingly, with a smile ; सस्मितमिदमवादीत् स्मितपूर्वमाह Ku. 7. 47. —शालिन् a. smiling.

स्मितिः f. A. smile, smiling.

स्मिद् 10 U. (स्मेदयति-ते) 1 To slight, scorn, despise. -2 To love. -3 To go.

स्मील् 1 P. (स्मीलति) To wink, blink.

स्मृ I. 5 P. (स्मृणोति) 1 To please, gratify. -2 To protect, defend.-3 To live. -II. 1 P. (Atm. also in epic poetry) (स्मरति, स्मृत ; pass. स्मर्यते) 1 (a) To remember, bear, or keep in mind, recollect, call to mind, be aware of ; स्मरसि सुतनु तस्मिन्पर्वते लक्ष्मणेन ... स्मरसि च तदुपांतेष्वावयोर्वर्तनानि U. 1. 26. (b) To call to mind, call upon mentally, think of ; स्मरतस्मनेऽस्मीष्टदेवता Pt. 1 ; R. 15. 45. -2 To recite mentally or call upon the name of a deity &c. ; यः स्मरेत्पुंडरीकाक्षं सबाह्याभ्यंतरः शुचिः. -3 To lay down or record in a Smriti ; तथा च स्मरंति. -4 To declare, regard, consider ; Pt. 1. 30. -5 To remember with regret, yearn after, long or desire for (oft. with gen.) ; स्मर्तुं दिशंति न दिवः सुरसुंदरीभ्यः Ki. 5. 28 ; कच्चिद्भर्तुः स्मरसि रसिके त्वं हि तस्य प्रियेति Me. 85 ; Ms. 5. 14 ; भवत्याः स्मरतास्यधर्मोऽपिनः सादरं मम Bk. 8. 118. —Caus. (स्मारयति-ते, but स्मरयति-ते in the last sense) 1 To cause to remember, remind, put in mind of, call to mind ; अनेन मदिरप्राभियोगेन स्मारयसि मे पूर्वशिष्यसौदामिनीं Mâl. 1 ; sometimes with two acc. ; अयि चंद्रगुप्तदोषा अतिक्रांतपार्थिवगुणान् स्मारयंति प्रकृतीः Mu. 1 ; य एव दुःस्मरः कालस्तमेव स्मारिता वयं U. 6. 34. -2 To give information. -3 To cause to remember with regret, cause to long or desire for ; Si. 6. 56, 8. 64. -Desid. (सुस्मूर्षते) To wish to recollect.

स्मृत p. p. [स्मृ-क्त] 1 Remembered, recollected, called to mind. -2 Regarded, laid down, recorded, mentioned ; Ku. 2. 7. -3 Appointed, designed; S. 6. 29. -4 Enjoined by a Smriti or traditional law.

स्मृतिः f. [स्मृ क्तिन्] 1 Remembrance, recollection, memory ; अश्वत्थामा करधृतधनुः किं न यातः स्मृतिं ते V. 3. 21 ; संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः T. S. ; स्मृत्युपस्थितौ इमौ द्वौ श्लोकौ U. 6 ; 4. 2. -2 Thinking of, calling to mind. -3 What was delivered by human authors, law, traditional law, the body of traditional or memorial law (civil or religious)(opp. श्रुति). -4 A code of laws, law-book. -5 A text of Smriti, canon, rule of law ; इति स्मृतेः -6 Desire, wish. -7 Understanding. -Comp. -अंतरं another law-book. -अपेत

a. 1. forgotten.-2. inconsistent with Smriti. -3. (hence) illegal, unjust. —उक्त a. prescribed or enjoined in the codes of law, canonical. —पथः, -विषयः the object of memory ; स्मृतिपथं, -विषयं या to be dead ; Bk. 3. 37, 38. —प्रत्यवमर्शः retentiveness of memory, accuracy of recollection.—प्रबंधः a legal work.—भ्रंशः loss or failure of memory. —रोधः temporary interruption of memory ; loss or failure of memory ; S. 7. 32. —विभ्रमः confusion of memory.—विरुद्ध a. illegal. —विरोधः 1. opposition of law, illegality. -2. disagreement between two or more Smritis or legal texts ; स्मृतिविरोधं परिहरति S. B. —शास्त्रं 1. a lawbook, code, digest. -2 legal science. —शेष a. deceased, dead (as a person). —शैथिल्यं temporary loss of memory.—साध्य a. capable of being proved by law. —हेतुः a cause of recollection, impression on the mind, association of ideas.

स्मेर a. [स्मि-रन्] 1 Smiling ; विलोक्य वृद्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया महाजनः स्मेरमुखो भविष्यति Ku. 5. 70, Bv. 2. 4 ; 3. 2 ; Mâl. 10. 6. -2 Blown, expanded, dilated, blooming ; अधिकविकमवृंतविस्मयस्मेरतारैः Mâl. 1. 28. -3 Proud. -4 Evident. -Comp. —विष्किरः a peacock.

स्यंद् 1 A. (स्यंदते, सस्यंदे, अस्यदत्-अस्यंदिष्ट, स्यंत्स्यति-ते, स्यंदिष्यते, स्यंदितुं स्यंत्तुं, स्यन्न ; desid. सिस्यंदिषते, सिस्यंत्सति-ते ; the स् of स्यंद् is changed to ष् after a preposition ending in इ or उ) 1 To ooze, trickle, drop, drip, distil, flow ; अयि दलदरविंद स्यंदमानं मरंदं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजु गुंजंतु भृंगाः Bv 1. 5. -2 To shed, pour forth. -3 To run, flee.

स्यदः Speed, rapid motion, rush, velocity.

स्यंदः [स्यंद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Flowing, trickling. -2 Going rapidly, moving. -3 A car, chariot.

स्यंदन a. (ना or नी f.) [स्यंद्-ल्यु ल्युट् वा] 1 Going quickly, fleet ; flowing. -2 Quick, swift of foot, fleet ; स्यंदना नो चतुरगाः Ki. 15. 16. —नः 1 A war-chariot, a car or chariot in general ; धर्मारण्यं प्रविशति गजः स्यंदनालोकभीतः S. 1. 33. -2 Air, wind. -3 A kind of tree (तिनिश). —नं 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Rushing, going or flowing quickly. -3 Water. -Comp. —आरोहः a warrior who fights while seated in a chariot.

स्यंदनिका A drop of saliva.

स्यंदिन् a. (नी f) 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling ; Mâ. 8 3 ; U. 1. 35. -2 Rushing. -3 Going.

स्यंदिनी 1 Saliva. -2 A cow bearing two calves at oth same time.

स्यन्न p. p. 1 Oozed, trickled, dropped.-2 Dropping, trickling (as water).

स्यम् 1 P., 10 U. (स्यमति, स्यमयति-ते) 1 To sound, to cry aloud, shout. -2 To go. -3 To consider, reflect (Atm. only in this sense).

स्यमंतकः A kind of valuable jem (said to yield daily eight loads of gold and to preserve from all kinds of dangers and portents). (For some account, see the word सत्राजित्)

स्यमि(मी)कः [स्यम् ईकन्] 1 A cloud -2 An ant-hill. -3 A kind of tree. -4 Time.

स्यमिका Indigo.

स्यात् ind. (Strictly 3rd pers. sing. of the Potential of अस् 'to be') It may be, perhaps, per chance. -Comp. —वादः an assertion of probability (in phil.), a form of scepticism. —वादिन् m. a sceptic.

स्यालः See श्याल.

स्यूत p. p. [सिव् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Sewn with a needle, stitched, woven (fig. also) ; चिंतासंततितंतुजालनिबिडस्यूतेव लग्ना प्रिया Mâl. 5. 10. -2 Pierced. -3 Woven together, joined. —तः A sack.

स्यूतिः f. [सिव् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Sewing, stitching. -2 Needle-work. -3 A sack. -4 Lineage, family. -5 Offspring.

स्यूनः [सिव्-नक्] 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A bag, sack.

स्योतः A sack, bag.

स्यूमः A ray of light (also न.). —मं 1 Water. -2 Happiness.

स्योन a. 1 Beautiful, pleasing. -2 Auspicious, propitious. —नः 1 A ray of light. -2 The sun. -3 A sack. —नं Happiness, pleasure.

स्रंस् 1 A. (स्रंसते, सस्रंसे, स्रस्त) 1 To fall, fall or drop down, slip off or down ; नाभिप्रसक्करिणां स्रंसमानं प्रिये पर्यस्तं निपत्याः R. 4. 48 ; गांडीवं स्रंसते हस्तात् Bg. 1. 30 ; Bk. 14. 72. 15. 61. -2 To sink, drop, fall asunder ; हाहा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं स्रंसते देहबंधः U. 3 38; Mâl. 9 20 v. l. -3 To hang down. -4 To go. -5 To be pleased. —Caus. (स्रंसयति-ते) 1 To cause to fall or slip down, move, disturb ; वातोऽपि नास्रंसयदंशुकानि R. 6. 75. -2 To relax, loosen, slacken ; Mâl 3 8.

स्रंसः Falling, sleeping.

स्रंसनं [स्रंस् णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Falling. -2 Causing to fall, or bringing down.

स्रंसिन् a. (नी f.) [स्रंस्-णिनि] 1 Falling or slipping down, hanging down, being loosened, giving way ; बंधे स्रंसिनि चैकहस्तयमिताः पर्याकुला मूर्धजाः S. 1. 30. -2 Depending, pendulous, hanging loosely.

स्रस्त p. p. [स्रंस्-क्त] 1 Fallen or dropped down, slipped off, fallen off ; स्रस्तं शरं चापमपि स्वहस्तात् Ku. 3. 51 ; कनककलशं स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते S 3. 13 ; Ki. 5. 33, Me. 63. -2 Drooping, hanging loosely down ; विषादस्रस्तसर्वांगी Mk. 4. 8 ; स्रस्तांसावतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाहू घटोत्क्षेपणात् S. 1. 30. -3 Loosed. -4 Let go, relaxed. -5 Pendulous, hanging down. -6 Separated. -Comp. —अंग a. 1. having the limbs relaxed. -2. swooning, fainting.

स्रस्तिः f. 1 Falling, slipping. -2 A slip. -3 Loosening, slackening.

स्रंह् 1 A. (स्रंहते) To confide or trust.

स्रज् f. [सृज्यते-सृज्-क्विन् नि॰] 1 A chaplet, wreath or garland of flowers (especially one worn on the head) ; स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशंकया S. 7. 24. -2 A garland (in general). -Comp. —दामन् (स्रग्दामन्) n. the tie or fillet of a garland.—धर a. wearing a garland ; Git. 12. (-रा) N. of a metre.

स्रग्विन् a. (णी f.) (compar. स्रजीयस् superl. स्रजिष्ठ) Wearing a garland or chaplet ; आमुक्ताभरणः स्रग्वी हंसचिह्नदुकूलवान् R. 17. 25.

स्रजयति Den. P. To furnish with a garland.

स्रज्वा A rope, string, cord.

स्रद् f Breaking with downwards (अपानवायु).

स्रंभ् 1 A. (स्रंभते, स्रब्ध) To confide; see श्रंभ्. -With वि 1. to be confident! -2. to rest secure.

स्रवः [स्रु-अप्] 1 Trickling, oozing, flowing. -2 A drop, flow, stream ; विपुलौ स्तनयंती सा स्तनौ नेत्रजलस्रवैः Râm. -3 A fountain, spring.

स्रवणं [स्रु-ल्युट्] 1 Flowing, trickling, oozing. -2 Sweat. -3 Urine.

स्रवत् a (स्रवंती f.) Flowing, oozing trickling &c. -Comp. —गर्भा 1. a woman that miscarries. -2. a cow miscarrying by accident. —रंगः a market, fair.

स्रवंती 1 A stream, river ; वापीष्विव स्रवंतीषु R. 17. 64 ; Mâl. 9. 24. -2 The region of the spleen.

स्रष्टृ m. [सृज् तृच्] 1 A maker. -2 A creator, an epithet of Brahman ; या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या S. 1. 1 ; तत्स्रष्टुरेकांत- 7. 27. -3 N of Siva.

स्रस्तरः A couch [illegible] sofa (for reclining), bed ; [illegible] स्रस्तरमास्तीर्य निषसाद K.; Ms. 2.

स्राङ्‌ *ind.* Quickly, speedily.

स्रावः Flow, flowing, oozing, dropping.

स्रावक *a.* (-विका *f.*) [स्रु णिच्-ण्वुल्] Causing to flow, pouring out, exuding. —कं Black pepper.

स्रिध् 1 U. (स्रेधयति-ते) To injure, harm, ruin.

स्रिभ् 1 P. (स्रेभति) To hurt, kill.

स्रिंभ् 1 P. (स्रिंभति) To hurt, kill.

स्रिव् 4 P. (स्रीव्यति) 1 To go. -2 To become dry.

स्रु 1 P. (स्रवति, स्रुत) 1 To flow, stream, trickle, ooze, drop, exude; न हि निंबात्स्रवेत्क्षौद्रं Râm. -2 To pour out, shed, let flow; अलोहितं च सुस्राव शोणितं शास्त्रसंस्रुतम् Bk. 15. 56, 17, 18.-3 To go, move. -4 To trickle or slip away, waste away, perish, come to nothing; स्रवते ब्रह्म तस्यापि भिन्नभांडात्पयो यथा Bhâg.; Bk. 6. 18; Ms. 2 74 -5 To spread about, get abroad, transpire (as a secret) —*Caus.* (स्रावयति-ते) To cause to flow, pour out, shed, spill (blood &c.); न गात्रात्स्रावयेदसृक् Ms. 4. 169.

स्रुत् *a.* (Usually at the end of comp.) Flowing, dropping, pouring forth; स्वरेण तस्याममृतस्रुतेव Ku. 1. 45; Si. 9. 68.

स्रुत *p. p.* 1 Flowed, trickled, dripping &c. -2 Gone.

स्रुतिः *f.* 1 Flowing, oozing, distilling, trickling out; कीटक्षतिस्रुतिभिरस्रमिवोद्वमंतः Mu. 6. 13; पदं तुषारस्रुतिधौतरक्तं Ku. 1. 6; R. 16. 44. Ki. 5. 44, 16. 2; क्षीरस्रुतिसुरभयः (वाताः) Me. 107 'exudation or flow of the sap.' -2 Exudation, resin. -3 A Stream -4 Ved. A path, road.

स्रुघ्नः N. of a district; पंथः स्रुघ्नमुपतिष्ठते Sk.; (It was situated at some distance- at least one day's journey -from Pâtaliputra q. v.; cf. न हि देवदत्तः स्रुघ्ने संनिधीयमानस्तदहरेव पाटलिपुत्रे संनिधीयते युगपदनेकत्र वृत्तावनेकत्वप्रसंगात् S. B.

स्रुघ्नी Natron.

स्रौघ्न *a.* (-घ्नी) 1 Belonging to or coming from Srughna. -2 Residing on Srughna. —घ्नः An inhabitant of Srughna. —घ्नं The gate leading to, Srughna; cf. P. IV 3. 86.

स्रुच् *f.* A sort of wooden ladle, used for pouring clarified butter on sacrificial fire; (usually made of trees like Palâsa or Khadira); R. 11. 25; Ms. 5. 117; Y. 1. 183. -Comp. —प्रणालिका the spout of a ladle.

स्रुवः-वा 1 A sacrificial ladle. -2 A Soma ladle.-3 A spring, cascade. -Comp. — हस्तः N. of Siva.

स्रु *f.* 1 A sacrificial ladle. -2 A spring or fountain.

स्रेक् 1 A. (स्रेकते) To go, move.

स्रै 1 P. (स्रायति) 1 To boil. -2 To sweat; see श्रै.

स्रोतं A stream; see स्रोतस्.

स्रोतस् *n.* [स्रु-तसि] 1 (*a*) A stream, current, flow or course of water; परा यत्र स्रोतः पुलिनमधुना तत्र सरितां U. 2. 27, Ms. 3. 163. (*b*) A torrent, rapid stream: नद्यस्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतस्युद्दामदिग्गजे R. 1. 78; स्रोतसेवोह्यमानस्य प्रतीपतरणं हि तत् V. 2. 5. -2 A stream, river (in general); स्रोतसामस्मि जाह्नवी Bg. 10. 31. -3 A wave. -4 Water. -5 The canal of nutriment in the body. -6 An organ of sense; निगृह्य सर्वस्रोतांसि Râm. -7 The trunk of an elephant. -Comp. —अंजनं (स्रोतोंजनं) antimony. —ईशः the ocean. —रंध्रं an aperture of the proboscis or trunk of an elephant a nostril; स्रोतोरंध्रध्वनितसुभगं दंतिभिः पीयमानः Me. 42 (see Malli. thereon); (written स्रोतोरंध्र also q. v.). —वह् *f.* —वहा a river; स्रोतोवहां पथि निकामजलामतीत्य जातः सखे प्रणयवान् मृगतृष्णिकायां S. 6. 15; 2. 17; कार्या सैकतलीनहंसमिथुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी 6. 16; R. 6. 52.

स्रोतस्यः 1 N. of Si . -2 A thief.

स्रोतस्वती, स्रोतस्विनी A river.

स्व *pron. a.* 1 One's own, belonging to oneself, often serving as a reflexive pronoun; स्वनियोगमशून्यं कुरु *S.* 2; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तंत्रयित्वा 5. 5; oft. in comp. in this sense; स्वपुत्र, स्वकलत्र, स्वद्रव्य. -2 Innate, natural, inherent, peculiar, inborn; सूर्यापाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिख्यां Me. 80; *S* 1. 19; स तस्य स्वो भावः प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. 6. 14. -3 Belonging to one's own caste or tribe; शूद्रैव भार्या शूद्रस्य सा च स्वा च विशः स्मृते Ms. 3 13, 5. 104.—स्वः 1 One's own self. -2 A relative, kinsman; Pt. 2 96; Ms. 2. 109. -3 The soul. -4 N. of Vishnu. -स्वः,-स्वं 1 Wealth, property; as in निःस्व q. v. -2 (In alg.) The plus or affirmative quantity; cf. धन. -Comp. —अक्षपादः a follower of the Nyâya system of philosophy. —अक्षरं one's own handwriting. —अधिकारः one's own duty or sway; स्वाधिकारात्प्रमत्तः Me. 1; स्वाधिकारभूमौ *S.* 7. —अधिष्ठानं one of the six Chakras or mystical circles of the body.—अधीन *a.* 1.dependent on oneself, self-dependent. -2. independent. -3. one's own subject. -4. in one's own power; स्वाधीना वचनीयतापि हि वरं बद्धो न सेवांजलिः Mk. 3. 11. °कुशल *a.* having prosperity in one's own power; स्वाधीनकुशलाः सिद्धिमंतः S. 4. °पतिका, °भर्तृका a woman who has full control over her husband, one whose husband is subject to her; अथ सा निर्गताबाधा राधा स्वाधीनभर्तृका। निजगाद रतिक्लांतं कांतं मंडनवांछया Git. 12; see S. D. 112 *et seq.* —अध्यायः 1. self-recitation, muttering to one-self. -2. study of the Vedas, sacred study, perusal of sacred books. -3. the Veda itself. -4. a day on which sacred study is enjoined to be resumed after suspension. °अर्थिन् *m.* a student who tries to secure his own livelihood during his course of holy study; Ms. 11. 1. —अध्यायिन् *m.* 1. a student of the Vedas. -2. a tradesman. —अनुभवः, -अनुभूतिः *f.* 1. self-experience. -2. self-knowledge; स्वानुभूत्येकसाराय नमः शांताय तेजसे Bh. 2. 1. —अनुरूप *a.* 1. natural, inborn. -2. worthy of oneself. —अंतं 1. the mind; Bv. 4. 5; Mv. 7. 17. -2. a cavern —अर्थ *a.* 1. self-interested. -2. having its own, or true meaning. -3. having one's own object or aim. -4. pleonastic. (-र्थः) 1. one's own interest, self-interest; सर्वः स्वार्थं समीहते Si. 2. 65) स्वार्थात्सतां गुरुतरा प्रणयिक्रियैव V. 4. 15. -2. own or inherent meaning; स्वार्थे णिच्, स्वार्थे कप्रत्ययः &c.; Bv. 1-79 (where both senses are intended). °अनुमानं inference for oneself, a kind of inductive reasoning, one of the two main kinds of अनुमान, the other being परार्थानुमान. °पंडित *a.* 1. clever in one's own affairs. -2. expert in attending to one's own interests. °पर, °परायण *a.* intent on securing one's own interests, selfish; Mu. 3. 4. °विघातः frustration of one's object. °सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of one's own object. —आयत्त *a.* subject to or dependent upon oneself; Bh. 2. 7. —इच्छा self-will, own inclination. °आचारः acting as one likes; self-will. °मृत्युः an epithet of Bhishma. —उदयः the rising of a sign or heavenly body at any particular place. —उपधिः a fixed star. —कंपनः air, wind. —कामिन् *a.* selfish. —कार्यं one's own business or interest. —कुलक्षयः a fish. —गतम् *ind.* to oneself, aside (theatrical language).—छंद *a.* 1. self-willed, uncontrolled, wanton. -2. spontaneous. -3. wild. (-दः) one's own will or choice, own fancy or pleasure, independence. (-दं) *ind.* at one's own will or pleasure, wantonly, voluntarily; स्वच्छंदं दलदरविंद ते मरंदं विंदंतो विदधतु गुंजितं मिलिंदाः Bv. 1-

15. —ज *a.* self-born. (-जः) 1. a son or child. -2. sweat, perspiration. (-जा) a daughter. (-जं) blood. —जनः 1. a kinsman, relative ; इतः प्रत्यादेशात् स्वजनमनुगंतुं व्यवसिता S. 6. 8, Pt. 1. 5. -2. one's own people or kindred, one's household. (स्वजनायते Den. P. 'becomes or is treated as a relation' ; Pt. 1. 5.). —ज्ञातिः kinsman. —तंत्र *a.* 1. self-dependent, uncontrolled, independent, self-willed. -2. of age, full grown. (-त्रः) a blind man. —देशः one's own country, native country. °जः, °बंधुः a fellow-countryman. —धर्मः 1. one's own religion. -2. one's own duty, the duties of one's own class ; Ms. 1. 88, 91 ; स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः Bg. 3. 35. -3. peculiarity, one's own property. —पक्षः 1. one's own side or party. -2. a friend. —परमंडलं one's own and an enemy's country. —प्रकाश *a.* 1. self-evident. -2. self-luminous. —प्रयोगात् *ind.* by means of one's own efforts —भटः 1. one's own warrior. -2. bodyguard. —भावः 1. own state. -2. an essential or inherent property, natural constitution, innate or peculiar disposition, nature ; as in स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः Subhâsh. ; so कुटिल°, शुद्ध°, मृदु°, चपल°, कठिन° &c. °उक्तिः *f.* 1. spontaneous declaration. -2. (in Rhet.) a figure of speech which consists in describing a thing to the life, or with exact resemblance स्वभावोक्तिस्तु डिंभादेः स्वक्रियारूपवर्णनं K. P. 10, or नानावस्थं पदार्थानां रूपं साक्षाद्विवृण्वती Kâv. 2. 8. °वादः the doctrine that the universe was produced and is sustained by the natural and necessary action of substances, according to their inherent properties, (and not by the agency of a Supreme Being). °सिद्ध *a.* natural, spontaneous, inborn. —भूः 1. an epithet of Brahman. -2. of Śiva. -3. of Vishṇu. —योनि *a.* related on the mother's side. (-*m. f.*) own womb, one's own place of birth. (-*f.*) a sister or near female relative. —रसः 1. natural taste. -2. proper taste or sentiment in composition. -3. a kind of astringent juice. -4 the residue of oily substances (ground on a stone.). —राज् *m.* 1. the Supreme Being. -2 one of the seven rays of the sun. —रूप *a.* 1. similar, like. -2. handsome, pleasing, lovely. -3. learned, wise. (-पं) 1. one's own form or shape, natural state or condition ; Pt. 1. 159. -2. natural character or form, true constitution. -3. nature. -4. peculiar aim. -5. kind, sort, species. °असिद्धि *f.* one of the three forms of fallacy called असिद्ध q. v. —लक्षणं a peculiar characteristic or property. —वश *a.* 1. self-controlled. -2. independent. —वहित *a.* 1. self impelled. -2. alert, active. —वासिनी a woman whether married or unmarried who continues to live after maturity in her father's house. —वृत्ति *a.* living by one's own exertions. —संवृत *a.* self-protected, self-guarded.—संस्था 1. self abiding. -2. self-possession. -3. absorption in one's own self. —स्थ *a.* 1. self-abiding. -2. self-dependent, relying on one's own exertions, confident, firm, resolute. -3. independent. -4. doing well, well, in health, at ease, comfortable ; स्वस्थ एवास्मि Mál. 4 ; स्वस्थे को वा न पंडितः Pt. 1. 127 ; see अस्वस्थ also. -5. contented, happy. (स्थं) *ind.* at ease, comfortably, composedly. —स्थानं one's own place or home, one's own abode ; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेंद्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46.—हस्तः one's own hand or hand-writing, an autograph ; see under हस्त. —हस्तिका an axe. —हित *a.* beneficial to oneself. (-तं) one's own good or advantage, one's own welfare.

स्वक *a.* One's own, own.

स्वकीय *a.* 1 One's own, own. -2 Of one's own family. —या One's own wife.

स्वतस् *ind.* 1 Of oneself, by oneself (used reflexively). -2 From oneself. -Comp.—प्रमाण, -सिद्ध *a.* self-evident, self-proved, axiomatic.

स्वत्वं 1 Self-existence. -2 Ownership, proprietary right.

स्वं-कृ-गृ 1 P. (स्वं-कगति) To go, move.

स्वच्छ *a.* [सुष्ठु अच्छः प्रा०] 1 Very clear or transparent, pure, bright, pellucid ; स्वच्छस्फटिक, स्वच्छमुक्ताफलं &c. -2 White. -3 Beautiful. -4 Healthy. —स्वच्छः A crystal. —च्छा White Dûrvâ grass. —च्छं 1 A pearl. -2 Pure chalk. -Comp. —पत्रं talc. —वालुकं pure chalk. —मणिः a crystal.

स्वंज् 1 A. (स्वजते ; the स् being changed to ष् after prepositions ending in इ or उ) 1 To embrace, clasp ; कयाचिद्वाष्पुंष्य चिराय सस्वजे Bv. 2 178 ; पर्यश्रुरस्वजत मूर्धनि चोपजघ्रौ R. 13. 70. -2 To encircle, twist round.

स्वंगः An embrace.

स्वंजनं The act of embracing, an embrace.

स्वद् 10 U. (स्व-स्वा-दयति-ते) 1 To go. -2 To finish.

स्वद् I. 1 A. (स्वदते, स्वादित) 1 To be liked, be sweet, be pleasant to the taste (with dat. of person) ; यज्ञदत्ताय स्वदतेऽपूपः Kâsikâ ; अपां हि तृप्ताय न वारिधारा स्वादुः सुगंधिः स्वदते तुषारा N. 3. 93 ; ससवदे मुखसुरं प्रमदाभ्यः Śi. 10. 23. -2 To taste, relish, eat. -3 To please. -4 To sweeten. II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (स्वादयति-ते) 1 To cause to taste or eat. -2 To taste. -3 To sweeten.

स्वदनं Tasting, eating.

स्वादित *p. p.* Tasted, eaten. —तं An exclamation meaning 'may it be well tasted or relished', uttered at a Śrâddha ceremony after the presentation of rice-balls or oblations of food to the Manes ; Ms. 3. 251, 254.

स्वधा [स्वद्-आ पृषो० दस्य धः] 1 One's own nature or determination, spontaneity. -2 One's own will or pleasure. -3 The oblation of food offered to the Pitṛis or Manes of deceased ancestors ; स्वधासंग्रहतत्पराः R. 1. 66, Ms. 9. 142, Y. 1. 102. -4 The food offered to the Manes personified. -5 Food or oblation in general. -6 One's own portion or share. -7 A Śrâddha or funeral ceremony. -8 N. of Mâyâ or illusion. —*ind.* An exclamation uttered on offering an oblation to the Manes (with dat.) ; पितृभ्यः स्वधा Sk. -Comp. —कर *a.* offering oblations to the Pitṛis. —कारः the exclamation Svadhâ ; पुते हि न. दृष्टहं यत्र स्वधाकारः प्रवर्तते. —निवचनं a formula or sacred text used in making the oblations to the Pitṛis. —प्रियः 1. Agni or fire. -2. black sesamum. —भुज् *m.* 1. a deceased or deified ancestor. -2 a god, deity.

स्वधितिः *m. f.*, स्वधिती An axe.

स्वन् 1 P. (स्वनति) 1 To sound, make a noise ; पूर्णाः पेतुस्त्र सस्वनुः Bk. 14. 3 ; वेणवः कीचकास्ते स्युर्ये स्वनंत्यनिलोद्धताः Ak. -2 To hum (as a bee) ; S. 1. 24. -3 To sing. —*Caus.* (स्वनयति-ते) 1 To cause to resound. -2 To sound. -3 To adorn (स्वानयति) in this sense).

स्वनः [स्वन्-अप्] Sound, noise ; शिवारोदस्तना यथाद् बुबुधे विकृत्रोति at R. 12, 39 ; शंखस्वनः &c. -Comp. —उत्साहः a rhinoceros.

स्वनिः Sound, noise.

स्वनिक *a.* Sounding ; as in पाणिस्वनिकः 'one who claps his hands.'

स्वनित *a.* [स्वन्- कर्तरि क्त] Sounded, sounding, making a noise. —तं 1 The noise of thunder, thunderclap ; cf. स्तनित. -2 Noise, sound (in general).

स्वप् 2 P. (स्वपिति, सुप्त ; *pass.* सुप्यते ; *desid.* सुषुप्सति) (rarely 1 U. स्वपति-ते) 1 To sleep, fall asleep, go to sleep ; असंजातकिरणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गोवृषैः K. P. 10 ; इतः स्वपिति केशवः Bh. 2. 76. -2 To recline, repose, lie down, rest. -3 To be absorbed in ; Bv. 4. 19.

—*Caus.* (स्वापयति ते) To cause to sleep, rock to sleep. –WITH अव, -नि, -प्र, or -सं to sleep, lie down; प्रसुप्तलक्षणः Mâl. 7; Ku. 2. 42; R. 11. 44.

स्वपनं Sleeping, dreaming, sleep.

स्वप्नः [स्वप्-भावे नक्] 1 Sleeping, sleep; अकाले बोधितो भ्रात्रा प्रियस्वप्नो वृथा भवान् R. 12. 81, 7. 61, 12. 70; Ku. 2. 8. -2 A dream, dreaming, स्वप्नेंद्रजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः Sânti. 2. 2; स्वप्नो नु माया नु मतिभ्रमो नु S. 6. 9, R. 10. 60. -3 Sloth, indolence, sleepiness. -Comp. —अवस्था a state of dreaming. —उपम *a.* 1. resembling a dream. -2. unreal or illusory (like a dream). -कर, -कृत् *a.* inducing sleep, soporific, narcotic. —गृहं -निकेतनं a sleeping-room, bed-chamber. -दोषः involuntary seminal discharge, *pollutio nocturna*. —धीगम्य *a.* perceptible by the intellect only when it is in a state of sleep-like abstraction; Ms. 12. 122. —प्रपंचः the illusion of sleep, the world appearing in a dream. —विचारः interpretation of dreams. -शील *a.* disposed to sleep, sleepy, drowsy. —सृष्टिः *f.* the creation of dreams or illusions in sleep.

स्वप्नज् *a.* Sleepy, sleeping, drowsy.

स्वमेकः A year.

स्वयम् *ind.* 1 Oneself, in one's own person (used reflexively and applicable to all persons, such as myself, ourselves, thyself, himself &c. &c., and sometimes used with other pronouns for the sake of emphasis); विषवृक्षोपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तुमसांप्रतं Ku. 2. 55; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा शास्त्रं तस्य करोति किं Subhâsh.; R. 1. 70; 3. 20, 2. 56; Ms. 5. 39. -2 Spontaneously, of one's own accord, without trouble or exertion; स्वयमेवोत्पद्यंते एवंविधाः कुलपांसवो निःस्नेहाः पशवः K. -Comp. —अर्जित *a.* self-acquired. —उक्तिः *f.* 1. voluntary declaration.-2. information, deposition (in law). —उपागतः a son who offers himself voluntarily to an adoptive parent. —कृत *a.* self-made, natural. (-तः) an artificial or adopted son. —ग्रहः taking for one-self (without leave). -ग्राह *a.* voluntary, self-choosing. (-हः) self-choice, self-election; Ku. 3. 7, Mâl. 6. 7. —जात *a.* self-born. —दत्त *a.* self-given. (-त्तः) a boy who has given himself to be adopted (by his adoptive parents); one of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu law). —भुः N. of Brahman; शंभुस्वयंभुहरयो हरिणेक्षणानां येनाक्रियंत सततं गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1. -भुवः 1 the first Manu. -2. N. of Brahman. -3. of Siva. —भू *a.* self-existent. (-भूः) 1 N. of Brahman. -2. of Vishnu. -3 of Siva. -4. of *Kâla* or time personified. -5 of Kâmadeva. -6. a Jaina deified saint. -7. the female breast. -8. the Supreme Being. —भूतः N. of Siva. —वरः self-choice, self-election (of a husband by the bride herself), choice-marriage. —वरा a maiden who chooses her own husband. —श्रेष्ठः N. of Siva.

स्वर् 10 U. (स्वरयति ते) To find fault, blame, reprove, censure.

स्वर् *ind.* 1 Heaven, paradise; as in स्वर्लोक स्वर्वेश्या, स्वर्भानुः, &c. -2 The heaven of Indra and the temporary abode of the virtuous after death. -3 The sky, ether. -4 The space above the sun or between the sun and the polar star. -5 The third of the three Vyâhritis, pronounced by every Brâhmaṇa in his daily prayers, see व्याहृति. -6 Radiance, splendour. -7 Water. -Comp. —आपगा, -गंगा 1. the celestial Ganges. -2. the galaxy or milky way. —गतिः *f.*, -गमनं 1. going to heaven, future felicity. -2. death. —गिरिः Sumeru. —तरुः (स्वस्तरुः) a tree of paradise. —दृश् *m.* 1. an epithet of Indra. -2. of *Agni*. -3. of *Soma*. —नदी (forming स्वर्णदी) the celestial Ganges. —भानवः a kind of precious stone. —भानुः N. of Râhu; तुल्येऽपराधे स्वर्भानुर्भानुमंतं चिरेण यत्। हिमांशुमाशु ग्रसते तन्म्रदिम्नः स्फुटं फलं Si. 2. 49. °सूदनः the sun. —मध्यं the central point of the sky, the zenith. —लोकः the celestial world, heaven. -वधूः *f.* a celestial damsel, an *apsaras*. —वापी the Ganges. —वेश्या 'a courtezan of heaven', a celestial nymph, an *apsaras*. —वैद्य *m.* du. an epithet of the two Asvins. —षा 1. an epithet of *Soma*. -2. of the thunderbolt of Indra. -सिंधुः = स्वर्गंगा.

स्वरः [स्वर्-अच्, स्वृ-अप् वा] 1 Sound, noise. -2 Voice; स्वरेण तस्याममृतस्रुतेव प्रजल्पितायामभिजातवाचि Ku. 1 45. -3 A note of the musical scale or gamut, a tone, tune; (these are seven :— निषादर्षभगांधारषड्जमध्यमधैवताः। पंचमश्चेत्यमी सप्त तंत्रीकंठोत्थिताः स्वराः Ak.) -4 The number 'seven'. -5 A vowel. -6 An accent; (these are three; उदात्त, अनुदात्त, and स्वरित q. q. v. v.). -7 Air breathed through the nostrils. -8 Snoring. —रा N. of the chief wife of Brahman. -Comp. —अंशः a half or quarter tone (in music). —अंतरं the interval between two vowels, hiatus. —उदय *a.* followed by a vowel. (-यः) the production of sound. —उपध *a.* preceded by a vowel. —ग्रामः the musical scale, gamut. —वचनं N. of the Sâma-veda. —बद्ध composed in musical measure. —भक्तिः *f.* a vowel-sound phonetically inserted in the pronunciation of र् or ल् when these letters are followed by a sibilant or any single consonant; (*e. g.* वर्ष pronounced as वरिष). —भंगः 1. indistinctness of utterance, broken articulation. -2. hoarseness or cracking of voice. -मंडलं the circle of notes, arrangement of musical scales; Pt. 5. 54. —मंडलिका a kind of lute (वीणा). —नासिका a flute, pipe. —शून्य *a.* without musical notes, unmelodious, unmusical —संयोगः 1. the junction of vowels. -2. the union of notes or sounds, i. e. voice; अन्य एवैष स्वरसंयोगः Mk. 1, 3; U. 3; पंक्तेराकाशस्येव स्वरसंयोगः श्रूयते M. 5. —संक्रमः 1. a transition or succession of notes; तं तस्य स्वरसंक्रमं मृदुगिरः श्लिष्टं च तंत्रीस्वनम् Mk. 3. 5. - . the gamut. —संधिः the coalition of vowels. —सामन् *m. pl.* epithets of particular days in a sacrificial session.

स्वरवत् *a.* 1 Having sound, sonorous. -2 Having a voice. -3 Vocal. -4 Having an accent, accented.

स्वरित *a.* [स्वरो जातोऽस्य इतच्] 1 Sounded. -2 Sounded as a note, pitched. -3 Articulated. -4 Circumflexed. -5 Accented. —तः The third or mixed tone lying between high and low; समाहारः स्वरितः P. I. 2. 31; see Sk. thereon.

स्वरुः [स्वृ-उ] 1 Sunshine. -2 A part of a sacrificial post. -3 A sacrifice. -4 A thunderbolt. -5 An arrow.

स्वरुस् *m.* A thunderbolt.

स्वर्गः Heaven, Indra's paradise; अहो स्वर्गादधिकतरं निर्वृत्तिस्थानं S. 7. -Comp. —आपगा the celestial Ganges. —ओकस् *m.* a god, deity. —काम *a.* desirous of heaven. —गिरिः the heavenly-mountain *Sumeru*. -द, -प्रद *a.* procuring (entrance into) paradise. —द्वारं heaven's gate, the door of paradise, entrance into heaven; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपटुर्धर्मोऽपि नोपार्जितः Bh. 3. 11. —पतिः, भर्तृ *m.* Indra. —लोकः 1. the celestial region. -2. paradise. °ईश्वरः 1. Indra. -2. the body. -वधूः, -स्त्री *f.* a celestial damsel heavenly nymph, an *apsaras*; स्वर्गस्त्रीणां परिष्वंगः कथं मर्त्येन लभ्यते. —साधनं the means of attaining heaven.

स्वर्गिन् *a.* [स्वर्गोऽस्त्यस्य भोग्यत्वेन इनि] Belonging to heaven, heavenly. -*m* 1 A god, deity, an immortal; स्वस्पति विततयज्ञः स्वर्गिणः पोषयन्तं S. 7. 34; Me. 30, Ku. 2. 45. -2 A dead or deceased man.

स्वर्गीय, स्वर्ग्य *a.* 1 Heavenly, celestial, divine. -2 Leading to heaven, procuring entrance into heaven; Ms. 4. 13, 5. 48.

स्वर्जिकः, स्वर्जिन् *m.* 1 Natron. -2 Salt petre, nitre.

स्वर्ण [सुष्ठु अर्णो वर्णो यस्य] 1 Gold. -2 A golden coin. -Comp. —अंगः the Aragvadha tree. —अरिः sulphur. —कणः, -कणिका a grain of gold. —काय *a.* golden-bodied. (-यः) N. of Garuda. —कारः, -कृत् a goldsmith. —गैरिकं a kind of red chalk. चूडः 1. the blue jay. -2. a cock. —जं tin. —दीधितिः fire. —पक्षः N. Garuda. —गंगा the celestial Ganges. —पाठकः borax. —पुष्पः the *Champaka* tree. —बंधः a deposit of gold. -बिंदुः N. of Vishnu. —भृंगारः a golden vase. —माक्षिकं a kind of mineral substance —यूथी, —यूथिका yellow jasmine. -रेखा, -लेखा a streak of gold. -वणिज् *m.* 1. a gold merchant. -2. a money-changer. वर्णा turmeric.

स्वर्णक *a.* Golden, made of gold.

स्वर्द् 1 A. (स्वर्दते) 1 To taste, relish. -2 To be pleasing.

स्वल् 1 P. (स्वलति) To go, move.

स्वल्प *a.* [सुष्ठु अल्प प्रा॰ स॰] (compar. स्वल्पीयस्; superl. स्वल्पिष्ठ) 1 Very small or little, minute. -2 Trifling, insignificant. -3 Brief, short, स्वल्पं श्रयतु Pt. 1. -4 Very few. -Comp. -आहार *a.* eating very little, most abstemious. —कंकः a species of heron. —केशरिन् *m.* the Kovidâra tree. -बल *a.* very feeble or weak. —विषयः 1. an insignificant matter. -2. a small part. -व्ययः very little expenditure, stinginess. —व्रीड *a.* having little shame, shameless, impudent. -शरीर *a.* diminutive, dwarfish.

स्वल्पक *a.* Very little, very small or few.

स्वल्पीयस् *a.* Much less, smaller, more minute (compar. of स्वल्प q. v.).

स्वल्पिष्ठ *a.* Smallest, least, most minute (superl. of स्वल्प q. v.).

स्वशुरः A father-in-law; cf. श्वशुर.

स्वसृ *f.* [सु-अस् ऋन्; Un. 2. 97] 1 A sister; स्वसारमादाय विदर्भनाथः पुरप्रवेशाभिमुखो बभूव R. 7. 1, 29. -2 A finger (Ved.).

स्वसृत् *a.* Going or moving at will or pleasure.

स्वस्क् 1 A. (स्वस्कते) See ष्वष्क्.

स्वस्ति *ind.* A particle meaning 'may it be well with (one)', 'farewell,' 'hail', 'adieu' (with dat.); स्वस्ति भवते *S.* 2; स्वस्त्यस्तु ते R. 5. 17; it is also used in expessing one's approbation; (often used at the beginning of letters). -Comp. -अयनं 1. a means of securing prosperity. -2. the averting of evil by the recitation of *mantras* or performance of expiatory rites. -3. the benediction of a Brâhmana after presentation of offerings; प्रास्थानिकं स्वस्त्ययनं प्रयुज्य R. 2. 70. —दः, -भावः an epithet of Siva. —मुखः 1. a letter. -2. a Brâhmana. -3. a bard; panegyrist. -वाचनं, -वाचनकं -वाचनिकं 1. a religious rite preparatory to a sacrifice or any religious or solemn observance. -2. a complimentary or congratulatory present of flowers &c. to any one attended with good wishes and blessings. —वाच्यं congratulation, invoking blessings.

स्वस्तिकः [स्वस्ति शुभाय हितं क] 1 A kind of mystical mark on persons or things denoting good luck. -2 A lucky object. -3 The meeting of four roads. -4 The crossing of the arms, making a sign like the cross; स्तनविनिहितहस्तस्वस्तिकाभिर्वधूभिः Mâl. 4. 10; *Si.* 10. 43. -5 A palace of a particular form. -6 A particular symbol made with ground rice and shaped like a triangle. -7 A kind of cake. -8 A voluptuary, libertine. -9 Garlic. —कः, -कं 1 A mansion or temple of a particular form with a terrace in front. -2 A particular mode of sitting practised by *Yogins.*

स्वस्तिमत् *a.* Doing well, happy, safe; R. 2. 48.

स्वस्रीयः स्वस्रेयः A sister's son.

स्वस्रीया, स्वस्रेयी A sister's daughter.

स्वागतं [सुखेन आगतं सुष्ठु आगतं वा] Welcome, happy arrival (used chiefly in greeting a person who is put in the dative case); स्वागतं देव्यै M. 1; (तस्मै) प्रीतः प्रीतिप्रमुखवचनं स्वागतं व्याजहार Me. 4; स्वागतं स्वानधीकारान् प्रभावैरवलंब्य वः। युगपद् युगबाहुभ्यः प्राप्तेभ्यः प्राज्यविक्रमाः Ku. 2. 18.

स्वांकिकः A drummer.

स्वाच्छंद्यं [स्वच्छंदस्य भावः ष्यञ्] The power of following one's own will or fancy, wilfulness, independence; कन्याप्रदानं स्वाच्छंद्यादासुरो धर्म उच्यते Ms. 3. 31. (स्वाच्छंद्येन, स्वाच्छंद्यतस् mean 'wilfully', 'voluntarily').

स्वातंत्र्यं [स्वतंत्रस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Freedom of will, independence; न स्त्री स्वातंत्र्यमर्हति Ms. 9. 3; न स्वातंत्र्यं क्वचित् स्त्रियाः Y. 1. 85. -2 (In phil.). Free will.

स्वातिः -ती *f.* [स्वेनैव अतति अत्-इन् स्त्रीत्वपक्षे वा ङीप्] 1 One of the wives of the sun. -2 A sword. -3 An auspicious constellation. -4 The star *Arcturus*, considered as forming the fifteenth lunar asterism; स्वात्यां सागरशुक्तिसंपुटगतं सन्मौक्तिकं जायते Bh. 2. 67. -Comp. —योगः conjunction with Svâti.

स्वाद् See स्वद्.

स्वादः -स्वादनं [स्वाद्-स्वाद्स्य घञ्] 1 Taste, flavour. -2 Tasting, eating, drinking. -3 Liking, relishing, enjoyment. -4 Sweetening.

स्वादित *p. p.* 1 Tasted, relished. -2 Sweetened. -3 Pleased.

स्वादिमन् *m.* Savouriness, sweetness.

स्वादिष्ठ *a.* Very sweet, sweetest (superl. of स्वादु q. v.); किं स्वादिष्ठं अगरयस्मिन् सदा साज्ञैः समागमः.

स्वादीयस् *a.* Sweeter, very sweet (compar of स्वादु q. v.); काव्यामृतरसास्वादः स्वादीयानमृतादपि.

स्वादु *a.* [स्वद्-उण्] (दु or द्वी *f.*; compar. स्वादीयस्, superl. स्वादिष्ठ) 1 Sweet, pleasant to the taste, sapid, savoury, dainty, tasteful; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभि Bh. 3. 92, Me. 24. -2 Pleasing, agreeable, attractive, lovely, charming. —*m.* 1 Sweet flavour, sweetness of taste, relish. -2 Treacle, molasses. —*n.* Sweetness, relish, taste; कविः करोति काव्यानि स्वादु जानाति पंडितः Subhâsh. —दुः *f.* A grape. -Comp. —अन्नं sweet or choice food, dainties, delicacies. —अम्लः the pomegranate tree. —खंडः 1. a piece of any sweet substance -2. molasses. —धन्वन् *m.* N. of the god of love. —फलं the jujube. (-ला) the jujube tree. -मूलं a carrot. —रसा 1. the fruit of the hog-plum. -2. the *Satâvarî* plant. -3. the root काकोली. -4. spirituous liquor. -5. a grape. —शुद्धं 1. rock-salt. -2. marine-salt.

स्वाद्वी Vine, grape.

स्वानः Sound, noise.

स्वापः [स्वप्-घञ्] 1 Sleep, sleeping; U. 1. 37. -2 Dreaming, dream. -3 Sleepiness, sloth. -4 Paralysis, palsy, insensibility. -5 Temporary or partial loss of sensation from pressure on a nerve, numbness.

स्वापतेयं [स्वपतेरागतं ढञ्] Wealth, property; स्वापतेयकृते मर्त्याः किं किं नाम न कुर्वते Pt. 2. 156; *Si.* 14. 9.

स्वापदः See श्वापद.

स्वाभाविक *a.* (की *f.*) [स्वभावादागतः ठञ्] Belonging to one's own nature, innate, inherent, peculiar, natural; स्वाभाविकं विनीतत्वं तेषां विनय कर्मणा। मुमूर्छ सहजं तेजो हविषेव हविर्भुजां R. 10. 79, 5. 69, Ku. 6. 71. —काः *m.* pl. A sect of Buddhists who accounted for all things by the laws of nature.

स्वाभाव्यं Naturalness, natural state or character.

स्वामिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [स्व-अस्त्यर्थे मिनि दीर्घः] Possessing proprietory rights. *m.* 1 A proprietor, an owner. -2 A

lord, master ; रघुस्वामिनः सच्चरितं Vikr. 18. 107. -3 A sovereign, king, monarch. -4 A husband. -5 A spiritual preceptor.-6 A learned Brâhmaṇa, an ascetic or religious man of the highest order ;(in this sense usually added to proper names). -7 An epithet of Kârttikeya. -8 Of Vishṇu. -9 Of Śiva. -10 Of the sage Vâtsyâyana. -11 Of Garuḍa. -Comp. -उपकारकः a horse. -कार्यं the business of a king or master. -जंघिन् m. N. of Paraśurâma. —पाल m. du. the owner and the keeper (of cattle) ; Ms. 8. 5. -भावः the state of a lord or owner, ownership. -मूल a. originating in or derived from a master or lord. -वात्सल्यं affection for the husband or lord. —सद्भावः 1. existence of a master or owner. -2. goodness of a master or lord. -सेवा 1. the service of a master. -2. respect for a husband.

स्वामिता -त्वं 1 Ownership, mastership, proprietory right. 2 -Lordship, sovereignty.

स्वामिनी A mistress, proprietress.

स्वाम्यं 1 Mastership, lordship, ownership. -2 Right or title to property. -3 Rule, supremacy, dominion.

स्वायंभुव a. (वी f.) 1 Relating to Brahman ; Ku. 2. 1. -2 Descended from Brahman ; S. 7. 9. —वः An epithet of the first Manu (as he was a son of Brahman).

स्वारसिक a. (की f.) Possessing inherent flavour or sweetness (said of a poetical composition).

स्वारस्यं 1 Possessing natural flavour or excellence. -2 Elegance, fitness.

स्वाराज् m. An epithet of Indra.

स्वाराज्यं 1 The dominion of heaven, Indra's heaven. -2 Identification with the self-refulgent (Brahman).

स्वारोचिषः, स्वारोचिस् m. N. of the second Manu ; see under मनु.

स्वालक्षण्यं Peculiar characteristics, natural disposition ; Ms. 9. 19.

स्वाल्प a. (ल्पी f. 1 Little, small. -2 Few. -ल्पं 1 Littleness, smallness. -3 Smallness of number.

स्वास्थ्यं 1 Self-reliance, self-dependence. -2 Fortitude, resoluteness, firmness. -3 Sound state health. -4 Prosperity, well-being, comfortableness. -5 Ease, satisfaction, spirits ; लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यं S. 4.

स्वाहा 1 An oblation or offering made to all gods indiscriminately.-2 N. of the wife of Agni. —ind. An exclamation used in offering oblations to the gods (with dat.) : इन्द्राय स्वाहा ; अग्नये स्वाहा &c. -Comp. —कारः utterance of the exclamation Svâhâ; स्वाहास्वधाकारविवर्जितानि श्मशानतुल्यानि गृहाणि तानि. —पतिः, -प्रियः Agni or fire. —भुज् m. a god, deity.

स्विद् ind. A particle of interrogation or inquiry, often implying 'doubt', or 'surprise', and translatable by 'what', 'hey', 'hallo', 'can it be that'. It is added to interrogative pronouns in this sense or to give an indefinite sense ; कास्विदवगुंठनवती नातिपरिस्फुटशरीरलावण्या S. 5. 13 ; Me. 14. It is sometimes used disjunctively in the sense of 'either,' 'or', with न, उत, वा &c. ; see Ki. 8. 35, 12. 15, 13. 8, 14. 60 : see आहो also.

स्विद् I. 4 P. (स्विद्यति, स्विन्न or स्विन्न) To sweat, perspire ; स्विद्यति कूणति वेल्लति K. P. 10 ; U. 3. 41, Ku. 7. 77; Mâl. 1. 35 ; स त्वां पश्यति कंपते पुलकयत्यानंदति स्विद्यति Gît. 11. -II. 1 A. (स्वेदते, स्विन्न or स्वेदित) 1 To be anointed. -2 To be greasy or unctuous: Mâl.5. 17. -3 To be disturbed. —Caus. (स्वेदयति-ते) 1 To cause to perspire. -2 To heat.

स्विन्न p. p. [स्विद्-क्त] 1 Perspiring, covered with sweat. -2 Steeped. -3 Cooked, boiled.

स्वीकृ 8 U. 1 To make one's own, appropriate, claim. -2 To take, accept. -3 To admit, grant, assume (in argument). -4 To assent or agree to, accede.

स्वीकरणं, स्वीकारः, स्वीकृतिः f. 1 Taking, accepting. -2 Assenting, agreeing, promising, an assent, a promise. -3 Espousal, wedding, marriage ; S. 5.

स्वीय a. Own, one's own : लोकालोकवितारि तेन विहितं स्वीयं विशुद्धं यशः; S. D. 97.

स्वुर्च्छ् 1 P. (स्वूर्च्छति) 1 To spread, extend. -2 To forget.

स्वृ 1 P. (स्वरति ; desid. सिस्वरिषति, सुस्वूर्षति) 1 To sound, recite. -2 To praise. -3 To pain or be pained. -4 To go. -With. अभि, -प्र to sound. -सं to pain (Atm.) ; Bk. 9. 28.

स्वॄ 9 P. (स्वृणाति) To hurt, kill.

स्वेक् 1 A (स्वेकते) To go.

स्वेदः [स्विद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Sweat, perspiration ; अंगुलिस्वेदेन दूष्येरन्नक्षराणि V. 2. -2 Heat, warmth. -3 Vapour. -Comp. —उदं, —उदकं, —जलं perspiration. —चूषकः a cooling breeze (sucking up sweat). -ज a. generated by warm vapour or sweat (said of insects).

स्वेदनं [स्विद्-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Perspiration, sweat -2 Causing to sweat.-3 A diaphoretic.

स्वेदनिका 1 A boiler, sauce-pan.-2 Kitchen.

स्वेदनी A frying-pan, sauce-pan.

स्वैर [स्वस्य ईरम्, ईर्-अच् वृद्धिः] 1 Following one's own will or fancy, self-willed, wanton, uncontrolled, unrestrained ; वज्रमिव स्वैरगतिर्जनमिह सुखसंगिनमवैमि S. 5. 11 ; अव्याहतैः स्वैरगतैः स तस्याः R. 2. 5. -2 Free, unreserved, confidential ; as in स्वैरालाप Mu. 4. 8. -3 Slow, mild, gentle ; Mu. 1. 2. -4 Dull, lazy. -5 Dependent on one's will, voluntary, optional. —रं Wilfulness, wantonness. -रं ind. 1 At will or pleasure, as one likes, at perfect ease ; सार्धाः स्वैरं स्वकीयेषु चेरुर्वेश्मस्विवाद्रिषु R. 17. 64. -2 Of one's own accord, spontaneously. -3 Slowly, gently, mildly ; U. 3. 2. -4 Lowly, in an under-tone, inaudibly, (opp. स्पष्ट) ; पश्चात्स्वैरं गज इति किल व्याहृतं सत्यवाचा Ve. 3. 9. -Comp. —आलापः confidential talk. —वृत्त, -वृत्ति, -आचार a. acting as one likes, following one's own will, self-willed.

स्वैरता -त्वं Wantonness, freedom of will and action, independence.

स्वैरिणी A loose or unchaste woman, a wanton woman, an adulteress ; Y. 1. 67.

स्वैरिन् a. Self-willed, wanton, unrestrained, uncontrolled.

स्वैरंध्री See सैरंध्री.

स्वोरसः The residue or sediment of oily substances ground with a stone.

स्वोवशीयं Happiness, prosperity (especially as regards future life.)

ह.

ह *ind.* An emphatic particle used to lay stress on the preceding word and translatable by 'verily', 'indeed', 'certainly' &c.; but it is often used expletively without any particular signification, especially in Vedic literature; तस्य ह शतं जाया बभूवुः; तस्य ह पर्वतनारदौ गृह ऊषतुः &c. Ait. Br. It is sometimes used as a vocative particle and rarely of disdain or laughter. —हः 1 A form of Śiva. -2 Water. -3 Sky. -4 Blood. -5 A cipher. -6 Meditation. -7 Auspiciousness. -8 Paradise. -9 Heaven. -10 Drying. -11 Fear. -12 Knowledge. -13 The moon. -14 N. of Vishṇu. -15 War, battle. -16 A horse. -17 Pride.-18 Horripilation. -19 A physician. -20 Cause, motive. —हं 1 The Supreme Spirit.-2 Pleasure, delight. -3 A weapon. -4 The sparkling of a gem. -5 The sound of a lute. (—*m.* also according to some in these senses).

हंसः [हन् अच्-पृषो॰ वर्णागमः] (said to be derived from हन्; cf. मेदेवृर्णागमात् हंसः Sk.) 1 A swan, goose, duck, flamingo; हंसाः संप्रति पाण्डवा इव वनादज्ञातचर्यां गताः Mk. 5. 6; न शोभते सभामध्ये हंसमध्ये बको यथा Subbhāsh., R. 17. 25. (the description of this bird, as given by Sanskrit writers, is more poetical than real; he is described as forming the vehicle of the god Brahman, and as ready to fly toward the Mânasa lake at the approach of rains; cf. मानस. According to a very general poetical convention he is represented as being gifted with the peculiar power of separating milk from water; *e. g.* सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फल्गु हंसो यथा क्षीरमिवाम्बुमध्यात् Pt. 1; हंसो हि क्षीरमादत्ते तन्मिश्रा वर्जयत्यपः *S.* 6. 27; नीरक्षीरविवेके हंसालस्यं त्वमेव तनुषे चेत् । विश्वस्मिन्नधुनान्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः॥ Bv. 1. 13; see Bh. 2. 18 also). -2 The Supreme soul, Brahman. -3 The individual soul (जीवात्मन्). -4 One of the vital airs.-5 The sun.-6 Śiva. -7 Vishṇu. -8 Kâmadeva. -9 An unambitious monarch. -10 An ascetic of a particular order. -11 A spiritual preceptor. -12 One free from malice, a pure person. -13 A mountain. -14 Envy, malice. -15 A buffalo. —साः (*m. pl.*) N. of a tribe said to live in the Plaksha-Dvîpa. -Comp. —अंशु *a.* white. —अंघ्रिः vermilion. —अधिरूढा an epithet of Sarasvatî. —अभिख्यं silver. —आरूढः N. of Brahman. —कान्ता a female goose. —कीलकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment —कूटः 1. N. of the peaks of the Himâlaya. -2. the hump on the shoulder of an ox; (for असकूट). —गति *a.* having a swan's gait, stalking in a stately manner. —गद्गदा a sweetly speaking woman. —गामिनी 1. a woman having graceful gait like that of a swan; Ms. 3. 10. -2 N. of Brahmâṇî. —तूलः -लं the soft feathers of down of a goose. —दाहनं aloe-wood. —नादः the cackling of a goose.—नादिनी a woman of a particular class (described as having a slender waist, large hips, the gait of an elephant and the voice of a cuckoo; गजेन्द्रगमना तन्वी कोकिलालापसंयुता । नितंबे गुर्विणी या स्यात् सा स्मृता हंसनादिनी). —पादं vermilion. —माला a flight of swans; Ku. 1. 30. —युवन् *m.* a young goose or swan. —रथः, -वाहनः epithets of Brahman.-राजः a king of geese. —लोमशं green sulphate of iron. —लोहकं brass. —श्रेणी a line of geese.

हंसकः 1 A goose, flamingo. -2 An ornament for the ankles (नूपुर or पादकटक); सवित इव सविभ्रमप्रयातप्रणदितहंसकभूषणा विरेजुः Si. 7. 23 (where the word is used in the first sense also; see हंस above for other sense).

हंसिका, हंसी A female goose.

हंहो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle corresponding to, 'ho,' 'hallo'; हंहो स्निग्धसखिस्तवंदृमणयः संवर्धयद्वं स्वसात् Chandr. 1. 2. -2 A particle expressing haughtiness or contempt. -3 A particle of interrogation. (In dramas it is mostly used as a form of address by characters of the middling class; हंहो ब्राह्मण मा कुप्य Mu. 1).

हक्कः The calling of elephants.

हंजा, हंजे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female attendant or maid-servant; हंजे कंचणमाले अहं ईदिसी कडुभासिणी Ratn. 3.

हट् 1 P. (हटति, हटित) To shine, be bright.

हट्टः [हट्-ट तस्य नेत्त्वम्] A market, a fair. -Comp. —चोरकः a thief who steals from fairs and markets. —विलासिनी 1. a wanton woman, prostitute, common woman. -2. a sort of perfume. -3. turmeric.

हट्टी A small market or fair.

हठ् 1 P. (हठति) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To be wicked. -3 To oppress. -4 To bind to a post.

हठः 1 Violence, force. -2 Oppression, rapine. (हठेन and हठात् are used adverbially in the sense of 'forcibly' 'violently', 'suddenly', 'against one's will'; अंबालिका च चंडवर्मणा हठात् परिणेतुमात्मभवननमनीयत Dk.; चापलाच्च चापमाप हठेन मधुरेण च Râm. -Comp. —योगः a particular mode of Yoga or practising abstract meditation, (so called, as distinguished from राजयोग q. v.; because it is very difficult to practise; it may be performed in various ways, such as by standing on one leg, holding up the arms, inhaling smoke with the head inverted &c.). -विद्या the science of forced meditation.

हड्डि: Wooden fetters or stocks.

हड्डि (ड्डि) कः, हड्डिः A man of the lowest caste.

हड्डं A bone. -Comp. —जं marrow.

हंडा *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing a female of inferior rank, or by equals of the lowest caste in addressing each other; हंडे हंजे हलाहाने नीचां चेटीं सखीं प्रति Ak. —*f.* A large earthen vessel (?).

हंडिका, हंडी An earthen pot.

हंडे *ind.* See हंडा *ind.*

हद् 1 A. (हदते, हन्न) To void excrement, evacuate or discharge fæces. —*Desid.* (जिहत्सते).

हदनं Voiding excrement, evacuation of ordure.

हन्नं Excrement, ordure.

हन् 2 P. (हंति, जघान, अवधीत् अवधिष्ट-अहत; हनिष्यति, हंतुं, हत; *pass.* हन्यते *caus.* घातयति-ते; *desid.* जिघांसति) 1 To kill, slay, destroy, strike down; त्रयस्त्रयो दूषणखरत्रिमूर्धानो रणे हताः U. 2. 15; हतमपि च हंसैव मदनः Bh. 3 18. -2 To strike, beat; चंडो चंडं हंतुमभ्युद्यता मां विद्युद्दाम्ना मेघराजीव विध्यै M. 3. 20. Si. 7. 56. -3 To hurt, injure, afflict

torment ; as in कामहत. -4 To put down, abandon ; तृष्णां छिन्धि भज क्षमां जहि मदं Bh. 2. 77.-5 To remove, take away, destroy; अंभोजिनीवननिवासविलासमेव हंसस्य हंति नितरां कुपितो विधाता Bh. 2. 18. -6 To conquer, overthrow, defeat, overcome ; विघ्नैः सहस्रगुणितैरपि हन्यमानाः प्रारब्धमुत्तमजना न परित्यजंति Subhāsh. -7 To hinder, obstruct. -8 To mar, spoil; Ki. 2 37 -9 To raise; तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 32. -10 To multiply (in math.). -11 To go (rarely used in classical literature in this sense ; and when used it is regarded as a fault of composition); e. g. कजं हंति कृशोदरी S. D. 7 ; or तीर्थांतरेषु स्नानेन समुपार्जितसत्कृतिः। सुरस्रोतस्विनीमेष हंति संप्रति सादरं K. P. 7. (given as an instance of the दोष called असमर्थ). —*Caus.* 1 To cause to be killed, kill, slay. -2 To destroy ruin, mar, spoil; Pt. 1. 363 -With अति to injure excessively. —अंतर् to strike in the middle.

हत *p. p.* [हन्-क्त] 1 Killed, slain. -2 Hurt, struck, injured ; Mu. 3. 1. -3 Lost perished. -4 Deprived or bereft of. -5 Disappointed, frustrated ; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषात् हताः *S.* 1 24.-6 Impeded, obstructed.-7 Utterly ruined, extinguished, destroyed. -8 Multiplied, see हन्. It is often used as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'wretched', 'miserable', 'accursed' 'worthless' ; अनुशयदुःखायेदं हतहृदयं संप्रति विबुद्धं *S.* 6. 6 ; Māl. 9. 28 ; कुर्यामुपेक्षां हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65 ; हतविधिलसितानां ही विचित्रो विपाकः Śi. 11. 64. —तं 1 Killing, striking. -2 Multiplication. -Comp. —आश *a.* 1. bereft of hope, hopeless, desponding. -2. weak, powerless.-3. cruel, merciless.-4. barren.-5. low, vile, wretched, accursed. villainous. —कंटक *a.* freed from thorns or foes. —चित्त *a.* bewildered, confounded. —त्विष् *a.* dimmed in lustre ; R. 3 15. —दैव *a.* ill-fated, luckless, ill-starred. —प्रभाव, -वीर्य *a.* bereft of power or vigour ; Ku. 2. 21. —बुद्धि *a.* deprived of sense, senseless. —भाग, -भाग्य ill-fated, unfortunate. —मूर्खः a dolt, blockhead. —रथः a chariot of which the horses and the a charioteer are slain. —लक्षण *a.* devoid of auspicious marks, unlucky. —शेष *a.* surviving. —श्री, -संपद् *a.* reduced to indigence, impoverished. —साध्वस *a.* freed from fear.

हतक *a.* [हत इव नष्टप्रायत्वात् कन्] Miserable, ill bred, wretched, low, vile ; (mostly at the end of comp.), न खलु विदितास्ते तत्र निवसंतश्चाणक्यहतकेन Mu. 2 ; दूर्पिताः स्थ परिभूताः स्थ रामहतकेन U. 1. —कः A low person, coward.

हतिः *f.* [हन्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Killing, destruction. -2 striking, wounding. -3 A blow, stroke. -4 Loss, failure. -5 A defect. -6 Multiplication.

हत्नुः 1 A weapon. -2 A disease or sickness.

हत्या [हन्-भावे क्यप्] Killing, slaying, slaughter, murder, particularly criminal killing ; as in भ्रूणहत्या, गोहत्या, &c.

हन *a.* Killing, slaying, destroying (at the end of comp.) ; as in वृत्रहन्, पितृहन्, मातृहन्, ब्रह्महन्, &c.

हनः Killing, slaying.

हननं [हन्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Killing, slaying, striking. -2 Hurting, injuring. -3 Multiplication.

हंतुः 1 Killing, death. -2 A bull.

हंतृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) [हन्-तृच्] 1 One who strikes or kills, striking, killer ; Ms. 5. 34 ; Ku. 2. 20. -2 One who removes, destroys, counteracts &c. —*m.* 1 A slayer, killer. -2 A thief, robber.

हथः 1 A stroke, blow. -2 Killing. -3 Death. -4 A man who is sad or depressed.

हनु-नू *m. f* [हन्-उन् णित्वे वा ऊङ्] The chin. —नुः *f.* 1 That which injures life. -2 A weapon. -3 A disease, sickness. -4 Death. -5 A kind of drug. -6 A wanton woman, prostitute. -Comp. —ग्रहः locked jaw. —मूलं the root of the jaw.

हनु(नू)मत् *m.* N. of a powerful monkey-chief. [He was the son of Anjanā by the god Wind or Marut and hence called Māruti. He is represented as a monkey of extraordinary strength and prowess which he manifested on several critical occasions on behalf of Rāma whom he regarded as the idol of his heart. When Sītā was carried off by Rāvaṇa, he crossed the sea and brought news about her to his lord. He played a very important part in the great war at Lankā.]

हनूषः A demon.

हंत *ind.* A particle implying 1 Joy, surprise, hurry (oh !) ; हंत भो लब्धं मया स्वास्थ्यं *S.* 4 ; हंत प्रवृत्तं संगीतकं M. 1. -2 Compassion, pity ; पुत्रक हंत ते धानाकाः G. M. -3 Grief (oh !, alas !) ; हंत धिङ् मामधन्यं U. 1. 43 ; स्मरामि हंत स्मरामि U. 1 ; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हंत चिंतामणिर्मया Śānti. 1. 12, Me. 104. -4 Good luck or benediction. -5 It is often used as an inceptive particle ; हंत ते कथयिष्यामि Rām. -Comp. —उक्तिः *f.* uttering the word 'alas !', tenderness, compassion. —कारः 1. the exclamation 'hanta'. -2. an offering to be presented to a guest ; निवीती हंतकारेण मनुष्यांस्तर्पयेदथ.

हम् *ind.* An exclamation expressive of anger, courtesy, or respect.

हंबा(भा) The lowing of cattle. -Comp. —रवः lowing of cattle.

हय् 1 P. (हयति, हयित) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To sound. -4 To be weary.

हयः [हय्-कर्तरि-अच्] 1 A horse ; Bg. 1. 14 ; Ms. 8. 296. R. 9. 10. -2 A man of a particular class ; see under अश्व. -3 The number 'seven'. -4 N. of Indra. -5 (In prosody) A foot of four short syllables. -Comp. —अध्यक्षः a superintendent of horses. -अरिः the fragrant oleander. -आयुर्वेदः veterinary science. —आरूढः a horseman, rider. —आरोहः 1. a rider. -2. riding. —आसनी the gum-olibanum tree. —इष्टः barley. —उत्तमः an excellent horse. —कोविद *a.* versed in the science of horses their management, training &c. —ग्रीवः N. of a form of Vishṇu. (-वा) N. of Durgā. —ज्ञः a horse-dealer, groom, jockey. —द्विषत् *m.* the buffalo. —प्रियः barley. —प्रिया the *Kharjuri* tree —मारः -मारकः the fragrant oleander. -मारणः the sacred fig-tree. —मेधः a horse-sacrifice ; Y. 1. 181. —वाहनः an epithet of Kubera —शाला a stable for horses. —शास्त्रं the art or science of training and managing horses. -संग्रहः the restraining or curbing of horses.

हयंकषः 1 A driver, charioteer. -2 N. of Mātali, the charioteer of Indra.

हयी A female horse, mare.

हर *a.* (रा-री *f.*) [हृ-अच्] 1 Taking away, removing, depriving one of ; as in खेदहर, शोकहर. -2 Bringing, conveying, carrying, taking ; अंशहराः Ki. 5. 50 ; R. 12, 51. -3 Seizing, grasping. -4 Attracting, captivating. -5 Claiming, entitled to ; as in रिक्थहर &c. ; Ms. 2 19. -6 Occupying ; Ku. 1. 60. -7 Dividing. —रः 1 Śiva ; Ku. 1. 50, 3. 40, 67, &c. 7. -2 N. of Agni or fire. -3 An ass. -4 A divisor. -5 The denominator of a fraction. -6 The act of seizing, taking. -7 A seizer, ravisher. —Comp —गौरी one of the forms of Śiva and Pārvatī conjoined (अर्धनारीनटेश्वर). —चूडामणिः 'Śiva's crest-gem', the moon. —तेजस् *n.* quicksilver. —नेत्रं 1. Śiva's eye. -2. the number 'three'. —बीजं 'Śiva's seed', quick-silver. —शेखरा 'Śiva's crest', the Ganges —सूनुः Skanda ; R 11. 83.

हरकः 1 A stealer, thief. -2 A rogue. -3 A divisor. -4 N. of *Siva*.

हरणं [हृ भावे ल्युट्] 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Carrying away, carrying off, removing, stealing; कन्याहरणं Ms. 3. 33, R. 11. 74. -3 Depriving of, destroying; as in प्राणहरणं. -4 Dividing. -5 A gift to a student. -6 The arm. -7 Semen virile. -8 Gold. -9 A nuptial present (= यौतक q. v.) -10 A shell, cowrie. -11 Boiling water.

हरि *a*. [हृ-इन्] 1 Green, greenish, yellow. -2 Tawny, bay, reddish-brown (कपिल); हरियुग्यं हरिरश्मिवजिनाय पुरंदरः R. 12. 84, 3. 43. -3 Yellow. —रिः 1 N. of Vishṇu; हरिर्यथैकः पुरुषोत्तमः स्मृतः R. 3. 49. -2 N. of Indra; R. 3. 55, 68, 8. 79. -3 N. of *Siva*. -4 N. of Brahman. -5 N. of Yama. -6 The sun. -7 The moon. -8 A man. -9 A ray of light. -10 Fire. -11 Wind. -12 A lion; Bv. 1. 50, 51. -13 A horse. -14 A horse of Indra; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तंते वाजिनः *S*. 1, 7. 7. -15 An ape, a monkey; U. 3. 45, R. 12. 57. -16 The cuckoo. -17 A frog. -18 A parrot. -19 A snake. -20 The tawny green or yellow colour. -21 A peacock. -22 N. of the poet Bhartṛihari. -Comp. —अक्षः 1. a lion. -2. N. of Kubera. -3. of *Siva*. -अश्वः 1. Indra. -2. *Siva*. —कांत *a*. 1. dear to Indra. -2. Beautiful as a lion. —केलीयः the country called वंग q. v. —केशः N. of *Siva*. —गंधं a kind of sandal. —चंदनः -नं 1. a kind of yellow sandal (the wood or tree); R. 3. 59, 6. 60; *S*. 7. 2; Ku. 5. 69. -2. one of the five trees of paradise; पंचैते देवतरवो मंदारः पारिजातकः । संतानः कल्पवृक्षश्च पुंसि वा हरिचंदनं Ak. (-नं) 1. moonlight. -2. saffron. -3. the filament of a lotus. —तालः (by some regarded as derived from हरित) a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-लं) yellow orpiment; H. D. 1; *Si*. 4. 21; Ku. 7. 23, 33. (-ली) 1. the Dûrvâ grass. -2. a streak or line in the sky. -3. = हरितालिका (1). —तालकः a kind of yellow-coloured pigeon. (-कं) 1. yellow orpiment. -2. a theatrical decoration. —तालिका 1. the third day of the bright half of Bhâdrapada. -2 the Dûrvâ plant. —तुरंगमः N. of Indra. —दासः a worshipper or votary of Vishṇu. —दिनं a particular day sacred to Vishṇu. —देवः the asterism *Sravaṇa*. —द्रवः 1. a green fluid. -2. powder of the blossoms of the Nâgakesara tree. —द्रुः a tree. —द्वारं N. of a celebrated Tîrtha or sacred bathing-place. —नेत्रं 1. the eye of Vishṇu. -2. the white lotus. (-त्रः) a owl. —पदं the vernal equinox. —पर्णं a radish. —प्रियः 1. the *Kadamba* tree. -2. a conch shell. -3. a fool. -3. a madman. -5. *Siva*. (-यं) 1. the root Usîra. -2. a sort of sandal. —प्रिया 1. Lakshmî. -2. the sacred basil. -3. the earth. -4. the twelfth day of a lunar fortnight. —भक्तः a worshipper of Vishṇu. —भुज् *m*. a snake. —मंथः, —मंथकः a chick-pea. —लोचनः 1. a crab. -2. an owl. —वंशः N. of a celebrated work by Vyâsa supplementary to the Mahâbhârata. —वर्षः N. of one of the nine divisions of Jambudvîpa. —वल्लभा 1. Lakshmî. -2. the sacred basil. —वासरः 'Vishṇu's day,' the eleventh day of a lunar fortnight (एकादशी). —वाहनः 1 Garuḍa. -2. Indra. °दिश् *f*. the east. —वीजं yellow orpiment. —शरः an epithet of *Siva* (Vishṇu having served *Siva* as the shaft which burnt down 'the three cities' or cities of the demon Tripura). —सखः a *Gandharva*. —संकीर्तनं repeating the name of Vishṇu. —सुतः, —सूनुः N. of Arjuna. —हयः 1. Indra; R. 9. 18. -2. the sun. -3. N. of Skanda. -4. of Gaṇesa. —हरः a particular form of deity consisting of Vishṇu and Siva conjoined. °आत्मकः 1. N. of Garuḍa. -2. of *Siva*'s bull. —हेतिः *f*. 1. the rain-bow; कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमतीः (ककुभः) Mâl. 9. 18. -2. the discus of Vishṇu. °हूतिः the ruddy goose; *Si*. 9. 15.

हरिकः [हरि-संज्ञायां कन्] 1 A horse or a yellowish or tawny colour. -2 A thief. -3 A gambler (with dice).

हरिण *a*. (णी *f*.) [हृ-इनन्] 1 Pale, whitish. -2 Reddish or yellowish white. —णः 1 A deer, an antelope; (said to be of five kinds:—हरिणश्चापि विज्ञेयः पंचभेदोऽत्र भैरव । ऋष्यः खड्गो रुरुश्चैव पृषतश्च मृगस्तथा Kâlikâ P.); आप यसर्वं हरिणेषु ते मनः Ku. 5. 35. -2 The white colour. -3 A goose. -4 The sun. -5 Vishṇu. -6 *Siva*. -Comp. —अक्ष *a*. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed (-क्षः) N. of *Siva*. (-क्षी) 'deer-eyed', a woman with beautiful eyes. —अंकः 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —कलंकः, —धामन् *m*. the moon. —नयन, —नेत्र, —लोचन *a*. deer-eyed, fawn-eyed. —नर्तकः a Kinnara. —हृदय *a*. deer-hearted, timid.

हरिणकः A deer; क्व बत हरिणकानां जीवितं चातिलोलं *S*. 1. 10.

हरिणी 1 A female deer, doe; चकितहरिणीप्रेक्षणा Me. 82, R. 9. 55, 14. 69. -2 One of the four classes of women (also called चित्रिणी q. v.) -3 Yellow jasmine. -4 A good golden image. -5 N. of a metre. -6 The green colour. -7 Turmeric. -8 Madder. -Comp. —दृश् *a*. deer-eyed. (-*f*.) a deer-eyed woman; किमभवद्विपिने हरिणीदृशः U. 3. 27.

हरित् *a*. [हृ इति] 1 Green, greenish. -2 Yellow, yellowish. -3 Greenish-yellow. —*m*. 1 The green or yellow colour. -2 A horse of the sun, a bay horse; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तंते वाजिनः *S*. 1.; दिशो हरिद्भिर्हरितामिवेश्वरः R. 3. 30, Ku. 2. 43. -3 A swift horse. -4 A lion. -5 The sun. -6 Vishṇu. -7 The kidney bean. —*m*. *n*. 1 Grass. -2 A quarter, region. -3 A quarter or point of the compass; R. 3. 30. -4 Turmeric (usually *f*. only in the last 3 senses). -Comp. —अंतः the end of the quarters (दिगंत); Bv. 1 60. —अंतरं different regions, various quarters, Bv. 1. 15. —अश्वः 1. the sun; Ki. 2 46; R. 3. 22, 18. 23; *Si*. 11. 56. -2. the *arka* plant. —गर्भः green or yellowish Kusa grass with broad leaves. —पर्णं a radish. —मणिः (हरिन्मणिः) an emerald; *Si*. 3. 49. —वर्ण *a*. greenish, green coloured.

हरित *a*. (ता or हरिणी *f*.) [हृ-इतच्] 1 Green, of a green colour, verdant, रम्यांतरः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः *S*. 4. 10; Ku. 4. 14; Me. 21; Ki. 5. 38. -2 Tawny. -3 Dark-blue. —तः 1 The green colour. -2 A lion. -3 A kind of grass. -Comp. —अश्मन् *m*. 1. an emerald. -2. blue vitriol. —छद *a*. green-leaved.

हरितकं A pot-herb, green grass; *Si*. 5. 58.

हरिता 1 The Dûrvâ grass. -2 Turmeric. -3 A brown-coloured grape.

हरिताल &c. See under हरि.

हरिद्रा [हरिं पीतवर्णं द्रवति द्रु-गतौ-ड] 1 Turmeric. -2 The root of turmeric powdered; see Malli. on N. 22. 49. -Comp. —आभ *a*. of a yellow colour. (-भः) 1. the yellow colour. -2. Zedoary. —गणपतिः, —गणेशः a particular form of the god Gaṇesa. —राग, —रागक *a*. 1. turmeric-coloured. -2. unsteady in attachment or affection, fickle-minded (as a lover); (thus defined by Halâyudha:—क्षणमात्रानुरागश्च हरिद्राराग उच्यते).

हरिमन् *m*. 1 Yellowness. -2 Paleness, -3 Time.

हरियः A yellow-coloured horse.

हरिश्चंद्रः N. of a king of the solar dynasty. [He was the son of Trisanku and was famous for his liberality, probity, and unflinching adherence to truth. On one occasion his family-preist Vasishṭha commended his qualities in the presence of

Visvamitra, who refused to believe them. A quarrel thereupon ensued, and it was at last decided that Visvamitra should himself test the king. The sage accordingly subjected him to the most crucial test with a view to see if he could not be but once made to swerve from his plighted word. The king, however, stood the test with exemplary courage, adhering to his word though he had to forego the kingdom, to sell off his wife and son, and at last, even his own self to a low-caste man, and—as the last test, as it were, of his truthfulness and courage—to be even ready to put his own wife to death as a witch! Visvamitra thereupon acknowledged himself vanquished, and the worthy king was elevated along with his subjects to heaven].

हरीतकी The yellow myrobalan tree.

हरेणुः 1 Pease, pulse. -2 A creeper serving as the boundary of a village. -3 N. of Lankâ. —णुः f. 1 A respectable woman. -2 A copper-coloured deer.

हरेणुकः Pease, pulse.

हर्तृ a. (र्त्री f.) One who takes away, seizes, robs, accepts &c. -m. 1 A thief, robber ; Bh. 2. 16. -2 The sun.

हर्मन् n. Gaping, yawning.

हर्मित p. p. 1 Gaped ; yawned. -2 Cast, thrown. -3 Burnt.

हर्म्य [हृ-यत् दुट् च] 1 A palace, mansion, any large or palatial building : हर्म्यपृष्ठं समारूढा काकोऽपि गरुडायते Subhâsh. ; बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरशिरश्चन्द्रिकाधौतहर्म्या Me. 7 ; Rs. 1. 28 ; Bh. 8. 36, R. 6. 47 ; Ku. 6. 42. -2 An oven, a fire-place, hearth. -3 A fiery pit, abode of evil spirits, the infernal regions. -Comp. —अंगनं -णं the court-yard of a palace. —स्थलं the room of a palace.

हर्य् 1 P. (हर्यति) 1 To go. -2 To worship. -3 To take. -4 To threaten. -5 To be weary or fatigued.

हर्यतः 1 A horse. -2 A horse fit for the Asvamedha sacrifice.

हर्षः [हृष्-घञ्] 1 Joy, delight, pleasure, satisfaction, gladness, rapture, glee, exultation ; हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणाः P. R. 1. 22 ; सहोत्थितः सैनिकहर्षनिःस्वनैः R. 3. 61. -2 Thrilling, bristling, erection (of the hair of the body) ; as in रोमहर्ष q. v. -3 Joy considered as one of the 33 or 34 subordinate feelings ; हर्षस्त्विष्टावाप्तेर्मनःप्रसादोऽश्रुगद्गदादिकरः S. D. 195 ; or इष्टप्राप्त्यादिजन्मा सुखविशेषो हर्षः R. G. -Comp. —अन्वित a. full of joy, happy ; so हर्षाविष्ट. -उत्कर्षः excess of happiness or joy, ecstacy. —उदयः rise of joy. —कर a. gratifying, delighting. —जड a. dull or paralized with joy ; R. 3. 68. —विवर्धन a. increasing joy. —स्वनः a cry or shout of joy.

हर्षक a. (र्षका or र्षिका f) [हृष् णिच् ण्वुल्] Delighting, gladdening, delightful, pleasing.

हर्षण a. (णा or णी f.) [हृष्-णिच्-ल्यु] Causing delight, gladdening, delightful, pleasant. —णः 1 N. of one of the five arrows of Kâmadeva. -2 A morbid affection of the eyes. -3 A deity presiding over the funeral ceremonies. —णं Joy, delight, happiness, gladdening, delighting ; दुहंदामप्रहर्षाय सुहृदां हर्षणाय च Mb.

हर्षयित्नु a. [हृष्-णिच् इत्नु] Gladdening, pleasing, delighting. -n. Gold. —m. A son.

हर्षित a. 1 Delighted, happy. -2 Made happy, gladdened.

हर्षुलः 1 A deer. -2 A lover.

हल् 1 P. (हलति, हलित) To plough.

हलं [हल् घञर्थे करणे क] 1 A plough ; वहसि वपुषि विशदे वसनं जलदाभम् । हलहतिभीतिमिलितयमुनाभम् ; or हलं कलयते Gît. 1. -2 Deformity, ugliness. -Comp. —आयुधः an epithet of Balarâm. —धर, -भृत् m. 1. a ploughman. -2. N. of Balarâms ; केशव धृतहलधररूप जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1 ; अंतस्यस्ते सति हलभृतो मेचके वाससीव Me. 59. —भूतिः, -भूतिः f. ploughing, agriculture, husbandry. -हतिः f. 1. striking or drawing along with a plough. -2. ploughing.

हला 1 A female friend. -2 The earth. -3 Water. -4 Spirituous liquor. —ind. A vocative particle ; (only in theatrical language) ; हला शकुंतले अत्रैव तावन्मुहूर्तं तिष्ठ S. 1 ; cf. हंडा also.

हलिः 1 A large plough. -2 A furrow. -3 Agriculture.

हलिन् m. 1 A ploughman, an agriculturist. -2 Balarâma. -Comp. -प्रियः the *Kadamba* tree. (-या) spirituous liquor.

हलिनी A number of ploughs.

हलीनः The teak tree.

हलीषा The handle of a plough.

हल्य a. 1 Arable, to be ploughed. -2 Ugly, deformed. —ल्यं 1 A ploughed field. -2 Deformity, ugliness.

हल्या A number of ploughs.

हलाहः A spotted or variegated horse.

हलाहलं 1 = हाल(ला)हल. -2 A kind of snake. -3 A sort of lizard.

हल्लकं The red lotus.

हल्लनं Rolling or tossing about (as in sleep).

हल्लीशं(षं) 1 One of the 18 Uparûpakas or minor dramatic compositions ; (described as a piece in one act and consisting mainly of singing and dancing by one male, and seven, eight or ten female performers ; see S. D. 555. -2 A kind of circular dance.

हल्लीशकः Dancing in a ring.

हवः [हु-अप्, ह्वे-अप् सम्प्र० पृषो० वा] 1 An oblation, a sacrifice. -2 Invocation, prayer. -3 Calling, a call. -4 Order, command. -5 Challenge.

हवनं [हु भावे ल्युट्] 1 Offering an oblation with fire. -2 A sacrifice, an oblation. -3 Invocation. -4 Calling, summoning. -5 Challenging to fight. -Comp. —आयुस् m. fire.

हवनी = हविनी q. v.

हवनीय a. [हु कर्मणि अनीयर्] Sacrificial. —यं 1 Anything fit for an oblation. -2 Clarified butter or ghee.

हविनी A hole made in the ground for holding the sacred fire (to which oblations are offered).

हविष्मत् a. Possessed of oblations.

हविष्यं [हविषे हितं यत्] 1 Anything fit for an oblation ; Ms. 3. 256, 11. 78, 107 ; Y. 1. 239. -2 Clarified butter. -3 Wild rice. -4 Rice mixed with ghee. -Comp. —अन्नं food fit to be eaten during certain holidays or days of fast. —आशिन्, -भुज् m, fire.

हविस् n. [हूयते हु-कर्मणि इसि] 1 An oblation of burnt offering in general ; वहति विधिहुतं या हविः S. 1. 1 ; Ms. 3. 87, 132 ; 5. 7, 6. 12. -2 Clarified butter. -3 Water. -4 N. of Siva. -5 A sacrifice. -Comp. —अशनं (हविरशनं) devouring clarified butter or oblations. (-नः) fire. —गंधा (हविर्गंधा) the Samî tree. —गेहं (हविर्गेहं) a house in which sacrificial oblations are offered. —भुज् m. (हविर्भुज्) fire ; अस्खलितमकंपस्त्वया स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजा R. 1. 56, 10. 69, 13. 41 ; Ku. 5. 20, Si. 1. 2 ; Kâv. 2. 168. —यज्ञः (हविर्यज्ञः) a kind of sacrifice. —याजिन् (हविर्याजिन्) m. a priest.

हव्य a. [हु-कर्मणि यत्] To be offered in oblations. —व्यं 1 Clarified butter. -2 An oblation or offering to the gods (opp. कव्य q. v.). -3 An oblation in general. -Comp. —आशः fire. —कव्यं oblations to the gods and to the Manes, spirits or of

deceased ancestors ; Ms. 1. 94, 3. 97, 128 ; *et seq.* —पाकः an oblation cooked with butter and milk, or the pot in which it is cooked. —वाह्, -वाह, -वाहन *m.* 'the bearer of oblations', fire.

हस् 1 P. (हसति, हसित) 1 To smile, laugh (gently) हसति पश्यति किंचिदपि वृंतरचितकौतुकी हरति दृगतिसिरमतिघोरं Git. 10.; Bk. 7. 63, 14 93. -2 To laugh at, mock, ridicule (with acc.); यमवाप्य विदर्भभूः प्रभुं हसति द्यामपि शक्रभर्तृकां N. 2. 16. -3 (Hence) To surpass, excel, throw into the back-ground; यो जहासेव वासुदेवं K.; Si. 1. 71 -4 To resemble; श्रियं हसद्भिः कमलानि सस्मितैः Ki. 8. 44. -5 To jest, joke. -6 To open, bloom, blow; हसद्भिर्भूजांबप्रसूनैः. -7 To brighten up, or to clear up; भास्वानुदेष्यति हसिष्यति चक्रवालं Subhâsh. —*Caus.* (हासयति-ते) To cause to smile : Kn. 7. 95.

हसः 1 Laugh, laughter. -2 Derision. -3 Merriment, mirth.

हसनं Laughing, laughter.

हसनी A portable fire-place. -Comp. —मणिः fire.

हसंतिका A portable fire-place.

हसंती 1 A portable fire-place. -2 A kind of Mallikâ.

हसिका Laughter, derision.

हसित *p. p.* [हस्-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Laughed, laughing. -2 Blown, expanded. —तं 1 Laughter. -2 Joke, jesting. -3 The bow of the god of love.

हस्तः [हस्-तन् न इट् Un. 3. 86] 1 The hand; हस्तं गत 'fallen in the hand or possession of', गौतमीहस्ते विसर्जयिष्यामि *S.* 3. 'I shall send it by Gautamî'; so हस्ते पतित; हस्तसंनिहितां कुरु &c.; शंभुना दत्तहस्ता Me. 60, 'leaning on Sambhu's hand'; हस्ते-कृ (हस्तेकृत्य-कृत्वा) 1. 'to take or seize by the hand, take hold of the hand, take in hand, take possession of'; Prov. :—हस्तकंकणं किं दर्पणेन प्रेक्ष्यते Karpûr. 'sight requires no mirror'. -2 The trunk of an elephant; Kn. 1. 36. -3 N. of the 13th lunar mansion consisting of five stars. -4 The fore-arm, cubit, a measure of length (equal to 24 *angulas* or about 18 inches, being the distance between the elbow and the tip of the middle finger). -5 Hand-writing, signature; धर्नो धोपगतं दद्यात् स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नितं Y. 1. 319; स्वहस्तकालसंपन्नं शासनं 1. 320 'bearing date and signature; धार्यतामयं प्रियायाः स्वहस्तः V. 2. 'the autograph of my beloved'; 2. 20. -6 (Hence fig.) Proof, indication; Mu. 3. -7 Help, assistance, support; वास्पा खेदं कृशांग्याः सुचिरमवयवैर्दत्तहस्ता करोति Ve. 2. 21. -8 A mass, quantity, abundance (of hair), in comp. with केश, कच &c.; पाशः पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थाः कचात्परे Ak.; रतिविगलितबंधे केशहस्ते सुकेश्याः सति कुसुमसनाथे कं हरेदेष बर्हः V. 4 10. —स्तं A pair of leather-bellows. -Comp. —अक्षरं one's own hand or signature, one's own sign-manual. —अग्रं the finger (being the extremity of the hand). —अंगुलि *f.* any finger of the hand. —अभ्यासः contact with the hand. —अवलंबः, —आलंबनं support of the hand; दत्त हस्तावलंबे प्रारंभे Ratn. 1. 8 'being aided or helped on'. —आमलकं 'the fruit of the myrobalan held in the hand', a phrase used to denote that which can be clearly and easily seen or understood; cf. करतलामलकफलवदखिलं जगदालोकयतां K. 43. —आवापः a finger-guard (ज्याघातवारणं); V. 5, *S.* 6. —कमलं 1. a lotus carried in the hand. -2. a lotus-like hand. —कौशलं manual dexterity. —क्रिया manual work or performance, handicraft. —गत, -गामिन् *a.* come to hand, fallen into one's possession, obtained, secured; त्वं प्रार्थ्यसे हस्तगता ममैभिः R. 7. 67, 8. 1. —ग्राहः taking by the hand. —चापल्यं = हस्तकौशल q. v. —तलं 1. the palm of the hand. -2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. —तालः striking the palms together, clapping the hands. —तुला 'hand-balance', weighing in the hand; Pt. 2. 79. —दोषः a slip of the hand. —धारणं -वारणं warding off a blow (with the hand). —पादं the hands and feet; न मे हस्तपादं प्रसरति '*S.* 4. —पुच्छं the hand below the wrist. —पृष्ठं the back of the hand. —प्राप्त, -वर्तिन्, -स्थ, -स्थित *a.* 1. held in the hand. -2. gained, secured. —प्राप्य *a.* easily accessible to the hand; that can be reached with the hand, हस्तप्राप्यस्तबकनमितो बालमंदारवृक्षः Me. 75. —बिंबं perfuming the body with unguents. —मणिः a jewel worn on the wrist. —लाघवं 1. manual readiness or skill. -2. a sleight of the hand, legerdemain. —संवाहनं rubbing or shampooing with the hands; Me. 96 —सिद्धिः *f.* 1. manual labour, doing with the hands. -2 hire, wages.—सूत्रं a bracelet or thread-string worn on the wrist; Ku. 7. 25.

हस्तकः 1 A hand. -2 The position of the hand.

हस्तवत् *a.* Dexterous, skilful, lever.

हस्ता The thirteenth lunar mansion.

हस्ताहस्ति *ind.* Hand to hand; हस्ताहस्ति जन्यमजनि Dk.

हस्तिकं A multitude of elephants.

हस्तिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [हस्तः शुंडादंडोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Having hands. -2 Having a trunk. —*m.* An elephant; Ms. 7. 96, 12 43; (elephants are said to be of four kinds: भद्र, मंद्र, मृग and मिश्र). -Comp —अध्यक्षः a superintendent of elephants. —आयुर्वेदः a work dealing with the treatment of the elephant's diseases. —आरोहः an elephant-driver or rider. —कक्ष्यः 1. a lion. -2. tiger. —कर्णः the castor-oil plant.—गिरिः the city and district of Kâuchî. —घ्नः 1. an elephant-killer. -2. a man. —चारिन् *m.* an elephant-driver. —दंतः 1. the tusk of an elephant. -2. a peg projecting from a wall. (-तं) 1. ivory. -2. a radish. —दंतकं a radish —नखः a sort of turret protecting the approach to the gate of a city or fort. —पः, पकः an elephant-driver or rider; इति घोषयतीव डिंडिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः क्वणन् H. 2. 86. —मदः the ichor issuing from the temples of an elephant in rut. —मल्लः 1. N. of *Airâvata*. -2. of Ganesa. -3. or Sankha, the eighth of the chief Nâgas. -4. a heap of ashes. -5 a shower of dust. -6 frost. -यूथः, -थं a herd of elephants. —वर्चसं the splendour or magnificence of an elephant. -वाहः 1. an elephant-driver. -2. a hook for driving elephants. —षड्कं a collection of six elephants. -स्नानं = गजस्नानं q. v.; अवशेंद्रियचित्तानां हस्तिस्नानमिव क्रिया H. 1. 18. —हस्तः an elephant's trunk.

हस्तिन(ना)पुरं N. of a city founded by king Hastin, said to be situated some fifty miles north-east of the modern Delhi; it forms a central scene of action in the Mahâbhârata; its other names are:—गजाह्वय, नागसाह्वय, नागाह्व, हास्तिन.

हस्तिनी 1 A female elephant. -2 A kind of drug and perfume. -3 A woman of a particular class, one of the four classes into which writers on erotical science divide women (described as having thick lips, thick hips, thick fingers, large breasts, dark complexion, and libidinous appetite); the Ratimanjarî thus describes her:—स्थूलाधरा स्थूलनितंबबिंबा स्थूलांगुलिः स्थूलकुचा सुशीला। कामोत्सुका गाढरतिप्रिया च नितांतभोक्त्री (नितंबखर्वा) खलु हस्तिनी स्यात् (करिणी मता सा) 8.

हस्त्य *a.* 1 Belonging to the hand -2 Done with the hand, manual. -3 Given with the hand.

हस्र *a.* 1 Smiling. -2 Stupid, foolish, ignorant.

हहलं A kind of deadly poison.

हहा *m.* A kind of Gandharva; cf. हाहा.

हा *ind.* A particle expressing 1 Grief, dejection, pain, as expressed by 'ah', 'alas', 'woe me' in English; हा प्रिये जानकि U. 3; हा हा देवि स्फुटति हृदयं U. 3. 38; हा पितः क्वासि हे सुभ्रु Bk. 6. 11; हा वत्से मालति क्वासि Mâl. 10. &c.; (in this sense हा is often used with the acc. of person; हा कृष्णाभक्तं Sk.). -2 Surprise; हा कथं महाराजदशरथस्य धर्मदाराः प्रियसखी मे कौसल्या U. 4. -3 Anger or reproach.

हा I. 3 A. (जिहीते, हान; *pass.* हायते; *desid.* जिहासते) 1 To go, move; जिहीथा विख्यातां स्फुटमिह भवद्वाधवर्त्वं H. D. 28; Ki. 13. 23; Nalod. 1. 38. -2 To get, attain. -II. 3 P. (जहाति, हीन) 1 To leave, abandon, quit, give up, forsake, relinquish, dismiss; मूढ जहीहि धनागमतृष्णां कुरु तनुबुद्धे मनसि वितृष्णां Moha M. 1; सा स्त्रीस्वभावादसहा भरस्य तयोर्द्वयोरेकतरं जहाति Mu. 4. 13, R. 5. 72, 8 52, 12 24, 14. 61, 87, 15. 59; *S*. 4. 13, Bg. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 53, 5. 91, 10. 71, 20. 10; Me. 49, 60; Bv. 2. 129; Rs. 1. 38. -2 To resign, forego, -3 To let fall -4 To omit, disregard, neglect. -5 To remove. -6 To avoid, shun. —*Pass.* (हीयते) 1 To be left or forsaken; Ki. 12. 12. -2 To be excluded from, be deprived of, lose (with instr. or abl.); विरूपाक्षो जहे प्राणैः Bk. 14. 35; जनयित्वा सुतं तस्यां ब्राह्मण्यादेव हीयते Ms. 3. 17, 5. 161, 9. 211. -3 To be deficient or wanting in; usually with परि q. v.; धैर्यं यस्य न हीयते Pt. 1. 103. -4 To diminish, decrease, decay, decline, wane (fig. also); प्रवृद्धो हीयते चंद्रः समुद्रोऽपि तथाविधः R. 17. 71; H. Pr. 42 -5 To fail (as in law-suit); भूतमप्युपन्यस्तं हीयते व्यवहारतः Y. 2. 19. -6 To be left out or omitted. -7 To be weakened. —*Caus.* (हापयति-ते) 1 To cause to leave, abandon &c.-2 To drive away, expel. -3 To lose. -4 To neglect, omit, delay the performance of; Si. 16. 33, Ms. 3. 71; 4. 21; Y. 1. 121. —*Desid.* (जिहासति) To wish to leave &c.

हानं 1 Leaving, abandoning, loss, failure. -2 Escaping. -3 Prowess, power.

हानिः *f.* [हा-क्तिन् तस्य निः] 1 Abandonment, relinquishment. -2 Loss, failure, absence, non-existence; क्वचित्तु स्फुटालंकारविरहेऽपि न काव्यत्वहानिः K. P. 1 'it does not cease to be a Kâvya' &c. -3 Loss, damage, detriment; ग्रासोद्गलितसिक्थेन का हानिः करिणो भवेत् Subhâsh.; का नो हानिः Sarva. S. -4 Decrease, deficiency; यथा हानिः क्रमप्राप्ता तथा वृद्धिः क्रमागता Hariv.; Y. 2. 207, 244. -5 Neglect, omission, breach; प्रतिज्ञा°, कार्य°. -6 Passing away, waste, loss; कालहानि R. 13. 16. -Comp. —कर *a.* causing loss, detrimental, injurious; Pt. 1. 88.

हापनं Causing to quit or abandon, expelling.

हांगरः A large fish.

हाटक *a.* (की *f.*) Golden. —कं 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. -Comp. —गिरिः the mountain Meru.

हात्रं [हा-करणे ष्ट्रन्] 1 Wages, hire. -2 Injuring, killing. -3 Death. -त्रः A demon.

हांत्रः Death, dying.

हाफिका Yawning, gaping.

हायनः -नं A year. —नः 1 A kind of rice. -2 A flame.

हारः [हृ-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Taking away, removal, seizing. -2 Conveying. -3 Abstraction, deprivation. -4 A carrier, porter. -5 A garland or necklace of pearls &c.; a necklace in general; हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुठति स्तनमंडले Amaru. 100; पांड्योयमंसार्पितलंबहारः R. 6. 60, 5. 52, 6. 16; Me. 67; Rs. 1. 4; 2. 18. -6 War, battle. -7 (In math.) The denominator of a fraction. -8 A divisor. -9 (In prosody) A long syllable. -Comp. —आवलिः -ली *f.* a string of pearls; तरुणीस्तन एव शोभते मणिहारावलिरामणीयकं N. 2. 44; हारावलीतरलकांचितकांचिदाम Git. 11. —गुटि(लि)का the bead or pearl of a necklace; R. 5. 70. —यष्टिः *f.* a necklace, string of pearls; दधति पृथुकुचाग्रैरुज्ज्वलैहारयष्टिं Rs. 2. 25, 1. 8. —हारा a kind of reddish-brown grape.

हारकः [हृ-ण्वुल्] 1 A thief, plunderer; Y. 3. 215. -2 A cheat, rogue. -3 A string of pearls. -4 A divisor (in math). -5 A kind of prose composition. -6 A gambler.

हारि *a.* Attracting, captivating, pleasing, charming. —रिः *f.* 1 Defeat. -2 Losing a game. -3 A body of travellers, caravan. -Comp. —कंठः a cuckoo.

हारित *p. p.* 1 Caused to be taken or seized. -2 Presented, offered. -3 Attracted. -तः 1 The green colour. -2 A kind of pigeon.

हारितकः A green vegetable.

हारहूरः Spirituous liquor. —रा A grape.

हारिण *a.* (णी *f.*) Belonging to deer. —णं Venison, flesh of deer.

हारिणिकः A deer-catcher, hunter.

हारिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [हारो अस्त्यस्य इनि, हृ-णिनि वा] 1 Taking, conveying, carrying. -2 Robbing, taking away; वाजिकुंजराणां च हारिणः Y. 2. 273, 3, 208. -3 Seizing, disturbing; Ms. 12. 28. -4 Obtaining, securing. -5 Attracting, captivating, pleasing, delighting, ravishing; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः S. 1. 5; Si. 10. 13, 69; विष्टपहारिणि हरो Bh. 2. 25. -6 Surpassing, excelling. -7 Having a necklace.

हारिद्रः 1 A yellow colour. -2 The Kadamba tree.

हारीतः 1 A kind of pigeon; R. 4. 46. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 N. of a writer of Smṛiti or code of laws; Y. 1. 4.

हार्दं [हृदयस्य कर्म युवा॰ अण् हृदादेशः] 1 Affection, love; अमर्षशून्येन जनस्य जंतुना न जातहार्देन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33; Si. 9. 69; V 5. 10. -2 Kindness, tenderness. -3 Will. -4 Intention, meaning.

हार्दिन् *n.* Anything greatly liked or desired.

हार्य *a.* 1 To be taken or conveyed. -2 To be borne or carried on; यदुह्यया वारणराजहार्यया Ku. 5. 70. -3 To be taken away or snatched off; R. 7. 67. -4 To be displaced or borne away (as by wind); R. 16. 43. -5 To be shaken (as one's resolution); Ku. 5. 8. -6 To be secured or won over, to be attracted, conquered or influenced; वसाहि हि धनहार्यं पण्यभूतं शरीरं Mk. 1. 31; Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 7. 217. -7 To be seized or robbed; Ms. 8. 417. —र्यः 1 A snake. -2 The tree called Bibhitaka. -3 The dividend (in math.).

हालः [हलो अस्त्यस्य अण्, हल एव वा अण्] 1 A plough. -2 N. of Balarâma. -3 N. of Salivâhana. -Comp. —भृत् *m.* an epithet of Balarâma.

हालकः A horse of a yellowish-brown colour.

हाल(ला)हलं 1 A sort of deadly poison produced at the churning of the ocean; (being of a very virulent character it began to burn up everything when it was swallowed by the god Siva); अहमेव गुरुः सुदारुणानामिति हालाहल मास्म तात दृप्यः। ननु संति भवादृशानि भूयो भुवनेऽस्मिन्वचनानि दुर्जनानां Subhâsh. -2 (Hence) A deadly poison or poison in general; see Bv. 1. 95, 2. 73; Pt. 1. 188; (Also written हलाहल or हालहाल.).

हालहला, हाला Wine, spirituous liquor; हित्वा हालामभिमतरसां रेवतीलोचनांकां Me. 49; Pt. 1. 58. Si. 10. 21.

हालाहलः 1 A kind of insect. -2 A kind of lizard. —ला A small mouse. —ली Spirituous liquor. —लं 1 = हालहल (1). -2 Spirituous liquor.

हालिकः [हलेन खनति हलः प्रहरणमस्य येद वा ठक ठञ् वा] 1 A ploughman

an agriculturist. -2 One that draws a plough (as a plough-ox). -3 One who fights with a plough.

हालिनी A kind of large house-lizard.

हाली A wife's younger sister.

हालुः A tooth.

हावः [हे-भावे घञ् नि० संप्र०, हु-करणे घञ् वा] 1 A call, calling. -2 Any feminine conquettish gesture calculated to excite amorous sensations, dalliance (of love), blandishments, हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं दृशि विकारविशेषाः Si. 10. 13 ; जगुः सरागं ननृतुः सहावं Bk. 3. 43 ; (हाव is thus defined by उज्ज्वलमणिः-ग्रीवारेचकसंयुक्तो भ्रूनेत्रादिविकासकृत् । भावादीषत्प्रकाशो यः स हाव इति कथ्यते ॥) see S. D. 127 also.

हावकः 1 One who calls or summons. -2 One who calls the bride.

हासः [हस्-भावे घञ्] 1 Laughter, laughing, smile ; भासो हासः P. R. 1. 22. -2 Joy, mirth, merriment. -3 Laughter, as the prevailing feeling of the *rasa* called हास्य ; see S. D. 207. -4 Derisive laughter ; R. 12. 36. -5 Opening, blowing, expanding (as of lotuses &c.) ; कूलानि सामर्षतयेव तेनुः सरोजलक्ष्मीं स्थलपद्महासैः Bk. 2. 3.

हासकः A buffoon, merry-andrew.

हासिका 1 Laughter. -2 Mirth, merriment.

हास्य *a.* [हस्-ण्यत्] Laughable, ridiculous ; R. 2. 43. —स्यं 1 Laughter ; Y. 1. 84. -2 Mirth, amusement, sport ; Ms. 9. 227. -3 Jest, joke. -4 Derision, ridicule. —स्यः The sentiment of mirth or humour, one of the eight or nine sentiments in poetry ; it is thus defined :- विकृताकारवाग्वेषचेष्टादेः कुहकाद्भवेत् । हास्यो हासस्थायिभावः (so must the line be read instead of हासो हास्यस्थायिभावः) श्वेतः प्रमथदैवतः S. D. 228. -Comp. —आस्पदं a butt (of ridicule), laughing-stock. —पदवी, -मार्गः ridicule, derision ; कुर्द्धैर्गीतत्रिभुवनजयो हास्यमार्गं दशास्यः Vikr. 18. 107. —रसः the sentiment of mirth or humour; see हास्य above.

हासस् *m.* The moon.

हास्तिकः An elephant-driver or rider. —कं A herd of elephant ; Si. 5. 30.

हास्तिनं N. of Hastinâpura q. v.

हाह(हा)लं Deadly poison.

हाहस् *m.* A Gandharva.

हाहा *m.* N. of a Gandharva. —*ind.* An exclamation denoting pain, grief or surprise, (it is simply हा repeated for the sake of emphasis ; see हा). -Comp. —कारः 1. a grief, lamentation, loud wailing. -2. the din or uproar of battle. -रवः the cry हाहा.

हि *ind.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence) It has the following senses:—1 For, because (expressing a strict or logical reason). ; अग्निरिहास्ति धूमो हि दृश्यते G. M. ; R. 5. 10. -2 Indeed, surely ; देवप्रयोगप्रधानं हि नाट्यशास्त्रं M. 1 ; न हि कमलिनीं दृष्ट्वा ग्राहमवेक्षते मतंगजः M. 3. -3 For instance, as is well known प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् । सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18. -4 Only, alone (to emphasize an idea) ; मूढो हि मद्वनेनाधास्यते K. 155. -5 Sometimes it is used merely as an expletive.

हि 5 P. (हिनोति, हित ; *caus.* हाययति ; *desid.* जिघीषति) 1 To send forth, impel. -2 To cast, throw, discharge, shoot ; गदा शक्रजिता जिघ्ये Bk. 14. 36. -3 To excite, incite, urge. -4 To promote, further. -5 To gratify, please, exhilarate. -6 To go or proceed.

हिंस् 1, 7 P., 10 U. [हिंसति, हिनस्ति, हिंसयति-ते, हिंसित) 1 To strike, hit. -2 To hurt, injure, harm ; Pt. 1. 307. -3 To afflict, torment ; Mâl. 2. 1. -4 To kill, slay, destroy completely ; कीर्तिं सूते दुष्कृतं या हिनस्ति U. 5. 31 ; R. 8. 45 ; Bg. 13. 28 ; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 57, 15. 78.

हिंसक *a.* [हिंस्-ण्वुल्] 1 Injurious, noxious, hurtful. -2 Hostile. -3 Ferocious, savage. —कः 1 A savage animal, a beasts of prey. -2 An enemy. -3 A Brâhmaṇa skilled in the Atharvaveda.

हिंसनं-ना [हिंस्-ल्युट्] Striking, hurting, killing, ; Ms. 2. 177, 10. 48 ; Y. 1. 33.

हिंसा [हिंस्-अ] 1 Injury, mischief, wrong, harm, hurt (said to be of three kinds:—कायिक 'personal', वाचिक 'verbal', and मानसिक 'mental') ; अहिंसा परमो धर्मः. -2 Killing, slaying, destruction ; R. 5. 57 ; 3. 313 ; Ms. 10. 63. -3 Robbery, plunder. -Comp. —आत्मक *a.* injurious, destructive. —कर्मन् *n.* any hurtful or injurious act. -2. magic used to effect the ruin or injury of an enemy (= अभिचार q. v). —प्राणिन् *m.* a noxious animal. —रत *a.* delighting in mischief. -रुचि *a.* intent on or delighting in mischief ; Mâl. 5. 29. -समुद्भव *a.* arising from injury.

हिंसारुः 1 A tiger. -2 Any noxious animal.

हिंसालु [हिंसा अस्त्यर्थे आलु] 1 Injurious, mischievous, hurtful. -2 Murderous. —*m.* A mischievous or savage dog हिंसालुक also).

हिंसित *a.* Injured, hurt. —तं Injury, hurt.

हिंसीरः [हिंस्-ईरन्] 1 A tiger. -2 A bird (खग). -3 A mischievous fellow.

हिंस्य *a.* Liable to be injured or killed ; R. 2. 57 ; Ms. 5. 41.

हिंस्र *a.* [हिंस्-र] 1 Injurious, noxious, mischievous, hurtful, murderous ; Ms. 9. 80, 12. 56. -2 Terrible. -3 Cruel, fierce, savage. —स्रः 1 A fierce animal, beast of prey ; R. 2. 27. -2 A destroyer. -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of Bhîma. -Comp. —पशुः a beast of prey. —यंत्रं 1. a trap. -2. a mystical text used for malevolent purposes.

हिंस्रकः A savage or noxious animal, a beast of prey.

हिंस्रा 1 A vein, nerve. -2 Spikenard.

हिक्क् I. 1 U. (हिक्कति-ते, हिक्कित) 1 To make an indistinct or inarticulate sound. -2 To hiccough. -II. 10 A. (हिक्कयते) To hurt, injure, kill.

हिक्का 1 An indistinct sound. -2 Hiccough.

हिंकारः 1 A kind of low roar or sound like '*him*'. -2 A tiger.

हिंगु *m., n.* [हिमं गच्छति गम्-डु-नि०] 1 The plant called Asa fœtida. -2 The substance prepared from this plant (Asa fœtida) for household use, especially in seasoning articles of food. -Comp. —निर्यासः 1. the gummy exudation of the *hingu* tree. -2. the *nimba* tree. —पत्रः the *ingudi* tree.

हिंगुलः -लं
हिंगुलिः
हिंगुल *m. n.* } Vermilion.

हिंगुलिका The prickly nightshade.

हिंगुली The egg plant.

हिज्जः, हिज्जलः N. of a tree (commonly called Hijjal).

हिंजीरः A rope or fetter for fastening an elephant's foot.

हिडिंबः N. of a demon slain by Bhîma. -बा 1 The sister of Hidimba who married Bhîma. -2 The wife of Hanumat. -Comp. —जित्, -निषूदन, -भिद्, -रिपु *m.* epithets of Bhîma.

हिंड् 1 A. (हिंडते, हिंडित) 1 To go, wander, roam over. -2 To disregard, slight.

हिंडनं [हिंड्-ल्युट्] 1 Wandering, roaming about. -2 Sexual intercourse. -3 Writing.

हिंडिकः An astrologer.

हिंडि(डी)रः 1 Cuttle-fish bone. -2 A man, male. -3 The egg-plant. -4 A tonic or stomachic. —रं The pomegranate.

हिंडी N. of Durgâ.

हित *a.* [धा-क्त, हि-क्त वा] 1 Put, laid, placed. -2 Held, taken. -3 Suitable, fit, proper, good (with dat.); गोभ्यो हितं गोहितम्. -4 Useful, advantageous. -5 Beneficial, advantageous, wholesome, salutary (said of words, diet &c.); हितं मनोहारि च दुर्लभं वचः Ki. 1. 4; 14. 63. -6 Friendly, kind, affectionate, well-disposed (generally with loc.). -7 Sent, impelled. -8 Gone, proceeded. -9 Auspicious. -तः A friend, benefactor, friendly adviser; हितान्न यः संशृणुते स किंप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5; H. 1. 30. —ता A causeway, dike. —तं 1 Benefit, profit or advantage. -2 Anything proper or suitable. -3 Well-being, welfare, good. -Comp. —अनुबंधिन् *a.* involving or causing welfare. —अन्वेषिन्, -अर्थिन् *a.* seeking another's welfare. —इच्छा good will, good wishes. -इच्छु *a.* wishing well of, kindly disposed, a well-wisher. —उक्तिः *f.* salutary instruction, friendly or kind advice. —उपदेशः 1. friendly advice, salutary instruction. -2. N. of a celebrated collection of tales ascribed to Vishṇu Sarman —एषिन् *a.* desiring another's welfare, well wisher, benevolent. —कर, -कर्तृ, -कृत, -कारक *a* 1. doing a kind act or service friendly, favourable. -2. useful, rendering a service, serviceable; Pt. 1. 95. -3 beneficial, doing good; Pt. 1. 371. (-रः) a friend, benefactor; Pt. 1. 131, 417. —काम *a.* desirous of befriending or benefiting; Pt 1. 315. —काम्या desire for another's welfare, good will. —कारिन्, -कृत् *m.* a benefactor. —प्रणी *m.* a spy. —बुद्धि *a.* friendly-minded, a well wisher. —वाक्यं friendly advice. —वादिन् *m.* a friendly counsellor.

हितकः 1 A child. -2 The young of an animal.

हिंतालः A kind of palm.

हिंदुः N. of a tribe.

हिंदालः 1 A swing. -2 The swing on which the figures of Krishṇa are carried about during the swing-festival in the bright half of *S*râvaṇa, or the festival itself.

हिंदोलकः, हिंदोला 1 A swing. -2 A cradle.

हिम *a.* [हि-मक्] Cold, frigid, frosty, dewy. -मः 1 The cold season, winter. -2 The moon. -3 The Himâlaya mountain. -4 The sandal tree. -5 Camphor. —मं 1 Frost, hoar-frost; R. 1. 46, 9. 25; Ku 1. 3, 11; R. 9 28, 15. 66 16 44, Ki. 5. 12. -2 Cold, coldness. -3 A lotus. -4 Fresh butter. -5 A pearl. -6 Night. -7 Tin. -8 Sandal wood. -Comp. —अंशुः 1. the moon; Me. 89, R. 5. 16, 6. 47, 14. 80; *S*i. 2. 49. -2. camphor. °अभिख्यं silver. —अचलः -अद्रिः the Himâlaya mountain; Ku. 1. 54; R. 4. 79, 4. 3. °जा, °तनया 1. Pârvatî. -2. the Ganges. —अंबु, -अंभस् *n.* 1. cold water. -2. dew; R. 5. 70. —अनिलः a cold wind. —अब्जं a lotus. —अरातिः 1. fire. -2. the sun. -3. the *arka* and *chitraka* plants. —आगमः the cold or winter-season. -आर्त *a.* pinched or shivering with cold, chilled. —आलयः 1. the Himâlaya mountain; Ku. 1. 1. -2. the white Khadira tree. °सुता an epithet of Pârvatî. —आह्वः, -आह्वयः camphor. (-यं) a lotus. -उत्तरा the tawny grape. —उत्पन्ना a kind of sugar. —उद्भवा the plant called Zedoary. —उस्रः the moon. —करः 1. the moon; लुठति न सा हिमकरकिरणेन Gît. 7. -2. camphor. —कूटः 1. the winter season. -2. the Himâlaya mountain. —गिरिः the Himâlaya. —गुः the moon. —जः the Mainâka mountain. -जा 1. the plant Zedoary. -2. Pârvatî. -तैलं a kind of camphor ointment. —दीधितिः the moon; *S*i. 9. 29. —दुर्दिनं wintry weather, cold and bad weather. —द्युतिः the moon. —द्रुमः the Nimba tree. —द्रुह् *m.* the sun. —धातुः the Himâlaya mountain. —ध्वस्त *a.* bitten, nipped or blighted by frost. —पातः cold rain; Pt. 3. —प्रस्थः the Himâlaya mountain. भास्, -रश्मि *m.* the moon. -वालुकः -का camphor. —शीतल *a.* ice-cold. —शैलः the Himâlaya mountain. —श्रथः the moon. —संहतिः *f.* a mass of ice or snow. —सरस् *n.* 'a lake of snow', cold water; Mâl. 1. 31. —हासकः the marshy date-tree.

हिमका The Vikankata tree.

हिमवत् *a.* Snowy, icy, frosty. —*m* The Himâlaya mountain; R. 4. 79, V. 5. 22. -Comp. —कुक्षिः a valley of the Himâlaya. —पुरं N. of Oshadhiprastha, the capital of Himâlaya; Ku. 6. 33. —सुतः the Mainâka mountain —सुता 1. Pârvatî. -2. the Ganges.

हिमा 1 The cold season, winter. -2 Small cardamoms. -3 A kind of grass. -4 The fragrant drug and perfume called Reṇukâ.

हिमानी [महद् हिमं, आनुक्] 1 A mass or collection of snow, snow-drift; नगमुपरि हिमानीगौरमासाद्य जिष्णुः Ki. 4. 38; Bv. 1. 26. -2 A kind of sugar.

हिमिका Hoar-frost.

हिमेलु *a.* Suffering from cold, chilly, frozen.

हिम्नः The planet Mercury.

हिम्य *a.* 1 Snowy, frosty. -2 Cold, frigid.

हिरंगुः N. of Râhu.

हिरणं [हृ-क्युट् नि०] 1 Gold. -2 Semen. -3 A cowrie.

हिरण्मय *a.* (यी *f.*) Made of gold, golden; हिरण्मयी सीतायाः प्रतिकृतिः U. 2, R. 15. 61. —यः The god Brahman. —यं One of the nine divisions of the world.

हिरण्यं [हिरणमेव स्वार्थे यत्] 1 Gold; Ms. 2. 246, 8. 128. -2 Any vessel of gold; Ms. 2. 29. -3 Silver. -4 Any precious metal. -5 Wealth, property. -6 Semen virile. -7 A *cowrie*. -8 A particular measure. -9 A substance. -10 The thorn-apple (धत्तूर).—ण्या One of the seven tongues of fire. -Comp. —अक्षः N. of a celebrated demon, twin brother of Hiraṇyakasipu. [On the strength of a boon from Brahman he became insolent and oppressive, seized upon the earth, and carried it with him into the depths of the ocean. Vishṇu therefore became incarnate as a boar, killed the demon and lifted up the earth]. —कक्ष *a.* wearing a golden girdle. —कशिपुः N. of a celebrated king of demons [He was a son of Kasyapa and Diti, and by virtue of a boon from Brahman, he became so powerful that he usurped the sovereignty of Indra and oppressed the three worlds. He freely blasphemed the great god and subjected his son Prahrâda to untold cruelties for acknowledging Vishṇu as the Supreme deity. But he was eventually torn to pieces by Vishṇu in the form of Narasimha; see प्रह्राद]. —कोशः gold and silver (whether wrought or unwrought). —गर्भः 1. N. of Brahman (as born from a golden-egg). -2. N. of Vishṇu. -3. the soul invested by the subtile body or सूक्ष्मशरीर q. v. —द *a.* giving or granting gold; Ms. 4. 230. (-दः) the ocean. (-दा) the earth. -नाभः the mountain Mainâka. —बाहुः 1. an epithet of *S*iva. -2. the river *S*oṇa. —बिंदुः fire. —रेतस् *m.* 1. fire; R. 18. 25. -2 the sun. -3. N. of *S*iva. -4. the *Chitraka* or *Arka* plant. —वर्णा a river. —वाहः 1. the river *S*oṇa. -2. N. of *S*iva.

हिरण्यय *a.* (यी *f.*) Golden.

हिरण्यवः A divine treasure.

हिरुक् *ind Ved.* 1 Without, except. -2 Amongst, in the midst of. -3 Near. -4 Below.

हिल् 6 P. (हिलति) To sport amorously, wanton, dally, express amorous desire.

हिलोलः 1 A wave, billow. -2 The musical mode called Hindola. -3 A caprice, whim. -4 A kind of coitus.

हिल्वला: *f.* pl. N. of five small stars in the head of the lunar mansion called मृगशिरस्.

ही *ind.* An interjection of 1 Surprise (ah!); हतविधिलसितानां ही विचित्रो विपाकः Si. 11. 64; or ही चित्रं लक्ष्मणेनोक्ते Bk. 14. 39; (often repeated in theatrical language in this sense). -2 Fatigue, despondency or sorrow. -3 Reason (cf. हि).

हीन *p. p.* [हा-क्त तस्य नः ईत्वम्] 1 Left, abandoned, forsaken &c. -2 Destitute or deprived of, bereft of, without; (with instr. or in comp.); गुणैर्हीना न शोभंते निर्गंधा इव किंशुकाः Subhâsh.; so द्रव्य°, गति°, उत्साह° &c. -3 Excluded, shut out from (with abl.). -4 Decayed, wasted. -5 Deficient, defective; हीनातिरिक्तगात्रो वा तमप्यपनयेत्ततः Ms. 3. 242. -6 Subtracted. -7 Less, lower; Ms. 2. 194. -8 Low, base, mean, vile. —नः 1 A defective witness. -2 A faulty respondent; (Nârada enumerates five kinds:—अन्यवादी क्रियाद्वेषी नोपस्थायी निरुत्तरः। आहूतप्रपलायी च हीनः पंचविधः स्मृतः). -3 Subtraction. -Comp. —अंग *a.* deficient in a limb, crippled, maimed, defective; Ms. 4. 141; Pt. 5. 95; Y. 1. 222. (-गी) a small ant. —कर्मन् *a.* neglecting the customary religious rites. —कुल, -ज *a.* base-born, of low family. —क्रतु *a.* one who neglects his sacrifice. —जाति *a.* 1. of a low caste. -2 excommunicated, outcaste, degraded. —योनिः *f.* low birth or origin. —वर्ण *a.* 1. of low caste. -2. of inferior rank. —वादः a defective statement, contradictory evidence, prevarication. —वादिन् *a.* 1. making a defective statement.-2. prevaricating. -3. dumb, speechless. -4. cast in law, defeated. —सख्यं associating with low persons. —सेवा attendance on base persons.

हीताल: The marshy date-tree.

हीर: [हृ-क नि°] 1 A snake. -2 A necklace. -3 A lion. -4 N. of the father of Srîharsha, the author of the Naishadha-charita. -5 N. of Siva —रः, -रं 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 A diamond; (occurring in the concluding stanza of each canto of नैषधचरित.) - Comp. -अंगः the thunderbolt of Indra.

हीरक: A diamond.

हीरा 1 An epithet of Lakshmî. -2 An ant.

हीलं Semen virile.

हीलुकं A kind of rum (distilled from molasses).

हीही *ind.* A particle expressive of surprise or merriment; see ही.

हु 3 P. (जुहोति, हुत; *pass.* हूयते; *caus.* हावयति-ते, *desid.* जुहूषति) 1 To offer or present (as an oblation to fire); make an offering to or in honour of a deity (with acc.); sacrifice; येा मंत्रपूतां तनुमप्यहौषीत् R. 13. 45; जटाधरः सन् जुहुधीह पावकं Ki. 1. 44; हविर्जुहुधि पावके Bk. 20. 11; Ms. 3. 87; Y. 1. 99. -2 To perform a sacrifice. -3 To eat.

हुत *p. p.* [हु-क्त] 1 Offered as an oblation to fire, burnt as a sacrificial offering. -2 One to whom an oblation is offered; S. 4; R. 2. 71. —तः N. of Siva. —तं An oblation, offering. -Comp. —अग्नि *a.* who has made an oblation to fire; R. 1. 6 (*-m.*) a sacrificial fire.—अशनः 1. fire; समीरणो नोदयिता भवेति व्यादिश्यते केन हुताशनस्य Ku. 3. 21, R. 4. 1. -2 N. of Siva. -3. the Chitraka tree. °सहायः an epithet of Siva. —अशनी the full-moon day in the month of Phâlguna (होलिका). —आशः fire; प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य हुतं हुताशं R. 2, 71. —जातवेदस् *a.* one who has made an oblation to fire. —भुज् *m.* fire; नैशस्यार्चिर्हुतभुज इव छिन्नभूयिष्ठधूमा V. 1. 7; U. 5. 9; °प्रिया Svâhâ the wife of Agni. —वहः fire; जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहपरीतं गृहमिव S. 5. 10; शीतांशुस्तपनो हिमो हुतवहः Git. 9; Me. 43; Rs. 1. 27. -होमः a Brâhmaṇa who has offered oblations to fire. (-मं) a burnt offering.

हुतिः *f.* Offering oblations.

हुड् I. 1 P. (होडति) To go. -II. 6 P. (हुडति) 1 To collect. -2 To dive, sink.

हुडः 1 A ram. -2 An iron stake for keeping out thieves. -3 A kind of fence. -4 An iron club. -5 A kind of bulwark or fence. -6 A place for voiding excrement on a chariot. -7 A cloud.

हुडुः A ram; अंबुको हुडुयुद्धेन Pt. 1. 162.

हुडुकः 1 A small hour-glass-shaped drum; N. 15. 17. -2 A kind of bird (दात्यूह) -3 The bolt of a door. -4 A drunken man. -5 A stick bound with iron.

हुडुत् *n.* 1 Noise of a bull. -2 A sound of threat.

हुंड् 1 A. (हुंडते) 1 To collect. -2 To select, choose.

हुंडः 1 A tiger. -2 A ram. -3 A blockhead. -4 A village hog. -5 A demon.

हुम् *ind.* A particle (originally an imitative sound) expressing 1 Remembrance or recollection; हुं ज्ञातं or रामो नाम बभूव हुं तदबला सीतेति हुम्. -2 Doubt: वैश्रो हुं मैत्रो हुं. -3 Assent; U. 5. 35. -4 Anger. -5 Aversion. -6 Reproach. -7 Interrogation. (In spells and incantations हुं is often found used with dat.; *e. g.* ओं कवचाय हुम्). (हुंकृ means 'to utter the sound *hum*,' 'to roar, grunt, bellow,' as in अनुहुंकृ, 'to roar in return;' अनुहुंकुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरि Si. 16. 25). -Comp. —कारः, —कृतिः *f.* 1. uttering the sound 'hum'; दृष्टा पुनः पुनः कांता हुंकारैरेव भाषते. -2. a menacing sound, sound of defiance; क्षतहुंकारशंसिनः Ku. 2. 26; हुंकारेणेव धनुषः स हि विघ्नानपोहति S. 3. 1, R. 7. 58; Ku. 5. 54. -3. roaring, bellowing in general. -4. the grunting of a boar. -5. the twang of a bow. —कृतं 1. an incantation. -2. the grunt of a wild boar. -3. the roar of thunder.

हुर्छ् 1 P. (हुर्छति) 1 To be crooked. -2 To act dishonestly, deceive.

हुर्छनं Dishonesty, cunning.

हुल् 1 P. (होलति) 1 To go. -2 To cover or conceal. -3 To kill.

हुलहुली A kind of inarticulate sound, uttered by women on joyful occasions.

हुहु (हू) *m.* A kind of Gandharva.

हू *ind.* 1 An interjection of calling. -2 Of contempt. -3 Of pride. -4 Of grief (oh! ah! alas &c.).

हूड् 1 A. (हूडते) To go.

हूणः(नः) 1 A barbarian, foreigner; सद्यो मुंडितमत्तहूणचिबुकप्रस्पर्धि नारंगकम्. -2 A kind of golden coin, (probably current in the country of the Hûṇas). —णाः *m.* pl. N. of a country or its people; हूणावरोधानां R. 4. 68.

हूत *p. p.* [ह्वे-क्त संप्रसारणं] Called, summoned, invited &c.; see ह्वे.

हूतिः *f.* [ह्वे-क्तिन् संप्रसारणं] 1 Calling, inviting. -2 Challenging. -3 A name; as in हरिहेतिहूति q. v.

हूम् &c. See हुम्.

हूरवः A jackal.

हूहू *m.* A kind of Gandharva.

हृ 1 U. (हरति-ते, जहार, जह्रे, अहार्षीत्, अहृत, हरिष्यति-ते, हर्तुं, हृत; *pass.* ह्रियते) 1 To take, carry, convey, lead, (often used with two accusatives in this sense); अजां ग्रामं हरति Sk.; संदेशं मे हर धनपतिक्रोधविश्लेषितस्य Me. 7; Ms. 4. 74. -2 To carry off or away, take or draw to a distance; Bk. 5. 47. -3 To take away, rob, plunder, steal; दुर्वृत्ता जारजन्मानो हरिष्यंतीति शंकया Bv. 4. 45; R. 3. 39; Ku. 2. 47, Bk. 2. 39; Ms. 7. 43. -4 To strip off, deprive of, despoil, take away; वृंताच्छ्लथं हरति पुष्पमनोकहानां R. 5. 69, Bk. 15. 116; Ms. 8.

334. -5 To take away, cure, destroy; तथापि हरते तापं लोकानामुन्नतो घनः Bv. 1. 39; R. 15. 24; Me. 31. -6 To attract, captivate, win over, influence, subdue; enchant; चेतो न कस्य हरते गतिरंगनायाः Bv. 2. 157; ये भावा हृदयं हरंति 1. 103; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः S. 1. 5; हरति मे हरिवाहनदिङ्मुखं V. 3. 6; मृगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69, 10. 83, Rs. 6. 21; Bg. 6. 44, 2. 60; Ms. 6. 59. -7 To gain, acquire, obtain; ततो विंशं नृपो हरेत् Ms. 8. 391, 153; स हरत्र सुभगपताकां Dk. -8 To have, possess; Bv. 2. 163. -9 To surpass, eclipse; Bk. 5. 71; Si. 93. -10 To marry; Ms. 9. 93. -11 To divide. -12 To cast, throw (as an arrow). -13 To accept, receive, inherit. -14 To offer. —*Caus.* (हारयति-ते) 1 To cause to take, carry or convey, send (something) by one (with acc. or instr.); भृत्यं भृत्येन वा भारं हारयति Sk.; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमयीं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4; Ms. 8. 114; Kn. 2. 39. -2 To cause to be taken away, to lose, be deprived of. -3 To give away. —*Desid.* (जिहीर्षति-ते) To wish to take &c. -II. 3 P. (जिहर्ति) To take by force.

हृत् *a.* (At the end of comp. only) Taking away, seizing, removing, carrying off, attracting &c.

हृत *p. p.* [हृ-क्त] 1 Taken or carried away. -2 Seized. -3 Captivated. -4 Accepted. -5 Divided; see हृ. —तं A portion, share. -Comp. —अधिकार *a.* 1. dismissed from authority, turned out. -2. deprived of one's due rights. —उत्तरीय *a.* having the upper garments stripped off. —द्रव्य, -धन *a.* spoiled of wealth. —सर्वस्व *a.* stripped of all one's property, utterly ruined.

हृतिः *f.* 1 Seizure. -2 Robbing, spoilation. -3 Destruction.

हृ(ह्रि)णीयते Den. A. 1 To be angry. -2 To feel ashamed (with instr. or gen.); त्वयाद्य तस्मिन्नपि दंडधारिणा कथं न पत्या धरणी हृणीयते N. 1. 133; विभोपि वज्रायुधभूषणाया हृणीयते वीरवती न भूमिः Bk. 2. 38.

हृणी(णि)या 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Shame. -3 Compassion.

हृद् *n.* (This word has no forms for the first five inflections, and is optionally substituted for हृदय after acc. dual) 1 The mind, heart. -2 The chest, bosom, breast; इमां हृदि व्यायतपातमक्षिणोत् Kn. 5. 54. -3 The soul. -4 The interior or essence of anything. -Comp. -आवर्तः a lock or curl of hair on a horse's chest. —कंपः tremor of the heart, palpitation. —गत *a.* 1. seated in the mind, conceived, designed. -2. cherished. (-तं) design, meaning, intent. —ग्रहः spasm of the heart. —ग्रंथः a heart-sore. —देशः the region of the heart. —पिंडः-डं the heart. -रोगः 1. a heart-disease, heartburn. -2. sorrow, grief, anguish. -3. love. -4. the sign Aquarius of the zodiac. -लासः (हृल्लासः) 1. hiccough. -2. disquietude, grief. -लेखः (हृल्लेखः) 1. knowledge, reasoning. -2. heart-ache. —लेखा (हृल्लेखा) grief, anxiety. —वंटकः the stomach. —शयः 1. the god of love. -2. love. —शूलं an acute pain in the chest. —शोकः heart-burn or anguish.

हृदयं 1 The heart, soul, mind; हृदये दिग्धशरैरिवाहतः Kn. 4. 25; so अयोहृदयः R. 9. 9; पाषाणहृदय &c. -2 The bosom, chest, breast; बाणभिन्नहृदया निपेतुषी R. 11. 19. -3 Love, affection. -4 The interior or essence of anything. -5 The secret science; अश्व°, अक्ष° &c. -6 True or divine knowledge. -7 The Veda. -Comp. —आत्मन् *m.* a heron. —आविध् *a.* heart-rending, heart-piercing; Bk. 6. 73. —ईशः, -ईश्वरः a husband. (—शा, -री *f.*) 1. a wife. -2. mistress. -उद्वंका heaving of the heart. —कंपः tremor of the heart, palpitation. —ग्राहिन् *a.* heart-captivating. —चोरः one who steals the heart or affections. —छिद् *a.* heart-rending, heart-piercing. —रज्जुः (In geom.) a central line. —रोगः a heart-disease; Mu. 1. 13. —लेखः 1. knowledge. -2. heart-ache, anxiety. —विध्, -वेधिन् *a.* heart-piercing. —वृत्तिः *f.* disposition of the heart. —स्थ *a.* being or cherished in the heart. —स्थानं the breast, bosom.

हृदयंगम *a.* 1 Heart-stirring, touching, thrilling. -2 Lovely, handsome; Mâl. 1. -3 Sweet, attractive, pleasant, agreeable; अहो हृदयंगमः परिहासः Mâl. 3; चलकी च हृदयंगमस्वना R. 19. 13, Ku. 2. 16. -4 Fit, appropriate. -5 Dear, beloved, cherished; क नु ते हृदयंगमः सखा Kn. 4. 24. —मं An appropriate speech.

हृदयालु, हृदयिक, हृदयिन् *a.* Tender-hearted, good-hearted, affectionate.

हृदि(दी)कः N. of a Yâdava prince.

हृदिस्पृश् *a.* 1 Touching the heart. -2 Dear, beloved. -3 Agreeable, charming, beautiful.

हृद्य *a.* [हृदि स्पृश्यते मनोज्ञत्वात् हृद्-यत्] 1 Hearty, cordial, sincere. -2 Dear to the heart, cherished, dear, desired, beloved; Bv. 1. 69. -3 Agreeable, pleasant; charming; Mâl. 1. 4, 8. 4, R. 11. 68. -4 Affectionate, kind. -Comp. —गंधः the Bilva tree. —गंधा the great flowered jasmine. —गंधं 1. small cumin. -2. sochal salt.

हृष् 1, 4 P. (हर्षति, हृष्यति, हृष्ट or हृषित) 1 To be delighted or rejoiced, be pleased or glad, to exult, rejoice; अद्वितीयं रुचात्मानं मत्वा किं चंद्र हृष्यसि Bv. 2. 54. -2 To bristle or stand erect, stand on end (as the hair of the body); हृषितास्तनूरुहाः Dk.; हृष्यंति रोमकूपाणि Mb. -3 To become erect (said of other things, *e. g.* the penis). -4 To lie, tell a lie. -*Caus.* (हर्षयति-ते) To please, delight, fill with pleasure.

हृषित *p. p.* [हृष्-क्त वा° इट्] 1 Pleased, delighted, glad, happy, rejoiced, enraptured. -2 Thrilled: having the hair bristling. -3 Astonished. -4 Bent, bowed -5 Disappointed. -6 Fresh. -7 Armed, accoutred.

हृषीकं [हृष्-ईक्] An organ of sense. -Comp. —ईशः an epithet of Vishṇu or Krishṇa; Bg. 1. 15; *et seq.*; (हृषीकाणींद्रियाण्याहुस्तेषामीशो यतो भवान्। हृषीकेशस्ततो विष्णो ख्यातो देवेषु केशव॥ Mb.).

हृष्ट *p. p.* [हृष्-क्त] Pleased, rejoiced (=हृषित). -Comp. —चित्त, -मानस *a.* rejoiced in mind, glad at heart, happy. —रोमन् *a.* having the hair on the body bristling or thrilling (with joy). —वदन *a.* having a cheerful countenance. —संकल्प *a.* contented, pleased. —हृदय *a.* joyous-hearted, cheerful, merry.

हृष्टिः *f.* [हृष्-क्तिन्] 1 Delight, happiness, joy, pleasure. -2 Pride. -3 Knowledge.

हे *ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh, ho!); हे कृष्ण हे यादव हे सखेति Bg. 11. 41; हे राजानस्त्यजत सुकविप्रेमबंधे विरोधं Vikr. 18. 107. -2 A particle used in challenging. -3 An interjection expressing defiance, envy, ill-will or disapprobation.

हेक्का Hiccough.

हेठ् 1 P. (हेठति) 1 To be wicked. -2 To vex, trouble, harass. -3 To strike, hurt, injure. -4 To be born or produced. -5 To purify. -6 To cause prosperity, produce, happiness.

हेठः 1 Vexation. -2 Hindrance, obstruction, opposition. -3 Injury, hurt.

हेड् 1 A. (हेडते) To disregard, slight, neglect. -II. 1 P. (हेडति) 1 To surround. -2 To attire.

हेडः Disregard, slight. -Comp. -ज anger, displeasure.

हेडाबुक्कः A horse-dealer.

हेतिः *m. f.* [हन्-करणे क्तिन् नि°] 1 A weapon, a missile; समरविजयी हेतिदलितः Bh. 2. 44; R. 10. 12; Ki. 3. 56, 14. 30. -2 A stroke, injury. -3 A

ray of the sun. -4 Light, splendour. -5 Flame.

हेतुः [हि-तुन् Uṇ. 1. 73] 1 Cause, reason, object, motive ; इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1 ; Māl. 1. 23, R. 1. 10 ; Me. 25 ; *S*. 3. 12. -2 Source, origin ; स पिता पितरस्तासां केवलं जन्महेतवः R. 1. 24 'authors of their being'. -3 A means or instrument. -4 The logical reason, the reason for an inference, middle term (forming the second member of the five-membered syllogism). -5 Logic, science of reasoning. -6 Any logical proof or (rgument. -7 A rhetorical reason a regarded by some writers as a figure of speech') ; it is thus defined: —हेतोर्हेतुमता सार्धमभेदो हेतुरुच्यते. [*N. B.* The forms हेतुना, हेतोः, rarely हेतौ, are used adverbially in the sense of 'by reason of', 'on account of', 'because of'- with gen. or in comp. ; शास्त्रविज्ञानहेतुना ; अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47 ; विस्मृतं कस्य हेतोः Mu. 1. 1: &c.). -Comp. —अपदेशः adducing the *hetu* (in the form of the five-membered syllogism). -आभासः 'the semblance of a reason,' a fallacious middle term, fallacy ; (it is of five kinds :—सव्यभिचार or अनैकान्तिक, विरुद्ध, असिद्ध, सत्प्रतिपक्ष and बाधित). -उपक्षेपः -उपन्यासः adducing a reason, statement of an argu, ment. —वादः disputation, controversy. —शास्त्रं a logically-treated work, any heretical work questioning the authority of Smṛitis or revelation ; Ms. 2. 11. —हेतुमत् *m. du.* cause and effect. °भावः the relation existing ; between cause and effect.

हेतुक *a.* Causing, producing (at the end of comp.) —कः 1 A cause, reason. -2 An instrument. -3 A logician.

हेतुता-त्वं Causation, the existence of cause.

हेतुमत् *a.* 1 Having a reason or cause. -2 Having the *hetu*. —*m.* An effect.

हेमं [हि-मन्] 1 Gold. -2 The thorn-apple. —मः 1 A dark or brown-coloured horse. -2 A particular weight of gold. -3 The planet Mercury.

हेमन् *n.* [हि-मनिन्] 1 Gold. -2 Water. -3 Snow. -4 The thorn-apple. -5 The Kesara flower. -6 Winter, the cold season. -7 The planet Mercury. -Comp. —अंग *a.* golden ; Mu. 2. 10 v. 1. (-गः) 1. Garuḍa. -2. a lion. -3. the mountain *Sumeru*. -4. N. of Brahman. -5. of Vishṇu. -6. the *Champaka* tree. —अंगदं a gold bracelet. -अद्रिः the mountain *Sumeru* —अंभोजं a golden lotus ; हेमांभोजप्रसवि सलिलं मानसस्याददानः Me. 62 —अंभोरुहं a golden lotus ; Ku. 2. 44. —आह्वः 1. the wild *Champaka* tree. -2. the *Dhatturu* plant. —कंदलः coral. —करः, -कर्तृ, -कारः -कारकः a goldsmith ; Ms. 12. 61, Y. 3. 147. —किंजल्कं the Nāgakesara flower. —कुंभः a golden jar. —कूटः N. of a mountain ; S. 7. —केतकी the *Ketaka* plant bearing yellow flowers (स्वर्णकेतकी). —केलिः 1. an epithet of Agni. -2. the Cbitraka plant. —केशः N. of *Siva*. —गंधिनी the perfume named Reṇukā. -गिरिः the mountain *Sumeru*. —गौरः the Asoka tree. —छन्न *a* covered with gold. (-न्नं) gold covering. —ज्वालः fire. —तरुः the thorn-apple —तारं blue vitriol. —दुग्धः, -दुग्धकः the glomerous fig-tree. —पर्वतः the mountain Meru. —पुष्पः, -पुष्पकः 1. the soka ree. -2. the Lodhra tree. -3. the Champaka tree. (-*n.*) 1. the Asoka flower. -2. the flower of China rose. -पुष्पिका yellow jasmine. —ब(व)लं a pearl. -माला the wife of Yama. —मालिन् *m.* the sun. —यूथिका the golden or yellow jasmine. —रागिणी *f.* termeric. —शंखः N. of Vishṇu. —शृंगं 1. a golden horn. -2. a golden summit. —सारं blue vitriol. —सूत्रं, —सूत्रकं a kind of necklace ; (Mar. गोफ).

हेमकं Gold.

हेमलः 1 A goldsmith. -2 A touchstone. -3 A chameleon.

हेम्य *a.* Golden.

हेमंतः-तं One of the six seasons, cold or winter season (comprising the months मार्गशीर्ष and पौष) ; नवप्रवालोद्गमसस्यरम्यः प्रफुल्ललोध्रः परिपक्वशालिः । विलीनपद्मः प्रपतत्तुषारो हेमंतकालः समुपागतः प्रिये Rs. 4. 1. -Comp. —नाथः the wood apple tree.

हेमंती Winter.

हेय *a.* Fit to be left or abandoned.

हेरं [हि-रन्] 1 A kind of crown or diadem. -2 Turmeric. -3 Demoniacal illusion.

हेरंबः [हे शिवे रंबति रंब्-अच् अलुक्समा° Tv.] 1 N. of Gaṇesa. -2 A buffalo. -3 A boastful hero. -Comp. —जननी N. of Pārvatī (mother of Ganesa).

हेरिकः A spy, secret emissary.

हेरुकः An attendant on *Siva*.

हेल् 1 A (हेलते) To disregard ; see हेड्.

हेलनं-ना 1 Disregarding, slighting, contempt, insulting. -2 Sporting amorously, wanton dalliance.

हेला [हेड्-भावे-हस्य लः] 1 Contempt, disrespect, insult ; *Si.* 12. 72. -2 (*a*) Amorous sport or daliance, wanton sport ; S. D. 128 ; D. R. 2. 32. (*b*) Pleasure, delight, pastime ; Māl. 9. 43. -3 Strong sexual desire ; प्रौढेच्छयाऽतिरूढानां नारीणां सुरतोत्सवे । शृंगारशास्त्रतत्त्वज्ञैर्हेला सा परिकीर्तिता ॥. -4 Ease, facility ; *Si.* 1. 34 ; हेलया 'easily', without any difficulty or trouble. -5 Moonlight. -6 A pause in a note or shaking (as in music).

हेला क्रः A horse-dealer.

हेलिः [हिल्-इन्] The sun. —*f.* Wanton or amorous sport, dalliance.

हेवाकः Ardent or intense desire, eagerness ; (this word, like the word लटभ q. v., is used only by later writers like Kalhaṇa, Bilhaṇa, and is probably derived from Persian or Arabic) ; आरोहणासीत्तदनु मिथिलाश्लेषहेवाकलीलावेल्लद्बाहुकणितवलया संततं राजलक्ष्मीः Vikr. 18. 101 ; cf. हेवाकिन् below.

हेवाकस *a.* High, intense, ardent ; हेवाकसस्तु शृंगारो हावोऽक्षिभ्रूविकारकृत् D. R. 2. 31 ; (might the word here not be derived from हेवाक ?).

हेवाकिन् *a.* Ardently desirous of, eager for (in comp.) ; जायंते महतामहो निरुपमप्रस्थानहेवाकिनां निःसामान्यमहत्त्वयोगपिशुना वार्ता विपत्तावपि Kalhaṇa.

हेष् 1 A (हेषते, हेषित) To neigh (as a horse) ; to bray, roar (in general).

हेषा, हेषा, हेषितं Neighing, braying ; रथांगसंक्रीडितमश्वहेषा Ki. 16. 8.

हेषिन् *m.* A horse.

हेहे *ind.* A vocative particle used in addressing or calling out loudly.

है *ind.* A vocative particle.

हैतुक *a.* (की *f.*) [हेतौ प्रसृतः ठण्] 1 Causal, causative. -2 Argumentative, rationalistic. —कः 1 A logical reasoner, an arguer. -2 A follower of the Mīmāṁsā doctrines. -3 A rationalist, sceptic. -4 A heretic.

हैम *a.* (मी *f.*) [हिम्-हेमन्-अण्] 1 Cold, wintry, frigid. -2 Caused by frost ; मृणालिनी हैममिवोपरागं R. 16. 7. -3 Golden, made of gold ; पादेन हैमं विलिलेख पीठं R. 6. 15 ; Bk. 5. 89 ; Ku. 6. 6. -4 Of a golden yellow colour. —मा -मी Yellow jasmine. —मं Hoar-frost, dew. —मः An epithet of *Siva*. -Comp. —मुद्रा, -मुद्रिका a golden coin.

हैमन *a.* (नी *f.*) [हेमंत एव हेमंते भवो वा अण् तलोपः] 1 Wintry, cold ; *Si.* 6. 55, Ki. 17. 12. -2 Pertaining to winter, *i. e.* long (as nights) ; *Si.* 6. 77. -3 Growing in or suitable for winter ; हैमनैर्निवसनैः सुमध्यमाः R. 19. 41. -4 Golden, made of gold. —नः 1 The month Mārgasīrsha. -2 The winter season (= हेमंत q. v.).

हैमंतिक *a.* [हेमंते काले भवः ठञ्] 1 Wintry, cold. -2 Growing in winter. —कः A kind of rice.

हैमल See हैमंत.

हैमवत *a.* (ती *f.*) [हिमवतो अदूर-भवो देशः तस्येदं वा अण्] 1 Snowy. -2 Flowing from the snowy *i. e.* Himâlaya mountain; R. 16. 44. -3 Bred in, belonging to or situated on the Himâlaya mountain; Ku. 3. 23, 2. 67. —तः A kind of poison. —तं Bhâratavarsha or India.

हैमवती 1 N. of Pârvatî. -2 Of the river Ganges. -3 A kind of myrobalan -4 A kind of drug.-5 Common flax. -6 A tawny grape.

हैयंगवीनं [ह्योगोदोहात् भवं ह्यस् गो ख नि०] 1 Clarified butter prepared from the preceding day's milk, fresh ghee; हैयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धानुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45; Bk. 5. 12. -2 Butter prepared a day before it is used, fresh butter.

हैरण्यवास *m.* An arrow.

हैरिकः A thief.

हैहय *m.* pl. N. of a people and their country. —यः 1 N. of the great-grandson of Yadu. -2 N. of Arjuna Kârtavîrya (who had a thousand arms and was slain by Parasurâma q. v.).): धेनुवत्सहरणाच्च हैहयस्त्वं च कीर्तिमपहर्तुमुद्यतः R. 11. 74.

हैहेयः Arjuna Kârtavîrya.

हो *ind.* 1 A vocative particle used in calling to a person or in challenging. -2 Of surpise.

होड् I. 1 A (होडते) To disregard, disrespect. -II. 1 P. (होडति) To go.

होडः A raft, float.

होडृ *m.* A robber.

होढं Stolen goods.

होतृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) [हु-तृच्] Sacrificing, offering oblations with fire; वहति विधिहुतं या हविर्या च होत्री *S.* 1. 1. —*m.* 1 A sacrificial priest, especially one who recites the prayers of the *Rigveda* at a sacrifice. -2 A sacrificer; R. 1. 62. 82; Ms. 11. 36. -3 An epithet of Agni.

होतृकः An assistant of the Hotri.

होत्रं [हु-ष्ट्रन्] 1 Anything fit to be offered as an oblation (as ghee). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice.

होत्रा 1 A sacrifice. -2 Praise. -3 Ved. Speech.

होत्रिन् *m.* A sacrificing priest who offers the oblations.

होत्री The offerer of oblations, one of the eight forms of *S*iva.; *S.* 1. 1.

होत्रीय *a.* [होत्राय हितं होतुरिदं वा छ] Belonging to an oblation. —यः The priest who offers oblations to gods. —यं The sacrificial hall.

होमः [हु-मन्] 1 Offering oblations to gods by throwing ghee into the consecrated fire, (one of the five daily Yaj*n*as, to be performed by a Brâhmana, called देवयज्ञ q. v.). -2 A burnt offering. -3 A sacrifice. -Comp —अग्निः the sacrificial fire. —कुंडं a hole in the ground for receiving the consecrated fire. —तुरंगः a sacrificial horse; R. 3. 38. —धानं a sacrificial chamber. —धान्यं 1. sesamum. -2. barley. -धूमः the smoke of a burnt-offering or sacrificial fire. —भस्मन् *n.* the ashes of a burnt offering. —वेला the time for offering oblations. —शाला a sacrificial hall or chamber.

होमक See होतृ.

होमिः [हु इन् मुट् च] 1 Clarified butter. -2 Water. -3 Fire. -4 The Chitraka tree.

होमिन् *m.* [होमोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] The offerer of an oblation, a sacrificer in general.

होमीय, होम्य *a.* Belonging to or fit for an oblation. —म्यं Ghee.

होरा [हु-रन्] 1 The rising of a zodiacal sign.-2 Part of the duration of a sign. -3 An hour. -4 A mark, line.

होलकः Chick-pea or pulse half parched in the pod.

होलाका 1 The spring-festival celebrated at the approach of the spring season during the ten — but particularly three or four—days preceding the full-moon day in the month of Phâlguna (commonly called *Holi*). -2 The full-moon day in the month of Phâlguna.

होलिका, होली The festival called होलाका q. v. above.

होहो, हौ *ind.* A vocative particle (ho ! holla !).

हौड् 1 P. (हौडति) 1 To disregard, disrespect. -2 To go.

हौतृक *a.* Belonging to the Hotri priest, sacerdotal.

हौत्रं [होतुरिदं अण्] The office of the priest called Hotri q. v.

हौम्यं Clarified butter.

ह्नु 2 A (ह्नुते, ह्नुत) 1 To take away, rob, abstract deprive (one) of; अध्यगीष्टार्थशास्त्राणि यमस्याह्नोष्ट विक्रमं Bk. 15. 88. -2 To conceal, hide, withhold; Mâl. 1. -3 To hide from any one (with dat.); गोपी कृष्णाय ह्नुते Sk.

ह्नवः -वनं Hiding, concealment.

ह्नुतिः *f.* 1 Abstraction, concealment. -2 Denial.

ह्मल् 1 P. (ह्मलति) 1 To go. -2 To shake, move.

ह्यस् *ind.* [गते अहनि नि०] Yesterday. -Comp. —भव *a.* what occurred yesterday.

ह्यस्तन *a.* (नी *f.*) Belonging to yesterday; as in ह्यस्तनी वृत्तिः. -Comp. —दिन yesterday, the previous day.

ह्यस्त्य *a.* Belonging to yesterday, hesternal.

ह्रग् 1 P. (ह्रगति) To hide, cover, conceal.

ह्रणीया Censure, reproach, shame. -2 Sound, creak.

ह्रदः [ह्राद्-अच् नि०] 1 A deep lake, a large and deep pool of water. N. 3. 53. -2 A deep hole or cavity; *S*i. 5. 29. -3 A ray of light. -Comp. —ग्रहः a crocodile.

ह्रदिनी 1 A river. -2 A lightning.

ह्रद्रोगः The sign *Aquarius* of the zodiac (derived from Greek).

ह्रप् 10 P. (ह्रापयति) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, creak.

ह्रस् 1 P. (ह्रसति, ह्रसित) 1 To sound. -2 To become small or diminished or lessened, wane, disappear; Pt. 4 78. -*Caus.* To shorten, lessen, diminish.

ह्रसित *p. p.* 1 Sounded. -2 Shortened, curtailed.

ह्रसिमन् *m.* Smallness, shortness.

ह्रसिष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of ह्रस्व) Shortest, smallest.

ह्रसीयस् *a.* (Compar. of ह्रस्व) Shorter, smaller.

ह्रस्व *a.* [ह्रस-वन्] (compar. ह्रसीयस्, superl. ह्रसिष्ठ) 1 Short, small, little.-2 Dwarfish, low or short in stature. -3 Short (opp. to दीर्घ in prosody). —स्वः 1 A dwarf. -2 A short vowel. -स्वं Green or black sulphate of iron. -Comp. -अग्निः the gigantic swallow-wort (Arka). —अंग *a.* dwarfish; short-bodied. (-गः) a dwarf. —गर्भ, the Kusa grass -दर्भः,-कुशः the short or white Kusa grass. —दा gum olibanum. —बाहुक *a.* short-armed. —मूर्ति *a.* short in stature, dwarfish, pigmy. —मूलः the short red cane.

ह्रस्वक *a.* See ह्रस्व.

ह्रासः [ह्रस्-घञ्] 1 Sound, noise. -2 Decrease, diminution, decline, deterioration, decay; Ms. 1. 85; Y. 2 249. -3 Small number. -4 Paucity, scarcity.

ह्रासक *a.* Shortening, diminishing, lessening.

ह्राद् 1 A (ह्रादते) 1 To sound. -2 To roar.

ह्रादः [ह्राद्-भावे घञ्] Noise, sound; दुंदुभीनां ह्रादः Ki. 16. 8; so धनुर्ह्रादः &c.

ह्रादिन् *a.* Sounding, roaring.

ह्रादिनी 1 The thunderbolt of Indra. -2 Lightning. -3 A river. -4 The tree called शल्लकी.

ह्रिणीयते See हृणीयते ; Mv. 1. 51.

ह्रिणीया 1 Reproach, censure. -2 Shame, bashfulness. -3 Pity ; cf. हृणीया.

ह्री 3 P. [जिह्रेति, ह्रीण-ह्रीत] 1 To blush, be modest. -2 To be ashmed (used by itself or with abl. or gen.); जिह्रेम्यार्यपुत्रेण सह गुरुसमीपं गंतुं S. 7. 6 ; अन्योन्यस्यापि जिह्रीमः किं पुनः सहवासिनां Ki. 11. 58 ; R. 15. 44 ; 17. 73 ; Bk. 3. 53 ; 5. 102 ; 6. 132. —*Caus.* (ह्रेपयति-ते) To put to shame (fig. also) ; cause to blush, make ashamed ; सकौस्तुभं ह्रेपयतीव कृष्णं R. 6. 49 : ह्रेपिता हि बहवो नरेश्वराः 11. 40 ; किं वा जात्या स्वामिनो ह्रेपयंति Si. 18. 23 ; Ki. 11. 64 ; 13. 41 ; Ve. 1. 17.

ह्री *f.* 1 Shame ; रतेरपि ह्रीपदमादधाना Ku. 3. 57 ; द्वारिद्र्याद् ह्रियमेति ह्रीपरिगतः प्रभ्रश्यते तेजसः Mk. 1. 14 ; R. 4. 80. -2 Bashfulness, modesty ; ह्रीसन्नकंठी कथमप्युवाच Ku. 7. 85. -Comp. —जित, -मूढ *a.* overcome or confounded by shame ; ह्रीमूढानां भवति विरलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68 —निरासः shamelessness. —यंत्रणा the constraint of bashfulness ; R. 7. 23.

ह्रीका [ह्री-कन्] 1 Bashfulness, coyness, shyness. -2 Timidity, fear.

ह्रीकु *a.* [ह्री-उन् कुक् च] 1 Bashful, modest, shy. -2 Timid. —कु 1 Tin. -2 Lac.

ह्रीण, ह्रीत *p. p.* 1 Ashamed ; Ve. 2. 11. -2 Bashful, modest ; N. 3. 67.

ह्रेपणं The act of putting to shame, excelling, surpassing.

ह्रीच्छ [ह्रीच्छति] To be ashamed or modest, blush.

ह्रीवेरं -लं A kind of perfume.

ह्रुड्, ह्रूड् 1 P. (ह्रोडति, ह्रूडति) 1 To go. -2 To contract or be contracted.

ह्रेप् 1 A. (ह्रेपते) To go.

ह्रेष् 1 A. (ह्रेषते) 1 To neigh (as a horse), whinny. -2 To go, creep

ह्रेषा, ह्रेषितं Neighing.

ह्रौड् 1 P. (ह्रौडति) To go.

ह्लग् 1 P. (ह्लगति) To cover, hide.

ह्लत्ति *f.* Joy, gladness ; (ह्लत्तिः *f.* also in this sense.)

ह्लप् 10 P. (ह्लपयति) 1 To speak. -2 To sound, creak.

ह्लस् 1 P. (ह्लसति) To sound.

ह्लाद् 1 A. (ह्लादते, ह्लन्न or ह्लादित) 1 To be glad or delighted, rejoice. -2 To sound. —*Caus.* (ह्लादयति) To gladden, delight.

ह्लादः, ह्लादकः Pleasure ; joy, delight ; also ह्लादिका.

ह्लादनं The act of rejoicing, joy, delight.

ह्लादिन् *a.* Delighting, pleasing &c.

ह्लादिनी See ह्रादिनी.

ह्लीक, ह्लीकु See ह्रीक, ह्रीकु.

ह्वल् 1 P. (ह्वलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. —*Caus* (ह्वल-ह्वालयति-ते, but ह्वलयति only with prepositions) To shake, move, cause to tremble (especially with वि).

ह्वृ 1 P. (ह्वरति) 1 To be crooked. -2 To be crooked in conduct, cheat, deceive. -3 To be afflicted or injured.

ह्वे 1 U. (ह्वयति-ते, जुहाव, जुहुवे, अह्वत्-त, अह्वास्त, ह्वास्यति-ते, ह्वातुं, हूत ; *pass.* हूयते ; *caus.* ह्वाययति-ते ; *desid.* जुहूषति-ते) 1 To call by name ; तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना बंधुप्रियां बंधुजनो जुहाव Ku. 1. 26. -2 To call out, invoke, call upon. -3 To call, name. -4 To challenge. -5 To vie with, emulate. -6 To ask beg.

ह्वानं 1 Calling. -2 A cry, sound.

APPENDIX I.

SANSKRIT PROSODY.

Introduction.

The earliest and most important work in Sanskrit prosody is the Pingala-chhandas-sâstra,attributed to the sage Pingala, which consists of Sûtras distributed over eight books. The Agni Purâṇa also gives a complete system of prosody fonnded apparently on Pingala's. Several other original treatises have likewise been composed by various authors, such as the Sruta-bodha, Vâṇîbhûshaṇa, Vritta-darpaṇa, Vritta ratnâkara, Vritta-kaumudî, Chhandomanjarî &c. In the following pages the Chhando-manjarî andVritta-ratnâkara have been chiefly drawn upon. Vedio as well as Prâkṛita metres have heen ignored in this Appendix.

Sanskrit composition may be in the form of गद्य 'prose' or पद्य 'verse' or poetry expressed in the form of stanzas.

A stanza or *padya* is a combination of fonr *pa'das* or quarters, which are regulated either by the number of syllables (अक्षर), or by the number of syllabic instants (मात्रा).

A पद्य is a वृत्त or जाति.

A वृत्त is a stanza the metre of which is regnlated hy the number and position of syllables in each Pâda or quarter. A जाति is a stanza the metre of which is regnlated by the number of syllabio instants in each quarter.

Vrittas are divided into three classes :—समवृत्त in which the Pâdas or quarters composing the stanza are all similar ; अर्धसमवृत्त in which the alternate quarters are similar ; and विषमवृत्त in which the qnarters are all dissimilar.

A syllable is as mnch of a word as can be pronounced at once, that is, a vowel with or without one or more consonants.

A syllable is लघु 'short' or गुरु 'long' according as its vowel is 'short' or 'long'. The vowels अ, इ, उ, ऋ, & ऌ are short ; and आ, ई, ऊ, ॠ, ए, ऐ, ओ & औ are long. But a short vowel becomes long in prosody when it is followed by an *Anusva'ra* or *Visarga*, or by a conjunct consonant ; as the vowel अ in गंध or गः. (The consonants प्र & ह्र as also ब्र & क्र, are said to be exceptions, before which the vowel may he short by a sort of poetical license ; *e. g.* in Ku. 7. 11, or *Si.* 10. 60, where, however, emendations have been proposed by critics to render the metre comformable to the general laws of prosody). So also the last syllable of a *pa'da* is either long or short, according to the exigence of the metre, whatever be its natural length.

सानुस्वारश्च दीर्घश्च विसर्गी च गुरुर्भवेत् ।
वर्णः संयोगपूर्वश्च तथा पादांतगोऽपि वा ॥

In metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants, one instant or Mâtrâ is allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one.

For the purpose of soanning metres regnlated hy the number of syllahles, writers on prosody have devised eight 'Gaṇas' or syllabio feet, each consisting of three syllables, and distinguished from one another by particular syllables being short or long. They are given in the following verse :—

मस्त्रिगुरुस्त्रिलघुश्च नकारो
भादिगुरुः पुनरादिलघुर्यः ।
जो गुरुमध्यगतो रलमध्यः
सोऽन्तगुरुः कथितोऽन्तलघुस्तः ॥
आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता यांति लाघवम् ।
भजसा गौरवं यांति मनौ तु गुरुलाघवम् ॥

Expressed in symbols (the symbol ‿ denoting a short syllable, and — a long one) the different Gaṇas may be represented as follows :—

य	‿ — —	(Bacchius)
र	— ‿ —	(Amphimacer)
त	— — ‿	(Anti-bacchius)
भ	— ‿ ‿	(Dactylus)
ज	‿ — ‿	(Amphibrachys)
स	‿ ‿ —	(Anapæstus)
म	— — —	(Mollosus)
न	‿ ‿ ‿	(Tribrachys)

Similarly ल (‿) is used to denote a short syllable, and ग (—) a long one.

N. B.—Sanskrit prosodists classify Vrittas according to the number of syllables contained in each quarter. Thus they enumerate twenty-six classes of 'Samavṛittas' as the number of syllables in each quarter of a regular metre may vary from one to twenty-six. Each of these classes comprehends a great number of possible metres according to the different modes in which long and short syllahles may be distributed. For example, in the class where each quarter contains six syllables, each of the six syllables may be either short or long, and thus the number of *possible* combinations is $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2$ or $2^6 = 64$, though not even half a dozen are in general use ; so in the case of the twenty-six syllabled class, the possible varieties are 2^{26} or 87, 108, 864 ! But if we consider the cases where the alternate quarters are similar or all dissimilar, the variety of possible metres is almost infinite. Pingala, as also Lîlâvatî and the last chapter of Vṛitta-ratnâkara, give directions for computing the number of possible varieties and for finding their places, or that of any single one, in a regular enumeration of them. The different varieties, however, which have been used hy poets are few when compared with the vast multitude of possible metres. But even these are too many to he dealt with in an Appendix like this, and we shall, therefore, only give such kinds as are most frequently employed or reqnire particular notice, in the following order :—

Section A	समवृत्त
Section B	अर्धवृत्त
Section C	विषमवृत्त
Section D	जाति &c.

Note.—In the following definitions the letters representing the Gaṇas such as म, भ, स, &c. as also ल, ग, will often he found to have dropped their vowels for the exigence of metre ; *e. g.* म्, भ्र stands for म, र, भ, न ; so स्तौ, for स, त &c. The first line gives the *Definition* of a metre; the second, the *Scheme in Gaṇas* with the *Yati* or Cæsura—the pause that may he made in reciting a quarter or verse, and which is usually indicated by the words in the Definition standing in the Instrumental case-denoted

in brakets by Arabic figures, and then comes the example; (many of these examples are drawn from the works of Mágha, Bhâravi, Kâlidâsa, Dandin &c.).

SECTION A.

Metres with 4 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रतिष्ठा.)

कन्या.

Def. ग्मौ चेत् कन्या ।
Sch. G. ग, म.
Ex. भास्वत्कन्या सैका धन्या ।
यस्याः कूले कृष्णोऽखेलत् ॥

Metres with 5 Syllables in a quarter.

(सुप्रतिष्ठा.)

पंक्ति.

Def. भ्गौ गिति पंक्तिः ।
Sch. G. भ, ग, ग.
Ex. कृष्णसनाथा तर्णकपंक्तिः ।
यामुनकच्छे चारु चचार ॥

Metres with 6 Syllables in a quarter

(गायत्री.)

(1) तनुमध्यमा.

Def. त्यौ चेत्तनुमध्यमा ।
Sch. G. त, य.
Ex. मूर्तिर्मुरशत्रोरत्यद्भुतरूपा ।
आस्तां मम चित्ते नित्यं तनुमध्या॥

(2) विद्युल्लेखा.

(Also called वाणी.)

Def. विद्युल्लेखा मो मः ।
Sch. G. म, म. (3. 3)
Ex. श्रीर्द्दीती ह्रीकीर्ती धीनीती गीःप्रीती ।
एधेते द्वे द्वे ते ये नेमे देवेशे ॥
Kâv. 3. 36.

(3) शशिवदना.

Def. शशिवदना न्यौ ।
Sch. G. न, य.
Ex. शशिवदनानां व्रजतरुणीनाम् ।
अधरसुधोर्मि मधुरिपुरैच्छत् ॥

(4) सोमराजी.

Def. द्विया सोमराजी ।
Sch. G. य, य. (2. 4)
Ex. हरे सोमराजी-समा ते यशःश्रीः ।
जगन्मंडलस्य छिनत्त्वंधकारम् ॥

Metres with 7 Syllables in a quarter.

(उष्णिक्.)

(1) कुमारललिता.

Def. कुमारललिता ज्सू गाः ।
Sch. G. ज, स, ग. (3. 4.)
Ex. मुरारितनुवल्ली कुमारललिता सा ।
व्रजेणनयनानां ततान मुदमुच्चैः ॥

(2) मदलेखा.

Def. म्सौ ग्स्यान्मदलेखा ।
Sch. G. म, स, ग. (3. 4.)
Ex. रंगे बाहुविरुग्णाद् दंतींद्रान्मद-
लेखा ।
लग्नाभूत्पुरशत्रौ कस्तुरीरसचर्चा ॥

(3) मधुमती.

Def. ननगि मधुमती ।
Sch. G. न, न, ग (5. 2)
Ex. रविदुहितृतटे वनकुसुमततिः ।
व्यधित मधुमती मधुमथनमुदम् ॥

Metres with 8 Syllables in a quarter.

(अनुष्टुभ्)

(1) अनुष्टुभ् (also called श्लोक).

There are several varieties of this metre, but that which is most in use has eight syllables in each quarter, but of variable quantity. Thus the fifth syllable of each quarter should be short, the sixth long, and the seventh alternately long and short.

श्लोके षष्ठं गुरु ज्ञेयं सर्वत्र
लघु पंचमम् ।
द्विचतुःपादयोर्ह्रस्वं सप्तमं
दीर्घमन्ययोः ॥

Ex. वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ वागर्थ-
प्रतिपत्तये ।
जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ ॥
R. 1. 1.

(2) गजगति.

Def. नभलगा गजगतिः ।
Sch. G. न, भ, ल, ग (4. 4.)
Ex. रविसुतापरिसरे विहरतो दृशि हरेः ।
व्रजवधूगजगतिर्मुदमलं व्यतनुत ॥

(3) प्रमाणिका.

Def. प्रमाणिका जरौ लगौ ।
Sch. G. ज, र, ल, ग (4. 4.)
Ex. पुनातु भक्तिरच्युता सदाच्युतांघ्रि-
पद्मयोः ।
श्रुतिस्मृतिप्रमाणिका भवांबुराशि-
तारिका ॥

(4) माणवक.

Def. भात्तलगा माणवकम् ।
Sch. G. भ, त, ल, ग (4. 4)
Ex. चंचलचूडं चपलैर्वत्सकुलैः
केलिपरम् ।
ध्याय सखे स्मेरमुखं नंदसुतं
माणवकम् ॥

(5) विद्युन्माला.

Def. मो मो गो गो विद्युन्माला ।
Sch. G. म, म, ग, ग, (4. 4.)
Ex. वासोवल्ली विद्युन्माला बर्हश्रेणी
शाक्रश्चापः ।
यस्मिन्नास्तां तापोच्छित्त्यै
गोमध्यस्थः कृष्णाम्भोदः ॥

(6) समानिका.

Def. ग्लौ र्जौ समानिका तु ।
Sch. G. र, ज, ग, ल (4. 4.)
Ex. यस्य कृष्णपादपद्ममस्ति हृत्तडाग-
सद्म ।
धीः समानिका परेण नोचितात्र
मत्सरेण ॥

Metres with 9 Syllables in a quarter.

(बृहती)

(1) भुजगशिशुभृता.

Def. भुजगशिशुभृता नौ मः ।
Sch. G. न, न, म (7. 2.)
Ex. यदतटनिकटक्षोणी भुजगशिशु-
भृता याऽसीत् ।
मुररिपुदलिते नागे व्रजजनसुखदा
साऽभूत् ।

(2) भुजंगसंगता.

Def. सजरैर्भुजंगसंगता ।
Sch. G. स, ज, र. (3. 6.)
Ex. तरला तरंगिरिंगितैर्यमुना भुजंग-
संगता ।
कथमेति वत्सचारकश्चपलः सदैव
तां हरिः ॥

(3) मणिमध्य.

Def. स्यान्मणिमध्यं चेद्भमसाः ।
Sch. G. भ, म, स (5. 4.)
Ex. कालियभोग भोगगतस्तन्मणि-
मध्यस्फीतरुचा ।
चित्रपदाभो नंदसुतश्चारु ननर्त
स्मेरमुखः ॥

Metres with 10 Syllables in a quarter.

(पंक्ति.)

(1) त्वरितगति.

Def. त्वरितगतिश्च नजनगैः ।
Sch. G. न, ज, न, ग (5. 5.)
Ex. त्वरितगतिर्व्रजयुवतिस्तरणिसुता
विपिनगता ।
मुररिपुणा रतिगुरुणा परिरमिता
प्रमदमिता ॥

(2) मत्ता.

Def. ज्ञेया मत्ता मभसगसृष्टा ।
Sch. G. म, भ, स, ग (4. 6.)
Ex. पीत्वा मत्ता मधु मधुपाली
कालिंदीये तटवनकुंजे ।
उद्दीव्यंतीर्व्रजजनरामाः
कामासक्ता मधुजिति चक्रे ॥

(3) रुक्मवती.

(Also called चंपकमाला.)

Def. रुक्मवती सा यत्र भमस्गाः ।
Sch. G. भ, म, स, ग (5. 5.)
Ex. कायमनोवाक्यैः परिशुद्धै-
र्यस्य सदा कंसद्विषि भक्तिः ।
राज्यपदे हर्म्यालिरुदारा
रुक्मवती विघ्नः खलु तस्य ॥

Metres with 11 Syllables in a quarter.

(त्रिष्टुभ्).

(1) इंद्रवज्रा.

Def. स्यादिंद्रवज्रा यदि तौ जगौ गः ।

Sch. G. त, त, ज, ग, ग (5. 6.)
Ex. गोष्ठे गिरिं सव्यकरेण धृत्वा
रुष्टेंद्रवज्राहतिमुक्तवृष्टौ ।
यो गोकुलं गोपकुलं च सुस्थं
चक्रे स नो रक्षतु चक्रपाणिः ॥

(2) उपेंद्रवज्रा.

Def. उपेंद्रवज्रा प्रथमे लघौ सा ।
Sch. G. ज, त, ज, ग, ग (5, 6.)
Ex. उपेंद्रवज्रादिमणिच्छटाभि-
र्विभूषणानां छुरितं वपुस्ते ।
स्मरामि गोपीभिरुपास्यमानं
सुरद्रुमूले मणिमंडपस्थम् ॥

(3) उपजाति.

Def. अनंतरोदीरितलक्ष्मभाजौ
पादौ यदीयावुपजातयस्ताः ।
इत्थं किलान्यास्वपि मिश्रितासु
वदंति जातिष्विदमेव नाम ॥
Sch. G. When इंद्रवज्रा and उपेंद्रवज्रा are mixed in one stanza, the metre is called उपजाति. It is said to have 14 varieties.
Ex. अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा
हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः ।
पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य
स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः ॥
Ku. 1. 1.

See R. 2, 5, 6, 7; 13, 14, 16, 18; Ku. 3; Ki. 17. &c.

When other metres also are mixed in one stanza, the metre is still called उपजाति; *e. g.* in the following verse from Mâgha there is a combination of वंशस्थ and इंद्रवंशा.
इत्थं रथाश्वेभनिषादिनां प्रगे
गजो नृपाणामथ तोरणाद्बहिः ।
प्रस्थानकालक्षमवेशकल्पना-
कृतक्षणक्षेपमुदैक्षताच्युतम् ॥

(4) दोधक.

Def. दोधकमिच्छति भत्रितयाद्गौ ।
Sch. G. भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (6. 5.)
Ex. या न ययौ प्रियमन्यवधूभ्यः
सारतरागमना यतमानम् ।
तेन सहेह बिभर्ति रहः स्त्री
सा रतरागमनायतमानम् ॥
*S*i. 4. 45.

(5) भ्रमरविलसितं.
(भ्रमरविलसिता)

Def. म्भौ न्लौ गः स्याद् भ्रमरविलसितम् ।
Sch. G. म, भ, न, ल, ग (4. 7.)
Ex. प्रीत्यै यूनां व्यवहिततपनाः
प्रौढध्वांतं दिनमिह जलदाः ।
दोषामन्यं विदधति सुरत-
क्रीडायासश्रमशमपटवः ॥
*S*i. 4. 62.

(6) रथोद्धता.

Def. रात्परैर्नरलगै रथोद्धता ।
Sch. G. र, न, र, ल, ग (3. 8, or 4.8.)
Ex. कौशिकेन स किल क्षितीश्वरो
राममध्वरविघातशांतये ।
काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचित-
स्तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते ॥
R. 11. 1.
See Ku. 8 also.

(7) वातोर्मी.

Def. वातोर्मीयं गदिता म्भौ तगौ गः ।
Sch. G. म, भ, त, ग, ग (4. 7.)
Ex. ध्याता मूर्तिः क्षणमप्यच्युतस्य
श्रेणी नाम्नां गदिता हेलयापि ।
संसारेऽस्मिन् दुरितं हंति पुंसां
वातोर्मी पोतमिवांभोधिमध्ये ॥

(8) शालिनी.

Def. मात्तौ गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोकैः ।
Sch. G. म, त, त, ग, ग (4. 7.)
Ex. अंहो हंति ज्ञानवृद्धिं विधत्ते
धर्मं दत्ते काममर्थं च सूते ।
मुक्तिं दत्ते सर्वदोपास्यमाना
पुंसां श्रद्धाशालिनी विष्णुभक्तिः ॥

(9) स्वागता.

Def. स्वागता रनभगैर्गुरुणा च
Sch. G. र, न, भ, ग, ग (3. 8.)
Ex. यावदागमयतेऽथ नरेंद्रान्
स स्वयंवरमहाय महींद्रः ।
तावदेव ऋषिरिंद्रदिदृक्षु-
र्नारदस्त्रिदशधाम जगाम ॥
N. 5. 1.
See Ki. 9, *S*i. 10.

Metres with 12 Syllables in a quarter.

(जगती)

(1) इंद्रवंशा.

Def. तच्चेंद्रवंशा प्रथमाक्षरे गुरौ ।
Sch. G. इंद्रवंशा is the same as वंशस्थविल or वंशस्थ (see 13 below) except that its first syllable is long :—The Gaṇas are त, ज, ज, र.
Ex. दैत्येंद्रवंशाग्निरुदीर्णदीधितिः
पीतांबरोऽसौ जगतां तमोपहः ।
यस्मिन्ममज्जुः शलभा इव स्वयं
ते कंसचाणूरमुखा मखद्विषः ॥

(2) चंद्रवर्त्म.

Def. चंद्रवर्त्म निगदंति रनभसैः ।
Sch. G. र, न, भ, स (4. 8.)
Ex. चंद्रवर्त्म विहितं घनतिमिरै
राजवर्त्म रहितं जनगमनैः ।
इष्टवर्त्म तदलंकुरु सरसे
कुंजवर्त्मनि हरिस्तव कुतुकी ॥

(3) जलधरमाला.

Def. अब्ध्यंगैः स्याज्जलधरमालाम्भौ स्मौ ॥
Sch. G. म, भ, स, म (4. 8.)
Ex. या भक्तानां कलिदुरितोत्तप्तानां
तापच्छेदे जलधरमाला नव्या ।
भव्याकारा दिनकरपुत्रीकूले
केलीलोला हरितनुरव्यात्सा वः ॥
See Ki. 5. 23.

(4) जलोद्धतगति.

Def. रसैर्जसजसा जलोद्धतगतिः ।
Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स (6. 6.)
समीरशिशिरः शिरस्सु वसतां
सतां जवनिका निकामसुखिनाम् ।
बिभर्ति जनयन्नयं मुदमपा-
मपायधवला बलाहकततीः ॥
*S*i. 4. 54.

(5) तामरस.

Def. इह वद तामरसं नजजा यः ।
Sch. G. न, ज, ज, य (5. 7.)
Ex. स्फुटसुषमामकरंदमनोज्ञं
व्रजललनानयनालिनिपीतम् ।
तव मुखतामरसं मुरशत्रो
हृदयतडागविकाशि ममास्तु ॥

(6) तोटक.

Def. वद तोटकमब्धिसकारयुतम् ।
Sch G. स, स, स, स (4. 4. 3)
Ex. स तथेति विनेतुरुदारमतेः
प्रतिगृह्य वचो विससर्ज मुनिम् ।
तदलब्धपदं हृदि शोकघने
प्रतियातमिवांतिकमस्य गुरोः ॥
R. 8. 91.
See *S*i. 6. 71.

(7) द्रुतविलंबित.

Def. द्रुतविलंबितमाह नभौ भरौ ।
Sch. G. न, भ, भ, र (4. 8. or 4. 4. 4)
Ex. मुनिसुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना
मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः ।
मनसिजेन सखे प्रहरिष्यता
धनुषि चूतशरश्च निवेशितः ॥
S. 6.
See R. 9, Si. 6 also.

(8) प्रभा.
(Also called मंदाकिनी).

Def. स्वरशरविरतिर्ननौ रौ प्रभा ।
Sch. G. न, न, र, र (7. 5.)
Ex. अतिसुरभिरभाजि पुष्पश्रिया-
मतनुत रतयेव संतानकः ।
तरुणपरभृतः स्वनं रागिणा-
मतनुत रतय वसंतानकः ॥
*S*i. 6. 67.
also Ki. 5. 21.

(9) प्रमिताक्षरा.

Def. प्रमिताक्षरा सजससैः कथिता ।
Sch. G. स, ज, स, स (5. 7.)
Ex. विहगाः कदंबसुरभाविह गाः
कलयंत्यनुक्षणमनेकलयम् ।
भ्रमयन्नुपैति मुहुरभ्रमयं
पवनश्च धूतनवनीपवनः ॥
*S*i. 4. 36.
Ki. 6, *S*i. 9 also.

(10) भुजंगप्रयात.

Def. भुजंगप्रयातं चतुर्भिर्यकारैः ।
Sch. G. य, य, य, य (6. 6.)
Ex. धनैर्निष्कुलीनाः कुलीना भवंति
धनैरापदं मानवा निस्तरंति ।
धनेभ्यः परो बांधवो नास्ति लोके
धनान्यर्जयध्वं धनान्यर्जयध्वम् ॥

य ⏑ — —; र — ⏑ —; त — — ⏑; भ — ⏑ ⏑; ज ⏑ — ⏑; स ⏑ ⏑ —; म — — —; न ⏑ ⏑ ⏑; ल ⏑; ग —

(11) मणिमाला.

Def. त्यौ त्यौ मणिमाला छिन्ना गुहवक्त्रैः॥

Sch. G. त, य, त, य (6. 6.)

Ex. प्रह्वामरमौलौ रत्नोपलक्लृप्ते
जातप्रतिबिंबा शोणा मणिमाला ।
गोविंदपदाब्जे राजी नखराणा-
मास्तां मम चित्ते ध्वांतं शमयंती ॥

(12) मालती.

(Also called यमुना.)

Def. भवति नजावथ मालती जरौ ।

Sch. G. न, ज, ज, र (5. 7)

Ex. इह कलयाच्युतकेलिकानने
मधुरससौरभसारलोलुपः ।
कुसुमकृतस्मितचारुविभ्रमा-
मलिरपि चुंबति मालतीं मुहुः ॥

(13) वंशस्थविल.

(Also called वंशस्थ and वंशस्तनित).

Def. वदंति वंशस्थविलं जतौ जरौ ।

Sch. G. ज, त, ज, र (5.7.)

Ex. तथा समक्षं दहता मनोभवं
पिनाकिना भग्नमनोरथा सती ।
निनिंद रूपं हृदयेन पार्वती
प्रियेषु सौभाग्यफला हि चारुता ॥
Ku. 5. 1.
See R. 3 also.

(14) वैश्वदेवी.

Def. बाणाश्वैश्छिन्ना वैश्वदेवी ममौ यौ ।

Sch. G. म, म, य, य (5. 7.)

Ex. अर्चामन्येषां त्वं विहायामराणा-
मद्वैतेनैकं जिष्णुमभ्यर्च्य भक्त्या ।
तत्राशेषात्मन्यर्चिते भाविनी ते
भ्रातः संपन्नाराधना वैश्वदेवी ॥

(15) स्रग्विणी.

Def. कीर्तितैषा चतूरेफिका स्रग्विणी ।

Sch. G. र, र, र, र (6. 6.)

Ex. इंद्रनीलोपलेनेव या निर्मिता
शातकुंभद्रवालंकृता शोभते ।
नव्यमेघच्छविः पीतवासा हरे-
र्मूर्तिरास्तां जयायोरसि स्रग्विणी ॥
See Si. 4. 42.

Metres with 13 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिजगती.)

(1) कलहंस.

(Also called सिंहनाद and कुटजा.)

Def. सजसाः सगौ च कथितः कलहंसः॥

Sch. G. स, ज, स, स, ग (6. 7.)

Ex. यमुनाविहारकुतुके कलहंसो
व्रजकामिनीकमलिनीकृतकेलिः ।
जनचित्तहारिकलकंठनिनादः
प्रमदं तनोतु तव नंदतनूजः ॥
See Si. 6. 73.

(2) क्षमा.

(Also called चंद्रिका and उत्पलिनी.)

Def. तुरगरसयतिर्नौ ततौ गः क्षमा।

Sch. G. न, न, त, त, ग (7. 6.)

Ex. इह दुरधिगमैः किंचिदेवागमैः
सततमसुतरं वर्णयंत्यंतरम् ।
अमुमतिविपिनं वेद दिग्व्यापिनं
पुरुषमिव परं पद्मयोनिः परम् ॥
Ki. 5. 18.

(3) प्रहर्षिणी.

Def. म्नौ ज्रौ गस्त्रिदशयतिः प्रहर्षिणीयम् ।

Sch. G. म, न, ज, र, ग (3. 10.)

Ex. ते रेखाध्वजकुलिशातपत्रचिह्नं
सम्राजश्चरणयुगं प्रसादलभ्यम् ।
प्रस्थानप्रणतिभिरंगुलीषु चक्रु-
र्मौलिस्रक्च्युतमकरंदरेणुगौरम् ॥
R. 4. 88.
See Ki. 7, Si. 8.

(4) मंजुभाषिणी.

(Also called सुनंदिनी and प्रबोधिता.)

Def. सजसा जगौ च यदि मंजुभाषिणी ।

Sch. G. स, ज, स, ज, ग (6. 7.)

Ex. यमुनामतीतमथ शुश्रुवानमुं
तपसस्तनूज इति नाधुनोच्यते ।
स यदाऽचलन्निजपुरादहर्निशं
नृपतेस्तदादि समचारि वार्तया ॥
Si. 13. 1.

(5) मत्तमयूरी.

Def. वेदैरंध्रैर्म्तौ यसगा मत्तमयूरः ।

Sch. G. म, त, य, स, ग (4. 9.)

Ex. दृष्ट्वा दृश्यान्याचरणीयानि विधाय
प्रेक्षाकारी याति पदं मुक्तमपायैः ।
सम्यग्दृष्टिस्तस्य परं पश्यति यस्त्वां
यश्चोपास्ते साधु विधेयं स विधत्ते ॥
Ki. 18. 28 ;
Si. 4. 44, 6. 76, also R. 9. 75.

(6) रुचिरा.

(also called प्रभावती.)

Def. जभौ सजौ गिति रुचिरा चतुर्ग्रहैः ।

Sch. G. ज, भ, स, ज, ग (4. 9 .)

Ex. कदा मुखं वरतनु कारणादृते
तवागतं क्षणमपि कोपपात्रताम् ।
अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेंदुमंडला
विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति ॥
M. 4. 13.
See Bk. 1. 1, Si. 17.

Metres with 14 Syllables in a quarter.

(शक्करी)

(1) अपराजिता.

Def. ननरसलघुगैः स्वरैरपराजिता ।

Sch. G. न, न, र, स, ल, ग (7. 7.)

Ex. मदनवधिभुजप्रतापकृतास्पदा
यदुनिचयचमूः परैरपराजिता ।
व्यजयत समरे समस्तरिपुव्रजं
स जयति जगतां गतिर्गरुडध्वजः ॥

(2) असंबाधा.

Def. म्तौ न्सौ गावक्षग्रहविरतिरसंबाधा ।

Sch. G. म, त, न, स, ग, ग (5. 9.)

Ex. वीर्याग्नौ येन ज्वलति रणवशात्क्षिप्ते
दैत्येंद्रे जाता धरणिरियमसंबाधा ।
धर्मस्थित्यर्थं प्रकटिततनुसंबंधः
साधूनां बाधां प्रशमयतु स कंसारिः ॥

(3) पथ्या.

(Also called मंजरी.)

Def. सजसा यलौ च सह गेन पथ्या
मता ।

Sch. G. स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (5 9.)

Ex. स्थगयंत्यमूः शमितचातकार्तस्वराः
जलदास्तडित्तुलितकांतकार्तस्वराः ।
जगतीरिह स्फुरितचारुचामीकराः
सवितुः क्वचित्कपिशयंति चामी
कराः ॥
Si. 4. 24.

(4) प्रमदा.

(Also called कुररीरुता.)

Def. नजभजला गुरुश्च भवति प्रमदा ।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ल, ग (6. 8.)

Ex. अनतिचिरोज्झितस्य जलदेन चिर-
स्थितबहुबुद्बुदस्य पयसोऽनुकृतिम् ।
विरलविकीर्णवज्रशकला सकला-
मिह विदधाति धौतकलधौतमही ॥
Si. 4. 4.

(5) प्रहरणकलिका.

Def. ननभनलगिति प्रहरणकलिका ।

Sch. G. न, न, भ, न, ल, ग (7. 7.)

Ex. व्यथयति कुसुमप्रहरणकलिका
प्रमदवनभवा तव धनुषि तता ।
विरहविपदि मे शरणमिह ततो
मधुमथनगुणस्मरणमविरतम् ॥

(6) मध्यक्षामा.

(Also called हंसश्येनी or कुटिल.)

Def. मध्यक्षामा युगदशविरमा म्भौ न्यौ
गौ ।

Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, ग, ग (4. 10.)

Ex. नीतोच्छ्रायं मुहुरशिशिररश्मेरुस्रै-
रानीलाभैर्विरचितपरभागा रत्नैः ।
ज्योत्स्नाशंकामिह वितरति
हंसश्येनी
मध्येऽप्यह्नः स्फटिकरजतभित्ति-
च्छाया ॥ Ki. 5. 31.

(7) वसंततिलका.

(Also called वसंततिलक,
उद्धर्षिणी, सिंहोन्नता.)

Def. उक्ता वसंततिलका तभजाः जगौ
गः ।

Sch. G. त, भ, ज, ज, ग, ग (8. 6.)

Ex. यात्येकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीना-
माविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतोऽर्कः ।
तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद् व्यसनोदयाभ्यां
लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदशांतरेषु ॥
S. 4. 1.

(8) वासंती.

Def मात्तो नो मो गो यदि गदिता
वासंतीयम् ।

Sch. G. म, त, न, म, ग, ग (4. 6. 4.)

Ex. भ्राम्यद्भृंगीनिर्भरमधुरालापोद्गीतैः
श्रीखंडाद्रेरद्भुतपवनैर्मंदांदोला ।
लीलालोला पल्लवविलसद्धस्तोल्लासैः
कंसाराती नृत्यति सदृशी वासंतीयम् ॥

Metres with 15 syllables in a quarter.

(अतिशक्वरी.)

(1) तूणक.

Def. तूणकं समानिका पदद्वयं विनांतिमम्।

Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र (4. 4. 4. 3, or 7. 8.)

Ex. सा सुवर्णकेतकं विकाशि भृंगपुरितं
पंचबाणबाणजालपूर्णहेतितूणकम्।
राधिका वितर्क्य माधवाय मासि माधवे
मोहमेति निर्भरं त्वया विना कलानिधे॥

(2) मालिनी.

Def. ननमयययुतेयं मालिनी भोगिलोकैः।

Sch. G. न, न, म, य, य (8. 7.)

Ex. शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं
जलनिधिमनुरूपं जह्नुकन्यावतीर्णा।
इति समगुणयोगप्रीतयस्तत्र पौराः
श्रवणकटु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवव्रुः॥
R. 6. 85.

(3) लीलाखेल.

Def. एकन्यूनौ विद्युन्मालापादौ चेल्लीलाखेलः।

Sch. G. म, म, म, म, म.

Ex. मा कांते पक्षस्यांते पर्याकाशे देशे स्वाप्सीः
कांतं वक्त्रं वृत्तं पूर्णं चंद्रं मत्वा रात्रौ चेत्।
क्षुत्क्षामः प्राटंश्चेतश्चेता राहुः क्रूरः मायात्
तस्माद् ध्वांते हर्म्यस्यांते शय्यैकांते कर्तव्या॥ Sar. K.

(4) शशिकला.

Def. गुरुनिधनमनुलघुरिह शशिकला

Sch. G. न, न, न, न, स (all short syllables except the last).

Ex. मलयजतिलकसमुदितशशिकला
व्रजयुवतिलसदलिकगमनगता।
सरसिजनयनहृदयसलिलनिधिं
व्यतनुत विततरभसपरितरलम्॥

Metres with 16 Syllables in a quarter.

(अष्टि.)

(1) चित्र.

Def. चित्रसंज्ञमीरितं रजौ रजौ रगौ च वृत्तम्।

Sch. G. र, ज, र, ज, र, ग (8. 8, or 4. 4. 4. 4.)

Ex. विद्रुमारुणाधरोष्ठशोभिवेणुवाद्यहृष्ट-
बल्लवीजनांगसंगजातमुग्धकंठकांग।
त्वां सदैव वासुदेव पुण्यलभ्यपाद देव
वन्यपुष्पचित्रकेश संस्मरामि गोपवेश॥

(2) पंचचामर.

Def. प्रमाणिकापदद्वयं वदंति पंचचामरम्।
or जरौ जरौ ततो जगौ च पंचचामरं वदेत्

Sch. G. ज, र, ज, र, ज, ग (8. 8, or 4. 4. 4. 4.)

Ex. सुरद्रुमूलमंडपे विचित्ररत्ननिर्मिते
लसद्वितानभूषिते सलीलविभ्रमालसम्।
सुरांगनाभवल्लवीकरप्रपंचचामर-
स्फुरत्समीरवीजितं सदाच्युतं भजामि तम्।

(3) वाणिनी.

Def. नजरभजरैर्यदा भवति वाणिनी गयुक्तैः।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, ग.

Ex. स्फुरतु ममाननेऽद्य ननु वाणि नीतिरम्यं
तव चरणप्रसादपरिपाकतः कवित्वम्।
भवजलराशिपारकरणक्षमं मुकुंदं
सततमहं स्तवैः स्वचरितैः स्तवामि नित्यम्॥

Metres with 17 Syllables in a quarter.

(अत्यष्टि.)

(1) चित्रलेखा.

(Also called अतिशायिनी.)

Def. ससजा भजगा गु दिक्स्वरैर्भवति चित्रलेखा।

Sch. G. स, स, ज, भ, ज, ग, ग (10.7.)

Ex. इति धौतपुरंध्रिमत्सरान् सरसि मज्जनेन
श्रियमाप्तवतोऽतिशायिनीमपमलांगभासः।
अवलोक्य तदैव यादवानपरवारिराशेः
शिशिरेतररोचिषाप्यपां ततिषु मंक्तुमीषे॥ *Si.* 8. 71.

(2) नर्दटक.

Def. यदि भवतो नजौ भजजला गुरु नर्दटकम्।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ल, ग (8. 9.)

Ex. तरुणतमालनीलबहुलोन्नमदंबुधराः
शिशिरसमीरणावधूतनूतनवारिकणाः।
कथमवलोकयेयमधुना हरिहेतिमती-
मदकलनीलकंठकलहैर्मुखराः ककुभः॥
Mâl. 9. 18, See 5. 31.

(3) पृथ्वी.

Def. जसौ जसयला वसुग्रहयतिश्च पृथ्वी गुरुः।

Sch. G. ज, स, ज, स, य, ल, ग (8. 9.)

Ex. इतः स्वपिति केशवः कुलमितस्तदीयद्विषा-
मितश्च शरणार्थिनः शिखरिणां गणाः शेरते।
इतोपि वडवानलः सह समस्तसंवर्तकै-
रहो विततमूर्जितं भरसहं च सिन्धोर्वपुः॥
Bh. 2. 76.

(4) मंदाक्रांता.

Def. मंदाक्रांताम्बुधिरसनगैर्मो भनौ तौ गयुग्मम्।

Sch. G. म, भ, न, त, त, ग, ग (4. 6. 7.)

Ex. गोपी भर्तुर्विरहविधुरा काचिदिंदीवराक्षी
उन्मत्तेव स्खलितकबरी निःश्वसंती विशालम्।
अत्रैवास्ते मुररिपुरिति भ्रांतिदूतीसहाया
त्यक्त्वा गेहं झटिति यमुनामंजुकुंजं जगाम।
Pad. D. 1.

(The whole of the "Meghadûta" is written in this metre.)

(5) वंशपत्रपतित.

Def. दिङ्मुनिवंशपत्रपतितं भरनभनलगैः।

Sch. G. भ, र, न, भ, न, ल, ग (10. 7.)

Ex. दर्पणनिर्मलासु पतिते घनतिमिरमुषि
ज्योतिषि रौप्यभित्तिषु पुरः प्रतिफलति मुहुः।
व्रीडमसंमुखोपि रमणैरपहृतवसनाः
कांचनकंदरासु तरुणीरिह नयति रविः॥
Si. 4. 67.

(6) शिखरिणी.

Def. रसै रुद्रैश्छिन्ना यमनसभलागः शिखरिणी

Sch. G. य, म, न, स, भ, ल, ग (6. 11.)

Ex. दिगंते श्रूयंते मदमलिनगंडाः करटिनः
करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदमसमशीलाः खलु मृगाः।
इदानीं लोकेस्मिन्ननुपमशिखानां पुनरयं
नखानां पांडित्यं प्रकटयतु कस्मिन् मृगपतिः॥
Bv. 1. 2.

(7) हरिणी.

Def. नसमरसलागः षड्वेदैर्हयैर्हरिणी मता।

Sch. G. न, स, म, र, स, ल, ग (6. 4. 7.)

Ex. सुतनु हृदयात्प्रत्यादेशव्यलीकमपैतु ते
किमपि मनसः संमोहो मे तदा बलवानभूत्।
प्रबलतमसामेवंप्रायाः शुभेषु हि वृत्तयः
स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशंकया॥
S. 7. 24.

Metres with 18 Syllables in a quarter.

(धृति.)

(1) कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता.

Def. स्याद्भूतर्त्वश्वैः कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता म्तौ नयौ यौ।

Sch. G. म, त, न, य, य, य (5. 6. 7.)

Ex. क्रीडत्कालिंदीललितलहरीवारिभिर्दाक्षिणात्ये-

वांतैः खेलद्भिः कुसुमितलतावेल्लिता
मंदमंदम् ।
भृंगालीगीतैः किसलयकरोल्लासि-
तैर्लास्यलक्ष्मीं
तन्वाना चेतो रभसतरलं चक्रपाणे-
श्चकार ॥

(2) चित्रलेखा.

Def. मंदाक्रांता नयरलघुयुता कीर्तिता
चित्रलेखा ।

Sch. G. म, भ, न, य, य, य (4. 7. 7.)

Ex. शंकेऽमुष्मिन् जगति मृगदृशां
साररूपं यदासी-
दाकृष्येदं व्रजयुवतिसभा वेधसा
सा व्यधायि ।
नैतादृक् चेत् कथमुदधिसुतामंतरे-
णाच्युतस्य
प्रीतं तस्यां नयनयुगमभूच्चित्रलेखा-
द्भुतायाम् ॥

(3) नंदन.

Def. नजभजरैस्तु रेफसहितैः शिवैर्हयैर्नं-
दनम् ।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, र, र (11. 7.)

Ex. तरणिसुतातरंगपवनैः सलील-
मांदोलितं
मधुरिपुपादपंकजरजः सुपूत-
पृथ्वीतलम् ।
मुरहरचित्रचेष्टितकलाकलापसं-
स्मारकं
क्षितितलनंदनं व्रज सखे सुखाय
वृंदावनम् ॥

(4) नाराच.

Def. इह ननरचतुष्कसृष्टं तु नाराच-
माचक्षते ।

Sch. G. न, न, र, र, र, र (8. 5, 5.)

Ex. रघुपतिरपि जातवेदोविशुद्धां
प्रगृह्य प्रियां
प्रियसुहृदि बिभीषणे संक्रमय्य
श्रियं वैरिणः ।
रविसुतसहितेन तेनानुयातः
ससौमित्रिणा
भुजविजितविमानरत्नाधिरूढः
प्रतस्थे पुरीम् ॥
R. 12. 104.

(5) शार्दूलललित.

Def. मः सो जः सतसा दिनेशऋतुभिः
शार्दूलललितम् ।

Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, स (12. 6.)

Ex. कृत्वा कंसमृगे पराक्रमविधिं
शार्दूलललितं
यश्चक्रे क्षितिभारकारिषु द्रं चैद्य-
प्रभृतिषु ।
संतोषं परमं तु देवनिवहे त्रैलोक्यशरणं
श्रेयो नः स तनोत्वपारमहिमा
लक्ष्मीप्रियतमः ॥

Metres with 19 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिधृति.)

(1) मेघविस्फूर्जिता.

Def. रसर्त्वश्वैर्यमौ न्सौ ररगुरुयुतौ मेघ-
विस्फूर्जिता स्यात् ।

Sch. G. य, म, न, स, र, र, ग (6. 6. 7.)

Ex. कदंबामोदाढ्या विपिनपवनः
केकिनः कांतकेकाः
विनिद्राः कंदल्यो दिशि दिशि मुदा
दर्दुरा दृप्तनादाः ।
निशा नृत्यद्विद्युद्विलसितलसन्मेघ-
विस्फूर्जिता चेत्
प्रियः स्वाधीनोऽसौ दनुजदलनो
राज्यमस्मात्किमन्यत् ॥

(2) शार्दूलविक्रीडित.

Def. सूर्याश्वैर्यदि मः सजौ सततगाः
शार्दूलविक्रीडितम् ।

Sch. G. म, स, ज, स, त, त, ग (12. 7.)

Ex. वेदांतेषु यमाहुरेकपुरुषं व्याप्य
स्थितं रोदसी
यस्मिन्नीश्वर इत्यनन्यविषयः शब्दो
यथार्थाक्षरः ।
अंतर्यश्च मुमुक्षुभिर्नियमितप्राणा-
दिभिर्मृग्यते
स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो
निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः ॥
V. 1. 1.

(3) सुमधुरा.

Def. म्रौ भ्नौ मो नो गुरुश्चेद् हयऋतु-
रसैरुक्ता सुमधुरा ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, म, न, ग (7. 6. 6.)

Ex. वेदार्थान् प्राकृतस्त्वं वदसि न च
ते जिह्वा निपतिता
मध्याह्ने वीक्षसेऽर्कं न तव सहसा
दृष्टिर्विचलिता ।
दीप्ताग्नौ पाणिमंतः क्षिपसि स च
ते दग्धो भवति नो
चारित्र्याच्चारुदत्तं चलयसि न ते
देहं हरति भूः ॥
Mk. 9. 21.

(4) सुरसा.

Def. म्रौ भ्नौ यो नो गुरुश्चेत् स्वरमुनि-
करणैराह सुरसाम् ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, न, ग (7. 7. 5.)

Ex. कामक्रीडासतृष्णो मधुसमयसमा-
रंभरभसात्
कालिंदीकूलकुंजे विहरणकुतुका
कृष्टहृदयाः ।
गोविंदो बल्लवीनामधररससुधां
प्राप्य सुरसां
शंके पीयूषपानैः प्रचयकृतसुखं
व्यस्मरदसौ ॥

Metres with 20 Syllables in a quarter.

(कृति.)

(1) गीतिका.

Def. सजसा भरौ सलगा यदा कथिता
तदा खलु गीतिका ।

Sch. G. स, ज, स, भ, र, स, ल, ग
(5. 7. 8.)

Ex. करतालचंचलकंकणस्वनमिश्रणेन
मनोरमा
रमणीयवेणुनिनादरंगिमसंगमेन
सुखावहा ।
बहलानुरागनिवासरासससमुद्भवा
तव रागिणं
विदधौ हरिं खलु बल्लवीजनचारु-
चामरगीतिका ॥

(2) सुवदना.

Def. ज्ञेया सप्ताश्वषड्भिर्मरभनययुता
म्लौ गः सुवदना ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, म, ल, ग
(7. 7. 6.)

Ex. उत्तुंगास्तुंगकूलं स्रुतमदसलिलाः
प्रस्यंदि सलिलं
श्यामाः श्यामोपकंठद्रुममतिमुखराः
कल्लोलमुखरम् ।
स्रोतःखातावसीदत्तटमुरुदशनैरु-
त्सादिततटाः
शोणं सिंदूरशोणा मम गजपतयः
पास्यंति शतशः ॥
Mu. 4. 16.

Metres with 21 Syllables in a quarter.

(प्रकृति.)

(1) पंचकावली.

(Also called सरसी, धृतश्री.)

Def. नजभजजा जरौ नरपते कथिता
भुवि पंचकावली ।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, ज, ज, र (7. 7. 7.)

Ex. तुरगशताकुलस्य परितः परमेकतु-
रंगजन्मनः
प्रमथितभूभृतः प्रतिपथं मथितस्य
भृशं महीभृता ।
परिचलतो बलानुजबलस्य पुरः
सततं धृतश्रिय-
श्चिरगलितश्रियो जलनिधेश्च तदा-
ऽभवदंतरं महत् ॥
Si. 3. 82.

(2) स्रग्धरा.

Def. म्रभ्नैर्यानां त्रयेण त्रिमुनियतियुता
स्रग्धरा कीर्तितेयम् ।

Sch. G. म, र, भ, न, य, य, य (7. 7. 7.)

Ex. या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या वहति विधिहुतं
या हविर्या च होत्री
ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा
या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वम् ।
यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया
प्राणिनः प्राणवंतः
प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ता-
भिरष्टाभिरीशः ॥
S. 1. 1.

Metres with 22 Syllables in a quarter.

(आकृति.)

हंसी.

Def. मौ गौ नाश्चत्वारो गो गो वसुभुवन-
यतिरिति भवति हंसी ।

Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, त, ग (8. 14.)

य ⏑ — —; र — ⏑ —; त — — ⏑; भ — ⏑ ⏑; ज ⏑ — ⏑; स ⏑ ⏑ —; म — — —; न ⏑ ⏑ ⏑; ल ⏑; ग —

Ex. सार्धं कांतिनैकांतेऽसौ विकचकमलमधु सुरभिपिबंती
कामक्रीडाकूतस्फीतप्रमदरसरतरमलघु रसंती ।
कालिंदीये पद्मारण्ये पवनपतनपरितरलपरागे
कंसाराते पश्य स्वेच्छं सरभसगतिरिह विलसति हंसी ॥

Metres with 23 Syllables in a quarter.

(विकृति.)

अद्रितनया.

Def. नजभजभा जभौ लघुगुरू बुधैस्तु गदितेयमद्रितनया ।

Sch. G. न, ज, भ, ज, भ, ज, भ, ल, ग (11. 12.)

Ex. खरतरशौर्यपावकशिखापतंगनिभमभ्रदनुजो
जलधिसुताविलासवसतिः सतां गतिरशेषमान्यमहिमा
भुवनहितावतारचतुरश्चराचरधरोऽवतीर्ण इह हि
क्षितिवलयेऽस्ति कंसशमनस्तवेति तमवोचदद्रितनया ॥

Metres with 24 Syllables in a quarter.

(संस्कृति.)

तन्वी.

Def. भूतमुनीनैर्यतिरिह भतनाः स्भौ भनयाश्च यदि भवति तन्वी

Sch. G. भ, त, न, स, भ, भ, न, य (5. 7. 11.)

Metres with 25 Syllables in a quarter.

(अतिकृति.)

क्रौंचपदा.

Def. क्रौंचपदा भ्मौ स्भौ ननना न्गाविषुशरवसुमुनिविरतिरिह भवेत्

Sch. G. भ, म, स, भ, न, न, न, ग (5. 5. 8. 7.)

Metres with 26 Syllables in a quarter.

(उत्कृति.)

भुजंगविजृंभित.

Def. वस्वीशाश्वैश्छेदोपेतं ममतनयुगनरसलगैर्भुजंगविजृंभितम् ।

Sch. G. म, म, त, न, न, न, र, स, ल, ग (8. 11. 7.)

दंडक.

Metres with 27 or more letters in each quarter are designated by the general name दंडक. The highest number of syllables in a quarter of this species of metre is said to be 999. In each quarter there must be first two *naganas* or six short syllables, and the remaining may be either *raganas* or *yaganas*, or all the feet may be *saganas*. The classes of दंडक usually mentioned are चंडवृष्टिप्रयात, प्रचितक, मत्तमातंगलीलाकर, सिंहविक्रांत, कुसुमस्तवक, अनंगशेखर, संग्राम &c. Mál. 5. 23 is an instance of this last species of Daṇḍaka.

SECTION B.

अर्धसमवृत्त. (Half equal Metres.)

(1) अपरवक्त्र.

(Sometimes called वैतालिय.)

Def. अयुजि ननरला गुरुः समे तदपरवक्त्रमिदं नजौ जरौ ।

Sch. G. न, न, र, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र (even quarter)

Ex. स्फुटसुमधुरवेणुगीतिभिस्तमपरवक्त्रमवेत्य माधवम् ।
मृगयुवतिगणैः समं स्थिता व्रजवनिता धृतचित्तविभ्रमा ॥

(2) उपचित्र.

Def. विषमे यदि सौ सलगा दले भौ युजि भाद्गुरुकावुपचित्रम् ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
भ, भ, भ, ग, ग (even quarter)

Ex. मुरवैरिवपुस्तनुतां मुदं हेमनिभांशुकचंदनलिप्तम् ।
गगनं चपलामिलितं यथा शारदनीरधरैरुपचित्रम् ॥

(3) पुष्पिताग्रा.

(Also called औपच्छंदसिक.)

Def. अयुजि नयुगरेफतो यकारो युजि तु नजौ जरगाश्च पुष्पिताग्रा ।

Sch. G. न, न, र, य (odd quarter)
न, ज, ज, र, ग (even quarter)

Ex. अथ मदनवधूरुपप्लवांतं व्यसनकृशा परिपालयांबभूव ।
शशिन इव दिवातनस्य लेखा किरणपरिक्षयधूसरा प्रदोषम् ॥
Ku. 4. 46.

(4) वियोगिनी.

(Also called वैतालीय or सुंदरी.)

Def. विषमे ससजा गुरुः समे सभरा लोऽथ गुरुर्वियोगिनी ।

Sch. G. स, स, ज, ग (odd quarter)
स, भ, र, ल, ग (even quarter)

Ex. सहसा विदधीत न क्रियामविवेकः परमापदां पदम् ।
वृणते हि विमृश्यकारिणं गुणलुब्धाः स्वयमेव संपदः ॥
Ki. 2. 30.

(5) वेगवती.

Def. सयुगात्सगुरू विषमे चेद् । भाविह वेगवती युजि भाद्गौ ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ग (odd quarter)
भ, भ, भ, ग (even quarter)

Ex. स्मरवेगवती व्रजरामा केशववंशरवैरतिमुग्धा ।
रभसान्न गुरून् गणयंती केलिनिकुंजगृहाय जगाम ॥

(6) हरिणप्लुता.

Def. सयुगात्सलघु विषमे गुरुर्युजि नभौ भरकौ हरिणप्लुता ।

Sch. G. स, स, स, ल, ग (odd quarter)
न, भ, भ, र (even quarter)

Ex. स्फुटफेनचया हरिणप्लुता बलिमनोज्ञतटा तरणेः सुता ।
कलहंसकुलारवशालिनी विहरतो हरति स्म हरेर्मनः ॥

N. B.—Metres like अपरवक्त्र or औपच्छंदसिक and वैतालीय or वियोगिनी are usually treated as *játis*; (see Section D). But they are sometimes defined in the Gaṇa scheme, and are, therefore, given under the class of Vṛittas.

SECTION C.

विषमवृत्त. (Unequal Metres.)

The most common metre of this class is called उद्गता.

Def. प्रथमे सजौ यदि सलौ च नसजगुरुकाण्यनंतरम् ।
यद्यथ भनजलगाः स्युरथो सजसा जगौ च भवतीयमुद्गता ॥

Sch. G. स, ज, स, ल (first quarter)
न, स, ज, ग (second ,,)
भ, न, ज, ल, ग (third ,,)
स, ज, स, ज, ग (fourth ,,)

Ex. अथ वासवस्य वचनेन रुचिरवदनस्त्रिलोचनम् ।
क्लांतिरहितमभिराधयितुं विधिवत्तपांसि विदधे धनंजयः ॥
Ki. 12. 1.
See *Si*. 15 also.

Another variety of उद्गता is mentioned wherein the third quarter has भ, न, भ, ग instead of भ, न, ज, ल and ग.

Other kinds of metre in which every quarter of the stanza differs in the number of syllables, are included under the general name 'Gâthâ'. The same name is applicable to stanzas consisting of any number of quarters other than four. As in the case of उपजाति, any two or more quarters of a regular metre may be combined to form अर्धसमवृत्त or विषमवृत्त.

SECTION D.

जाति. (Metres regulated by the number of syllabic instants.)

(*a*) The most common variety of such metres is आर्या. It is said to have nine sub-divisions:—

पथ्या विपुला चपला मुखचपला जघनचपला च ।
गीत्युपगीत्युद्गीतय आर्यागीतिर्नवैव वार्तायाः ॥

Of these nine kinds the last four are generally used and deserve mention.

(1) आर्या.

Def. यस्याः पादे प्रथमे द्वादशमात्रास्तथा तृतीयेऽपि ।
अष्टादश द्वितीये चतुर्थके पंचदश सार्या ॥
*S*rut. 4.

The first and third quarters must each contain 12 Mâtrâs or syllabic instants (one being allotted to a short vowel, and two to a long one), the second 18, and the fourth 15.

Ex. प्रतिपक्षेणापि पतिं सेवंते भर्तृवत्सलाः साध्व्यः ।
अन्यसरितां शतानि हि समुद्रगाः प्रापयंत्यब्धिम् ।
M. 5. 19.

The whole of Govardhana's आर्यासप्तशती is written in this metre.

(2) गीति.

Def. आर्यापूर्वार्धसमं द्वितीयमपि भवति यत्र हंसगते ।
छंदोविदस्तदानीं गीतिंताममृतवाणि भाषंते ॥
*S*rut. 5.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 18 each.

Ex. पाटीर तव पटीयान्कः परिपाटीमिमामुरीकर्तुम् ।
यत्पिंषतामपि नृणां पिष्टोऽपि तनोषि परिमलैः पुष्टिम् ॥
Bv. 1. 12.

(3) उपगीति.

Def. आर्योत्तरार्धतुल्यं प्रथमार्धमपि प्रयुक्तं चेत् ।
कामिनि तामुपगीतिं प्रतिभाषंते महाकवयः ॥
*S*rut. 6.

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the second and fourth 15 each.

Ex. नतगोपसुंदरीणां रासोल्लासे मुरारातिम् ।
अस्मारयदुपगीतिः स्वर्गकुरंगदृशां गीतेः ॥

(4) उद्गीति.

Def. आर्याशकलद्वितये विपरीते पुनरिहोद्गीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, the second 15, and the fourth 18.

Ex. नारायणस्य संततमुद्गीतिः संस्मृतिर्भक्त्या ।
अर्चायामासक्तिर्दुस्तरसंसारसागरे तरणिः ॥

(5) आर्यागीति.

Def. आर्याप्राग्दलमंतेऽधिकगुरु तादृक्परार्धमार्यागीतिः ।

The first and third quarters of this metre must contain 12 syllabic instants each, and the third and fourth 20 each.

Ex. सवधूकाः सुखिनोऽस्मिन्ननवरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ।
नासेवंते रसवन्नवरतममंदरागतामरसदृशः ॥
*S*i. 4. 51.

N. B. All these five sorts are sometimes defined in the Gaṇa scheme.

(*b*) वैतालीय.

Def. षड्विषमेऽष्टौ समे कलास्ताश्च समे स्युर्निरंतराः ॥
न समात्र पराश्रिता कला वैतालीयेऽन्ते रलौ गुरुः ।

This is a stanza of four quarters, the first and third of which contain the time of fourteen short syllables, and the second and fourth sixteen. Again, the first and third quarters of this metre must contain 6 syllabic instants, and the second and fourth 8 each, followed by a रगण (⏑ — ⏑) and a short and a long vowel (⏑ —). The rules further require that the syllabic instants in the even quarter should not be all composed of short syllables or long syllables, and that the even syllabic instant in each quarter (*i. e.* the 2nd, 4th, and 6th) should not be formed conjointly with the next (*i. e.* 3rd, 5th, and 7th).

Ex. कुशलं खलु तुभ्यमेव तद्वचनं कृष्ण यदभ्यधामहम् ।
उपदेशपराः परेष्वपि स्वविनाशाभिमुखेषु साधवः ॥
*S*i. 16. 41.

(*c*) औपच्छंदसिक.

Def. पर्यंते र्यौ तथैव शेषमौपच्छंदसिकं सुधीभिरुक्तम् ॥

This is the same as वैतालीय except that at the end of each quarter there must be a रगण and यगण instead of रगण and ल, ग only; in other words, it is the same as वैतालीय with only a long syllable added at the end of each quarter.

Ex. बहुधा परमेण भूधराणामथ संभाव्य पराक्रमं बिभेदे ।
मृगमाशु विलोकयांचकार स्थिरदंष्ट्रोग्रमुखं महेंद्रसूनुः ॥
Ki. 13. 1.

So in the next 52 verses of the same canto.

See *S*i. 20 also.

It will be noticed that वियोगिनी or सुंदरी and अपरवक्त्र are only particular cases of वैतालीय, and पुष्पिताग्रा and मालभारिणी, of औपच्छंदसिक. Prosodists treat both these classes of metres in the Gaṇa scheme as well as in the Mâtrâ scheme; hence they have been noticed here as well as in Section C.

(*d*) मात्रासमक.

The metre called मात्रासमक consists of four quarters each of which contains 16 syllabic instants. The most general variety is that in which the ninth syllabic instant is composed of a short syllable, and the last is a long syllable. It is defined as मात्रासमकं नवमो ल्गांत्यः ।

But there are several varieties of this metre arising from particular syllabic instants being short or long. For example, if the 9th and 12th moments are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, and the rest are optional, it is called वानवासिका. If the 5th, 8th, and 9th are formed by short syllables, and the 15th and 16th by a long one, it is called चित्रा. If the 5th and 8th are short, as also the 9th and 10th, and 15th and 16th are long, it is called उपचित्रा. And if the 5th, 8th, and 12th are short, 15th and 16th long, and the rest indeterminate, it is called विश्लोक. Sometimes two or more of these varieties are combined in the same stanza, and in that case the measure is called पादाकुलक. In which there is no other restriction than that each quarter should have sixteen syllabic instants.

Ex. मूढ जहीहि धनागमतृष्णां
कुरु तनुबुद्धे मनसि वितृष्णाम् ।
यल्लभसे निजकर्मोपात्तं
वित्तं तेन विनोदय चित्तम् ॥
(Moha M.)

APPENDIX II.

Giving the dates &c. of important Sanskrit writers.

आर्यभट्ट A well-known astronomer. Born A. D. 476.

रुद्रट One of the earliest writers on Alankâra. He was the chief Paṇḍit or Sabhâpati of king Jayâpîda of Kâshmir (779-813 A. D.).

कय्यट Author of the भाष्यप्रदीप, being a commentary on Patanjali's महाभाष्य. He is considered by Dr. Bühler to be not older than the 13th century.

कल्हण The author of the well-known राजतरंगिणी 'the chronicle of kings'. He was a contemporary of Jayasimha of Kâshmir who reigned from 1129-1150 A. D.

कालिदास The celebrated anthor of the अभिज्ञान-शाकुंतल, विक्रमोर्वशीय, मालविकाग्निमित्र, रघुवंश, कुमारसंभव, मेघदूत, ऋतुसंहार; also of the poems नलोदय and of some other minor works. The earliest known authentic reference to Kâlidâsa is in an insoription dated 556 *Sake* or 634 A. D., in which he and Bhâravi are spoken of as being renowned poets. The verse is as follows :—

येनायोजि न वेश्म
स्थिरमर्थविधौ विवेकिना जिनवेश्म।
स विजयतां रविकीर्तिः
कविताश्रितकालिदासभारविकीर्तिः ॥

Bâṇa's reference to him in the beginning of his Harsha-charita also shows that he must have flourished before the time of Bâṇa, *i. e.* before the first half of the seventh century. But how long before the seventh century the poet flourished is not yet known. According to Mallinâtha's explanation on Me. 14, निचुल and दिङ्नाग were contemporaries of Kâlidâsa. If Mallinâtha's suggestion be correct—and it is very doubtful if it be really so—then our poet must have lived in the middle of the sixth century which is the date usually assigned to दिङ्नाग.

There is one point which, if definitely settled, would give the poet's precise date. It is the mention by Kâlidâsa of his patron Vikrama. Who this Vikrama is it has not yet been definitely settled. Popular tradition indentifies him with the founder of the Samvat Era which is said to have commenced 56 B. C. If this view be correct, Kâlidâsa must be considered as belonging to the first century before Christ. But some scholars have recently come to the conclusion that what is called the era of Vikramâditya 56 B. C. was a date arrived at by taking the date of the great battle of Korûr in which Vikrama finally defeated the Mlechchhas, *i. e.* 544 A. D. and then by throwing back the beginning of the new era 600 years before that date, *i. e.* 56 B. C. If this conclusion be accepted as correct—and scholars do not seem to have yet agreed on the point—Kâlidâsa must have flourished in the sixth century A. D. The question is still an open one.

क्षेमेंद्र A well-known poet of Kâshmir, author of समयमातृका and several other works. He flourished during the second and the third quarter of the 11th oentury.

जगद्धर N. of a celebrated commentator, who has written commentaries on the Mâlatî-Mâdhava and Veṇî-Samhâra. He lived after the 14th century.

जगन्नाथपंडित N. of a celebrated modern author. His most oelebrated work is the रसगंगाधर a treatise on Rhetorio or Poetics; his other works are भामिनीविलास, the five *laharis* (गंगा, पीयूष, सुधा, अमृत, करुणा), and a few minor works. He is supposed to have flourished during the time of the Emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi. He must have also seen the latter end of Jehangir's reign, and the temporary accession of Dârâ to the throne in 1658. His date,—at least, his active career, lay, therefore, between 1620 and 1660 A. D.

जयदेव Author of that charming lyric poem the Gitagovinda. He was an inhabitant of the village Kinduvilva in the Vîrabhûmi district of Bengal. He is said to have lived in the time of a king called Lakshmaṇsena who is indentified by Dr. Bühler with the Vaidya king of Bengal whose Inscription is dated Vikrama Samvat 1173 or 1116 A.D. The poet must have, therefore, flourished in the 12th century.

दंडिन् Author of the Dasakumâracharita and Kâvyâdarsa. He flourished in the latter half of the sixth century, and was a contemporary of Bâṇa, according to Mâdhavâchârya.

पतंजलि The celebrated anthor of the Mahâbhâshya. He is said to have lived about 150 B. C.

नारायण (भट्टनारायण) Author of the Venî-Samhâra. He must have flourished before the 9th oentury as his work is frequently quoted by the poet *A*nandavardhana in his work called ध्वन्यालोक. This poet flourished under the reign of Avantivarman 855-884 A. D. (Râj. T. 5. 34).

बाण The well-known anthor of the Harshaoharita, Kâdambarî and Chaṇḍikâsataka. Pârvatîpariṇaya and Ratnâvali are also ascribed to him. His date is indisputably fixed by that of his patron Harshavardhana of Kânyakubja who was reigning during the whole of Hiouen Thsang's travels in India which lasted from 629 to 645 A. D. Bâṇa must, therefore, have lived in the latter half of the sixth or the first half of the seventh oentury. The date of Bâṇa is useful in ascertaining the dates-at least the *termini ad quem*-of several writers mentioned by him in his introduction to the Harshacharita.

बिल्हण Author of the Mahâkâvya Vikramânkadevacharita and of Chaurapanchâsikâ. He flourished in the latter half of the 11th century.

भट्टि A son of Srî Svâmin, who lived in Vallabhi during the reign of king Srîdharasena or of Narendra

the son of *S*rîdhara, who is supposed by Lassen to have reigned from 530 to 545 A. D.

भर्तृहरि Author of the three *S*atakas and of the Vâkyapadîya. Mr. Telang gives it as his opinion that he must have flourished about the close of the first and the beginning of the second century of the Christian era. Tradition makes him brother of king Vikrama, and if this Vikrama be accepted as the same who defeated the Mlechchhas in 544 A. D., we must suppose Bhartṛihari to have flourished in the latter half of the sixth century.

भवभूति The well-known author of the Mahâvîr-charita, Mâlatî-Mâdhava, and Uttararâmacharita. He was a native of Vidarbha and lived at the court of king Yasovarman of Kânyakubja, who was subdued by Lalitâditya of Kâshmir (693 –729 A. D.). Bhavabhûti flourished therefore at the end of the 7th century, and this date is consistent with Bâṇa's omission of his name. All anecdotes about the contemporaneity of Kâlidâsa and Bhavabhûti must be rejected as absolute myths.

भारवि Author of the Kirâtârjunîya, mentioned along with Kâlidâsa in an inscription dated 634. See कालिदास.

भास Mentioned by Bâṇa and Kâlidâsa as their predecessor. Flourished before the 6th century.

मयूर Father-in-law of Bâṇa and author of the Sûrya-*S*ataka composed by him to be freed from leprosy. A contemporary of Bâṇa q. v.

मम्मट N. of the author of the Kâvyaprakâsa. He must have flourished before 1294 A. D. in which year a commentary on that work by name Jayantî was written by one Jayanta.

मुरारि Author of the Anargha-râghava mentioned by the poet Ratnâkara (who flourished in the 9th century) in Haravijaya 38. 67. He must, therefore, be placed before the 9th century.

रत्नाकर Author of the Mahâkâvya called Haravijaya and patronized by Avantivarman (855–884 A.D.).

राजशेखर Author of the Bâla-Râmâyaṇa, Bâla-Bhârata and Vidhasâlabhanjikâ. He lived after Bhavabhûti and before the end of the tenth century, that is, he flourished between the end of the 9th and the middle of the 10th century.

वराहमिहिर A celebrated astronomer, author of the Bṛihat-Samhitâ. He died in 587 A. D.

विक्रम See कालिदास.

विशाखदत्त Author of the Mudrârâkshasa. The 7th or 8th century is regarded by Mr. Telang as the probable date of the production of the drama.

शंकर The celebrated teacher of the Vedânta philosophy and author of the शारीरकभाष्य and of a large number of original works, especially on Vendânta. He is said to have been born in 788 A.D. and to have died in 820 at the early age of 32. But some scholars (Mr. Telang, Dr. Bhandarkar &c.) have tried to show that *S*ankara's date must be the 6th or 7th century at the latest. See Introduction to Mudrârâkshasa.

सुबंधु The author of Vâsavadattâ mentioned by Bâṇa, and so not later than the 7th century. He mentions a work of Dharma-kîrti by name बौद्धसंगति which is supposed to belong to the sixth century.

श्रीहर्ष The reputed author of the Naishadhacharita and of 7 or 8 other works. He is generally placed in the latter half of the 12th century. (Wilson says that *S*rîharsha succeeded his father Kalasa in 1113, and that the Ratnâvalî, a play ascribed to the king, must have been written by him between 1113 and 1125 the close of his reign. But the Ratnâvali must be regarded as a work of an earlier date as it is largely quoted in the Dasarûpa, a work of the last part of the 10th century.)

हर्ष The patron of Bâṇa, see बाण. The Ratnâvali is supposed to have been written by Bâṇa and published under his patron's name.

APPENDIX III.

On important Geographical names in ancient India.

अंग N. of an important kingdom situated on the right hank of the Ganges. Its capital was Champâ, also called Angapurî. This town stood on the Ganges abont 24 miles west of a rocky island, and is, therefore, considered to he the same as, or situated very near, the modern Bhâgalpur.

अंध्र N. of a people and their country. It is said to he the same as the modern Telangaṇa, and the mouths of the Godâvarî were in the possession of the Andhras. But the limits were probahly confined to the Ghâts onthe west, and the rivers Godâvarî and Kṛishnâ on the north and south. It hordered on Kalinga ; (see Dk. 7th Ullâsa,); and its capital अंध्रनगर is probahly the old town of Vengi or Vegi.

अवंति N. of a country, north of the Narmadâ; its capital was Ujjayinî, also called Avantipur or Avanti and Visâlâ, (cf. Me. 30) situated on the Siprâ. It is the western part of Mâlvâ. In the time of the Mahâbhârata the connty extended on the south to the hanks of the Narmadâ and on the west probahly to the banks of the Mahi or Myhe. On the north of Avantî lay another principality with its capital Dasapura on the Charmaṇvati river, which appears to he the modern town of Dholpur, and was the capital of Rantideva.

अश्मक An old name of Travancore.

आनर्त See सौराष्ट्र.

इंद्रप्रस्थ (also called हरिप्रस्थ, शक्रप्रस्थ &c.) identified with the modern Delhi, thongh it stood on the left bank of the Yamunâ, while Delhi stands on the right.

उत्कल or ओड्र N. of a country, the modern Orissa, which lay to the south of Tâmralipta,and extended to the river Kapisâ ; cf. R. 4. 38. The chief towns of this province are Cuttak and Purî where the celebrated temple of Jagannâth is situated.

कनखल N.of a village near Haridvâra which is situated on the Ganges at the southern base of the Sewalika mountains. कनखल was also the name of the surronnding monntains.

कपिशा See nnder सुह्म.

कलिंग N. of a country lying to the south of Odra or Orissa and extending to the months of the Godâvarî. It is indentified with the Northern Circars. Its capital कलिंगनगर was in ancient times at some distance from the sea-coast (cf. Dk. 7th Ullâsa,) and was probahly at Râjamahendri ; See अंध्र also.

कांची See under द्रविड.

कामरूप An important kingdom said to have extended from the hanks of the Karatoyâ or Sadânîrâ to the extremities of Assam. It must have extended up to the Himâlaya on the north and the horders of China on tho east, as its king is said to have assisted Duryodhana with an army of Kirâtas and Chînas. The ancient capital of this kingdom was प्राग्ज्योतिष on the other side of the Lauhitya or the river Brahmaputra ; cf. R. 4. 81.

कांबोज N. of a people and their country. They must have inhabited the Hindoo Koosh monntain which separates the Giljit valley from Balkh,and probably extended up to little Thibet and Lâdak. Their country was famous for handsome horses and shawls made of goats', rats', and dogs' wool, and abounded in walnut trees; cf. R. 4. 69.

कुंतल N. of the country to the north of Chola. Kalyâṇa or Kallian Doorg south of Kurugade appears to have been its capital. The country represents the south-western portion of Hyderabad.

कुरुक्षेत्र N. of an extensive region or plain near Delhi; the scene of the great war between the Pâṇḍavas and Kauravas. It is the tract near the holy lake called hy the same name lying to the south of Thâneshvar, and extended from the sonth of the Sarasvatî to the north of the Dṛishadvatî. It is sometimes called समंतपंचक the traot of the 'five pools' of hlood of the Kshatriyas slain hy Parasurâma.

कुलूत N. of a country (modern Kulu) lying to the north-east of the Jalandar Doab and on the right bank of the Satadru (Sutlej).

कुशावती or कुशस्थली The oapital of Dakshiṇa-Kosala and situated in the defiles of the Vindhya ; it must have been to the north of the Narmadâ bnt south of the Vindhya, and is probably the same as Râmnagar inBundelkhand.Râjasekhara calls the lord of Kusasthali मध्यदेशनरेंद्र, the lord of the middle-land or Bundelkhand.

केकय The conntry of the Kekayas bordering on Sindhu-Desa q. v.

केरल The strip of land between the Western Ghâts and the sea north of the Kâveri.The principal rivers in this tract are the Vetravatî, the Sarâvatî and the Kâli-Nadî, which is considered to be the same as the Muralâ referred to in R. 4. 55, and in U. 3, and forms the principal river of Kerala. Kerala corresponds to modern Kânâra, and probahly included Malabar also, and extended beyond The Kâverî.

कोशल N. of a country sitanted, according to the Râmâyaṇa, along the banks of the Sarayû (or Gogrâ). It was divided into'Uttara-Kosala, and 'Dakshiṇa Kosala.' The former is also called 'Gauda', and it must have, therefore, signified the country north of Ayodhyâ comprising Gauda and Baraitch. Aja, Dasaratha &c. are said to have ruled over this province. At the time of Râma's death his two sons Kusa and Lava reigned respectively at Kusâvatî in southern Kosala in the defiles of the Vindhyas, and at Srâvastî in northern Kosala.

कौशांबी N. of the capital of the Vatsa country. It was near the modern Kosam about 30 miles above Allahabad.

कौशिकी N. of a river (Kusi) which flowed on the east of Durbhangâ through northern Bhâgalpur and western Poornea. Near the banks of this river stood the hermitage of the sage ऋष्यशृंग.

गौड or पुंड्र Northern Bengal, (Puṇḍra originally signifying the land of the 'Pooree' cane.)

चेदि N. of a country and their people. The Chedis were also called Dâhalas and Traipuras ; they occupied the banks of the Narmadâ and were the same as the people of दशार्ण q. v. Their capital was at one time त्रिपुरि q. v. The Chedis are considered by some to have inhabited the modern Bundelkhand in Central India, while by others their country is identified with the modern Chandsil The Haihayas or Kalachuris ruled at Mâhishmati situated on the Narmadâ between the Vindhya and Riksha mountains about Bheraghar below Jabbalpur.

चोल N. of a conntry, sitnated on the banks of the Kâverî and said to cover the southern portion of Mysore. It was beyond the Kâverî, as Pulakesi II. invaded it after crossing the river. The country latterly came to be called Karnâṭaka.

जनस्थान 'Human habitation', a part of the great Daṇḍakâ forest which stood in the vicinity of the mountain called Prasravaṇa. The celebrated Panchavaṭî (identified by local tradition with the place of the same name situated abont 2 miles from the present Nassik) stands in this tract.

जालंधर The modern Jalandar Doab, watered by the rivers Satadru and Vipâsâ (Satlej and Beas.)

ताम्रपर्णी N. of a river rising in the Malaya Monntain. It appears to be the same as the Tâmbaravâri of the present day which rises in the eastern declivity of the western Ghâts, runs through the district of Tinnevelly, and falls into the gulf of Manar ; cf. R. 4. 49, 50 and B. R. 10. 56.

ताम्रलिप्त See under सुह्म

त्रिगर्त A most arid country in ancient times. It stood for the desert on the east of the Satadru, and included the tract between the Sutlej and the Sarasvatî containing Loodiana and Pattiala on the north and some portion of the desert on the South.

त्रिपुर-री N. of the capital of the Chedis, 'made noisy by the waves of the Moon's daughter', *i.e.* the Narmadâ, and therefore, sitnated on that river. It is identified with the modern Tevur 6 miles from Jabbalpur.

दशपुर See under अवंति.

दशार्ण N. of a country, through which flows the Dasârṇâ (Dasan). It was the eastern part of Mâlava or Mâlvâ, its capital being Vidisâ-the modern Bhilsâ-situated on the Vetravatî or Betva, cf. Me. 24, 25 and Kâdambarî. Kâlidâsa also makes Vidisâ a river which is probably the same as the Bees that joins the Betva.

द्रविड N. of a country to the sonth of the wild tract between the Krishṇâ and the Polar. In its larger sense it included the whole of the Coromandel coast to the south of the Godâvarî. But in its strict sense it must not have extended beyond the Kâverî. Its capital was Kânchî, the same as Conjeveram situated on the Vegavatî river 42 Miles south-west of Madras.

द्वारका See under सौराष्ट्र.

निषध N. of a country ruled over by Nala ; its capital is said to have been Alakâ, situated on the river Alakanandâ. It appears to have formed part of the modern Kumaon in northern India. This is also the name of one of the Varsha mountains.

पंचवटी See undr जनस्थान.

पंचाल N. of a celebrated region which lay, according to Râja-Sekhara (B. R. 10. 86), between the streams of the Yamunâ and the Ganges, and is, therefore, the Gangetic Doab. In the time of Drupada it extended from the banks of the Charmaṇvati (Chambal) upto Gangâdvâra on the north. The northern portion from Bhâgirathî was called 'Uttara Panchâla', which was Ahichhatra. The southern portion was called 'Dakshiṇa-Panchâla', which was merged in the kingdom of Hastinâpura after the death of Drupada.

पद्मपुर The native place of the poet Bhavabhûti, situated somewhere near Chandrapura or Châṇḍâ in the Nâgpur districts.

पद्मावती Identified with the modern Narwâr in Mâlvâ as being situated on the river *Sind* or Sindhu. The other rivers, that are in its vicinity, are Pârâ or Pârvatî, Luṇa, and Madhnvar which correspond to the Pârâ, Lavaṇâ and Madhumatî, mentioned by Bhavabhûti, as flowing in the vicinity of the town. This town was the scene of Bhavabhûti's Mâlati-Mâdhava.

पंपा N. of a celebrated lake, which is considered to be the same as the river Pennsir, near which stands the Rishyamûka mountain. The river is known to rise from tanks; the northern part especially from a stone tank in the centre of Chanderdoorg. This was probably the original Pampâ, and Chanderdoorg the Rishyamûka mountain. Subsequently the name was transferred from the tank to the river which rose from it.

पाटलिपुत्र N. of an important town in Magadha or sonth Behar situated at the confluence of the Ganges and the Soṇa (or Son). It was also called 'Kusumapura' or 'Pâlibothra' referred to in the classical accounts of India. It is said to have been destroyed by a river inundation abont the middle of the eighth centuy A. D.

पांड्य N. of a country in the extreme south of India, and lying to the south-west of Choladesa. The mountain Malaya and the river Tâmraparṇî fix its position indisputably ; cf. B. R. 3. 81. It may be identified with the modern Tinnevelly. The holy island of Râmeshvara belonged to this kingdom. Kâlidâsa calls the capital of Pâṇḍya-desa the 'serpent-town', which is probably the same as Negapattan 160 miles south of Madras ; cf. R. 6. 59-64.

पारसीक The people inhabiting Persia perhaps applicable also to the tribes inhabiting the outlying districts on the north-western frontier. Horses from their country are mentioned under the name वनायुदेश्य.

पारियात्र One of the principal mountain chains in India. It is probably

the same as the ·Sewalik monntains which run parallel to the Himâlaya and guard the Gangetic Doah on the north–east.

प्रतिष्ठान The capital of Purûravas, one of the earliest kings of the lunar dynasty; situated opposite Prayâga or Allahabad. It is said in Harivamsa to have been situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the district of Prayâga. Kâlidâsa places it at the junction of the Ganges and Yamunâ; cf. V. 2.

मगध The oountry of the Magadhas or south Behar. Its old capital was गिरिव्रज (or राजगृह) which consisted of five bills विपुलगिरि, रत्नागिरि, उदयगिरि, शोणगिरि, and वैभार-(or व्याहार)-गिरि. Its next capital was Pâtalipntra q. v. Magadha was also called कीकट in later literature.

मत्स्य or विराट N. of a country lying to the west of Dholpur; the Pâṇḍavas are said to have entered it from the banks of the Yamunâ through the land of the Rohitakas and Sûrasenas towards the north of Dasârṇa. Vairâṭa, the capital of Virâṭa, is probably the same as Bairat 40 miles north of Jeypore.

मलय One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is most probably to be identified with the sonthern portion of the Ghâts running from the south of Mysore, and forming the eastern boundary of Travancore. It is said hy Bhavabhûti to he encircled hy the river Kâverî (Mv. 5. 3, also R. 4. 46), and is said to teem in cardamoms, pepper, sandal, and hetel–nut trees. In R. 4. 51 Kâlidâsa calls the monntains Malaya and Dardura 'the two hreasts of the sonthern region.' *Dardura* is, therefore, that portion of the Ghâts, whioh forms the south-eastern bonndary of Mysore.

महेन्द्र One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India identified with Mahendra Mâle which divides Ganjam from the valley of the Mahânadî, and probahly included the whole of the eastern Ghâts hetween the Mahânadî and Godâvarî.

महोदय (also called कान्यकुब्ज or गाधिनगर) is the same as the modern Kânyakuhja or Kanoja, on the Ganges. In the seventh century it was the most oelebrated place in India. Cf. B. R. 10. 83-89.

मानस A lake said to be situated in Hâṭaka whioh appears to be the same as Lâdak. On the north of Hâṭaka is Harivarsha, the country of the northern Knrus. The lake was celebrated in former times as the abode of Kinnaras, and is said by poets to bo the annual resort of swans at the approach of the rains.

माहिष्मती See under चेदि.

मिथिला See nnder विदेह.

मुरला See under केरल.

मेकल The mount Amarakanṭaka, tho source of the Narmadâ.

लाट N. of a country said to lie to the west of the Narmadâ; it probably included Broach, Baroda, and Ahmadahad, and Khaira also according to some.

वंग (also called समतट or the 'Plains') A name for eastern Bengal (to be clearly distinguished from गौड or northern Bengal), including also the sea-coast of Bengal. It seems to have included at one time Tippera and the Garo hills.

वलभी See under सौराष्ट्र.

वाह्लिक, वाह्लीक A general name for the trihes inhahiting the Punjah. Their country is the modern Bactria or Balkh. In the Bhârata they are said to have inhabited the country watered by the Indus and the five rivers of the Punjah outside 'holy' India. The country was noted for its breed of horses and asa-fœtida.

विदर्भ The modern Berâr, a great kingdom in ancient times lying to the north of Kuntala and extending from the banks of the Krishṇâ to about the hanks of the Narmadâ. On account of its groat size, the country was also called 'Mahârâshṭra'; of. B. R. 10. 74. Kuṇḍinapnra, also called Vidarbhâ, was its anoient capital, which probably stands for the modern Beder The river Varadâ (Warda) dividod Vidarbha into two parts, Amarâvati being the capital of the nortbern, and Pratishṭhâna of the southern part.

विदिशा See under दशार्ण.

विदेह N. of a conntry lying to the north-east of Magadha. Its capital Mithilâ is the same as Janakapur in Nepâl north of Madhnvâṇî. Videha must have covered, in ancient times, hesides a portion of Nepâl, all such places as Sîtâmâri, Sîtâkuṇḍa, or the northern part of the old district of Trihut and the north-western portion of Champaran.

विराट See मत्स्य.

वृंदावन 'Râdhâ's wood', now forming an important town a few miles north-west of Mathurâ, and standing on the left bank of the Yamunâ.

शक N. of a tribe inhabiting the countries on the north-western frontier of India, the Sacæ of the classical writers, and generally identified with the Scythians.

शुक्तिमत् One of the seven principal chains of monntains in India. Its position is not clearly ascertained, but it appears to be the Sub-Himâlayan range in the south of Nepâl.

श्रावस्ती N. of a town in northern Kosala where Lava is said to have reigned; (it is called शरावती in R. 15. 97). It is identified with Sahet Mahet north of Ayodhyâ. It was also called धर्मपत्तन or धर्मपुरी.

सह्य One of the seven principal chains of mountains in India. It is still known as Sahyâdri, and is the same as the Western Ghâts as far as their junction with the Neilgherries north of the Malaya.

सिंधु See nndor पद्मावती.

सिंधुदेश The oountry of the upper Indus.

सुह्म N. of a country which lay to the west of Vanga. Its capital ताम्रलिप्त (also called तामलित, दामलित, तामलिप्ती and तमालिनी) is identified with the modern Tumlook on the right bank of the Cossye, whioh is the same as the कपिशा of Kâlidâsa. In ancient times the town was situated nearer to the sea, and was a plaoe of considerahle maritime trade. The Suhmas are sometimes called Râḍhas, the people of Western Bengal.

सौराष्ट्र (Also called आनर्त) The modern peninsula of Kattywâr. Dwârkâ is called आनर्तनगरी or अब्धिनगरी. The old Dwrâkâ stood neat Madhupura 95 miles south-east of Dwârkâ, and also near mount

Raivataka, which appears to be the same as the Girinar hill near Junagad. Valabhi appears to have been the next capital of the country, the ruins of which were discovered at Bilbi 10 miles north-west of Bhownaggar. The celebrated lake Prabhâsa was situated in the same country and stood on the sea-coast.

सुघ्न N. of a town and district at some distance from Pâtaliputra. It is identified with the modern Sug on the old bed of the Yamunâ.

हस्तिनापुर N. of a celebrated town said to l ave been founded by king Hastin, one of the descendants of Bharata; said to be situated about 56 miles north-east of the modern Delhi on the banks of an old ohannel of the Ganges.

हेमकूट The 'golden-peaked' mountain, one of the ranges of mountains which divide the known continent into nine *Varshas* (वर्षपर्वत) ; it is generally supposed to be situated north of the Himâlaya- or between the Meru and the Himâlaya- forming with it the boundaries of the *Kimpurusha-varsha* or abode of *Kinnaras*; cf. K. 136. Kâlidâsa speaks of it as "having plunged into the eastern and western oceans and emitting golden fluid'; see *S.* 7.

ADDENDA

अ

+अंशः—The distinguishing note of a Rāga.

+अंशकम्—The position of planets with reference to the Sun on a given day ; appropriate Lagna for marriage : अंशक. वैवाहिकं लग्नं Nārāyaṇa on Nai, 15.8.

अंशु+उदकम्—Dew-water

+अंशकुम्—The rope used for churning.

+अकर्मन्—(1) Same as अकरणम् ; प्रतिषेधादकर्म Ms. 10.8.10 ;

(2) An action not sanctioned by law ; अकर्म च दारक्रिया या आधानोत्तरकाले ŚB. on Ms. 6.8.14.

(3) Neglecting to do an action ; अकर्मणि=प्रधानातिक्रमे ŚB. on Ms. 6.3.3.

अकलङ्क—Spotless

अकल्पनम्—Non-attribution.

अकल्माष—N. of the son of the fourth Manu.

अकाण्डताण्डवम् Unwarranted fussing (sarcastically used to refer to exhibition of one's errudition)

अकाल-ज्ञः *a.* Untimely ; timed inappropriately ; अत्यारूढो हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33.

अकालिकम् *ind.* Suddenly अकालिकं कुरवो नाभविष्यन् Mb. 5. 32. 30.

अकिल्बिष Sinless ; also *cf.* अकृतकिल्बिष one who has not committed any sin.

अकृतक Not created or natural ; स तस्य स्वो भावः प्रकृतिनियतत्वादकृतकः U. R.

अकृत्रिम Natural ; not man-made.

अक्कः Store-room ; अक्के चेन्मधु विन्देत किमर्थं पर्वतं व्रजेत् ।

अक्ता *f.* (Ved) Night.

अक्लान्त *a.* [न.त] Tireless.

अक्लीबम् *ind.* Without reservation; true.

+अक्षः 1. Opening in a swing or palanquin ; 2. gambling.

अक्ष+दण्डः An axle-pole.

अक्ष+वृक्कर्मन् N. Calculation find the latitude.

अक्ष+विद् *a.* Adept in gambling.

अक्ष+शलाका Dice.

अक्ष+शालिन् (शालिक.) Officer in charge of a gambling house.

अक्षय+नीवी *f.* A permanent charitable endowment (Buddhist Insc.)

अक्षय्य+भुज् *m.* Fire ; प्रदहेच्च हि तं राजन् कक्षमक्षय्यभुग्यथा Mb. 13. 9. 21.

अक्षि+आमयः An eye-disease ; eye-sore.

अक्षि+श्रवस् Serpent ; also cf नयनश्रवस्.

अक्षि+संवित् Visual cognition.

अक्षि+सूत्रम् The level of the eye (Iconographic term).

अक्षि+स्पन्दनम् Eye-twitching.

अक्षौरिमम् A day or star unfit for shaving or cūḍākarma.

अक्ष्णया+रज्जुः *f.* Diagonal line; Śulba S.

अक्ष्णया+स्तोमीया Name of an Iṣṭakā sacrifice, Ts., Śat. Br.

अखलः A good physician. Nigha.

अखिलिका N. of a plant (Momordaica charantia).

अग+जा Daughter of mountain, Pārvati. अगजाननपद्मार्कं गजाननमहर्निशं अनेकदं तं भक्तानामेकदन्तमुपास्महे.

अगजा+जानिः Śiva.

अगण्डः A trunk without hands and feet; अगण्डभूतो विवृतो दावदग्ध इव द्रुमः Rām. 6. 68. 5.

+अगतिः Evil path ; cf. अनयः

अगद+राजः good medicine ; श्रेयस्तनोत्यगदराज इवोपयुक्तः Bhāg. 10. 47. 59.

अगर्दभः A mule.

अगाध+सत्त्व *a.* possessing strong will power ; अगाधसत्त्वो मगधप्रतिष्ठः R. 6. 21.

अगुल्मकम्–disassarrnaged (army); गुल्मीभूतमगुल्मकम् Śukra. 4. 870

अगोत्र *a.* without a source ; यत्तदद्रेश्यमग्राह्यमगोत्रम् Muṇḍ 1. 1. 6.

+अग्निः. 1. Piṅgalā Nāḍi; यत्र सोमः सहाग्निना *mb.* 14. 20. 10, 2. sky ; अग्निर्मूर्धा Muṇḍ 2. 1. 4.

अग्नि+कृतः Cashew-nut.

अग्नि+चूडः A wild bird with a red crest.

अग्नि+चूर्णम् Gun-powder

अग्नि+द्वारम् The entrance at the Āgneya koṇa of a house.

अग्नि+यानम् An aeroplane. व्योमयानं विमानं स्यादग्नियानं तदेव हि Agastyā Saṁhitā.

अग्नि+वेश्यः 1. N. of a teacher, Mbh. 2. N. of the 22nd Muhūrta.

अग्नि+सुतः Skanda *cf.* अग्निभूः; सेनानीरग्निभूर्गुहः Amara.

अग्नि+सावर्णिः N. of a Manu.

अग्नि+होत्री *f.* A cow useful for Agnihotra. तामग्निहोत्रीमृषयो जगृहुर्ब्रह्मवादिनः Bhāg. 8. 8. 2.

अग्न्या The Tittira bird.

अग्रः Setting mountain.

+अग्रम् At the begining नैवेह किंचनाग्र आसीत् Bri. Up. 1. 2. 1.

अग्र+आसनम् First position of honour.

अग्र+उत्सर्गः Accepting a thing after leaving the first portion of it.

अग्र+देवी Chief queen; also अग्रमहिषी.

अग्र+धान्यम् A cereal grain.

अग्र+निरूपणम् Predestination; fore-casting; prior decision.

अग्र+प्रदायिन् *a.* One who gives first. तेषामग्रप्रदायी स्याः कल्पोत्थायी प्रियंवद : Mb. 5. 135. 35.

अग्र+भावः Precedence.

अग्र+वक्त्रम् N. of a surgical instrument.

अग्र+हारः A colony of brahmins with Śiva and Viṣṇu temples on either ends. हरेः अयं हारः, हरस्य अयं हारः, हारश्च हारश्च हारौ–यस्य सः ।

अग्न्या The tree myrobalans.

अघन A hollow mould.

अङ्क+अङ्कम् Water अङ्के मध्ये अङ्काः शतपत्रादि चिह्नानि यस्य Tv.

अङ्ककारः A champion warrior; त्वत्काङ्ककारविजये तव राम लङ्का... Bālarāmāyaṇa Act 8; गौरगुणैरहंकृतिभृतां जैत्राङ्ककारे Nai. 12. 84.

अङ्कित *a.* Marked, branded, calculated, numbered.......रावणशराङ्कितकेतुयष्टि...Rv. XII.

+**अङ्गम्** N. of the sacred texts of the Jainas.

अङ्ग+क्रमः The order in which various parts of a ritual are to be performed corresponding to their importance Ms. 5.I.14.

अङ्ग+जम् Blood.

+**अङ्ग+भङ्गः** The part of the body between arms and testicles.

अङ्गभूमि The blade of a knife or sword ; यदङ्गभूमी बभतुः Nai. 16. 22.

अङ्ग+वस्त्रोत्था *f.* A louse.

अङ्ग+संहिता The phonetic relation between consonants and vowels in a word Ts. Prāt.

अङ्ग+सुप्तिः *f.* Non-functioning of the limbs of the body.

+**अङ्गना** Priyaṅgu plant used in making perfumes and ointments.

अङ्गार+अवक्षेपणम् A shovel used in transfering or extinguishing coals.

अङ्गार+कर्करिः (री) *f.* A thick cake baked on burning coals.

अङ्गार+धारिका A fire-pan (Angitti in Hindi).

अङ्गार+वृक्षः Balanites Aegiptiaca.

अङ्गिकरणिकः Perhaps a registrar of documents.

अङ्गिका A bodice.

अङ्गुलीवेष्टः Finger ring.

अङ्घो Expression of anger or grief.

+**अङ्घ्रि** A quarter of anything.

अङ्घ्रि+कवचः Shoes.

अङ्घ्रि+जः A śūdra.

अङ्घ्रि+सन्धि The ankle; the ankle-bone.

अङ्घ्रिकवारि The vertical tapering projection in the middle of a lamp around which the oil is poured.

अचिन्त्यः Quick-silver.

अचोदनम् Non-injunction. देशकालानामचोदनं प्रयोगे नित्यसमवायात् Ms. 4. 2. 23.

अच्छ To obtain. अच्छशब्दो हि आप्तुमित्यर्थे वर्तते ŚB. on Ms. 10. 1. 9.

अच्युत+जल्लकिन् Name of a commentator on Amarakoṣa.

+**अजमीढः** N. of a son of Suhotra and author of some Ṛg. Vedic hymns.

अजनयोनिजः Dakṣa Prajāpati.

अजनाभस् An ancient name of Bhārata Varṣa (Bhāg. 11. 2. 24).

अजरकः (कम्) Indigestion.

अजहत्स्वार्थवृत्ति A word without surrendering its own connotation adding to the meaning of a compounded word.

अजादिः A gaṇa of Pāṇini.

अजित+केशकम्बलः N. of heritic teacher referred to in Buddhist texts.

अज्ञात+वस्तुशास्त्रम् Agnoiology

अञ्जकः N. of the son of Viprachitti; V.P.

+**अञ्जलिका** A kind of insect resembling a spider.

अञ्जलिकावेध A fighting stratagem जानन्नञ्जलिकावेधं नापाक्रामत पाण्डवः Mb. 7. 26. 23.

अञ्जिकः N. of the son of Yadu.

अञ्जिहिषा (Desid. of अंह् 1P.) Desire of going; Bk.

+**अट्टालः** A tower. विष्कम्भचतुरश्रमट्टालकम् Kau. A. 1. 3.

अट्टाल *a.* High, lofty.

अडागमः (अट्+आगम) The augment अ prefixed to a verb to indicate past tense.

अडुकः A deer.

अणु+व्रतानि N. of the twelve smaller vows of Jains.

अण्वम् *ved.* A small aperteur in the instrument used for pressing Soma juice.

+**अण्डकः** A cupola ; शोभनैः पत्रवल्लीभिरण्डकैश्च विभूषितः Matsya P. 269. 20.

अतन्त्र+त्वम् Superfluity; redundance ऐन्द्रशब्दस्यातन्त्रत्वात् ŚB. on MS. 6. 4. 20.

अतनु *a.* not small; considerable वीतप्रभावतनुरप्यतनुप्रभावः Ki. 16.64

अतसिका Flax

अतिकल्यम् early morning

अतिकश *a.* (*lit*) beyond the whip, unmanageable

अतिकामुक : A dog

अतिक्रान्ता The sixth stage in an elephant's rut period. अतिक्रान्तावस्थो गजपतिरिदं स्थावरचरं जगत्सर्वं हन्तुं समभिलषति क्रोधकलुषः; Matanga L. 9.17.

अतिक्रान्तिः Overflow, transgression

अतिगृहकम् A terrace, an annexie to a house भूमीगृहांश्चैत्यगृहान् गृहातिगृहकानपि Rām. 5.12.15.

अतिजित *a.* Completely conquered लोकं ह्यतिजितं कृत्वा Rām. 3.70.5.

अतिधेनु *a.* One who is possessed of best cows (P. 1.4.3. Comm.)

अतिनामन् *N.* of one of the Saptarṣis of the sixth Manvantara.

+**अतिपातः** Destruction.

अतिपातित *p. p.* 1. put off, delayed.—2 broken completely.

अतिपातुक Surpassing; रवेर्लक्ष्मीं करैरतिपातुकैः Nai 19.5.

अतिपरिचयः Too much of famaliarity; *Prov.* अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा

अतिबाहुः Having extraordinary arms; *N.* of a Ṛṣi of the fourteenth Manvantara; *N.* of a Gandharva.

अतिभङ्गः An Iconographic pose with two or three bents; Mānava 67. 95-96.

अतियात *a.* over-speedy, Mb. 3. 201.9.

अतिरागः Over-enthusiasm.

अतिरेकः *a.* I. Surplus.—2 abundance—3. Difference Mb 3.52.3.

अतिरेचकः *N.* of a plant which is a strong pergative.

अतिरोगः Consumption.

अतिवर्तनम् *a.* Pardonable offence; दशातिवर्तनान्याहुः Ms. 8.290.

अतिविष्ठित *a.* brave fighter; विस्रब्धानतिविष्ठितान् Rām 4. 18.38. —2 one who transgresses the limits, Mb. 3.215.16.

अतिवैशस *a,* piercing, hurting very much, हिस्रावाचोऽतिवैशसाः Bhāg. 3. 19.21.

अतिसृष्टि Superior creation.

+अतल Cough Nigh.

+अत्क: Same as अक्क

अत्यन्त+अपह्नवः A total denial; complete contradiction or refutal.

अत्यन्त+सहचरित *a.* going together invariably (P, वार्त्तिक VIII. 1.15).

+अत्यन्तीन the state of lasting for a long time.

अत्यर्थ+वेदनः A variety of elephant sensible to slightest punishment; प्राजनाङ्कुशदण्डेभ्यो दूरादुद्विजते हि यः स्पृष्टोवा०यतेऽत्यर्थं स गजोऽत्यर्थवेदनः ॥ Mātanga L. 8.19.

अत्यस्त *a.* Cast, tossed, thrown over or beyond (P. II. 1.24, तरङ्गात्यस्तः-काशिका)

अत्याश्रमः Sanyāsa, Renunciation.

अत्याहारयमाण *a.* Undue interference in or extraction from. लोभादेलश्चातुर्वर्ण्यमत्याहारयमाणः Kau. A. 1.

अत्रपु *a,* Not tinned.

अत्री Wife of Atri.—Comp.— —चतुरह: *N.* of a sacrifice. —जात; 1. The moon.—2. Datta. —3. Durvāsas. —भारद्वाजिका Marriage alliance of discendents of Atri and Bharadhvāja.

अत्रिजात *a.* A man belonging to one of the three classes.

अत्वक्क *a.* skinless.

अथ+अतः—अनन्तरम् now therefore अथातो धर्मजिज्ञासा Ms. 1.1.1

अथ+किम् how much more, so much more.

अथ+तु but, on the contrary.

+अदर्शनम् Illusion, Avyakta; अदर्शनादापतिताः पुनश्चादर्शनं गताः Mb. 11. 2. 13.

अदसीय *a.* Belonging to this or that.

अदुपध *a.* A word with अ as the penultimate letter

अदृष्ट+कल्पना Supposition of an uncognisable object or idea.

+अद्भुत One of the five proportions of measuring height wherein height is twice the breadth.

अद्भुत+रामायणम् *N.* of a Work ascribed to Vālmīki.

अद्भुत+शान्तिः F. I. N. of the 67th Pariśiṣṭa of the Atharva Veda; 2. N, of one of the Vratas prescribed in the Purāṇās.

अद्रि+कटक the ridge of the mountain.

अद्रेश्य *a.* invisible.

अद्वारासङ्गः Not being held up at the entrance कार्यार्थिनामद्वारासङ्गं कारयेत् Kau. A. I. 19.26.

अद्वैध *a.* Not devided.

+अधम *a·* One who does not blow अधम्:......अधस्थाध्मानयोरपि Nm.

अधर+कण्टकः *a.* prickly plant.

अधः+वेदः Marrying a second wife when the first is alive.

अधिरोपः Accusation.

+अधिकरण 1. gathering place. Mb. 12-59.68. 2· A department Mb. 12.69.54.

अधिकरण+लेखकः *a.* official in charge of preparing documents and deeds ; a Nazir.

+अधिगम news of having found out अपनेष्यामि सन्तापं तवाधिगमशंसनात् Rām V. 35,77.

अधिपुष्पलिका A betel nut tree.

अधिमखः The presiding deity of a sacrifice.

अधिमुक्तकः A variety of jasmine.

अधिमुक्तिका A pearl-shell.

अधिरूषित *a.* anointed with some decorative paste मुखमधिरूषितपाण्डुगण्डलेखम् Ki. 10.46.

+अधिवासः Nativity Mb. 12.36.19.

+अधिष्ठानम् 1. Containing of अमित्राणामधिष्ठानाद्वधाद दुर्योधनस्य च Mb. 9.61.14.

अधिष्ठान+अधिकरणम् office of the local body.

अधोनिबन्धः The third stage in the rut season of an elephant Mātanga L. 1.9.14.

अध्ययनम् Teaching कृत्वा चाध्ययनं तेषां शिष्याणां शतमुत्तमम् Mb. 12.318.17.

अध्यवसिन् *a.* One who is confined to a place for observing some vow Mb. 12. 64. 6.

अध्यासित *a.* seated on, settled.

अध्युषित *a.* Inhabited, occupied.

+अध्यूढ The son of an unmarried body; अध्यूढश्च तथाऽपरः Mb. 13.49.4.

अध्वर्यु+काण्डम् N. of a collection of mantras intended for the Adhvaryu priests.

अनक् *a.* (ved) Blind.

+अनघ *a.* Tireless, not exhausted; Bhāg, 2.7 32.

अनघ+अष्टमी N. of a vrata; Bhaviṣyottara P. 55.

+अनङ्गः 1. Wind;—2. A goblin;—3. A shadow, *cf.* अनङ्गे मन्मथौ वायौ पिशाचच्छाययोरपि

अनन्तर straight, direct. अथवा अनन्तरकृतं किंचिदेव निदर्शनम् Mb. 12.305.9.

+अनन्य Not sharing with any body else. अनन्यां पृथिवीं भुङ्क्ते सर्वभूतहिते रतः Kau. A.

अनपग *a.* Not parting.

अनपवृक्त *a.* Not relinquished or abandoned; नह्युपेतमनपवृक्तं सच्छक्यमुपेतुम् S.B. on Ms. 12.1.21.

अनपार्थ *a.* with a genuine cause, rightly,

अनभिधानम् 1. Non-expression of the desired meaning ;

2. A word grammatically correct but not in use.

अनभिवादकः One who opposes or contradicts न खलु भवानस्मत्संकल्पानभिवादकः : Avimāraka I.

अनभ्यन्तर *a.* Not famaliar with; unused to अनभ्यन्तरे खल्वावां मदनगतस्य वृत्तान्तस्य Ś. 3.

अनराल *a.* Straight यत्स्नेहादनरालनालनलिनीपत्रातपत्रं धृतम् U. 3.16.

+अनलः Anger; करिणां मुदे सनलदानलदाः Ki. 5. 25.

अनल+आत्मजः N. of skanda

अनवकाशिकः one who performs penance by standing on one leg गात्रशय्या अशय्याश्च तथैवानवकाशिकाः Rām 3.6.3.

अनवक्लृप्तिः *f.* Impossibility; incredibility.

अनवगीत *a.* Faultless प्रकृत्या-कल्याणी मतिरनवगीतः परिचयः U. 2.2.

अनवद्याङ्गी *a.* Woman with faultless bimbs, (hence) an epithet of Devī.

अनवद्यरागः a variety of gems, Kau. A. 2. 11.

अनवर *a.* Not inferior.

अनहंवादिन् *a.* Free from pride.

अनाक्रन्द *a.* maddend with pain; इति लोकमनाक्रन्दं मोहशोकपरिप्लुतम् Mb. 12.331.35.

अनाघ्रात *a.* not smelt; untouched by hand अनाघ्रातं पुष्पं किसलयमलूनं कररुहैः Ś. 1.

अनावर *a.* without a covering for the head.

अनारम्भः Non-commencement.

अनार्यता unworthiness.

अनावाप one who does not acquire anything new.

अनाश्वास *a.* Undependable; कर्मण्यस्मिन्ननाश्वासे धूमधूम्रात्मनां भवान् Bhāg '. 18. 12.—ind. without leisure.

+अनास्था 1. Impatience.—2. Instability; Nārāyaṇa Com. on Nai. I. 88.

अनिद *a.* That which cannot be comprehended; इत्यभिष्टूय पुरुषं यद्रूपमनिदं यथा Bhāg. 10. 2. 42.

+अनिमित्तं Not a valid means of knowledge अनिमित्तं विद्यमानोपलम्भनात् Ms. 1. 1. 4.

+अनिमेष A particular pose in sexual act.

अनिरिण *a.* Even, without ups and downs; तस्मिन् देशेत्वनिरिणे ते तु युद्धमरोचयन् Mb. 9. 55. 18.

अनिर्वचनम् Keeping silence; Śabara B. on MS, 10. 8. 52.

अनिल+भद्रकः *a.* Kind of chariot.

अनिलम्भसमाधिः Particular type of meditation (Buddh.)

अनिविष्ट *a.* Unmarried; कलत्रं स्वयमनिविष्टः Avimāraka I

अनिष्ठुर *a.* Not harsh.

अनिष्ण *a.* Not clever or skilled.

अनिसर्ग *a.* Unnatural.

अनीक+स्थानम् a military post; Kau. A. 1. 16.

अनीप्सित *a,* Not desired.

अनीर्षुः *a.* Not envious, not venomous in thought; भृतपुत्रा भृतामात्या भृतदाराह्यनीर्षवः Mb. 12, 221. 31.

+अनीह *a.* Not exerting; to be at ease.

अनुकच्छम् Along or on the side of a marshy ground; आविर्भूतप्रथममुकुलाः कन्दलीश्चानुकच्छम् Me. I. 21.

अनुकल्पम् 1. An inferior substitute;..... ध्वनिभिर्वर्णैरनुकल्पैर्व्यनोत्यत्; Nai. 17. 12.

2. Similar; ग्रसितुं क्षममम्बुधीन् क्षणादनुकल्पाश्रितचण्डपावकम्; Yādvābhyudaya.

अनुकूलित *a.* One who is honoured; मन्त्रिणो नैगमाश्चैव यथार्हमनुकूलिताः Rām. 7. 74. 6.

+अनुक्रम Daily exercise अश्वान् रक्षत्यनुक्रमः Mb. 1. 1. 263.

अनुक्षपम् *ind.* Every night.

अनुगीता N. Of a portion of the 14th book of the Mb.

अनुघट्ट् To rub lengthwise.

अनुजनः Attendants.

+अनुज्ञात *p.p.* Taught or imparted शिष्याणां...अनुज्ञातं ससंग्रहम् Mb, 12. 318. 24.

अनुत्कट *a.* Short, small.

अनुत्तालः A melodious note.

अनुदिशम् *ind.* At each direction.

अनुद्रष्टृ *a.* Well-wisher; अनसूयुरनुद्रष्टा सत्कृतस्ते पुरोहितः Rām. 2. 100. 11.

अनुद्य *a.* Unutterable; P. III. 1. 101. SK.

अनुधूपित *a.* (Ved.) flattered; puffed up.

अनुनाथन Entreaty;Supplication; युवाभ्यामनुनाथने मिथः; Nai. 16. 64.

अनुनिशीथम् *ind.* At midnight.

अनुनेय To be pursuaded.

+अनुपस्कृत *a.* 1. Of unquestioned wisdom; तस्मात्स्वधर्ममास्थाय सुव्रताः सत्यवादिनः। लोकस्य गुरवो भूत्वा ते भवन्त्यनुपस्कृताः ॥ Mb. 12. 11. 25. 2. Keeping away self-interest; देहत्यागोऽनुपस्कृतः MS. 10. 62.

अनुपात्ययः To keep to an order; to do something by one's turn.

अनुपालः A keeper (of horses etc.)

अनुप्रकीर्ण *a.* Completely occupied or covered सोत्कण्ठैरमरगणैरनुप्रकीर्णान् Ki. 7. 2.

अनुप्रभवः Cycle of births and deaths.

अनुप्रवण *a.* Agreeable, pleasant; कौतूहलानुप्रवणा हर्षं जनयतीव मे ॥ Mb. 12. 37. 3.

अनुप्रहित *a.* Fixed; प्रियैषिणानुप्रहिताः शिवेन Ki. 17. 33.

अनुभाजित *a.* Worshipped.

+अनुभू (Ved). To act favourably.

अनुभावित *a.* Experienced; protected.

अनुभर्तृ *m.* Supporting, maintaining.

अनुमन्त्रित *a.* Consecrated.

अनुमात्रा Resolution.

+अनुयुज् To request; to implore धार्तराष्ट्रं सहामात्यं स्वयं समनुयुङ्क्ष्महे Mb. 5. 72. 3.

अनुयुञ्जक *a.* Jealous.

अनुराद्ध *a.* Accomplished, obtained.

अनुरुद्ध *a.* 1. Checked. 2. opposed. 3. pacified, soothed.

अनुलोम+ग Straight-moving.

अनुवाक A division of the Brāhmaṇa text.

अनुविषय: Taste of each dish

+अनुवृत् (Transitively used) To serve, worship. सूर्यं चैवान्ववर्तत Rām. 7.10. 8.

अनुशाला An anti-chamber.

अनुशिष्ट *a.* 1. Well-trained; तस्मात् पुत्रमनुशिष्टं लोक्यमाहु: Br. Up. 1. 5. 17; 2. questioned; इति तेनानुशिष्टस्तु वाचं मन्दमुदीरयन् Rām. 6. 30. 4; 3. Ordained; instructed; अनुशिष्टोऽस्म्ययोध्यायां गुरुमध्ये महात्मना; Rām. 1. 26. 3.

अनुशायिन् *a.* Extending along

अनुश्रविक *a.* Gathered fron Śāstras; Pat. Yoga 1. 18.

अनुषत्य *a.* (Ved) That which can be conformed to truth.

+अनुसमय: Doing different things in respect of different persons or contexts. There are three types of this—पदार्थानुसमय; काण्डानुसमय and समुदायानुसमय

+अनुसंधानम्. Research.

अनुसंधि: Inquiry; Nai. 3. 129.

अनुसंसृति: Repitition of births and deaths.

अनुसंस्था The practise of Sati.

अनुसृत *a.* 1. Followed; 2. flowing or trickling; उष्णार्दितां सानुसृतास्रकण्ठीम् Rām. 5. 5. 25.

अनूक्यम् (Vedic) Vertibral column.

अनूपय् To flood or fill up; अनूपयामास विदर्भजाश्रुती; Nai. 12.69.

अनेक+पद *a.* Multi-numbered; composed of many parts.

+अन्त Partition; तेऽनया कात्यायन्याऽन्तं करवाणीति Bri. Up. 2.4.1.

अन्त+ओष्ठ: Lower lip.

अन्त+चक्रम् Readingof omens and augury; Kau. A.

अन्त+परिच्छद: *a.* coating over a utensil like silverplating.

अन्तवान् The God of the space (दिगन्तानामीश्वर:); Mb. 3. 197. 5.

+अन्तरङ्गम् That which is intimately connected in contrast to that which is externally or superficially connected अन्तरङ्गबहिरङ्गयोरन्तरङ्गं बलीयान् ŚB. on Ms. 12. 2. 29.

अन्तर्जानुशय: One sleeping with hands between knees.

+अन्तर्मुख One whose vision is turned in wards (प्रत्यक्दृष्टि:).

अन्तर्वंशिक: Officer in charge of the harem. Kau. A. 1. 21.

+अन्तरं A welding of the pedestal with the base.

अन्तर्गर्भिणीन्याय: A proposition within another like the foetus within the womb of a female. ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 62.

अन्तार *a.* [अन्त ऋ अण्) A cowherd; Śabda. ch.

+अन्ध 1. Afflicted; अन्ध: क्षुधान्धोप्यसौ Viś. Guṇa. 101. 2. blurred, made dimmer; निश्वासान्ध इवादर्शश्चन्द्रमा न प्रकाशते Rām. 3. 16. 13.

अन्नाद *a.* Eater of food. अहमन्नाद: Tait. Up. 1. 7.

अन्नंभट्ट:. N. of the author of the Tarkasangraha.

अन्यापदेश An indirect statement for somebody else.

अन्यान्य *a.* Mutual (same as अन्योन्य)

अन्वन्त: A couch or dais; Māna. 16. 43.

अन्वर्थनामन् One whose name is befitting his character.

+अन्वारभ् To propitiate (Ved) अग्निमन्वारभामहे ।

अन्वाहार्य *a.* To be performed later.

अन्वय+वर्जित: A law-born person; mean fellow......लक्ष्मीं प्राप्येवान्वयवर्जित: Rām.

अन्वयायिन् *a.* Descendent.

+अन्वित In keeping with or befitting तपसा चान्वितो वेष: Rām. 5. 33. 13.

अन्वीक्षिक *a.* Protective; प्रजान्वीक्षिकया बुद्धया श्रेयो ह्यस्य विचिन्तयन् Rām. 7. 3. 4.

अप्पित्तम् Fire (also अपां पित्तम्).

अपकीर्ति: Infamy, calumny.

अपकोष *a.* Removed from the sheath.

अपचायिन् *a.* Failing to show due respect.

अपटीक *a.* One who has no aid of a commentary; अपटीको जडो माघे भृशं जाड्येन ताड्यते Śī; 2. One who has no covering or curtain (अ+पटीक).

अपथ्याशिन् *a.* One who takes injurious food.

+अपदश Without a fringe as a garment; तथा नान्यधृतं धार्यं न चापदशमेव च Mb. 13. 104. 86.

+अपदानम् (अवदानम्) A legend on the former and future births of men.

+अपदेश Danger ; अपदेश: पदे लक्ष्ये स्यात्प्रसिद्धनिमित्तयो: । औदार्यशौर्यधैर्येषु नि:सीमव्यपदेशयो: । Nām.

अपद्रुतम् To run away in a bent posture; Rām. 6. 40. 25.

+अपनी To misbehave; शत्रौ हि साहसं यत्तत्किमिवात्रापनीयते Rām. 6. 64. 10.

+अपनय: Immorality.

+अपनयन Wrong, injustice; शृणु राजन् स्थिरो भूत्वा तवापनयनो महान्; Mb. 6. 49. 22.

+अपरान्त: Inhabitant of an island.

अपरापरम् *ind.* Further and further.

अपराक् *ind.* In the western direction.

अपरिसंस्थित: *a.* One who is unsteady, or wandering; Rām. 3. 60. 37.

अपलीन *a.* Concealed; औपसातमभयादपलीनम् Ki. 9 ॥

अपवत्स *a.* without a calf.

अपवत्सय् (Denominative of अपवत्स) behaving as towards a

weaned calf; ये सपत्रास्सपत्रानां सर्वांस्तानपवत्सयेत्.

अपवरः An inner room; A safe room; Nai. 18. 18. Mb. 12. 139. 140.

अपवलिगत *a.* Suspended or hung.

+**अपवर्गः** cessation, end.

अपशूद्रः One who is not a Śūdra.

+**अपष्ठु** Wrongly; अपष्ठु पठतः पाठ्यमधिगोष्ठि शठस्य ते; Nai. 17. 96.

अपसृज् 6 P. To have, abandon.

अपस्वानः A storm.

+**अपहार** Collecting, obtaining Mb. 12. 192. 1.

अपाकीर्ण Cast away, rejected कुन्त्या त्वहमपाकीर्णा Mb. 5. 141. 4.

+**अपाङ्गः** End.

अपाठ्य *a.* Illegible.

अपाणिग्रहणम् Celibacy.

+**अपादानम्** Source, cause; Nai. 22. 141.

अपारवार *a.* Boundless; अपारवारमक्षोभ्यं गाम्भीर्यात्सागरोपमम् Rām. 5. 38. 40.

अपास्त *a.* Discarded, abandoned.

अपिनद्ध *a.* Covered, concealed.

अपिपरिक्लिष्ट *a.* Extremely harassed.

अपिस्वित् *ind.* An interrogation meaning "Is it so".

अपीत *a.* 1. Merged; लोकानपीतान् ददृशे स्वदेहे Bhāg. 3. 8. 12. 2. Dead.

अपूर्तिः *f.* Non-completion.

अपूर्विन् *a.* One who has not enjoyed conjugal life before; अपूर्वी भार्यया चार्थी तरुणः प्रियदर्शनः Rām. 3. 18. 4.

अपृथक्त्विन् *a.* One who cannot differentiate; वर्णाश्रम-पृथक्त्वे च दृष्टार्थस्यापृथक्त्विनः; Mb. 12. 308. 177.

+**अपेहि** (Imper. 2nd Sing) Get away; अम्बष्ठापेहि मार्गात् Nārāyaṇīya.

अपोहित *a.* 1. Removed; न च सामर्थ्यमपोहितं क्वचित् Ki. 2. 27. 2. Refuted in a debate.

अप्रकट *a.* Unmanifested, not exhibited.

अप्रख्यता Infamy. Mb. 12. 158. 5.

अप्रचोदित *a.* Not induced, unasked.

अप्रज्ञात *a.* Not known, beyond cognisance; आसीदिदं तमोभूतमप्रज्ञातमलक्षणम् Ms. 1. 5.

+**अप्रतिम** Improper; तस्मात्त्वया समारब्धं कर्मह्यप्रतिमं परैः; Rām. 6. 12.35.

अप्रतिषेधः An unconvincing objection; an invalid refutal.

+**अप्रतिहत** A kind of deity; अपराजिताप्रतिहत.............. कारयेत् Kau. A. 2. 4.

अप्रवृत्त *a.* 1. Not engaged in. 2. Not instituted. 3. improper.

अप्रसहिष्णु Unbearable, that which cannot be withstood जगत्प्रभोरप्रसहिष्णु वैष्णवम् (चक्रम्) Ku. 1. 54.

अप्राज्ञ *a.* Not Prājna; ignorant.

अप्रादेशिक *a.* Not suggestive of; 2. Not belonging to a particular locality.

अप्राधान्य *a.* Of no importance, secondary.

अप्रोक्षित *a.* Not sprinkled, not purified.

अप्रोटः A kind of bird.

अप्सु+योनिः *a.* Born from the water.

अबद्धवत् *a.* Not well coined, ungrammatical; यस्मिन्प्रतिश्लोकमबद्धवत्यपि Bhāg. 1. 5. 11

अबधा *f.* Segment of the basis of a triangle.

अबाधित *a.* Undisproved, unaffected, unrefuted;

अबीज *a.* 1. Impotent, seedless. 2. Causeless; जः control over the mind; जा A kind of grape. जम् An unproductive seed.

+**अभय** The pose of the hand in an image indicating offer of protection.

अभय+वरदः Giver of protection and boon; त्वदन्यः पाणिभ्यामभयवरदो दैवतगणः Saundaryalaharī.

अभवत् *a.* Not existing.

अभवन्मतयोगः, संयोगः A combination which is desirable even if non-existing; See S.D. 575 ad. loc.

अभवनिः Non-birth; Ha. N.V.7.

अभागिन् *a.* 1. Unused to; सहते यातनामेतामनर्थानामभागिनी Rām. 5. 16. 21; 2. having no share.

अभिकर्षणम् An agricultural implement.

अभिगृध्न *a.* Covetous.

+**अभिजित्** N. of a son of Punarvasu.

अभिज्ञात *a.* One who has the knowledge of.

अभित्वरमाणकः A messenger.

अभिदेवनम् A plank on which play of dice is conducted; Mb.

अभिद्रुग्ध *a.* Injured, teased.

+**अभिधानम्** A song; षट्पादतन्त्रीमधुराभिधानम् Rām 4. 28. 36.

अभिधान+विप्रतिपत्तिः Incongruity of the word and what is meant by it; ŚB on Ms. 9. 3. 13.

+**अभिनन्दः** I.N. of a commentator on Amarakośa.—2 N. of the author of Yoga Vāsiṣṭhasāra.

अभिनव+कालिदास A modern Kālidāsa; a title given to a good poet; An appallation of Madhavīya Śankara Vijaya.

अभिनव+गुप्त : The celebrated commentator of Nāṭyaśāstra and Dhvanyāloka.

अभिनिष्यन्दः Trickling; exhudation.

अभिनुन्न *a.* Injured; दण्डकाष्ठाभिनुन्नाङ्गी Mb. 14. 58. 29.

+**अभिपन्न** 1. Accepted or taken for granted (same as उपपन्न). —2. Protected Mb. 1. 50. 20.

अभिपातः 1. rising, darting towards वियदभिपातलाघवेन 2. Fall, ruin.

अभिपूर्तम् That which has been completed; Av. 9. 5. 13.

अभिप्लुत *a.* 1. Overwhelmed 2. Accepted.

अभिमन्यमान *a.* Wishing to posses illegally ब्राह्मणकन्यामभिमन्यमानः kau. A, 1. 6.

+ **अभिमन्युः** N. of a son of Cākṣuṣa Manu.

अभिरम्भित *a.* Seized by; कश्मलं महदभिरम्भितः Bhāg. 5. 8. 15.

अभिराधनम् Propitiation Mb. 3. 303. 14.

अभिलम्भनम् Acquisition; शशंस पित्रे तत्सर्वं वयोरूपाभिलम्भनम् Bhāg 9. 3. 23.

अभिवक्तृ *a.* One who speaks haughtily; Mb. 12. 180. 48.

अभिश्यात *a.* अभिशीत *a.* cold, chilly; विभाषाम्यवपूर्वस्य P. VI. 1, 26 Kāśi.

अभिश्रुत *a.* Renouned.

अभिश्वृत्य Having faultless conduct.

अभिषक्त *a.* 1 possessed by evil spirits. 2. Insulted, defeated. 3. Reviled, cursed.

+**अभिषङ्गः** The state of mental agitation; उच्चारितं मे मनसोऽभिषङ्गात् Mb. 5. 30. 1.

अभिषिक्त *a.* Coronated, sprinkled, installed.

अभिषेचनम् Preparations for a coronation; Rām 2.18. 36.

अभिष्टवः Praise; रामाभिष्टवसंयुक्ताः Rām 2. 6. 16.

अभिष्टुत *a* 1. Praised, commended. 2. Consecrated; ओङ्काराभिष्टुतं सोमसलिलं पावनं पिबेत् y. 3. 306.

अभिसंहरणम् Replenishment Kau A. 5.

अभिसंहित *a.* Associated with; Rām 7. 80. 11.

अभिसमापन्नम् *a.* One who encounters or comes face to face; तुदत्यभिसमापन्नमङ्कुशाग्रेणलीलया Rām 3. 19. 3.

अभिसरी (रिः) f. Following: असुरपुरवरे गच्छन्त्यभिसरीम् Pratimā 3. 7. 2. Going out to help.

+**अभिहारः** Bringing near; अभिहारोऽभियोगे च...Nev.

अभूयःसंनिवृत्तिः f. Absense of any more return; cessation of the cycle of birth and death; गतिस्त्वं वीतरागाणामभूयःसंनिवृत्तये R. 10. 27.

अभ्यवपद् To protect; ततस्तामभ्यवपत्तुकामो यौगन्धरायणः Svapna.

अभ्यवमन् To insult, despise.

अभ्यवमन्ता One who insults.

अभ्यवहार *a* Eatable; शुचीन्यभ्यवहाराणि मूलानि च फलानि च Rām 4.50.35.

अभ्यसनीय, अभ्यस्य *a.* pot. p. To be repeated, practised; Fit to be practised.

अभ्याकाश *ind.* Beneath the sky; unsheltered; अहःसुसततं तिष्ठेदभ्याकाशं निशां स्वपन् Mb. 12. 35. 38.

अभ्याचक्ष् 1. To speak. 2. To behold.

अभ्युपपन्न *a.* 1, Approached, reached. 2. Resorted to for protection from danger; अभ्युपपन्नवत्सलः खलु तत्रभवानार्य चारुदत्त इति श्रूयते Mk. 7.

अभ्रमु Wife of the elephant Airāvata; प्रेमास्पदाभ्रमुः Haravijaya 31.29; अभ्रमुवल्लभः Nai. 1.108.

अभ्रयन्ती *f.* 1. Bringing in a cloudy weather. 2. N. of the krittikas.

+**अम्** (Ved) To be dangerous Rv. 8. 77. 10.

अमण्डित Unadorned.

अमत्सर *a.* Without envy; free from desires and hatred: यद्यद्रोचते विप्रेभ्यस्तत्तद्द्यादमत्सरः Ms. 3.231; भक्तैकवत्सलममत्सरहृत्सु भान्तम् Nārāyaṇiya 21. 5.

अमर+गुरुः Brihaspati, the planet jupiter.

अमर+चन्द्रः N. of the author of Bālabhāratam.

अमर+राजः N. of Indra

अमरी A heavenly lady; अमरीकबरीभारभ्रमरीमुखरीकृतम् Kuval-1.

अमर्दित *a.* Not Thrashed, unsuppressed.

अमर्म+वेधिता *f.* The quality of not hitting at the vital parts, or of not wounding another's feelings (one of the 35 verbal qualities of a Tīrthaṅkara).

अमा+सोमवारः The combination of Amāvāsyā and monday; व्रतम् A vow to be performed on that day.

अमा-हठः N. of a Snake-demon; Mb.

अमावसुः N. of a descendent of Purūravas.

अमित्रकम् 1. An unfriendly act. enemy; राजानमिममासाद्य सुहृच्चिह्नममित्रकम् Rām. 6. 65. 7.

अमुद्र Limitless; अमुद्रदारिद्र्यसमुद्रमग्ना Nai 3. 8. 6.

अमूर्तरजस् A son of kuśa by Vaidarbhī.

अमृज *a.* Without having a bath or toilet; परिक्लिष्टैकवसनाममृजां राघवप्रियाम् Rām. 6. 81. 10.

अमृत+अंशुकः A variety of gems; Kau. A. 2. 11.

अमृत+अग्रभूः The horse of Indra, Uccaiśravas; अमृताग्रभुवः पुरेव पुच्छम् Śi. 20. 43.

अमृत+उपस्तरणम् A palm full of water sipped before the food to clear the way or clean the receptacle for the nectar ie. food.

अमृत+करः—(किरण) nectar-rayed, the moon.

अमृत+नन्दनः A pavilion with 58 pillars (Matsya P. 270. 8)

अमृत+नादोपनिषद N. of a minor Upaniṣad.

अमृत+बिन्दूपनिषद् N. of a minor Upaniṣad of the Atharva Veda.

अमृत-मूर्तिः The moon; आप्याययत्यसौ लोकं वदनामृतमूर्तिना Bhāg. 4. 16. 9.

अमृतेशः N. of Śiva.

अमृषोद्यम् True statement; Bk. 6. 57.

अमोघ+अक्षी *f.* N. of Dākṣāyani

अमोघ+नन्दिनी N. of a Śikṣā text.

अमोघ+वर्षः N. of a cālukya prince.

अम्बर+अधिकारिन् An officer of the court in charge of clothes.

अम्बरीषकः One the fires that are concealed ; उदपानाःकुरुश्रेष्ठ तथैवाम्बरीषका :; Mb. 3. 15. 16.

अम्बु+कन्द : An acquatic plant.

अम्बु+कुक्कुटी An acquatic hen.

अम्बु+दैवम्-दैवतम् The astronomical mansion Pūrvāṣāḍhā.

अम्बु+नाथः The ocean.

अम्बु+पतिः Varuṇa.

अम्बु+वेग a. The flood of water ; यथा नदीनां बहवोऽम्बुवेगाः Bg. 11. 28.

अम्बुजिनी The lotus creeper. —कुटुम्बिनी M. The Sun.

अम्मय a. [अप्+मय] Watery; consisting of water ; नह्यम्मयानि तीर्थानि न देवा मृच्छिलामयाः Bhāg.

अयन+कलाः The correction (in minutes) for ecliptic deviation. Sūryasiddhānta.

अयन+ग्रहः A planet's longitude as connected for ecliptic deviation ; *Ibid.*

अयन+परिवृत्तिः Change of the Ayana; अयनपरिवृत्तिर्गस्तशब्देनोच्यते ŚB. on Ms. 6. 5. 37.

अयत्न+उपात्त a. obtained without any effort.

अयत्न+साध्य a. Which can be done without difficulty.

अयथाभिप्रेताख्यानम् To tell a bad news loudly or a good news in a low tone ; अयथाभिप्रेताख्यानं नामाप्रियस्योच्चैः, प्रियस्य च नीचैः कथनम् Sk.

अयस्+कणपम् A kind of weapon which throws out iron-balls अयःकणपचक्राश्चभुशुण्ड्युद्यतबाहवः Mb. 1.227.25.

अयस्+पिण्डः A canon-ball.

+अयोग Deviating from the practice of Yoga : ददस्त्वयोगादथ योगनाथः Bhāg 6. 8. 16.

+अयोनि Of unknown source or parentage; अयोनि च वियोनिं च न गच्छेत विचक्षणः Mb. 13. 104. 33.

अरकः Aspoke of a wheel.

अरडा *f.* N. of a Goddess (Gobhil).

अरण्य+पर्वन् A book of the Mahābhārata.

अरन्ध्रः a. Having no holes; dense; पयोमुच इवारन्ध्राः Ki. 15.40.

अरव Wthiout noise

अरस 1. One who cannot appreciate fine-art; किमस्या नाम स्यादरसपुरुषानादरशतैः N. 2. Without any vigour; अरसोव्याधिजराविनाशधर्मा Bu. ch. 5. 12.

अरात् *ind.* At once; immediatly; वर्तन्ति यदनीत्या ते तेन साकं पतन्त्यरात् Śukra. 4. 1266.

अराम a. 'Non-Rāmā;displeasing.

अरि+केलिः Sport of a foe, sexual enjoyment; अरिकेलिः शत्रुलीला स्त्रीरत्योश्चापि कीर्तितः Nm.

+अरित्र An armour (अरिभ्यः त्रायते) Nai. 12. 71.

अरीण Full; स्वरमध्वरीणतत्कण्ठः; Nai 6. 65.

+अरुज 1. That which destroys a disease. विधेभ्यः खलुसवभ्यः कणिकामरुजां स्थिराम् Suśr. 2. Painless.

अरुण+केतुब्राह्मणम् N. of the Brāhmaṇa of Aruṇas and Ketūs.

अरुण+पराशराः N. of the followers of a Vedic Śākha; ŚB. on MS. 7. 1. 8.

अरुद्ध a. Not obstructed.

अरुन्धती+दर्शनम् One of the rituals in the marrige function when the bride is shown the star Arundhatī.

अरुन्धतीदर्शनन्याय Nyāya based on the custom showing the Arundhatī star as above the branch of a tree.

+अरूप A sacrifice not possesed of matter and Devatā.

अरूपिन् a. Shapeless, formless; बाधयामुरसैन्यानामप्रमेयानरूपिणः Rām. 1. 21. 16.

अरोगत्वम् State of being free from dcseasc.

+अर्क The sun-stone; अर्कोऽर्कपर्णे स्फटिके Nai.

अर्क+ग्रहः The eclipse of the sun.

अर्क+ग्रीवः N. of a Sāman.

अर्क+पुष्पोत्तरम् N. of a Sāman.

अर्क+रेतोजः Revata, the son of Sūrya.

अर्क+लवणम् Saltpctre.

अर्घ+उपचयः The fall in price.

अर्घ+ईश्वरः Śiva.

अर्घ+निर्णयः Fixation of price.

अर्चनानस् N. of a Riṣi belonging to the Atri family.

अर्जित m. Acquired, earned; न मे पित्रार्जितं किञ्चिन्नमया किञ्चिदर्जितम्। अस्ति मे हस्तिशैलाग्रे वस्तु पैतामहंधनम् । Vedānta deśika.

अर्जुन+बदरः The fibre of the Arjuna plant.

अर्जुन+सखिः Kriṣṇa.

+अर्णस् Colour; श्रीह्रीविभूत्यात्मवदद्भुतार्णम् Bhāg. 2. 6. 44.

अर्णस्+जः Lotus; न्यर्णोदर्णोजनाभः;

अर्णस्+रुहम् Lotus; वरगिरमुपकर्ण्यमर्णोरुहाक्षी U. 7. 92.

अर्थः+अतिदेशः Extension of gender, number etc. to the objects (as against words), *i.e.* to treat a single object as though it were many.

अर्थः+अनुपपत्तिः *f.* The difficulty in construing a particular meaning.

अर्थ+अनुबन्धि Associated with material welfare; तत्त्रिकालहितं वाक्यं धर्म्यमर्थानुबन्धि च Rām. 5. 51. 21.

अर्थ+अभिधान a. 1. A name which is connected with the purpose to be served by it; अर्थाभिधानं प्रयोजनसंबद्धमभिधानम् ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 2. Expression of the desired meaning; Vārtika 3. 1. 2. 5.

अर्थः+आतुरः One who is avariciously after wealth; अर्थातुराणां न गुरुर्न बन्धुः;

अर्थ+कार्श्यम् Monetary diffi-

culty. निर्बन्धसंजातरुषार्थकार्श्यमचिन्तयित्वा R. 5. 21.

अर्थः+काशिन् Appearing to be useful.

अर्थ+किल्बिषिन् *a.* Dishonest in money matters.

अर्थः+कोविदः *a.* Expert in political matters; उवाच रामो धर्मात्मा पुनरप्यर्थकोविदः Rām 6. 4. 8.

अर्थः+क्रिया 1. An implied act (as against an act ordained by words); ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 12. 2. A purposeful action; कारित्वम् the state of being a thing useful for an action.

अर्थः+गतिः Same as अर्थाविगम (understanding the sense).

अर्थः+गुणाः Qualities pertaining to the meaning of a statement.

अर्थः+गृहम् A treasury.

अर्थः+चित्रम् Figure of speech based on the meanings.

अर्थः+दर्शकः An adjudicator.

अर्थः+दृश् *f.* Consideration of truth; क्षेमं त्रिलोकगुरुरर्थदृशं च यच्छन् Bhāg. 10. 86. 21.

अर्थः+द्वयविधानम् Injunction of two ideas; ŚB. on MS. 10.8. 70.

अर्थः+पदम् N. Of the Vārtika on Pāṇini; ससूत्रवृत्त्यर्थपदं महार्थम् Rām. 7. 36. 45.

अर्थः+भावनम् Contemplating over a matter.

अर्थः+लक्षणम् As determined by the import as opposed to Śabdalaṣkaṇa.

अर्थः+विद्या Knowledge of worldly matters.

अर्थः+विपत्तिः Missing aim; समीक्ष्यतामर्थविपत्तिमार्गताम् Rām. 2. 19. 40.

अर्थः+विभावकः *a.* One who gives money.

अर्थ+विप्रकर्षः Ambiguity; the need to stretch the connotation of a word to get at the intended meaning.

अर्थ+शालिन् *a.* Wealthy.

अर्थ+संग्रहः A Mīmāmsa work by Laugākṣī Bhāskara.

अर्थ+सतत्त्वम् Truth; किं पुनरत्रार्थसतत्त्वम् Mb. on P. VIII. 3. 72.

अर्थ+संपादनम् 1. Earning Wealth. 2. Achieving an object.

अर्थ+हानिः Loss of wealth.

अर्थ+हारिन् *a.* One who steals money.

अर्थात्+अधिगतम् Understood by implication.

अर्थात्+कृतम् Done due to the force of implication; न चार्थात्कृतं चोदकः प्रापयति ŚB. on MS. 5. 2. 8.

+अर्थ्य 1. True, real; अर्थ्यं विज्ञापयन्नेव Rām. 6. 127. 25. 2. Adept in getting money; तमर्थमर्थशास्त्रज्ञाः प्राहुरर्थ्याश्च लक्ष्मण Rām. 3. 43. 33.

अर्ध+असिः A sword with a single edge; अर्धासिभिस्तथा खड्गैः Mb. 7. 137. 15.

अर्ध+कर्णः Radius of a circle; half the diameter.

अर्ध+चित्र *a.* A kind of marble-stone slightly transparent.

अर्ध+जीविका,—ज्या The sine of an arc.

अर्ध+पञ्चम *a.* Two and half.

अर्ध+प्राणम् A house-fitting resembling a bisected heart; मूलाग्रे कीलकं युक्तमर्धप्राणमिति स्मृतम्। Māna. 17. 99.

अर्ध+वायुः Partial paralysis.

अर्ध+मागधी N. of a dilect used in writing Jain Works of antiquity.

अर्ध+वृद्धिः Half the interest accrued on a sum; MS. 8. 150.

+अर्धशतम् One hundred and fifty; MS. 8. 267.

अर्ध+समस्या A verse of which first half is spoken by one and the second half completed by another; Nai. 4. 101.

अर्ध+सहः An owl.

+अर्ध्य To be accomplished; अघाते विष्णो विदुषा चिदर्ध्यः RV. 1. 156. 1.

अर्पित 1. Fixed, set in; द्रुमाणां विविधैः पुष्पैः परिस्तोमरिवार्पितम् Rām. 4. 1. 8.; R. 8. 88. 2. Poured in; हस्तार्पितैर्नयनवारिभिरेव (शशाप) R. 9. 78; 3. Transferred, made over; चित्रार्पितारम्भ इवावतस्थे Ku. 3. 42. 4. With प्रति—Given back प्रत्यर्पितन्यास इव Śāk.

अर्माः Ruins, rubbish;; Vāj. 30. 11.

अर्वन्+वाहः A horseman; आगच्छन् गुरुतरगर्वमर्ववाहैः Śiva. B. 24. 64.

अर्वाच्+तन *a.* Not reaching up to, posterior; प्रकृतिपुरुषयोरर्वाक्तनाभिः नामरूपाभी Bhāg. 5. 3. 4.

+अर्ह Capable, powerful; न त्वां कुर्मि दशग्रीव भस्म भस्मार्हतेजसा Rām. 5. 22. 20.

+अर्हा Gold; Nighaṇṭu.

अलक्तक+अङ्क *a.* Marked with Alaktaka; अलक्तकाङ्कानि पदानि पादयोः Ku. 5.

+अलक्षण Not Comprehensible; सेयं विष्णोर्महामाया ··· अलक्षणा यया Bhāg. 12. 6. 29.

अलक्ष्मन् *a.* Of inauspicious import; अपसव्यं ग्रहाश्चक्रुरलक्ष्माणं दिवाकरम् Mb. 6. 102. 21.

अलंकार+मण्डपः The dressing room; the place where the idols of the temples are decorated.

अलमकः A frog (see अनिमिक)

अलवण *a.* non-saline; without salt; Mb. 13. 114. 14.

अलस+गामिनी A lady with beautiful gait.

अलसिका Exhaustion due to perging.

अलाञ्छन *a.* Blemishless.

अलात+शान्तिः *f.* N. of the fourth pāda of Gauḍapādāś Māṇḍūkya Kārikā,

अलाबु+वीणा A lute of the shape of a gourd.

+अलीक Worry; अलीकं मानसं त्वेकं Rām. 2. 19. 6.

अलुप्त+महिमन् *a.* of unaffected glory.

अलुप्त+यशस् *a.* of undiminished fame.

अलोक+व्रतम् Vows intended for spiritual emancipation as

opposed to material benifits; चरन्त्यलोकव्रतमव्रणं वने Bhāg. 8. 3. 7.

अलोमक,—अलोमिक *a.* Hairless.

+अलोल N, of a metre of 14 syllables.

अल्प+अच्तर A word containing smaller number of syllables than another; P. II. 2. 34.

अल्प+गोधूम A kind of wheat small in size.

अल्प+नासिकः A small vestibule or Corridor; Māna. 34. 106.

अल्प+पुण्य *a.* of negligible religious merits.

अल्प+सत्त्व *a.* A weakling.

अल्प+सार *a.* of little consequence.

अल्लकम् Seed of Coriander—का The plant Coriander.

अवतरम् *ind.* Farther away; Rv. 1. 129. 6.

अवकीलकः A missle or peg set inside; क्षुत्पिपासावकीलकम् Mb. 14. 45. 3.

अवकृत *a.* Protruding downwards; grown downwards.

+अवकीर्ण Chaotic; दृष्ट्वा तथावकीर्णं तु राष्ट्रम् Mb. 9. 41. 16.

अवगल् To fall down, slip down, सौवर्णं वलयमवागलत्कराग्रात् Śi. 8. 34.

अवग्रह+धी Of intransigent or obstinate nature; कर्मण्यवग्रहधियो भगवन्विदामः Bhāg. 4. 7. 27.

अवघाटकम् A kind of necklace tapering in size; Kau. A. 2. 11.

अवघात See under अवहन्।

अवघुष्ट *a.* Announced, proclaimed in a disperaging manner.

अवघ्रात Smelled, kissed; अवघ्रातश्च मूर्धनि Rām. 2. 20. 21.

अवघ्रापणम् Causing to smell at.

अवचरः A groom; तुरगावचरं स बोधयित्वा Bu. Ch. 5. 68.

+अवचि To examine, Choose.

अवचिचीषा Desire to collect; प्रमदया कुसुमावचिचीषया Śi. 6. 10.

अवचूरिः, अवचूरिका A gloss or Tippaṇī.

अवच्छटा A playful movement; अवच्छटा कापि कटाक्षणस्य Nai. 16. 64.

अवच्छेद्य *a.* Fit to be seperated; Categorised.

+अवतानः Tendril; लतावतानतः Mb. 3. 24. 26.

+अवतॄ To cross over; त्वयावतीर्णोऽर्ण उताप्तकामः Bhāg. 3. 24. 34.

अवतरण+मङ्गलम् A solemn welcoming.

+अवतरणिका Synopsis.

अवतार+उद्देशः The purpose of an incarnation.

अवतार+रहस्यम् The secret pertaining to an incarnation.

+अवतारणम् Descent, incarnation; पौष्यं पौलोममास्तीकमादिरंशावतारणम् Mb. 1. 2. 42.

अवदान्तः Hyperenthera Morunga.

अवद्यत् *a.* Breaking off; शतशो विशिखानवद्यते Ki. 15. 48.

+अवधिः Mandate, authority; वयं तु भरतादेशाऽवधिं कृत्वा हरीश्वर Rām. 4. 18. 25.

अवधि+ज्ञानम् A Jaina terminology for the third degree of knowledge by which what is not within the reach of the senses is perceived.

+अवहित (*Ved*) Plunged into, fallen in; त्रितः कूपेऽवहितो देवान् हवत Rv. 1. 105. 17.

+अवधारण Uttering (the name); न त्वां देवीमहं मन्ये राज्ञः संज्ञावधारणात् Rām. 5. 33. 10.

+अवधृत 1. Understood, made out. 2. (n. pl.) Sense organs (in Śāṅkhya Phil.)

अवध्यै 1. P. To desregard; सोऽवध्यातः सुरैरेवम् Bhāg. 3. 12. 6.

अवध्यानम् Disregard; यथा तरे सदवध्यानमंहः Bhāg. 5. 10. 24.

अवनि+जः The planet Mars.

अवनि+जा Sītā.

अवनि+भृत् A mountain, a monarch.

अवनि+सारा The plantain tree.

अवनिष्ठीव् To spit upon; अवनिष्ठीवतो दर्पाद् द्वावोष्ठौ छेदयेन्नृपः MS. 8. 282.

अवनेय *a.* To be taken into; अरण्ये मुनिभिर्जुष्टे अवनेया भविष्यसि Rām. 7. 46. 9.

अवन्ति+सुन्दरीकथा N. Of a work attributed to Daṇḍin.

अवन्तिका 1. The modern city of Ujjain. 2. The dialect of the Avantis.

अवन्ध्य+कोप *a.* One whose wrath is effective; अवन्ध्यकोपस्य विहन्तुरापदाम् Ki. 1.

अवपतित *a.* Fallen down from; फलैर्वृक्षावपतितैः Rām. 2. 28. 12.

अवपानम् (*Ved.*) Drinking; माप स्थानं महिषेवावपानात् Rv. 10. 106. 2.

अवपोथिका Bolders used in throwing at enemies from the walls of a city or fortress.

अवप्लु 1. A. To leap down; स्वनिगममपहाय मत्प्रतिज्ञां ऋतमधिकर्तुमवप्लुतो रथस्थः Bhāg. 1. 9. 37.

अवबोधित *a.* 1. Awakened, रामो रामावबोधितः R. 12. 23.

+अवभङ्ग *a.* Broken off, fractured.—ङ्गः 1. Breaking off 2. Boring (of the nose or ear); Suśr.

+अवमर्दः 1. Clash, turmoil; न त्वां समासाद्य रणावमर्दे Rām. 5. 48. 6. 2. A kind of eclipse.

अवमर्दिन् Slayer; महात्मनस्तस्य रणावमर्दिनः Rām. 5. 37. 65.

अवमर्शित *a.* Spoiled, destroyed; इति दक्षः कविर्यज्ञं भद्ररुद्रावमर्शितम् Bhāg. 4. 7. 48.

अवमूत्रयत् *a.* Soiling with urine; अवमूत्रयतो मेढ्रम् MS. 8. 282.

अवमेह Filth; कामं प्रयाहि जहि विश्रवसोऽवमेहम् Bhāg. 9. 10. 15.

अवयव+प्रसिद्धिः Etymologieal denotation of a part; न चावयवप्रसिद्ध्या समुदायप्रसिद्धिर्बाध्यते ŚB. on MS. 6. 8. 41.

अवयुत्यनुवादः Reference to a thing in parts; एकं वृणीतइत्यवयुत्यनुवादोऽयं त्रयाणामेव ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 43.

अवरक्षणी A rope for tying horses.

अवरीकृ To bring near ; जवादवरीकृतदूरदृक्पथः Naï. 16. 26.

अवरुदित *a.* That which has been polluted by tears; अवक्षुतावरुदितं तथा श्राद्धे च वर्जयेत् Mb, 13. 91. 41.

अवरुद्ध Over whelmed ; प्रहर्षेणावरुद्धा सा Rām. 6. 113. 14.

+**अवरोधः** Binding force; प्रजानन्दावरोधेन गृहेषु लोकं नियमयत् Bhāg. 5. 4. 14.

अवरोध+गृहः A harem.

अवरोध+जनः Ladies of the harem.

अवरोपितः 1. Turned out ; पुराहं वादिना राम राज्यात्स्वादवरोपितः Rām. 4. 8. 32. 2. Reduced, lessened; इतरेष्वागमाद्धर्मः पादशस्त्ववरोपितः MS. 1. 82.

अवर्ण+संयोगः 1. The Combination of two dissimilar sounds, 2. No connection with any caste.

अवर्तमान *a.* Not belonging to the present time.

+**अवलम्बित** Clung to, caught hold of ; समभिसृत्य रसादवलम्बितः Śi. 6. 10.

अवलेह्य *a.* Fit to be licked.

+**अवलेखा** Drawing, sketch.

अवलोक+लवः A side-glance.

अवशप्त Cursed.

अवशृ 9. P. 1. To break. 2. To be scattered around ; स तस्या महिमां दृष्ट्वा समन्तादवशीर्यत Rām. 1. 37. 13.

अवशीर्ण *a.* Broken, shattered.

अवषट्कार *a.* Without the performance of any Vedic rituals ; (*lit.*) without the utterance of Vaṣaṭ (repeated during sacrifices).

+**अवसन्न** Extinguished, dead; ततस्तेष्ववसन्नेषु सेनापतिषु पञ्चसु Rām. 5. 46. 38.

अवसर+अन्वेषी One who is in search of an opportunity.

अवसर+प्रतीक्षी One who is waiting for an opportunity.

अवसायः One who terminates ; अवसायो भविष्यामि दुःखस्यास्य कदान्वहम् Bk. 6. 81.

+**अवसायक** *a.* Destructive ; अवद्यन्पत्रिणः शम्भोः सायकैरवसायकैः Ki. 15. 37.

+**अवस्कन्दः** (in law) Accusation.

अवस्कन्न *a.* 1. Spilt, ejected. 2. Attacked.

अवस्कारः The frontal projection on an elephant's face ; Mātanga L. 5. 8. 12.

+**अवस्थानम्** 1. Support ; योऽवस्थानमनुग्रहः Bhāg. 3. 27. 16. 2. Stability; अलब्धावस्थानः परिक्रामति *Ibid.* 5. 26. 17.

अवस्नात *a.* That which has been used for bathing.

अवस्फूर्ज To snort, fill with sound; Mb. 6. 7.

+**अवहारः** One who takes away; न जीवस्यावहारो मां करोति सुखिनं यमः BK. 6. 81.

अवह्वे (*Ved.*) To call down; विशो अद्य मरुतामवह्वये RV. 5. 56. 1.

अवाछिद् To tear off from.

अवाञ्चित *a.* Bent downwards;

+**अवाचीन** 1. One who looks down; दुर्योधनमवाचीनं राज्यकामुकमातुरम् Mb. 8. 8. 17. 2. Base, evil; बुद्धिं तस्यापकर्षन्ति सोऽवाचीनानि पश्यति Mb. 5. 34. 81.

अवातल *a.* Not flatulent; Suśr.

अवान्तर+वाक्यम् A statement culled out of its context by omitting some parts of the original; न च महावाक्ये अवान्तरवाक्यं प्रमाणं भवति ŚB. on MS. 6. 4. 25.

अवारित *a.* Unprevented–तम् *ind.* without obstruction.

अवारित+कवाट-द्वार *a.* Having open doors.

अवाह्य *a.* Unfit to carry.

अविकच *a.* Not blossomed, closed.

अविकारिन् *a.* 1. Unchanging. 2. Faithful ; स्थाने युद्धे च कुशलानभीरूनविकारिणः MS. 7. 190.

अविकार्य *a.* Unalterable ; अविकार्योऽयमुच्यते Bg. 2. 25.

अविक्रियात्मक *a.* Of unchanging nature.

अविक्षोभ्य *a.* 1. That which cannot be disturbed ; 2. Invincible; अविक्षोभ्याणि रक्षांसि Rām. 6. 5. 17.

अविखण्डित *a.* Undivided, undisturbed.

अविगान—अविगीत *a.* Without a disturbing note or अपस्वर।

अविचक्षण *a.* 1. Not clever. 2. Ignorant.

अविचिन्त्य *a.* In conprehensible; beyond understanding.

+**अविच्छिन्न** Ordinary, common; न विशेषेण गन्तव्यमविच्छिन्नेन वा पुनः Mb. 12. 152. 22.

अवितर्कित *a.* Unanticipated.

अवितर्क्य *a.* That which cannot be inferred.

अवितृ *a.* A protector ; त्रातारमिन्द्रमवितारमिन्द्रम् Mahānār. Up. 20. 3.

अविद *ind.* An exclamation meaning Oh ! ; Mk. 1.

अविद् *a.* One who is ignorant; अविदो भूरितमसो Bhāg. 3. 10. 20.

अविदूषक *a.* Innocent ; अहितं चापि पुरुषं न हिंस्युरविदूषकम् Rām. 1. 7. 11.

अविदूस् *a.* Sheep's milk; P. IV. 2. 36. Vart. 5.

अविनद्ध+नस्,—नास् *a.* (A bull) Whose nose is not bored.

अविधायक *a.* That which has not the force of an injunction ; न हि विधायकाविधायकयोरेकवाक्यत्वं भवति ŚB. on MS. 10. 8. 20.

अविनेय *a.* 1. Uncontrollable. 2. A non-student.

अविनाशः Deathlessness, salvation ; अविनाशाय दिवं जगाम Bu. Ch. 2. 18.

अविनाशिन् One which has no destruction (Ātman).

अविनिर्णयः Indecision.

अविनीय Free from deceit or crime.

अविपर्ययः Absence of a contrary proposition, uncontroverted

nature ; अविपर्ययाद्विशुद्धम् Sāṅ. K 64.

अविप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* Absence of difference ; शब्दस्पर्शरूपरसगन्धेष्वविप्रतिपत्तिः इन्द्रियजयः Kau. A. 1. 6,

अविप्रवासः Close association.

अविप्रहत *a.* Untrodden.

अविभासित *a.* That which is not taken into account.

+**अविरल** Huge, bulky; अविरलवपुषः सुरेन्द्रगोपः Ki. 10. 27.

अविरविकन्यायः A grammatical maxim by which अविः becomes अविक.

अविरहित *a.* Unseparated; never dissociated from; अविरहितमनेकेनाङ्कभाजा फलेन Ki. 5. 52.

+**अविलक्ष्य** Concealed; unpreventable; अविलक्ष्यमस्त्रमपरम् Ki. 6.40.

अविलुप्त *a.* Undiminished, undamaged.

अविवक्षित+वचनता The quality of vedic and tantric mantras which are not intended to convey their literal meaning.

अविवक्षित+वाच्य One of the varieties of suggestive poetry (Dhvani) where the literal meaning is not the one intended to be conveyed.

अविवेचक *a.* Undiscriminating.

अविवेचना Thoughtlessness.

अविशयः Absence of doubt; यदि वा अविशये नियमः; Ms. 8. 3. 31.

अविशेष+वचन *a.* A statement not conveying any particular detail; अविशेषितवचनः शब्दो न विशेषे व्यवस्थापितो भविष्यति Ms. 4. 3. 15.

अविश्रम्भः Lack of confidence, diffidence.

अविषक्त *a.* Unobstructed, unrestrained; तुभ्यं नमस्तेस्त्वविषक्तदृष्टये Bhāg. 10. 40. 12; अविषक्तवेगः Ki. 13. 24.

अविषह्य a. 1. Indeterminable; सीमायामविषह्यायाम् Ms. 8. 265. 2. unbearable; अविषह्यव्यसनेन धूमिताम् Ki.4. 30. 3. Inaccessible; चक्षुषामविषह्यम् Mb. 14. 20. 13.

अविसंवादः Non-contradiction; non-violation of one's promise.

अविहस्तः Courageous; अथ मृशमविहस्तस्तत्र कान्तारदेशे Śiva B. 36.

अविहा *ind.* Alas !

अविहत a. That which is not prescribed or ordained.

अवी [अवत्यात्मानं लज्जया अव्+ई] A lady in her monthly periods Uṇ. 3. 158.

अवीचि+संशोषणः A particular type of Samādhi.

अवृष्टि+संरम्भ *a.* Without the preparation to rain; अवृष्टिसंरम्भमिवाम्बुवाहम् Ku.

अवेक्षमाण *a.* Looking at; अवेक्षमाणश्च महीं सर्वां तामन्ववैक्षत Rām 5...

अवेदविद् Not knowing the Vedas.

अवेदविहित Not prescribed in the Vedas.

अवेदना Absence of pain.

अवैयात्यम् Having a sense of shame.

अवैशेषिक *a.* Not of consequence अवैशेषिकोऽयं हेतुः ŚB. on Ms. 11. 1. 1.

अव्यङ्ग्य *a.* 1. Faultless.—2 without the element of suggestion (in poetry).

अव्यतिरेकः Non-exception. a. unerring.

अव्यपदेश्य *a.* Indefinable.

अव्यपोह्य *a.* That cannot be disproved or denied.

+**अव्ययम्** Welfare,kuśalavārtā; युधिष्ठिरमथापृच्छत्सर्वांश्च सुहृदोऽव्ययम् Bhāg 10. 83. 1.

अव्यवच्छिन्न *a.* Unbroken, not interrupted.

अव्यवसायः Want of determination or will.

अव्यवसायिन् *a.* Inactive, alert; बहुशाखाह्यनन्ताश्च बुद्धयोऽव्यवसायिनाम् Bg. 2. 41.

अव्यविकन्यायः A grammatical maximum which limits the scope of अविरविकन्याय. Though Avi becomes Avika, the word Avikam formed from the latter to mean 'goat's flesh' has no corresponding form in Avi.

अव्याक्षेप Absence of any irregularity or initial trouble; अव्याक्षेपो भविष्यन्त्याः कार्यसिद्धेर्हि लक्षणम् R. 10. 6.

अव्याज+करुणा Unreserved kindness; अव्याजकरुणामूर्तिः Lalitāsahasranāma.

अव्याहृतम् Keeping silence; अव्याहृतं व्याहृताच्छ्रेय आहुः Mb. 5. 36. 12.

अशितम् 1. That which is eaten; प्राहुरब्भक्षणं विप्राह्यशितं नाशितं च तत् Bhāg. 9. 4. 40. 2. The place where any body has eaten, अधिकरणवाचिनश्च P. II. 3. 68.

+**अशकुन** Not serving as an omen ; साह स्म नैवाशकुनीभवन्मे Nai. 3.9.

अशठ *a.* Not obstinate, obedient; अजिह्मस्याशठस्य च दासवर्गस्य भागधेयम् MS. 3, 246. इदं ते नातपस्काय नाशठाय....Bg.

अशब्द+अर्थः 1. Sense not Conveyed by the word ; 2. That which is not directly signified by an expression ; अशब्दार्थोऽपि हि प्रतीयते ŚB. on Ms. 4. 1. 14.

अशाब्द *a.* Not conveyed by the Word; MS. 5.1.5.

अशिथिल *a.* 1. Not loose, tight. —2. Effective.

अशिशिर *a.* Hot—Comp.—करः —किरणः—रश्मि ; The Sun ; नीतोच्छ्रायं मुहुरशिशिररश्मेरुस्रैः Ki 5. 31.

अशीतल *a.* Hot ; दधत्युरोजद्वयमुर्वशीतलम् Śi. 9.86.

अशीतिः+द्वयम् Eeighty-two Praśnas that Constitute the 7 Kāṇḍas of the Kriṣṇa Yajurveda.

अशुभ+उदर्क Portending some calamity.

अशुभ+शंसनम् Conveying a bad news.

अशूकजा A variety of rice.

अशोक+ज Not born out of

grief, produced by joy; अशोकजैः... अश्रुबिन्दुभिः Rām. 6. 125. 42.

अशोभनम् Harm, fault; रामेण यदि ते पापे किञ्चित्कृतमशोभनम् Rām. 2.38.7.

अश्म+वर्षः 1. A hail-shower 2. Showering stones (at an enemy).

अश्यानम् A variety of Agaru; Kau. A. 2.11.

अश्री Ill-luck,

अश्री+करम् Inauspicious.

अश्व+घासकायस्थ A Contractor to supply fodder for the horses.

अश्व+चर्या Looking after a horse; तस्याश्वचर्यांकाकुत्स्थ ... अंशुमानकरोत् Rām. 1.39.67.

अश्व+जीवनः Gram.

अश्व+मन्दुरा A stable.

अश्व+रिपुः A buffalo; Bhāvaprakāśa.

अश्व+सधर्मन् Behaving like horses; अश्वसधर्माणो हि मनुष्या Kau. A. 2.9.

अश्व+सूत्रम् A treatise on tending horses.

अश्वतर+रथ A chariot drawn by a she-mule.

अश्वत्थ+नारायण Lord Nārāyaṇa Worshiped as in the form of the holy fig tree.

अश्वत्थ+पूजा Worshipping of the fig tree as having all the Gods in it; मूलतो ब्रह्मरूपाय मध्यतो विष्णुरूपिणे, अग्रतः शिवरूपाय वृक्षराजाय ते नमः।

अश्वत्थ+प्रदक्षिणम् Going round a fig tree as a religious ritual.

अषडक्ष Same as अषडक्षीण without the suffix ईन which is स्वार्थे।

अष्टन्+अङ्ग 1. The name of the Ayurvedic system consisting of eight limbs *i. e.* द्रव्याभिधान, गदनिश्चय, कायसौख्य, शल्यादि, भूतनिग्रह, विषनिग्रह, बालवैद्य and रसायनम्। 2. (with reference to intellect) eight aspects of Buddhi *i.e.* शुश्रूषा, श्रवण, ग्रहण, धारणा, चिन्तन, ऊहापोह, अर्थविज्ञान, तत्त्वज्ञान। 3. The eight parts of yogic practise. *i.e.* यम, नियम, प्राणायाम, प्रत्याहार, धारण, ध्यान and समाधि।

अष्टन्+अधिकाराः Nine positions of power in a social set-up; namely जल, स्थल, ग्राम, कुल, लेखनम्, ब्रह्मासनम्, दण्डविनियोगः, and पौरोहित्यम्।

अष्टन्+अन्नानि The eight varieties of food; भोज्य, पेय, चोष्य, लेह्य, खाद्य, चर्व्य, निपेय, भक्ष्य।

अष्टन्+आपाद्य Eight-fold, eight times; अष्टापाद्यं तु शूद्रस्य स्तेये भवति किल्बिषम् MS. 8.337.

अष्टन्+उपद्वीपानि The smaller islands numbering eight; स्वर्णप्रस्थ, चन्द्राशुक्ल, आवर्तन, रमणक, मन्दरहरिण, पाञ्चजन्य, सिंहल and लङ्का।

अष्टन्+कुलाचलाः The eight principal mountains; नील, निषध, माल्यवत्, मलय, विन्ध्य, गन्धमादन, हेमकूट and हिमालय।

अष्टन्+मर्यादागिरयः Same as above.

अष्टन्+गन्धः Eight fragrant substances used in preparing the paste to fix stone idols in temples.

अष्टन्+तालम् An iconographic term to refer to the height of the idol which is eight times the measure of its face.

अष्टन्+देहाः Gross and subtle bodies which are eight in number; स्थूल, सूक्ष्म, कारण, महाकारण, विराट्, हिरण्य, अव्याकृत, मूलप्रकृति।

अष्टन्+नागाः 1. The eight serpents *viz.* Ananta, Vāsuki, Takṣaka, Karkoṭaka, Śaṅkha, Kulika, Padma and Mahapadma 2. The eight Quarter elephants.

अष्टन्+पक्ष *a.* Having eight side-pillars.

अष्टन्+प्रकृतयः The five elements, Mind, Intellect and ego.

अष्टन्+प्रधानाः Eight principal officers of a state.

अष्टन्+भैरवाः Eight principal members of the retinue of Śiva.

अष्टन्+भोगाः Eight main ingredients of a happy life; Anna, Udaka, Tāmbūla, Puṣpa, Candana, Vasana, Śayyā and Alaṅkāra.

अष्टन्+मङ्गलघृत An Āyurvedic preparation.

अष्टन्+मङ्गलप्रश्न One of the methods adopted for Praśna Vicāra in Jyotiṣa.

अष्टन्+मधु Eight kinds of honey; माक्षिक, भ्रामर, क्षौद्र, पोतिका, छात्रक, अर्घ्य, औदाल and दाल।

अष्टन्+महारसाः Eight Rasas in Āyurvedic system.

अष्टन्+महारोगाः Eight major diseases dealt with in Āyurveda: वातव्याधि, अश्मरी, कुष्ठ, मेह, उदक, भगन्दर, अर्श and सग्रहणी।

अष्टन्+मातृकाः Eight incarnations of Parāśakti; ब्राह्मी, माहेश्वरी, कौमारी, वैष्णवी, वाराही, इन्द्राणी, शिवदूती and चामुण्डा।

अष्टन्+मूर्तयः Eight kinds of idols according to the substance with which they are made; शैली, दारुमयी, लौही, लेप्या, लेख्या, सैकती, मनोमयी and मणिमयी।

अष्टन्+योगिन्यः Eight yoginis who are friend-maids of Pārvati.

अष्टन्+वर्गः A particular calculation used to fix accurately the position of planets at a given time.

अष्टन्+सिद्धयः Same as अष्टमहासिद्धयः

अष्टम+राशि The eigth Rāśi from the Rāśi of one's star which is considered inauspicious in general.

अष्टागव *a.* 1. A collection of eight Cows. 2. Drawn by eight oxen; अष्टतः कपाले हविषि गवि च युक्ते P. VI. 3. 46. Vārt.

अष्टादशन्+तत्त्वानि Eighteen fundamental principles consisting of महत्, अहंकार, मनस्, पञ्चतन्मात्राः पञ्चकर्मेन्द्रियाणि and पञ्चज्ञानेन्द्रियाणि।

अष्टादशन्+धान्यम् The eighteen kinds of corn.

अष्टादशन्+पर्वाणि The eighteen books of the Mahābhcrata; आदि, सभा, वन, विराट, उद्योग, भीष्म, द्रोण, कर्ण, शल्य, सौप्तिक, स्त्री, शान्ति, अनुशासन, अश्वमेध, आश्रमवासि, मौसल, महाप्रस्थानक and स्वर्गारोहण।

अष्टाध्यायी *f.* N. Of Pāṇini's grammar and of the Śatapatha Brahmaṇa

+अस् To fight with; तारकेण गुहोऽस्यत Bhāg. 8. 10. 28.

अस्त+निमग्न Sunk behind the setting mountain: बिडम्बयत्यस्तनिमग्नसूर्यम् R. 16. 11.

अस्त+मस्तकः,—शिखर The top of the setting montain.

अस्त+समयः The time of Sunset, the moment of death; करजालमस्तसमयेऽपि सताम् S. 9.5.

अस्ति+क्षीर *a.* [अस्ति क्षीरं यस्य P. II. 2. 24. Vārt] having milk.

असंक्रान्तः An intercalary month.

असंयाज्य *a.* One who is not to be made to perform sacrifice.

असंयोग 1 Absence of connection. 2. Not a conjunct consonant; P. 1. 2. 5.

असंरम्भः Fearlessness; Mb. 14. 38. 2.

असंरोध Non-injury.

असंवर Irresistable; असंवरे शंबरवैरिविक्रमे Nai. 1. 53.

असंहार्य *a.* 1. Invincible, irresistable; विधिर्नूनमसंहार्यः प्राणिनां प्लवगोत्तम Rām. 5. 37. 4.—2. Not to be misguided.

असकृत्+भव A tooth.

असकृत्+कथनम् Repetition.

+असकौ This wicked one (according to P. V. 3. 71); भार्योढं तमवज्ञाय तस्थे सौमित्रयेऽसकौ Bk. 4 15.

असक्तिः *f.* Non-attached to natural things; असक्तिरनभिष्वङ्गः पुत्रदारगृहादिषु Bg. 13. 9.

असंकरः Absence of admixture (particularly in castes).

असंकल्पित Non-anticipated; असंकल्पितमेवेह यदकस्मात् प्रवर्तते Rām. 2. 22. 24

+असंगत Not hindered, not obstructed; शक्ति क्षिप्तामसंगताम् Rām. 6. 70. 134.

असत्+आश्रयः Association with a worthless person.

असत्+वस्तु A non-existing thing.

असत्+वादिन् One who wants to establish non-existence of an idea or thing.

असंतुष्ट *a* Disgruntled, displeased; असंतुष्टो द्विजोनष्टः Nītisāra

असंतोषः Displeasure.

असंधानम् 1. Aimlessness.—2. Disjunction.

असम+भागः Unequally divided.

असमायुक्त *a.* Not properly trained.

असमिध्य ind. Not having kindled.

असमीचीन *a.* Not correct, erroneous.

असमृद्धिः *f.* Non-achievement, wanting in something; नात्मानमवमन्येत पूर्वाभिरसमृद्धिभिः MS. 4. 1.37.

असमेत *a.* Not arrived; in unaccompanied; क्वचिदसमेतपरिच्छदः 9. 70.

असंपात *a.* Not present or at hand.—**तः** Inactivity, cessation of movements; असंपातं करिष्यामि तद्यत्रैलोक्यचारिणाम् Rām. 3. 64. 59.

असंबद्ध+अर्थव्यवधान *a.* Having an irrelevant matter intercepting; तस्मान्नासम्बद्धार्थव्यवधानैकवाक्यता Ś. B. on MS. 3. 1. 21.

असंबोधः Lack of understanding.

असंभवत् Improbable.

+असंभावना Lack of respect.

असंभावित *a.* Unworthy of —**उपमा** A simile having an improbable premises.

असंभाष्य *a.* Unfit to converse with.

असंभोज्य Not fit to eat with; MS. 9. 238.

असम्मोहः 1. Free from illusion. 2. Composure. 3. True knowledge.

असम्यञ्च्+प्रयोगः Incorrect usage.

असव्य *a* Right side.

असान्निध्यम् Non-presence, absence; असान्निध्यं कथं कृष्ण तवासीद् वृष्णिनन्दन Mb. 3. 14. 1.

असामञ्जस्यम् 1. Incorrectness. 2. Impropriety.

असांप्रतिकता *f.* The state of having improper behaviour.

असांप्रदायिक *a.* Not sanctioned by conventions, against tradition.

असावधान *a.* careless, inadvertent.

असाहसिक *a.* 1. Absence of courage. 2. absence of rashness.

असि+चर्या Practice of arms.

असि+लता The blade of a sword; ददृशुरुल्लसितासिलतासिताः Śi. 6. 5. 1.

असि+हस्तः Killing by a right hand sword; Nīlakaṇṭha on Mb. 6. 90. 45.

असित+अञ्जनी The black cotton plant.

+असिद्ध (in grammar) non-operative defence *i.e.* null and void as envisaged in the rule पूर्वत्रासिद्धम् P. VIII. 2. 1.

असिद्धान्तः A wrong dogma.

असिद्धार्थ *a.* One who has not achieved his object.

असु+तृप् *a.* Bent on one's enjoyment; devoted to worldly pleasures at any cost; घ्नन्ति ह्यसुतृपो लुब्धाः Bhāg 10. 1. 67.

असुगन्ध *a.* Not sweet-smelling.

असुतर *a.* Not easily crossed or attained; Ki. 5. 18.

असुन्दर *a.* Not beautiful.

असुर+असृक् The blood of demons; असुरासृग्वसापङ्कचर्चितस्ते— Devi Māhātmya ch. 11.

असुर+गुरु Śukrācārya; the planet venus.

असुर+द्रुह Enemy of the Asuras, *i.e.* Devas; पुरः क्लिश्नाति

सोमं हि संहिकेयोऽसुरद्रुहाम् Śi. 2. 35.

असुषिर *a.* Without a hole; hollow.

असूतजरती A woman who gets old without giving birth to any children; P. IV. 2. 42.

+असूर्त 1. Dark 2. Unknown, remote.

असूर्त+रजसः Those who live in complete isolation; असूर्तरजसो नाम धर्मारण्यं महामतिः Rām. 1. 32. 7.

असृज्+ग्रहः The planet Mars.

असृज्+दिग्ध Smeared with blood.

असेवा Lack of practice; न तथैतानि शक्यन्ते सन्नियन्तुमसेवया Ms. 2. 9.6.

+अस्तब्ध 1. Agile. 2. Not arrogant or stiff; Mb. 5. 12.

अस्तोक *a.* Not little; much.

अस्तोभ *a.* Without any unwanted sounds; अस्तोभमनवद्यं च सूत्रं सूत्रविदो विदुः ।

अस्त्र+पातिन् A shooter; अस्त्रपातिभिरावृतम् Śukra 4. 1037.

अस्त्र+भृत् One who carries arrows.

अस्त्र+यन्त्रम् A kind of mechanism to discharge arrows; Mb. 9. 57. 18.

+अस्थानम् An unusual place or region; अस्थानोपगतयमुनासंगमे–वाभिरामा Me.

अस्थास्नु *a.* Restless.

अस्थि+कुण्डम् N. of a hell.

अस्थि+बन्धनम् Sinew.

अस्थि+भेदिन् That which pierces the very bones, severe; वाचस्तीक्ष्णास्थिभेदिनः Mb. 3. 312.3.

अस्थि+यज्ञः Part of a funeral ceremony.

अस्थि+विलयः Dissolving the bones of a dead in some sacred stream.

अस्थि+सारः,–स्नेहः The marrow.

अस्नात Not bathed.

+अस्पृष्ट Not covered (by a statement); अस्पृष्टपुरुषान्तरं.... (शब्दम्) Ku. 6. 75.

अस्पृष्ट+मैथुना A virgin.

अस्पृह *a.* Without desires.

+अस्फुट Not fully developed; अस्फुटावयवभेदसुन्दरम् Nārāyaṇīya

अस्मृत 1. Not remembered. 2. Not referred to in authoritative texts.

अस्मि+मानः Self Conceit.

अस्वाधीन *a.* One who is not master of oneself; अस्वाधीनं नराधिपं Rām 3. 33. 5.

अस्विन्न *a.* Not well boiled.

अस्वेद्य *a.* That which should not be treated for sweating; Carak.

+अहत Not sounded; अहतायां प्रयाणभेर्याम् K.

अहम्+जुस् *n.* Conceited, thinking only of oneself.

अहम्+स्तम्भः Conceit.

अहि+चक्रम् A certain Tantric diagram.

अहि+विषापहा *f.* N. of a plant used to remove poison.

अहो+लाभकर *a.* Making fuss about a small gain.

आ

आंहस्पत्य *a.* Pertaining to the intercalary month.

आकण्ठम् *ind.* Up to the neck.–Comp.–तृप्त *a.* filled up to the neck with delicious food.

आकलना Counting, comprehension, estimate, evaluation.

आकल्पम्, आकल्पान्तम् *ind.* Up to the duration of one cycle of the four Yugas; till the end of the World.

+आकाङ्क्षा Expectancy; असत्यामाकाङ्क्षायां सन्निधानमकारणम् ŚB. on Ms. 6. 4. 23.

आकाश+पथिकः The Sun.

आकाश+बद्धदृष्टिः—लक्षः One who is gazing aimlessly.

आकाश+मुखिन् *pl.* Name of a Śaiva sect, the followers of which gaze at the skies.

आकाश+मुष्टिहनम् A foolish act akin to hitting the sky with one's fist; a fruitless action.

आकाश+शयनम् Sleeping under the skies.

+आकुञ्चनम् One of the strategies in warfare; Śukra 4. 1100.

+आकूतम् (at the end of a Compound) enunciation; cf. धर्माकूतम् ।

+आकूतिः One of the daughters of Manu and 'Śatarūpā.

आकूपारम् N. of some Sāmans.

आकर+कर्म *n.* A mining operation, Kau. A. 2.

आकर+ग्रन्थ A source book.

आकर+जम् A jewel.

आकार+वर्ण *a.* Delicate in shape and colour.

+आकृत Built; यद्वा समुद्रे अध्याकृते गृहे Rv. 8. 10. 1.,

+आकृतिः 1. A metre 2. (Arth.) The number twenty two.

आकृति+योगः A certain grouping of stars.

+आकर्षः 1. A bow; आकर्षः शारिफलके द्यूतेऽक्षे कार्मुकेऽपि च । Hm. 2. A poisonous plant; Mb. 5. 40. 9.

आकृष्ट *a.* Drawn, attracted, pulled.

आकोपः Irritation, mild anger.

आकौशलम् Want of skill; विवरीतुमथात्मनो गुणान् भृशमाकौशलमार्यचेतसाम् Śi. 16. 30.

+आक्रमः A step for ascending; केनाक्रमेण यजमानः स्वर्गं लोकमाक्रमते Bri. Up. 3. 1. 6

+आक्रान्त 1. Adorned, decorated; न खलु नरके हाराक्रान्तं घनस्तनमण्डलम् Bh. 1. 67.—Mounted; निर्ययुस्तुरगाक्रान्ता Rām. 6. 127. 13.

आक्रान्त+मतिः *a.* Mentally over come, deeply impressed.

+आक्रान्तिः Assault, plunder; यो भूतानि घनाक्रान्त्या वधात्क्लेशाच्च रक्षति Mb. 12. 97. 8.

आक्रीड+गिरिः (पार्वतः) A sporthill; आक्रीडपर्वतास्तेन कल्पिताः.... Ku. 2. 43.

आक्लिन्न *a.* 1. Wet; 2. Moved by pity.

आक्षपटलिकः 1. A keeper of records. 2. An officer of accounts; Kau. A. 2.

आक्षरः Pertaining to alphabets.

+आक्षिप्त Interpolated (Same as प्रक्षिप्त)

+आक्षेपः Reach (of an arrow); सोऽयं प्राप्तस्तवाक्षेपम् Mb. 7. 102. 6.

आक्षेप+रूपकम् A simile in which the Upamāna is only hinted at.

आखण्डल+चापः,—धनुः *n.* The rainbow.

आखण्डल+सूनुः : The son of Indra *i.e.* Arjuna; अनुस्मृताखण्डलसूनुविक्रमः Ki. 1. 24.

आखण्डिशाला The Workshop of an artisan.

आखु+वाहनः N. of Gaṇeśa.

आखेट+उपवनम् A royal forest for hunting.

+आख्या (आ—ख्यायते अनया) 1. Appearance, aspect; न हि तस्य त्रिकल्याख्या या च मद्वीक्षया हृता Bhāg 11. 18. 37. 2. Beauty, splendour; वृसीषु रुचिराख्यासु Rām. 7. 60. 12.

+आख्यात Called; सेवा श्ववृत्तिराख्याता Ms. 4. 6.

+आख्यातम् A good omen to start.

आगत+त्वम् Origin.

आगत+साध्वस Terrified.

+आगमः 1. What comes later; आगमवदन्त्यलोपः स्यात् Ms. 10. 5. 1. 2. A way of worship; लब्धानुग्रह आचार्यात्तेन सन्दर्शितागमः Bhāg 11. 3. 48. 3. Journey; आगमास्ते शिवास्सन्तु Rām. 2. 25. 21.

आगम+अपायिन् Having the tendency to be created and destroyed; आगमापायिनोऽनित्याः Bg. 2. 24.

आगम+शास्त्रम् 1. The Science dealing with Āgmas 2. N. of a supplement to Māṇḍūkya.

आगम+श्रुतिः *f.* Tradition.

आगमित *a.* 1. Learnt from or taught by; प्रकृतिस्थमेव निपुणागमितम् Śi. 9. 79. 2. Studied, read over. 3. Ascertained.

आगुल्फम् A shoe; Hch. 7.

आग्निहोत्रिकम् *a.* Pertaining to Agnihotra.

आग्रयण+इष्टिः An oblation wherein the first fruits of the year's crop are offered.

+आङ्घ्रिकः A coat reaching below the knees.

आङ्गारिकः A charcoal burner; Mb. 12. 71. 20.

+आङ्गिरस N. of a particular year.

आचन्द्रतारकम् *ind.* As long as there are the moon and the stars.

आचपराच *a.* Moving towards and away from.

आचमन+वाहिन् *n.* One who draws water.

आचान्तिः *f.* Sipping water for purifying the mouth.

+आचरित Colonised, inhabited; अगस्त्याचरिताभाशाम् Rām.

आचार+चक्रिन् N. of a Vaiṣṇava sect.

आचार+पुष्पाञ्जलिः Floral offering made by way of religious practise (at the entrance of the house).

आचार्य+देशीय *a.* Somewhat inferior to Ācārya (a title used with reference to authorities who have not stated the whole truth).

आचार्य+सवः N. of an Ekāha sacrifice.

आचार्यकम् 1. The office of a preceptor; ताण्डवाचार्यकं कुर्वन्निव क्रीडाशिखण्डिनाम् Bm. 1.1106. 2. Honouring the preceptor; चकाराचार्यकं तत्र कुन्तीपुत्रो धनञ्जयः Mb. 7. 147. 6. 3. The role of a commentator or exponent; श्रुत्यञ्जलाचार्यकम् Viś. Guṇā. 289.

आचेष्टित *a.* Deed, activity.

आच्छन्न *a.* Clothed, covered.

+आच्छादनम् Bed-cover.

आजात *a.* of high birth; यो वै कश्चिदिहाजातः क्षत्रियः क्षत्रकर्मवित् Mb. 5. 134. 38.

आजानिक Inborn, natural; आजानिकरागभूमिता Nai. 15.54; Anyāpadeśa Śataka. 5.

आजपादम् The lunar mansion Pūrvabhādrapadā.

आजि+मुखम् The batlle-front.

आजीवितान्तम् *ind.* Until death.

आज्य+ग्रहः A cup containing clarified butter.

आज्य+भागः A portion of the ghee oblation.

आञ्जन+अभ्यञ्जनम् (*du.*) Ointment for the eyes and for the feet.

आञ्जलिकः A kind of arrow with a crescent shape.

आटविकः A chief of the forest tribe; Kau. A. 1. 10.

आढय+रोगः Rheumatism.

आण्ड+कोशः An egg-shell.

आतङ्कम् The Constellation Bharaṇi.

आतप्त *a.* Refined by heat.

आतिशयिक *a.* Super-abundent.

आतिष्ठद्गु (तिष्ठन्ति गावः यस्मिन् काले दोहाय) *Ind.* The duration of time for which cows stand to be milked; आतिष्ठद्गु जपन् सन्ध्याम् BK. 4. 14.

+आत्मन् Mental quality; भावशुद्धिर्दया सत्यं संयमश्चात्मसंभवः Mb. 12. 167. 5.

आत्म+आनन्दः Supreme bliss of the Soul.

आत्म+औपम्य Likeness to self; आत्मौपम्येन सर्वत्र Bg. 6. 32.

आत्म+कर्मन् One's own duty.

आत्म+ज्योति Effulgence of the soul.

आत्म+तृप्त *a.* Self-satisfied; आत्मतृप्तश्च मानवः Bg. 3. 17.

आत्म+प्रत्ययिक *a.* Knowing from one's own experience; आत्मप्रत्ययिकं शास्त्रम् Mb. 12. 246. 13.

+आत्मभूः God of Love.

आत्मन्ः+वर्ग्यः *n.* Belonging to one's Community or party; उद्बाहुना जुहुविरे मुहुरात्मवर्ग्याः Śi. 5. 15.

आत्मन्+संस्थ *a.* Fixed upon oneself; आत्मसंस्थं मनः कृत्वा Bg. 6. 25.

आत्मन्+सतत्त्वम् Same as आत्मतत्त्वम्

आत्मन्+स्थ *a.* At one's own disposal; आत्मस्थं कुरु शासनम् Rām. 2. 21. 8.

+**आत्ययिक** *a.* Delayed, already late; कृत्यमात्ययिकं स्मरन् Rām 5. 58. 46.

आत्ययिकम् 1. Difficulty, calamity 2. Essential duty.

+**आत्रेयी** A pregnant woman; Mb. 12. 165. 54; आत्रेयीमापन्नगर्भामाहुः ŚB. on Ms. 6. 1. 7.

+**आथर्वणम्** The black art, magic.

आदष्ट *a.* Nibbled, pecked at.

+**आदानम्** Subjugating, Conquering; अथवा मन्त्रवद् ब्रूयुरात्मादानाय दुष्कृतम् Mb. 12. 212.

आदान+समितिः One of the five rules of Jainism wherein a method of holding is prescribed so that no creature is hurt.

आदात्म्यम् Fearlessness.

+**आदिः** One of the seven parts of Śāma; यदेति स आदिः Ch. Up. 2. 8. 1.

आदि+दीपकम् One of the varieties of the figure of speech called Dīpaka.

आदि+विपुला *f.* N. of an Aryā metre.

आदि+वृक्षः N. of a plant.

आदित्य+दर्शनम् One of the Saṁskaras for a child (4 months old) in which the Sun is shown to it.

आदित्य+पुराणम् N. of one of the Upapurāṇas.

आदीनव+दर्श *a.* Having evil designs.

+**आदेशः** Determination to perform, Vow; उद्यतं मे स्वयं तोयं व्रतादेशं करिष्यति Rām. 2. 22. 28.

आदेश+कृत् One who carries out the orders; तदादेशकृतोऽभियान्तु Rām. 5. 52.

आदेशिकः An astrologer; पुष्पभद्रादिकैरादेशिकैरादिष्टा Svapna 1.

आद्य+कालिक *a.* Seeing only the present; आद्यकालिकया बुद्ध्या दूरे श्व इति निर्भयाः Mb. 12. 321. 14.

आधमर्णिकः A debtor; मूलात् द्विगुणावृद्धिर्गृहीता चाधमर्णिकात् Śukra. 4. 880.

+**आधानम्** Sexual intercourse; तवापि मृत्युराधानादकृतप्रज्ञ दर्शितः Bhāg. 9. 9. 36.

+**आधिः** Punishment; एनमाधिं दापयिष्येऽस्मात्तेन भयं क्वचित् Śukra 4. 641.

आधिमासिक *a.* Pertaining to an Adhimāsa or intercalary month; करणाधिष्ठितमाधिमासिकम् Kau. A. 2. 7.

आधिरथिः N. of Karṇa; हतं भीष्ममाधिरथिर्विदित्वा Mb. 7. 2. 1.

आधूत Shaken, agitated; पवनाधूतलतासुविभ्रमः R. VI.

+**आधार** A ray; आधार आलवालेऽम्बुबन्धे च किरणेऽपि च। Nm.

आधार+चक्रम् It is one of the mystic circles situated on the posterior part of the body; वशषसदलयुक्ते सम्यगाधारचक्रे तरुणमरुणगात्रं वारणास्यं त्रिनेत्रम् Ganeśa P.

आनद्धः Drum or percussion; अमानमानद्धमियत्तयाध्वनीत् Nai. 15. 16.

आनन्द+तीर्थः N. of Madhvācārya the founder of Dvaita School.

आनन्द+करः The moon; काष्ठा यथानन्दकरं मनस्तः Bhāg. 10. 2. 18.

आनन्द+भैरवी N. of a musical Rāga.

आनति+करः A present, a reward.

+**आनर्तः** (–र्तम्) Dancing.

आनुजीव्यम् The humility due to a servant; पशुपकुलनिवासादानुजीव्यानभिज्ञः Dūta Vākya 1. 39.

आनुपद्य *a.* Along the way.

आनुपूर्व्यवत् The state of having a definite order.

आनुयात्रम् Same as अनुयात्रिकम्।

+**आनुषङ्गिक** *a.* 1. Incidental. 2. Lasting.

आनृत् 4. P To dance towards, jump towards; आनृत्यत शिखण्डिनः Av. 4. 37. 7.

+**आनृशंस्य** The anxiety of a protector; स्त्री प्रनष्टेति कारुण्यादाश्रितेत्यानृशंस्यतः Rām. 5. 15. 50.

आन्तःपुरिक *a.* Belonging to women's apartment.

आन्तःपुरी A maid servant of the harem; Nārāyāṇa on Nai. 19. 65.

आन्तरागारिकः A chamberlain

आन्तर्वेदिक Falling within the space of sacrifice.

आन्यतरेय *a.* Belonging to another's school of thought.

+**आप्त** Beneficial, useful.

आप्त+आगमः The trustworthy vedic testimony; परोक्षमाप्तागमात् सिद्धम् Sāṅk. 6.

आप्त+उपदेशः The advice tendered by a trustworthy person.

आप्त+अधीनः Dependant on a trustworthy person.

आप्त+उक्तिः *f.* 1. An augment. 2. An affix. 3. A statement of common acceptance and established by usage only.

+**आप्यः** A kind of horse born in water.

+**आप्यम्** (*ved*) water; पृथिव्याप्यतेजोनिलखानि Śvet. up. 2. 12.

+**आपणः** Commercial activity, trade; पिहितापणोदया Rām. 2. 48. 37.

आपण+वीथिका A bazar.

आपण+वेदिका A shop-counter.

आपात+मात्र Being momentary, of a passing nature.

आपात्य Rushing on, charging towards; आपात्यसैनिकनिराकरणाकुलेन Śi. 5. 15.

आपत्तिक One who crosses over difficulties.

आपदेवः N. of Varuṇa; N. of a Mimāmsaka.

आपरपक्षीय *a.* Belonging to the dark fortnight.

+आपोशानः Drinking water with ; Nai. 19. 28.

आप्तोर्यामः N. of a Yagña.

आप्याय्य *a.* To be satisfied or pleased.

आपृष्ट *a.* 1. Welcomed, saluted. 2. Asked for नापृष्टः कस्यचिद ब्रूयात् ।

आप्रवण *a.* (ईषत् प्रवण) Slightly modest.

+आप्लुत Eclipsed; अवाङ्मुखमथो दीनं दृष्ट्वा सोममिवाप्लुतम् Rām 7. 106. 1.

आप्लुष्ट Slightly charred or burnt ; दिवाकराप्लुष्टविभूषणास्पदाम् Ku. 5. 48.

आफलकः Enclosure ; वार्याफलकपर्यन्तां पिबन्निक्षुमतीं नदीम् Rām. 1. 70. 3.

आफीनम् Opium.

आबद्ध+मण्डल (–वलय) Forming a circle.

आबन्धुर *a.* A little deep.

आबालम् *ind.* Down to children, starting with infants.

आबाल+गोपालम् Including even the children and cowherds.

'आबाल+वृद्धम् starting from children and upto the old.

आब्रह्म Right upto Brahma.

आभङ्गम् Slightly bent pose of an idol.

आभात *a.* 1. Shining, blazing. 2. Appearing.

+ आभासः 1. One of the nine materials used for casting idols. 2. A type of building. 3. An unauthorised mode of worship ; विधर्मः परधर्मश्च आभास उपमा छलः Bhāg. 7. 15. 12.

+आभास्वर *a.* N. of a set of 12 subjects *cf.* आत्मा ज्ञाता दमो दान्तः शान्तिर्ज्ञानं शमस्तपः । कामः क्रोधो मदो मोहो द्वादशाभास्वरा इमे (तारानाथ तर्कवाचस्पतिकोशः)

आभिप्रायिक *a.* Voluntary, optional.

आभिमन्यवः Son of Abhimanyu, N. of Parikṣit.

आभियोगिक *a.* Done with skill, associated with dextirity,

आभृत *a.* 1. Produced, caused to exist; Bhāg. 3. 26. 6. 2. Filled up, steady ; आभृतात्मा मुनिः Bhāg. 4. 8. 56.

आभ्यागारिक *a.* Fit to be kept in the house.

आभ्र Made of Abhra (Mica); चन्द्राभमाभ्रं तिलकं दधाना Nai. 6. 62.

आम+पेशाः Grains pounded in a raw condition.

+आमन्त्रित Consecrated with a Mantra; शराणामामन्त्रितानाम् Mb. 3. 20. 26.

आमन्त्रित+विभक्तिः Vocative case.

आमन्त्रित+वचनम् An expression used in the vocative sense.

आमन्त्रितम् 1. Addressing. 2. Conversation. 3. Vocative case.

आमालकः A hilly place (perhaps same as माल).

आमिष+अर्थी Desirous of meat.

आमुकुलित Slightly open.

आमुक्तम् Armour.

आमुपः The thorny bamboo.

आमोगः The last line of a composition containing the name of the composer; यत्रैव कविनाम स्यात् स आमोग इतीरितः—Saṅgītadāmodara.

आम्र+अस्थि The mango seed.

आम्र+पञ्चमः A particular musical Rāga.

आम्र+फलप्रपाणकम् A cooling drink made of mangoes.

आम्ल+पञ्चकम् An Āyurvedic preparation containing five ingrediants starting with Tamarind.

+आयः Source of income; मागत्यायशतैरर्थान् Mb. 13. 163. 5.

आय+दर्शिन् A collector of revenues.

आय+मुखम् Forms of revenue; Kau. A. 2. 6.

आय+शरीरम् Body of income; Kau. A 2. 6.

आयथापुर्यम्,-पूर्व्यम्, The state of being not as before.

आयत Asleep; तं नायतं बोधयेदित्याहुः Bri. Up. 4. 3 16.

+आयतिः Succession, pedegree; द्रक्ष्यन्ति समरे योधाः शलभानामिवायतीः Mb. 7. 159. 71.

आयस्तम् Might, Expansion of power; न मे गर्वितमायस्तं सहिष्यति दुरात्मवान् Rām. 4. 16. 9.

+आयानम् An ornament of the horse.

आयुष्य+मन्त्रः N. of a Ṛk. beginning with यो ब्रह्मा ब्रह्मण उज्जहार...

आयुष्य+होमः An offering intended to ensure longivity of life.

आयोजनम् *ind.* Upto a distance of one Yojana.

आयोदः N. Of the Sage Dhaumya son of Ayoda.

आरङ्गरः A bee (Vedic).

आरण्यक+सामन् N. of a Sāman.

+आरम्भः The first act.

आरम्भ+भाव्यत्वम् The state of being produced through activity; Ms. 11. 1. 20.

आरम्भ+रुचिः The interest in the starting of an undertaking.

आरम्भ+शूरः One who shows too much of initial enthusiasm.

आरव+डिण्डिमः A kind of drum; चण्डि रसितरशनारवडिण्डिममभिसर सरसमलज्जम् Gīt. 11. 6.

आरासः Tumultuous noise.

आरीण Completely dried; आरीणं लवणजलं...Bk. 13. 4.

आरुतम् Cry, wailing; निषेदुः शतशस्तत्र दारुणा दारुणारुताः Rām. 6. 106. 31.

आरुणेयः Śvetaketu, the son of Āruṇi.

आरोपयितृ *a.* One who puts on;

आरोग्यम्+अम्बु Medicated water.

आरोग्यम्+चिन्तामणिः N. of an Āyurvedic work.

आरोग्य+प्रतिपद्व्रतम् A vow for gaining health.

आर्कम् (आ+अर्कम्) Upto the sun; आकल्पमार्कमर्हन् भगवन्नमस्ते Bhāg. 10. 14. 40.

आर्चायण *a.* Existing in Ṛks.

आर्चीकम् Sāma Veda.

+आर्जवम् Front (Loc. आर्जवे straight in the front); देवदत्तस्यार्जवे ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 15.

+आर्त Inconvenient; आर्ता यस्मिन् काले भवन्ति स आर्तः कालः ŚB. on MS. 6. 5. 37.

आर्त+त्राणम् Protecting those in distress.

+आर्तवम् Menstural ablution; गिरिकायाः प्रयच्छाशु ह्यस्या आर्तवमद्य वै Mb. 1. 63. 55.

आर्द्र+एधाग्निः A fire kept up with the help of damp wood; यथैवार्द्रैधाग्नेः पृथग्धूमा निस्सरन्ति Śat. Br.

आर्द्र+कपोलितः An elephant at the second stage of its rut period when its temples are wet with the ichor.

आर्द्र+पत्रकः Bamboo.

आर्द्र+भावः 1. Dampness. 2. Kindness, tenderness; धनुर्भृतोऽप्यस्य दयार्द्रभावम् R. 2. 11.

आर्द्रिका Wet ginger.

आर्द्धम् Abundance.

आर्धनारीश्वरम् Pertaining to the Ardhanārīśvara form of Lord Śiva.

आर्य+आगमः Approaching an Ārya woman sexually; अन्त्यस्यार्यागमे वधः Y. 2. 294.

आर्य+जुष्ट *a.* Approved by or followed by the noble folk.

आर्य+मतिःOne having a noble mind.

आर्य+वाक् *a.* Speaking the Āryan language.

आर्य+शीलः Having nobility of character.

आर्य+सिद्धान्तः N. of a work by Āryabhaṭa.

आर्य+स्त्री An Aryan woman.

आर्षिक्यम् (आर्षो धर्मः) The Dharma laid down by the Ṛṣis.

आलकन्दकम् A variety of Coral; Kau. A. 2. 11.

आलग्न *a.* Adhered, attached to.

आलापा A particular melody in music.

+आलापन Detailing the peculiarities of a Rāga in music.

+आलम्बनम् Dharma corresponding to the Manas.

+आलानम् Any point of Fixation or attachment; उलूखलं वा यमिनां मनो वा गोपाङ्गनानां कुचकुड्मलं वा मुरारिनाम्नः कलभस्य नूनम् आलानमासीत् त्रयमेव भूमौः; Kr. Karṇāmṛta.

आलि+क्रमः A kind of musical composition.

आलि+जनः Female friends.

आलेख्य+गत (—समर्पित) Put in a painting; निशीथदीपाः सहसा हतद्विषो बभूवुरालेख्यसमर्पिता इव R. 3. 15.

+आलिङ्ग्य *a.* Worthy of being embraced; Nai. 7. 66.

+आलयः A village; मन्दरस्य च ये कोटिं संश्रिताः केचिदालयाः; Rām. 4. 40. 25.

+आलीन Remaining enclosed; or embedded भ्रमरालीनपङ्कजम् ।

आलीढा A woman in menstruation; नालीढया परिहतं भक्षयीत कदाचन Mb. 18. 104. 90.

आलुलित Slightly disturbed or disarranged.

आलेपन 1. Flour mixed with water used for decorating the entrance of a house in South India particularly; विधुमालेपनपाण्डुरम् Nai. 2. 26. 2. An application of paint or white-wash; आलेपनदानपण्डिता Nai. 15. 12.

आलोकः 1. A mere sight; आलोकमपि रामस्य न पश्यन्ति स्म दुःखिताः Rām. 2. 47. 2.

आलोकक: A spectator.

+आवपनम् 1. place of origin; यस्य छन्दोमयं ब्रह्म देह आवपनं विभोः Bhāg. 10. 80. 45. 2. A cloth of hemp.

आवापः A Tantric term for using a mantra for multiple aims by repitition; यस्तु आवृत्या उपकरोति स आवापः ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 1.

आवरीवस् *a.* A Cover; Śataśloki-23.

आवास्य *a.* Pervaded by, full of; ईशावास्यमिदं Iśop. 1.

आवास् 10 P. (वास् with आ) To perform; आवासयन्तो गन्धेन Rām. 2. 103. 41.

आविः Pain. suffering, pangs of child birth.

आवितन् 8 Ā. To pervade; त्रींल्लोकानावितन्वानाः Bhāg. 3. 20.37.

आवित्त Existing.

+आविल Blurred, Not able to see (as in eye).

आविर्भूत *a.* Become manifest. आविर्भूजप्रथममुकुलाः कन्दलीश्चानुकच्छम् R. XIII.

आविर्मण्डल *a.* Appearing in the form of a circle; विधुवति धनुराविर्मण्डलं पाण्डुसूनौ Ki. 14. 65.

आविर्हित *a.* Made visible.

+आवरण 1. An armour; Ki. 17. 59. 2. Illusion (Phil.)

आवर्जक *a.* Attracting.

+आवर्तन A year; आवर्तनानि चत्वारि Mb. 13. 107. 25.

आवृत्तम् Addressing repeatedly a prayer or song to God.

आवृद्धबालकम् From the old to the children.

+आविद्ध Set with, interspersed with; स पाण्डुराविद्धविमानमालिनीम् Rām. 5. 2. 53.

आव्यक्त *a.* Clear, intelligible; तद्वाक्यमाव्यक्तपदं निशम्य Rām. 7. 88. 20.

आशिक्षा Desire for learing; Vāi. 30. 10.

आशा+वासस् Naked.

+आशास् (*ved*) To subdue; Ṛv. 2. 28. 9.

आशु+कविः One who can compose poetry off hand.

आश्रम+वासिपर्वन् The first section of the 15th chapter of the Mahābhārata.

आश्रम +परिग्रहः Taking to the 4th Āśrama of Sanyāsa.

+आश्रव Worldly suffering;

सवितर्कविचारमवाप शान्तं प्रथमं ध्यानमनाश्रवप्रकारम् Bu. C. 5. 10.

आश्लेषण Adherence, attached to.

आश्वन+विह्नितम् The autumnal equinox.

आश्वासिक Trusworthy.

+आस्, आः *ind.* To be indifferent ; ननु आस्ते इत्युपवेशने भवति । नावश्यमुपवेशने एव, औदासीन्येपि दृश्यते । ŚB. on MS. 3. 6. 24.

+आसनम् 1. The part between the neck and the back of an elephant where the rider sits. 2. Neutrality; Kau. A. 7. 1. 3. A moving piece in the game of dice.

आसन+मवूडकम् Semen.

आसंज्ञित *a.* One with whom one has agreed.

+आसक्त *p. p.* Obstructed, confined ; कार्तवीर्यभुजासक्तं तज्जलं प्राप्य निर्मलम् Rām. 7. 32. 5.

+आसद् Caus. To put on, wear; आसाद्य कवचं दिव्यं Rām. 7. 6. 64.

+आसत्तिः Embarassment; न च ते क्वचिदासत्तिर्बुद्धेः प्रादुर्भविष्यति Mb. 12. 52. 17.

+आसन्न obtained, got; बाह्लोरासन्नां सांतिमात्रं ननन्द Rām. 5. 63. 33.

आसन्न+चर *a.* Moving about in the vicinity.

आसमुद्रान्तम् *ind.* As far as the shores of the ocean.

आसुरायणः 1. A descendent of Āsuri. 2. N. of a Vedic school.

आसेचनक Extremely charming, that which causes limitless satisfaction (*e. g.* नेत्रासेचनकम्) see Hindiqui's Ed. of Naiṣadha. P. 559.

आस्तरकः One who spreads the bed; Kau. A. 1. 12.

आस्तीर्ण *a.* 1. Scattered, spread. 2. Covered.

आस्तारकः Grate.

आस्थान+पट्ट A throne; Nai. 10. 57.

आस्थेय 1. To be approached or held, to pe applied. 2. To be regarded or recognised.

आस्फुट् 1. P. To agitate, shake.

आस्फोटितम् Clapping, striking on the arms; आस्फोटितनिनादांश्च Rām. 5. 43. 12 ; तस्यास्फोटितशब्देन Rām. 5. 4. 7.

आस्यूत Sewn together.

आस्रु Flowing in abundance, gushing forth.

आस्रु+पयस् A cow with rich flow of milk; अगाद्धङ्कृतैरास्रुपया जवेन Bhāg. 10. 13. 30.

आस्वादित Tasted, experienced; मधुनवमनास्वादितरसम् Śāk.

आहत्य *ind.* Having hit or struck; striking, beating.

आहत्य+वचनम् A challenging explanation.

आहितक A hireling ; Kau. A. 2. 1.

आहार+तेजस् Quick silver.

आहार्य+शोभा Made up beauty (opp. to natural beauty).

+आहृत Artificial; आहृता हि विषयैकतानता ज्ञानधौतमनसं न लिम्पति Nai. 18. 2.

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+इक्षुः A variety of bamboo; मौक्तिकैरिक्षुकुक्षिजैः Nai. 20. 21. (Nārāyaṇa Comm. इक्षुर्वंशविशेषः).

इक्षुमती *f.* N. of a river in Kurukṣetra.

इक्ष्वारि (लि) कः A kind of reed.

इङ्गाल Charcoal; विलेनुरिङ्गालमिवायशः परे Nai. 1. 9; तथा हि इङ्गालादौ अग्निसंप्रयुक्ते Sidhāntaleśā Saṅgraha ch. 1.,...इङ्गालः कारिकाग्निविट् Vaijayanti.

इडा A stobha or musical interlink used in singing Sāmans (also इला).

इडाजातः A fragrant gum.

इण्डीकः A pen-knife.

इतिः 1. Knowledge. 2. Speed; Śabda ch.

इतिक *a.* Having gait or speed.

इतिहास+कथोद्भूतम् A plot derived from an epic or Purānic episode; इतिहासकथोद्भूतमितरद्वा सदाश्रयं......काव्यं कल्पान्तरस्थायि Kāvyādarśa.

इत्कटः A kind of grass.

इदम्बरम् A blue lotus; Nigh.

इद्धा *ind.* Explicit, obvious, apparent.

इन्दका A star remaining overhead in the Mṛgaśiras constellation.

इन्दिरा+रमण N. of Viṣṇu ; अन्तरा सकलसुन्दरीयुगलमिन्दिरारमण सञ्चरन् Nārāyaṇīya. 65...

+इन्दुः Designation of the Anusvāra.

इन्दु+मुखी A lotus-creeper.

इन्दु+वल्ली The Soma plant.

इन्दु+शफरिन् (—इन्दुकः) *N.* Of a tree.

इन्दु+सुतः (—सूनुः) *N.* Of the planet Mercury.

+इन्द्रः The five objects of senses.

इन्द्र+आयुधम् A diamond.

इन्द्र+कान्तः A type of fourstoreyed Construction; Mānasāra 21. 60. 68.

इन्द्र+च्छदः A pearl necklace.

इन्द्र+जः N. of Vālin and Karṇa.

इन्द्र+जतु n. Bituman.

इन्द्र+द्युति Sandal.

इन्द्र+प्रमतिः N. of a Vedic sage who was a pupil of Paila.

इन्द्र+भगिनी N. of Pārvatī.

इन्द्र+यज्ञः N. of a sacrifice to propitiate Indra; श्वोऽस्माकं घोषस्योचित इन्द्रयज्ञो नामोत्सवः भविष्यति Bālacarita 1.

इन्द्र+वानकम् A variety of diamonds. Kau. A. 2. 11.

इन्द्र+सावर्णिः N. Of the 14th Manu.

इन्द्रिय+धारणा Restraint of senses; स्थिरामिन्द्रियधारणाम् Kaṭh. 2. 6. 11.

इन्द्रिय+प्रसङ्गः Sensual indulgence.

इन्द्रिय+संप्रयोग: Functioning of senses with reference to objects.

+इन्धन *a*. Remnants of desire, Vāsanā caused by attachment; ये तु दग्धेन्धना लोके पुण्यपापविवर्जिता: Mb. 12. 348. 2.

इभ+कर्णक: 1. N. of a plant, 2. N. of Ganeśa.

+इरिणम् (Ved) A dice-board; प्रवातेजा इरिणे वर्वृताना Rv. 10. 34. 1.

इरिम्बिठि: N. of a Ṛg. Vedic sage of the Kaṇva family.

इलिनी N. of the daughter of Medhātithi.

इल्य: N. of a mythical tree in the other world; स आगच्छतील्यं वृक्षम् Kauṣ, Up. 1. 5.

इवोपमा A simile where the word 'Iva' is used.

इशीका A pupil in the elephant's eye.

+इष् 1. 6. P. To perform a thing frequently.

इच्छा+मात्रम् By a mere wish; इच्छामात्रं प्रभो: सृष्टि: ।

इच्छा+रूपम् 1. Desire personified. 2. A form taken at will. 3. The first manifestation of the divine power.

इष्ट+भागिन् *a* One who has achieved his ambition; अनुजग्मुरत्राथ मिष्टभागिनम् Rām. 6. 67. 175.

+इष्टि: A symopsis in verse form; संग्रहश्लोक: Com. on Rv. 1. 166. 14.

इष्टि+श्राद्धम् A particular funeral rite.

+इषिका (इशीका) A thorny plant ; संनिकर्षादिषीकाभिर्मोचिता रस्माद्भयात् Rām. 2. 8 30.

इषुपुङ्खा The Indigo plant.

+इषूयति (Ved) To strive for.

इष्टका+मात्रा Size of the bricks.

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ईक्षणश्रवस् A serpant; एषा नो नैष्ठिकी बुद्धि: सर्वेषामीक्षणश्रव: Mb. 1. 37. 29.

ईर: Wind.

ईर+ज: (पुत्र:) N. of Hanumant.

ईलिन: N. Of a son of Taṁsu and father of Duṣyanta.

+ईश The Supreme God.

ईश+गीता *f*. N. of a section of the Kūrma Purāṇa.

ईश+दण्ड: Axle-pole of a car.

ईशावास्यम् N. of the Isopaniṣad named after the first word in it.

ईशान+कल्प: N. of a cycle of four Yugās.

ईशितव्य *a*. To be ruled over or controlled; ईशितव्यै: किमस्माभि: Bhāg. 10. 23. 45.

ईश्वर+कान्तम् A ground plan in which the whole area is divided into 961 squares; Mānasāra 7. 46. 48.

ईश्वर+कृष्ण: N. of the author of Sāṅkhya Kārikas.

ईषत्कार्य *a*. To be accomplished with slight effort; ईषत्कार्यो वधस्तस्य Mb. 5. 74. 26.

ईषल्लभ Easily available; Nai. 12. 93.

ईषद्वीर्य: Almond tree.

ईसराफ: One of the astrological Yogas.

+ईह् (*Ved*) Praise.

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उका Residue.

+उक्थम् 1. Life; उक्थेन रहितो ह्येष मृतक: प्रोच्यते यथा Bhāg. 1. 15. 6. 2. Aproximate cause, Upādāna Kāraṇa; एतदेषामुक्थमतो हि सर्वाणि नामान्युत्तिष्ठन्ति Bṛ. Up. 1. 6. 1.

उक्थ: N. of Agni; उक्थो नाम महाभाग त्रिभिरुक्थैरभिष्टुत: Mb. 3. 219. 25.

उखासंभरणम् N. of the 6th book of the Śatapatha brāhmaṇa.

उख्य: N. of a grammarian.

उखरम् Salt extracted from saline earth.

उग्र+काली A form of Durgā.

उग्र+नृसिंह A form of Nṛsiṁha.

उग्र+पीठम् A ground plan in which the area is divided into 36 equal parts; Mānasāra 7. 7.

उग्र+वीर्यम् Assafoetida.

उग्र+श्रवस् N. of the son of Romaharṣaṇa.

+उचित Inborn or natural; उचितं च महाबाहु: न जहौ हर्षमात्मवान् (उचितं=स्वभावसिद्धं); Rām. 2. 19. 37.

उचित+ज्ञ *a*. One who knows propriety.

उच्च+अवच *a*. High and low; great and small.

उच्च+ध्वज: N. of Śākyamuni.

उच्चटम् Tin.

उच्चक् 1. P. To look up fixedly or unfearingly ; Bhāg. 6. 16. 48.

उच्चकित *a*. Look up in a perplexed manner.

उच्चयापचयौ Prosperity and decline, rise and fall.

उच्चाटित *a*. Thrown away; दशकन्धरो....उच्चाटित: Bhāg. 5. 24. 27.

उच्चार+प्रस्रावस्थानम् A privy.

उच्चार्यमाण *a*. That which is being uttered.

उच्चुम्ब् To lift the face and kiss.

उच्छिखण्ड *a*. Keeping the feathers erect (as a peacock).

+उच्छिष्ट Unholy, impure; उच्छिष्टमपि चामेध्यं आहारं तामसप्रियम् Bg.

उच्छिष्ट+मोदनम् Wax.

उच्छृङ्गित With horns standing erect.

+उच्छ्रय: A kind of artistic pillar (Junagadh Rock Inscription of Rudradāman Ep. Ind. Vol. III).

+उच्छ्वास: 1. Foam (as in the case of ocean); सिन्धोरुच्छ्वासे पतयन्तमुक्षणम् Rv. 9. 86. 43. 2. Increasing, swelling up.

+उच्छ्वासिन् Divided, disjointed.

उज्जागर: Excitment, perturbance.

उज्जूडित *a*. A tuft of hair twisted and bundled on the top of the head.

उज्झित 1. Abondoned, चिरोज्झितालक्तकपाटलेन ते Ku. v. 2. Discharged, emitted; अविरतोज्झितवारि Ki. 5. 6.

उज्झटा N. of a shrub.

उट्टङ्कनम् 1. The act of putting on a stamp or inscribing some marks on. 2. (In modern parlance) Typing.

उडुः+गणाधिपः The moon.

उडुः+गणाधिपं The constellation Mṛgaśiras.

उड्डामरिन् One who produces an extraordinary noice.

उड्डियानम् A particular position of the fingers.

उदुन् 1. The show-flower. 2. Water.

उत (p. p. of वे to sew) Woven, sewn.

उत्कयति Makes uneasy or anxious; मनस्विनीरुत्कयितुं पटीयसा Si. 1. 59.

उत्कच With the tuft of hair coiled upwards.

उत्कूर्चक Holding up a Kūrca in hand.

उत्कूल+निकूल *a.* Going up and down.

उत्कर्षणम् 1. Drawing upwards. 2. pealing off or pulling off.

उत्कर्षणी N. of a śaktī.

+उत्कृष्ट 1. Scratched; ऐरावतविषाणाग्रैरुत्कृष्टकिणवक्षसम् Rām. 6. 40. 5. 2. Plucked; उत्कृष्टपर्णकमला Rām. 5. 19. 15. (उत्कृष्टानि=त्रुटितानि) 3. Attracted; Mb. 14. 59. 10..

+उत्कोचः 1. Receiving a bribe; उत्कोचैर्वञ्चनाभिश्च कार्याण्यनुविहन्ति च Mb. 12. 56. 51. 2 Penalty.

उत्कोचिन् One who can be bribed, corruptible; उत्कोचिनां मृषोक्तीनां वञ्चकानां च या गतिः Mb. 7. 73. 32.

उत्कोठः A kind of leprosy.

उत्क्वथ P. To extract by the process of boiling.—pass. to be boiled, to be consumed (by love)

उत्तान+अर्थ *a.* Superficial, shallow.

उत्तान+पट्टम् A pavement; व्यूढं चोत्तानपट्टं Abu Inscription Ind. Ant. Vol. XI.

उत्तान+हृदय Noble-hearted.

उत्तपनः A blazing fire.

+उत्तम N. of Dhruvá's cousin brother.

उत्तम+दशतालम् An iconographic term to indicate 120 equal divisions of the whole height of an image.

उत्तम+वयसम् The last stage of life; Śat. Br. 12. 9. 1. 8.

उत्तम+व्रता A wife devoted to her husband; हृदयस्येव शोकाग्निसंतप्तस्योत्तमव्रताम् Bk. 9. 87.

उत्तम+श्रुतः Possessing the heighest learning.

उत्तमर Excellent.

उत्तम्भः A rectangular construction; Garuḍa P. 47. 21.

+उत्तर 1. A rectangular moulding; Mānasāra 13. 67. 2. Further action, next procedure; उत्तरं कर्म यत्कार्यम् Rām. 5. 3. A cover; Mb. 6. 60. 9. (आच्छादन).

उत्तर+अगारम् An upper chamber.

उत्तर+अभिमुख Turned towards the North.

उत्तर+तापनीयम् N. of the second part of the Nṛsiṁhatāpanīya Upaniṣad.

उत्तर+नारायण The latter part of the Puruṣasūkta.

उत्तर+वीथिः *f.* Northern orbit.

उत्तावल *a.* Impatient.

उत्त्रस्त Frightened.

+उत्थान 1. A monastry. 2. The position of an army ready for operation; युद्धानुकूलव्यापार उत्थानमिति कीर्तितम् Śukra. 1. 325.

उत्थान+वीरः A man of action.

उत्थान+शीलिन् *a.* Active.

उत्पचनिपचा *f.* An act in which it is repeated Utpaca (=cook thoroughly) and Nipaca (=cook well).

उत्पाट+योगः N. of an astrological yoga.

उत्पतनिपता *f.* An act in which it is repeated Utpata (=fly up) and Nipata (=fly down).

उत्पात+प्रतीकारः (-शान्तिः) Ameliorative measures against evil portents; Kau. A. 2. 7.

+उत्पत्तिः 1. (*ved*) A sacrific; उत्पत्तिरिति यजिं ब्रूमः ŚB. on MS. 7. 1. 3. 7. -2. An original injunction, a basic ordinance in the Veda, also called उत्पत्तिश्रुतिः or उत्पत्तिविधिः; उत्पत्तेश्चातत्प्रधानत्वात् MS. 4. 3.

+उत्पादिका N. of a herb.

उत्पादित *a.* Produced.

उत्पाद्य *a.* which was to be produced; लावण्य उत्पाद्य इवास यत्नः Ku. 1. 35.

+उत्पलिनी N. of a dictionary.

उत्प्रेक्षा+अवयवः A kind of simile.

उत्प्रेक्षा+वल्लभः N. of a poet.

उत्प्रेक्षित *a.* Compared (as in a simile).

उत्प्रेक्षितोपमा A kind of Upamā.

उत्प्लुत *a.* Jumped up, sprung suddenly.

+उत्फुल्ल Insolent, impudent.

उत्फुलिङ्ग Emitting sparks.

उत्सङ्गकः A particular position of the hand.

उत्सक्त *a.* prospering; उत्सक्ताः पाण्डवा नित्यम् Mb. 1. 140. 3.

उत्सत्तिः Ruin, destruction.

उत्सन्न+कुलधर्मन् One whose family traditions are broken off; उत्सन्नकुलधर्माणां मनुष्याणां जनार्दन नरके नियतं वासः ... Bg. 1. 46.

उत्सबोदयम् An iconographic term denoting the height of the Vāhana with reference to the height of the idol to be seated on it; Mānasāra 64. 91-93.

उत्सवविग्रहः Image intended to be taken out in procession as against मूलविग्रहः ।

+उत्साहः Rudeness.

उत्साह+योगः Applying one's

strength or energy ; चारेणोत्साहयोगेन MS. 9. 298.

+उत्सेकः Enthusiasm ; मामकस्यास्य सैन्यस्य हृतोत्सेकस्य सञ्जय Mb. 8. 7. 1.

उत्सूर्यशायिन् One who sleeps even at Sunrise ; Mb. 12. 228. 64.

उत्सृतिः (उच्छृतिः) *f.* A higher caste ; MS. 5. 40.

+उत्सृज To set up or fix ; आत्मानं यूपमुत्सृज्य स यज्ञो अनन्तदक्षिणः Mb. 1. 2. 97. 10.

+उत्सर्गः 1. A heap or mass ; अन्नस्य सुबहून् राजन् उत्सर्गान् पर्वतोपमान् Mb. 14. 85. 38. 2. Securing the secrvices (of priests) ; उत्सर्गे तु प्रधानत्वात् MS. 3. 7. 19 (ŚB. उत्सर्गः परिक्रयः).

उत्सर्ग+समितिः A Jaina discipline to be observed in the act of excretion so that no living creature is hurt.

उत्स्रष्टुकाम (–मनाः) *a.* Wishing to let go.

+उत्सर्पिन् 1. Over-flowing ; उत्सर्पिणी न किल तस्य तरङ्गिणी या Nai. 11. 77. 2. Causing to increase or rise.

उत्स्नात One who has emerged after a bath.

उत्स्नेहनम् Sliding, slipping, deviating.

उत्स्मितम् smile.

उत्स्रोतस् *a.* Having an upward trend (in life).

उत्स्वापगिरः Words uttered during sleep ; Nai. 12. 25.

उदम् Water.

उदक+अञ्जलिः 1. A hand full of water. 2. An offering of libation.

उदक+क्ष्वेडिका Water-sport where water is sprinkled on each other.

उदक+प्रवेशः An acquatic burial.

उदक+भूमः Moist soil.

उदक+मञ्जरी *f.* N. of a medicinal work.

उदक+वाद्यम् The musical instrument called Jalataraṅga where cups filled with water are struck by a rod.

उदग्र+प्लुत Bounding up due to high speed ; पश्योदग्रप्लुतत्वात् वियति बहुतरं S. 1. 7.

उदग्र+नख Folded hands ; कायेन विनयोपेतामूध्नोदग्रनखेन च Mb. 7. 54. 6.

उदञ्चित Raised ; सदञ्चितमुदञ्चितनिकुञ्चितपदम् Patñjali's Tāṇḍavastuti. 1.

उदण्ड *a.* Breeding many eggs.

उदन्+आशयः A lake; शरदुदाशये साधुजात...Bhāg. 10. 31. 2.

उदन्+कोष्ठः A water-jār.

उदन्+जम् A lotus ; शर्वादयोङ्घ्रयुदजमध्वमृतासवं ते Bhāg. 10. 14. 33.

उदन्+प्लवः Flood of water.

उदपास् 4. P. (उद्+अप+अस्) To throw away, give up entirely; ज्ञाने प्रयासमुदपास्य नमन्त एव Bhāg. 10. 14. 3,

उदरम्+अग्निः The digestive heat.

उदराटः A species of worm which crawls on its belly.

+उदर्कः Increase; सर्वद्धर्युपचयोदर्कम् Bhāg. 3. 23. 13.

उदर्वस्य *a.* Ultimate, final; Bhāg. 4. 7. 56.

उदश्रयणम् The act of causing to weep.

+उदस्त Bulged out; परिभ्रमद्गात्र उदस्तलोचनः Bhāg. 3. 19. 26.

उदस्तात् *ind.* Above; विधूतवल्कोऽथ हरेरुदस्तात्प्रयाति चक्रं नृप शैशुमारम् Bhāg. 2. 2. 24.

उदात्त+नायकः A type of hero fit for a Mahākāvya; चतुर्वर्गफलोपेतं चतुरोदात्तनायकम् Kāvyādarśa. 1.

उदात्त+राघवः N. of a drama.

उदात्यूहः A kind of acquatic crow.

उदानी Ā. To raise or elevate.

उदार+वीर्य Of great power.

उदार+वृत्तार्थपद *a.* of excellent metrical, sound and sense arrangement.

उदार सत्त्वाभिजन *a.* Of noble character and Birth; उदारसत्त्वाभिजनो हनूमान् Rām. 4 47. 14.

उदावसुः *N.* Of a son of Janaka.

+उदय 1. Begining; अभिगम्योदयं तस्य कार्यस्य प्रत्यवेदयत् Mb. 3. 282. 22. 2. Efficacy; पर्याप्तः परवीरघ्न यशस्यस्ते बलोदयः Rām. 5. 56. 11. 3. An Āyuṣyakarman, or a ritual for longuity of life. हस्ते गृहीत्वा सहराममच्युतं नीत्वा स्ववारं कृतवत्यथोदयम्Bhāg. 10. 11. 20. 4. The orient sine ; the first lunar mansion.

उदय+इन्दुः The town Indraprastha ; पुरे कुरूणामुदयेन्दुनाम्नि Mb. 7. 23. 29.

उदय+उन्मुख *a.* At the threshhold of a rise or prosperity.

उदय+भास्करः A kind of camphor; Nai. 18. 103.

उदय+राशिः The constellation in which a planet rises in the horizon.

+उदित 1. Renowned, reputed; चित्रयोधि समाख्यातो बभूवातिरथोदितः Mb. 1. 139. 19. 2. Started, begun; प्रभुभिरुदितक्षन्यैः... Viś. Guṇā. 26. 3. Awaken, got up; तां रात्रिमुषितं रामं सुखोदितमरिंदमम् Rām. 6. 121. 1.

उदित्वर *a.* 1. Going up, rising; अविदितगतिर्दैवोद्रेकादुदित्वरविक्रमः Śiva. B. 14. 106. 2. Exceeding; गोप्तुं शौरिरुदित्वरत्वर उदैद्ग्राहग्रहार्तं गजम् Viś. Guṇā. 18.

उदे P. (उद—आ—इ II P) To go up, arise.

उदेयिवस् *a.* Originated, born; सख उदेयिवान् सात्वतां कुले Bhāg. 10. 31. 4.

उद्गद्गदिका *f.* Sobbing; K.

उद्गल With raised neck.

उद्गारकमणिः Coral.

+उद्गारः Foam (of the ocean) पश्चिमेन तु तं दृष्ट्वा सागरोद्गारसन्निभम् Rām. 7. 32. 9.

उद्गार+चूडः A species of bird.

उद्गीर्ण *a.* 1. Vomited; निष्ठयूतोद्गीर्णवान्तादि गौणवृत्तिव्यपाश्रयम् ।

Kāvyādarśa. 2. Fallen out, ejected. 3. Caused, effected; काकलीकलकलैरुद्गीर्णकर्णज्वराः Gīt. 1. 36.

उद्गानम् A particular stage in the chanting of Sāman.

उद्गीतक *a.* One who sings loudly.

उद्गीर्ण Rising, overflowing; उद्गीर्ण इवार्णोधौ Nai. 17. 36.

उद्ग्रथनम् The pin or slade that conects a tuft of hair; साभिवीक्ष्य दिशः सर्वा वेण्युद्ग्रथनमुत्तमम् Rām. 5. 67. 30.

उद्ग्रीविका Standing on the tiptoe; उद्ग्रीविकादानमिवान्वभूवन् (रोमाणि) Nai. 14. 53; काममिथुन-नधुवनलीलादर्शनार्थमिवोद्ग्रीविकाशतदा-नखिन्नेषु...प्रदीपेषु Vāsavadattā.

+उद्घट्टनम् Outbreak (of violence).

उद्घोण *a.* With upturned nostrils like that of a boar; स्फुरदुद्घोणवदनः Śiva. B. 22. 13.

उद्दण्डित *a.* Raised, devoted; Ks.

उद्दण्डशास्त्रिन् N. of a great scholar of the Tamil country in the 15th cy.

उद्दलन Tearing out.

उद्दालकायनः A descendent of Uddālaka.

उद्दीर्ण *a.* Torn out.

उद्दीपकः A kind of bird.

उद्दीपका A kind of ant.

उद्दूष्य *ind.* Having publicly discredited or scandalised; Śi. 2. 113.

उद्देश+पदम् The term (or terms) which forms the subject; ये यजमानां इत्युद्देशपदम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 6. 20.

उद्देशतः *ind.* Pointedly, specialy, mainly, not exhaustively; एष तूद्देशतः प्रोक्तो Bg. 10. 40.

उद्देश्यक *a.* Pointing at or to.

+उद्धत 1. Abounding in, full; ततस्तु धारोद्धतमेघकल्पं Rām. 6. 67. 142. 2. Shining, glittering; अन्योन्यं रजसा तेन कौशेयोद्धतपाण्डुना Rām. 6. 55. 19.

+उद्धर्ष *a.* Excess, plenty; आपूर्यत बलोद्धर्षैर्वायुवेगैरिवार्णवः Rām. 6. 74. 35.

+उद्धूत 1. Thrown up, tossed up; उद्धूतमिव सागरम् Mb. 5. 193.4. 2. Disarranged, scattered; आसीद्वनमिवोद्धूतं स्त्रीवनं रावणस्य तत् Rām. 5. 9. 66. 3. Lofty, risen up; देवदारुभिरुद्धूतैरूर्ध्वबाहुमिव स्थितम् Rām. 5. 56. 29.

+उद्धृ To undo, destroy; एष त्वां सजनामात्यमुद्धरामि स्थिरो भव Mb. 5. 189. 23.

उद्धृषित Having the hairs erect due to joy.

+उद्धरणम् Awaiting, expecting; अपि ते ब्राह्मणा भुक्त्वा गताः सोद्धरणान् गृहान् Mb. 13. 60. 14.

उद्धारकविधिः; m. mode of giving or paying; तत्कथय कथमस्योद्धारकविधिर्भविष्यति Pt. 2.

+उद्धारः 1. Compilation. 2. what is left over in dishes.

उद्धार+कोशः N. of a work.

उद्धार+विभागः Division of shares, partition.

उद्धारित *a.* Taken out, released, extricated.

उद्बद्ध *a.* 1. Tied up. 2. Interrupted. 3. Compact, firm.

उद्बृंहण Increasing, strengthening.

उद्भङ्गः Breaking off, severing.

+उद्भू *caus.* To consider, think; Vikra. 9. 19.

उद्यन्धा An ant infesting wild and dry wood.

उद्यत+आयुध (शस्त्र) Having an uplifted weapon.

उद्यमित *a.* Induced to act; आत्मनो मधुमदोद्यमितानाम् ki. 9. 66.

उद्यापनिका Return home from journey.

उद्योजित *a.* Raised, gathered (as clouds).

+उद्योत N. of the Commentary on Ratnāvalī, on Kāvyaprakāśa, on Mahābhāṣya Pradīpa.

उद्योतकर The auother of the Udyota commentary on Mahābhāṣya Pradīpa.

उद्योतनम् The act of illumating.

उद्योतः Lustre, brightness.

उद्रिक्तिः *f.* Excess; Śivamahimna stotra. 30.

उद्रेचक Enhancing, increaing.

उद्वामिन् *a.* Vomiting out.

+उद्वहः A Prominent personality in a family (as in रघूद्वहः)

उद्वाह+ऋक्षम् A Nakṣatra auspicious for a marriage; उद्वाहर्क्षं च विज्ञाय रुक्मिण्या मधुसूदनः Bhāg. 10. 53.

उद्वह्नि *a.* Emitting sparks of fire (as an eye); उद्वह्निलोचनम् Śi. 4. 28.

उद्वाश् To call by name in lamentation; उद्वाश्यमानः पितरं सरामम् Bk. 3. 32.

+उद्विज् To revive a man in swoon by sprinkling water.

उद्वेगः N. A betel nut; Nai. 7. 46.

उद्वेग+करं (कारक, कारिन्) Causing anxiety.

उद्विबर्हणम् Rescuing, lifting; रसां गताया भुव उद्विबर्हणम् Bhāg. 3. 13. 43.

उद्वर्त The time of deluge; Rām, 6. 44. 18.

+उद्वृत्त Turned up, opened vide.

उद्वृत्तः A position of the hands in dancing.

उद्वेष्टनीय *a.* To be untied; आद्ये बद्धा विरहदिवसे या शिखादाम हित्वा, शापस्यान्ते...तां मयोद्वेष्टनीयाम् Me. 93.

उद्व्युदस् 1. P. (उद्-वि-उद्-अस्) To give up completely.

+उन्मादः N. of a son of kṛṣṇa.

+उन्नत Exhuberant, in high spirits; समाधाय समृद्धार्थाः कर्मसिद्धि-भिरुन्नताः Rām. 5. 61. 5.

उन्नत+कालः A method of determining time from the shadow.

उन्नत+कोकिला A kind of musical instrument.

+उन्नतिः N. of daughter of Dakṣa given in marriage to Dharma.

उन्नहन Unfettered, unlimited; मत्संश्रयस्य विभवोन्नहनस्य नित्यम् Bhāg. 11. 1. 4.

+उन्नाहः Haughtiness.

+उन्निद्र 1. Brilliant, shining (as the moon); नीत्वा निर्भरमन्मथोत्सवरसैरुन्निद्रचन्द्रा क्षपाः Kaliviḍambana of Nīlakaṇṭha Dīkṣita. 2. Bristling (as hair)

उन्निद्रकम्, उन्निद्रता *f.* sleeplessness.

उन्नेय *a.* To be inferred or decided by analogy ; Śivamahimna Stotra 17.

उन्मणिः *a.* A gem lying on the surface ; गिरयो बिभ्रदुन्मणीन् Bhāg. 10. 27. 26.

+उन्मन्थनम् Churning up ; कूर्मे धृतोऽद्रिरमृतोन्मथने स्वपृष्ठे Bhāg. 11. 4. 18.

+उन्मत्त 1. Very great, abnormal ; उन्मतवेगाः प्लवगाः Rām 5. 62. 12. n. 2. The Dhattura flower; उन्मत्तमासाद्य हरः स्मरश्च Nai. 3. 98. (comm.).

उन्मनीभू To be excited, disturbed.

उन्मुखता The state of expectancy.

उन्मुग्ध *a.* 1. Confused, confounded. 2. Silly, stupid.

उन्मृद् 9. P. To rub, to do massage.

उपकर्मन् *n.* A rite connected with the Upanayana where the head of the boy is smelt.

उपकल्पः An ornament; तपनीयोपकल्पम् Bhāg. 3. 18. 9.

+उपकीचक A sub-branch of a bamboo tree; विराटनगरे राजन् कीचकादुपकीचकम् (Śleṣa).

+उपक्रमः 1. Heroism. 2. Flight. 3. Behaviour, reaction.

उपक्रान्त *a.* 1. Commenced. 2. Approached. 3. Treated.

उपक्षेपक *a.* Alluding, suggesting.

उपखिलम् Supplement to a supplement.

+उपगम् To worship; सहपत्न्या विशालाक्ष्या नारायणमुपागमत् Rām. 2. 6. 1.

उपगमनम् Assumption. accepting; अप्राप्तस्य हि प्रापणमुपगमनम् ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 21.

उपजिगमिषुः *a.* Desiring to approach; नीचैर्गास्यत्युपजिगमिषोः Me. 44.

+उपगूढ p. p. 1. Seized, harassed; कन्योपगूढो नष्टश्रीः कृपणो विषयात्मकः Bhāg. 4. 28. 6. 2. Covered; लताभिः पुष्पिताग्राभिरूपगूढानि सर्वतः Rām. 4. 1. 9.

उपगानम् Accompanying music.

उपगेयम् Song.

उपग्रस् 1. P. To swallow, devour, eclipse.

उपघ्रा P. To smell; पर्यश्रुरस्वजत मूर्धनि चोपजघ्रौ R. 13. 70.

उपचतुर Approximately four.

उपचरणम् Approach.

उपचरितम् A particular Sandhi rule.

उपचार+च्छलम् A kind of fallacious inference to be refuted by reference to the literal sense of a statement used figuratively.

उपचार+पदम् A word of courtesy, a formal utterance.

उपच्छन्न Concealed, hidden.

उपच्छल् p. To decline, overreach.

उपजानु *a.* Near the knee.

उपतल्पः 1. A room on the upper story. 2. A kind of wooden stool.

उपतीर्थम् 1. Bank of a river or lake. 2. The country in the vicinity; Mb. 5. 152. 7.

उपत्यका [उप–त्यकन् according to उपाधिभ्यां त्यकन् आसन्नारूढयोः] A low land at the foot of a mountain; गिरेरुपत्यकारण्यवासिनं संप्राप्ताः Ś. 5.

उपदंशनम् Context; ŚB. on MS. 6. 8. 35.

उपदंशितम् Refering to a thing by way of context.

उपदातृ *a* One who gives.

+उपदेह Smearing, painting ; देहोपदेहात्किरणैर्मणीनाम् Nai. 10. 97.

उपदेहिका white ant.

+उपद्रवः 1. The Sixth part of a Saman Consisting of seven parts ; Ch. Up. 2. 8. 2. 2. Loss, wastage; अन्नस्योपद्रवं पश्य मृतो हि किमशिष्यति Ram. 2. 108. 14.

उपद्वारम् A side-door.

+उपधा (3. u.) To cheat.

उपधालोपः Delision of the penultimate letter.

+उपधान *a.* A wooden piece inserted under the string of a musical instrument to add to the tension; पाशोपधानां ज्यातन्त्रीं Mb. 4. 35. 16.

उपधानी 1. A pillow, a cushion 2. A foot-rest.

उपधाव् 1 *u.* To Worship.

+उपनतिः 1. Inclination. 2. One's due.

उपनम्र Coming to.

उपनिबद्ध *a.* 1. Composed. 2. Discussed ; किंचिदुपनिबद्ध U. 7.

उपनिभ्रेड् 1. P. Ā. To make happy.

उपनिर्गमः A main road.

उपनिर्गमनम् An exit.

उपनिर्हारः An attack, raid ; नेदानीमुपनिर्हारं रावणो दातुमर्हति Rām. 6. 75. 2.

उपनिविष्ट *a*, 1. Besieging. 2. Placing, occupying.

उपनिवेशः 1. A Suburb. 2. Placing.

+उपनिषद् Concentration ; यदेव विद्यया करोति श्रद्धयोपनिषदा Ch. Up. 1. 1. 10.

उपनिषेव् Ā. To devote one's self to.

+उपनयः Initiation (into any science).

+उपनयनम् Employment, application.

+उपनीत p. p. 1. Married. 2. Initiated into the Brahmacarya Āśrama.

उपनुन्न *a.* Blown, wafted; द्रुतमरुदुपनुन्नैः Śi. 4. 68.

उपनेत्रम् Spectacles.

उपन्यस्तम् A particular position of hands in wrestling Rām. 6. 40. 26.

उपपतित One guilty of an Upapātaka, a secondary Sin.

+उपपत्तिः 1. Accident, coincidence; उपपत्त्योपलब्धेषु लोकेषु च समो भव Mb. 12. 288. 11. —2. Appropriate, logical; उपपत्तिमदूर्जिताश्रितं नृपमूचे वचनं वृकोदरः Ki. 2. 1.

उपपत्तिसमः A contradiction in Logic where both the assertions are capable of being proved even though they are contradictory.

उपपत्तिपरित्यक्त *a.* Not sustainable, unproved.

+उपपन्न Willing, agreeable; उपपन्नेषु दारेषु पुत्रेषु च विधीयते Rām. 2. 101. 18.

उपपाद्य *a.* 1. To be carried out. 2. To be proved. 3. Coming into existence.

उपपर्वन् *n.* The day before the change of the moon.

उपपादः An additional pillar.

+उपप्लव Loss, failure; मायया विभ्रमच्चित्तो न वेद स्मृत्युपप्लवात् Bhāg. 10. 84. 25.

उपप्लाव्यम् *N.* of the capital of the Matsyas.

+उपप्लुत Pressed, squeezed; Ki. 8. 39.

उपभृ 3. *u.* To bear.

उपभृत *a.* Colleted and brought near; शिष्यायोपभृतं तेजो Bhāg. 8. 15. 29.

उपभेदः Subdivision.

उपमश्रवस् *a.* (*Ved*). glorified; कविं कवीनामुपमश्रवस्तमम् Rv. 2. 23. 1.

उपमन्त्रिन् *m.* 1. A junior advisor or minister. 2. A messenger; स्मररुज उपमन्त्रिन् भण्यतामन्यवार्ता Bhāg. 10. 71. 29.

+उपमा An irreligious doctrine; विधर्मः परधर्मश्च आभास उपमा छलः Bhāg. 7. 15. 12.

उपमा+व्यतिरेकः A Combination of comparison and contrast.

उपमर्दनम् Suppression.

उपमेखलम् *ind.* on the slope (of a mountain).

उपयापनम् 1. Causing to go near. 2. Marriage.

उपयुक्तः A subordinate officer; Kau. A. 2. 5.

उपयोग+वत् Useful.

उपयोग+शून्य Useless.

उपयोज्य Fit to be employed.

उपरज्य *ind.* Darkening.

उपरञ्जक *a.* 1. Dye. 2. influence.

उपरथ्या A bye-road.

उपरत+शोणिता A lady whose menses have stopped.

उपरम्भ् *P* To cause to resound.

उपरि+करः A tax paid by casual tenants.

उपरि+काण्डम् The third portion of the Maitrāyaṇī Samhitā.

उपरि+तलम् Surface.

उपरि+बृहती A kind of Bṛihati metre.

उपरि+ष्ठ (स्थ) Standing above, placed above.

उपरुद्धः A captive.

उपरोधः Deletion, dropping; आनर्थक्याद्धि प्राकृतस्योपरोधः स्यात् MS. 8. 4. 15.

उपरोध+कारिन् *a.* Obstructing.

+उपल A ball shot from a dummy gun.

उपल+प्रक्षिन् *a.* Grinding grain upon mill-stones.

उपल+वृष्टिः A hail-storm.

उपलब्धि+समः A logical term denoting a particular sophistical refutation of an argument; Nyāya darśana.

+उपलम्भः Seeing, looking at.

+उपलेपः Dullness, bluntness.

उपलेखः N. of a Grammatical Work Connected with the Prātiśākhyas.

उपलोहम् A secondary or base metal.

उपवञ्चनम् The act of Crouching or lying close to.

उपवञ्चित *a.* cheated, disappointed.

उपवर्तन A Country; स्वभौमेतदुपवर्तनमात्मनैन Nai. 11.28.

उपवसनम् Fasting.

उपोषित *a.* One who has fasted

उपोषितम् Fasting

उपोढा The younger wife who is more favourite.

उपविद् *a.* 1 Gaining, obtaining 2. Knowing.—*f.* 1. Acquisition 2. Inquiring.

उपविष्ट 1. Seated, occupied.

उपविष्टक *a.* That which has firmly settled even after the due period (as in the case of a foetus in the womb).

उपवीक्ष् [उप-वि ईक्ष्] Ā. 1. To look at or towards. 2. To regard as fit or proper.

उपवीतकम् The sacred thread.

उपव्रजम् *ind.* Near a cow-herd colony.

उपशक् 4. *u.* 1. To endeavour, help. 2. To learn, enquire into. 3. (5. P.) To be able.

+उपशमः N. of the 20th Muhūrta in Astronomy.

उपशम+क्षयः (Jainism) The destruction of activity by withdrawal.

उपशयस्थ *a.* Lying in ambush.

उपशीर्षकम् 1. A cerebral disease. 2. A necklace of pearls.

उपशूरम् Short of bravery.

+उपश्रुतिः 1. Rumour; नोपश्रुतिं कटुकां नोत मुक्ताम् Mb. 5. 30. 5. 2. Inculcation, incorporation; यथा त्रयाणां वर्णानां संख्यातोपश्रुतिः पुरा Mb. 12 64. 6. 3. N. of a Goddess; Mb. 12. 342. 48.

उपश्लोकः N. of the father of the tenth Manu.

उपष्टम्भक *a.* Strengthening, reinforcing.

उपसंयत *a.* closely united.

उपसंव्रज् P. To step into, enter.

उपसंसृष्ट *a.* 1. United with, joined together. 2. Afflicted, cursed, condemned; ब्रह्मशापोपसंसृष्टे स्वकुले Bhāg. 11. 30 2.

उपसंस्कृत *a.* 1. Prepared, cooked, made ready 2. Adorned, filled with; अमृतोपम तोयाभिः शिवाभिरुपसंस्कृताः Rām. 5. 14. 25.

+उपसंहृतिः 1. Conclusion, end. 2. The catastrophe.

उपसंक्लृप्त *a.* Fixed above; Bhāg. 4. 9. 55.

+उपसंग्रहः A pillow.

उपसञ्ज् 6. Ā. To be attached to; अथापि नोपसञ्जेत स्त्रीषु स्त्रैणेषु चार्थवित् Bhāg. 11. 26. 22.

+उपसदनम् Abode, place (as in यज्ञोपसदनम्)

उपसादनम् Approaching with humility.

उपसंध्यम् *ind.* Nearing the desk, उपसंध्यमास्त तनु सानुमतः Śi. 9. 5.

उपसाध् caus. P. 1. To subdue. 2. To dress, arrange.

+उपसर्गः Obstacle; ते समाधावुपसर्गा व्युत्थाने सिद्धयः Yoga Sūtras 3·39.

उपसर्जनीकृत Subdued, Supressed, made secondary. यत्रार्थः शब्दो वा तमर्थमुपसर्जनीकृतस्वार्थौ व्यङ्क्तः Dhvanyāloka.

उपसर्जित *a.* Set up, sent off; तक्षकादात्मनो मृत्युं द्विजपुत्रोपसर्जितात् Bhāg. 1. 12. 27.

+उपसृष्ट 1. Let loose; अश्वत्थाम्नोपसृष्टेन ब्रह्मशीर्ष्णोरुतेजसा Bhāg. 1. 12. 1. 2. Ruined, destroyed; कालोपसृष्टनिगमावन Bhāg. 10. 83. 4.

+उपसर्प A three year old elephant.

उपस्कन्न Moved, afflicted: स्नेहोपस्कन्नहृदया Rām. 6. 111. 87.

+उपस्कारः Pickles, condiment.

उपस्तीर्ण *a.* 1. Spread, scattered over, strewn. 2. Clothed, covered. 3. Poured.

+उपस्थ 1. Seat; एवमुक्त्वार्जुनः संख्ये रथोपस्थ उपाविशत् Bg. 1. 47. 2. Surface; तं शयानं धरोपस्थे Bhāg. 7. 13. 12.

+उपस्थानम् A Court-room; उपस्थानगतः कार्यार्थिनामद्वारासङ्गं कारयेत् Kau. A. 1. 14.

उपस्थापना The ritual connected with initiating a Jain monk.

उपस्थित+वक्तृ *m.* An extempore speaker.

उपस्नुत *a.* Streaming forth; स्वयं प्रदुग्धेऽस्य गुणैरुपस्नुता Ki. 1. 18.

+उपस्पर्शनम् A gift.

उपहासकम् A joke, a humorous statement.

उपहर्तृ *a* One who offers, presents; a host.

उपहा 3. Ā. To descend, come down upon; उपाजिहीथा न महीतलं यदि 1. 1. 37.

उपहार्यम्, उपहारकः, उपहारिका An offering, gift.

उपहितिः *f.* Devotedness.

उपहूत *a.* Summoned, called, invoked.

उपांशु+जपः A mode of chanting Mantras within oneself.

उपांशु+ग्रहः The first consignment of Soma juice pressed in a sacrifice.

उपांशु+दण्डः A punishment inflicted in private.

उपांशु+वधः A concealed murder.

+उपाकृत 1. Initiated into the Mantras. 2. Utilised; यज्ञेषूपाकृतं वित्तं Mb. 12. 268. 22.

उपाक्रम् 1. P. To fall upon, attack.

उपाघ्रा P. 1. To smell at 2. To kiss (as in मूर्ध्न्युपाघ्राय).

+उपाङ्गः A group of sacred scriptures of the Jainas.

उपात्त+विद्यः One who has finished his education; उपात्तविद्यो गुरुदक्षिणार्थी R. 5. 1.

+उपादान One of the four contenments enumerated by Sāṅkhays; Sāṅ. K. 50.

+उपाधा 3. *W.* To seduce, rape. (a woman).

+उपाधिः 1. The by product of an action, an incidental purpose. 2. Substitution, proxy; उपाधिनं मया कार्यो वनवासे जुगुप्सितः Rām. 2. 111. 29.

उपाध्वर्युः An assistant Adhvaryu.

उपारमः Ceasing, end.

उपारुद् 2. P. To weep for.

उपार्जित *a.* Secured, acquired.

उपालभ् 1. Ā. To seize to kill (as a sacrificial animal).

उपावृत *a.* Covered, concealed.

उपाश्लिष्ट *a.* One who has embraced or laid hold of.

उपासीन *a.* Sitting near to, sitting around, attending on.

उपस्थित *a.* 1. Mounting, standing. 2. Occured, come into being, approached as in व्यसनं समुपस्थितम्.

+उपायः Initiation, sacred thread ceremony; उपायेनप्रवतरन्-उपनयनेन सह प्रवतरन् ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 22.

उपाय+विकल्पः An alternative expedient.

उपेयिवस् *a.* (उप-इण्-क्वसु P. 111. 2. 109) One who goes near; Śi. 2. 114.

उपक्षणीय *a.* To be overlooked, neglected.

उपेडकीय् Den. P. (उप-एडक) To behave as a sheep towards; Kásikā an Pāṇinī VI. 1. 94.

उपेन्द्र+अपत्यम् God of love.

उपात्त Obtained, earned; उपात्तविद्यो गुरुदक्षिणार्थी R. 5. 1.

उभय+अन्वयिन् *a* Applicable in both cases.

उभय+अलंकार A figure of speech, which sets off both the sense and sound.

उभय+च्छन्ना A figure of speech where there is enigma of two kinds.

उभय+पदिन् Having both Parasmai and Ātmanepada.

उभय+विपुला *f.* N. of a metre.

उभय+विभ्रष्टः *a.* Neither here nor there, losing on both ends; कच्चिन्नोभयविभ्रष्टश्छिन्नाभ्रमिव नश्यति Bg. 6. 38.

उभय+स्नातक One who has finished both his studies and his Brahmacarya Vrata; Kullūka on MSm. 4. 31.

उभयतः+पाश Having noose an both ends.

उभयतः+पुच्छः With tail on cither sides.

उभयतः+प्रज्ञः One who can see both inwards and out wards.

उमा+महेश्वरव्रतम् N. of a particular religious vow to propitiate Śiva.

उरग+शयनः N. of Viṣṇu reposing on Śeṣa.

उरस्+कपाटः A broad strong chest.

उरस्+क्षयः Consumption, disease in chest.

उरस्+स्तम्भः Asthma.

उरु +पराक्रमः Of great powers.

उरुधा *ind.* In many ways; पश्य तं माययोरुधा Bhāg. 1. 13. 47.

उर्वशी+शापः Urvaśi cursing Arjuna to become a eunuch which stood him in good stead during the Ajñāta Vāsa. (Also used in similar contexts where an apparently harmful incident turns out to be benificial).

उलड् 10 P. (उलण्डयति) To throw out, to eject; Dhātupāṭha.

उलिः, उल्ली *f.* White onion.

+उलूकः N. of a sage identified as Kaṇāda the author of the Vaiśeṣika Sutras.

उलूक+जित् A crow.

उलूलि, उलूलु *a.* 1. crying aloud, noisy. 2. A sound produced by women by blowing into the hollow of the palm on an auspicious occassion like marriage; Nai. 14. 51. Anargha Rāghava. 3. 55.

+उल्बणः 1. Dreadful. 2. Sinful.

उल्बणरसः Valour.

उल्लकः A kind of liquor.

+उल्लस् To shake, wave. जिह्वाशतान्युल्लसयन्त्यजस्रम् Ki. 16. 37.

उल्लसत् *a.* Shining forth.

उल्लाघः Black pepper.

उवटः N. of a commentator on Ṛgveda Prātiśākhya.

उशत् *a.* 1. Beautiful; 2. Dear, beloved. 3. Pure, sinless. 4. Impure; वर्जयेदुशतीं वाचम् Mb. 12. 235. 10.

उशिजः N. of the father of Kakṣīvat.

उष्ण+उष्ण *a.* Very hot ; उष्णोष्णशीकरसृजः Śi. 5. 45.

उष्ण+गुः The sun.

उषस्+करः The moon.

उषस्+कलः A cock.

उषस्+पतिः Aniruddha.

उषस्+पूजा Special worship conducted in the early morning during the month of Dhanus.

उष्ट्र+अक्षः A camel-eyed (horse); Śālihotra.

उष्ट्र+निषदनम् One of the Yogic Āsanas.

उष्ट्र+प्रमाणः An eight footed animal (Śarabha).

+उष्णीषः The top of a building.

उहारः A tortoise.

ऊ

ऊखरः (pl.) N. of a Śaiva sect.

ऊखरजस् 1. Salt prepared from saline earth. 2. Nitre or saltpetre.

+ऊतिः Tissue.

ऊन् 10. P. To decrease.

ऊनातिरिक्त *a.* Too little or too much.

ऊनाब्दिकम् The Śrāddha ceremony previous to the anniversary.

ऊनमासिक Māsika Śrāddhas in addition to the regular monthly ceremonies, performed within one year on calculating the number of days.

ऊरुः+अङ्गम् Mushroom.

ऊर्जः+मासः The month Kārtika.

ऊर्जः+मेध *a.* Of outstanding intelligence.

+ऊर्ध्वगमः Fire.

ऊर्ध्व+तिलकः A vertical caste mark on the forehead; सूर्यस्पर्धिकिरीटमूर्ध्वतिलकप्रोद्भासि फालान्तरम् Nārāyaṇīya. 2.1

ऊर्ध्व+दृश् *m.* A crab.

ऊर्ध्व+प्रमाणम् Altitude.

ऊर्ध्व+वालम् The tail of the camari deer.

ऊर्ध्व+शोधनः Soapnut tree and its fruit.

+ऊर्मिका Anxiety.

ऊवध्यम् Half digested food.

ऊष्मायणम् Summer.

ऊहगानम् N. of one of the three divisions of the Sāma Veda.

ऊहच्छला *f.* N. of a chapter of the Sāma Veda Chchalā.

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ऋक्ष् 5. P. to kill.

+ऋक्षः A kind of deer; रोहिद्भूतां सोऽन्वधावदृक्षरूपी हृतत्रपः Bhāg. 3. 31. 36.

ऋक्षः+इष्टिः An offering to the stars.

ऋक्षः+जिह्वम् A kind of leprosy.

ऋक्षः+नायकः A kind of round construction; Agni P. 104.

ऋक्षः+प्रियः An ox.

ऋक्षः+विडम्बिन् *m.* A fraudulant astrologer.

ऋच्+ब्राह्मणम् The Aitareya Brāhmaṇa.

ऋजु+कायः The sage Kaśyapa.

ऋजु+लेखा Straight line.

ऋण् 8 P. To go.

ऋणच्छेदः Payment of a debt.

ऋणनिर्णयपत्रम् (ऋणपत्रम्) A note acknowledging the loan.

ऋणप्रदातृ Money-lender.

ऋतसामन् N. of a Sāman.

ऋतम्भरा Intellect; Pātanjala Yoga Darśana 1. 47.

ऋतुः+चर्या *f.* Seasonal behaviour (of animals).

ऋतु+जुष् *f.* A woman indulging in sexual intercourse at a time fit for confinement.

ऋतु+पशुः An animal intended for a seasonal sacrifice.

+ऋद्धम् Collection of grain after beating it out.

ऋद्धित *a.* Made to prosper; राजसूयजितांल्लोकान् स्वयमेवासि ऋद्धितान् Mb. 18. 3. 25.

ऋश्यमूकः N. of a mountain.

ऋषभ+अचलः N. of a hill-temple at Kerala connected with the life of Śaṅkarācārya.

ऋषि+ऋणम् A debt due to Ṛṣis.

ऋषिका *f.* A famale composer of the Ṛks,

+ ष्टिः A kind of musical instrument; सतालवीणामुरजर्ष्टिवेणुभिः Bhāg. 3. 15. 21.

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+एकः N. of Prajāpati; एक इति च प्रजापतेरभिधानमिति ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 13.

एकम् 1. Mind; एकं विनिन्ये स जुगोप सप्त Bu. ch. 2. 41. 2. Unity.

+एकाक्षरम् The sacred Praṇava, Aum.

एकाग्नि *a.* Keeping only one fire.

+एकाङ्कम् An one-act play.

एकाङ्गी Incomplete; ०रूपक Incomplete simile.

एकापचयः (एकापयः) Short by one member.

एकाहार्य *a* Having the same food; without differentiating between allowed and prohibited food.

एकैकश्यम् Severally, one by one.

एकग्रामीण *a.* Belonging to the same village.

+एकचरः An ascetic; नाराजके जनपदे चरत्येकचरो वशी Rām. 2. 67. 23.

एकच्छत्र Ruled under one umbrella (one sway).

एकजीववादः (in Philo) The theory of a jivātman only.

एकदण्डिन् A class of Sanyāsins.

एकधुरी Carrying the same load; तत्कण्ठनालैकधुरीणवीणा. Nai. 6. 65.

एकनयनः Planet Venus, Śukrācārya the preceptor of Asuras whose one eye is said to have been pricked by Vāmana.

एकनिपातः A particle which constitutes a single word.

एकपादिका Standing on one leg; अथावलम्ब्य क्षणमेकपादिकाम् Nai. 1. 121.

एकपार्थिवः Sole or supreme ruler, an emperor; न केवलं तग्दुरुरेकपार्थिव; R. 3. 31.

एकवाक्य One syntactically connected sentence.

एकवाक्यत्वम् Syntactical unity.

एकवाचक *a.* Synonym.

एकवासस् Clothed in one garment.

एकविंशक The twenty-first member.

एकविजयः Towering victory, thorough success. Kau. A. 12.

एकवीरः 1. A pre-eminent warrior. 2. N. of one of the nine assistants of skanda.

एकव्यावहारिकाः N. of a Buddhist school.

एकशेपः A tree with a single root.

एकक+शतम् One percent.

एकलव्यः N. of a disciple of Droṇacārya who attained proficiency in archery by his devotion to Guru.

एकाष्टका *f.* The eighth day of Māgha.

एकाष्ठी A seed of the cotton tree.

एजत् *a.* Trembling, shaking.

एणाङ्कः The moon.

एणाङ्कचूडः Lord Śiva.

एणशिशुः (शावकः) A young one of a deer.

एतत्+पर *a.* Intent on this.

एतनः 1. Breath; 2. A kind of fish.

एतावन्मात्र *a.* Upto this stage, of this measure, upto this extent, such.

एळ+आदि A group of Āyur-Vedic medicians begining with Elā.

एला+सुगन्धि Smelling sweet due to *ela*.

+एव Again; एवशब्दश्च पुनरित्यर्थे भविष्यति ŚB. on MS. 10. 8. 36.

+एष् 1. W. To know; एषितुं प्रेषितो यातो BK. 5. 82.

एषिका The Iron beam without a ring or cap.

एष्टव्य *a.* To be striven for, wished for; एष्टव्या बहवः पुत्राः Rām. 2. 107. 13.

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ऐककर्म्यम् 1. Unity of action. 2. The state of sharing the same fruit; ŚB. or MS. 11. 1. 1.

ऐकगुण्यम् The value of single unit.

ऐकमुख्यम् 1. Full possession. 2. Subordination.

ऐकान्त्यम् 1. Exclusiveness, absoluteness, Privacy. 2. Friendship.

ऐक्यारोपः Equalization.

ऐतेशप्रलापः N. of a part of the Atharva Veda by sage Aiteśa.

ऐन *a.* (इनः सूर्यः, तस्य इदम्) of the sun. निर्वर्ण्य वर्णेन समानमैनं Rām. ch. 6. 25.

+ऐन्दव A moon worshipper; Nai. 11. 76.

ऐन्दव+किशोर A crescent moon; ऐन्दवकिशोरशेखरम् ऐदम्पर्यं चकास्ति निगमानाम् Mūkapañcaśati.

ऐरम् A heap.

ऐश्य Belonging to Iśa.

ऐश्यम् Supremacy.

ऐश्वरकारणिकः A Naiyāyika.

+ऐश्वर्यम् The faculty for omni presence; Mb. 12. 184. 40.

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ओक+जः *a*. Born in the house (as cows).

ओकणी A boundary-forest.

+ ओघः One of the three Vādya Vidhis ; Nāg. 10 14.

ओजस् Velocity, speed ; एष ह्यतिबलः सैन्ये रथेन पवनौजसा Rām. 7. 29. 12.

ओजायितम् Courageous behaviour.

+ओपशः (*Ved*) Pillow, support.

ओलज् 1 P. To cast or throw up.

ओषधिः 1. The Soma plant. 2. Camphor.

ओष्ठ+अवलोप्य *a*. Which could be eaten with lips.

ओष्ठ+पाकः The rupturing of the lips due to cold.

ओष्ठ्य+योनिः *a* Produced from labial sounds.

ओष्ठ्य+स्थान *a*. Pronounced with lips.

औ

औग्रसेनः Kaṁsa the son of Ugrasena.

औच्चयम् Longitude, distance (of a planet.)

औतथ्य Belonging to the family of Utathya.

औत्तमर्णिकम् Debt.

औत्थितासनिकः An officer in charge of seating arrangements; Inscription of Bengal. P. 149.

औत्पत्तिकम् Characterstic, temperament ; औत्पत्तिकेनैव संहननबलोपेताः Bhāg. 5. 2. 21.

औदीच्य Belonging to the Northern Country.

औदुम्बरायणः N. of a grammarian.

औद्रङ्गिकःCollector of the tax called Udraṅga; EI. XXIII, p. 159.

औपकुर्वाणक Pertaining to an Upakurvāṇa Brahmacārin.

औपगविः N. of Uddhava; Bhāg. 3. 4. 27.

औपपत्यम् Happiness derived from an Upapati or paramour.

औपसन्ध्य Belonging to the time just before the evening; रश्मिभिरौपसन्ध्यैः Nai. 22. 56.

औपस्थितिकः An attendant; एष भर्तृपादमूलादौपस्थितिको हंसः Pratijñā. 1.

औम *a*. Relating to Umā.

+औरस 1. Physical; न ह्यस्त्यस्यौरसं बलम् Mb. 3. 11. 31. 2. Natural; शिक्षौरसकृतं बलम् Mb. 7. 37. 20.

और्णस्थानिकः An officer in-charge of woollen; EI, XXIII, P. 159.

+औषधम् Prevention, counteraction; अतिक्रुधं निषधमनौषधं जनः Śi. 17. 7.

औषधि+प्रतिनिधिः A substitute medicinal herb.

औष्ट्रिक *a*. Relating to camel.

औष्ट्रिकः An oil-miller; Mb. 8. 45. 25.

क

+कम् 1. Hair. 2. An act of a woman. 3. Flock of hair. 4. Milk. 5. Misery. 6. Poison. 7. Fear.

कंशः (कं जलं शेते अत्र) A water-pot.

कंस+कृषः Epithet of Śrī Kṛṣṇa; निषेदिवान् कंसकृषः स विष्टरे Śi. 1. 16.

ककुदिन् *a*. Leader, boss; आस्यं विवृत्य ककुदी Mb. 12. 289. 19.

+कक्ष्य 1. A military encirclament. 2. Rivalry. 3. Promise. 4. A balance.

+कक्ष्यम् A meadow of dry grass; प्रधक्ष्यति यथा कक्ष्यं चित्रभानुर्हिमात्यये Rām. 2. 24. 8.

कङ्क+वासस् *m*. An arrow; असंपातं करिष्यन्ति चरन्तः कङ्कवाससः Rām. 5. 21. 26.

कङ्कटरी Turmeric.

कङ्कण+धारणम् A preliminary to any major ritual in which a sacred thread or metalic bangle is tried round the hand of the chief priest or Yajamāna.

कङ्केलिः A kind of tree which flowers in Śarad; पशूनामीशानः प्रमदवनकङ्केलितरवे Saundaryalaharī.

कङ्कसिका *f*. Bathing for the head only.

+कच्छः A thickly inhabited locality.

कज्जलिका Powder made of mercury.

कञ्चुकीयः Same as Kañcukin.

कञ्जिनी A courtezan.

कट+कुटिः *m*. A thatched hutment.

कट+कृत् A plaiter of straw mats.

कट+पूर्णः An elephant in the first stage of rut.

कटभूः The temple region of an elephant.

कट+स्थालम् A corpse.

कटजक *m*. N. of a class of people; लोके गोपालकमानय कटजकमानयेति यस्यैषा संज्ञा भवति स आनीयते Mbh. I. 1. 23.

कटफलः A bribe; उत्कोचेऽस्त्री कटफल; Nm.

कटारिका A small dagger.

कटिनी *m*. An elephant.

कटु+भङ्गः (—भद्रः) Dry ginger.

कट्ट् 10. P. To heap, cover with earth.

कट्टारिका A butcher's cleaver.

कठः+उपनिषद् N. of an Upaniṣad.

कठ+कालापाः Schools of Kaṭha and Kālāpa; Mbh. on P. II. 4. 3; ये च मे कठकालापाः Rām. 2. 32. 18.

कठः+धूर्तः A brahmin well-versed in the Kaṭha branch of the Yajur Veda.

कठिनम् 1. A. shovel; प्लवे कठिनकाजं च Rām. 2. 55. 17. 2. An earthern vessel; Mb. 3. 297. 1. 3. A strap or pole fixed on the shoulder to carry burden; P. IV. 4. 72.

कठिकल्लः The Balsam apple.

कठुर Hard, cruel.

कठोरित Strengthened.

कडुली A kind of drum.

कडेर N. of a country.

+कण A crocodile.

कणवीरकः A kind of arsenic.

+ कण्टकः A taunting speeeh.

कण्टकिलः Bamboo.

कण्टाफलः Jack-fruit, jack-tree.

कण्ठ+त्रः A necklace; शुक्लकेयूरकण्ठत्राः Mb. 5. 143. 39.

कण्ठ+नालम् The throat, neck-region.

कण्ठ+रोधस् Lowering the voice.

कण्ठ+माला N. of a disease which affects the neck region.

कण्ठला A basket made of canes.

कण्डिल a. 1. Drunken. 2. Saucy; कण्डिललड्डुका मे प्रतिष्ठाः Pratijñā, 3.

कण्व+उपनिषद् N. of an Upaniṣad.

कत्ताशब्दः The sound produced while dice are rolled; अरे कत्ताशब्दो निर्नाणकस्य हरति हृदयं...MK. 2. 5.

+कथ् Narrate in praise.

कथक+टीका N. of a commentary on Rāmāyaṇa.

कथन्ता Inexplicable uneasiness.

कथा+मात्र Remaining only in narrative, dead.

+कदम्बः 1. Dust. 2. Fragrance; cf. कदम्बः पुंसि नीपे स्यात्तिनिशे वरुद्रुणमे। धूल्यां समूहे गन्धे च... Nm.

कदम्ब+युद्धम् A kind of amorous play; Vātsyā.

कदली+क्षता 1. A sort of cucumber. 2. A fine woman.

कदली+गर्भः The pith of the plantain.

कनक+कदली A kind of plantain with a tawny stem and leaves; क्रीडाशैलः कनककदलीवेष्टनप्रेक्षणीयः Me. 79.

कनक+कारः A goldsmith.

कनक+पट्टम् Gold broc de cloth; पीतं कनकपट्टाभं स्रस्तं तद्वसनं शुभम् Rām. 5. 15. 45.

कनक+पर्वतः Mount Meru.

कनपः (कनो दीप्तिर्गतिः शोभा वा पातिसः) A kind of missile; Mb. 3. 20. 34.

कनिष्कः N. of a king in the 1st cy. A. D.

+कनिष्ठा A younger wife.

कनीनिकम् N. of a group of Sāmans.

कनीयस् m. 1. Younger brother; कलत्रवानहं बाले कनीयांसं भजस्व मे R. 12... 2. The lover in excitement.

+कन्तुः A lover.

कन्दः+अशः One who subsists on roots.

कन्दरालः A walnut tree, its nut.

कन्दर्प+दर्प The strength of cupid.

कन्दर्प+वह्नि The heat due to affliction of love.

कन्दुक+घात Tossing a ball; आरामसीमनि च कन्दुकघातलीलालोलायमानयनां Nārāyaniya.

+कन्यका N. of Durga.

कन्यका+परमेश्वरी The presiding deity at capc Comorin.

कन्यस् 1. Younger. 2. Lover.

कन्या+दूषकः One who rapes a virgin,.

कन्या+भैक्ष्यम् Asking for the gift of a girl.

कन्या+व्रतस्था A woman in her monthly state; मयि कन्याव्रतस्थायां Ks. 26. 56.

कपाट+बन्धनम् Closing the door.

कपाटिका A door.

कपाल+मोक्षः Breaking the skull of a Sanyāsin after his Nirvāṇa to ensure the upward exit of life.

कपि+आसम् The anus of an ape; यथा कप्यासं पुण्डरीकमेव...ch. Up. 1. 6. 7.

कपि+मुष्टिः The clenched fist of a monkey; (figuratively) an adament attitude.

कपित्वम् The characteristic of a monkey; कपित्वमनवस्थितम् Rām. 5.

+कपिला N. of a river which joins the Kāveri.

कपिलवस्तु N. of town in which Buddha was born.

कपोत+वृत्ति f. To be very frugal, gathering very little for one's food; Mb. 3. 260. 5.

कपोल+ताडनम् Striking the cheeks as a mark of confessing one's mistake.

कपोल+पत्रम् A mark painted on the cheek resembling a leaf.

कपोल+पालिः, (—ली) f. The side of a check.

कबलः Samc as Kavalaḥ.

कबलम् A kind of natural fodder for elephants.

+कमन A lover, husband; उदयाचलशृङ्गसंगतं कमलिन्याः कमनं व्यभावयत् Sāhendra 2. 101.

कमल+अक्षः 1. The lotus-sced. 2. the lotus-eyed, Viṣṇu.

+कमला An orange.

कमलीका A small lotus.

+कम्बलः Covering of an elephant; गजप्रावरणे चैव . . .Nm.

कम्भ a. 1. Watery. 2. Happy.

कर+कच्छपिका f. A Mudrā in Yoga where the hands resemble a tortoise.

कर+कृतात्मन् One who lives from hand to mouth.

कर+तलीकृ To hold in the palm; ततः करतलीकृत्य व्यापि हालाहलं विषम् Bhāg. 8. 7. 43.

कर+पात्री 1. A cup made of leather. 2. Onc who receives his alms in his hands.

कर+मर्दः,—मर्दी,—मर्दकः N. of a plant.

करक+वारि Hail-Water; Kau. A. 1. 20.

करटा+मुखम् An aperture on elephant's temple which leaks at the time of rut.

+करणम् N. of a treatise by Varāhamihira on the motion of the planets.

करण+व्यूहम् N. of an astronomical work.

करण+विभक्तिः The instrumental case; सूक्तवाकानेव करणविभक्तिसंयोगात् ŚB. on Ms. 3. 2. 12.

+करभः The hip.

करम्भ Roasted, fried; कामाधियस्त्वयि रचिता न परम रोहन्ति यथा करम्भबीजानि Bhag. 6. 16, 39.

+कराल Having projecting teeth.

करालित *a.* 1. Tormented. 2. Magnified, intensified.

करिन्+मुक्ता A pearl.

करिन्+रतम् A particular pose in sexual enjoyments. Com. on Ki. 5. 23.

करिन्+सुन्दरिका A gauge, watermark.

करीर (—रू) *f.* 1. A. cricket. 2. The root of an elephant's tusk.

करुणा+करः Compassonate.

करूष Dirt, sin; निर्मलो निष्करूषश्च शुद्ध इन्द्रो यथाभवत् Rām. 1. 24. 21.

करूषाः N. of a country; Ram, 1. 24.

+कर्क 1. A gem. 2. A vessel made out of a coconut shell. 3. A miser,

कर्का A white mare.

+कर्कन्ध A foetus of ten days old; दशाहेन तु कर्कन्धूः Bhāg.

कर्कन्धुः *m.* A well without water; Comm. an Uṇ 1. 28.

कर्करेटम् Seizing by the neck.

+कर्कश 1. Niggardly. 2. strongly addicted to.

+कर्कशः A black sugarcane.

+कर्णः 1. The diameter of a circle. 2. An intermediate region or Upadik.

कर्ण+अञ्जलः (लम्) Ear-lobe.

कर्ण+ कटु (कठोर) Painful to hear.

कर्ण+कषायः Pus in the ear; आपीयतां कर्णकषायशोषान् Bhāg. 2. 6. 46.

कर्ण+चूलिका An ear-ring.

कर्ण+पुटम् The passage of the ear.

कर्ण+मलम् Excretion of the ear; विष्णुकर्णमलोद्भूतौ Devī Māhātmya.

कर्ण+मुकुरः An ear-ornament.

कर्ण+स्रोतस् *n.* Excretion of the ear.

कर्ण+हर्म्यम् A side-tower.

कर्णचुरचुरा *f.* A secret whispering in the ear.

कर्णजपः 1. Whispring into another's ears. 2. A tale-bearer, an informer; तवापर्णे कर्णेजपनयनपैशून्यचकिताः saundryalahrī.

+कर्तरी A kind of dance.

कर्तृ+पदम् The word indicating the subject.

कर्तृ+निष्ठ Pertaining to the doer of an action.

कर्परी, कर्परिका A kind of collyrium.

कर्पूर+मञ्जरी N. of a drama by Rājaśekhara.

कर्पूर+स्तवः A panegyric in Tantra Śāstra.

+कर्मन् 1. The organ of action; कर्माणि कर्मभि कुर्वन् Bhāg. 11. 3. 6. 2. Traning, practice; Kau. A. 2. 2.

+कर्मान्तः A worker; कच्चिन्न सर्वे कर्मान्ताः Rām. 2. 100. 52.

+कर्मान्तरम् Another work or job.

+कर्मापनुत्तिः *f.* Annihilation of Karma.

कर्माख्या Name given on the basis of the action.

कर्माशयः The body which accumulates the results of good and evil acts.

कर्मगतिः *f.* The course of the effects of past action; सुखासुखी कर्मगतिप्रवृत्तौ Subhāṣ.

कर्मच्छेदः The loss due to being absent from duty. Kau. A. 2. 7.

कर्मदेवः One who has attained Godhood through religious actions.

कर्मनामधेयम् A name based on certain reasons and not given arbitrarily.

कर्मनिश्चयः A decision of action.

कर्मश्रुतिः A vedic statement expressive of an act; कर्मश्रुतेः परार्थत्वात् MS. 11. 2. 6.

कर्चूरकः A kind of aromatic substance resembling ginger, used in medicinal preparation and perfumery.

+कल 1. Vigorous. 2. (at the end of a compound) Full; दीनस्य ताम्राश्रुकलस्य राज्ञः Rām. 2. 13. 24.

कल+व्याघ्रः A cross breed between tigress and pantheon.

+कलङ्कः A caste mark on the fore head; कलङ्क ......तिलकेपि च Nm.

कलञ्जः+न्यायः The rule evolved in Mīmaṇsa from out of the Vedic negation "न कलञ्जं भक्षयेत्"; ŚB. 1. 1. 4.

कलम+गोपवधू (—गोपी) (पालिका) A woman employed to keep watch over a rice-field; Śi. 6. 49. ; Jānakīharaṇa 11.

कलह+नाशनः A kind of tree.

+कला 1. A fleshy padding at the root of an elephant's tail. 2. Partial manifestations; लीलयादधतः कलाः Bhāg. 1. 1. 17. 3. Devastating power; संहृत्य कालकलया Bhāg. 11. 9. 16.

कला+कारः An artist.

कलावती A kind of lute.

कलि+कारकः 1. The Karanja tree; 2. A kind of bird.

+कलिका A title of honour for the best poet.

+कलिल 1. Spoiled, contaminated (as in दोषकलिलं) 2. Doubtful, not being sure of; एतस्मात्कारणाच्छ्रेयः कलिलं प्रतिभाति मे Mb. 12. 287. 11

कलुष+मानस *a.* Venomous.

कलुष+दृष्टिः *a.* Evil-looking.

कल्कि+पुराणम् N. of a Purāṇa.

+कल्पः Faith, confidence; लौकिके समयाचारे कृतकल्पो विशारद Rām. 2. 1. 22.

+कल्पवृक्ष (—तरुः) Anything productive of abundant good; निगमकल्पतरोर्गलितं फलम् Bhāg. 1. 1. 3.

कल्पस्थानम् 1. The art of preparing drugs. 2. The science of poisons and antedotes; Suśr.

कल्पक 1. A kind of tree. 2. *a.* conforming to a settled rule or standard; याजयित्वाश्वमेधैस्तं त्रिभिरुत्तमकल्पकैः Bhāg. 1. 8. 6.

कल्पना+शक्तिः The capacity to form ideas, originality in thought, imagination.

+कल्य *a.* Proficient in arts.

+कल्याण True, proven, justified; कल्याणी बत गाथेयं लौकिकी प्रतिभाति मे Rām. 5. 34. 6.

कल्याण+पञ्चकः A horse with white feet and face.

कह्लणः N. of the author of Rājataraṅgiṇī.

कवि+कल्पितम् Imagination of a poet;

कवि+परंपरा A succession of poets; अतिविचित्रकविपरंपरावाहिनि संसारे Dhvanyāloka. 1.

कवि+हृदयम् The actual intention of the poet.

कवित्वम् 1. (Vedic) Intelligence, 2. Poetic skill.

+कशः Fat; कशशब्दो मेदसि-प्रसिद्धः ŚB. on MS. 9. 4. 22.

कषाणः Rubbing, causing friction; निद्राक्षणोऽद्रिपरिवर्तकषाण-कण्डूः Bhāg. 2. 7. 13.

कषाय+वसनम् The Yellow robe of monks.

कष्ट+मातुलः A brother of a step-mother.

कसनः Cough.

कसन+उत्पाटनः N. of a plant whose juice is used for cough.

का 1. The earth. 2. The Goddess Durgā.

कांस्य+उपदोह *a.* Yielding one vessel full of milk.

कांस्य+दोह (—न) *a.* Same as above.

कांस्य+नीलम् (—ली) Blue vitriol.

काक+अदनी The Gunja plant.

काक+उदुम्बरः (—उडुम्बरः —रिका) The fig tree.

काक+जम्बुः A kind of rose-apple tree.

काक+तुण्डम् The tip of an arrow specially shaped.

काक+तिक्ता (–तुण्डिका,–नासा, –नासिका)—Different kinds of trees.

काक+चर्या *f.* Following the habit of the crow in drinking whatever is available and just for the bare necessity; एवं गोमृगकाकचर्यया व्रजन् Bhāg. 5. 5. 34.

काक+मैथुनम् The cohabitation of crows on seeing which one has to perform Prāyaścitta

काक+स्नानम् Bathing like a crow.

काक+स्पर्शः 1. The touch of a crow on which one should take bath. 2. A ceremony on the 10th day after death when rice offering is made to crows.

काकिणिक *a.* Worth a Kākiṇī; practically worthless.

काक्षीवः N. of a tree.

+काचम् A construction with halls on the South and the North Bṛ. S. 53. 40.

काच+कामलम् A kind of eye-desease.

काचिमः A sacred tree attached to a tample.

काच्छपः Relating to a tortoise.

काञ्छिक One who prepares perfumes.

काजम् A wooden hammer.

काञ्ची+गुण 1. A girdle string. 2. The prosperity of the city of Kāñcī; काञ्चीगुणाकर्षितसार्थलोका दिग्दक्षिणा कर्कशयत्नभोग्या (śbṣa) Jānakīharaṇa 1. 16.

काठक *a.* Relating to the Kaṭha recention of the black Yajurveda.

काण्ड+अनुसमयः Performing all the details with reference to one thing or person or deity first, then doing them with reference to the second and so on.

काण्ड+पुष्पम् The Kunda flower.

काण्डमायनः N. of a grammarian.

काण्डेरी Turmeric plant.

कात्यायन+सूत्रम् The Śrautasūtras of Kātyāyana.

+कादम्बरी N. of a prose romance by Bāṇa.

कादिक्षान्तः (क–आदि–क्ष–अन्त) A consonant (falling within the letters starting with क & ending with क्ष) कादिक्षान्तसमस्तवर्णजननी Annapūrṇāṣṭaka.

कानिष्ठयम् The state of being the youngest.

कान्त+नावकम् A variety of hides; Kau. A. 2. 11.

+कान्तिः N. of Lakṣmī; ददौ कान्तिः शुभां स्रजम् Bhāg. 10. 65. 29.

कान्दिश् *a* [काम् दिशम्] Put to flight.

कापुरुषः A man despeakable fellow.

कापेयम् (कपेर्भावः कर्म वा ढक्) The behavioar or nature of a monkey.

काबन्ध्यम् The state of a headless trunk.

काम+आश्रमः The hermitege where God of Love did penance.

काम+ईश्वरी N. of Kāmākṣī who assumed the role of cupid for producing passion in Śiva.

+कामकारः Freedum to act, to act at one's will; नात्मनः कामकारोऽस्ति पुरुषोऽयमनीश्वरः Rām. 2.

काम+कोटि 1. The peak of all desires. 2. The culmination of wishes. 3. N. of a spiritual Peeṭha at Kañci in South India established by Śankara.

काम+तन्त्रम् N. of a work.

काम+दहनम् A festival in the month of Phālguna celebrating the luring of cupid by Śiva

काम+दानम् 1. A gift of whatever is desired for. 2. A kind of ceremony among prostitutes.

काम+धर्मः Amorous behaviour.

कामला The plantain tree.

काम+भाक् Partaker of sensual pleasures; कामानां त्वा कामभाजं करोमि Kath 1-24.

कामिकागमः N. of a work on Āgama śāstra.

+कामिनी Spirituous liquor.

काम्यकः N. of a forest referred to in Mb.

कामठकः 1. N. of Dhṛtarāṣṭra 2. N. of a serpent.

कामन्दकिः N. of the author of Kāmandakīya Nīti.

कामोलः A kind of betel-nut tree.

काम्बलिकः Gruel, poridge of barley.

+काम्बोजः 1. A Conch. 2. The Punnāga tree

कायिन् of a big size; समूलशाखान् पश्यामि निहतान् कायिनो द्रुमान् Mb. 12. 113. 4.

कायाधवः N. of Praheāda, the son of Kayādhu.

+कारकम् An organ.

कारक+विभक्तिः The case that fixes the relation of a man with the verb.

+कारणम् The tendency subsisting from former births; Pūrva Vāsanā; Mb. 12. 211. 6.

कारण+कारितम् *ind.* In consequence of; यदि प्रव्राजितो रामो लोभकारणकारितम् Rām. 2. 58. 28.

कारण+अन्तरम् 1. In a different context, an alterative reason. 2. Instrumental cause.

कारणता Causality; प्रलयस्थितिसर्गाणामेकः कारणतां गतः Ku. 2. 6.

कारापकः Supervisor of a building Construction.

कारूषाः 1. N. of a country. 2. A man of an intermediate caste.

कारुषम् Dust or sin; Rām. 1. 24. 20.

कार्कलास्यम् The state of a kṛkalāsa (lizard).

कार्णाटभाषा The canarese language,

+कार्तिक An epithet of Skanda.

+कार्पटिकः A deceiver, dupe.

कार्पास+तन्तुः (सूत्र) cotton thread.

कार्मणत्वम् Magic, sorcery; कार्मणत्वमगमन् रमणेषु Śi. 10. 37.

कार्मान्तिकः One who is in charge of industrial undertakings; Kau. A. 1. 12.

कार्मारिकः A spear; Kau. A. 2. 3.

+कार्य A body; कार्यश्रयिणश्च कललाद्याः (कार्यं शरीरं) Sāṅ. K. 43.

कार्य+अपेक्षिन् Pursuing a particular object.

कार्य+आश्रयिन् Resorting to the body; Sāṅ. K. 43.

कार्य+व्यसनम् Failure of an affair.

कार्यवशात् ind. For some purpose, on some business.

+काल One of the four contentments mentioned in the Sānkhya Kārikā; प्रकृत्युपादानकालभागाख्याः Sāṅ K. 50.

+काला A kind of insect.

काल+अष्टकम् 1. The first eight days of the dark half of Āṣādha. 2. A stotra on Kāla Bhairava attributed to Śankara.

काल+आदिकः The month of caitra.

काल+आम्रः 1. A variety of mango. 2. N. of an island.

काल+कञ्जम् A blue lotus.

काल+कण्ठी Wife of Kālakantha; Pārvatī.

काल+कल्लकः A water snake.

काल+जोषकः One who is satisfied with sparse food at proper time.

काल+दष्ट Doomed to death.

काल+पर्ययः Delay; वक्तुमर्हसि सुग्रीवं व्यतीतं कालपर्यये।

काल+पुरुषः An attendent of Yama.

काल+रुद्रः Rudra in his terrible form as destroyer of the Universe.

काल+वृन्तः A kind of pulse.

काल+संकर्षिणी N. of a mantra to shorten the duration of time.

काल+संगः Delay; कार्यस्य च कालसंगः Rām. 4. 33. 53.

काल+समन्वित (समायुक्त) Dead; Rām. 2. 65. 16.

कालङ्कृतः A medicinal plant for the cough.

कालन *a.* Destroyer.

+कालिक 1. A kind of vegetable.
2. An oil-Woman. 3. Mist.

कालित *a.* Dead; नाधुना सन्ति कालिताः Bhāg 10. 51. 18.

कालधौतम् (कलधौतम्) Silver or gold·

कालिदासः 1. N. of a celebrated poet and dramatist 2. Name of other poets like the the authors of Nalodaya and Śrutabodha.

कालिय Pertaining to time 2. N. of a serpant subdued by kṛṣṇa.

कालीन Belonging to a particular period.

कालेयाः *m.* pl. N. of a school of black Yajurvedins.

कालोलः A crow.

काशिक Originating from Kāśi; A silken garment.

काशिका+प्रियः N. of Dhanvantarin.

काशेय Belonging to Kāśi.

काश्मकराष्ट्रक *a.* A variety of diamonds, Kau. A. 2.11.

+काश्यपेयः Dāruka, the charioteer of Krisṇa.

काषण *a.* Unripe.

काषाय+वसना A widow.

काष्ठ+अधिरोहणम् Mounting the funeral fire.

काष्ठ+पूलकः A bundle of Twigs.

काष्ठ+भारः A weight of wood.

+काष्ठा 1. The yellow colour.
—2. A form or physical features; काष्ठां भगवतो ध्यायेत् Bhāg. 3. 28. 12.

कास+नाशिनी A medicinal plant for Asthma.

काहन् (क—अहन्) One day of Brahma (=1000 yugas).

काहारकः N. of the caste of palanquin earreers.

कि 3 p. (चिकेति) To know.

किङ्किरिः *f.* A cuckoo.

किञ्चन्यम् Property ; किञ्चन्ये नास्ति बन्धनम् Mb. 12. 320. 50.

किट्टिमम् Dirty water.

किम्+ज *a.* Born somewhere ; low-born.

किम्+कथिका *f.* A doubt or hesitation.

किम्+कृते *ind.* What for.

किम्+तुघ्नः One of the eleven periods called Karaṇa.

किम्+नु But however, still; किन्तु चित्तं मनुष्याणामनित्यमिति मे मतम् Rām. 2. 4. 27.

किम्+पाक *a.* Not ripe; ignorant.

किम्+पाकः *a.* A medicinal plant.

किम्+पुरुषः 1. A demi-God. 2. An inferior man.

किम्+राजन् A bad king.

किम्+विवक्षा slandering.

किंवरः A croeodile, a shark.

किमीय *a.* Whose.

कियत्+एतद् Of what significance is this to.

कियत्+मात्रः Of what measure, insignificant, trifle.

किराटः An unserupulous merchant, Bhāg, 12. 3. 35.

किरातकः A member of the Kirāta tribe.

किर्मीर+त्वच् The orange tree.

किलिकिलितम् Sounds expressing joy.

किलातः A dwarf.

+किल्बिषम् 1. Calamity, sin; पितेव पुत्रं धर्मादि त्रातुमर्हसि किल्बिषात् Rām. 1. 62. 7. 2. Fraud.

+किशोरः A young one of any animal.

+किकटः *a.* 1. Poor. 2. Avaricious.

किकस+अस्थि *n.* Vertebra.

+कीचकः A bamboo which produces sound when wind gets into it; कीचका वेणवस्ते स्युः ये स्वनन्त्यनिलोद्धताः Often used in the sense of mere bamboo as in स कीचकैर्मारुतपूर्णरन्ध्रैः Ku. 1. 8, R. 2. 12.

कीचक+वधम् 1. Slaughter of Kīcaka by Bhīma. 2. N. of a play.

कीट+अवपन्न *a.* Anything on which an inseet has fallen.

कीट+उत्कर An ant-hill; तत्र कीटोत्कराकीर्णे Ks. 101. 290. 11.

कीट+नामा (—पादका, —पादी, माता) *f.* N. of a plant.

+कीनाश 1. Secret murder; उपांशुघातिनि Nm. 2. Cruel.

कीरिभारा A louse.

कीर्ति+स्तम्भः A column in memory of some act of fame.

कीर्ति+मात्रशेषः one who remains only in fame.

कीर्तितव्य *a.* To be praised.

+कीलः 1. A gambler. 2. handle.

कीलप्रतिकीलन्यायः A maxim where the action vested in one has a reaction on another; Mbh. on P. II. 2. 6.

कीलालिन् A lizard, chameleon.

कीशपर्णः (पर्णिन्) The plant Apāmārga.

कुः+चरः One who travels.

कुः+पुत्रः Mars.

कुः+वलयम् The orb.

कु+वाच् *m.* Jaekal.

कु+चोद्यम् A misehcous question.

कु+तपः 1. A sort of blanket made of the hair of the mountain-goat. 2. The eighth Muhūrta of the day. 3. A daughter's, or sister's son. 4. The sun.

कु+द्वारम् Back door.

कु+नखम् Bad nails, ill-shaped or dirty nails.

कु+नीतः Wrong advice.

कु+पट, —टम् Rag.

कु+पात्रम् An undeserving recepient.

कु+मेरुः South pole.

कु+लक्षण *a.* Having evil marks.

कु+विक्रमः Valour misplaced.

कु+वेधस् *m.* Bad fate.

कुकूलः+अग्निः *m.* Fire made of chaff; Ks. 117. 92.

कुक्कुटः+अण्डम् *a.* Fowl's egg.

कुक्कुटः+आभः;-अहि A kind of snake.

कुक्कुटः+आसनम् *a.* A Yogic Āsana.

कुक्षि+गतः *a.* Resides in the womb; दिष्ट्याम्ब ते कुक्षिगतः परः पुमान् Bhāg. 10.

कुचः+कुम्भः The breast of a young lady.

कुचः+कुड्मलम् The bud-shaped breast; गोपाङ्गनानां कुचकुड्मलं वा Kṛṣṇa Karṇāmṛita.

कुच+कुङ्कुमम् The Kuṅkuma mark on the breasts.

कुजः+अष्टमः A particular position of planets where the Mars is in the eighth house from Lagna.

+कुञ्जरः 1. Head. 2. An ornament. 3. The number 'eight'.

कुञ्जरः+अरिः Lion.

कुञ्जरः+आरोहः An elephant-rider.

कुञ्जरः+च्छायः (गजच्छायः) An astrological Yoga in which the moon is in the Māgha star and the sun is in the Hasta.

कुटिल+अलकम्
कुटिल+कुन्तलम् } curved frontal hair.
कुटिलकुन्तलं श्रीमुखं च ते जड उदीक्षतां Bhāg. 10. 35.

कुटिल+चित्तम् Crooked mind; कुशेशयनिवेशिनीं कुटिलचित्तविद्वेषिणीम् Navaratnamālā.

+कुटी A bower.

+कुटुम्बिनी A female servant of a house.

कुटुम्बिता,-त्वम् 1. The state of being a house-holder. 2. Family connection or union. 3. Living as one family.

कुट्टनम् 1. Cutting. 2. Pounding. 3. Knocking on the two sides of the fore-head with folded fists as a mark of propitiating Ganeśa.

कुड्डाल A spade.

कुणपी A small bird.

कुणप+अशन *a.* Eating dead bodies.

+कुणाल: N. of a country; अयं कुणालो बहुसागरप्रिये विराजते नैकवि-जातिमण्डन: Jānakīharaṇa XX...

+कुण्ड: A water-Jar.

कुण्ड:+पाय्य: (कुण्डेन पीयते अत्र क्रतौ) N. of a sacrifice.

कुण्ड+भेदिन् *a.* Clumsy.

कुण्डक: A pot; Ks. 4. 47.

कुण्डलिका A circle.

+कुण्डलिन् A golden mountain.

कुण्डलिनी N. of a Nāḍī in Yoga.

कुण्डिका A small pool; नवा कुण्डिका Mbh. on P. 1. 1. 44.

कुतप+अष्टकम् The eight Kutapas that are auspicious for a śrāddha namely, Madhyāhna, Śṛṅgapātra, ūrṇāvastra, Raupya, Darbha, Vatsa, Dhenu, Dauhitra.

कुतप+सप्तकम् Seven Kutapas namely, Śṛṅgapātra, Urṇāvastra, Raupyadhātu, Kuśatṛṇa, Savatsā Dhenuḥ, Aparāhnakāla, Kṛṣṇa Tila.

कुतोनिमित्त: *a.* For what cause or reason; कुतोनिमित्त: शोकस्ते Rām. 2. 74. 20.

कुतुकित,—न् *a.* Curious, inquisitive.

कुतृणम् An acquatic plant.

कुत्सला The indigo plant.

कुथक: A multi-coloured cloth.

कुधि: A owl.

कुन्त् 10 P. To speak a lie.

कुन्द+दन्त One whose teeth are like jaśmine.

कुपित Provoked, offended, angry.

कोप:+जन्मन् Produced by anger.

कोप:+अरुणम् Red due to anger; कोपारुणं मुनिरधारयदक्षिकोणम् Nīlakaṇṭha-Vijaya c.

कुप्यधौतम् Silver.

कुभ्राभि *a.* Refractive of light; Kau. A. 2. 11.

कुमार् 10. P. To play with fire.

+कुमार: N. of the author of a Dharmaśāstra.

कुमारम् Pure gold.

कुमार+ललिता *f.* 1. Delicate love-dalliance. 2. N. of a metre consisting of 7 syllablas in a quarter.

कुमार+दास: N. of a poet, author of Jānakīharaṇa.

कुमार+संभवम् N. of Kālidasās, epic.

कुमारिका+पुरम् A gymnasium or a girl's apartment. Mb. 4. 11. 12; DK. 2.

कुमालक: N of a region in the Mālava Country.

कुमुद:+आनन्द *a.* The delight of the lotuses ie. moon.

कुमुद:+गन्धा A Woman having the smell of a lotus.

कुम्प: A cripple in the arms.

कुम्बकुरीर: A kind of head-dress for women.

कुम्भ:+उदर: One of the attendent Bhūtagaṇas of Śiva. R. 2. 35.

कुम्भ:+उलूक: A kind of owl; Mb. 13. 111. 101.

कुम्भ:+पञ्जर: A niche in the wall,

कुम्भिन् The number eight.

कुम्भिनी *f.* 1. The earth. 2. N. of a plant whose fruit and seeds are strong pergatives.

कुम्भीनसी Mother of Lavaṇāsura and sister of Rāvaṇa.

कुम्भीमलम A kind of wound.

कुरङ्ग:+लाञ्छन: The moon.

कुरु+पञ्चाला: N. of a country.

कुरु+बिल्व: A ruby.

कुल+अन्तस्था An epithet of Devī.

कुल+आख्या Family-name or surname.

कुल+आपीड: (शेखर:) The glory of a family.

कुल+करणि: A hereditary clerk or officer; EI. XV. 91.

कुल+कलङ्क: Disgrace to a family.

कुल+कुण्डालया One situated in in the Kaula circle; One of the names of Devī.

कुल+गरिमा *m.* Family pride or dignity.

कुल+जाया A high born-lady.

कुल+दूषण Disgracing one's family.

कुल+नाशनम् Conducive to the distruction of the family.

कुल+पांसन: One who disgraces one's family.

कुल+पालकम् An orange.

कुल+भर: (कुलंभर:) The support of a family.

कुल+बीज: The chief of a guild.

कुल+मार्ग: The doctrine of the Kaulas.

कुल+सन्निधि: *m.* The presence of respectable witness; Ms. 8. 194, 201.

कुलमितिका A variety of carpets; Kau. A. 2. 11.

+कुलिक: *m.* 1. The planet māndi. 2. A hunter; कुलिकरुत-मिवाज्ञा: कृष्णवध्वो हरिण्य: Bhāg. 10. 47. 19.

कुली *f.* A group of families.

कुला Red arsenic.

कुलाट: A kind of fish.

कुलाल+चक्रम् A potter's wheel.

+कुलिङ्ग: 1. A serpant; Mb. 12. 101. 7. 2. Elephant; कुलिङ्गो भूमिकूष्माण्डे मतङ्गजभुजङ्गयो: Medini.

कुल्फ: (Ved) The ankle; Rv. 7. 50. 2.

कुल्फदघ्न Upto the ankle; Śat. Br. 12.

कुल्माषः 1. A mixture of half-boiled rice and pulse. 2. A kind of disease.

कुल्लूकः N. of the Commentator on Manu Smṛti.

कुवेर a. 1. Bad. 2. Badlimbed.

+कुशी A piece of udumbara wood used for counting the number of Sāmans in a Stotra; छन्दोगस्तोत्रगणनाशङ्कासु Nm.

कुश+मुष्टिः A handful of Kuśa grass.

कुशेशय+निवेशिनी Goddess Lakṣmī.

कुशिकाः Descendants of Kuśika.

+कुष्ठः Cavity of the loin.

कूष्माण्ड+होमः N. of a ritual performed before any major religious function.

कुसुम+अञ्जलिः N. of a work by Udayanācārya.

कुसुम+द्रुमः A tree full of blossom.

कुसुमन्धयः A bee; उदलसद्दलसत्कुसुमन्धयैः Rām. ch. 4. 24.

कुसुमयति Produces flowers or diecrates with flowers.

कुस्तुम्बरी N. of a plant.

कुहक+वृत्तिः f. 1. Juggling. 2. Hypocrisy.

कुहरः An interior window.

कुहू+कालः The last day of the lunar month when the moon is invisible.

कुहू+मुखः 1. The Indian Cuckoo. 2. Calamity.

कुहू+मुखम् New moon.

कुह्वानम् An inauspicious noise.

+कूटम् A counterfiet coin; कूटं हि निषादानामेव उपकारकं नार्याणाम् ŚB. on MS. 6. 1. 52.

कूटरचना A trick.

कूट+लेखः A faked document.

कूट+संक्रान्तिः The Sun entering another Rāśi when half the night is over.

कूट+हेमन् Counterfeit gold.

+कूपः The root or pore in the case (रोमकूप)

कूपः+कारः (खनकः) Well-digger.

कूपः+चक्रम् A water-wheel.

कूपः+दण्डः A mast; क्षोणी नौकूपदण्डः DK. 1. 1.

कूपः+स्थानम् The location of a well.

कूबस्थानम् The seat on a carriage.

कूर्म+आसनम् A particular yogic pose.

कूर्म+द्वादशी The 12th day in the Śukla Pakṣa of Pauṣa month.

कूर्म+पुराणम् N. of a Purāṇa.

कूर्मक Shaped like atortoise.

कूर्मिका A musical instrument.

कूलिका The lower part of the lute.

+कृ To gather or take up; आदाने करोति शब्दः Ms. 4. 2. 6.

+कृत्त Magic, sorcery.

+कृतार्थ That which has served its purpose and hence is not capable of yielding further service. सकृत् कृत्वा कृतार्थः शब्दः ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 27.

कृत+कर (कारिन्) Enjoining what is already done; redundent; कृतकरो हि विधिरनर्थकः स्यात् ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 58.

+कृततीर्थ a. Rendered accessible or easy; Ki. 2. 3.

कृत+दार a. Married.

कृत+दूषणम् Spoiling what is done.

कृत+मन्युः Angry, annoyed.

कृत+मालः Spotted antilope.

कृत+विद् a. Grateful; तस्यापवर्ग्यशरणं तव पादमूलं विस्मर्यते कृतविदा Bhāg. 4. 9. 8.

कृत+श्मश्रुः One who is shaven.

कृत+संस्कारः 1. One who has done all purificatory rites. 2. Prepared, got ready.

कृतवत् (Pres-p) a. One who has done; कृतवानसि विप्रियं न मे Ku. 4. 7.

+कृतिः A square number,

कृति+साध्यत्वम् The state of being accomplished by exertion.

कृत्य+अकृत्यम् (Distinguishing between) what can be done and what should not be.

कृत्य+विधिः m. The rule, precept.

कृति+शेष a. One who has not finished his assignment.

कृत्यवत् a. 1. Having any business. 2. Having any request. 3. Wanting, longing for; Rām. 7. 92. 15.

कृकरच्छटः A saw.

कृकलः 1. A kind of partridge. 2. One of the five Prāṇās.

कृच्छ्र+अर्धः a. Penance lasting for six days only.

कृच्छ्र+कृत् a. Undergoing austerity.

कृच्छ्र+सांतपनम् A kind of expiatory vow.

कृत्यम् An instrument of an architect; Mb. 1. 194. 6.

कृन्तनिका A small knife.

कृत्वा चिन्ता A consideration of some hypothetical case; ŚB. on MS. 10. 2. 49.; 6. 8. 42.

कृपा+आकरः (सागरः, सिन्धुः) Extremely kind.

कृश+अतिथि a. One who keeps his guests short of food; Mb. 12. 8. 24.

कृश+गवः One whose cattle is half-fed.

कृश+भृत्यः One whose servants are under-fed.

कृशानु+यन्त्रम् A cannon.

+कृष् To scratch.

कृषि+द्विष्ट A kind of sparrow.

कृषि+पाराशरः (—संग्रहः) A treate on agriculture.

+कृष्ण 1. A śūdra. 2. The nut used for dhoby-marks; Mb. 12. 291. 10.

+कृष्णा N. of the river Yamunā.

कृष्ण+कञ्चुकः A kind of gram.

कृष्ण+च्छविः *f.* 1. The skin of a black antelope. 2. A black cloud; कृष्णच्छविसमा कृष्णा Mb. 4. 6. 9.

कृष्ण+तालुः A kind of horse with black palate.

कृष्ण+द्वादशी The 12th day in the dark half of Āṣāḍha.

कृष्ण+बीजम् Watermelon.

कृष्ण+भस्मन् Mercuric sulphate.

कृष्ण+मृत्तिका 1. Black earth. 2. Gun powder.

कीर्तनीय, कीर्तन्य *a.* Fit to be praised; one whose glory is to be sung.

+क्लृप् Caus. To receive, accept; नातो ह्यन्यमकल्पयन् Rām. 2. 91. 65.

केतुमालः (—मालम्) The western portion of Jambūdvīpa.

+केदारः N. of a Rāga in music.

केदारकः A variety of rice.

केन्द्रम् An astrological term referring to the first, fourth, seventh and tenth lunar mansions.

केरल+जातकम् (—सिद्धान्त,–माहात्म्यम्) Names of works.

केलि+कलहः A quarrel in jest.

केलि+पल्वलम् A pleasure-pond.

केलि+वनम् A pleasure-grove.

केवल+अद्वैतम् A school of Philosophy.

केवल+व्यतिरेकिन् *m.* Pertaining to only one of the varieties of inference according to Nyāya theory.

+केवलिन् (Jaina) One who has attained the highest knowledge.

केश+आकर्षणम् Insulting a lady by pulling by her hairs.

केश+कारम् A kind of sugarcane.

केश+कारिन् One who dresses the hair.

केश+ग्रन्थिन् A knot of the hair.

केश+धारणम् Keeping the hair.

केश+लुञ्चकः A Jain ascetic.

केश+वपनम् Shaving the hair.

केश+व्यपरोपणम् Holding the braid of another as a mark of contempt; R. 3. 56.

केशवस्वामिन् N. of a grammarian.

केश्य *a.* 1. Conducive to the growth of hair. 2. Stuck up in the hair.

केश्यम् Black scandal.

केसरालः Rich in filaments.

केसरिणी A lioness.

कैमर्थक्य (कि-अर्थ) *n.* want of purpose; कैमर्थक्यान्नियमो भवति Mbh. on P. 1. 4. 3.

कैमर्थ्यम् Reason, purpose.

कैयट N. of a grammarian who wrote a commentary on Patanjali's Mahābhāṣya.

कैलातकम् A kind of honey or liquor.

कैशोर+वयस् *a.* Being in the young age.

कोकडः Indian fox.

कोकयुः The wood-pigeon.

कोकनदिनी The red water-lily; न भेकः कोकनदिनीकिञ्जल्कास्वादकोविदः Ks. 30. 78.

कोकिलकः N. of a metre.

कोट+पः (—पादः) The commander of a fort.

कोटि+होमः A kind of sacrificial offering.

+कोटिः Inumerable, in large numbers; कोट्यग्रतस्ते सुभृताश्च योधाः Rām. 5. 51.

कोण+वृत्तम् A vertical circle extending from the North-east to South-west or vice versa.

कोन्वशिरः A Kṣatriya cursed by a Brahmin to be a Śūdra.

+कोमल Silk.

कोमला A kind of date.

कोरकित *a.* covered with buds; Nai. 3. 121.

कोलकम् 1. A kind of village; Māna 9. 486. 2. A kind of fort; Ibid. 10. 41. 3. Some fruit or material employed in the foundation-pit.

+कोशः 1. The pericarp of a lotus. 2. A piece of meat. 3. A cup in which drink i supplied as a mark of ratification of a treaty of peace; देवी कोशमपाययत् Rāj-T. 7. 8.

कोश+वेश्मन् A treasury; भाण्डं च स्थापयामास तदीये कोशवेश्मनि Ks. 24. 133.

कोशातकः Hair.

कोष्ठीकृ To surround, enclose; कोष्ठीकृत्य च तं वीरम् Mb. 6. 101. 32.

+कोहक N. of a Prākrit grammarian.

कौचपक *a.* A variety of carpets; Kau. A. 2. 11.

कौज Relating to Kuja or Mars.

कौट्टन्यम् The profession of a female pimp.

कौण्डिन्यः N. of a sage.

कौतुकवत् *ind.* Out of curiosity.

कौथुमः 1. N. of a school of Sāma Veda. 2. A brahmin belonging to this Śākhā.

+कौमार N. of the principal creation; स. एव प्रथमं देवः कौमारं सर्गमास्थितः Bhāg. 1. 3. 6.

कौमार+तन्त्रम् A section of a medical work dealing with the up-bringing of children.

कौमार+व्रतम् A vow of abstinence.

कौर्णयः 1. A demon. 2. Wind. 3. Śiva. 4. Fire. 5. one engaged in penance.

कौल+मार्गः The doctrine of the Kaulas.

कौलालः A potter.

कौविन्दी N weaver's wife.

+कौशिक Gum, resin, Guggula.

कौशीतकी Wife of Agastya.

कौषीतकम् N. of a Bārhmaṇā text.

+कौस्तुभ A twist of hair on horse's neck.

क्रकरटः A lark.

क्रत्वर्थः Something that subserves the purpose of a sacrifice; ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 2.

क्रतु+फलम् The fruit of a sacrifice.

क्रद् 1. Ā. To be confused. 2. To grieve.

क्रप् 10 P. (क्रापयति) To speak clearly.

क्रम+भाविन् Successive.

क्रम+माला, रेखा, शिखा etc. Various modes of chanting vedas.

क्रम+योगेन *ind.* In regular manner.

क्रियमाणकम् A literary dessertation; Bṛi. S. 1. 5.

+क्रिया A construction.

क्रिया+अर्थ *a.* 1. A Vêdic injunction enjoining a duty, 2. Useful for some purpose; अपि क्रियार्थं सुलभं समित्कुशम् Ku. 5. 33.

क्रिया+आरम्भः cooking.

क्रिया+तन्त्रम् One of the four types of Tantrās.

+क्रयविक्रयिन् One who buys at a lower rate and sells it at a higher rate; Dānāsāgara, Bibliothica Indica 274. Face I, p. 27.

क्रीडनकतया *ind.* Taking a matter for a play-thing; Bhāg 5. 26. 32.

+क्रीडा 1. A kind of measure in music. 2. A play-ground.

क्रीडा+परिच्छदः A toy..

क्रीडितम् Sport.

+क्रोधः 1. N. of the mystic syllable हुम् or हुम्. 2. N. of the 59th year in a cycle (Also called krodhana)

+क्रोशः A measure of time equal to 48 minutes.

+क्रूर *a.* Harsh, jarring; क्रूरक्वणत्कङ्कणानि Mv. 1. 35.

+क्रूरम् In a formidable manner.

क्रूर+चरित *a.* Cruel, ferocious.

क्रोड+कान्ता The earth.

क्रोडीकृ To clasp, to embrace.

क्रौड *a.* Belonging to a hog. 2. Relating to the Varāha Avatāra.

क्लान्त+मनस् *a.* Languid, low-spirited.

क्लेदित Soiled.

क्लिश्नत् *a.* Dispelling, removing; Mu. 3. 20.

+क्लिष्ट Bothersome, tedious.

क्लिष्टा *f.* A particular state of mind in Yoga.

क्वाणः Sound.

+क्वथित Hot.

क्वथितम् spirituous liquor,

+क्षण Decision, resolution; गन्तुं भूमिं कृतक्षणाः Mb. 1. 64. 51.

क्षण+अर्धम् Half a moment.

क्षण+भङ्गवादः The doctrine of continual decay of things (Buddhist).

क्षण+वीर्यम् An auspicious moment.

क्षणे+पाकः A thing cooked in a moment.

क्षत+आस्रवम् Blood.

+क्षतिः Death.

+क्षत्तृ A gaurd.

क्षत्र+विद्या (–वेदः) The science of warfare.

क्षमापनम् Begging pardon.

क्षमापनस्तोत्रम् A praise seeking pardon.

क्षम्य Terrestrial (Vedic).

क्षार+अष्टक A collection of eight medicinal substances. (similarly क्षारषट्क, क्षारपञ्चक.)

क्षार+क्षत Affected by salt petre.

क्षा *f.* 1. The earth. 2. Sleep.

क्षाणम् Burning, burnt.

क्षाम+इष्टन्यायः A Mīmāṁsā rule; S.,B. on MS 6. 4. 17–21.

क्षय+उपशमः A Jaina concept of complete annihilation of the desire of being active.

क्षय+तिथिः (अहः) A lunar day not begining with the Sun-rise.

क्षय+मासः (also मलमासः) A month in which two Sankrāntis occur and which is not auspicious for any rituals.

+क्षितिः Prosperity; क्षिते रोहः प्रवहः शश्वदेव Mb. 13. 76. 10.

क्षिति+क्षमा Patient like the earth; क्षितिक्षमा पुष्करसन्निभाक्षी Rām. 5.

क्षिति+स्पृश् An inhabitant of the earth.

क्षिति+स्पर्शः Touching the earth (as like a child during delivery).

क्षीणता The state of dicay, emaciation, weakness.

+क्षिप् 1. To meve hastily. 2. To pass away. 3. (In Math) To add.

क्षिप्त+उत्तरम् Unanswerable speech.

क्षिप्त+ योनिः Low-born.

+क्षिप्तिः Exposure of a secret (in drama).

क्षिप्र+निश्चय *a.* One who decides or resolves quickly; आयत्यां गुणदोषज्ञस्तदात्वे क्षिप्रनिश्चयः Ms. 7. 179.

क्षिप्र+सन्धिः *m.* A kind of Sandhi produced by changing the first of two Concurrent vowels to its semi-vowels.

क्षेपणिकः A boatman.

क्षीर+उत्तरा Inspissated milk.

क्षीर+उत्थम् Fresh butter.

क्षीर+कुण्डम् A milk-pot; Ks. 63. 188.

क्षीर+व्रतम् Living upon milk in consequence of a vow.

क्षीरस्यति Den. P. To desire milk; क्षीरस्यति माणवकः Mbh on P. VII. 1. 51.

क्षु 9 U. To jump. (also 5 P.); cf. क्षुणाति च क्षुणीते च क्षुणोत्याप्लवनेऽपि च । क्षन्दते क्षुन्दते चापि षडाप्लवनवाचिनः इति भट्टमल्लः ।

क्षुद्र+तातः A father's brother.

क्षुद्र+पदम् A kind of measure of length.

क्षुद्र+शार्दूलः Leopard.

क्षुद्रकः 1. One who disregards. 2. A kind of arrow.

+क्षोदः 1. A drop. 2. A lump, piece. 3. Multiplication.

क्षुद्+शान्तिः (क्षुधाशान्ति.) Removing hunger.

क्षुन्द् To jump. (See क्षु also).

क्षुर+नक्षत्रम् Any star that is auspicious for shaving.

क्षेत्र+अंशः A degree of the ecliptic.

क्षेत्र+लिप्ता A minute of the ecliptic.

क्षेमेन्द्रः N. of a Kashmirian poet author of the Bṛhat Kathā manjaree.

क्षौद्रक्यम् Minuteness.

क्षौरपव्यम् A strongly built horse.

क्ष्मावलयः The horizon.

ख

+खा 1. Pārvatī. 2. The earth. 3. Lakṣmi. 4. The speech; cf. खोमा क्ष्मा कमला च गीः Enm.

+खेचरी The name of a Yogic Siddhi by which one can fly; एवं सखीभिरुक्ताहं खेचरीसिद्धिलोलुभा Ks. 20. 105.

ख+सूचि One who gazes at the sky; a sarcastic reference as in वैय्याकरणखसूचिः ।

खजिका A medicine given as an appetiser.

खट्टकः A seat or bed-stead.

खड्ग+धारा The blade of a sword; व्रतम् an extremely delicate vow or task.

खड्ग+विद्या The art of wielding a sward.

+खण्ड A continent.

खण्ड+इन्दुः The crescent moon; खण्डेन्दुकृतशेखरम् (शिवम्) Vedapādastava.

खण्ड+तालः A measure in music.

खण्डनखण्डखाद्यम् N. of a work on logic by Harṣa.

खण्डिकः+उपाध्यायः An irritated teacher; खण्डिकोपाध्यायः शिष्याय चपेटिकां ददाति Mbh. on P. 1. 1. 1.

खण्डित+व्रत a. One who has broken a vow.

+खण्डिन् A kind of pulse.

खण्डीरः Same as खण्डिन्.

खतमालः 1. Smoke. 2. A cloud.

खनिका A pond.

+खर N. of the 25th year of the sixty years cycle.

खर+कण्डूयनम् Worsening an evil.

खर+गृहम् A tent.

खर+चर्मा a. Crocodile.

खर+वृषभः a. Jack-ass.

खर+सारम् iron.

खर+स्पर्श a. Hot. (blast or wind); वायुर्वाति खरस्पर्शः Bhāg. 1. 14. 16.

खरक a. Having a rough surface (used in the case of a pearl) Kau. A. 2. 11.

खरोष्ठी A kind of alphabet.

खर्जूरिका a. Sugar preparation.

खर्बूरम् Cocoanut kernal.

खर्मम् 1. Silk. 2. Valour. 3. Harshness.

खर्व+इतर a. not insignificant; not small.

खर्वित a. Anything rendered dwarfish.

+खर्वटः A residential locality on the bank of a river which combines the characteristics of a village and a town.

खर्वाट Same as खल्वाट; भीमसेनप्रमथिता दुर्योधनवरूथिनी, शिखा खर्वाटकस्येव कर्णमूलमुपागता Verse attributed to—Nārāyaṇa Bhattatiri.

खलिन् a. Having sediment. m. N. of Śiva.

खलीकृत a. Insulted; ब्राह्मणस्त्वया खलीकृतः Nāg. 3.

खलिशः, खल्लिशः N. of a fish.

खल्वः Beans.

खानपानम् Eating and drinking

खानोदकः A cocoanut tree.

खुरशालः A particular breed of horse considered as superior; Śālihotra App. 11. 7.

खेखीर a: A hollow bamboo.

+खेट A village.

खोरकः A particular disease on the hoof of an animal.

+ख्यातिः N. of philosophic dogma; विकल्पः ख्यातिवादिनाम् Bhāg. 11. 16. 24.

ग

+ग 1. Śiva. 2. Viṣṇu cf. गः प्रीतो भवः श्रीपतिरुत्तमः Enm.

गगन+रोमन्थः Absurdity; trash.

गगन+लिह् Sky-scraping (same as अभ्रंलिह्).

गङ्गा+सप्तमी The 7th day in the bright half of Vaiśākha.

गज+गणिका A she-elephant used to entise a wild elephant; स्वतनुवितरणेन तं प्रलोभ्य द्विपमिववन्यमिहोपनेतुकामा सखि गजगणिकेव चेष्टितासि...Jānakīharaṇa XVI-52.

गज+गौरीव्रतम् A vow to be observed in the Bhādrapada month by ladies.

गज+निमीलिका Pretending to be not observing; wilfully overlooking.

गज+पुष्पी N. of a creeper; गजपुष्पीमिमां फुल्लां उत्पाट्य शुभलक्षणाम् Rām. 4. 12. 39.

गज+बन्धः 1. A post to which elephant is tied 2. a particular sexual pose. 3. The process of capturing a wild elephant; गजबन्धस्तु सुरते आलाने ग्रहणेऽपि च Nm.

गजिन् a. One who rides on an elephant.

गड्डुकः 1. A pillow. 2. A kind of water vessel.

गण+रत्नमहोदधिः N. of a work by Vardhamāna on the gramatical Gaṇas.

गण+वल्लभः A leader of the army; Rām. 2. 81. 12.

गणन+पत्रिका Reckoner; Rāj. T. 6. 36.

+गणितम् Practice; वेत्तुमर्हति राजेन्द्र स्वाध्यायगणितं महत् Mb. 12. 6:. 9.

गण्यमानम् The relative height of the structures.

+गण्डकूपः The surface or tableland of a mountain.

गण्ड+भेदः A thief; गण्डभेददास्याः शीलं जानन्नपि...Avimaraka 2.

+गण्डूष A kind of liquor.

+गदः 1. N. of the brother of Krishna. 2. N. of Kubera. 3. A

weapon; आयुधे धनदे रोगे पुंसि कृष्णानुजेऽपि च Nm.

गदिः *f.* Speech; एवं गदिः कर्मगतिर्विसर्गः Bhāg. II. 12. 19.

+गन्धः Similar in quality; belonging to a stock सर्वः सगन्धेषु विश्वसिति Śāk.

गन्ध+हस्तिन् An elephant with a sweet smell about it, considered as superior in quality.

गन्धक+पेषिका *a.* Female attendent who prepares perfumes and sandal pastes.

+गन्धि Bearing only the name of; having pretentions for; सोऽपि त्वया हतस्तात रिपुणा भ्रातृगन्धिना Rām. 7. 24. 29.

गन्धर्व+तैलम् Castor-oil.

+गन्धारः (गान्धारः) 1. The third note in music. 2. A particular Rāga.

+गतागतम् (Narration of the) past and future; वंशस्यास्य गतागतम् Rām. 7. 51. 23.

गत+मनस्कः Having thoughts directed to.

गत+श्रमः Without any difficulty.

+गतिमत् Having the means Mb. 12. 286. 7.

+गत्वर A kind of horse.

+गमनम् Knowing; understanding; नाञ्जः स्वरूपगमने प्रभवन्ति भूम्नः Bhāg. 8. 7. 34.

गर्ग+संहिता An astronomical treatise by Garga.

गर्जरम् A kind of grass.

गर्भ+ग्राहिका A midwife; Ks. 34.

गर्भ+न्यासः Laying the foundation.

गर्भ+भाजनम् The pit containing the foundation.

+गर्भसंभवः Birth from the womb of.

गर्भिका Any dirt or contamination in the interior.

गर्भेदृप्तः, गर्भेशूरः *a.* Coward, dull.

+गलः 1. A kind of fish. 2. A variety of grass.

गलुः m. A kind of gem.

गवामयः N. of a Satrayāga lasting for a year.

+गव्य A sacrificial ritual called Gavām Ayanam; गव्यमिति गवामयनं ब्रूमः ŚB. on MS. 8. 1. 18.

+गहन् A place which is impassable.

+गह्वरी The earth.

+गह्वरित Absorbed; याज्ञसेन्या वचः श्रुत्वा कृष्णो गह्वरितोऽभवत् Mb. 2. 68. 45.

+गाङ्गेय 1. The Musta grass,

गाढ+तरम् *ind.* 1. More tightly, closely. 2. More intensely.

गाढ+वचस् m. A frog.

गाढावटी *f.* A kind of Indian chess.

गाणनिक्यम् The job of an accountant; अक्षपटले गाणनिक्याधिकारः Kau. A. 2. 7.

गाण्डी A rhinoceros.

गात्र+वेष्टनम् Spasmodic sensation.

गात्रिका A bodice.

गान्धर्व+कला,–विद्या,–वेदः,–शास्त्रम् The fine-art of music; the theory of music; the science of musicology.

+गान्धारी 1. A kind of intoxicant. 2. A vein in the left eye.

गान्धारी+ग्रामः A kind of musical scale.

+गाम्भीर्यम् 1. Dignity. 2. Generosity. 3. equipose.

गार्जरः carrot.

गार्हमेधिकः The duties of a householder.

+गिर् 1. Intellect; cf. गिर्वी: Enm. 2. Knowledge from hearing गिरा वाऽशंसामि तपसा ह्यनन्तौ Mb. 1. 3. 57 com.

+गिरा Praise (Ved).

गिरि+त्रः N of Śiva; Bhāg. 8. 6. 15.

गिरि+धातुः Red chalk.

गिलत् *a.* Swallowing; गिलन्त्य इव चाङ्गानि Bhāg. 10. 13. 31.

गीत+गोविन्दम् N. of a lyrical work by Jayadeva.

गीत+प्रबन्धनम् An epic fit for musical recitation.

गीत+मोदिन् m. A Kinnara.

गीतिः A Sāman to be sung.

गुटिका+अस्त्रम् A 'Y'-shaped stick with a string used to throw stones at birds.

गुटिका+यन्त्रम् A rifle, a musket.

+गुडः A pill; Śārṅgdhara 13. 1.

गुण+विभाग *a.* Isolating an attribute from other aspects of a Padārtha.

गुण+कल्पना *f.* Attributing a figurative sense while interpreting a sentence.

+गुणकारः (in Math.) The multiplier.

गुण+गौरी A lady who is resplendent with her good qualities; अनृतगिरं गुणगौरि मा कृथा माम् Śi

गुण+भावः The status of being secondary to something else; परार्थता हि गुणभावः ŚB. on MS. 4. 3. 1.

+गुणवादः 1. A statemant attributing a secondary sense. 2. A statement contradicting other arguments.

गुण+विशेषः A special characteristic.

गुण+विशेषाः External sense organs, mind and ego; गुणविशेषाः बाह्येन्द्रियमनोऽहङ्काराश्च Sāṅ. K. 36.

गुण+संग्रहः A collection of meritorious qualities.

गुद+निर्गमः A condition of the anus due to piles.

गुप्त+गृहम् Bed-room.

गुप्त+धनम् Concealed wealth.

गुमटी A woman in purda.

गुरु+उपदेशः 1. Initiation by a teacher. 2. Advice by the elders or teachers.

गुरु+कण्ठः A peacock.

गुरु+कुलम् 1. The residence of a Guru. 2. A residential academy where teachers and

pupils live to-gether;—वास: stay in a Gurukula.

गुरु+गृहम् 1. The house of a preceptor; 2. The sign or Rāśi of Jupiter i.e. Sagittarius or Pisces.

गुरु+भार: importance, heaviness.

गुरु+बीज: The lime, citron.

गुरु+वर्तिता To be respectful to an elder; निवृत्ते गुरौ राज्यं वनिष्ये गुरुवर्तिताम् Rām. 2. 115. 19.

गुरु+श्रुति: The Gāyatrī Mantra; प्रथमां गुरुश्रुतिम् Mb. 13. 136. 6

गुरु+स्वम् The teacher's walth.

गुलिक: 1. The son of saturn reckoned as a planet in Kerala. 2. A poisoned arrow. 3. A quarter-elephant; गुलिकं मन्दनन्दनं ...Nm.

गुलिक:+काल: A period in each day which is considered inauspicious.

+गुलिका A bullet.

+गुल्म: 1. War-camp. 2. A soldier's tent.

गुल्म+कुष्ठम् a. Kind of leprosy.

गुह्य An isolated or concealed place; ... गुह्ये ... Mb. 12. 193. 17.

गुह्य+विद्या A mantra to be initiated or practised in privacy.

+गूढ One of the figures of speech.

गूढ+अर्थ a. having an inner meaning.

गूढ+आलेख्यम् Code writing; Kau A. 1. 12.

गृत्समद: Name of a Vedic sage (also mentioned in Purāṇas).

गृध्र a. Desirous; eagerly longing for; too much after a thing; गृध्रा ... Mb. 1. 72. 6

गृध्नु a. same as गृध्र.

गृद्ध a. Eagerly longed for; desired.

गृह् 10 Ā. To accept, to receive, to seize, to take, to assimilate, to absorb.

गृह+आरम्भ: Construction of a house.

गृह+ईश्वरी a. house wife.

गृह+चेतस्—मनस् Thinking of or attached to one's house.

गृह+दारु n. A house-pillar; ... गृहदारुवत् Mb. 4. 3.

+गृहपति: The head man of a village; Mk. 2.

गृह+पिण्डी the basement of a building.

गृह+भूमि: the cite for a building.

गृह+पोषणम् Maintenance of a household.

गृह+मार्जनी a Sweeper-woman of a house; a broom-stick.

गृह+वासिन् m A pigeon.

गृहकम् Kitchen-garden.

+गृह्य Perceptible; Śvet. Up. 1. 13.

+गृह्यम् A domestic work; a household ritual.

गृह्य+सूत्र A group of aphorisms that stipulate the conduct of domestic rituals like आश्वलायनगृह्यसूत्र or बौधायनगृह्यसूत्र.

गेष्णु: 1. A song. 2. A singer. 3. a bee.

गाथ: (Ved) A song; (at the end of a compound it means praise-worthy as in उरुगाय:).

गो+ग्रहणम् Capturing of cows; stealing of cows.

गो+चर्या Seeking physical comforts alone like an animal.

गो+जिह्विका: The uvula.

गो+जीव: a A milk-man.

गो+पथ: N. of a Brāhmaṇa of Atharva Veda.

गो+पर्वतम् N. of a mountain where Pāṇini performed penance; Arunachala Māhatmya, Uttarārdha 2. 68.

गो+मण्डीर: An aquatic bird.

गो+मध्यमध्य a. Slender in the waist.

गो+मूत्रक: The gem called Vaidūrya.

गो+मूत्रकम्: a. A zigzag movement in wrestling; Mb. 9. 58. 23.

+गोलोमिका White Dūrvā grass.

गो+रसम् Pounded cowdung.

गो+विषाणिक: A musical instrument made out of a cow's horn (also known as शृङ्ग); Mb. 6. 44. 4.

गो+सावित्री N. of the Gāyatrī mantra.

गो+ग्रहणम् See गोग्रहणम् above.

गोम् 10 P. To clean or smear with cowdung.

गोमत् (Ved) A place abounding in herbs.

गोमय+पायसीयन्याय Two things differing very much though originating from the same source like the cowdung and a milk-preparation.

+गोमिन् A Vaiśya; गोमिन: ... Mb. 12. 87. 35.

गोलकाण: A vriety of horse so called after the place of its origin.

गोणी The septum of the nose

गोण: An ox —णी a cow.

गोल+क्रीडा playing with balls.

गोलदीपिका N. of an Astronomical work.

गोल+शास्त्रम् Geography; Astronomy.

गोवर्ध: N. of the maināka mountain.

गौडपाद: N. of the famous Advaitic writer.

गौडमालव: Name of a musical Rāga.

गोधार:—धेय,—धेर: A lizard found in the crevices of trees.

+गौराङ्ग: 1. N. of Śiva. 2. N. of śrī caitanya deva the saint and singer.

+गौरी 1. N. of a Nāga-Kanyā. 2. N. of a river. 3. Night

गौरी+पूजा A festival on the 4th day of the Māgha Śukla Pakṣa.

गौह्यक Pertaining to Gukyakās.

+ग्रन्थिः 1. An intellegent quiz in a book; ग्रन्थग्रन्थिं तथा चक्र मुनिर्गूढं कुतूहलात् Mb. 1. 1. 80. 2. A cymbal or gong; Ks. 65. 135.

ग्रन्थि +वज्रकः A kind of steel.

+ग्रन्थिकः A bamboo-shoot.

ग्रन्थिकम् The gum-resin (also called गुग्गुलु).

ग्रास +प्रमाणम् the size of one morsel.

+ग्रहः 1. Preparation for war. 2. A guest; यथा सिद्धस्य चान्नस्य ग्रहायाग्रं प्रदीयते; Mb. 13. 100. 6.

ग्रह +अधीश्वरः The moon.

ग्रह +कुण्डलिका-चक्रम्-स्थितिः Horoscope; the situation of planets at a given time.

ग्रह +गणितम् The Gaṇita part of Astrology.

ग्रह +ग्रामणी The sun.

ग्रहचारनिबन्धः N. of an astronomical work.

ग्रह +लाघवम् N. of an astronomical work.

ग्रह+स्वरः The first note of a musical piece.

ग्रहणी +कपाटः A home-made medicine for diarrhoea.

+ग्राह 1. The handle. 2. paralysis.

+ग्राह्यम् The object of sense-perception.

ग्राहः An eclipsed planet.

ग्राम +करणिक A village-scribe.

ग्राम +गृह्यकः A village-carpenter.

+ग्रामणीः A demi-god who walks at the head of a retinue that follows Sun.

+ग्रामधर्माः The conventions and customs peculiar to a village.

ग्राम+धान्यम् Cultivated grain.

ग्राम+पुरुषः The village headman.

ग्राम+विशेषः A variety of musical note; स्फुटीभवद्ग्रामविशेषमूर्च्छना Śi.

ग्राम+वृद्धः an old inhabitant of a village; अभ्यासमीपुदयनकथाकोविदग्रामवृद्धान् Me. 30.

ग्राम+ग्राविद् m. A village bailiff; Ts. 2. 3. 1. 3.

ग्रामेयकम् A variety of sandal; Kau. A. 2. 11.

ग्रीष्म +वनम् A grove used as a Summer-resort; Ks. 122. 65.

ग्रीष्म+हासम् The flocculent seeds with their hairy growth floating in the air during summer.

ग्लपनम् 1. Relaxation. 2. Fading; साम्प्रतमानुपाप्तग्लपनविशृङ्खलितालकाः Ratn. 4. 11.

ग्लपित a. 1. Exhausted; scortched; dissipated; Ki. 11. 64; R. 16. 38. 2. Chopped off; काकुत्स्थग्लपितग्रीवाः Rām. 7. 7. 47.

घ

+घटः The head; समाधिभेदे ना शिरः कूटकलशेषु च Medini; Mb. 1. 153. 38.

घट +उदरः N. of Gaṇeśa.

घट+कञ्चुकि n. A Tāntric and Śākta rite.

घट+योनिः-भवः-जन्मन् Sage Agastya.

+घटा A plate or iron struck to mark time.

घटिका +मण्डलम् equatorial circle.

घटिका +यन्त्रम् A clock.

घटी +यन्त्रम् Diarrhoea; Bhāvapr. 7. 16. 24.

+घट्टित 1. Starched; Pañcadaśī 6. 3. 2. Pressed down. 3. Pounded.

घण्टा +कर्णः 1. N. of a Śivagaṇa. 2. N. of a Rākṣasa.

घण्टा +रवः 1. Sound of a bell; कोलाहलघण्टारवः; Hanumannāṭaka. 2. A species of hemp; घण्टारवः शणपुष्पे घण्टाताले... Nm.

+घण्टिका The Uvula.

+घण्टालः An elephant; Sūkti. 5. 66.

घण्टिकः The alligator (perhaps from the practice of ringing the bell at the palace gate to anounce one's complaint)

घन+ऊरु A woman with thick thighs; कुरु घनोरु पदानि शनैः शनैः Ve. 2. 20.

घन+अन a. Fit to be hammered; Bhāvapr. 6. 26. 53.

घन+मानम् The external measurement of a structure.

घन +संवृतिः Strict secrecy.

घनता, घनत्व 1. Compactness, density. 2. Firmness, solidity.

+घर्घरः A particular temple structure

+घर्म 1. The Pravargya ceremony. 2. N. of a duty; घर्मः स्मारयतो धीमो प्रवर्ग्ये देवतान्तरे.

घर्म +जातिः A Species of living beings produced out of sweat (See स्वेदज:)

घाटनम् A bolt.

+घातः whipping; कोशाभिघ्नितस्य कोशाभ्यच्छेदे घातः Kau. A 2. 5.

घात+कृच्छ्रम् A kind of urinary disease.

घात +दिवसः An inauspicious day; the seventh star from one's birth-day.

घुण +जात, -जग्ध, घुणित a. worm-eaten; शीर्णशिलावाक्ताघुणजर्जरितकाणीभाभावभाषते ममात्रे Śi. 3. 58.

घुमघुमित a. Profusely scented.

घुष्टान्नम् Food offered to every body by proclamation; MS. 4. 209.

+घोषः Recitation, chanting; समाज ब्रह्मघोषस्य तिरत्ते ब्रह्मरक्षसाम् Rām. 5.

घोष +यात्रा Walking in a group to the stations of the herdsmen; Pilgrimage march in a group.

घोष +वर्णः n. Sonant letter.

घोष+वृद्धः Village herdsman; हैयङ्गवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धानुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45.

+घृत Spirit; मधुमधुतो घृतघृता Mb. 1. 92. 13.

घृत+अक्त *a.* Smeared with ghee.

घृत+गन्धः A variety of horse having the smell of ghee.

घृत+प्राशः,—प्राशनम् Drinking ghee.

घृत+प्लुत *a.* Sprinkled with ghee.

घृत+हेतुः Butter.

+घृणा Sense of shame.

+घृणिन् Bashful;

घर्षणालः A miller; a grinding stone.

+घोणा The beak (of an owl):—2. (In a chariot) The nave of a wheel.

+घंस्, घंसः (Ved) Suns heat.

घ्राण+पुटः Nostril

घ्राण+स्कन्दः Blowing one's nose.

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चकोरः+दृश् (=अक्ष) *a.* Having eyes like those of a cakora bird; having beautiful eyes; अनुचकार चकोरदृशां यतः Śi. 6. 48.

चक्रम्+अरः, (—रम्) The spoke of a wheel.

चक्रम्+अश्मन् A lever mechanism to hurl stones at a distance.

चक्रम्+ईश्वरी N. of the Jaina goddess of learning.

चक्रम्+घनः A thunder cloud.

चक्रम्+वर्मन् N. of a Kashmirian king. Raj. T. 5. 287.

चक्षुष्यम् An eye-ointment.

चञ्चूर्यमाण *a.* Gesticulating indecently; BK. 4. 19.

चटका+मुखः A particular type of arrow.

चटुलय Den. P. To move to and fro; चञ्चूपुटं चटुलयन्ति चिरं चकोराः Bv. 89. 99.

चतुर्+अङ्गिकः A kind of horse with four curls on the fore head.

चतु+ष्काष्ठम् *ind.* In all the four directions.

चतुर्+चित्यः A raised square pedestal; Mb. 14. 88. 32.

+चतुष्पादम् The science of archery consisting of four parts *viz.* ग्रहण, धारण, प्रयोग and प्रतिकार ।

चतुर्+मेधः One who has performed the four major sacrifices namely. अश्वमेध, पुरुषमेध, पितृमेध and सर्वमेध ।

चतुर्+सनः N. of Viṣṇu having taken the four forms of Sanaka, Sanandana, Sanātana and Sanat Kumāra.

+चतुष्क A stool with four feet.

चन्दनः+पङ्कः Sandal paste; हुताशनश्चन्दनपङ्कशीतलः Bhoja Carita.

+चन्द्रकला A cattle-drum.

चन्द्रः+कुल्या N. of a river.

चन्द्रः+प्रज्ञप्तिः *f.* N. of the sixth Upāṅga of the Jainas.

चन्द्रः+प्रासादः A terrace.

चन्द्रटः N. of an ancient author on medicine; Śuśr. Introd.

चन्द्रा *f.* A cow; ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 49.

चपेटी *f.* The Śukla Saṣṭhī in the month of Bhādrapada.

चमकसूक्तम् The hymn containing च मे repeated at every step.

चमसः+उद्भेदः N. of a place of pilgrimage where the river Sarasvatī is said to have burst fourth.

चम्पा *f.* The capital of Angadeśa (Modern Bhāgalpur).

चयाट्टः A bastion; चयाट्टमस्तकन्यस्तनालायन्त्रसुदुर्गमे Śiva. B. 9. 51.

+चरः Wind; क्वाहं तमोमहदहंखचराग्निवार्भूसंवेष्टिताण्डघटसप्तवितस्तिकायः Bhāg. 10. 14. 11.

चर+गृहम् The zodiacs of Meṣa, Karka, Tulā and Makara.

+चरकः N. of one of the founders of Indian medicine and auother of Caraka Saṁhitā.

+चरणम् Studying under strict rules of celebacy; Mb. 5. 30. 7.

चरणः+उपधानम् A foot-rest.

चरणः+व्यूहः A book dealing with the Śākhas of the Vedas.

चर्चुरम् The noise produced by gnashing the teeth; मिश्रं दधद्दशनचर्चुरशब्दमश्वः; Śi. 5. 58.

+चर्पटः A rag.

चर्मण्णः (Vedic) A warrior using leather-armour; चर्मण्णा अभितो जनाः Rv. 8. 5. 38.

चर्मरङ्गाः N. of a people in central India Bri. S. 14.

चलदङ्गः A kind of fish.

चलद्विषः The Indian cuckoo.

चाक्षुष्यम् A kind of collyrium.

चातुरः A pillow.

चातुरन्त *a.* Possessing the whole earth upto the four oceans.

चातुरीकः 1. A swan. 2. A kind of duck; कलहंसे च कारण्डे चातुरीकः पुमानयम् Nm.

+चारः The Priyāla tree.

चार्या A road which is eight cubits broad; Kau. A 1. 3.

+चार्वाकः A follower of the Cārvāka school of philosophy.

+चिकित्सा Punishment; प्रमत्तस्य ते करोमि चिकित्सां दण्डपाणिरिव जनतायाः Bhāg. 5. 10. 7.

चिकित्सु *a.* Wise, comming; Av. 10. 1. 1.

चिञ्चाम्लम् A soup prepared from tamarind.

+चित्तम् Knowledge; चित्तं चित्तादुपागम्य मुनिरासीत संयतः । यच्चित्तं तन्मयो वश्यं गुह्यमेतत्सनातनम् Mb. 14. 51. 27.

चित्तम्+अर्पित Preserved in the heart; चित्तार्पितनैषधेश्वरा N. 9. 31.

चित्तम्+नाथः Lord of the heart; चित्तनाथमभिशंकितवत्या Śi. 10. 28.

+चित्तिः 1. A mental mood; आकूतीनां च चित्तीनां प्रवर्तक नतास्मि ते Mb. 3. 263. 10. 2. A sense organ; यं चेकितानमनु चित्तय उच्चकन्ति Bhāg 6. 16. 48. 3. Meditation; चित्तिः स्रुक् चित्तमाज्यम् T. Ār. 3. 1.

चित्य *a.* 1. Pertaining to the funeral pyre; चित्यमाल्याङ्गरागश्च आयसाभरणोऽभवत् Rām. 6. 58. 11.

+चित्रम् A lotus; मङ्गले तिलके हेम्नि व्योम्नि पद्मे नपुंसकम् । Nm.

+चिन्तामणि: A kind of horse with a big curl on the neck.

चीचीकूची An Onomatopiac term refering to the warbling of birds.

चीन:+दारु: Cinamon.

चीरल्लि: A variety of large fish.

चीरी A Cricket (also चीरीवाक:).

+चोदना (In Mīmāṁsā) The category called Apūrva; चोदनेत्यपूर्वं ब्रूम: ŚB. on MS. 7. 1. 7.

चुमुचुमायनम् Irritation in a wound.

चुमुरि: N. of a demon.

चेरिका A suburban town inhabited by weavers; तदेव चेरिका प्रोक्ता नागरी तन्तुवायभू: Kāmikāgama 20. 15. 66.

चेत्य+अग्नि: Sacred fire; Pānc. 1. 6.

चौर्णेय a. A pearl from Curṇā river in Kerala, Kau. A. 2. 11.

च्यवन: N. o a Sage.

छ

छत्रीकृ To use as an umberella.

+छन्दस् A festival; वेदे वाक्ये वृत्तभेदे उत्सवेऽपि नपुंसकम् Nm.

छम्बङ्कुरम् *ind.* So as to fail; Ks. 12. 4.

छम्बट्कर *a.* Ruining (also छम्फट्करी) एषा घोरतमा सन्ध्या लोकछम्बट्करी प्रभो Bhāg. 3. 18. 26.

छम्बट्कार: Ruin, destruction.

+छल: A kind of disputation involving perverted arguments.

+छाया A Sanskrit version of a Prakrit text.

छिद्रम् 1. Division; भूमिछिद्रविधानम् Kau. A. 2. 2. 2. Space; Bhāg. 3. 26. 34. 3. Sky; Bhāg. 12. 4. 30.

+छेदनम् One of the sergical operations in the Āyurveda.

छुच्छु: A kind of animal; Bri. S. 86. 37.

छुरितम् A cut, a scratch.

छुरिका A barren cow.

छेला The vault of the foundation pit; Kāmikāgama 31. 74.

ज

जगद्गुरु: An appellation of Śri Śankara Bhagavatpāda.

जगत्+चन्द्रिका N. of a commentory (by Bhattotpala) on Brahma Samhitā.

जगत्+चित्रम् A wonder of the Universe; पश्येदानीं जगच्चित्रम् Rām. 7. 34. 9.

जगती+पति: A ruler; त्रिसप्तकृत्वो जगतीपतीनाम् Ki 3. 18.

जङ्घा+पथ: A foot-path.

जङ्घा+बलम् Taking to heals.

जञ्झानिल: A hail storm.

जटा+पाठ: One of the eight Vikritis in which a vedic text is recited.

जटा+वल्लभ: A vedic scholar Proficient in the Jaṭā method of chanting.

+जनाश्रय: The title of a king of the Visṇukundin dynasty supposed to be the author of Jānāśrayi chhando viciti.

जन:+जल्प: A rumour.

जन:+मार: An epidemic.

जनंसह *a.* Subduing men; सत्रासाहो जनभक्षो जनंसह: Rv. 2. 21. 3.

जपत् An ascetic (generally used in जपतां वर:)

जम्बु+मालिन् N. of a Rākṣasa in Ravana's army.

जम्भसाधक *a.* Possessing knowledge of medicine; इति ते कथयन्ति स्म ब्राह्मणा जम्भसाधका: Mb. 5. 64. 20.

जम्भक: 1. A treacherous man; साधु भो जम्भक साधु Dūtavākyam. 2. Medical treatment; 5. 64. 16.

जयन्ति: A fulcrum of a balance.

जर्भरि *a.* (Ved) Supporting; सृण्येव जर्भरी तुर्फरीतू Rv. 10. 106. 6.

जलम्+आगम: Rainy season.

जलम्+प्रपात: Water-fall.

जलम्+शर्करा A hailstone.

जलम्+स्राव: An eye-disease.

जलाष+भेषज (Ved). Possessed of healing medicines; रुद्रं जलाषभेषजम् Rv. 1. 43. 4.

जवस् *n.* (Ved.) Quickness, speed; पयोभिर्जन्ये अपां जवांसि Rv. 4. 21. 8.

जातकचक्रम् A horoscope.

जातिक्षय: The end of birth, liberation; Bu. ch. 1. 74.

जातिगृद्धि: *f.* To take birth; जातिगृद्धयाभिपन्ना: Mb. 5. 60. 9.

जातूभर्मन् (Ved.) *a.* Ever-nourishing स जातूभर्मा श्रद्दध ओज: Rv. 1. 103. 3.

जानराज्यम् Sovereignty; vāj. 9. 40.

जानश्रुति: N. of a king mentioned in the ch. up.

जामदग्न्य: N. of Paraśurāma.

जामातृ+बन्धकम् Dowry.

जारणम् 1. Causing decay 2. Oxydizing of metals

जारूथ्य *a.* 1. Praise-worthy; निरर्गलान् सजारूथ्यान्; Mb. 9. 49. 3. 2. In which thrice the Dakṣinas are given; जारूथ्यान् त्रिगुणदक्षिणानित्यर्जुनमिश्र: Com. on Mb. 3. 291. 70. 3. Rich in meat-gifts; ibid.

+जालकम् A kind of tree; Bhāg. 8. 2. 19.

जालोर: N. of an Agrahāra in Kasmir; विहारमग्रहारं च जालोराख्यं च निर्ममे Raj. T. 1. 98.

+जय: 1. An epithet of the Mahābhārata. देवीं सरस्वतीं व्यासं ततो जयमुदीरयेत्; Mb. 1. 1. 1. 2. Hailing Victory; जयेन वर्धयित्वा च Rām. 7. 23. 3.

जयाजयौ (—अपजयौ) Victory and defeat.

जय:+गत: *a.* Conquering, victorious; उक्तविपरीतलक्षणसंपन्नो जयगतो विनिर्दिष्ट: Bri. S. 17. 10.

जित+हस्त *a.* One who has exercised his mind.

+जित्य: An instrument for

levelling or smoothing ploughed ground.

जिल्लिकः (pl.) N. of a people; Mb. 6. 9. 59.

जिह्म+इतर *a.* Not lazy; जिह्मेतरैर्ब्रह्म तदप्यवाप्यम् N. 3. 63.

जिह्मित *a.* 1. Bewildered; परिश्रमजिह्मितेक्षणम् Ki. 10. 10. 2. Made crooked, bent; (as in जिह्मगतिः)

जीमूतः+प्रभः A variety of gems, Kau. A. 2. 11.

जीवः+कोशः The subtle body or the Linga Śarīra; Bhāg. 10. 82. 48.

जीवन्तिका 1. N. of a goddess looking after the new-born. 2. N. of a plant.

+जीविका Life; कृपणा वर्तयिष्यामि कथं कृपणजीविका; Rām. 2. 20. 47.

जुकुटम् The egg-plant.

जुगुप्सितम् ' horrible deed; कर्म जुगुप्सितेन; Bhāg 1. 7. 42.

जूर्य (Ved.) Old; Rv. 6. 2. 7.

जोपवाकः Uttering nonsense; जोपवाकं वदतः; Rv. 6 59. 4.

+जूतिः Concentration of mind; Ait. Up. 5. 2.

जैमिनिः+भागवतम् N. of a later version of Bhāgavata.

जैमिनिः+भारतम् N. of a later version of Bhārata.

जैमिनिः+शाखा One of the schools of Sāmaveda.

जैमिनिः+सूत्रम् N. of a work.

जैमिनीय *a.* Belonging to or composed by Jaimini.

जैयटः N. of Kayyata's father.

जोन्ताला *f.* Barley.

जोषम् *ind.* Silent or quiet (as in जोषमास्व) =keep quiet.

जोष्य Lovable.

ज्ञंमन्य *a.* Assuming oneself to be wise.

ज्ञात+अन्वयः Born of a known family.

ज्ञातिः+चेलम् A low-born person; विभिन्नकर्माशयवाक् कुले नो मा ज्ञातिचेलं भुवि कस्यचिन् भूत् Bk. 12. 78.

ज्ञातिः+प्रायः Food for kinsmen; प्रक्षाल्य हस्तावाचम्य ज्ञातिप्रायं प्रकल्पयेत्; MS. 3. 2. 64.

+ज्ञानम् 1. Means of knowing; MS. 1. 1. 5. 2. Opinion; बलदेवस्य वाक्यं तु मम ज्ञाने न युज्यते; Mb. 5. 4. 3.

ज्ञानम्+अग्निः Fire of knowledge; ज्ञानाग्निः सर्वकर्माणि भस्मसात्कुरुतेऽर्जुन; Bg. 4. 37.

ज्ञानम्+घन m. Mere knowledge; निर्विशेषाय साम्याय नमो ज्ञानघनाय च Bhāg. 8. 3. 12.

ज्ञानम्+पूर्व Well thought off, with full prior knowledge.

ज्ञानम्+वृद्ध Old in (advanced in) knowledge.

ज्ञानिन् Planet mercury; ज्ञानी सर्वज्ञसौम्ययोः Nm.

ज्मन् (Ved.) On the earth (used only in locative); अभि क्रत्वेन्द्र भूरध ज्मन् Rv. 7. 21. 6.

+ज्या 1. A kind of wooden stick. 2. The rear of the Army; ज्या भूमिमौर्व्योः शम्यायां वाहिन्याः पृष्ठभागके; Nm.

ज्येष्ठ+राज् m. A sovereign; ज्येष्ठराजं ब्रह्मणां ब्रह्मणस्पतिम्; Rv. 2. 23. 1.

ज्येष्ठ+सामन् N. of a particular Sāman.

ज्यैष्ठः N. of a lunar month.

ज्येष्ठा 1. N. of Varuṇī, the elder sister of Goddess Lakṣmī 2. N. of a Goddess.

ज्योक् *ind.* (Ved.) For a long time; ज्योक् च सूर्यं दृशे; Rv. 1. 23. 21.

ज्योग्जीवनम् Living for a long time.

+ज्योतिस् A cow; ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 49.

ज्वर+अन्तकः N. of a particular form of Śiva.

ज्वर+अरिः Cocculus Cordifolius.

ज्वर+हर *a.* Febrifuge.

ज्वलनाश्मन् *m.* The sun-stone.

ज्वाला+मालिन् God Śiva.

ज्वाला+मालिनी A form of Durgā; ज्वालामालिनिकाक्षिप्तवह्निप्राकारमध्यगा; Lalitāsahasranāman.

ज्वाला+रासभकासयः Ring-worm.

ज्वालामुखी A particular form of Durgā; ज्वालामुखी नखज्वाला अभेद्या सर्वसन्धिषु; Devīkavaca in Vārāh P.

झ

झम्पातालः A kind of musical measure.

झम्पानृत्यम् A kind of dance.

झम्पाशिन् *m.* A king-fisher

झलज्झलः (झलझलः) 1. Dazzling buster (of ornaments).

झषः+राजः A crocodile.

झाङ्कारिन् *a.* Producing a hoarse sound.

झिः 1. A digit of the moon. 2. A monkey.

झिल्लिन् *m.* N. of a Vṛṣṇi.

झीः 1. m. An elephant.

झुः 1. The pole star. 2. A group. 3. N. of Aruṇa

झोः N. of Karṇa.

झौः Heaven.

झौलिकम् A bag or box for Tāmbūla etc.

ञ

ञः 1. Singer. 2. Gurgling sound. 3. Bull. 4. N. of Śukra 5. Number 'ten'.

ट

टङ्कित *a.* Tied; नाकृष्टं न च टङ्कितं... Hanumannāṭakam.

+टङ्कः The ankle; टङ्कोऽस्त्री टङ्कणे गुल्फे Nm. 2. (in music) A kind of measure.

टङ्कपतिः A mint-master.

टङ्कशाला A mint.

टङत्कृतम् A clang.

टोपरः A small bag.

ठ

ठक्कः A merchant; Inscription 1st cy. A. D.

ठिण्ठा A gaming house; क्रुद्धः स सम्यष्ठिण्ठायां कितवान् स्वानभाषत Ks. 92. 121.

ड

डमरिन् A kind of drum.

+डम्बरः Loud assertion.

डिका A very small winged insect; com. on Mb. 14. 9. 29.

+डिम्बः 1. A humming top; N. 22. 53. 2. The body; कोष्टा डिम्बं व्यष्वणद् Śi. 18. 77. 3. An idiot; Rāj. T. 7. 1072.

+डिम्भः A young shoot of a plant; N. 8. 2.

डेरिका A musk rat.

ढ

ढक्कनम् Slaming a door.

ढक्कारी *f.* An idol of Durgā in Tantric worship.

ढौकित *a.* Brought near.

त

तक्र+कूर्चिका Curds boiled with whey.

तक्र+पिण्डः The residue of butter-milk after filtering through a peace of cloth.

तट+द्रुमः A tree on the shore.

तट+पातः The fallowing of the shore.

तट+भूः The shore.

तटिनी+पतिः The ocean.

+तण्डुरीणः A worm, insect.

तत्प्रख्यन्याय A Mīmāṁsā rule of interpretation where a sacrifice is named after an expression stating it.

+तत्त्वम् The body; Mb. 12. 267. 9.

तत्त्व+अभ्यास Repeated study of the reality; एवं तत्त्वाभ्यासात् Sān. K. 64.

तत्त्व+दर्शिन् Perceiving reality.

तत्त्व+भावः True being or nature.

तत्त्व+संख्यानम् An epithet for Sānkhya doctrine; Bhāg. 3. 24. 10.

तथा+वादिन् Claiming to be so.

तद्+अन्य *a.* Other than that.

तद्+अपेक्ष *a.* Having regard to that.

तद्+कालीन Belonging to that same time.

तद्+देश्य Belonging to the same country.

तद्+धर्म्य Sharing the same quality.

तद्+भव A variety of Prakrit; तद्भवस्तत्समो देशीत्यनेकः प्राकृतक्रमः Kāvyādarśa I.

तद्+रूप Having the same form or shape.

तद्+विद्यः An authority in a particular field.

तद्+संख्याक Equivalent to that number.

तदादितदन्तन्यायः A Mīmāṁsa rule where a statement of Utkarṣa includes all the details starting with the one for which it is given and a statement of Apakarṣa is applicable to all the details ending with the one for which it is given.

तद्व्यपदेशन्यायः Similar to तत्प्रख्यन्याय above.

ततत्वम् A musical term to mean slow time.

तनु+धी Little-minded.

+तनूद्भवः A feather.

तनूकरणम् Making thin.

तन्तु+करणम् Spinning.

तन्तु+कार्यम् A wob.

+तन्त्रम् 1. A set of acts which serve as common priliminaries to several things; यत्सकृत् कृतं बहूनामुपकरोति तत्तन्त्रमित्युच्यते ŚB. on MS. 11. 1. 1. 2. The order of the universe; यतः प्रवर्तते तन्त्रं Mb. 14. 20, 14.

तन्त्र+ज्ञः An expert.

तन्त्र+युक्तिः The plan of a treatise; Kau. A. 15.

तन्त्रिभाण्डम् The Indian lute.

तन्त्रिल *a.* Clever in administration; त्वं तन्त्रिलः सेनापती राज्ञः प्रत्ययितः Mk. 6. 16/67.

तप+ऋतुः The summer; तपर्तुमूर्तावपि मेदसां भरा N. 1. 41.

तपस्+अर्थीय *a.* Meant for penance; तपोर्थीयं ब्राह्मणी धत्त गर्भम् Mb. 11. 26. 5.

तपस्+कृश *a.* Emaciated due to penance.

तपस्+मूल *a.* Originating from penance.

तपस्+वृद्ध *a.* Grown old in austerity.

तप्त+कुम्भः, —कूपः N. of a hell.

तप्त+तप्त Repeatedly boiled or heated.

तप्त+मुद्रा Marking the body with the insignia of divine weapons by pressing heated metalic stamps.

तप्त+रूपम्, रूपकम् Purified silver.

तप्त+वालुकाः Hot gravel.

+तापिन् Causing pain; Ki. 2. 42.

तरङ्ग+मालिन् The ocean.

तरङ्ग+वती A river.

तरल+करण One having weak sense organs.

तरु+कोटरम् The hollow of a tree.

तरु+तूलिका,—धूलिका A bat.

तरुता Freshness.

तर्क+अटः A beggar.

तर्क+मुद्रा A particular position of the hand.

तल+उदरी A wife.

तलवः An instrumental musician using his palm.

तलवकारः (pl.) N. of a school of Sāma Veda.

+तलिन Covered with; Vikr. 14. 61.

तलिन+उदरी A woman with slender waist.

तवकः A cheat; तवकः कपटेऽपि च Nm.

तसरिका Weaving.

तस्दी An Astronomical term for a hexagon.

ताजिकः 1. A tribe belonging to the middle-east Asia. 2. A particular breed of horse.

ताण्ड्यब्राह्मणम् N. of a brahmaṇa text of the Sāma Veda.

तात्कर्म्यम् Sameness of profession.

तात्पर्य+अर्थः The correct meaning of a statement.

तादात्विक A spendthrift; Kau. A. 2. 9.

ताद्धर्म्यम् Sameness of qualities.

ताद्रूप्यम् Sameness of form.

तापसकः A demoralised ascetic.

+तामसः N. of the 4th Manu.

+तार a. A thread, wire.

तारणेयः 1. N. of Karṇa. 2. A devotee of the Sun.

+तारा 1. One of the Siddhis; 2. N. of a musical Rāga.

तारिका f. A kind of liquor,

तार्णसम् A kind of sandal; Kau. A. 2. 11.

ताल+ज्ञः One who knows the Measure in music.

ताल+धारकः A dancer.

ताल+नवमी The 9th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada month.

ताल+फलम् Fruit of the palm tree.

ताल+भङ्गः Error in keeping the measure in music.

तावत्—फल a. Having that much result.

तिग्म+अर्चिस् The Sun.

तितिलम्—1. N. of a Karaṇa in Jyotiṣa (तैतलम्); 2. Flattened sesamum Cake.

तिथिः+अर्धः A Karaṇa (half the Tithi).

तिथि+प्रलयः (pl.) Difference between Solar and Lunar days in any given period.

+तिमिः N. of the Mīna Rāśi or Pisces.

तिमि+घातिन् A Fisherman.

तिमि+मालिन् The ocean.

तिमिला N. of a percusion instrument.

तिरस्कारिन् n. Excelling; देवि त्वन्मुखपङ्कजेन शशिनः शोभातिरस्कारिणा Ratn. 1. 24.

तिर्यक्+ज a. Born of an animal.

तिर्यक्+ज्या An oblique chord.

तिल+कठः Sesamum powder.

तिल+मयूरः A species of peacock.

तिहन् m. 1. Disease. 2. Rice. 3. Bow. 4. Goodness.

तीक्ष्ण+कण्टकः N. of a plant.

तीक्ष्ण+मार्गः A sword; सासृग्राजिस्तीक्ष्णमार्गस्य मार्गः Śi. 18. 20.

तीर्थ+चर्या Pilgrimage.

तीव्रा 1. Black mustard 2. N. of a musical note.

तीव्र+द्युतिः The Sun.

+तु ind. Undoubtedly; तुशब्दः संशयव्यावृत्यर्थः ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 74.

+तुङ्गः The Punnāga tree; Nm.

तुङ्गिमन् m. Height; कृतनिश्चयिनो वन्द्यास्तुङ्गिमा नोपभुज्यते Pt. 2. 146.

तुच्छ+दय a. One bereft of mercy.

तुच्छ+प्राय a. Insignificant.

+तुञ्ज् IP. To extract.

+तुञ्ज् a. Pressure.

+तोदः Pressure; Mātanga. L. 1. 31.

तुन्दिलित Having developed a protuberant belly.

तुम्बारम् Felly.

तुर्य+यन्त्रम् A quadrant.

+तुला A beam or rafter under the roof of a house.

तुला+अधिरोहणम् Equalling or resembling.

तुला+अनुमानम् Analogy, inference based on analogy.

तुला+धारणम् Weighing.

तुल्य+कक्ष a. Equal to.

तुल्य+नक्तंदिन a. 1. With nights and days of equal duration; 2. Without distinguishing between day and night.

तुल्य+निन्दास्तुति a. Indifferent to blame and praise.

तुल्य+मूल्य a. of equal cost.

तुल्य+योनिः a. of same parentage

तुल्य+वयस् a. of equal age.

तुल्य+संख्या a. of equal number.

तुल्यशः ind. in equal parts.

तुलसि Same as तुलसी in poetry.

तुड् IP. To hurt, to oppress.

तूणी N. of a plant.

तूतकम् Blue Vitriol.

तूली+पीठी, लासिका Spindle.

तूष्णीं+दण्डः Punishment in secret; Kau. A. 1. 11.

तृचः,—चम्. A collection of three Ṛks.

तृण+गणना Looking at something as worthless; तृणगणना गुणरागिणां धनेषु Vikr. 6. 2.

तृण+पूलिक N. of a human abortion; caraka 4. 4. 1.

तृण+भुज् v. Graminivorous.

तृण+शालः The areca-nut tree.

तृण+षट्पदः A kind of wasp.

तृणता 1. The status of a straw 2. A bow; Śi. 19. 61.

तृण्ण a. (veda) cut, split.

तृप्तता satisfaction.

तर+पतिः Officer in charge of ferries.

तरणिः+तनया N. of Yamunā.

+तारकम् A star; शान्तर्क्षग्रहतारकम् Bhāg. 13. 3. 1.

+तेजस् 1. Anger. 2. The sun.

तेजस्+पुञ्ज A collection of lustre.

+तैजस a. Possessed of Rājasa quality; वैकारिकस्तैजसश्च तामसश्चेत्यहं त्रिधा; Bhāg. 3. 5. 30.

+तैजसम् 1. The group of senses. 2. The sentient world.

तैमित्यम् Dullness.

तैर्यग्योन Belonging to an animal creation.

तैलम्+अम्बुका A cockroach.

तैलम्+किट्टम Oil-cake.

तैलम्+पूर a. That which is full of oil; अतैलपूराः सुरतप्रदीपाः Ku. 1. 10.

तोटक a. Quarrelsome.—कः N. of a desciple of Śaṅkara.

तोटकम् (त्रोटकम्) N. of a meter.

तोय+अग्निः Submarine fire.

तोय+अञ्जलिः An offering of a handful of water in propitiation of Gods or meins.

+तोरणम् A triangular fulcrum supporting a balance.

तौच्छ्यम् The state of being insignificant or तुच्छ.

तौरङ्गिकः *a.* A horseman.

तौरुष्किक *a.* Belonging to the Turkish tribe.

त्यक्त+विधिः *a.* One who has transgressed Rules.

त्यद् Pron. *a.* (Nom. Sing. स्यः m.) (Vedic) Invisible; सच्च त्यच्चाभवत् Tait. Up.

त्याजित *p. p.* 1. Deprived of; धूपोष्मणा त्याजितमार्द्रभावम् Ku. 7. 14. 2. Expelled.

त्रयी+मय *a.* One who is in the form of the three Vedas.

त्रयी+विद्य *a.* One who is well versed in the three Vedas.

त्रयी+वेद्य *a.* One who can be known through the three Vedas; त्रयीवेद्यं हृद्यं त्रिपुरहरमाद्यं त्रिनयनम् Ananda Laharī 2.

त्रयी+संवरणम् Three acts of concealing one's own weakness, concealing the search for the enemy's weakness and concealing one's policy; Mb. 12. 56. 20.

त्रि+अङ्गुलम् Measuring the breadth of three fingures.

त्रि+आर्षेय 1. A pravara consisting of three Ṛṣis. 2. deaf, dumb and blind persons.

त्रि+कटु (—कटुक) Dry ginger, black pepper and long pepper.

त्रि+करण The three-fold activity of thought, word and deed.

त्रि+करणी The side of a square thrice as long as the other.

त्रि+काण्डम् N. of Amarakośa.

त्रि+गुणाकृतम् Ploughed thrice,

त्रि+जातम् The three spices.

त्रि+णेमि *a.* With three follies; Bhāg. 3. 8. 20.

त्रि+नेत्रफलः The cocoa-nut.

त्रि+पिटकम् The three collections of Buddhist religious texts.

त्रि+भङ्गम् A pose in which there are three bents in the body (Iconography).

त्रि+मद The three-fold haughtiness.

त्रि+मल The three excretory matters; stools, urine and flem.

त्रि+यव weighing three seeds of barley.

त्रि+लोहकम् The three metals; gold, silver and copper.

त्रि+वली *f.* Three folds in the belley (of a lady).

त्रि+वली The anus.

त्रि+वृत्तिः Livelihood through Yajana, Bhaikṣya and Adhyayana.

त्रि+शर्करा Three kinds of sugar.

त्रि+सवनम् (—षवणम्) Sacrifice at three periods of a day.

त्रि+सरः Milk, sesamum and rice boiled together.

त्रि+साधन Having three fold causality.

त्रि+सामन् *a.* Singing three Sāmans i.e. ūha, Rahasya and Prakṛti.

त्रि+सुपर्णः,—र्णम् N. of three Ṛks; Rv. 10. 114. 3. 5.

त्रिफत्रयम् A combination of Triphalā, Trikatu and Trimada.

त्रराशिक Relating to three zodiocal signs or Rāśis.

त्रैवेदिक *a*, Relating to three Vedas.

त्वञ्च् 1 P. 1. To go. 2. To contract.

त्वरता Haste.

त्वरम् *ind.* Hastily.

त्वष्टिः Carpentry.

त्वाष्ट्र *a.* Belonging to त्वष्टृ.

त्वाष्ट्री The asterism chitrā.

द

दंशित Seized of a matter; दंशितो भव कर्मणि Mb. 12. 22. 9.

दंस् 10 Ā. 1. To bite. 2. To see.

दक्ष् (Caus) 1. To gladden. 2. To make one strong; दक्षयन्द्विजगणानपूयत Śi. 14. 35.

दक्षता Dexterity.

+दक्षिण Favourable.

दक्षिण+आम्नायः The sacred seat of Tāntric cult belonging to the South.

दक्षिणा+पथिक One belonging to the Deccan.

दक्षिणा+प्रत्यच *a.* South-western.

दक्षिणा+प्रतीची South-west.

दक्षिणामूर्तिः m. A form of Śiva.

दण्डः 1. The Science of Polity; Kau. A. 1. 5. 2. Injury; न्यासो दण्डस्य भूतेषु Bhāg. 7. 15. 8.

दण्ड+आघातः A blow with a stick.

दण्ड+आसनम् A kind of Āsana.

दण्ड+उद्यमः Threatening with punishment.

दण्ड+कलितम् Repeating like a measuring yard stick; ŚB. on MŚ. 10. 5. 83.

दण्ड+कल्पः Decreeing a punishment Kau. A. 4.

दण्ड+निधानम् Pardoning from punishment.

दण्ड+लेशम A small punishment; MS. 8. 51.

दण्ड+वाचिक *a.* Verbal assault.

दण्ड+वारित *a.* Not doing a thing for fear of punishment.

दधृष् *a.* Impudent, bold; Bk. 6. 117.

दध्नः An epithet of Yama.

दन्तः+उच्छिष्टम् Particles of food stuck up between the teeth.

दन्तपत्रिका A comb.

दन्तः+बीजः Pomegranate (Same as दन्तबीजः).

दन्त+व्यापारः Ivory-work.

दन्द्रम्यमाण *a.* (Frev. from द्रम्) Wavering in different directions; दन्द्रम्यमाणाः परियन्ति मूढाः Kath 1. 2. 5.

दमघोषः N. of a king, father of Śiśupāla.

दमनकः N. of a fox in Pañcatantra story.

दम्भ+चर्या Deceit, hypocrisy.

दरम्+दलित *a.* Slightly opened; दृशा द्राघीयस्या दरदलितनीलोत्पलरुचा Saundarya-Laharī.

दरम्+मन्थर *a.* A little slow.

दर्भ+लवणम् A grass-cutter.

दर्विका A kind of eye-ointment.

दशन्+क्षीर *a.* Mixed with ten parts of milk.

दशन्+धर्मः Distress.

दशन्+योजनम् A distance of ten Yojanas.

दशा+अंशः, भागः Bad period; Rām. 3. 72. 8.

दशा+फलम् The effect of a particular horoscopic period.

दहन ऋक्षम् (दहनर्क्षम्) The constellation Krittikā.

दग्ध+जठरम् The demanding stomack, poverty—stricken

दग्ध+व्रणः A burn.

दत्त+क्षण *a.* One who is given an opportunity.

दत्त+दृष्टिः *a.* One who is attentive or observing.

दत्तकचन्द्रिका N. of a work in Dharma Śāstra.

ददातिः Transfer of ownership; अथ ददातिः किं लक्षणकः इति ŚB on MS. 4. 2. 28.

दानम्+परिमिता The limit of liberality

दानम्+वर्षिन् An elephant in rut.

+देय To be ceded (road); पन्था देयो वरस्य MS. 2. 138.

दाक्षिकन्या N. of a place.

दाडिम+बीजः The seed of the pomegranate.

दाम्नी A garland.

+दायः A kinsman.

दाय+विभागः Partition of property.

दारः+अधिगमनम् Marriage.

दारु+मत्स्याह्वयः A lizard.

दारु+हारः A wood-cutter.

+दारुणम् The mallific star, मृग, पुष्य, ज्येष्ठा and मूल

दारोदर Pertaining to gambling.

दार्विका *f.* A kind of Collyrium.

दार्वी *f.* 1. A kind of turmeric 2. A kind of tree.

दार्षद *a.* (—दी *f*) 1. Stony. 2. That which is ground on a stone.

दार्ष्टान्त *a.* Explained with the help of an analogy.

दार्ष्टान्तिक *a.* One who explains by using a simile.

दालवः A kind of poison.

दाल्भ्यः N. of a grammarian.

दाशरथ *a.* 1. Relating to sacrifice; Com. on Mb. 12. 8. 37.

दाशराज्ञ *a.* Belonging to ten kings.

दासमीयः A son born of a woman of a higher Caste and Śūdra father.

दिन+कृत्यम् The day's routine.

दिन+स्पृश् A lunar day Conciding with three week-days; Hch.

दिवसः+अवसानम् Evening.

दिवसीकृ To Convert the night into a day; निशा दिवसीकृता Mk. 4. 3.

दिवा+नक्तम् Day and night.

दिव्यावधानम् N. of a Buddhistic work.

दिव्य+धुनी N. of Ganges.

दिश्+अवस्थानम् The ether.

दिश्+भ्रमः confusion in one's direction or way.

दिश्+शूलम् A bad yoga prohibiting travelling in certain directions on particular days.

दिष्ट+गतिः Death.

दिष्ट+दृश् God the dispenser of justice; यस्य तुष्यति दृष्टदृक् Bhāg. 4. 21. 23.

दिष्ट+भाज् God.

दिष्ट भुक् One who reaps the fruits of one's Karman.

दिष्टिः+वृद्धिः f. congradulations.

देशना f. Direction, ordinance; वैकृतीषु देशनासु प्राकृतं धर्मजातमपेक्ष्यते ŚB on MS. 10. 1. 1.

दीनता Weakness.

दीक्ष 1. Ā Caus. Impel; encourage; तत्कलमस्तमदिदीक्षतक्षणं N. 18. 120.

दीक्षणीयेष्टिः N. of a sacrifice performed before upanayana.

दीक्षा+आश्रमः The Vānaprasthāśrama.

दीक्षा+यूपः A sacrificial post.

दीपः+अङ्कुरः The flame of a lamp.

दीपः+उच्छिष्टम् Soot, lamp black.

दीपः+दण्डः The stem of a lamp.

दीप्त+आस्य A serpent.

दीप्त+निर्णयः *a.* One who has fixed decisions.

दीप्यकम् 1. A peacock's cruest. 2. Another name for the figure of speech Dīpaka.

दीर्घ+अपाङ्ग *a.* One with long side glances (a deer.)

दीर्घ+अपेक्षिन् *a.* Very considerate, careful.

दीर्घ+चतुरस्रः An oblong.

दीर्घ+तमस् N. of a sage.

दीर्घ+द्वेषिन् One who cherishes hatred for long time.

दीर्घ+पत्रकः 1. Sugar-cane. 2. A kind of garlic.

दीर्घ+पुच्छः A serpent.

दीर्घ+बाहुः Having long arms.

दीर्घ+वच्छिका A shark, crocodile.

दुःख+गतम् Adversity.

दुःख+जीविन् *a.* Living in distress.

दुःख+त्रयम् The three fold misery; आधिभौतिक, अधिदैविक and आध्यात्मिक ।

दुःख+दुःखम् (inst.) With great difficulty.

दुःख+दुःखी *a.* One who is distressed by the sorrow (of others परदुःखदुःखी)

दुःख+दुःखिन् Having sorrows in seccession.

दुःख+लव्य *a.* Difficult to cut.

दुःखाकृत Oppressed; N. 22. 138.

दुकूल+पट्टः A silken belt or head-band.

+दुन्दुभिः N. of one of the Sanvastsaras (years).

दुर्+अक्षरम् Inauspicious word.

दुर्+अपवादः Scandal.

दुर्+अवच्छदः a. Difficult to be concealed.

दुर्+अवसित a. Limitless, immeasurable.

दुर्+आढ्य a. Impoverished person.

दुर्+आधिः (m) Distress, mental worry.

दुर्+आपूर a. Insatiable.

दुर्+आमोद Bad scent.

दुर्+आवर्त Difficult to be brought round or convinced.

दुर्+आसद a. Unassailable.

दुर्+उदय a. Appearing with great difficulty.

दुर्+उदर्क a. Having bad consequences.

दुर्+उपसर्पिन् a. Making a careless approach.

दुर्+गुणितम् Not properly trained; शस्त्रं दुर्गुणितं यथा Avimāraka 2.4.

दुर्+गोष्ठी Evil company.

दुर्+नयः 1. Evil strategy. 2. Immorality. 3. Haughtiness.

दुर्+नृप A bad king.

दुर्+न्यस्त Badly arranged.

दुर्+बाध a. Unrestrained.

दुर्+बुध a. Evil-minded.

दुर्+भिषज्यम् Incurability; Bri. Up. 4. 3. 14.

दुर्+मङ्क्षु a. Obstinate.

दुर्+मरम् An unnatural or difficult death.

दुर्+मर्षित a. Provoked.

दुर्+मंत्र Hostile.

दुर्+ग्रामः A colony of servants around a brahmin settlement; Māna. 10. 79. 80.

दुर्+विद्ध Irregularly perforated or cut.

दुर्+विमर्श a. Difficult to be examined.

दुर्+विवाहः An irregular matrimony.

दुर्+व्यवहृतिः Calumny.

दुरोणम् (Vedic) A residence; अतिथिर्दुरोणसद् Rv. 4. 40. 5.

दूवक a. Irreligious.

दोषः+अक्षरम् Accusing word.

दोषः+आविष्कारणम् Highlighting the defects.

दोषः+निरूपणम् Pointing out defects.

दुस्+उपस्थानम् Inaccessible.

दुस्+कुलम् A low family; स्त्रीरत्नं दुष्कुलादपि MS. 2. 238.

दुस्+कुह. a. Hypocritical; Bu. Ch. 1. 18.

दुस्+क्रीत a. Not properly purchased.

दुस्+चिक्यम् An astrological term for the third Rāśi from the Lagna.

दुस्+प्रक्रिया Little authority; Raj. T. 8. 4.

दुस्+प्रतीक Difficult to recognise.

दुस्+प्रद a. Causing pain or evil; अद्य भीताः पलायन्तु दुष्प्रदास्ते Rām. 2. 106. 29.

दुस्+मरम् A sad or untimely demise.

दुस्+सयः 1. A dog. 2. cock.

दुस्+संस्थित a. Very reprehensible to look at.

दुस्+स्थम् ind. Ill, unwell; दुःस्थं तिष्ठति यच्च पथ्यमधुना कर्तास्मि Amaru.

दुग्ध+अक्षः A kind of precious stone.

दुग्ध+कूपिका A kind of cake.

दुहिलितिका A variety of animal skin with hair; Kau. A. 2. 11.

दूतः+काव्यम् A poem with the theme of sending a messenger like the Meghaduta.

दूतः+वधः (—वध्या) Killing a messenger; दूतवध्यां विगर्हता Rām. 6. 53.

दूतः+संपात (संप्रेषणम्) Sending a messenger.

दूत्यम् The function of a Dūta.

दूर+अपेत a. Quite out of question; that which does not arise in a context.

दूर+आगत a. Coming from a distance.

दूर+उत्सरित a. Driven far away.

दूर+गामिन् m: An arrow.

दूर+पात (पातिन्) a. One who can shoot from a distance शास्त्रविद्भिरनाधृष्यो दूरपाती दृढव्रतः Mb. 5. 165. 25.

दूर+पातनम् Shooting to a distance.

दूर+श्रवणम् (श्रुतिः) Hearing from a distance (Considered as one of the Siddhis).

दूर+श्रवस् a. Renowned far and wide.

दूरता, दूरतात्वम् Remoteness, distance.

दृडकः An improvised oven in the ground.

दृढ+घृतिः Resolute.

दृढ+नाभः A mantra for curbing the effect of an Astra; Rām. 1. 29. 5.

दृढ+पृष्ठकः A tortoise.

दृढ+भूमि A person who has qualified himself for certain initiation by his perseverence Tapas.

दृढ+भेदिन् (—वेधिन्) A good archer.

दृढ+मन्यु One who has intense anger; भार्गवाय दृढमन्यवे पुनः R. 11. 46.

दृढ+वृक्षः The cocoanut tree.

दृतिः m., f. A syringe or syphon; ता देवरानुत सखीन्सिषिचुर्दृतीभिः Bhāg 10. 75. 17.

दर्प+उपशान्तिः Putting down one's pride.

दर्श-दर्शम् ind. At every sight.

दर्शपूर्णमासन्यायः The rule by which an act which is capable of producing in many results can produce only one at a time

and not all simultaneously; MS. 4. 3. 25-28.

+दर्शनम् Assertion, statement; दर्शनादर्शनयोश्च दर्शनं प्रमाणम् ŚB. on MS. 10. 7. 36.

दर्शनीय+तम: One who is most charming to look at; दर्शनीयतमं शान्तं Bhāg.

दर्शनीय+मानिन् *a.* One who is conceited about his appearence.

दिदृक्षा *f.* Desire to see.

दिदृक्षु: One who is desirous to see.

दृग्+अञ्चल: A side-long glance.

दृग्+छत्रम् An eye-lid.

दृग्+निमीलनम् A kind of children's play.

दृग्+प्रसादा A blue stone used for a collyrium.

दृग्+संगम: Meeting of the glances.

दृशालु: The Sun.

+दृश्यम् One of the varieties of Kavya literature which is fit to be seen as against श्रव्य।

दृश्य+इतर *a.* Invisible.

दृश्य+स्थापित *a.* Placed conspicuously so that nobody would miss it. दृश्यस्थापितमृद्भभिक्षाभाण्ड-मृगाजिनाम् Ks. 24. 92.

दृष्ट+सारम् *a.* That whose strength is proved. दृष्टसारमथ रुद्रकार्मुके R. XI.

+दृष्टि: *f.* A theory, doctrine (Same as दर्शन).

दृष्टि+प्रसाद: The favour of a glance.

दृष्टि+मण्डलम् 1. The pupil of the eye. 2. Area of vision.

दृष्टि+राग: The expression of the eyes; भवन्तमन्तरेण कीदृशोऽस्या: दृष्टिराग: Ś. 2. 11-12.

दृष्टि+संभेद: Mutual glance; त्वयापि न निरूपिता अनयोर्दृष्टिसंभेद: Māb. 7.

दृषद्+अश्मन् The mill stone which is movable.

दृषद्+सारम् Iron; दृषत्सारस्तत्त्वा-मृतमपि Mv. 6. 52.

+देव A husband's brother (Same as देवर)

देव+अर्पणम् 1. An offering unto the Gods. 2. The Veda; Com. on Mb. 13. 86. 17.

देव+कुसुमम् A natural hollow in the rocks.

देव+गान्धारी N. of a musical Rāga.

देव+ग्रह: A class of spirits which cause madness or Unmāda.

देव+तर्पणम् Offerings of water to Gods.

देव+दैवत्य Destined for the God.

देव+धिष्ण्यम् A chariot of the Gods.

देव+नक्षत्रम् N. of the first 14 Nakṣatra in the Southern quarter.

देव+निन्दा Atheism.

देव+निर्माल्यम् Used in offering to a God (garland etc.)

देव+पुरोहित: Planet Jupiter.

देव+प्रसूत A product of Nature like water.

देव+भोग: Heavenly joy.

देव+माया Divine illusion; तां देवमायामिव वीरमोहिनीं Bhāg. X.

देव+मार्ग: 1. Air or sky 2. Anus; देवमार्गं च दर्शितम् Rāma. 5. 62.

देव+रात: An epithet of Parīkṣit.

देव+लक्ष्मम् The Brāhminical thread.

देव+सत्यम् Divine truth.

देव+हू: The left ear; Bhāg. 4. 25. 51.

देवितव्य *a.* To be gambled.

देवी+पुराणम् N. of an Upapurāṇa.

देवी+भागवतम् N. of a Purāṇa recognised as one among the Mahāpurāṇas.

देवी+माहात्म्यम् The Saptaśati which is a part of the Mārkaṇḍeya Purāṇa.

देश:+अटनम् Travelling through a country.

देश:+कण्टक: A public evil.

देश+कालज्ञ One who knows the proper place and time to do a thing.

देश+विद्ध Properly perforated (pearl) Kau. A. 2. 11.

देश+वृत्तम् A circle depending upon its relative position to the place of the observer.

+देशक: An indication, reminder.

देशकपट्टम् A mushroom.

देशिक+रूपिणी *f.* Goddess in the form of a teacher, An epithet of Lalitā.

देष्ठव्य *a.* To be pointed or indicated.

देह:+आसव: Urine.

देह:+कृत् 1. The five elements 2. Father; अनरण्यस्य देहकृत् Bhāg. 9. 7. 4.

देह:+तन्त्र *a.* One who has assumed a Corporeal existence.

देह:+पात: Death.

देह:+भेद: Death.

देह:+यापनम् Fostering the body.

देह:+विसर्जनम् Death.

देह:+वृन्तम् The navel.

देह:+सार: Marrow.

देहिका A kind of insect.

दैक्ष *a.* Pertaining to a sacrificial vow (like अग्निषोम)

दैप Relating to a lamp.

दैव+इज्य *a.* Sacred to Jupiter.

दैव+ऊढा A woman married according to the rituals of Daivavivāha.

दैव+चिन्ता Fatalism.

दैव+दत्त *a.* Inborn, natural.

दैव+रक्षित *a.* Protected by the Gods; अरक्षितं तिष्ठति दैवरक्षितम् Subhāṣ.

दैव+विद् *m.* An Astrologer.

दैव+हत *a.* Hated by Gods ill fated; सुरक्षितं दैवहतं विनश्यति Subhāṣ.

दैवत+सरित् The Ganges.

दैवसिक *a.* One day's occurrence.

देवाकरिः 1. Planet Saturn. 2. Yama 3. River Yamunā.

+देशिकः One instructed by a preceptor.

दोधकम् N. of a metre consisting of 10 syllabic instances of three भगण and one गुरु।

दोलाचल+चित्तवृत्तिः *a.* One whose mind is vacilating like a swing.

दोलाचल+यन्त्रम् A devise to prepare some drugs.

दोला+लोल *a.* Uncertain.

+दोस् A measure of 18 inches: Matanga L. 10. 14.

दोहद+दुःख The strain of pregnancy; उपेत्य सा दोहददुःखशीलताम् R. 3. 6.

दौरुधरी N. of a planetary-combination considered auspicious.

दौर्जन Pertaining to a wicked person.

दौर्भिक्षम् Famine.

दौर्वृत्यम् Disobedience.

दौस्थ्यम् Distressed state.

दौहृदिकः A landscape gardener; N. 6. 61.

द्यु+पथः The aerial route.

द्यु+रत्नम् An epithet of Sun.

द्यु+सैन्धवः The Uccaiśravas, (horse of Indra).

द्यूत+धर्मः The gambling laws.

द्यूत+मण्डलम् The gambling den.

द्यूत+लेखकः One who records the score in gambling.

द्यो+कारः An architect.

द्रङ्गः A city, town; Raj. T.

द्रवत् *a.* 1. Running, swift. 2. Trickling, oozing, dripping.

द्रविः One who melts metal (Vedic)

द्रविड+शिशुः A Dravida child, An epithet of Manikka-Vāeaka, a Saivite saint ; दयावत्या दत्तं द्रविडशिशुरास्वाद्य तव यत् Saundarya Laharī.

द्रविणम्+उदयः Acquirement of wealth.

द्रविणम्+उदस् Fire.

+द्रव्यम् A verse from the Ṛg. Veda used for a Sāman; द्रव्यशब्दस्तु छन्दोगैः ऋक्षु आचरितः ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 14.

द्रव्य+शुद्धिः Purity of an article used for a religious purpose.

द्रष्टुकाम (द्रष्टुमनस्) Desirous of seeing; The suffix तुम् is dropped before काम and मनस् according to Pāṇini.

द्राक्+केन्द्रम् The distance of a planet from the point of its greatest velocity.

द्राक्षा+आसवः A spirituous liquor used as a tonic.

द्राक्षा+पाकः A variety of poetic style where the construction is simple and sweet as against नारिकेलपाकः

द्राघिष्ठः A bear.

द्राह्यायणः N. of a sage who has written a Śrauta Sūtra text for a sect of Sāmavedins.

द्रु+पाद *a.* Large-footed.

द्रुत+गति *a* Going quickly.

द्रुत+मध्या Same as द्रुतविलम्बितम्।

द्रुमः+अब्जम् The Karṇikāra tree.

द्रुमः+खण्डः (—षण्डः) A grove of trees.

द्रुमः+निर्यासः A kind of incence.

द्रुमः+वासिन् A monkey.

द्रेक्काणः (द्रेष्काणः) One-third part of the period of a Rāśi.

द्रोणकम् A fortified city on a sea-shore.

द्रोणंपच *a.* Hospitable.

द्रौणेयम् A kind of salt.

द्रौहिक Fit to be hated.

+द्वन्द्वम् Aside. secluded place; द्वन्द्वे ह्येतत् वक्तव्यम् Rām. 7. 103. 13.

द्वन्द्व+आलापः A dialogue between two persons.

द्वन्द्व+गर्भ A Bahuvrīhi compound having a Dvandva compound within.

द्वन्द्व+दुःखम् The misery caused by the opposite feelings like pain and pleasure.

द्वार्+ग *a.* Standing at the door.

द्वार+बाहुः A door-post.

द्वारम्+अररिः The leaf of a door.

द्वारम्+वंशः The cross-beam of a door.

द्वि+अन्तर *a.* Intervened by two factors.

द्वि+अवर *a.* A minimum of two.

द्वि+आम्नातः *a.* Twice mentioned.

द्वि+आह्निक *a.* Recurring on alternate days (fever).

द्वि+एकान्तरम् *a.* Separated by two or by one degree; द्व्येकान्तरासु जातानां धर्म्यं विद्यादिमं विधिम् MS. 10. 7.

द्वि+कर *a.* Serving two purposes.

द्वि+कार्षापणिक *a.* Worth two Kārṣāpaṇas (Coins)

द्वि+चन्द्रधीः The illusion of seeing two moons due to some eye-defect,

द्वि+द्विजः A Brahmacārin.

द्वि+जातिः Having to wives.

द्वि+फालबद्धः Hair parted in two.

द्वि+बाहुः Human being; Ks. 53. 94.

द्वि+भातम् Twi-light.

द्वि+मुनि *ind.* The two Munis, Pāṇini and Kātyāyana.

द्वि+वक्त्रः A double-faced serpent.

द्वि+वर्गः The pair of Prakriti and Puruṣa.

द्वि+व्याम *a.* Two fathoms long.

द्वि+स्थ (—ष्ठ) *a.* Conveying two senses; भवन्ति च द्विष्ठानि वाक्यानि ŚB. on Ms. 4. 3. 4.

द्विकः 1. A crow. 2, A cakravāka bird.

द्विक+पृष्ठः The two humped camel.

द्वितीय+गामी *a.* That which is applicable to a second object; द्वितीयगामी न हि शब्द एष नः R. 3, 49.

द्वेष+स्थ *a.* Betraying hatred.

द्वीप+वासिन् The Khanjarīṭa bird.

द्वैधीकरणम् Separating into two.

द्वैह्नकाल्यम् The characteristic of being performed in two days as against ऐककाल्य ।

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धगिति *ind.* In a moment, suddenly.

धनम्+आदानम् Receiving money.

धनम्+आशा *f.* Desire for wealth.

धनम्+धान्यम् Money and grain.

धनम्+सूः *m.* The fork-tailed shrike.

+धनिन् *a.* The Vaiśya class; ऊरुजा धनिनो राजन् Mb. 12. 296. 6.

धनुस्+आसनम् A Yogic pose.

धनुस्+ग्रहम् A cubit of 27 Aṅgulas.

धन्वनम् 1. A bow. 2. A rainbow. 3. The zodiac sign of Sigattarius.

धमधमाय Devour, To blaze.

+धरः A sword.

धररम् Poison.

धरणी+तलम् The surface of the earth.

धरणी+बिडौजस् *m.* A king.

+धरा The ground, floor.

धरा+उपस्थः The surface of the earth.

धरित्री+भृत् *m.* A king.

धर्मः+अक्षरम् Holy Mantra.

धर्मः+अपदेश Under the pretext of observing Dharma; धर्मापदेशात् त्यजनश्च राज्यम् Rām. V. 38.

धर्म+अयनम् Course of law.

धर्म+अहन् Yesterday.

धर्मः+आकूतम् N. of a comentary on Rāmāyaṇa.

धर्मः+ईप्सुः Wishing to gain religious merit.

धर्म+उपचायिन् *a.* Religious.

धर्म+च्छलः Fraudulent violation of law.

धर्म+दक्षिणा Fee for instruction in Dharma.

धर्म+परिणामः Rise of righteous conduct in the heart (Jainism).

धर्मः+प्रतिरूपकः A pseudo Dharma.

धर्मः+प्रधान *a.* Eminent in piety.

धर्म+प्रेक्ष्यः *a.* Religious or Virtuous.

धर्मः+बाह्यः *a.* Contrary to religion.

धर्मः+शुद्धिः Purity of conduct.

धर्मः+समयः Legal obligation.

धर्मः+सूत्रम् A treatise on Purvamīmāṁsā by Jaimini.

+धर्षणम् Overpowering defeat; धर्षणं यत्र न प्राप्तो रावणो राक्षसेश्वरः Rām. 7. 31. 3.

धातुः+गर्भः (—स्तपः) A receptacle for ashes.

धातुः+चूर्णम् Mineral powder.

धातुः+प्रसक्त *a.* Devoted to alchemy.

धातुकः Bitumen.

+धातृ Fate, destiny.

धात्री+पुष्पिका N. of a tree.

धान्यम्+खलः Threshing floor.

धान्यम्+चौरः A stealer of corn.

धान्यम्+मुष्टिः A handful of grains.

धामन्+मानिन् *a.* Believing in a material existence; नैवेशितुं प्रभुर्भूम्न ईश्वरो धाममानिनाम् Bhāg. 3. 11. 38.

धामवत् *a.* Powerful, strong; पुरस्सरा धामवतां यशोधनाः Ki. 1. 43.

धाय्या *f.* 1. A kind of prayer chanted during the kindling of sacrificial fire. 2. Fuel; क्रोधाग्नौ निजतातनिग्रहकथाधाय्यासमुद्दीपिते Rām. ch 2. 86, N. 1. 56.

+धारणम् A charm to assuage pain.

धारणम्+यन्त्रम् A kind of amulet.

+धारणा One of the Yogaṅgas.

धारणा+आत्मक *a.* One who easily composes himself.

धारयिष्णुता Patience.

+धारा N. of a city in Mālwā.

धारा+आवर्तः A whirlpool.

धारा+ईश्वरः King Bhoja.

धारा+संपातः Incessant shower.

धारा+शीत *a.* (Milk) Cooled after having been milked.

धार्मिकः 1. A judge. 2. A bigot. 3. A juggler.

धावितृ m. A runner; गौर्वोढारं धावितारं तुरङ्गी Mb. 11. 26. 5.

धित *a.* 1. Placed, bestowed. 2. Satisfied, pleased.

धिक्+वादः A reproachful speech, censure.

धिष्ठित *a.* 1. Well-placed, entrenched; शाल्वो वैहायसं चापि तत्पुरं व्यूह्यधिष्ठितः Mb. 3. 15. 3. 2. Lodged, fixed.

+धीः The fifth Rāśi from the Lagna in a horoscope.

धीः+विभ्रमः Hallucination.

धुन्धुकम् A hole in the trunk of a tree which is a mark of decay.

धुन्धुरिः *f.* A particular musical instrument.

धुर्य+वाहः A beast for draught.

धुर्यता Leadership.

धूणकः Incense.

धूत+गुणः *a.* One who has transcended the three Guṇas.

धूपः+नेत्रम् A smoking pipe.

धूप+वर्तिः A kind of cigarette.

धूम+उपहृत Rendered Blind by smoke.

धूमः+निर्गमनम् A chimney.

धूमः+महिषी Fog, mist.

धूमः+योनिः A cloud.

धूमरी Mist, fog.

+धूम्रः A camel.

धूलि.+धूसरितः *a.* Rendered grey by dust; गोधूलिधूसरितकोमलकुन्तलाग्रम् Kriṣṇa Karṇāmṛta.

+धृ 1. 6 Ā. To intend in mind.

+धृत *p.p.* Resolved, firm; रिपुनिग्रहे धृतः Rām. 4. 27. 47

धृत+उत्सेक *a.* Haughty.

धृत+एकवेणि *a.* Bearing a single braid of hair; Ś. 7. 21.
धृत+गर्भ *a.* Pregnant.
धृत+मानस *a.* Firm-minded.
+धृतिः 1. N. of a metre. 2. N. of the number 18.
धृष्टकेतुः N. of Dhṛṣṭadyumna's son.

धृष्टवादिन् *a.* Speaking fearlessly.
+धेनुः *f.* A mare; ŚB. on MS. 7. 4. 7.
+धेनुका Pārvatī.
+धेय To be implemented, to be applied; अव्याकुलं प्रकृतमुत्तरधेयकर्म Śi. 5. 60.
धैर्य+कलित *a.* Steady, unperturbed.
धैर्य+वृत्तिः Steady, conduct.
धौत+अपाङ्ग *a.* Having the edges of the eyes illuminated; Me. 46.
धौत+आत्मन् *a.* Pure-hearted.
धौतेयम् Rock-salt.
धौम्यः N. of a Ṛṣi.
ध्यान+धिष्ण्य *a.* Fit to practise Dhyāna.
ध्यान+मुद्रा A prescribed pose for meditation.
+ध्रुव 1. Peg; Nm. 2. N. of an astrological Yoga.

+ध्रुवम् Fixed point.
+ध्रुवा A bow string.
ध्रुव+केतुः A kind of meteor.
ध्रुव+गतिः With a fixed course.
ध्रुव+मण्डलम् The polar region.
ध्रुव+यष्टिः The axis of the poles.
ध्रुव+शीलः *a.* Having a fixed residence.
ध्वंस+अभावः Non-existence caused by the destruction of an object.
ध्वंस+कारिन् 1. Destroying. 2. Violating.
ध्वस्त+अक्ष *a.* Whose eyes are sunk (as in death), प्रकीर्णकेशं ध्वस्ताक्षम् Bhāg. 7. 2. 30.
+ध्वजः Part of a sword.
ध्वज+आरोहणम् Hoisting a flag.

ध्वज+आरोहः A kind of decoration on a flag.
ध्वज+उच्छ्रयः Hypocricy.
+ध्वजिन् A hypocrite; M. 12. 158. 18.
ध्वनि+नाला 1. A lute. 2. A kind of long drum.
ध्वान्त+जालम् The cover of night.

न

नंष्ट्ट *a*, Harmful, destructive.
नंहसः A God kind to his devotees; com. on Mb. 1. 170. 15.

+नकुलः A low-born; नकुलः पाण्डुतनये सर्पभुक् कुलहीनयोः Nm.
नकुल+ईशः A mode of Tantric worship.
नकुल+द्वेषी A serpent; नकुलद्वेषी तथा पिशुनः Vāsavadattā.
नक्तम्+तन *a.* Nocturnal.
नक्रः—केतनः God of love.
नक्रः+मक्षिका An acquatic fly.
नक्षत्रम्+इष्टिः N. of a sacrifice.
नक्षत्रम्+उपजीविन् An astrologer.
नक्षत्रम्+भोगः The period of a Nakṣatra.
नक्षत्रम्+लोकः The region of the stars.
नखः+न्यासः Inserting the nails.
नगः+आपगा (—नदी) A mountain river.
नगरम्+मण्डना A courtesan.
नगरिन् m. Lord of a town.
नग्नहु n. Ferment for the preparation of spirits.
नग्न+आचार्यः *a.* A ministrel.
नग्न+चर्या A vow to be naked.
नटनारायणः N. of a musical Rāga.
नटवत् *a.* Behaving like an actor.
नडः+मीनः A kind of fish.
नड्वाभूः *f.* Pavement.
नत+नाभिः *a.* Slender; तस्याः प्रविष्टा नतनाभिरन्ध्रं Ku. 1. 38.
नत्यूहः A kind of bird; Rām. 2. 56. 9.
नत्रम् A kind of dance.
नदी+कूलम् A river-side.

नदी+तर *a.* Crossing a river.
नदी+मार्गः The course of a river.
नदी+मुखम् The mouth of a river.
ननान्दृपतिः The husband of a husband's sister.
+नन्दकः N. of a gem.
नन्दन+जम् Yellow sandalwood.
नन्दन+द्रुम A wish yielding tree of the heavens.
नन्दन+वनम् The divine grove.
नन्दिः+देवी N. of a Himalyan peak.
नन्दि+नागरी N. of a script.
नन्दि+पुराणम् N. of an Upapurāṇa.
+नन्दिवर्धनः A friend.
नन्दिन्+सुतः The sage Vyāḍi.
नन्दी *f.* N. of Durgā.
नभस्+रूप *a.* Gloomy, dark.
नभस्+वीथी The aerial path.
नभिः A wheel.
नमस्+चमसः 1. A kind of sacrificial cake. 2. The moon.
नम्र+नासिका Fat-nosed.
नयनम्+अञ्चलः The corner of the eye.
नयनम्+चरितम् The eye glances.
नयनम्+जम् Tears.
नयनम्+बुद्बुदम् The eye-ball.
+नरः The individual soul.
नर+चिह्नम् The moustaches.
नर+देवः A king.
नरकः+चतुर्दशी The Deepavali day.
नरकः+वासः Stay in the hell.
नराचः N. of metre.
नर्दटकः N. of a metre.
नर्मन्+आलापः A jovial chat.
नर्मन्+उक्तिः A jocular expression.
नर्मन्+स्फोट 1. The first symptoms of love; 2. Pimples.
नर्मय् Deno. To entertain.
नर्मायितम् Sport, pastime.
+नलः 1. N. of year. 2. A measure of length.

नलः+तूला A kind of acquatic animlas.

नलः+पाकः The delicious cooking of Nala the king (used to praise the quality of cooking).

नलिका A tube.

+नलिनी 1. Myst. 2. N. of one of the nostrils. 3. The city of Indra.

नलिनी+दलम् (पत्रम्) A leaf of the lotus.

नव+द्वीपः N. of a place in Bengal.

नव+श्राद्धम् A Śrāddha performed on odd days after death.

नवीभावः Becoming new.

नवन्+कपालः A cake-offcring prepared in nine potsherds; Ait. Br. 1. 15.

नवन्+ग्व Nine fold.

नवन्+चण्डिक *f.* The nine forms of Durgā; Śailaputrī, Brahmacāriṇī, Skandamātā, Candraghaṇṭā, Kūṣmāṇḍā, Kātyāyanī, Mahāgaurī, Kālarātri, Siddhidā.

नवन्+धातु Nine mctals.

नवन्+पञ्चमम् An inauspicious horoscopic set-up for marriage where the Janma Rāśi of the bride is the 5th or 9th from that of the groom.

नष्ट+चन्द्रः The fourth day of the Bhādrapada when looking at the moon is prohibited.

नष्ट+दृष्टि *a.* Blind.

नष्ट+धी *a.* Forgetful, in attentive.

नष्ट+बीज *a.* Impotent.

नष्ट+रूप *a.* Invisible.

नशाकः A kind of crow.

नाक+नदी The heavenly Ganges.

नाक+नारी An Apsarā.

नाक+लोकः The heavenly region.

नाकुः+जः The sage Vālmiki.

+नाग A trumpet.

+नागम् A kind of Coitus.

नागः+आरूढः *a.* Riding upon an elephant.

नागः+केतुः epithet of Karṇa.

नागः+द्वीपम् N. of a Dvipa in the Bhārata Varṣa.

नागः+नासोरु A lady with beautiful thighs resembling the trunk of an elephant in shape.

नागः+पर्णी The betel plant.

नागः+बन्धः N. of a metre.

नागः+रिपुः Garuḍa.

+नागरकः A City-father.

नागरकाः Planets opposcd to each other.

नागरवृत्तिः Decorum of a citizen.

नागार्जुनः N. of a Buddhist teacher.

नागोजीभट्टः N. of a celebratcd grammarian.

नाटकम्+प्रपञ्चः Set-up for a drama.

नाटकम्+प्रयोगः Enactment of a drama.

नाटकम्+रङ्गः A dramatic stage.

नाटकम्+लक्षणम् the various rules governing a dramatic composition.

नाट्यम्+अङ्गानि The ten parts of a dance.

नाट्यम्+आगारम् A dancing hall.

नाट्यम्+रासकम् A kind of one-act play.

नाट्यम्+वेदः The science of dramaturgy.

नाडी+चक्रम् A group of nervous centres in the body like the Mulādhāra etc.

नाडी+पात्रम् A water clock.

नाडी+ग्रन्थः A book on Nāḍi school of Astrology.

नाणकम्+परीक्षा Coin-testing.

नाणकम्+परीक्षिन् An assayer.

नाथितम् Demand, request.

नानर्दमान *a.* Sounding loudly.

नाना+आश्रय *a.* Having many abodes.

नाना+गोत्र *a.* (pl.) Belonging to various Gotras.

नाना+धर्मन् *a.* Having different customs.

नाना+भाव *a.* Of different nature.

नानात्वम् The state of diversity.

नान्दन *a.* Pleasing; सैषा विदृतिर्नाम द्वास्तदेतन्नोन्दनम् Ait. Up. 3. 12.

नाभागः N. of a king, son of Vaivasvata Manu and father of Ambarīṣa.

नाभस्वत *a.* Relating to the wind.

+नाभिः A field.

नाभिः+गन्धः The smell of the musk.

नाभिः+वर्षम् N. of one of the nine Varṣas of Jambūdvīpa.

नाभोगः 1. A God. 2. A snake; नाभोगभोज्यो हरिणाधिरूढः सोऽयं गरुत्मानिव राजतीन्दुः Rām. ch. 6. 84.

नामन्+अवशेष *a.* That which is existing only in name.

नायकायते Denom. Ā. 1. To play the part of a hero. 2. To serve the purpose of a central gem in a necklace.

नाराचः 1. A road running towards the east. 2. A metalic bolt to fasten an idol to its seat.

नारायणः+अस्त्रम् N. of a missile.

नारायणः+सूक्तम् N. of the Puruṣasūkta hymn.

नारी+नाथ *a.* Having a woman as the sole owner or authority.

नारी+मणिः Gem among ladies.

नाला+यन्त्रम् 1. A cannon. 2. A syphon.

नासत्यौ *m.* (du) The Aświns who are the divine physicians.

नासा+अन्तिक Reaching to the nose.

नासा+वेधः Perforation of the nose.

नासिकः N. of a sacred place in Mahārāṣṭra.

नाहलः An outcast.

निःक्षत्र *a.* Bereft of all Kṣatriyas.

निःशङ्क *a.* Free from fear or hesitation.

निःशब्द *a.* Noiseless.

निःशस्त्र *a.* Unarmed.

+निःश्रेयसम् Faith, belief.

निःसंशय *a.* Certain.

निःसंग *a.* 1. Unattached 2. Free. 3. Selfless.

निःसत्त्व *a.* 1. Unsubstantial. 2. Weak. 3. Insignificant.

निःसीमन् *a.* Limitless.

निःस्नेह *a.* 1. Dry. 2. Cold.

निःस्पन्द *a.* Motionless.

निःस्पृह *a.* 1. Free from desire. 2. Contented.

निःस्व *a.* Pennyless.

निःस्वन *a.* Soundless.

निःस्वनः Sound.

निकट+वर्तिन् Situated nearby.

निकषणः Same as निकषः

निकषायित Considered as an authority or touchstone for something (eg. वैदुष्यनिकषायितेयं सभा)

+निकाशः 1. Light. 2. Secret; निकाशस्तु प्रकाशे स्यात् सदृशे रहसि स्मृतः Nm.

निकृष्ट+कर्मन् *a.* One who indulges in despeakable acts.

निकृन्दित *a.* A defective recitation.

+निक्षिप्त *p. p.* Appointed.

निखिलेन *ind.* Completely, totally.

निगादः Recitation.

निगमः 1. Vow; स्वनिगममपहाय मत्प्रतिज्ञां ऋतमधिकर्तुमवप्लुतो Bhāg. 1. 9. 37. 2. Obtainment; पन्था मन्निगमः स्मृतः Bhāg. 11. 19. 42.

निगमनसूत्रम् The aphorism which forms the conclusion in a syllogism.

निगमात् *ind.* In short, in brief; Bhāg. 10. 13. 39.

निगुप् To conceal.

निगीर्ण-चारिन् *a.* Walking incognito.

निगोजाहकः A scorpion.

+निग्रहः Transgressing; निग्रहाद्धर्मशास्त्राणां Mb. 12. 24. 13.

+निग्रहणम् War.

निघ्नान *a.* One who destroys.

+निचित Constipated.

+निचुल 1. A lotus. 2. A coconut tree; Nm.

निचुलय् To encase, cover; निजां वीणां वाणी निचुलयति चोलेन निभृताम् Saundarya-Laharī.

+नितम्बः The sounding board of a Vīṇā.

नितान्तः+कठिन *a.* Very hard. severe.

नित्य+अनुबद्ध *a.* Always associated.

नित्य+अनुवादः A bare statement; MS. 4. 1. 45.

नित्य+अभियुक्त Perpetually absorbed in something.

नित्य+कालम् *ind.* At all times.

नित्य+जात *a.* Constantlv born; अथ चैनं नित्यजातं Bg. 2. 26.

नित्य+बुद्धिः *a.* Considering any thing as constant.

नित्य+भावः Eternity.

नित्य+समः The view that all things remain the same.

+निदाघः The internal heat.

निदाघ+धामन् The sun; निदाघघामानमिवाधिदीधितिम् Śi. 1. 24.

निदर्शित *a.* Shown, illustrated, proved.

निदर्शिन् *a.* Guiding, setting example to; सतां बुद्धि पुरस्कृत्य सर्वलोकनिदर्शिनीं Rām. 2. 108. 18.

निद्रा+दरिद्र *a.* Suffering from sleeplessness.

+निधनम् The sixth Rāśi from the Lagna in a horoscope.

निधानम् A deposit.

निन्दनम्+उपमा A comparison which implies condemnation.

+निपत् 1 P. To be miscarried (as the foetus).

+निपाकः Perspiration.

+निपातः Coming together; यासामेव निपातेन कललं नाम जायते Mb. 12. 320. 115.

निफेनम् Opium.

निर्बाहित Destroyed, removed; कृतः कृतार्थोस्मि निबर्हितांहसा Śi. 1. 29.

निबिडित 1. Rendered heavy, crowded, thick. 2. Pressed close to; लङ्काभर्तुर्निबिडित ß. R. 5. 19,

+निभृत Inactive.

निभृत आचार *a.* Of resolute conduct.

निभृत+स्थित *a.* Standing unobserved.

निमः A wooden pin.

निमित 1. Caused (same as निर्मित) 2. Measured.

+निमित्तम् 1. Means of knowledge; तस्य निमित्तपरीष्टः MS. 1. 1. 3. 2. Function; एतान्येव निमित्तानि मुनीनामूर्ध्वरेतसाम् Mb. 12. 61. 6.

निमित्त+ज्ञः An astrologer who bases his pridictions on omens.

निमित्त+नैमित्तिकम् Cause and effect.

निमित्त+मात्रम् The mere instrumental cause; Bg. 11. 33.

निमेषान्तरम् The interval of a moment.

+निम्न A mean act; निम्नेष्वीहां करिष्यन्ति Mb. 3. 190. 26.

निम्न+अभिमुख *a.* Flowing towards a lower level; Ku, 5. 5.

निम्नित *n.* Deep, sunk.

निम्ब+पञ्चकम् The five products of the Nimba tree, *i.e.* leaves, flower, bark, fruit and root.

निम्बूकः+पञ्चकम् The five varities of lime.

+नियत 1. Held back, fastened. 2. Dependent on. 3. (in gram.) Pronounced with Anudātta.

+नियमः 1. Keeping secret; मन्त्रस्य नियमं कुर्यात् Mb. 5. 141. 20. 2. Effort; Mb. 2. 46. 20.

नियमः+हेतुः A regulating cause.

+नियुक्त Used, employed.

नियोक्तव्य *a.* 1. To be entrusted with. 2. To be appointed. 3. To be prosecuted; MS. 8 181.

+नियोगः 1. An invariable rule; न चैष नियोगो वृत्तिपक्षे नित्यः समास इति ŚB. on MS. 10. 6. 5. 2. Right; Ki. 10. 16.

निरग्र (क) *a.* Divisible without remainder.

निरधिष्ठान Unsupported.

निरनुग्रह Unkind.

निरनुनासिकम् *a.* Not nasal.

निरनुनासिकम् *a.* N. of a work by Nārāyaṇa Bhaṭṭa where no nasal sounds are used.

निरन्धस् *a.* Hungry; having no food.

निरपवाद *a.* 1. Blameless; without exception.

निरवसाद Cheerful.

निरायतिः One whose end is fast approaching. नियता लघुता निरायतेः Ki. 2. 14.

निरारम्भः *a.* Without any activity.

निरावर्ण *a.* Manifest, obvious.

निरुपभोग *a.* Without enjoyment.

निरुपाधिक *a.* Without attributes, absolute.

निर्दाक्षिण्य *a.* Uncurteous.

निर्धौत *a.* Washed, cleansed; निर्धौतदानामलगण्डभित्तिः R. 5. 43.

निर्नायक *a.* Having no leader.

निर्बीज *a.* Impotent.

निर्मन्तु *a.* Blemishless, innocent.

निर्मान *a.* 1. Without self-confidence; 2. Bereft of pride.

निरलंकृतिः Devoid of any ornamentation (in Rhet.)

निर्लक्ष्य *a.* Invisible.

निर्लून *a.* cut through.

निर्वत्सल *a.* Having no affection.

निर्विषङ्ग *a.* Not attached, indifferent.

निर्वृत्ति *f.* Accomplishment.

निर्व्यलीक्य *a.* Shameless.

निर्व्यवधान *a.* Uncovered (ground).

निर्व्यवस्थ *a.* Of inconsistant movement.

निर्व्यावृत्ति *a.* Not i volving any return.

निर्व्रीड *a.* Shameless.

+निरयः Same as निलयः abode; निरयान्निरयाद्वीरो निरयादिव सानुजः Rām. ch. 2.

निरयः +वर्त्मन् n. Materialistic existence; यासां गृहे निरयवर्त्मनि वर्ततां वः Bhāg. 10. 82. 31.

निरस्त+संख्य *a.* Innumerable, beyond counting.

+निराकृत Despised.

+निरुद्ध Filled with.

निरुद्ध+वृत्तिः Obstructed in the function of; eg. बाष्पनिरुद्धवृत्तिकण्ठम् ।

+निरोधः Extinction.

निरूपक *a.* 1. Observing, observer. 2. Determining factor.

+निरूपित Pointed against.

+निर्ऋतिः *f.* 1. The Mūlā Nakṣatra. 2. N. of one of the 8 vasus. 3. N. of one of the 11 Rudras.

निर्गलित 1. Flowed out; 2. Dissolved, melted.

निर्णिक्त+बाहुवलय *a.* With polished bangles.

निर्णिक्त+मनस् *a.* Pure-hearted.

निर्णयः+उपमा *a.* Comparison based on inference ; Kāu. 2. 27

+निर्देशः Agreement, promise; Mb. 13. 23. 70.

निर्देश्य *a.* 1. To be pointed out; 2. To be decided; 3. To be proclaimed; 4. That which deserves purification; सुरापानं ब्रह्महत्या...अनिर्देश्यानि मन्यन्ते Mb. 12. 165. 34.

निर्धूननम् Heaving.

निर्बन्धपृष्ठः Questioned insistently.

निर्बन्धिन् *a.* Insisting upon.

निर्भर्त्सनम् Threat, abuse, reproach.

निर्माथिन् *a.* crushing, churning, grinding.

निर्मा Value, measure, equivalent.

+निर्माणम् Coming into being; birth; पूर्वनिर्माणबद्धा हि कालस्य गतिरीदृशी Rām. 7. 106. 2.

निर्यत् *a.* Coming out, issuing.

+निर्याणम् A road leading out of a town.

निर्याणिक Conducive to emancipation.

निर्यामकः An assistant.

निर्योगः 1. Make up; निर्योगात् भूषणान्माल्यात् सर्वेभ्योऽर्घं प्रदाय मे Prātimā 1. 26. 2. A rope used to tie a cow; Bhāg; 10. 21. 19.

निर्लोड्य *ind.* Having pondered.

+निर्वचनम् Praise; Mb. 1. 109. 23.

निर्वापः Bestowing, offering.

निर्वासित *a.* Expelled, banished.

निर्वास्य *a.* Fit to be expelled.

निर्वापित Extinguished.

+निर्विश् 6. P. 1. To get oneself settled in a home; 2. To enter into; 3. To go forth; 4. To repay a debt; निर्वेष्टव्यं मया तत्र Mb. 5. 146. 15; 5. To live in Company; शुश्रूषणे प्रावृषि निर्विविक्षताम् Bhāg. 1. 5. 23.

+निर्विष्ट 1. Sticking in; 2 encamping.

+निर्वेशः 1. Entering; आत्मनिर्वेशमात्रेण तिर्यग्गतमुलूखलम् Bhāg. 10. 10. 26. 2. Revenging; Bhāg. 10. 44. 39.

निर्वारित *a.* Warded off.

निर्वृत्त+मात्र Just finished.

निर्व्यञ्जक *a.* Indicating, hunting; स्नेहस्य निर्व्यञ्जकः Mv. 5. 62.

निर्विद्ध *a.* 1. Wounded. 2. separated from each other.

निर्वेध 1. Penetration; 2. Insight.

निर्व्युषित *a.* Spent, passed away.

+निर्व्यूढ *p.p.* 1. Arrayed in order of battle; 2. Successful; 3. Pushed out.

+निर्व्यूढिः Highest point or degree.

निर्व्यूहः A peg. Mb. 3. 160. 39.

+निर्हरणम् Antidote.

+निर्हारः Deduction.

+निर्हारिन् A kind of fragrance surpassing all others.

निर्ह्रासः Shortening, Contracting.

+निलयनम् A house, residence.

निलायनम् Playing at hide and seek; Bhāg. 10. 11. 59.

निवाप+अन्नम्: Water offered by both hands as libation.

निवाप+अञ्जलि: Sacrificial food.

निवास+भूमि: Locality of residence.

निवास+रचना An edifice.

निवास+स्थानम् Place of dwelling.

+निवहः Killing, slaughter.

निवातकवचाः N. of a tribe vanquished by Arjuna.

+निविश् 1. To throw, to shoot at; 2. To impress (on mind).

+निविष्टः Cultivated (a country).

निवारकः Defender.

+निवृत् 1. Ā. To shorten (the hair).

+निवृत्त Set (as the Sun).

निवृत्त+यौवन a. One who has been rejuvanated.

निशा+उषित a. One who has remained overnight.

निशा+रत्नम् 1. The moon; 2. camphor.

निशिचारः A. goblin.

निश्चायः Congregation.

निश्चारकम् 1. Evacuation by stools; 2. Air, wind; 3. Obstinacy, intransigence.

निश्चित+अर्थ a. 1. One who has made up his mind about; 2. Judging rightly.

निश्राणः A whet-stone.

निषादः+स्थपतिन्यायः A rule by which when a compound could be dissolved as Karmadhāraya or Tatpuruṣa, the former is to be preferred to the latter.

निषेकः Distilled alchohol.

निषेक्तृ m. Father, begetler.

निषेधिन् a. 1. Disproving; 2. Excelling or surpassing.

+निष्कम् Departure; Nm.

निष्कल (music) inarticulate.

निष्कालनम् Driving away.

+निष्कृतिः Reproach; स्त्रिया-स्तथापचारिण्या निष्कृतिः स्याददूषिका Mb. 12. 34. 30.

निष्कर्षम् Oppressing subjects by over-taxation.

निष्क्रान्त a. Gone out. 2. Come forth; अर्धनिष्क्रान्त एवासौ Durgā Saptaśatī 3. 34.

निष्टनः Groan, sigh; Rām. 7. 21. 12.

निष्ठापित a. Accomplished; Māl. 6.

निष्ठानित a. Spiced, pickled.

निष्ठित a. Spit upon; Bhāg. 11. 22. 59.

निष्पातः Throbbing.

निष्पन्दः The bond of friendship; आर्योऽयं देवि निष्पन्दो Rām. 3. 55. 35.

निष्पूर्तम् A resting place built as charity.

निष्कोश a. Without a sheath.

निश्चक्रिक Without any trick, honest.

निष्तुषत्वम् Faultlessness.

निष्पक्व Well cooked.

निष्परामर्श a. Without advice, helpless.

निष्पुराण Unheard of, new.

निष्प्रतिग्रह Not accepting gifts.

निष्प्रत्याश Hopeless, despandent.

निष्प्रवणि Fresh from loom.

निःशर्कर Free from pebbles.

निःसह 1. Exhausted; 2. Intolerant.

निःसूत्र Helpless.

निःस्वन Soundless.

निःस्पर्श a. Hard, rough.

निसर्गः+निपुण a. Naturally clever.

+निसृष्ट Kindled (as fire).

निस्तोदः Piercing, pricking, stinging.

निहित Encamped (as an army).

निहित+दण्ड one showing clemency.

+निह्नवः Contradiction.

नीतिः+शतकम् A collection of 100 verses on good conduct by Bhartṛhari.

नीच+गामिन् Following low courses.

नीरचर a. Aquatic.

नीरङ्गी f. Turmeric.

नीराजित Illuminated.

नील+पिटः A collection of Buddhist royal edicts and annals.

नील+स्नेहः Intense love.

+नीविः (—वी) Prison.

नुत्तिः Eradication.

नूनम्+भावः Probability.

नूनम्+भावात् ind. Probably

नृ+कारः Manly deed.

नृ+जग्ध a. Man-eater.

नृ+पाय्यम् A hall.

नृ+वाह्यम् A Palanquin.

नृत्तम्+हस्तः Position of the hands in dancing.

नेती The drawing of a thread through the nose and the mouth.

नेत्रम् 1. A bug; Nm. 2. A bark of a tree; Nm.

नेत्रम्+कार्मणम् A spell for the eyes.

नेत्रम्+चपल a. Restlessly winking.

नेत्र+पाकः Inflamation of the eyes.

नेत्र+बन्धः Hood-winking.

नत्र+श्रवस् A serpent.

नेत्र्य Fit for the eys.

नेदीयोमरण a. One whose death is imminent; Raj. T. 4. 31.

नेदिवस् a. Sounding.

नेपथ्यम्+गृहम् a. Toilet-room.

नेमिः+तुम्बारम् The felly and nave.

नेय a. 1. to be led; 2. Fit to be taught; अनेयः शिक्षयितुमयोग्यः Com. on Mb. 5. 74. 4.

नैककोटिसारः One who is worth many crores.

नैगम N. of a chapter in Yāskas Nirukta.

नैगम+काण्डः Same as above.

नैद्र a. 1. Sleepy; 2. Closed.

नैमित्तिक+कर्मन् Periodical ceremony as against Nitay Karma.

नैमित्तिक+लय: A Brāhma deluge.

नैर्ऋत्य *a.* Belonging to the South-West.

नैश्चिन्त्यम् Absense of care.

नैष्कर्तृक A wood-cutter.

नैष्कर्म्यम् (in Buddh) Indifference to material pleasures.

नैष्ठिक Obligatory; Mb. 12. 63. 23.

नैष्ठिक+ब्रह्मचारिन् One who is in life-long celebacy.

नैहार: Belonging to the fog.

नौ:+क्रम: A bridge of boats.

न्यन्त: 1. Proximity; 2. Western side; Rām. 2. 68. 12.

न्यवग्रह: The accentless vowel at the end of the first number of a compound.

+न्यस्त 1. Put on, doned; 2. Having the low out tone (as a vowel).

न्यस्त+अस्तव्य *a.* To be placed, fixed.

न्यस्त+चिह्न *a.* Destitute of external signs.

+न्यास: Written or literal text.

न्याय:+आगत *a.* Rightly got.

न्याय+आभास: Semblance of reason, Sophism.

न्याय+उपेत Rightly admitted.

न्याय+निर्वपण *a.* Bestowing justly.

न्याय+विद्या (-शास्त्रम्) Science of logic.

न्याय+संबद्ध *a.* Rational, logical.

न्यून+पञ्चाशद्भाव: An idiot who has not got in full the 50 properties of human nature.

न्यूनता 1. Deficiency; 2. Inferiority.

प

पंश्—स् 1, 10 P. To destroy.

+पक्ष: The Sun (Vedic); See Sāyaṇa on Rv. 3. 53. 16.

पक्ष:+अध्याय: Logic.

पक्ष:+निक्षेप: Counting for one side; assigning on the side of.

पक्ष:+भेद: Distinction between two sides of an argument.

पक्ष:+वध: Paralysis on one side of the body.

पक्ष:+वायु (-वात) Paralysis on one side of the body.

पक्ष:+पक्षक: A fan.

पक्षिन्+तीर्थम् N. of a sacred place in South India.

+पक्ष्मन् 1. A whisker; सिंहस्य पक्ष्माणि मुखाल्लुनासि Mb. 3. 268. 6. 2. The hair (of a deer); निसर्गचित्रोज्जवलसूक्ष्मपक्ष्मणा Śi. 1. 8.

पक्ष्मल+दृश् *f.* A woman with long eyelashes.

+पङ्क्ति: N. of a metre.

पङ्क्ति:+क्रम An order, succession.

पङ्क्तिश: *ind.* In rows.

पङ्गु+वासर: Saturday.

+पक्ति: Purification; शरीरपक्ति: कर्माणि Mb. 12. 270. 38.

पक्व+कषाय *a.* Whose passion become subdued.

पक्व+गात्र *a.* Having an infirm body.

पचमानक *a.* Habituated to cook for oneself.

पञ्चनिका A part of a plough.

पञ्च+आनन (—आस्य) 1. A. lion. 2. Foremost in a particular category as वैद्यपञ्चानन.

पञ्च+आयतनी (-नम्) A group of five deities i.e. Surya, Ambika, Viṣṇu, Gaṇapati and Śankara, included in the daily worship.

पञ्च+उपचार: The five articles of worship i.e. गन्ध, पुष्प, धूप, दीप & नैवेद्य ।

पञ्च+कृत्यम् The five actions of the divine power; सृष्टि, स्थिति, संहार, तिरोधान and अनुग्रह ।

पञ्च+चामरम् N. of a metre.

पञ्च+धारणक *a.* Upheld by the 5 elements.

पञ्च+पादिका N. of a comentary on Śankara's Sūtrabhāṣya by Padmāpādacārya.

पञ्च+रात्रम् 1. N. of a drama by Bhāsa.2. N. of a treatise on Philosophy attributed to Nārada.

पञ्च+शीलम् The five rules of conduct advocated by Buddha.

पञ्च+शुक्लम् The Combination of Uttarāyana, Śukla Pakṣa, day-time, Harivāsara and सिद्धक्षेत्रम् ।

पञ्च+सिद्धान्ती *f.* The five astronomical doctrines.

पञ्चम+आस्य: The Cuckoo.

पञ्चम+स्वरम् N. of a musical note.

पञ्चिका A register or record.

पञ्चीकरणम् The permutation and combination of the 5 elements to produce various objects of the Prapañca.

पट:+अञ्चल: The hem of a garment.

पट:+उत्तरीयम् An upper garment.

पट:+वाद्यम् A kind of cymbal.

पट:+वासक: Perfumed powder.

पटलक: (-कम्) 1. A screen or veil. 2. A packet.

पटलिका A heap, multitude as in धूलिपटलिका ।

पटह:+वेला The time at which a drum is beaten.

पटु:+करण *a.* Having sound organs; संदेशार्थाक्व पटुकरणै: प्राणिभि: प्रापणीया; Me. 5.

पट्ट:+अंशुक: A silk cloth.

पट्ट:+बन्ध: (बन्धनम्) Binding the head with a turban or crown.

पट्टकिल: The tenant of a piece of land.

पण:+अय: Acquisition of profit.

पण:+क्रिया Putting in a shape, contest for.

पण्य+जन: A businessman.

पण्य+दासी A hired female servant.

पण्य+परिणीता A concubine.

पण्य+संस्था A warehouse of merchandise.

पणफरम् The second, eighth, fifth or eleventh house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

पण्डिती *f.* Learning, wisdom.

पण्डः (—कः) An eunuch.

+पतङ्गः A horse.

पतङ्गः+शावः (—वः) The little one of a bird.

पतङ्गिका A bow-string.

पतत्+प्रकर्ष *a.* Prosaical.

पतित+गर्भा A Woman who had an abortion.

पतित+वृत्त One who leads a debaucherous life.

पताकः A particular position of the fingers in shooting an arrow.

+पताका Publicity; रम्या इति प्राप्तवतीः पताकाः Śi. 3. 53.

पताका+दण्डः A flag-staff.

+पताकिन् A chariot.

पत्काषिन् *m.* A foot-soldier.

पत्तिः+अध्यक्षः A brigadier of an infantry unit.

पत्रम्+तण्डुला A woman.

पत्रम्+दारकः A saw.

पत्रम्+न्यासः Inserting feathers into an arrow.

पत्रम्+पिशाचिका A cap made of leaves.

पत्रल *a.* Rich in leaves.

पथिकः+जनः A traveller or a group of travellers.

पथिन्+अशनम् Provision for eating while on a journey.

+पदम् A coin; अष्टापदपदस्थाने दक्षमुद्रेव लक्ष्यते; Mb. 12. 298. 40.

पदम्+कमलम् Lotus-like foot.

पदम्+जातम् A group of words.

पदम्+रचना 1. Literary composition; 2. Arrangement of words.

पदम्+संधिः The euphonic combination of words.

पदातिलव *a.* Most humble.

पदीकृ To raise to the square root.

+पद्म 1. A particular posture of the body; 2. N. of a treasure.

पद्म+प्रिया 1. An epithet of Lakṣmi; 2. Goddess Manasā the wife of Jaratkāru.

पद्म+मुद्रा N. of a Tāntric symbol.

पद्मशः *ind.* By thousands of billions.

पद्मिनी+कण्टकः A kind of leprosy.

+पद्रः A village road.

पनस्यु *a.* Showing one's self worthy of admiration.

पपी *m.* 1. The sun; The moon.

पयस्+रयः The current of a stream.

+पर The world beyond.

+परायणम् A religious order.

+परार्थः 1. Salvation, Mb. 12. 288. 9; 2. An object meant for another's use; संघातपरार्थत्वात् Sāṅ. K. 17.

+परार्धकः Divine, असावाटीत् संख्ये परार्ध्यवत् Bk. 9. 64.

पर+अवसथशायिन् Sleeping in another's house.

पर+आचित Fostered by another, a slave.

पर+उद्वहः The Indian cuckoo.

पर+उपसर्पणम् Approaching another.

पर+काल *a.* Relating to a later time.

पर+तर्ककः A beggar.

पर+तल्पगामिन् One who sleeps with another's wife.

पर+परिग्रह Owned by somebody else; Sak. 5.

पर+परिभवः Humiliation from others.

पर+पाकनिवृत्त One who does not take food at other's house.

पर+पाकरुचिः Liking for food cooked at others houses.

परथा *ind.* Otherwise; chola Campu. 5. 5.

परम+अक्षरम् The sacred syllable 'om'.

परम+आयुध The weapon called cakra; Rām. 6. 58. 12.

परम+काण्डः A very auspicious moment.

परम+गहन *a.* Very mysterious.

परम+पुंस् The supreme spirit.

परम+परम *a.* Most excellent of all.

परम+राजः A supreme monarch.

परम+समुदय *a.* Very successful.

परम+सम्मतः *a.* Highly approved, revered.

परंपर+यात *a.* Received by tradition.

परंपर+संबन्धः An indirect relationship.

परंपरित *a.* Forming a series or chain.

परशुः+मुद्रा A Tantric pose.

परस्पर+विलक्षण *a.* Mutually opposing.

परस्पर+व्यावृत्तिः *f.* Mutual exclusion.

पराक् See पराच्

पराकृष्ट *a.* Disparaged.

पराक्षिप्त *a.* Upset; forcefully taken away.

+परागः Medicinal powder.

पराच् Not repeated; अनभ्यासे पराक् शब्दस्य तादर्थ्यात्; ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 45.

पराच्+दृश *a.* Having the eyes turned to the outer world.

+पराचीन 1. Unfit. 2. Outward.

पराडीनम् Flying backward; Mb. 8. 41. 27.

+पराभवः N. of the 40th year in the cycle of Prabhava etc.

परासिक्त *a.* Thrown away.

परासेधः Arrest, imprisonment.

+परिकल्पित Divided.

+परिक्रमः Following the course of a river.

परिक्रमः+सहः A goat.

+परिक्रिया Exercise.

परिक्षत *a.* Wounded, injured.

परिक्षिप् To find fault with ; प्रणयाच्चाभिमानाच्च परिचिक्षेप राघवम्; Rām. 2. 30. 2.

परिगाढ *a.* Very much.

परिगुणित *a.* 1. Augmented by addition, multiplied with; 2. Reiterated.

+**परिग्रह:** 1. The body; 2. Administration.

परिग्रह:+बहुत्वम् A large number of wives; परिग्रहबहुत्वेपि द्वे प्रतिष्ठे; Śak. 3.

परिग्राह्य *a.* To be treated couriously.

परिघ:+गुरु *a.* Heavy like iron.

परिघ+स्तम्भ: A door-post.

परिघ्रा To kiss all over.

परिचरणतन्त्रम् A particular method of performing Śrāddha.

परिचारिका A female servant.

परिचारितम् Amusement.

परिच्यवनम् 1. Fall from; 2. Swerving, deviating from.

परिजीर्ण *a.* 1. Worn out, faded. 2. Digested.

परिणाम:+जम् Stomach pain caused by indigestion.

परिणाम+मुख *a.* About to terminate.

परिणाम+वाद: The Sāṅkhya doctrine of evolution.

परिणीति: *f.* A marriage.

परिणेतव्य *a.* 1. To be married. 2. To be bartered against.

परितापिन् *a.* Harassing, paining.

परितृप्ति: *f.* Complete satisfaction.

परितृषित *a.* Anxiously longing for.

+**परित्यज्** To disembark (from a boat).

परित्याज्य *a.* To be omitted, abandoned.

परिदिष्ट *a.* Made known, drawn attention to.

परिधि:+उपान्त *a.* Bordered by the sea.

परिधारणा Patience, perseverance.

परिधीर *a.* Very deep, solemn. (as a tone).

+**परिध्वंस:** 1. Mixture of caste. 2. Eclipse.

+**परिनिष्ठित** 1. Quite perfect. 2. Accomplished; परिनिष्ठितकार्यो हि; Mb. 12. 238. 13.

परिपिच्छम् An ornamental setting of peacock's feather; गुञ्जावतंसपरिपिच्छलसन्मुखाय ; Bhāg. 10. 14. 1.

परिपृच्छिक *a.* One who gets any thing only when asked for.

परिप्लोष: Internal heat.

+**परिबर्ह:** A presentation; Bhāg. 4. 3. 9.

परिबोध: Reason.

परिभाण्डम् Household requirements.

+**परिभू** 1. To surpass. 2. To soak, saturate; एवमेवेन्द्रियग्रामं शनैः संपरिभावयेत्; Mb. 12. 195. 19.

परिभव:+निधानम् *a.* Object of contempt.

परिभावना 1. Contempt, 2. (in drama) words exciting curiosity.

परिभूत *p.p.* 1. Overpowered; 2. Insulted.

परिभृष्ट *a.* Fried, roosted.

परिमण्डित *a.* Adorned, decorated.

परिमित+वयस् Of young age.

परिमोटनम् Snapping, cracking.

परियन्त्रणा Restriction.

परिरब्ध *p.p.* Embraced.

परिलङ्घनम् 1. Leaping over; 2. Transgressing.

परिलीढ *a.* Licked over or all around.

परिलोलित *a.* Tossed about.

परिवत्स: A cow-calf.

परि(री)वाद:+कथा Abusive talk.

परि (री) वाद:+कर: A slanderer.

+**परिवर्जित** Wound round.

परिवर्जित+संख्या *a.* Innumerable.

परिविंशत् Twenty at least.

परिविष्ट *p.p.* 1. Surrounded; 2. Clothed; 3. Offered (as food).

परि(री)वर्त: Derangement; Svapna-4.

+**परिवर्तित** 1. Put aside, removed. 2. Searched thoroughly.

परिवृक्ण *a.* Mutilated.

परिवे 1 *v.* 1. To interweave. 2. To bind.

परिवेल्लित *a.* Surrounded, Bv. 2. 18.

परिशङ्का 1. Suspicion. 2. Hope, expectation.

परिशब्दित *a.* Conveyed to, mentioned.

परिशुश्रूषा Implicit obedience.

+**परिष्प(स्प)न्द:** Valour.

परिसंचक्ष् 2. Ā. 1. To exclude, ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 31; 2. To enumerate.

परिसभान *n.* A Sāma hymn which is occasionally repeated.

+**परिसर:** A vein, artery.

परिस्कन्ध: A collection. multitude.

परिस्तोम: 1. A coloured cloth put on an elephant. 2. A sacrificial vessel.

परिस्रुत *a.* Flowed, trickled.

परिहूत *a.* Called together.

+**परिहृ** 1. To refute. 2. To repeat. 3. To nourish.

परिहार:+विशुद्धि: Purification by penance (Jaina).

परिहार:+सू A cow that bears a calf after a long time.

परीष्ट *a.* Desirable, superior, अन्ते परीष्टगतये हरये नमस्ते; Bhāg. 6. 9. 45.

परुष+आक्षेप: An objection expressed in harsh words.

परेत+कल्प: Almost dead.

परेत+काल: Time of death.

परोक्ष+जित् One who conquers without being noticed.

परोक्ष+बुद्धि: *a.* Indifferent to.

पर्णम्+नाल: A leaf-stalk.

पर्णाल: 1. A boat. 2. Single combat.

पर्पटः+ओदनः Rice mixed with Parpaṭa.

पर्यङ्क+बद्ध *a.* Squatting.

पर्यन्त+स्थित *a.* Confining.

+पर्ययः Loss; स्कन्धपर्ययः Mb. 12. 15. 26.

पर्यवस्थित *p.p.* 1. Stationed; 2. Occupied with; 3. Composed calm.

पर्यासित *a.* Thrown down, destroyed; परैरपर्यासितवीर्यसंपदाम्; Ki. 1. 41.

पर्यादानम् End.

पर्याप्त+काम *a.* One whose desires are accomplished.

पर्यापतत् *a.* Hurrying, or rushing out.

पर्याम्नात *a.* Celebrated, famous.

+पर्यायः 1. End; पर्यायकाले धर्मस्य प्राप्ते कलिरजायत; Mb. 5. 74. 12. 2. A figure of speech; Chandr. 5. 108; S. D. 733.

पर्यायः+क्रमः Order of succession.

पर्यायत *a.* Extremely long.

+पर्युदासः A negation amounting to exclusion of something by using a नञ् (अब्राह्मणम् आनय) see ŚB on MS. 10. 8. 1–4.

पर्युपासीन *a.* 1. Sitting upon; 2. Surrounded by.

+पर्युषित That which has passed the night (like cooked food).

पर्युषित+वाक्यम् A promise broken.

पर्युष्ट *a.* Stale.

+पर्वतः N. of a Ṛṣi.

पर्वतः+उपत्यका A land at the foot of a mountain.

पर्वतः+रोधस् *n.* Mountain-slope.

पर्वन्+आस्फोटः Cracking the fingures (regarded as mark of curse).

पर्वन्+विपद् The moon.

पलः+अन्नम् Rice with meat.

पलालः+भारकः A load of straw.

पलिः *f.* The portion of an elephant's face just above the frontal projection.

पलित+छद्मन् Under the pretext of grey hair; कैकेयी शङ्कयेवाह-पलितच्छद्मना जरा; R. 12. 2.

पलित+दर्शनम् Appearance of grey hair.

पल्यशनः A scorpion.

+पल्लवः A long narrative.

पल्लवनम् Useless speech.

पवन+चक्रम् Whirl-wind.

पवन+पदवी The region of the skies.

पवमानः+सखः Fire.

+पवित्र 1. A means of purifying the mind. 2. A cloth used as a filter to squeeze Soma plant.

पवित्रीकरणम् 1. Purification; 2. Means of purifying.

पश्य *ind.* Behold! How good!

पशुः+एकत्वन्यायः A Mīmāṁsa rule, ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 11. 16.

पशु+मतम् A false doctrine.

पशु+समाम्नायः A collection of names of the fauna.

पश्चात्+अहस् *ind.* In the afternoon.

पश्चात्+उक्तिः Repetition.

पश्चिमः+उत्तर *a.* North-Western.

पश्चिम+संध्या The evening twilight.

पश्य *a.* What sees or looks on; ददर्श पश्यामिव...पुरम्; Nai. 16. 122.

पष्ठौही A young cow; Mb. 13. 93. 32.

पातव्य *a.* 1. Drinkable; 2. To be protected.

+पांसुः Powder.

पांसुः+क्रीडनम् Playing in the dust.

पांसु+गुण्ठित Covered with dust.

पांसु+लवणम् A kind of salt.

पांसक *a.* Corrupting, spoiling.

पांसुवः A cripple.

+पाकः Inflamation.

पाकः+क्रिया The act of cooking.

पाजस्यम् 1. The belly of an animal. 2. The sides.

पाञ्चरात्रम् 1. N. of a Vaiṣṇava sect. 2. N. of the Āgama of the Pāñcarātra sect.

पाञ्चालेयः A son of Pāñcālī.

पाटलः+कीटः A kind of insect.

पाटी+उपकरः The chief accounts officer.

पाठः+क्रमः The ordered determined by the sequence of the text.

पाठः+भेदः Difference in reading of a text.

पाठ्य+पुस्तकम् A class text.

पाणिः+कच्छपिका *f.* A kind of Mudrā.

पाणिः+गत *a.* Ready at hand.

पाणिः+दाक्ष्यम् Hand-trick.

पाणिः+वादः 1. Clapping the hands together. 2. Praying on a drum. 3. N. of a community of dermmns in Kerala.

पाण्डवः+प्रियः An epithet of Kṛṣṇa.

पाण्डिमन् *m.* Whiteness.

पाण्डु+लोहम् Silver.

पातः Application (of ointment knife, scissors etc.)

पातालम्+मूलम् The bottom of the nether world.

पात्र Releasing from sins; सर्वेषामेव पात्राणां परं पात्रं महेश्वर; Nandi P.

पात्रम्+उपकरणम् Utensils of an ornamental nature like chowries etc.

पात्रम्+प्रवेशः Entering the stage by a character (in drama)

पात्रम्+मेलनम् Collecting the actors to take different roles.

पात्रम्+संस्कारः Purifying a vessel.

पात्रम्+शोधनम् Examining the worthiness of a recepient of gift.

पात्रीकरणम् Marriage; ममैव पात्रीकरणेऽग्निसाक्षिक... Nai 6. 68.

+पादः A hole at the bottom of a water skin; तेनास्य क्षरति प्रज्ञा दृतेः पादादिवोदकम्; MS. 2. 99.

पादः+कृच्छ्रम् A vow which involves fasting on alternate days.
पादः+निकेतः A foot-stool.
पादः+पद्धतिः *f.* Foot print.
पादः+परिचारकः A humble servant.
पादः+भटः A foot soldier.
पादः+लग्नः Attached to the foot.
पादः+संहिता The joints of the quarters of a verse.
पादः+हीनजलम् Water, a portion of which is boiled.
पादाकुलकम् N. of a metre.
पानीय+पृष्ठजा *f.* Moss.
पान्थः+दुर्गा A road-side deity; आलिङ्ग्य नीत्वाकृत पान्थदुर्गाम्; Nai. 14. 37.
पाप+वंशः *a.* A cursed family.
पाप+विनिग्रहः Curbing wickedness.
पाप+शमन *a.* Removing sin.
पायसम्+पिण्डारकः One who eats Pāyasa.
पायितम् Water offered as gift.
+पारः 1. Gaurdian; तस्माद् भयाद् येन स नोऽस्तु पारः Bhāg. 6. 9-24. 2. The end; महिम्नः पारं ते; Mahimna Stava
पारम्+नेतृ *a.* One who makes a person proficient in.
पारतल्पिकम् Adultery.
पारमार्थिक+सत्ता The absolute reality.
+पारम्मिता Complete attainment.
पारमेश्वर *a.* Belonging to Parameśvara.
पारंपर्यम्+क्रम *a.* In the heriditary order.
पारषदम् The state of being in an assembly with somebody; Bhāg. 1. 16. 17.
पारावतः+घ्नी N. of the River Sarasvati.
पारिणामिक *a.* 1. Digestible; 2. Subject to change.
पारिपन्थिकः A highway robber.
पारिप्लव+दृष्टि *a.* Having restless eyes.
पारिप्लव+मति *a.* Fickle-minded.
पारुषिक *a.* Harsh, violent.
पार्यवसानिक *a.* Coming to a close.
+पार्श्वः N. of a sage.
पार्श्व+अपवृत्त *a.* Bent on one side (one of the defects in diamond)
पार्श्व+आर्तिः Pain in the side.
पार्श्व+उपपीडम् *ind.* (To laugh) so as to hold one's sides.
पार्श्व+वक्त्रः An epithet of Śiva.
पार्ष्णिः+विग्रहः An attack in the rear.
+पालन The sharpening (of arms).
पालाश+विधिः Burning a human corpse with Palāśa wood.
पालिः+ज्वरः A kind of fever.
पल्लविक *a.* Diffusive, digressive.
पावक+अर्चिस् *f.* flash of fire.
पावक+मणिः *m.* The Sūryakānta stone.
पावक+शिखः Saffron.
पावित *a.* purified. cleansed.
पाव्य *a.* Fit to be purified.
पाशी A rope, fetter; पाशीकल्पमायतामाचकर्ष Śi. 18. 57.
पाशुपत+व्रतम् A vow ordained for the Pāśupata cult.
पिकः+कूजनम् The cooing of the cuckoo.
पिङ्ग+मूलः A carrot.
पिङ्गालम् carrot.
पिच्छास्राव; Slimy Saliva.
पिञ्जरिकम् A kind of musical instrument.
पिटङ्काशः A kind of small fish.
पिठरपाकः The union of cause and effect.
पिठरी A boiler.
पिण्डः+अक्षर *a.* A word containing a conjunct consonant.
पिण्डः+निवृत्तिः Cessation of Sapiṇḍa relationship.
पिण्डः+पितृयज्ञः An oblation to the manes on the Amāvasyā evening.
पिण्डः+विवमः One of the ways of embazzlement; Kau. A. 2. 8. 26.
पितुषणिः An epithet of Soma.
पितृ+त्रयम् Father, grand-father and great grand-father.
पितृ+वासरपर्वन् The period auspicious for worshipping the manes.
पित्तम्+धर *a.* Bilious.
पित्तम्+धरा *f.* One of the substrata of the humour in the body.
पिधातव्य *a.* Fit to be shut or losed.
पिन्ह्य *ind.* Having dressed.
पिन्यासः Asofoetida.
+पिप्पलः The effect of a Karma; कर्मजन्यफल; Muṇḍa. 3. 1. 1.
पिप्पलः+अदः 1. N. of a sage; 2. One who eats the fruits of Pippala tree. 3. One who is given to sensual pleasures.
पिब *a.* That which drinks; नलच्छायपिबापि दृष्टिः Nai. 6. 34.
पिशितम्+पिण्डः 1. A piece of flesh. 2. A contemptuous term to denote the body.
पिशितम्+प्ररोहः A fleshy growth or tumour.
पिशुनित p. p. Betrayed, revealed.
पिष्ट+अद *a.* Eating flour.
पिष्ट+पाकः Baked flour.
पिष्टातः Fragrant powder sprinkled at each other during Holi festival.
पिस्पृक्षु *a.* 1. wishing to touch; 2. Wishing to perform ācamana (in the case of water).
पीठम्+अधिकारः The right to occupy an office.
+पीड् To sound; श्रुतिसमधिकमुच्चैः पञ्चमं पीडयन्तः Śi. 11. 1.
पीडा+स्थानम् (In astrol.) Inauspicious location of a planet.
पीत+उदका (A cow) which has no more to drink; पीतोदका जग्धतृणा Kaṭh. Up.

पीत+निद्र *a.* Immersed in sleep.

पीत+मारुतः A kind of snake.

पीत+स्फोटः The itch or scab.

पीयूषः+भानुः (-धामन्) The moon.

+पुंस् 1. A living being. 2. A kind of Naraka; अपत्यमस्मि ते पुंसस्त्राणात् Mb. 14. 90. 63.

पुंस्+लक्षणम् Manly appearance.

पुच्चुकः An elephant in the second year; Mātanga L. 5. 3.

पुञ्जिक(का)स्तना N. of a celestial nymph.

पुटः+अञ्जलिः The two palms put together like a cup.

पुटः+धेनुः A not yet full-grown cow with a calf.

पुटनम् Enveloping, covering.

+पुण्डरीकम् N. of a sacrifice.

+पुण्य 1. The seventh house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

पुण्य+निवह *a.* collection of meritorious acts.

पुण्य+शाला Alms-house.

पुण्य+संचयः Collection of religious merit.

पुत्रः+प्रवरः The eldest son.

पुत्रः+सूः A mother of a son.

पोथित *p.p.* Hurt, destroyed.

पुनर्+अन्वयः Returning; किं वा ततोऽस्य पुनरन्वयमन्यलोकम्; Bhāg. 6. 4. 57.

पुनर्+अपगमः Once again going away.

पुनर्+उत्पादनम् Reproducing.

पुनर्+क्रिया Repitition of an act.

पुनर्+नवा Hog-weed.

पुनर्+स्नानम् Bathing for a second time.

पुपूषा Desire to cleanse.

पुर+नारी A courtezan.

पुरंध्रिका *f.* Wife.

+पुरस्कारः Manifesting oneself; कर्महेतुपुरस्कारं भूतेषु परिवर्तते Mb. 12. 19. 19.

पुरस्कृत्य *ind.* Regarding, referring to, on account of.

पुरोभक्तका Break-fast.

पुराणम्+अन्तरम् Another Purāṇa.

पुराणम्+प्रोक्त *a.* 1. Stated in the Purāṇas. 2. Stated by ancients.

पुराणम्+विद्या (—वेदः) The knowledge of the Purāṇa; the lore of the Purāṇas.

पुराषाट् (Ved.) Vanquisher of many.

पुरीषम्+भेदः Diarrhoea.

पुरु+कृत् (—त्वन्) *a.* Efficacious.

पुरुषः+मानिन् *a.* Pretending to be courageous.

पुरुषः+शीर्षकः A kind of weapon used in house-breaking.

पुरुष-सारः Foremost among men.

+पुलकः A bunch, clustre.

+पुलिन्दः A hunter.

पुल्कसः N. of a mixed tribe, Bhag. 9. 21. 10.

पुष्ट+अङ्ग *a.* Fat-limbed, well-fed.

पुष्ट+अर्थ *a.* Fully clear in its meaning.

+पुष्टिः N. of various ceremonies performed for the sake of welfare (पुष्टिकर्मन्).

पुष्टिः+मार्गः N. of the doctrine adumbrated by Vallabhāchārya.

+पुष्करम् The tip of the elephant's trunk; Mātanga L. 2. 2.

पुष्करः+विष्टरः The God Brahmā.

पुष्करः+विष्टराः The Goddess Lakṣmī; पुष्टिं कृषीष्ट मम पुष्करविष्टरायाः; Kanakadhārā Stotra.

पुष्पम्+अम्बु The honey of flowers.

पुष्पम्+आस्तरकः (णम्) The art of decorating with flowers (one of the 64 Kalās).

पुष्पम्+पदवी The valva.

पुष्पम्+यमकम् A kind of alliteration.

पुष्पधः An outcaste born of a Brāhmaṇa.

पुष्परागः A kind of gem; Kau. A. 2. 11. 29.

पुस्तम्+पालः A registrar of land-records.

पुस्तक+आगारम् A library.

पुस्तकः+आस्तरणम् A cloth in which a book is kept.

पुस्तक+मुद्रा N. of a Tantric-Mudrā.

पूत+क्रतुः An apithet of Indra.

पूगी The betel-nut tree.

पूजा+उपकरणम् Requisites for a Pūjā.

पूजा+गृहम् A place for domestic worship.

पूयः+उदः (-वहः) N. of a hell.

+पूरक Flood, gushing flow; सिञ्चाङ्ग नस्त्वदधरामृतपूरकेण; Bhāg. 10. 29. 35.

+पूर्ण Omnipresent, all pervading.

पूर्ण+अभिषेकः A kind of religious bath ordained in the Kaula Tantra.

पूर्ण+उत्सङ्ग *a.* Far advanced in pregnancy.

पूर्ण+प्रज्ञः 1. One whose knowledge has developed to perfection. 2. An epithet of Madhva, the founder of Dvaita school.

पूर्व+अवसायिन् *a.* What occurs first or earlier; पूर्वावसायिन्यश्च बलीयांसो जघन्यावसायिभ्यः ŚB. on MS. 12. 2. 34.

पूर्व+निमित्त An omen.

पूर्व+निविष्ट *a.* constructed earlier; MS. 9. 281.

पूर्व+पश्चात् (-पश्चिम) *ind.* From the east to the west.

पूर्व+मारिन् Dying before (the husband).

पूर्व+विद् One who knows the past.

पूर्व+विप्रतिषेधः A statement contradicting the earlier one.

पूर्व+विहित *a.* Decided earlier.

पूषन्+अनुजः The Rain-God; प्रास्यद् द्रोणसुतो बाणान् वृष्टिं पूषानुजो यथा: Mb. 8. 20. 29.

पृणाका The female young of an animal.

पृतना+पतिः The chief of an army.

पृथक्+कार्यम् A separate affair

पृथक्+धर्मिन् *a.* One who holds to Dvaita doctrine.

पृथक्+बीजः The marking nut.

पृथक्+योगकरणम् The separation of a grammatical rule into two parts.

पृथक्त्वनिवेशः Subsistence on separateness; संख्यायाश्च पृथक्त्वनिवेशात्; MS. 10. 5. 17.

पृथिवी+भृत् m. A mountain.

पृथु+कीर्ति: *a.* Far-famed.

पृथु+दर्शिन् *a.* Far-sighted.

+पृश्नि 1. A dappled cow. 2. The earth.

पृषत्कः 1. A round spot. 2. The versed sine of an arc.

+पृष्ठम् Remainder.

पृष्ठम्+आक्षेपः Violent pain at the back.

पृष्ठम्+गामिन् *a.* Faithful follower.

पृष्ठम्+तापः Noon.

पृष्ठम्+भङ्गः N. of a mode of fighting.

पृष्ठ्यम् 1. The back-bones. 2. A collection of Sāmans.

+पेचकः A pedestrian shelter; Mānasāra.

पेट्टालः, (–लम्) A basket.

पेण्डः A way, road.

पेलिनी Cabbage.

पेशस्+कारिन् 1. A wasp. 2. A goldsmith; Bri. Up. 4. 4. 4.

पेशस्+कृत् 1. The hand. 2. A wasp; Bhāg. 7. 1. 28.

+पेशिः Whey.

पेषीकृ To crush, pound.

पैङ्गलः The son or disciple of Piṅgala.

पैङ्गलम् The manual of Piṅgala.

पैतापुत्रीय Pertaining to father and son.

पैप्पलादः N. of a school of Atharva Veda.

पैशुनिक *a.* Slanderous.

पोतायितम् *p.p.* 1. Behaving like a child. 2. An elephant's roar produced with the lips & palate; Mātanga L. 2. 13.

पोत्रिन्+प्रवरः The boar-incarnation of Viṣṇu; हिरण्याक्षे पोत्रिप्रवरवपुषा देव भवता Nārāyaniya.

पोप्लूयमान *a.* Floating often and often.

पौण्ड्रः+वर्धनः N. of the country of Bihar.

पौत्र+जीवकम् An amulet made of the seeds of Putranjīva plant.

पौरन्ध्र *a.* Feminine.

पौषधः A fasting day.

प्रउगम् A triangle.

प्रकच *a.* Having the hair errect.

प्रकाङ्क्षा Appetite.

+प्रकाशः Knowledge.

प्रकाशः+कर Causing manifestation; Sāṅ. K. 32.

+प्रकृ To make distinctions; मोहात् प्रकुरुते भवान्; Mb. 5. 168. 18.

+प्रकरः Washing, cleansing; अत्रामत्रप्रकरकरणे वर्ततेऽसौ नियुक्तः; Viś. Guṇa. 154.

+प्रकरणम् Context.

प्रकरणम्+समः Two arguments of same propriety and force.

प्रकर्मन् w. Sexual intercourse (as in कन्याप्रकर्म in Kau. A.).

+प्रकृतिः Eight forms of the Supreme Being; Bg. 7. 4.

प्रकृतिः+अमित्रः An ordinary enemy.

प्रकृतिः+कल्याण *a.* Beautiful by nature.

प्रकृतिः+भोजनम् Usual food.

प्रकृतिमत् *a.* 1. Natural, common. 2. Having a Sātvik bent of mind; Rām. 2. 77. 21.

+प्रक्रिया (in medicin) A prescription.

+प्रकृष् To drag along violently.

+प्रकर्षः Universality.

प्रकर्षित Stretched out, drawn out.

+प्रक्रमः Arriving to a point of discussion.

प्रक्रमः+निरुद्ध *a.* Stopped in the begining.

प्रक्षपणम् Destruction; Raj. T.

+प्रख्या Brightness, splendour.

प्रगुणीभू To make oneself qualified for.

+प्रग्रहः 1. Gifts to courtiers; Kau. A. 2. 7. 25. 2. Hoarding. 3. Obstinacy.

प्रचकित *a.* Trembling.

प्रचण्ड+प्रतापः Powerful valour.

प्रचण्ड+भैरवः N. of a drama.

प्रचर्या Process.

+प्रचारः A public announcement.

+प्रचलित Confused.

प्रचलितम् Departure.

प्रचला *f.* A chamelion.

प्रचुर+परिभवः Great humiliation.

प्रच्छन्न+बौद्धः A Bauddha in the disguise of a Vedāntin.

प्रच्यावुक *a.* Transitory, brittle.

प्रजनन+कुशल *a.* Skilled in maternity.

+प्रजा An era; Buddh.

प्रजागरणम् Being awake.

प्रजृम्भ् 1. Ā. To yawn.

प्रज्ञप्त *p.p.* 1. Ordered, ordained. 2. Arranged; Buddh.

+प्रज्ञा A true wisdom; Buddh.

प्रज्ञा+अस्त्रम् 1. N. of a missile. 2. The weapon of intellegence.

प्रज्ञा+घनः Nothing but intellegence; (likeचिद्घन).

प्रज्ञा+पारमिता One of the transcendent virtues; Buddh.

प्रज्ञा+मात्रा An organ of sense.

प्रणमित *p.p.* Bent, bowed.

+प्रणाय्य *a.* Fit, worthy (Vedic).

+प्रणिधिः A method of driving an elephant; Mātaṅga L. 12. 6.-8.

प्रणिषेधम् 1. Sending spies. 2. Employing, using.

प्रणयः+मानः Jealousy due to love.

प्रणयः+विमुख *a.* 1. Averse to; 2. Not eager to befriend with.

प्रणयनम् 1. Infliction; 2. Founding (of a charity).

प्रणीत+अग्निः Fire consecrated for sacrificial purposes.

प्रणीत+आपस् (*pl.*) Holy water.

+**प्रतानः** Diffuseness.

प्रतन+हविस् Old ghee intended for oblation.

प्रतपः The heat of the sun.

+**प्रतापः** Giving an ultimatum; Kau. A. 1. 16.

प्रतमाम् *ind.* Specially,

प्रति+अनुप्रासः A kind of alliteration.

प्रति+अरिः A well-matched opponent.

प्रति+अर्कः Parhelion.

प्रति+आर्द्र *a.* Quite fresh.

प्रति+आसङ्गः Connection.

प्रति+आह्वयः Echo.

प्रति+कूलिक *a.* Hostile.

प्रति+चक्रम् A hostile Army.

प्रति+दूतः A messenger sent in return.

प्रति+विषम् An antidote.

प्रति+वृषः A hostile bull.

+**प्रतिकर्मन्** Vows and fasts.

+**प्रतिकारः** Imitating; com. on Rām. 2, 37. 37.

+**प्रतिक्रिया** Behaviour; न हि युक्ता तवैतस्य रूपस्यवं प्रतिक्रिया; Rām. 7. 17. 4.

प्रतिगद् 1. P. To answer.

प्रतिगरः Responding to a call; ओमित्यध्वर्युः प्रतिगरं प्रतिगृह्णाति; T. Up. 1. 8. 1.

+**प्रतिघातः** 1. Embezzlement; Kau. A. 2. 8. 26. 2. Ruin, degradation; Bhāg. 5. 9. 3.

प्रतिचारः Personal make-up.

+**प्रतिज्ञा** To take for certain; कौन्तेय प्रतिजानीहि न मे भक्तः प्रणश्यति; Bg. 9. 31.

प्रतिज्ञा+परिपालनम् (—पालनम्) Keeping one's promise.

प्रतिज्ञा+पारणम् fulfilment of one's promise.

प्रतिदुह् n. fresh milk.

प्रतिदूषित *a.* Defiled, contaminated.

+**प्रतिनियमः** A separate allotment; Sāṅ. K. 18.

प्रतिनिष्क्रयः Retaliation.

प्रतिनिष्पूत *p. p.* Cleansed, winnowed.

प्रतिपत्तिः+पराङ्मुखः Unyielding to pursuations.

प्रतिपत्तिः+प्रदानम् Conferring promotion.

प्रतिपद्+पाठः Learning on newmoon days; प्रतिपद्पाठशीलस्य विद्येव तनुतां गता; Rām. V.

+**प्रतिपादित** Manifested.

प्रतिपाद्य *a.* To be treated; discussed, dealt with.

प्रतिपाद्यमान *a.* 1. Given, offered. 2. Being dealt with. 3. Under discussion.

प्रतिपानम् Water for drinking.

प्रतिपूर्ण *a.* Expanded, broad.

प्रतिब (व) न्दी *f.* A retort; हृदाभिनन्द्य प्रतिवन्द्यनुत्तरः Nai. 9. 17.

प्रतिब्रू 2 P. 1 To reply. 2. (A) To deny.

+**प्रतिभा** Distraction; निद्रां च प्रतिभां चैव ज्ञानाभ्यासेन तत्त्ववित् Mb. 12. 274. 7.

प्रतिभोजनम् Prescribed diet.

प्रतिमागृहम् A statue-house.

प्रतियात+निद्र *a.* Awakened.

प्रतियात+बुद्धि *a.* One who has recollected.

प्रतियोगः A rejoinder Bu. ch. 4. 41.

प्रतियोद्धृ An opponent in the battle.

प्रतिरूढ *p. p.* 1. Entered, possessed. 2. Established; Bhāg. 10. 30. 3.

प्रतिवक्तव्य *a.* 1. To be replied. 2. To be disputed.

प्रतिविधातव्यम् (*impers*) Care should be taken.

प्रतिविशेषः Singularity.

प्रतिव्याहारः An answer.

प्रतिशीर्षकम् Ransom; Mallinātha on R. 2. 55.

+ **प्रतिश्रयः** A monastry where alms are given.

प्रतिषेधः 1. Reminding of a prohibition. 2. An obstacle.

+**प्रतिष्ठा** Completion of a vow.

प्रतिष्ठापनम् Corroboration.

प्रतिष्ठासु *a.* (Desid.) Desirous of settling down firmly.

+**प्रतिष्ठित** Completed; Mb. 3. 85. 114.

प्रतिसंयात *a.* Assailing.

प्रतिसंरुद्ध *p. p.* Contracted.

+**प्रतिसंक्रमः** Dissolution.

प्रतिसंख्यानम् 1. Calm consideration of a matter. 2. Sāṅkhya philosophy.

+**प्रतिसंधानम्** 1. memory. 2. Remedy.

प्रतिसमासित *a.* Equalled.

प्रतिसर+बन्धः Tying of a sacred therad around the wrist at commencement of any auspicious ceremony.

प्रतिस्वम् ind. One by one.

+**प्रतिहत** 1. Dazzled (as eyes) 2. Dulled, blunted.

+**प्रतिहारः** Informing arrival; Rām. 7. 1. 7.

+**प्रती** 2. P. To face (an enemy); सहसैन्यानहं तांश्च प्रतीयां रणमूर्धनि; Mb. 5. 172. 13.

प्रतीत+आत्मन् Confident.

+**प्रतीकम्** 1. A symbol. 2; A Copy.

प्रतीकदर्शनम् A symbolic Conception.

प्रतीचीन Turned inwards.

प्रतीप+दीपकम् A particular variety of Dīpaka (fig. of speech).

प्रतूलिका *f.* A kind of bed.

प्रत्यक्ष+पर *a.* Accepting perception alone as highest authority.

प्रत्यक्ष+विधानम् An obvious injunction.

प्रत्यक्ष+विषयीभू To be within the range of sight.

प्रत्यक्षरम् At every letter; प्रत्यक्षरश्लेषमयप्रपञ्च vāsavadattā.

प्रत्यञ्च्+प्रवण Devoted to the individual soul,

प्रत्यभिज्ञा+दर्शनम् A work on Śaiva philosophy.

प्रत्यभिनन्द P. 1. To greet in return. 2. To welcome.

प्रत्यभ्युत्थानम् Rising from seat to welcome a guest.

+प्रत्ययः Functions of the organs; सर्वेन्द्रियगुणद्रष्ट्रे सर्वप्रत्ययहेतवे; Bhāg. 8. 3. 14.

प्रत्यर्चनम् Saluting in return.

प्रत्यवकर्शन a. Baffling.

प्रत्यवस्थापनम् Refreshing, strengthening.

प्रत्यवेक्षणा One of the 5 kinds of knowledge (in Buddh).

प्रत्यस्त p.p. Thrown off, given up; प्रत्यस्तव्यसने ... Māl. 10. 23.

प्रत्याचक्षाणक a. Desirous of refuting; object to.

प्रत्यापन्न a. 1. Returned, restored. 2. One having a perverted mind; Mb. 12. 291. 8.

+प्रत्यासत्तिः Cheerfulness.

+प्रत्याहारः (In dramaturgy) N. of a particular part of the prelude.

प्रत्युत्पन्न+जातिः (In math.) Assimilation consisting in multiplication.

प्रत्युपस्थित a. 1. Approached. 2. Collecting, pressing. (as wine). 3. Gone against; श्रेयसि प्रत्युपस्थिते Mb. 12. 28. 7. 57.

प्रत्यूढ p.p. 1. Rejected, refused. 2. Neglected. 3. Surpassed.

प्रथम+कविः An epithet of Vālmīki.

+प्रदक्षिणः Clever; तानुवाच विनीतात्मा सूतपुत्रः प्रदक्षिणः; Rām. 2. 16. 5.

+प्रदा 3 u. To discharge a debt.

+प्रदानम् Displacer, that which frustrates; असदेव हि धर्मस्य प्रदानं धर्म आसुरः; Mb. 13. 45. 8.

प्रदानम्+कृपण a. Stringent, miserly in making presents.

+प्रदेशः (Jaina) One of the obstacles for liberation.

प्रदेहनम् Smearing.

प्रधनम्+अङ्गणम् A battle-front.

प्रधानः+कारणवादः The Sānkhya doctrine that Pradhāna is the cause.

प्रधान+वादिन् One who upholds the Sānkhya doctrine of प्रधानकारण।

प्रधाविर्तिका A passage to escape.

+प्रपञ्चः (In drama) Ludicrous dialogue.

+प्रपतनम् Assualt.

+प्रपुराण a. Very old.

+प्रपूरणम् Bending and tying the string of a bow.

प्रबुद्धता Intillegence.

प्रभग्न p.p. Broken to pieces, crushed, defeated.

प्रभद्रक a. Exceedingly beautiful.

+प्रभा The Padmarāga gem.

प्रभा+भिद् a. Brilliant; Ki. 16. 58.

प्रभात+करणीयम् To be performed in the morning.

प्रभाषित p.p. spoken, declared.

+प्रभेदः The place of origin (as that of a river).

+प्रभव Prosperity; प्रभवार्थाय भूतानां धर्मप्रवचनं कृतम्; Mb. 12. 109. 10.

प्रभावन a. 1. Prominent, influential. 2. Creative force. 3. Origin. 4. Disclosing; तदस्त्रं तस्य वीरस्य स्वर्गमार्गप्रभावनम् Rām. 4. 17. 8.

प्रभु+सम्मित Equal to a lord; यद्वेदात्प्रभुसम्मिताद्... S.D.

प्रभुत्वाक्षेपः (In rheto) An objection raised by a Word of Command. Kāv. 2: 138.

+प्रमाथिन् (In medic.) Producing secretion of the vessels.

प्रमद्वरा f. N. of the wife of sage Ruru.

प्रमहस् a. Of great splendour.

+प्रमाणम् (In music) A measure like द्रुतप्रमाणम्.

प्रमाणम्+अनुरूप a. Proportionate to one's physical size or strength.

प्रमाणतः ind. According to measure or weight.

प्रमात्वम् Accuracy of perception.

+प्रमितिः Manifestation.

+प्रमोदः 1. (With Jainas) Joy of the virtuous. 2. N. of a year.

प्रयत्नः+गौरवम् Intensity of effort, elaborateness of effort.

प्रयत+आत्मन् (—मानस) Pious minded; अश्नामि प्रयतात्मनः Bg. 9. 26.

प्रयत+पाणि Folding hands in respect.

प्रयन्तृ m. A driver, instigator

+प्रया 2. P. To incur, undergo.

+प्रयुक्त p. 1. Contrived. 2. Drawn (as a sword).

प्रयुक्त+सत्कार One who has been offered hospitality; प्रयुक्तसत्कारविशेषमात्मना न मां परं संप्रतिपत्तुमर्हसि Ku. 5.

+प्रयोक्तृ A procurer.

प्रयोगः+ग्रहणम् Receiving practical instruction.

प्रयोगः+चतुर (—निपुण) a. skilled in putting into practice.

प्रयोगः+शास्त्रम् The Kalpa Sūtras.

प्रयोग+विद् One who knows practical application of a thing.

प्रलापिता Amorous prattle.

प्रलम्ब+बाहु (—भुज) a. One who has long arms.

+प्रलयः 1. Spiritual merging 2. Sleepiness.

+प्रलुप्त p.p. Robbed.

+प्रलब्ध a. 1. A. cheat. 2. Seduced.

प्रलोपः Annihilation,

+प्रवणम् An access to.

प्रवणायितम् Inclination, bias.

+प्रवादः Calumny; Śi. 1. 44.

प्रवर+धातुः Precious metal.

प्रवर+ललितम N. of a metre.

प्रवासः+परः *a.* Addicted to going on tours.

प्रवास्य *a.* To be banished.

प्रवात+शयनम् Sleeping in a ventilated place.

प्रविचारः Distinction, division, species, kind.

प्रविचारित p. p. Examined, considered carefully.

प्रविरत *a.* One who has abstained from.

+प्रवेशः 1. Manner, disposition 2. Employment as in मुसलप्रवेशः)

प्रविषयः Scope, range, reach.

+प्रवृत्त 1. Flowing; प्रवृत्तमुदकं वायु Mb. 14. 46. 12. 2. Offending, hurting 3. Circulated, passed on.

प्रवृत्त+चक्रता *f.* Sovereign power; Y. 1. 266.

+प्रवृत्ति (In Math.) Multiplier.

प्रवृत्तिः+पुरुषः A news agent.

प्रवृत्तिः+लेखः Ordinance.

प्रवृत्तिः+विज्ञानम् Knowledge of the external world.

प्रव्याहरणम् The faculty of speech.

प्रव्रज्या+योगः An astrological combination indicating Saṅyāsa.

+प्रशंस् To prophesy.

प्रशंसा+आलापः Acclamation.

+प्रशस्तिः Publicity, advertising.

+प्रशमन Restoration of peace (after a political crisis).

प्रशान्त+चित्त *a.* calm.

प्रशून *a.* Swollen.

प्रश्नः+कथा A story ending in a question.

प्रश्नः+वादिन् A fortune-teller.

प्रश्नः+विचारः A branch of astological prediction.

+प्रसक्त Clinging to anything tenaciously.

+प्रसङ्गः 1. An extended application; अन्यत्र कृतस्यान्यत्रासक्तिः प्रसङ्गः ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 1; 2. A secondary incident or plot.

प्रसङ्गः+समः A logical sophism where proof itself must be proved.

प्रसञ्जित *a.* Brought into being; प्रसह्य वर्षासु ऋतौ प्रसञ्जिते Nai. 9. 96.

+प्रसादः The nourishing essence of the food after digestion.

प्रसेदिवस् One who has become pleased.

प्रसन्दानम् A rope, a fetter.

+प्रसह्य 1. having conquored. 2. Necessarily.

प्रसह्य+कारिन् *a.* Acting violently.

प्रसवः+कालः The delivery time.

+प्रसूतिः A cause; Ki. 4. 32.

+प्रसृ 1P. 1. To be displaced (as the humours of the body), 2. To prosecute. 3. To change a semi-vowel into a corresponding vowel.

+प्रसरः Range (as in दृष्टिप्रसरः).

+प्रसारः 1. A trader's shop. 2. Raising (dust).

प्रसारित+गात्र with out-stretched limbs.

+प्रसृप् 1. P. To set in (as darkness).

+प्रस्कन्न *p.p.* Attacked, fallen upon.

प्रस्तर+प्रहरणन्यायः A Mīmāṁsa rule of interpretation where matter mentioned in the accusative is more powerful than that in the instrumental.

+प्रस्तावः 1. Subject of discourse, topic; 2. The prologue of a drama; 3. The introductory words of a Sāmaṇ.

+प्रस्तोतृ *m.* A sacrificial priest assisting the Udgātṛ.

प्रस्तोभः Allusion, reference to; Bhāg. 9.19. 26.

+प्रस्थानम् 1. A philosophical school; 2. Religious mendicancy; सप्रस्थानाः क्षात्रधर्मा विशिष्टाः Mb. 12. 64. 22.

प्रस्थानम्+मङ्गल Auspicious rituals at the time of starting a journey.

+प्रस्नवः 1. (pl.) Tears. 2. Urine.

प्रस्पर्धिन् *a.* Vying with, equalling.

प्रस्फार *a.* Swollen, puffed up.

प्रहत+मुरज *a.* where drums are beaten; संगीताय प्रहतमुरजाः Me.

प्रहृतिः *f.* A stroke, blow.

+प्रहा 3 P. To be vanquished.

+प्रहि 5 P. To turn to wards.

प्रहितंगम *a.* Going on an errand.

प्रहरणकलिका *f.* N. of a metre.

+प्रहारः 1. A battle; 2. A necklace.

+प्रांशुः A tall person; प्रांशुलभ्ये R. 1. 2.

प्रांशु+प्राकार *a.* Having high walls.

प्राकारः+धरणी A platform on a wall.

प्राकारः+स्थ *a.* One who is standing on the rampart.

प्राकृत+मानुषः A common man.

प्राक्तन+कर्मन् *n.* Past action.

प्राक्तन+जन्मन् *n.* Past birth.

प्रागल्भी Boldness, resoluteness.

प्रागल्भ्यम्+बुद्धिः Boldness of judgement.

प्रागुण्यम् Direction.

प्राघूर्णिका Hospitable reception.

प्राच्+उत्पत्तिः First appearance.

प्राच्+वचनम् Ancient saying.

प्राचीन+मूल *a.* Having roots turned eastward.

प्राच्य+पदवृत्तिः The rule by which ए remains in particular cases un-changed before अ.

प्राच्य+वृत्तिः A kind of metre.

प्राचार *a.* Contrary to ordinary observances.

प्राचार्यः 1. The teacher of a teacher. 2. A retired teacher.

+प्राजापत्यम् 1. Generative energy. 2. N. of a sacrifice.

+प्राज्ञ 1. Intelligence dependent on ego-Consciousness. 2. Supereme being.

प्राज्ञता, (—त्वम्) Wisdom.

+प्राणः 1. Life, living. 2. Food.

प्राणः+कर्मन् *n.* Vital function.

प्राणः+परिक्षीण *a.* One whose life is drawing to an end.

प्राण+परित्राणम् Saving one's life.

प्राणः+वल्लभा A sweet-heart.

प्राण+विद्या The science of Prāṇāyāma.

प्रातर्+अनुवाकः The hymn with which the morning session of a sacrifice begins.

प्रातर्+चन्द्रः The moon in the morning.

प्रातिकामिन् A servant or messenger.

प्रातिनिधिकः A substitute, proxy.

प्रातीप्यम् Hostility.

प्रात्यक्षिक *a.* Perceptable to the eyes.

प्रादेशमात्र *a.* Just a little, just to give an idea. —म् The measure of length between the tips of the thruub and the first fingure stretched out; उपविश्य दर्भाग्रे प्रादेशमात्रे प्रच्छिनत्ति न नखेन। Khādira Gṛhya Sutra II-2.

+प्राध्व *a.* 1. Being on a journey. 2. Precedence. 3. Bond.

प्रान्तः+निवासिन् Staying near the boundary.

प्रान्तः+भूमौ *ind.* Ultimately, at last.

+प्रापणम् Elucidation.

प्रापिपयिषु *a.* Wishing to cause to reach.

+प्राप्त *p.p.* Following from a precedence or earlier argument.

प्राप्त+क्रम *a.* Fit, suitable.

प्राप्त+भाव *a.* 1. Wise. 2. Handsome.

+प्राप्तिः 1. (In Rhet.) A conjecture derived from the observation of a particular thing. 2. (In astrol.) N. of the 11th lunar house.

प्राप्य+कारिन् *a.* Effective only when set to action.

प्राप्य+रूप *a.* Rather easy to attain.

+प्रायणम् A kind of food prepared in milk.

प्रायत्यम् Purity, cleanliness.

प्रायुस् *n.* Longer life.

प्रारब्ध+कर्मन् An action which has started giving its fruit.

प्रारब्ध+कर्मन् (—कार्य) *a.* One who has commenced a work.

प्रार्जयितृ *a.* One who grants.

+प्रार्थ् 10 Ā. To have recourse to.

+प्रार्थ्य *a.* To be desired for. 2. Desirable.

+प्रालेयम् Pertaining to the deluge.

+प्रावर्तिक *a.* The order which is to be the same for subsequent rounds as it was for the first round.

प्रावादुकः An opponent in discussion.

प्रासादः+गर्भः An inner apartment in a palace.

प्रासादः+शिखरः The pinnacle of a place.

प्राह्वनीय *a.* Worthy to be received as a guest.

प्राहुणः A guest.

प्रिय+आलापिन् *a.* Speaking pleasingly.

प्रिय+आयु *a.* Fond of life.

प्रिय+कलह *a.* Quarrelsome.

प्रिय+जीविता Love of life.

प्रिय+संप्रहार *a.* Fond of litigation.

प्रियंवद *a.* Giving what is pleasing or wanted.

+प्रीतिः 1. Longing. 2. N. of a musical Śruti.

प्रीति+संयोगः Relation of friendship.

प्रीतिः+संगतिः Friendly meeting.

+प्रेतः An inhabitent of hell.

प्रेत+अयनः N. of a hell.

प्रेत+पात्रम् A vessel used in the funeral ceremony.

प्रेक्षणम्+आलम्भम् Looking at and touching.

+प्रेक्षा Splendour; प्रेक्षां क्षिपन्तं हरितोपलाद्रेः; Bhāg. 3. 8. 24.

प्रेक्षा+पूर्वम् *ind.* With deliberation.

प्रेक्षा+प्रपञ्चः Stage-play.

प्रेमन्+आर्द्र *a.* Overflowing with love.

प्रैयकम् A variety of leather.

प्रैयरूपकम् Beauty; Nai. 5. 66.

प्रोच्चल् 1. P To start on a journey.

प्रोच्चाटना 1. Driving away (as of an evil spirit); 2. Destruction.

प्रोत+घन *a.* Immersed in clouds.

प्रोत+शूल *a.* Put on a spike.

प्रोत्तान *a.* Stretched out.

प्रोत्ताल *a.* Very loud.

प्रोदर *a.* Big-Bellied.

प्रोद्वीचि *a.* Fluctuating.

प्रोन्नमित *p.p.* Raised up.

प्रोर्णु 2 U. To cover up, envelop.

प्रौढ 1. Large, great. 2. Occupied, engaged.

प्रौढ+प्रिया A bold or confident mistress.

प्रौढ+मनोरमा N. of a commentary on Siddhānta Kaumudi.

+प्रौढिः Earnestness, profundity (of character).

प्रौक्त *a.* Having the sense of.

प्लक्षः+द्वारम् A side-entrance; Matsya P. 264. 15.

+प्लव 1. A kind of acquatic bird. 2. N. of a Samvatsara.

प्लव+कुम्भः A vessel used to enable a swimmer to float.

प्लावयितृ *a.* A boatsman.

प्लुत+मेरु: A kind of musical measure.

फ

फणः+भरः A serpent.

फणिन्+तल्पगः An epithet of Visṇu.

फणिजंकः A kind of aromatic herb.

फरुण्ड: Green onion.

+फलम् 1. Compensation. 2. Sholder-blade.

फलम्+अधिकार: A claim for wages.

फलम्+अपूर्वम् The unseen effect of a sacrifice.

फलम्+उपभोग: Enjoyment of fruit.

फलम्+ग्रन्थ: An astrological work on the influence of planets on human destiny.

फलम्+भावना The acquisition of a result.

फलम्+भुज m. A monkey.

फलम्+मूलम् Fruits and roots.

फलम्+वर्तिः f. A wick of cloth lubricated and inserted into the anus as an enima.

फलम्+स्थापनम् The ritual called Sīmantonnayana.

+फलकम् Bark used as textile.

फलकम्+परिधानम् Wearing a bark as cloth.

फलिः m. A kind of fish.

फल्गु+वाक् A falsehood.

फालिका A slice, piece ; मृदुव्यञ्जनमांसफालिकाम् Nai. 16. 82.

फाल्गुनेय: N. of Abhimanyu, sun of Arjuna.

फिट्सूत्रम् N. of a grammatical work.

फुट्टिका A kind of woven texture.

फुत्+कृतिः Blowing, hissing.

फुलिङ्ग: Syphilis.

फुल्ल+वदन a. Looking cheerful.

फेञ्जक: A kind of bird.

फेन:+धर्मन् a. Transient ; Mb. 3. 35. 2.

फेनायितम् p. p. An elephant's rumbling roar produced in the back of the mouth; Mātanga L. 2. 13.

फेलुक: The scrotum.

ब

+बक: An apparatus for extracting metals from oars.

बक चिञ्चिका, (-चिञ्ची) A kind of fish

बकाची A kind of fish.

बटुक 1. A boy, lad. 2. A stupid fellow.

बटुक:+भैरव: A form of Bhairava.

+बडिशम् A surgical instrument.

बत ind. Truly said ; कल्याणी बत गाथेयम् Rām. 5. 34. 6.

बद्वम् A large number (100 crores according to Sāyaṇa).

बन्दिः+ग्रह: Taking prisoner.

बन्दिः+ग्राह: A house breaker.

बन्दिः+ग्राहम् Taking as a captive.

बन्दिः+पाल: A jailor.

बन्दि+शूला A harlot.

+बद्ध p. p. Preserved.

बद्ध+अवस्थिति a. Constant.

बद्ध+आदर a. Addicted to ; बद्धादरोपि परदारपरिग्रहे त्वम्; Rām. Ch. v.

बद्ध+मण्डल a. Formed into circles.

बद्ध+मूत्र a. Withholding the urine.

बन्ध:+कर्तृ m. One who binds

बन्ध:+मुद्रा Mark of fetters.

+बन्धनम् Mundane bondage (as against liberation).

बन्धनम्+रक्षिन् A jailor.

बन्धनिक: A jailor.

+बन्धु: 1. A Controller. 2. N. of the 3rd astrological house.

बन्धु:+दायाद: Kinsman and heir.

बन्धु:+प्रिय a. Beloved of relations.

बन्धुरित a. Inclined, curved.

बन्धूकृ 1. To make a friend of

बन्धूर a. 1. Undulating, 2. Pleasing, delighting.

बभ्रुक: N. of Constellation.

+बर्बर: 1. An elephant in the 4th year ; Mātanga L. 5. 5; 2. Curly.

+बर्बरालका A lady with curly frontal hair.

बर्बरीकम् 1. Curly hair. 2. white sandal wood.

बर्हः+नेत्रम् The eye on a peacock's tail.

बर्हः+अवतंस Decorated with a plume on the head.

बर्हिन्याय: A mīmāṁsā rule of interpretation which gives more prominence to the primary than to the secondary meaning; MS. 3.2. 1-2.

बर्हिण+वासस् a. A feathered arrow.

+बलम् 1. The hand ; क्रान्ते विष्णुर्बले शक्र: ... Mb. 12. 239. 8 2. Effort.

बलम्+अर्थिन् a. desirous of strength.

बलम्+उपादानम् Recruitment to the army; Kau. A.

बलतापन: An epithet of Indra:

बलपुच्छक: A crow.

बलपृष्ठक: A kind of deer.

बलमुख्य: The chief of an army.

बलवर्जित Infirm.

बलसमुत्थानम् Recruiting a strong army.

बलक: A dream.

+बलवत् m. Phlegm.

बलास: 1. A kind of disease (Consumption)

+बलाहक: N. of one of the Nāgās.

बलिः+क्रिया A line on the fore head.

बलिः+बन्धनम् N. of drama supposed to have been written by Pāṇini.

बलिः+बन्धन: An epithet of Viṣṇu.

बलिः+विधानम् An offering of Bali.

बलिः+षड्भाग: The sixth par given as tax to the king अरक्षितारं राजानं बलिषड्भागहारिणम् MS. 8. 308.

बलिः+होम: Offering of obla tions in the fire.

बलीश: 1. A crow. 2. Craft looking person.

बस्तमारम् *ind.* After the manner of dying of a goat.

बस्ति: Salt produced from the Sāmber lake.

बस्तिक: A kind of arrow whose tip remains in the body when it is pulled out ; com. on Mb. 7. 189. 11.

+बहिरङ्ग What is remotely connected; अन्तरङ्गबहिरङ्गयोरन्तरङ्गं बलीय: ŚB on MS. 12. 2. 29.

बहिस्+दृश् *a.* Superficial in observation.

बहिस्+पवमानम् N. of a Sāman employed in Soma Yāga.

बहिस्+प्रज्ञ *a.* One whose knowledge is confined to external objects.

हिस्+मनस् *a.* Being outside mind.

बहिस्+मनस्क *a.* out of mind.

बहिस्+यूति *a.* placed or fastened outside.

बहिस्+वर्तिन् *a.* Remaining at the outside.

बहिस्+व्यसनिन् *a.* Dissolute, lewd.

बहिस्+स्थ (–स्थित) *a.* External

बहिष्कार्य *a.* To be thrown out or cast away.

बहु+उपयुक्त *a.* Useful in many ways.

बहु+क्षारम् Soap.

बहु+क्षीरा A cow yielding much milk.

बहु+गुरु: One who has read much but not well.

बहु+दोहना Same as बहुक्षीरा.

बहु+नाडिक: The body.

बहु+प्रकृति *a.* Consisting of many verbal elements (as a compound)

बहु+प्रज्ञ *a.* Very wise.

बहु+प्रत्यर्थिक *a.* Having many foes or rivals.

बहु+प्रत्यवाय *a.* Beset with many obstacles.

बहु+ रजस् *a.* Very dusty.

बहु+वादिन् *a.* Garrulous.

बहु+शस्त *a.* Very good.

बहु+संख्याक *a.* Numerous.

बहु+सत्त्व *a.* Abounding in animals.

बहु+साहस्र *a.* Amounting to thousands.

बहुल+अश्व: N. of a king.

बहुल+पक्षशितिमन् The darkness of the dark fortnight ; कूजायुजा बहुलपक्षशितिम्नि सीम्ना Nai. 21 124.

+बाण: The versed sine of an arc.

बाण:+निकृत *a.* Pierced by an arrow.

बाण:+पत्र: N. of a bird.

बाण:+लिङ्गम् A white stone found in Narmada and worshipped as Śivaliṅga.

बादरि: N. of a philosopher.

बाधा+निवृत्ति: Relief from the possession of an evil spirit.

+बाधक That which sublates.

बाधयितृ *m.* An injurer; One who harms.

बाध्य+बाधकता The inter-action of the oppressed and the oppressor or the affected and that which affects.

+बान्धव: Well-wisher. ; पैतृष्वस्रेयप्रीत्यर्थं तद्गोत्रस्यात्तबान्धव:; Bhag. 1. 19. 35.

बार्हस्पत्या: N. of a school of writers on political science referred to by Kautilya; kau. A 1. 15.

बाल+अरिष्ट: Teething troubles of children.

बाल+आमय A child's disease.

बाल+चिकित्सा Treatment for children's diseases.

बाल+चुम्बाल: A fish.

बाल+चूत: A young mango tree.

बाल+मनोरमा N. of a comentary on Siddhānta Kaumudī.

बाल+मरणम् (Jaina) Death of a fool.

बाल+यति: A child-saṅyāsī.

बाल+व्रत: An epithet of the Buddha saint, Manjughoṣa.

+बालक A young elephant of 5 years old ; Śi. 5. 47.

+बाला A particular form of Durgā.

बाला+मन्त्र: The sacred formula of Bālā Devī.

बालिश+मति: *a.* Childish in thoughts.

बालेय+शाक: A kind of vegetable.

बाष्कल: N. of a teacher, a pupil of paila and founder of a Ṛgvedic Śākhā.

बाष्प+विक्लव *a.* Overcome with tears.

बास्तिकम् A multitude of goats; Rām. 2. 77. 2.

बाहिरिक: An alien character; न च बाहिरिकान् कुर्यात् पुरराष्ट्रोपघातकान् Kau. A 2. 4. 22.

+बाहु: 1. The arm as a mesure of length. 2. The limb of a bow.

बाहु:+अन्तरम् The chest; बाह्वन्तरे मधुजित: श्रितकौस्तुभे या Kanakadharā Stava.

बाहु:+तरणम् Crossing river with arms.

बाहु:+नि:सृतम् A mode of fighting where the sword is made to drop from the opponent's hand.

बाहु:+प्रचालकम् *ind.* Shaking the arms.

बाहु:+लोहम् Bell metal.

बाहु:+विघट्टनम् (—विघट्टितम्) A particular pose in wrestling.

+बाह्य: A product of a Prati loma marriage.

बाह्य:+अर्थ: Superficial sense of word.

बाह्य:+कक्ष: The outer apartment.

बाह्य:+करणम् An external sense-organ.

बाह्य:+प्रयत्न: An external effort in the production of articulate sound.

बिठकम् The sky; Nir. 6. 30.

बिडालः+व्रतिक *a.* Hypocritical.

+बिन्दुः (In phil.) A particular development of चिच्छक्ति ।

बिन्दुः+च्युतकः A kind of word-play Nai. 9. 104.

बिन्दुः+प्रतिष्ठामय *a.* Founded or based upon the अनुस्वारः ।

बिन्दुः+माधवः A form of Viṣṇu.

+बिम्बः A statue, idol, icon.

बिम्बिनी The pupil of the eye.

बिम्बिसारः N. of a king of Magadha.

बिरुदः 1. A medal or a title conferred as a mark of excellance. 2. A panegyric.

बिलम्+अयनम् An underground cave.

बिसम्+ऊर्णा A lotus fibre.

बिसम्+गुणः A string made of lotus fibre.

बिसम्+प्रसूनम् A lotus flower.

बिसम्+वर्त्तिः A wick made of lotus fibre.

बिसिनी+पत्रम् A lotus-leaf.

+बीजम् 1. Calculation of primary gems. 2. Analysis.

बीजम्+अङ्घ्रिकः A camel.

बीजम्+अर्थ *a.* Desirous of procreation.

बीजम्+निर्वापणम Sowing of seeds.

बीजम्+प्ररोहिन् *a.* Growing from seed.

बीजम्+वापः Sowing of seeds.

बीजम्+स्नेहः The Palāśa tree.

बीजाकृत *a.* A field ploughed after sowing.

+बुद्ध The supreme soul.

+बुद्धिः 1. A means, way. 2. N. of the 5th astrological mansion.

बुद्धिः+अधिक *a.* Superior in intellect.

बुद्धि+च्छाया Reflex action of the intelect on the soul.

बुद्धिः+प्रागल्भी Soundness of understanding.

बुद्धिः+मोहः Confusion of thought.

बुद्धि+लाघवम् Levity of judgement.

बुद्धिः+वर्जित *a.* Bereft of knowledge.

बुद्धिः+वैभवम् Strength of intellect.

+बुभूषु *a.* 1. Wishing to become prosperous. 2. Wishing the welfare of.

बुरुडः A basket-maker.

बुसा (In drama) A young sister.

बृसय (Ved.) *a.* Mighty, great. बृसयशब्दो बृहच्छब्दार्थं गमयति; ŚB. on 10. 1. 32.

+बृहत् Strict celebacy; सावित्रं प्राजापत्यं च ब्राह्मं चाथ बृहत्तथा Bhāg. 3. 12. 42.

बृहत्+उत्तरतापिनी N. of an Upaniṣad.

बृहत्+तेजस् *m.* The planet Jupiter.

बृहत्+देवता N. of a work on Vedic deities.

बृहत्+नारदीयम् N. of an Upaniṣad.

बृहत्+संहिता N. of a work on astrology by Varāhamihira.

बृहत्+सामन् N. of a sāman; Bg. 10. 35.

बृहस्पति+चक्रम् A period of 60 Samvatsaras.

बैल *a.* Living in holes.

बोक्काणः A bag hung on the nose of a horse containing its food.

बोधायनः N. of a Sūtrakāra.

बोधिः+अङ्गम् A requisite for attaining perfect knowledge.

बौद्ध+अवतारः The incarnation of God as Buddha.

+ब्रध्नः N. of a disease.

ब्रध्नः+बिम्बम् (–मण्डलम्) The disc of the sun.

ब्रह्मन्+किल्बिषम् An offence against Brāhmaṇas.

ब्रह्मन्+कूटः A very learned Brāhmaṇa.

ब्रह्मन्+गीता *f.* The preaching of Brahmā as given in the Ānuśāsana Parvan of the Mb.

ब्रह्मन्+जिज्ञासा Desire to know the supreme being.

ब्रह्मन्+तन्त्रम् The teachings in the Veda.

ब्रह्मन्+दूषक *a.* Falsifying the Vedic texts.

ब्रह्मन्+पारः The final object of all sacred knowledge.

ब्रह्मन्+बलम् The Brahminical power.

ब्रह्मन्+बिन्दुः A drop of saliva sputtered while chanting the Veda.

ब्रह्मन्+भूमिजा A kind of pepper.

ब्रह्मन्+मुहूर्तः The early part of the day.

ब्रह्मन्+रात्रः Early dawn.

ब्रह्मन्+वादः A discourse supreme spirit.

ब्रह्मन्+श्री N. of a Sāman.

ब्रह्मण्यता *m.* An epithet of Agni.

ब्रह्मीभूतः One who has attained oneness with Brahman. (said of Sanyāsins who pass away).

ब्राह्म+निधिः A trust money for the sacerdotal class.

ब्राह्मण+अदर्शनम् Absence of Brahminical instruction or guidance; Ms. 10. 43.

ब्राह्मण+प्रसंगः The appellation "Brāhmaṇa".

ब्राह्मण+प्रातिवेश्यः A Brāhmaṇa living next door.

ब्राह्मण+भावः The state of being a Brāhmaṇa.

भ

+भक्तम् 1. Provision for one day's meal; यस्य त्रैवार्षिकं भक्तं पर्याप्तं भृत्यवृत्तये Ms. 11. 7. 2. The wages.

भक्त+अग्रः (–ग्रम्) A refectory.

भक्त+कृत्यम् Preparations for a meal.

भक्त+साधनम् *a.* Dish of pulse.

+भक्तिः 1. A secondary sense. 2. Predisposition of body (to any ailment).

भक्तिः+गम्य *a.* Accessible through devotion.

भक्तिः+गन्धि *a.* One who has a little devotion.

भक्ति+चित्रम् Drawings, paintings.

भक्ति+वश्य *a.* One who is captivated by devotion.

भक्ष्य+अभक्ष्यम् Food allowed and prohibited.

भक्ष्य+भोज्यम् *a.* Consisting of food of all kinds.

भगः+ईशः The planet of fortune.

भगः+काम *a.* Desirous of sexual pleasure.

भगः+वृत्ति *a.* Prostitution.

भगवत्+पादाः A title of Ādi Sankarācārya.

भग्न+अस्थि *a.* One whose bones are broken.

भग्न+कूवर *a.* One whose upper structure is broken (as a chariot).

भग्न+तालः A kind of musical measure.

भग्न+परिणाम *a.* Preventing from getting completed.

+भङ्गः 1. (In Buddh.) constant decay taking place in the universe. 2. (in Jaina) A dialectical formula begining with स्यात् ।

+भङ्गिः A fashion or mode.

भङ्गिः+भाषणम् Crooked speech

भङ्गिः+विकारः A wry face, distortion of features.

भङ्गिनी A river, आत्ममौलिमणिकान्तिभङ्गिनीम् Nāi. 18. 137.

भञ्जना Explanation.

भट्टनारायणः N. of the author of Veṇīsamhāra.

भट्टिः N. of the author of भट्टिकाव्यम्

भट्टोजिः N. of a grammarian.

भण्डुकः A kind of fish.

भद्रः+कल्पः N. of the current age according to Buddhists.

भद्र+निधिः Vessels fashioned for gifts.

भद्र+वाच् *f.* An auspicious speech.

भद्र+विराज् N. of a metre.

+भद्रक 1. A particular sitting posture. 2. A harem.

भद्रा+करणम् The act of shaving.

भयालु *a.* Timid.

+भर Prowess, excellence; न खलु वयसा जात्यैवायं स्वकार्यसहो भरः V. 5. 18.

भरतः+शास्त्रम् The dramatic art.

भर्गस् *n.* Radiance, lustre.

भर्तव्यः *a.* 1. To be borne or carried. 2. To be hired or kept.

भर्तृ+चित्त *a.* Thinking of a husband.

भर्तृ+देवता Devoted to a husband as God.

भर्तृ+लोकः The husband's world.

भर्तृ+हार्यधन *a.* Whose possessions may be confiscated by his master.

भर्तृ+हीना *a.* Abandoned by the husband.

भव+अग्रम् The farthest end of the world.

भव+भङ्गः Emancipation from the ordeal of birth and death.

भव+भावन *a.* Conferring welfare.

भव+भीरु Afraid of worldly existence.

भव+भोगः Enjoyment of carnal pleasure.

भव+शेखरः The moon.

भव+संगिन् *a.* Attached to the material world.

भव+संततिः A series of births and deaths.

भवत्+वसु Rich, opulent.

+भवनम् Horoscope, natal star.

भव्य+मनस् *a.* Well-intentioned.

भावत्क *a.* Belonging to your honour; भावत्कैरिव धवलैर्यशःप्रवाहैः; Rām. ch. 7. 2.

भषी *f.* A bitch.

भस्मन्+अङ्गः A kind of pegeon.

भस्मन्+अङ्गराग Smearing the body with ashes.

भस्मन्+अवलेप Smearing the body with ashes

भस्मन्+अवशेष Remaining only in ashes.

भस्मन्+गुण्ठनम् Smearing the body with ashes.

भस्मन्+गात्रः N. of cupid.

भस्मन्+चयः A heap of ashes.

+भा 2 P. To blow.

बभौ (Perfect of भा) 1. Shone; 2. Got pleased. 3. Became. 4. Blow (blown);

बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः स-मुद्रो
बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः स-मुद्रः
बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः समुद्रो
बभौ मरुत्वान् विकृतः समुद्रः

(In all the senses). Bhaṭṭi Kāvya 10. 19.

+भागः 1. A tax; Kau. A. 2. 6. 64. 2. One of the four contentments according to Sāṅkhyas; Sān. K. 50. 3. The number eleven.

भागः+अपहारिन् One who takes a share.

भागः+धनम् A treasury.

भागः+पत्रम् (लेख्यम्) A partition deed.

+भागिन् Highly useful.

भागुरिः N. of a famous grammarian and Smritikāra.

भाग्यम्+संक्षयः Bad fortune.

भाग्यम्+उन्नतिः Rise of fortune.

भाग्यम्+ऋक्षम् The Pūrvāphālguni Nakṣatra.

भाङ्कः A rag.

भाजक् *ind.* Quickly, swiftly.

भाजनम्+विषमः Embezzlement by using wrong measures; Kau. A. 2. 8. 21.

+भाण्डम् 1. Luggage. 2. capital money.

भाण्डः+गोपकः The keeper of vessels.

भानतस् *ind.* In consequence of the appearance.

भानव *a.* Pertaining to Sun.

भानु+भूः An epithet of river Yamunā.

भामहः N. of a celebrated writer an Alaṅkāra Śāstra.

+भारः Task imposed on any one.

भारः+ अवतरण Reducing the load or burden from.

भारः+आक्रान्ता N. of a metre.

भारः+उद्धरणम् The lifting of a load.

भारः+ऊढिः *f.* The bearing of a load.

भारः+गः A mule.

भारिका A heap, multitude.

+भारती One of the 10 orders of Saṅyāsins.

भारत+आख्यानम् (–इतिहासः –कथा) The epic of Mahābhārata.

भारत+सावित्री N. of a stotrā contained in the Mb.; Mb. 18. 5. 64.

भारद्वाजः 1. N. of a writer on political science referred to by Kauṭilya. 2. One belonging to the gotra of Bharadwāja.

भारुचः 1. The son of a Vaiśya; paramour and an unmarried Vaiśyā. 2. A kind of śākti worshipper.

+भार्गवः A fortune teller; भार्गवो शुक्रदैवज्ञो Vaijayantī.

भार्या+पतित्वम् Conjugal relationship.

भाल्लविः A branch of Sāmaveda.

+भावः 1. Welfare; भावमिच्छति सर्वस्य; Mb. 5. 36. 16. 2. Protection; द्रोणस्याभावभावे तु Mb. 7. 25. 64. 3. Destiny. 4. Consciousness of past perceptions. 5. The six states of अस्ति, वर्धते, विपरिणमति etc.

भावः+कर्तृकः An impersonal verb.

भावः+गतिः *f.* Power to convey human feelings; भावगतिराकृतीनाम् Pratimā 3.

भावः+चेष्टितम् Gestures indicative of love.

भावः+निर्वृत्तिः The material creation; Sāṅ. K. 52.

भावः+नेरिः A kind of dance.

भावः+शबलत्वम् Admixture of various emotions.

भावंगम *a.* charming appealing.

भावयित् *a.* A protector, promoter; क्रोधो भावयिता पुनः Mb. 3. 29. 1.

भावित 1. Directed towards, fixed upon. 2. Possessed, captured; दुदुहुः पृथुभाविताम् Bhāg. 4. 18. 13. 3. Engrossed, filled; रथाङ्गपाणेरनुभावभावितम् Bhāg. 12. 10. 42. 4. Pleased, gladened.

भावित+भावन् *a.* Helping oneself and helping others.

+भाव्य To be convicted; त्र्यवरैः साक्षिभिर्भाव्यो नृपब्राह्मणसन्निधौ Ms. 8. 60.

भाषा+पत्रम् An application; Śukra. 2. 309.

भाषा+समितिः *f.* (With Jainas) restraint in speech.

भाषित् *a.* A speaker.

भाष्य+भूत *a.* Serving as a commentary भाष्यभूता भवन्तु मे Śi. 2. 24.

+भासः N. of a celebrated dramatist; author of Svapnavāsavadattam etc.

+भिक्षा A means of subsistence.

भिक्षा+भुज् *a.* Living on alms.

भिक्षुः+भावः Monk-hood.

भिङ्गिसी A variety of Kambala; Kau. A. 2. 11. 29.

+भिद् 1. IP. To explain or interpret; वचांसि योगग्रथितानि साधो न नः क्षमन्ते मनसापि भेत्तुम् Bhāg. 5. 10. 8.

भिदापनम् Causing to trample on.

+भिन्न 1. Vicious; भिन्नवृत्तिता Ms. 12. 33. 2. Stood up (as hair in horipulation) Rām. 6. 10. 18. 3. Bribed.

भिन्न+कर्ण *a.* 1. Having divided ears. 2. Having the ears bored.

भिन्न+कुम्भः A person who has severed himself from obligations.

भिन्न+हृतिः *f.* Division of fractions.

भीत+गायनः *a.* A shy singer.

भीत+चारिन् *a.* Behaving timidly.

भीत+चित्त *a.* Afraid in mind.

भीति+कृत् *a.* causing fear.

भीति+छिद् *a.* Removing fear.

भीम+अञ्जस् *a.* Having terrible strength.

भीम+पाकः Perfectly cooked food.

भीम+ रथः 1. N. of one of the sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra. 2. N. of one of the sons of Śrīkrişṇa.

भीष्म+पर्वन् N. of the 6th book of the Mahābhārata.

भीष्म+स्तवराजः N. of a prayer by Bhīṣma contained in the 47th chapter of Śānti Parvan of Mb.

भुक्त+मात्रे *ind.* Immediately on having eaten.

+भुग्न Disheartened, cowed down.

भुजः+अङ्कः An embrace.

भुजः+अर्पणम् A grant for maintenance.

भुजः+आकम्बुः A conch.

भुजः+छाया Protection afforded by the arms of somebody.

भुज+वीर्य *a.* strength of arms.

भुजगः+वलयः A snake used as a bracelet.

भुजगः+शायिन् An epithet of Viṣṇu.

भुजङ्गः+प्रयातम् N. of a metre.

भुजङ्ग+संगता N. of a metre.

भुजङ्ग+शिशु N. of a metre.

+भुजा The side of any geometrical figure.

भुजा+भुजि *ind.* Hand to hand (fight).

भुवनम्+ईश्वरी A form of Pārvatī.

भुवनम्+तलम् The surface of the earth.

भुवनम्+भावनः The creator of the world.

भूः+छाया (—छायम्) Earth's shadow.

भूः+तुम्बी A kind of cucumber

भूः+पलः A kind of rat.

भूः+भा Earth's shadow, eclipse.

भूः+लिङ्गशकुनः A species of bird; Mb. 12. 169. 10.

भूः+शय्या Lying on the ground.

भूः+स्फोटः A mushroon.

भूत+अनुवादः Referring to or recalling an established fact or past event.

भूत+अभिषङ्गः (–आवेशः) Possession by evil spirits.

भूत+अवमानिन् *m.* One who condemns all.

भूत+कोटिः (Buddh.) Absolute non-entity.

भूत+गत्या Truthfully.

भूत+गुणः A quality of elements.

भूत+जननी The mother of all beings.

भूत+तन्मात्रम् A subtle element.

भूत+पालः The guardian of living beings.

भूत+भव *a.* Living in all beings

भूत+भृत् *a.* Sustaining the elements or creatures.

भूत+मातृका The earth.

भूत+संघः The totality of beings or of the elements.

भूत+सृज् *m.* An epithet of Brāhmaṇa.

भूतिः+अर्थम् *ind.* For the sake of prosperity.

भूतिः+सृज् *a.* Creating welfare.

+भूमिः 1. The base of any geometrical figure. 2. The outline of a painting.

भूमिः+अनृतम् False evidence concerning land.

भूमिः+खर्जूरिका A variety of date tree.

भूमिः+छत्रम् A mushroom.

भूमिः+तनयः The planet Mars.

भूमिः+परिमाणम् Square reasure.

भूमि+रथिकः A ground charioteer.

भूमिः+समीकृत *a.* Thrown to the ground, floored.

भूमिः+संभवः (–सुतः) 1. The planet Mars. 2. Narakāsura.

भूयस्+काम *a.* Very desirous of any thing.

भूयस्+भावः Increase, growth.

भूयस्+मात्रम् By and large, most of.

भूरि+कालम *ind.* For a long time.

भूरि+कृत्वस् *ind.* Many times, repeatedly.

भूरि+गुण *a.* 1. Multiplying greatly. 2. Bearing manifold fruits.

भूरि+फेना A species of plant.

भूरि+भोज *a.* Having many enjoyments.

भूरिशस् *ind..* Manifoldly, variously.

भूषणवासस् *n.* pl. Cloths and ornaments.

+भृ To balance, hold in equipoise.

भृतक+अध्यापनम् Instruction by a hired teacher.

भृतक+भृतिः Wages, hire.

भृतिः+अर्थम् *ind.* For the sake of maintanance.

भृगुः+कच्छः (–कच्छम्) N. of a place of pilgrimage on the Narmadā.

भृगु+पतनम् A fall from a precipice.

भृगुः+पातः Throwing oneself from a cliff.

भृगुः+भङ्गः A kind of musical measure.

भृङ्गः+अभीष्टः The mango tree.

भृश+दण्ड *a.* Inflicting severe punishment.

+भेदः 1. Shooting pain. 2. A conjunction of planets. 3. Paralysis. 4. Contraction. 5. The hypotenuse of a right angled triangle.

+भेदक Diverting.

+भेदन Piercing the nostril (of an animal).

भेलनम् Swimming.

भेषज+करणम् Preparation of drugs.

भेषज+कृत *a.* Healed.

भेषज+वीर्यम् The healing power of medicines

भोगः+नाथः A nourisher, supporter.

भोगः+पत्रम् A lease deed.

भोगः+भुज् *a.* Enjoying pleasures.

भोगिन्+राज् *m.* Śeṣa Nāg.

भोग्य+वस्तु Article of luxury.

भोज *a.* 1. Bestowing enjoyment. 2. Liberal, bountiful.

भोजः+चम्पू N. of the Rāmāyaṇa campū by Bhoja.

भोजः+प्रबन्धः N. of a work on King Bhoja by Ballāla.

भोलः The son of a Vaiśya and an actress.

भौजिष्यम् Slavery.

भौत+प्रिय *a.* Imbecile.

भौमम् 1. An elemental thing. 2. Floor. 3 Upper stories of a building. सप्तभौमाष्टभौमैश्च; Rām. 5. 2. 50.

भौमी *f.* An epithet of Sītā.

+भ्रंशः (In drama) A slip of the tongue.

भ्रष्ट+अधिकार *a.* Dismissed.

भ्रष्ट+क्रिय *a.* One who fails to do prescribed acts.

भ्रष्ट+योग *a.* Fallen from devotion.

+भ्रम् 1, 4 P. To waver, be perplexed.

+भ्रम् Caus. 1. To proclaim by beat of drum. 2. To disarrange.

+भ्रमः 1. An umbrella. 2. A circle.

+भ्रमरः A top.

भ्रमर+निकरः A multitude of bees.

भ्रमर+पदम् A kind of metre.

भ्रमरित *a*. Turned blue; यदतिविमलनीलवेश्मरश्मिभ्रमरितभाः Nai. 2. 103.

+भ्रमिः Swoon, fainting.

भ्रान्त+चित्तः Confused in mind.

भ्रू+वञ्चितम् A stolen glance.

भ्रू+विजृम्भः The knitting of the brows.

म

मकरः+आसनम् A kind of Yogic āsana.

मकरः+वाहनः N. of Varuṇa.

मकरन्दः A kind of musical measure.

मकरन्दिका N. of a metre.

मकूलकः A bud.

मख+मृगव्याधः An epithet of Śiva.

मगन्दः A usurer.

मगधः+देशः The country of Magadha.

मड्डुकः A kind of musical instrument.

मङ्गलः+आवह *a*. Auspicious.

मङ्गल+ध्वनिः An auspicious sound.

मङ्गल+भेरी A drum beaten on auspicious occasions.

मज्जनः An elephant in the 8th year. Mātanga L. 5. 9.

मञ्चः+नृत्यम् A kind of dance.

मञ्जु+नादः Sweet noise; मञ्जीरं मञ्जुनादैरिवपदभजनं श्रेय इत्यालपन्तम्; Nārāyaṇīya 100. 9.

मञ्जु+भद्रः N. of one of the Jinas

मञ्जु+भाषिणी N. of a metre.

मञ्जु+श्रीः N. of a Bodhisattva.

मठः+अधिपतिः 1. The head of a religious order. 2. The suprintendent of a monastry.

मठः+आम्नायः A work dealing with the establishment of various spiritual orders.

मणिः+काञ्चनयोगः A rare combination of worthy things.

मणिः+तुलाकोटिः A foot ornament beset with jewels.

मणिः+प्रभा N. of a metre.

मणिः+विग्रह *a*. Beset with jewels.

मण्डः+जातम् Milk converted to curd.

मण्डः+पीठिका Two quarters of the Compass.

मण्डन+कालः Time for toileting; मामक्षमं मण्डनकालहाने: R. XIII.

मण्डन+प्रियः *a*. Fond of ornaments.

+मण्डलम् 1. A circular gait. 2. A play-board.

मण्डल+आसन *a*. Sitting in a circle.

मण्डल+कविः A poetaster.

मण्डल+नाभिः The centre of a circle.

मण्डल+माडः A pavilion.

मण्डल+वाटः A garden.

मण्डलकम् 1. A particular pose in archery. 2. A circle with some magical potencies.

मण्डुकम् The handle of a shield.

मण्डूक+पर्णा N. of a plant.

मत+भेदः Difference of opinion.

मतिः+कर्मन् An intellectual work.

मतिः+गतिः *f*. Course of thinking.

मतिः+दर्शनम् Thought-reading.

मत्त+आक्रीडा N. of a metre.

+मत्तवारणः (-णम्) A bedstead.

मत्स्यः+उद्वर्तनम् A kind of dance.

मत्स्य+आजीवः A fisherman.

मत्स्य+सन्तानिकः Fish cooked with sauce.

+मथ्य *a*. To be extracted or produced from.

+मदः 1. Beauty. 2. N. of the 7th astrological mansion.

मदः+भङ्गः Humiliation of pride.

मदः+मत्ता N. of a metre.

+मदन 1. N. of the 7th astrological mansion. 2. A kind of musical measure.

मदन+अत्ययः Excess of intoxication.

मदिरा+मदान्ध *a*. Dead drink.

मद्य+कुम्भः A liquor jar.

मद्य+बीजम् A drug used for fermentation.

मद्रः+नाभः A particular mixed caste.

मद्रः+देशः The country of Madra.

+मधु 1. A bee-hive. 2. Beewax.

मधु+पाका Sweet-melon.

मधु+पात्रम् A wine-jug.

मधु+मांसम् Wine and meat.

मधु+वल्ली 1. A kind of grape. 2. Sweet citron.

मधुक+आश्रयम् Wax.

मधुमती *f*. 1. N. of a river. 2. N. of a creeper. 3. The three Ṛiks starting with मधुवाता ऋतायते।

मधुर+अङ्कः A stringent taste.

मधुर+स्वनः A conch.

मध्य+आदित्यः The mid-day sun.

मध्य+उदात्त *a*. Having an Udātta on the middle syllable.

मध्य+मणिन्यायः The rule of the central pendent of a necklace common to both sides.

मध्यकम् A common property.

+मध्यम The middle-most son.

+मध्यमम् 1. Not highly commendable. 2. (In asr.) The meridian ecliptic point.

मध्यम+गतिः The mean motion of a planet.

मध्यम+ग्रामः (in music) the middle scale.

मध्यम+व्यायोग N. of a play by Bhāsa.

मध्यमीय *a.* Middle, central.

+मन् III. 4, 8 Ā. To accept, agree.

मनस्+ग्राह्य *a*, To be grasped by the mind.

मनस्+ग्लानि: Depression of mind.

मनस्+धारणम् Conciliating the favour of.

मनस्+पर्याय: (With Jainas) N. of the penultimate stage in the perception of truth.

मनस्+राग: Affection, passion.

मनस्+समृद्धि: Heart's content.

मनस्+संयर: Coercion of mind.

+मनु: Mental powers; देहोऽस्यवोऽक्षा मनवो भूतमात्रा Bhāg. 6. 4. 25.

मनुस्मृति Same as मनुसंहिता ।

मनुष्य+यानम् Palanquin.

मनुष्य+संकल्प: The wish of the mortals.

मनोन्मनी A form of Durgā.

+मन्त्र: 1. N. of Viṣṇu, Śiva. 2. The 5th astrological mansion.

मन्त्र:+कर्कश *a.* Advocating a stern policy.

मन्त्र:+जागर: Recital of Vedic texts at night.

मन्त्र:+रक्षा Keeping the secrecy of a deliberation or strategy.

मन्त्र:+संवरणम् Keeping the secrecy of a deliberation or strategy.

मन्त्र:+स्नानम् Recitation of the अघमर्षण mantras as a substitute for bathing

+मन्थ् 1, 9 P. To mix, mingle.

+मन्थ: A medical preparation.

मन्थ:+विष्कम्भ: A churning rod.

मन्द+आस्यम् Shyness.

मन्द+ कर्मन् *a.* Slow in action.

मन्द+जरस् *a.* Slowly growing grey.

मन्द+पुण्य *a.* Unfortunate.

मन्दामणि: A big water-jar.

+मन्दिरम् The body.

मन्दुरा+पति: The manager of a stable.

मन्दुरा+भूषणम् A species of monkey.

मन्यु+सूक्तम् N. of a group of hymns Rv. 10. 83-84.

ममता+युक्त *a.* 1. Egoistic. 2. A miser.

ममता+शून्य *a.* 1. Devoid of ego. 2. Unattached.

मयिवसु *a.* Good in me.

मयूख:+मालिन् The sun.

मयूर:+नृत्यम् The dance of peacock.

मयूर:+पिच्छम् A peacock's feather.

मयूरिका *f.* 1. A nose-ring. 2. A venomous insect.

मरकतम्+श्याम *a.* Dark as an emarald; माता मरकतश्यामा मातङ्गी मदशालिनी Śyāmalādaṇḍaka.

मरणम्+दशा The stage of death.

मरणम्+शील Mortal.

+मरीचि: A spark of fire.

मरीचिपा: A gruop of sages who subsist on the rays of the sun; Rām. 3. 6. 2.

मरु:+प्रपतनम् Throwing oneself from a rock.

+मरुत् 1. Gold. 2. Beauty.

मरुत्+वृधा (–वृधा) The river. Kāverī

मर्जु: 1. A washerman.

मर्मन्+घात: Striking at the vitals.

मर्मन्+जम् Blood.

मर्यादा+बन्ध: Keeping within limits.

मर्यादा+वचनम् A statement of limits.

मर्यादा+व्यतिक्रम: Overstepping limits.

मल+अप ा N. of a river.

मल+पङ्किन् *a.* Covered with dust and mire.

मल्ल+ताल: (in music) A kind of measure.

महत्+आयुधम् A great weapon.

महत्+औषधि: *f.* A wonderful herb.

महत्+कुलम् A noble family.

महत्+द्वन्द्व: Martial band.

महत्+फल: The Bilva tree.

महत्+व्यतिक्रम: 1. A major transgression. 2. An insult to a great person.

महा+अनिल: A whirl-wind; महानिलेनेव निदाघजं रज: Ki 14. 59.

महा+आरम्भ *a.* 1. Great undertaking 2. Starting in a big way.

महालय+पक्ष: The fortnight sacred for manes during माघ or पौष

महालय+श्राद्ध: The Śrāddha performed during the Mahālaya Pakṣa.

महालय+अमावस्या The new moon day from which the Mahālaya Pakṣa starts.

महा+ऊर्मिन् *m.* The ocean.

महा+ओघ *a.* Having a strong current.

महा+कल्प: 100 years of Brahmā.

महा+चक्रम् The mystic cycle in Śakti worship.

महा+जङ्घ: A camel.

महा+जव: An antelope.

महा+दंष्ट्र: A species of big tiger.

महा+दुर्गम् A great crisis.

महा+पराक: A particular penance; Hch.

महा+पुराणम् N. of a Purāṇa

महा+ प्रश्न: A knotty question.

महा+बिसी A variety of skin.

महा+भाण्डम् A chief treasury.

महा+मृत्युंजय: 1. N. of a mantra in propitiation of Śivā, the conqueror of death. 2. N. of a medicine.

महा+यानम् The great vehicle (later Buddhistic teaching).

महा+रव: Ā. Frog.

महा+रुज Very painful.

महा+लयः 1. The great deluge. 2. The supreme being wherein all the Mahābhutas merge.

महा+विपुला A kind of metre.

महा+शिवरात्रिः 14th day of the dark half of the māgha, auspicious for Śiva.

महा+श्लक्ष्णा Sand.

महा+सन्निः A kind of musical measure.

महा+सुधा Silver.

महिमन् Sovereignty, dominion.

+महिमन् One of the 8 Siddhis.

महिष+मर्दिनी N. of Durgā.

+मही 1. A cow; ŚB. on MS. 10. 3. 49. 2. Earth; Ibid 7. 70.

मही+जीवा The horizon.

मही+पृष्ठम् The surface of the earth.

महीकरोति Exalts.

मांसम्+कामः Fond of flesh.

मांसम्+कीलः A tumour.

मांसम्+चक्षुस् Naked eye.

मांसम्+परिवर्जनम् Abstaining from eating flesh,

मांसीयते Den. P. To hanker after flesh.

माक्षिक+धातुः Pyrites.

+मागध N. of a style in rhetorics.

मातङ्गः+लीला N. of a work on elephantology.

मातुलः+अहिः A kind of snake.

मातृ+दोषः The defect of a mother.

मातृ+भक्तिः Reverence to mother.

मातृ+शासितः A foolish fellow, simpleton.

+मातृक N. of the 8 veins of the neck.

मातृतः ind. On the maternal side.

+मात्र *a.* An elementary matter.

+मात्रा change.

मात्रा+अङ्गुलम् A measure approixmately equal to one inch.

मात्स्यन्यायः The rule of the bigger fish devouring the smaller fish.

माधवः+निदानम् N. of a medical work.

+माधवी Affluence in Cattle.

मानः+अन्ध *a.* Blind due to pride.

मानः+अर्ह *a.* Deserving honour.

मानः+अवभङ्गः Loss of prestage or destruction of anger.

मानः+विषयः Embezzlement by using false weights and measures. Kau. A. 2. 8. 26.

मानः+सारः A high degree of pride.

मानस+पूजा Mental worship.

+मानुषम् Manhood.

मानुष+अधमः A degraded man.

मान्द्यम्+व्याजः Pretending illness.

+माया 1. N. of Durgā 2. Skill, art.

य

यकृत्+वैरिन् *m.* N. of a medicinal plant.

+यक्षः A dog.

यक्ष+धूपः Incense.

यज्ञ+आयुधम् An implement used in sacrifice.

यज्ञ+गुह्यः N. of Krişņa.

यज्ञ+पत्नी The wife of the Yajamāna.

यज्ञशिष्टम् The remains of a Yāga यज्ञशिष्टाशिनः सन्तो मुच्यन्ते सर्वकिल्बिषैः; Bg. 3. 13.

यज्ञसंस्तरः The setting up of the bricks and Vedin for Yāga.

यज्ञायज्ञीयम् 1. N. of a Sāman; 2. Symbolic names of the two wings of Garuḍa.

यत्नवत् *a.* With effort.

यत+गिर *a.* observing silence.

यत+मैथुन *a.* Abstaining from cohabitation.

यति+चान्द्रायणम् N. of a particular kind of penance.

यत्र+कामम् *ind.* Wherever it pleases one.

यत्र+कामावसायः The Yogic power to transport oneself any where one likes.

यत्र+सायंगृह *a.* Stay for the night wherever one happens to be at sun-set.

यथा+अनूक्तम् *ind.* as said or instructed; मया यथानूक्तमवादि ते हरेः···चेष्टितम् । Bhāg. 3. 19. 32.

यथा+आश्रयम् ind. According to the base; Sāṅkhya K. 41.

यथा+उद्गत *a.* Without sense, stupid.

यथा+उद्गमनम् In ascending proportion.

यथा+उपचारम् ind. According to propriety; as required for courtsey.

यथा+उपदिष्ट *a.* As advised or instructed.

यथा+कथित *a.* As told.

यथा+कारम् ind. In whatever way; P. III. 4. 28.

यथा+क्लृप्तिः ind. In a proper manner.

यथा+क्षिप्रम् ind. As quickly as possible.

यथा+चित्तम् ind. According to one's desire.

यथा+तथ्यम् ind. Truly, really.

यथा+न्यासम् ind. According to the text laid down.

यथा+न्युप्त ind. As offered.

यथा+पण्यम् ind. According to the value of the commodities.

यथा+प्रत्यर्हम् ind. as per merit.

यथा+प्रदिष्टम् ind. as it suits or as it is proper.

यथा+प्रस्तावम् ind. On the earliest suitable opportunity.

यथा+प्रस्तुतम् ind. 1. At last; 2. In conformity with the topic on hand.

यथा+भूयस् ind. According to seniority.

यथा+मूल्यम् ind. In relation to the price.

यथा+रसम् ind. According to the sentiment or taste.

यथा+लब्ध *a.* As actually received.

यथा+विनियोगम् ind. In a stated priority.

यथा+व्युत्पत्ति ind. According to the depth of knowledge.

यथा+शब्दार्थम् ind. In accordance with the sense veyed. यथाशब्दार्थं प्रवृत्तिः । ŚB on MS. 11. 1. 26.

यथा+संस्थम् ind. As warranted by circumstances.

यथा+सवनम् ind. As warranted by the season.

यथा+सारम् ind. According to quality.

यथा+स्थूलम् ind. As taken in a superficial manner.

यथा+स्व *a.* Each to their respective abodes or places.

यदवधि ind. Since which time

यदात्मक *a.* having which as identical.

यद्वद *a.* Talking at will.

यदीय *a.* relating to whom, whose.

यन्त्र+आरूढ *a.* mounted on a rotating machine ; भ्रामयन् सर्वभूतानि यन्त्रारूढानि मायया । Bg.

यन्त्र+कोविदः A machinist ; Rām. 2. 80. 2.

+यन्त्रगृहम् A torture chamber.

यन्त्रधारागृहम् A room fitted with a fountain or shower-bath.

यन्त्रसूत्रम् the cord with which a doll or puppet is made to move on the stage.

+यन्त्रकम् 1. A hand-mill ; 2. A parcel of luggage; निधीयमाने भरभाजि यन्त्रके Ki. 12. 9.

यन्त्रिका A wife's younger sister.

+यन्त्रित 1. instigated. 2. circumscribed by rules ; 3. drawn to increase the tension; 4. attracted ; अथवा मदभिस्नेहाद्भवत्यो यन्त्रिताशयाः Bhāg. 10. 29. 23.

+यमौ 1. Twins; धृतिसंयमौयमौ; Ki. 1. 36; 2. N. of Aświns.

यमानुजा N. of the river Yamunā.

यमघण्टः N. of an inauspicious astrologieal yoga.

यमद्रुमः Bombax Heptaphyllum.

यमपटः, पट्टिका a piece of cloth on which yama with his attendants and punishments of hell are painted. यावदेतद्गृहं प्रविश्य यमपटं दर्शयन् गीतानि गायामि Mu. 1. 18.

यमव्रतम् 1. A vow to propitiate yama ; 2. An impartial punishment. MS. 9. 307.

यमशासनः N. of Śiva. यमशासनालयक्षमाधरस्पर्धनमाचचार सः Rām. ch. 2. 12.

यमश्रायम् The abode of Yama.

यमककाव्यम् A poem abounding in yamakas.

यमलार्जुनौ The twin Arjuna trees uprooted by Krișṇa in his childhood.

यमिका A kind of hiccough.

यमेरुका A gong used to strike the hours.

+यवः 1. The first half of a month ; also याव ; 2. N. of an astronomical combination; 3. same as जव. 4. A double-convex lens; 5. N. of an island.

यवद्वीपः Modern Java island.

यवनालः A kind of cereal plant or its grain.

यवनाचार्यः A reputed author of Tājak an astronomical work.

+यवनिका,–यवनी A veil.

+यशस् An indirect fame as against kīrtih ; Ch Up. 3. 18. 3.

यशोधा *a.* Conferring fame.

यष्टि+आघातः beating.

यष्टि+उत्थानम् Getting up with the help of a staff.

यष्टि+यन्त्रम् An astronomical device to measure time.

यस्मात् ind. 1. From which, since, as by what ; 2. That, in order that.

+या To give send off.

याग+कण्टकः 1. *a.* Bad sacrificer ; 2. One who spoils a sacrifice.

याग+संप्रदानम् The recipient of a sacrifice; Kāśi on P. IV. 2. 24.

याग+सूत्रम् The sacrificial sacred thread.

याञ्चा+जीविका–जीवनम् Subsisting by begging.

याञ्चा+भङ्गः Turning down of a request.

याजुकः A sacrificer.

याज्ञसेनः, निः N. of Śikhandin;– Mb. 7. 14. 44.

याज्या A sacrificial formula used during the offering of an oblation.

यातिकः A traveller.

यातुनारी A female demon ; बभ्राम त्रिजगती या तु यातुनारी Rām. Ch. 7. 10.

यात्यः One who lives in hell.

यात्रा+कर *a.* Means of livelihood.

यात्रा+दानम् Gifts made at the time of starting on a pilgrimage or travel.

याथात्म्यम् Real nature or purport.

+ यानम् 1. A ship, boat ; 2. The means of release from cycle of birth and death (in Buddhism) ; cf. महायान & हीनयान; 3. aerial chariot.

यान+आस्तरणम् A carriage cushion; MK.

यान+स्वामिन् The master of a carriage.

याम *a.* (–मी f.) 1. pertaining to Yama ; यामीश्चिरं यातनाः Mukundamālā 10 ; *n.* 2. a class of Gods ; यामैः परिवृतो देवैः Bhāg. 8. 1. 18.

याम+नादिन् A cock.

याम+पालः A timekeeper.

याम+भद्रः A pavilion.

यामिका (–नी)+चरः 1. A demon. 2. An owl.

+यामलम् N. of a class of Tantra works.

+यामिः (–मी f.) 1. The southern direction ; 2. The Bharaṇi Constellation.

यावकः, —कम् A vow during which one lives on grains of barley.

यावत्+अध्ययनम् ind. During study.

यावत्+संपातम् ind. as long as possible.

यावतिथ a. 1. Upto whatever point or degree.

यावनीप्रिया The betel-plant.

यावसिकः A mower of grass.

+युक्त (In astr) Being in conjunction with.

युक्त+चेष्ट a. Having proper activities.

युक्त+वादिन् a. One who talks appropriately.

युक्तकम् A pair.

युगम् N. of a particular configuration of the moon.

युग+धुर् f. The pin of a yoke.

युग+मात्रम् The length of a yoke equal to four hands.

युग+वरत्रम् A yoke-strap.

युगन्धरा N. of Goddess ; योगिनी योगदा योग्या योगानन्दा युगन्धरा Lalitā Sahasranāman.

युगी Abundance ; योधयुग्याः शूरसमृद्धया युजेरौणादिकः किः— कुत्वमार्षम् Comm. on Mb. 5. 63. 3.

युग्म+चारिन् a. Going about in pairs.

युग्म+विपुला A kind of metre.

युग्म+शुक्लम् Two white spots in the eye.

युङ्+(युञ्ज्) 1. P. To give up, desert.

युङ्गिन् m. Name of a mixed tribe.

युछ्,–युच्छ 1. P. 1. To err, to go out of the right path. 2. To depart.

युद्ध+अवहारिकम् Booty.

युद्ध+गान्धर्वम् Battle-song.

युद्ध+तन्त्रम् Military science.

युद्ध+ध्वानः War-cry.

युद्ध+योजक a. Instigator of a war.

युद्ध+व्यतिक्रमः Violation of the rules of warfare.

युद्धकम् War, battle.

युधिक a. Fighting.

योद्धृ m. A fighter, soldier.

युयुक्खुरः A species of a small tiger or wolf ; a hyena.

+युवन् 1. An elephant 60 years old ; 2. N. of a year.

युवन्+जानिः One who has a young wife; युवजानिर्धनुष्पाणिः B. K. 5. 13.

युवन्+पलित a. Prematurely grey-haired ; P. II. 1. 67. com.

युवन्+हन् Infanticide.

युवकः (युवानकः) A youth.

युवति+इष्टा Yellow jasmine.

युवति+जनः A young woman.

युष्मद्+अर्थम् ind. For your sake.

युष्मद्+आयत्त a. Within your control.

युष्मद्+वाच्यम् (in gram.) The second person.

युष्मद्+विध a. Like you.

युष्मत्क Belonging to you.

यूकालिक्षम् 1. A louse and its egg. 2. The egg of a louse.

यूथ+चारिन् a. That which goes about in groups or herds (like elephants).

यूथ+परिभ्रष्ट a. Gone astray from a herd.

यूथ+बन्धः A herd, flock.

यूथशः ind. In herds.

यूथ्या A herd, flock.

यूपः+कर्मन्यायः The rule according to which, the relative importance of a detail belonging solely to the विकृति type will be applicable to that detail alone so that तदादितदन्तन्याय will not apply in that case ; vide ŚB. on MS. 5. 1. 27.

+योगः 1. An attack; योगमाज्ञापयामास शिवस्य विषयं प्रति Śive B. 13. 7. 2. steady and continuous attachment ; मयि चानन्ययोगेन भक्तिरव्यभिचारिणी । Bg. 13. 10. 3. Equanimity; समत्वं योग उच्यते । Bg. 2. 48. 4. Dissociation from the clutches of misery ; दुःखसंयोगवियोगं योगसंज्ञितम् । Bg.

योग+अभ्यासिन् a. One who practices Yoga.

योग+आख्या A name derived by a mere casual contact ; एषा योगाख्या योगमात्रापेक्षा न भूतवर्तमानभविष्यत्संबन्धापेक्षा । ŚB. on MS. 1. 3. 21.

योग+आपत्तिः Changing of a usage.

+योगक्षेमः Property designed for religious purposes ; cf. MS. 9. 219.

योग+दण्डः A staff vested with Yogic powers.

योग+नाविका,–कः A kind of fish.

योग+पदम् A state of self-concentration.

योगः+पानम् A liquor containing narcotics.

योगः+पीठम् A sitting posture prescribed for Yogic practices.

योगः+पुरुषः A spy ; यथा योगपुरुषैरन्यान् राजाधितिष्ठति Kau. A. 1. 21.

योगः+भ्रष्टः One who has fallen from the Yoga path ; शुचीनां श्रीमतां गेहे योगभ्रष्टोऽभिजायते Bg.

योगः+यात्रा The path to the union with the supreme self.

योगः+युक्तः a. Wedded to the Yoga path ; योग युक्तोभवार्जुन । Bg. 8. 27.

योगः+वामनम् Secret contrivances ; Kau. A.

योगः+वाहक a. (chemistry) Resolving.

योगः+विद्या The science of Yoga.

योगः+संसिद्धिः Attaining perfection of yogic practices.

योगः+सिद्धिन्यायः A maxim which states that a particular act capable of producing many results can give rise to only one of the results at a time. A separate performance is needed for each

of the results; ŚB on MS. 4. 3. 27-28.

यौगिक *a.* Used for practice (as in यौगिकं चापं a bow used for learning archery).

+योग्य A draught animal.

+योग्या 1. N. of Goddess; योगिनी योगदा योग्या Lalitā sahasranāmam; 2. The earth. 3. N. of Surya's wife.

+योजनम् 1. The Supreme spirit 2. A finger.

योजित *p. p.* 1. Yoked, harnessed. 2. Pressed into service. 3. Supplied, furnished.

योधेय: A warrior.

योन *a.* Pertaining to race.

+योनि: 1. The basic Ṛk on which a sāman is formed. 2. copper. 3. The primary cause. 4. The source of understanding; योनिर्ज्ञप्तिकारणं 'वेदोऽखिलो धर्ममूल' मित्यादिनोक्तं इत्यर्थः ŚB. on MS. 2. 25. 5. Desire; योनिपातालदुस्तराम् Mb. 12. 250. 15.

योनि+गुण: The quality derived from the womb or from the place of origin.

योनि+दोष: 1. Sexual defilement. 2. A defect in the female sex organ.

योनि+मुक्त Released from the cycle of birth and death.

योनि+मुद्रा A particular position of the fingures resembling a female sex organ.

योनि+संवरणम्, संवृत्तिः Contration of the vagina.

योनि+संकटम् Rebirth.

योषा+ग्राह: (योषिद्ग्राहः) One who marries the wife of a deceased man.

यौगपदम् Same as यौगपद्यम्।

+यौगपद्यम् Simultaneous perception of the same thing from different places; आदित्यवद्यौगपद्यम् MS. 1. 1. 5.

+यौन 1. (in a compound) The origin, यत्राग्नियौनाश्च वसन्ति लोकाः Mb. 13. 102. 25. 2. The ceremony on conception.

यौन+अनुबन्ध: Blood relationship; यौनानुबन्धं च समीक्ष्य कार्यं ··· Kau. A. 2. 10

यौन+संबन्ध: Same as above.

यौनिक: Moderate wind.

यौवन+आरूढ One who has attained maturity of age.

यौवन+उद्भेद: 1. The budding youth. 2. Attaining maturity or puberty.

यौवन+कण्टकः, –कम्, –पिडिका Pimples on the face that mark the advent of youth.

यौवन+प्रान्त: The verge of youth.

यौवन+श्री: The beauty of youthfulness.

यौवनीय *a.* Youthful, juvenile.

ल्वागुली Sour scum of boiled rice; cf. यवागू।

र

रकसा A form of leprosy.

रक्त (अच्) A nasalized vowel.

+रक्ता One of the seven tongues of fire.

+रक्तम् Red sandal.

रक्त+कुमुदम् Red lily.

रक्त+च्छद *a.* Red leaved.

रक्त+पद्मम् A red lotus.

रक्त+बीज: 1. N. of a demon killed by Durgā. 2. The pomegranate tree.

रक्त+विकार: Deterioration of blood.

रक्त+ष्ठीवी Spitting of blood.

रक्त+स्राव: Hemorrhage.

+रक्ष् 1 P. To beware of.

रक्षा+प्रतिसर: A string tied round the wrist as an amulet.

रक्षा+महौषधि: A preservative remedy par excellence.

रक्षितकम् Safety.

रघु+उद्वह: The foremost among Raghus; Rāma.

रघु+कार: Kālidāsa the author of Raghuvaṁśa.

रङ्ख् 1 P. (रङ्खति) To go.

रङ्गः+क्षार: Borax.

रङ्गः+ताल: A kind of musical measure.

रङ्गः+द: Borax.

रङ्गः+नाथ: (–शायी,–राजः,–धामन्) Epithets of Viṣṇu resting on the serpent couch (at Srirangam in Madras State).

रङ्गः+प्रवेश: Entering on the stage.

रङ्गः+मङ्गलम् Invocation on the stage.

+रचनम् 1. Contrivance. 2. Fixing the feathers on an arrow.

+रचित Invented.

रचित+पूर्व *a.* What has already been set.

रजयित्री A female painter.

+रजस् Sin; प्रायश्चित्तं च कुर्वन्ति तेन तच्छाम्यते रजः। Rām. 4. 18. 34.

रजस्+जुष् *a.* One who is associated with Rajoguṇa.

रजस्+मेघ: A cloud of dust.

रजस्+विधूम्र *a.* Rendered tawny due to dust; युधि तुरगरजोविधूम्रविष्वक्....Bhāg. I. 9. 34.

रण+अतिथि: A guest who asks for a battle; श्लाघ्यः प्राप्तो रणातिथिः Pāñcarātra 2. 13.

रण+मार्ग: Method of fighting a battle.

रण+रणायित *a.* Rattling.

रण+रसिक *a.* Fond of fighting.

रण+शूर: (–शौण्डः) Skilled in battle.

रण्ड+आश्रमिन् One who becomes a widower after his 45th year.

रत+उत्सव: Amorous sports.

रत+वैपरीत्यम् Sexual intercourse where the lady plays the role of man.

रति+खेद: Fatigue due to sexual enjoyment.

रति+पाश: (–बन्धः) A mode of coitus.

रति+रहस्यम् N. of an erotic work by kokkoka.

रति+सुन्दर: A mode of coitus.

रतु: *f.* 1. A celestial river. 2. Truthful words; रतू स्यात् सत्यभाषकः। Kośakalpataru.

रत्नम्+अङ्क: Coral.

रत्नम्+अचलः A legendary mountain located in Ceylon.

रत्नम्+कुम्भः A vessal set with jewels.

रत्नम्+कूटः N. of a mountain.

रत्नम्+गर्भः 1. Kubera. 2. Sea.

रत्नगर्भगणपतिः A particular kind of Gaṇapati idol.

रत्नम्+च्छाया Splendour of jewels; रत्नच्छायाव्यतिकरमिव प्रेक्ष्यमेतत्पुरस्तात् 1 Me.

रत्नम्+धेनु A cow symbolically represented by a heap of jewels (for dāna).

रत्नम्+पञ्चकम् The five jewels viz. gold, silver, pearls, the diamond and the coral.

रत्नम्+वरम् Gold.

रथः+आरोहः A warrior who fights from a chariot.

रथः+उडुपः The body of a chariot.

रथः+घोषः The rattling of a chariot.

रथः+वारकः Son of a Śūdra and a Sairandhri.

रथः+विज्ञानम् (–विद्या) The art of driving a chariot.

रथन्तरम् N. of a Sāman.

+रथिन् A man of kṣatriya caste.

रथ्या+मुखम् Entrance to a road.

रथ्या+मृगः Street dog.

रदनः A tooth.

रदनम् The act of splitting, scratching.

रन्ता *f.* A cow.

+रन्ध्रम् N. of the 8th house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

रन्ध्र+गुप्तिः Concealing one's weak points.

+रभसः Poison.

रमणकः N. of an island.

+रम्य (In music) A kind of Śruti.

+रवण 1. A bee; 2. A cucumber.

रविः+इष्टः An orange.

रविः+ध्वजः Day.

रविः+बिम्बः The Sun's disk.

रविः+सारथिः 1. N. of Aruṇa; 2. The dawn.

रशना+पदम् The hip.

रश्मिः+ग्राहः A charioteer.

रश्मिः+मालिन् Sun.

+रसः The tongue as the organ of taste; Bhāg. 8. 20. 27.

रसः+इक्षुः Sugar-cane.

रसः+उत्पत्तिः 1. Production of sentiment (in Rheto); 2. Production of vital fluids.

रसः+घन Full of juice.

रसः+ज्ञानम् Pharmaceutical science.

रसः+तन्मात्रम् The subtle element of taste.

रसः+निवृत्तिः Loss of taste.

रसः+भेदः Preparation of quicksilver.

रसना+अग्रम् The tip of the tongue.

रसना+मूलम् The root of the tongue.

+रसवत्ता The quality of a connoisseur of art; सा रसवत्ता विहता Subandhu's Vāsavadattā.

+रसातलम् The fourth house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

रस्या N. of Devī.

रहस्य+त्रयम् The three cardinal principles of the Viśiṣṭadvaita school viz. ईश्वर, चित् and अचित्।

रहित+आत्मन् One who has no Ātman (i.e. not true to oneself).

+राक्षस N. of a Samvatsara.

+रागः 1. Inflamation; 2. Condiment.

रागः+वर्धनः A kind of musical measure.

राघवायणम् The Rāmāyaṇa.

राघवीयम् N. of a work by Rāghava.

+राजन् The Soma plant; ऐन्द्रश्च विधिवद्दत्तो राजा चाभिषुतोऽनघ Rām. 1. 14. 6.

राजन्+उपसेवा Royal service.

राजन्+गुह्यम् A mystery of the high order.

राजन्+देयम् (–भागम्) The royal claim.

राजन्+पट्टिका *f.* The cātaka bird.

राजन्+पिण्डः Livelihood from a king.

राजन्+पौरुषिकः A royal servant.

राजन्+प्रसादः Royal favour.

राजन्+महिषी The chief queen.

राजन्+मार्तण्डः N. of a work.

राजन्+राज्यम् The state of kubera.

राजन्+लिङ्गम् A kingly mark.

राजन्+वर्चस् Kingly dignity.

राजन्+वल्लभः A king's favourite.

राजन्+वृत्तम् The conduct of a king.

राजन्+स्थानीयः A viceroy.

राजन्य+बन्धुः A fallen Kṣatriya.

राज्यम्+अधिदेवता The presiding deity of a kingdom.

राज्यम्+परिक्रिया Administration.

राजन्+लक्ष्मीः (–श्रीः) The glory of sovereignty.

राज्यम्+स्थितिः Government.

+राजी A striped snake.

राजीफला A kind of cucumber.

राणायनीयः Founder of a vedic Śākhā.

रात Given bestowed.

+रात्रिः Day and night; ŚB. on MS. 8. 1. 16.

रात्रिः+आगमः The approach of night.

रात्रिः+द्विषः The Sun.

रात्रिः+नाथः The moon.

रात्रिः+भुजङ्गः The moon.

रात्रिः+सत्रन्यायः The mimāṁsa rule by which when the injunctive text does not mention, the fruit of action, the fruit mentioned in the Arthavāda text has to be adopted.

+राधा 1. The full moon day of Vaiśākha. 2. Devotedness.

राम+काण्डः A species of cane.

राम+तापन (—तापनीय) N. of an Upaniṣad.

राम+लीला Dramatic representation of the Rāmāyaṇa enacted during Navarātra in N. India.

रमणीयता Loveliness.

रामण्यकम् Loveliness.

+रामा A kind of metre.

रावितम् Sound; स्यन्दनेभ्यश्च्युता वीरा शङ्खरावितदुर्बलाः। Rām. 7. 7. 12.

+राशिः An astrological house containing 2¼ Nakṣatras.

+राशिगत Algebraical.

राशिः+पः Same as राश्यधिपः।

राष्ट्रकः Politician.

+रासः A chain.

रास+केलिः Same as रासक्रीडा।

रासायन Relating to Rasāyana.

रिक्तीकृ 1. To make empty; 2. To take away or steal; 3. To leave.

रिक्थम्+जातम् The total estate.

रिष्टः A sword.

+रीतिः Natural property or disposition.

रुक्म+आभ Shining like gold.

रुक्म+पात्री a. Golden dish.

रुक्म+पुङ्ख a. Golden shaft.

रुचिः+प्रद a. Appetizing.

+रुचिर Pleasant, pleased; अथवासवस्य वचनेन रुचिरवदनस्त्रिलोचनम् Ki. 12. 1.

रुचिराङ्गदः N. of Viṣṇu.

+रुचिष्य Appetizing.

रुचिष्यम् White salt.

रुण्डः The offspring of a mule and a mare.

+रुद्र N. of the chapter in Yajurveda addressed to Rudra.

रुद्र+प्रयागः N. of a pilgrimage centre.

रुद्र+यामलम् N. of a Tantric work.

रुद्र+वीणा A kind of lute.

रुद्रटः N. of an Ālankārika.

रुद्धा A seige.

रुद्धमूत्र Blockade of urine.

रुधिर+प्लावित Soaked in blood.

रुरुत्सा The desire to obstruct.

रुवथः A dog.

+रूढ 1. Mounted, laden. 2. Widely known; आसक्तता धूरियं रूढा; Ki 11. 7. 7.

रूढ+वंश a. Of a high family.

रूढ+व्रण a. One whose wounds are healed.

+रूढिः Decision.

+रूक्ष Not oily.

+रूक्षः Harshness.

रूक्षम् 1. The thick layer of curd. 2. Black pepper.

रूक्ष+भावः Unfriendly attitute.

रूक्ष+वालुकम् Honey from a small variety of bee.

+रूक्षित Enraged.

+रूप् To describe; सविस्मयं रूपयतो नभश्चरान्। Ki. 8. 26.

+रूपम् A coin.

रूपम्+उपजीवनम् Eking a livelihood by a beautiful form. Mb. 12. 294. 5.

रूपम्+ध्येयम् Beauty.

रूपम्+परिकल्पना Assuming of a shape.

रूपम्+भागापवादः Deducting a fraction from a unit.

रूपम्+विभागः The dividing of an integer number into fractions.

रूपक+नृत्यम् A kind of dance.

+रूप्यम् Collyrium.

रूप्य+धौतम् Silver

रूष Bitter.

रेखा+मात्रम् *ind* Even by a line.

रेणुः+उत्पातः Rising of dust.

रेणुः+गर्भः An hour-glass.

रेणुका+तनयः (-सुतः) An epithet of Paraśurāma.

रेतः+सेकः (—स्खलनम्) Effussion of semen.

+रेफ A word; कण्ठे च सामानि समस्तरेफान् Bhāg. 8. 20. 25.

रेफ+विपुला A kind of metre.

रेफ+संधिः The euphonic junction with र्.

+रैवतः 1. A cloud; 2. N. of the 5th Manu.

रोक्यम् Blood.

रोगः+उल्बणता The raging of diseases.

रोगः+ज्ञः A physician.

रोगः+प्रेष्ठः Fever.

रोगः+ज्ञानम् Diagnosis.

रोगः+शमः Recovery from disease

रोचकः One who works in glass or artificial ornaments; Rām. 2. 83. 13.

+रोधस् A mountain slope as in पर्वतरोधस्।

रोपः+शिखी Fire produced from arrows; N. 4. 87.

+रोपित 1. Aimed at (as an arrow). 2. Set (as a jewel).

रोमन्+सूची A hair-pin.

+रोमश Applied to a faulty pronunciation of vowels.

रोमशी A squirrel.

रोषणता Anger.

+रोह The generating cause.

+रोहिणी A kind of steel.

रोहिणी+तनयः Balarāma.

रोहिणी+योगः The conjunction of moon with Rohiṇi.

+रौद्र Relating to Rudra.

ल

लक्ष+अर्चनम् Making one lakh floral offerings.

लक्ष+दीपः Lighting one lakh lamps in a temple.

+लक्षणम् A sexual organ.

+लक्षणा N. of Duryodhana's daughter.

लक्षणम्+कर्मन् *n.* Definition.

लक्षित+लक्षणा A secondary indication, an indication leading to another indication. ŚB. on MŚ. 10. 5. 58.

+लक्ष्मन् A pearl.

लक्ष्मी+कटाक्षः The blessings of Goddess of wealth.

लक्ष्मी+नारायण An epithet of Viṣṇu associated with Lakṣmī-

लक्ष्मी+विवर्तः Change of fortune.

लक्ष्मी+सनाथ *a.* Endowed with beauty or fortune.

लक्ष्य+अभिहरणम् Knocking off a prize

लक्ष्य+ग्रह: Taking aim.

लक्ष्य+सिद्धि: Attainment of an object.

+लग्न *p p.* Auspicious.

लग्न+पत्रिका The auspicious note mentioning the Muhūrta for a marriage ceremony.

लगण: A particular disease of the eyelid.

लगुड:+हस्त: A staff-bearer.

+लघु Without any encumbrance; अनोकशायी लघुरल्पप्रचार: Mb. 1. 91 5.

लघु+कोष्ठ Having a light stomach.

लघु+कौमुदी N. of a grammatical work.

लघु+ताल: A kind of musical measure.

लघु+नालिका A musket.

लघु+पाक: Easily digestible.

लघु+प्रमाण *a.* short.

लघु+योगवासिष्ठम् An epitome of the work called Yoga-vās'ṣhṭha.

लघु+शेखर: A musical measure.

+लघूकृ 1. To reduce in weight. 2. To lessen or shorten.

+लघ्वी *a.* Short; लघ्वी पुरा वृद्धिमती च पश्चात्

लङ्घनी A stick or rope used to dry clothes.

लङ्घिमन् 1. Beauty. 2. Union.

+लङ्घनम् Sexual union.

लज्जा+कृति: Feigning modesty.

लता+रद: An elephant.

लब्ध+अनुज्ञ One who has obtained permission.

लब्ध+तीर्थ *a.* One who has got an opportunity.

लब्ध+प्रतिष्ठ One who has gained fame, one who has established himself in.

लब्ध+प्रसर *a.* Moving at liberty.

लब्ध+प्रसाद *a.* Favourite.

लब्ध+श्रुत *a.* Learned.

लब्ध+संज्ञ *a.* One who has regained consciousness.

लम्ब+दन्ता A kind of pepper.

लम्बरा A kind of blanket.

लम्भा A sort of enclosure.

लय+शुद्ध *a.* (in music) The harmony of measure and note.

+ललन्तिका An ornament worn over the fore head ; ललन्तिकालसत्फाला Lalitā triśatī stotra.

ललामन् N. of a metre.

ललित+प्रिय: A musical measure.

ललित+वनिता A lovely woman.

ललितविस्तर: N. of a metre.

ललित+विस्तार: N. of a Buddhist work.

+ललिता N. of a musical note.

ललिता+अम्बिका (-देवी) Goddess Lalitā.

ललिता+सहस्रनामन् One thousand names of Lalitā.

लव:+इप्सु *a.* Wishing to reap or harvest.

लवङ्ग: A kind of tree.

लवण+पाटलिका A salt-bag.

लवण+शाकम् Pickled vegetable.

लवणित *a.* Salted, pickled.

लसदंशु *a.* Having flashing rays.

लाक्षा+रस The juice of alakta; लाक्षारससवर्णाभा Lalitā triśatī stotra.

+लाङ्गलम् A pole used for gathering fruits from tree.

लाङ्गला The cocoa-nut tree.

लाङ्गली N. of a plant with a long stalk and a palm-shaped flower, Gloriossa superba; निवृत्तगृहसंगतिर्भ्रमत एव तन्व्यास्तवस्तनद्वयमियद्वपु: पथिक जातमुद्यौवनं इतीव वदति स्फुटं कुसुमहस्तमुद्यम्य सा भ्रमद्भ्रमरमण्डलक्वणितपेशला लाङ्गली Jānakīharṇa xi. 95.

लाङ्गूलम्+चालनम् (—विक्षेप:) wagging of the tail.

लाज:+पेया: Rice-gruel.

+लाभ: Treasure-trove. MS. 10. 115.

लाभ:+विद् One who knows what is gain ; लेभे लाभविदां वर: । Rām. ch.

लालाध: Epilepsy.

+लाव: A bird.

लावाणक: N. of an island.

लासनम् Weilding ; तोमराङ्कुशलासनै: Mb. 7. 142. 45.

लासिक *a.* Dancing ; Śi. 13. 66.

लिखितृ A painter.

+लिगु: A sage.

लिङ्गम् The corporeal existence; योगेन धृत्युद्यमसत्त्वयुक्तो लिङ्गं व्यपोहेत् कुशलोऽहमाख्यम् । Bhāg. 5. 5. 13.

लिङ्गायता: A sect of Veera Śaivas.

लिङ्गम्+पीठम् The pedestal mounted with a Śivalinga.

लिङ्गम्+शास्त्रम् A gramatical work on gender.

लिङ्गालिका A kind of small mouse.

+लिपि: Outward appearance.

लिपि:+कर्मन् *n.* Drawing, painting.

लिपि+संनाह: A belt worn on the wrist.

लिप्तम् n. Phlegm.

लिप्त+वासित Fragrant with annointed perfume.

लिप्त+हस्त Having the hand smeared.

लुञ्चित+केश: One having the hair shortened.

लुञ्ज् 10. U. To speak, to shine.

+लुण्ठनम् Opposing, obstructing.

लुप् (in gram.) Falling out, getting omitted.

लुम्बिनी Birth-place of Buddha.

लुस्तम् The end of a bow.

लूतात: An ant.

लून+पाप: (-दुष्कृत:) One who has got rid of his sins.

लून+विष *a.* Having poison in the tail.

लेख:+अनुजीविन् An attendant on God.

लेख:+प्रभु: Indra ; लब्धं न लेखऋभुणापि पातुं । Nai. 22. 118.

लेख:+स्खलितम् Scribal error.

लेखिका A little stroke.

लेखित Caused to be witten.

लेला (used in तृतीया—लेलया) Quivering, shaking.

लेलितक: Sulphur.

लैङ्ग a. Relating to gender or ex.

लैङ्गन्+धूम: An ignorant priest.

+लोक: 1. Real state ; इच्छामि कालेन न यस्य विप्लवस्तस्यात्मलोकावरणस्य मोक्षम् । Bhāg. 8. 3. 25. 2. An object of sense ; उपपद्योपलब्धेषु लोकेषु च समो भव । Mb. 12. 288. 11.

लोक:+अनुग्रह: Prosperity of mankind.

लोक:+अनुवृत्तम् Obedience of the masses.

लोक:+अभिलक्षित a. Generally liked.

लोक:+उपक्रोशनम् Spreading evil reports among people ; Dk. 2. 2.

लोक:+दम्भक a. Social cheat.

लोक+धर्म: A worldly matter.

+लोकनाथ: The sun.

लोक: +परोक्ष a. Hidden from the world.

लोक: +प्रत्यय: Universal prevalence.

लोक:+भर्तृ a. Supporter of people.

लोक:+यत्न: Desire to be good to the world; Com. on Mb. 10. 18. 5.

लोक:+रावण: a. Tormentor of the world ; Rām. 3. 33. 1.

लोक:+वर्तनम् The means by which the world is maintained.

लोक:+विरुद्ध a. Opposed to public opinion.

लोक:+विसर्ग: 1. The end of the world. 2. The secondary creation.

लोक:+संबाध: A multitude of men.

लोक:+सुन्दर a. One whose beauty is admired by all.

लोकसात् ind. For the benefit of the masses.

लोचन+अञ्चल: A corner of the eye.

लोचन+आपात: A glance.

लोचन+आवरणम् An eyelid.

लोचन+परुष a. Hideous in appearance.

+लोभ: Perplexity, confusion

लोभ:+अभिपातिन् a One who rushes greedily.

लोभ:+मोहित a. Rendered blind by avarice.

लोमटक: A fox.

लोमन्+विष a. With poison in hair.

लोमश+कर्ण: A species of animal living in holes.

लोल+कर्ण Listening to every one.

लोलम्ब: A large black bee.

लोष्ट+गुडिका A small ball of of clay.

लोष्टायते Den. Ā. Attaching no value.

लोह:+अग्रम् The iron point.

लोह:+उच्छिष्टम्, (—किट्टम्), (-उत्थम्) (-मलम्) Rust of iron).

लोह:+कुम्भी An iron boiler.

लोह:+चर्मवत् Covered with metal plates.

लोह:+मात्र: A spear.

+लोहित 1. A particular disease of the eye. 2 A kind of precious stone.

लोह्यम् Brass.

लौकिक+अग्नि: Ordinary fire not used for sacrificial purposes.

लौकिक+न्याय: A maxim of general acceptance.

लौह+शास्त्रम् metallurgy.

व

+वंश: 1. A particular musical note. 2. Pride.

वंश:+कर्मन् Handicraft with bamboo.

वंश:+कृत्यम् Playing on flute.

वंश:+धर: 1. The discendant of a family.

वंश:+पत्रपतितम् N. of a metre of 17 syllables.

वंश:+पात्रम् A barrel made of bamboo.

वंश:+बाह्य: Expelled from a family.

वंश:+ब्राह्मणम् A Sāma Vedic Brahmaṇa text.

वंश:+लून a. Alone in the world.

वंश:+वनम् Bamboo-forest.

वंश:+वर्धन: A son.

वंश:+विस्तर: Geneology of a line.

वंश+स्थविलम् N. of a metre.

वंश्य: A kinsman.

वक्तुकाम (-मनस्) Desirous of speaking.

वक्तृ+प्रयोक्तृ Theoritical and practical.

वक्र+आख्यम् Tin.

वक्र+इतर a. Straight.

वक्र+कील: An iron hook.

वक्र+गुल्फ: A camel.

वक्र+तालम् A wind instrument.

वक्र+रेखा A curved line.

वङ्गेरिका, वङ्गेरी A small cane basket.

वचनम्+अवक्षेप: Abusive talk.

वचनम्+उपन्यास: Speech suggestive of taunt.

वचनम्+क्रिया Obedience.

वचनम्+गोचर Being topic of conversation.

वचनम्+गौरवम् Regard for the words of; पितुर्वचनगौरवात् Rām. 1.

वचनम्+व्यक्ति: The exact significance of a statement.

वचस्+हर: A messenger

वचस्विन् a. Eloquent; इतीरिते वचसि वचस्विनामुना Śi. 17. 1.

उक्त+वर्जम् Excepting what is told.

+उक्ति: A maxim.

+वज्र: A particular pose of sitting.

वज्र:+अंशुकम् Striped cloth.

वज्र:+अङ्कित Marked with Vajrāyudha.

वज्रः+आकार (–आकृति) Shaped like Vajra.

वज्रः+कीटः A kind of insect.

वज्रः+पञ्जरः A safe resort.

वज्रः+मुखः 1. A kind of insect. 2. A kind of Samādhi.

+ वज्रकम् A diamond.

वटः 1. A pawn. 2. Sulphur.

वटः+दलः (—पुट), (—पत्र) A leaf of fig-tree.

+वडवा A particular constellation symbolised as a horse's head.

वणिज्+कटकः A caravan.

वणिज्+वहः A camel.

वणिज्+वीथी A bazar.

+वत् Added to substantatives in the sense of the locative or in the sense of 'worthy of'; ŚB. on MS. 13. 2. 51.

वतु *ind.* An interjection meaning 'hark' or 'silence'.

वत्सः+अनुसारिणी A hiatus between a long and a short syllable.

वत्सः+पदम् A ford.

वत्सायितः Converted as a calf; वत्सायितस्त्वमथ गोपगणायितस्त्वम् Nārāyaṇīyam.

वदनम्+आमोदमदिरा The sweet-smelling wine in the mouth.

वदनम्+उदरम् The jaws.

वदनम्+पङ्कजम् A lotus-like face.

वदनम्+पवनः Breath.

+वधः 1. Frustration. 2. (in algebra) A product.

वधः+राशिः The sixth house in a horoscope.

वधिकः Musk.

वधू+कालः The time when a girl is a bride.

वधू+वरम् Newly married couple.

वध्य+वासस् The red garment put on a criminal sentenced to death

वनम्+आश *a.* Living on water.

वनम्+उपलः Cake made of cow-dung used as fuel.

वनम्+ओषधिः A forest herb.

वनम्+भूषणी A she-cuckoo.

वनम्+हासः The Kāśa grass.

वन्दनकम् Respectful salutation.

+वन्य A monkey; जघ्नुर्वन्यांश्च नैर्ऋताः । Rām. 3. 287. 29.

वन्य+वृत्तिः *a.* Living on the products of forest.

+वपनम् Placing, arranging.

+वपा A bulging navel.

+वपुष्मत् 1. Well-built and fat. 2. Unmutilated.

+वप्रः A multitude.

+वप्रा A garden-bed.

+वमथुः A cough.

+वमनः The cotton waste.

वयस्+बाल *a.* Young in years.

+वयुनम् (Vedic) Action. विश्वानि देव वयुनानि विद्वान् Iśop. 18.

वर+अरणिः A mother; Rām. 7. 23. 22.

वर+आरुहः An ox.

वर+इन्द्री The ancient Gauḍa country.

वर+प्रेषणम् A part of the marriage ritual where the bridegroom's friends are to go in search of a bride from a particular family.

वर+पुरुषाः Nobles.

वर+लक्षणम् The items of ritual in a wedding.

वरासिः A swordsman.

वराहः+पुराणम् N. of one of the 18 Purāṇas.

वरिवसितृ *a.* Worshipper; न तच्चित्रं तस्मिन् वरिवसितरि Śiva Mahimna.

वरिवस्यति Den. P. To show favour.

वरुणः+आत्मजः N. of sage Jamadagni.

+वरेण्यः N. of a king occuring in Gaṇeśa Māhātmya.

वर्गः+उत्तमम् An astrological term indicating a particular exaltation of a planet.

वर्ग+अष्टकम् The eight groups of consonents.

वर्गीकृत Classified.

वर्णः+अनुप्रासः Alliteration.

वर्णः+अन्तरम् 1. A different caste. 2. A substitute letter.

वर्णः+अवकृष्टः A Śūdra.

वर्णः+अवर *a.* Inferior in caste.

वर्णः+तर्णकम् A woollen mat.

वर्णः+परिचयः Skill in music.

वर्णः+भेदिनी Millet.

वर्ण+विक्रिया 1. Change in letters. 2. Change in caste.

वर्णकः 1. A speaker; 2. A model or specimen.

वर्णिः 1. Gold. 2. Perfume.

वर्तन 1. Colouring with ; निहितमलक्तवर्तनाभिताम्रम् Ki. 10. 42 2. An oft– repeated word. 3. Decoction.

वर्तन+विनियोगः Disbursement of wages.

वर्तमानम् The present time.

वर्तमानम् आक्षेपः Contradicting the present.

वर्तमानम्+कालः The present tense.

वर्तिः A swelling caused by some fracture.

वर्तिका A stick; पलाशवर्तिकामेकां वहतः संहतान् पथि । Mb. 1. 31. 8.

वर्तित 1. Turned, rolled. 2. Caused to exist. 3. Achieved. 4. Spent, passed away.

वर्तिन् Obeying (an order).

वर्त्मन्+आयासः Fatigue caused by travel.

वर्त्मन्+पातनम् Way laying.

वर्त्स्यत् About to take place or progress.

+वर्धम् A leathern strap.

वर्धकी A harlot.

वर्धनक *a.* Exhilarating.

+वर्धमानः 1. N. of the 24th Arhat or Jina. 2. N. of the elephant supporting the Eastern quarter.

वर्धमान+गृहम् A pleasure house; Rām. 2. 17. 18.

वर्धमानकः N. of a class of dancers who dance with lamps in their hands.

वर्धापनिकम् 1. Congratulation.

2. A gift as a mark of congratulation.

वर्धापिका A nurse.

वर्ध्मः Hernia.

वर्षः 1. A day; com. on Rām. 7. 73. 5. 2. A place of residence.

वर्षः+कालः The rainy season.

वर्षः+गणः A long series of years.

वर्षः+पदम् A calendar.

वर्षः+रात्रः The rainy season.

वर्षा+आघोषः A large frog.

वर्षा+भू m. 1. A frog. 2. the Indragopa insect.

वर्षा+मदः A peacock.

वर्षीयस् a. Showering; तपःकृशा देवमीढा आसीद्वर्षीयसी मही। Bhāg. 10. 20. 7.

वर्ष्मन्+वीर्यम् Vigour of body.

वलना f. Moving about so as to make pictorial designs.

वलितम् Black pepper.

वलजः A collection of grain; कर्षकेण वलजान् पुपूषता। Śi. 14. 7.

वलम्बः A perpendicular.

वलभिः+निवेशः An upper room.

वलयम् Multitude.

वलिः A handle of the chowrie; रत्नच्छायाखचितवलिभिश्चामरैः क्लान्तहस्ता Me. 37.

वली+पलितम् Wrinkles and grey hair as mark of oldage.

वलिशानः A cloud; Naigh. 1. 10.

वल्कः+फलः The pomegranate tree.

वल्कः+वासम् n. Garment made of tree barks.

वल्कलिन् a. 1 Yielding bark (a tree). 2. Clothed in bark.

वल्गकः A dancer.

वल्मीकः+जः (–जन्मन्) An epithat of sage vālmīki.

वल्मीकः+भौमम् (–राशिः) An ant hill.

वल्लकी+गणिः N. of a laxicographer.

वल्लकी+जनः A mistress.

वल्शः A branch; अव्यक्तमूलं भुवनाङ्घ्रिपेन्द्रमहीन्द्रभोगैरधिवीतवल्शम्। Bhāg. 3. 8. 29.

वशा+लोभः A method of captivating wild elephants by using tamed female elephants; Mātanga L. 10. 7.

वशीकृत a. 1. Subdued. 2. Enchanted.

वशीभूत a. Obedient.

वश्यम् Cloves.

वशना A kind of necklace.

वषट्+कृत offered in fire; प्राज्यमाज्यमसकृद्वषट्कृतम्। Śi. 14. 25.

वसनम् Siege.

वसनम् सद्मन् A tent.

+वसन्तदूती The female cuckoo.

वसा+मेहः A kind of diabetes.

वसुः The ghee (as in वसोर्धारा)

वसु+उत्तमः N. of Bhīṣma.

वसोर्धारा A continuous stream of any Havis offered at the end of a sacrifice intended for Rudra.

वसुः+धारिणी The earth.

वसुः+पालः A king.

वसुः+भम् The Dhaniṣṭhā Nakṣatra.

वसुरोचिस् Fire.

वस्तिः+कर्मन् m. The application of an enema.

वस्तिः+कोशः A bladder.

वस्तिः+बिलम् Aperture of the bladder.

वस्तु+क्षणात् ind. At the right moment.

वस्तु+तन्त्र a. Objective.

वस्तु+निर्देशः 1. A table of Contents. 2. A kind of Nāndi or benidiction.

वस्तु+पुरुषः The hero; अथवा सद्वस्तुपुरुषबहुमानात्। V. 1. 2.

वस्तु+भावः Reality.

वस्तु+भूत Substantial.

वस्तु+विनिमय Barter.

वस्तु+शक्तितस ind. Through the force of circumstances.

वस्तु+शून्य a. Unreal.

वस्तु+स्थितिः a. Real state of affairs.

वस्यस् More prosperous (Vedic) श्रेयान् वस्यसोऽसानि स्वाहा: T. Up.

वहा A stream.

वहनम्+भङ्गः Shipwreck.

वहित्रम् A square chariot.

वह्निः 1. A draught animal. 2. The number three.

वह्निः+उत्पातः An igneous meteor.

वह्निः+कोणः The South-east quarter.

वह्निः+कोपः Conflagration.

वह्निः+पतनम् Self immolation.

वह्निः+बीजम् Gold.

वह्निः+मारकम् Water.

वह्निः+शेखरम् Saffron.

वह्निः+संस्कारम्: The cremation rite.

वह्निः+साक्षिक ind. Fire being the witness.

वह्निसात् कृ To set fire to.

वा 1. 2. P. To smell.

वाकम्+उपवाकम् Speech and reply.

वाकोवाक्यम् The Science of logic.

वाक्यम् 1. An assertion. 2. Command. 3. Betrothment.

वाक्यम्+आडम्बरः Bombastic language.

वाक्यम्+ग्रहः Paralysis of speech.

वाक्यम्+परिसमाप्तिः f. Completion of statement.

वाक्यम्+विलेखः An officer maintaining accounts.

वाक्यम्+सारथिः Spokesman.

वाग्मिन् A parrot.

वाच्+अपेत a. Dumb.

वाच्+आम्भृणी 1. N. of a group of Riks propitiating speech. 2. N. of a Vedic sage.

वाच्+उत्तरम् Conclusion of a speech.

वाच्+केलिः (–ली) Witty conversation.

वाच्+गुम्फः Lot of idle talk.

वाच्+जीवनः A buffoon,

वाच्+निमित्तम् Premonitions caused by some statements; तच्चाकर्ण्य वाङ्निमित्तज्ञः पितरि सुतरां जीविताशां शिथिलीचकार। Hch. V.

वाच्+पथः The range of speech.

वाच्+पाटवम् Gift of the gap.

वाच्+पारीणः Beyond the range of expression.

वाच्+भटः 1. N. of a writer on medicine. 2. N. of an Ālaṅkārika.

वाच्+विद् *a.* Proficient in argument.

वाच्+विनिःसृत Put forth by statements.

वाच्+विस्तरः Prolixity.

वाच्+संतक्षणम् Taunting remarks.

वाच्+संग Chequred speech.

वाच्+स्तब्ध Paralysed of speech.

वाचयितृ *a.* One who guides or arranges for a recitation.

+**वाचस्पतिः** 1. The Veda; Mb. 14. 21. 9. 2. N. of a lexicographer.

वाचस्पतिमिश्रः N. of the author of Yantravārtika etc.

वाच्य+लिङ्ग *a.* Adjectival.

वाच्य+वर्जितम् An enigmatic expression.

वाच्य+वाचकभावः The state of the signified and the signifier.

वाजित *a.* Feathered (as an arrow).

+**वाजिन्** 1. A bird; प्राणिवाजिनिषेविताम् Mb. 7. 14. 16. 2. The number 'seven'.

वाजिन्+गन्धः N. of a tree.

वाजिन्+विष्ठा The Indian fig tree.

वाट *a.* Pertaining to the Vaṭa tree.

+**वाटः** A district.

वाट+शृङ्खला A fencing.

वाडव+हरणम् The fodder given to a stud horse.

वाडव+हारकः A sea-monster.

वाणः Sounding; वाणैर्वाणैः समासक्तम् Ki. 15. 10.

वाण+शब्दः The sound of a lute.

वात+अदः The almond tree.

वात+अशनः Serpant; वाताशनोहिमिति किं विनतासुतस्य श्वासानिलाय भुजगः स्पृहयालुतालुः Rām. ch. v.

वात+आख्यम् A house with two halls one facing South and the other East.

वात+आहार *a.* One who subsists on air.

वात+क्षोभः Illness caused by the disturbance of wind in the body.

वात+चक्रम् The circular markings of a Compass.

वात+पटः A sail of the boat.

वात+पुरीशः The presiding deity at Guruvayur in Kerala.

वात+रथः A cloud.

वात+सञ्चारः A hiccough.

वातंधम *a.* Wind-blowing.

वातासह *a.* Rheumatic.

+**वार्तिक** 1. A person affected by flatulence. 2. A flatterer. 3. A juggler. 4. The cātaka bird.

वाद+नक्षत्रमाला N. of a treatise on Vedānta against the attack of mimaṅsaka.

वादित्रम् A musical instrument.

वादित्र+लगुडः A drum stick.

वाद्यकम् A musical instrument.

वाद्गलम् The lip.

वाधूलम् N. of a Śrautasūtra of the Taittirīya school.

वान+चित्रम् A multi-coloured blanket.

वान+दण्डः A weaver's loom.

वान्त+अदः A dog.

वान्त+आशिन् m. 1. A demon feeding on filth. 2. A person who quotes his pedegree and Gotra just to get food; Ms. 3. 10. 9.

वान्त+वृष्टि *a.* A Cloud which has showered its water; Me.

वापी+जलम् Lake-water.

वापी+वामम् Adversity.

वाम+अङ्गी *f.* A beautiful woman.

वाम+इतर *a.* Right.

वाम+कुक्षिः The left side of the stomach.

वाम+नयना *f.* A lady with charming eyes.

वाम+स्वभाव *a.* of noble character; निरीक्ष्य कृष्णापकृतं गुरोस्सुतं वामस्वभावा कृपया ननाम च। Bhāg. 1. 7. 42.

वाम+हस्तः The dew-lap of a goat.

वामदेव्यम् N. of a Sāman known after its founder Riṣi by name Vāmadeva.

वामनीकृत *a.* Turned into a dwarf, shortened in height.

वायस+विद्या Science of augury from observing crows.

वायु+कुम्भः A part of the elephant's face; Mātanga L. 10. 1.

वायु+भक्षः 1. One who subsists on air. 2. Serpant.

वायु+मार्गः The region of the skies.

वायु+स्कन्धः The region of the wind.

वार्घटीयन्त्रम् A wheel for drawing water.

वार्धनी A water-jar.

+**वारण** An elephant-hook or Ankuśa.

वारण+कृच्छ्रः N. of a vow.

वारण+पुष्पः A species of plant.

वाराशिः Ocean.

वारि+कूटः A moat around a town.

वारि+पिण्डः A frog inside a rock.

वारि+भवः A conch.

वारि+साम्यम् Milk.

+**वारुणी** A special variety of liquor; वारुणीं मदिरां पीत्वा। Bhāg. 1. 15. 23.

वारूढः 1. Bank; shore. 2. Fire. 3. Panel of a door.

वार्त्ता+अनुकर्षकः (—अयनः) 1. A spy. 2. An emissary. 3. A news-bearer.

वार्त्ता+कर्मन् *n.* The profession of agriculture and poultry-keeping.

वार्त्ता+पति: An employer.

वार्त्तघ्नीन्याय: A Mimānsā rule according to which a detail when it does not fit into the main matter should be taken to have reference a subsidiary matter; Śabaraon. MS. 3. 1. 23.

वार्दरम् 1. Silk. 2. Water 3. The Dakṣiṇāvarta Śankha.

वार्दलम् A rainy day.

वार्धेयम् A kind of salt.

वार्ध्राणिस् 1. A kind of bird. 2. An old goat.

वालुका+यन्त्रम् A sand-bath.

वावात *a.* Dear, favourite.

+वास: 1. A day's journey. 2. Imagination. 3. Semblance.

वास+पर्यय: A change of residence.

वास+प्रासाद: A palace.

वासना (In math.) Proof, demonstration.

वासनामय *a.* Consisting in notions or impressions.

+वासित Purified, edified; Nai. 21. 119.

वासर+कन्यका Night.

वासर+कृत }
वासर+मणि: } *m.* The sun.

वासवि: 1. Indra's son Jayanta. 2. N. of Arjuna. 3. N. of Vālin.

वासवेय: N. of Vyāsa; Mb. 1. 1. 59.

वासस्+उदकम् The water squeezed out of a cloth, offered to the dead spirit.

वासस्+वृक्ष: A shelter-tree.

वासिष्टम् Blood.

वासिष्ठरामायणम् N. of a work (also known as Jñāna Vāsiṣtha).

वास्तु+कर्मन् *n.* House-building, architecture.

वास्तु+ज्ञानम् Architecture.

वास्तु+देवता The presiding deity of a house.

वास्तु+विद्या Science of architecture.

वास्तु+विधानम् Construction of a house.

वास्तुक *a.* Left remaining on the sacrificial ground; उवाचोत्तरतोऽभ्येत्य ममेदं वास्तुकं वसु। Bhāg. 9. 4. 6.

वास्र: A day.

वाह+वार: A horse-rider.

वाह+रिपु: A buffalo.

वाह+वाह: Driver of a chariot; स्ववाहवाहोचितवेषपेशल: Nai. 1. 66.

वाह+वाहनम् An oar; Rām. 2. 52. 6.

+वाहस् *m.* Fire.

वि:+राज् King of birds, eagle.

विक *a.* 1. waterless. 2. Unhappy.

+विकच Brilliant, radiant; चन्द्रांशुविकचप्रख्यम्। Rām. 2. 15. 9.

विकच+श्री *a.* Having radiant beauty.

विकचित *a.* opened, bloomed.

+विकट: 1. White arsenic. 2. Sandal.

विकथा Irrelevant talk.

विकर्तृ *a.* Causing any obstacle; राक्षसा ये विकर्तार: Rām. 1. 19. 10.

विकवच *a.* Armourless.

विकाङ्क्षा 1. False assertion. 2. To be without desire. 3. Hesitation.

+विकाश: Brightness.

विकुक्षि *a.* Having a prominent belly.

विकूवर *a.* without the shaft or pole.

+विकृ To blame; अनार्य इति मामार्या: ··· विकरिष्यन्ति। Rām. 2. 12. 78.

विकार्य: Ego.

+विकृत *a.* 1. Estranged. 2. Abortion; Ms. 9. 247; 3. Misdeed; Rām. 7. 65. 34.

विकटनितम्बा 1. N. of a poetess. 2. N. of an one-act play on the poetess by Dr. Raghavan.

+विकृति: 1. Hostility. 2. A phantom. 3. Abortion 4. (In gram.) A derivative.

+विकर्षणम् 1. Abstinence from food. 2. Searching.

विकृष्ट+सीमान्त *a.* Having extended frontiers.

+विकॄ 1. To pour out. 2. To heave (a sigh).

+विकिर: Rice scattered to propitiate certain secondary manes.

विकिरान्नम् Rice scattered to propitiate certain secondary manes.

+विक्लृप् 1. To state a dilemma. 2. To reflect upon.

+विकल्प: 1. Origin; Bhāg. 11. 25. 27. 2. Admission, statement 3. Fancy, magination.

विकल्पित *a.* 1. Prepared, arranged. 2. Suspected, imagined. 3. Divided.

विकेश+तारका A comet.

+विक्रम् To show prower or might.

+विक्रम: 1. A kind of grave accent. 2. The third house from the Lagna in a horoscope.

विक्रमितम् Prowess, chivalry.

+विक्रिया 1. Injury, harm. 2. Extinction.

विक्रय+पत्रम् A sale-deed.

विक्रय+वीथि: A bazar.

विक्रीड: 1. A play ground. 2. A toy.

विक्रोष्टृ *m.* One who calls out for help.

विक्लवम् Agitation; Rām. 2. 44. 25.

विक्लवता Timidity; भवति हि विक्लवता गुणोऽङ्गनानाम् Śi 7. 43.

+विक्षिप् 1. To press against. 2. To toss about. 3. To bend (a bow).

+विक्षिप्त Extended spread out.

विक्षेप: 1. Neglecting (as in समयविक्षेप:) 2. Extension.

विगद *a.* Free from any ailment.

विगत+असु *a.* Dead.

विगत+क्लम *a.* Free from fatigue.

विगर्हित+आचार (–चर्या) *a.* Of contemptible conduct.

विग्रह+इच्छु: Eager to have a fight.

विग्रह+ग्रहणम् The assumption of form.

विग्रहिन् A minister of war.

विघसम् Bee's wax.

विघस+आश: *m.* (A crow) that eats the remaining of an offering or food eaten.

विघ्न+उपशान्ति: Removal of obstacles.

विचक्ष् 2 Ā. 1. To tell, announce. 2. To show. 3. To perceive, conjecture.

विचटनम् Breaking.

विचन्द्र *a.* Bereft of moon.

+विचर 1 P. 1. To graze or feed upon. 2. To commit a mistake; हविषि व्यचरत्तेन वषट्कारं गृणन् द्विज:, Bhāg. 9. 1. 15.

विचर *a.* Wandered, gone astray; न त्वं धर्मं विचरं सञ्जयेह । Mb. 5. 29. 4.

विचार+मूढ *a.* 1. Wrong judgement. 2. Foolish.

विचर्मन् Without armour.

विचलित *a.* 1. Deviated, departed. 2. Obscured, blinded.

विचालिन् *a.* Unsteady, not precise, variable; विचाली हि संवत्सरशब्द: ŚB on MS. 6. 7. 38.

विचिकित्सित *a.* Doubted doubtful.

विचित्रित *a.* Coloured, decorated.

विचिन्तनम्, विचिन्ता 1. Thought, contemplation 2. Care for, worry about.

विचेयम् To be investigated.

विचेष्टनम् Moving the limbs.

विचेष्टा 1. Effort. 2. Movement. 3. Conduct.

विच्छिन्न+आहुति: The offering of oblation which is broken.

विच्छिन्न+औपासनम् The daily fire-worship whose continuity is broken.

विच्छिन्न+प्रसर *a.* Having its rogress interrupted.

विच्छिन्न+मद्य *a.* One who has long abstained from liquor.

+विच्छेद: Distinction, variety.

विच्छुरणम् Besprinkling, powdering.

विजङ्घ *a.* Having no wheels (a chariot).

विजन्या *a.* Pregnant.

विजल *a* Waterless.

विजर्जर *a.* 1. Dilapidated, brittle, infirm. 2. Rotten.

+विजय: 1. N. of a particular Muhūrta. 2. The third month. 3. A kind of military array.

विजय:+ऊर्जित *a.* Enthused by victory.

विजय+दण्ड: A particular detachment of an army.

विजिघत्स *a.* Not liable to hunger.

विजिहीर्षा Desire of sporting or roaming about.

विजृम्भिका 1. Gasping for breath. 2. Yawning.

+विजृम्भित 1. Yawned. 2. Yawning.

विजिका N. of a poetess; नीलोत्पलदलश्यामां विजिकां मामजानता । वृथैव दण्डिना प्रोक्ता सर्वशुक्ला सरस्वती ।। (This is the only verse of hers known so far).

+विज्ञानम् 1. The organ of knowledge. 2. Knowledge beyond the province of the senses.

विज्ञानभिक्षु: N. of a Buddhist author.

विज्ञानस्कन्ध: One of the 5 skandhas postulated in the Buddhistic philosophy.

विज्ञेय *a.* 1. Knowable, cognizable. 2. To be regarded or learned.

विज्य *a.* Stringless.

विट+कान्ता Turmeric.

विटङ्क *a.* Nice, handsome; केयूरकुण्डलकिरीटविटङ्कवेषौ । Bhāg. 3. 15. 27.

+विटप: A creeper as in भ्रूविटप: ।

विडम्बक *a.* Imitating; परममम्बुदकदम्बकविडम्बकगलम् । Patanjal's Tāṇḍeva Stotra.

विडम्ब्यम् An object of ridicule.

+वितर्क: 1. False conjecture. 2. Intention.

वितर्क:+पदवी Within the region of conjecture.

+वितान *a.* 1. Plenty. 2. Performance, accomplishment.

+वितानक: A heap, mass.

वितार *a.* 1. Without stars (the sky). 2. Without a nucleus.

वितृप्त *p.p.* Satisfied, satiated.

वित्त+विश्राणनम् Distribution of wealthly way of gifts.

विदत् *a.* 1. Knowing. 2. Wise.

विदित+आत्मन् 1. One who knows oneself. 2. Celebrated.

विदुर: A learned man.

विदुषी A learned woman.

+विदग्ध *p.p.* 1. Mature (as a tumour) 2. Tawny, reddish.

विदग्ध+परिषद् *f.* An assembly of clever people.

विदग्ध+मुखमण्डनम् N. of a work.

विदग्ध+वचन *a.* Clever in speech.

विदण्ड: A door-key.

विदश *a.* Having no border (a garment).

विदाय: 1. A division, 2. Giving farewell.

विदुरनीति: (–प्रजागर:) N. of a portion of the Mb. when Vidura, gives a discourse to Dhṛtarāṣtra on Nīti.

विदूर+संश्रव *a.* Audible at a long distance.

विदृति: A suture in the skull.

विदेशज *a.* of foreign origin.

विदेह+मुक्ति: Deliverance through release from the body.

विदोह: Excess-profit.

विद्ध+सालभञ्जिका N. of a drama by Harṣadeva.

+विद्या The goddess Durgā.

विद्या+आतुरः One who is bent upon learning; विद्यातुराणां न सुखं न निद्रा । Nītisāra.

विद्या+ईशः N. of Śiva.

विद्या+कोशसमाश्रयः (–कोशसंग्रहः) (–कोशगृहम्) A library.

विद्या+बलम् The power of magic.

विद्या+भाज् *a.* Learned.

विद्या+वंशः A chronological list of teachers in any particular branch of study.

विद्युत्+संपातम् *ind.* In an instant.

विद्योत *a.* Flashing, dazzling.

विद्रुतिः Running away.

विद्राण *a.* 1. Kept awake, sleepless. 2. Despaired, sad; द्रविणविद्राणवणिजि Hch. 7.

विद्वत्+गोष्ठी (–सभा, –सदस्) An assembly of learned scholars.

विधन *a.* Poor.

विधर्म *a.* 1. Wrong, unlawful. 2. An irreligious action done with a good intention.

विधर्मिन् *a.* 1. Belonging to a different category (opposed to सधर्मिन्). 2. Untrue.

+विधा 3. *U.* To engross, consume.

+विधा Pronunciation.

+विधातृ The cause of illusion.

+विधानम् 1. Effort, attempt. 2. Remedy (Same as प्रतिविधानम्). 3. Fate, destiny. 4. A Vedic injunction. 5. In (drama) conflict of different sentiments.

+विधिः Use, application.

विधि+अन्तः The concluding part of an injunctive text.

विधि+अर्थः The purport of an injunction.

विधि+कर *a.* Executing commands

विधि+यज्ञः A sacrifice performed as per rules.

विधि+लक्षणम् The characteristic of an injunction.

विधि+लोप Defaults in executing a Vidhi.

विधि+विपर्ययः (–विपर्यास) Misfortune.

विधि+विभक्तिः f. A potential or injunctive termination.

विधिवशात् ind. Through the power of fate; विधिवशाद्दूरबन्धुर्गतोहम् Me. 6.

विधु+परिध्वंसः Lunar eclipse.

विधु+मण्डलम् The moon's disc.

विधु+मासः A lunar month.

+विधुर *a.* 1. Helpless, प्रतिक्रियायै विधुरः Ki. 17. 41. 2. Infirm, drooping; हयैश्च विधुरग्रीवैः Mb. 7. 146. 25.

विधुरित *a.* Pale.

विधूम *a.* Smokeless.

विधारणम् Arresting, stopping.

विध्र *a.* Clear, stainless.

विनग्न *a.* Completely nude.

विनर्दिन् *a.* Roaring (applied to a mode of chanting Sāman).

विनाश+कालः The period of adversity.

विनाश+हेतु *a.* Being the cause of destruction.

विनाकृत *a.* 1. Bereft of, deprived of, free from. 2. Separated from, solitary.

विनाभावः Separation; व्यक्तं दैवादहं मन्ये राघवस्य विनाभवम् Rām. 7. 50. 4.

विनायकः A leader.

विनिकृत *p.p.* Ill-treated, injured.

विनिगमना *f.* Determination; acceptance of something to the exclusion of the rest; ŚB. on MS. 10. 5. 59.

विनिबर्हण *a.* Vanguisher.

+विनिगुज् To discharge (an arrow).

विनियोक्तृ *a.* Employer.

+विनियोगः Correlation.

विनिर्वृत्त *p.p.* 1. Come forth, issued from. 2. Completed, finished.

विनिवेशनम् Erection.

विनिहित *p.p.* 1. Put down, laid down. 2. Appointed. 3. Set with.

विनिह्नुत *p.p.* 1. Denied, disowned. 2. Hidden, concealed.

+विनी 1. P. To keep away, dispel; विनीय भयमात्मनः Mb. 9. 31. 29.

+विनयः 1. Punishment; शीलवृत्तमविज्ञाय धास्यामि विनयं परम् Mb. 3. 306. 19. 2. An office

विनय+कर्मन् *n.* Instruction.

+विनीत Stretched.

विनीत+वेषः Plain dress.

विनेयः *a.* A pupil; विनीतविनेयभृङ्गाः ।

विनोद+परः (–रसिकः) Addicted to pleasure.

विनोद+स्थानम् A picnic spot.

विन्यसनम् Placing.

विन्यासः 1. Putting on (armaments). 2. Inserting in. 3. Movement, position (of limbs).

+विपक्षः 1. Impartiality, indifference. 2. The day between one-half of the lunar month to another.

विपाटः A kind of arrow; विपाटपञ्जरेण Śi. 20. 17.

विपाटित *p.p.* Split asunder.

+विपणः Undertaking; न तत्र विपणः कार्यः खरकण्डूयनं हि तत् । Mb. 3. 33. 66.

विपणि+जीविका Subsistance by traffic.

विपणि+वीथी A bazar.

विपण्यु *a.* Indifferent.

+विपत्तिः Cessation, end.

विपत्ति+कालः Season of adversity.

विपन्न+दीधिति *a.* One whose splendour is gone.

विपरिक्रान्त *a.* Courageous, powerful.

+विपर्ययः Misapprehension; ईशादपेतस्य विपर्ययोऽस्मृतिः Bhāg. 11. 2. 37.

+विपर्यासः Deterioration, death.

विपर्यास+उपमा An inverted simile.

+विपाकः Withering, fading.

विपाक+दारुण a. Terrible in result.

विपाक+दोषः Affected digestive power, Agnimāndya.

विपिन+ओकस् 1. An ape. 2. A wild animal.

विपुंसक a. Unmanly.

विपुल+ग्रीव a. Long-necked.

विपुष्ट a. Ill-fed.

विपूयकम् An offensive smell.

+विप्रः The month of Bhādrapada.

विप्र+कुण्डः An adulterous issue of Brāhmaṇa parents.

+विप्रकृ 8. U. To appoint, admit (as a witness).

विप्रकारः 1. Various manner. 2. Wrong way, act.

+विप्रकृतिः Change.

विप्रकर्षः 1. Dragging away. 2. (In gram.) The intervention of a vowel between two consonants.

+विप्रतिपद् To give a false reply.

+विप्रतिपत्तिः 1. Hostile feeling. 2. Mistake.

+विप्रतिपन्न p.p. Mutually connected.

विप्रतिपन्न+बुद्धि a. Entertaining a false opinion.

विप्रत्ययः Distrust; यदि विप्रत्ययो ह्येष Mb. 12. 111. 55.

विप्रथित p. p. Celebrated.

विप्रधर्षः Harrassing, annoyance.

विप्रलम्भित p. p. Insulted, violated.

विप्रलीन a. Dispersed, routed.

विप्रलुम्पक a. Plunderer, robber.

विप्रलोकः A bird-catcher.

विप्रवादः Disagreement, difference of opinion.

विप्रवसित p.p. Departed.

विप्रहत p.p. 1. Struck down. 2. Trodden.

विप्रहीण a. Deprived of.

+विप्रुष् f. Drops of saliva falling from the mouth while speaking.

+विप्लवः Shipwreck.

विप्लुत+भाषिन् a. Speaking incoherently, stammering.

विप्लुतिः Destruction, ruin.

विबन्धु a Having no relations; भ्रातुर्यविष्ठस्य सुतान् विबन्धून् Bhāg. 3. 1. 6.

विबुध+अनुचरः A divine attendant.

विबुध+आवासः A temple.

विबुध+इतरः A demon.

विबुभूषा The wish to manifest one's self.

+विभज् 1. To elliminate; विभक्तरक्षः संबाधम् Rām. 5. 53. 37. 2. To open.

+विभङ्गः A wave.

विभङ्गुर a. Tremulous (glance).

विभवः Protection; नियन्ता जन्तूनां निखिलजगदुत्पादविभवप्रतिक्षेपैः... Viśva Guṇā.

विभा+अनुगा Shadow.

विभाग+रेखा Partition line.

विभावर a. Brilliant, shining; विभावरीं सर्वभूतप्रतिष्ठां ···· गङ्गाम् Mb. 13. 26. 86.

+विभिद् 7 v. To violate.

+विभेदः Contraction; knitting (of the eye-brows).

विभी a. Fearless.

विभीषणः N. of a Rākṣasa, brother of Rāvaṇa.

विभुता Supremacy, glory.

विभुग्न a. Curved, bent, curbed.

+विभावनम् 1. Development 2. Protection. 3. Seeing.

विभाव्य a. Conceivable.

+विभूतिः 1. N. of Lakṣmi. 2. Capabalities; क्षेत्रज्ञ एता मनसो विभूतीः Bhāg. 5. 11. 12.

+विभ्रंशः 1. Diarrhoea. 2. Perturbation.

विमद्य a. Free from liquor.

+विमर्दनम् 1. Fragrance, perfume. 2. Trituration of perfumes. 3. Combat

विमर्षिन् a. Intolerant, averse, disliking.

विमात्रा a. Equal in measure.

+विमानः 1. An open palanquin. 2. Ship-boat.

विमान+वाहः A palanquin-bearer.

विमार्ग+दृष्टिः a. Looking in a wrong direction.

विमुक्त a. Dispassionate.

विमुक्त+मौनम् ind. Breaking silence.

विमुक्त+शाप a. Freed from the effect of a curse.

विमूढ+आत्मन् (—संज्ञ) a. perplexed, stupified, senseless.

विमूर्छित a. 1. Full of, engrossed. 2. Coagulated.

विमृशः Reflection, deliberation; Bhāg. 4. 22. 21.

विमोघ a. Entirely fruitless.

वियत्+पताका Lightning.

वियत्+पथः The atmospheric region.

वियतम् ind. At intervals.

वियन्तृ a. Deprived of a driver.

+वियुज् 7Ā. 1. To break (a vow). 2. To rob. 3. To subtract.

वियुज्य (absolutive of वि+युज् 4 Ā) Individually, separately, singly.

वियोजनम् 1. Separation. 2. Subtraction.

+वियोनिः A woman of a different caste. Mb. 13.145. 52.

वियोनि a. 1. Of low origin. 2. Destitute of vulva.

वियोनिजः A bird.

विरजा N. of a river.

विरक्त+प्रकृति a. A king whose subjects are disaffected.

विरण्य a. Vast, extensive.

विरथ्या 1. A bad road. 2. A by-lane.

विरत+प्रसंग. A thing that has ceased to be a matter of talk;

विरल+भक्ति *a.* Monotonous.

+विराज् The Universe.

विराज्+सुत: A class of manes; Ms. 3. 195.

विरात्र: (–त्रम्) The third quarter of the night; शुश्राव ब्रह्मघोषांश्च विरात्रे ब्रह्मरक्षसाम्। Rām. V. 26.

विरावण *a.* Causing roar, clamour.

विरिक्त *p.p.* Purged, vacated.

विरिक्ति: Purging.

विरुज् *f.* Violent pain.

विरुज् *a.* Without any disease, healthy.

विरुद्ध+रूपकम् A figure of speech where the objects of comparison are not exactly similar.

विरोध+आभास: The figure of speech of apparent contradiction.

विरोध+उपमा A comparison based on opposition.

विरोध+परिहार: 1. Reconciliation, 2. Explanation of an apparent contradiction.

विरुल: A kind of snake.

+विरूढ *p.p.* Re-joined.

विरूढ+बोध *a.* One whose intelligence has matured.

विरोचनम् Light, lustre.

विरोचिष्णु *a.* Shining, bright.

+विलक्ष *a.* Missing the target (as an arrow).

+विलक्षण *a.* Ugly.

+विलग्न *a.* 1. Pandulous. 2. Caged or captivated (as a bird).

विलापनम् That which causes lamentation.

+विलम्ब् To rest or depend on.

+विलास: 1. Liveliness, humour joviality. 2. Lust.

विलाय:, विलायनम् Dissolution, merging into, getting dissolved (as sugar).

विलिङ्ग *a.* Of a different gender.

विलिम्पित *a.* Smeared, anointed.

विलेपिन् *a.* Viscous, sticky.

+विलीन *p.p.* Infused into the mind.

विलोप्तृ *m.* A robber.

विलोभनीय *a.* Alluring, enchanting.

विलोचनपथ: The range of sight.

विलोम+पाठ: Recitation in reverse order.

विलोम+विधि: A rule prescribing reverse performance of an act.

विवक्षित+अन्यतरवाच्य A kind of suggestive meaning.

विवदनम् Quarrel, litigation.

विवध A yoke.

+विवरम् The lower region.

विवर्णित *p.p.* Disapproved.

विवल्ग् 1. P. To leap, jump.

विवस्वती *f.* The city of Sun God.

विवाह+नेपथ्यम् The bridal dress.

+विविक्त *a.* Realised; विविक्तपरुग्रयो। Bhāg. 5. 26. 17.

विवित्सा Desire to know.

विवीताध्यक्ष: Superintendent of pasturelands.

+विवृ 5, 9 v. 1. To unsheath a sword. 2. To comb into two halves (the hair).

+विवृतम् Unhurt.

विवृतपौरुष *a.* Displaying valour.

+विवर्जित That from which something is taken away or subtracted, short of.

+विवृत् To transform; उभे सह विवर्तेत Mb. 12. 174. 22.

+विवर्तनम् Transformation.

विवृत्त+अक्ष: A cock.

विवेक+मन्थरता Hesitation in judgement.

विवेक+विरह: Ignorance.

+विश् 6 P. 1. To appear on the stage 2. To come into conjunction with. 3. To befall. 4. To attend to (any business).

+विश् *m.* 1. A settlement. 2. Property, wealth.

विशङ्कनीय *a.* Questionable, liable to be suspected.

+विशद *a.* 1. Tender, soft to touch. 2. Skilled in.

विशल्य+करणी A particular herb to heal wounds caused by weapons.

+विशसनम् 1. Battle. 2. Dissecting.

+विशारद *a.* Lacking the gift of speech.

विशाल+कुलम् Noble family.

विशिखा A sick-room.

विशेष+करणम् Improvement.

विशेष+धर्म: A special duty or a special ritual.

विशेषणासिद्ध: A kind of Hetvābhāsa.

विशेषणपदम् 1. An adjectival word. 2. A title of honour.

+विशेषतस् *ind.* In proportion to; निःस्वेभ्यो देयमेतेभ्यो दानं विद्या विशेषत:. Ms. 11. 2.

विशुद्ध+धी *a.* With clear mind or intellect.

विशुद्ध+सत्त्व *a.* Of pure character.

+विशुद्धि: 1. Clearing of a debt. 2. Expiation.

विश्रृङ्खला An epithet of Devī.

+विशीर्ण *p.p.* 1. Rubbed off. 2. Frustrated (as an enterprise). 3. Miscarried (as a गर्भ)

विश्रान्त+कथ *a.* 1. Speechless, dumb. 2. Dead.

+विश्राम: Resting place.

विश्रब्ध+प्रलापिन् (–आलापिन्) Talking confidentially.

विश्रब्ध+सुप्त *a.* Sleeping in peace.

विश्रि: (विशे: क्रिन् Uṇ 4. 68.) Death.

विश्व+आधार: Support of the Universe.

विश्व+गोचर *a.* Accessible to all men.

विश्व+जीव: The Universal soul.

विश्वेदेवा: A class of manes.

विट्कृमि: A worm in the bowels.

विड्घात: Urinary disease.

विड्भङ्गः Diarrhoea.

विड्भुज् *a.* Feeding on ordure.

विष+ज्वरः A buffallo.

विष+तन्त्रम् Toxicology.

+विषक्त 1. Occupied. 2. Extended over.

विषादनम् Affliction.

+विषम *a.* 1. That which does not yield to equal division. 2. Unsuitable.

विषम+बाणः N. of cupid.

विषम+नेत्रम् The third eye of Śiva.

विषम+नेत्रः An epithet of Śiva.

विषम+वृत्तम् A metre with unequal quarters.

विषय+निह्नुतिः Negation or denial with regard to an object.

विषय+पराङ्मुखः Averse from material objects.

विषयीकरणम् Making a thing object of thought.

+विषह्य *a.* Conquerable.

+ विषाणः 1. A peak. 2. The nipple of the breast. 3. Best of the kind.

विषुवसमयः The Equinoctial season.

+विष्टम्भ् 1. To strengthen. 2. To pervade, permeate.

विष्टि+करः The lord of the slaves.

विष्टि+कारिन् An unpaid forced labourer.

विष्ठा+अशिन् A hog.

विष्णु+क्रान्ता N. of a plant.

विष्णु+दत्तः N. of king Parīkṣit.

विष्णु+धर्मोत्तरपुराणम् N. of an Upapurāṇa.

विष्णु+प्रिया Tulasi plant. 2. N. of Lakṣmī.

विष्णु+लिङ्गी A quail.

विष्वच्+गतिः *a.* Proceeding at every direction.

विष्वच्+लोपः Disturbance.

विसा Lotus-stalk (same as बिसा)

विसदृश *a.* Unlike, dissimilar.

विसंमूढ *a.* Utterly baffled.

+विसृज् (Caus.) To divulge, publish (news).

विसृज्यम् That which is released or let out; कालो वशीकृतविसृज्य विसर्गशक्तिः। Bhāg. 7. 9. 22.

+विसर्गः Destruction.

+विसृप् 1 P. To spread, diffuse.

विसर्पिन् *a.* 1. Creeping, shooting forth. 2. Gliding, sweeping 3. Spreading.

विस्पन्दः A drop; particle.

विस्फूर्जः Roaring, thundering.

विस्फोटकः 1. A boil, blister. 2. A kind of leprosy.

विस्मय+पदम् An object of astonishment.

विस्र+गन्धः Smelling raw meat.

+विहृतिः Repulse frustration; मनोभिः सोद्वेगैः प्रणयविहृतिध्वस्तरुचयः। Ki. 10. 63.

विहाय *ind.* 1. More than, besides. 2. In spite of. 3. With the exception of.

विहित+प्रतिषिद्ध *a.* Ordained and prohibited.

+विहरणम् Opening, expanding.

+ विहारः (Mīmānsā) The threefold fire—Gārhapatya etc.

विहारभूमिः Pasturage

विह्वल+चेतस् *a.* Dejected.

वीचि+क्षोभः Agitation caused by waves.

वीणापाणिः N. of Nārada.

वीत+मत्सर *a.* Free from envy.

वीर+काम *a.* Desirous of a male child.

वीर+पत्नी The wife of a hero.

वीर+वादः Claim for might.

वीर+व्रतः Strongly addicted to one's vow.

वीरकः 1. N. of a plant. 2. N. of a Śivagaṇa, M.P.

+वीर्यम् 1. Poison. 2. Gold.

वीर्य+आधानम् Impregnation.

वीर्य+शुल्क *a.* War by a challenge or bit of valour.

वृति+द्रुमः A boundary tree.

वृति+मार्गः A fenced road.

+वृकः The sun.

वृकधूर्तकः A jackal.

वृक्ष+आमयः Lac, resin.

+वृत्तम् 1. Transformation. 2. Epicyle.

वृत्तबन्धः Metrical Composition.

वृत्तयुक्त *a.* Virtuous.

वृत्त्यर्थम् *ind.* For the sake of livelihood.

वृत्तिमूलम् Provision for maintenance.

वृथा+अन्नम् Food meant only for one's own use.

वृथा+आर्तवा A barren woman,

वृद्धयुवतिः 1. A procuress. 2. A midwife.

+ वृद्धिः 1. Injury (वृध् हिंसायाम्) 2. Elevation of ground. 3. Prolongation.

+वृन्दम् A bunch, cluster.

+वृषः 1. Water. 2. A building site. 3. A male animal.

वृष+लक्षणा A lady with masculine features.

वृष+सृक्विन् *m.* A wasp.

वृषभ+यानम् A car dra vn by oxen.

वृषलः 1. A dancer. 2. An ox.

वृषली+फेनः The lip-moisture.

वृष्णिपालः A shepherd.

वेडघरः Pride of beauty.

+वेणिः 1. A property reunited after it has heen once divided. 2. A cascade.

वेणु+दलम् A split bamboo.

वेणु+यवः Bamboo-seed.

वेतालपञ्चविंशतिः N. of a work containing 25 short stories.

वेद+अनध्ययनम् Days on which Vedic studies are prohibited.

वेद+बाह्य *a.* 1. contrary to Veda. 2. Beyond the province of Vedic study.

वेद+वादः Fanatic Mīmāṅsā view; वेदादरताः पार्थ नान्यदस्तीति वादिनः Bg.

वेद+श्रुतिः Vedic revelation.

वेदि+मेखला The cord which forms the boundary of an altar.

वेधः An astronomical term fixing the position of the planets.

वेला+अतिक्रमः Transgressing limits.

वेला+अतिग *a.* Over flowing the shore.

वेश्या+पतिः A paramour.

वेश्या+पुत्रः A bastard.

+वेष्टनम् A span.

+वैकारिक *a.* 1. Changeable. 2. Relating to Sattva; वैकारिकस्तैजसश्च तामसश्चेत्यहं त्रिधा Bhāg 3. 5. 30.

वैकार्यम् Change, modification.

+वैकृत Fraud; cheating.

वैजन्यम् Solitude.

वैडूर्यम् A kind of gem (Cat's eye).

वैतान+सूत्रम् Certain sacrificial aphorisms.

वैदुरिकम् Enunciated by Vidura.

वैद्य+विद्या The science of medicine.

वैधर्म्य+समः A logical fallacy based on the points of dissimilarity

वैभावर *a.* Pertaining to night.

वैयवहारिक *a.* Conventional.

वैयाकरण+खसूचिः A term of mockery for a mere grammarian.

वैरायितम् Hostility.

+वैराग्यम् Loss of colour.

वैराग्यशतकम् N. of a work by Bhartṛhari

वैवस्वतमन्वन्तरम् N. of the 7th Manvantara (the present one).

+वैशस Violence ; Bhāg. 5. 9. 15.

वैश्वस्त्यम् Widowhood.

वैष्टिकः One compelled to labour.

वैष्णवस्थानकम् (In drama) walking about the stage with great strides.

वोलकः A whirl-pool.

व्यक्षः The equator.

व्यङ्कुश *a.* Unrestrained.

+व्यङ्गः Steel.

व्यजन+क्रिया The act of fanning.

+व्यञ्जना Articulation; हीनव्यञ्जनया प्रेक्ष्य Rām 2. 64. 11.

+व्यतिकरः 1. Provocation; Bhāg. 2. 5. 22. 2. Destruction; Bhāg 1. 7. 32.

व्यतिक्रमः Transgression; तयोर्व्यतिक्रमं दृष्ट्वा Mb. 3. 12. 39.

+व्यतिषङ्गः 1. Hostile encounter. 2. Barter, exchange.

व्यथित *p.p.* 1. Afflicted. 2. Agitated, frightened.

व्यपायनम् Retreat, flight.

व्यपवर्गः 1. Division. 2. Termination.

+व्यपाश्रयः Shelter.

व्यपोह् 1. P. I. To atone for 2. To heal. 3. To drive away.

व्यभिचार+कृत् *a.* One who commits adultery.

+व्यभिचारिन् Inconstant.

+व्ययः (In gram) Inflection.

व्यय+शेषः Net balance that remains after expenditure.

+व्यवच्छेदः Destruction.

+व्यवधानम् (In Mīmāṁsā) A far-fetched construction.

+व्यवहित Remote.

व्यवहित+कल्पना A mode of construction of words separated from one another and construed together as forming a sentence.

व्यवसर्गः Renunciation.

व्यवसाय+आत्मक *a.* Energetic

व्यवसाय+आत्मिका *f* Resolute.

+व्यवस्थानम् A fixed limit.

व्यवस्थित+विकल्पः A fixed option.

+व्यवहारः 1. A contract. 2. Mathematical powers.

व्यवहार+अर्थिन् *a.* A complainant, a plaintiff.

व्यवहार+वादिन् *a.* One who argues on the strength of usage.

व्यवहृतम् Commercial transaction.

+व्यवायः 1. Remoteness. 2. Penetration.

व्यसन+आवापः An abode of misery.

व्यसन+ब्रह्मचारिन् *a.* A fellow-sufferer.

व्यस्त+पुच्छ *a.* Having an extended tail.

व्यस्तिका *ind.* With arms and legs stretched asunder.

+व्याकृ 8. v. (Buddh.) To predict.

+व्याकरणम् 1. Discrimination 2. Prediction.

व्याकोच *a.* Fully expanded (as a flower).

व्याक्रोधः Opposition, protest.

व्याक्रोशः Loud abusing.

व्याघारित *p. p.* Sprinkled with ghee for purifying food (also अभिघारित).

व्याघूर्णित *a.* Tottering; व्याघूर्णजगदण्डकुण्डकुहरो ... खः Nārāyaṇīya.

व्याघूर्णत् *p.p.* Tottering.

व्याज+निद्रा Feigned sleep.

व्याज+व्यवहारः Artful behaviour.

व्याजिह्म *a.* Crooked, distorted; धूमपटलव्याजिह्मरत्नत्विषः Nāg. 5. 17.

व्याधि+निग्रहः Controlling a disease.

व्याधि+स्थानम् The body.

व्याप्ति+वादः Theory of universal pervasion.

व्यापारक *a.* Having an occupation or function.

+व्यामिश्र *a.* Inconsistent, dubious ; व्यामिश्रेणेव वाक्येन बुद्धिं मोहयसीव मे । Bg. 3. 2.

व्यामिश्रकम् Dramatic dialogues consisting of various regional languages; com. on Rām. 2.1.27.

+व्यायामः Military drill.

+व्यावर्जित *p. p.* Bent.

व्यावहारिक सत्ता Material reality.

+व्यावृत्त Changed ; Mb 12. 141. 15.

व्यास+पीठम् The seat of an expounder of Purāṇas.

व्यास+पूजा Worship of one's preceptor done during cāturmāsya.

व्यास+समास (dual) Individually and collectively.

व्युत्क्रान्त+जीवित *a.* Dead.

+व्युत्था 1. Ā. 1. To win over. 2. To remove.

व्युपरत *p. p.* Rested, ceased.

व्यूह+विभागः Dividing an army into arrays.

व्येक *a.* Deficient by one.

व्योमन्+रत्नम् The sun.

व्योमन्+संभवा A spotted cow.

व्रजभाषा The language current around Mathura.

+व्रत A mental activity ; व्रतमिति च मानसं कर्म उच्यते। ŚB. on MS. 6. 2. 20.

व्रत+धारणम् Undertaking of a religious vow.

व्रात्य+काण्डः A chapter in Atharva Veda.

व्रात्य+चर्या The life of a vagrent.

व्रीडादानम् A gift offered in modesty.

व्रीहि+वापम् Sowing paddy seeds.

श्लेष्कः A snare, noose.

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+शंस् 1 P. To praise in Ṛks not set to music; अप्रगीतेषु शंसति शब्दः। ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 17.

शंसित *p. p.* Observed or Undertaken as in शंसितव्रतः।

शंस्य *a.* 1. Praiseworthy. 2. Loudly read.

शकट+व्यूहः A particular military array.

शकुल+अदनी 1. An earthworm. 2. A kind of medicinal plant.

शक्ति+ध्वजः N. of Kārtikeya.

+शक्य *a.* Sweet to hear ; शक्यः प्रियवदः प्रोक्तः इति हलायुधः Dk. 2. 5.

शक्र+काष्ठा The eastern quarter.

शङ्का+अभियोगः A charge or suspicion.

शङ्कर+आचार्यः N. of the greatest Vedantic teacher, propounder of Advaita and establisher of Ṣaṇmatas to revive the Brahmanic religion.

शङ्कु+पुच्छम् The sting of any insect like bee.

शङ्कु+फला The Śamī tree.

+शङ्खः A bracelet made of conch-shell.

शङ्ख+आवर्तः The bent in a conch.

शङ्ख+वलयः A bracelet made of shell.

शङ्ख+वेला The time marked by blowing of a conch.

शत+चन्द्रः A shield decorated with 100 crescents.

शत+चरणा A centipede.

शत—पोनः A sieve.

शत+मयूखः The moon.

शत+लोचनः An epithet of Indra.

शत्रु+निबर्हण *a.* A destroyer of enemies.

शत्रु+कुलम् The abode of an enemy.

शत्रु+लाव *a.* Killing foes.

शनि+चक्रम् Saturn's diagram.

शपित *p.p.* cursed.

शपथ+पूर्वकम् ind. With an oath (to say or do).

शपथ+करणम् To take an oath.

शफरकः A box, pot; Hch. 4.

+शब्दः 1 Fame; लब्धशब्देन कौसल्ये Rām. 2. 63. 11. 2. The sacred Praṇava (ओम्)

शब्द+अक्षरम् The sacred Praṇava.

शब्द+इन्द्रियम् The ear.

शब्द+गोचरः 1. The object of speech. 2. Audible.

शब्द+वैलक्षण्यम् Verbal difference.

शब्द+संज्ञा A grammatical term, P. 1. 1. 68.

शब्द+स्मृतिः *f.* Philology.

शम+आत्मक *a.* Calm, tranquil by nature.

शम+उपन्यासः Pleading for peace.

शमनीय *a.* Sooting.

शमी+कुणः The time whe the Śamī tree bears fruit.

शंभु+तेजस् 1. The splendour of Śiva. 2. An epithet of Skanda.

+शम्या A kind of surgical instrument.

शम्या+क्षेपः (—पातः) The distance to which a stick can be thrown.

शयन+पालिका A female servant who keeps to royal bed.

शयन+भूमिः A bed-chamber.

शर+क्षेपः The range of an arrow-shot.

शरण+आगतिः Approach for protection.

शरण+आलयः An abode of refuge.

शरण+द (प्रद) *a.* Affording refuge.

शरद्+ज्योत्स्ना The autumnal moon-light; शरद्ज्योत्स्नाशुद्धां शशियुतजटाजूटमकुटाम् Saundarya lahari.

शरीर+आकारः (—आकृतिः) The bodily gesture, appearance.

शरीरम्+चिन्ता Care of the body.

शरीर+धातुः A relic of Buddha's body.

+शर्करा Golden earth ; स्तिमितजलो मणिशङ्खशर्करः Rām. 2. 81. 16.

शर्कराल *a.* Carrying gravelly particles (as wind on a sandy shore).

शर्मण्य *a.* Sheltering, protecting.

+शलाका 1 A peg, pin. 2. A finger; शलाकानखपातैश्च Mb. 4. 13. 29.

शलाका+परीक्षा Method of examining a student by inserting a śalākā into a book.

शलाका+पुरुषाः N. of 63 divine Jainas.

शलाका+यन्त्रम् A surgical instrument.

शल्य+कर्तृ A surgeon.

शल्य+क्रिया The extraction of thorns or other substance stuck up in the body.

शल्य+पर्वन् N. of the 9th book of the Mahābhārata.

शव+शयनम् A cemetry.

शव+शिबिका A bier.

शव+शष्कुली A sort of fish.

शस्त्र+कर्मन् A surgical operation.

शस्त्र+निपातनम् A surgical operation.

शस्त्र+व्यवहारः Practice of weapons.

शाक+कलम्बकः Garlic.

शाक+पात्रम् A vegetable dish.

शाखा+अध्येतृ A student of any particular text of the Veda.

शाखा+वातः Pain in the limbs.

शाङ्कर+पीठः Any of the five spiritual centres established by Śankarāchārya.

शाङ्खायनः N. of Vedic teacher.

शाण्डिल्यः+स्मृतिः A law book by Śāṇdilya.

शातक्रतव a. Relating to Indra.

+शातनम् Polishing.

+शान्त Rendered ineffective, blunted.

शान्त+गुण a. deceased; नृपे शान्तगुणे जाते Rām. 2. 65. 24.

शान्त+रजस् a. 1. Dustless. 2. Passionless.

+शान्तिः Destruction, end.

शान्ति+कर्मन् Any ritual to avert evil.

शान्ति+वाचनम् Reciting certain Mantras meant to avert evil.

शाप+अम्बु, (—उदकम्) Water used in uttering a curse.

शाप+ग्रस्त a. Under the spell of a curse.

शाबर+भाष्यम् N. of the commentary on Mīmānsā Sūtras.

+शामित्रम् A place of immolation.

शाम्बरिकः A juggler.

+शारद a. Clever.

शारद्वतः N. of kṛipa.

शारि+शृङ्खला A kind of dice.

शार्व a, Belonging to Śiva.

शालङ्कायनः N. of a Riṣi.

शालङ्किः m. N. of Pāṇini.

शाश a. Coming from a hare.

+शासनम् 1. religious doctrine. 2. A message.

शासन+दूषक a. Disobeying a comınand.

शासन+लङ्घनम् Violation of an order.

+शास्त्रम् Theoretical aspect of a subject; इमं मां च शास्त्रे च विमृशतु M. 1,

शास्त्र+अन्वित a. Conforming to Śāstric rule,

शास्त्र+वक्तृ An expounder of Śāstric books.

शास्त्र+वर्जित a. Free from all rule or law.

शास्त्र+वादः Argrument based on Śāstra.

शिक्य+पाशः The string by which a vessel is suspended.

+शिक्षा Punishment.

शिक्षा+आचार a. Conducting oneself according to precept.

+शिखण्डकः 1. the fleshy part of the body below the buttocks. 2. A particular stage of emancipation in Śaivism.

शिखा+बन्धः A tuft of hair.

शिखिन्+कणः A spark.

शिखिन्+भूः A skanda.

शिखिन्+मृत्युः Cupid.

शिला+अक्षरम् Lithography, stone inscription.

शिला+निर्यासः Bitumen.

शिला+शित a. Sharpend on a stone.

शिलीपदः Elephantiasis.

शिल्प+गेहम् A workshop of a craftsman.

शिल्प+जीविन् a. An artisan.

+शिव 1. Buttermilk. 2. Rum. 3. Time.

शिव+अद्वैतः The philosophy of Śaivism.

शिव+अर्कमणिदीपिका N. of a work on Śaivism by Apı Dīkṣita.

शिव+कामसुन्दरी An epithet of Pārvatī.

शिव+पदम् Fina emancipation.

शिव+बीजम् Quick-silver.

शिशयिषा (Desid. of शी) Desire to go to bed.

शिशिर+मथित a. Pinched by cold.

+शिशुः An elephant in the sixth year.

शिशु+नामन् m. A camel.

शिश्नंभर a. One addicted to lust.

शिष्ट+विगर्हणम् Condemnation by the wise.

शिष्ट+संमत a. Approved by the learned.

शीघ्र+केन्द्रम् The distance from the conjunction of a planet.

शीघ्र+परिधिः m. The epicycle of the conjunction of a planet.

शीफर a. Charming, delightful.

शीर्ष+छेदिक, (—छेद्य) a. Fit to be beheaded; शीर्षच्छेद्यः सते राम U. 2. 28.

शीर्ष+त्राणम् A helmet.

शीर्ष+पट्टकः A turban.

शुक+सप्ततिः N. of a collection of 70 stories narrated by a parrot to its mistress.

+शुक्रम् 1. Brightness. 2. Gold, wealth.

शुक्र+कृच्छ्रम् A urinary disease.

शुक्र+दोषः Defect of semen.

+शुक्लम् 1. Brightness. 2. White spot.

शुक्ल+जीवः A kind of plant.

शुक्ल+देह a, Pure in body.

शुचि+यन्त्रम् A machine to shoot fire-works.

शुचि+श्रवस् N. of Viṣṇu.

शुचि+षद् Stocking to the path of virtue.

शुण्ड+मूषिका The musk rat.

शुण्डा+दण्डः An elephant's trunk.

+शुद्ध Tried, examined.

शुद्ध+अद्वैतम् The Advaita here the unity of Jīva and Iśvara is accepted without Māyā.

शुद्ध+बोध a (In Vedanta) Possessed of pure intelligence.

शुद्ध+भाव a. Pure-minded.

शुद्ध+विष्कम्भक: A prelude to a drama when only Sanskrit-speaking characters appear.

+शुद्धि: (In Arith.) Leaving no remainder.

शुभ+मङ्गलम् Good luck.

शुल्क+अध्यक्ष: A superintendent incharge of tolls, taxes, levies, etc.

शुल्बसूत्रम् N. of a Sūtra work containing mathematical calculation for Śrauta rituals.

शुष्क+कास: Dry cough.

शुष्क+रुदितम् Weeping without tears.

+शूक: Ferment, yeast.

शूद्र+अन्नम् The food served or given by a Śūdra.

शूद्र+घ्न: a. A killer of a Śūdra.

शूद्र+वृत्ति: The occupation of a Śūdra.

शूद्र+संस्पर्श: The touch by a Śūdra.

+शूर: 1. A dog. 2. A cock.

शून्य+वाद: The Buddhist dcctrine of non-cxistence.

शूल: Selling; selling a saleable object.

शूल+अङ्क: An epithet of Śiva; ये समाराध्य शूलाङ्कं Mb. 10. 7. 47.

शूल+अवतंसित a. Impaled on a a Śula.

शूल+आरोप: Impalement.

शूल्य+मांसम् Roast meat.

शूष a. Resounding.

+शृङ्ग 1. The female breast. 2. A particular military array.

शृङ्ग+ग्राहिका 1. Direct manner. 2. Taking only one (in Logic).

+शृङ्गिन् a. A bull.

शृत+पाक a. Thoroughly cooked.

शृत+शीत a. Boiled and cooled again.

+शेष: 1. A subsidiary matter. 2. Favour.

शेष+अचल: (=अद्रि:) The name of the Tirupati hills.

+शैक्य: 1. A kind of sling. 2. A pot kept in a sling.

+शैथिल्यम् 1. Unsteadiness. 2. Vacancy (of gaze). 3. Negligence.

शैल+गुरु a. Heavy as a mountain.

शैल+बीजम् The marking nut-plant.

शैलूषी An actress, female dancer.

शोक+हत (–निहत) Overcome with sorrow.

शोण: A ruby.

शोणित+प a. Blood-sucking.

शोणित+पित्तम् Hemorrhage.

शोध: Purgation.

+शोधनम् Cleansing, eradication.

शोभन+आचरितम् Virtuous practice.

शोली Yellow turmeric.

शोषयित्नु: The sun (Uṇ 3. 29).

शौङ्गेय: 1. N. of Garuda. 2. falcon.

+शौचम् Water (for libation)

शौण्डीर्यम् Heroism, pride.

शौर्य+कर्मन् Heroic deed.

शौव a. Relating to the morrow.

श्मश्रु+कर: A barber.

श्मश्रु+धर: Bearded.

श्मश्रु+शेखर: The Cocoa-nut tree.

श्याम: The Tamāla tree.

श्याम+वल्ली Black pepper.

श्यामा A tantric form of Durga.

श्येन+कपोतीय a. Sudden calamity.

श्येन+पात: The swoop of an eagle.

श्रद्धा+जाड्यम् Blind faith.

श्रद्धेय a. Trustworthy; श्रद्धेया: विप्रलब्धार: Ki. 11. 35.

+श्रम् (Caus.) To conquer.

श्रम+आर्त a. Oppressed by fatigue.

श्रम+विनोद: Relaxation.

श्रव+पत्त्रम् An ear-ring.

श्रवण+पुटक: The auditory passage.

श्रवण+पूरक: An ear-ring.

श्रवण+प्राघुणिक: Coming to any one's ear.

श्रवण+भृत a, Spoken of.

श्राद्ध+मित्र: Making friends through a Śrāddha.

श्राद्धार्ह (श्राद्धेय) a. Fit for Śrāddha.

+श्रावक: A sound audible from afar.

श्रित+क्षम a. Composed, calm.

श्रित+सत्त्व a. One who has taken courage.

+श्री The three vedas.

श्री:+मुकुटम् Gold.

श्रीमत् 1. A parrot. 2. A bull kept for breeding.

+श्रुति 1. Speech. 2. Fame. 3. Advantage, gain. 4. Scholarship.

श्रुति:+अर्थ: The vedic connotation.

श्रुति+जाति: Various kinds of quarter tones.

श्रुति+दूषक a. Offending the ear.

श्रुति+वेध: Boring the ear.

श्रुति+शिरस् Upaniṣads; श्रुतिशिरस्सीमन्तमुक्तामणिम् Pratāparudriya. 1-1.

श्रेयस्+अभिकाङ्क्षिन् a. Desirous welfare.

श्रेष्ठ+अन्वय a. Belonging to of a noble family.

श्रेष्ठ+वेधिका Musk.

श्रोणि+बिम्बम् 1. The round hips; श्रोणिबिम्बचलदम्बरं भजत रासकेलिरसडम्बरम् Nārāyaṇīya.

श्रौत+स्मार्त (dual) Belonging to vedas and Smṛitis.

श्लथ+बन्धनम् 1. Having the muscles relaxed. 2. Loosened knot.

श्लाघा+विपर्ययः Absence of boasting or praising.

श्लिष्ट+रूपकम् 1. An ambiguous metaphor.

+श्लेषः 1. Sexual union. 2. A grammatical augment.

श्लेष+उपमा A simile containing two meanings.

श्लेष्मन्+कटाहः A spittoon.

श्लोक्य *a.* Praiseworthy.

श्वन्+जीविका Servitude.

श्वन्+दंष्ट्रा 1. Dog's tooth. 2. The Gokṣura plant.

श्वयीचिः (श्वयतेः चित् Uṇ 4. 74.) The moon.

श्वसुर+गृहम् The father-in-law's house.

श्वसन+मनोग *a.* Moving as wind or thought.

श्वसन+रन्ध्रम् Nostril.

श्वसन+समीरणम् Breath.

+श्वासः Aspiration in the pronunciation of consonants.

श्वस्+प्रभृति *ind.* From to-morrow onwards.

श्वस्+वसीयस् *a.* Happy; auspicious.

+श्वेतः 1. A white goat. 2. A Comet.

श्वेत+ अंशुः The moon.

श्वेत+अश्वः N. of Arjuna.

श्वेत+कपोतः 1. A kind of mouse. 2. A kind of snake.

श्वेत+क्षारः Saltpetre.

श्वेत+रसः Butter-milk and water mixed in equal parts.

श्वेत+वाराहः N. of the kalpa which is now running.

ष

षडंशः A sixth part.

षडष्टकम् N. of an astrological yoga.

षडूर्मिः The six waves of existence.

षड्ऋतुः m. pl. The six seasons.

षट्पदः 1. A bee. 2. N. of a Giti metre.

षड्भाववादः The theory based on the acceptance of six substances i.e. द्रव्य, गण, कर्म, सामान्य, विशेष and समवाय ।

+षाडवः Confectionery.

षोडशारः N. of a cakra of the Śākta school.

स

संयत्+वाम *a.* Uniting all that is pleasant.

संयन्त्रित *a.* Held in, stopped.

+संयम् To press close to or against.

संयत+मैथुन *a.* One who abstains from sexual inter course.

संयतिः Self-castigation.

+संयमः Effort, exertion.

+संयोगः 1. (In phil.) material contact. 2. Carnal contact. 3. Sum total.

संयोग+विधिः 1. The method of combination. 2. Vedantic statement propounding the Union of Jīva and Iśwara.

संयुतिः (In math.) The total of two or more numbers.

+संरभ् To fear; प्रवृत्तं रज इत्येव तन्न संरभ्य चिन्तयेत् Mb. 12 194. 32.

संरब्ध+नेत्र *a.* Having swollen eyes.

संरब्ध+मान *a.* One whose pride is hurt.

+संरम्भः 1. Hatred; संरम्भयोगेण भवेस्त्रिभिर्माम् Nārāyaṇiya, 2. The brunt (of battle).

संराद्धिः Accomplishment, success.

+संरुद्ध 1. Hindered (movement); फाल्गुनो-गात्र-संरुद्धो देवदेवेन भारत Mb. 3. 39. 62. 2. Imprisoned.

+संरोध Imprisonment.

+संरूढ Deeply penetrated; ततो मामतिविश्वस्तं संरूढशरविक्षतम् Mb. 3. 174. 1.

संवत्सर+निरोधः Imprisonment for one year.

+संवद् 1. P. To fit together.

+संवदनम् A message.

+संवादः A Law-suit.

संवर्गः+विद्या (In phil.) The science of resolution or absorption.

+संवासः Cohabitation.

संवहनम् 1. Guiding, conducting. 2. Displaying, exhibiting.

+संविग्न *a.* Moving to and fro.

संविज्ञानम् 1. Agreement, approval. 2. Thorough understanding. 3. Perception, knowledge.

+संविद् 1. Agreement of opinion ; स्तुतीरलभमानानां संविदं वेदनिश्चितान् Mb. 12. 151. 6. 2. Friendship; संविदा देयम् T. Up. 1. 11. 13.

संविध् *f.* Arrangement; रावणः संविधं चक्रे Mb. 3. 284. 2.

संविभक्त *p.p.* Divided, parted.

+संवेशः A chair.

+संवेशनम् Going to bed, संवेशनोत्थापनयोः Pratimā.

+संवारः An obstacle.

संवृत+संवार्य *a.* One who keeps confidential what ought to be concealed.

+संवर्तः Contraction; पर्यायात् क्षणदृष्टनष्टककुभः संवर्तविस्तारयोः Mv. 5. 1.

संवर्तित p.p. 1. Rolled up, enveloped. 2. Overtaken by.

संवृद्धिः Full growth, power.

संव्यस् 4 P. To Compose, bring together.

संव्यूहः Arrangement, set-up.

+संशित *a.* Firmly sticking to (as in संशितव्रत).

संशय+आक्षेपः N. of a figure of speech involving removal of doubt.

संशय+उपमा A comparison set in the form of a doubt.

+संशुध् To clear or safegaurd. (a place against attack); संशोध्य त्रिविधं मार्गम् Ms. 7. 185.

+संश्रि To approach for sexual enjoyment.

+संश्रयः 1. Attachment. 2. A portion of any substance.

संश्रवस् *n.* Perfect glory or fame.

+संश्लिष्ट Mixed up, confused.

संश्लिष्टम् A heap, mass.

+संसक्त 1. Given to the physical pleasure. 2. Enamoured.

संसज्जमान *a.* 1. Adhering 2. Hesitating; वाङ्मात्रेण न भावेन वाचा संसज्जमानया Rām. 2. 25. 39.

संसदनम् Dejection, depression.

+संसिद्धिः 1. The final result. 2. The final word.

+संसृ 1. P. To put off, to defer. 2. To employ.

संसार+अर्णवः (सागरः,-अब्धिः etc.) The ocean of birth and death.

संसार+पङ्कः The quagmire of life.

संसार+वृक्षः The tree of mundane life.

+संसेव् 1 Ā. 1. To be associated with. 2. To wait upon, attend. 3. To be addicted to.

संसेवा 1. Frequenting. 2. Use, employment. 3. Reverence, worship.

+संस्कृ 8 U. 1. To accumulate; ये पक्षापरपक्षदोषसहिताः पापानि संस्कुर्वते Mk. 9. 4. 2. To reach accuracy (in math.)

संस्कारवती *f.* That which has been polished or refined; संस्कारवत्येव गिरा मनीषी Kn. 1.

संस्कारवत्त्वम् Refinement; Ki. 17. 6.

संस्कृत+आत्मन् One who has become purified by rituals or spiritual descipline.

संस्कृतिः 1. Refinement. 2. preparation. 3. Perfection. 4. Culture.

संस्तम्भनम् Stopping, arresting.

संस्तीर्ण *a.* Strewn, scattered; समिद्वन्तः प्रान्तः संस्तीर्णदर्भाः Ś. 4. 8.

+संस्था 1 Ā. Caus. 1. To build (a town). 2. To restore. 3. To cremate. To deposit or immerse. (as in अस्थिस्थापनम्).

संस्था 1. Agreement; कृतां संस्थामतिक्रान्ताः Rām. 4. 57. 18. 2. Cremation. 3. A spy.

संस्था+वृक्षः A pot-herb; Kau. A. 1. 20.

+संस्थानम् 1. The business of upkeeping the Government; Kau. A. 2. 7. 2. A part, division. 3. Beauty, glory.

+संस्थित Well set-up; संस्थितदोर्विषाणः 3. 31. 46.

+संस्थितिः 1. Lining in the same state. 2. Attaching importance. 3. Form, shape. 4. Constancy.

+संहत *a.* 1. strong-limbed. 2. Killed.

संहत+हस्त *a.* Holding each other by hand.

संहतिः 1. A seam. 2. Thickening, swelling.

+संहृ 1 P. To lead astray, corrupt; com. on शूरान् भक्तानसंहार्यान् Mb. 12. 57. 23.

संहार+रुद्रः The devastating Rudra.

सकर *a.* 1. Having hands. 2. Bearing taxes. 3. Full of rays.

सकीलः A type of imbecile person.

सकृत्+आहृत *a.* Paid in one sum and not in instalments.

सकृत्+गतिः Only a possiblity.

सकृत्+विभात Appeared at once.

सकृत्+स्नायिन् Bathing once; Ms. 11. 214.

सगतिक *a.* Connected with a preposition.

संकट+हरचतुर्थी A day auspicious for worshipping Gaṇeśa.

संकालनम् cremation.

+संकर्षणः Egotism.

+संकरः Dung.

सकर+ज, (-जात) *a.* Born of a mixed parentage.

संकरीकरणम् Mixture of castes.

+संक्लृप् 1 Ā. To perform obsequies.

संकल्प+प्रभव *a.* Born from desire; संकल्पप्रभवान् कामान् । Bg.

संकल्प+मूल *a.* Based on some desire.

संक्रन्दः 1. War, battle. 2. Lamentation.

+संक्रमणम् Death; Rām. 2. 13. 12.

संक्रोशः Loud lamentation.

संक्लिष्ट *p.p.* 1. Bruised. 2. Tarnished.

संक्षयः 1. Shelter, home. 2. Death.

+संक्षेपः Destruction.

संक्षोभणम् Violent shock.

+संख्या 1. War, battle. 2. Name. 3. A geometrical gnomon.

संख्या+पदम् A numeral.

+संगम् 1 Ā. Caus. 1. To deliver, hand over. 2. To kill.

संगत+गात्र *a.* With shrunken limbs.

+संगतिः (In Mīmāṅsā) One of the five members of an Adhikaraṇa or chapter.

संगुप्तिः Protection, concealment.

संगोपनम् Complete concealment.

+संग्रहः Receiving back of weapons discharged.

संग्राम+कर्मन् *n.* Fighting a battle.

संग्राम+मूर्धन् *m.* The battle-front.

संघ+वृत्तम् The conduct of corporations. Kau. A. 11.

+संघातः 1. Flow; यस्य शोणितसंघाता Mb. 12. 98. 31. 2. A hard part. 3. War. 4. A bone. 5. Intensity. 6. A caravan.

संघात+चारिन् *a.* Moving in group.

संघात+मृत्युः Wholesale death.

संघात+शिला A hard stone against which things (like coconuts) are hit to get them broken.

+संघर्षः 1. Enmity. 2. Sexual excitement.

संघर्षा Liquid lac.

सचराचर *a.* Including movable and immovable things.

सजागर *a.* Waking, awake.

सज्ज *a.* Strung, placed on a bow-string.

संचकः A mould.

संचारः 1. Infatuating; संचारः श्रवणदर्शनाभ्यां परमोहनम् com. on Mb. 12. 59. 48. 2. Track (of wild animals)

संचिकारयिषु *a.* Wishing anyone to perform a rite.

संजनन *a.* Producing, effecting.

संजात+निर्वेद *a.* Grown dejected.

संजात+विश्रम्भ *a.* Becoming confident.

संजप् 1 P. To report, communicate.

संजिहान *a* Giving up.

संज्ञक *a.* Destroying; कदा वयं करिष्यामः संन्यासं दुःखसंज्ञकम् Mb. 12. 279. 3.

संज्ञपित *p.p.* Sacrificed, destroyed, Bhāg. 4. 28. 26.

+संज्ञा 1. A track, foot-step. 2. Direction. 3. A technical term.

संज्ञा+सूत्रम् Any sūtra which lays down a technical term.

सटाक्षेपः Waving of the mane; सटाक्षेपक्षिप्तनक्षत्रसंहतिः Durgā Saptaśati. 7.

सदर्थः A matter in question.

+सत्क्रिया Celebration.

सद्धर्मः Real duty.

सतोद *a.* One with a pricking pain.

सत्तम *a.* Best, excellent (at the end of a compound like आचार्यसत्तमः)

+सत्रम् An assumed form or disguise.

+सत्त्रिन् 1. A class-mate; Kau. A. 1. 11. 2. A diplomat in a foreign country.

+सत्त्वम् 1. Intellect. 2. Subtle body.

सत्त्व+तनुः An epithet of Viṣṇu.

सत्त्व+योगः 1. Dignity. 2. Imparting with life; चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा Ś. 2. 10.

+सत्यम् Final emancipation.

सत्य+आश्रमः Sanyāsa.

सत्य+क्रिया Taking an oath.

सत्य+भेदिन् *a.* Breaker of promise.

सत्यम्+मानम् A true measure.

सत्यम्+लौकिकम् Spiritual and material mattur.

सत्य+वादिन् One who speaks truth.

सत्यम्+संश्रवः A promise.

सत्यम्+संकल्प *a.* True in purpose or resolve.

सत्रन्यायः The mīmānsa rule of proxy for a master in a yāga performed by more than one Swamins. Ś. B. on M. S. 6. 3. 22.

सत्रिन् *m.* A colleague; class mate.

सद् *f.* An assembly; Bhāg. 7. 1. 21.

सदस्+अजिरम् A vestibule.

सदसस्पतिः The chairman of an assembly.

सदा+उत्थायिन् Ever-active.

सदा+भव *a.* Perpetual.

सदृक्ष+विनिमय *a.* Mistaking similar objects.

सद्यस्+कार *a.* Being performed immediately.

सद्यस्+प्रक्षालक *a.* One who has provision for a day's meal; सद्यःप्रक्षालको वा स्यान्माससंचयिकोपि वा Ms. 6. 18.

सनत्सुजातः N. of one of the seven mānasa putras of Brahmā.

सनत्सुजातीयम् A philosophical discourse by sanat sujāta forming a chapter of the Mahābhārata.

सनातनधर्मः The most ancient religious order embodied in the Vedas.

सनिकार *a.* Degrading.

+संतानकः N. of a particular world.

संतोषणम् Pleasing.

संतृण्ण *p. p.* Joined, fastened together.

संतारः 1. Crossing. 2. A ford.

+संदंशः 1. A section of a book. 2. The side of a village.

+संदानम् That part of an elephant's temple from where the ichor flows.

संदेश+पदानि Words of message.

संदिग्ध+पुनरुक्तत्वम् (Rhet.) Tautology due to uncertainty.

संदेह+अलंकारः A particular figure of speech involving a doubt.

संदेह्य *a.* Doubtful.

संदृब्ध *p.p.* Strung together.

संदर्शः Appearance, sight.

संदर्शनम् Employment, use.

+संधिः A land donated for a temple; Dr. Raghavan's note in वृत्तिसन्धिप्रतिपादकः Colacampū P. 1.

संधिन् *m.* A minister of alliances.

संध्या+पयोदः A twi-light rain-cloud.

सन्न+जिह्व *a.* Tongue-tied.

सन्न+धी *a.* Dispirited.

सन्न+भाव *a.* Despondent.

सन्न+वाच् *a.* Speaking with a low tone.

संनादः Uproar, din, pandemonium.

+संनत Filled with; परमानन्दसन्नतो मन्त्री Dk. 1. 3.

संनत+गात्री A lady with a bent figure.

संनत+भ्रू *a.* Frowning.

संनद्ध+योध *a.* With an army fully prepared.

+संनिकर्षः A modern idea; वेदांश्चैके संनिकर्षं पुरुषाख्या MS. 1. 1. 27.

संनिपत्य *ind.* Immediately, directly.

संनिपत्योपकारिन् *a.* 1. A part or अङ्ग which directly serves the purpose of the whole or प्रधान; ŚB. on MS. 12. 1. 19.

+संनिपातः 1. Sexual union. 2. Battle. 3. A particular conjunction of planets.

संनिपातिन् *a.* A subsidiary that serves the purpose of the Pradhāna; मन्त्राश्च संनिपातित्वात् MS. 12. 1. 19.

संनिभृत *a.* 1. Hidden. 2. Discreet.

संनिरुद्ध *p.p.* 1. Restrained, held up. 2. Filled.

+संनिरोधः 1. Confinement. 2. Narrowness.

संनिवायः Combination, multitude.

+संनिवेशः Encampment (as in सेनासन्निवेशः)

संनिसर्गः gentleness.

+संनी To fulfill.

संन्यासः Compact agreement.

सपत्राकृत *a.* Severely wounded.

सपरिच्छद *a.* Provided with necessaries.

सपरिहारम् *ind.* With reservation.

सपर्या+पर्यायः Series of acts of worship; सकलमिदमात्मार्पणदृशा, सपर्यापर्यायस्तव जननि यत्ते विलसितम् Saundarya Laharī.

सप्तन्+अस्र *a.* Septangular.

सप्तन्+कोण *a.* Septangular.

सप्तन्+पातालम् The seven nether regions.

सप्तन्+मन्त्रः (–रुचिः) Fire.

सप्तन्+स्वरः The seven musical notes (i.e. सा, रि, ग, म, प, ध, नी,)

सप्रज्ञातम् See संप्रज्ञातम्

सप्रतीक्षम् *ind.* Expectantly.

सप्रमाण 1. Authentic., 2. Of equal size.

सप्रेष्य *a.* Attended by servants.

सभक्षः A mess-mate.

+सभा 1. A guest-house for travallers, 2. An eating house.

सभा+उद्देशः The suroundings of a meeting place.

सभा+गृहम् (–मण्डपः) An assembly hall.

सभा+मध्ये *ind.* In an assembly.

सभा+योग्य *a.* Fit for an assembly.

सभाजित *a.* Honoured.

+सम *a.* 1. Regular, normal. 2. Easy, Convenient.

सम+अङ्घ्रिक *a.* Standing evenly on feet.

सम+अर्थिन् *a.* 1. Desiring parity. 2. Seeking peace with.

सम+आत्मक *a.* Possessing equanimity.

सम+कक्ष *a.* Having equal weight.

सम+गतिः Wind, equally acting on all; मृत्युश्चापरिहारवान् समगतिः कालेन Mb. 12. 298. 15.

सम+धर्म *a.* Of cqual nature.

सम+मात्र *a.* Of the same size on measure.

सम+वर्तिन् *a.* 1. Impartial. 2. Being equidistant.

सम+विभक्त *a.* Equally divided

सम+विषमम् (pl.) Levelled at some places and uneven at others.

सम+श्रुति *a.* (In music) Having equal intervals.

सम+श्रेणिः A straight line.

समग्रणी *a.* Foremost among.

समतिक्रान्त *a.* 1. Gone through completed. 2. Passed away, elapsed. 3. Transgressed.

समधिगमः Full understanding.

समनुवर्तिन् *a.* Obedient.

समभिद्रुत p.p. Rushing upon.

समभ्याशः Nearness, prcsence.

समय+च्युतिः Missing the right time.

समय+ज्ञः 1. One who knows the right time. 2. One who rcmembers the original comitment.

समय+विद्या Astrology.

समर+आगमः Outbreak of war.

समर्थकम् Aloe-wood. *a.* Proving, justifying.

+समर्थनम् Making good for an offence or loss.

समर्यादम् *ind.* Decisively, exactly.

समवस्कन्दः Rampart.

समवहारः Mixture, collection.

समवेक्षणम् Inspection.

समवेत+अर्थ *a.* Significant, instructive, intelligible.

समस्या+पूरणम् (–पूर्तिः) Completing a stanza whose first part is given.

समा+अतीत *a.* More than one year old.

समाक्रान्त *p.p.* 1. Trod upon. 2. Attacked.

समाक्षिक *a.* Mixed with honey.

+समाख्या Explanation.

समाचेष्टितम् 1. Behaviour. 2. Procedure.

+समाजः Used in the sense of समागम., Bhag. 10. 60. 38.

समातत p.p. 1. Extended, stretched. 2. Continuons.

समदिष्ट p.p. Assigned, ordained.

+समाधा 1. To put on (a dress.) 2. To assume (a shape). 3. To show or exhibit. 4. To admit or grant.

समाधानम् 1. Proof (of a statement). 2. Reconciliation.

समाधान+रूपकम् A kind of metaphor involving justification of an assertion.

समाधि+भृत् Absorbed in meditation.

समाधि+योगः The practice of meditation.

समाधूत *p.p.* Scattered.

+समान *a.* 1. Moderate. 2. Whole (as a number).

समान+करण Having the same organ of utterance.

समान+प्रतिपत्ति *a.* 1. Of equal affection. 2. Judicious.

समान+मान *a.* Equally honoured with.

समान+रुचि *a.* Agreeing in tastes.

समापिका Any part of speech completing a sentence.

+समाप्तिः Dissolution (of the body); Ms. 2. 244.

+समापत्तिः 1. Assuming an original form. 2. Completion

समाम्नात p.p. 1. Repeated, mentioned together. 2. Handed down by tradition.

+समाम्नायः The sacred text in general.

+समारम्भः Spirit of enterprise.

+समाराधनम् Propitiation.

समारूढ Mounted.

समारोपित+कार्मुक *a.* One who has tied the bow-string.

समार्ष *a.* Belonging to the same Pravara.

समालोकनम् 1. Inspection. 2. Contemplation.

समाविद्ध p.p. 1. Shaken, agitated. 2. Struck, hit.

+समाविष्ट p.p. Filled with (as in कौतूहलसमाविष्टः).

समाश्वस्त p.p. 1. Consoled. 2. Trusting.

+समाहृत Drawn (as a low-string).

समाहृत्य *ind.* All at once.

+समाहित p.p. 1. Equable, moderate. 2. Resembling. 3. Despatched.

+समितिः (Jaina) Rule of conduct.

समिध्+आधानम् 1. Placing the fuel on the sacred fire. 2. One of the daily rituals ordained on a Brahmacārin.

+समीक्षा 1. Desire to see. 2. Spiritual knowledge.

समीरणः Number five.

समुच्चय+अलङ्कारः N. of a figure of speech.

समुच्चय+उपमा A simile made up of a Samuccayālankāra.

+समुच्छ्रयः 1. Accumulation. 2. War, battle. 3. Increase, growth.

समुच्छ्रित p.p. 1. Well raised. 2. Surging forth.

समुत्कट *a.* High, elevated.

+समुत्थानम् 1. Industry; Mb. 12. 23. 10. 2. Hoisting (of a flag). 3. Swelling (of the abdomen).

समुदाय+वाचक A word denoting a collection of things

+समुदाय+शब्दः A collection expression.

+समुद्धत *a.* Intense, violent.

समुद्यत *a.* 1. Raised up, lifted. 2. Ready, prepared. 3. Accomplished.

समुद्रः N. of an immensely high number.

समुद्र+दयिता, (–पत्नी), (–योषित्) A river.

समुपष्टम्भः 1. A support, prop.

संपातः Despatching (as in दूतसंपातं).

+संपद् Acquisition.

संपन्नम् Enough (said as a mark of satisfaction after a Śrāddha).

संपरेत *a.* Dead.

+संपुटः A hemisphere.

संपूर्ण+काम *a.* Filled with desire.

संपूर्ण+फलभाज् *a.* Having the full fruit.

+संपर्कः Sum total.

+संपृक्त Befriended.

संप्रज्ञातः A kind of Samādhi or Yogic meditation where the object of meditation remains distinct as opposed to असंप्रज्ञात।

+संप्रतिपत्तिः Presence of mind.

संप्रदाय+प्रद्योतकः Revealer of the Vedic traditions; संप्रदायप्रद्योतको अनुग्राहकश्चेति पातञ्जलाः Ny. Kusumanjali.

संप्रदाय+विगमः Loss of tradition.

+संप्रयुक्त Urged, impelled.

+संप्रयोगः (in astr.) Conjunction (of the moon and the lunar mansions).

+संप्रसादः Mental peace.

संप्राप्त p.p. Reached, attained, appeared.

+संप्लवः 1. Disarrangement. 2. Down-fall. 3. Tumult. 4. End, close of.

संभिन्न 1. Solid, compact. 2. Revolted, treacherous.

+संभेदः 1. Clinching (the fist). 2. Revolt, rebellion, treachery.

संभोग+वेश्मन् Chamber of a concubine.

+संभवः 1. A possible case. 2. Wealth; Mb. 13. 64. 11. 3. Knowledge; Iśop. 13.

संभविष्णु *a.* Producer, creator.

+संभावित *a.* Anticipated; त्वयि संभावितवृत्तिपौरुषम् Ki. 2. 7.

संभावितम् Conjecture.

+संभृ 3U. To lift up; दक्षिणं दक्षिणः काले संभृत्य स्वभुजं तदा Mb. 6. 97. 82.

+संभृत p. p. 1. Honoured. 2. Loud shrill (sound).

संभृत+श्रुत *a.* Possessed of learning.

संभृत+संभार *a.* All prepared.

संभृत+स्नेह *a.* Full of affection.

संभ्रान्त+मनस् *a.* Of bevildered perturbed mind.

संमतिः *f.* Honouring.

संमतिः+पत्रकम् 1. The decree of a jury. Śukra. 2. 304.

+संमित *a.* 1. Of equal importance; पुराणं ब्रह्मसंमितम् Bhāg. 1. 3. 40. 2. Destined for; Mb. 5. 68. 1.

संमुखीन *a.* Fit, suitable.

+संमूर्च्छनम् Mixing.

संमर्दः Impact (of waves).

सम्यच्+ज्ञानम् Right knowledge.

सम्यच्+दर्शनम् Right observation.

सम्यच्+दृष्टिः Insight.

+सर A short (in Prosody).

+सरस Full of poetical sentiment; कल्याणिनीं सरसचित्रपदां गुणाढ्याम् Śivānandlaharī 100.

+सर्गः 1. Production of armaments; सर्गाणां चान्ववेक्षणम् Mb. 12. 59. 44. 2. The aspiration at the end of a word (also विसर्गः).

सर्प+गतिः A snake's movement; (N. of a motion in wrestling).

सर्प+बन्धः An artifice, subtle device.

सर्व+अभावः Non-existence of all.

सर्व+अर्थचिन्तकः A general administrator.

सर्व+अशिन् a. One who eats everything.

सर्व+अस्तिवादः The doctrine that all things are real.

सर्व+काम्यः a. Loved by all.

सर्व+दृश् All-seeing.

सर्व+प्रथमम् *ind.* First of all.

सर्व+वेशिन् m. An actor.

सर्व+संस्थ a. Omnipresent.

सर्व+सखः A sage; शान्तो यथैक उत सर्वसखैश्चरामि Bhāg. 10. 85. 45.

सर्व+संपातः All that remains.

सर्व+स्वारः A Vedic sacrifice of self-immolation prescribed for one who is suffering from incurable disease.

सर्वत्र+गत a. Omnipresent, universal.

+सर्वथा *ind.* In whatever way.

सलिल+कर्मन् A libation of water.

सलिल+प्रियः A hog.

सलिल+रयः The force of a water-current.

+सवम् (Vedic) An order.

सवन+कर्मन् The sacred Vedic ritual of daily nature.

+सवर्ण a. Having the same denominator.

सविकार a. 1. With its products. 2. Undergoing decomposition.

सवितृ+तनयः The planet Saturn.

सवितृ+दैवतम् The Hasta Nakṣatra.

सविलक्षणम् *ind.* With shame or embarassment.

+सव्य a. Not sprinkled with ghee; ŚB. on MS. 4. 1. 36.

सव्य+अपसव्य a. 1. The left & right. 2. The Smārta and Kaula ways of Tāntric worship; सव्यापसव्यमार्गस्था Lalitāsahasranāman.

संशूकः A believer in the existence of God.

सस्य+पालः A watchman in the fields.

सस्य +मञ्जरी An ear of corn.

सस्य+वेदः The science of agriculture.

सस्य+शूकम् An awn of grain.

+सह a. 1. Defying. 2. Exerting.

सह+अपवाद a. Disagreeing.

सह+आलापः Conversation with.

सह+उत्थायिन् a. Revolting or conspiring together.

सह+कर्तृ m. A co-worker.

सह+खट्वासनम् Seated together on a cot.

सह+भावः 1. Companionship. 2. Concomitance.

सह+संसर्गः Carnal contact.

सहसा+दृष्टः An adopted son.

सहस्र+अरः, (–अरम्) A kind of cavity in the top of the head resembling a reversed lotus said to be the seat of the soul.

सहस्र+गुः An epithet of Indra, of sun.

सहस्र+दलम् A lotus flower.

सहस्र+भोजनम् Feeding 1000 Brahmins corresponding to the 1000 names of Viṣṇu. (A Prāyaścitta Karman).

सहस्र+भिद् *m.* Musk.

सहस्र+वेधिन् *m.* Musk.

सहाय+अर्थम् *ind.* For the sake of company, assistance.

सांवर्तक a. Belonging to the time of deluge.

सांसर्गिक a. Resulting from company, contagious.

सांस्कारिक a. 1. Relating to rites. 2. (In modern parlance) cultural.

साकमेधीयन्यायः A mīmāṁsā rule when (विकृति) sets aside a धर्म of its प्रकृति; ŚB. on Ms. 5. 1. 19-22.

साकूत+स्मित n. A significant smile.

साक्षात्+क्रिया Intuitive perception.

साक्षिन्+परीक्षा Examination of a witness.

साक्षिन्+वादः Contention of a witness.

सागर+आवर्तः A bay of the sea.

सागर+मेखला The earth.

सागर+सुता N. of Lakṣmī.

सांकेत्यम् 1. Agreement. 2. Assignment. 3. As a token or nick name; सांकेत्यं पारिहास्यं वा ... वैकुण्ठनामग्रहणम् । Bhāg. 6. 2.

सांख्य+कारिका N. of a work on Sānkhya philosophy by Iśwara Krisna.

साङ्ग+उपाङ्ग a. (The Vedas) with their accessories and main portions.

साचिव्य+आक्षेपः (in Rhet.) An objection under the disguise of assent.

सातिशय a. Excessive, excellent.

सात्म्य a. Wholesome.

सात्म्यः 1. habit. 2. Suitableness.

सात्म्यम् Equality.

+सात्त्विकः An autumn night.

+सात्वतः 1. A devotee. 2. belonging to Pāncarātra school.

सात्वतर्षभः An epithet of Kriṣṇa.

+साधक Conclusive.

+साधनम् 1. Instrument, agent. 2. Preparation. 3. Calculation.

साधनीभू 1. p. To become a means.

साधनीय a. 1. Useful for accomplishing a task. 2. To be acquired.

साधित+व्यापक a. A logical term for something inherent in what is to be proved.

साधर्म्य+समः (In logic) A sham objection.

+साधारण A middle course.

साधारणपक्षः The mean or common factor.

साधारणीभू 1 P. To become equal.

साधु+कृत *a.* Well-done.

साधु+देवी A mother-in-law.

साधु+मत *a.* Highly thought of.

साधु+शील *a.* Virtuous.

साधु+संमत *a.* Acceptable to the wise.

सान्तराल *a.* Having a gap or interval.

+सान्तानिकः Wishing for a child; नाहं त्वां भस्मसात् कुर्यां स्त्रियं सान्तानिकः सति। Bhāg. 9. 14. 9.

सान्द्र+आनन्दः Spiritual pleasure; सान्द्रानन्दावबोधात्मकमनुपमितम्। Nārāyaṇīya 1. 1.

सान्द्र+स्पर्श *a.* Soft to the touch.

+सामग्र्यम् Welfare; अपि लक्ष्मण सीतायाः सामग्र्यं प्राप्नुयामहे। Rām. 3. 57. 20.

+सामन् Voice. sound; स्वरः सामशब्देन लोके अभिधीयते; ŚB. on MS. 7. 2. 7.

सामन्+कलम् *ind.* In a friendly tone.

सामन्+प्रधान *a.* Perfectly kind or friendly.

सामन्+विधानम् 1. N. of a Brāhmaṇa text. 2. Employment of Sāmans.

सामन्त+चक्रम् A circle of vassal kings.

सामन्त+वासिन् *a.* A neighbour.

+सामान्यम् A general statement.

सामान्य+धर्मः (in Rhet.) The common quality (of the Upamāna and the Upameya).

सामान्य+वाचिन् *a.* Expressive of generality.

सामान्य+शासनम् An order applicable to all.

सामयिकम् 1. Equanimity. 2. A deed of property.

सामिष *a.* With flesh or meat.

सामुदायिक *a.* Belonging to a group.

+सांपरायः 1. A helper. 2. Need, calamity.

सांपरायिक *a.* Obsequial; Rām. 4. 3. 40.

+साम्यम् Measure, time.

साय+अशनम् An evening meal.

साय+धूर्तः 1. A rogue. 2. The moon.

साय+मण्डनम् Sunset.

सायम्+प्रातर् *ind.* In the evening and the morning.

सायम्+सवनम् The evening rites.

सायुध *a.* Armed.

+सारम् 1. Course, motion. 2. Chief ingredient. 3. Dung. 4. Pus.

सार+गात्र *a.* Strong in limbs.

सार+गुणः A principal virtue.

सार+गुरु *a.* Heavy with weight.

सार+फल्गु *a.* Superior and inferior.

सार+मार्गणम् Searching for the crux or marrow.

सारङ्गी A particular rāga in music.

सारणिक+घ्नः A highway-robber.

+सारथिः A guide.

सारस+अक्षम् A kind of ruby.

सारस+अक्षी A lotus-eyed lady.

+सारसनम् A breast-plate.

सार्थ+हीन *a.* Left behind by a caravan.

सार्ध+वार्षिक *a.* Lasting for a year and a half.

सार्ध+संवत्सरम् A year and a half.

सालंकार *a.* Decorated, furnished with figures of speech.

सावधारण *a.* Limited, restricted.

सावशेष+जीवित *a.* Life remaining yet.

सावष्टम्भ+वास्तु A house with an open side-gallery.

सावित्री+सूत्रम् The sacred thread.

साश्चर्य+चर्य *a.* Of wonderful conduct.

सासहि *a.* (सह्+यङ्) 1. Able to bear or withstand. 2. Conquering.

सास्थि *a.* Having bones.

सास्थि+स्वानम् *ind.* With the cracking sound of bones.

साहसकरणम् Violent action, reckless doing.

साहसिक्यम् Rashness.

+साहस्र *a.* Innumerable.

साहाय्य+कर *a.* (–दानम्) Helping, offering aid.

+सिंहः A kind of musical tone.

सिंह+मलम् A kind of brass.

+सिच् To soak, dip.

सिञ्जिनी A bow-string.

+सिता Sugar.

सित+असित *a.* Having White and black.

सित+कण्ठः A water-crow.

सित+छदः (–पक्षः) A swan, a goose.

सित+वारणः The white elephant.

+सिता N. of the Ganges.

सिता+खण्डः A kind of refined sugar.

+सिद्ध *a.* 1. Invariable, unalterable. 2. Peculiar, singular.

+सिद्धः One who has attained his object.

सिद्ध+अञ्जनम् Magical ointment or collyrium.

सिद्ध+आदेशः 1. The prediction of a seer. 2. A fortune teller.

सिद्ध+औषधम् A specific remedy.

सिद्ध+काम *a.* Having the wishes fulfilled.

सिद्ध+पथः The sky.

सिद्ध+सिद्ध *a.* Thoroughly efficacious.

सिद्ध+हेमन् Purified gold.

सिद्धार्थकः White mustard.

+सिद्धिः Efficacy, efficiency.

सिद्धि+विनायकः A form of Gaṅeśa.

सिन्दूर+गणपतिः A form of Gaṇeśa.

सिन्धु+मन्यजम् Rock-salt.

सिन्धु+सौवीरा: N. of the people inhabiting the country round the Indus.

सिरा+पत्र: The sacred fig-tree.

सिरा+मूलम् The navel.

सिराल a. Having numerous veins.

सिष्णासु a. Wishing to bathe.

सिसिक्षा Desire to sprinkle.

सीता+अध्यक्ष: Superintendent of agriculture.

सीधु+पानम् Drinking of spirits.

सीमा+अज्ञानम् Ignorance of boundaries.

सीमा+कृषाण a. Ploughing on the border of a demarcated area.

सीमा+सेतु: A ridge or cause way serving as a boundary.

सीर+वाहक: A plough-man.

सु+कण्डु: Itch.

सु+कल्प a. Very qualified or skilled.

सु+कल्पित a. well equipped or armed.

सु+क्रय: A good bargain.

सु+क्षेत्र a. Belonging to a good stock.

सु+घोष a. Having pleasant sound.

सु+चर्मन् m. The Bhūrja tree.

सु+तप्त a. 1. Intensely mortified. 2. Greatly harassed. 3. Very severe.

सु+तान a. Melodious.

सु+तार a. Very loud.

सु+तारा (In Sānkhya) one of the nine kinds of acquiescence.

+सुदक्षिण a. 1. Very skilful. 2. Very polite.

सु+दुश्चर Very difficult to accede.

सु+दुश्चिकित्स a. Almost incurable.

सु+देशिक: A good guide oi teacher.

सु+नन्दम् N. of Balarama's club.

सु+निर्णिक्त a. Well polished.

सु+पठ a. Legible.

+सुपर्ण: A bird (in general).

सु+पेशस् a. Beautiful, tender.

सु+प्रमाण a. Large sized.

सु+बभ्रु a. Dark-brown.

+सुभगा 1. A woman with her husband alive. 2. Musk.

सु+भीरुकम् Silver.

सु+भूति: 1. Well-being. 2. The Tittira bird.

सु+मन्दभाज् a. Very unfortunate.

सु+मर्षण a. Easy to put up with.

सु+मृत a. Stone-dead.

सु+लग्न: An auspicious moment.

सु+वर्तुल: A water-melon.

सु+विचक्षण a. Very clever.

सु+विविक्त a. 1. Fully developed. 2. Well defined or laid (like a road),

सु+संवृति: Good concealment.

सु+संध a. True to a promise.

सु+संनत a. Well-aimed.

सु+सेव्य a. Easy to serve or follow.

सुख+अधिष्ठानम् Seat of happiness.

सुख+अभियोज्य a. Easily assailable.

सुख+आराध्य a. Easy to serve or propitiate.

सुख+प्रश्न: Euquiry as to welfare.

सुख+बद्ध a. Lovely.

सुख+वेदनम् Consciousness of pleasure.

सुख+सेव्य a. Easy to serve, to approach.

सुधा+कण्ठ: The cuckoo.

सुधा+कार: One who whitewashes.

सुधा+क्षालित a. White-washed.

सुधा+योनि: The moon.

सुधा+शर्कर: Lime-stone.

सुनफा An astrological combination.

सुनीथ a. Of prudent behaviour.

सुन्दर+काण्डम् The 5th book of the Rāmāyaṇa.

सुप्त+घ्न: (-घातक) a. Treacherous murderer, (one who kills while the victim is asleep).

सुर+अद्रि: (-पर्वत:) The Meru mountain.

सुर+इभ: Airāvata elephant.

सुर+इष्ट: The Sāla tree.

सुर+उपम a. God-like.

सुर+गण्ड: A kind of boil, corbuncle.

सुर+तरङ्गिणी (-तटिनी, -नदी, -आपगा, -धुनी, -सरित्) The Ganges.

सुर+पादप: The Kalpaka tree.

सुर+विलासिनी An Apsarā lady.

सुर+श्वेता A small house-lizard.

सुरभि+गोत्रम् Cattle, kine.

सुरा+जीविन् A tavern-keeper.

सुरा+भाग: Yeast.

सुवर्ण+चौरिका Stealing of gold.

सुवर्ण+धेनु: A cow made of gold to be offered as gift.

सुवर्ण+भाण्डम् A jewel-box.

सुवर्ण+रोमन् m. A ram.

सुवर्ण+सानु: The Meru mountain.

सुषि: f. A hole (Vedic form for सुषिर:).

सुषुप्सा Desire for sleeping.

+सूक्ष्मम् 1. The Cavity of a tooth. 2. Marrow.

सूक्ष्म+दल: Mustard.

सूक्ष्म+भूतम् A subtle element.

सूक्ष्म+मति a. Of a sharp intellect.

सूक्ष्म+शरीरम् A subtle body as opposed to स्थूलशरीरम्

सूक्ष्म+स्फोट: A kind of leprosy.

सूचनी A short index or table of contents.

+सूची A small door-bolt.
सूची+कर्मन् Needle work.
सूची+रदनः A mungoose.
सूची+शिखा The point of a needle.
सूची+कर्णः The hole in a needle.
सूची+सूत्रम् A thread for sewing.
+सूतः N. of Sanjaya.
सूतपौराणिकः The mythical bard who is supposed to have narrated all the Purāṇas and Mahābhārata.
सूतिमारुतः The throes of child-birth.
+सूत्रम् 1. A girdle. 2. An out line or a sketch. 3. Indication, prelude.
सूत्र+अध्यक्षः A superintendent of weaving.
सूत्र+क्रीडा A game with strings (one of the 64 Kalās).
सूत्र+ग्रन्थः A book of aphorisms.
सूत्र+धृक् a. An architect 2. A stage-manager.
सूत्र+पातः Applying the measuring line or string.
सूत्र+स्थानम् The first part of a medicinal work.
सूद+अध्यक्षः A head-cook.
सूद+शास्त्रम् The science of cooking.
सून+सायकः, (–शरः) The God of love; सूनसायकनिदेशवि भ्रमैरप्रतीतचरवेदनोदयम् Nai. 18. 129 (Reading सूननायक also found)
सूना+अध्यक्षः A suprintendent of the slaughter-house.
सूप+श्रेष्ठ The mudga bean.
सूपायः A good means, expedient.
+सूरिः N. of Bṛhaspati.
सूर्य+द्वारम् The Uttarāyaṇa route.
सूर्य+वारः Sunday.
सूर्याणी The wife of the Sun God.

+सृ 1, 3 P. To cross, traverse, *caus.* To show, manifest.
सृका A jackal, a crane.
सृङ्का *f.* 1. A tinkling string of jewels. 2. A way, path.
+सृतिः 1. Cycle of births and deaths; स्यान्मे तवाङ्घ्रिशरणं सृतिभिर्भ्रमन्त्या Bhāg. 10. 60 43. 2. Creation.
+सेकः A shower-bath.
+सेचनम् Emission.
+सेतुः 1. A reservoir or lake. 2. An explanatory commentary.
सेतुसामन् N. of a particular Sāman.
सेना+पत्यम् Generalship of an army.
सेना+वाहः A Commander of an army.
सेना+स्थः A soldier.
सेदती 1. A needle. 2. A seam. 3. A suture (after an operation).
+सेविन् *a.* Addicted to, fond of.
सेश्वर *a.* Theistic.
सेश्वर+वादः Argument in support of the existence of God.
सेश्वर+सांख्यम् A school of Sankhyas which accepts God.
सैकतिनी *a.* Full of sound.
+सैन्यम् A camp.
सैन्य+क्षोभः A military coup.
सोत्प्रेक्षम् *ind.* With in difference.
सोत्सेक *a.* Haughty.
सोदय *a.* 1. Augmented by interest. 2. Connected with rise.
सोपग्रहम् *ind.* In a conciliatory manner.
सोपस्कर *a.* Along with accessories.
सोपादान *a.* Furnished with materials.
+सोमः 1. An ape. 2. One of the Manes. 3. Monday.
सोम+प्रवाकः A person authorised to engage priests for a Somayāga.

सोम+सद् *m.* A particular class of Manes.
सोर्णभ्रू *a.* Having a circle of hair between two brows.
सौखरात्रिक *a.* One who asks another whether he has slept well.
सौत्रिकः 1. A weaver. 2. A woven texture.
सोधोत्सङ्गः The projecting terrace of a palace.
सौभपतिः The Sālva king.
सौमङ्गल्यम् Blessed state of wife hood.
+सौम्य Belonging to the northern direction.
+सौम्यः 1. A humble student. 2. The left hand. 3. The month of Mārgaśīrṣa.
सौर+मानम् Astronomical calculations based on the movements of the Sun.
सौरत *a.* Relating to sexual enjoyment.
सौस्वर्यम् Euphony.
+स्कन्दः 1. Effusion. 2. Perishing.
स्कन्द+जननी N. of Pārvatī.
स्कन्द+पुत्रः A son of Skanda (euphemistic term for a thief).
+स्कन्धः A part.
स्कन्ध+घनः Cognition; ŚB. on MS. 1. 1. 5.
+स्खलनम् Discharge of semen.
+स्खलित *a.* 1. Wounded. 2. Incomplete, defficient.
+स्खलितम् Loss
स्तक्तः A drop; तैलस्य घृतस्य वा स्तक्ताः ŚB. on MS. 9. 3. 27.
स्तन+आभुज *a.* A cow that is feeding with the udder.
स्तन+कुड्मलम् Budding breast of a woman.
स्तन+चूचुकम् The nipple of the breast.
स्तन+मध्यः nipple of the breast.
स्तनित+कुमाराः A class of Jain Gods.

स्तनित+सुभगम् *ind.* With pleasant rumbling sounds.

स्तन्यप *a.* Suckling.

स्तब्ध+पाद *a.* stiff-legged.

स्तब्ध+कर (-बाहु) *a.* Stiff-armed.

स्तब्ध+मति Dull-headed.

+स्तम्भ् 1 Ā To occupy, to spread, *caus.* To suppress, check.

+स्तम्भः 1. Stiff-neckedness. 2. Stuffing.

स्तम्भित+अन्तर्जलौघः A cloud that has held inside all the water; Me.

स्तम्भित+बाष्पवृत्ति *a.* Supposed flow of tears.

स्ताम्बेरमः Of an elephant.

स्तिमित+नयन *a.* With eyes fixed intently.

स्तिमित+प्रवाह *a.* Flowing gently along.

+स्तीर्विः Fear.

+स्तेन् 10. U. To pollute speech by untruth; तां तु यः स्तेनयेद्वाचम् Ms. 4. 256.

स्तोक+आयुस् *a.* Short-lived.

स्तोक+तमस् *a.* A little dark.

+स्तोभः A sound or sounds in excess of the letters of the Ṛik, used for purposes of singing the Ṛik as a Sāman.

स्तोम+क्षारः Soap.

+स्त्री A white ant.

स्त्री+कितवः A seducer of women.

स्त्री+विषयः Sexual union.

स्थपतयः A chamberlain; स्थपत्यशुद्धान्तजनैः परीता; Jānakīharaṇa 7-1.

स्थलकमलः *m.* Gloriosa Superba. also called लाङ्गली).

स्थली+शायिन् *a.* Sleeping on the ground.

स्थविर+द्युति *a.* Having the dignity of an elder.

+स्थाणु 1. Stump, trunk. 2. A particular sitting posture.

स्थाणु+भूत *a.* Become motionless.

+स्थानम् 1. An order of the life. 2. Sustenance. 3. A mode of fighting. 4. Any organ of sense.

स्थान+कुटिकासनम् Taking abode in a hut leaving the house; शिरसो मुण्डनाद्वापि न स्थानकुटिकासनात् Mb. 3. 200. 104.

स्थाने+पतित *a.* Occupying the place of another.

+स्थापनम् 1. Fastening. 2. Prolongation (of life) 3. Storage, warehouse.

+स्थापना 1. A prologue of the drama. 2. Storing.

+स्थाप्य 1. To be shut up or confined. 2. To be plunged (in grief).

स्थायिता 1. Constancy. 2. Durability.

स्थित+लिङ्ग *a.* Having the penis errected.

स्थित+संकेत, (—संविद्) *a.* keeping a promise.

स्थिति+ज्ञ *a.* Knowing the bounds of morality.

स्थिति+भिद् *a.* Violating the social laws.

स्थाली+पुरीषम् The sediment at the bottom of a cooking vessel.

स्थिर+अपाय *a.* Subject to constant or sure decay.

स्थिर+आयति *a.* Lasting long.

स्थिर+वाच् *a.* One whose word may be trusted.

स्थिर+विक्रम *a.* Taking firm strides.

स्थूणा+कर्णः 1. A kind of military array. 2. A form of Rudra. 3. N. of an attendent on Śiva.

स्थूरीपृष्ठः A horse not yet ridden on; Śi. 18. 22.

+स्थूल *a.* Gross or material, (as against सूक्ष्म).

स्थूल+इच्छ *a.* Having immoderate wants.

स्थूल+काष्ठाग्निः A tree-trunk set on fire.

स्थूल+प्रपञ्चः The material world.

+स्थैर्यम् Control of senses.

स्नान+कलशः (–कुम्भः) A bath-tub.

स्नान+तीर्थम् A sacred bathing place.

स्नान+शाटी Bathing drawers.

स्नायु+बन्धः A bow-string.

स्नायु+स्पन्दः Pulse.

स्नेह+कुम्भः An oil-vessel.

स्नेह+केसरिन् *a.* castor-oil.

स्नेह+विमर्दित *a.* Anointed with oil.

+स्पन्द् To revive to life.

स्पर्श+अनुकूल *a.* Pleasant to touch.

स्पर्श+क्लिष्ट (–खर) Painful or rough to touch.

स्पर्श+गुणः The quality of touch (as that of the air).

स्पष्ट+अक्षर *a.* Distinictly spoken.

स्पृष्ट+पूर्व *a.* Touched before.

स्पृष्ट+मात्र *a* Merely touched.

+स्फीत *a.* Dilated.

स्फीत+आनन्द *a.* At the height of joy.

+स्फुट् I, 6, P., 1. U. To abate (as a disease).

+स्फुट *a.* Extra-ordinary.

स्फुरणम् Expansion.

स्फूर्ति+Bragging, boasting.

स्मर+उद्दीपन *a.* Arousing love.

स्मर+कथा Lover's talk.

स्मर+शास्त्रम् Science of sex.

स्मार्त+विधिः (–प्रयोगः) A procedure prescribed in the Smṛti books.

स्मय+दानम् An ostentations gift.

स्मय+नुत्तिः The pulling down of pride.

स्मयमान *a.* One who wonders.

+स्मृ To teach.

स्मृतम् Remembrance.

स्मृतमात्र *a.* Just remembered, no sooner thought of.

स्मृति + उक्त Enjoined in the Smṛti texts.

स्मृति + तन्त्रम् A law-book.

स्मृति + विनयः A reprimand intended to remind one of his duty.

स्यन्दः 1. Trickling perspiration. 2. A particular eye-disease. 3. The moon.

+ स्रंस् 1 Ā To Perish, cease.

स्रस्त + हस्त a. Loosening the hold.

स्रवत् + मध्यः A gem of high quality.

स्रुच् + जिह्वः N. of Agni.

+ स्रोतस् n. 1. An aperture in animal body. 2. Lineage.

स्व + अर्जित a. Self-earned.

स्व + आनन्दः Delight in oneself.

स्व + कर्मस्थ a. Minding one's own duty.

स्व + कृतम् One's own deed.

स्व + गोचर a. Confined to one's own self.

स्व + बीजः The soul.

स्व + मनीषा Own judgment.

स्व + युतिः The line joining the ends of the perpendicular and the diagonal.

स्वतन्त्रता 1. Independance. 2. Originality.

स्वप्न + अन्तिकम् Consciousness in dream.

स्वप्न + ज a. Created by a dream.

स्वयम् + अधिगत a. 1. Self-acquired. 2. Self-studied.

स्वयम् + ईश्वरः An absolute sovereign.

स्वयम् + उद्यत a. Offered spontaneously.

स्वर् + अतिक्रमः Beyond heavens.

स्वर् + मणिः The sun.

स्वर् + यानम् Death.

स्वर् + योषित् A celestial nymph.

स्वर + अङ्कः A kind of musical composition.

स्वर + उपघातः Hoarseness.

स्वर + कम्पः Trembling of tone.

स्वर + छिद्रम् The perforations on a lute.

स्वर + ब्रह्मन् The Nāda Brahman.

स्वर + विभक्तिः Separation of a vowel.

स्वर + शास्त्रम् The science of sound, phonology.

+ स्वरित Added, admixed.

स्वर्ग + गतिः (–गमनम्) Death.

स्वर्ग + मार्गः 1. The road to heaven. 2. The milky way.

स्वर्ण + रेतस् The sun.

स्वल्प + अङ्गुलिः The little finger.

स्वल्प + दृश् a. Short-sighted.

स्वल्प + स्मृति n. Having a short memory.

स्वस्ति + कर्मन् n. causing welfare.

स्वस्ति + कारः A bard.

+ स्वस्तिकः One who sings eulogics.

स्वागत + प्रश्नः Enquiring about one's welfare (on arrival).

+ स्वादः The charm (of a poem).

स्वादु + पिण्डा A kind of date tree.

स्वादु + लुङ्गी The sweet citron.

स्वाप + व्यसनम् Somnolency.

+ स्वामिन् m. 1. The Yajamāna of a sacrifice. 2. An idol in a temple.

+ स्वास्थ्यम् Sound state (of body and soul).

स्वायत्त a. Within one's own control.

स्विदित p p. 1. Sweated, perspired. 2. Melted.

स्विष्ट a. Much desired.

स्वेदन + यन्त्रम् A steam-bath.

स्वैर + कथा Unreserved conversation.

स्वैर + चारिन् a. A free-lancer.

स्वैरिणी A bat.

ह

+ हंसः 1. A horse. 2. The best of its kind (when used at the end of a compound). 3. Silver.

हंस + उदकम् A kind of cordial liquor.

हंस + छत्रम् Dry ginger.

हंस + द्वारम् A passage in the Himalayas; हंसद्वारं भृगुपतियशोवर्त्म यत्क्रौञ्चरन्ध्रम् Me.

हंस + सन्देशः N. of a lyric by Vedānta Deśika.

हक्काहक्कः Repeatedly challenging.

हट्ट + अध्यक्षः A superintendent of a market.

हट्ट + वाहिनी A gutter in the market place.

हट्ट + वेश्माली A bazar street.

हठ + पर्णी Moss.

हठ + वादिन् m. One who preaches violence.

+ हन् To ward off, avert.

+ हत 1. Suffering from. 2. Violated (sexually). 3. Defective. +. Wretched, cursed.

हत + उत्तर a. Dumb founded.

हत + किल्बिष a. Cleansed of sins.

हत + त्रप a. Shameless.

हत + विनय a. Immodest.

हनु + भेदः 1. The gaping of the jaws. 2. A particular kind of eclipse.

हनु + स्वनः Sound made with the jaws.

हनुमत् + जयन्ती The day of the full moon of Caitra auspicious for Hanumant.

हयः The zodiacal sign sagittarius or Dhanus.

हय + अङ्गः The zodiacal sign, sagittarius or Dhauns.

हय + आलयः (–शाला) A stable.

हय + छटा A troop of horses.

हय + मुखः (–वदनः,–ग्रीवः) 1. A form of Viṣṇu. 2. N. of a demon.

हर्यिः m. f. Wish, desire.

हर + अद्रिः The Kailāsa mountain.

हर+वल्लभः The Dhattura fruit.

हर+सखः Kubera.

+हरि The sign of the Zodiac Leo or Siṁha.

हरि+चापः A rain bow.

हरि+बीजम् Yello worpiment.

हरि+मेधः *m* N. of Viṣṇu.

हरिण+लाञ्छनः The moon.

हरित्+पतिः The lord of a quarter.

हरित+उपलः An emerald.

हरित+कपिश *a.* Yellowish brown.

हरिद्रा+अङ्गः A Kind of pigeon.

हर्मुटः 1. The sun. 2. A tortoise.

हर्म्य+तलम् (–पृष्ठम्,–वलभी) The upper room of a mansion.

+हर्षः 1. The erection of the sexual organ 2. Ardent desire.

हर्ष+जम् Semen.

हर्ष+संपुटः A kind of sexual act.

हर्ष+स्वनः A cry of joy.

+हल · 1. Hindrance. 2. Quarrel.

हल+ककुद् *f.* The projecting beam of a plough.

हल+दण्डः The pole of a plough.

हल+मार्गः A furrow.

हलम्+मुख A ploughshare.

हविष्मती An epithet of Kāmadhenu.

+हसन्ती 1. A lamp-stand. 2. A kind of fairy.

हस्त+भ्रष्ट *a.* Escaped.

हस्त+रोधम् *ind.* In the hands.

हस्त+वाम *a.* Situated on the left.

हस्त+विन्यासः Position of the hands.

हस्त+स्वस्तिकः Crossing the hands.

हस्तिन्+आजीवः An elephant-keeper.

हस्तिन्+नासा An elephant's trunk.

हस्तिन्+वक्त्रः (–वदनः,–मुखः) N. of Gaṇeśa.

हाकारः The exclamation हा.

हात *a.* Given up.

+हानम् Cessation.

हाटक+हाडिका An earthen pot

+हारित 1: Lost, stolen. 2. Surpassed, exceeded.

हारिद्रः A kind of vegetable poison.

+हार्य *a.* 1. To be avoided. 2. captivating.

हासनिकः A play-mate.

हिंसनीय *a.* To be hurt or killed.

हिंसा+आस्पदम् Vulnerable.

हिंसा+प्राय *a.* Generally injurious.

हिंस्रः A Sadistic person.

हिक्किका, हिक्कितम्, हिक्का Hiccough.

हित+आशंसा 1. Wishing well. 2, Congratulation.

हित+प्रवृत्त *a.* Intent on the good of.

हित+वादः Well-intentioned council.

हिन्दुधर्मः The Hindu religion.

हिम+अभ्रः Camphor.

हिन्दु+ऋतुः Winter.

हिम+खण्डम् A hail stone.

हिम+ज्योतिस् The moon.

हिम+झटिः Mist, fog.

हिम+शर्करा A kind of sugar.

हिरण्य+कर्तृ, (–कारः) A goldsmith.

हिरण्य+वर्चस् *a.* Having golden lustre.

+हीन 1. One who has lost (a law-suit). 2. Strayed from (a caravan).

हीन+पक्ष *a.* 1. Unprotected. 2. Least to be expected.

हीन+सामन्तः A deposed vassal king.

हीन+सन्धिः A treaty with an inferior king.

हुत+शेषम् The remaining after an oblation.

हुण्डिः *f. m.* A heap or lump of rice.

हृद्+आमयः Heart-disease.

हृद्+द्योतन Heart-breaking.

हृद्+सारः *a.* Courage.

हृद्+स्तम्भः Paralysis of the heart.

हृद्+स्फोटः Breaking of the heart.

+हृदयम् Wish, intention.

हृदय+उदङ्कः Heaving of the heart.

हृदय+उद्वेष्टनम् Contraction of the heart.

हृदय+क्षोभः Palpitation of the heart.

हृदय+जः A son.

हृदय+ज्ञः One who knows the heart of.

हृदय+दौर्बल्यम् Weakness of the heart.

हृदय+शैथिल्यम् Depression of the heart.

+हृद्य *a.* Dainty.

+हृषित Dulled, blunted.

+हेतिः A young sprout.

+हेतुः 1. The agent of the causal verb, P. 1.4.55.2. (Buddh) Primary cause. 3. (Pāśupatās) External world and senses. 4. Price, cost; धान्यखारीक्रये हेतुः Raj. T. 5. 71.

हेतु+अवधारणम् (in drama) Reasoning.

हेतु+उपमा A simile accompanied with reasoning.

हेतु+दृष्टिः Scepticism.

हेतु+रूपकम् A kind of metaphor.

हेतुः+विशेषोक्तिः A figure of speech when difference between two objects is mentioned with reasons; Kāv. 2. 328. 329.

हेतुवन्निगदः A Vedic passage stating the purpose; ŚB. on MS. 4. 2. 42.

हेमन्+कलशः A golden dome.

हेमन्+गर्भ *a.* Having gold inside.

हेमन्+घ्नम् Lead.

हेमन्+घ्नी Turmeric.

हेमन्+माक्षिकम् Pyrites.

हेमन्+ व्याकरणम् A grammatical treatise by Hemacandra.

हैडिम्बः, (–म्बिः) Ghatotkaca, the son of Hiḍimbā.

होतृ+कर्मन् The function of a Hotṛ.

होतृ+प्रवरः Choosing of a Hotṛ.

होतृ+ष(स)दनम् The seat of a Hotṛ.

होलाकाधिकरणन्यायः A mimānsa rule of interpretation according to which when a statement in the Śmṛti or Kalpasūtra is not supported by Śruti, a general vedic authority may be assumed for the same on the strength of inference; Ms. 2.3 25-23.

+ह्रस्व Unimportant, insignificant.

ह्री+पदम्. Cause of shame.